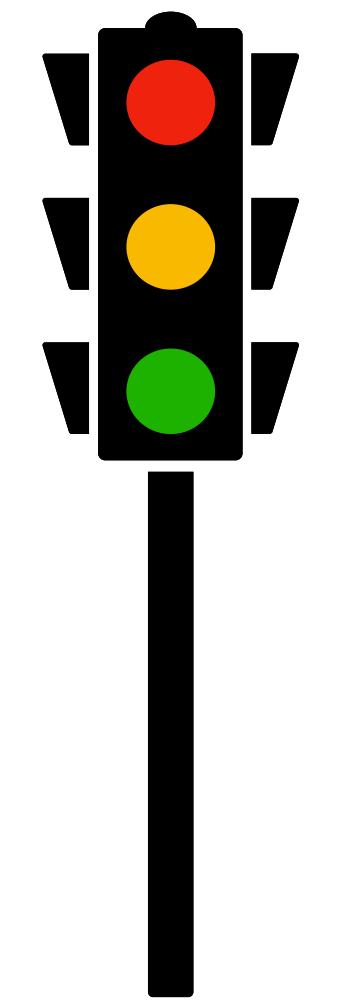


# Team Project



## Adaptive Traffic Light Using Sensor Fusion

**RAI2 - Group 4**

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# When I came to Thailand, a beautiful country 🇹🇭, ...



Ref: <https://images.app.goo.gl/7Am2JRsWYyjHn5Nx8>

# One Disturbing Problem



Ref: <https://images.app.goo.gl/6K6zAhFRqo8g1KC77>

# How Can We Make It Better?

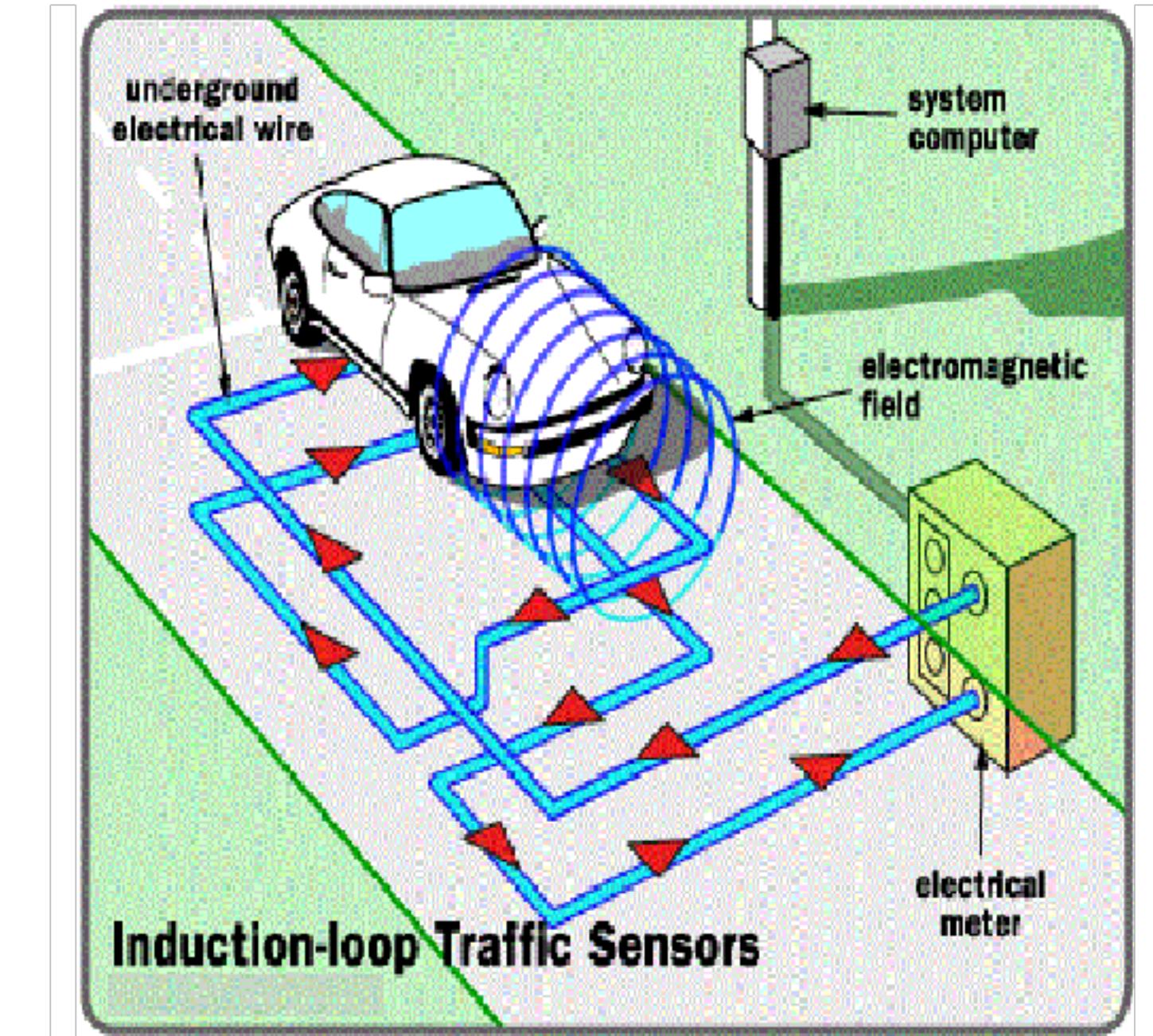
- Develop traffic control system dynamically based on the density of the road
- Use sensor fusion method to measure vehicle density with the help of sensors and AI technology



