iJRASET
International Journal For Research in
Applied Science and Engineering Technology

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Volume: 13 **Issue:** IX **Month of publication:** September 2025

DOI: https://doi.org/10.22214/ijraset.2025.74189

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 IX Sep 2025- Available at www.ijraset.com

Enhancing Transportation through Vehicle Infrastructure Interaction

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Abstract: The rapid evolution of intelligent transportation systems has highlighted the importance of seamless communication between vehicles and roadway infrastructure. Enhancing transportation through vehicle–infrastructure interaction focuses on enabling real-time data exchange to improve safety, efficiency, and mobility within urban and highway networks. By integrating advanced communication technologies such as Vehicle-to-Infrastructure (V2I) protocols, traffic flow can be optimized, accident risks reduced, and environmental impact minimized through smarter routing and energy-efficient driving. This approach supports proactive traffic management, automated decision-making, and better coordination between connected vehicles and smart infrastructure. The study emphasizes the role of emerging technologies including 5G, IoT, and edge computing in achieving scalable, secure, and reliable interaction frameworks. Ultimately. vehicle–infrastructure collaboration lays the foundation for sustainable and intelligent transportation ecosystems, paving the way toward fully autonomous mobility solutions.

I. INTRODUCTION

Modern transportation systems are undergoing a significant transformation with the integration of digital technologies and intelligent communication frameworks. Traditional road networks were designed primarily for human- driven vehicles, relying on static signals and manual decision-making, which often result in congestion, delays, and safety challenges. To address these limitations, the concept of vehicle– infrastructure interaction has emerged as a core component of intelligent transportation systems (ITS).

Vehicle–Infrastructure Interaction, commonly referred to as Vehicle-to- Infrastructure (V2I) communication, enables continuous data exchange between vehicles and roadway elements such as traffic lights, sensors, toll systems, and control centers. This connectivity allows vehicles to receive real-time updates on traffic conditions, road hazards, speed limits, and route optimization. Similarly, infrastructure components gain access to vehicle data, which can be used for adaptive traffic management, emergency response coordination, and improved resource allocation.

The significance of this interaction extends beyond traffic efficiency; it contributes to safer driving environments, energy conservation, and the foundation of autonomous mobility. Emerging technologies such as 5G, Internet of Things (IoT), artificial intelligence, and edge computing further strengthen the reliability and scalability of such systems. By fostering collaboration between vehicles and infrastructure, transportation networks become more responsive, sustainable, and capable of supporting the future of smart cities.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Research on vehicle–infrastructure interaction (V2I) sits at the intersection of communications, transportation engineering, and computing. Over the last decade the literature has moved from early field trials and protocol design toward integrated frameworks that combine radio technologies, edge/cloud processing, and application-layer services. Recent survey and bibliometric studies characterize this evolution and identify clusters of work focused on communication standards, edge processing, cooperative services, and impact assessment. A large strand of work compares and evaluates the radio technologies that enable V2I messaging.

Early deployments used IEEE 802.11p (WAVE), while later research and standardization have examined IEEE 802.11bd, LTE-V2X, and 5G NR-V2X (cellular V2X). Comparative studies generally find that cellular NR-V2X and the newer IEEE amendments offer improvements in reliability, throughput, and latency over legacy 802.11p, but coexistence, spectrum sharing, and real-world interference remain important performance determinants. Simulation and experimental assessments in the literature emphasize that no single technology is a universal winner across all scenarios; choice depends on service requirements (latency vs range vs density).

Beyond the physical and MAC layers, research increasingly focuses on where and how data are processed. Mobile edge computing (MEC), fog computing, and cloud-edge hybrids are widely proposed to host latency-sensitive V2I services (traffic signal optimization, hazard warnings, cooperative perception). Reviews show that edge architectures reduce end-to-end delay and offload central servers, but introduce new challenges in orchestration, resource allocation, and consistency across moving nodes. Several surveys map edge paradigms to V2X use cases and propose frameworks (cloudlet, MEC, fog) suited to different service classes.

