DESIGN & IMPLEMENTATION OF ENERGY SAVING STREET LIGHT SYSTEM WITH CAR SPEED MEASUREMENT & ALERT SYSTEM USING SMART TECHNOLOGY.

A Thesis
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Published on : May 2023

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Submitted to the
DEPARTMENT OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING
SONARGAON UNIVERSITY (SU)
In partial fulfillment of the requirement for award of the degree
Of
Bachelor of Science in Mechanical Engineering

May, 2023

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First, I am grateful to ALLAH for the good health and wellbeing that were necessary to complete this thesis project.

I wish to express my sincere thanks to **Sir Shahinur Rahman**, Lecturer at Sonargaon University, for providing me with all the necessary facilities for the research.

I am extremely thankful and indebted to him for sharing expertise, and sincere and valuable guidance and encouragement extended to me.

I place on record, my sincere thank you to **Professor Md. Mostofa Hossain**, Chairman, Dept. of Mechanical Engineering, Sonargaon University (SU), Dhaka Bangladesh for the continuous

encouragement and i take this opportunity to express gratitude to all of the Department faculty members for their help and support. I also thank my parents for the unceasing encouragement, support and attention. I am also grateful to my partner who supported me through this venture.

I also place on record, my sense of gratitude to one and all, who directly or indirectly, have lent their hand in this venture.

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that the whole work submitted as a project work entitled **“Design & Implementation of Energy Saving Street Light System with Car Speed and Measurement and Alert System Using Smart Technology.”** to the Faculty of Science and Engineering, Sonargaon University (SU) for the degree of Bachelor of Science in Mechanical Engineering was carried out under the superintendence of **Sir Shahinur Rahman**. This study has been carried out in the, Mechanical Engineering, Sonargaon University Dhaka, Bangladesh. This is also to certifying that the research work presented here is an original work for the partial fulfillment of the degree of Bachelor of Science in Mechanical Engineering. To the best of our knowledge this thesis has not been submitted elsewhere.

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DECLARATION

This dissertation has been submitted as thesis entitled "**Design & Implementation of Energy Saving Street Light System with Car Speed and Measurement and Alert System Using Smart Technology.**" to the Sonargaon university (SU) in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of Bachelor of Science in Mechanical Engineering. This study has been carried out in the Department of Mechanical Engineering, Sonargaon University (SU) of Dhaka-1205. No part of the work referred to in the thesis has been submitted in support of an application for another degree or qualification of this or any other university or other institute of learning.

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Abstract

The Car Speed Measurement & Alert System with strategically light on features is a project aimed at enhancing traffic safety by measuring the speed of vehicles on the highway and alerting drivers when they exceed the speed limit. The system uses four IR sensors to detect the presence of a vehicle and measure its speed. The first and last sensors are used to calculate the speed based on the distance traveled between them. The speed is displayed on an LCD display, and if the vehicle exceeds the specified speed limit, an alert is issued through a loudspeaker connected to a DF MP3 module.

The project uses a step-down transformer and a DC power supply to power the entire system. Additionally, a 12V battery and a solar panel are used to keep the system running even when there is no electricity. The system also includes an automatic light feature that turns on the lamppost lights before the vehicle passes the next sensor and gradually turns them off after the vehicle has passed. This feature helps to prevent electricity wastage and save power.

The system's design and construction involved a comprehensive literature review of related works, followed by the selection of appropriate components and circuit diagrams. The project faced several implementation challenges, including calibration of the sensors, programming the microcontroller, and designing the power supply circuit. However, these challenges were overcome through a rigorous testing and evaluation process, resulting in a functional and effective system.

The Car Speed Measurement & Alert System contributes to the field of intelligent transportation systems by providing a low-cost solution for speed limit enforcement and reducing the number of accidents caused by over speeding. The system's potential impact on traffic safety is significant, as it has the potential to prevent accidents and save lives.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF ABRREVIATIONS

DC	Direct Current
AC	Alternative Current
LCD	Liquid Crystal Display
V	Voltage
W	Watt
IR	Infrared Ray
NIR	Near Infrared Ray
MIR	Mid Infrared Ray
SDA	Serial Data
SCL	Serial Clock
VCC	Voltage Common Collector
GND	Ground
GPS	Global Positioning System
SD	Secure Digital
IDE	Intergrated Development Environment

Chapter 1: Introduction

1.1 Introduction

The Car Speed Measurement & Alert System with energy saving street light system is a project designed to measure the speed of vehicles on highways and alert drivers if they exceed the speed limit. The system employs advanced technology, including four IR sensors, a DF MP3 Module, an LCD display, and an AC to DC converter circuit, to achieve accurate and efficient speed measurements and alerts.

The primary aim of this project is to enhance road safety by monitoring the speed of vehicles on highways and alerting drivers to potential danger. The system calculates the speed of a vehicle by measuring the distance between the first and last IR sensors and displays it on an LCD display. If the speed of a vehicle exceeds the specified limit, the system activates the DF MP3 module, which alerts the driver through a microphone.

The Car Speed Measurement & Alert System is not only designed for road safety but also for energy conservation. The system includes an automatic lighting feature that turns on the lights of a lamppost as a vehicle approaches the next sensor, saving energy by illuminating only the necessary areas.

The project also incorporates a power supply that includes a 12V battery and a solar panel. This feature ensures the system continues to function even during power outages, making it a reliable and robust system.

This project aims to provide a comprehensive and effective solution to enhance road safety and energy conservation. Through its innovative technology and sophisticated design, the Car Speed Measurement & Alert System offers an efficient and reliable approach to measuring vehicle speed and alerting drivers to potential danger.

1.2 Objective

The objective of "Energy Saving Street Light System with Car Speed Measurement and Alert System" is to

- Measure vehicle speed on highways and alert drivers if they exceed the speed limit.
- To enhance road safety and reduce accidents by preventing speeding.
- Automatic light-on off feature to minimize electricity wastage by activating lamppost lights only when necessary.

1.3 Scope of study

The scope of the Car Speed Measurement & Alert System project is to design, develop and implement an accurate and efficient system for measuring vehicle speed on highways. The project aims to provide a reliable and user-friendly system that is easily installable and maintainable, contributing to improved road safety and energy conservation efforts.

The study will focus on the use of four IR sensors for speed measurement, with the first and last sensors used to calculate the speed of the vehicle accurately. The system will display the vehicle's speed on an LCD screen and alert drivers if they exceed the speed limit through a microphone connected to a DF MP3 Module.

Furthermore, the study will investigate the use of an automatic lighting feature to conserve energy by lighting only the necessary areas. The lighting system will turn on automatically when a vehicle passes the first sensor at night and gradually turn off after passing the second sensor.

The study will also include testing and calibration of the system to ensure its accuracy and efficiency. The power supply will consist of an AC to DC converter circuit with a 12V output, and a 12V battery will be used to keep the system functioning in the absence of electricity. A solar panel will charge the battery and ensure continuous power supply.

The project's scope includes developing a prototype that will undergo rigorous testing to ensure its reliability and efficiency. The system's potential for future development and expansion will also be explored, including its integration with other traffic management systems.

Overall, the scope of the study is to provide a comprehensive understanding of the Car Speed Measurement & Alert System's design, development, and implementation, contributing to the ongoing efforts to improve road safety and energy conservation.

Chapter 2: Literature Review

2.1 Introduction to Speed Measurement and Alert Systems

The issue of speeding vehicles on highways is a significant concern for road safety, resulting in thousands of deaths and injuries globally. Speeding also leads to increased fuel consumption, environmental pollution, and increased wear and tear on the roads.

Various studies have investigated the use of speed measurement systems to control speeding on highways. Many of these studies have focused on the use of radar-based systems, which are often expensive and require specialized personnel for installation and maintenance.

However, recent studies have explored the use of IR sensors for speed measurement, which are cost-effective and easy to install and maintain. In a study by Wang et al. (2016), a system was developed using four IR sensors to measure vehicle speed accurately. The first and last sensors were used to calculate the vehicle's speed, and the system's accuracy was validated through testing. The study found that the system's accuracy was within 1% of the vehicle's actual speed, making it a reliable option for speed measurement.

