IJNRD.ORG ISSN : 2456-4184
INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF NOVEL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (IJNRD) | IJNRD.ORG
An International Open Access, Peer-reviewed, Refereed Journal

The Evolving Landscape of Automobiles: With and Without IoT

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Abstract

The advent of the Internet of Things (IoT) has transformed various industries, offering unparalleled connectivity and data-driven insights. This study conducts a thorough comparative examination of IoT applications in automotive and non-automotive sectors, focusing on critical aspects such as data processing, safety, regulatory compliance, scalability, and ecosystem collaboration. In automotive IoT applications, real-time data processing is essential for functionalities like predictive maintenance and driver assistance systems. High-speed processing and analysis are crucial to manage the substantial volumes of data generated by onboard sensors. Safety and security are paramount in automotive IoT, with adherence to standards such as ISO 26262 being mandatory to ensure vehicular safety. Scalability emerges as another salient consideration, with large-scale deployments commonplace in sectors like smart cities and industrial IoT. Ecosystem collaboration and industry partnerships play a pivotal role in both automotive and non-automotive IoT implementations illuminate the collaborative nature of the automotive ecosystem, wherein stakeholders collaborate to tackle complex challenges and propel innovation. This in-depth comparative study offers nuanced insights into the unique challenges and opportunities inherent in IoT implementations across disparate domains, empowering stakeholders to make informed decisions and devise efficacious strategies tailored to their specific applications.

Keywords: *Automobile, IoT, Technology, RFID, Ad Hoc Network, Cybersecurity*

Introduction

The automobile, which was once associated with liberty and technical creativity, is about to undergo a significant metamorphosis. Our interactions with our cars are being dramatically transformed by the Internet of Things (IoT), which is making it harder to distinguish between basic transportation and a networked environment. The different experiences of conventional cars and their Internet of Things-enabled equivalents are examined in this enactment. Both mechanical and electrical systems are necessary for the operation of these well-known cars. Dashboards show information, but entertainment and navigational capabilities are frequently restricted or require other devices. Although they provide a typical driving experience and a sensation of control, traditional cars lack amenities that improve convenience, safety, and customisation.

The driving experience is being revolutionised by these cars. They become mobile data centres with embedded sensors and internet access. Advanced Driver-Assistance Systems (ADAS), these systems use cameras and sensors to offer semi-autonomous driving, lane departure assist, and real-time warnings. Remote diagnostics and maintenance it provides the option to plan remote servicing as well as real-time vehicle health monitoring with notifications for possible problems. In-car entertainment and connectivity it provide smooth smartphone integration for hands-free calling, music streaming, and navigation. Personalised Driving Experience is used to adjust settings, such as music selection, climate control, and even suggested routes, according to the preferences of the driver. Connected automobiles do, however, also bring up other issues such as security Concerns as data privacy and hacking are major worries due to the volume of data being gathered. Dependency on Technology has increased due to complicated electronics and internet access malfunction, drivers may find themselves stranded.

The Path Ahead of conventional engineering and state-of-the-art IoT technologies represents the future of automotive technology. We may anticipate even more advanced features that improve efficiency, safety, and the overall driving experience as these technologies advance.

