SMART CONNECTED SIGNS FOR IMPROVED ROAD SAFETY

Introduction

a)Overview:

Roads are integral part of human civilization. They are the nervous system of our country, hence they are being laid on hill sides, narrow ridges which is a major hazard to human life. As roads play crucial role in daily routine this can be modelled in smart manner to serve us with enhanced capabilities. In present 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 some road diversions due to heavy traffic or due to accidents, in we can change the road signs accordingly if they are digitalized. This project purpose a system which has digital signs can be changed dynamically. If there is a 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 road diversions, accident prome areas and the information sign boards can be entered through web app. This data is retrived and displayed on the signboards.

Literature:

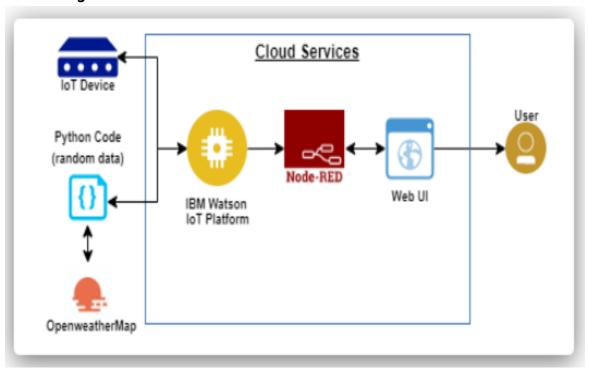
a). Existing problem

Roads are the integral part of human civilization. Mostly all the roards are displayed with static signs to limit the speed of vehicle and diversion signs. But every day and every hour weather, traffic changes with time. Static sign boards doesn't change with time, so if there is a rain or wind the person who drives thinks that it is a safety speed but it causes the accidents due to slippery roads caused by the rains.

b).Propsed solution

In this project static boards are replaced by dynamically digitalized boards. In this we used open weather map to get weather Api. We got the current weather report like windspeed, humidity, clouds etc from open weather based on that we are changing the speed limit using nodered in a particular area. With help of sensor we will get to know traffic information based on that information we can change our way this we will save our time. By using digitalized boards we can display safety speed of the vehicle based on weather conditions. This prevents the accidents and saves the persons life. We will alert the driver if there is school zone or hospital to reduce their speed.

Theoretical Analysis Block Diagram

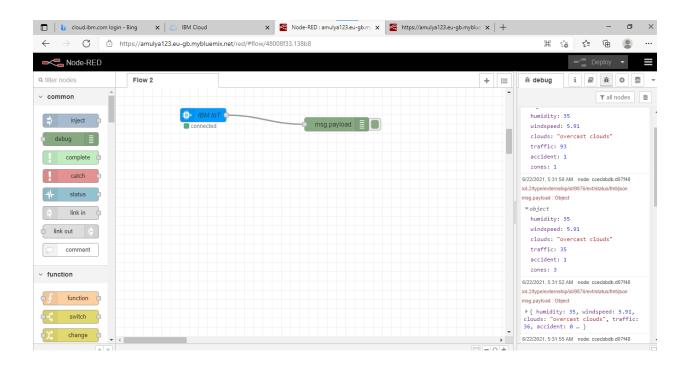


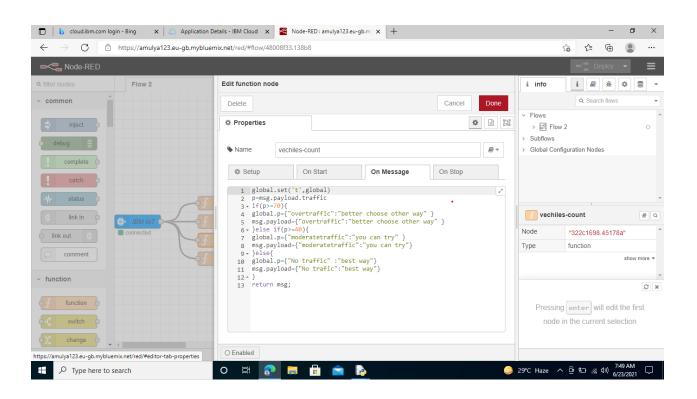
Software designing

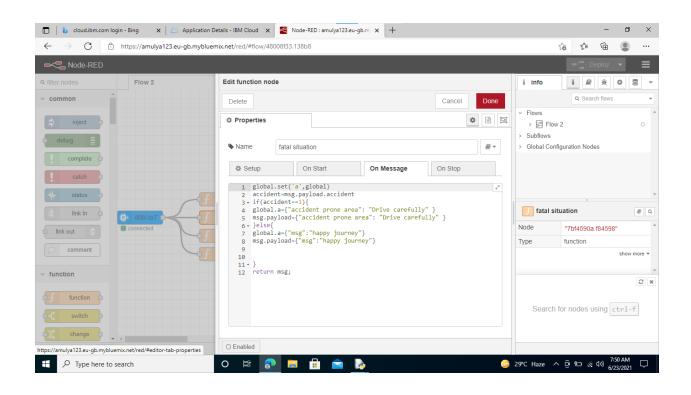
Firstly ,created account in IBM cloud. Then created the Node-Red application and created the account in openweathermap then generated api key .With help of importing requests in python we can extracted the weather data by using URL and APIKEY . IBM device should be created then it should be launched by using ibm iot watson . Then use this creditentials to import the required values into ibm cloud. Then made the flows for required output with help of function nodes. To export the values to python code we used IBMout node. For providing information in web ui we used http nodes i.e http in, http out. Output variables are made into global variabes to use in http node flow with help of global.set. To display the variables or strings in web page we get values by using global.get in the function node of http flow. By appending /data and /ui in the url we get data and pictorial representation respestively.

