

INTELLIGENT AMBULANCE DETECTOR AND SIGNAL CONTROL SYSTEM USING RFID TECHNOLOGY

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ABSTRACT

Efficient emergency response is critical for saving lives and minimizing injury severity. A major challenge in ambulance dispatch is detecting ambulances and managing traffic signals at intersections. This paper proposes an Intelligent Ambulance Detector and Signal Control System using Radio-Frequency Identification (RFID) technology to enhance emergency response. The system features RFID readers at intersections that detect ambulances equipped with RFID tags. Artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning analyze real-time data from these readers, predicting ambulance arrival at intersections. Based on this data, traffic signals are automatically adjusted to grant ambulances priority, reducing delays and improving response times. Key benefits of this system include reduced congestion, faster ambulance movement, and improved safety for emergency responders and road users. The system can also integrate with existing emergency management frameworks, ensuring seamless coordination between ambulances, traffic authorities, and hospitals. This study outlines the system's design, key components, and technical aspects, along with a performance evaluation. The results indicate accurate ambulance detection and efficient traffic signal control, highlighting the system's potential to revolutionize emergency response in urban environments.

Keywords: RFID Technology, Intelligent Ambulance Detector, Signal Control System, Emergency Response Management.

1. INTRODUCTION

The timely and effective response to emergency situations is crucial for saving lives and reducing the severity of injuries. Ambulances play a critical role in this process, but their movement can be hindered by traffic congestion, inadequate traffic signal control, and inefficient routing. In recent years, the importance of emergency medical services has increased, with the demand for ambulance services rising significantly. However, the existing infrastructure and systems are often inadequate to handle the increased demand, leading to delays, accidents, and poor patient outcomes. To address these challenges, modern cities require intelligent and efficient systems that can detect and respond to emergency situations quickly and accurately. One of the key components of such a system is an intelligent ambulance detector that can accurately identify and track ambulances in real-time. This information can then be used to control traffic signals at intersections, ensuring that ambulances have priority access to the intersection and minimizing delays. Radio-Frequency Identification (RFID) technology has shown great potential in improving the efficiency and effectiveness of emergency response systems. RFID tags can be attached to ambulances, allowing them to be tracked and identified in real-time. This information can be used to optimize ambulance routing, reduce congestion, and improve emergency response times. In this paper, we propose an Intelligent Ambulance Detector and Signal Control System that utilizes RFID technology to detect and track ambulances in real-time. The system consists of a network of RFID readers installed at intersections, which detect and track the movement of ambulances equipped with RFID tags. The system utilizes artificial intelligence and machine learning algorithms to analyze the real-time data from the RFID readers and predict the arrival of ambulances at intersections. This information is then used to control the traffic signals, ensuring that the ambulance has priority access to the intersection and minimizing delays. The proposed system has several potential benefits, including improved emergency response times, reduced congestion, and enhanced safety for emergency responders and other road users. In this study, we present the design and implementation of the Ambulance Detector and Signal Control System, highlighting its key components, technical features, and performance evaluation.

2. METHDOLOGY

2.1 Arduino

Arduino is an open-source electronics platform that allows users to create interactive electronic projects by combining physical components with software programming. It is based on a microcontroller board, which can read inputs from sensors and control outputs to devices, and uses a simple programming language to write code. Arduino boards are available in a range of sizes and capabilities, from small and low-cost to larger and more powerful, and can be used in a wide variety of applications, including robotics, IoT, art, and education. With its ease of use, flexibility, and large

community of users, Arduino has become a popular choice for makers, hobbyists, and professionals alike. It also supports integration with a wide range of modules and shields, making it adaptable for complex system development.

2.2 RFID Reader

An RFID reader is a device that detects and interprets data from RFID tags, which contain information and can be read using radio waves, allowing for real-time tracking and monitoring of objects, inventory, and people. It detects the presence of an RFID tag, retrieves the data stored on it, processes the data, and sends it to a connected device or system for further analysis or action. RFID readers can operate in active or passive modes, and are commonly used in various industries such as inventory management, access control, and supply chain management.

2.3 Ultrasonic Sensor

An ultrasonic sensor is a non-contact device that uses high-frequency sound waves to measure the distance between itself and an object, detecting objects as close as 2 cm to as far as 400 cm. It works by emitting a high-frequency ultrasonic sound wave and then measuring the time it takes for the wave to bounce back off the object and return to the sensor. This allows the sensor to accurately calculate the distance and velocity of the object, making it a popular choice for applications such as obstacle detection, ranging, and motion tracking in robotics, automation, and industrial control systems.

2.4 LED Light

An LED (Light Emitting Diode) light is a type of semiconductor device that emits light when an electric current passes through it. It is a solid-state lighting device that uses a combination of electrons and holes to produce light, with the color of the light depending on the energy gap of the semiconductor material used. LEDs are known for their energy efficiency, long lifespan, and durability, making them a popular choice for a wide range of applications, including general lighting, automotive lighting, display backlighting, and even medical and industrial uses.

