Chemical-Rain Accidents Sensing Car Wiper using IoT-Based Notification.

Dr. Araddhana Manisha Arvind Deshmukh
Head of Department, Artificial Intelligence and Data Science,
Marathwada Mitra Mandal's College of Engineering, Pune-52, MH, India.
Affiliated to Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune
araddhanadeshmukh@mmcoe.edu.in

Prof. Dr. B.K. Sarkar
Mahatma Education Society's, Pillai Hoc College of Engineering &Technology
Rasayani Taluka Panvel, Dist, Navi Mumbai, Maharashtra 410207, India.
dr.bksarkar20032yahoo.in

Prof. Dr. Reena Singh
Mahatma Education Society's, Pillai Hoc College of Engineering &Technology
Rasayani Taluka Panvel, Dist, Navi Mumbai, Maharashtra 410207, India.
dr.bksarkar20032yahoo.in

ABSTRACT

The automobile industry has been actively looking for ways to create safety technologies that can save lives of people during the past several years. A vehicle wiper's typical operation is dependent on manual switching. In this scenario, the driver must press the power button in order to activate the wiper. It makes things more difficult because the driver must pay attention to both the road and the wipers at once. Because they reduce the risk and distraction of manually turning on the wipers, automated rain detecting wiper systems are becoming more and more desirable to drivers. A rain sensor, microprocessor, and driver integrated circuit are employed in this automated wiper system to transform manual operation into automatic operation. The microcontroller receives a signal from the rain sensor when it is wet, analyses the information, and activates the driver IC to turn on the wiper. With these adjustments, the glass may be automatically cleaned without the driver's assistance. Acid Rain, as the name suggests, can be said as the precipitation of acid in the form of rain in the simplest manner. When atmospheric pollutants like oxides of nitrogen and sulphur react with rainwater and come down with the rain, the

Key: Rain, Accidents, Sensing, Car Wiper, IoT- Based, Notification, Acid Rain

INTRODUCTION

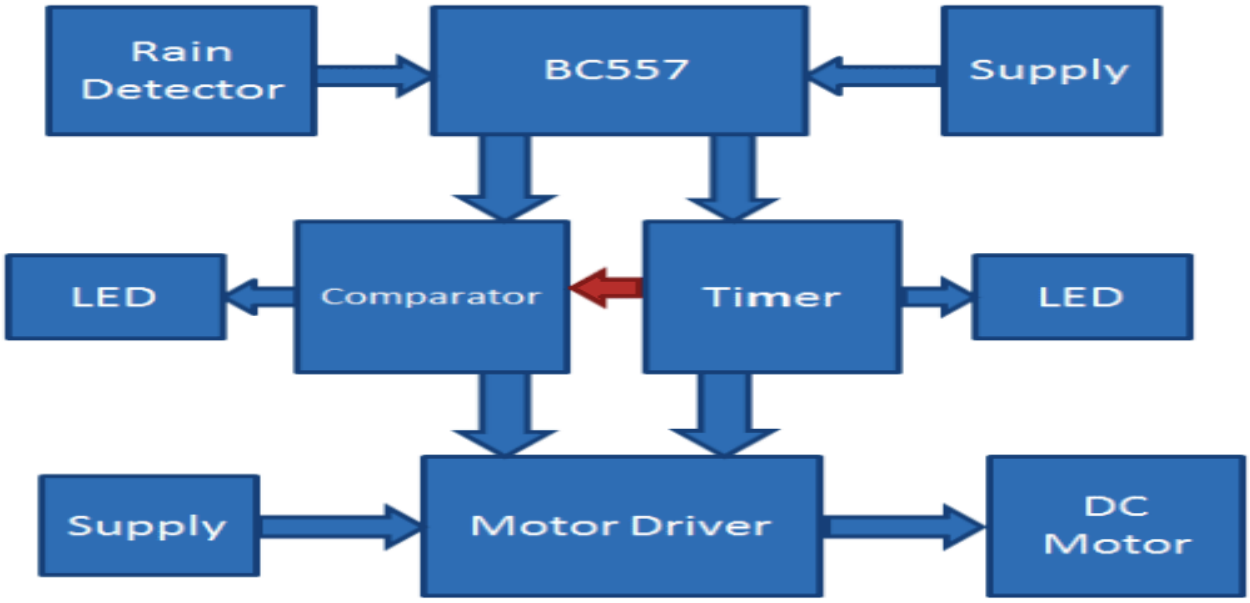

Fig.1: Rain and Accidents Sensing Car Wiper using IoT- Based Notification Flow.

