

BACKGROUND AND MOTIVATION

- **Urban intersections** - hot spots for crashes, congestion, and emissions.
- In India, intersections account for **30% of total crashes** and **26% of total fatalities** (MoRTH, 2020).
- In 2021, Mumbai had a congestion level of **53%**, followed by Bengaluru and New Delhi (both at **48%**) and Pune (at **42%**) (TomTom, 2021).
- **9036 liters** of petrol, diesel, LPG, and **5461 kg** of CNG is wasted every day due to the idling of motor vehicles at controlled intersections in Delhi alone (Tiwari et al., 2013; Sharma et al., 2019).

Drawback with current traffic system

1. **Hardware Rigidity and Complexity**
2. **Inefficient and expensive intrusive/non-intrusive sensing of traffic flow**
3. **Lack of integration with new technology**
4. **Higher installation and maintenance costs**
5. **Expensive**
6. **Malfunction and technical issues**



Adaptive Traffic Control System

- Algorithms/ Software
- Hardware

However, the development on the hardware side is still limited.

GOAL & OBJECTIVES

Design and Development of a **Wireless, Edge Computing enabled device for Adaptive Traffic Control System**

- ✓ Design, configure, and implement an edge module capable of real-time video processing using a customized computer vision algorithm for accurate vehicle detection, classification, and counting at traffic intersections.
- ✓ Develop a comprehensive system that establishes seamless wireless communication between the edge module and a cloud-based platform, allowing the cloud to analyze vehicle counts and determine adaptive traffic signal timings, which are then sent back in real-time to control traffic lamps at the edge for responsive and dynamic traffic management.