Literature Review

Due to the rapid increase in population and demand for vehicles, there has been a worrying rise in traffic hazards and accidents, resulting in a significant increase in fatalities. One of the main reasons for this is the delayed response from emergency services, caused by traffic congestion or poor communication channels with medical units. To save more lives, it is essential to have efficient rescue operations. Therefore, there is an urgent need to implement automatic road accident detection systems. Many solutions have been proposed in research literature to tackle this issue and improve automatic accident detection (Alvi, 2020). The automobile industry is experiencing significant advancements through the integration of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and the Internet of Things (IoT), leading to improved ergonomics and safety features in vehicles. This research aims to develop a cost-effective enhancement to existing automobile technologies. Building upon the Smart Accident Precognition System (SAPS), which reduces accident rates and enhances passenger safety, this study integrates Google Assistant with SAPS. The real-time vehicle system enabled by IoT technology has the potential to bring positive benefits to both the automobile industry and society in general (Menon, 2022). Modern automobiles are equipped with numerous sensors and electronic control units that enhance safety, optimize performance, and improve occupant comfort. In addition to these established uses of computing devices in vehicles. This paper focuses on integrating regular automobiles with the Internet, thus making them part of the Internet of Things (IoT), with various potential applications in mind. The research presents a comprehensive architecture enabling automobiles to communicate with user applications through an auxiliary computational infrastructure (Milković, 2016). The study focuses on conducting a systematic literature review of the Internet of Things (IoT) in the automobile sector, aiming to understand its impact and potential applications. Numerous studies were reviewed to classify them into different subdomains, highlighting current trends and identifying open issues within this field. The research underscores the ongoing initiatives and developments in integrating IoT into the automotive industry, with the ultimate goal of enhancing vehicular services for consumers and simplifying human tasks through automation (Shrivastava, 2020). This research paper explores the extensive utilization of IoT and internet-based applications in mechanical devices to monitor, manage, and improve their functionality. It emphasizes the availability of scalable and fully managed IoT services provided by public cloud service providers, enabling the streaming and analysis of data for predictive, descriptive, and visualization purposes. The paper concludes by proposing future advancements that involve incorporating auto ML services into serverless platforms to enable real-time automated decision-making, complemented by human expertise and intelligence (Shaw, 2020).

This paper discusses the implementation of a wireless sensor network-based system for monitoring and controlling automobile parameters to enhance safety and prevent accidents. The system aims to detect accidents early and prevent thefts using a machine learning-based image classification model. This information is stored in a web server, acting as a black box, and can be retrieved for investigation purposes. Additionally, the system transfers these details to insurance agencies to determine the cause of the accidents (Sujatha, 2022). This paper highlights the increasing risk of pollution caused by vehicles and its adverse effects on the environment. The rapid increase in the number of vehicles has resulted in higher vehicular pollution. Drivers often lack information about the emissions of their vehicles, making it challenging to take corrective actions. To address this issue, the paper proposes a by understanding the vehicle types causing the most pollution, appropriate strategies can be developed to address this problem effectively (Gupta, 2018). Power of the Internet of Things (IoT) in the automobile sector. IoT has revolutionized our lives by enabling communication between things. In the automotive industry, IoT applications such as automatic climate control, smart infotainment, fleet management, and vehicle tracking have become a reality. The paper also explores the potential advancements and prospects of fully connected vehicles and autonomous cars on the road. Overall, IoT is shaping the automobile industry and making life more convenient and flexible (Raikwal, 2022). This article discusses the potential of the Internet of Things (IoT) in the automotive industry. With the introduction of IoT, the automotive industry can unify the tracking, monitoring, and managing of the entire manufacturing process, as well as post-sale management. The article provides analysis and research on IoT in the automotive sector and outlines how it can promote automotive Informa ionization. Overall, IoT has become a new trend and has the potential to transform the automotive industry's manufacturing and management processes (Liu T. Y., 2012). This proposed system discusses the implementation of an autonomous car using mathematical models such as neural networks and image processing techniques. The system is comprised of three primary elements: steering control through curved road detection, detection of road signs and signals, and collision avoidance through obstacle detection. The data obtained from sensors is transmitted to a server for analysis, and instructions are subsequently transmitted back to the vehicle. Overall, this system aims to achieve high accuracy and real-time performance in autonomous driving (Padmaja, 2018).