This article provides step-by-step instructions from experts on how to write a good journal article or research paper, starting with the conception of ideas and ending with publication. A car wiper is a tool that is employed to wipe raindrops from a vehicle's windscreen. A wiper typically comprises of a long rubber blade to clean the screen and a metal arm. Some vehicles use pneumatic power. Here, a battery powers the metal arm. On the glass, the blade rotates both clockwise and anticlockwise, removing water from the screen's surface.

Based on the quantity of rainfall, the speed is automatically modified. Most automobiles have two synchronised radial-type arms, however commercial vehicles have panto-graph (parallelogram) arms. There are several automatic wiper systems. In this, we suggest an automated wiper that detects rain, starts when it begins to rain, and quits when it stops, along with a manual off option. By employing this, controlling the wiper's speed won't require a person to physically intervene. In order to do this, a rain sensor is used, and once rain is detected, the motor driver manages the signal and performs the necessary action.

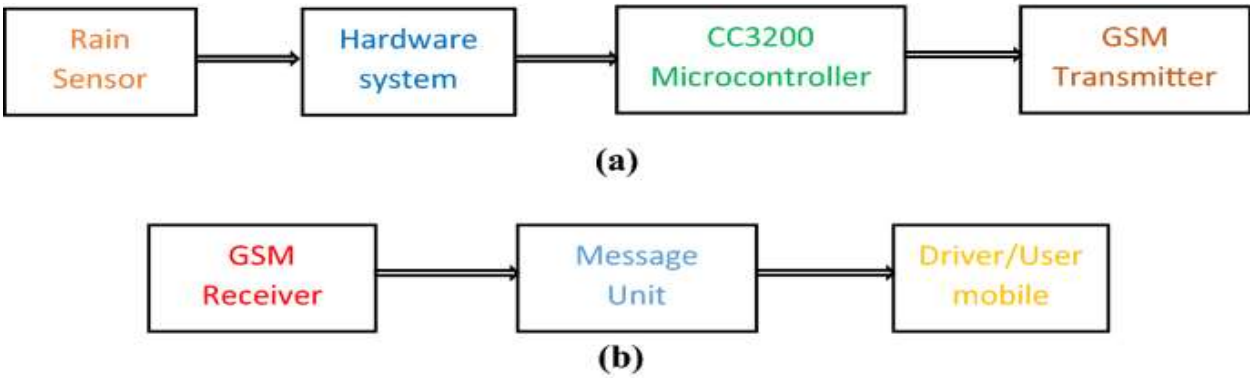

Fig.2: Rain and Accidents Sensing Car Wiper using IoT- Based Notification Block Diagram.

The automotive industry has advanced significantly in the previous 10 years in search of cutting-edge methods to improve safety. The absence of automatic automobile wipers in some cars is due to a variety of factors. For a variety of reasons, including the fact that they are too expensive to install in affordable cars and are too unreliable for brand-new vehicles. Numerous automakers tried to build the automated vehicle wiper at a cheap cost that is not only affordable but also efficient, but they truly failed. This essay is all about the efforts made to develop and provide the proper automatic wiper approach.

Fig.3: Rain and Accidents Sensing Car Wiper using IoT- Based Notification Circuit.

NEED FOR AUTOMATIC WIPER SYSTEM

The amount of amenities in modern cars is substantially higher. Driving requires the driver to focus on the road, and when traffic grows, things become more challenging. The amenities that have been added to cars for human use, such as GPRS navigation, audio systems, and air conditioning systems, may divert the driver's attention in a variety of ways. So, an attempt has been made to lessen the driver's effort. Since this system is used in many more expensive cars and has shown to be effective, an attempt was made to lower the cost of the system so that it may be installed in more affordable automobiles where the average person can also benefit.