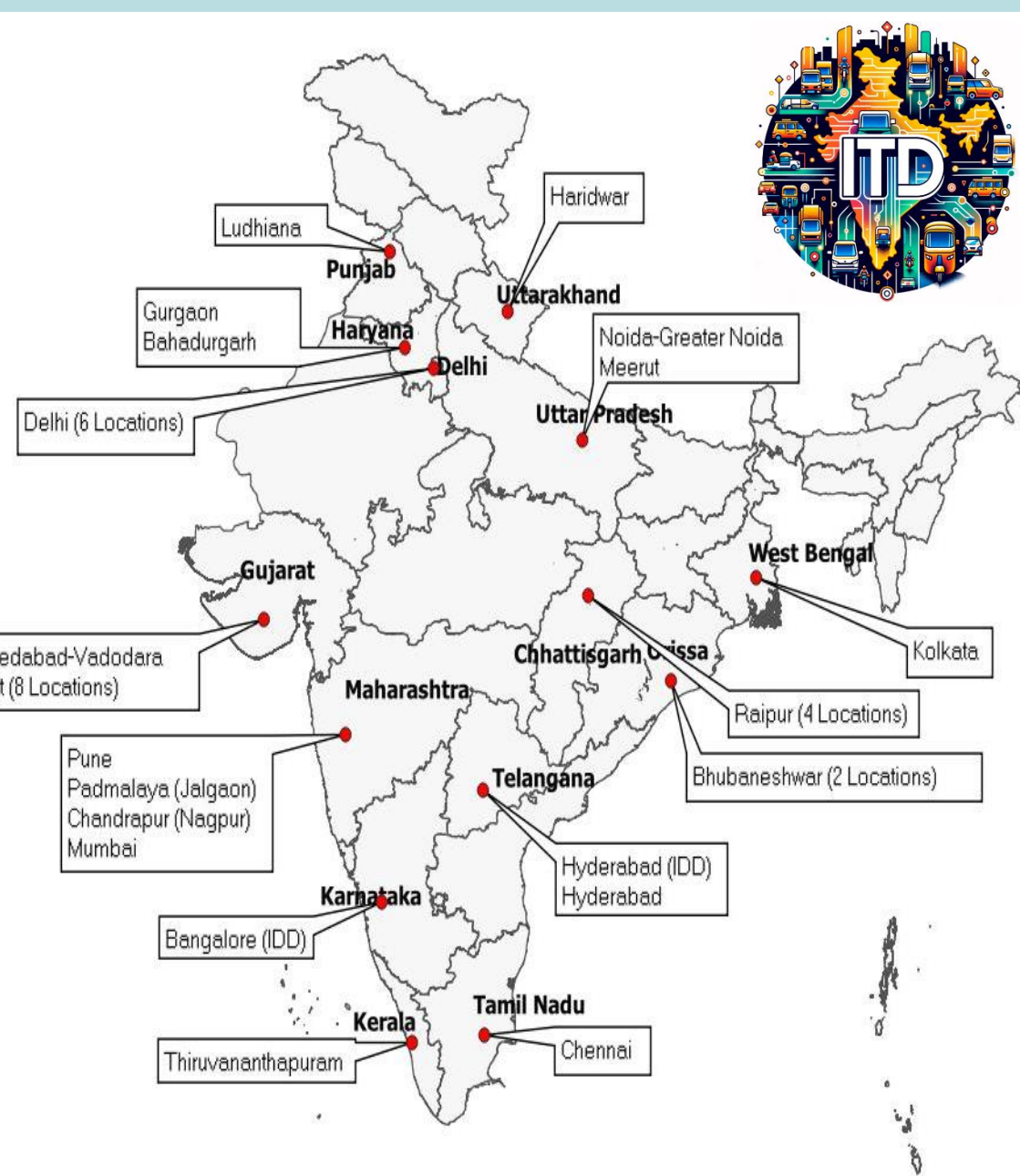
DATA COLLECTION

- 341,000 - Total Annotated objects
- 17,666 : Annotated images (9888 images from IDD)
- 7,778 : Novel images
- 14 States and UT
- ✓ 21 locations from variety of areas (Urban, Semi-urban, Rural)
- ✓ Daytime and Several months

Different Class of Roads: Expressways, Highways, Major district roads, Arterial, Sub-arterial, Collector

Vehicle Classes based on Indian Highway Capacity (INDO-HCM)

