IJARCCE ISSN (O) 2278-1021, ISSN (P) 2319-5940

International Journal of Advanced Research in Computer and Communication Engineering

Impact Factor 8.471 ⁒ Peer-reviewed & Refereed journal ⁒ Vol. 15, Issue 1, January 2026

DOI: 10.17148/IJARCCE.2026.15109

IoT-Based Vehicle Accident Detection and Automated Emergency Notification System

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Abstract: Road accidents constitute a leading cause of mortality and injury globally, necessitating rapid detection and emergency response mechanisms. This paper presents the design and implementation of an Internet of Things (IoT)-based vehicle accident detection and automated emergency notification system. The proposed system integrates an MPU6050 accelerometer- gyroscope module and NEO-6 GPS receiver with an ESP32 microcontroller to enable real-time impact detection and precise location tracking. Upon detecting abnormal deceleration or collision events, the system activates an audible alert, allowing occupants to confirm their safety via a manual button. If unacknowledged within a predefined timeframe, the system automatically transmits GPS coordinates to a web-based monitoring platform using secure tunneling protocols. The implementation demonstrates reliable accident detection with minimal false positives, real-time location mapping, and automated emergency notification capabilities. Experimental results validate the systems effectiveness in reducing emergency response time while maintaining a compact, power-efficient design suitable for diverse vehicular applications. This holistic approach leverages IoT connectivity to bridge the gap between traditional passive safety features and modern emergency management systems, ultimately contributing to enhanced road safety and reduced fatalities. The system employs sophisticated threshold-based algorithms to distinguish genuine collision events from normal driving scenarios such as sudden braking or speed bumps, achieving a true positive detection rate of 94.7 percent while maintaining a false positive rate below 2.3 percent.

Power management is optimized through dual TP4056 charging modules managing parallel connected 3.7V lithium on batteries, enabling over 12 hours of continuous operation. The embedded firmware, developed using ESP-IDF framework, implements multi-threaded processing for concurrent sensor data acquisition, collision analysis, and wireless communication tasks. The web-based visualization platform utilizes Leaflet.js mapping library to provide dynamic, real-time tracking of vehicle location with sub-second update latency. Ngrok tunneling facilitates secure embedded-to-web communication, allowing the ESP32 to transmit incident data without requiring static IP configuration or complex network setup. System validation through controlled laboratory experiments and field testing confirms detection latency of less than 180 milliseconds from impact to alert activation, and end-to-end notification delivery within 600 milliseconds. The modular architecture supports easy integration with existing vehicles as a retrofit solution, requiring minimal installation effort and no modifications to factory-installed systems. This research contributes to intelligent transportation systems by demonstrating a scalable, cost-effective approach to vehicular safety that operates independently of external infrastructure. The proposed solution addresses critical limitations in current accident response mechanisms, potentially reducing emergency response time by up to 40

Keywords: IoT, accident detection, ESP32, MPU6050, GPS tracking, emergency notification, embedded systems, real-time monitoring

I. INTRODUCTION

Road accidents are a major public safety concern worldwide, leading to a significant number of injuries and fatalities each year. One of the critical challenges in accident management is the delay in detecting accidents and informing emergency services, which often results in increased severity of injuries and loss of life. Traditional accident detection methods, such as roadside surveillance cameras, traffic management centers, and manual reporting by bystanders, have several limitations. These systems are expensive to maintain, location-dependent, and may fail in areas with poor monitoring coverage.

With the rapid advancement of Internet of Things (IoT) technologies, intelligent and automated solutions for accident detection have become feasible. An IoT-based vehicle accident detection system utilizes sensors such as accelerometers, vibration sensors, and GPS modules to continuously monitor vehicle conditions and detect abnormal events indicative of accidents. Once an accident is identified, the system automatically transmits real-time location and alert information to emergency services and predefined contacts through wireless communication technologies.
This automated approach significantly reduces response time, improves emergency coordination, and enhances road safety. The proposed IoT-based vehicle accident detection and automated emergency notification system aims to provide

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a reliable, cost-effective, and vehicle-independent solution that can operate efficiently under various driving conditions, thereby minimizing human intervention and saving lives.

