

INTELLIGENT VEHICLE MONITORING SYSTEM

Dr. Priti Maheshwary, Dept. of Computer Science and Engineering

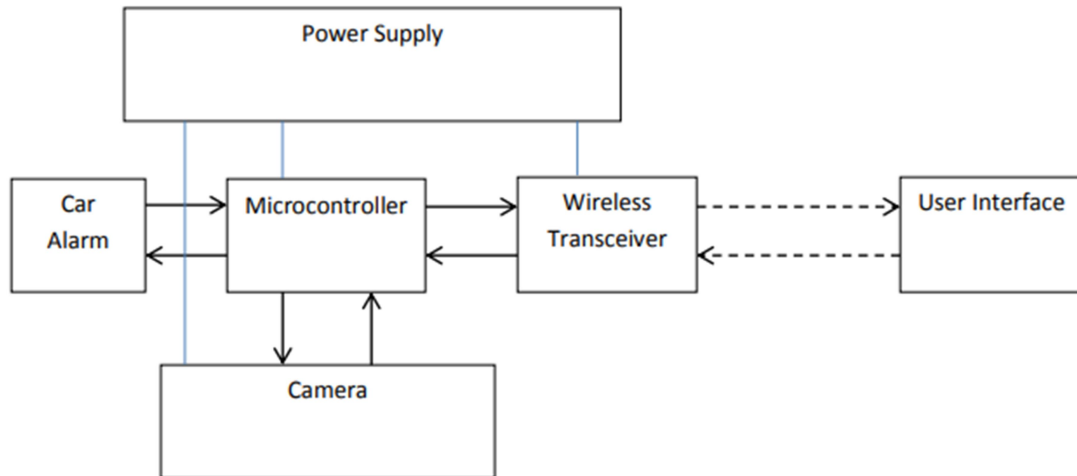
Rabindranath Tagore University, Bhopal

Abstract: *"Vehicle Monitoring System," is an expansion to conventional vehicle cautions that will expand clients' situational familiarity with vehicle security dangers by means of the continuous transmission of on location pictures. Numerous shoppers would want to outwardly pass judgment on their vehicle's security during times of emergency as opposed to depend simply upon conventional cautions or the alarms of cutting edge frameworks. The framework furnishes clients with this capacity and speaks to the following stage in development of car security frameworks. Moreover, this item can possibly rapidly increase a speciality piece of the overall industry in the vehicle security space.*

Introduction

Our essential objective is to improve client situational mindfulness during vehicle security dangers. A cabin mounted camera will be activated to catch pictures when a danger is identified (by means of the current vehicle alert framework). These pictures will be handled by the microcontroller and sent to the client's cell phone by means of GSM/GPRS systems. The client will almost certainly outwardly judge the circumstance and make a move. Another objective of our own is to allow the client to remotely control the framework utilizing SMS. After a security alert, the client will have the option to send directions to the microcontroller to deactivating the vehicle alert or catch extra pictures[1]–[4]. Moreover, we might want to allow the client to catch pictures notwithstanding when a security risk has not been identified. We accept that these frameworks are most profitable when the client is far away from his/her vehicle; along these lines, we will execute long-run remote transmission/ready access. Expanded vehicle situational mindfulness during car security dangers. Improved remote transmission to client gadget – no remote required and boundless range. Supports both on-order and mechanized picture catch capacities. Access to GSM/GPRS remote systems. Real-time remote transmission of pictures to clients. System control utilizing SMS directions. Mountable low-goals CMOS camera for tweaked vehicle picture[5]–[9].

Methodology



Vehicle Alarm

Vehicle Alarms normally have a wide exhibit of sensors, for example, receivers, weight sensors, mercury tilt/stun sensors, and entryway sensors that monitor the earth in and around the vehicle to recognize interruption. At the point when the sensor distinguish something happening they send that sign to a microcontroller that decides if a limit has been outperformed and after that the controller will turn on the alert of the vehicle through an alarm and enact the inside and outside lights. The framework in the middle of the alarm and the controller to prevent the alert from going off without noble motivation. When the alert is trigger the control unit will send a sign to the alarm. This sign will be captured and after that handled by our microcontroller and will be sent to the alarm if the client decides there is a risk[10]–[13].

Camera

A lodge mounted CMOS camera will be utilized for picture catch. It will be low-goals (640x480) and will conceivably execute JPEG pressure. It will be interfaced with and constrained by the microcontroller. These gadgets will probably impart utilizing either a RS232 or I2C interface.

