

Arduino based automatic vehicles accident theft system using GPS and GSM

¹ V. Jenitha, ² K. Balakarthick, ³ P. Balu and A. Ramkumar⁴

¹ Department of Electrical and Electronics Engineering, PSN College of Engineering and Technology, Tirunelveli, Tamil Nadu, India.

² Department of Computer Science and Engineering, PSN Institute of Science and Technology, Tirunelveli, Tamil Nadu, India.

³ Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering, PSN Engineering College, Tirunelveli, Tamil Nadu, India.

⁴ Department of Electrical and Electronics Engineering, Kalasalingam Academy of Research and Education, Krishnankoil, Tamil Nadu, India.

Abstract

Vehicle mishaps are quite possibly the most driving reasons for casualty. The time between a mishap event and the crisis clinical work force are dispatched to the mishap area is the significant factor in the endurance rates after a mishap. One way to deal with take out that delay between mishap event and person on call dispatch is to utilize an accident alert and vehicle tracking system, which sense when an auto collision is probably going to happen and promptly inform crisis happened. In this paper, that framework is portrayed the fundamental utilization of which is early mishap discovery ON the OFF offhand that we need to take the place of the means of attaining end, we need to influence in contact GSM device, by which it gets actuated. It similarly gets initiated by recognize accident in contact the shock sensor guide Arduino Uno. When GSM gets actuated it takes the last receive extent or range of something and distance positions esteems from the cushion and form a feeling ahead of a focal crisis dispatch worker which is predefined in the program.

Keywords: Majority Gate, Comparator, QCADesigner, Energy Dissipation,

1. Introduction

Various innovations were utilized to control the vehicle when it is lost. Already it was extremely hard to decide the situation of the car yet now by utilizing GPS innovation it turned out to be not difficult to follow the situation of the vehicle [1]. A framework is intended to take note of the area of the vehicle and to distinguish the robbery by passing the data to the auto proprietor. Such framework incorporates GPS and GSM modules to decide the situation of the vehicle and to convey the data to the proprietor. This framework is intended for persistent observing of the vehicle and to depict the situation with the vehicle on demand [2]. Face acknowledgment framework is utilized to distinguish burglary. This face rearrangement framework will be set inside the vehicle. At the point when an individual switches ON the vehicle, it catches the picture and contrasts the new picture and the put away picture and confirms whether the picture is now there in the rundown or not. In the event that the picture isn't found in the rundown, the message will be shipped off the auto proprietor. Presently the proprietor is

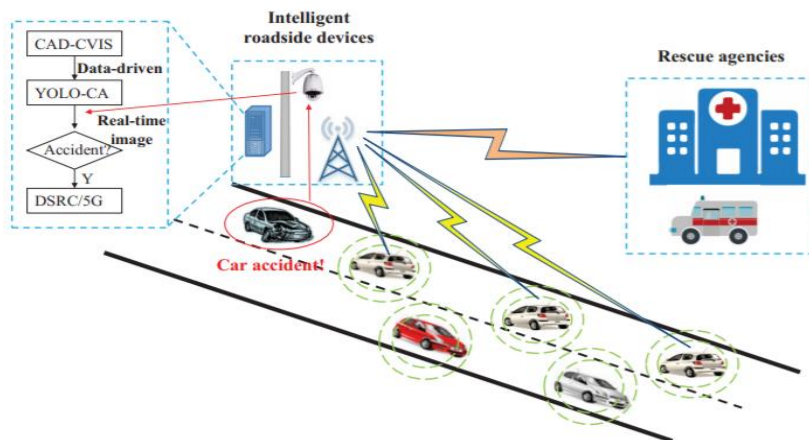
permitted to see the picture of the hoodlum and area of the vehicle [3]. The utilization of vehicles is expanding radically, the perils on account of vehicles is moreover expanded. The better reason for mishaps is fast, drive drunk, diverting personalities, over pressure and gratitude to electronic machines [4]. This paper approaches with mishap recognition framework that happens because of negligence of the person who is driving the vehicle. This presents mishap alarming framework which cautions the person who is driving the vehicle. In the event that the individual isn't during a situation to control the vehicle, the mishap happens. When the mishap shows to the vehicle this framework will send guidance to enrolled portable number [5].