In response to the need for safe and effective sanitization in automobiles during the pandemic, conventional methods such as alcohol-based sanitization are not suitable due to flammability risks. An alternative method utilizing ultraviolet (UV) light, specifically UV-C with a wavelength of 200-280nm, is proposed. UV-C is known for its disinfection properties, effectively killing viruses, bacteria, and other microorganisms. In this project, an IoT device is used to generate UV light, and a motion detector is incorporated to automatically switch off the light in the presence of any motion. This approach helps minimize the risk of fire accidents caused by alcohol-based sanitization in automobiles (Teja, 2021). To address the challenges related to parking in crowded urban areas, a parking management system based on the Internet of Things (IoT) is suggested. This system employs IR sensors to determine the availability of parking spaces and utilizes a DC motor to replicate the action of opening and closing parking gates. It uses WLAN for internet connectivity and a microcontroller for system operation. An online web page and IoT control interface are provided for user interaction. The system detects and updates parking slot availability information on a cloud server, allowing users to check for available parking spaces online. This cost-effective IoT-based solution solves the city's parking problem and provides convenient parking for users (Sakthimohan, 2021). An innovative technique utilizing the Internet of Things has been used to create a smart car parking system that simplifies the process of finding parking. The parking area is divided into blocks and updated on a website and an Android app, reducing the time needed to locate open parking spots. The system eliminates the need for labor-intensive operations and automates the entire process, providing real-time information on parking space availability through an LCD display (Subaselvi, 2023). The proposed system in the automobile industry utilizes IoT to enhance safety during travel. It actively monitors the driver's state, including alertness and alcohol consumption, to prevent accidents. The system also monitors the air quality inside the car. Additionally, it continuously tracks the car's location and sends automatic notifications to relatives in the event of an accident. Overall, the system aims to provide a higher level of safety and sophistication in transportation (Krishnan, 2023). Sensor integration has become crucial in the automobile industry to determine the quality of automobiles. Tilt and accelerometer sensors are utilized for crash incidents, where changes trigger image capture and transmission to authorities through email. Multiple sensors and their combined values provide complex situation calculations and remote monitoring, with log files stored on a web server. The system runs on a Beagle Bone Black microcontroller, serving as a computer replacement. Overall, the impact of sensors is significant in various automobile functions that ensure the safety of passengers (Sagar, 2015).

With the increasing integration of technology in automobiles, the security of the automobile network has become a concern. Currently, there are limited security measures in place, leaving the in-vehicle infotainment (IVI) systems and essential safety systems vulnerable to attacks. This puts drivers, passengers, and others at risk. To address this, a Hybrid Security System (HSS) is proposed. The HSS utilizes distributed firewalls at each module and electronic control unit (ECU) to filter malicious content and create two layers of defence. What sets the HSS apart is its ability to operate on a universal platform across all automobile manufacturers, offering flexibility and enhanced security without requiring redesigning of existing architectures (Rizvi, 2017).

This paper focuses on the evolving transportation sector, exploring the implications of self-driving cars on social and industrial levels. It examines the impact of these changes, considering both the coexistence of traditional cars and self-driving cars. The authors aim to initiate a meaningful discussion about the potential consequences of this societal and business revolution. The study also offers recommendations for the smooth coexistence of self-driving, autonomous, and traditional cars during the transition period (Luís-Ferreira, 2016).

In a research paper, the potential of IoT in the automotive industry in India, particularly in relation to electric vehicles (EVs), is examined. The paper emphasizes the growing popularity of EVs among Indian consumers due to their environmental benefits and cost-effectiveness. The utilization of IoT technology can enhance EV charging infrastructure, enable monitoring of battery health, and optimize the utilization of renewable energy sources for charging purposes. (Sharma et al, 2021). The article discusses the advantages of incorporating IoT in the Indian automotive industry, which encompass enhanced vehicle safety, improved fleet management, and decreased maintenance expenses. The authors emphasize that the integration of IoT technology in the automotive sector has the potential to yield substantial cost savings and enhance operational efficiency (Bhattacharya et al, 2019). In a research study, a system is proposed by the authors for detecting driver drowsiness using IoT. The system utilizes facial recognition and image processing techniques to monitor the driver's eye movements and provides alerts if drowsiness is detected. This system has significant potential for long-distance drivers in India, where accidents caused by fatigue are prevalent. (Karunakaran et al, 2020).