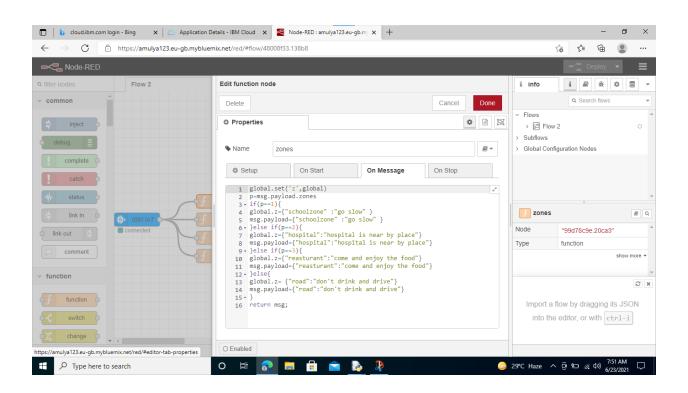
Experimental Investigation

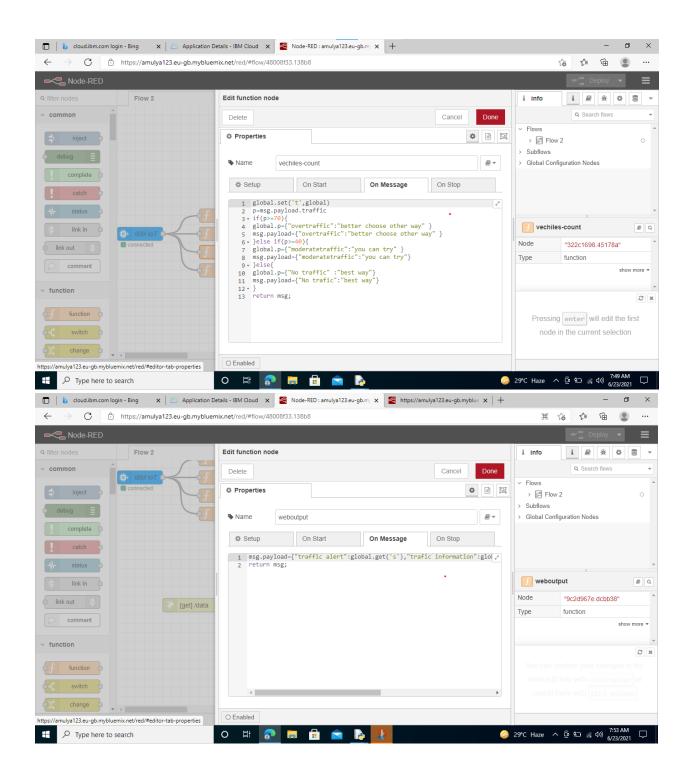
Intially started with python code as hardware is not present. We imported the data into ibm cloud by using ibm iot device.