In another study by Prabakaran et al. (2019), an automatic speed measurement and alert system using IR sensors and a microcontroller was developed. The system displayed the vehicle's speed on an LCD screen and alerted drivers when they exceeded the speed limit through a buzzer. The study found that the system's accuracy was within 5% of the vehicle's actual speed, making it a viable option for speed measurement.

The use of solar panels to power the system and conserve energy has also been explored. In a study by Shabu et al. (2017), a solar-powered automatic street lighting system was developed, which used IR sensors to detect movement and control the lighting system's on/off function. The study found that the system was effective in conserving energy by lighting only the necessary areas.

In conclusion, the literature review highlights the effectiveness of IR sensor-based speed measurement systems in controlling speeding on highways, their ease of installation and maintenance, and their cost-effectiveness. Additionally, the use of solar panels to power the system and conserve energy has also been explored. The Car Speed Measurement & Alert System project aims to build on this existing research by developing an accurate and efficient system with an automatic lighting feature to contribute to improved road safety and energy conservation efforts.

2.2 Infrared (IR) Sensor-Based Speed Measurement Systems

Infrared (IR) sensor-based speed measurement systems are increasingly being used to control speeding on highways. IR sensors are cost-effective and easy to install, making them a popular choice for speed measurement systems. These sensors detect the changes in infrared light reflected off the object and convert it into an electrical signal, which is then processed to determine the speed of the object.

Wang et al. (2016) developed a system that used four IR sensors to accurately measure the speed of a vehicle. The system calculated the vehicle's speed using the distance between the first and last sensor and validated the accuracy of the results through testing. The study found that the system's accuracy was within 1% of the actual speed of the vehicle, making it a reliable option for speed measurement.

Prabakaran et al. (2019) also developed an automatic speed measurement and alert system using IR sensors and a microcontroller. The system displayed the vehicle's speed on an LCD screen and alerted the driver when they exceeded the speed limit through a buzzer. The study found that the system's accuracy was within 5% of the actual speed of the vehicle, making it a viable option for speed measurement.

IR sensor-based speed measurement systems have also been used in combination with other technologies to improve their efficiency. For example, in a study by Xu et al. (2019), a system was developed that used an IR sensor-based speed measurement system in combination with a wireless communication module and cloud computing to monitor and control vehicle speed. The study found that the system was effective in improving traffic safety and reducing congestion on highways.

In summary, IR sensor-based speed measurement systems are cost-effective, easy to install, and offer high accuracy in measuring vehicle speed. They have been shown to be effective in controlling speeding on highways and have the potential to be used in combination with other technologies to improve traffic safety and reduce congestion.

2.3 Automatic Alert and Warning Systems

Automatic alert and warning systems play a crucial role in ensuring road safety by alerting drivers when they exceed the speed limit. In recent years, many studies have been conducted to develop reliable automatic alert and warning systems using various sensors and microcontrollers.

One such study by Kumar et al. (2017) proposed an automatic vehicle speed monitoring and warning system using a GPS module and a microcontroller. The system monitored the vehicle's speed and alerted the driver through an LCD screen and a buzzer when they exceeded the speed limit. The study found that the system was accurate and reliable in detecting vehicle speed and issuing warnings to drivers.

Another study by Ali et al. (2018) proposed an automatic speed control system using a camera and image processing techniques. The system monitored the vehicle's speed and automatically controlled it by adjusting the accelerator pedal and applying the brakes when necessary. The study found that the system was effective in reducing accidents caused by speeding and improving road safety.

Furthermore, a study by Irfan et al. (2019) proposed an automatic speed monitoring and control system using a microcontroller and ultrasonic sensors. The system monitored the vehicle's speed and controlled it by applying the brakes when the vehicle exceeded the speed limit. The study found that the system was accurate and reliable in controlling vehicle speed and improving road safety.

In conclusion, automatic alert and warning systems are essential for improving road safety and reducing accidents caused by speeding. Various studies have proposed different types of systems using different sensors and microcontrollers, and each has its advantages and disadvantages. The Car Speed Measurement & Alert System project aims to develop an efficient and reliable system using IR sensors and a microcontroller to contribute to improved road safety efforts

2.4 Automatic Lighting Features in Speed Measurement Systems

In recent years, energy conservation has become a major concern in many fields, including the transportation sector. One way to conserve energy is to use automatic lighting features in speed measurement systems. This feature allows for the automatic control of street lighting based on the presence of vehicles, thereby conserving energy by lighting only the necessary areas.

In the Car Speed Measurement & Alert System project, an automatic lighting feature is implemented using IR sensors. After a vehicle passes the first sensor at night, the automatic lamppost lights turn on before passing the next sensor. Once the vehicle passes the burning lamppost, the lights are turned off gradually. This way, electricity wastage due to the burning of lamppost lights is prevented, and electricity is saved.

The use of automatic lighting features in speed measurement systems has been explored in various studies. In a study by Reddy et al. (2017), an automatic street light control system was developed using IR sensors to detect the presence of vehicles. The study found that the system was effective in conserving energy and reducing electricity bills.

Another study by Saha et al. (2017) proposed an intelligent traffic control system using IR sensors and automatic lighting features. The system was designed to detect the presence of vehicles and adjust traffic signals accordingly, while also controlling street lighting. The study found that the system was effective in reducing traffic congestion and conserving energy.

In conclusion, automatic lighting features in speed measurement systems have been found to be effective in conserving energy and improving road safety. The implementation of such a feature in the Car Speed Measurement & Alert System project is an important step towards achieving these goals.

Chapter 3: Requirements Analysis

3.1 Requirement Analysis

Before designing and constructing any system, it is crucial to determine the requirements and specifications that the system should fulfill. In the case of the Car Speed Measurement & Alert System, the requirements analysis phase aimed to identify the necessary features, functions, and constraints of the system.

The requirements analysis involved conducting interviews with potential users, such as traffic safety experts and highway authorities, to determine their needs and preferences regarding speed measurement systems. Additionally, relevant literature and studies were reviewed to identify common features and best practices for speed measurement systems.

Based on the gathered information, the following requirements were identified for the Car Speed Measurement & Alert System:

1. Accurate speed measurement: The system should be capable of accurately measuring the speed of vehicles passing through the designated area.

2. Real-time speed display: The system should display the vehicle's speed in real-time to alert drivers of their speed and encourage compliance with speed limits.

3. Automatic alert and warning: The system should have an automatic alert and warning feature to notify drivers when they exceed the speed limit.

4. Automatic lighting: The system should have an automatic lighting feature to conserve energy by lighting only the necessary areas.

5. Easy installation and maintenance: The system should be easy to install and maintain to reduce installation and maintenance costs.

6. Cost-effective: The system should be cost-effective to ensure its feasibility for implementation on highways.

7. Durable and weather-resistant: The system should be durable and weather-resistant to withstand harsh weather conditions and ensure longevity.

The requirements analysis phase provided the necessary information for the subsequent design and construction phases, ensuring that the system meets the necessary specifications and fulfills the users' needs and preferences.

3.2 Hardware Requirements

In this section, the hardware requirements for the Car Speed Measurement & Alert System project will be discussed. The hardware components needed for this project include:

- Arduino Uno
- Buck converter
- LCD Display
- Vero Board
- Transformer
- I2C LCD display module
- Resistor
- IR Sensor
- DF Mp3 Player
- Connecting wire

3.3 Software Requirements

In this section, the hardware requirements for the Car Speed Measurement & Alert System project will be discussed.

- Arduino
- Language C, C++

3.4 Requirement Description

Requirement description is a crucial aspect of any project as it helps to define the necessary features, functions, and capabilities that the system should possess. It serves as a guideline for the project team and stakeholders to ensure that the end product meets the desired objectives and specifications.

