

An Efficient Approach for Accident Detection System

Tanaya Achalkar¹, Shrinath Panmand³, Saurabh Naik³, Dilip Patil⁴, Rachna Sonkumwar⁵

^{1,2,3,4} Department of Computer Engineering, DIT, Pimpri, Pune

⁵ Assistant Professor, Department of Computer Engineering, DIT, Pimpri, Pune
Savitribai Phule Pune University -41, India.

Abstract

Web of Things is a developing innovation having the capacity to alter the way we live. In IoT vision, each and each 'thing' has the capacity of talking to each other that brings the thought of Web of Everything in reality. Various IoT administrations can make our standard of living simpler, more intelligent, and indeed more secure. Utilizing IoT in planning a few uncommon administrations can make a lifesaver framework. In this paper, we have displayed an IoT empowered approach that can give crisis communication and area following administrations in an inaccessible car that meets a disastrous mischance or any other crisis circumstance. Quickly after a mischance or a crisis, the framework either begins naturally or may be activated physically. Depending upon sort of crisis (police and security, fire and protect, therapeutic, or respectful) it starts communication and offers basic data e.g. area data, a set of pertinent pictures taken from prefixed points etc. with fitting server / specialist. Arrangement of intuitively real-time interactive media communication, real-time area following etc. have moreover been coordinates to the proposed framework to screen the precise condition in real-time premise.

Keywords - Internet of Things (IoT); Smart City; Emergency Location Tracking; Emergency Rescue System;

I. INTRODUCTION

Right presently we are living within the period of Web and rapidly moving towards a keen planet where each gadget will be connected to each other. Web of Things (IoT) [1] is the technology making a difference us to realize the objective of a shrewd world. IoT and Cyber Physical framework [2] have the capacity to change the vision of our way of living. All creating nations are aiming to convert their cities into Savvy City [3] by taking several ventures. For example, the government of India has taken an activity called Computerized India [4] to associate the nation to Web.

A. Importance of a Well Communicated system for Accident Detection

In a keen city each gadget or way better to say

each 'thing' is associated 24×7 to the Omnipresent arrange [5]. They can communicate to each other notwithstanding of their communication protocols and equipment / program framework. Machine to machine (M2M) communication brilliantly and shared in nature. In this paper, we have utilized the concept of a keen city to provide a life savior framework for a shrewd vehicle in any kind of emergency circumstance happened on street. Most of the advanced cars are well prepared with a few sensors, mechanical devices, software, inserted equipment etc. to pre-detect collisions or crashes and maintain a strategic distance from them. 'Safety and security' is one of the most vital criteria of a vehicle these sorts of modern safety frameworks are exceptionally much valuable and dependable for car drivers as well as travelers on street. But those security frameworks have one major restrictions. These frameworks can as it were be utilized to avoid crashes. But shockingly, on the off chance that the framework comes up short to dodge an accident or there's any other crisis circumstance other than accident, those frameworks have no arrangement to bargain with them. If the driver gets wiped out whereas driving or a few street blockage occurs or a few mechanical issue happens, those frameworks can't help. A ponder says that in India 141,526 individuals were slaughtered on road in 2014 by diverse sorts of street mishaps [7]. Most of them were dead due to late entry of protect groups to the accident location. So it is apparent that in the event that the mishap data can be sent to the particular specialists promptly after a situation has occurred some of the lives may well be spared.

B. Uniqueness to be considered in the system

In this paper, we have presented a crisis communication and area following framework for any sort of vehicular emergency. This framework points to play down the harms after a vehicle meets any terrible circumstance like a mischance by sending programmed message to the nearest hospital and police station. It is additionally supportive for other crisis circumstances

such as restorative emergency, criminal issue, respectful crisis and also for mechanical issue within the car. When a car meets any crisis circumstance the framework begins naturally or manually concurring to the sort of the circumstance and sends emergency message to the control room. The control room then advances the message to the closest protect center (hospital, police station, govt. office, car workshop) concurring to the crisis sort and situation. The highlights of the framework incorporate the followings.

