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RESEARCH, INNOVATION, RESULTS



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Intelligent transport systems: an integrated approach for smart cities

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Abstract:

In the context of growing demands for safety, efficiency, and environmental sustainability in the modern transportation sector, intelligent transport systems are developing at a rapid pace. These systems play a crucial role in improving traffic quality, effectively managing urban infrastructure, and regulating traffic flow. They encompass traffic management, autonomous vehicles, real-time systems, and applications developed based on advanced digital technologies.

This article analyzes the main technological components of these systems in the city of Jizzakh, including specialized networks that enable vehicle-to-vehicle communication, smart traffic light systems, virtual control elements, and algorithms related to traffic prediction. Additionally, the study examines the contribution of these components to the overall efficiency of the transport system, safety levels, and environmental sustainability.

Keywords:

Intelligent transport systems, real-time monitoring, smart city technologies, sensor networks, traffic flow control, artificial intelligence, IoT, big data analysis, traffic management systems, digital city infrastructure, transport security monitoring, real-time traffic analysis

Intelektual transport tizimlari: aqlli shaharlar uchun integratsiyalashgan yondoshuv

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¹Jizzax politexnika instituti, Jizzax, O'zbekiston

Annotatsiya:

Zamonaviy transport sohasida xavfsizlik, samaradorlik va ekologik barqarorlikka bo'lgan ehtiyoj ortib borayotgan bir sharoitda, intellektual transport tizimlari tezkor sur'atlar bilan rivojlanmoqda. Ushbu tizimlar harakatlanish sifatini oshirish, shahar infratuzilmasini samarali boshqarish va transport oqimini tartibga solishda muhim ahamiyat kasb etmoqda. Ular tarkibiga yo'l harakati boshqaruvi, avtonom transport vositalari, real vaqt rejimida ishlaydigan tizimlar hamda ilg'or raqamli texnologiyalar asosida ishlab chiqilgan ilovalar kiradi.

Mazkur maqolada Jizzax shahridagi ushbu tizimlarning asosiy texnologik komponentlari – jumladan, transport vositalari o'rtasidagi aloqani ta'minlaydigan maxsus tarmoqlar, aqlli svetofor tizimlari, virtual boshqaruv elementlari hamda transport harakati bashorati bilan bog'liq algoritmlar tahlil qilinadi. Shuningdek, bu komponentlarning umumiy transport tizimi samaradorligi, xavfsizlik darajasi va ekologik barqarorlikka qo'shayotgan hissasi o'rganiladi.

Maqolada, shuningdek, avtomobil ishlab chiqaruvchilari tomonidan ilgari surilayotgan tashabbuslar – ya'ni haydovchilar, yo'lovchilar va shahar boshqaruvchilari manfaatlarini uyg'unlashtiruvchi Intelektual transport tizimlari standartlarini ishlab chiqish va ularga rioya qilish bo'yicha faoliyatlar ham ko'rib chiqiladi.

Kalit so'zlar:

Intelektual transport tizimlari, real vaqt monitoringi, aqlli shahar texnologiyalari, sensor tarmoqlari, transport oqimini nazorat qilish, sun'iy intellekt, IoT, katta ma'lumotlar tahlili, harakatlanishni boshqarish tizimlari, raqamli shahar infratuzilmasi, transport xavfsizligi monitoringi, real vaqtli trafik tahlili

1. Kirish

Intellektual transport tizimlari (ITT) zamonaviy transport sohasida inqilobiy o'zgarishlarni yuzaga keltirgan texnologik yechimlar sifatida rivojlanib, yuk va yo'lovchilarni tashish jarayonlarini tubdan qayta shakllantirmoqda. Bu tizimlar ilg'or axborot-kommunikatsiya texnologiyalari, katta hajmdagi ma'lumotlarni qayta ishlash va sun'iy intellekt algoritmlarini uyg'unlashtirgan holda, transport infratuzilmasining

samaradorligini, xavfsizligini hamda ekologik barqarorligini sezilarli darajada oshirishga qaratilgan [1].

