iJRASET
International Journal For Research in
Applied Science and Engineering Technology

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Volume: 13 **Issue:** XII **Month of publication:** December 2025

DOI: https://doi.org/10.22214/ijraset.2025.76362

International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology (IJRASET)
ISSN: 2321-9653; IC Value: 45.98; SJ Impact Factor: 7.538
Volume 13 Issue XII Dec 2025- Available at www.ijraset.com

5G-Based Traffic Management System

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Abstract: Rapid urbanization and the exponential growth of vehicular traffic have imposed severe challenges on conventional traffic management systems. Traditional fixed-time traffic control mechanisms are inefficient in handling real-time congestion, emergency vehicle prioritization, and dynamic traffic flow. The advent of fifth-generation (5G) wireless communication provides ultra-low latency, high reliability, and massive connectivity, enabling the development of intelligent traffic management systems. This paper presents a 5G-based smart traffic management system simulated using Java, which models real-time vehicle movement and adaptive traffic behavior within a grid-based environment. The proposed system employs object-oriented modeling to represent vehicles, traffic points, and convoy movements, thereby mimicking real-world traffic scenarios. Simulation results demonstrate improved traffic flow efficiency, reduced congestion, and better scalability compared to conventional systems. This work highlights the potential of integrating 5G communication concepts with intelligent traffic control to support future smart city infrastructures.
Keywords: 5G, Smart Traffic Management, Intelligent Transportation System, Java Simulation, Smart Cities, V2I Communication.

I. INTRODUCTION

Traffic congestion has become one of the most critical problems faced by modern urban environments, leading to increased travel time, fuel consumption, air pollution, and stress among commuters. Conventional traffic management systems rely on static signal timing and manual intervention, which fail to adapt to dynamic traffic conditions. With the continuous rise in vehicle density, these systems are no longer capable of providing efficient and responsive traffic control.

The emergence of 5G technology offers a promising solution by enabling real-time communication between vehicles, roadside infrastructure, and traffic control systems. Ultra-low latency and high bandwidth allow rapid data exchange, making dynamic traffic decision-making feasible. This research proposes a Java-based simulation model for a 5G-enabled smart traffic management system that focuses on adaptive vehicle movement, real-time decision logic, and scalable system architecture. The simulation demonstrates how next-generation communication technologies can enhance traffic efficiency and safety in smart cities.

II. RELATED WORK

Several studies have explored intelligent traffic management using IoT, artificial intelligence, and wireless communication technologies. Existing research highlights the role of sensor-based traffic monitoring and adaptive signal control in reducing congestion.

However, many approaches rely on centralized processing, resulting in latency issues during peak traffic conditions. Recent studies emphasize the importance of edge computing and 5G networks for enabling low-latency traffic control.

Researchers have proposed machine learning-based traffic prediction models to optimize signal timing, yet such models require reliable and real-time data exchange, which is limited in current communication infrastructures. Other works have demonstrated simulation-based traffic modeling using grid environments, but lack integration with next-generation communication concepts. This paper bridges this gap by presenting a Java-based simulation that incorporates 5G-enabled intelligent traffic behavior, offering improved responsiveness and scalability.

III. SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS AND SPECIFICATIONS

The proposed system is implemented using Java and operates as a console-based simulation environment. The hardware requirements include a minimum of an Intel Core i3 or equivalent processor, 4 GB RAM, and standard storage capacity. The software requirements consist of Java Development Kit (JDK 8 or above) and an integrated development environment such as IntelliJ IDEA or Eclipse. The system architecture is platform-independent and can run on Windows, Linux, or macOS.

IV. SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE AND DESIGN

The system architecture follows a modular design consisting of a configuration module, grid engine, vehicle model, traffic point representation, and convoy management unit. The grid engine acts as the core simulation controller, managing vehicle initialization, movement, and boundary constraints. Each vehicle is modeled as an autonomous entity capable of changing direction and movement behavior dynamically. The architecture is designed to emulate 5G-based communication by supporting concurrent execution and rapid state updates, similar to edge computing behavior in real-world intelligent transportation systems. The modular structure allows future extensions such as traffic signal control, sensor integration, and vehicle-to-infrastructure communication.

V. IMPLEMENTATION

The system is implemented using object-oriented principles in Java. The App class serves as the entry point and initializes the simulation. The Grid class represents the traffic environment and manages vehicle interactions. Individual vehicles are modeled using the Car class, which includes attributes such as position, direction, and movement logic. The Traffic Point class represents intersections or control points within the grid, while the Convoy class supports coordinated movement of grouped vehicles.

The simulation executes for predefined time steps, during which vehicle positions are updated dynamically, reflecting real-time traffic behavior.

