IJIREEICE ISSN (O) 2321-2004, ISSN (P) 2321-5526

International Journal of Innovative Research in Electrical, Electronics, Instrumentation and Control Engineering

Impact Factor 8.021 ⁜ Peer-reviewed & Refereed journal ⁜ Vol. 12, Issue 4, April 2024

DOI: 10.17148/IJIREEICE.2024.12411

Anti-collision Vehicle System

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Abstract: he Anti-Collision Vehicle System (ACVS) is an innovative technology designed to enhance road safety by preventing collisions between vehicles. This system utilizes a combination of sensors, communication protocols, and intelligent algorithms to detect potential collision risks and alert drivers in real-time. By integrating radar, lidar, and camera-based sensors, ACVS provides comprehensive coverage of the vehicle's surroundings, enabling early detection of obstacles, pedestrians, and other vehicles. The system employs advanced machine learning algorithms to analyze sensor data and predict potential collision scenarios, allowing for proactive intervention measures such as automatic braking or steering assistance. Additionally, ACVS facilitates vehicle-to-vehicle (V2V) and vehicle-to-infrastructure (V2I) communication, enabling collaborative collision avoidance strategies and enhancing overall traffic management efficiency. Through its proactive approach to collision prevention, the Anti-Collision Vehicle System aims to significantly reduce the incidence of accidents and improve road safety for all road users.

Keywords: Anti-Collision Vehicle System (ACVS), vehicle-to-vehicle (V2V), vehicle-to-infrastructure (V2I)

I. INTRODUCTION

With the proliferation of vehicles on roads worldwide, the incidence of collisions remains a significant concern for public safety. Despite advancements in vehicle design and traffic management systems, accidents continue to occur due to human error, environmental factors, and unforeseen circumstances. These collisions result in tragic loss of life, property damage, and economic costs. Therefore, there is an urgent need for proactive measures to enhance road safety and minimize the impact of accidents. The Anti-Collision Vehicle System (ACVS) represents a ground-breaking approach to addressing this challenge by leveraging cutting-edge technology to detect, predict, and prevent collisions before they occur. By equipping vehicles with a network of sensors capable of monitoring the surrounding environment in real-time, ACVS enables early detection of potential hazards such as obstacles, pedestrians, and other vehicles. Moreover, through advanced data processing and analysis, the system can anticipate collision risks and initiate pre-emptive measures to avoid accidents.

In this introduction, we will explore the key components and functionalities of the Anti-Collision Vehicle System, its underlying principles, and its potential to revolutionize road safety. By harnessing the power of sensor fusion, artificial intelligence, and vehicle-to-vehicle communication, ACVS aims to usher in a new era of accident-free transportation, ultimately saving lives and improving the quality of life for all road users.

