



Industry Oriented Mini Project

Speed And Pothole Detection Enhancing Road Safety

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Agenda

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- Problem Statement
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Abstract

In recent years, road safety and vehicle maintenance have become critical concerns. One major factor contributing to vehicle damage and accidents is the presence of potholes. Additionally, monitoring vehicle speed is essential for ensuring safety on the roads. The system employs ultrasonic sensors mounted on vehicles to measure the distance to the road surface, enabling the detection of potholes. Simultaneously, vehicle speed is monitored by calculating the time intervals between sensor readings. When a pothole is detected or if the vehicle exceeds a predefined speed limit, visual and auditory alerts are triggered through IR sensor and buzzer. This approach ensures immediate feedback to the driver, enhancing safety and promoting cautious driving behavior.

Introduction

- As population grows, maintaining safe and efficient roadways has become increasingly challenging.

- Potholes and speeding are two significant issues that compromise road safety, leading to accidents and vehicle damage.

Introduction

- Traditional methods for monitoring road conditions often rely on centralized systems, which can be expensive and require extensive infrastructure.
- To drivers, leaving them unaware of potential hazards until Additionally, these systems may not provide real-time feedback it is too late.

Introduction

- This project presents a low-cost IoT-based system that detects potholes and monitors vehicle speed .
- When a pothole is detected , the system activates visual alerts through audible warnings via buzzers, providing immediate feedback to the driver.
- This approach enhances safety.

Literature Survey:-

1. An Advanced IoT-Based System for Real-Time Pothole Detection, Tracking, and Maintenance

Authors : Mr.Sahel Bej, Swarnava Roy, Satyabrata Maity

Published in Year :2023

This paper proposed a IOT system which offers a promising solution to address the growing issue of road maintenance and safety. By integrating deep learning-based object detection with ultrasonic sensors, the system effectively detects and tracks potholes, contributing to improved road condition monitoring. Further studies on real-world implementation in different environments will be crucial to assess the system's scalability and potential for widespread adoption.

Literature Survey

2. Sensor-based espial of potholes and humps on roads with instant notification alert using IoT

Authors :Mr G.Prakash , Raadha S, Tanu Swami

Published in Year :2022

In this paper the author proposed that Manual detection of potholes in roads can be time-consuming, inaccurate and inefficient. In this system the components used is Ultrasonic sensor .further enhanced to detect different types of potholes under various conditions, such as day and night.

Literature Survey:-

3. Survey on IOT Based Pothole Detection

Authors :Mrs R Anandhi ,Swathi Baswaraju,Silpa

Published in Year :2022

The author has discussed that Potholes can cause damage like flat tires and wheels damage, vehicle collisions, and severe accidents. When there's a pothole approaching, it gets scans by using Infrared and Ultrasonic sensor, alerting the driver on time. This method becomes useful during the rainy season where the roads are crammed with rainwater. Further enhancement should be taken regarding notification which help drivers make more informed choices. Reduce misclassifications.

S.NO	Title	Authors	Year
1	An Advanced IoT-Based System for Real-Time Pothole Detection, Tracking, and Maintenance	Mr.Sahel Bej, Swarnava Roy, Satyabrata Maity	2023
2	Sensor-based espial of potholes and humps on roads with instant notification alert using IoT	Mr G.Prakash , Raadha S, Tanu Swami	2022
3	Survey on IOT Based Pothole Detection	Mrs R Anandhi ,Swathi Baswaraju,Silpa	2022

Problem Statement

- Potholes and overspeeding increase the risk of accidents and vehicle damage. There is a need for a simple, real-time system that can detect potholes and monitor speed and by providing immediate alerts to drivers.

Existing System

- Current pothole detection and vehicle speed monitoring systems often utilize GPS technology and cloud platforms to gather and analyze data.
- While these systems can be effective, they are limited by their reliance on connectivity, can incur high costs, and may not provide immediate feedback to drivers.
- Additionally, these solutions may not be practical in rural or poorly connected areas, where maintenance of road safety is critical.

