Computer Organization and Assembly Language (CS235)

END SEMESTER PROJECT

GROUP MEMBERS

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Project Title:

"In-Sync Adaptive Traffic Control System"

Problem

The Basic problem we highlighted in this problem is the typical traffic control system we see in our daily life. These typical traffic control lights work on a simple algorithm in which every signal is given a fixed time for which it turns green, whether there is traffic or not. Other traffic users have to wait until this fixed time is over for no reason, resulting in more traffic jam and waiting more for the turn.

What we observed is that there is no signal light for the pedestrian, so a person does not know when it is safe for a person to walk or not

Solution

What we did is we created an algorithm that checks by using a IR tracking sensor the presence or motion of cars on the road, so if there is no flow of traffic on the road the sensor will simple turn the single red without waiting for the time to complete and will transfer the time to the next signal, and the same will continue for all the signals .so in this case a loop will complete in exactly 4 minutes (given a signal 60 seconds each). Once the loop completes it will turn the time transferred to next signal to zero.
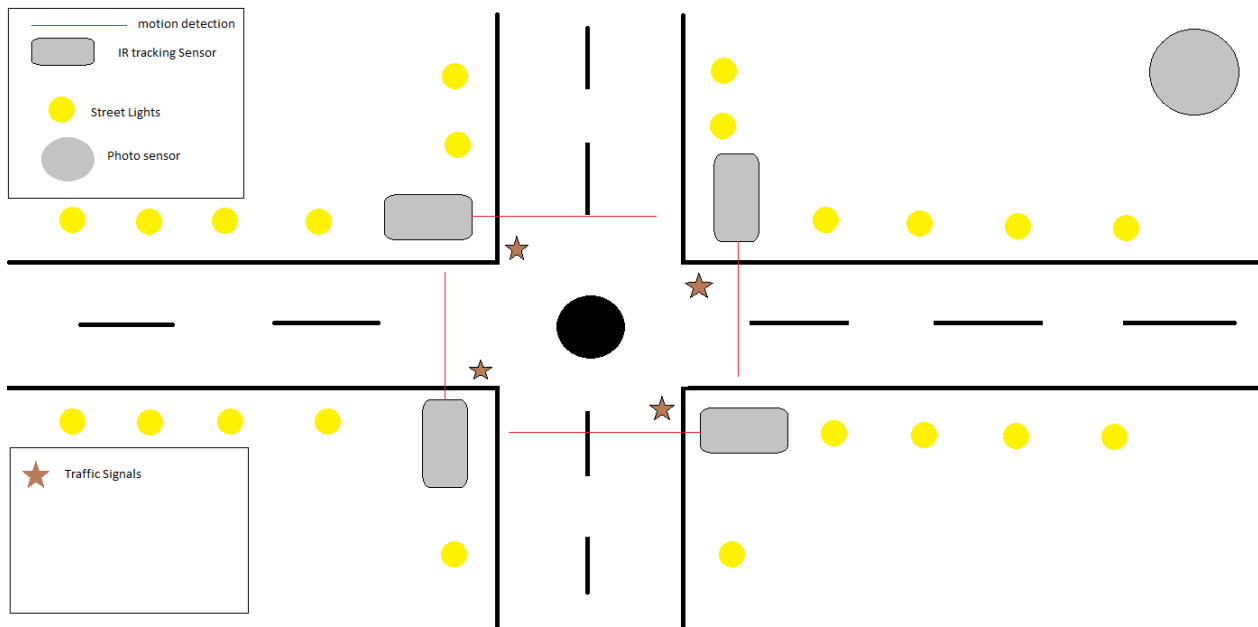
Advantage

