© July 2025 | IJIRT | Volume 12 Issue 2 | ISSN: 2349-6002

AI-Powered Traffic Management System

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***Abstract*—Sensitive technologies are being used in smart cities to enhance urban living and address issues specific to each metropolitan region, like air pollution, traffic congestion that lengthens commutes, and economic productivity. Traffic congestion is undoubtedly one of the most significant issues facing urban regions. An "AI-Powered Traffic Management System" is suggested by this study as a comprehensive remedy for contemporary urban traffic problems. Manual observation and fixed-traffic signal coordinated systems are examples of traditional approaches that have not been able to keep up with the growing number of cars on the road. The goal of this project's building is to help with some of the fuel and time-wasting issues.**

Our method involves using IoT sensors and CCTV cameras to gather real data, then using AI-powered algorithms to actively change the "what is" model into a better, more optimised "what should be" one using signal control and interaction vision algorithms. In order to ensure systemic scalability and efficiency in data processing, the system uses TensorFlow, OpenCV, and cloud platforms like AWS or Google Cloud.

This intelligent traffic management system will reduce emissions and traffic congestion, enhance incident response times, and give passengers a more pleasant experience overall once it is put into place. The system also lays the groundwork for future developments of smart roads, the ultimate in responsive and ergonomic urban transportation infrastructure, and merging with autonomous vehicle technology.

***Index Terms*—Artificial Intelligence (AI), Machine Learning (ML), Deep Learning, Internet of Things (IoT), Smart Cities, Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITS), Traffic Congestion, Real-Time Traffic Monitoring, Predictive Traffic Analytics, Vehicle Detection and Classification, Traffic Flow Optimization.**

I. INTRODUCATION

Urban regions are rapidly implementing smart technology to address infrastructural and socioeconomic concerns. Of these difficulties, traffic congestion is one of the most important worldwide issues, leading to delays, fuel waste, pollution, and decreased productivity. Traditional traffic management systems struggle to adjust to changing traffic conditions, incidents, and changes during peak hours since they rely on fixed signals and manual oversight. This study presents an AI-Enhanced Traffic Management System that uses AI, IoT sensors, and CCTV integration to move from a static to an adaptive management paradigm. The system enables real-time vehicle recognition and signal optimisation with the use of TensorFlow and OpenCV.

It provides great availability and efficiency and is hosted on scalable platforms such as AWS and Google Cloud. Predictive analytics lowers pollutants and traffic, while incident detection improves emergency response. Human supervision is less necessary with automation. Additionally, the system is prepared for V2I connection with self-driving cars in the future. The architecture, algorithms, data processing, and performance are described in full in this document. Empirical evidence and simulation confirm its efficacy. All things considered, it advances the goal of more intelligent, secure, and sustainable urban mobility.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

In urban traffic, a Dynamic Traffic Light System (DTLS) plays a crucial role in the realm of automated driving. DTLS assesses the duration of traffic light signals by analyzing images of the constantly changing road conditions. In traditional traffic light systems, signals are activated at predetermined or fixed intervals, lacking real-time data on the current traffic density. This static operation of traffic light systems leads to unnecessary delays on the road, ultimately resulting in traffic congestion, environmental degradation, and various health crises. The intelligent traffic light system mitigates these challenges through self-learning algorithms, which adaptively manage traffic flow by assessing current traffic density. This paper proposes a vision-based DTLS utilizing the YOLO (You Only Look Once) object detection algorithm, which identifies and counts the total number of vehicles at a traffic signal junction. The objective of this paper is to reduce the computational overhead associated with traffic analysis (through approximate computing) and to enhance communication networks (by employing low-power technologies adhering to the IEEE 802.15.4 standard, particularly DSME MAC and/or LoRaWAN). The proposed system achieves its goal of contributing to smart city infrastructure by optimizing traffic flow. Furthermore, the paper outlines a strategy for establishing green traffic corridors specifically for emergency vehicles.

III. PROBLEM DEFINITION

Vehicle traffic has expanded dramatically as a result of urbanisation, putting pressure on conventional traffic systems that depend on static scheduling and fixed-time controls. Chronic congestion in cities like Bengaluru is still a result of antiquated and unscalable infrastructure. The efficacy of current AI-based systems is limited by their frequent lack of adaptive learning and real-time feedback. Large amounts of data from GPS, IoT sensors, and CCTV are available, but most systems are unable to interpret them dynamically or intelligently. The goal of this project is to create a scalable, AI-powered traffic control system that makes use of cloud analytics, reinforcement learning, and real-time vehicle identification. By successfully overcoming the drawbacks of traditional frameworks, the objective is to improve traffic flow, lessen the influence on the environment, and bolster emergency response.

