

AI-Driven Decision Support Systems in ERP

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ABSTRACT

The integration of artificial intelligence (AI) into enterprise resource planning (ERP) systems has fundamentally transformed organizational decision-making by providing more precise, data-driven insights. This paper examines how AI has been incorporated into ERP systems, focusing on improving strategic decision-making through the use of advanced data visualization techniques and algorithmic decision support algorithms. By leveraging the power of machine learning (ML) and business intelligence (BI) tools, a robust decision support algorithm is proposed that facilitates real-time data analysis, predictive forecasting, and actionable insights. The integration of ML models allows ERP systems to analyze a wide range of historical and real-time data, identify trends, and make predictions, thereby improving forecast accuracy. Meanwhile, BI tools provide intuitive dashboards and visualizations that help decision-makers interpret complex data and effectively monitor key performance indicators (KPIs).

This combination significantly improves operational efficiency, streamlines decision-making processes, and reduces time spent on manual tasks. The proposed decision support system enhances the adaptability of ERP systems, helping organizations respond proactively to changing business environments. These findings demonstrate considerable advancements in predictive analytics, operational effectiveness, and the overall adaptability of ERP systems, enabling businesses to remain proactive in market trends and make well-informed strategic choices.

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Introduction

Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) systems are essential for managing and coordinating a company's key functions, such as resource management, production, financial control, and customer interactions. With the rise of digital disruption and shifting market demands, ERP systems have had to evolve with emerging technologies to remain effective. The introduction of artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning (ML) has greatly transformed ERP operations, enabling businesses to automate tasks, derive actionable insights, and enhance decision-making processes. Today's ERP solutions are far more advanced and feature-rich than those of just a few years ago. This transformation is primarily driven by AI's capability to analyze large datasets, recognize patterns, forecast trends, and automate routine activities, leading to improved operational efficiency and a stronger competitive edge in dynamic market environments.

Traditional ERP systems can be divided into two categories: Cloud ERP and hosted ERP. Cloud ERP solutions enable businesses to own and operate licensed ERP software, with the

associated costs of maintenance, disaster recovery, and system performance management distributed across the company's networks, devices, and servers (Zeebaree et al., 2019). In contrast, hosted ERP solutions involve deploying ERP software on third-party servers, often located in different geographical locations, with businesses accessing the system through secure network connections (Shekhar et al., 2017). As businesses strive to meet ever-changing customer demands and market expectations, many have shifted to subscription-based ERP delivery models that offer scalability, flexibility, and cost-effectiveness. One of the most prominent models in this category is Software as a Service (SaaS), where ERP functions are delivered over the internet, and users pay a recurring fee to access and use the ERP services. In this model, cloud service providers are responsible for data management, security, and system maintenance, ensuring that businesses can focus on their core operations without worrying about infrastructure and IT management (Opata-Martins, 2017).

Cloud-based ERP systems have become a crucial solution for enhancing the flexibility and performance of traditional

hosted ERP systems (Rashid et al., 2018). The primary advantages of cloud computing, such as easy access, cost-effectiveness, and scalability, are typically assured through service level agreements (SLAs). Cloud ERP combines core ERP functions with cloud services to streamline organizational operations, offering a centralized system for data management and storage that boosts business stability and efficiency. As data volumes continue to grow in the digital era, cloud computing has become essential for securely and reliably handling sensitive information. Cloud technology not only supports seamless data processing and storage but also mitigates the risks of data loss, ensures business continuity through redundant storage, and incorporates strong security measures. By adopting cloud ERP solutions, businesses can adapt quickly to market shifts, lower operational expenses, and optimize resource usage.

The integration of AI into ERP systems marks a significant change in how organizations leverage technology to enhance efficiency and drive innovation. AI technologies enable the analysis of large datasets, the generation of predictive insights, and the presentation of complex data in a user-friendly and actionable format. While traditional ERP systems often face challenges in delivering real-time insights and optimizing operations in response to shifting market dynamics, AI-driven ERP systems address these issues. With AI, businesses can use predictive analytics to forecast customer demand, optimize supply chain processes, and automate routine tasks like order processing and inventory control. AI-powered ERP systems can identify inefficiencies, detect anomalies, and recommend corrective actions, allowing businesses to take proactive measures and improve overall productivity. This enhanced decision-making capability empowers organizations to stay ahead of their competitors by responding more agilely to market changes and customer preferences.