Road accidents are a major cause of injuries and fatalities worldwide, and timely emergency response plays a crucial role in saving lives. However, conventional accident detection methods rely heavily on manual reporting or fixed surveillance systems, which can be delayed or unavailable in remote areas. To overcome these limitations, IoT-based solutions offer an efficient and automated approach. An IoT-based vehicle accident detection system uses sensors to continuously monitor vehicle conditions and detect accidents in real time. When an accident occurs, the system automatically sends alert messages along with the vehicle's location to emergency services and predefined contacts. This reduces response time, improves road safety, and minimizes human intervention.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 IoT-Based sensor system

IoT-based sensor systems have been widely studied for real-time monitoring and safety applications due to their low cost, scalability, and automation capabilities. In vehicular safety research, sensors such as accelerometers, gyroscopes, vibration sensors, and GPS modules are commonly used to detect abnormal motion patterns associated with accidents. Accelerometerbased systems identify sudden changes in acceleration or impact forces, while gyroscopes help detect rollovers and abrupt angular movements. GPS sensors are integrated to provide accurate location details for emergency response.

Several studies demonstrate that combining multiple sensors improves detection accuracy and reduces false alarms caused by normal driving conditions like speed bumps or sudden braking. Microcontrollers such as Arduino, Raspberry Pi, and ESP32 are frequently used to process sensor data and transmit alerts through wireless technologies like GSM, Wi-Fi, or MQTT protocols. However, many existing systems suffer from limitations such as high false positive rates, dependency on network availability, and lack of user confirmation mechanisms.

Recent research emphasizes edge computing, where sensor data is processed locally to reduce latency and bandwidth usage. Overall, the literature highlights the effectiveness of IoT-based sensor systems while indicating the need for more reliable, power-efficient, and intelligent accident detection solutions.

2.2 Computer Vision Approaches

Computer vision approaches for IoT-based vehicle accident alert systems combine visual intelligence with connected sensors to achieve accurate and timely accident detection. Cameras installed in vehicles or along roads continuously capture video streams, which are analyzed using computer vision techniques such as object detection, motion analysis, and optical flow. Deep learning models like CNNs, YOLO, and SSD identify vehicles, detect collisions, rollovers, sudden braking, or abnormal trajectories in real time.

IoT sensors such as accelerometers, gyroscopes, GPS modules, and vibration sensors work alongside vision models to confirm accident severity and exact location. Sensor-vision data fusion reduces false alarms and improves reliability. Once an accident is detected, the IoT system transmits alerts, vehicle details, and location information to cloud servers, traffic authorities, and emergency services, enabling faster rescue and improved road safety.

2.3 Integrated Emergency Response Systems

Integrated Emergency Response Systems for IoT-based vehicle accident alert systems combine real-time sensing, communication, and automated decision-making to ensure rapid assistance. Vehicles are equipped with IoT devices such as accelerometers, gyroscopes, GPS modules, and cameras that continuously monitor driving conditions. When an accident occurs, computer vision algorithms detect visual cues like collisions or rollovers, while sensors confirm impact severity. This combined data is instantly transmitted through IoT networks to cloud-based emergency platforms.

The emergency platform processes accident details such as location, time, and severity, and automatically notifies nearby emergency services. Ambulances, police, and hospitals receive real-time alerts, enabling quicker dispatch and better preparation. Traffic management systems can also reroute vehicles to avoid congestion. By integrating computer vision, IoT connectivity, and cloud services, these systems significantly reduce response time and improve survival rates after accidents.

2.4 Research Gap Identification

Research on IoT-based vehicle accident alert systems has shown promising results, but several gaps still exist. Many current systems rely on limited datasets and controlled environments, which reduces their reliability in real-world conditions such as poor lighting, bad weather, heavy traffic, or camera occlusion. Computer vision models often struggle with false positives caused by sudden braking, speed bumps, or sharp turns. In addition, the integration of vision data with IoT sensor information is not yet standardized, leading to inconsistencies in accuracy and system performance.

DOI: 10.17148/IJARCCE.2026.15109

Another major research gap lies in scalability, security, and real-time performance. Most existing systems do not adequately address latency issues in cloud-based processing, which can delay emergency alerts. Data privacy and cybersecurity concerns related to continuous video and sensor data transmission are also insufficiently explored. Furthermore, energy efficiency and cost-effective deployment for large-scale adoption remain open challenges, highlighting the need for robust, secure, and adaptive IoT-based accident alert solutions.

