

# ANGEL EYE

## ROADWAY GUARDIAN

Angel Eye makes road intersections safer for all road users by spotlighting danger areas.

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# Making roadway intersections safer with dynamic alerts

## Problem

Given real-time detection of road entities and collision forecasts, how do I generate awareness among road users?

## Solution

Light, Sound, Radio



2-axis gimball 'turret'

Arduino Uno board (C++)

Tessel 2 board (JS)

Servo board (JS)

Paper.js (JS)



DSRC<sup>[1]</sup> broadcast

Particle board (C++)

DSRC dict set (JSON)

<sup>[1]</sup> DSRC = Dedicated Short Range Communications

## 5.8 Message: MSG\_PersonalSafetyMessage (PSM)

**Use:** The Personal Safety Message (PSM) is used to broadcast safety data regarding the kinematic state of various types of Vulnerable Road Users (VRU), such as pedestrians, cyclists or road workers. Data items which are optional are included in a PSM as needed according to policies that are beyond the scope of this standard.

This message is under development, and is included in this standard to support field trials. Changes in the specification of the message and/or its constituent elements may occur in the future.

### ASN.1 Representation:

```
PersonalSafetyMessage ::= SEQUENCE {
    basicType
    secMark
    msgCnt
    id
    position
    accuracy
    speed
    heading
    accelSet
    pathHistory
    pathPrediction
    propulsion
    useState
    crossRequest
    crossState
    clusterSize
    clusterRadius
    eventResponderType
    activityType
    activitySubType
    assistType
    sizing
    attachment
    attachmentRadius
    animalType
    ...
    regional SEQUENCE (SIZE(1..4)) OF
        RegionalExtension {{REGION.Reg-PersonalSafetyMessage}} OPTIONAL,
}
```

The ASN.1 representation shows the structure of the PersonalSafetyMessage. It is a sequence of fields. Fields marked with blue underlines are optional. Four yellow arrows point to the following fields: pathHistory, pathPrediction, propulsion, and useState.

...  
};

...  
};

...  
};

Dedicated Short-Range Communications (DSRC) dictionary set

The screenshot shows the Arduino IDE interface with the title bar "Sweep2 | Arduino 1.8.2". The main window displays the C++ code for the "Sweep2" sketch. The code initializes two servos (panServo and tiltServo) and sets up their pins (9 and 10). It defines variables for servo positions (panPos and tiltPos) and initializes them to 0. The setup() function attaches the servos to their respective pins. The loop() function contains two nested loops. The outer loop iterates from 0 to 180 degrees for the pan servo, and the inner loop iterates from 180 back to 0 degrees. Both loops involve writing the current position to the servo and waiting 15ms for it to reach the target. After the pan servo completes its cycle, there is a 2-second delay. The sketch then moves on to control the tilt servo, repeating a similar process from 0 to 180 degrees. A status message at the bottom indicates "Done uploading." and provides memory usage details: 2412 bytes used (7%) of program storage space, with a maximum of 32256 bytes available. Global variables use 57 bytes (2%) of dynamic memory, leaving 1991 bytes for local variables, with a maximum of 2048 bytes available.

```
Servo tiltServo; // create servo object to control a servo

// twelve servo objects can be created on most boards

//int pos = 0;
int panPos = 0;
int tiltPos = 0;

// variable to store the servo position

void setup() {
  panServo.attach(9); // attaches the servo on pin 9 to the servo object
  tiltServo.attach(10); // attaches the servo on pin 10 to the servo object
}

void loop() {

  for (panPos = 0; panPos <= 180; panPos += 1) { // goes from 0 degrees to 180 degrees
    // in steps of 1 degree
    panServo.write(panPos); // tell servo to go to position in variable 'pos'
    delay(15); // waits 15ms for the servo to reach the position
  }
  for (panPos = 180; panPos >= 0; panPos -= 1) { // goes from 180 degrees to 0 degrees
    panServo.write(panPos); // tell servo to go to position in variable 'pos'
    delay(15); // waits 15ms for the servo to reach the position
  }

  delay (2000);

  // tiltServo.write(pos);

  for (tiltPos = 0; tiltPos <= 180; tiltPos += 1) { // goes from 0 degrees to 180 degrees
    // in steps of 1 degree
    tiltServo.write(tiltPos); // tell servo to go to position in variable 'pos'
    delay(15); // waits 15ms for the servo to reach the position
  }
  for (tiltPos = 180; tiltPos >= 0; tiltPos -= 1) { // goes from 180 degrees to 0 degrees
    tiltServo.write(tiltPos); // tell servo to go to position in variable 'pos'
  }
}

Done uploading.

Sketch uses 2412 bytes (7%) of program storage space. Maximum is 32256 bytes.
Global variables use 57 bytes (2%) of dynamic memory, leaving 1991 bytes for local variables. Maximum is 2048 bytes.
```





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