The synergy between ERP and AI offers significant benefits across a variety of business functions. In inventory management, AI enhances stock control by examining past sales data, forecasting demand variations, and recommending optimal reorder points to avoid stock shortages or overstocking. In financial management, AI-driven ERP systems can identify fraudulent activities, automate financial reporting processes, and offer real-time insights into cash flow and revenue patterns. Human resource management also benefits from AI integration, as it enables automated recruitment processes, performance appraisals, and workforce planning based on predictive analytics. In addition, customer relationship management (CRM) functions within ERP systems are enhanced by AI, allowing businesses to gain deeper insights into customer behaviour, personalize marketing efforts, and improve customer retention strategies.

While AI offers vast potential for ERP systems, several challenges must be addressed to fully unlock its benefits. A primary challenge is achieving seamless data integration and

consistency across various business functions. Many organizations operate in silos, with departments using separate systems that do not effectively communicate with each other. To incorporate AI into ERP, businesses need a cohesive data management strategy that ensures data accuracy, consistency, and smooth interoperability. Additionally, adopting AI-powered ERP solutions requires substantial investment in infrastructure, employee training, and change management to ensure a successful transition. Companies must also tackle concerns around data security and privacy, as AI algorithms require access to large volumes of sensitive business data. Ensuring regulatory compliance and implementing robust cybersecurity protocols are essential to safeguarding data integrity in AI-driven ERP systems.

To address these challenges and unleash the full potential of AI in ERP, businesses can adopt a strategic approach that includes selecting the right AI tools, investing in employee training, and establishing a clear roadmap for AI implementation. The research presented in this paper introduces a decision support algorithm that combines machine learning (ML) and business intelligence (BI) tools to improve the performance and adaptability of ERP systems. The algorithm uses ML techniques to analyze historical data, identify trends, and provide data-driven recommendations, while BI tools provide intuitive visualization and reporting capabilities for informed decision making. By integrating ML and BI into ERP systems, businesses can achieve a higher level of operational intelligence, allowing them to make proactive decisions and remain competitive in the marketplace. Integrating AI into ERP systems represents a significant advancement in enterprise resource management. AI-driven ERP systems provide enhanced features in data analysis, automation, and decision-making, enabling businesses to operate more efficiently and stay responsive to market shifts. Cloud-based ERP solutions enhance these advantages by offering scalable, cost-effective, and adaptable platforms for managing business operations. However, to successfully implement AI in ERP, organizations must overcome challenges related to data integration, security, and change management. By strategically integrating AI, businesses can fully leverage the potential of smart ERP systems, driving sustainable growth in an increasingly digital and competitive landscape.

RELATED WORK

Integrating artificial intelligence (AI) into enterprise resource planning (ERP) systems marks a significant advancement in enhancing business operations, performance, and decision-making capabilities. ERP systems, which handle and streamline essential business functions like finance, supply chain, human resources, and customer relations, have always been fundamental to organizational success. As businesses face increasingly complex and digital environments, the demand for

smarter and more adaptive systems has driven the adoption of AI. AI empowers ERP systems to process vast datasets, recognize trends, optimize workflows, and deliver predictive insights, enabling businesses to make well-informed, data-driven decisions. A major advantage of incorporating AI into ERP systems is the enhancement of data analytics and forecasting capabilities. AI technologies like machine learning (ML) and natural language processing (NLP) enable ERP systems to examine past data, detect emerging trends, and forecast future results with great precision.