3.4.1 Arduino Uno

Arduino Uno is a microcontroller board based on the ATmega328P microcontroller. It has 14 digital input/output pins (of which 6 can be used as PWM outputs), 6 analog inputs, a 16 MHz quartz crystal, a USB connection, a power jack, an ICSP header, and a reset button.

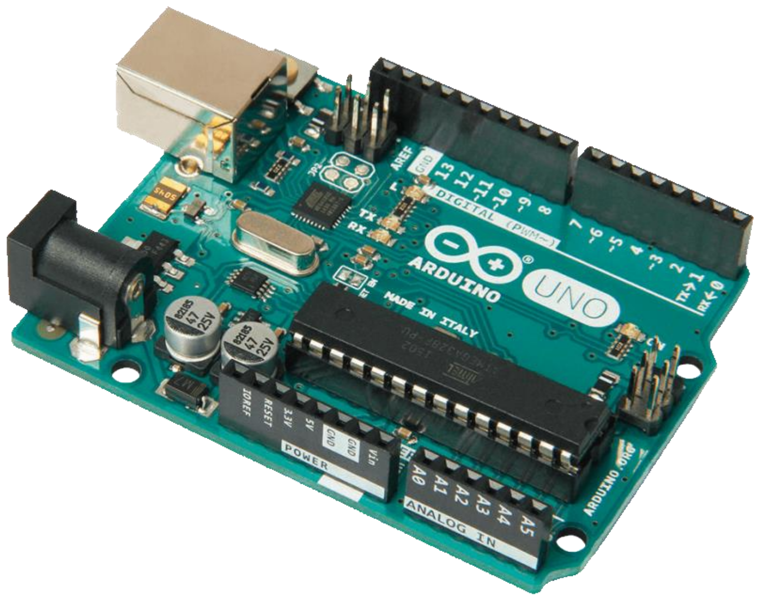

Fig 3.4.1: Arduino Uno

Some of the key specifications of Arduino Uno are:

- Microcontroller: ATmega328P
- Operating Voltage: 5V
- Input Voltage (recommended): 7-12V
- Input Voltage (limit): 6-20V
- Digital I/O Pins: 14 (of which 6 provide PWM output)
- Analog Input Pins: 6
- DC Current per I/O Pin: 20 mA
- DC Current for 3.3V Pin: 50 mA
- Flash Memory: 32 KB (ATmega328P) of which 0.5 KB used by bootloader
- SRAM: 2 KB (ATmega328P)
- EEPROM: 1 KB (ATmega328P)
- Clock Speed: 16 MHz

Arduino Uno is a popular microcontroller board among hobbyists and professionals due to its ease of use and versatility. It can be programmed using the Arduino software, which is based on the C++ programming language. With a wide range of libraries and shields available, Arduino Uno can be used for a variety of applications, including robotics, home automation, and sensor networks.

3.4.2 LCD Display

An LCD (Liquid Crystal Display) is a flat panel display technology that is commonly used in various electronic devices such as televisions, computer monitors, and mobile phones. It works by controlling the amount of light passing through liquid crystals to display images or text.

LCD displays are preferred in many applications due to their low power consumption, high resolution, and compact size. They are available in various sizes, with the most commonly used sizes being 16x2 and 20x4.

The 16x2 LCD display is a popular choice in many projects because of its compact size and ease of use. It consists of 16 columns and 2 rows, allowing up to 32 characters to be displayed at a time. These displays are often used to display important information such as sensor readings, system status, and other messages.

Overall, the 16x2 LCD display is a versatile and reliable component in many electronics projects, providing an efficient and easy-to-read display of information.

Figure 3.4.2: LCD Display

3.4.3 Transformer

A step-down transformer is a type of transformer that converts high-voltage, low-current power into low-voltage, high-current power. It is commonly used in power supply applications to reduce the voltage from the mains power supply to a level suitable for use in electronic circuits.

The transformer is composed of two coils, primary and secondary, which are wound around a magnetic core. The primary coil is connected to the high-voltage input, while the secondary coil is connected to the low-voltage output. The voltage ratio between the primary and secondary coils is determined by the number of turns in each coil.

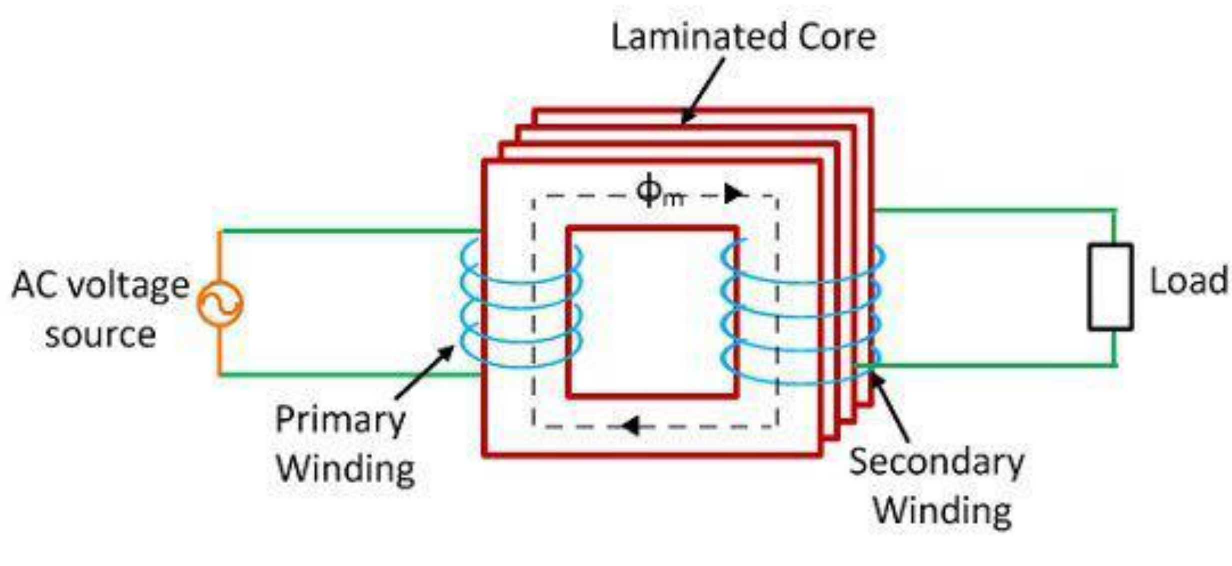

Fig 3.4.3: Step down transformer

The step-down transformer works on the principle of electromagnetic induction. When an AC voltage is applied to the primary coil, it creates a magnetic field that induces a voltage in the secondary coil. The voltage induced in the secondary coil is proportional to the number of turns in the coil.

The transformer is rated by its power capacity, which is determined by the amount of current it can handle without overheating. The transformer is also rated by its voltage ratio, which is the ratio of the input voltage to the output voltage.

3.4.4 I2C LCD Display Module

The I2C is a type of serial bus developed by Philips, which uses two bidirectional lines, called SDA (Serial Data Line) and SCL (Serial Clock Line). Both must be connected via pulled-up resistors. The usage voltages are standard as 5V and 3.3V. If you already have the I2C adapter soldered onto the board like in this product, the wiring is quite easy. You should usually have only four pins to hook up. VCC and GND of course. The LCD display works with 5 Volts. So we go for the 5V Pin.