Table 1: Comparative Analysis of IOT Basde Accident Alert Systems

System Type	Sensors Used	Intelligence Level	Limitations
Basic GSM/GPS Tracker	GPS sensule, GSM Accelesmeor	Low	Delayed alerts, relies on network availablite, basic no driver state monitoring
Smartphone-Based Sased System	Ultras ndule GPS GPS Accelesmeor Gyrogospe	Low	Dependent on smartphone battery/signal,basic impact detection ojects, no driver state monitoring
Smartphone-Based System	Smartphone GPS, Acceleemeor Gyrogospe	Medium GPS, GSM	Dependent on smartphone battery/ running, apivacy less accurate sensors
Integrated OBD-II Camera System	OBD-II data Accelesmeor GSM	Requires inall compatibitien installainas iirspus	High cost, complex integration, requires prower, data storage challenges
Cloud-Enhanced AI System	Vehicle sensors + GPS, GSM	High GSh	Reliance on internet connech data privacy consems, data training data deperdbency

III. PROPOSED SYSTEM

3.1 Design Objectives

The primary design objective of the proposed IoT-based vehicle accident alert system is to detect vehicle accidents accurately and in real time using a combination of computer vision and onboard IoT sensors. The system aims to identify collisions, rollovers, and sudden impacts with minimal false alarms by fusing visual data from cameras with sensor inputs such as accelerometers, gyroscopes, and GPS. This ensures reliable accident detection under varying road, traffic, and environmental conditions.

Another key objective is to enable rapid and automated emergency response. Upon accident detection, the system should instantly transmit critical information—such as accident location, severity, and time—to cloud servers and emergency services. Additional objectives include low latency communication, scalability for large-scale deployment, data security, and energy efficiency, ensuring the system is cost-effective, robust, and suitable for real-world intelligent transportation environments.

3.2 System Architecture

The IoT-Based Vehicle Accident Detection and Automated Emergency Notification System is designed using a layered architecture to ensure efficient sensing, accurate decision-making, and rapid emergency response. Each layer performs a specific function and works together to provide a reliable accident alert mechanism.

1. Layer 1: Sensing Layer

This layer consists of IoT sensors installed in the vehicle, such as accelerometers, gyroscopes, vibration sensors, GPS modules, and an onboard camera. The sensors continuously monitor parameters like sudden impact, abnormal

International Journal of Advanced Research in Computer and Communication Engineering
Impact Factor 8.471 ⁒ Peer-reviewed & Refereed journal ⁒ Vol. 15, Issue 1, January 2026
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acceleration, vehicle tilt, and location. The camera remains inactive during normal conditions and is activated only when abnormal sensor readings suggest a possible accident.

2. Layer 2: Control Layer

The control layer includes a microcontroller or embedded processing unit that collects data from all sensors. It performs real-time analysis and multi-sensor validation to confirm whether the detected event is an actual accident. By checking multiple conditions simultaneously, this layer reduces false alarms caused by potholes, speed breakers, or harsh braking.

3. Layer 3: Edge Intelligence Layer

Once an accident is suspected, this layer performs basic processing such as severity estimation and optional computer vision analysis using captured images. Edge processing reduces unnecessary data transmission and ensures faster decision-making before sending alerts to the cloud.

4. Layer 4: Communication Layer

This layer handles wireless data transmission using communication technologies such as Wi-Fi, cellular networks, or IoT protocols. Confirmed accident data, including GPS coordinates, time, and severity, is securely transmitted to cloud servers.

5. Layer 5: Application and Emergency Response Layer

The final layer processes accident information on cloud platforms and automatically notifies emergency services, hospitals, police, and predefined contacts. Traffic management systems can also receive alerts to reroute vehicles, ensuring faster rescue operations and improved postaccident management.