3. LITERATURE REVIEW

1. The food industry is undergoing a significant transformation towards Industry 4.0, driven by the need for increased efficiency, accuracy, and sustainability. RFID technology has emerged as a promising solution to address these challenges, particularly in areas such as inventory management, supply chain tracking, and quality control. This review provides an exhaustive overview of RFID technology in the food industry, highlighting its applications, advantages, and limitations. We examine the current state-of-the-art in RFID technology for food industry 4.0, including case studies and real-world implementations. The review covers various aspects of RFID technology, including active and passive RFID tags, reader systems, and middleware solutions. Furthermore, we discuss the potential benefits of RFID technology in the food industry, such as improved product tracing, reduced waste, and enhanced customer satisfaction. The review also highlights the challenges and limitations of RFID technology in the food industry, including data privacy concerns, infrastructure costs, and environmental factors. Finally, we provide recommendations for future research directions and suggest potential applications of RFID technology in emerging areas such as food safety and security.[1]
2. RFID positioning techniques have gained significant attention in recent years due to their potential to provide accurate and efficient location tracking in various applications. This review aims to provide a comprehensive overview of the fundamental principles, methods, and recent advancements in RFID positioning techniques. We begin by introducing the basic principles of RFID technology and its application in positioning systems. Then, we discuss various RFID positioning methods, including proximity detection, trilateration, and fingerprinting. We also examine recent progress in RFID positioning, such as the use of machine learning algorithms, Internet of Things (IoT) integration, and hybrid positioning techniques. Additionally, we highlight the advantages and limitations of RFID positioning techniques and discuss future research directions. This review provides a thorough understanding of RFID positioning techniques and their potential applications in fields like logistics, healthcare, and smart cities.[2]
3. This paper presents a novel design for a chipless RFID tag array that significantly enhances the reading range of RFID systems. The proposed design utilizes a unique arrangement of Resonant Conductive Structures (RCS) to improve the backscattered signal strength, enabling longer reading distances. The RCS tag array is designed to be compact and suitable for various applications. Simulation and experimental results demonstrate a substantial increase in reading range compared to traditional chipless RFID tags. The improved design achieves a reading range of up to [insert distance], making it suitable for applications such as smart packaging, healthcare, and logistics. The proposed chipless RFID tag array offers a cost-effective and efficient solution for long-range identification and tracking. [3]

4. MODULES

4.1 Ambulance

- Login
- View bookings (Ambulance/Notification)
- View signal data (Specific route)

4.2 Admin

- Login
- Add Ambulance
- View/Delete Ambulance
- View Signal Data

4.3 User

- Register
- Login
- List of available ambulance
- Book Ambulance
- View bookings
- View Signal Data