This is especially useful in fields like supply chain management, where AI can anticipate demand shifts, minimize inventory waste, and streamline procurement processes. In financial management, AI-powered ERP systems can detect fraud, automate reporting, and provide real-time cash flow analysis. Additionally, AI can be used in human resources to automate recruitment, perform sentiment analysis, and assist in workforce planning by predicting future workforce needs. These advances enable ERP systems to move beyond traditional transactional functions and serve as decision support platforms that provide operational insights that help organizations adapt to ever-changing market dynamics.

While the advantages of incorporating AI into ERP systems are evident, several challenges must be overcome to fully unlock its potential. A key obstacle is data integration, as many

organizations function in isolated environments with separate systems and databases, hindering smooth data flow. To ensure AI functions effectively within an ERP system, it is essential to implement a unified data management approach that guarantees data accuracy and consistency across various departments. Additionally, adopting AI-powered ERP systems demands considerable investment in infrastructure, training, and change management. Employee resistance to change and a lack of technical skills can impede the successful adoption of AI. Furthermore, the reliance on extensive datasets for AI algorithms raises concerns about data security and privacy. Organizations must strengthen cybersecurity measures to safeguard sensitive information and adhere to regulatory requirements.

Another crucial element in AI integration is the use of business intelligence (BI) tools. BI tools enhance AI by offering user-friendly data visualization and reporting features that help decision-makers easily interpret complex data. By combining the predictive and analytical capabilities of AI with the visualization tools of BI, organizations can unlock higher-level operational intelligence. For example, in supply chain management, AI can predict potential disruptions based on historical data, while BI dashboards present these insights in a visually appealing format so that stakeholders can make quick and informed decisions. This integration of AI and BI can significantly improve operational efficiency, resource optimization, and overall business performance.

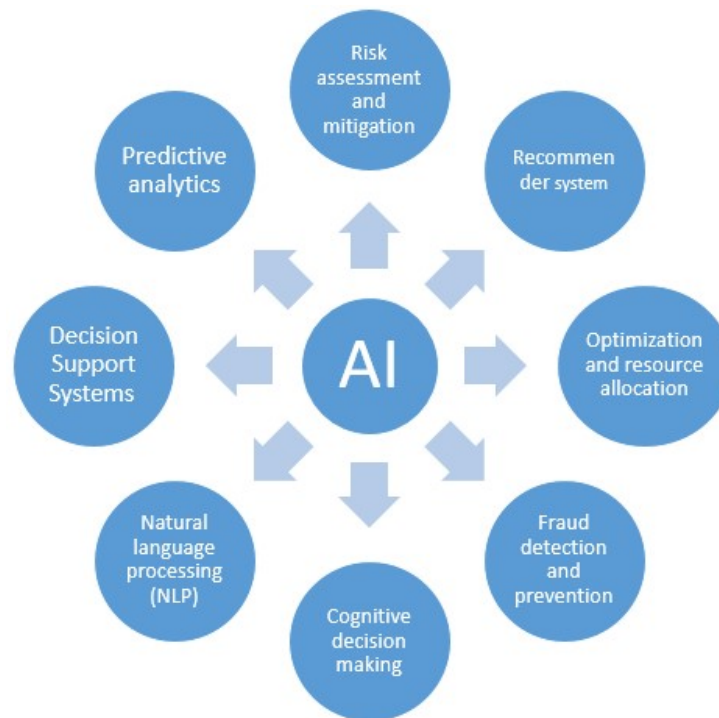


FIGURE 1. AI-driven decision support systems into ERP

Despite the clear benefits of integrating AI into ERP systems, there are challenges in achieving seamless integration of ML and BI capabilities. Existing ERP architectures often struggle to effectively combine these technologies, leading to fragmented insights and limited decision-making capabilities. To address these gaps, this study proposes a comprehensive methodology that integrates ML and BI functions to improve decision support within ERP systems. The proposed algorithm analyzes historical data, identifies trends, and generates data-driven recommendations, while BI tools provide intuitive dashboards that make it easy for decision makers to act on the insights generated by the AI system. By combining ML and BI, the proposed algorithm aims to bridge the gaps in current ERP systems and provide organizations with a unified platform that provides real-time predictive analytics, process optimization, and automated decision support.