1. Better traffic control system
2. Safety for the pedestrians
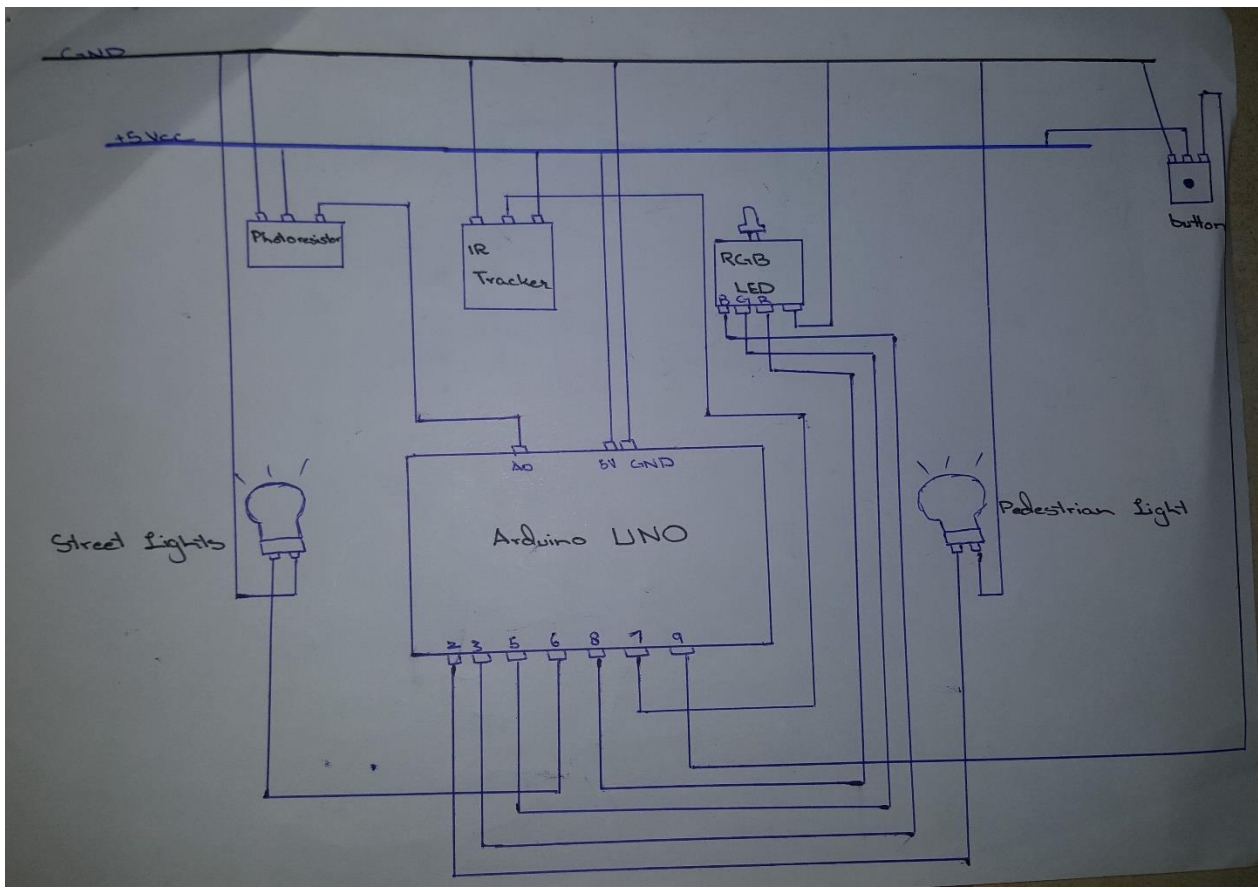3. Probability for the traffic jam decreases

Implementation Details

We used the Arduino UNO as a microprocessor, sensor for the traffic motion is IR tracking sensor. That sense the motion of cars on the road, We used RGB LED for the traffic lights, and a simple blue LED for the pedestrian Light, button has been used in the circuit, so basically our circuit ill not work until the button is pressed that means that this traffic system can be turned on and off when ever wanted.