Ref: <https://images.app.goo.gl/yj5WkrQbF27us3hT9>

# What do We Research?

- Existing Solutions in Thailand : Fixed Timer, Semi Actuated Timer and Full Actuated Timer - uses Induction sensors
- The Manchester University (ATLCS) traffic lights control system to **synchronize traffic lights by dynamically creating delays**



Ref: <https://images.app.goo.gl/b4EjEVymqTZ4N1Nu7>

# How do we **Build** our model?

## Components we use

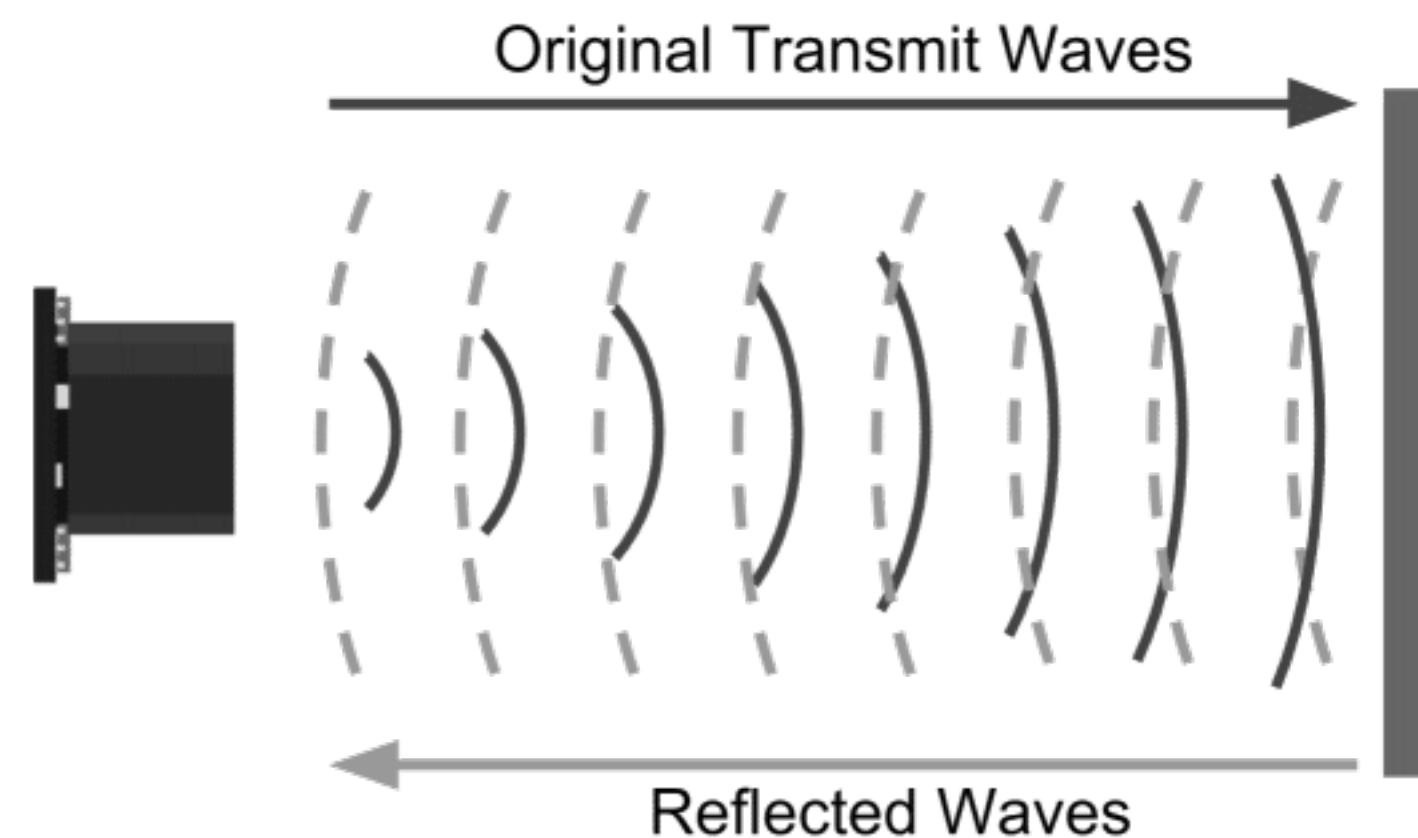
- Sensors to detect the vehicles (Ultrasonic Sensors)
- AI Camera for precise detection
- Cross Intersection Road model
- Traffic light Signals
- ESP8266 microcontroller