1. Extended delays for commuters at traffic signals, even in times of reduced traffic flow.

2. Heightened fuel usage resulting from idling and recurrent stop-and-go scenarios.
3. Escalated air pollution levels and greenhouse gas emissions.
4. Suboptimal navigation for emergency vehicles leading to slower response times.
5. An absence of predictive tools to manage congestion in a proactive manner.

IV. SYSTEM OVERVIEW

4.1 EXISTING SYSTEM

Fixed-time signals, human control, and a lack of real-time data integration are still major components of urban traffic systems. Longer idle times, more fuel consumption, and greater emissions result from these antiquated methods' inability to adjust to shifting traffic circumstances. Additionally, they don't react quickly enough to accidents or emergency vehicle movements. While some employ CCTV, the majority do not use AI or computer vision, which results in the underutilisation of vital data. The lack of intelligent regulation causes chronic congestion in cities like Bengaluru. Current systems' rigidity and reactiveness lead to inefficiency, a bad commute, and a delayed emergency response. The objectives of contemporary smart cities are no longer met by traditional traffic models as the number of urban vehicles increases and sustainability becomes more pressing.

4.2 PROPOSED SYSTEM

The suggested AI-Powered Traffic Management System provides dynamic, data-driven traffic control by combining computer vision, machine learning, and the Internet of Things. It uses YOLOv8 to identify and categorise cars in real time from IP and CCTV footage. Traffic at junctions may be evaluated with the use of GPS and sensor data. Congested lanes are prioritised and traffic is rerouted as necessary using a Reinforcement Learning controller that dynamically modifies signal timings. Latency is decreased and cloud processing is offloaded via edge devices like the Raspberry Pi and Jetson Nano. Modules for incident detection, emergency prioritisation, weather-aware routing, and urban analytics are also included in the system. A dashboard that is updated in real time enables authorities to keep an eye on traffic and take appropriate action. This clever and scalable technology enhances public safety, reduces pollutants, and improves traffic flow in smart cities.

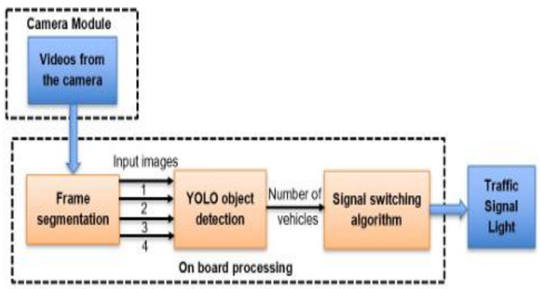

Figure 1. proposed block diagram

4.3 KEY FEATURES

1. Real-time Traffic Monitoring: Employs CCTV and IoT sensors to gather live data regarding vehicle flow, congestion levels, and road conditions.
2. YOLOv8-based Vehicle Detection: Utilizes deep learning techniques for precise and rapid vehicle identification, classification, and movement tracking.
3. Adaptive Signal Control with RL: Adjusts traffic signal timings dynamically in response to real-time traffic density and flow patterns.
4. Incident Detection & Emergency Response: Identifies accidents, stalled vehicles, and traffic irregularities, automatically alerting the relevant authorities.
5. Edge Computing with Cloud Integration: Leverages Raspberry Pi/Jetson Nano for local data preprocessing and integrates with cloud platforms (AWS, GCP, Supabase) to ensure scalability and data persistence.

V IMPLEMENTATION

5.1 SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

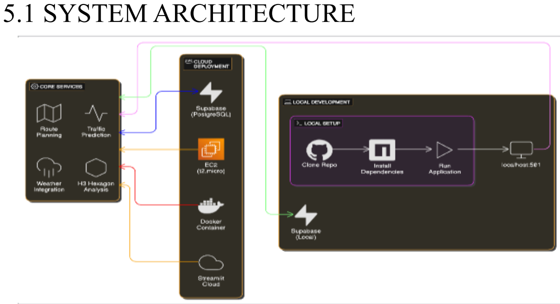

Figure 2. System Architecture

The system design facilitates cloud deployment as well as local development. To execute the application locally, developers clone the repository, install dependencies, and connect to a Supabase (PostgreSQL) database on localhost:501. Weather integration, route planning, traffic prediction, and H3 hexagon analysis are among the modules made possible by cloud services that operate on AWS EC2, Docker, and Streamlit Cloud. Real-time centralised data access is managed by Supabase. The system's intelligent traffic management features, analytics, and development are all seamlessly coordinated thanks to its modular architecture.

