IJARSCT
International Journal of Advanced Research in Science, Communication and Technology
International Open-Access, Double-Blind, Peer-Reviewed, Refereed, Multidisciplinary Online Journal
ISSN: 2581-9429
Volume 5, Issue 10, June 2025
Impact Factor: 7.67

Advanced Traffic Control System

Ananya R[1], J Anu Ramya[2], Juturu Kuladeep Reddy[3], Miriyalolla Balakumar[4], Mrs. Radhamani R[5]
[1,2,3,4]UG Scholars, Dept. of ECE
[5]Assistant Professor, Dept. of ECE
East Point College of Engineering and Technology, Bangalore

Abstract: *Traffic Management is one of the major issues which is a rising rapidly because of significant increase in number of vehicles. To address this there is the need of a smart traffic management system that will help control and improve the flow of traffic. Today there are traffic signals which work on the timeframe setting and switch signals after the certain fixed time frame. This system works but a problem arises that is if within the timeframe if the lane becomes empty before the time ends then the signal will not immediately switch as it will complete the timeframe and then switch according to its default setting.*

Keywords: Traffic Management

I. INTRODUCTION

Traffic lights, also known as signal lights or robots, are devices placed at road intersections, pedestrian crossings, and other key locations to manage the flow of traffic. They were first introduced in London in 1868 and are now found in nearly every city around the world.

Traffic lights alternate the right of way for different road users using a universal color code: red, yellow (or amber), and green. The typical sequence works like this:

- **Green**: The light signals that it's safe for traffic to move in the direction indicated.
- **Yellow/Amber**: This warns drivers to prepare to stop as the light is about to turn red.
- **Red**: The light signals that no traffic should proceed, and everyone must stop.

To help people with colorblindness, the red light sometimes includes an orange hue, and the green light may have a slight blue tint. This ensures that everyone can clearly understand the signals, no matter their ability to distinguish between certain colors.

The three colors and their meanings There are three colors (or traffic lights): 1. RED - information is strictly for those present at the meeting. In most cases, this information will be shared verbally or in person to ensure it's only accessible to the relevant participants.

YELLOW- information has limited distribution. The recipient can share it with others in their organization, but only on a 'need-to-know' basis. The person who shared the information may specify how widely it can be shared.

GREEN information can be shared freely within a specific community and is intended for wider circulation.

II. METHODOLOGY

This methodology outlines the design, development, and implementation of a fixed- Advanced Traffic control system. It covers system design, hardware and software components, safety considerations, and evaluation procedures.

Connections Power Supply: Connect the 12V adapter to the input of the 7805 regulator. Output of 7805 provides 5V for the Arduino and sensors. Arduino Mega: 5V and GND pins for power. Digital pins for reading sensor signals and controlling the servo and LEDs. Servo Motor: Connect the servo's signal wire to a PWM-capable digital pin (e.g., D9). Power the servo with 5V from the regulator (or a separate power supply if high current is needed). Reed Magnetic Sensor: One terminal to a digital pin with a pull-up resistor, the other to GND. Detects HIGH/LOW states based on magnetic field presence. IR Sensor: VCC and GND to 5V and GND respectively. Signal pin to a digital pin to read its state.

DOI: 10.48175/IJARSCT-28814

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Components

Fig 1: Block Diagram of Advanced Traffic Control System

The operational procedures for pesticide spraying involve:

- Sensors: Reed magnetic and IR sensors provide input signals to the Arduino.
- Processing: The Arduino processes these inputs and determines appropriate outputs (e.g., activating the servo or LEDs). Outputs: The servo motor moves, and LEDs light up based on the logic implemented in your Arduino code.

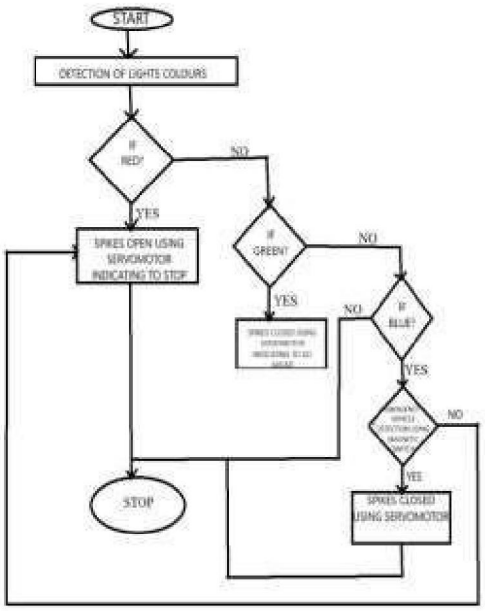

Fig 2: Flowchart for Advanced Traffic Control System

This flowchart outlines the process of the Advanced traffic control system monitoring and performing. Here's a breakdown:

START: The process begins.

