

Requirements

1. Braking Distance β

- 1.1. The Braking Distance β is calculated based on the Current Velocity V and Vehicle Type T .

2. Brake Pressure μ

- 2.1. The Brake Pressure μ is calculated based on the Braking Distance β and Vehicle Type T .

3. Automatically Driven Vehicles

- 3.1. The Vehicles Send and Recieve the Braking Distance β Signal with respect to Time.
- 3.2. The Brake Pressure μ is estimated by Current Velocity V and Braking Distance.

4. V2V Communication

- 4.1. The vehicles in the close vicinity communicate their Current statistics (Geo-coordinates, Velocity/Speed, Route Map, Headed To, and Hault Status) and Route map to a Localised Server.
- 4.2. Vehicles may convey an SOS signal and Pass-by Signal to Ego Vehicles (to demand way/overtake).

5. Vehicle Type T

- 5.1. Vehicle type T is defined by the physical characteristics of the Vehicle such as Height H , Length L , Width W , and Utility U (*SUV*, *MUV*, *Sedan*) or Emergency Services (Fire Truck, Ambulance).
- 5.2. The Power Train characteristics of the vehicle (Engine Power in *HP*, Cylinder capacity in *CC*, Fuel Type [*Petrol*, *diesel*, *Gas*]) also vary based on the Vehicle Type T .

6. Road type R

- 6.1. Road Type R is defined by the Urban Planning Database.
- 6.2. The Road Type signifies the Maximum Permissible Speed Limit L in *KMPH*.

7. Distance to Crash ω

- 7.1. The Distance to Crash ω is calculated based on the the values of Distance sensor (on both sides Front & Back).
- 7.2. This is the minimum maintainable distance between two vehicles without causing any accidents.

8. Collision Avoidance Algorithm (CAA)

- 8.1. The vehicle will Calculate the Distance to Crash ω (distance between the immediate Ego vehicle and the immediate Rear Vehicle) with the help of a Distance sensor (on both sides Front & Back).
- 8.2. The vehicle will maintain a Safe Distance h between the Ego vehicle and itself to avoid contact/crash.
- 8.3. This distance h is subject to vary based on Vehicle Type T (SUV, Sedan, MUV) and road type R (Metro/Highway).

9. Maximum Achievable Speed A

- 9.1. Maximum Achievable Speed A is calculated based on Vehicle Type T , Distance to the Destination D , and current traffic conditions.

10. Time to Destination δ

- 10.1. The Time to Destination ' δ ' is calculated based on the Distance to Destination D from the Maps.
- 10.2. Real-Time Traffic Model is used to bias(+/-) the Time to Destination ' δ '.
- 10.3. Vehicle Type T is used to decide the Maximum Achievable Speed A for certain vehicles and Location Specific Speed Limits (Schools, Hospitals, and Highways).

11. Maximum Permissible Speed Limit L

- 11.1. All vehicles are fitted with Speed Governors and the speed data is pushed to the localized cloud continuously.
- 11.2. The maximum achievable speed S is determined by the Distance between Ego Vehicle h , Road Type R , and Time Required to reach destination T .
- 11.3. Any Vehicle achieving speed beyond the Maximum Permissible Speed Limit L will be centrally imposed with a fine digitally.

12. Emergency Flag E

- 12.1. Every vehicle has a right to publish an Emergency Flag E if it has to bypass the standard regulations (Maximum Permissible Speed Limit L) in case of an emergency.

13. Assigned Vehicle On-Road Priority Θ

- 13.1. Every vehicle has its predefined Vehicle Priority Θ set.
- 13.2. Vehicle Priority Θ is defined based on Vehicle Type T (Fire Truck, Ambulance) and Emergency Flag E .

14. Intersection Management System

- 14.1. The Intersection Management System will use the planned route maps of the vehicles, V2V Communication, Distance sensors, and all the above-mentioned parameters to manage the intersections efficiently.