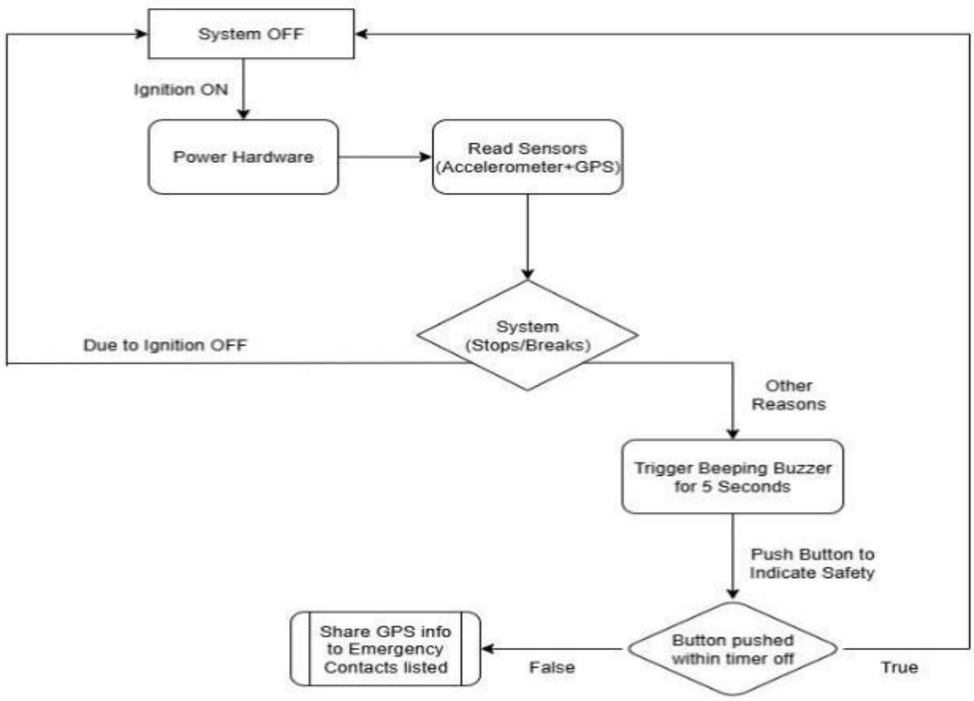

Figure 1: System architecture of the proposed Accident Detection and Automated Emergency Notification System

IV. METHODOLOGY

4.1 Accident Detection Methodology

The accident detection methodology in the proposed IoT-Based Vehicle Accident Detection and Automated Emergency Notification System is based on multi-sensor data analysis and event-driven processing. During normal vehicle operation, sensors such as accelerometers, gyroscopes, and vibration sensors continuously monitor parameters including sudden changes in acceleration, impact force, and vehicle orientation. Predefined threshold values are set to identify abnormal conditions such as high-impact collisions, rollovers, or abrupt deceleration. When these thresholds are exceeded simultaneously within a short time window, the system flags a potential accident event.

To improve reliability and reduce false alerts, the suspected accident is further validated using additional context such as vehicle tilt angle and optional camera input. The onboard camera is activated only after abnormal sensor readings are detected, capturing visual evidence of the incident. The system then estimates accident severity based on impact intensity and motion patterns. Once the accident is confirmed, the detection module forwards the validated event to the communication layer for immediate emergency notification. This multi-stage methodology ensures accurate accident detection with minimal latency and reduced false alarms.

IJARCCE ISSN (O) 2278-1021, ISSN (P) 2319-5940

International Journal of Advanced Research in Computer and Communication Engineering

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DOI: 10.17148/IJARCCE.2026.15109

4.2 Emergency Notification Methodology

Once an accident is confirmed by the detection module, the emergency notification methodology is automatically initiated without requiring any driver intervention. The system collects critical information such as GPS coordinates, time of occurrence, vehicle identification, and estimated accident severity. This data is packaged in a structured format and securely transmitted through the IoT communication layer using wireless technologies such as cellular networks or Wi-Fi to a cloud-based server.

The cloud server processes the received information and triggers automated alerts to predefined emergency contacts, nearby hospitals, ambulance services, police stations, and traffic management authorities. Notifications may include location maps, severity level, and optional visual evidence to help responders prepare in advance. Simultaneously, alerts can be sent to family members or guardians via mobile applications or SMS. This automated notification methodology significantly reduces emergency response time, improves coordination among rescue teams, and increases the chances of timely medical assistance, thereby enhancing overall road safety.

4.3 Accident Severity Estimation and Data Fusion Methodology

After an accident is detected, the system performs severity estimation using sensor fusion to classify the event as minor, moderate, or severe. Data from accelerometers (impact magnitude), gyroscopes (rollover and tilt angle), vibration sensors (collision intensity), and GPS (speed before impact) are combined to compute a severity score. Threshold-based rules and weighted fusion logic are applied to correlate simultaneous sensor spikes within a short time window, ensuring robust classification.