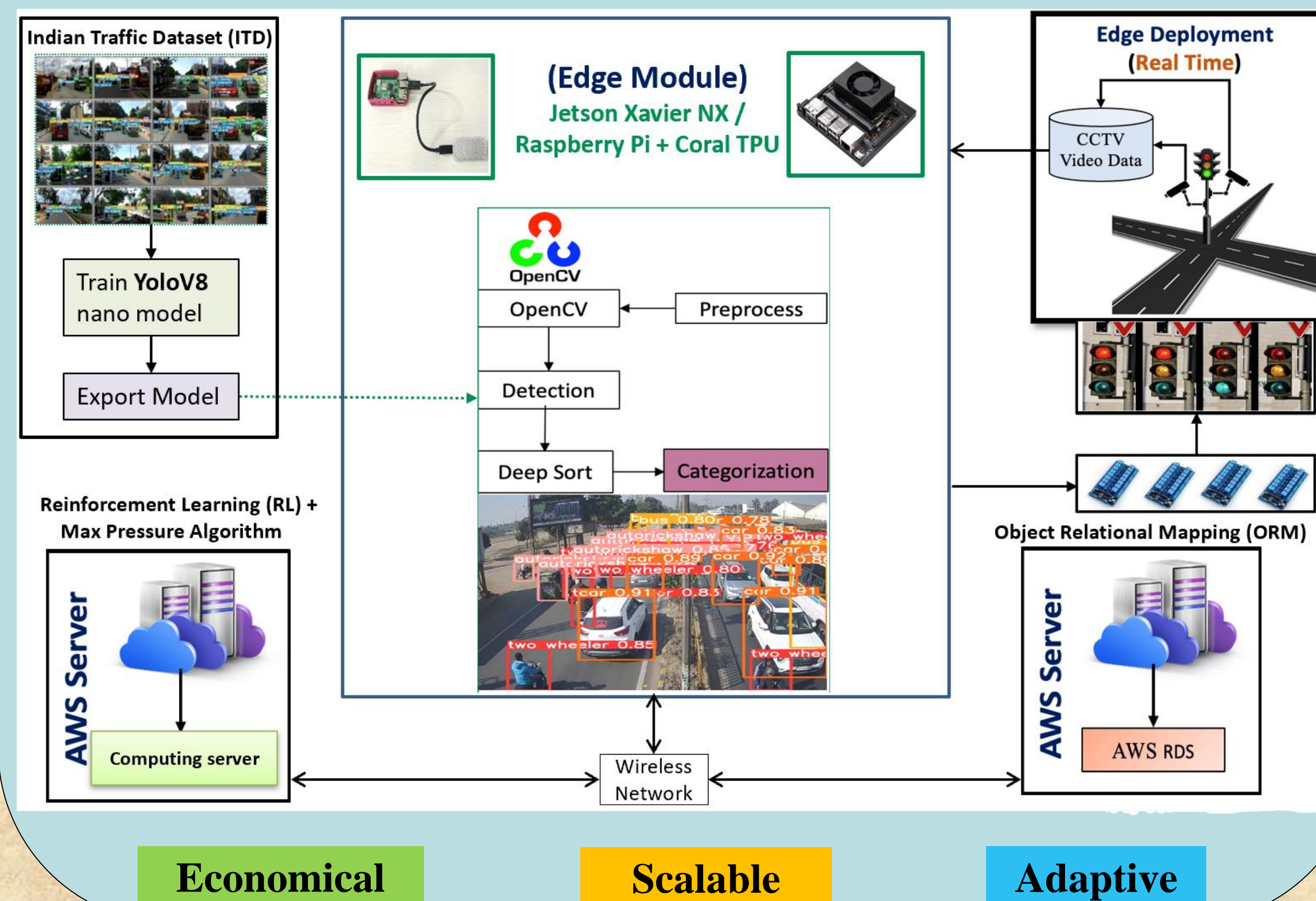
Auto-rickshaw (ARW), Bus, Car, Cycle, Light Commercial Vehicle (LCV), Motorized Two-wheeler (MTW), Truck & Pedestrian