Intellektual transport tizimlari transport sohasining bir qator yo'nalishlarida, xususan shahar sharoitidagi transport oqimini boshqarish, transport vositalaridan foydalanish samaradorligini oshirish jamoat transport tizimlarini optimallashtirish va maxsus transport vositalari harakatini maqsadli tashkil etishda zamonaviy texnologiyalarni keng joriy imkonini yaratadi. U real vaqt rejimida olingan ma'lumotlar, keng ko'lamli sensor tarmoqlari va aqlli

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algoritmlar yordamida tirbandlikni kamaytirish, sayohat vaqtini qisqartirish, xavfsizlikni oshirish, maxsus transport vositalari harakati samaradorligini oshirish hamda atrof-muhitga salbiy ta'sirni kamaytirishga yo'naltirilgan.

Intellectual transport tizimlari keng qamrovli bo'lib, unga intellektual svetofor tizimlari, avtonom transport vositalari, dinamik marshrutlarni rejalashtirish, elektron to'lov tizimlari hamda jamoat transportini real vaqt rejimida kuzatish kabi ilg'or ilovalarni kiritishimiz mumkin. Ushbu texnologiyalar nafaqat transport xizmatlarini yaxshilashga, balki energiya samaradorligini oshirish, chiqindilarni kamaytirish va shaharsozlik sohasida ekologik barqarorlikni ta'minlashga ham xizmat qiladi.

Shaharlarning tezkor rivojlanishi va transport tizimlariga bo'lgan talabning ortishi jarayonida intellektual transport tizimlari mobillikning kelajagini belgilovchi asosiy omil sifatida e'tirof etilmoqda. Jahon miqyosida hukumatlar, korporatsiyalar va ilmiy-tadqiqot muassasalari yanada aqlli, o'zaro bog'langan va ekologik toza transport ekotizimlarini yaratish uchun intellektual transport tizimlari texnologiyalarini keng ko'lamda yaratishga va tatbiq etishga intilmoqda.

So'nggi yillarda Internet of Things (IoT) hamda 5G kommunikatsiyasi kabi ilg'or texnologiyalarning paydo bo'lishi intellektual transport tizimlarining qo'llanilishini va tez sur'atlarda rivojlanishini sezilarli darajada tezlashtirdi [1]. Intellectual svetoforlar (ITL), virtual svetoforlar (VTL), avtomobil Ad-hoc tarmoqlari (VANET) hamda mobillikni bashorat qilish texnologiyalari intellektual transport tizimlarining eng ommabop yo'nalishlari hisoblanib, ular transport oqimini optimallashtirish va tirbandlikni kamaytirishga qaratilgan [2].

2. Tadqiqot metodologiyasi

Intellectual transport tizimlari urbanizatsiya jarayoni jadal sur'atlarda kechayotgan yirik shaharlarda aqlli shahar infratuzilmasini yaratishning asosiy bo'g'ini hisoblanadi. Chunki u transport vositalarining bekor turish vaqtini minimallashtirishga yordam beradi, favqulodda maxsus transport vositalariga ustuvorlik beradi, favqulodda vaziyatlarda harakatlanish vaqtini qisqartiradi, harakat samaradorligini oshiradi, kutilmagan to'qnashuvlarning oldini oladi va uglerod chiqindilarini kamaytiradi. Ushbu texnologiyalarga 5 G real vaqt rejimidagi aloqalarni integratsiya qilish ularning samaradorligini yanada oshirishga yordam beradi.

Intellectual transport tizimlariga asoslangan samarali harakatni boshqarish tizimlari transport harakati davomiyligini 25% gacha keskin qisqartirish imkoniyatiga ega ekanligi, bu esa yo'lovchilarning vaqtini sezilarli darajada tejash imkonini berishi tadqiqotlar orqali isbotlangan. Svetoforlar vaqtini optimallashtirish orqali yo'l harakatini boshqarishning intellektual tizimlari energiya sarfini va issiqxona gazlari chiqindilarini taxminan 15-20 foizga kamaytirish imkoniyatiga ega. Shaharlarda o'tkazilgan so'rov natijalariga ko'ra [5], yo'l harakatini boshqarishning intellektual tizimlari poytaxt hududlarida sodir bo'ladigan baxtsiz hodisalar sonini 20% gacha kamaytirishi mumkin. Bu transport oqimini muvofiqlashtirish va real vaqt rejimida hodisalarni boshqarishni takomillashtirish orqali amalga oshiriladi [5].