Proposed system

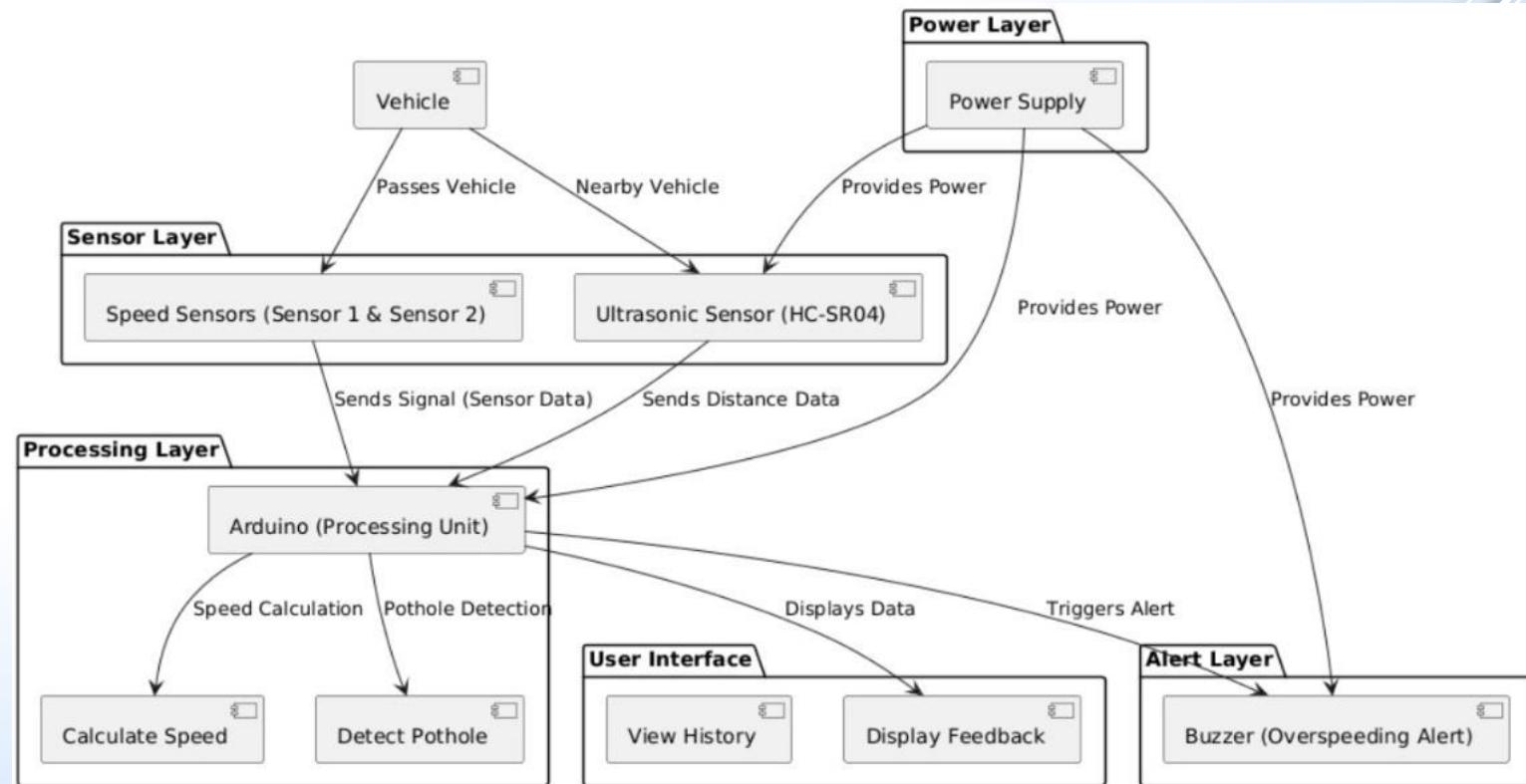
- The proposed IoT-based system aims to address the limitations of existing solutions by implementing a combination of ultrasonic and IR sensors.
- The ultrasonic sensor detects potholes by measuring changes in distance to the road surface, while the IR sensor monitors the vehicle's speed by sensing its movement over a defined distance.
- The system alerts drivers through visual and auditory (buzzer) signals, providing real-time feedback without needing GPS or cloud connectivity.
- This design is not only cost-effective but also easy to deploy in various environments, enhancing road safety and reducing the risk of accidents.