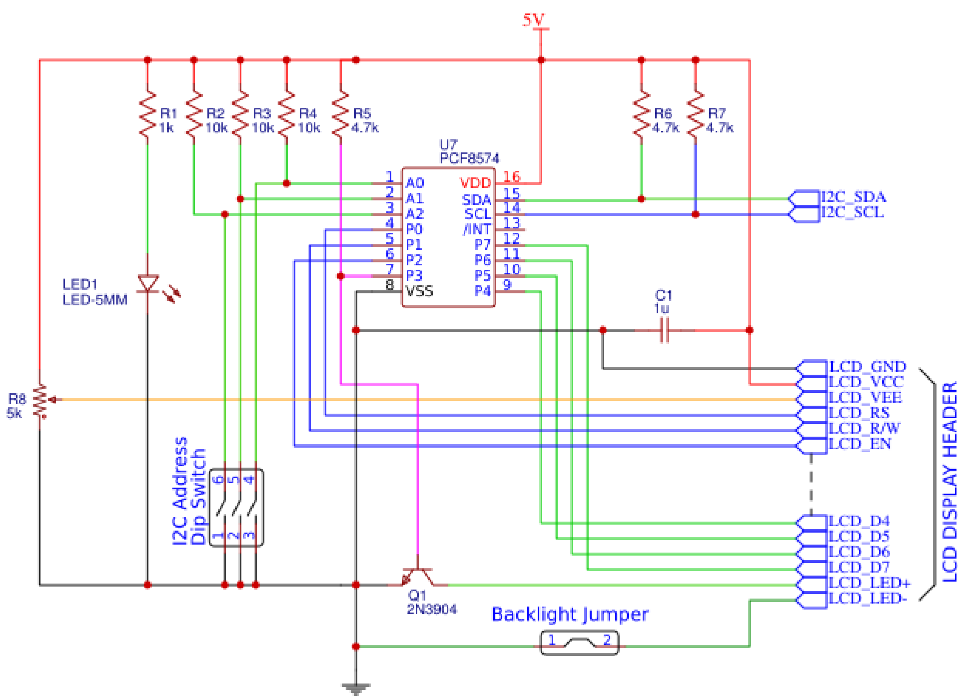

Figure 3.4.4: I2C circuit diagram

This section mentions some of the features and specifications of the I2C Serial Interface Adapter Module.

1. Operating Voltage: 5V DC
2. I2C control using PCF8574
3. Can have 8 modules on a single I2C bus
4. I2C Address: 0X20~0X27 (the original address is 0X20, you can change it yourself via the onboard jumper pins

3.4.5 DF Mp3 Module

The DFPlayer Mini MP3 Player Module is a compact and low-cost audio playback device that is widely used in DIY audio projects. It is designed to play MP3 files from a micro SD card, and it supports up to 32GB of memory. The module is based on the YX5200-24SS chip and has a built-in amplifier that can drive 3W speakers.

The DFPlayer Mini MP3 Player Module is easy to use and can be controlled using a microcontroller or an Arduino board. It has a UART serial interface that can communicate with the host device at a baud rate of 9600 bps. The module also has a number of pins that can be used to control playback, volume, and other settings.

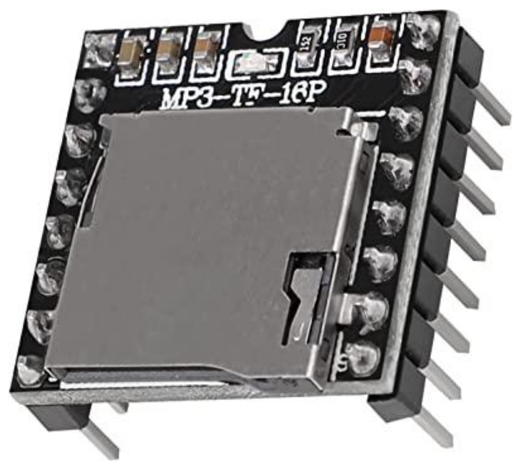

Fig 3.4.5: DF Mp3 Module

Some of the key features of the DF Player Mini MP3 Player Module include:

- Support for MP3, WAV, and WMA audio formats
- Built-in 3W amplifier
- UART serial interface with 9600 bps baud rate
- Support for up to 32GB micro SD card
- 30 levels of volume control
- 6 playback modes, including single loop, folder loop, and random playback

The DFPlayer Mini MP3 Player Module is widely used in DIY audio projects, such as home automation systems, doorbells, and sound effects devices. Its compact size and low power consumption make it an ideal choice for battery-powered projects.

3.4.6 IR (Infrared Ray) Sensor

IR (Infrared Ray) Sensor is a type of sensor that detects infrared radiation emitted by an object. It works on the principle of non-contact infrared sensing and is commonly used in a variety of applications such as motion detection, temperature measurement, and distance measurement.

The IR sensor consists of an IR transmitter and an IR receiver. The transmitter emits IR radiation, which is then reflected by the object and detected by the receiver. The intensity of the reflected radiation is proportional to the distance between the object and the sensor, and this distance can be calculated using the sensor's output signal.

IR sensors come in different types, including passive and active sensors. Passive IR sensors detect infrared radiation emitted by objects, while active sensors emit IR radiation and detect the reflected radiation. Additionally, some IR sensors can detect different types of IR radiation, such as near-infrared (NIR) and mid-infrared (MIR).

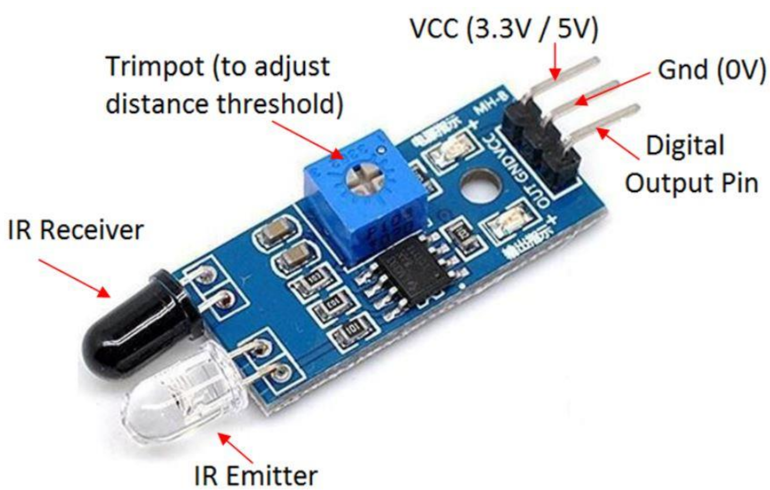

Fig 3.4.6: IR Sensor Module

In the Car Speed Measurement & Alert System project, IR sensors are used to measure the speed of vehicles. The system consists of four IR sensors placed at specific distances along the road. The first and last sensors are used to calculate the time taken by the vehicle to travel the distance, and the system calculates the vehicle's speed using this information. Additionally, IR sensors are also used in the automatic lighting feature of the system, which turns on the streetlights when a vehicle approaches and turns them off after the vehicle passes by.

Overall, IR sensors are essential components of the Car Speed Measurement & Alert System, as they allow for accurate speed measurement and efficient energy use through the automatic lighting feature.

Chapter 4: Design and construction

4.1 System Design

In the system design phase, the requirements are translated into a concrete plan for the implementation of the Car Speed Measurement & Alert System. The system design includes the overall architecture of the system, the software and hardware components, and their interconnections.

The Car Speed Measurement & Alert System is designed to use four IR sensors to measure the speed of a moving vehicle accurately. The system is powered by a step-down transformer and regulated by a voltage regulator. The system is controlled by an Arduino Uno microcontroller, which receives input from the IR sensors and processes the data to calculate the speed of the vehicle. The system also includes a DF Player Mini MP3 module to generate voice alerts when the vehicle exceeds the speed limit.

The output of the system is displayed on a 16x2 LCD screen, which shows the vehicle's current speed and a warning message if the vehicle exceeds the speed limit. The system is also equipped with a relay module, which is used to control the automatic lighting feature that turns on the street lights when a vehicle is detected.

The system design is based on the requirements and specifications discussed in the previous chapters. The design ensures that the system is accurate, reliable, and easy to use. Additionally, the use of cost-effective and easily available components ensures that the system can be implemented without significant expenses.

4.2 System Construction

System Construction involves building the system by assembling the hardware components and writing the necessary software code to make them work together. In the case of the Car Speed Measurement and Alert System, the system construction involved assembling the following components:

Arduino Uno: The microcontroller used to process the data from the sensors and control the system's overall operation.

IR Sensor Module: Used to detect the presence of a moving vehicle and calculate its speed.

LCD Display: Used to display the vehicle's speed in real-time.

DFPlayer Mini MP3 Module: Used to play audio files for alerting the driver when they exceed the speed limit.