METHODOLOGY

Because the 555 Timer IC is set up in a stable state, we utilised it to generate pulses every two to three seconds (depending on the amount of the capacitor) for an A stable Multivibrator. Pins No. 7 of the Motor Driver L293D and the inverting pin of the Comparator LM358 are both instantly linked to the output of a steady Multivibrator. At pin 2 of the motor motive force IC, the comparator's output is immediately connected. Here, the reference voltage and output voltage of

the 555 timer IC are measured across the comparator's non-inverting terminal using the voltage divider circuit.

One LED was connected to the 555 A stable circuit's output, and the other to the comparator's output. To detect rain or water, a water sensor or rain sensor is employed. Result of In order to power the wiper motor similarly, a steady Multivibrator and Comparator are applied to the motor driver. Depending on the application, a 5v-12v battery can power the entire circuit.

555 Timer IC

The 555 timer IC was initially introduced by the Signe tics Corporation in roughly 1971 as the SE555/NE555 and was dubbed "The IC Time Machine" in addition to being the sole business clock IC that was at that time available. It provided circuit designers with a typically simple, reliable, and understandable integrated circuit for clock and Multivibrator applications. It is powered by a variety of intensity sources ranging in supply voltage from + 5 to + 18 volts. 200 mA of burden current is sourced or sunk. Because of its high current yield, a 555 timer can be used to operate a transistor-transistor logic (TTL).

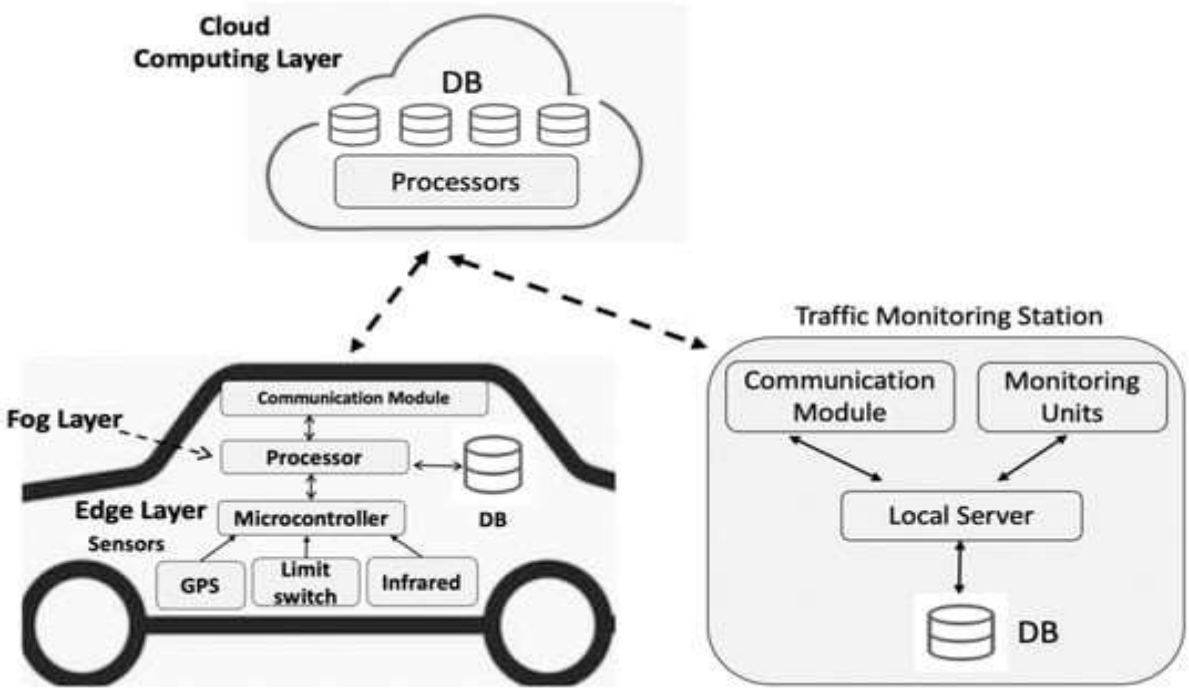

Fig.4: Rain and Accidents Sensing Car Wiper using IoT- Based Notification Process.