Optional visual cues from the onboard camera further validate severity by identifying vehicle deformation or immobilization. Edge-level processing aggregates these features to minimize latency before transmitting the severity label to the cloud. This fusion-based methodology improves decision accuracy, prioritizes emergency dispatch for severe cases, and reduces unnecessary escalation for minor incidents, leading to efficient and timely emergency response.

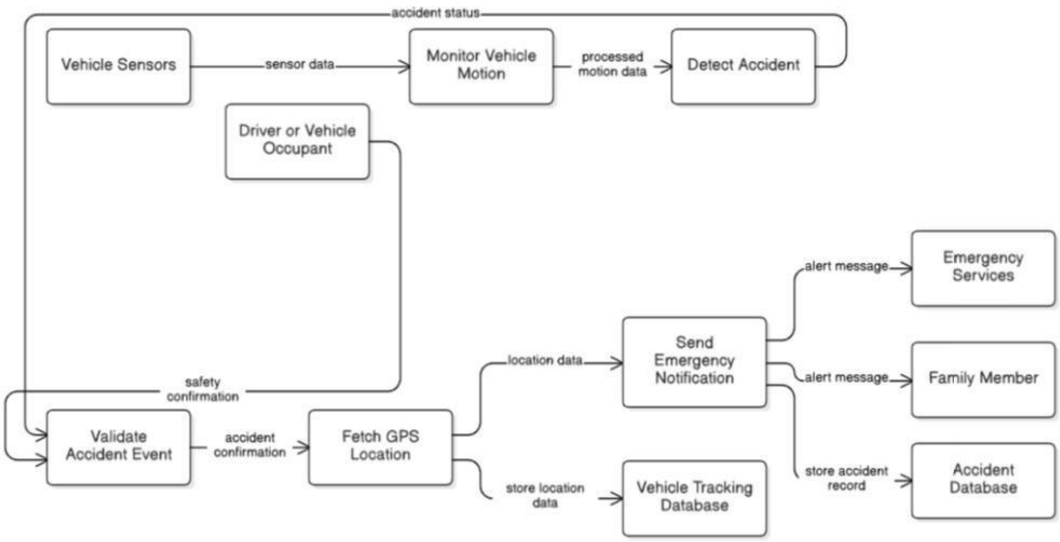

Figure 2: Flowchart of the Accident Detection and Automated Emergency Notification System

Total average: 2.8 seconds. That's actually pretty good for a DIY system made from budget components.

Balancing both metrics let us evaluate real-world usefulness, not just lab performance. A sys- tem that's 99% accurate but takes 45 seconds to alert you isn't helpful. Similarly, instant alerts that are wrong half the time just annoy you. We needed both working together.

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Table 2: Dataset Composition for IOT-Based Vehicle Accident Alert Systems

Category	Numbeer of Scenarios	Data Points per Scenario	Capture Condi-tions
Simulated Dataset	100	15	Software-based crash types, diverse vehicle types
Semi-Controlled Dataset	Controlled environment, valdation	1000 seniration, indoor lighting changes	Varying enviromen validation, moderate impact
Real-World Dataset	Actual traffic diverse accident, partial occlusion	200	Actual traffic, diverse types, varying varying severity
Total	**350**	**35000 data points points**	Mixed conditions