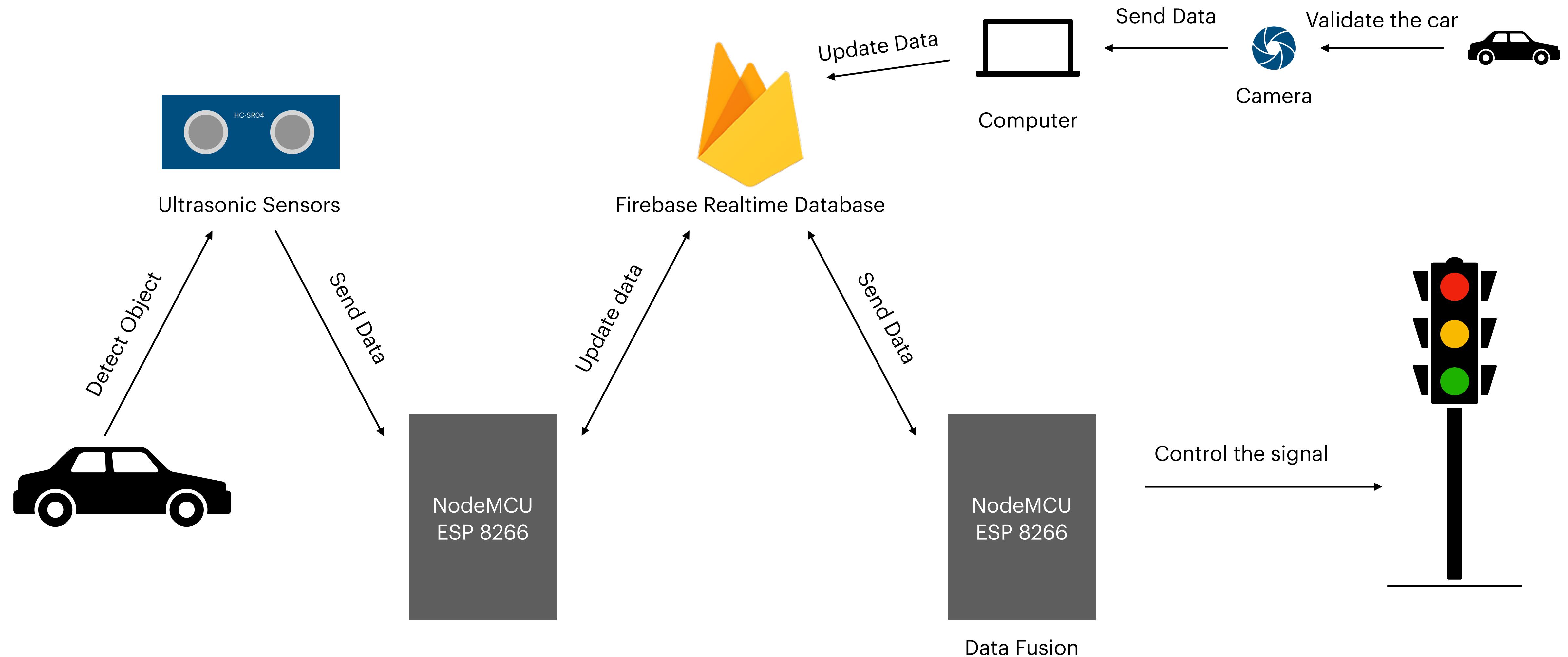
# How do we **Build** our model?

## Fusion method

- Sensor detect the object in front
- The AI camera validates the object is the car
- Determine dynamically the delay timer of the traffic based on the validated data