Arduino Positioned Vehicle Often physically injurious Alert System make use of GPS, GSM and Accelerometer. Accelerometer sees the rude or brief in manner assortment inside the tomahawks of means of attaining end and GSM piece send the active often written ahead of your person with no permanent home and often with no means of support accompanying the situation of the accident [6]. The push innovation has filled our heart with joy to day lives simpler. Since each coin has different sides also innovation has its advantages correspondingly as its drawbacks. The increment in innovation has sped up street mishaps which causes gigantic death toll. The helpless crisis offices accessible in our nation simply increment this issue. Our undertaking goes to create a response to the current issue.

2 Methodology

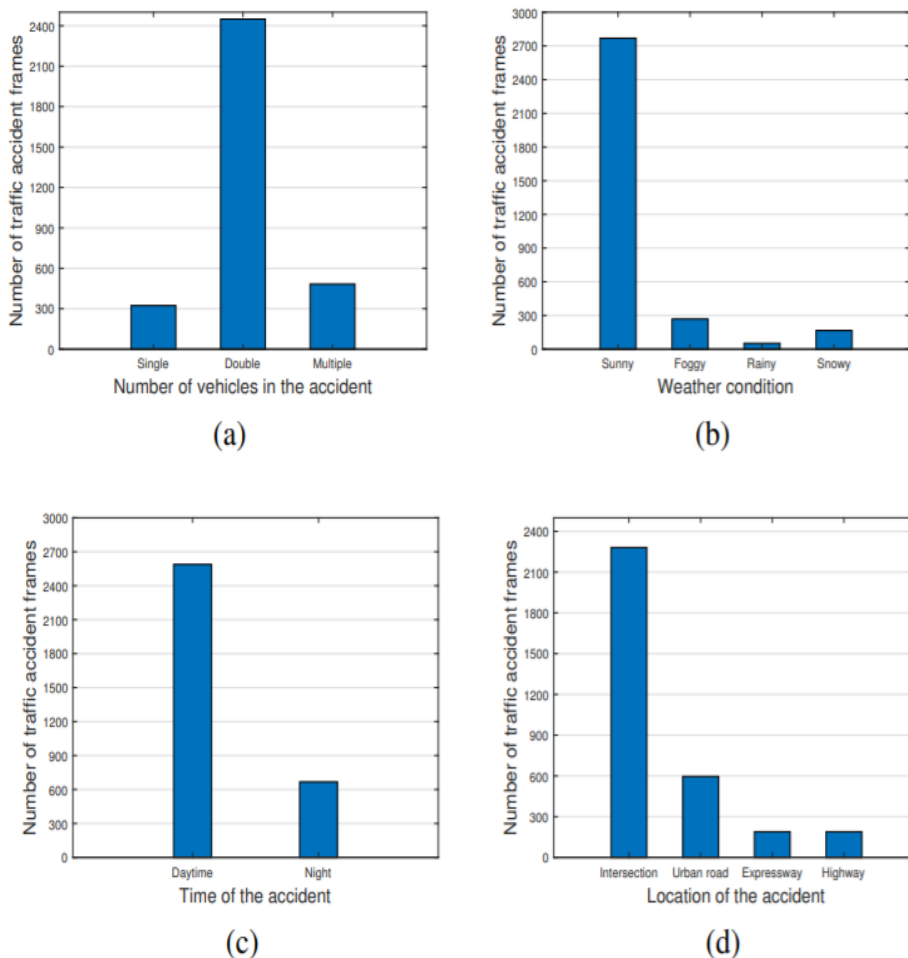
Figure1 displays the request rule of our proposed auto crash recognition technique based CVIS. First and foremost, the auto crash identification request package with YOLO-CA classical is conveyed on the advantage worker, which is created dependent on CAD-CVIS and profound learning calculations. At that point edge worker gets and measures the constant picture caught by side of the road cameras. At long last, the side of the road correspondence unit will communicate the mishap crisis messages to the pertinent vehicles and salvage organizations by DSRC and 6G organizations. In the remainder of this part, we will introduce the subtleties of CADCVIS model [7, 8].

