JETIR.ORG ISSN: 2349-5162 | ESTD Year : 2014 | Monthly Issue
JOURNAL OF EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES AND INNOVATIVE RESEARCH (JETIR)
An International Scholarly Open Access, Peer-reviewed, Refereed Journal

Efficient Traffic Flow Management System Using Ai-Powered Traffic Lights in DEEP Learning

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Abstract : The traditional traffic light system that we see on roads today works on a fixed time schedule, where each light cycle is set to a predetermined duration. However, this approach can lead to inefficiencies, particularly during peak traffic hours. A smart AI-based traffic light system can overcome these challenges by using real-time data and machine learning algorithms to optimize traffic flow. The system can collect data from various sources, such as sensors, cameras, and GPS devices, to get a real-time picture of traffic conditions on the road. Using this data, the system can dynamically adjust the timing and sequence of traffic lights to optimize traffic flow, reduce congestion, and improve safety. For example, during peak hours, the system can give more green light time to the direction with the most traffic, while also dynamically adjusting the cycle duration based on real-time traffic conditions. Moreover, the system can learn from historical traffic data to optimize traffic light schedules during different times of the day and week. The AI algorithms can identify patterns in traffic flow, such as rush hour traffic, and adjust the traffic light cycles accordingly to improve traffic flow and reduce congestion. Overall, a smart AI-based traffic light system can help reduce traffic congestion, improve safety on the roads, and make our cities more efficient and livable.

***IndexTerms* - CNN, Deep learning, Traffic optimization**

I. Introduction

Smart AI-based traffic light control is a modern traffic management system that utilizes advanced Artificial Intelligence (AI) algorithms and techniques to regulate the flow of traffic on roads. This technology aims to improve the safety and efficiency of the traffic flow by using sensors and using real-time data to optimize traffic flow patterns and change the timing of traffic lights. Traditionally, traffic lights have been controlled using pre-programmed static timings or manually by traffic controllers. However, this approach can lead to congestion, long wait times, and safety hazards, particularly during peak hours when traffic volumes are high. With smart AI-based traffic light control, the traffic lights can be dynamically adjusted in response to real-time traffic data and provide optimal traffic flow management.

This technology uses a combination of sensors, cameras, and data analytics to monitor traffic conditions and adjust the timing and sequence of traffic lights accordingly. AI algorithms can analyze this data and make decisions based on the current traffic conditions, helping to reduce congestion, improve traffic flow, and reduce accidents. In summary, smart AI-based traffic light control is a modern and intelligent traffic management system that aims to improve traffic flow and safety on roads through the use of advanced AI algorithms and real-time traffic data analysis.

The primary goal is to detect and identify road traffic signs before informing the driver of the signals' meaning by employing a potent neural network technique called Convolution Neural Networks (CNN), which serves as a potent tool to classify and identify the traffic signs.This study discovered that the Shadow and Highlight Invariant Method's pre-processing and colour segmentation stages provided the best balance of detection success rate (77.05%) and processing speed (31.2ms). Convolution Neural Network performed best even with fewer training data for the recognition step, not only having the best balance between classification accuracy (92.97%) and processing speed (7.81ms).

Recognizing and classifying things in a scene is the goal of object detection. For control systems, retrieving the pose of objects in an image, preferably in image space, is crucial. Despite much research in this field, there are currently no practical solutions that are effective, quick to learn, appropriate for real-time use, or scalable to many courses in order to accomplish this goal in real life. For machines, this challenge is especially challenging if they are unaware of the numerous possibilities of the objects.

2. LITERATURE SURVEY

2.1. Lena Elisa Scheegans, Kevin Heckmann, Robert Hoye

"Exploiting Stage Information for Prediction of Switching Times of Traffic Actuated Signals Using Machine Learning"

Road traffic emissions are significantly increased by backups and pauses in front of (signalised) intersections. One of the keys to reducing needless stopping and accelerating in front of traffic lights is reliable signal timing estimation integrated into Green Light Optimum Speed Advisory systems. In this article, we report studies based on real-world process data of traffic signals that use machine learning to forecast the switching times of traffic-actuated signals.There are a finite number of signal combinations at traffic lights. To create a single feature that represents the signal state, we group these combinations into sets. This study examines whether switching times may be calculated with more accuracy than those based solely on signal data when the (estimated) state is included as an input feature. We discovered that employing states results in higher accuracy and a reduced root mean square error when XGBoost and Bayesian Networks are implemented. The degree of traffic dependency and traffic load of the traffic lighthase the biggest impact on whether the actual or predicted next state enhances the quality of the prediction.**2.2 Lena Elisa Scheegans, Kevin Heckmann, Robert Hoyer**