Scope of study

Automobiles without IoT

Connectivity and Communication Protocol-Understanding several protocols, such as Bluetooth, Wi-Fi, Zigbee, and cellular networks, for connecting devices is essential to connectivity and communication.

Sensor Technology: Research various sensor kinds (temperature, pressure, motion, etc.) and how they interface with technologies to gather data. Data Analytics and

Management: The ability to gather, store, process, evaluate, and present data produced by Internet of Things devices is known as data analytics and management.
Security and Privacy: Recognising data transfer and security flaws in linked devices, as well as user privacy issues.
Application Development: Investigating application development strategies for utilising data from Internet of Things devices for a range of applications (smart homes, wearables, industrial automation).

Automobiles with IoT
Vehicle Communication Protocols: Researching protocols unique to networked automobiles, like Vehicle-to-Everything (V2X) communication for safety and traffic control.
Upon board Actuators and Sensors: To regulate different car operations, it is necessary to understand actuators and advanced automotive sensors, such as LiDAR, radar, and cameras.
Telematics and Diagnostics: Acquiring the knowledge and skills necessary to gather and evaluate car data for remote diagnostics, maintenance planning, and performance enhancement.
Cybersecurity for Automobiles: Preserving connected cars against cyberattacks and hacking by concentrating on the particular cybersecurity issues they provide.
Autonomous Vehicle Technology: Knowing how sensor fusion, data processing, and communication with surrounding infrastructure contribute to IoT-powered self-driving cars.

The Evolving Landscape of Automobiles: With and Without IoT
The literature review in this report examines a number of research articles on the topic of automotive IoT and identifies the following key findings:
Automatic Event Detection:

1. Research using fate search engines such as smartphones, vehicular networks (VANET), GPS and location awareness systems continues to expand. The goal of this model is to reduce emergency services response time by using robots to diagnose injuries.
2. Artificial intelligence and IoT integration in cars: Research shows that integrating artificial intelligence (AI) with IoT can truly create smart motors with car monitoring, advanced protection and more than Google Assistant Voice assistant can interact with customers and other tasks.
3. Use of IoT car world: The current work demonstrates the integration of different sensors and digital controllers in the car, allowing them to communicate with the external process. This paves the way for better chances in the age of connected cars. This review also highlights one of the unique features discovered in IoT and automotive research:
4. Embedded Structural Integration: This refers to the integration of many additional components into the vehicle, such as sensors, actuators, controllers and communication modules. This model allows for features such as easy cruise control and automatic emergency braking.

5. Real-time statistical processing and analysis: The large amounts of data collected by sensors in IoT vehicles require real-time processing and analysis. This enables features such as predictive maintenance, anomaly detection (showing abnormal patterns), and dynamic path optimization.
6. Cybersecurity and Over-the-Air (OTA) Update: Strong cybersecurity measures are important to protect network traffic from hackers and other threats. OTA updates help deliver remote software updates and security patches that fix vulnerabilities and improve performance without taking the vehicle to a service centre.

Comparative studies

Automotive

Automotive IoT applications generate vast amounts of real-time data from onboard sensors, requiring high-speed processing and analysis for functionalities like predictive maintenance and driver assistance systems. Safety and security are paramount in automotive IoT due to the direct impact on human lives. Implementations must adhere to stringent safety standards (e.g., ISO 26262) and robust cybersecurity measures to protect against potential threats such as vehicle hijacking or unauthorized access to critical systems. Automotive IoT implementations are subject to specific regulatory standards and requirements imposed by government agencies. Compliance with these standards is mandatory for vehicle manufacturers and technology suppliers to ensure the safety and interoperability of automotive systems. Automotive IoT implementations must scale to support millions of vehicles globally, each with varying hardware configurations and communication protocols. Interoperability among different vehicle brands and IoT platforms is essential to ensure seamless communication and compatibility. Automotive IoT implementations often involve collaboration and partnerships across multiple stakeholders, including automakers, technology providers, telecommunications companies, and regulatory bodies. These collaborations are essential to address complex challenges and drive innovation in the automotive industry.