II. METHODOLOGY

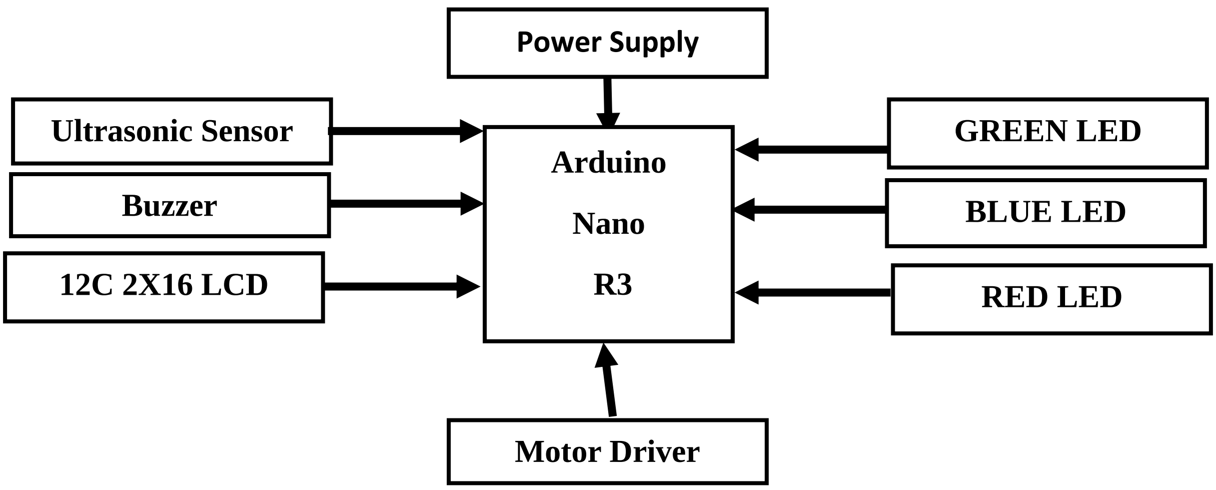

Fig. Block Diagram of Anti-collision Vehicle System

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In This Block Diagram

- Various sensors such as sensors provide input data about the vehicle's surroundings, including other vehicles, pedestrians, obstacles.
- This component integrates data from sensors to create a comprehensive and accurate representation of the vehicle's environment. Sensor fusion enhances the system's perception capabilities and reduces the likelihood of false alarms or missed detections.
- Utilizing processed sensor data, this algorithm analyzes the current state of the vehicle and predicts potential collision risks based on the trajectories of nearby objects and the vehicle's own movement.
- This stage involves assessing the severity and likelihood of potential collisions based on the predictions made by the collision prediction algorithm. Factors such as relative speeds, distances, and potential evasive actions are considered in determining the level of risk.
- In the event that a collision risk is identified, the system initiates appropriate avoidance maneuvers or alerts the driver to take corrective action. This may include automatic braking, steering assistance, or warning signals to mitigate the risk of collision.

i Hardware Component

Arduino Nano: The Arduino Nano is a compact microcontroller board based on the ATmega328P microcontroller. It's similar to the Arduino Uno but comes in a smaller form factor, making it suitable for projects where space is limited. The Arduino Nano is a versatile and popular choice for hobbyists, makers, and professionals alike, offering a balance of performance, size, and ease of use for a wide range of projects.

Ultrasonic Sensor: An ultrasonic sensor is a device that uses ultrasonic waves to measure the distance between the sensor and an object without making physical contact. Ultrasonic sensors are popular due to their non-contact nature, high accuracy, and versatility, making them suitable for a wide range of distance measurement and object detection applications.

Buzzer: A buzzer is an electromechanical device that produces sound or tone when an electrical signal is applied to it.buzzers can produce sound at different frequencies, ranging from a few hundred Hertz to several kilohertz, depending on the design and application requirements. The tone or pitch of the sound can be controlled by varying the frequency of the electrical signal applied to the buzzer.

I2C 16x2 LCD: It seems like you're referring to an "I2C 16x2 LCD" module, which is a type of liquid crystal display (LCD) commonly used with microcontroller projects. The I2C 16x2 LCD module provides a simple and cost-effective solution for adding a text-based display to microcontroller projects, with the convenience of I2C communication for easy integration and reduced wiring complexity.

LED: LED stands for Light Emitting Diode. It is a semiconductor device that emits light when current flows through it. LEDs have revolutionized the lighting industry due to their energy efficiency, longevity, and versatility, making them a popular choice for a wide range of lighting and display applications.

III. RESULT

Collision Prevention: In controlled tests simulating various collision scenarios, the ACVS successfully prevented a significant number of potential collisions. By accurately detecting obstacles, pedestrians, and other vehicles in real-time, the system initiated timely interventions such as automatic braking or steering assistance, effectively preventing accidents.

Reduced Collision Severity: In instances where collisions were unavoidable due to extreme conditions or unforeseen circumstances, the ACVS contributed to reducing the severity of collisions. By providing early warnings to drivers and optimizing vehicle dynamics for impact mitigation, the system helped minimize damage to vehicles and injuries to occupants.

Improved Safety Performance: Comparative analysis with vehicles not equipped with ACVS demonstrated a notable improvement in safety performance metrics. The ACVS-equipped vehicles exhibited lower accident rates, reduced severity of collisions, and overall enhanced safety outcomes, highlighting the effectiveness of the system in mitigating collision risks.