Model:

Legend:
- motion detection
- IR tracking Sensor
- Street Lights
- Photo sensor
- Traffic Signals

Circuit Diagram:

Arduino Code:

```cpp
#include <SoftwareSerial.h>

int const LDR = A0;                 //LDR input port, analong input A0
int Resistance = 0;                 //LDR analog value input
int const ThresholdResistance = 800;//Darkness level resistance limit
int const StreetLights = 6;         //Output port for street lights
int const LineTracker = 7;          //Input port for IR line tracker
int const YledT = 3;                //Output port for Yellow traffic light
int const RledT = 8;                //Output port for Red traffic light
int const GledT = 5;                //Output port for Green traffic light
int const PedLight = 2;             //Output port for pedestrian crossing light
int LineTrackerState = 0;           //IR line tracker digital input value
int SignalFlag = 0;                 //Flag to switch traffic light when empty road
int SignalsCounter = 0;             //Counter for number of signals
int MissingCarTimer = 0;            //5 second threshold timer for empty road before signal switches
int seconds = 0;                    //Seconds counter
int MaxSeconds = 60;                //Default number of seconds till the signal remains open
int Rseconds = 0;                   //Remaining seconds from the last signal
int const Button = 9;               //Button input port, triggering the system
int ButtonValue = 1;                //Button digital input

void setup()
{
  pinMode(StreetLights,OUTPUT);
  pinMode(LineTracker,INPUT);
  pinMode(YledT,OUTPUT);
  pinMode(RledT,OUTPUT);
  pinMode(GledT,OUTPUT);
  pinMode(PedLight,OUTPUT);
```
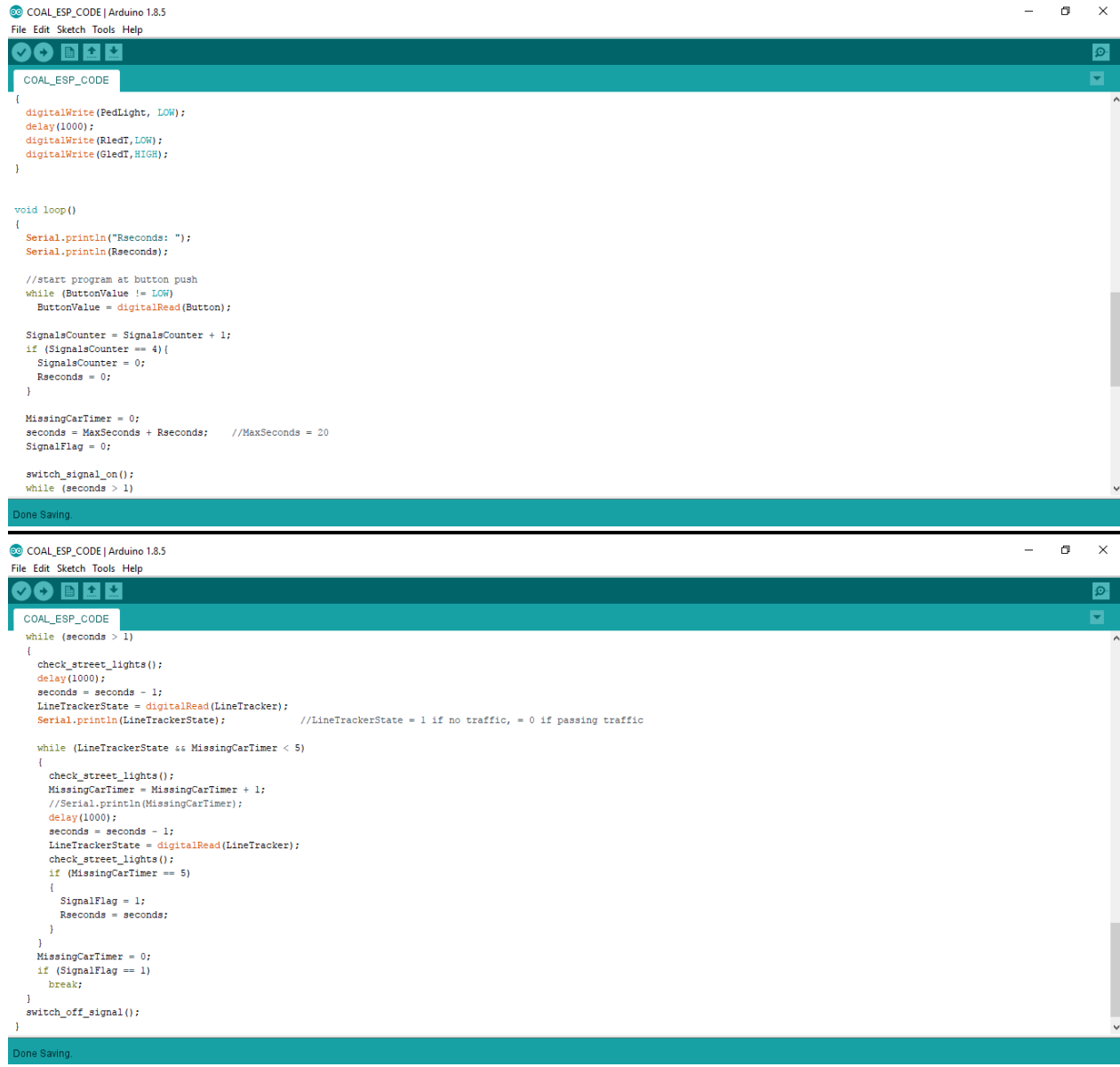
Done Saving.

```cpp
  pinMode(PedLight,OUTPUT);
  pinMode(Button,INPUT);
  Serial.begin(9600);
}

void check_street_lights()
{
  Resistance = analogRead(LDR);
  Serial.println(Resistance);
  if (Resistance > ThresholdResistance)
    digitalWrite(StreetLights, HIGH);
  else
    digitalWrite(StreetLights, LOW);
}

void switch_off_signal()
{
  digitalWrite(GledT, LOW);
  digitalWrite(YledT,HIGH);
  delay(3000);
  check_street_lights();
  digitalWrite(YledT,LOW);
  digitalWrite(RledT,HIGH);
  digitalWrite(PedLight,HIGH);
  check_street_lights();
  delay(5000);
}

void switch_signal_on()
```