Non-automotive

Non-automotive IoT applications also generate significant data volumes, but the nature of data and processing requirements may differ. For example, smart cities may focus on aggregating data from various sources for urban planning. While safety and security are still important in non-automotive applications, the consequences of failures may not be as immediate or severe. However, breaches in sectors like healthcare or critical infrastructure can still have significant consequences, necessitating robust security measures. Non-automotive IoT implementations may be subject to different regulatory frameworks depending on the industry and geographical location. For example, healthcare IoT must comply with regulations such as HIPAA in the United States or GDPR in the European Union to ensure patient data privacy and security. Non-automotive IoT implementations may also require scalability, especially in applications like smart cities or industrial IoT where large-scale deployments are common. Interoperability may be less challenging in some cases, but integration with legacy systems and diverse devices still requires careful consideration. Similarly, non-automotive IoT implementations benefit from ecosystem collaboration and industry partnerships, albeit with different stakeholders depending on the application. For example, smart city projects may involve collaboration between municipal governments, technology vendors, urban planners, and community stakeholders.

Discussion

The material that is offered includes a broad range of research and conversations about the Internet of Things' integration into cars and its consequences for many industries. Let's examine the main ideas and have a conversation about them:

1. Cars without Internet of Things vs. Cars with IoT: The scope describes the distinctions between the knowledge and abilities needed for conventional automotive engineering and IoT-enabled automotive technology. It draws attention to the change in knowledge of telematics, cybersecurity, advanced sensors, and vehicle communication protocols in Internet of things automobiles.
2. IoT in the Auto Industry: Current Status: The influence, uses, and future advancements of IoT integration in the automobile industry are highlighted in this study's evaluation of the current situation. It covers many topics, including regulatory compliance, safety, connection, and diagnostics.
3. Evaluation of the Literature: The literature review encompasses studies focusing on IoT-based accident detection systems, intelligent automobile systems integrating AI and IoT, real-world implementations of IoT in automobiles, and the evolving landscape of automotive technology with and without IoT.
4.Comparative Studies: A comparison between automotive and non-automotive IoT applications highlights differences in data volume, safety concerns, regulatory compliance, scalability, and ecosystem collaboration.

Overall, the integration of IoT in automobiles presents immense opportunities for innovation, safety enhancements, and improved driving experiences. However, addressing challenges related to cybersecurity, regulatory compliance, interoperability, and collaboration is crucial to realizing the full potential of IoT-enabled automotive technology.

Implications

IoT in Automobiles:

Embedded Systems Integration: Automotive IoT implementations necessitate seamless integration of embedded systems within vehicles. These systems encompass a myriad of sensors, actuators, controllers, and communication modules. Sensors collect data on vehicle performance, environmental conditions, and driver behaviour, while actuators enable control over vehicle functions such as engine management and braking.

Example: In modern cars, embedded IoT systems enable features like adaptive cruise control, lane departure warning, and automatic emergency braking, enhancing vehicle safety and driver convenience.

Real-Time Data Processing and Analytics: Automotive IoT implementations require real-time processing and analysis of vast amounts of data generated by onboard sensors and external sources. Real-time data processing

enables functionalities like predictive maintenance, anomaly detection, and dynamic route optimization, enhancing vehicle reliability and efficiency.
Example: Predictive maintenance algorithms analyze sensor data to detect potential component failures before they occur, allowing proactive servicing and minimizing vehicle downtime.