Figure 1 Identification of Car Accident



Insights of the CAD-CVIS dataset can be found in Figure 2. It can be tracked down that the CAD-CVIS dataset incorporates different kinds of fender benders, which can improve the versatility of our technique to various conditions. As per the quantity of vehicles in the mishap, the CAD-CVIS dataset incorporates 323 Single Vehicle Accident outlines, 2449 Double Vehicle Accidents outlines and 483 Multiple Vehicle Accidents outlines. Besides, the CAD-CVIS dataset covers an assortment of climate conditions, for example, 2769 mishap outlines under radiant condition, 268 casings under hazy condition, 52 mishap outlines under stormy condition and 166 mishap outlines under frigid condition [9, 10].

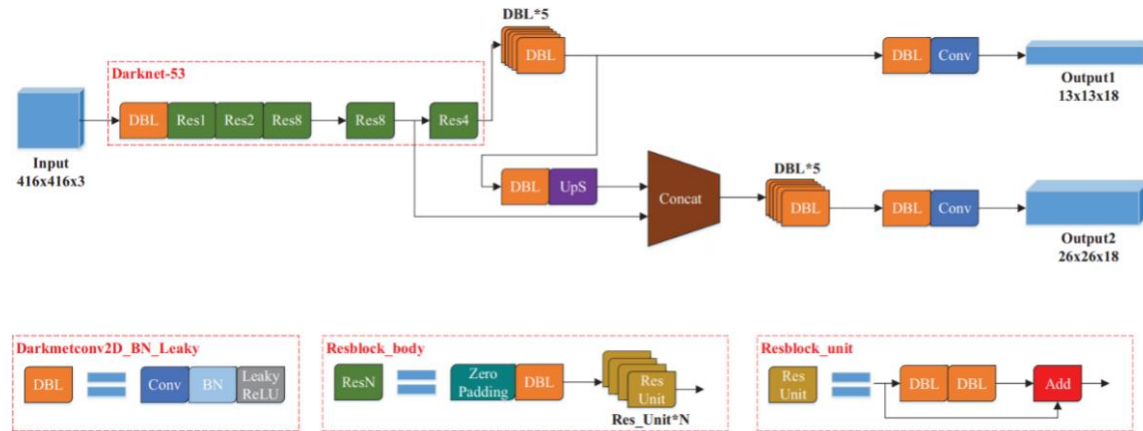
Figure 2 Amount of often Physically Injurious Frames Fashionable CAD-CVIS sort by type by various Indexes. (a) Undesirable Event Type (b) Climate status (c) Accident Temporal Length of event or Entity's existence (d) Accident Place of Residence or Activity



As demonstrated in Figure 3, 4, YOLO-CA isolates the information picture into 13×13 matrix and 26×26 lattice. The main framework is answerable for recognizing the huge items, while the subsequent matrix compensates for the incorrectness of little objective recognition in the principal lattice. The

component removal systems comparing to these two frameworks are extraordinary, yet the discovery models of the items are comparative. For simplicity of show, we see the main lattice as guide to clarify the preparation steps of YOLO-CA [11].

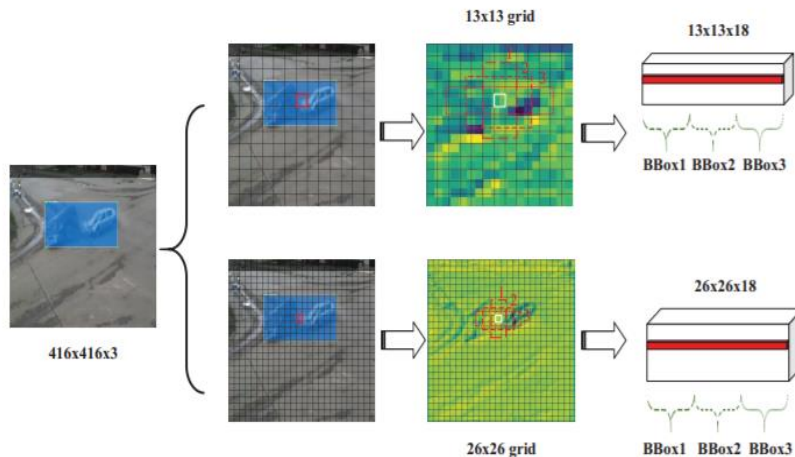
Figure 3 Network Structure of YOLO-CA



2.1 Working Principle

The disclosure law of YOLO-CA, that contain elicit feature map and express an outcome in advance restrict box.