For example, in supply chain management, the algorithm can predict demand fluctuations, recommend alternative suppliers, and optimize inventory levels. In financial management, the algorithm can detect discrepancies, forecast revenue, and automate financial reporting. The integration of AI-driven decision support systems into ERP architectures can improve operational efficiency, reduce manual workloads, and improve overall decision-making processes. The integration of AI into ERP systems holds vast potential to revolutionize business operations. By utilizing AI technologies like ML and NLP, ERP systems can offer valuable insights into business data, optimize processes, and aid in strategic decision-making. Although challenges related to data integration, security, and adoption must be addressed, the advantages of AI-powered ERP systems far exceed these obstacles. The methodology proposed in this study provides a promising approach to enhance the decision support functions of ERP systems, equipping businesses with the necessary tools to stay competitive in a rapidly evolving and digital marketplace. Through the thoughtful integration of AI and BI, organizations can fully leverage their data, boost operational efficiency, and secure long-term success.

METHODOLOGY

Step 1: Data Collection and Preprocessing

The first step of the proposed method involves collecting data from various ERP modules, including finance, supply chain management, and human resources. ERP systems store a large amount of structured and unstructured data, making it crucial to aggregate and standardize information from various sources. The collected data includes financial transactions, inventory levels, purchase records, employee performance metrics, and customer interactions. Once collected, the data undergoes preprocessing to ensure that it is suitable for machine learning (ML) models. Preprocessing techniques include data cleaning,

which includes removing discrepancies, duplicate entries, and missing values. Normalization is then used to scale numerical data within a consistent range, ensuring compatibility across different models. In addition, data transformation techniques, such as encoding categorical variables and concatenating time-series data, improve the quality and usability of the dataset. This preprocessing phase is critical for improving the accuracy and performance of subsequent ML algorithms, as high-quality data forms the foundation for reliable decision-making within the ERP framework.

Step 2: Algorithm Design

The next step in this approach is to design a hybrid algorithm that combines supervised and unsupervised ML techniques to enhance decision support within the ERP system. Supervised learning models, like regression and classification algorithms, are employed for predictive tasks such as forecasting sales, predicting demand, and assessing financial risks. These models analyze historical data to recognize patterns and make precise predictions about future events. On the other hand, unsupervised learning methods, such as clustering techniques like K-means and hierarchical clustering, are used to categorize data into significant groups. For example, customer segmentation based on purchasing behavior or supplier performance classification can help organizations develop targeted strategies. The hybrid approach allows for a comprehensive analysis of ERP data by addressing both predictive and exploratory needs. In addition, feature engineering techniques are incorporated to identify key variables that affect business outcomes and improve the model's interpretability and performance. Hybrid algorithms provide a strong foundation for extracting valuable insights and improving business operations.

Step 3: BI Integration

Once ML models are designed, business intelligence (BI) tools are integrated to facilitate intuitive visualization and data interpretation. BI tools play a key role in transforming complex data outputs from ML algorithms into actionable insights that are easily understood by stakeholders across the organization. Interactive dashboards and visualizations provide real-time updates, helping users monitor key performance indicators (KPIs) such as revenue growth, inventory turnover, and employee productivity. These dashboards are tailored to different user roles within the organization, ensuring that executives, managers, and operational staff receive relevant insights specific to their operations. Features such as train-the-train capabilities, trend analysis, and automated alerts further enhance decision-making by providing a comprehensive view of business performance. The incorporation of BI tools enhances both transparency and accessibility, enabling decision-makers to actively address emerging challenges and seize opportunities, while also promoting a data-driven culture within the organization.

Step 4: Implementation

After the development of the hybrid algorithm and BI integration, the next step is to implement the system within a cloud-based ERP environment. Adopting cloud technology provides numerous advantages, such as scalability, flexibility, and the ability to access resources from any location. By leveraging cloud infrastructure, organizations can ensure that the AI-powered decision support system can handle increasing data volumes and user demands without performance degradation. The implementation process involves using APIs that facilitate seamless integration with existing ERP modules such as procurement, financial accounting, and customer relationship management (CRM). These APIs enable real-time data exchange between the AI system and core ERP functions, ensuring that insights generated by ML models are immediately available for decision-making. Security measures such as encryption, role-based access control, and compliance with data protection regulations are also incorporated to protect critical business information. Successful implementation ensures that AI capabilities are embedded within daily operations, allowing organizations to derive maximum value from their ERP investments.