Avtomobil ad-hoc tarmoqlari (VANETlar)

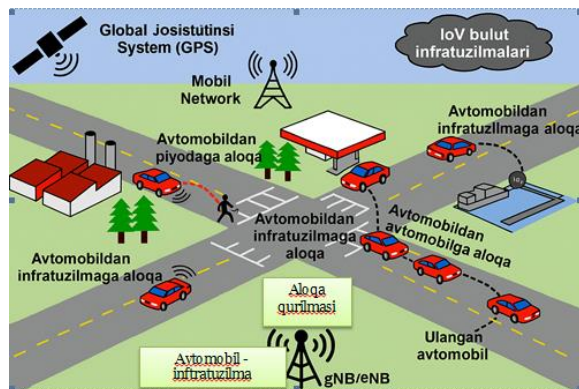
Aqlli shaharlar uchun Internet of Vehicle (IoV) ekotizimini qabul qilish avtomobillar, yo'llar, infratuzilma,

binolar va boshqalar haqidagi ma'lumotlarni to'plash va almashish imkonini yaratib beradi. VANETSning imkoniyatlar maydoni juda keng, chunki u aqlli shaharlarda VANET jarayoni qanday ishlashini tavsiflovchi turli kichik toifalarga bo'lingan. Transport vositasidan transport vositasiga (V2V) va transport vositasidan infratuzilmaga (V2I) kommunikatsiyalari VANETlarning asosiy funksionali hisoblanadi. V2V aloqada transport vositalarining joylashuv, tezligi va yo'nalishi kabi ma'lumotlarni almashish uchun bir-biri bilan to'g'ridan-to'g'ri ma'lumotlar almashinuvini amalga oshiradi. Ushbu ma'lumotlar yo'l transport hodisalarining oldini olish va tirbandlikni minimallashtirish, maxsus transport vositalarining harakatlanish vaqtining qisqarishiga yordam beradigan hamkorlikdagi ilg'or texnologik ilovalarini ishlab chiqish uchun juda ahamiyatlidir [6]. Ikkinchi asosiy turi (V2I) bo'lib, u xavfsizlik va transport oqimini yaxshilash uchun transport vositalariga svetoforlar, sensorlar va kameralar o'rtasida ma'lumotlar almashinuvini amalga oshirish imkonini beradi. Ushbu aloqa turlari haydovchilarga yo'l holati, tirbandlik va yo'l transport hodisalar haqida real vaqt rejimida ma'lumot berish imkoniyatlariga ega [6-8].

Avtomobildan servergacha (V2S) - bu (V2I) ning kichik to'plami bo'lib, u transport vositasi va masofaviy server o'rtasidagi ma'lumotlar almashinuvini o'z ichiga oladi va odatda real vaqt rejimida harakatni kuzatish va yo'nalishni optimallashtirish uchun foydalaniladi.

Avtomobil-bulutli texnologiya (V2C) aloqasi transport vositasi va bulutli texnologiyaga asoslangan xizmatlar o'rtasida transport vositasining sensorlari, navigatsiya tizimi va boshqa zamonaviy uskunalardan yig'ilgan avtomobillar holati, yo'l holati haqidagi ma'lumotlarni almashish orqali aloqa o'rnatadi. Bu ma'lumotlar tahlil qilish uchun bulutli texnologiyalarga yuboriladi va keyinchalik harakat holati va maqbul yo'nalishni rejalashtirib, qimmatli aniq vaqt ma'lumotlari ko'rinishida transport vositasiga qayta jo'natadi [8].

