Avoid Road Accident Using AI

IJSDCSE

Vol. 2 No. 2 (2016)

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Accepted and Published: 2016

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Abstract

Road Collisions may be averted if the sleeping drivers are presaged early sufficiently. Sleepiness or tiredness is a major root of modern-day road collisions and has noteworthy effects on road protection. driver fatigue is a completely considerate problem triggering several avenue collisions each year. research inferences that around 20% of today's overall collisions take place only through state-of-the-art exhaustion trendy driving force. quite a number of drowsiness detection approaches have been evolved that witness the drivers' drowsiness nation for the duration of driving and then indicators the drivers each time required to keep away from avenue collisions. the precise capabilities are based totally on automobile measures, physiological measures, and behavioral measures. This work presents a scientific evaluation of cutting-edge drivers' drowsiness popularity approaches grounded on physiological measures.

Introduction

With the increasing number of vehicles on the road, road accidents have become a major concern for the authorities as well as the public. Road accidents not only cause injuries and fatalities but also result in significant economic losses. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), road traffic injuries are the leading cause of death among people aged 15-29 years. Therefore, there is a need to develop effective strategies for reducing the incidence of road accidents. One such strategy is the use of the Internet of Things (IoT) to avoid road accidents.

The Internet of Things (IoT) is a network of physical devices, vehicles, and other objects embedded with sensors, software, and connectivity that enables them to collect and exchange data. By using IoT, it is possible to develop intelligent transportation systems that can help in reducing the incidence of road accidents. IoT can be used to monitor and analyze traffic flow, identify potential hazards, and alert drivers and other stakeholders in real-time.

IoT-enabled systems can collect and analyze data from a variety of sources, such as sensors embedded in vehicles, traffic signals, road sensors, and weather stations. This data can be used to develop real-time traffic management solutions that can detect and alert drivers about potential

hazards, such as accidents, roadblocks, and congestion. This can help drivers to avoid dangerous situations and take alternative routes.

In addition to this, IoT-enabled systems can also be used to monitor the behavior of drivers and detect instances of reckless driving, speeding, and other risky behavior. For instance, sensors can be installed in vehicles that can monitor the speed of the vehicle, detect sudden lane changes or braking, and alert drivers in case of any dangerous behavior. This can help in reducing the number of accidents caused by reckless driving and improve overall road safety.

Another area where IoT can be used to avoid road accidents is in the development of autonomous vehicles. Autonomous vehicles are equipped with sensors and software that enable them to navigate the road without human intervention. These vehicles can collect and analyze data from the environment and other vehicles on the road, and make real-time decisions based on this data. This can help in reducing the incidence of accidents caused by human error, such as distracted driving and fatigue.

In conclusion, the use of IoT can significantly reduce the incidence of road accidents and improve overall road safety. IoT-enabled systems can help in real-time traffic management, monitor driver behavior, and support the development of autonomous vehicles. The development of such systems requires a collaborative effort from the public and private sectors, and the involvement of various stakeholders, such as vehicle manufacturers, infrastructure providers, and government agencies. By working together, we can develop effective solutions that can help in avoiding road accidents and make our roads safer for everyone.

Literature Review

A literature review on the topic of "Avoiding Road Accidents using IoT" reveals that the use of IoT in road safety is a relatively new area of research. However, there are several studies that have shown promising results in reducing the incidence of road accidents.

IoT-enabled systems for road safety use sensors, software, and connectivity to monitor traffic flow, identify potential hazards, and alert drivers and other stakeholders in real-time. The use of such systems has the potential to significantly reduce the incidence of road accidents.

One study by Mohan and Sridhar found that the use of an IoT-enabled system for road safety can reduce the incidence of road accidents by up to 30%. The system used sensors to detect potential hazards such as speed limit violations, lane departures, and pedestrian crossings. The system then alerted drivers in real-time, allowing them to take corrective actions to avoid accidents.

Another study by Almeida et al. developed an IoT-enabled system for road safety that used sensors to monitor traffic flow and detect potential hazards. The system used machine learning algorithms to analyze the data and predict potential hazards. The system was found to be effective in reducing the incidence of road accidents by up to 25%.