1. It encompasses a wide verity of crisis circumstances that could occur on street
2. There are a few cameras within the car in several points that can send pictures naturally to the control room to describe the condition more specifically.
3. The control room can forward the message to right and closest specialist for that crisis naturally or manually.
4. Real-time mixed media (voice and video) communication feature moreover coordinates to the framework that makes a difference the protect, specialist to get it the genuine situation of the casualties any time To discover out the closest protect center we have utilized Haversine [8] equation to calculate the remove by arranges. The automatic nature of the framework makes it one of a kind and probably the best in its kind.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW IN THE RESPECTED FIELD OF ACCIDENT DETECTION

Web of Things and Shrewd City are rising research topics later days in Web situated advances grabbing the consideration of analysts. The exponential development of this field is taking us quickly towards a shrewd planet, well-equipped with savvy objects all over. Not as it were in hypothesis but Padova smart city [9] has really demonstrated that a completely IoT enabled (smart) city can be accomplished in reality. A few of the researchers have too examined on activity and street security in a savvy city. In [10] creators have proposed a GPS based area tracking system able to gather area data and send it through SMS. But the most issue of this system is, it isn't a fully automated framework. The client should begin the framework manually. In [11] the creators have examined the effect of Intelligent Transportation Framework (ITS) for future brilliantly vehicles.

Thompson, Chris, et al. in [12] have presented a system that can distinguish an mischance by a keen phone's sensors, e.g. accelerometer sensor etc. and the phone employments its 3G connection to transmit mischance data. But the system is not coordinates into the vehicle conjointly not completely automated and at

some point needs third party columnist to send complete emergency data together with photographs.

OnStar from Common Engines [13] gives shrewd assistance to their vehicles by giving driving help, course direction, and route benefit to its clients. It too provides emergency communication administrations through its continuously connected 4G association. But with OnStar, the client can only contact the vehicle's producer or crisis numbers (e.g. 911) and not to the neighborhood crisis protect centers that can cause a delay in protect.

Passage moreover gives comparative sorts of office by their Ford Sync [14] app on their cars. When a client needs emergency assistance the app appears the crisis phone numbers from his savvy phone on the screen so that the client can contact them immediately. The framework can too contact the crisis 911 number for crisis circumstances. But this app is completely dependent on the user's shrewd phone.

Creators of [15] presented ARRS that can automatically detect a mischance and report it. They have utilized the picture processing approach to distinguish a vehicular crash from CC Camera videos. But the most issue of this kind of framework is the accidents can't be identified in nonattendance of a camera.

Most of these sorts of frameworks are subordinate on the users' smart phones and are not continuously mechanized. A few of them are completely exclusive item for their possess cars and on emergency, they can interface to their call centers as it were. There is no arrangement for those arrangements to contact closest police or hospitals straightforwardly for crises that causes delay in rescue mission.

Emergency	Mode of Manual	Emergency Message	Contact Authorities	Emergency Priority
		Location, Photo, Type, Car Info.	Police Station, Hospital	High
Type-2		Location, Type, Car Info.	Hospital	High
Type-3		Location, Type, Car Info.	Police Station	High
Type-4	Manual	Location, Type, Car Info.	Police Station, Govt. Office	Medium
Type-5	Manual	Location, Type, Car Info.	Car Workshop	Low

Table I: Type of emergency and contact authorities

III. PROPOSED SYSTEM

The proposed framework is separated in three major parts, an onboard embedded gadget (circumstance hub), crisis control terminal room and protect center terminal. We have divided vehicular crises into five distinctive sorts agreeing to their characteristics. The subtle elements of each portion is talked about in the taking after areas.

A. System details

A vehicular crisis framework is exceedingly vital and is an fundamentally portion of any keen city for legitimate security, security, and unwavering quality of savvy living. Most critical highlight of this system is when a vehicle meets an mishap the framework starts automatically and track its area and takes a few of its initial photos with the preinstalled cameras and send them immediately to the crisis control room. The control room system automatically finds the closest clinic and police station and forwards the message to them. Presently the clinic and police station specialist analyze the circumstance with the assistance of initial photos and send protect groups to the mishap area. We have separated crisis circumstances in five distinctive categories as takes after.

Type-1(Accident): This can be the foremost critical emergency type for a vehicle on street. When a vehicle crashes or meets any mischance the framework sends the emergency message to the closest healing center and police station. Also, the preinstalled cameras actuate as it were for this sort of emergency to assist the protect groups to get it the real situation of the circumstance from the base station and act appropriately.

Type-2(Medical): At some point it happens that a passenger or the driver of a car all of a sudden gets to be debilitated and is unable to go to the clinic or discover any clinic adjacent. In that case, they can begin the framework physically and define the crisis sort to therapeutic issue. For this sort of emergency the control room sends the message to the closest healing center as crisis restorative circumstance and the hospital acts appropriately.

Type-3(Criminal): On the off chance that a car meets a few criminal issue, they can moreover contact the control room for offer assistance. For this case the closest police station is educated.