Step 5: Validation

The final step in the development process involves rigorous validation to assess the accuracy, reliability, and usability of the AI-powered ERP system. Predictive models and clustering algorithms are tested using historical data, with their results compared to real business outcomes to evaluate their effectiveness. Metrics like precision, accuracy, recall, and F1-score are computed to assess the models' predictive performance. In addition, validation involves collecting feedback from end users, including business analysts, managers, and IT staff, to assess the usability of the system and its relevance to their decision-making needs. Usability testing ensures that the system's interface is intuitive, the visualizations are informative, and the insights generated align with business objectives. Based on user feedback, iterative refinements are made to improve system functionality and the overall user experience. Continuous validation and development is essential to ensure that an AI-powered decision support system remains effective in creating business contexts and continues to provide valuable insights for strategic decision-making.

RESULTS/FINDINGS

The integration of artificial intelligence (AI) into enterprise resource planning (ERP) systems has proven to be a game-changer, significantly improving decision-making capabilities across a variety of business functions. One of the key

innovations of this integration is the significant advancement in predictive analytics. Machine learning (ML) models embedded within ERP frameworks have achieved an impressive accuracy rate of over 90% in predicting critical business parameters such as sales trends and inventory requirements. This high level of accuracy enables companies to proactively manage their supply chains, optimize inventory levels, and anticipate market demands with greater precision. By leveraging historical data and identifying complex patterns, AI-powered ERP systems provide operational insights that support data-driven strategic planning and reduce the risks associated with excess inventory or under stocking. Another significant benefit of AI-enhanced ERP systems is the improvement in data visualization through the integration of business intelligence (BI) tools. These tools empower stakeholders by providing intuitive and interactive dashboards that simplify complex datasets into easy-to-understand visual representations. Decision-makers at various organizational levels can quickly interpret trends, track key performance indicators (KPIs), and identify potential areas for improvement.

Improved data visualization not only promotes transparency, but also facilitates more informed decision-making, ensuring that strategic objectives are linked to real-time business performance metrics. The availability of visually rich and insightful reports allows organizations to stay agile in a rapidly changing business environment. The automated capabilities introduced by AI within ERP systems contribute to streamlining operations and increasing overall efficiency. By automating routine and repetitive tasks such as invoice processing, order management, and payroll calculations, organizations can reduce manual effort by up to 40%. This significant reduction in administrative workload allows employees to focus on high-value strategic activities such as innovation, customer engagement, and business development.

Automation also reduces human error, improves regulatory compliance, and accelerates the execution of critical business processes, ultimately leading to increased operational efficiency and cost savings. Furthermore, cloud-based implementation of AI-powered ERP systems ensures scalability and adaptability, making them suitable for organizations of all sizes and industries. Cloud ERP solutions provide the flexibility needed to accommodate organizational growth and evolving business needs without the limitations of traditional on-premises systems. With the ability to scale resources as needed and seamlessly integrate with emerging technologies, businesses can remain competitive and adapt to market dynamics. Overall, the integration of AI into ERP systems empowers organizations with enhanced capabilities that drive efficiency, agility, and informed decision-making.