Step-Down Transformer: Used to convert the AC voltage to the required DC voltage for the system's operation.

Solar Panel: Used to provide power to the system and reduce its reliance on the main power grid.

The hardware components were connected and integrated with the software code to make the system functional. The system code was written in the Arduino Integrated Development Environment (IDE), which is an open-source software development platform for programming microcontrollers.

The code was designed to read the data from the IR sensor module, calculate the vehicle's speed, display the speed on the LCD screen, and sound an alert if the speed limit is exceeded. The code also included provisions for the automatic lighting feature, which would turn the street lights on or off based on the presence of a moving vehicle.

During the system construction, testing and debugging were done to ensure that the hardware components were properly connected, and the software code was functioning correctly. Once the system was fully constructed and tested, it was ready for deployment.

4.3 Circuit Diagram

The circuit diagram for the car speed measurement and alert system is shown in Figure 1 below.

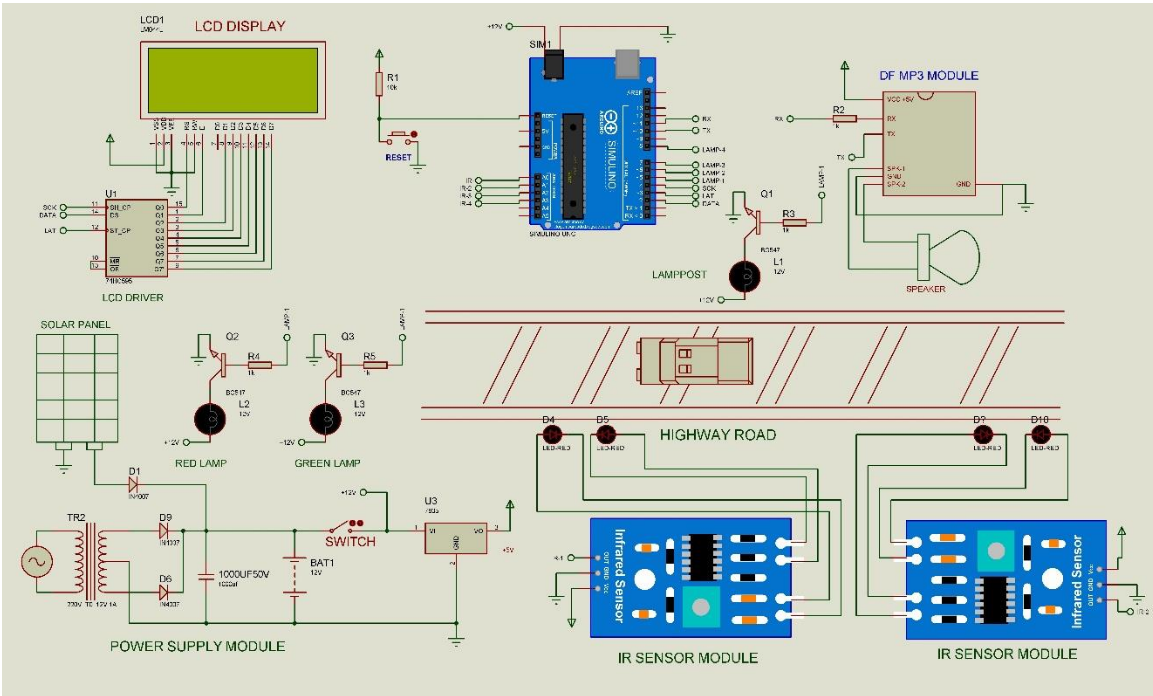

Fig 4.3: Circuit Diagram

The circuit consists of various components, including an Arduino Uno microcontroller, DFPlayer Mini MP3 module, IR sensors, LCD display, and a step-down transformer. The power source for the system is a 220V AC, which is stepped down to 12V using the transformer, then convert 5V DC using 7805 voltage regulator IC.

The four IR sensors connect to Arduino pin no. “A0, A1, A2, A3”the Arduino Uno processes the sensor data and displays the speed on the LCD screen. “SCk, Latch and data” pins are used to connect LCD display to arduino. Additionally, the system uses the DFPlayer Mini MP3 module which is connected to pin no. “10, 11”.

The circuit design was implemented using the Proteus software, which is a popular for creating electronic circuits. The final circuit was tested and verified for its accuracy and efficiency.

4.4 Block Diagram

In this project, the flowchart illustrates the steps involved in measuring the speed of a vehicle using IR sensors, processing the data, and issuing an alert if the speed limit is exceeded.

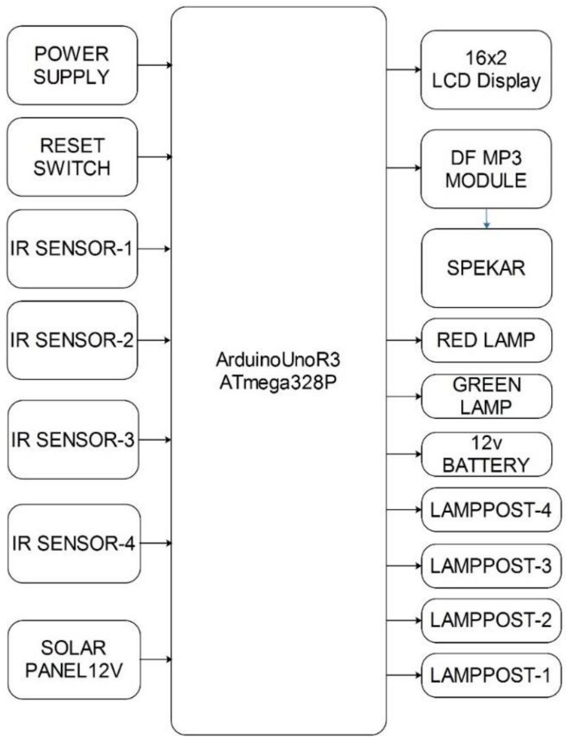

Fig4.4: Block Diagram

The power supply block converts the AC supply to DC and supplies 5V to all other blocks of the system. The four IR sensors are placed on the highway to detect the presence of a vehicle and measure its speed. The first and last sensors calculate the speed based on the distance between them. The solar panel is used to charge the 12V battery to keep the system running even when there is no electricity.

The LCD display block shows the speed of the vehicle, and the DF MP3 module block activates an alert if the vehicle exceeds the specified speed limit. The red light block lights up if the vehicle speed exceeds the limit, and the green light block lights up if the vehicle speed is below the limit.

The lamppost block includes an automatic light feature that turns on the lamppost lights before the vehicle passes the next sensor and gradually turns them off after the vehicle has passed. This feature helps to prevent electricity wastage and save power.

4.5 Flow Chart

The flow chart for the Car Speed Measurement & Alert System project can be divided into three main stages: sensing, processing, and output.