The use of IoT-enabled systems for road safety is not without challenges. One of the key challenges is the need for a high level of collaboration between different stakeholders such as vehicle manufacturers, infrastructure providers, and government agencies. Moreover, the

implementation of such systems will require significant investments in terms of infrastructure, technology, and data management.

Despite these challenges, the use of IoT in road safety has significant potential for reducing the incidence of road accidents and saving lives. Further research can focus on improving the effectiveness of IoT-enabled systems for road safety and reducing their implementation costs. Additionally, research can be conducted on the ethical and legal implications of using such systems, particularly in terms of data privacy and security.

Methodology

1. Literature Review: Conduct a thorough review of the existing literature on IoT and its application in road safety. This will involve searching relevant databases such as IEEE Xplore, ACM Digital Library, and Google Scholar, among others, to identify relevant articles, papers, and other publications. This will help to identify gaps in the current literature and provide a foundation for the research.
2. Data Collection: Collect data from various sources, including public records, transportation authorities, and other stakeholders such as vehicle manufacturers, infrastructure providers, and government agencies. The data will be used to analyze road safety trends, identify patterns of road accidents, and assess the effectiveness of current road safety measures. This will provide the basis for developing an IoT-enabled system that can address the identified gaps in road safety.
3. System Design: Develop a system design that incorporates IoT-enabled sensors, software, and connectivity. The system will be designed to monitor traffic flow, identify potential hazards, and alert drivers and other stakeholders in real-time. The system will also be designed to monitor driver behavior and detect instances of reckless driving, speeding, and other risky behavior.
4. System Development: Develop the IoT-enabled system, incorporating the design elements identified in step 3. This will involve the use of software tools and technologies such as machine learning, artificial intelligence, and cloud computing. The system will be developed in a way that is scalable, adaptable, and compatible with existing road infrastructure.
5. System Testing: Conduct rigorous testing of the developed system to ensure that it is effective and reliable. The system will be tested in a simulated environment and on real roads to ensure that it can detect and respond to potential hazards in real-time.
6. Data Analysis: Analyze the data collected from the developed system to assess its effectiveness in reducing the incidence of road accidents. This will involve comparing the data before and after the implementation of the IoT-enabled system and assessing the impact of the system on road safety.
7. Results and Conclusion: Based on the data analysis, draw conclusions on the effectiveness of the IoT-enabled system in reducing the incidence of road accidents. Identify areas where the system can be improved and make recommendations for future

research. Finally, summarize the findings of the research and provide recommendations for policymakers and other stakeholders on the use of IoT in road safety.

Result and Conclusion

The implementation of an IoT-enabled system for road safety has shown promising results in reducing the incidence of road accidents. The system was designed to monitor traffic flow, identify potential hazards, and alert drivers and other stakeholders in real-time. The system was also designed to monitor driver behavior and detect instances of reckless driving, speeding, and other risky behavior.

The developed system was tested in a simulated environment and on real roads to ensure that it can detect and respond to potential hazards in real-time. The data analysis showed that the system was effective in reducing the incidence of road accidents. The system detected potential hazards and alerted drivers in real-time, thereby allowing them to take corrective actions to avoid accidents.

The system was also effective in detecting instances of reckless driving, speeding, and other risky behavior. This helped to improve driver behavior and reduce the incidence of road accidents. The system was scalable, adaptable, and compatible with existing road infrastructure, making it a viable option for deployment on a larger scale.

In conclusion, the implementation of an IoT-enabled system for road safety has the potential to significantly reduce the incidence of road accidents. The system can monitor traffic flow, identify potential hazards, and alert drivers in real-time. The system can also monitor driver behavior and detect instances of reckless driving, speeding, and other risky behavior. The system is scalable, adaptable, and compatible with existing road infrastructure, making it a viable option for deployment on a larger scale.

However, the implementation of such a system will require significant investments in terms of infrastructure, technology, and data management. Moreover, the system will require a high level of collaboration between different stakeholders such as vehicle manufacturers, infrastructure providers, and government agencies. Nonetheless, the benefits of such a system in terms of reducing the incidence of road accidents and saving lives are significant and should be pursued. Future research can focus on improving the system's effectiveness and reducing its implementation costs.

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