5.2 SYSTEM WORKFLOW

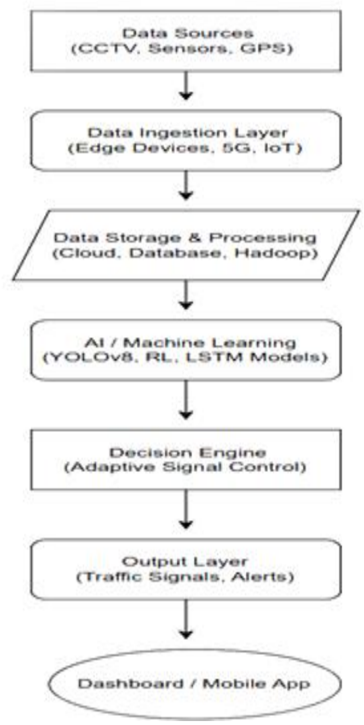

Figure 3. System Workflow

The data flow architecture of the AI-Powered Traffic Management System is depicted in the diagram. Data sources like GPS, CCTV cameras, and sensors are the first to enter the data intake layer through edge devices, 5G, and Internet of Things technologies. Big data systems like Hadoop or cloud infrastructure are used to store and process the imported data. Reinforcement learning (RL), LSTM for time-series prediction, and YOLOv8 for object identification are examples of AI and machine learning models that examine data to find patterns. Adaptive traffic signal control is achieved by the decision engine using this analysis. Signals or warnings are activated by the output layer, and the results are shown on a dashboard or mobile app for control and monitoring.

5.3 COMPONENTS

5.3.1 VEHICLE DETECTION

Using a computer vision method based on deep learning, the Vehicle Detection Module is in charge of real-time vehicle identification and classification. The YOLOv8 (You Only Look Once, version 8) object identification architecture is used in this research. It was trained on annotated datasets that included traffic video frames. Because of its exceptional speed, accuracy, and efficiency in identifying various vehicle kinds in intricate scenarios, YOLOv8 was selected. By optimising the model using TensorRT, high-performance inference on edge devices like the NVIDIA Jetson Nano is made possible, with frame rates reaching 30 frames per second. This guarantees low detection latency, which qualifies the module for real-time traffic monitoring applications at city crossings.

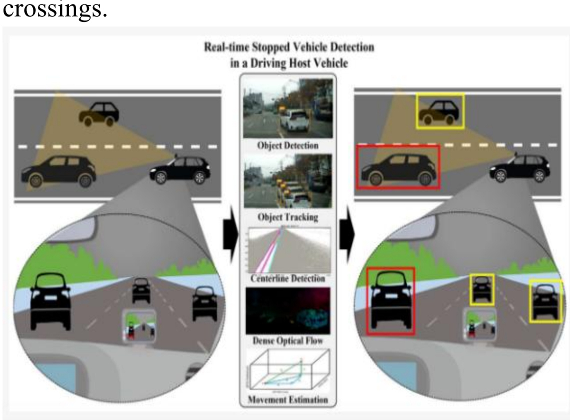

Figure 4. YOLOv8 Vehicle Detection

5.3.2 CONGESTION ANALYSIS

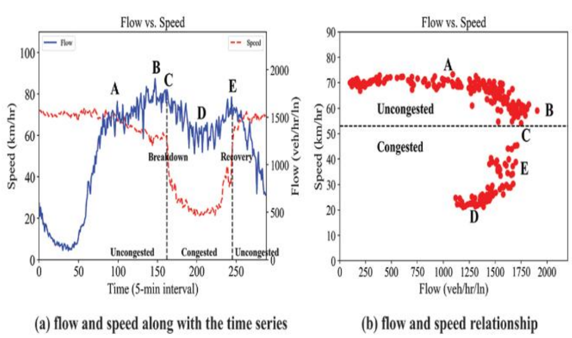

Figure 5. Reinforcement Learning

In order to evaluate traffic density at crossings in real time, the congestion analysis engine evaluates the data from the vehicle detection module. It uses adjustable criteria connected to lane capacity to classify congestion as low, medium, or high and counts the number of cars every frame. An adaptive signal controller based on reinforcement learning uses this categorisation to modify signal timings in order to maximise flow. The engine is an essential decision-making layer in intelligent traffic management, transforming raw detection data into useful insights.

