

# Time table :

Dates	Discussion
Dec 25, 2023	Choosing a topic
Dec 27, 2023	Getting started \ Hypothesis \ Research \ Materials
Jan 10, 2024	Variables \ Application
Jan 13, 2024	Research
Jan 21, 2024	Experiment
Jan 27, 2024	Work on trifold
Jan 28, 2024	Continued making trifold
Feb 3, 2024	Practise presentation
Feb 4, 2024	Practise practise
Feb 5, 2024	Practise

## Topics:

These are the topics we came up with:

- Do babies really look like their parents?
- Why do paper cuts hurt so much?
- How do you purify water?
- How do traffic lights work?
- How does cancer work?
- Which music is most addicting?
- How does the electrical pen work?
- What happens if you mix acids on a leaf?

We think that our favourite projects from our list are: the: how does

- How does cancer work?
- Why do paper cuts hurt so much?
- How do traffic lights work?
- How does the electrical pen work?

After some deciding, we think that traffic lights would be really cool. We are going to do that one.

We came up with this topic because we see traffic lights every day, yet we don't know anything about them. We also wanted to do something with electricity, or more specifically, coding, so we decided traffic lights would work.

# Research

Web's: <http://ampemite.com.com/blog/how-does-a-traffic-light-system-work>

#1: [sensors%20the%20road%20in%20cameras](#)

- Traffic lights keep drivers and people safe.
- Keeps the road free from car accidents, and makes the road run efficiently
- Every traffic light is made of three things. A signal head, controller, and the detectors
- Red means stop, green means go, and yellow means get ready to stop
- Traffic lights use sensors or timers. Each one is better for different scenarios (or intersections)
- Timer based systems are most common type of system
- At some intersections, timers aren't always the best.

Example: A timer traffic light at an intersection between a major boulevard and a small ~~the~~ avenue would probably make drivers on the main road when they didn't need to.

Website: [Green light traffic engineering](#)

- Traffic engineering deals with the safety and efficient moving of people and cars on the road
- They are responsible for the planning, designing, and building for traffic lights

## Questions:

How

- We learnt that for sensors, there is always a box, but is there ~~is~~ and box for timers, and why or why not?

Nacto.com

- Real traffic lights have 60 to 90 seconds for the Green and Red traffic lights.
- Long signal cycles can become frustrating because you have to wait for quite some time.

Rosenberg and Gluck

- In the past, intersections ~~that~~ did not have a stop sign, Yield sign, traffic light, or a traffic officer.
- The rule for traffic lights are out is you must come to a complete stop at intersections or roadways where the traffic lights are not on.

Simmons and Fletcher

Question for Affan uncle  
How do you protect the traffic lights from different weather scenarios.

# December 27, 2023 Logbook

Noor and Aliza's science project!

-noorbaig1435@gmail.com

-aliza13as@gmail.com

## Question:

-How does the right color traffic light turn on at the right time?

## Notes:

once we finish our research, we will do our hypothesis, and our experiment will be coding traffic lights.

## Research:

- There is a infrared sensor <sup>that</sup> finds energy that comes from the vehicles, and sends a 'message' to the traffic light, so the color can change.
- Yellow warns you to slow down because it's about to change into red.
- In large cities, traffic lights are usually operated from timers instead of sensors.
- In empty roads, traffic lights
- Traffic flows, speed limits can determine the length of each traffic signal.
- Traffic light pattern is red, red and amber, green, amber and then red again.

## Hypothesis:

If we put the wires in the correct spots, and make sure the LEDs and resistors are all lined up and code it at the right time, for the right amount of seconds, we think it should work properly.

December 27, 2023

Materials:

- 220/330 Ohms (6) - Port
- Yellow led (x2) - Laptop
- Green led (x2) - 9v battery
- Red led (x2)
- Usb cable (1)
- UNO R3 (microprocessor)
- Breadboards (2)
- Jumper wires (x14)

Notes/Research

If we used the wrong resistor the traffic lights wouldn't work. For our experiment, we can only use 220 and 330 ohms. If we do other ones it won't work.

Websites we used:

- [www.calgary.ca](http://www.calgary.ca) - [calgary.ca/roads/traffic-signals.html](http://calgary.ca/roads/traffic-signals.html)
- [cystf.org](http://cystf.org) - [cystf.org/](http://cystf.org/)
- Smraza
- Arduino IDE - [arduino.cc/en/software](http://arduino.cc/en/software)
- [Auto.howstuffworks.com](http://Auto.howstuffworks.com)
- Amperite - [amperite.com/blog/how-does-a-traffic-light-light-work/](http://amperite.com/blog/how-does-a-traffic-light-light-work/)

Dec 27, 2023 Experiment

## Procedure:

Step 1: Put the black wire in the ground pin and put it on the negative side of the breadboard

Step 2: Put 220 resistor in the breadboard next to the black wire

Step 3: Repeat 2 more times

Step 4: Connect red wire to D7

Step 5: Code it on the computer

Step 6: Plug the wire into the computer, so you can test it, and see how it works.

When we tested the code, it didn't light up like a traffic light, instead, it was more of a trailing effect. So we will code it better this time.

Trial 2: The yellow keeps blinking, but red and green are both fine.

Trial 3: We ruined the coding by removing all the I's, so it didn't work

Trial 4: We did it we got the yellow led to stop blinking and now it stays solid for 1 second.

Notes: Because we have the experiment done, we have to do the variables. We already know what all the answers are, because the experiment is done. We also wanted to add that the coding was a bit hard, but we did it with a few trials and mistakes.

### The controlled variable

our controlled variables are: bread board, wires, arduino board, resistors, website for instructions

### The manipulated variable

What we will purposely change is the coding. We can't change the wiring, because then the board won't work. We have to change the coding so that we can get the coding right.

### The responding variable

If we change the coding on purpose, then based on how the coding is coded, that is how the traffic light will work.

### Application

We use traffic lights in our "every day" lives. They help with the flow of traffic. They also help us avoid car crashes and help make the whole car traffic process run smoothly. If we didn't have traffic lights, there would be car crashes all over the road! The colors on the traffic lights help us know when we should go, when we shouldn't, and when we have to go slowly, or more cautious. We asked a few drivers if they actually look for the people, or depend on the traffic lights. Most

of them said they really just depend on the traffic lights, so we wanted to know how they time it so perfectly.



Notes! We have decided to make another traffic light, because we realized that 2 traffic lights would make more sense, so we could show the different times. We will follow the same procedure, but we will just put the wires in the other digital pins.

①

	TF1	Time	TF2	Time
Red	off		on	
Yellow	off		of	
Green	on		off	

②

	TF1	Time	TF2	Time
Red	off		on	
Yellow	on			
Green	off			

Trial 1: Both greens are on, both reds are on and both yellows are on the same time

Trial 2: We messed it up because we forgot to work on traffic light 2

Trial 3: We got traffic light 1 to work but traffic light 2 on the other hand, IS not working! we are getting so frustrated :/

Trial 4: The traffic light one greened is on while traffic light two's red is on! We did the first step!!

Trial 5: We changed the code and it works but the yellow turned on when the red was still on.

Our results we want to get

LOOP	Red	Yellow	Green	Time(S)
TF1	off	off	on	6secs
TF2	on	off	off	6secs
TF1	off	on	off	2secs
TF2	on	off	off	2secs
TF1	on	off	off	2secs
TF2	on	off	off	2secs
TF1	on	off	off	6secs
TF2	off	off	on	6secs
TF1	on	off	off	2secs
TF2	off	on	off	2secs
TF1	on	off	off	2secs
TF2	on	off	off	2secs