Figure 4 The Detection Principle of YOLO-CA



Individually illustration, the imperfection of YOLO-CA happen private into the following four portion:

- Casualty of (x, y), that happen figured by mathematical calculation by (1). Where BCL is twofold cross deterioration misfortune function, and the district T exist outline asw ** h *.

$$\begin{aligned}
 Loss_{xy} &= \sum_{i=1}^{S \times S} \sum_{j=1}^B Pr(Objects) (2 - areaTure_{ij}) \\
 &\quad * [BCL(x_{ij}) + BCL(y_{ij})] \\
 BCL(x_{ij}) &= x_{ij}^* \log x_{ij} + (1 - x_{ij}^*) \log (1 - x_{ij}) \\
 BCL(y_{ij}) &= y_{ij}^* \log y_{ij} + (1 - y_{ij}^*) \log (1 - y_{ij})
 \end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

➤ Loss of (w, h), which is determined by (2).

where SD is square distinction work. Particularly, the (2 – region Tureij) in (1) and (2) is used to expand the mistake discipline of little articles. Since that similar mistakes of x, y, w, h cause more genuine effect on the identification impact of little item than that of enormous article.

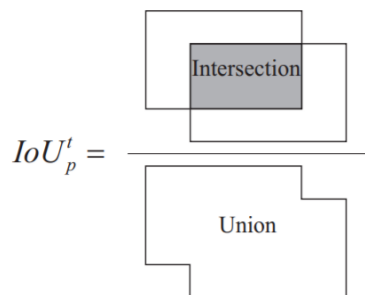
$$\begin{aligned}
 Loss_{wh} &= \sum_{i=1}^{S \times S} \sum_{j=1}^B Pr(Objects) (2 - areaTure_{ij}) \\
 &\quad * \frac{1}{2} [SD(w_{ij}) + SD(h_{ij})] \\
 SD(w_{ij}) &= (w_{ij} - w_{ij}^*)^2 \\
 SD(h_{ij}) &= (h_{ij} - h_{ij}^*)^2
 \end{aligned} \tag{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Loss_{CS} &= \sum_{i=1}^{S \times S} \sum_{j=1}^B Pr(Objects) * BCL(CS_{ij}) \\
 &\quad + (1 - Pr(Objects)) * BCL(CS_{ij}) \\
 BCL(CS_{ij}) &= CS_{ij}^* \log CS_{ij} \\
 &\quad + (1 - CS_{ij}^*) \log (1 - CS_{ij})
 \end{aligned} \tag{3}$$

$$CS^* = Pr(Objects) * IoU_p^t \tag{4}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Loss_{CS} &= \sum_{i=1}^{S \times S} \sum_{j=1}^B Pr(Objects) BCL(p_{ij}) \\
 BCL(p_{ij}) &= p_{ij}^* \log p_{ij} + (1 - p_{ij}^*) \log (1 - p_{ij})
 \end{aligned} \tag{5}$$

Figure 5 Explanation of IoU



For each picture in preparing set, the complete misfortune is characterized as (5). Particularly, in light of the fact that that combination is utilized in misfortune is the amount of conditions under $S = 18$ and $S = 16$. In furthermore, the deficiency of each bunch of pictures is characterized as (7),