V2N (Vehicle-to-Network) texnologiyasi transport vositasining uyali tarmoq orqali tashqi tizimlar bilan bog'lanishini ta'minlaydi, bu esa transport vositalarini intellektual svetoforlar va yo'l harakatini boshqarish tizimlari bilan integratsiya qilish imkonini beradi. Bu aloqalar transport tarmog'ining samaradorligini oshirish uchun juda muhimdir, chunki tizim tirbandlik, navigatsiya, ob-havo sharoitlari va boshqa real vaqt axborotlarini tezda yangilash va tarqatish imkonini beradi.



1-rasm. Aqlli shaharlarda transport vositalari aloqasi

Avtomobil-piyoda (V2P) aloqasi chorrahalarda foydalanish samarali natijaga erishishimizga yordam beradi, bu 2-rasmda tasvirlangan. 3. Ushbu rasmlar uyali aloqa

tarmog'i orqali piyodalarning smartfonlariga ham, transport vositalari ekranlariga ham real vaqt rejimida uzatiladigan ogohlantirish xabarlarini aks ettiradi. Ushbu aloqa tizimi transport vositasi chorraha yoki chorrahaga yaqinlashganda va kutilmaganda piyoda yo'lda paydo bo'lib, katta tezlikda harakatlanayotgan yaqinlashib kelayotgan transport vositasini sezmaganda samarali ishlaydi. Bunday o'z vaqtida ogohlantirishni ta'minlash orqali V2P aloqasi avtohalokatlar xavfini sezilarli darajada kamaytiradi [6-10].

Intellectual svetoforlar. Intellectual svetoforlar Intellectual transport tizimlari uchun juda muhim, chunki ular transport oqimi harakatini boshqarish asosida yo'l harakati xavfsizligini oshiradi[11]. Intellectual svetoforlar real vaqt rejimidagi trafik ma'lumotlari va murakkab algoritmlardan foydalangan holda transport oqimi harakatini samaradorligini va tirbandlikni kamaytirishga imkon yaratuvchi texnologik qurilma hisoblanadi. "Intellectual transport tizimlari tarkibida faoliyat yurituvchi intellectual svetoforlar (ITL) kameralar, radarlar va turli sensorlar kabi uskunalar yordamida real vaqt rejimida transport harakati haqidagi ma'lumotlarni yig'adi[12]. Ushbu ma'lumotlar ilg'or algoritmlar yordamida tahlil qilinib, transport vositalari oqimi, tirbandlik darajasi hamda piyodalar harakati kabi omillar asosida svetofor chiroqlarining optimal ishlash jadvali shakllantiriladi[13]. Bu yondashuv, faqat belgilangan vaqt oralig'ida rang fazalarini avtomatik o'zgartiradigan an'anaviy svetofor tizimlaridan farq qiladi[14].



2-rasm. Intellectual svetoforlar

Masalan, ITLlar tirbandlikni kamaytirish maqsadida svetoforlarning ishlash vaqtini real sharoitga mos holda o'zgartira oladi. Bu esa transport vositalarining bekor turish vaqtini sezilarli darajada qisqartirishga, shuningdek, zararli gazlar, ayniqsa CO₂ chiqindilarining kamayishiga olib keladi. Bundan tashqari, intellectual svetoforlar velosipedchilar va piyodalarni aniqlash imkoniyatiga ega bo'lib, ularning xavfsiz o'tishi uchun zarur vaqtni ta'minlaydi. Bu esa yo'l-transport hodisalari xavfini kamaytirishda muhim omil hisoblanadi [10]."

Bundan tashqari, Intellectual svetoforlar yo'l harakatini shunday boshqarishi mumkin, favqulodda maxsus transport vositalari to'xtamasdan o'tib ketishi imkonini yaratib beradi. U favqulodda maxsus transport vositalarini aniqlaydi va ularning holatini yashil rangga o'zgartiradi, shu tariqa ularning tez o'tishiga imkon beradi. Intellectual svetoforlar qizil chiroqlardan qochish orqali yuzaga keladigan to'qnashuvlarni ham kamaytirishi mumkin. Intellectual svetoforlar ilg'or algoritmlardan foydalangan holda yo'l belgilarining vaqtini optimallashtirish orqali

transport vositalarining qizil chiroqda kutish vaqtini qisqartirishi mumkin[15].