Done Saving.

```
{
  digitalWrite(PedLight, LOW);
  delay(1000);
  digitalWrite(RledT,LOW);
  digitalWrite(GledT,HIGH);
}


void loop()
{
  Serial.println("Rseconds: ");
  Serial.println(Rseconds);

  //start program at button push
  while (ButtonValue != LOW)
    ButtonValue = digitalRead(Button);

  SignalsCounter = SignalsCounter + 1;
  if (SignalsCounter == 4){
    SignalsCounter = 0;
    Rseconds = 0;
  }

  MissingCarTimer = 0;
  seconds = MaxSeconds + Rseconds;      //MaxSeconds = 20
  SignalFlag = 0;

  switch_signal_on();
  while (seconds > 1)
```

```
  while (seconds > 1)
  {
    check_street_lights();
    delay(1000);
    seconds = seconds - 1;
    LineTrackerState = digitalRead(LineTracker);
    Serial.println(LineTrackerState);            //LineTrackerState = 1 if no traffic, = 0 if passing traffic

    while (LineTrackerState && MissingCarTimer < 5)
    {
      check_street_lights();
      MissingCarTimer = MissingCarTimer + 1;
      //Serial.println(MissingCarTimer);
      delay(1000);
      seconds = seconds - 1;
      LineTrackerState = digitalRead(LineTracker);
      check_street_lights();
      if (MissingCarTimer == 5)
      {
        SignalFlag = 1;
        Rseconds = seconds;
      }
    }
    MissingCarTimer = 0;
    if (SignalFlag == 1)
      break;
  }
  switch_off_signal();
}
```

Project Status

Everything implemented as told in the proposal with some new and improved advancements.