"**Green Corridor Implementation and Real Time Adaptive Traffic Regulation using Machine Learning and Image Processing"**

Traffic light intervals are a key component of traditional traffic light control systems. Traditional fixed traffic signal controllers have limitations and are less effective since their technology uses a system that lacks the flexibility of real-time. The predetermined time gaps between green and red as a result of the green and red gaps being spaced at specific intervals.Traffic is too and needlessly congested, and gas use in cars is rising. This eventually results in problems for the environment and people's health in general. The increase in personal vehicle ownership has a detrimental effect on the environment. This project aims to create a traffic system that can adjust to the flow of traffic in a lane. Typically, the total average wait time for all lanes is predetermined. In order to decrease the typical waiting time, it is suggested that the number of vehicles in a lane is monitored. Also, a predictive model will be used, which will base choices on past traffic patterns mostly at crossings that are regularly busy. Moreover, emergency vehicles will be recognized, and a quicker route will be set up for them.

2.3 Alin Alexandru Serban, Madalin Frunzete.

"Statistical analysis using machine learning algorithms in traffic control"

The modernization of people's life is a result of high levels of urbanization, particularly in large cities, but there is another element relating to excessive energy consumption, pollution, and particularly the issue of crowded traffic. The number of cars has increased recently, and without the proper infrastructure, this is a significant problem in major cities since it causes a significant increase in fuel consumption, pollution, and the amount of time people spend on the road. Congested traffic is a current issue in today's society. Any traffic sign, traffic signal, snow, rain, or road repairs might influence normal traffic on a road. It is possible to predict and evaluate traffic in order to optimize it if the factors stated above that can affect it are known, in addition to the situation of typical, daily traffic. With the aid of machine learning and GPS coordinates, which can now be obtained from a variety of electronic devices and equipment, we have analyzed and solved this challenge in this work. The geographical region of interest was divided on the basis of these factors in order to have an adequate solution to the problem of traffic, particularly at crossings.

2.4 Robin Jose; Jis Mathew; G. Glan Devadhas; Mary Synthia Regis Prabha D M; Shinu Mm; DhanojM

"Graphical User Interface for intelligent automotive with a vehicle to vehicle communication and adaptive light controls using image processing and machine learning

The current traffic system is not complete without navigation systems. Radical changes in driving behaviour and shorter route times have been brought about by advances in driving technology. Yet, users are also at danger of being distracted or inattentive. Due to the misuse of the headlamp's high beams, nighttime driving is more dangerous than daytime driving. Driving during a foggy day can be challenging for everyone on the road, just like driving at night. The empirical findings regarding the disruptive impact of navigation systems are inconsistent. The goal of the project is to create a low-cost, highly functional advanced driver aid system that features vehicle-to-vehicle communication and intelligent lights control.In order to assure safe and comfortable driving, the project also seeks to explore and analyse various multidisciplinary methodologies, including supervised machine learning techniques to accurately classify road surface conditions using data gathered from cellphones. The development of a Graphical User Interface has improved the system's usability. In connection to map navigation, the visual distraction brought on by navigation devices was examined. The project's goal is to better road safety when utilising a navigation system in unknown locations by data analysis. The findings indicate that while map navigation results in longer off-road periods, less looks lasting longer than two seconds were observed on the navigation system.

2.5. Dulmina Kodagoda; Dushani Perera; Gihan Seneviratne; Prabhash Kumarasinghe

"Minimize Traffic Congestion with Emergency Facilitation using Deep Reinforcement Learning"

Matrix calculations based on real-time traffic data are crucial for effectiveness and performance in intelligent traffic signal control. Previous experiments' incentives and state representations might occasionally lead a Reinforcement Learning agent astray. The usefulness of using the Standard Deviation of Vehicle Waiting Time (SDWT) in traffic congestion control using Deep Reinforcement Learning and emergency facilitation is examined in this study. By merely taking into account the average waiting time for both the synthetic and Toronto real-world datasets, the proposed technique was self-evaluated. It has been shown that taking into account the SDWT allowed the suggested strategy to significantly improve performance. Also, the suggested approach was successful in achieving zero emergency vehicle waiting time.

3 METHODOLOGY

Smart AI-based traffic light control involves several steps, including data collection, data analysis, decision-making, and traffic light control. The following are the general steps involved in the methodology

- **Data Collection:** Smart traffic light control systems use a variety of sensors, including cameras, radar, and infrared sensors, to collect data on traffic flow, vehicle types, and pedestrian traffic. This data is collected in real-time and is sent to a central control system.

