

Abstract

Thermal Activity Surveillance System: Measuring Mountain Bike Trail Use [†]

Mark Philip Philipsen ^{*}, Louise Abela, Rikke Gade and Thomas Moeslund

Media Technology, Aalborg University, Rendsburggade 14, 9000 Aalborg, Denmark; louise.abela.la@gmail.com (L.A.); rg@create.aau.dk (R.G.); tbm@create.aau.dk (T.M.)

^{*} Correspondence: mpph@create.aau.dk

[†] Presented at the 5th International Symposium on Sensor Science (I3S 2017), Barcelona, Spain, 27–29 September 2017.

Published: 13 February 2018

We present a small system for counting and classifying bikers and pedestrians on nature trails. The system consists of a low-cost capture system based on the Raspberry Pi 2 and an embedded thermal camera. Besides the benefit of enabling both day- and night-time surveillance, thermal imaging also helps address the privacy concerns that usually plague surveillance systems. The camera is very low resolution, but it is able to provide sufficient information for a detector to locate and discriminate between bikers and pedestrians. The detector uses a typical sliding window-based approach and performs classification based on HoG features. Detections are collected in tracks from which a final decision is made on whether a biker or pedestrian has passed through the camera's view. The system is trained and evaluated on a challenging new dataset with more than 25 h of thermal imagery. Data was captured from varying view points and from multiple geographical locations. The purpose is to show the feasibility of using a collection of classic computer vision methods and low-cost components for a real-time thermal surveillance system that is capable of classifying the different actors that make use of nature trails.



© 2018 by the authors. Licensee MDPI, Basel, Switzerland. This article is an open access article distributed under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).