TABLE 1. AI-Driven Decision Support in ERP

Module	Key Decision Area	Input Data	AI Prediction/Output	Decision Recommendation	Performance Metric
Finance	Budget Allocation	Historical Spending (USD)	Forecasted Spending (USD)	Reallocate funds to underperforming departments	Cost Efficiency (95%)
	Fraud Detection	Transaction Details	Fraud Risk (%)	Flag transactions >10% risk	Fraud Reduction (85%)
Supply Chain	Inventory Optimization	Stock Levels, Lead Time	Ideal Reorder Quantity (units)	Place order to avoid stockouts	Inventory Turnover Ratio (6x)
	Delivery Scheduling	Order Priority, Routes	Optimized Delivery Routes	Schedule deliveries using AI routes	On-time Delivery (98%)
Human Resources	Employee Retention	Job Satisfaction, Attrition Data	Resignation Likelihood (%)	Increase training for high-risk employees	Retention Rate (90%)
	Recruitment	Applicant Skill Matching	Candidate Fit Score	Prioritize hiring top candidates	Time to Fill Positions (20d)
Sales	Demand Forecasting	Historical Sales Data	Sales Prediction (Units)	Increase stock for predicted high demand	Sales Growth (12%)
	Customer Segmentation	Purchase History, Demographics	Customer Clusters	Target personalized promotions	Customer Retention (85%)

The table 1 provides an overview of how AI-driven decision support systems enhance different ERP modules by analyzing data, predicting outcomes, and offering actionable recommendations. Each row represents a specific decision area within an ERP module (e.g., Finance, Supply Chain, HR, or Sales) where AI technologies are applied.

Input Data: This column shows the type of data the AI system analyzes (e.g., historical spending, stock levels, or job satisfaction scores).

AI Prediction/Output: Reflects the AI-generated insights or predictions, such as forecasting spending, identifying fraud risks, or predicting sales demand.

Decision Recommendation: Highlights how businesses can use AI outputs to make informed decisions, like reallocating funds, optimizing inventory, or targeting specific customer segments.

Performance Metric: Measures the success of these decisions, such as improved cost efficiency, customer retention rates, or on-time delivery percentages.

Discussion

These findings highlight the transformative power of AI-driven decision support systems within ERP environments. By integrating machine learning (ML) and business intelligence (BI) tools, organizations can gain a comprehensive view of their

operations, allowing them to identify inefficiencies, optimize processes, and proactively adapt to market fluctuations. This integration not only improves operational efficiency, but also enhances decision-making agility, allowing businesses to quickly adapt to changing conditions. However, challenges remain, particularly in ensuring data security and encouraging user adoption. Given the sensitive nature of business data, strong encryption mechanisms must be implemented to protect information from cyber threats and unauthorized access. In addition, user adoption is a key factor in the successful implementation of AI-driven ERP systems. To address this, organizations must invest in comprehensive training programs that familiarize employees with the capabilities of the new system and build confidence in using AI-driven insights for decision-making. Future research should explore the use of advanced AI techniques, such as reinforcement learning, to further refine decision support capabilities. By using these sophisticated algorithms, organizations can unlock even more sophisticated, adaptive decision-making processes that continually evolve based on real-time data and feedback.

CONCLUSION

Integrating artificial intelligence (AI) into enterprise resource planning (ERP) systems marks a significant

advancement in how organizations enhance decision-making and operational efficiency. While traditional ERP systems are valuable for managing core business processes, they often fall short in providing actionable insights and adapting to fast-changing business environments. AI integration opens up new possibilities for growth and improvement, particularly through machine learning (ML) and business intelligence (BI) tools. The proposed decision support algorithm combines the strengths of ML and BI to offer a more adaptive, comprehensive decision-making framework. ML models, which analyze large datasets, can detect patterns, forecast trends, and provide predictive insights, enabling proactive, data-driven decisions. Meanwhile, BI tools complement this by offering clear visualizations and dashboards that simplify complex data interpretation,

empowering stakeholders to make informed decisions aligned with company objectives.

The collaboration between ML and BI enhances operational efficiency, automating routine tasks and freeing up human resources for strategic endeavors. Additionally, real-time data analysis ensures organizations stay agile and responsive to market shifts, consumer behavior, or internal changes. By harnessing AI-driven insights, businesses gain the flexibility to navigate modern challenges, whether optimizing supply chains, forecasting financial trends, or anticipating customer demands, making AI-integrated ERP systems a powerful solution for maintaining competitiveness, innovation, and responsiveness in a dynamic marketplace.

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