One side lights are red: The vehicles stop on the indication of red light and the spikes will be up.

Ambulance arrival: The ambulance or any other emergency vehicles will have RFID card installed in them, when they arrive near the sensor the signals are sent and the light turns blue.

Blue light indication: This indicates that there is an emergency vehicles hence the spikes come down and allows the vehicles to give way for the ambulance. Once the ambulance passed, the spikes go up again sowing red light.

Yellow light and Green light: Once the yellow light arrives it indicates to wait and then green light arrives allowing the spikes to come down so the vehicles can move.

END: The process is complete.

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This methodology ensures the successful design, deployment, and operation of a Advanced traffic control system, autonomous control, and safety measures enhances safety while minimizing environmental impact.

III. RESULTS

The development of a fully functional fixed- Advanced traffic system capable of automating vehicle movement and providing real- time information. This system enables precise and efficient movement of vehicles over large distances, reducing more environmental damage, labor costs, and accidents. The advanced traffic control system ensures that the emergency vehicles are given more priority and allows them to pass smoothly. Overall, the project aims to enhance productivity, promote excellent traffic flow practices, and improve safety by minimizing accidents, allowing emergency vehicles to move fast.

Fig 3: Outcome of the Project

IV. DISCUSSIONS

- Intelligent Traffic Signals: Adjust signal timings in real-time to optimize traffic flow and reduce congestion.
- Traffic Prediction and Forecasting: Use machine learning and data analytics to predict traffic patterns and optimize traffic management.
- Real-time Traffic Monitoring: Use sensors and cameras to monitor traffic conditions in real- time and respond to incidents quickly.
- Smart Routing and Navigation: Provide real- time traffic updates to drivers and suggest alternative routes to reduce congestion.
- Autonomous Vehicle Management: Manage and coordinate autonomous vehicles to optimize traffic flow and reduce congestion.
- Traffic Incident Management: Quickly detect and respond to traffic incidents, such as accidents or road closures.
- Traffic Optimization for Special Events: Optimize traffic management system for special events, such as sports games or festivals.
- Reduced Emissions: Optimized traffic flow reduces idling times, lowering emissions.
- Reduced Accidents: Advanced traffic control systems can detect potential accidents and alert drivers.
- Increased Throughput: Advanced traffic control systems can handle more vehicles per hour, reducing travel times.

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V. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Conclusion:

In conclusion, Advance Traffic Control Systems are a crucial component of modern transportation infrastructure, offering numerous benefits, including:

- Improved traffic flow and reduced congestion
- Enhanced safety and reduced accident risk
- Increased efficiency and reduced travel times
- Environmental benefits, such as lower emissions and better air quality.
- Economic benefits, which includes reduced traffic congestion costs and increased economic efficiency

Recommendations:

- Integration with new and emerging technologies, such as autonomous vehicles and smart cities.
- Increased focus on sustainability and environmental benefits.
- Development of more advanced data analytics and AI- powered traffic management system.
- Expanded use of real-time data and IoT sensors to optimize traffic flow.
- Greater emphasis on user-centric design and public engagement
- By addressing the challenges and embracing the opportunities presented by Advanced Traffic Control Systems, we have the opportunity to build transportation systems that are safer, more efficient, and better for the environment in the future.
- Although there are challenges, the benefits of Advanced Traffic Control Systems make them a crucial investment for today's cities and transportation networks. As technology advances, we can expect these systems to become even smarter, more efficient, and more impactful.

REFERENCES

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[3]. Paul Shruti Kanailal, Lavanya E, G. Anbu Selvi, N. Senthamilarasi, BE CSE-AI, Sathyabama Institute of Science and Technology Chennai, India M. Tech, Ph.D, Sathyabama Institute of Science and Technology Chennai, India