An IOT Based Driver Alertness Detection in vehicle's Alcohol Detection, Drowsiness Detection, Accident Prevention, Seat Belt detection

PRASHANTH B
Presidency University, Bangalore
Email: prashanthb220f@gmail.com

P JOHN BABU
Presidency University, Bangalore
Email: johnbabu@gmail.com

SACHIN K NAYAKA
Presidency University, Bangalore
Email: Sachinknayaka1@gmail.com

RAGHAVENDRA
Presidency University, Bangalore
Email: rjraghuraghul@gmail.com

RAGHAVENDRA
Presidency University, Bangalore
Email: athani.a.raghu@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

This paper introduces a comprehensive solution to combat the rising number of road accidents by proposing an integrated system for continuous monitoring of the driver's physical condition. The system incorporates advanced features such as a drowsiness detection mechanism and a pedal mix-up avoidance system to enhance overall road safety.The drowsiness detection component monitors the driver's eye movement and blinking patterns, activating an audible alarm in real-time when signs of drowsiness are detected. To improve the accuracy of assessing the driver's state, the system also includes a Seatbelt and alcohol sensor. The pedal mix-up avoidance mechanism intervenes during unintended acceleration by automatically raising the brake, effectively preventing accidents caused by pedal mix-ups.

The paper emphasizes the successful implementation of this integrated system, showcasing its potential to significantly reduce accidents and promote safer driving practices. The keywords - drowsiness detection, pedal mix-up avoidance, alcohol detection, seat-belt detection, crash detection, Arduino nano, and sensor - encapsulate the multifaceted capabilities of the system.In summary, this groundbreaking paper proposes an integrated system that revolutionizes road safety through continuous monitoring of the driver's physical state. By addressing issues related to drowsiness and unintended acceleration, the system aims to instill a culture of safer driving practices, marking a pioneering step in leveraging advanced technologies for a harmonious coexistence between drivers and innovative safety measures

I. INTRODUCTION

This paper addresses the formidable challenge of preventing driver drowsiness through non-intrusive technological advancements in accident avoidance systems. Recognizing that accidents resulting from drowsiness lead to high fatality rates, the paper aims to devise a system capable of detecting and issuing timely warnings to the driver.The proposed system employs technologies to detect driver drowsiness, such as continuously observing the driver's eyes for early signs of fatigue. Additionally, the system integrates Ultrasonic, Seat Belt Remainder, and Alcohol Sensors to further enhance road safety. The Ultrasonic sensor monitors the distance between the car and surrounding objects or persons, alerting the driver if the distance falls below a fixed value.

Highlighting the importance of preventing accidents caused by driver faults, the paper emphasizes factors such as drunk driving, over speeding, distractions, and fatigue driving. It underscores the severity of fatigue driving, citing statistics from the Ministry of Road Transport and Highway in India, which reported around 1,374 accidents daily, resulting in approximately 400 deaths. The government's strategy aims to reduce motorway accidents and losses by 50% by 2020, addressing road accidents as a significant public health concern.In conclusion, the paper underscores the critical need for effective methods to detect declines in driver alertness and prompt mechanisms to prevent accidents. By integrating various sensors and emphasizing the seriousness of driver-related factors, the proposed system seeks to contribute to the global efforts to mitigate the impact of road accidents on public health.

LITERATURE SURVEY

In recent years, there has been a notable emphasis on employing image processing techniques to detect driver drowsiness, aiming to reduce the rising rate of road accidents attributed to fatigue. Utilizing artificial intelligence and visual information, systems monitor drivers' eye closure periods to trigger actions like speed reduction. Bayesian networks analyze the interaction between driver and vehicle features, extracting reliable symptoms of drowsiness. Some systems focus on image processing for eye blink detection, employing real-time camera input in both training and testing phases. An IoT-based hardware system combines mobile computing and digital image processing, issuing warnings through alarms and monitoring distances using ultrasonic sensors.

Additional safety measures include an alcohol detection system, an eye scanner integrated with the car music system, and a comprehensive alert system providing information on refreshment halts. Ongoing research explores multi-modal approaches, incorporating infrared sensors for continuous monitoring in varied lighting conditions. Machine learning algorithms predict potential drowsy periods by analyzing driver behavior and environmental factors. Wearable sensors, like smart glasses, offer unobtrusive continuous monitoring, while emotion recognition technologies provide nuanced insights into the driver's mental state. The integration of drowsiness detection into fleet management applications and the pursuit of standardization and regulatory frameworks further contribute to comprehensive and adaptive road safety solutions.

II. Related Work

Current fatigue detection systems incorporate IR sensors positioned in proximity to the driver's eyes, resulting in intricate user assistance. This approach exhibits sluggish drowsiness detection, leading to delayed output and warnings for the driver. Furthermore, the existing system's high cost confines its implementation to luxury vehicles, leaving standard vehicles without these crucial safety features..