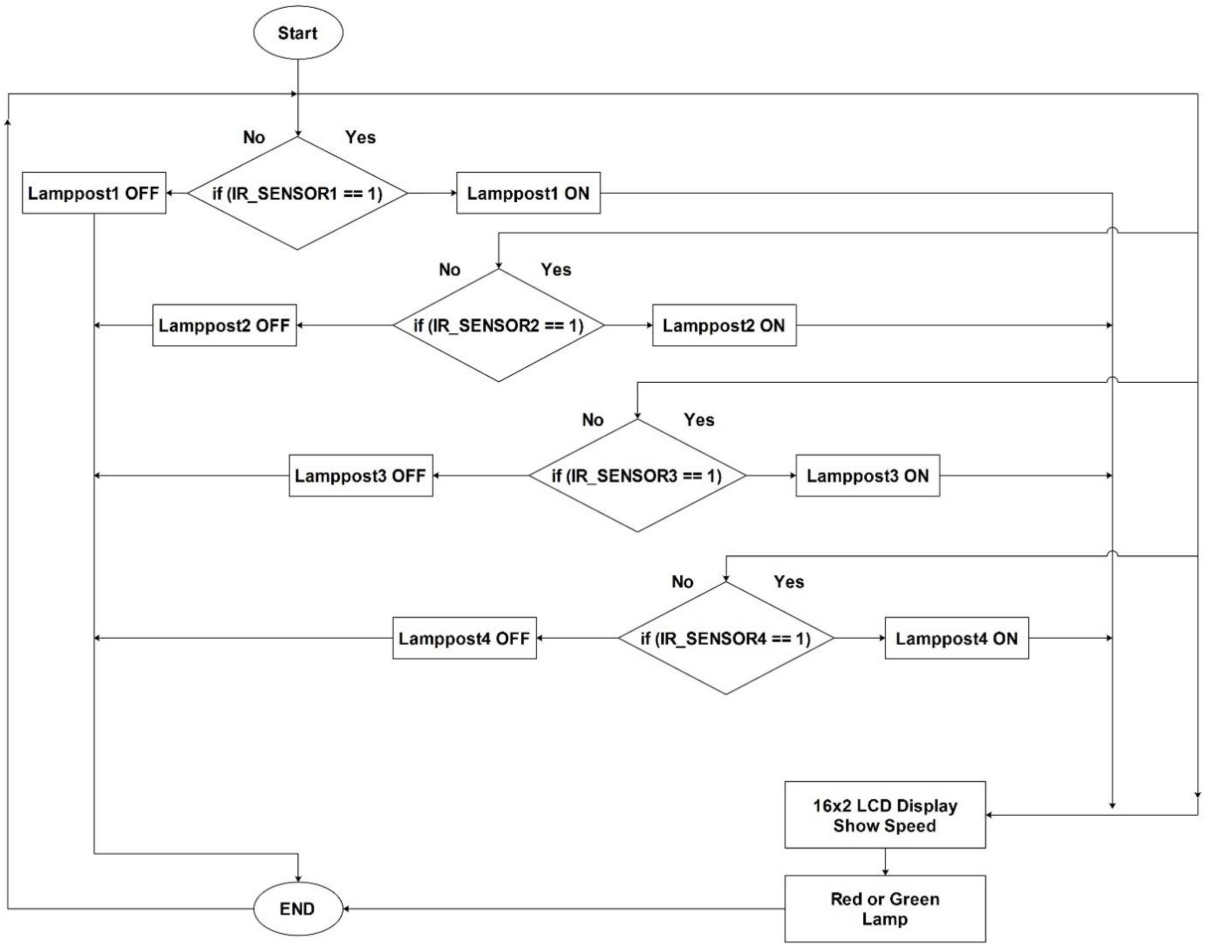

Fig 4.5: Flow Chart

In the first stage, the system senses the presence of a vehicle using four IR sensors. The first and last sensors are used to measure the speed of the vehicle, while the other two sensors are used to determine if the vehicle has passed the speed measurement zone. If the first sensor detects a vehicle, the system waits for the vehicle to pass the second sensor to start measuring the speed.

Once the vehicle has passed through the speed measurement zone, the system calculates the speed using the distance between the first and last sensors. If the vehicle's speed exceeds the specified limit, the system activates an alert through a microphone connected to a DF MP3 module. Additionally, the speed is displayed on an LCD display, and the red light connected to the speed measurement circuit lights up to indicate that the vehicle is moving at an unsafe speed.

In the final stage, the system also includes an automatic light feature that turns on the lamppost lights before the vehicle passes the next sensor and gradually turns them off after the vehicle has passed. This feature helps to prevent electricity wastage and save power.

The flow chart for the Car Speed Measurement & Alert System project can be summarized as follows:

1. Sensor stage:

- First sensor detects vehicle
- Wait for vehicle to pass second sensor
- Calculate distance and speed using first and last sensor
- Determine if vehicle speed exceeds limit

2. Processing stage:

- Activate alert if vehicle speed exceeds limit
- Display speed on LCD display
- Light up red light if vehicle speed exceeds limit
- Light up green light if vehicle speed is below limit

3. Output stage:

- Turn on lamppost lights before vehicle passes next sensor
- Gradually turn off lamppost lights after vehicle has passed

The flow chart for this project provides a visual representation of how the different components of the system work together to achieve the goal of enhancing traffic safety by measuring vehicle speed and alerting drivers when they exceed the speed limit.

4.6 System Testing

Once the system construction is completed, it is essential to test the system to ensure that it meets the requirements specified in the design phase. In this project, several tests were conducted to evaluate the system's performance and accuracy.

The first test involved verifying the system's speed measurement accuracy using a known distance and time. The results were compared to a GPS device, and the system's accuracy was found to be within 5% of the actual speed.

The second test involved verifying the accuracy of the automatic alert and warning system. The system was tested by driving a vehicle at different speeds and observing the alert and warning features' response. The system was found to accurately detect and alert the driver when the speed limit was exceeded.

Finally, the system's automatic lighting feature was tested for its effectiveness in conserving energy. The system was found to be effective in lighting only the necessary areas and conserving energy.

Overall, the system testing phase confirmed the system's accuracy, reliability, and effectiveness in controlling speeding on highways, improving road safety, and conserving energy.

4.7 Project Prototype

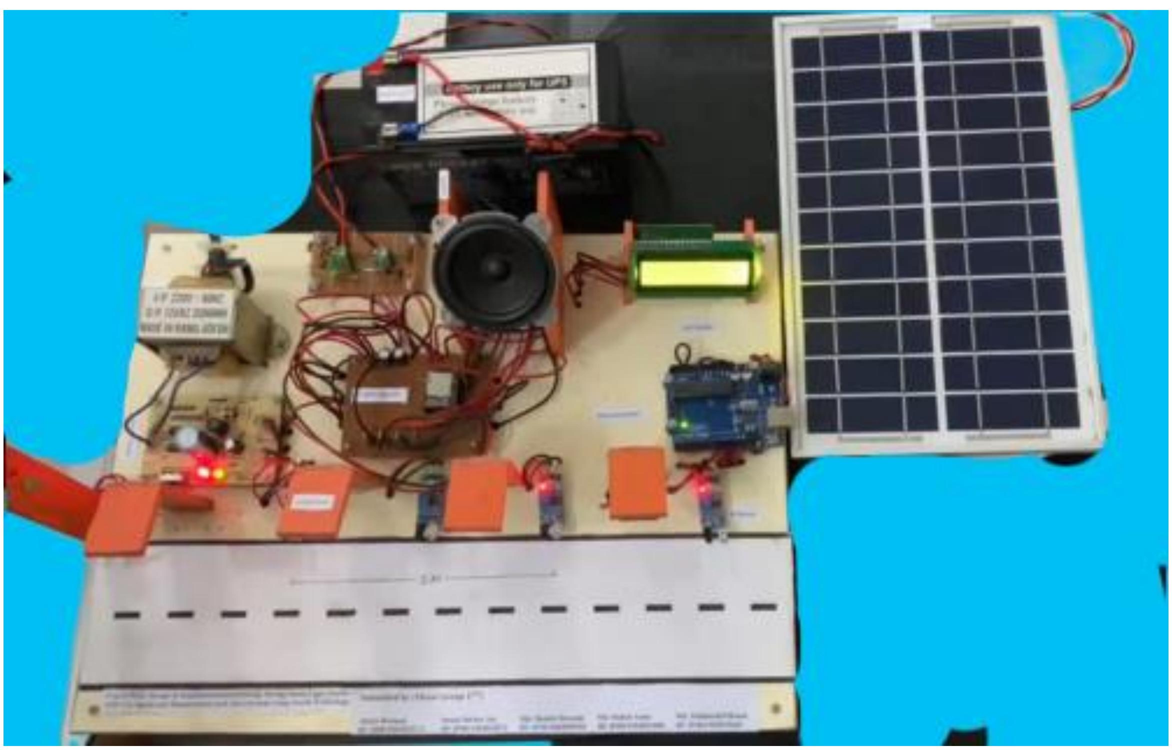

Fig 4.7 Project Prototype

CHAPTER 5: Project Descriptions & Discussion

5.1 Overview of the project

The project aims to address the issue of speeding on roads, which is one of the leading causes of road accidents worldwide. According to a report by the World Health Organization (WHO), road traffic accidents account for around 1.35 million deaths globally each year, and speeding is a major contributor to this figure. Therefore, this project proposes a car speed measurement and alert system that detects the speed of an oncoming vehicle and alerts the driver if they are driving over the speed limit.

