

Raspberry Pi Based Design and Development of the Accident Detection and Avoidance with Security System for vehicles

1)M.Radhika

M.TECH Student, CVR College of Engineering/ECE, Hyderabad, India

Email: myadamradhika77@gmail.com

2)Mrs.J.Jyostna

Assistant Professor, CVR College of Engineering/ECE, Hyderabad, India

Email: jyothsnaece413@gmail.com

ABSTRACT With the advancement in technology and increasing traffic, road accidents and traffic hazard have increased, causing more chances of loss of life due to lack of timely help facilities. This paper is an attempt towards solutions for timely accident notification, vehicle theft control and vehicle pollution alerts. The proposed paper records the parameters of vehicle at regular intervals of time, through a “smart device” installed in the vehicle and sends these values onto the cloud, vehicle owner or a third party. Based on the information, appropriate algorithms are implemented to send alerts and initiate action. The system will facilitate the users in a number of ways such as notification for immediate aid in case of accident, tracking the vehicle in cases of theft and disabling the vehicle remotely and last but not the least, monitoring the sensor values in order to send alerts for air pollution caused by the vehicles. The system is developed using the .Net framework, MS Access and Microsoft Azzure cloud services and related services. The hardware components include the “smart device” installed in the vehicle and a mobile phone for user interaction. The “smart device” installed in the vehicle does not interfere with the normal functioning of the vehicle or cause overheads.

INTRODUCTION In today’s scenario, owning multiple vehicles is considered a social status in the society and consequently the number of vehicles on the roads has increased immensely in the past decade. On

one hand, this may be seen as an improvement in the standards of living of people, subsequently, it cannot be denied that there is a stark increase of road accidents, air pollution caused by the

vehicles and crimes related to the vehicles like theft etc.[10]. The proposed work seeks to develop a system which facilitates accident notification to the appropriate agencies and in tracing the vehicle in case of theft and controlling the air pollution. There has not been much work in this area using cloud services. The proposed system applies cloud services in finding solution to the mentioned scenarios. The main objectives of the proposed project system are: 1) To enable accident notification to appropriate agencies. 2) To provide a system for controlling the functionality of vehicle in case of theft. 3) To alert against pollution levels caused by the vehicle. The paper is structured as follows: section 2 discusses the related work done for the new technological shifting towards VANET. Section 3 offers an overview of all hardware and software devices used for our proposed approach. Section 4 proposes an approach for: (1) Controlling incidence of death due to accidents through timely notification of accidents. (2) Tracking and disabling the vehicle in case of theft and (3) Controlling pollution by monitoring the sensor values regularly. Section 5 discusses the flow diagram and working of proposed approach. Finally, section 6, 7 and 8 concludes with

limitations and future directions for the proposed work.

RELATED WORK Intelligent Transportation Systems [4,14,24] have been proposed and built to leverage computing and communication technology for various purposes: traffic management, vehicles safety, emergency services, etc. The concept of leveraging wireless communication in vehicles has fascinated researchers since the 1990s [27,28,29]. In the last few years, smarter vehicles, safer and less stressful driving experiences have been realized by using the concepts of vehicular communication. Several factors such as the wide adoption, large traffic events cost, less worker productivity, more fuel consumption (and subsequent drop in cost) have led to this development, basically using IEEE 802.11 technologies [44]. A recent study by Abid et al.[1] found that in 2009 there were 33,000 casualties and 2.2 million different injuries due to motor vehicle crashes in the United States. These crashes impact the society economically and incur an annual estimate cost of \$230 billion dollars. For every single person in the USA, \$750 dollars is spent. Moreover, the highway congestion costs \$78 billion annually. Olariu and Eltoweissy et.al. [34] proposed an innovative and effective idea of involving

Mobile Ad-hoc Networks (MANET) for street and highway communications using cutting edge technological advancements known as Vehicle Ad-hoc Networks (VANET). VANET employs a combination of Vehicle-to-Vehicle (V2V) and Vehicle-to-Infrastructure (V2I) communications, to give drivers advance notification of traffic events. In V2V systems, each vehicle is responsible for inferring the presence of an incident based on reports from other vehicles. This system can lead to well-organized security attacks by marking incorrect inferences, which produce more congestion and a greater possibility of severe hazards. Thus far, to solve this security problem, much of work had been concluded by Aijaz et al.[2], Lochert et al.[30], Lochert et al.[31], Yan et al.[10] and Yan et al.[11]. S. Bilal et al.[44] concluded the basic application areas in which VANETs were emphasized for emergency alerts, cooperative driving, traffic status reports, collision avoidance and other applications. The recent rapid convergence of Intelligent Transportation System (ITS) and VANET leading to the advent of Intelligent Vehicular Networks can ultimately transform our driving by building a secure, safe, healthy, and ubiquitous computing environment [7]. Olariu et al.[35]