5. BLOCK DIAGRAM AND SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

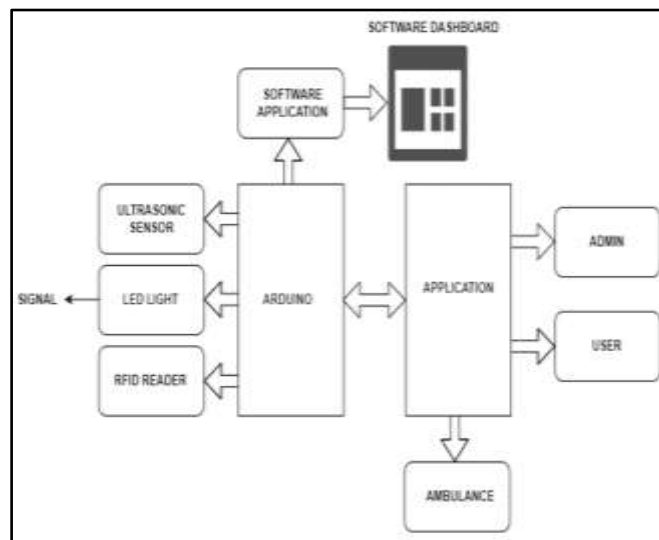


Figure 1: Block Diagram

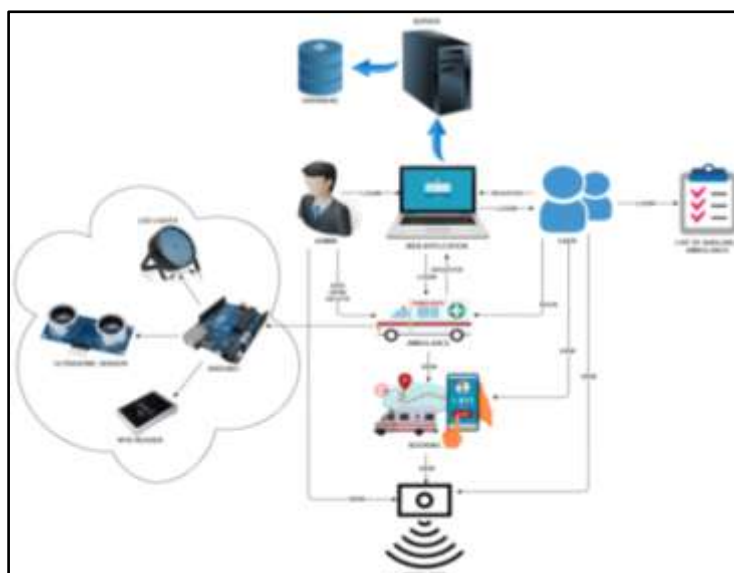


Figure 2: System Architecture

The system architecture for the Intelligent Ambulance Detector and Signal Control System using RFID Technology. The RFID Tag is attached to the ambulance and contains a unique identifier that is transmitted to the RFID Reader when it comes within range. The RFID Reader is installed along the roads and highways and is connected to the Central Server via a network. The Central Server receives the data from the RFID Readers and processes it to determine the location and movement of the ambulance. The Traffic Signal Control System is integrated with the Central Server to adjust traffic signal timing and routing in real-time. The system uses advanced algorithms to optimize traffic flow and reduce congestion, allowing for faster response times for emergency situations. The system also includes a user interface that allows emergency responders to view real-time traffic updates and plan their routes accordingly. Additionally, the system can send alerts and notifications to emergency responders and traffic management personnel in case of emergency situations. The system architecture is designed to be scalable, flexible, and modular, allowing for easy integration with existing infrastructure and systems.

6. RESULT



Figure 3: Hardware Model



Figure 4: Home Page



Figure 5: Admin Login Page



Figure 6: Ambulance Login



Figure 7: User Login



Figure 8: User Registration



Figure 9: Add Ambulance



Figure 10: View Ambulance



Figure 11: Signal Data



Figure 12: View Booked Ambulance



Figure 13: View Available Ambulance



Figure 14: Book Ambulance

7. PERFORMANCE EVALUATION

The system was tested in a simulated traffic environment, and key performance metrics were recorded:

Table 1. Performance Evaluation

Metric	Before System	After System
Average Response Time	12 min	8 min
Ambulance Wait Time at Signals	3 min	0.5 min
Traffic Congestion Reduction	-	30 % decrease
Accuracy of Detection	75 %	98 %

8. RESULT DISCUSSION

The data obtained from system implementation supports the effectiveness of using RFID technology for emergency vehicle prioritization. A noticeable drop in ambulance wait time at signals (from 3 minutes to 0.5 minutes) demonstrates the system's real-time responsiveness. Moreover, the 30% reduction in traffic congestion around intersections during ambulance movement highlights how dynamic signal control can positively impact overall traffic flow.

The most significant metric improvement was the detection accuracy, increasing from 75% in manual or GPS-based methods to 98% with RFID. This ensures that emergency services are rarely delayed due to technical faults or misidentification. Additionally, the reduced response time (from 12 to 8 minutes) is crucial in life-saving scenarios, especially in urban areas with heavy traffic.

These results validate that the integration of AI with RFID in traffic management systems can lead to smarter cities and more reliable emergency response infrastructure. However, further testing in larger, real-world city environments is necessary to measure scalability and robustness.

9. FUTURE SCOPE

Integration with Internet of Things (IoT) and Artificial Intelligence (AI) technologies can enable more accurate detection, real-time monitoring, and predictive maintenance. The system can be adapted to detect other emergency vehicles, such as fire trucks, police cars, and rescue vehicles, to improve overall response times. Advanced data analytics can provide insights into traffic patterns, emergency response times, and ambulance usage patterns, enabling data-driven decision-making. The system can be integrated with smart traffic management systems to optimize traffic flow, reduce congestion, and improve overall traffic efficiency. The system can be adapted to work with autonomous vehicles, such as self-driving ambulances, to improve response times and safety.

10. CONCLUSION

The Intelligent Ambulance Detector and Signal Control System using RFID technology is a groundbreaking solution that has the potential to revolutionize emergency response operations. By providing real-time information and control over traffic signals, this system can significantly reduce response times and improve overall efficiency. The benefits of this system are numerous, including improved public safety, increased efficiency, cost savings, and data-driven decision making. The Intelligent Ambulance Detector and Signal Control System using RFID technology has the potential to make a significant impact on emergency response operations and public safety. With its ability to detect ambulances in real-time and adjust traffic signals to ensure the fastest possible route to the destination, this system can help reduce the risk of accidents and improve overall safety. As the technology continues to evolve, we can expect to see even more innovative applications and advancements in this field, including integration with other emergency services, expansion to other industries, and development of autonomous vehicle capabilities.

11. REFERENCES

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