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Intelligent Transportation System In Emergency Response

[1]Navalekshmi J S, [2]Parvathy L, [3]Akshay P R, [4]Aswinjith S, [5] Lakshmi Chandran J
[1]Student, [2]Student, [3]Student, [4]Student, [5]Assistant Professor
[1]Department of Civil Engineering, [2]Department of Civil Engineering, [3]Department of Civil Engineering, [4]Department of Civil Engineering, [5]Department of Civil Engineering
[1]Musaliar College of Engineering, Chirayinkeezhu, Thiruvananthapuram, [2]Musaliar College of Engineering, Chirayinkeezhu, Thiruvananthapuram, [3]Musaliar College of Engineering, Chirayinkeezhu, Thiruvananthapuram, [4]Musaliar College of Engineering, Chirayinkeezhu, Thiruvananthapuram, [5]Musaliar College of Engineering, Chirayinkeezhu, Thiruvananthapuram

Abstract: ITS uses high-tech tools like sensors and data analysis to make transportation networks better, safer, and more eco-friendly. It helps manage traffic, handle accidents, and give travelers up-to-date info. As cities get busier, ITS is becoming crucial for solving transportation problems. This is about how ITS can change our daily travel by doing things like managing traffic better, fixing roads before they break, and guiding drivers on the best routes. It includes cool stuff like smart traffic lights and even a hydraulic footpath that lowers to let emergency vehicles through during busy times, helping reduce congestion. Using this idea could make cities use space better, making traffic smoother and reducing jams. But making it work would need careful planning and making sure it's safe. Finding potholes involves using tech like cameras or sensors to spot bumps in the road. The data collected helps fix roads faster and keeps drivers safe.

I. Introduction

Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITS) are advanced applications that aim to enhance transport services, improve safety, and enable smarter use of transport networks. They include technologies like emergency service calling, traffic law enforcement cameras, and dynamic speed limit signs. Government involvement in ITS is driven by homeland security concerns, with funding often sourced from homeland security organizations. ITS also supports rapid urban evacuation during emergencies. Technologies range from basic car navigation to advanced systems integrating live data from various sources, including weather information and bridge de-icing systems. Introducing a movable footpath using a rack and pinion gear system for emergency situations on roads presents an innovative approach to enhancing pedestrian safety and mobility. This system could be designed to deploy swiftly during emergencies, creating a designated pathway for pedestrians to safely navigate around obstacles or hazards on the road. By utilizing the rack and pinion gear system, the footpath can be easily deployed and retracted as needed, ensuring efficient use of space and minimal disruption to traffic flow. This solution has the potential to significantly improve pedestrian accessibility and safety during emergency situations on roads. Pothole detection using ultrasonic sensors and Arduino Uno boards represents a proactive solution to addressing road safety issues caused by deteriorating road conditions. By deploying ultrasonic sensors on vehicles or roadside infrastructure, the system can detect potholes in real-time by measuring the depth and size of road irregularities. The data collected by the sensors can be processed using Arduino Uno boards, which analyze the information and trigger alerts or notifications to relevant authorities or drivers. This innovative approach not only helps prevent accidents and vehicle damage but also facilitates timely road maintenance, leading to safer and smoother travel experiences for road users.

II. METHEDOLOGY – MOVABLE FOOTPATH DURING EMERGENCY

Preparing a model of a movable footpath on a four-lane road during traffic congestion in an in-expansible road involves several key steps and methodologies:

1. *Traffic Analysis*: Conduct a thorough analysis of traffic patterns, congestion hotspots, and peak hours to understand the flow of vehicles on the four-lane road.

2. *Site Survey*: Conduct a site survey to assess the existing road infrastructure, including lane width, pedestrian flow, roadside obstacles, and available space for the movable footpath.

3. *Conceptual Design*: Develop a conceptual design for the movable footpath, considering factors such as width, materials, deployment mechanism (e.g., rack and pinion gear system), and integration with existing road infrastructure.

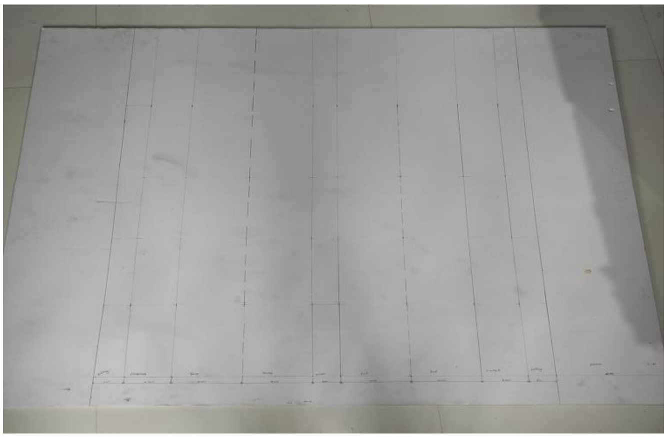

Figure No 1.Layout Design

The proposed model consist of a four-lane road each of 7.5m with kerb, a divider of 1.5m, footpath of 3m on either sides and a walkway or pedestrian walk of 1m. the whole layout is scaled down to 1:30 based on IRC specifications.

Figure No 2. Mechanism of Rack and Pinion and Mini Gear Motor

The mechanism of rack and pinion connected with mini gear motors helps in the linear movement of footpath to pavement level during heavy traffic condition for emergency vehicles to use their time efficiently and safely.

4. Prototype Development*: Build a prototype of the movable footpath using scale models to test functionality, durability, and ease of deployment.