Work Divided:

All the team members worked equally and together.

What's New???

We added street lights just for a little advancement along with a pedestrian Light, street lights works with a photo resistor that checks the intensity of light and turns on or off the lights according to the intensity of light.
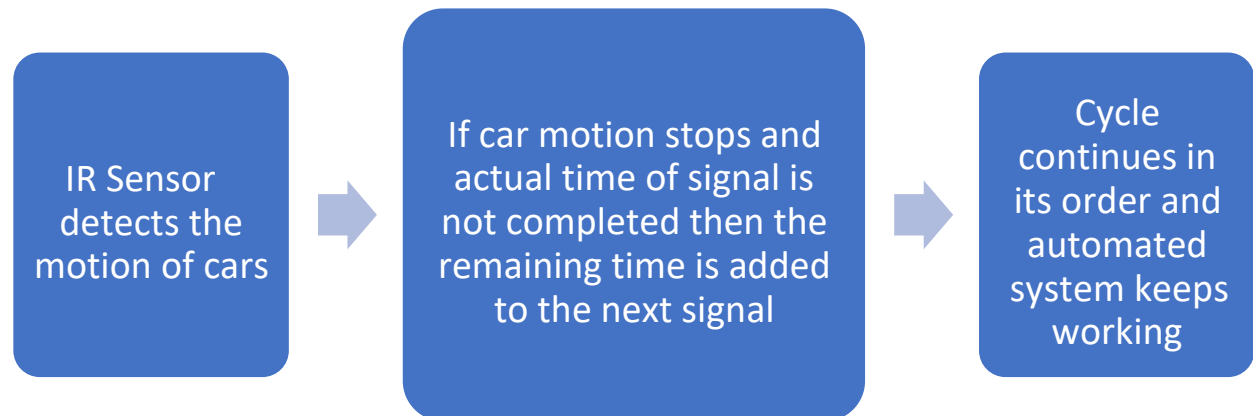
Constraints

The only difficulty we are facing is that the sensor we used is an Infra-red sensor that detects the body heat. So in case a pedestrian stands in front of the sensor it will detect its presence hence looping after completing whole time.
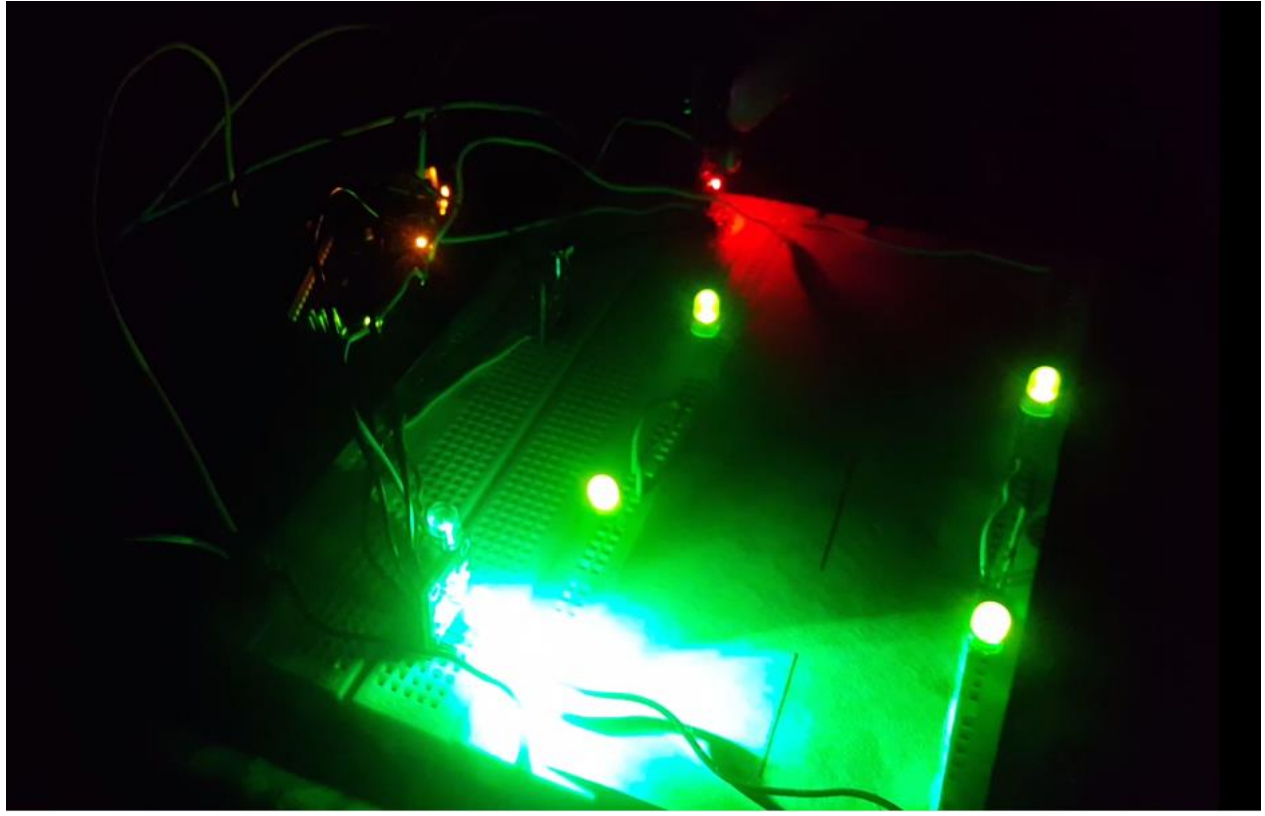
Future Advancements