5G va IoT qo'llanilishi bilan tartib sezilarli darajada yaxshilanadi. 5G tarmoqlari minimal kechikishga ega bo'lgani sababli, trafik signallari bir-biri bilan va boshqa ulangan qurilmalar bilan real vaqt rejimida muloqot qila oladi. Bu svetoforlarga harakat tartibining o'zgarishiga tezroq javob berish va signallarni mos ravishda o'zgartirish imkonini beradi. Masalan, svetofor ma'lum bir yo'nalishda tirbandlik paydo bo'lganini payqadi. Bunday holda, u ko'proq avtomobillar o'tishi uchun signal vaqtini o'zgartirishi mumkin. 5G dan foydalanish yo'llarning holati to'g'risidagi ma'lumotlarni real vaqt rejimida qayd etish uchun yanada murakkab sensorlar va kameralardan foydalanishni kuchaytiradi[11-15].

Yo'l qoplamasiga o'rnatilgan sensorlar avtomobillarning mavjudligini aniqlay oladi. Transport vositalarining mavjudligi va harakatlanishini aniqlash uchun ushbu qurilmalar induktiv halqalar, radar yoki infraqizil kabi turli texnologiyalardan foydalaniladi. Kameralar, shuningdek, kompyuter ko'rish algoritmlari yordamida o'tish joyining tasvirlarini qayd etish va ularni devalvatsiya qilish uchun ham joylashtirilishi mumkin.

Ushbu algoritmlar transport vositalarining mavjudligini aniqlashi, ularning sinfini ajratishi (masalan, avtomobil, yuk mashinasi, velosiped, avariya avtomobili) va ularning harakatini kuzatishi mumkin. IoT qurilmalari, masalan, GPS bilan ishlaydigan avtomobillar yoki uyali telefonlar, shuningdek, transport vositalarining tutashuv yaqinidagi joylashuvi va harakati haqida ma'lumot berishi mumkin. Ushbu ma'lumotlarning barchasi joriy yo'l harakati sharoitlaridan kelib chiqqan holda mavjud mulohazalar yordamida real vaqt rejimida to'planadi va tahlil qilinadi.

Virtual svetoforlar (VTL) transport vositalarini aniqlash va yo'lga virtual signal yuborish uchun 5G tarmog'i hamda yo'l infratuzilmasi (kameralar, sensorlar va boshqa qurilmalar) yordamida intellectual transport tizimlarini sezilarli darajada takomillashtiradi. Bu tizim haydovchilarga yo'l sharoitlari haqida ma'lumot yetkazish uchun maxsus jihozlangan transport vositalarida o'rnatilgan qurilmalar yordamida real vaqt rejimida faoliyat yuritadi.

Misol uchun, chorrahada to'g'ri harakatlanayotgan transport vositasi borligi va chap yoki o'ng tomondan yuqori tezlikda kelayotgan boshqa avtomobil mavjudligi holatida, virtual svetofor ushbu vaziyatni aniqlaydi va avtomobil ichidagi maxsus qurilmaga to'xtash zarurligi haqida ogohlantirish xabarini yuboradi. Agar sekin harakatlanayotgan transport vositasi to'xtashga majbur bo'lsa, virtual svetofor tizimi haydovchini maxsus qurilma orqali yoki avtomobilning avtomatlashtirilgan boshqaruv tizimlariga signal yuboradi. Shu tariqa, to'qnashuvlarning oldini olish maqsadida avtomatik tormozlash tizimi ishga tushiriladi. Xuddi shunday, piyodalar chorrahani kesib o'tish vaqtida ham tizim xavfsizlikni ta'minlaydi.