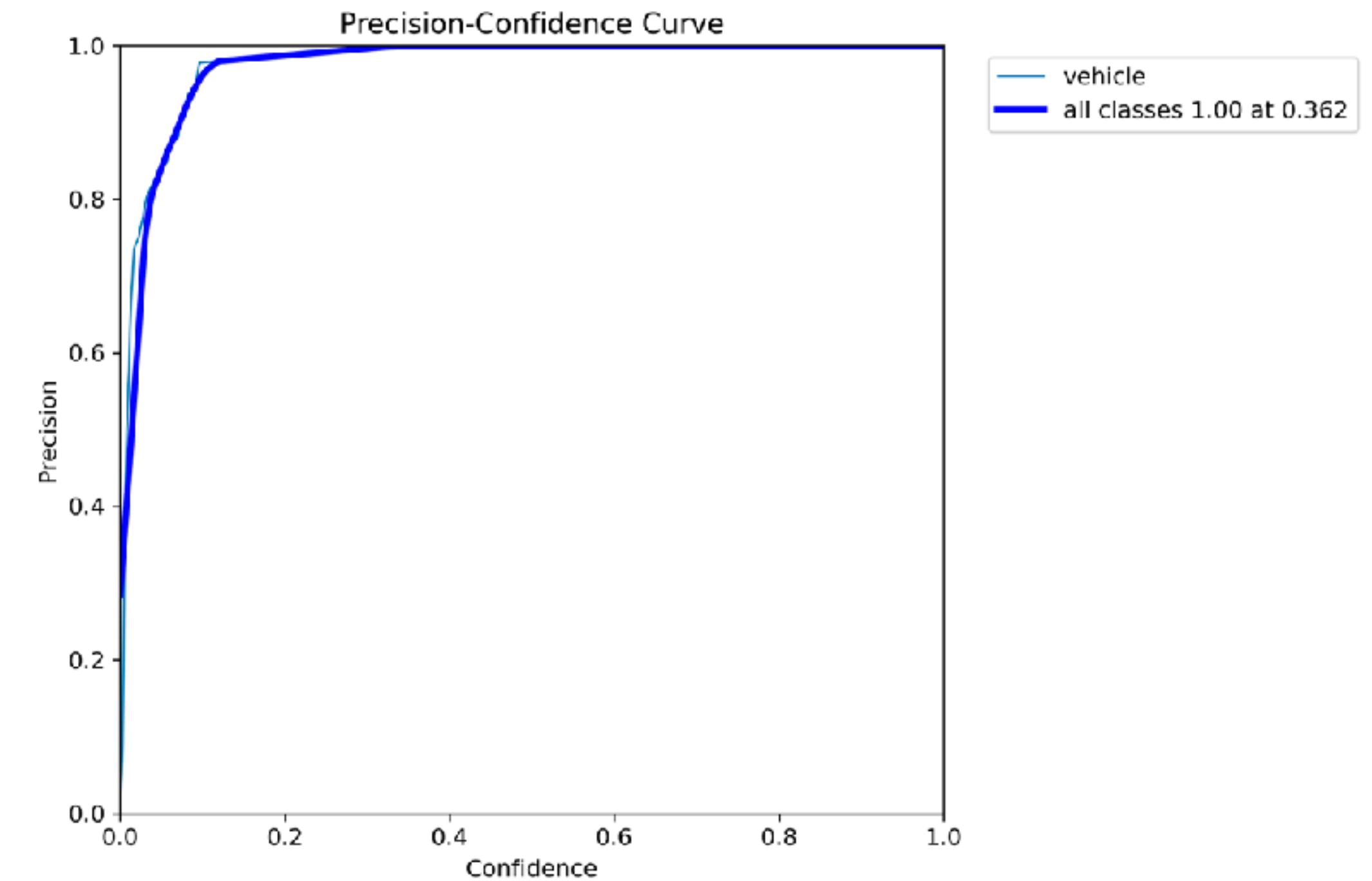


# Circuit Control System

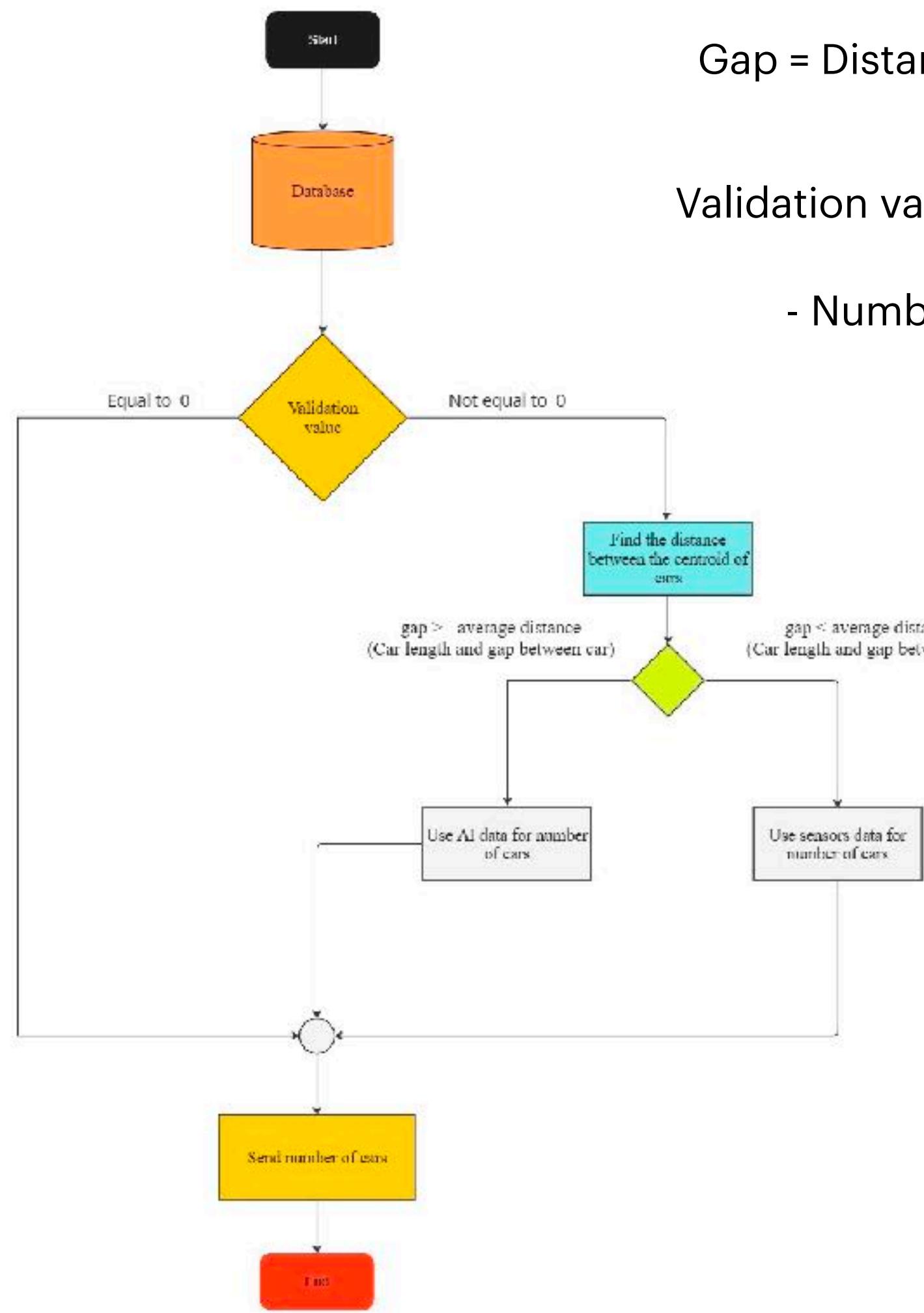


# AI Methodology

- Dataset preparation
- Model training YOLO V8



# Flowchart

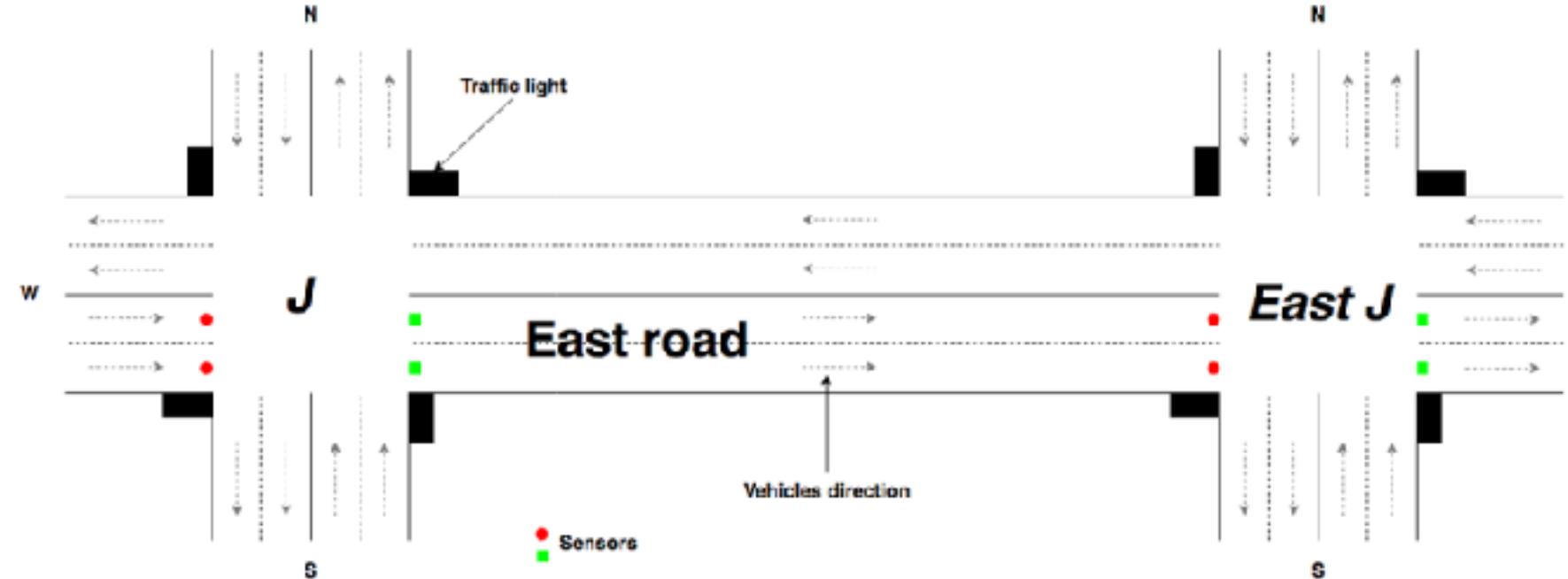


Gap = Distance between the centroid of cars

Validation value - Number of vehicles detected by sensors  
- Number of vehicles detected by AI



# Simulation Methodology



$$t_{vL} = \frac{v_L - v_0}{a}.$$

The Manchester University (ATLCS) traffic lights control system to synchronize traffic lights by dynamically creating delays

(The estimation of acceleration and deceleration rates in mixed traffic conditions, 2021)

A formula to find the required time of the car at  $i$  position in queue to pass the intersection.

$$t_i = \frac{\sqrt{u_i^2 + 2a((i * 5) + c)} - u_i}{a}$$

- $t_i$  is the time required to pass the intersection.
- $u_i$  is the initial velocity of the car.
- $a$  is acceleration of the car.
- $i$  is the index of the car in the queue.
- $c$  is the length of the center area of the intersection.

Car	Average acceleration rate ( $\text{m/s}^2$ )	Average deceleration rate ( $\text{m/s}^2$ )
	0.51	2.51
	0.485	0.640

Parameter	From Kapiolani Boulevard				From McCully Street			
	From East		From West		From North		From South	
	Thru	Left	Thru	Left	Thru	Left	Thru	Left
Average Vehicle Count (veh)	26.47	7.13	32.20	3.60	9.93	1.67	11.57	4.33
S.D. (veh)	4.14	1.94	5.62	1.30	3.00	1.18	2.96	1.95
Arrival Rate (veh/s)	0.221	0.059	0.268	0.030	0.083	0.014	0.096	0.036
Average Existing Queue Length (veh)	13.67	5.47	16.64	2.76	6.13	1.42	7.13	3.68