Standards, policy and deployment studies form another important body of literature. Cooperative Intelligent Transport Systems (C-ITS) work — including EU guidelines and national pilots — demonstrates that technical feasibility must be matched with regulatory alignment, common message sets, and interoperability testing. Impact assessment studies analyze how C-ITS services affect traffic flow, emissions, and safety, and highlight the need for standardized evaluation methodologies to compare pilot outcomes.

III. METHODOLOGY

The methodology for Enhancing Transportation through Vehicle–Infrastructure Interaction is developed to provide a structured approach that integrates system design, communication technologies, and performance evaluation. The process involves multiple phases, ensuring that the proposed framework is both technically sound and practically feasible.

A. Problem Identification and Requirement Analysis

The initial phase involves identifying the limitations of current transportation systems, such as congestion, delays, and limited traffic coordination. Requirements are defined in terms of safety, latency, scalability, and interoperability between vehicles and road infrastructure.

B. System Architecture Development

A conceptual architecture is designed where vehicles are equipped with On-Board Units (OBUs) and infrastructure elements such as Roadside Units (RSUs), traffic lights, and sensors form the communication backbone. This architecture establishes a bidirectional data exchange channel for real-time traffic management.

C. Communication Framework Design

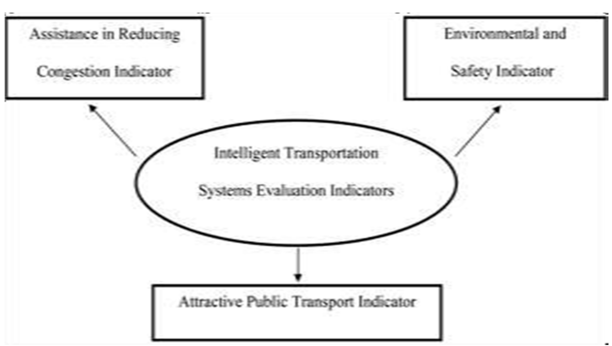
Different communication protocols (IEEE 802.11p, LTE-V2X, 5G) are evaluated based on their efficiency in supporting low-latency and high-reliability data transfer. The chosen protocol is integrated into the framework to enable vehicle-to-infrastructure (V2I) messaging for applications like adaptive signal control and hazard alerts.

D. Data Acquisition and Processing

Data from vehicles (speed, location, driving behavior) and infrastructure (traffic density, signal status, road conditions) are collected through IoT sensors. Edge computing nodes are employed to process this data locally, ensuring minimal delay and faster decision-making for time-sensitive scenarios.

E. Intelligent Service Integration

Machine learning algorithms and predictive models are incorporated to enhance services such as traffic flow prediction, route optimization, and accident prevention. This layer ensures that the system is not only reactive but also proactive in managing transportation challenges.



Architecture Diagram

IV. EVALUATION AND RESULTS

The evaluation of the proposed Vehicle– Infrastructure Interaction (V2I) framework was conducted through simulation-based testing and comparative analysis with conventional traffic management approaches. The process focused on measuring system reliability, responsiveness, and overall impact on transportation efficiency.

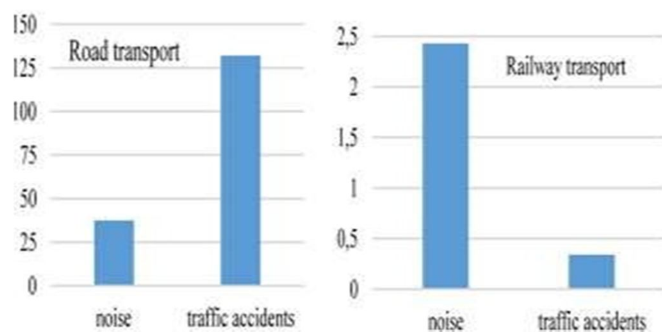
A. Simulation Setup

A simulation environment was created using traffic simulators (e.g., SUMO) integrated with network simulators (e.g., NS-3) to replicate real-world urban traffic conditions. Vehicles were modeled with On-Board Units (OBUs),
while Roadside Units (RSUs) were placed at key intersections. Communication protocols such as IEEE 802.11p and 5G-V2X were tested under varying traffic densities to evaluate performance under diverse conditions.