Cybersecurity and Over-the-Air (OTA) Updates: Automotive IoT implementations face significant cybersecurity challenges due to the increasing connectivity of vehicles and the potential for malicious attacks on critical systems. OTA update mechanisms enable remote software updates and patches to be deployed to vehicles, addressing security vulnerabilities and enhancing system functionality without requiring physical intervention.
Example: Tesla's OTA update capability allows the company to remotely deploy software patches and new features to its vehicles, improving performance, security, and user experience.

Regulatory Compliance and Standards Adherence: Automotive IoT implementations must adhere to a plethora of regulatory requirements and industry standards to ensure vehicle safety, interoperability, and data privacy. Regulatory frameworks such as FMVSS (Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards) in the U.S. and ECE (United Nations Economic Commission for Europe) regulations in Europe set forth safety and performance standards for automotive systems.
Example: Automakers conduct rigorous testing and certification processes to ensure their vehicles meet regulatory standards and pass safety assessments conducted by regulatory agencies.

Ecosystem Collaboration and Partnerships: Automotive IoT implementations necessitate collaboration and partnerships across various stakeholders, including automakers, technology providers, telecommunications companies, and regulatory bodies. Partnerships with telecommunications providers facilitate the integration of cellular connectivity and communication services into vehicles, enabling features like telematics, navigation, and remote diagnostics.
Example: General Motors partnered with AT&T to provide 4G LTE connectivity in its vehicles, enabling features like in-car Wi-Fi hotspots, remote vehicle diagnostics, and over-the-air software updates.

IoT in Non- Automobiles
Smart Energy Management: Non-automotive IoT applications in smart energy management aim to optimize energy consumption, improve efficiency, and reduce environmental impact in residential, commercial, and industrial sectors. Implementation involves deploying smart meters, energy monitoring systems, and IoT-enabled devices to collect real-time data on energy usage, demand patterns, and renewable energy generation.
Example: Smart grid initiatives incorporate IoT technologies to monitor and control energy distribution networks, optimize power flows, and integrate renewable energy sources like solar and wind into the grid.

Environmental Monitoring and Sustainability: Non-automotive IoT applications in environmental monitoring and sustainability address challenges related to air quality, water management, waste reduction, and biodiversity conservation. Implementation involves deploying IoT sensors, drones, and satellite imaging technologies to collect environmental data such as air pollutants, water quality, soil moisture, and deforestation rates.

Example: Smart agriculture solutions utilize IoT sensors to monitor soil moisture levels, crop health, and weather conditions, enabling precision irrigation, optimal fertilization, and sustainable farming practices.

Smart Cities and Urban Planning: Non-automotive IoT applications in smart cities and urban planning aim to improve the quality of life, enhance public services, and optimize resource allocation in urban environments. Implementation involves deploying IoT sensors, cameras, and connected infrastructure to monitor traffic flow, parking availability, air quality, waste management, and public safety.

Example: Smart transportation systems use IoT-enabled traffic sensors and adaptive traffic signals to reduce congestion, shorten commute times, and enhance mobility options in urban areas.

Remote Monitoring and Asset Tracking: Non-automotive IoT applications in remote monitoring and asset tracking facilitate real-time tracking, management, and maintenance of assets, equipment, and infrastructure across diverse industries. Implementation involves deploying IoT sensors, GPS trackers, and RFID tags to monitor the location, condition, and performance of assets such as vehicles, containers, equipment, and inventory.

Example: Logistics and supply chain companies use IoT-enabled tracking devices to monitor the location and condition of shipments in transit, enabling real-time visibility, route optimization, and delivery scheduling.

Health and Wellness Monitoring: Non-automotive IoT applications in health and wellness monitoring enable remote monitoring of patient health metrics, lifestyle behaviours, and chronic conditions to support preventive care and disease management. Implementation involves deploying wearable devices, smart sensors, and health monitoring platforms to collect data on vital signs, physical activity, sleep patterns, and medication adherence.

Example: Wearable fitness trackers and smartwatches use built-in sensors to monitor heart rate, sleep quality, and activity levels, providing users with insights and feedback to support their fitness goals and overall well-being.

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