REPORT

SIGNS WITH SMART CONNECTIVITY FOR BETTER ROAD SAFETY

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. PROJECT OVERVIEW:

Connected vehicle technology aim to solve some of the biggest challenges in the transportation in the areas of safety, mobility and environment. The safety application for Intelligent Transport System (ITS) is one of the main objectives in this project. Safety application is research and industrial initiative which aim to contribute to the global advancement of automobile industry. In this project wefocus on V2V communication, oncecars are connected which is able to share data with other cars on the road and which help toreduce Highway accidents. Ultimately, vehicles are connect via multiple complementary technologies of vehicle to-vehicle (V2V) and vehicle-to-infrastructure (V2I) connectivity based on Wi-Fi, GPS, Dedicated Short Range Communication (DSRC). VANETS are alsoconsidered as one of the most important Simulator for safety of intelligent transportation systems. The use of the DSRC technologies support low latency vehicle-to-vehicle (V2V) communication. Inpresent Systems the road signs and the speed limits are static. But the road signs can be changed in some cases. We can consider some cases when there are someroad diversions due to heavy traffic or due to accidents then we can change the road signs accordingly if they are digitalized. This project proposes a system which has digital sign boards on which the signs can be changed dynamically. If there is rainfall then the roads will be slippery and the speed limit would be decreased. There is a web app through which you can enter the data of the road diversions, accident prone areas and the information signboards can be entered through web app. This data is retrieved and displayed on the sign boards accordingly. Clearly, intelligent roadway placards can be a vital part of our drivingexperience. They enable a better way for drivers to access the information they need in realtime on the roads. These signs can increase awareness of upcoming issues, which people might otherwise discover too late. They may also augment the functionality of driverless vehicles.

1.2. PURPOSE

The value of implementing this technology should not be underestimated. Smart roadway indicators have the potential to increase cost-efficiency, which eases the burden on governments and taxpayers. They facilitate a smoother driving process for both human drivers and autonomous vehicles. The placards can be more user-friendly than the analog route signs we currently employ. Above all, they may ultimately lead to a safer network ofroads for everyone. Smart roadway signage is not simply an objective for the future. Two UK Companies have collaborated to produce these signs for use on England's roads. The signs are technologically advanced, with graphics and text that drivers can see clearly. Themessages are easy to comprehendquickly, keeping drivers informed of route conditions as they change. In addition to enhancing theroadway experience for users, this new signage costs less to maintain than traditional indicators. The new signs require fewer materials and less cabling, resulting in less time, upkeep, and expense. Increasing volumes of traffic are using municipal road infrastructure, with severe consequences fortraffic efficiency and the safetyof road users. Vulnerable roads users (VRUs), such as pedestrians or cyclists, are involved in 46 % of lethal accidents. Exchanging information between road users increases their perception and is thus a critical building block to improve this situation. We have presenteda system, to alert the driver about the speed limits in specific areas and reduce the speed ofthe vehicles in sensitive public zones without any interference of the drivers where controlsare takenautomatically by the use of a wireless local area networks.

2. LITERATURE

2.1. EXISTING PROBLEM

The Existing road system and connectivity, emphasis on the traffic and route reckoning featureswhich cordially provisions the user acceptability to have better connectivity management. But,this often results in nonparallel road conditions and high noise ratios through the calibrations. Itreiterates various subjections in its compilation and leading to segmentation error throughout. It penetrates the various unit cases in order to subsequently manifest the output. This alternatively symbolizes the ineffectively programmed web user interface. The IOT based model of our project complies of the verdict to specify the soft zone in the path. It manually ask the user to turn off the horn, which in variably decreases the decibel level of the power output. Illustratively, it confides the work schematics of the precedent evaluation under the system and allows the userto access the terminals of the app nodes variably. IBM Cloud indefinitely helps in reviving the data sets required in web application. MIT app inventor segments the creation of the user interface.

2.2. REFERENCES

1. Ashish Dhar: **Traffic and road condition monitoring system**
   Indian Institute of Technology, Mumbai. - 2008.
   - Reports severity, intensity and dimension of a damaged road segment.
   - Proposed a different solution using AMR Magnetic Sensor.

2. Pooja Pawar, Suvarna Langade, Mohini Bandgar: **IOT Based digital Notice Boardusing Arduino ATMega 328.**

International Research Journal of Engineering and Technology(IRJET).- 2019.