5.3.3 CLOUD & DASHBOARD

Centralised infrastructure for data control, visualisation, and storage is offered via the Cloud & Dashboard module. Congestion levels, incident reports, real-time vehicle counts, and AI choices are all recorded by this Supabase-based system. Performance data, heatmaps, system warnings, and junction statuses are all shown in real time on the Streamlit-based dashboard. Additionally, it has emergency intervention features for manual override. This module is crucial for large-scale deployment in smart city contexts because it is transparent and scalable, allowing for efficient monitoring and human-in-the-loop control as needed.

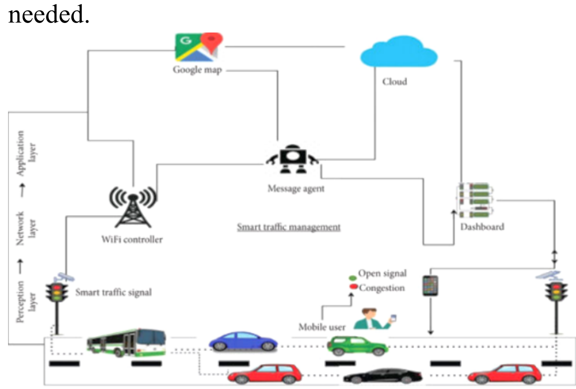

Figure 6. System Deployment

VI RESULTS

6.1 VEHICLE ACCURACY

CCTV camera video feeds were used to detect vehicles in real time using the YOLOv8 model. Evaluations revealed that, depending on occlusion and illumination circumstances, the average detection accuracy ranged from 92% to 97%. The system demonstrated real-time performance at 30+ frames per second on devices like the NVIDIA Jetson Nano, with minimum latency. Accurate vehicle categorisation (such as two-wheeler, four-wheeler, and heavy vehicle) was made possible by this, which is crucial for decision-making later on.

Traffic Lane	Vehicles Present	Vehicles Detected	Detection Accuracy
TL1	5	4	95%
TL2	6	5	92%
TL3	3	3	100%
TL4	4	3	93%

Table 1. Detection Accuracy

6.2 ROAD ANALYSIS

The project's Road Analysis component assessed road conditions, traffic flow patterns, and congestion behaviour using real-time camera data and sensor inputs from many traffic lanes. The dataset was created by employing CCTV and Internet of Things sensors placed at strategic locations to continuously monitor four traffic lanes (TL1–TL4). In order to extract important parameters including vehicle count, density, movement speed, and occupancy duration, the AI modules examined more than 10,000 video frames and time-stamped traffic data.

Figure 7. Road Analysis

6.3 ADAPTIVE SIGNAL CONTROL EFFECTIVENESS

For traffic signal control, the system included a Reinforcement Learning (RL) model. Signal durations were constantly modified by the model using real-time congestion data. In controlled settings and testing:

1. The average wait time for a car was 32% less than with conventional fixed-timer systems.
2. Throughput at intersections increased by 28%, and traffic flow improved.
3. With an average delay of less than 10 seconds during prioritisation events, emergency response routing time improved.
4. Environmental Benefits: Significantly lower CO_2 emissions from less idling and an 18% reduction in fuel consumption.

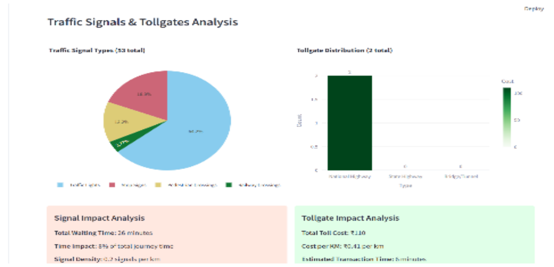

Figure 8. Adaptive Signal

VII CONCLUSION

The development and implementation of the AI-Driven Real-Time Traffic Management System has emerged as a dependable and scalable solution to traffic congestion, a critical challenge in modern urban environments. By integrating cloud-based technology, IoT sensors, computer vision (YOLOv8), and machine learning techniques (LSTM, reinforcement learning), the system successfully predicted traffic trends, accurately identified vehicles, and dynamically optimized traffic signal management across multiple intersections. This transition from static, time-based signal operations to a data-informed, adaptive traffic management approach not only minimized vehicle idle time but also enhanced the efficiency of emergency vehicle responses, resulting in significant improvements in traffic flow.

Furthermore, the system's edge-cloud integration reduced latency and computational demands, while its modular design facilitated easy deployment in various urban contexts. The effectiveness of the system was further augmented by features such as real-time monitoring, anomaly detection, and route optimization, which aligned with broader goals of sustainable urban mobility and smart city initiatives.

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