INTELLIGENT TRANSPORTATION: ENHANCING EFFICIENCY AND SAFETY OF TRANSPORTATION USING WIRELESS SENSOR NETWORK

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Abstract—The population of the world has been increasing, road traffic has also been getting more and more congested, as a higher population and increased business activities result in greater demand for cars and vehicles for transportation. With fuel price soaring and potential threats of fuel shortage, we are now faced with greater challenges in the field of transportation systems. Inadequacy in transportation infrastructures can cripple a nation’s progress, social well-being, and economy. Previously, focus was given on how to build efficient highways and roads. Over time, the focus shifted to mechanical and automotive engineering, in the pursuit of building faster cars to surmount greater distances. Later on, electronics technology impacted the construction of cars, embedding them with sensors and advanced electronics, making cars more intelligent, sensitive, and safe to drive on. Now, innovations made so far in wireless mobile communications and networking technologies are starting to impact cars, roads, and highways. This impact will drastically change the way we view transportation systems of the next generation and the way we drive in the future. It will create major economic, social, and global impact through the transformation. In this project, we will implement a system which will enhance efficiency and safety of transportation. Intelligent Transportation uses numerous technologies to assist and manage transportation. The basis is a collaborative approach, with each vehicle and RSU contributing relevant information, based on their own sensing and on information received from nearby peers and RSUs, vehicles can detect, and avoid dangerous or unwanted situations. For example, timely notifications about lane changes, and unsafely approaching vehicles, accident notifications can be highly beneficial. The same is true for notifications about dangerous or heavy traffic conditions disseminated by RSUs, locally or within a larger region with the help of other vehicles.

I. INTRODUCTION

Most of luxurious cars having more automatic controls like Airbags, ABS, climate control & more. Automatic Guided Vehicle (AGV) are nothing but vehicle guideline provided by capturing images of the road. Automotive Electronics sector having more demand due to day by day use of embedded system and wireless communication for different applications in car. Intelligent Transportation uses numerous technologies to assist and manage transportation. We will implement co-operative traffic management involving vehicles, roadside infrastructure and wireless sensor network. Vehicles will carry computing and communication platform and will provide enhanced sensing capabilities. Intelligent Transportation will enhance transportation safety and efficiency.

Recent technological developments, notably in mobile computing, wireless communication, and remote sensing are used in Intelligent Transportation. Vehicles are already sophisticated computing systems, with several computers and sensors onboard, each dedicated to one part of the car operation. Wireless communication, computing and sensing capabilities interconnect vehicles not only to collect information about themselves and their environment, but they also exchange this information in real time with other nearby vehicles. Vehicles and infrastructure cooperate to perceive potentially dangerous situations in an extended space and time horizon. Appropriate vehicular communication (VC) architectures are necessary to create reliable and extended driving support systems for road safety and transportation efficiency for Intelligent Transportation. Vehicles will be equipped with novel computing, communication, and sensing capabilities, and user interfaces. These will support various applications that enhance transportation safety and efficiency, but also provide new or integrate existing services for drivers and passengers and improve its quality. User-portable devices are also expected to be wirelessly attached to the onboard equipment. The basis is a collaborative approach, with each vehicle and RSU contributing relevant information, based on their own sensing and on information received from nearby peers and RSUs, vehicles can anticipate, detect, and avoid dangerous or unwanted situations. For example, timely notifications about lane

Fig. 1. V2V and V2I Communication
changes, unsafely approaching vehicles, safe distance can be highly beneficial. The same is true for notifications about dangerous or heavy traffic conditions disseminated by RSUs, locally or within a larger region. Wireless transmission and medium access technologies adapted to the VC environment are the primary enabling technology. Conceptually, on top of them, networking technologies allow for data exchange among nearby and remote devices (vehicles, RSUs, and other servers), data concerning the vehicle operation will be obtained via the corresponding or upgraded onboard interfaces. VC computing platforms are to be dedicated to VC functionality. Cars are already equipped with multiple processors and microcontrollers dedicated to tasks such as fuel injection, braking, transmission, and battery charging. For easy reference, we term these car processors and controllers. The VC computing platform will be functionally independent and responsible for running the vehicle-to-vehicle (V2V) and vehicle-to-infrastructure (V2I) communication protocols and the supported applications. Sensing equipment is already installed onboard. The communication equipment comprises a set of technologies with different characteristics (bit rates, communication range, transmission power, frequency bands). Basically, there is short-range ad hoc communication to enable primarily V2V but also V2I communication, and long-range infrastructure-based communication primarily for V2I purposes.

Intelligent Transportation will enable applications in three primary directions: transportation safety, transportation efficiency, and user services delivered to the vehicle.

- The driver is assisted, in order to enhance transportation safety.
- Data, most often region-specific, about the transportation system and traffic conditions are made available to drivers to enhance transportation efficiency.
- Services enhance the users like passengers and drivers comfort by providing media download, map download.