- Circulates notice regularly & reduce physical efforts.
- Send message at any distant location within a second.

3. Sandeep Chaware, Trushitha Chaware: **Proposed Algorithm for Smart Traffic Controlusing Ultrasonic Sensor.**

International Journal of Engineering and Advanced Technology (IJEAT).- 2019.

- The outcome of the project is to learn insights of the traffic controlling and management atthe signal with the dynamically changing in timing of timer as per need.

4. Kamna Singh, Deepa Bura: **IOT distinct algorithms for the Sensor Connectivity withComparative Study between node MCU and Arduino MCU.**

NVEO Journal– 2021

- Presents different algorithms for the connection between different types of sensors.
- Brief description of node MCU & Arduino MCU.
- Step by step solution to provide connectivity with IOT technology.

5. Jack Greenhaigh: **Recognizing Text Based Traffic Signs.**

IEEE – 2015

- Detect all possible Road sign candidates.
- Reduce total regions based on contextual constraints.
- A Novel System for the automatic detection and recognition of text in traffic sign based onMSER & MSV.

6. Bhumika.R, Harshita. S.A, Meena. D, Asha. N: **Accident Prevention and Road Safety in Hilly Region using IOT Module**

International Research Journal of Engineering and Technology (IRJET) – 2021

- Stay away from mishap & forestall clog in sloping region & hairclip twist.
- As a significant part of street mathematical plan bended street portion

7. Sowparnika: **IOT Road Safety**

- This project paves a system to alert the driver about the speed limit in specific areas and to reduce the speed of vehicles in sensitive public zones without any interference of drivers wherecontrols are taken automatically by use of wireless local area network.

8. S.S. Sugania, D. S. Vishalis Hwaran, J. Vignesh Kumar: **Automated System for Road Safety**

Enhancement using big data reports.

- The speed is controlled accordingly to situations to give suggestions.
- The suggested system can control the vehicle but at same time can collect data andmanipulate it using the big data technologies.

9. IOT Based Smart Road Safety & Vehicle Accident prevent System for Mountainroads.

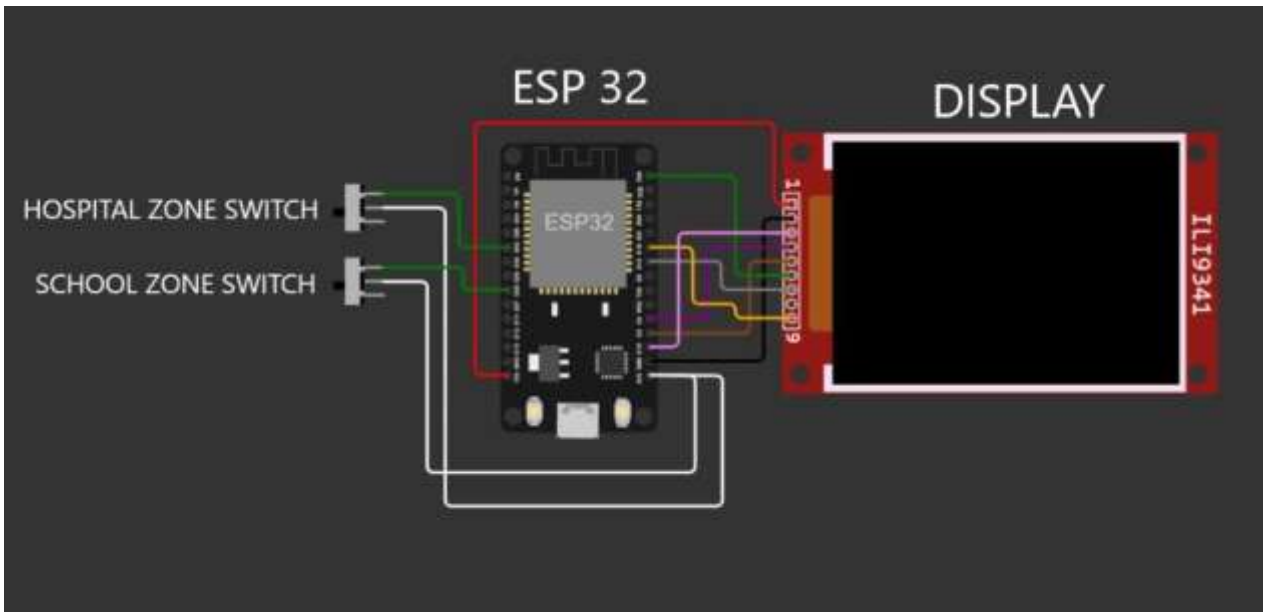
• This system is divided into 2 half (Accident Detection & Prevention) and alerting themembers of family by causation message and placement of accidental place.