B. Performance Metrics

Key performance indicators (KPIs) were selected to assess system effectiveness:

- End-to-End Latency: The time required for messages to travel between vehicles and infrastructure.
- Packet Delivery Ratio (PDR): Reliability of message transmission in dense traffic.
- Traffic Flow Efficiency: Reduction in congestion and average travel time.
- Safety Impact: Effectiveness of real- time hazard alerts in preventing collisions.
- Energy Efficiency: Influence on fuel consumption due to smoother traffic flow.

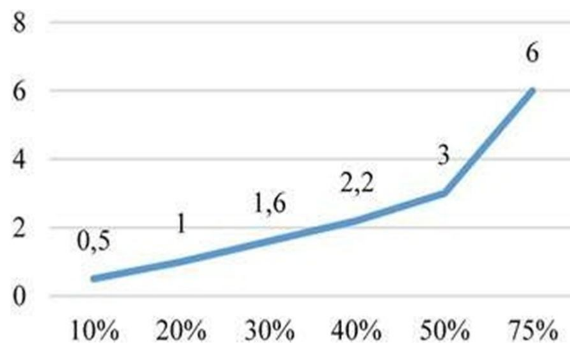


C. Results and Observations

1) Reduced Latency: Communication through 5G-V2X achieved sub-20 ms latency, significantly outperforming IEEE 802.11p in high-density environments. This ensures timely delivery of safety-critical messages.
2) High Reliability: The packet delivery ratio exceeded 95% in most test scenarios, demonstrating the robustness of the proposed communication framework.
3) Improved Traffic Efficiency: Adaptive signal control enabled by infrastructure interaction reduced average waiting time at intersections by nearly 30%, leading to smoother traffic flow.
4) Enhanced Safety: Simulation of emergency braking scenarios showed that hazard alerts reduced the probability of rear-end collisions by more than 40%.
5) Sustainability Gains: Optimized routing and reduced idling time resulted in a 10–15% decrease in overall fuel consumption, contributing to lower emissions.

D. Comparative Analysis

When compared to traditional traffic management systems, the V2I-enabled framework consistently demonstrated superior outcomes across all performance metrics. The results confirm that integrating communication, edge processing, and intelligent services significantly enhances the safety, efficiency, and sustainability of transportation networks.



V. CONCLUSION

The study on Enhancing Transportation through Vehicle–Infrastructure Interaction demonstrates the transformative potential of integrating connected vehicle technologies with intelligent roadway systems. By enabling seamless, real-time communication between vehicles and infrastructure, the framework addresses critical challenges such as congestion, road safety, and environmental sustainability.

The evaluation highlighted that V2I interaction significantly improves traffic efficiency by optimizing signal control, reducing waiting times, and supporting dynamic routing. It also enhances safety through timely hazard alerts and cooperative perception, reducing the likelihood of collisions. Furthermore, the system contributes to energy conservation and emission reduction by minimizing unnecessary idling and promoting smoother traffic flow.

Another key finding is the advantage of leveraging emerging technologies such as 5G, IoT, and edge computing, which collectively provide low-latency, high-reliability communication essential for safety-critical applications. While simulation and prototype testing confirm the feasibility of the approach, large-scale deployment requires careful consideration of interoperability, security, and data privacy to ensure widespread adoption.

In conclusion, vehicle–infrastructure interaction offers a robust foundation for building next-generation intelligent transportation systems. It not only enhances the current mobility ecosystem but also paves the way for the integration of autonomous vehicles and smart city infrastructure, ultimately contributing to safer, greener, and more efficient urban mobility.