System Requirements

- **Hardware Requirements :**
 - Ultrasonic Sensor(HC-SR04)
 - IR Sensor
 - Microcontroller Arduino UNO
 - Buzzer
- **Software Requirements :**
 - Arduino IDE

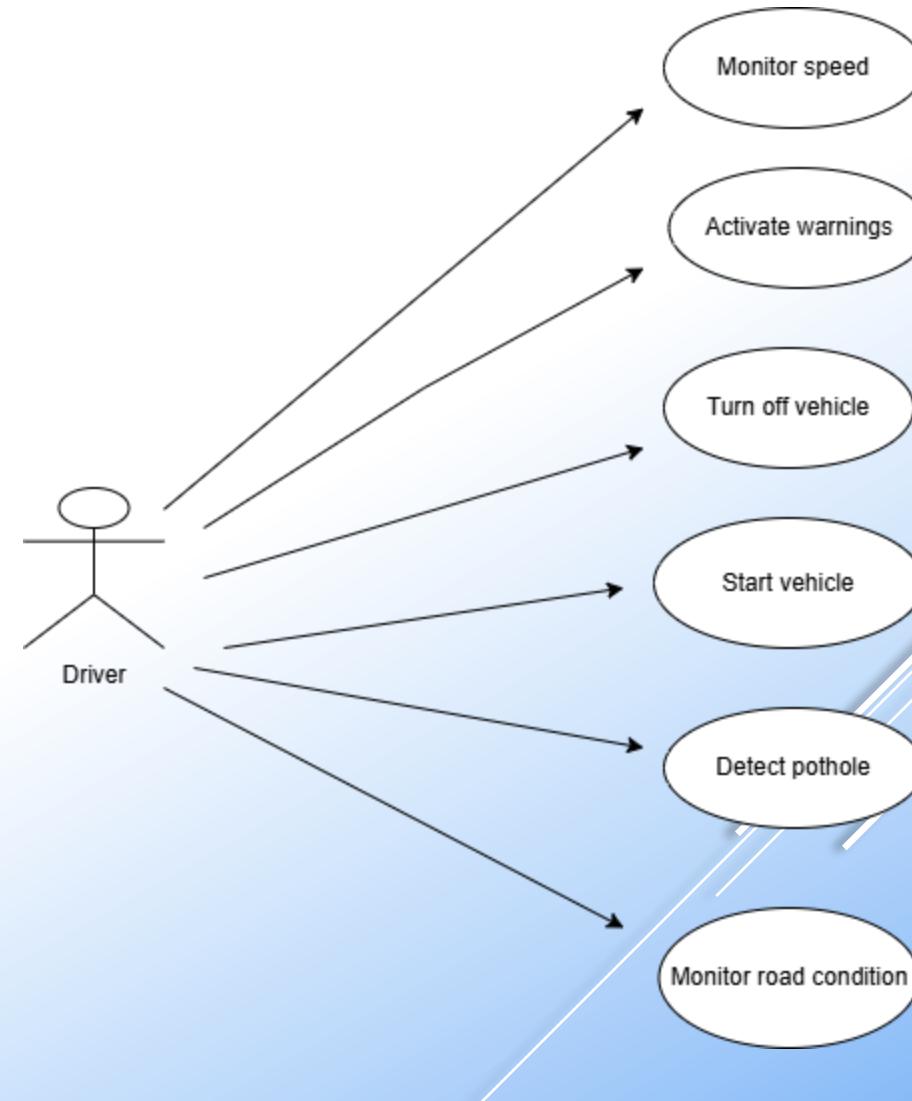
System Design

System Architecture



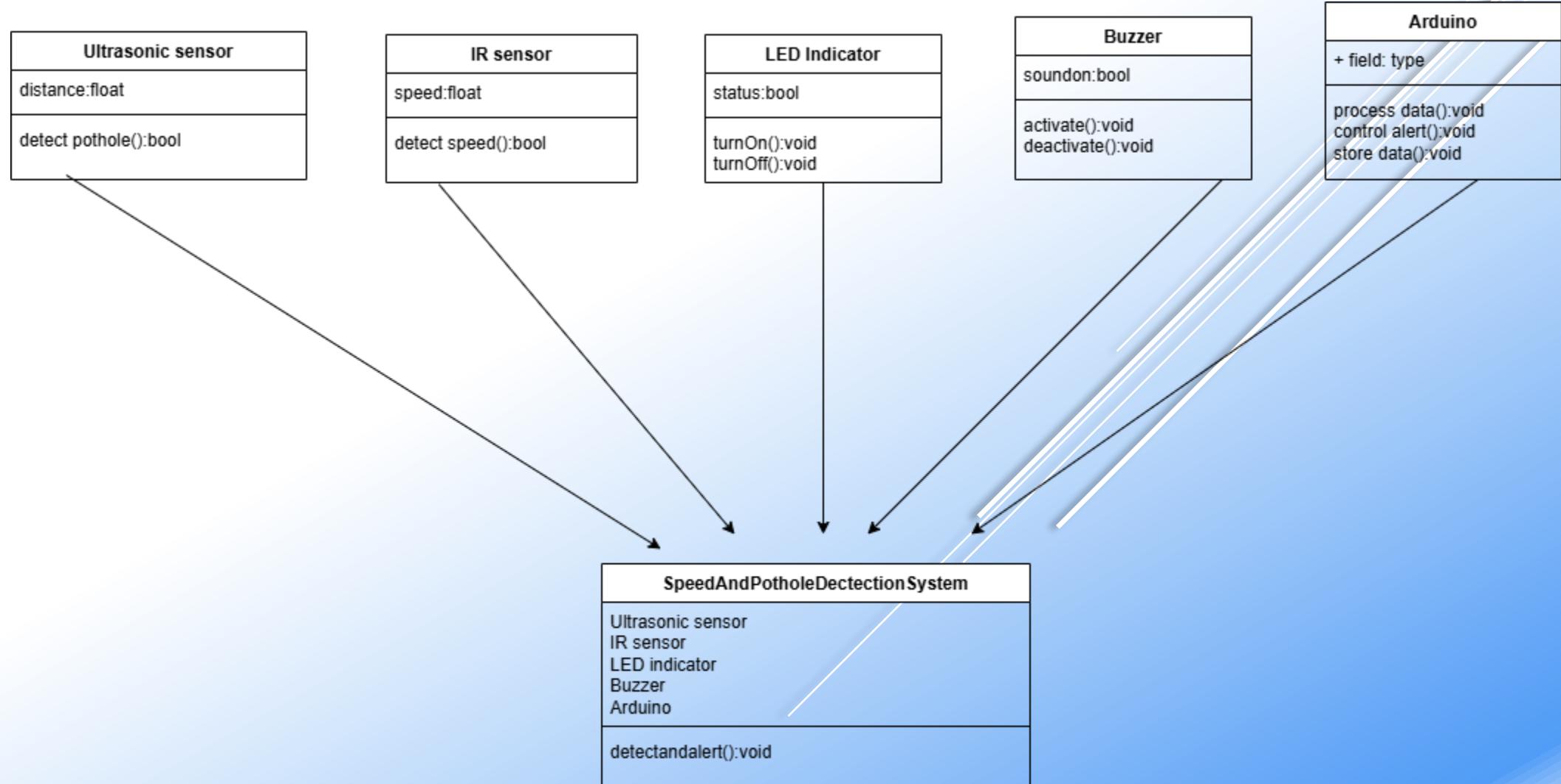
UML Diagrams

➤ Use Case :



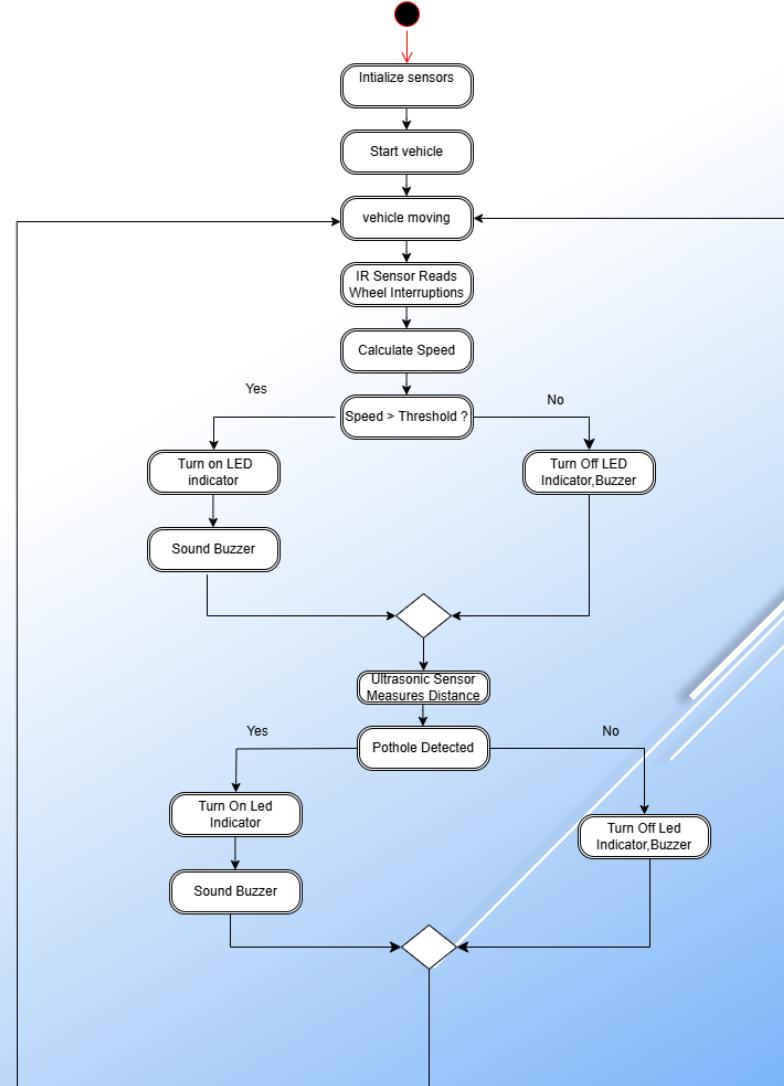
UML Diagrams

➤ Class Diagram :