In contrast, the proposed system aims to overcome these limitations by introducing a more efficient and costeffective solution. It leverages GPS-based location-sharing services for enhanced capabilities. In the event of an accident, the GSM module facilitates the analysis of the vehicle's status. It's important to note a potential drawback – the system's performance is compilerdependent and demonstrates poor code density. The reliance on a fixed-size instruction format in RISC architecture, coupled with a limited number of instructions, poses challenges in optimizing efficiency. Despite these concerns, the proposed system strives to democratize advanced safety features by offering an affordable alternative for a broader range of vehicles.

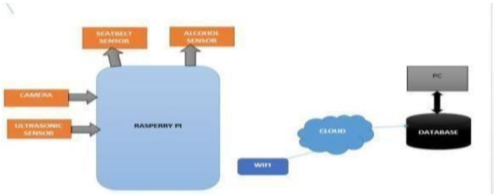

Fig. 1 System model

HARDWARE AND SOFTWARE:

ArduinoIDE:

The Arduino Integrated Development Environment (IDE) serves as the primary programming platform for Arduino boards. It provides a user-friendly interface for writing, compiling, and uploading code to Arduino microcontrollers. Arduino IDE for Programming Arduino boards. In the Arduino ecosystem, the primary focus is on the Arduino IDE and the use of C/C+ for creating sketches that define the behaviour and functionality of the connected microcontroller.

PROPOSED WORK

This paper approaches a system towards automobile safety with autonomous region based automatic car system. We propose three distinct concepts namely, a Drowsy Driver Detection system, a traffic detection system with external vehicle intrusion avoidance ba sed concept and alcohol consumption detection system. In recent time's automobile fatigue related crashes have really magnified. In order to minimize these issues, we have incorporated driver alert system by monitoring the driver's drowsiness and sensing external traffic. lockage of seat belt and consumption of alcohol. This is implemented using an IoT Internet of Things based system which uses RaspberryPi. ML Machine Learning is applied for the eye detection and region classification. It also has Drix er Assistance system with camera and an Alarm.

4.1 **Drowsiness Detection System**

Driver drowsiness detection is a critical component in enhancing road safety by pre-emptively warning drivers about their drowsy state, thereby reducing the risk of accidents. This system operates by continuous monitoring of the driver's eyes, employing machine learning techniques for eye detection to identify signs of drowsiness and mitigate potential accidents.

Key Components:

1. **Machine Learning for Eye Detection:**
Utilizing machine learning algorithms, the system processes video or image inputs to accurately detect and monitor the driver's eyes. This technology enables the system to recognize patterns indicative of drowsiness. The system continuously monitors the driver's eyes through the selected input source, capturing data to feed into the machine learning model.

2.**Image or Video Input Source**:
Cameras or other imaging devices within the vehicle capture real-time images or videos of the driver's face. These inputs are crucial for the machine learning model to analyse and detect signs of drowsiness. The machine learning model analyses the eye-related data, identifying patterns associated with drowsiness. It distinguishes between normal eye behaviour and signs of fatigue.

3**. Drowsiness Detection Algorithm**:
The system incorporates a sophisticated algorithm designed to analyze the driver's eye movements, blink patterns, and other relevant factors. This algorithm can identify subtle signs of drowsiness and trigger alerts when necessary. Based on the analysis, the system determines the likelihood of the driver being in a drowsy state. If a significant risk is detected, the alert mechanism is activated.

4. **Alert Mechanism:**
In the event of detected drowsiness, the system activates an alert mechanism to notify the driver. This may include audible alarms, visual warnings on the dashboard, or haptic feedback, ensuring the driver is promptly alerted to their drowsy state. The chosen alert mechanism engages, immediately notifying the driver of their drowsy state. This timely warning aims to prevent potential accidents caused by driver fatigue.

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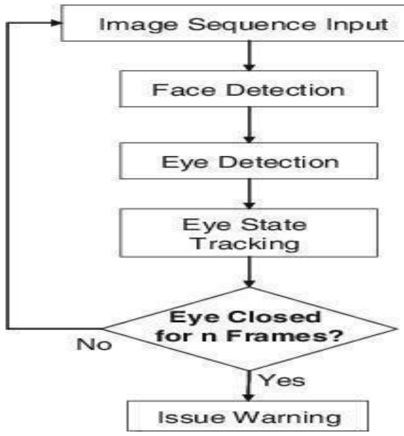

Fig. 2 Drowsiness Detection System Model

Benefits: -
Proactive Accident Prevention : The system proactively identifies and warns drivers of drowsiness, mitigating the risk of accidents due to fatigue.
Real-time Monitoring : Continuous monitoring ensures that drowsiness is detected in its early stages, allowing for timely intervention. - Customizable Alerts:
The alert mechanism can be tailored to suit individual preferences, enhancing user experience and responsiveness.