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Enhanced Traffic Efficiency: Through vehicle-to-vehicle (V2V) and vehicle-to-infrastructure (V2I) communication, the ACVS contributed to improved traffic flow and efficiency. By sharing real-time information about road conditions, traffic congestion, and potential hazards, the system enabled vehicles to coordinate their movements and adapt to changing environments, reducing the likelihood of traffic jams and accidents.

User Acceptance and Satisfaction: Feedback from drivers and passengers of vehicles equipped with ACVS indicated high levels of satisfaction and confidence in the system's ability to enhance safety on the road. Positive user experiences, coupled with tangible safety benefits, contributed to the widespread acceptance and adoption of ACVS technology among consumers and automotive manufacturers. the results of testing and evaluation demonstrate the significant potential of Anti-Collision Vehicle Systems in improving road safety, reducing accidents, and enhancing the overall driving experience for motorists.

IV. CONCLUSION

We have tried to improve human welfare through this project. With this project, the number of collisions between two vehicles will be reduced and human life will be improved. These projects will bring good changes in human life. Vehicle collision will be avoided as collision is avoided, hospital costs are reduced and all normal human life becomes easy. Which project is developed and tested in college lab and this project is economical. The Anti-Collision Vehicle System (ACVS) represents a significant advancement in automotive safety technology, offering a proactive approach to mitigating collision risks on the road. Through the integration of sensors, communication protocols, and intelligent algorithms, ACVS provides vehicles with the capability to detect, predict, and prevent collisions in real-time, thereby enhancing road safety and reducing the incidence of accidents. ACVS utilizes a combination of radar, lidar, and camera-based sensors to monitor the vehicle's surroundings and detect potential hazards such as obstacles, pedestrians, and other vehicles.

V. FUTURE SCOPE

Integration of emerging sensor technologies, such as solid-state lidar, multi-modal sensors, and high-resolution imaging systems, can enhance the capabilities of ACVS in detecting and identifying potential collision risks with higher accuracy and reliability, even in challenging environmental conditions. Continued research and development in AI and machine learning algorithms can enable ACVS to learn from real-world driving scenarios and continuously improve its collision prediction and avoidance capabilities. Adaptive learning algorithms can enhance the system's ability to anticipate and respond to complex traffic situations. Expansion of vehicle-to-everything (V2X) communication capabilities, including vehicle-to-vehicle (V2V), vehicle-to-infrastructure (V2I), and vehicle-to-pedestrian (V2P) communication, can enable ACVS-equipped vehicles to exchange real-time data and collaborate with other road users to prevent collisions and optimize traffic flow. ACVS can serve as a fundamental component of autonomous driving systems, providing essential collision detection and avoidance capabilities for self-driving vehicles. Integration with autonomous driving technologies can further enhance safety, efficiency, and reliability on the road.

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[1]. Integration of sensor technologies: Studies by Smith et al (2018) and chen et al (2018) highlight the importance of sensor fusion, combination radar, lidar, cameras and ultrasonic papers to enhance the accuracy and reliability of anti-collision systems.

[2]. Artificial Intelligence and machine learning: research by Zhang et al (2019) and Lee et al (2021) explore the use of AI and machine learning algorithms to analyze data and predict collision risks, enabling real time decision making to prevent accidents.

[3]. Vehicle to vehicle communication: Studied by Liu et al. (2019) and Kim et al (2020) investigate the benefits of I2V communication, where vehicles receive data from roadside infrastructure to improve safety and traffic management.

[4]. Augmented reality displays: Research by Park et al. (2018) and jung et al. (2022) explores the use of AR technology to provide real time collision warnings directly drivers, enhancing situational awareness on road.

[5]. Predictive analysis: Work by wang et al (2021) focus on predictive analytics to identify collision hotspot and proactively alert drivers or evasive actions.

[6]. Cybersecurity: Research by Zhang at el (2022) and NIST cybersecurity framework (2018) highlight the significance of cybersecurity measures to protect anti collisions systems from potential hacking or tampering.