The timer's obligation pattern is adjustable. An unwinding oscillator, two comparators, an R-S flip-flop, and a release capacitor are joined by the 555 timer. In any event, the yield will return to ground and the release transistor will switch on once again if the edge input (pin 6) is now increased above + (2/3) VCC. The initial state when we started this inquiry was "the IC will stay right now" at the time that the edge input returns to ground. The simplest method to allow the limit voltage (pin 6) to gradually rise to +(2/3) VCC is to remotely connect it to a capacitor that is being allowed to charge through a resistor.

There are two enable inputs provided to enable or disable the device independently of the input signals. The bottom transistors of each bridge have linked emitters, and the proper wires may be used to connect an external sensing resistor to the associated external terminal. A second supply input allows the logic to run at a lower voltage. Two enable inputs on the L-298 can be used to enable or deactivate any device. Motor drivers and motor controllers are the L 298 IC's most often used applications. These motor controllers may be controlled by any microcontroller, including an Arduino.

PIC, Raspberry Pi, Arduino, etc. They operate the load connected to their output terminals in accordance with the input they receive from microcontrollers. Dual DC motor control is possible using the L-298 motor driver (Bridge). While also being able to manage a single stepper motor. Two Pulse Width Modulation (PWM) pins are present on L 298. Pin PWM

LM358

Duel operation amps, such as the LM358, include two operation amps in a single integrated circuit. Operation amp comparators are among the least complex and often used circuits. Fundamentally, a comparator considers two voltages, and depending on whether one is stronger than the other, the output of the operating amp is either ON or OFF.

Fig.5: Rain and Accidents Sensing Car Wiper using IoT- Based Notification.

Comparators have found a variety of uses for Day Night switches, fundamental Electronic indoor regulators, analogue to digital converters, and even directed force supply. To determine the voltage at which it will turn ON as well as the voltage at which it will turn OFF, we should deal with two parts. The information voltage is the detection voltage; if the real sensor changes are too little to even contemplate using, the operational enhancer yield may fall off.

IMPLEMENTATION

It's easy to complete the Automatic Rain Sensing Car Wiper challenge. As previously stated, this circuit consists of four components: a stable Multivibrator, a comparator, a motor driver, and a rain detector. The PNP transistor BC557 is activated when raindrops fall on the Rain Sensor. The PNP transistor then switches on the circuit's energy supply and the circuit starts operating until more raindrops fall on the Rain Sensor. Now that the energy delivery turned on,

A Multivibrator that is stable begins to oscillate at the chosen frequency. Now, the comparator LM358 provides a LOW output when the output of the 555 Timer IC is HIGH, and a HIGH output when the output of the 555 IC is LOW. Through the use of these two outputs, the DC motor moves in both clockwise and anticlockwise directions, and the wiper attached to it rotates from right to left to right to left. That is how the wipers sense rain and turn on automatically.

When water is detected by the rain sensor, they remain on until it evaporates, at which point the wipers turn off. Here, two LEDs are also employed as indicators.

RESULTS

Making the wiper turn on automatically is simple, but how the wiper interacts with the application is important. The desired result is to activate the wiper by accurately sensing the rain. These topics will serve as the future focus. ➢ This technology also has practical domestic uses like washing the window panes and alerting occupants when it starts to rain. in order for individuals to properly care for items like clothing, food, and merchandise. Better speed control mechanisms will help the wipers operate more efficiently and use less battery power.

CONCLUSION

This affordable automation is reliable and may be used in automobiles of Economic grandeur. Current wiper systems may feature automation with changing frequency. During the project simulation, the following drawbacks are implied. The sensor delivers the best 3 sets of analogue data for the various rain intensities, however the nickel coating is oxidising and rust is growing on the surface, which may also impair the rain sensor module's ability to sense. Therefore, the best two speed variables are possible with this sensor.

Thus, the driver's anxiety is significantly decreased by this integrated, computerised wiper system's cheap price and changeable frequency. The wiper system may be controlled manually and automatically by the user through the use of this gadget. The vehicle wiper gadget's older model has been updated. When it is heavily raining, users won't have any trouble regulating the wiper. The sensor circuit operates and is managed by a microcontroller when the engine is started.

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