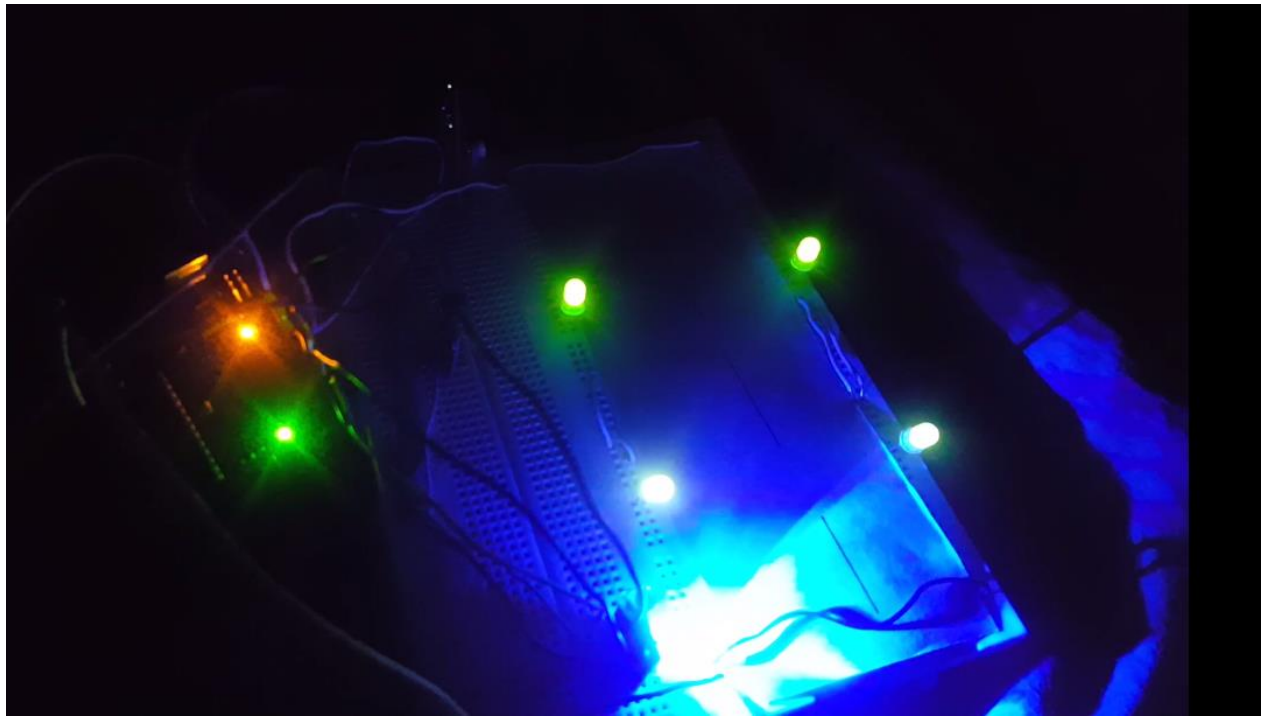Use of better sensors that can differentiate between a pedestrian and motor vehicle.