Type-4(Civil): If there's any normal misfortune, and the road is blocked by a few obstruction, the closest government civil benefit office and police station are educated.

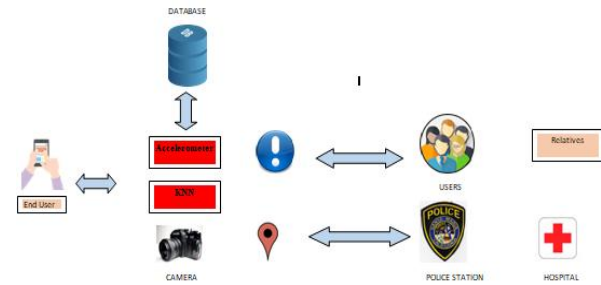
Type-5 (Mechanical): In the event that a vehicle meets mechanical problems, closest car workshop is educated.

Table of emergency type and contact authorities

IV. PROPOSED ARCHITECTURE

After taking a review of so many authers, we thus get to the know about the existing systems and their

drawbacks. In order to solve the existing problems we provide a better and efficient mechanism of accident detection. The working of the system is given as follows:



1. The user has to login to the application at the first stage filling all the necessary credentials like personal details which include name, age, Adhar card number, driving license number and some emergency contacts like family and relatives.

2. When an accident occurs, the smartphone integrated sensor named accelerometer is used to identify the type of severity it has caused based upon its threshold.

3. A camera is used along with the accelerometer to get the visuals of the accident occurred.

4. Another smartphone integrated sensor named gyroscope is used in order to measure the angular velocity. This indicates the speed fluctuation in the system during an accident.

5. After the accident is occurred, the necessary details along with the captured photographs are sent to the concerned authorities like the hospital, police station, family members and nearby mechanic.

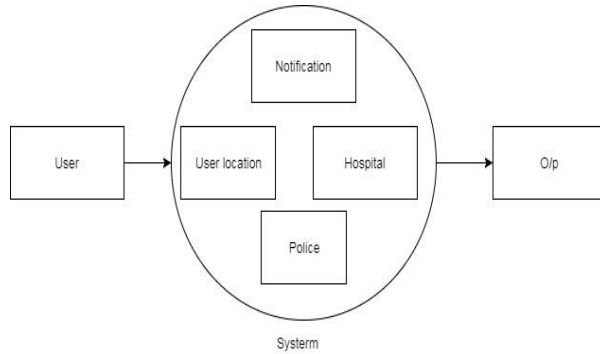
6. To detect the concerned nearby authorities, the system uses KNN algorithm that helps to get a wide area aspect.

7. Sometimes, there is a chance of false accident detection taking place. Hence to avoid this, the system uses buzzer or alarm system.

8. On each accident, the alarm is blown automatically for a finite duration of time. If the alarm is put off by the user within that associated time, then it is claimed to be a false accident. But if the alarm is not turned off by the user, then it is considered to be an accident and thus photographs with details are sent in order to check severity and take necessary action at the earliest.

9. This system is purposed mainly for the smart cities keeping in consideration the continuous pairing with

the network.



A. Components to be used in the system

1. Accelerometer : Accelerometer is used to detect or measure the accelerating forces. It is an electromechanical device which gives shock and motion threshold measurements.
2. Gyroscope : It is generally used along with accelerometer in order to give a measurement of rotation or sudden angle of turn.
3. Camera : Camera is a very important component in the system in order to take the necessary photographs that have to be further sent to the concerned authorities.
4. Smart-phone : a smartphone is a must to maintain the running application and carry all the necessary activities dynamically.
5. Global positioning System : GPS is a mandatory for location tracking. It also gives an idea of the longitude and latitude measurements for better tracking process.

V. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE SCOPE

In this paper, we have proposed a crisis contact and area following framework for vehicular crises on street. The framework is completely programmed in nature that can offer assistance us to play down inadvertent and other crisis damages. This paper is primarily outlined for keen cities and IoT empowered vehicles. In further implementation, this framework may moreover be utilized with existing framework in any cities. This proposed solution is as it were able to send crisis data from a vehicle to adjacent protect centers, but it can't offer assistance to maintain a strategic distance from any crisis issues. Too, the framework is subordinate on a few mechanical and electrical gadgets in a car to identify mischance or other crises. In future, we would like to incorporate these concerns.

REFERENCES

[1] L. Atzori, A. Iera, and G. Morabito, "The Internet of Things: A Survey," *Computer Networks*, vol. 54, no. 15, pp. 2787–2805, 2010.

[2] E. A. Lee, "Cyber Physical Systems: Design Challenges," in *Object Oriented Real-Time Distributed Computing (ISORC)*,

2008 11th IEEE International Symposium on. IEEE, 2008, pp. 363–369.

[3] A. Zanella, N. Bui, A. Castellani, L. Vangelista, and M. Zorzi, "Internet of Things for Smart Cities," *Internet of Things Journal*, IEEE, vol. 1, no. 1, pp. 22–32, 2014.

[4] "Digital India," Online, 2015, (Last accessed March 18, 2016). [Online]. Available: <http://www.digitalindia.gov.in/>

[5] J. Gubbi, R. Buyya, S. Marusic, and M. Palaniswami, "Internet of Things (IoT): A Vision, Architectural Elements, and Future Directions," *Future Generation Computer Systems*, vol. 29, no. 7, pp. 1645–1660, 2013.

[6] M. Chen, "Towards Smart City: M2M Communications with Software Agent Intelligence," *Multimedia Tools and Applications*, vol. 67, no. 1, pp. 167–178, 2013.

[7] NCRB, "Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India 2014," New Delhi: National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, Tech. Rep., 2015.

[8] G. Van Brummelen, *Heavenly Mathematics: The Forgotten Art of Spherical Trigonometry*. Princeton University Press, 2013.

[9] A. Cenedese, A. Zanella, L. Vangelista, and M. Zorzi, "Padova Smart City: An Urban Internet of Things Experimentation," in *World of Wireless, Mobile and Multimedia Networks (WoWMoM)*, 2014 IEEE 15th International Symposium on a. IEEE, 2014, pp. 1–6.

[10] J. Maleki, E. Foroutan, and M. Rajabi, "Intelligent Alarm System for Road Collision," *Journal of Earth Science and Engineering*, vol. 1, no. 3, 2011.

[11] F. J. Martinez, C.-K. Toh, J.-C. Cano, C. T. Calafate, and P. Manzoni, "Emergency Services in Future Intelligent Transportation Systems Based on Vehicular Communication Networks," *Intelligent Transportation Systems Magazine*, IEEE, vol. 2, no. 2, pp. 6–20, 2010.

[12] C. Thompson, J. White, B. Dougherty, A. Albright, and D. C. Schmidt, "Using Smartphones and Wireless Mobile Sensor Networks to Detect Car Accidents and Provide Situational Awareness to Emergency Responders," in *ICST Conf.*, June, 2010.

[13] R. A. Young, "Association Between Embedded Cellular Phone Calls and Vehicle Crashes Involving Airbag Deployment," in *1st International Driving Symposium on Human Factors in Driver Assessment, Training, and Vehicle Design*, Aspen, CO, 2001, pp. 390–400.

[14] "911 Assist Overview," Online, 2016, last accessed 15th March, 2016. [Online]. Available: <https://owner.ford.com/how-tos/sync-technology/sync/settings/911-assist-overview.html>

[15] Y.-K. Ki and D.-Y. Lee, "A Traffic Accident Recording and Reporting Model at Intersections," *IEEE Transactions on Intelligent Transportation Systems*, vol. 8, no. 2, pp. 188–194, 2007.

[16] M. Graham, S. A. Hale, and D. Gaffney, "Where in The World are You? Geolocation and Language Identification in Twitter," *The Professional Geographer*, vol. 66, no. 4, pp. 568–578, 2014.

[17] P. J. Zehler, "Method for Setting The Geolocation of a Non-GPS Enabled Device," 2013, uS Patent 8,467,990.

[18] S. Monk, *Raspberry Pi cookbook: Software and hardware problems and solutions.* O'Reilly Media, Inc., 2016.

[19] E. Dahlman, S. Parkvall, and J. Skold, *4G: LTE/LTE-advanced for mobile broadband*. Academic press, 2013.

[20] F. Vahid and T. Givargis, *Embedded System Design: A Unified Hardware/ Software Introduction*. John Wiley & Sons New York, NY, 2002, vol. 4.

[21] D. H. Cho, "Navigation Service System and Method Using Mobile Device," 2014, uS Patent 8,775,067.

[22] S. Koley and P. Ghosal, "Addressing Hardware Security Challenges in Internet of Things: Recent Trends and Possible Solutions," in *12th IEEE International Conference on Advanced and Trusted Computing (UIC- ATC-ScalCom-CBDCCom-IoP)*, 2015, pp. 517–520.