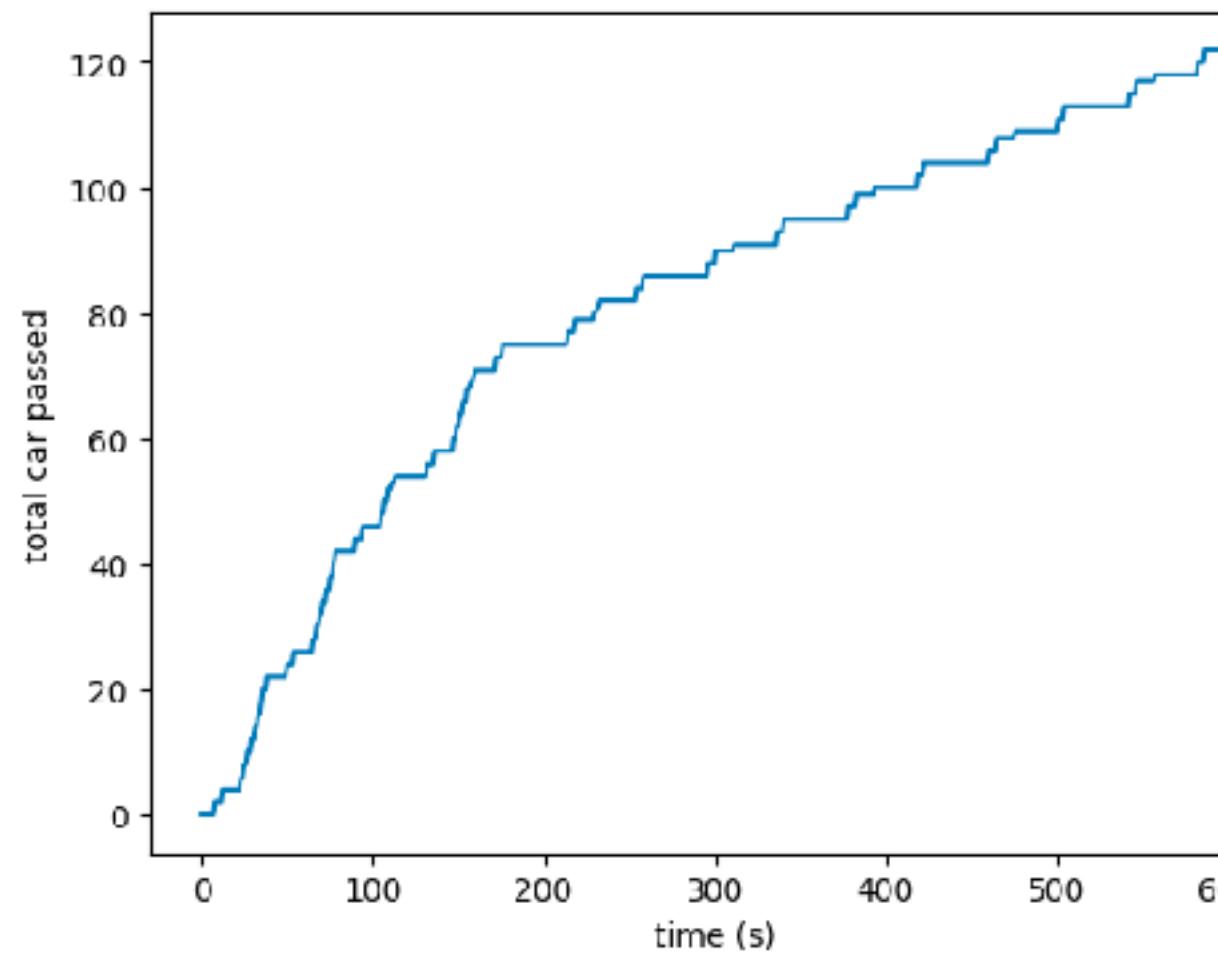
(Ref: Natural Study of Vehicle at an intersection, 2018)