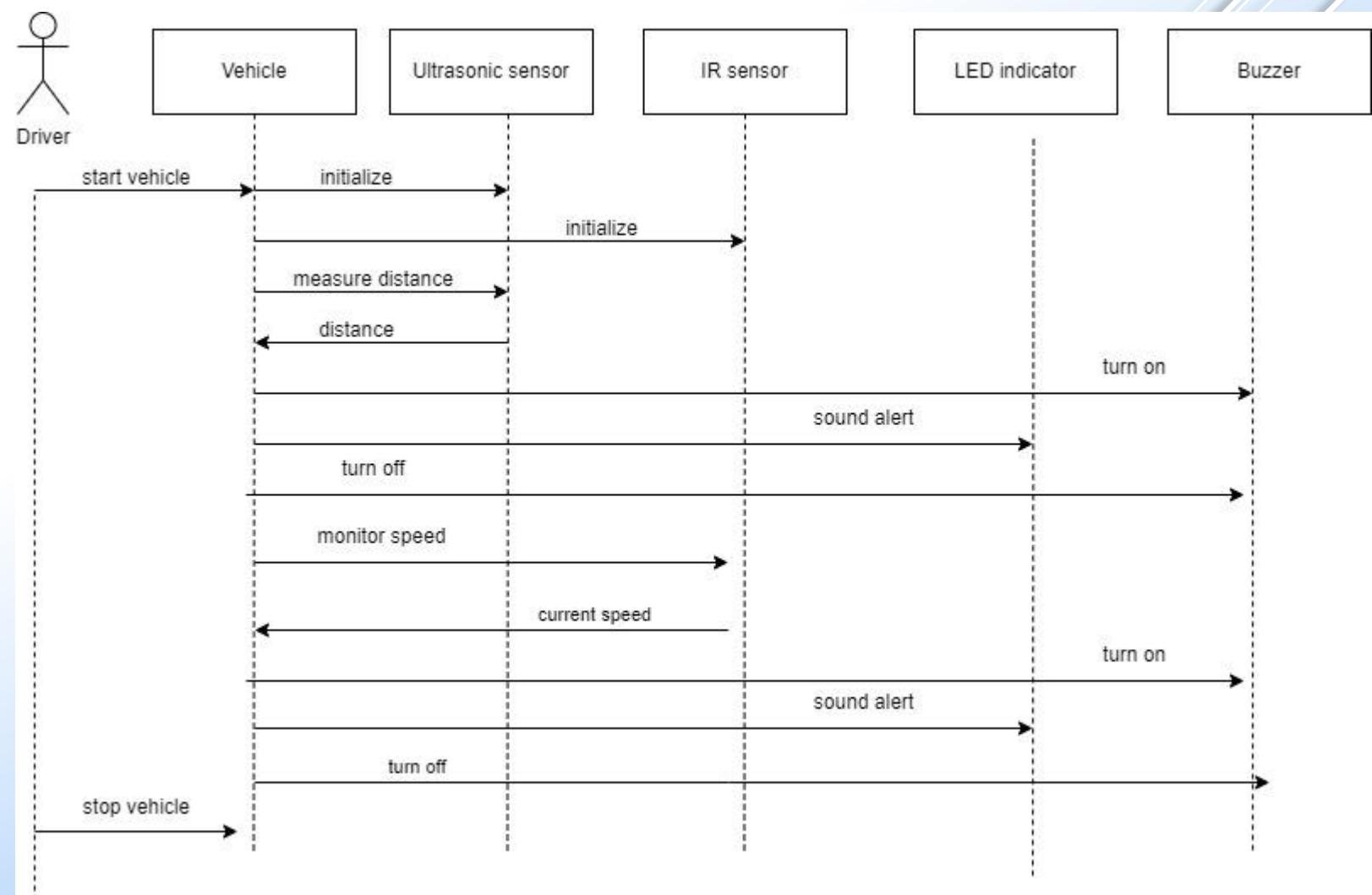
UML Diagrams

➤ Activity Diagram :