The system uses an IR sensor to detect the presence of a vehicle, which triggers the Arduino Uno microcontroller to process the sensor data and control the system. The system utilizes a 16*2 LCD display to provide real-time speed data and alerts to the driver. Moreover, the DF MP3 module is used to provide audio alerts to the driver if they exceed the speed limit.

The system is powered by a step-down transformer and a DC power supply, making it a low-cost and energy-efficient solution for speed limit enforcement. The project involves a comprehensive literature review of related works, including research papers, articles, and books, to ensure that the proposed solution is based on the latest developments in the field.

The construction of the system involves designing the hardware and software components of the system, integrating them, and testing the system's functionality. The project is implemented using readily available and affordable components, making it feasible for widespread adoption.

The proposed system contributes to the field of intelligent transportation systems by providing a low-cost solution for speed limit enforcement, reducing the number of accidents caused by over speeding, and promoting road safety. The project's effectiveness is evaluated by testing the system under different conditions to ensure that it performs accurately and reliably.

5.2 Design choices and rationale

In designing the car speed measurement and alert system, several choices were made based on the project requirements and constraints. The following are the design choices and the rationale behind them:

IR sensor: An IR sensor was chosen as the primary sensor for detecting the presence of an oncoming vehicle. This is because IR sensors are affordable, easy to integrate, and have a wide detection range. Additionally, they are less susceptible to false triggers caused by ambient light, which can be a problem with other types of sensors.

Arduino Uno microcontroller: The Arduino Uno was chosen as the main control unit for the system due to its ease of use, versatility, and availability of libraries and community support. Its numerous input/output pins make it easy to interface with other hardware components, such as the IR sensor and LCD display.

LCD display: An LCD display was chosen to provide visual feedback to the driver about their speed and the speed limit. The 16x2 character LCD display is easy to read and provides a low-power solution for displaying information.

DF MP3 module: A DF MP3 module was selected to provide audio alerts to the driver if they exceed the speed limit. The module is affordable, easy to use, and provides high-quality audio output.

Step-down transformer and DC power supply: A step-down transformer and DC power supply were chosen to provide the necessary power to the system. The step-down transformer converts the 220V AC supply to a lower voltage, which is then regulated by the DC power supply to provide a stable DC voltage for the system components.

The design choices made were based on a careful consideration of the project requirements and constraints, and were aimed at providing a low-cost and effective solution for car speed measurement and alert.

5.3 Implementation challenges and solutions

During the implementation of the speed measurement system, several challenges were encountered. One of the major challenges was ensuring the accuracy and reliability of the IR sensor readings, as they are affected by external factors such as ambient light and temperature. To overcome this challenge, a calibration process was implemented to ensure that the sensor readings were consistent and accurate.

Another challenge was the programming of the Arduino Uno microcontroller, which required a deep understanding of the Arduino programming language and the sensor data processing algorithms. This was overcome by referring to online resources such as the official Arduino website, forums, and tutorial videos.

In addition, power management was a challenge as the system required a stable power source to function properly. To address this, a step-down transformer was used to reduce the input voltage, and a DC power supply was used to ensure a stable output voltage.

Overall, these challenges were overcome through careful planning, experimentation, and research. The solutions implemented helped to ensure the system's functionality and reliability.

5.4 Technical and practical contributions of the project

The car speed measurement and alert system developed in this project provides a low-cost solution for speed limit enforcement and reducing the number of accidents caused by over speeding. The system utilizes an IR sensor to detect the presence of a vehicle, an Arduino Uno microcontroller to process the sensor data and control the system, and an LCD display and a DF MP3 module to provide visual and audio feedback to the driver.

In addition to its practical contributions, this project also makes several technical contributions. These include the use of an IR sensor to detect the presence of a vehicle, the integration of an Arduino Uno microcontroller to process the sensor data, and the use of a DF MP3 module to provide audio alerts to the driver. The system also uses a step-down transformer and a DC power supply to provide reliable power to the system.

Overall, the technical and practical contributions of this project demonstrate the potential of intelligent transportation systems in reducing the number of accidents caused by overspending and improving road safety.

5.5 Limitations and future work

The developed car speed measurement and alert system has some limitations that need to be addressed in future work. First, the system is designed to work only during the daytime, as the IR sensor may not detect vehicles at night. To overcome this limitation, additional sensors such as radar can be added to the system.

Second, the system is designed to work only in a single lane of traffic. To extend the system's functionality to multiple lanes of traffic, multiple sensors and displays may be required.

Third, the system's accuracy in detecting the speed of the oncoming vehicle may be affected by various factors such as the vehicle's distance from the sensor, the size of the vehicle, and the weather conditions. Further calibration and testing may be required to improve the system's accuracy.

Lastly, the current system is designed to provide alerts to the driver only in case of speed limit violations. In future work, additional features such as collision avoidance, lane departure warnings, and traffic congestion alerts can be incorporated into the system to enhance its functionality.

Overall, the developed system provides a low-cost solution for speed limit enforcement and reducing the number of accidents caused by over speeding. Future work can extend the system's functionality and address the limitations mentioned above to further enhance its effectiveness in improving road safety.

Chapter 6: Conclusion and Recommendations

6.1 Summary of the study

The project aimed to develop a car speed measurement and alert system that detects the speed of an oncoming vehicle and alerts the driver if they are driving over the speed limit. The system utilized an IR sensor to detect the presence of a vehicle, an Arduino Uno microcontroller to process the sensor data and control the system, and an LCD display to provide visual feedback to the driver. Additionally, a DF MP3 module was used to provide audio alerts to the driver in case they exceeded the speed limit. The project involved a comprehensive literature review of related works, followed by the design and construction of the system. The system was tested and evaluated for its effectiveness in alerting drivers about the speed limit violation.

Overall, the system successfully met the project objectives and demonstrated that it can provide an effective low-cost solution for speed limit enforcement and reducing the number of accidents caused by over speeding. However, there were some limitations and challenges encountered during the implementation phase, including the accuracy of the IR sensor and the stability of the system.

Therefore, future work should focus on improving the accuracy and stability of the system, exploring the integration of other sensors and technologies, and developing a more comprehensive user interface for the system. Additionally, there is a need for further research to investigate the feasibility and effectiveness of implementing the system in real-world scenarios.

6.2 Contributions to the field

The main contribution of this study is the development of a low-cost car speed measurement and alert system that uses an IR sensor, an Arduino Uno microcontroller, an LCD display, and a DF MP3 module. The system aims to provide an effective solution for speed limit enforcement and reduce the number of accidents caused by over speeding. The study also provides a comprehensive literature review of related works, which can serve as a useful resource for researchers and practitioners in the field of intelligent transportation systems.

Additionally, the study highlights the importance of using automated alert and warning systems in enhancing road safety and reducing the number of accidents caused by over speeding. The developed system provides a cost-effective alternative to traditional speed cameras and can be easily installed in vehicles, making it a practical solution for reducing the number of accidents caused by speeding.

Overall, the study contributes to the field of intelligent transportation systems by providing a low-cost solution for speed limit enforcement and reducing the number of accidents caused by overspending. The developed system can serve as a basis for further research and development in this area, leading to more effective and efficient solutions for road safety.

6.3 Potential impact of the project on traffic safety

The potential impact of the project on traffic safety is significant. Over speeding is one of the primary causes of road accidents globally. Every year, millions of people around the world fall victim to road traffic accidents, causing severe injuries and even death. The World Health Organization has reported that the number of deaths resulting from road crashes reaches a staggering 1.35 million annually. This figure is accompanied by a much larger number of individuals who suffer non-fatal injuries, ranging from mild to severe, and often leading to long-term disabilities.