Most of the traffic accidents are known to occur when the drivers don’t know urgent running condition around him. The driver in the vehicles controls the brake or lane change without right information related to road condition, speed of the nearby vehicle, traffic signals and so on. Wireless communication technology can be considered to provide driving information for safety. A vehicular ad hoc network (VANET) is a communication technology for both vehicle to vehicle (V2V) which is one of the mobile ad-hoc network (MANET) applications [1] and vehicular to infrastructure (V2I).

II. PROPOSED APPROACH

This project covers a wide spectrum, including driver-vehicle interface, preventive road safety, on-board sensors, cooperative systems and cooperative networks, maps and geographical technologies, and vehicle-to-vehicle (V2V) communication. In this paper, we focus on how vehicular communication networks have impacted road safety and how efficiency of transportation will enhance in the future. Intelligent Transport Systems (ITS) comprise several combinations of communication, computer and control technology developed and applied in the...
domain of transport to improve system performance, transport safety, efficiency, productivity, and level of service, environmental impacts, energy consumption, and mobility.

III. FEATURES

The vast majority of applications fall largely in the above-mentioned three categories: The driver is assisted, in order to enhance transportation safety.

Fig. 4. Proposed System

- Data, most often region-specific, about the transportation system and traffic conditions are made available to drivers to enhance transportation efficiency.
- Services enhance the users like passengers and drivers comfort by providing media download, map download[3].

Sensors: Devices that measure a physical quantity and convert it to a readable signal (e.g. Ultrasonic sensor)

Examples:
- Electronic Stability Control (ESC)
- Adaptive Cruise Control (ACC)
- Lane Departure Warning (LDW)

Creation of an Information Horizon The right information in the right situation to the driver Extends safety time margin Extends beyond the physical horizon Safety:
- Traffic Jam Ahead Warning
- Curve Speed Warning
- Intersection Assistance
- Black Spot Warning

Intelligent Transport Systems (ITS) embrace a wide variety of communications-related applications intended to increase travel safety, minimise environmental impact, improve traffic management and maximise the benefits of transportation to both commercial users and the general public. In Cooperative ITS (C-ITS), vehicles communicate with each other and/or with roadside infrastructure, greatly increasing the quality and reliability of information available about the vehicles, their location and the road environment. This will bring major social and economic benefits and lead to greater transport efficiency and increased safety. The essential characteristic of Co-operative-ITS is the sharing of data between different applications both inside the same ITS station and across several ITS stations, where ITS stations are operated as bounded, secured and managed domains[11].

Fig. 5. Block diagram of Proposed System

IV. BLOCK DIAGRAM OF PROPOSED SYSTEM

A. Block diagram description

- Microcontroller- The LPC2148 microcontrollers are based on a 16-bit/32-bit ARM7TDMI-SCPU with real-time emulation and embedded trace support, that combine microcontroller with embedded high speed flash memory ranging from 32 KB to 512 KB.
- ZigBee is a specification for a suite of high-level communication protocols used to create personal area networks built from small, low-power digital radios. ZigBee is based on an IEEE 802.15.4 standard. Though its low power consumption limits transmission distances to 10 to100 meters line-of-sight.

Fig. 6: VANET communication technology signal range wise
A GSM modem - is a wireless modem that works with a GSM wireless network.

- Ultrasonic distance measure sensor - The ultrasonic dis-tance measurer (UDM) is used mainly when a non-contact measurer is required.
- DC Motor - It is just require to run the model of proposed system.

B. Parameters to be observed
- Blind Spot
- Lane Change Warning
- Safe Distance and Speed Control

![Fig. 7. Safety parameters of Proposed System](image)

- Information about Hazardous Locations
- Information about Accident and it’s location

V. APPLICATIONS

1) Travel and Traffic Management
- Route guidance
- Traffic Control
- Incident Management
- Pre-trip travel information

2) Advanced Vehicle Safety Systems
- Intersection collision avoidance
- Pre-crash warning
- Blind spot detection and avoidance
- On-board safety monitoring

3) Emergency Management for vehicles

VI. FUTURE SCOPE

The surveyed recent concerted efforts have yielded signi-cant results and momentum for further developments. Several challenges lie ahead before VC systems can be deployed. 1. Building large-scale Teld experimentation it is necessary for thorough testing and validation of the system dependability. This includes not only the data link and networking technologies but also the applications themselves, notably those with the most stringent requirements. 2. Ensuring eficient and efective operation even in challenging situations, even if unlikely to occur in practice, is necessary (e.g., as the size of VC networks scales up). 3. The integration of strong and eficient security mechanisms should not be neglect-ed, especially as an architecture and protocols for secure VC along with privacy enhancing technologies are developed. With the appropriate design, secure VC systems can be as efective as non-secure ones. Thus, with the current and grow-ing awareness of the importance of security, trustworthy VC systems could be de-ployed.

CONCLUSION

Future ITS-based emergency services aim to provide safety for users and vehicles as well as significantly improving the response time and eficient use of resources.

- Increases travel safety
- Minimizes environmental impact
- Improves the productivity of existing transportation systems
- Improves mobility

Thus Intelligent Transportation provides major social and economic benefts and lead to greater transport eficiency and increased safety.

REFERENCES

Short-Range Communications”, Transportation Research Board, 2012


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