Abstract

Many factors are considered when analyzing automobile transportation in order to increase safety. One of the most prominent factors for night-time travel is temporary blindness due to elevated headlight intensity. While headlight intensity provides better visual acuity, it inversely affects oncoming traffic. This problem is compounded when both drivers are using a higher headlight intensity setting. Also, higher speed due to decreased traffic levels at night increases the severity of accidents. In order to eliminate accidents due to temporary driver blindness, a wireless sensor network (WSN) based controller is devised to quickly transmit sensor data between cars. Low latency allows quicker headlight intensity adjustment to minimize temporary
blindness.

References

- Kenji Kobayashi, Yukimasa Tamatsu, Special application vehicle head light systems

Index Terms

Computer Science Wireless Communication

Keywords