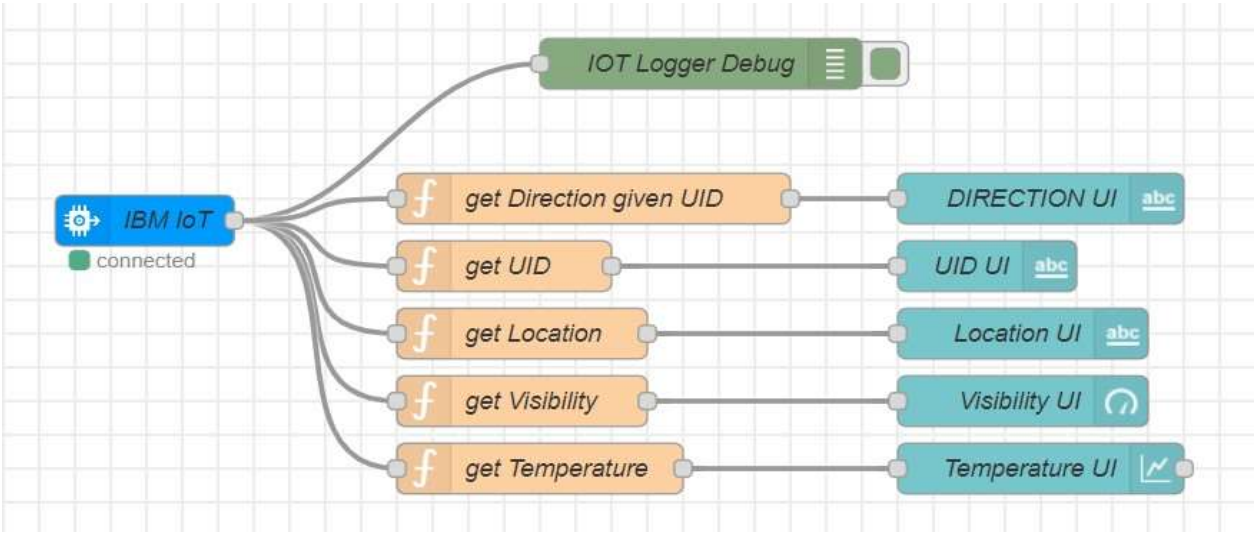
10. Shweta Vyas, Pooja Awhale, Shreya Kukdeja, Prashant Jawalkar: **A Modern Approachto identify Traffic Sign Symbols in Color Images.**

• In this technique proposed more reliable and robust method of Traffic Sign DetectionRecognition (TSDR).

3. SCHEMATIC CIRCUIT AND CODING SOLUTION

3.1. CIRCUIT





- "IBM IOT" node connects the backend to Node RED UI. The function nodes such as "get Direction given UID", "get UID", "get Location", "get Visibility" & "get Temperature" extract the respective data out and provides them to the UI nodes "Direction UI", "UID UI", "Location UI", "Visibility UI" & "Temperature UI".

4. TESTING

TEST CASES

- TEST CASE 1

  Clear weather - Usual Speed Limit.

- TEST CASE 2

  Foggy Weather - Reduced Speed Limit.

- TEST CASE 3

  Rainy Weather - Further Reduced Speed Limit.

- TEST CASE 4

  School/Hosipital Zone - Do not Honk sign is displayed.

USER ACCEPTANCE TESTING

Dynamic speed & divertion variations based on the weather and traffic helps user to avoid traffic and havea safe journey home. The users would welcome this idea to be implemented everywhere.

5. RESULTS

PERFORMANCE METRICS

Based on the IBM pack we chose, the performance of the website varies. Built upon NodeJS, a light and high performance engine, NodeRED is capable of handling upto 10,000 requests per second. Moreover, since the system is horizontally scalable, a even higher demand of customers can be served.