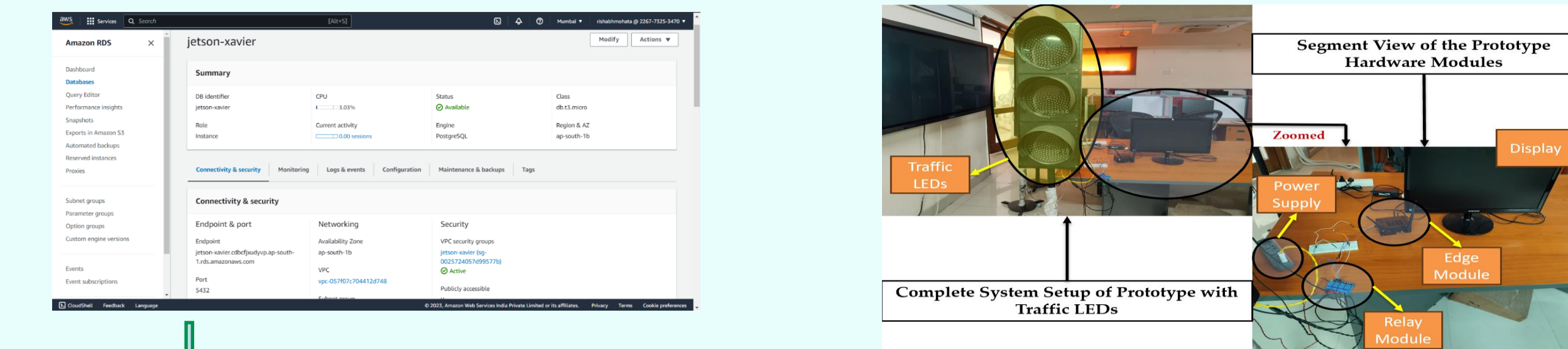
Diverse Traffic Conditions



ARCHITECTURE



HARDWARE SETUP



Database Schema

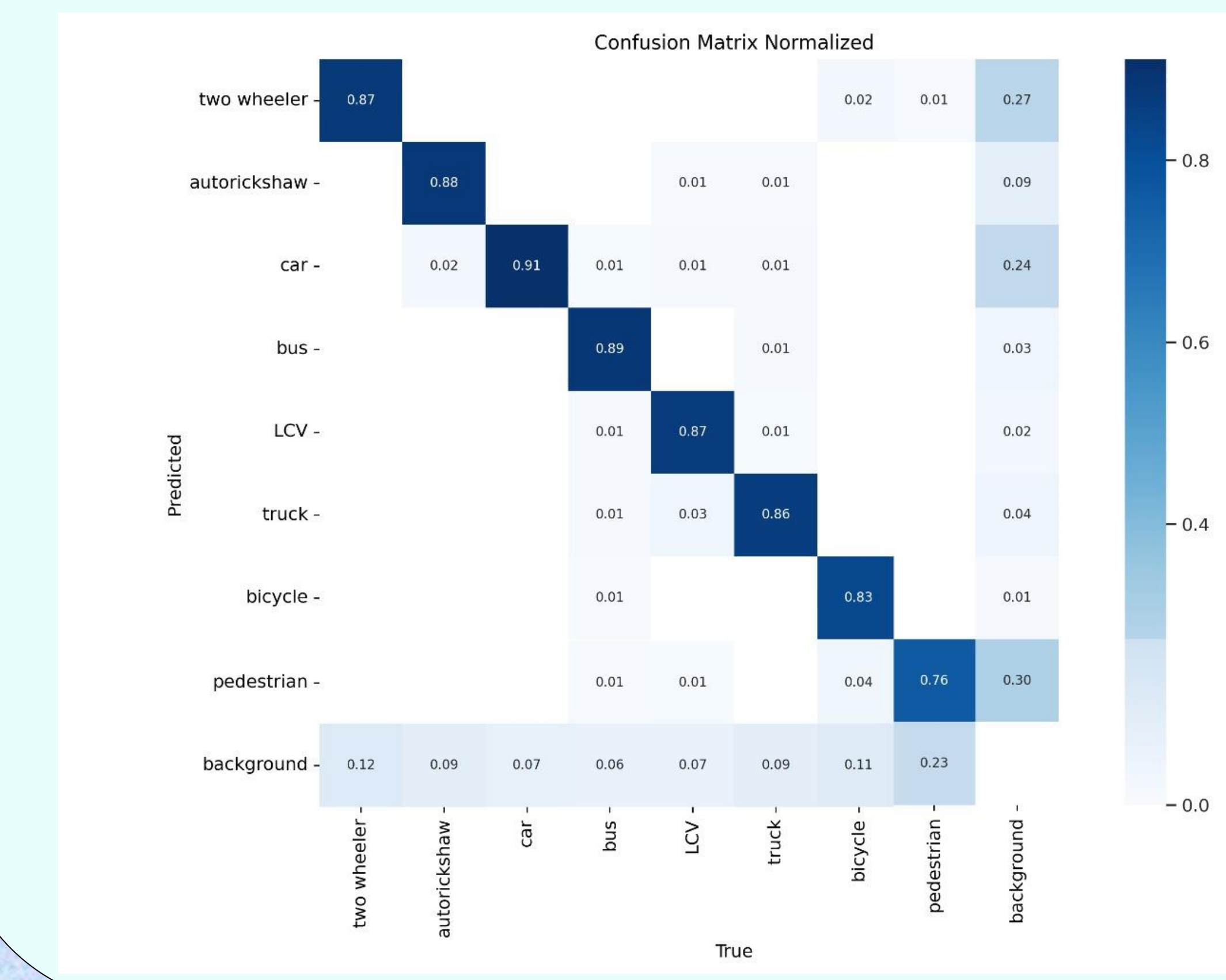