- **Data Analysis:** The collected data is analyzed by advanced AI algorithms to identify traffic patterns, congestion, and other traffic-related issues. The analysis also takes into account weather conditions, time of day, and other factors that may affect traffic flow.
- **Decision-making:** The AI algorithms then use this data to make decisions on adjusting traffic light timings, optimizing traffic flow patterns, and managing traffic in real-time. The decisions are based on pre-defined rules and policies, as well as machine learning algorithms that enable the system to learn from historical data and adapt to changing traffic conditions.

- **Traffic Light Control:** Based on the decisions made by the AI algorithms, the smart traffic light control system then adjusts the timing and sequence of traffic lights to optimize traffic flow and reduce congestion. This is done in real-time, ensuring that traffic is managed efficiently and safely.

- **Monitoring and Feedback:** The system continuously monitors traffic conditions and the performance of the traffic light control system. This helps to identify any issues or areas for improvement, which can be addressed through further data analysis and system optimization.

Smart AI-based traffic light control involves data collection, data analysis, decision-making, traffic light control, and continuous monitoring and feedback. The goal is to optimize traffic flow, reduce congestion, and improve safety on the roads through the use of advanced AI algorithms and real-time data analysis.

The effects of vehicle interference in the traffic stream, particularly as traffic numbers approach a road's capacity, include incremental delays, vehicle operating costs including fuel consumption, pollutant emissions, and stress. Traffic congestion happens when demand exceeds the capacity of the roads, which is a problem in cities where more people are spending more time stuck in traffic than ever before. Traffic signals continue to display the same traffic time even when there is little to no traffic on the route, which causes other lanes to become more congested. Occasionally because of this issue, emergency vehicles including ambulances, police vans, and fire trucks are late getting to their destinations.

Traffic congestion problems, specifically as traffic volumes approach a road's capacity, include incremental delays, vehicle operational costs, such as fuel consumption, pollution emissions, and stress brought on by vehicle interference. More individuals than ever before are stuck in traffic jams for longer periods of time in cities all around the world. When demand exceeds the capacity of the roadways, traffic congestion results. The traffic light continues to show the same traffic time even when there is little to no traffic on the road, which increases the amount of traffic in other lanes and contributes to traffic congestion. Due to this problem, the ambulance, police cars, and fire trucks can be tardy in getting there.The manual controlling and automatic controlling systems are the two standard traffic control methods now in use. The name "manual controlling" implies that it takes human effort to regulate traffic. The traffic police are assigned to a required area or city to control traffic, depending on the countries and states. To regulate traffic, the traffic police officers will carry a sign board, a sign light, and a whistle. Electrical sensors and timers manage automatic traffic lights. At a traffic light, the timer is loaded with a constant numerical number for each phase. Once the timer value changes, the lights will automatically turn ON and OFF.

Instead of using digital sensors buried in the pavement, the vehicles are found using a camera gadget that takes pictures. A more effective method to control traffic light state changes is image processing. It demonstrates how it might relieve traffic congestion and prevent time from being lost due to a green signal in an empty lane. Since it uses actual traffic photographs, it is also more accurate in determining the presence of emergency vehicles and taking the appropriate action. It visualizes the practicality, thus it performs far better than systems that rely on the metal content of the vehicles to be detected. Due to its inexpensive cost, the device has the potential to revolutionize traffic surveillance and technology.

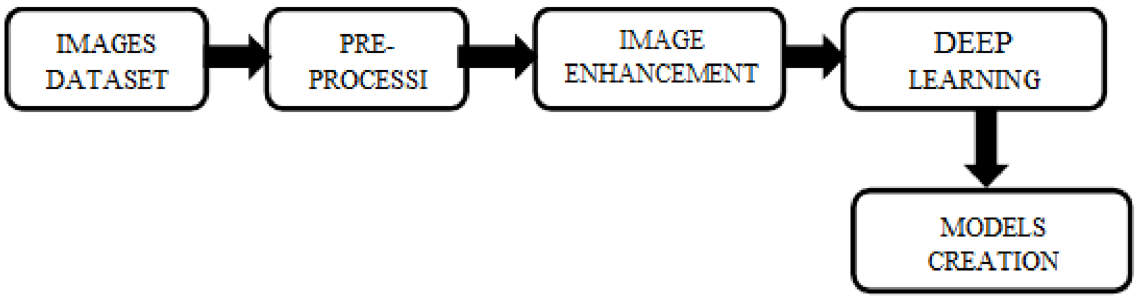

Fig 3.1 Data flow diagram

3.1 IMAGES DATASET

An image dataset for Smart AI-based traffic light control should contain a diverse range of images of different types of traffic lights, road conditions, and vehicles. Here are some examples of images that could be included in such a dataset

- Images of different types of traffic lights, including traditional traffic lights, pedestrian crossings, and emergency vehicle traffic lights.
- Images of different weather conditions, including sunny, cloudy, and rainy conditions, as well as night-time and low light conditions.
- Images of different road conditions, including intersections, roundabouts, and highways.

