

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We take this opportunity to express our heartfelt gratitude and appreciation to all those who provided us the support and encouragement to complete this project. Without their contributions, inputs and suggestions, we would not have succeeded in developing the idea and completing the project. We record our indebtedness to NMAM Institute of Technology for giving us a platform to learn and also initiate our project.

Our heartfelt thanks to our esteemed guide and mentor, Ms. Swathi Pai M., Assistant Professor, Department of CSE, for her valuable advice, endless support and motivation, constantly throughout.

We would like to thank Dr. Niranjan Chiplunkar, Principal, NMAMIT and Dr. Udaya Kumar Reddy, Head, Department of CSE for their consistent support and providing us this opportunity to do the project.

We would like to thank our college, NMAMIT for providing us with facilities such as infrastructure, high performance computers and laboratories for carrying out our work.

We would also like to thank all the teaching and non-teaching staffs of Department of CSE whose support motivated us to complete the project. A heartfelt thanks to our parents and our families for their undeviating solace. We express our deep sense of gratitude to all our batch mates who have invariably contributed to our project with their inputs and suggestions. Our unflinching gratitude to everyone who has directly or indirectly contributed to the project.

Rithika Chowta (4NM14CS135)

Priya Shetty (4NM14CS117)

Sharan Preetha Noronha (4NM14CS146)

ABSTRACT

Blind curves are one of the leading causes of road accidents. Vehicles speeding along a curve are not aware of the presence of vehicles coming from the other direction. Here, a system is proposed to alert drivers going around a blind curve to the presence of oncoming vehicles. 2 poles are erected on either side of the curve, bearing cameras, red and green LED lights and piezoelectric buzzers. They are connected to a Raspberry Pi. The live video feed from the cameras is processed to detect the presence of vehicles. If vehicles are approaching on both sides of the curve, the buzzers and red lights are activated, thus alerting the drivers of the vehicle to slow down. Then the green LED is activated on one side to allow one vehicle to move forward. After it passes, the other vehicle is allowed to move by activating the green LED on the other side. Red LED is reactivated on the previous side, to stop any vehicles that were behind the first vehicle. After all vehicles pass, all LEDs are deactivated.

CONTENTS

Title page	i
Certificate	ii
Acknowledgement	iii
Abstract	iv
Table of Contents	v
List of Figures	viii
CHAPTER 1 - INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Overview	2
1.2 Problem Statement	2
1.3 Study Areas	2
1.4 Objective	3
1.5 Methodology	3
1.6 Organization of the report	4
CHAPTER 2 - LITERATURE SURVEY	5
2.1 Existing System	5
2.2. Proposed System	7
CHAPTER 3 - SYSTEM ANALYSIS AND REQUIREMENTS	9
3.1 System Analysis	9
3.1.1 Relevance of platform	9
3.1.2 Relevance of programming language	9
3.2 Requirements Analysis	10

3.2.1 Scope and Boundary	10
3.2.2 Assumptions and Dependencies	10
3.3 Functional Requirements	10
3.3.1 Software Requirements	10
3.3.2 Hardware Requirements	10
CHAPTER 4 - HARDWARE APPROACH	15
4.1 Physical Setup of Raspberry Pi	15
4.2 GPIO Alarm Sub-System Circuitry	16
CHAPTER 5 - SOFTWARE APPROACH	19
5.1 OpenCV	19
5.2 Cascade of Boosted Classifiers	19
5.3 LBP Features	21
CHAPTER 6 - SYSTEM DESIGN	24
CHAPTER 7 - IMPLEMENTATION	26
7.1 Training of Cascade Classifier	26
7.2 Detecting the Vehicles	36
7.3 GPIO Alarm Module	38
CHAPTER 8 - RESULTS AND DISCUSSION	44
8.1 Results	44
8.2 Discussion	49
CHAPTER 9 - CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK	51
9.1 Conclusion	51
9.2 Future work	51

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 4.1 Connection setup of Pi	15
Figure 4.2 Pin diagram of Raspberry Pi, with USB ports facing downwards	16
Figure 4.3 Circuit diagram for GPIO alarm subsystem	17
Figure 4.4 Breadboard 1	18
Figure 4.5 Breadboard 2	18
Figure 5.1 Thresholding of 8-pixel neighborhood around center pixel	21
Figure 5.2 Converting binary neighborhood of center pixel into decimal form	22
Figure 5.3 The calculated LBP value is then stored in an output array with the same width and height as the original image	22
Figure 5.4 LBP representation of an image	23
Figure 6.1 Block diagram of the system	24
Figure 6.2 Activity diagram of the system	25
Figure 7.1 “neg” folder with all negative images	28
Figure 7.2 bg.txt	29
Figure 7.3 Cropping a positive image	30
Figure 7.4 Positive images	30
Figure 7.5 Sample creation command	31

Figure 7.6 Samples and annotation file generated	32
Figure 7.7 info.lst contents	32
Figure 7.8 Creating vector file from samples in info1	34
Figure 7.9 Training began	36
Figure 8.1 Output from the monitor when both the cars got detected	44
Figure 8.2 Both the red LEDs switched on upon detection	45
Figure 8.3 Both the vehicles stop when both red LEDs are on	46
Figure 8.4 Right side green LED on and left red LED on	47
Figure 8.5 Left green LED is on and right red LED is on	48
Figure 8.6 LEDs on the both of the sides of the curve are off	49
Figure 8.7 LBP features detected for test image in stage 2 of cascade classifier	50
Figure 8.8 LBP features detected for test image in stage 9 of cascade classifier	50