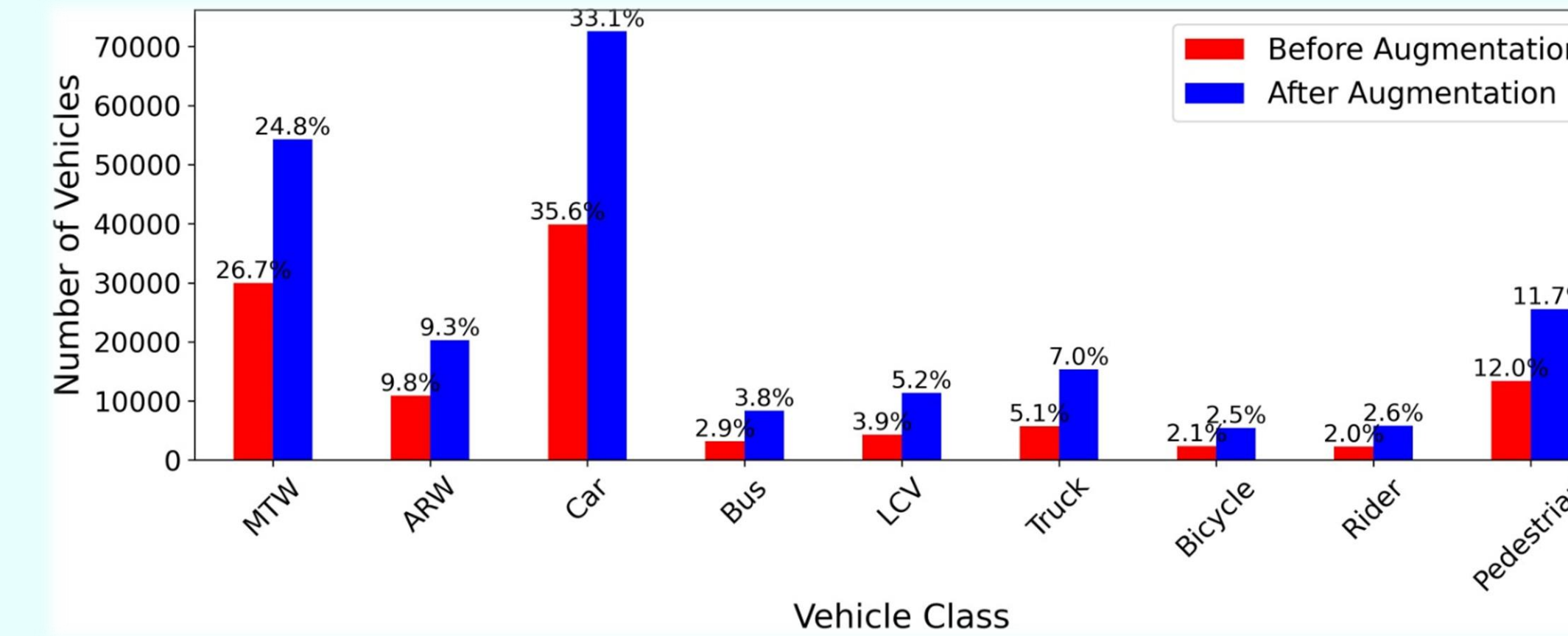
id	device_id	latitude	longitude	corridor_id	intersection_id	location
0	1YXWKL					
1	2WPQMS					