Figure No 3.Completed Model

The footpath be constructed of RCC slab to provide high strength and corrosion resistance . Irish drainage helps to create smooth flow of drainage in pavement rather than providing drainage on footpath due to movement of footpath. Therefore, a small gradient slope is provided on the pavement for proper drainage as per irish drainage proportions.

5. *Regulatory Compliance*: Ensure that the design complies with relevant safety regulations, building codes, and road infrastructure standards.

6. *Implementation Plan*: Develop a comprehensive implementation plan outlining the steps, timeline, and resources required to deploy the movable footpath on the four-lane road. Coordinate with relevant agencies and contractors to ensure smooth execution of the project.

By following these methodologies, a model of a movable footpath can be effectively prepared and implemented on a four-lane road during traffic congestion, enhancing pedestrian safety and mobility in in-expansible road conditions.

III. POTHOLE DETECTION

Detecting potholes using an ultrasonic sensor and Arduino Uno in a mini car kit typically involves the following steps:

1. *Hardware Setup*: Mount the ultrasonic sensor on the front of the mini car kit, facing downwards. Connect the ultrasonic sensor to the Arduino Uno according to the datasheet or manufacturer's instructions.

2. *Powering Up*: Power up the Arduino Uno using a power source compatible with the mini car kit.

3. *Programming*: Write a program for the Arduino Uno that reads data from the ultrasonic sensor and processes it to detect potholes. You'll need to define thresholds for what constitutes a pothole based on the sensor readings.

4. *Data Processing*: The ultrasonic sensor will send out sound waves and measure the time it takes for them to bounce back. By analyzing this data, you can determine if there's a significant gap in the road surface, indicating a pothole.

5. *Decision Making*: Based on the data received from the ultrasonic sensor, the Arduino Uno can make decisions on whether the detected surface irregularity is a pothole or not. This could involve comparing the distance measured by the sensor to predefined thresholds.

6. *Response Mechanism*: Depending on your project requirements, the Arduino Uno can trigger actions such as slowing down, swerving, or notifying the driver when a pothole is detected.

7. *Testing and Calibration*: Test the system in different road conditions to ensure its accuracy and reliability. Fine-tune the parameters and thresholds as needed.

8. *Integration*: Integrate the Arduino Uno and ultrasonic sensor system into the mini car kit, ensuring proper alignment and functionality.

9. *Safety Considerations*: Always consider safety measures, especially if the system is used in real-world scenarios. Ensure that any actions triggered by the system do not compromise the safety of the vehicle or its occupants.

10. *Documentation*: Document the entire process, including the hardware setup, code implementation, testing results, and any modifications made along the way, for future reference and improvement.

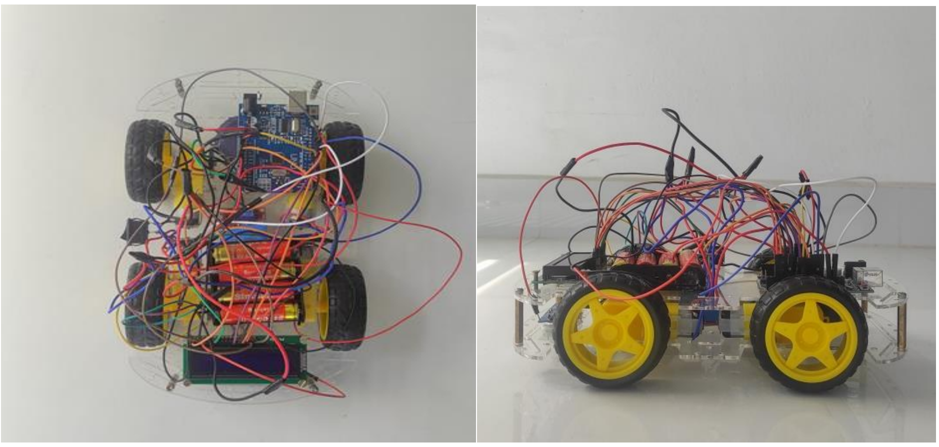

Figure No 4. Robotic Car for Pothole Detection

We decided to use Arduino UNO board for the programming of detection of pothole by using ultrasonic sensor. The ultrasonic sensor measures the distance by sending out a pulse and measuring the time it takes for the echo to return. The Arduino code calculates the distance based on the duration of the echo pulse. If the calculated distance is 5m from a certain threshold, it indicates the presence of a pothole. A buzzer can be used to provide an audible alert when a pothole is detected.
This can be implemented as an inspection vehicle for routine assurance of safety and to know aout the present road scenario.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

Implementing an Intelligent Transportation System (ITS) with integrated emergency sensors revolutionizes response to critical situations. Utilizing sensors enhances real-time data collection and quick decision-making. Seamless integration into transportation infrastructure ensures rapid detection and communication of incidents, boosting emergency responsiveness.
The model introduces hydraulic lifts with mini gear motors on footpaths, allowing them to move to pavement level during emergencies. Ambulances gain an extra lane by lowering the footpath. Advanced sensors like proximity and collision sensors preemptively identify hazards, reducing accident risks. Integrated emergency response protocols promptly alert authorities, enhancing emergency management and reducing response times.
The ITS, paired with sensors, improves traffic flow and congestion management during emergencies by dynamically adjusting signals and rerouting vehicles based on real-time data. Ultrasonic sensors detect potholes, and specialized vehicles with AI enhance mobile detection. This synergy enhances safety, response times, and resilience in transportation infrastructure, safeguarding lives and minimizing the impact of emergencies on mobility.

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