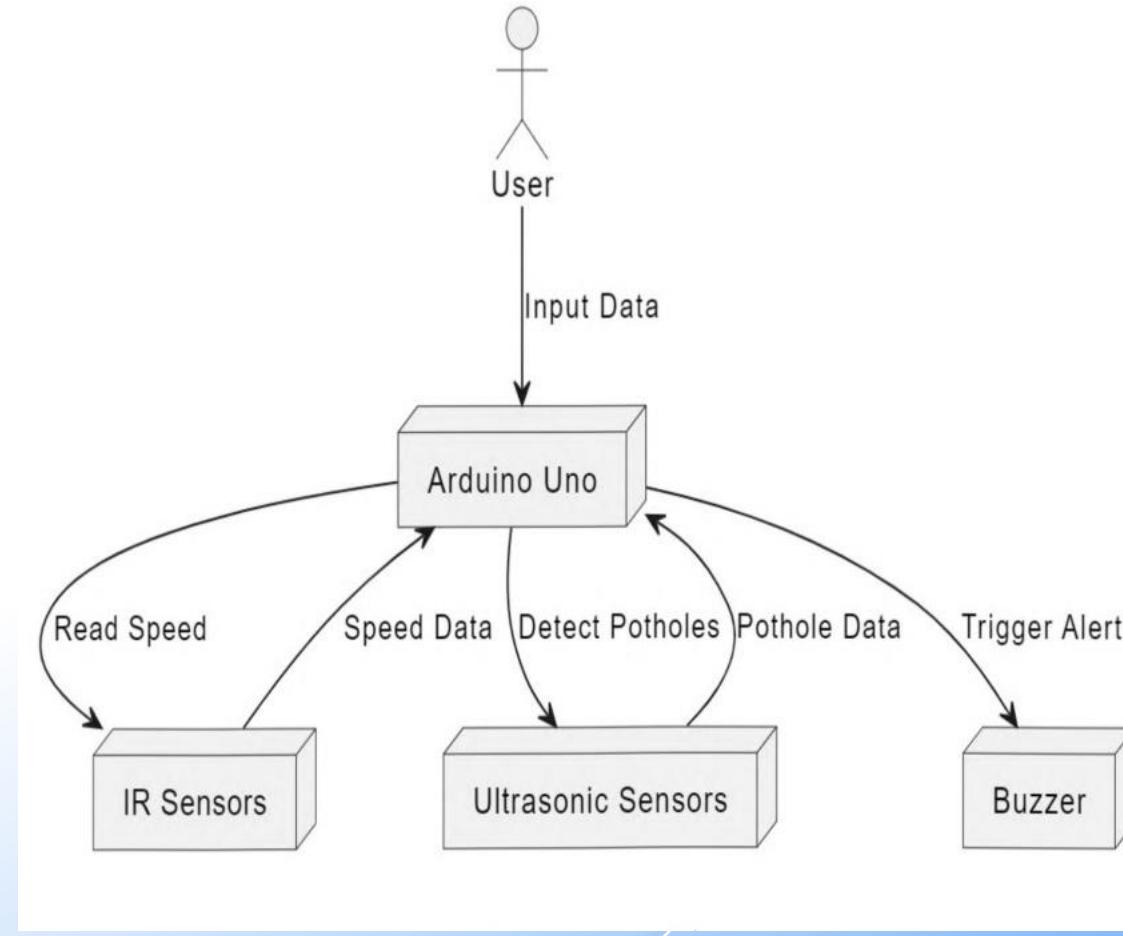


UML Diagrams

➤ Sequence Diagram



Data Flow Diagram



Coding and Testing

➤ **Ultrasonic Distance Measurement:**

The HC-SR04 ultrasonic sensor is used to measure the distance to the pothole.

The trigPin sends a pulse, and the echoPin receives the returning pulse.

The distance variable calculates the time it takes for the ultrasonic wave to travel to the object and back.

➤ **Pole Detection:**

There are two additional sensors (sensor1 and sensor2) .

These could be used to detect poles or gates, and the code calculates the speed of the vehicle based on the time difference between detecting these two sensors.

➤ **Speed Calculation:**

The distance is the known distance between the two sensors, and the time is the difference between when the vehicle crosses sensor1 and sensor2.

➤ **Buzzer for Over-speeding:**

If the calculated speed exceeds speed the buzzer is triggered to indicate over-speeding.

RESULT ANALYSIS

The screenshot shows a Windows desktop environment with a blue-themed taskbar at the bottom. The taskbar includes icons for File Explorer, Microsoft Edge, LinkedIn, WhatsApp, and Google Chrome. The system tray shows the date (18-12-2024), time (19:38), battery level (91%), signal strength, and temperature (27°C Sunny). An Arduino Serial Monitor window titled "COM4" is open, displaying the output of an Arduino sketch. The sketch code is visible in the text area, and the serial port settings are set to 9600 baud. The output text shows the program's logic for detecting potholes and calculating speed.

```
float Distance = 5.0; // Distance between sensors in meters
float speed = 0;

int sensor1 = A0;
int sensor2 = A1;

int buzzer = 13;

void setup() {
    pinMode(trigPin, OUTPUT); // Sets the trigPin as an OUTPUT
    pinMode(echoPin, INPUT); // Sets the echoPin as an INPUT
    pinMode(sensor1, INPUT);
    pinMode(sensor2, INPUT);
    pinMode(buzzer, OUTPUT);

    Serial.begin(9600);
    Serial.println("Ultrasonic Sensor HC-SR04 Test"); // print some text in Serial Monitor
    Serial.println("with Arduino UNO R3");
}

void loop() {
    float distance1 = distance();
    float distance2 = distance();

    if (distance1 < 10) {
        Serial.println("Incoming pothole");
        Serial.println("No pothole detected");
        Serial.println("Distance of the pothole: 987 cm");
    } else {
        Serial.println("Searching for pothole...");
        Serial.println("Distance of the pothole: 987 cm");
    }

    if (distance2 < 10) {
        Serial.println("Incoming pothole");
        Serial.println("No pothole detected");
        Serial.println("Distance of the pothole: 987 cm");
    } else {
        Serial.println("Searching for pothole...");
        Serial.println("Distance of the pothole: 987 cm");
    }

    if (speed > 75.3) {
        Serial.println("Speed: 75.3 Km/Hr");
        Serial.println("Over Speeding");
    }
}
```

Incoming pothole
No pothole detected
Distance of the pothole: 987 cm
Incoming pothole
Searching for pothole...
Distance of the pothole: 987 cm
Incoming pothole
Searching for pothole...
Distance of the pothole: 987 cm
Incoming pothole
Searching for pothole...
Distance of the pothole: 987 cm
Incoming pothole
Speed: 75.3 Km/Hr
Over Speeding
No pothole detected

Sketch uses 4062 bytes (15%) of program storage space. Maximum is 32256 bytes.
Global variables use 422 bytes (20%) of dynamic memory, leaving 1626 bytes for local variables. Maximum is 2048 bytes.

Conclusion

- This project presents an innovative approach by leveraging ultrasonic and IR sensors, the system effectively detects potholes and monitors vehicle speed in real-time, providing immediate alerts to drivers.
- It significantly enhance driver awareness and safety on the roads.
- It provides easy accessibility for use in diverse environments, including rural areas with limited connectivity.

THANK YOU !