- Pictures of various autos, such as automobiles, trucks, motorcycles, and bicycles.
- Images of traffic congestion, accidents, and emergency vehicle response.
- Images of pedestrians crossing the road and waiting at traffic lights.
- Images of traffic flow during peak and non-peak hours.
- Images of different road signs and markings, including speed limit signs and road lane markings.
- Images of road construction and maintenance activities.

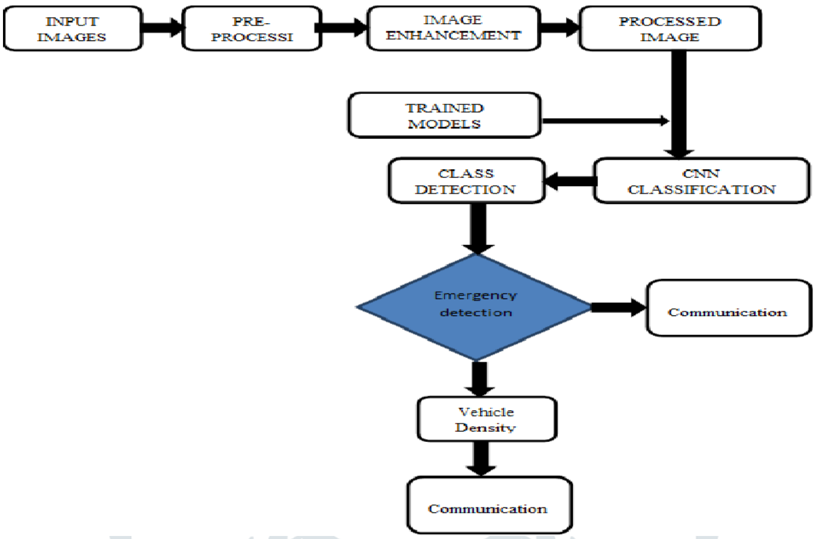

Fig 3.2 Architecture Diagram

3.2 PREPROCESSING

Pre-processing for Smart AI-based traffic light control involves several steps to prepare the data for analysis and decision-making.

- **Data Cleaning:** The first step in pre-processing is to clean the data and remove any errors or anomalies. This involves removing duplicates, correcting invalid values, and filling in missing data.
- **Image Enhancement:** Images captured by traffic cameras may contain noise, blurring, or other issues that can affect the accuracy of data analysis. Therefore, image enhancement techniques such as contrast adjustment, brightness adjustment, and noise reduction can be applied to improve the quality of the images.
- **Image Segmentation:** Traffic light control systems require accurate identification of traffic lights in the images. Therefore, image segmentation techniques can be used to separate the traffic lights from the background and other objects in the image.
- **Feature Extraction:** Features such as color, shape, and size can be extracted from the segmented traffic lights to help identify them and classify them based on their state (e.g. red, yellow, or green).
- **Normalization:** Scaling the data to create a consistent range is the process of normalisation. By doing so, it may be possible to lessen the impact of outliers and raise the precision of data analysis.
- **Dimensionality Reduction:** High-dimensional data may be difficult to evaluate and take longer to process. Consequently, it is possible to minimise the number of dimensions in the data while maintaining its key characteristics by using dimensionality reduction techniques like principal component analysis (PCA).
- **Training and Testing Data Preparation:** Splitting the data into training and testing sets is the last pre-processing step. The testing set is used to gauge how well the trained model performed, whereas the training set is used to train the AI algorithms.

In pre-processing for Smart AI-based traffic light control involves several steps to clean, enhance, segment, extract features, normalize, reduce dimensionality, and prepare the data for training and testing.

3.3 IMAGE ENHANCEMENT

Image enhancement is an important pre-processing step for Smart AI-based traffic light control. The goal of image enhancement is to improve the quality of the images captured by traffic cameras and make them more suitable for analysis and decision-making.