The Drowsiness Detection System, employing machine learning for eye detection, is a crucial safety feature that contributes to accident prevention by providing timely alerts to drowsy drivers. This proactive approach aligns with the broader goal of enhancing road safety and reducing the incidence of fatigue-related accidents.

4.2 Alcohol Detection System

The Alcohol Detection System is a pivotal component in vehicle safety, aiming to prevent accidents caused by impaired driving due to alcohol consumption. This system employs advanced technologies to detect the presence of alcohol in the driver's system, thereby ensuring responsible and safe driving practices.

Key Components:

Working Principle:

1. Alcohol Sensing: The alcohol sensor continuously monitors the air within the vehicle for the presence of alcohol. It may employ technologies like semiconductor-based sensors or infrared spectroscopy for accurate detection

2. Data Processing**:** The microcontroller processes the data received from the alcohol sensor, employing a predefined algorithm to assess the alcohol levels. This algorithm may consider factors such as breath concentration and calibration values.

3. Alcohol Level Assessment: Based on the processed data, the system determines the level of alcohol in the driver's system. If the detected alcohol level surpasses a predefined threshold, the system proceeds to activate the alert mechanism.

4. Alert Activation: The chosen alert mechanism is triggered, notifying the driver of the detected alcohol levels. This immediate feedback encourages responsible behavior and discourages impaired driving.

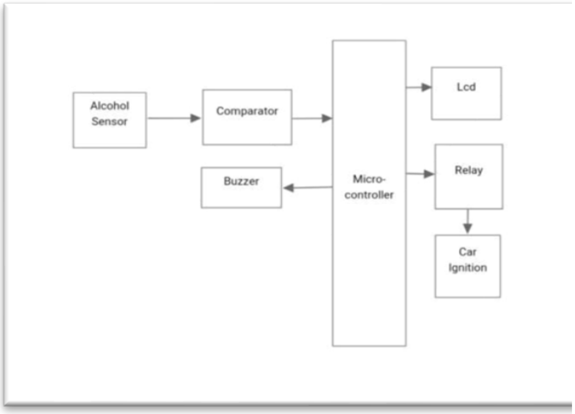

Fig. 3 Alcohol Detection System Model

Benefits:

Accident Prevention: The system contributes to accident prevention by discouraging drivers from operating vehicles under the influence of alcohol.

Real-time Monitoring: Continuous monitoring ensures that alcohol levels are promptly detected, allowing for immediate intervention.

Customizable Alerts: The alert mechanism can be tailored to suit individual preferences, enhancing user experience and responsiveness.

The Alcohol Detection System is a vital safety feature designed to promote responsible driving practices and prevent accidents associated with impaired driving due to alcohol consumption. By integrating advanced sensors and alert mechanisms, this system plays a key role in enhancing road safety and reducing the risks associated with driving under the influence

4.3 Seat Belt Remainder System

The Seat Belt Reminder System addresses the critical issue of non-compliance with seat belt usage in vehicles. By integrating a smart sensor, this system ensures that drivers and passengers are reminded to fasten their seat belts, enhancing overall safety on the road.

4.3 Key Components:

1.Seat Belt Remainder Sensor: The sensor is designed to detect whether the seat belt is securely fastened when the car is switched on. It serves as the primary input device for the system. The Seat Belt Remainder Sensor continuously monitors the status of the seat belt, checking whether it is locked when the car is switched on.

2.Comparator IC: A comparator integrated circuit (IC) processes the signal from the seat belt remainder sensor, comparing it against a predefined threshold. It determines whether the seat belt is properly fastened. The sensor sends a signal to the comparator IC, which processes the input and determines whether the seat belt is securely fastened. If not, it generates an output signal indicating non-compliance

3. Microcontroller: A microcontroller receives the output from the comparator IC and manages the control of the vehicle system. It plays a crucial role in influencing the car's ignition based on seat belt status. The output from the comparator IC is fed into the microcontroller. The microcontroller, upon detecting an unfastened seat belt, initiates a controlled reduction in car ignition.

4.3 **Benefits:**

Enhanced Safety: The system promotes seat belt usage, contributing to overall safety and reducing the risk of injury during accidents.

Cost-Efficient: Unlike passive seat belt systems, the Seat Belt Reminder System is a cost-effective solution that doesn't require skilled personnel for installation.

Automatic Reminders: The system provides automatic reminders, eliminating the need for manual checks and ensuring continuous safety monitoring.

The Seat Belt Reminder System offers an efficient and cost-effective solution to encourage seat belt usage. By integrating sensors and control mechanisms, this system actively contributes to overall road safety, providing a timely reminder to occupants to fasten their seat belts for a safer driving experience.