$$Loss_{img} = Loss_{xy} + Loss_{wh} + Loss_{CS} + Loss_p \quad (6)$$

$$Loss = \frac{1}{b} \sum_{k=1}^b Loss_{img_k} \quad (7)$$

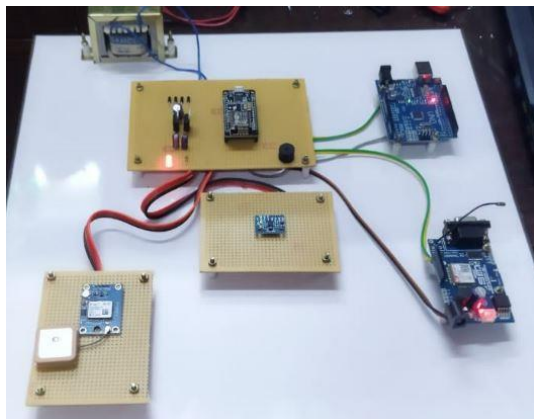
4. Results and Discussion

Mishap discovery and informing framework is execution basic as the framework utilizes GSM and GPS advances. GPS is utilized for taking facilitate of the site of the mishap while GSM is utilized for sending the message to telephone. To make this cycle all the control is made utilizing Arduino while LCD is utilized to show the mishap. The framework identifies mishap from vehicle and send message through GSM module. The message is gotten by another GSM module. Google map module shows careful area of mishap and it subtleties. It gets detail SMS from mishap area. Thus there is little variety in the directions, beginning worth of scope and longitude are same however fragmentary worth changes.

4.1 Case 1

Coding for miniature regulator Arduino UNO which comprises of set of orders to handle the information from sensor and to work the LED. Circuit association having sensor and microcontroller Arduino UNO where the sensor detects the obstruction and the microcontroller Arduino UNO measures and works LED according to the orders breaking down, investigating and running the program. The program is transferred to microcontroller Arduino UNO. Sensor conveys the message and faculties the article and gives the sign data to microcontroller Arduino UNO showed in Figure 7.

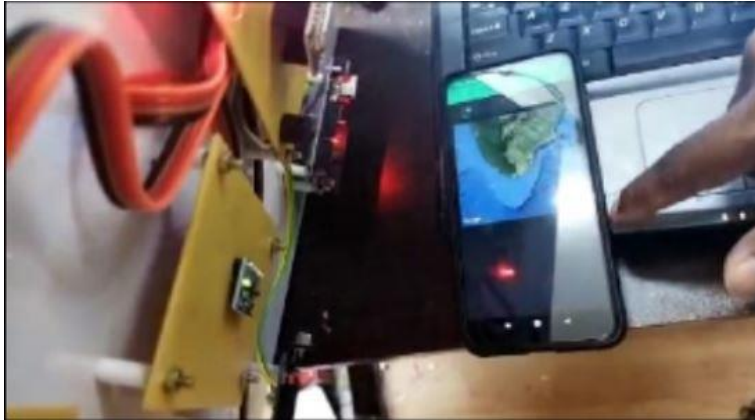
Figure 7 Hardware Setup



4.2 Case 2

In these circuit to the model fixing microcontroller Arduino UNO, ultrasonic sensor and LED light to the model. Recognition of vehicle by the sensor when vehicle goes through the street. It is the test exhibition for this paper. The sign sent by the sensor hits the vehicle and reflected back to the sensor showed in Figure 8.

Figure 8 Hardware Setup for Case 2



4.3 Case 3

SMS is shipped off the versatile number referenced in the code and the scope and longitude is additionally sent as Google maps. The message is gotten in the predetermined portable number alongside the particular area showed in Figure 9.

Figure 9 Hardware Setup for Case 3



4. Conclusion

The most fundamental thing in this day and age is giving security to general society and private vehicles. Thus, vehicle global positioning framework is proposed to find the specific situation of the

vehicle when it is lost or covered up some place. GPS innovation is utilized to follow the area and that information is communicated to the client utilizing GSM. Alongside the global positioning framework hostile to robbery framework is likewise evolved to give security. It is generally relevant in armada the executives, transportation framework, military applications, school transports, public vehicles and so on This structure can be also made to recognize the alcohol levels of the driver. The proposed framework manages the recognition of the mishaps. Yet, this can be reached out by giving medicine to the casualties at the mishap spot. By expanding the innovation we can likewise stay away from mishaps by giving cautions frameworks that can stop the vehicle to defeat the mishaps.