defined Vehicular Cloud Computing as “A group of largely autonomous vehicles whose corporate computing, sensing, communication and physical resources can be coordinated and dynamically allocated to authorized users.” The Vehicular Cloud (VC) concept is a further step to assemble the computational and situational consciousness of drivers in public and the greater portion of the population. The ultimate focus of the VC is to offer on demand solutions for unpredictable events in a proactive fashion [41]. Haisong Chen et al.[12] discussed an ARM and GPS based accident alarm system. The proposed system transmits and receives vehicles state and other required user information upon occurrence of accident to the nearest treatment centers. The system focuses to reach the scene of accident in the first time, and gain more treatment time for the accident injured, thus lowering the accident mortality, and also reducing incidents impacting time on the traffic. Prashanath Mohan et al.[36] proposed A Nericell, a system that performs rich sensing by piggybacking on smart phones that users carry with them. The sensing component uses the accelerometer, microphone, GSM radio, and/or GPS sensors to detect potholes, bumps, braking and honking. The paper also

addresses several challenges such as arbitrary orientation, honk detection and localization in an energy efficient manner. Sangita N Gujar et al.[43] proposed an alert service system to monitor speed of a vehicle and detect accident using GPS receiver. Through microcontroller system, it monitors speed of a vehicle, compares with the previous speed every second and assumes occurrence of accident if vehicle speed is below the specified speed. Accident location is acquired from GPS along with time and thus timely help to valuable human life can be given.

PRELIMINARIES

Vibration Sensors A piezoelectric sensor is a device that uses the piezoelectric effect, to measure changes in pressure, acceleration, temperature, strain or force by converting them to an electrical charge . The prefix piezo is Greek for 'press' or 'squeeze' [15]. An accelerometer is a device that measures proper acceleration ("g-force"). Accelerometers are used to detect and monitor vibration in rotating machinery. Pairs of accelerometers extended over a region of space can be used to detect differences (gradients) in the proper accelerations of frames of references associated with those points. These devices are called gravity gradiometers, as they

measure gradients in the gravitational field. Such pairs of accelerometers in theory may also be able to detect gravitational waves [18,39].

CLOUD Cloud computing by S Hodgson [13] and S Olariu [32,33], or in simpler shorthand just "the cloud", focuses on maximizing the effectiveness of the shared resources. Cloud resources are usually not only shared by multiple users but are also dynamically reallocated as per demand. There are three aspects of cloud: 1. IaaS (Infrastructure as a Service): Several types of virtualization occur in this layer. Various framework, infrastructure devices and hardware are virtualized and provided as a service to the users to install the operating system and operate software applications. Examples are Amazon Web Services (AWS)[5]. 2. Paas (Platform as a Service) PaaS solutions are development platforms for which the development tool itself is hosted in the cloud and accessed through a browser. With PaaS, developers can build web applications without installing any tools on their computer and then deploy those applications without any specialized systems administration skills. Examples are Google App Engine and Microsoft Azure. [5,7]. 3. Saas (Software as a Service): A provider licenses an application to customers as a

service on demand, through a subscription, in a "pay-as-you-go" model. This allows customers to use expensive software as much as their application requires and no need to pay ahead much money or even hire more operators to install and maintain that software. Example: IBM [7,25].

GOOGLE REVERSE GEOLOCATION

API Reverse geocoding is the process of back (reverse) coding of a point location (latitude, longitude) to a readable address or place name. This permits the identification of nearby street addresses, places, and/or areal subdivisions such as neighbourhoods, county, state or country [20]. VI. TWILIO Twilio is a cloud communications (IaaS) company based in San Francisco, California. Twilio allows software developers to programmatically make and receive phone calls and send and receive text messages using its web service APIs. Twilio's services are accessed over HTTP and are billed based on usage [22]. **PROPOSED APPROACH**

The proposed system involves Cloud computing technology in vehicular management to reduce the computational overhead. This allows the vehicle users to access various resources such as processors, storage, memory, applications etc. stored in the cloud which is located centrally. This work uses two features of cloud PaaS and

IaaS, IaaS for storing data into the cloud, which is received from the hardware via Google docs. PaaS provides the environment for running the application (which would be containing the code for performing the task) for three scenarios named Accident detection and information alert, in case of vehicle theft [40] and generating warning messages for vehicle pollution check [38]. The proposed system records the parameters of vehicle (car in our case) at regular intervals of time, through a "smart device" installed in the vehicle and sends these values onto the cloud (for further processing), vehicle owner (when required) or a third party. The device is made up of various sensors, modules and microprocessor and is safely suitable for the vehicles as it does not interfere with the hardware or normal functioning of the vehicle [6, 32, 37]. The system is developed using the .Net framework, Ms Access and Azzure cloud services and many more intermediary services. A mobile phone is also used for owner's interaction with the device installed in the vehicle, so that, when the owner wants to track the vehicle or start /stop the vehicle's functionality, only he/she can do it. The layout and hardware implementation of proposed system is shown in Figure 6 and Figure 7. In this