4.4 **Crash Detection**

The Crash Detection Using IoT project is designed to enhance road safety by implementing a system that can automatically detect vehicle crashes and promptly notify emergency services and designated contacts. Leveraging Internet of Things (IoT) technology, this system ensures rapid response in critical situations, potentially minimizing the severity of injuries and improving overall emergency response times.

Key Components:

1. Accelerometer and Gyroscope Sensors: These sensors are embedded in the vehicle to detect sudden changes in acceleration, deceleration, or angular velocity, which may indicate a collision or crash.
2. Microcontroller (e.g., Arduino or Raspberry Pi): The microcontroller processes data from the sensors and triggers the crash detection algorithm when abnormal patterns are detected.
3. Global System for Mobile Communications (GSM) Module: The GSM module enables communication between the vehicle and external networks. It is used to send SMS messages and make phone calls.
4. SIM Card: A SIM card is inserted into the GSM module to enable cellular communication. It allows the system to transmit crash-related information to designated contacts.
5. Emergency Contact Database: The system maintains a database of emergency contacts, including phone numbers and SMS recipients, to whom crash notifications will be sent.

4.4 **Working Principle:**

1. Sensor Monitoring: The accelerometer and gyroscope continuously monitor the vehicle's movements. Sudden changes indicative of a crash trigger the next steps.

2. Crash Detection Algorithm: The microcontroller runs a crash detection algorithm that analyzes sensor data to identify patterns associated with collisions. If a crash is detected, the system proceeds to the alert phase.
3. Alert Generation: The system activates the GSM module to send an immediate SMS alert to pre-configured emergency contacts. Simultaneously, it initiates a phone call to the primary emergency contact to provide real-time information about the crash.

4.Location Information: If available, the system may include GPS data in the alerts, providing precise location information to assist emergency responders.

4.4 **Benefits:**

Swift Emergency Response: The system ensures that emergency services and designated contacts are promptly notified in the event of a crash.

Automated Notification: The process is automated, reducing reliance on occupants to make emergency calls in critical situations.

Enhanced Safety: Rapid response times can contribute to better outcomes for accident victims by ensuring timely medical attention.

The Crash Detection Using IoT project leverages sensor technology and IoT connectivity to provide an automated and rapid response system in the event of a vehicle crash. By integrating various components, this project aims to enhance road safety and emergency response efforts.

Future enhancements:

Future enhancements for the advanced safety system involve integrating it with the vehicle airbag system to minimize occupant injuries during accidents. Further improvements include adding a camera to the controller module for real-time accident spot documentation and location sharing, aiding emergency response and post-accident analysis. Moving beyond individual vehicle data, future iterations aim to aggregate information from various cars on a centralized server. This extensive dataset will enable comprehensive analyses to identify patterns and root causes of accidents, contributing to the development of strategies and technologies for broader-scale accident reduction. The envisioned future extends beyond individual vehicle safety, fostering a collective effort to create safer roads. The system's integration with the airbag system signals a move towards an interconnected safety network within vehicles, while the addition of a camera aligns with the evolving landscape of smart and connected technologies, enhancing emergency response and investigations. Expanding the system's scope to collect data from multiple vehicles on a centralized server represents a significant leap, enabling comprehensive research on accident patterns and contributing to a deeper understanding of the dynamics leading to road incidents

Conclusion:

In conclusion, the Drowsiness Detection System, Alcohol Detection System, Seat Belt Reminder System, and the Integrated Driver Monitoring with Pedal Mix-Up

Avoidance collectively present a holistic approach to enhancing road safety. Utilizing advanced technologies such as machine learning, alcohol sensors, and microcontrollers, these systems address critical factors contributing to accidents. Successful implementations underscore their potential in preventing accidents, promoting responsible driving practices, and offering a comprehensive safety net for both drivers and passengers. These innovative safety systems, integrating cutting-edge technologies, play a pivotal role in reshaping the landscape of road safety. Machine learning in the Drowsiness Detection System exemplifies the adaptive nature of these technologies, continuously improving the identification of signs of fatigue. The Alcohol Detection System, with real-time monitoring, acts as a formidable deterrent against impaired driving, promoting responsible behaviour on the roads.

The Seat Belt Reminder System reinforces the importance of seat belt usage through automated reminders, contributing significantly to reducing injuries in accidents. The Integrated Driver Monitoring and Pedal Mix-Up Avoidance System demonstrate a forward-thinking strategy, combining multiple safety features to address various facets of driver behaviour. Embracing these innovative safety measures indicates that the future of road safety lies in the amalgamation of technology and human responsibility. The continued evolution and integration of such systems will undoubtedly contribute to a safer, smarter, and more efficient road environment. These advancements mark a significant milestone in minimizing road accidents, highlighting the potential for a future where technology and vigilant driving coexist harmoniously

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