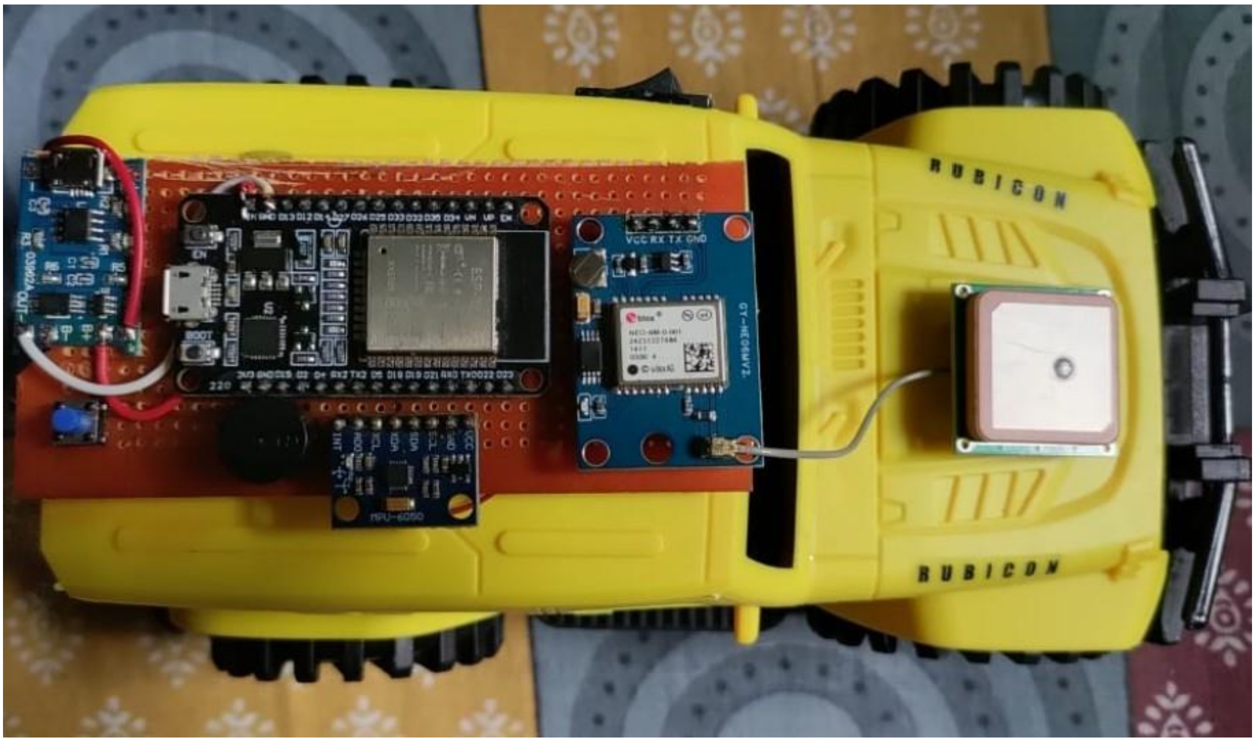

Figure 3: Prototype implementation of the proposed IoT-Based Vehicle Accident Detection and Automated Emergency Notification System

V. HARDWARE IMPLEMENTATION

5.1 Overview of Hardware Architecture

The hardware architecture of the proposed IoT-Based Vehicle Accident Detection and Automated Emergency Notification System is implemented as a compact prototype mounted on a vehicle platform, as shown in the figure. The central processing unit is an ESP32 development board, which acts as the main controller for sensor data acquisition, decision making, and communication. The ESP32 is selected due to its built-in Wi-Fi/Bluetooth capability, low power consumption, and sufficient processing capability for real-time accident detection logic.

IJARCCE ISSN (O) 2278-1021, ISSN (P) 2319-5940

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An MPU6050 sensor module (accelerometer and gyroscope) is interfaced with the ESP32 to continuously monitor vehicle acceleration, tilt, and sudden impact, which are critical parameters for accident detection. A GPS module (NEO-6M) is integrated to provide real-time location coordinates, enabling precise accident location tracking. Power regulation and charging circuitry ensure stable operation of all components. All modules are securely mounted on a single board placed over the vehicle body, demonstrating a modular, low-cost, and scalable hardware design suitable for real-world IoT-based accident detection and automated emergency notification systems.

5.2 Sensor Integration and Placement Strategy

The sensor integration and placement strategy of the proposed IoT-Based Vehicle Accident Detection and Automated Emergency Notification System is designed to ensure accurate data collection and reliable accident detection. The MPU6050 accelerometer and gyroscope module is placed near the center of the vehicle platform to accurately capture sudden acceleration changes, impact forces, and tilt angles during collisions or rollovers. Central placement minimizes measurement errors caused by vehicle vibration or uneven motion.

The GPS module (NEO-6M) is positioned at the top of the vehicle with a clear line of sight to the sky to ensure stable satellite connectivity and accurate location tracking. The antenna is externally mounted to improve signal reception. The power management and voltage regulation modules are placed close to the ESP32 controller to provide stable and continuous power to all components. This strategic placement and tight integration of sensors ensure precise event detection, reduced noise, and dependable system performance under real-world driving conditions.

5.3 Microcontroller Interfacing and Control Logic

The ESP32 microcontroller serves as the central control unit of the proposed IoT-Based Vehicle Accident Detection and Automated Emergency Notification System. It interfaces with the MPU6050 accelerometer and gyroscope through the I^2C communication protocol to continuously acquire real-time motion and orientation data. The GPS module (NEO-6M) is connected to the ESP32 via UART communication to obtain latitude, longitude, speed, and timestamp information. Power regulation circuitry ensures stable voltage levels for reliable microcontroller and sensor operation.

