

INITISARI

Kemacetan lalu lintas merupakan masalah utama di kota-kota, memunculkan tantangan baru termasuk kesulitan kendaraan darurat mencapai tujuan dengan cepat. Sistem Transportasi Cerdas (ITS) menjadi solusi dengan penggunaan keputusan berbasis aturan ahli untuk penentuan lampu lalu lintas.

Kini, *Artificial Intelligence* (AI) membuka peluang baru dengan kemampuannya memproses data skala besar, memodelkan perilaku jalan raya secara real-time, dan mengevaluasi kinerja sistem lampu lalu lintas (APILL). AI dapat mengatasi kompleksitas ini karna sifatnya dapat memproses multiple-sourced dengan skala yang besar secara real time mulai dari mengenali kondisi lalu lintas, memprediksi dan mengevaluasi performa system.

Penelitian ini mengusulkan penerapan *Deep Reinforcement Learning*, khususnya *Deep Q-Network* (DQN) dengan *Q-learning*, untuk mengendalikan lalu lintas di persimpangan dengan formulasi yang lebih mempertimbangkan kehadiran Kendaraan Darurat. Agen APILL cerdas berfungsi sebagai agen yang dinamis mengatur fase untuk menyeimbangkan antara pemulihan Kendaraan Normal dan pemberian prioritas pada Kendaraan Darurat.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan pengurangan efektif dalam waktu tunggu kendaraan, dibandingkan dengan metode APILL yang diatur secara statis sebesar 52%. Pengurangan ini lebih baik dibandingkan metode [5] dimana hanya mengurangi waktu tunggu kendaraan sebesar 37%. Hasil yang lebih optimal juga terjadi pada penurunan waktu tunggu Kendaraan Darurat yang lebih stabil dibandingkan dengan metode [5].

Kata Kunci : *Emergency Vehicle Preemption (EVP), Reinforcement Learning, Deep Q-Network, Q-Learning*

ABSTRACT

Traffic congestion is a major issue in cities, posing new challenges such as the difficulty for emergency vehicles to reach their destinations quickly. Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITS) offer a solution by utilizing decision-making based on expert rules for traffic light control.

Now, Artificial Intelligence (AI) opens new opportunities with its ability to process large-scale data, model real-time road behavior, and evaluate the performance of traffic light systems (APILL). AI can address this complexity due to its capability to process multiple-sourced, large-scale data in real-time, ranging from recognizing traffic conditions to predicting and evaluating system performance.

This research proposes the application of Deep Reinforcement Learning, specifically Deep Q-Network (DQN) with Q-learning, to control traffic at intersections with a formulation that takes into account the presence of Emergency Vehicles. The intelligent traffic light agent functions as an agent that dynamically regulates phases to balance between Normal Vehicle recovery and prioritization of Emergency Vehicles.

The results showed an effective reduction in vehicle waiting time, compared to the statically regulated traffic light method of 52%. This reduction is better than the method [5] which only reduces vehicle waiting time by 37%. More optimal results also occur in a more stable reduction in Emergency Vehicle waiting times compared to the method [5].

Keywords : *Emergency Vehicle Preemption (EVP), Reinforcement Learning, Deep Q-Network, Q-Learning*