VI. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Simulation results indicate that the proposed system effectively models dynamic traffic behavior and adaptive vehicle movement. Vehicles respond autonomously to direction changes, reducing congestion in localized grid areas. The convoy mechanism demonstrates efficient movement of prioritized vehicles, simulating emergency traffic scenarios. Compared to static traffic models, the proposed approach offers improved flexibility and scalability, making it suitable for smart city applications.

VII. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK

This paper presented a 5G-based smart traffic management system simulated using Java. The proposed model demonstrates how next-generation communication concepts can enhance traffic efficiency, adaptability, and scalability. The modular architecture supports future integration of real-time sensors, machine learning-based traffic prediction, and full vehicle-to-infrastructure communication. Future work will focus on incorporating AI-driven decision-making algorithms and real-time data integration to further improve system performance.

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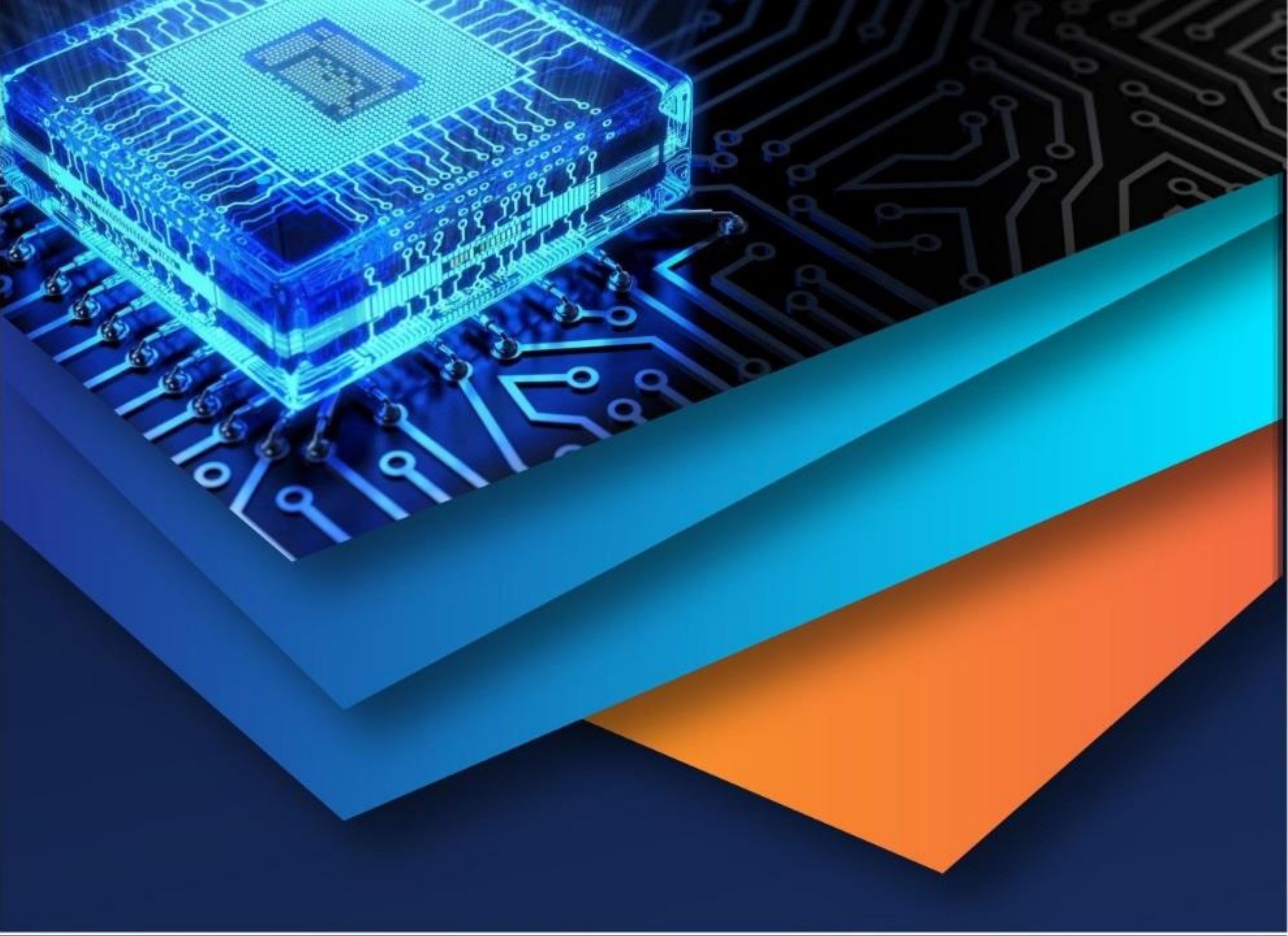

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