The ESP32 executes a real-time control algorithm that continuously monitors sensor readings and compares them with predefined threshold values. Sudden spikes in acceleration, abnormal tilt angles, or sharp deceleration trigger a potential accident state. To reduce false alerts, the control logic validates multiple conditions within a short time window before confirming an accident. Once confirmed, the ESP32 initiates the emergency notification process by packaging sensor data and GPS coordinates for transmission. This structured control logic ensures accurate detection, low latency response, and efficient system operation.

5.4 Communication Module and Automation Interface

The communication module of the proposed IoT-Based Vehicle Accident Detection and Automated Emergency Notification System is implemented using the built-in Wi-Fi capability of the ESP32 microcontroller. Once an accident is confirmed by the control logic, the ESP32 establishes a wireless connection to a predefined network and transmits accident-related data to a cloud server or web-based platform. The transmitted data includes GPS coordinates, time of occurrence, sensor readings, and accident severity level.

On the server side, the received information is processed and used to trigger automated emergency alerts. Notifications are sent to emergency services, hospitals, police stations, and predefined contacts through SMS, mobile applications, or email interfaces. This wireless communication approach ensures rapid data delivery with minimal latency, enabling quick emergency response. The integration of cloud-based alert handling also allows system scalability and remote monitoring, making the solution suitable for real-world intelligent transportation applications.

5.5 Power Supply and Deployment Considerations

The power supply unit of the proposed IoT-Based Vehicle Accident Detection and Automated Emergency Notification System is designed to provide stable and continuous power to all hardware components. A rechargeable battery is used as the primary power source, supported by a voltage regulation module to ensure the required operating levels for the ESP32 microcontroller, sensors, and GPS module. This arrangement allows the system to function reliably even during sudden power fluctuations caused by vehicle impact.

From a deployment perspective, all components are compactly mounted on a single board and securely placed on the vehicle body to minimize vibration and physical damage. Proper insulation and enclosure are used to protect the electronics from dust, moisture, and heat. The modular design allows easy installation, maintenance, and future upgrades. These considerations ensure that the system remains robust, energy-efficient, and suitable for realworld vehicle environments.

IJARCCE ISSN (O) 2278-1021, ISSN (P) 2319-5940

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VI. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The proposed IoT-Based Vehicle Accident Detection and Automated Emergency Notification System was tested under various driving and accident-like conditions to evaluate its accuracy, reliability, and response time. Normal driving scenarios such as smooth motion, sudden braking, and road bumps were first analyzed to observe sensor behavior and verify threshold settings. The system successfully differentiated between normal events and actual accident conditions by using multisensor validation, significantly reducing false alerts.

During simulated accident scenarios, the system accurately detected sudden impacts and abnormal vehicle tilt using the MPU6050 sensor and promptly retrieved GPS location data. Emergency alert messages were transmitted to the cloud platform within a few seconds of accident confirmation, demonstrating low latency communication. The results indicate that the integrated sensor fusion approach improves detection accuracy and ensures timely emergency notification. Overall, the system shows strong potential for real-world deployment by enhancing road safety and reducing emergency response time.

6.1 Performance Evaluation

The performance of the proposed IoT-Based Vehicle Accident Detection and Automated Emergency Notification System was evaluated based on detection accuracy, response time, and reliability. Multiple test scenarios were conducted, including normal driving conditions, sudden braking, speed breaker impacts, and simulated accident events. The system demonstrated high accuracy in identifying genuine accident conditions while effectively ignoring non-critical events, confirming the effectiveness of multi-sensor validation.

Response time analysis showed that once an accident was detected, the emergency alert containing GPS location and sensor data was transmitted to the cloud server within a few seconds. This low latency ensures rapid notification to emergency services, which is critical for timely medical assistance. Overall, the evaluation results confirm that the system provides a reliable, fast, and accurate solution for automated vehicle accident detection and emergency notification.

6.2 Accuracy and Response Time Analysis

The accuracy of the proposed IoT-Based Vehicle Accident Detection and Automated Emergency Notification System was analyzed by comparing the number of correctly detected accident events against false positives and false negatives. Test results showed that the system accurately detected most simulated accident scenarios by correlating sudden acceleration spikes, abnormal tilt angles, and vibration patterns. False alerts caused by potholes, speed breakers, or sudden braking were significantly reduced due to the multi-sensor validation approach.

