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Density Based Traffic Signal System

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Abstract— The project is designed to develop a density longer trip ti based dynamic traffic signal system. The signal timing most commo

based dynamic traffic signal system. The signal timing changes automatically on sensing the traffic density at the junction. Traffic congestion is a severe problem in many major cities across the world and it has become a nightmare for the commuters in these cities. Conventional traffic light system is based on fixed time concept allotted to each side of the junction which cannot be varied as per varying traffic density [1]. Junction timings allotted are fixed. Sometimes higher traffic density at one side of the junction demands longer green time as compared to standard allotted time. The image captured in the traffic signal is processed and converted into grayscale image then its threshold is calculated based on which the contour has been drawn in order to calculate the number of vehicles present in the image. After calculating the number of vehicles we will came to know in which side the density is high based on which signals will be allotted for a particular side. Raspberry pi is used as a microcontroller which provides the signal timing based on the traffic density.

Keywords— Raspberry pi, Image Processing, Vehicles Counting, Adaptive traffic control system.

I. INTRODUCTION

In modern life we have to face with many problems one of which is traffic congestion becoming more serious day after day. It is said that the high volume of vehicles, the inadequate infrastructure and the irrational distribution of the development are main reasons for increasing traffic jam. The major cause leading to traffic congestion is the high number of vehicle which was caused by the population and the development of economy. Traffic congestion is a condition on road networks that occurs as

use increases, and is characterized by slower speeds, longer trip times, and increased vehicular queuing. The most common example is the physical use of roads by vehicles. When traffic demand is great enough that the interaction between vehicles slows the speed of the traffic stream, these results in some congestion .As demand approaches the capacity of a road (or of the intersections along the road), extreme traffic congestion sets in. When vehicles are fully stopped for periods of time, this is colloquially known as a traffic jam or traffic snarl-up. Traffic congestion can lead to drivers becoming frustrated and engaging in road rage. In order to avoid the congestion in the traffic. In traffic environments, Traffic Sign Recognition (TSR) is used to regulate traffic signs, warn the driver, and command or prohibit certain actions. A fast real-time and robust automatic traffic sign detection and recognition can support and disburden the driver, and thus, significantly increase driving safety and comfort. Generally, traffic signs provide the driver various information for safe and efficient navigation Automatic recognition of traffic signs is, therefore, important for automated intelligent driving vehicle or driver assistance systems. However, identification of traffic signs with respect to various natural background viewing conditions still remains challenging tasks. Real time automatic vision based traffic light control has been recently the interest of many researchers, due to the frequent traffic jams at major junctions and its resulting wastage of time. Instead of depending on information generated by costly sensors, economic situation calls for using available video cameras in an efficient way for effective traffic congestion estimation. Thus, given a video sequence, the task of vision based traffic light control list: 1) analyze image sequences; 2) estimate traffic congestion and 3) predict the next traffic light interval. Researchers may focus on one or more of these tasks, and they may also choose different measures for traffic structure or add measures.