- **SOURCE CODE - ESP 32**

```
#include
<WiFi.h>
#include
<HTTPClient.h>
#include
<Adafruit_GFX.h>

#include
<Adafruit_ILI9341.h>
#include <string.h>


const char* ssid =
"Wokwi-GUEST";const
char* password = "";


#define TFT_DC 2

#define TFT_CS 15

Adafruit_ILI9341 tft = Adafruit_ILI9341(TFT_CS, TFT_DC);


String myLocation =
"Chennai,IN"; String
usualSpeedLimit = "70"; //
kmph


int
schoolZone =
32; int
hospitalZone
= 26;


int uid = 2504; // ID Unique to this Micro Contoller


String getString(char x)

{

    String
    s(1,
    x);
    return
    s;

}
```

```
String stringSplitter1(String fullString,char delimiter='$')
{
    String returnString = "";
    for(int i = 0;
        i<fullString.length();i++) {
        char c = fullString[i];
        if(delimiter==c)
            break;
        returnString+=St
        ring(c);
    }
    return(returnString);
}

String stringSplitter2(String fullString,char delimiter='$')
{
    String
    returnString =
    "";bool flag =
    false;
    for(int i = 0;
        i<fullString.length();i++) {
        char c = fullString[i];
        if(flag)
            returnString+=S
        tring(c);
        if(delimiter==c)
            flag = true;
    }
    return(returnString);
}

void rightArrow()
{
  int refX = 50;
  int refY = tft.getCursorY() + 40;
```

```
  tft.fillRect(refX,refY,100,20,ILI9
  341_RED);
  tft.fillTriangle(refX+100,refY-
30,refX+100,refY+50,refX+40+100,refY+10,ILI9341_RED);
}

void leftArrow()
{
  int refX = 50;
  int refY = tft.getCursorY() + 40;

  tft.fillRect(refX+40,refY,100,20,ILI9341_RED);
  tft.fillTriangle(refX+40,refY-
  30,refX+40,refY+50,refX,refY+10,ILI9341_RED);
}

void upArrow()
{
  int refX = 125;
  int refY = tft.getCursorY() + 30;

  tft.fillTriangle(refX-
  40,refY+40,refX+40,refY+40,refX,refY,ILI9341_RED);
  tft.fillRect(refX-15,refY+40,30,20,ILI9341_RED);
}

String
  APICall
  () {
  HTTPCli
  ent
  http;

  String url =
  "http://169.51.194.120:31149/getSpeed?";url +=
  "location="+myLocation+"&";
  url  +=
  "schoolZone="+(String)digitalRead(schoolZone)+(String)"&";
```

```
  url +=
  "hospitalZone="+(String)digitalRead(hospitalZone)+(String)"&
  ";url +=
  "usualSpeedLimit="+(String)usualSpeedLimit+(String)"&";

  url +=
  "uid="+(String)ui
  d;
  http.begin(url.c_
  str());

  int httpResponseCode = http.GET();

  if (httpResponseCode>0) {

    String payload =
    http.getString();
    http.end();

    return(payload);

  }

  else {

    Serial.print("Error code: ");

    Serial.println(httpResponseCode);

  }

  http.end();

}


void myPrint(String
  contents) {
  tft.fillScreen(ILI9341
  _BLACK);
  tft.setCursor(0, 20);
  tft.setTextSize(4);
  tft.setTextColor(ILI93
  41_RED);

  //tft.println(contents);


  tft.println(stringSplitter1(conten
  ts));String c2 =
  stringSplitter2(contents);
  if(c2=="s") // represents Straight

  {

    upArrow();
```

```
    }
    if(c2=="l") // represents left
    {
      leftArrow();
    }
    if(c2=="r") // represents right
    {
      rightArrow();
    }
  }

void setup() {
  WiFi.begin(ssid, password, 6);

  tft.begin(
  );
  tft.setRot
  ation(1);

  tft.setTextColor(ILI934
  1_WHITE);
  tft.setTextSize(2);
  tft.print("Connecting
  to WiFi");

  while (WiFi.status() != WL_CONNECTED) {
   delay(100
   );
   tft.print
   (".");
  }

 tft.print("\nOK! IP=");
 tft.println(WiFi.localIP
 ());
}
```

```
void loop() {
  myPrint(APICall());
  delay(100);

}
```