# Testing our **Result...**

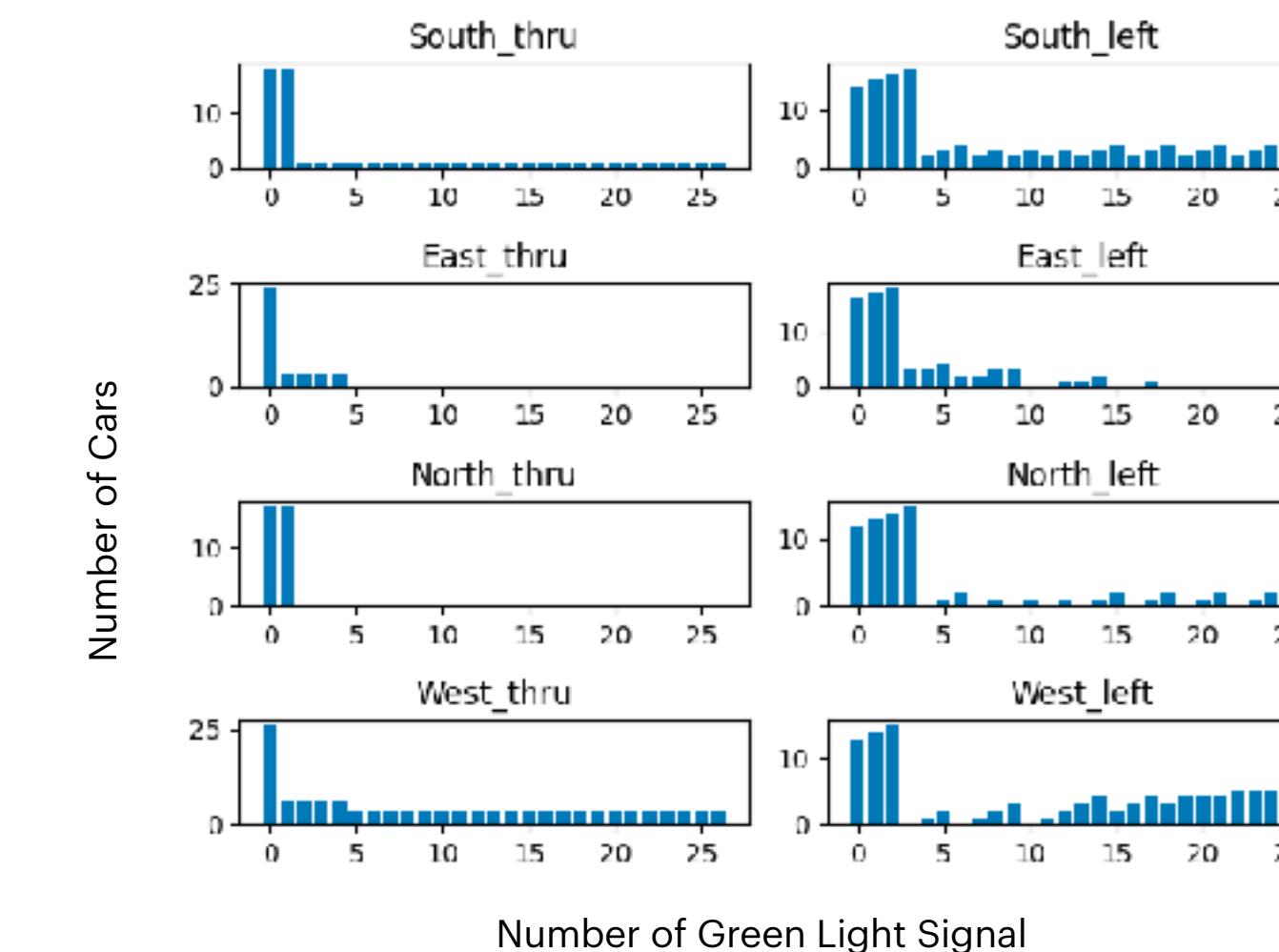
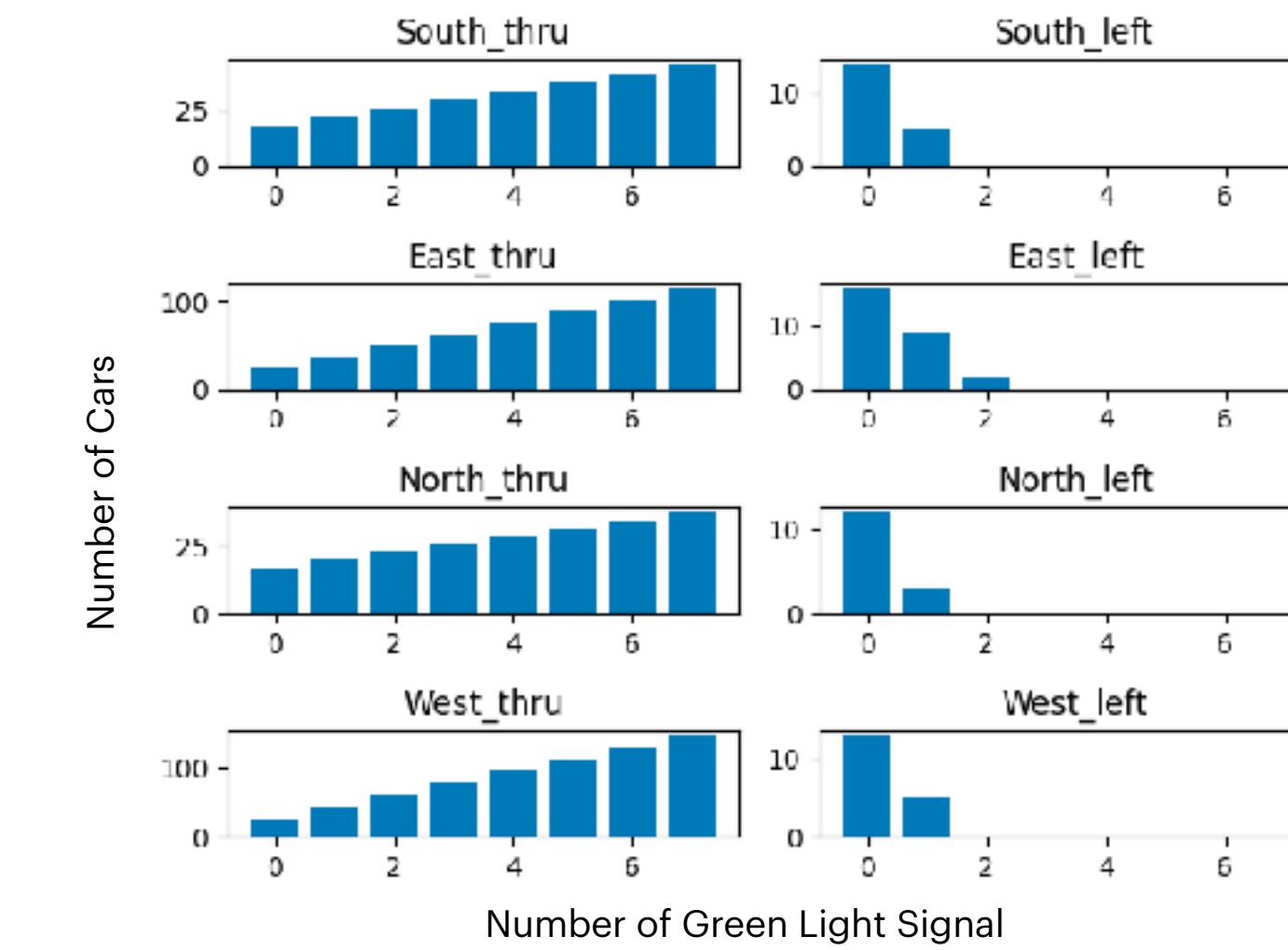
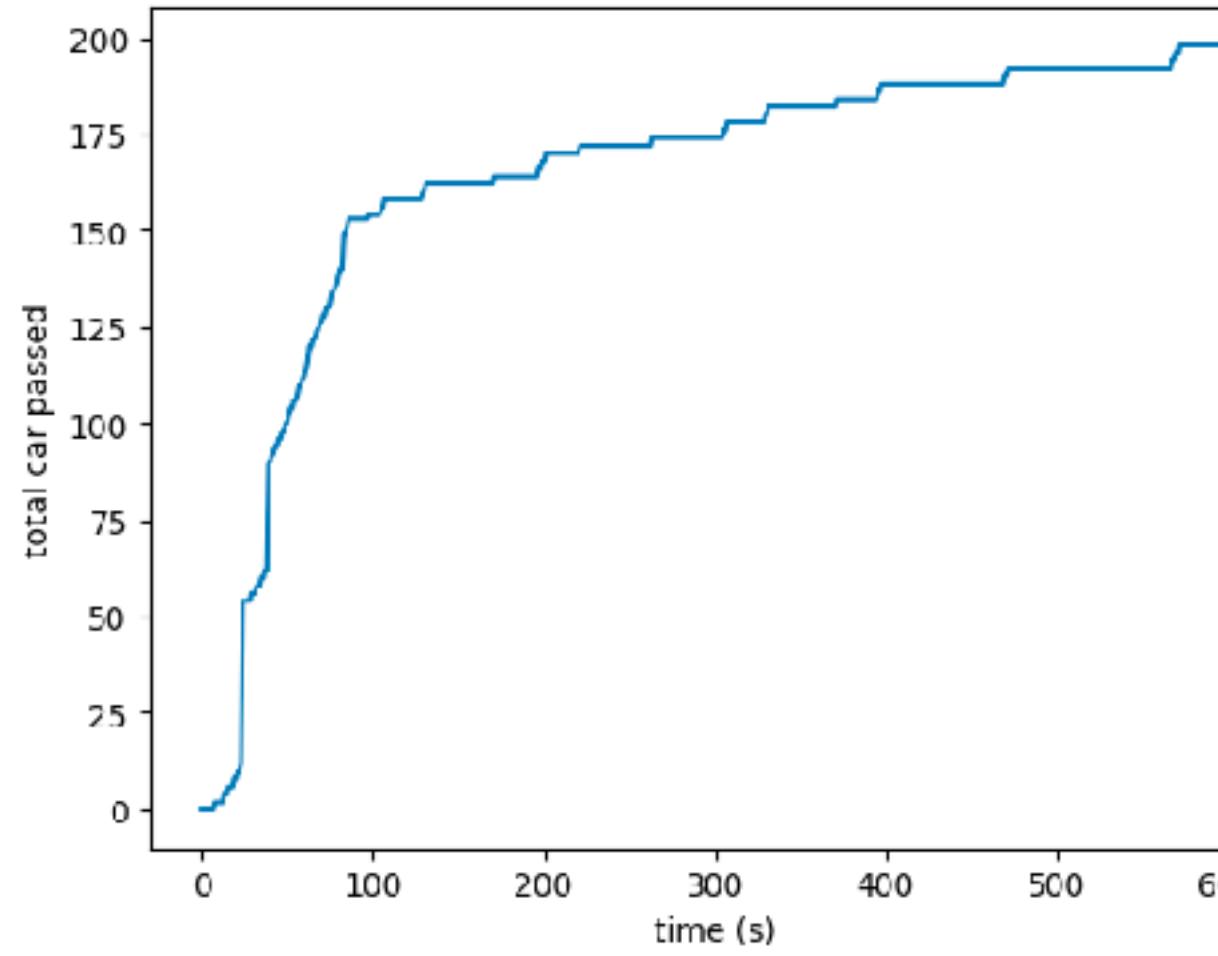
1st Scenario  
Normal Situation

# Simulation Result

Fixed Time Loop



Our Adaptive Algorithm



# What Shall We Do **Next**?

- Add more complex techniques in fusion data method
- Add more scenario into the intersection model
- Use more input information for the model to predicts
- Apply filtering method to the model for filter out and predict the noise that might happen
- Combine FCD(Floating car data) into evaluation model

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