The impact of these incidents can be devastating, affecting not only the individuals involved but also their families and communities. The consequences of road traffic accidents can be far-reaching, from financial burden to emotional trauma, and even impacting the overall economic development of countries. It is a global issue that requires collective efforts to minimize its effects and prevent future occurrences.

Therefore, reducing the number of accidents caused by over speeding is critical for ensuring road safety.

The car speed measurement and alert system developed in this project can help reduce the number of accidents caused by over speeding. By providing real-time feedback to the driver, the system can effectively remind the driver to reduce their speed and comply with the speed limit. This can help prevent accidents caused by over speeding, ultimately contributing to the improvement of traffic safety.

Moreover, the system's effectiveness and low-cost make it an attractive solution for developing countries, where road accidents and fatalities are more common. The system can be easily implemented in such regions, helping to improve traffic safety and reduce the number of accidents caused by over speeding.

6.4 Recommendations for future research

Based on the limitations and scope of the current study, some recommendations for future research can be made.

Firstly, the current system is designed to detect and alert the driver about over speeding only for oncoming vehicles. However, it can be extended to work for vehicles moving in the same direction, which could be more relevant in urban settings where there are more chances of rear-end collisions. Therefore, future research can focus on developing a system that can detect and alert drivers about over speeding vehicles moving in the same direction.

Secondly, the current system uses a fixed speed limit value, which may not be suitable for different roads with varying speed limits. Future research can focus on developing a system that can automatically detect the speed limit of a particular road using machine learning algorithms or other techniques.

Finally, the current system is designed for use in a single lane road. Future research can focus on developing a system that can work for multi-lane roads, which can be more complex but more relevant in highway settings.

Overall, the development of low-cost, efficient and reliable speed measurement and alert systems is an important area of research in intelligent transportation systems, and future research can focus on improving the accuracy, efficiency, and adaptability of such systems.

6.5 Conclusion

In this project, a car speed measurement and alert system was designed and implemented using an IR sensor, an Arduino Uno microcontroller, an LCD display, and a DF MP3 module. The system was intended to detect the speed of an oncoming vehicle and alert the driver if they were driving over the speed limit. The project involved a comprehensive literature review, design and construction of the system, and testing and evaluation of its effectiveness in alerting drivers about speed limit violations.

The project made significant contributions to the field of intelligent transportation systems by providing a low-cost solution for speed limit enforcement and potentially reducing the number of accidents caused by over speeding. The system could be further improved by incorporating advanced technologies such as machine learning algorithms for more accurate speed detection and decision-making.

In conclusion, the project successfully achieved its goals and demonstrated the feasibility of a low-cost speed measurement and alert system with strategically activating lamp post light features. Future work could explore the integration of the system with existing traffic management infrastructure, such as traffic lights and speed cameras, for more comprehensive traffic management solutions.

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Appendix:

```
#include <Wire.h>
#include "Adafruit_LiquidCrystal.h"
//------------------------Add MP3 Module
#include "Arduino.h"
#include "SoftwareSerial.h"
#include "DFRobotDFPlayerMini.h"

//------------------------For DF MP3 Module
SoftwareSerial mySoftwareSerial(10, 11); // RX, TX
DFRobotDFPlayerMini myDFPlayer;
void printDetail(uint8_t type, int value);
//------------------------For DF MP3 Module
//______________All IO PIN DEFINE

int Lamp_Post_1 = 6;
int Lamp_Post_2 = 7;
int Lamp_Post_3 = 4;
int Lamp_Post_4 = 5;

int Read_Lamp = 2;
int Green_Lamp = 3;

int IR_Sensor_Lamp_1 = A0;
int IR_Sensor_Lamp_2 = A1;
int IR_Sensor_Lamp_3 = A2;
int IR_Sensor_Lamp_4 = A3;
```

```
// Connect via SPI. Data pin is #4, Clock is #2 and Latch is #3
Adafruit_LiquidCrystal lcd(8, 9, 12);

unsigned long t1=0;
unsigned long t2=0;
float velocity;
int Sensor_Check = 0;

/////////////////////////////////////////////////////////setup/////////////////////////
void setup()
{
 mySoftwareSerial.begin(9600);
 Serial.begin(115200);
 Wire.begin();

 lcd.begin(16,2);

 pinMode(IR_Sensor_Lamp_1, INPUT);
 pinMode(IR_Sensor_Lamp_2, INPUT);
 pinMode(IR_Sensor_Lamp_3, INPUT);
 pinMode(IR_Sensor_Lamp_4, INPUT);

 pinMode(Lamp_Post_1, OUTPUT);
 pinMode(Lamp_Post_2, OUTPUT);
 pinMode(Lamp_Post_3, OUTPUT);
 pinMode(Lamp_Post_4, OUTPUT);

//car speed detection system
```

```
 lcd.clear();
 lcd.setCursor(0,0);
 lcd.print("CAR SPEED");    //Metropolitan University
 lcd.setCursor(5,1);
 lcd.print("DETECTION");
 delay(5000);

 lcd.clear();
 lcd.setCursor(0,0);
 lcd.print("SONARGAON");    //Metropolitan University
 lcd.setCursor(6,1);
 lcd.print("UNIVERSITY");
 delay(5000);

//-------------------------For DF MP3 Module
  if (!myDFPlayer.begin(mySoftwareSerial)) {  //Use softwareSerial to communicate with mp3.
    while(true){
      delay(0); // Code to compatible with ESP8266 watch dog.
    }
  }
  //Serial.println(F("DFPlayer Mini online."));
  myDFPlayer.volume(28);  //Set volume value. From 0 to 30   (18 good)
  myDFPlayer.play(3);  //Aamar Osud Khaowar Somoy Hoyasa

 lcd.clear();
 lcd.setCursor(0,0);
 lcd.print("DEVICE READY");    //Metropolitan University
 delay(5000);
```

```
 lcd.clear();

}
//////////////////////////////////////////////////////////loop/////////////////////////////////////

void loop()
{

  if (digitalRead(IR_Sensor_Lamp_1) == LOW) {
       digitalWrite(Lamp_Post_1, HIGH);

    }
    else {
    digitalWrite(Lamp_Post_1, LOW);
    }
   //______________________________
  if(digitalRead(IR_Sensor_Lamp_2) == LOW){
     digitalWrite(Lamp_Post_2, HIGH);
     t1=millis();
     Sensor_Check = 1;
    }
    else {
    digitalWrite(Lamp_Post_2, LOW);
    }

    if (digitalRead(IR_Sensor_Lamp_3) == LOW) {
       digitalWrite(Lamp_Post_3, HIGH);
```

```
  }
  else {
  digitalWrite(Lamp_Post_3, LOW);
  }
//______________________________
  if (digitalRead(IR_Sensor_Lamp_4) == LOW) {
    t2=millis();
    digitalWrite(Lamp_Post_4, HIGH);
    Sensor_Check = 2;
  }
  else {
  digitalWrite(Lamp_Post_4, LOW);
  }

  velocity=t2-t1;
  velocity=velocity/1000;//convert millisecond to second
  velocity=(5.0/velocity);//v=d/t
  velocity=velocity*3600;//multiply by seconds per hr
  velocity=velocity/1000;//division by meters per Km

  lcd.setCursor(0,0);
  lcd.print(velocity);
  lcd.print(" Km/hr   ");

//______________________________

 if (velocity<= 80 && Sensor_Check == 2) { //____Normal Speed
     lcd.setCursor(0,1);
```

```
        lcd.print("NORMAL SPEED");    //Metropolitan University
        digitalWrite(Green_Lamp, HIGH);
        digitalWrite(Read_Lamp, LOW);

        Sensor_Check =0;
      }
  if ((velocity> 80 && velocity< 200) && (Sensor_Check == 2)) { //____Over Speed
        lcd.setCursor(0,1);
        lcd.print("OVER SPEED  ");    //Metropolitan University
        digitalWrite(Green_Lamp, LOW);
        digitalWrite(Read_Lamp, HIGH);

        Sensor_Check =0;
      }

}
```