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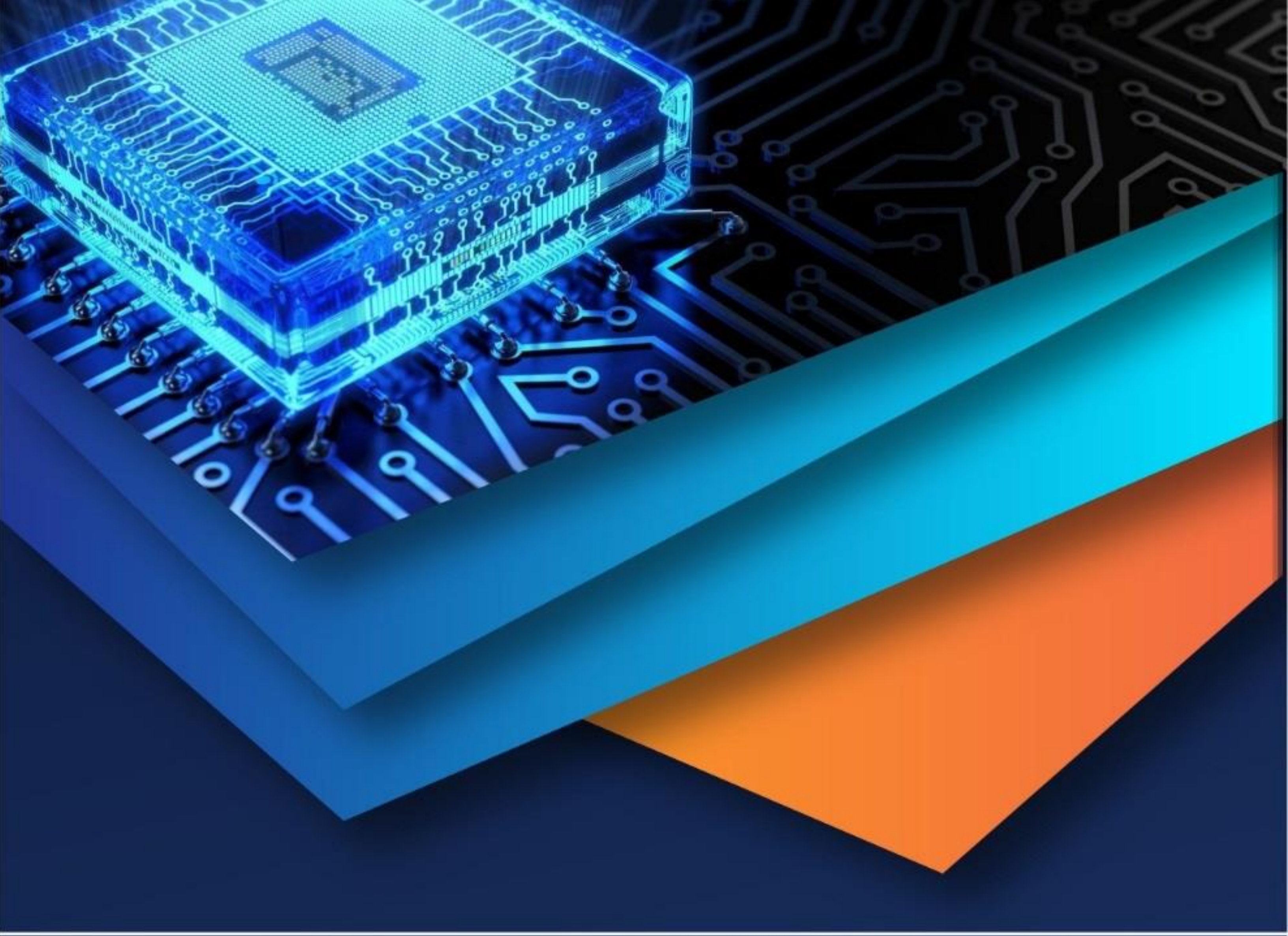

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