Microcontroller

A microcontroller is fit for supporting interfacing with two gadgets at the same time (for interfacing with both the CMOS camera and remote module). The memory requests will be driven by the CMOS camera; we will probably require however much ready memory as could be expected to store and transmit RGB pictures. This gadget will likewise react to and actualize client SMS directions. We are thinking about utilizing either an Arduino or PIC32 gadget.

Remote Transceiver

This will give our framework the capacity to send pictures to the client and react to SMS directions. There are two different ways that we can do this and meet our long-extend remote transmission prerequisites:

1) **Connect the microcontroller to the GSM/GPRS systems utilizing a module** This will give us the biggest inclusion and enable us to effortlessly actualize SMS framework control; be that as it may, a SIM card is required and the information transmission might be expensive.

2) **Make utilization of incorporated WiFi chipsets in vehicles to transfer pictures to a FTP server.**

This would be a cheap alternative; notwithstanding, there might be a huge time-delay between vehicle caution enactment and the vehicle picking up Wi-Fi availability. Furthermore, this would restrict the capacity our capacity to actualize on-order picture catch. In the wake of inspecting these choices, we have likely endeavoured to utilize GSM/GPRS organizes due to the SMS backing and inclusion.

Conclusion

The framework should most likely work with low control utilization while giving high unwavering quality and quick reaction time. The microcontroller must oversee proficiently the turning on and off of the remote correspondence when not expected to spare power. The framework likewise should probably keep running off of battery back-up on the off chance that the battery is unplugged by the cheat. We will test the time required for the microcontroller to achieve both simple and troublesome errands under shifted supply voltages to decide the impact on execution.

References

- [1] Y. Dong, Z. Hu, K. Uchimura, and N. Murayama, "Driver inattention monitoring system for intelligent vehicles: A review," in *IEEE Transactions on Intelligent Transportation Systems*, 2011.
- [2] H. Khayyam, H. Ranjbarzadeh, and V. Marano, "Intelligent control of vehicle to grid power," *Journal of Power Sources*. 2012.
- [3] J. Engelbrecht, M. J. Booysen, G. J. Van Rooyen, and F. J. Bruwer, "Survey of smartphone-based sensing in vehicles for intelligent transportation system applications," *IET Intelligent Transport Systems*. 2015.
- [4] D. Jose, S. Prasad, and V. G. Sridhar, "Intelligent vehicle monitoring using global positioning system and cloud computing," in *Procedia Computer Science*, 2015.
- [5] M. A. Hannan, F. A. Azidin, and A. Mohamed, "Hybrid electric vehicles and their challenges: A review," *Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews*. 2014.
- [6] Y. Wen, Y. Lu, J. Yan, Z. Zhou, K. M. Von Deneen, and P. Shi, "An algorithm for license plate recognition applied to intelligent transportation system," *IEEE Transactions on Intelligent Transportation Systems*. 2011.
- [7] L. Xiao and Z. Wang, "Internet of things: A new application for intelligent traffic monitoring system," *J. Networks*, 2011.
- [8] M. Gerla, E. K. Lee, G. Pau, and U. Lee, "Internet of vehicles: From intelligent grid to autonomous cars and vehicular clouds," in *2014 IEEE World Forum on Internet of Things, WF-IoT 2014*, 2014.

- [9] V. Milanés, S. E. Shladover, J. Spring, C. Nowakowski, H. Kawazoe, and M. Nakamura, "Cooperative adaptive cruise control in real traffic situations," *IEEE Trans. Intell. Transp. Syst.*, 2014.
- [10] H. T. Chen, M. C. Chu, C. L. Chou, S. Y. Lee, and B. S. Lin, "Multi-camera vehicle identification in tunnel surveillance system," in *2015 IEEE International Conference on Multimedia and Expo Workshops, ICMEW 2015*, 2015.
- [11] Y. M. Mustafah, N. A. Zainuddin, M. A. Rashidan, N. N. A. Aziz, and M. I. Saripan, "Intelligent surveillance system for street surveillance," *Pertanika J. Sci. Technol.*, vol. 25, no. 1, pp. 181–190, 2017.
- [12] Y. Tang, C. Zhang, R. Gu, P. Li, and B. Yang, "Vehicle detection and recognition for intelligent traffic surveillance system," *Multimed. Tools Appl.*, vol. 76, no. 4, pp. 5817–5832, 2017.
- [13] S. Zhang, S. C. Chan, R. D. Qiu, K. T. Ng, Y. S. Hung, and W. Lu, "On the design and implementation of a high definition multi-view intelligent video surveillance system," in *2012 IEEE International Conference on Signal Processing, Communications and Computing, ICSPCC 2012*, 2012, pp. 353–357.