Process Flow:

IR Sensor detects the motion of cars → If car motion stops and actual time of signal is not completed then the remaining time is added to the next signal → Cycle continues in its order and automated system keeps working
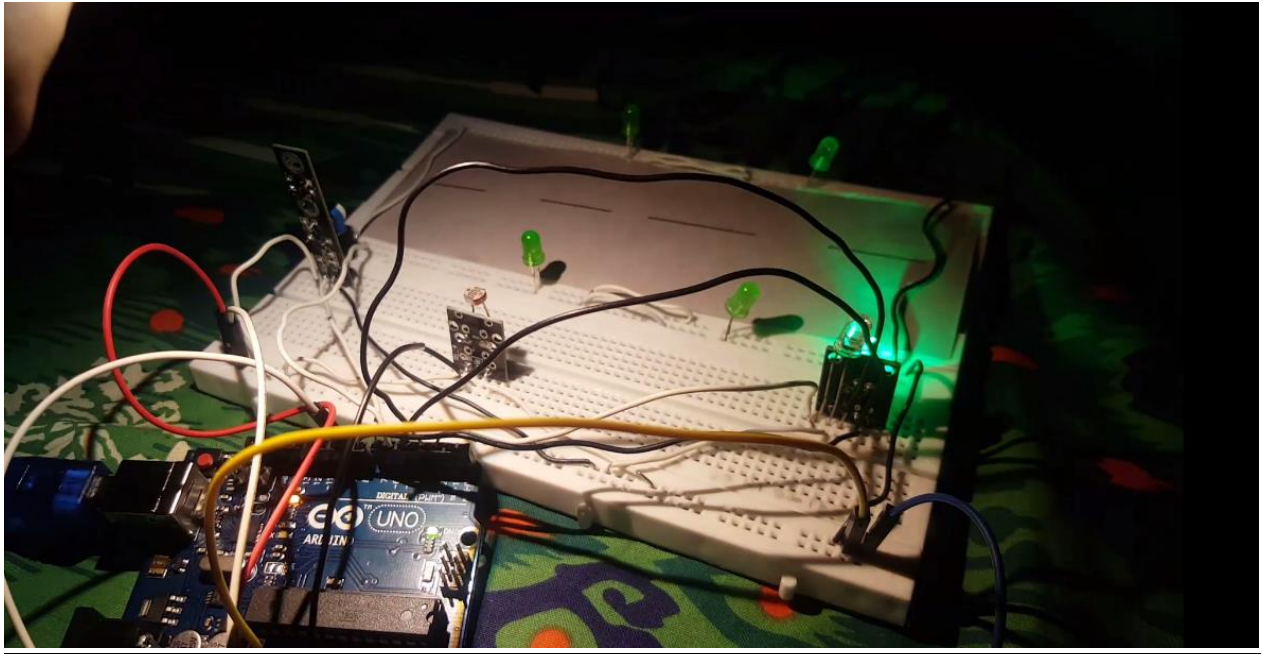
SNAPSHOTS OF WORKING PROJECT:

Green Light:

Blue Light as Yellow Light:

The Road: