# DESIGN OF AUTOMOTIVE SMART BLACK BOX SYSTEM USING IOT

**Mr. K. Srinivasan[1], Chevula Ravi[2], Pralayakaveri Yedukondalu[3], Vinjam Vinod Kumar[4]**

[1]Assistant Professor, Dept. of ECE, Muthayammal Engineering College, Namakkal, Tamilnadu, India.

[2,3,4]UG Scholar, Dept. of ECE, Muthayammal Engineering College, Namakkal, Tamilnadu, India.

**Emails:** srinihod@gmail.com[1], raviyadavchevula3@gmail.com[2], yedukondalupralayakaveri35@gmail.com[3], vinodkumarvicky766@gmail.com[4]

## ABSTRACT

*The rapid advancement of the Internet of Things (IoT) has significantly transformed modern automotive technologies, enabling enhanced vehicle safety, real-time monitoring, and intelligent data management. This project presents the design and implementation of an IoT-based Automotive Smart Black Box system that continuously records and monitors critical vehicle parameters to improve road safety and emergency response efficiency. The proposed system captures real-time data such as vehicle speed, GPS location, acceleration patterns, and driver behaviour, ensuring accurate tracking and analysis of driving conditions. The collected data is securely transmitted and stored in the cloud, allowing authorized users to access historical records for post-incident investigation and performance analysis. In case of an accident or abnormal driving event, the system automatically detects the situation using sensor inputs and predefined threshold algorithms. It then instantly sends emergency alerts, including precise GPS coordinates, to registered contacts and relevant authorities to ensure rapid assistance and minimize response time. Unlike conventional automotive black box systems that only store crash data locally for later retrieval, the proposed IoT-enabled solution provides continuous real-time monitoring and predictive safety analysis. By analysing driving patterns and sudden variations in vehicle parameters, the system can help in identifying potential risks before accidents occur. This proactive approach enhances driver awareness, improves emergency handling, and contributes to safer transportation systems. Overall, the Automotive Smart Black Box system demonstrates a cost-effective, scalable, and intelligent solution for modern vehicle safety management.*

***Keywords***— *Internet of Things (IoT), Smart Black Box, Automotive Safety, GPS, Accident Detection, Cloud Computing.*

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The Automotive Smart Black Box using IoT is an advanced safety and monitoring system designed to record, analyses, and transmit vital information about a vehicle's performance and condition in real time. It is inspired by the flight data recorder or “black box” used in aircraft, which stores crucial flight details for post-accident investigation. Similarly, in the automotive field, this system acts as an intelligent data recorder that collects and transmits information such as speed, acceleration, location, engine status, temperature, and impact force. The main objective of the automotive black box is to improve road safety, provide accurate accident data, and enable efficient accident analysis through the use of the Internet of Things (IoT). It continuously monitors the vehicle’s parameters using sensors connected to a microcontroller and, when an accident occurs, automatically records the event and transmits alerts to emergency contacts or authorities. The recorded data can then be used to determine the exact cause of an accident, analyze driver behavior, and evaluate vehicle performance.

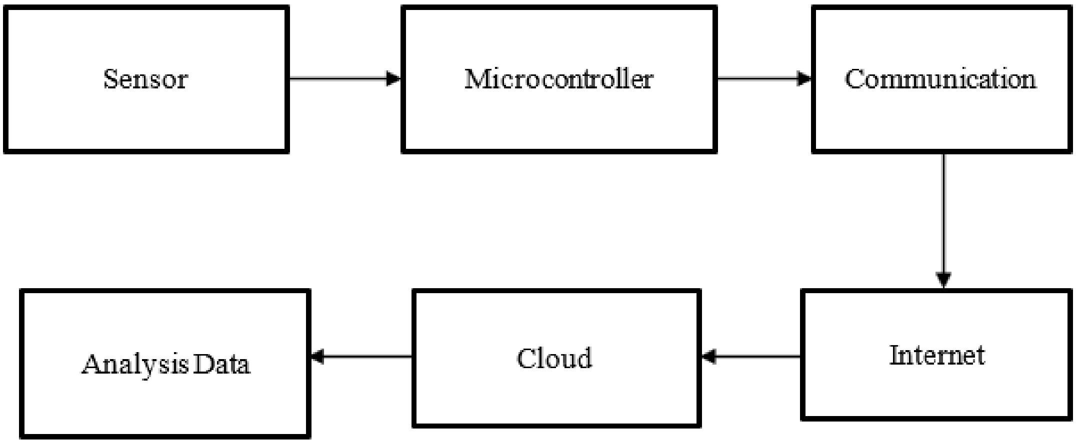


**Figure 1** IOT Based System Block Diagram

The increase in the number of vehicles on roads has led to a corresponding rise in road accidents, many of which result from over speeding, mechanical failures, or careless driving. In most cases, the absence of reliable evidence complicates the investigation process, causing delays in identifying the real cause and resolving insurance claims. The traditional approach relies on manual investigation and witness statements, which can be inaccurate or incomplete. The introduction of a smart black box system addresses these issues by providing tamper-proof and reliable data that accurately represents the moments before and after an accident.

This helps authorities in conducting proper investigations, assists insurance companies in claim verification, and provides valuable information to manufacturers and researchers for vehicle performance improvement. The system thus plays a crucial role in enhancing transparency, accountability, and overall safety in modern transportation. The main objective of the automotive black box is to improve road safety, provide accurate accident data, and enable efficient accident analysis through the use of the Internet of Things. The Internet of Things (IoT) has emerged as a transformative technology in modern transportation by enabling seamless connectivity between vehicles, infrastructure, and monitoring systems. In Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITS), IoT facilitates real-time data exchange, allowing vehicles, roadside units, and cloud platforms to communicate continuously.

Road accidents are one of the major causes of fatalities and property damage worldwide, and timely accident detection along with reliable post-incident analysis plays an essential role in improving road safety. Traditional accident reporting systems rely heavily on human intervention, causing significant delays that can lead to severe consequences, especially in remote or high-traffic areas. Similarly, conventional vehicle black boxes are limited to locally stored data, making it difficult for authorities to access information immediately after an accident.

## 2. LITERATURE REVIEW

**R. Hussain *et al*.** proposed an IoT-enabled vehicle monitoring framework that integrates onboard sensors, GPS modules, and wireless communication technologies to enable real-time tracking of vehicular parameters. Their system collects speed, acceleration, and engine-related data and transmits it to a cloud-based storage platform for analysis. The study emphasized predictive maintenance and driver behavior analysis through continuous monitoring. Experimental validation showed improved transparency in vehicle diagnostics and enhanced accident investigation capabilities. The authors concluded that IoT integration significantly strengthens road safety mechanisms by enabling remote data accessibility and intelligent analytics for proactive decision-making [1].

**M. Li, H. Wang, and Y. Zhang** developed a cloud-integrated intelligent transportation system designed to enhance vehicle-to-cloud communication reliability. Their research focused on secure data transmission protocols and scalable cloud storage infrastructure. By implementing encryption and authentication mechanisms, they ensured data confidentiality and integrity. The proposed architecture supported real-time traffic monitoring, fleet management, and route optimization. Performance evaluation demonstrated reduced latency and improved data handling efficiency under dynamic network conditions. The study highlighted the importance of combining IoT frameworks with cloud computing technologies to enable efficient vehicular data management and improve overall transportation safety [2].

**S. B. Lee, J. Kim, and T. Park** conducted a comprehensive study on traditional Event Data Recorder (EDR) systems used in automobiles. Their research analysed how conventional black box systems store crash-related information such as impact force, braking status, and speed variations. However, they identified limitations including restricted storage capacity and absence of remote data transmission. The authors recommended integrating IoT communication modules into EDR systems to enable real-time data access and faster emergency response. Their findings suggested that next-generation smart black boxes could significantly improve accident reconstruction accuracy and emergency assistance efficiency [3].

**K. Gupta, P. Yadav, and R. Mehta** proposed an IoT-based accident detection and automatic alert system utilizing accelerometers and GPS sensors. Their model detects sudden deceleration, collision impact, and vehicle rollover conditions using threshold-based algorithms. Upon detecting an abnormal event, the system automatically sends emergency notifications along with precise location coordinates to predefined contacts and authorities. Experimental testing demonstrated high detection accuracy and reduced emergency response time. The authors emphasized that automated accident reporting systems play a crucial role in minimizing fatalities and enhancing post-accident management through rapid communication and real-time data sharing [4].

## 3. EXISTING SYSTEM

The suggested solution includes a functioning model of a black box system that may be integrated into a car. The solution also entails boosting security by guarding against harm to the black box data. The BLXDAQ (Blackbox Data Acquisition) module stores data on a vehicle's movement parameter, primarily for the purposes of accident analysis and safety measures. The sensors that are incorporated into the engine and system of the vehicle are connected to these modules. The vehicle's location in the cloud is updated using the IOT module.

Due to the increasing movement of heavy vehicles, driving at night has become a challenging situation marked by numerous accidents and concerns for both transportation authorities and the general public. After a few days of continuous driving, the drivers' reduced reflexes reduce their ability to drive, resulting in accidents. The drivers are required to drive with little rest. Tiredness is found to be the cause of most accidents where people fall asleep. A combination of symptoms like poor performance and a subjective sense of drowsiness is known as fatigue. There is still no widely accepted definition for the term "fatigue" despite the extensive research that has been carried out. There are various types of fatigue, including the ones outlined below, which are viewed from the perspective of the individual organs' functionality physical fatigue in a specific area. general physical exhaustion as a result of extensive manual labor. sleepiness (fatigue of the central nervous system. mental exhaustion. We can use linear discriminate analysis to notice faces and track the states of the eyes with greater precision in the proposed system.

The carter's eyes will be closed as a corrective measure in the event of abnormal behavior, and an alarm will sound. After correctly locating the driver's head and eyes in the camera image, the system moves on to the analysis phase. For the purpose of detecting drowsiness, various Image Processing techniques are used to preprocess this image. Finally, provide a voice, SMS, and email alert admin with face recognition alert system. Additionally, an embedded system is used to slow the vehicle down to keep the driver from getting into an accident.

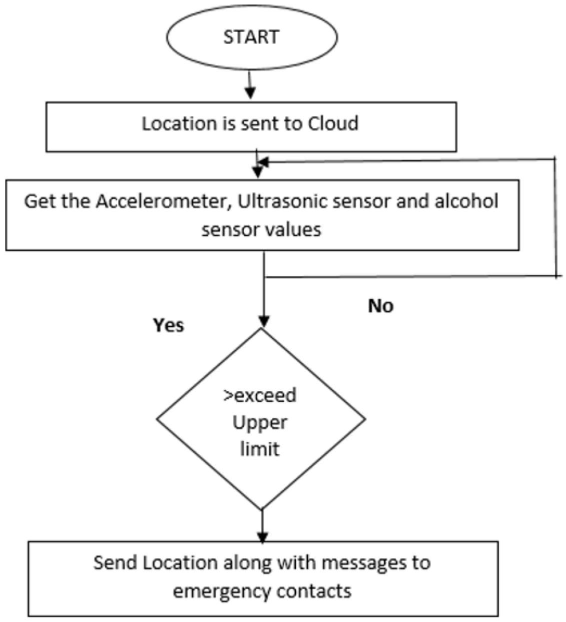


**Figure 2** Flow Chart for Intelligence Vehicle Black Box System

Most conventional accident investigation processes depend on eyewitness reports, CCTV footage availability, and manual police documentation, which are often inaccurate and time-consuming. The absence of a dedicated vehicle data recorder makes it difficult to determine the exact cause of accidents. Traditional systems do not store vehicle communication logs, engine performance data, braking patterns, steering behavior, GPS location, or environmental conditions around the vehicle.

## 4. PROPOSED SYSTEM

The proposed Automotive Smart Black Box system is designed to provide continuous vehicle monitoring, automatic accident detection, and real-time emergency communication using IoT technology. The system is centered around an Arduino Uno microcontroller, which controls and processes all incoming and outgoing data. A MEMS sensor is used to continuously monitor acceleration, vibration, and tilt of the vehicle. These parameters help in identifying abnormal conditions such as sudden deceleration, collision impact, or rollover events.

The GPS module continuously tracks the real-time geographical location of the vehicle. During normal operation, vehicle parameters and location data are transmitted to a cloud server through the IoT communication module for secure storage and remote monitoring. This allows vehicle owners or authorities to access driving data at any time.
When an accident is detected based on predefined threshold values, the system immediately captures the current GPS coordinates and sends an emergency alert notification to registered contacts or emergency services. Simultaneously, the buzzer and APR voice module generate warning signals to alert passengers and nearby individuals. The LCD display shows the system

status and location details for user awareness.

The proposed system enhances traditional black box functionality by enabling real-time cloud connectivity, automated emergency alerts, and intelligent accident monitoring, thereby improving overall road safety and response efficiency.

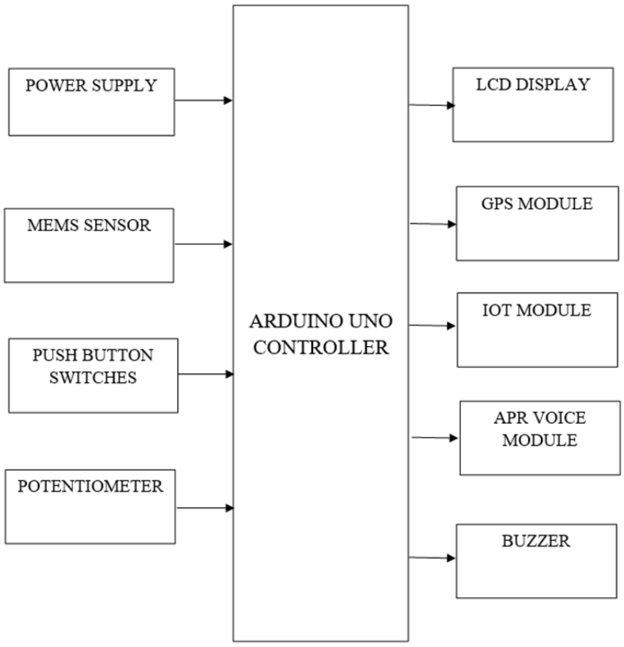


**Figure 3** Block Diagram of Proposed System

The proposed system presents an IoT-enabled Automotive Smart Black Box designed using an **Arduino Uno controller** as the central processing unit. The system continuously monitors critical vehicle parameters and ensures real-time data logging, accident detection, and emergency alert transmission.

The **MEMS sensor** is used to detect sudden acceleration, vibration, tilt, and collision impact. It continuously measures vehicle motion parameters and sends data to the Arduino controller for analysis. If abnormal conditions such as sudden deceleration or rollover are detected, the system identifies it as a potential accident event.

The **GPS module** is integrated to obtain real-time location coordinates (latitude and longitude). During normal operation, the GPS data is periodically updated. In case of an accident, the exact location is immediately captured and prepared for emergency transmission.

The **IoT module** enables wireless communication between the vehicle and cloud server. It uploads real-time vehicle data such as speed, location, and sensor readings to a remote database for continuous monitoring and post-accident analysis.

An **APR voice module** is incorporated to provide voice alerts inside the vehicle during emergency conditions. A **buzzer** is used as an audible warning indicator to alert nearby individuals. The **LCD display** shows live system status, GPS coordinates, and alert messages. Push buttons and a potentiometer are provided for manual control and system calibration.

The **power supply unit** ensures stable voltage regulation for all components.

## 5. SYSTEM MODULE

The Automotive Smart Black Box system is organized into multiple functional modules to ensure efficient monitoring, processing, and emergency response. The first module is the sensing module, which consists of a MEMS sensor used to detect acceleration, vibration, and tilt variations of the vehicle. This module continuously observes vehicle movement and provides real-time motion data to the controller for analysis.

The processing module is implemented using the Arduino Uno microcontroller. It acts as the core unit that collects sensor data, compares it with predefined threshold values, and determines whether an abnormal event or accident has occurred. Based on this decision, it controls alert generation and data transmission.

The location tracking module uses a GPS unit to obtain accurate latitude and longitude coordinates of the vehicle. This information is crucial for emergency reporting and remote monitoring. The communication module, which includes an IoT-based wireless interface, enables transmission of vehicle data and accident alerts to a cloud server for storage and analysis.

The alert module consists of a buzzer and APR voice module that provide audible warnings during emergency conditions. Finally, the display and user interface module includes an LCD screen to show real-time system status and push buttons for manual control and system reset.
Together, these modules ensure reliable monitoring, rapid accident detection, and efficient emergency communication.

## 6. RESULT

The implementation of the Automotive Smart Black Box Using IoT has produced highly encouraging and reliable results in terms of accident detection accuracy, data recording efficiency, and real-time communication. The system successfully integrates sensors, microcontrollers, and IoT modules to monitor and transmit crucial vehicle parameters with minimal delay. During testing, the black box effectively recorded key parameters such as vehicle speed, acceleration, temperature, and GPS coordinates, ensuring that every event was precisely logged in the system memory and cloud database. This enables users and authorities to retrieve data even after a severe impact or system restart.

The prototype demonstrated excellent performance in accident detection. The accelerometer and vibration sensors accurately detected sudden deceleration or impact beyond a predefined threshold, triggering the emergency response mechanism. Upon detection, the system automatically captured the location data through the GPS module and transmitted it to the IoT cloud using the GSM or Wi-Fi module. The message containing the accident details and GPS coordinates was successfully sent to the registered emergency contacts. The response time between detection and alert transmission was minimal, proving the system's real-time capability and reliability during critical conditions.

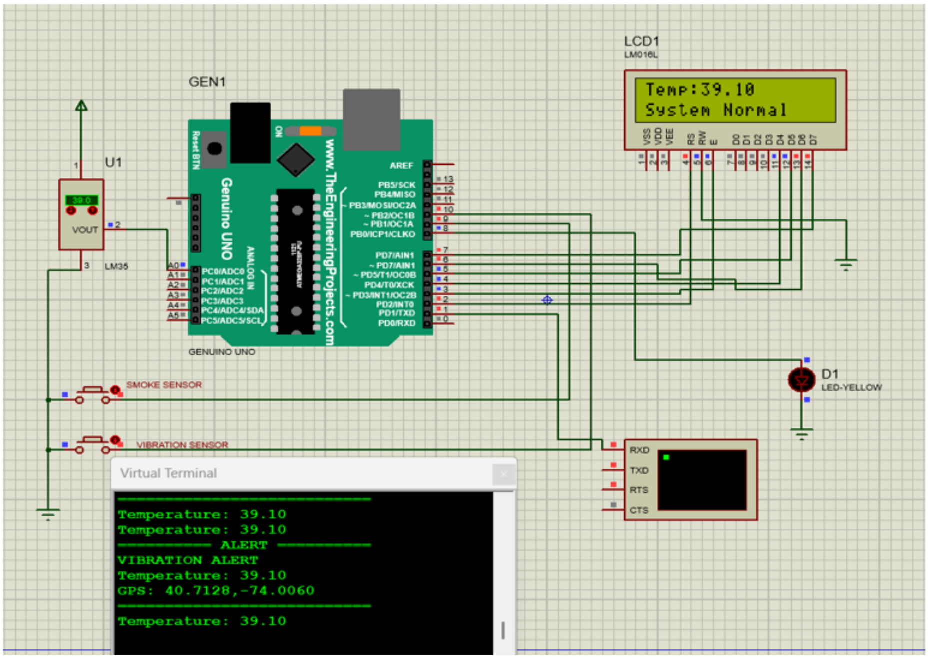


**Figure 4** Simulation Result

## CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the IoT-based Automotive Smart Black Box successfully fulfils its objectives of detecting accidents, recording critical vehicle data, and communicating with cloud platforms in real time. The system bridges the technological gap between vehicles and intelligent transportation infrastructure by introducing automation, connectivity, and data-driven decision-making into road safety. This innovative approach transforms traditional passive recording devices into active, intelligent systems capable of assisting in accident prevention, rapid emergency response, and post-crash analysis. The combination of sensors, IoT, and cloud computing offers a smart ecosystem that ensures driver safety, reduces rescue time, and provides valuable insights for future vehicle design and traffic management. Thus, the project demonstrates that by integrating IoT technology into automotive safety systems, we can significantly improve road safety, emergency management, and overall vehicle intelligence. The Automotive Smart Black Box not only acts as a life- saving system but also as a stepping stone toward developing fully connected and autonomous vehicles in the near future. The increase in the number of vehicles on roads has led to a corresponding rise in road accidents, many of which result from over speeding, mechanical failures, or careless driving. In most cases, the absence of reliable evidence complicates the investigation process, causing delays in identifying the real cause and resolving insurance claims. The traditional approach relies on manual investigation and witness statements, which can be inaccurate or incomplete. The introduction of a smart black box system addresses these issues by providing tamper-proof and reliable data that accurately represents the moments before and after an accident.

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