- **Contrast Adjustment:** Contrast adjustment involves increasing or decreasing the difference between the brightest and darkest pixels in an image. This can help to improve the visibility of traffic lights in low light conditions and enhance their contrast against the background.
- **Brightness Adjustment:** Brightness adjustment involves increasing or decreasing the overall brightness of an image. This can help to improve the visibility of traffic lights in low light conditions and make them easier to detect and classify.
- **Noise Reduction:** Noise reduction techniques such as median filtering or Gaussian filtering can be used to remove noise from images captured by traffic cameras. This can help to improve the clarity of the images and reduce the impact of noise on data analysis.
- **Image Sharpening:** Image sharpening techniques such as the unsharp mask filter can be used to enhance the edges of objects in an image. This can help to improve the clarity of traffic lights and make them more distinct from the background.
- **Color Balance:** Color balance techniques can be used to adjust the color of an image and ensure that the traffic lights appear in their correct colors (red, yellow, and green).
- **Image Rotation and Cropping:** Images captured by traffic cameras may be rotated or contain irrelevant information. Image rotation and cropping techniques can be used to correct the orientation of the images and remove any unnecessary information.

3.4 CNN BASED SEQUENTIAL MODEL

A CNN-based sequential model can be used in a traffic light control project to accurately predict the timing of traffic light changes based on real-time traffic data. Here are some key points to consider:

- **Input data:** The model requires input data in the form of sequential traffic images or video frames from a camera installed at an intersection. This data is processed using convolutional neural networks (CNNs) to extract features such as vehicle and pedestrian movements, traffic density, and other factors that affect traffic flow.
- **Sequential model:** The CNN-based sequential model takes into account the temporal dynamics of traffic patterns by analyzing a sequence of images or frames. This allows the model to predict the most appropriate traffic light state based on the current traffic conditions.
- **Training data:** The model is trained on a large dataset of traffic images or frames, along with corresponding traffic light states. This allows the model to learn patterns and make accurate predictions based on similar traffic conditions.
- **Real-time predictions:** Once the model is trained, it can be used to make real-time predictions of traffic light states based on the current traffic data. This allows for efficient traffic management and reduced congestion at intersections.

4. RESULT & DISCUSSION

One potential result of the CNN sequential model in the traffic light system could be improved accuracy in vehicle, pedestrian, and cyclist detection and classification. The CNN model could effectively distinguish between different types of traffic, allowing the traffic light system to optimize timings for different types of vehicles and improve overall traffic flow.

Additionally, the integration of the CNN model with the traffic light control system could result in a more adaptive and responsive system. The model could process real-time traffic data and adjust traffic light timings accordingly, leading to reduced travel times and improved safety.

However, there may be some limitations to the system. For example, the accuracy of the CNN model may be affected by factors such as weather conditions and changes in traffic patterns. The system may also require significant computational resources, including high-performance GPUs, to process large amounts of data in real-time.

Furthermore, the deployment of the CNN model in the traffic light system may require significant infrastructure upgrades and changes, such as the installation of new cameras or sensors. These upgrades could result in additional costs and time to implement.

Overall, the result and discussion part of an AI-powered traffic light system using a CNN sequential model would involve evaluating the system's performance, discussing the limitations and potential challenges, and identifying areas for further research and development. Despite some limitations, the implementation of a CNN sequential model in a traffic light system could lead to significant improvements in traffic flow, safety, and efficiency.

Fig 4.1 Traffic Detection

5. CONCLUSION

AI-powered traffic light systems have the potential to revolutionize traffic management by enabling more efficient and effective traffic flow. Through the use of AI algorithms such as deep reinforcement learning, traffic lights can be programmed to adapt to real-time traffic conditions and optimize traffic flow. Several studies have demonstrated the effectiveness of AI-based traffic light control systems in improving traffic flow, reducing travel times, and enhancing safety. As cities continue to grow and traffic congestion becomes a pressing issue, the implementation of AI-powered traffic light systems is becoming increasingly necessary.

While AI-powered traffic light systems have shown great promise, There is still room for advancement and additional study in this area.. One potential area for enhancement is the integration of real-time traffic data from a variety of sources, including sensors, cameras, and mobile devices. By incorporating data from these sources into traffic light control algorithms, traffic lights could be even more adaptive and responsive to changing traffic conditions. Additionally, the use of connected and autonomous vehicles could further improve the efficiency of traffic light systems, by enabling more precise and coordinated traffic flow. Finally, there is a need for research into the potential environmental impacts of AI-powered traffic light systems, including the potential for increased emissions due to changes in traffic patterns. Overall, continued research and development of AI-powered traffic light systems will be critical in addressing the growing challenge of urban traffic congestion.

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