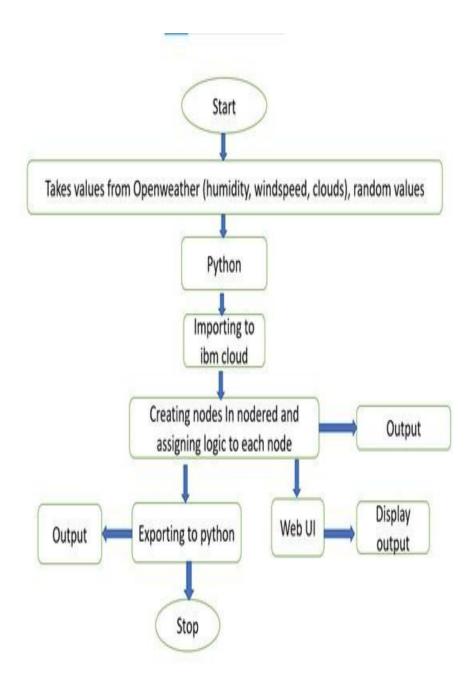








Flow chart

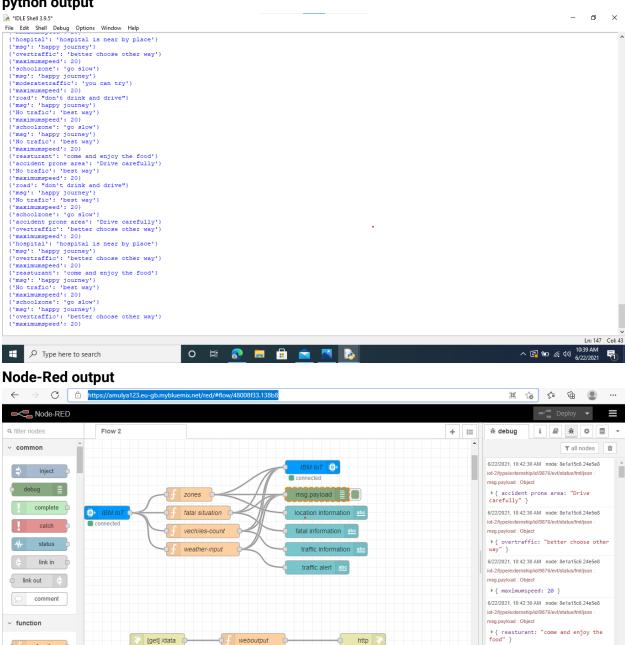


Results:

python output

switch

change o



6/22/2021, 10:42:30 AM node: 8e1a15c6.24e5e8 iot-2/type/externship/id/9876/evt/status/fmt/json :

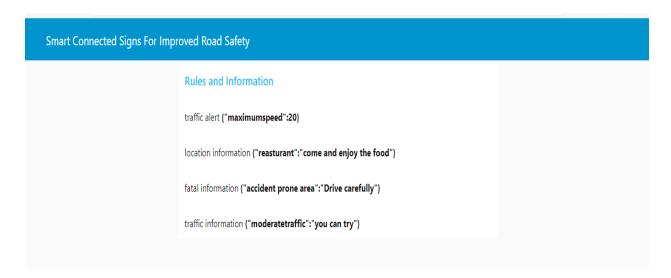
msg.payload : Object

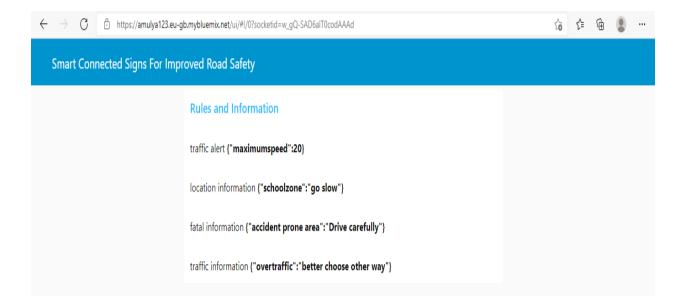
web data output





Web ui output





Advantages

- Message boards can contribute to safer conditions on the road for drivers.
- It provides real-time traffic information so that drivers can adjust thier routes.
- Accidents or harsh conditions are also displayed so that it encourages drivers to slow down and keep an eye out for hazards on the road which results in safer conditions for everyone.
- It suggests the safe speed for the drivers according to climatic conditions.

Applications

Smart city

Conclusion

This project integrates with openweather, traffic and displays the instructions for safe journey. This boards helps to reduce road accidents and also reduces traffic by displaying traffic information. It gives the information about schools, hospitals, reasturants for new visiters. These are designed to be used to inform drivers, so they are made with durability ,reliability and visibility in mind.

Future Scope

In future we can implement this in smart cities for saving lives and time.

Bibiliography

• Bilal Ghazal, Khaled ElKhatib, Khaled Chahine, Mohamad Kherfan," Smart traffic

- light control systems", IEEE 2016
- Abishek C, Mukul Kumar and Kumar Padmandh "City Traffic Congestion Control in Indian Scenario using wireless sensors network"

Appendix:

a.Source code

```
File Edit Format Run Options Window Help
import wiotp.sdk.device
import time
import requests, json
import random
myConfig = {
    "identity": {
       "orgId": "c2f7f6",
       "typeId": "externship",
       "deviceId":"9876"
    "auth": {
        "token": "12345678"
def myCommandCallback(cmd):
   print(" %s" % cmd.data)
client = wiotp.sdk.device.DeviceClient(config=myConfig, logHandlers=None)
while True:
 BASE_URL = "https://api.openweathermap.org/data/2.5/weather?"
 CITY = "nalgonda"
 API KEY ="84e0ea50e8626893742002b8319d7ec3"
 URL = BASE_URL + "q=" + CITY + "&appid=" + API_KEY
 response = requests.get(URL)
 if response.status code == 200:
  data = response.json()
  main = data['main']
  p = data['wind']
  humidity = main['humidity']
  windspeed = p['speed']
  report = data['weather']
  vehicles =random.randint(0,100)
  accident= random.randint(0,1)
  zones= random.randint(0,3)
  myData={'humidity':humidity, 'windspeed':windspeed,'clouds':report[0]['description'],'traffic':vehicles,'accident':accident,'zones':zones}
  client.publishEvent(eventId="status", msgFormat="json", data=myData, qos=0, onPublish=None)
  client.commandCallback = myCommandCallback
   time.sleep(2)
client.disconnect()
```

b)UI OUTPUT