id	car	MTW	bus	LCV	truck	bicycle	ARW	pedestrian	epochs	device_key	PCU
1	15	20	10	5	1	3	2		1926784	0	52.5
2	25	0	15	5	6	0	5		1926784	1	45.0
3	50	3	2	0	3	5	7		1928560	0	37.8

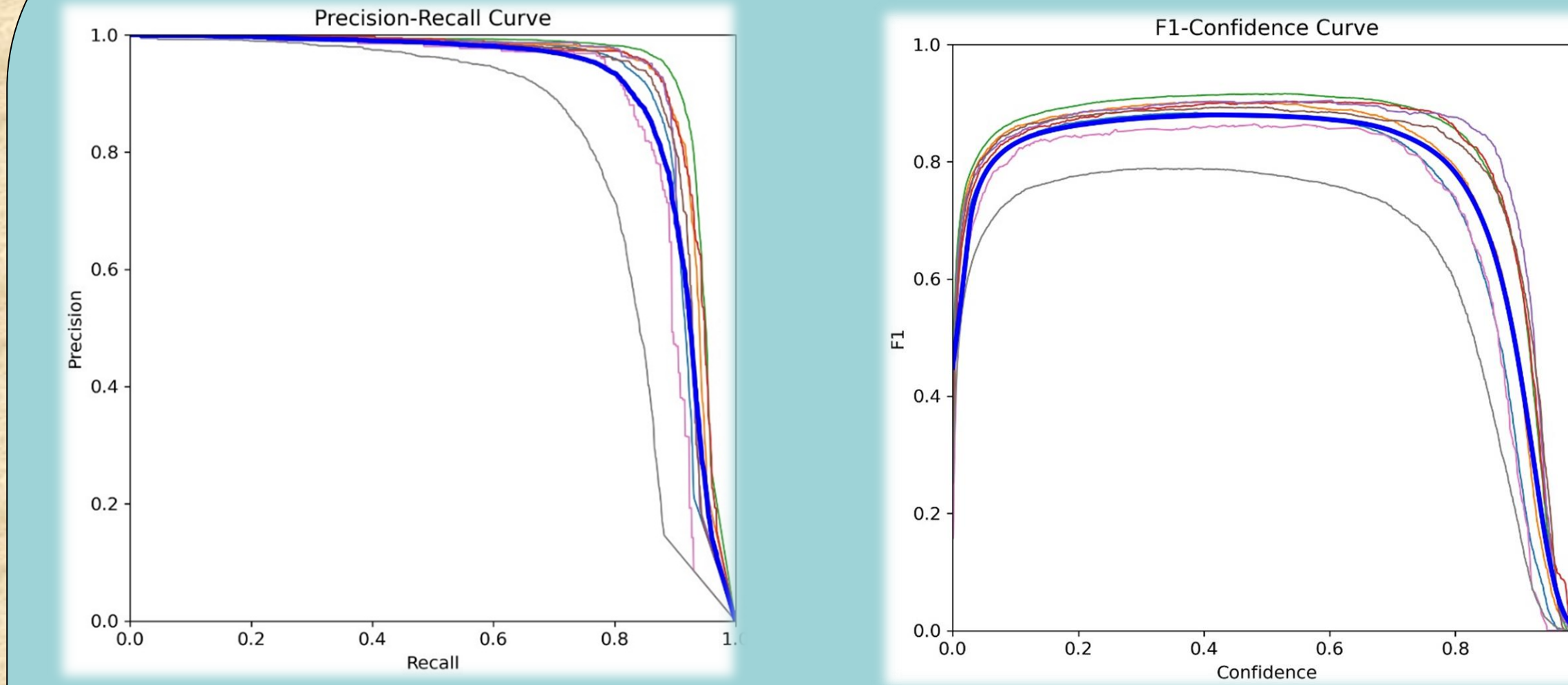
Cloud-computing: AWS-RDS Setup

RESULTS

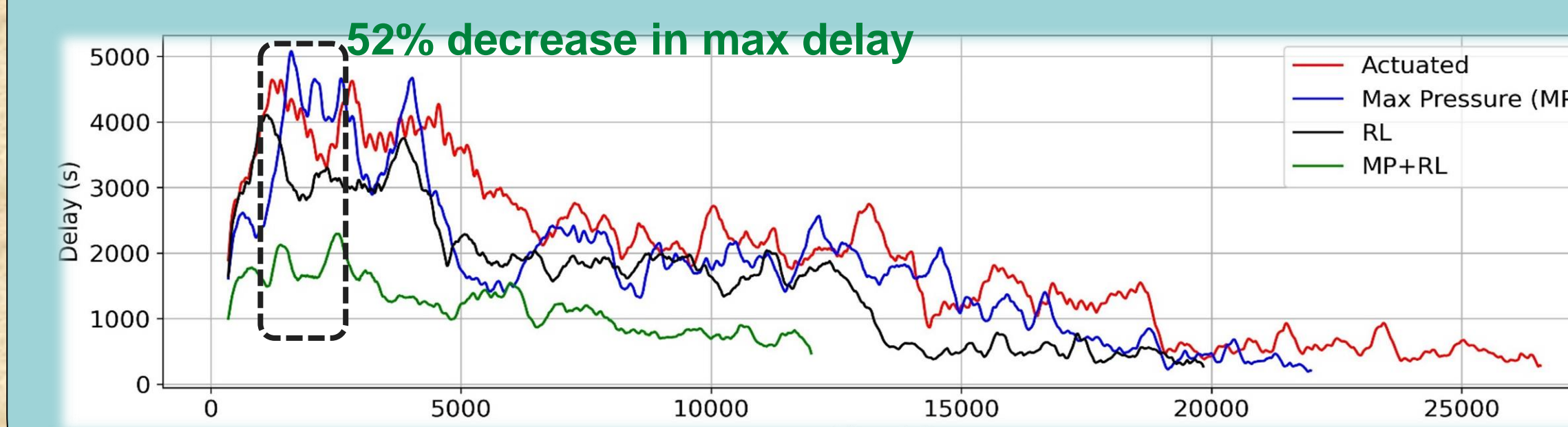
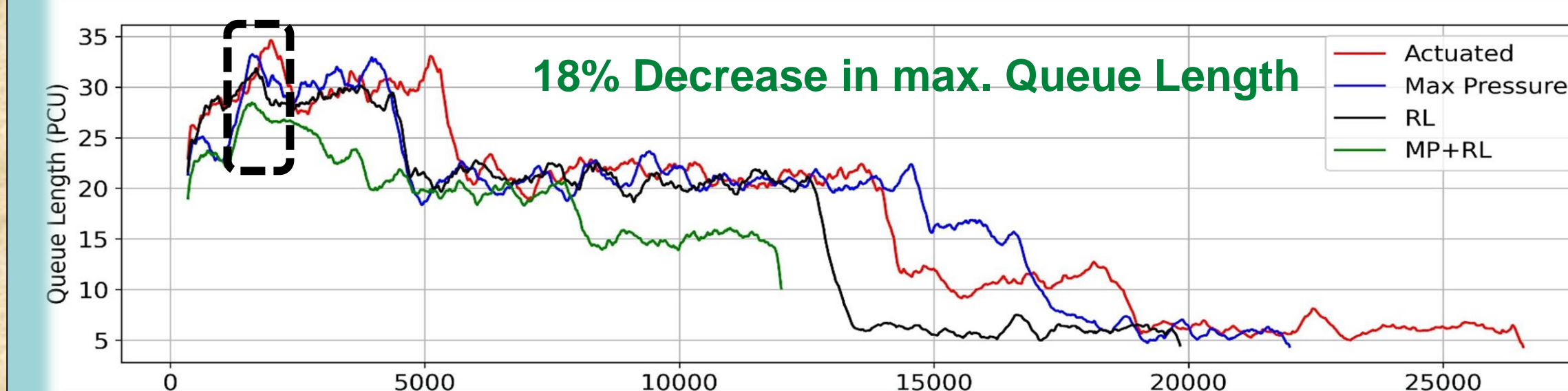
ITD (objects in the novel images before and after Augmentation)



Results contd.



Results of RL based Traffic Optimization



Queue Dissipation Time reduced by 55%

CONCLUSION

AdaptiSync revolutionizes traffic optimization with edge computing, custom AI algorithms, and seamless connectivity. Swift decision-making, cloud-based traffic analysis, and adaptive traffic light timings form an efficient, closed-loop system for data-driven congestion management in cities.

Which make our product: **Scalable, Transferable, Sustainable**

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