Shuningdek, virtual svetofor favqulodda vaziyatlarda harakatlanish vaqtini qisqartiradi va favqulodda xizmat transportiga ustuvorlik beradi. Chorrahada virtual svetoforlarni qo'llash tirbandlik darajasini pasaytiradi, transport oqimini yaxshilaydi, xavfsizlikni oshiradi hamda bekor turish vaqtini kamaytiradi. Ayniqsa, ko'cha kengligi cheklangan hududlarda, haqiqiy svetofor o'rnatilmagan joylarda virtual svetoforlar haydash xavfsizligini sezilarli darajada oshiradi.

Virtual svetoforlarning samarali ishlashi uchun OBU (avtomobilga o'rnatilgan qurilma)larning roli muhimdir.



Ushbu qurilmalar transport vositasining tezligi, yo'l harakati sharoitlari va boshqa zarur ma'lumotlarni boshqaruv tizimiga uzatadi hamda boshqa transport vositalari bilan aloqa qilish imkonini taqdim etadi

Samarali va intellektual transport tizimlarini ta'minlovchi kommunikatsiya texnologiyalari. Aqlli shaharlar va intellektual transport tizimlari birinchi navbatda ishonchli aloqa texnologiyalariga bog'liq. Shaharlar aholi soni o'sishi bilan transport tirbandligi, energiya sarfi va ifloslanish kabi ulkan muammolarga duch kelmoqda. Ular real vaqt rejimida ma'lumotlarni yig'ish, tahlil qilish va qaror qabul qilish imkonini beruvchi turli xil tizimlar va sensorlarni birlashtirib, ushbu muammolarni hal qilish uchun aqlli texnologiyalarga murojaat qilmoqdalar. Bugungi kunda va intellektual transport tizimlari nafaqat transport oqimini optimallashtirish uchun turli xil aloqa texnologiyalarini birlashtirgani, balki tirbandlikni minimallashtirgani va yo'l harakati xavfsizligini yaxshilagan uchun ham mashhurlikka erishdi.

3. Xulosa

Mobillikni yaxshilash, tirbandlikni kamaytirish, transport oqimini boshqarish va atrof-muhitga zararni kamaytirish uchun Intellektual transport tizimlarini aqlli shahar infratuzilmalarida qo'llash juda ko'p mavjud muammolarning yechimi hisoblanadi. IoT, V2X aloqa va 5 G tarmoqlari kabi so'nggi texnologik yutuqlar ITL va VTL kabi innovatsion yechimlarni joriy etish imkonini berdi. 5G tarmoqlari va turli sensor texnologiyalari, jumladan sun'iy intellekt kameralari, RSU va OBU, ITL va VTL tizimlari orqali real vaqt rejimida aloqadan foydalanish transport oqimini samarali optimallashtirishi va CO2 chiqindilarini kamaytirishi mumkin.

Bundan tashqari, ushbu maqolada jamoat transporti maxfiylikni himoya qilish uchun Intellektual transport tizimlarini joriy etish bilan bog'liq xavfsizlik muammolarini hal qilish muhimligi ta'kidlangan. Muayyan shahar hududlarini o'rganish orqali Intellektual transport tizimlarini integratsiyasi haydovchilik tajribasini, yo'l harakati xavfsizligini va umuman yo'l harakatini boshqarishni yaxshilash, shu bilan birga CO2 chiqindilari va zararli ifloslantiruvchi moddalarni kamaytirish orqali Barqaror Aqlli Shaharlarni rivojlantirishda muhim rol o'ynashi ma'lum bo'ldi. Avtomobil ishlab chiqaruvchilarning Intellektual transport tizimlarini standartlariga rioya qilishda faol ishtirok etishi haydovchilar uchun ham, shahar markazlari uchun ham o'zaro manfaatli ekanligini yanada ta'kidlaydi.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, Intellektual transport tizimlarini joriy etish yanada samarali, barqaror va chidamli shahar transport tizimlarini barpo etishning transformatsion yondashuvi bo'lib, shu orqali kelajak avlodlar uchun yanada toza va sog'lom atrof-muhit yaratishga hissa qo'shadi.

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