work, piezoelectric sensor is used in order to detect the vibrations during accident, and the accelerometer to detect the acceleration in different axis to detect the toppling condition of the car during accident. The combined output of the piezo sensor and the accelerometer acts as an input to the microcontroller present on the board. GPS module fitted onto device computes the latitude and longitude value for the vehicle. The GSM module present on the device will be used to send message to the secondary number provided by the owner at the time of purchase of the device, the phone number is being saved into device memory. Nimbits software is installed on the device and cloud to log data on the cloud in real time. The data consists of accelerometer value, gyro values. The time, latitude and longitude values are recorded periodically [3]. The sensor value is transmitted to the cloud in the event of occurrence of accident. A continuous application runs in the background that compares the sensor field for each vehicle recursively with some standard value. A deviation from the standard value retrieves address of location of last updated longitude and latitude using Google Reverse Geolocation API [16]. The occurrence of accident is being timely informed to nearby hospital and Police using

Twilio message service. The working of above module is shown in form of flow chart in figure 8. The detection of accident is shown in Figure 10. With the GSM and GPS module being installed in device, real time location of the car can be tracked out that will help police for the recovery of stolen car [40]. 347 | Page The authenticated user can stop the car through a STOP message. The car will be restarted in turn by sending of message by owner rather manually. The car would not start manually if it had been stopped by message. When the car stops it would return its location in form of a message to the owner. The proposed system also alerts for vehicle pollution control check. The values from probe (a sensor which detects pollutants emitted by automobile) are taken and these values are logged on to the cloud. Warning messages are sent to the owner of the car/vehicle in case of exceeding from the standard values.

CONCLUSION The proposed system uses the IaaS and SaaS features of cloud computing along accident detection and information alert, real time vehicle tracking and pollution check up warnings. The interface between the vehicle and cloud is the internet and that between user and cloud is SMS service.

LIMITATIONS The system provides a service for only alarming the authorities rather giving a solution to cope with accident. The system requires constant internet connectivity throughout its working. The above discussed approach is totally dependent on mobile device, if for any reason, the mobile network is disrupted, the safety of the occupant cannot be guaranteed.

FUTURE SCOPE The proposed approach implements to control the vehicle theft by using GPS and GSM. Real time data logging and analysis will be implemented that allows the system to monitor traffic situations in various regions. Various safety warnings can be issued to the owner of car if car crosses certain defined speed limits. The real-time alarms can also be set for the unauthorised vehicle movements and other exceptions using a series of geographic zones together with the time-based rules for vehicle in/out.

REFERENCES

- [1] Abid H, Phuong LTT, Wang J, Lee S, Qaisar S, V-Cloud: vehicular cyber-physical systems and cloud computing, In Proceedings of the 4th International Symposium on Applied Sciences in Biomedical and Communication Technologies, Barcelona, Spain: ACM:2011,pp1-5.
- [2] Aijaz A, Bochow B, Dötzer F, Festag A, Gerlach M, Kroh R, et al. Attacks on inter vehicle communication systems-an analysis; 2006.
- [3] Calculate distance, bearing and more between latitude/longitude points. <http://www.movabletype.co.uk/scripts/latlon.g.html>.
- [4] Dedicated Short Range Communication Standard (DSRC), Intelligent Transportation System ITS <http://www.standards.its.dot.gov/>
- [5] Dinh. HT, Lee C, Niyato D, Wang P, A survey of mobile cloud computing: architecture, applications, and approaches in :Proceedings of the wireless communications and mobile computing;2011 pp 1587-1611 DOI: 10.1002/wcm.1203
- [6] Fan Li; Yu Wang;, Routing in vehicular ad hoc networks: A survey, Vehicular Technology Magazine, IEEE, vol.2, no.2, June 2007,pp.12-22,
- [7] Fay Hui: A survey on the characterization of Vehicular Ad Hoc Networks routing solutions ECS 257 Winter 2005

[8] Geomagnetic field. <http://hi-android.info/src/android/hardware/>

GeomagneticField.java.html. [9] Gongjun Yan, Rawat, D.B., Towards Secure Vehicular Clouds. 2012 Sixth International Conference on Complex, Intelligent and Software Intensive Systems (CISIS).

[10] Gongjun Yan , S. Olariu , M. Weigle, Providing location security in vehicular Ad Hoc networks, IEEE Wireless Communications, v.16 n.6, p.48-55, December 2009
[doi>10.1109/MWC.2009.5361178]

[11] Gongjun Yan , Stephan Olariu , Michele C. Weigle, Providing VANET security through active position detection, Computer Communications, v.31 n.12, p.2883-2897, July 2008
[doi>10.1016/j.comcom.2008.01.009]

[12] Haisong Chen, Xiuqing Han, The Design of the Scene of the Accident Alarm System Based on ARM and GPS,in proceedings of International Conference on Electric Information and Control Engineering (ICEICE), 2011pp 3679 – 3682
351 | Page [13] Hodgson S., What Is Cloud