

AI-Driven Autonomous Transportation

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Abstract:

This research paper aims to explore the influence of artificial intelligence (AI) on self-driving cars within the automobile industry, while also addressing the associated drawbacks. The primary focus of this research is to identify and propose effective solutions to mitigate the challenges arising from the integration of advanced technology in driving. The study seeks to bridge the gap between the known and unknown factors contributing to accidents involving autonomous vehicles. The research methodology involves a comprehensive analysis of the drawbacks, an examination of their underlying causes, and the development of practical solutions based on the findings. By addressing these concerns, this research endeavors to contribute to the improvement of AI-driven driving systems, enhancing safety and reliability in the realm of autonomous vehicles.

Introduction:

The rapid advancement of technology has given rise to immense potential in the current era, with artificial intelligence (AI) emerging as the foundation for future inventions. AI shapes the designs and possibilities of tomorrow, from robots for commercial and domestic use to autonomous systems and satellites exploring neighboring planets, along with the integration of virtualization and augmented reality in education and tourism. In the field of driving, AI, machine learning, and deep learning have found their place, bringing the vision of a future with flying cars closer. Public response to AI in self-driving cars is inclined towards the positive, driven by features such as guided parking and enhanced cybersecurity. With over 1.4 million annual traffic accidents, AI technology in cars holds the promise of significantly reducing incidents while optimizing fuel consumption. AI in self-driving vehicles is poised to shape the future of transportation, with ongoing research paving the way for advancements. Self-driving cars are expected to seamlessly integrate into the lives of people worldwide, not just in developed countries, as many developing nations have initiated studies and committees to explore self-driving technology.

Method:

The approach employed in this research paper is a descriptive method, considering the context of the topic. The content of the research is derived from a careful study and analysis of previously published research papers by experts in the field. These individuals possess the necessary experience and expertise to provide insightful commentary on the subject matter. To ensure robust and conclusive findings, interviews were conducted with peers and faculty members from the department who played a crucial role in contributing to the accurate outcomes of the study. This methodological approach combines a comprehensive literature review with firsthand insights gathered through interviews, enabling a well-rounded and reliable research outcome.

Features:**1. Best-route searching:**

In autonomous driving mode, the ability to automatically determine the optimal route from the starting point to the destination is essential. Integrated Navigation Systems utilize Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and Global Positioning System (GPS) data to obtain longitude and latitude information from satellites. This information is used to plot the route for the self-driving car.

2. Device Position:

Positioning system technology plays a crucial role in self-driving cars by accurately determining the vehicle's position using initial location and destination information. The Global Positioning System (GPS) is utilized to generate this positional data.

3. Physics of the Device:

Controlling the vehicle's speed and direction is fundamental to autonomous driving. The proposed vehicle controller performs the necessary calculations and communicates them to the vehicle's control system. This control system then adjusts various parameters such as direction, speed, and lighting to ensure safe and efficient driving.

Drawbacks and Solutions:

Artificial intelligence in driving has undoubtedly revolutionized the automotive industry, making driving more efficient and convenient. However, like any technology, it also comes with its share of drawbacks. Here are some of the key drawbacks and potential solutions:

1. Lane Structure:

One challenge for self-driving cars is the requirement of suitable lane structures. Many existing road infrastructures may not be designed to accommodate autonomous vehicles. To address this, an ideal solution

would involve reconstructing lanes with embedded sensors and cameras instead of relying on traditional lane markers and support poles. This would enhance the capabilities of self-driving cars and ensure compatibility with existing road infrastructure.

2. Privacy:

The use of sensors and adapters in autonomous cars involves the collection of visual data for analysis and learning purposes. Ensuring privacy and preventing unauthorized access to this data is crucial. Strict legal regulations and proper authorization mechanisms should be implemented to protect user privacy and prevent misuse of collected data.

3. Substitution of Traditional Cars:

Replacing traditional cars with autonomous vehicles poses a significant challenge. For efficient integration and interaction with other vehicles, older conventional cars may need to be phased out gradually. Failure to do so could result in unpredictable outcomes and compromise safety during interactions between autonomous and traditional vehicles. Careful planning and gradual transition strategies should be implemented to ensure a smooth integration process.

4. Valuation:

The current newness of self-driving car technology and the limited availability of raw materials contribute to the higher pricing of autonomous vehicles compared to conventional cars. However, industry experts predict that prices will decrease significantly in the future. Continuous advancements in technology, increased production, and economies of scale are expected to drive down the costs, making self-driving cars more accessible and affordable for the average consumer.

5. Unemployment from the Driver's Point of View:

Automation of driving has the potential to significantly reduce the need for human drivers. This could lead to unemployment for millions of individuals who rely on driving as their source of income. On the other hand, the demand for engineers skilled in autonomous vehicle technology will increase. Efforts should be made to provide training and opportunities for affected drivers to transition into roles related to the development, maintenance, and operation of self-driving vehicles. This would help mitigate the negative impact on employment while leveraging the growing demand for specialized skills in the industry.

Conclusion:

Artificial intelligence (AI) technology has made significant strides in the automotive industry, particularly with the introduction of driverless cars. These AI-powered vehicles offer numerous benefits, such as enhanced transportation services and the ability for passengers to utilize their time more efficiently. By automating the driving process, individuals can focus on other tasks, increasing productivity and improving the overall user experience. The integration of AI in the automotive sector is part of a broader trend towards automation and improving efficiency in various aspects of life. Driverless cars represent a transformative technology that has the potential to revolutionize transportation systems and contribute to a more sustainable and connected future.

In summary, AI technology, specifically in the form of driverless cars, brings significant advantages. It improves transportation services while allowing individuals to make better use of their time. As AI continues to advance, its impact on the automotive industry will continue to shape the future of transportation.

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