Bibliography

- Chuanyang Sun, Xin Zhang, Quan Zhou, Ying Tian, 'A Model Predictive Controller with Switched Tracking Error for Autonomous Vehicle Path Tracking', IEEE Access, vol. 07, pp. 53103 – 53114, 2019.
- ToheedGhandriz, Bengt Jacobson, Peter Nilsson, Leo Laine, NiklasFröjd, 'Computationally Efficient Nonlinear One- and Two-Track Models for Multitrailer Road Vehicles', IEEE Access, vol. 08, pp. 203854 – 203875, 2020.
- Daqi Zhu, WenyangGan;Zhen Hu, Lei Yang;Xianpeng Shi, Yunsai Chen, 'A Hybrid Control Strategy of 7000 m-Human Occupied Vehicle Tracking Control', IEEE Transactions on Intelligent Vehicles, vol. 05, no. 02, pp: 251 – 264, 2020.
- ChristoforosChatzikomis, Aldo Sorniotti, Patrick Gruber, MattiaZanchetta, Dan Willans, Bryn Balcombe, 'Comparison of Path Tracking and Torque-Vectoring Controllers for Autonomous Electric Vehicles', IEEE Transactions on Intelligent Vehicles, vol. 03, no. 04, pp. 559 – 570, 2018.
- Yongkun Fang ,Chao Wang, Wen Yao, Xijun Zhao, Huijing Zhao, HongbinZha, 'On-Road Vehicle Tracking Using Part-Based Particle Filter', IEEE Transactions on Intelligent Transportation Systems, vol. 20, no. 12, pp. 4538 – 4552, 2019.
- Xiaolin Ding, Zhenpo Wang, Lei Zhang, Cong Wang, 'Longitudinal Vehicle Speed Estimation for Four-Wheel-Independently-Actuated Electric Vehicles Based on Multi-Sensor Fusion', IEEE Transactions on Vehicular Technology, vol. 69, no. 11, pp. 12797 – 12806, 2020.
- Zhen Tian, Ming Cen;Yinguo Li, Hao Zhu, 'Ground Vehicle Tracking Using Context-Based Sojourn Time Dependent Markov Model and Pseudo-Measurement', IEEE Access, vol. 08, pp. 111536 – 111552,2020.
- Xiaohua Song, Yiming Shao, ZhihuaQu, 2020, 'A Vehicle Trajectory Tracking Method With a Time-Varying Model Based on the Model Predictive Control', IEEE Access, vol. 08, pp. 16573 – 16583, 2020.
- UnaizaAlvi, Muazzam A. Khan Khattak, BalawalShabir, AsadWaqarMalik;SherRamzanMuhammad,'A Comprehensive Study on IoT Based Accident Detection Systems for Smart Vehicles', IEEE Access, vol. 08, pp. 122480 – 122497,2020.
- Wan-Jung Chang, Liang-Bi Chen, Ke-Yu Su, 'Deep Crash: A Deep Learning-Based Internet of Vehicles System for Head-On and Single-Vehicle Accident Detection with Emergency Notification', IEEE

Access, vol. 07, pp. 148163 – 148175,2019.

DaxinTian, Chuang Zhang, XutingDuan, Wang, 'An Automatic Car Accident Detection Method Based on Cooperative Vehicle Infrastructure Systems', IEEE Access, vol. 07, pp. 127453 – 127463,2019.

Zhongkai Luan, Jinning Zhan, Wanzhong Zhao, Chunyan Wang, 'Trajectory Tracking Control of Autonomous Vehicle with Random Network Delay', IEEE Transactions on Vehicular Technology, vol. 69, no. 08, pp. 8140 – 8150,2020.

Ravi, Srivel, Arokiaraj David, and Mohammed Imaduddin. "Controlling & calibrating vehicle-related issues using RFID technology." International Journal of Mechanical and Production Engineering Research and Development 8.2 (2018): 1125-1132.

Naz, Sana, Sadia Azam, And Dr Nadeem Ahmed Awan. "An Experimental Study On Advanced Lane Changing Signal Assist Technology With Smart Helmet." International Journal of Mechanical and Production Engineering Research and Development (IJMPERD) 10.3, Jun 2020, 5157–5166

Jadhav, Ashwini R., And V. Shete Virendra. "Algorithm Of Remote Monitoring Of Clinical Terms Using Mobile Phone." International Journal of Electronics, Communication & Instrumentation Engineering Research and Development (IJEICERD) 4 (2014): 53-60.

SRIVELRAVI, AROKIARAJDAVID, And MOHAMMED IMADUDDIN. "CONTROLLING & CALIBRATING VEHICLE-RELATED ISSUES USING RFID TECHNOLOGY." International Journal of Mechanical and Production Engineering Research and Development (IJMPERD) 8.2, Apr 2018, 1125-1132