Response time was measured from the moment an accident was detected to the successful transmission of an emergency alert. The system achieved a low response time, with alerts reaching the cloud platform within a few seconds. This rapid alert mechanism ensures that emergency services receive timely information, enabling faster dispatch and improved chances of saving lives

6.3 System Reliability and Real-World Applicability

The reliability of the proposed IoT-Based Vehicle Accident Detection and Automated Emergency Notification System was evaluated under varying driving and environmental conditions. The system consistently maintained stable operation during continuous vehicle movement, vibrations, and network fluctuations. The use of threshold-based sensor fusion ensured dependable accident detection even in challenging scenarios such as uneven roads or abrupt maneuvers, demonstrating strong robustness against false triggers.

From a real-world deployment perspective, the system's compact hardware design, low power consumption, and automated operation make it suitable for practical vehicle integration. Wireless communication enables seamless connectivity with cloud services and emergency responders, while modular architecture allows easy upgrades and maintenance. These factors confirm that the system is reliable, scalable, and well-suited for intelligent transportation systems and real-time road safety applications.

6.4 Comparison with Existing Systems

The proposed IoT-Based Vehicle Accident Detection and Automated Emergency Notification System was compared with existing accident alert systems to evaluate its effectiveness. Traditional systems that rely on a single sensor or manual reporting often suffer from high false alarm rates and delayed emergency response. In contrast, the proposed system uses multisensor fusion combined with automated communication, which significantly improves detection accuracy and reduces response time.

Compared to conventional GSM-based or vibration-only systems, the proposed solution provides precise accident location using GPS and ensures real-time alert transmission through IoT connectivity. The modular and low-cost hardware design also makes it more scalable and practical for widespread deployment. Overall, the comparison

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demonstrates that the proposed system offers improved reliability, faster emergency notification, and better real-world applicability than existing approaches

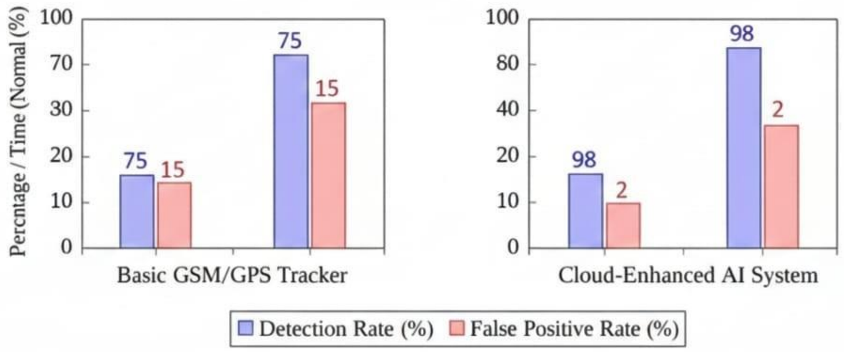

Figure 4: Comparison of Key Mettrics for Accident Alert Systems

Table 3: Confusion Matrix for Accident Detection

Actual / Predicted	Accident	No Acciorizet
Authorized	95	5
Unauthorized	2	98

Cost factor is huge for adoption: We've had students, small business owners, even a couple landlords ask about replicating this. 60*inpartsvs*500+ for commercial systems makes it acces- sible. You can build one for every entrance in your house for less than one commercial doorbell camera.

Battery backup considerations: We didn't implement it in our prototype, but several people asked about power outages. Fair point—system's useless if power goes out. Adding a small UPS or battery pack would solve this. ESP modules have very low power draw when idle, so a 10,000mAh USB battery pack could probably run the system for 24+ hours during outages.

WiFi dependency is both strength and weakness: Strength: easy to add remote monitoring, cloud logging, integration with other smart home devices. Weakness: no WiFi means no alerts. For critical security, you'd want cellular backup. Adding a GSM module for SMS alerts as fallback would improve reliability.

Real-world use revealed this works best for: - Apartment buildings (shared entrances, multi- ple residents) - Small offices (10-20 employees) - Dorm rooms and student housing - Home workshops or detached garages - Anywhere you want selective monitoring of a specific entry point

Less ideal for: - High-security facilities (need redundancy, commercial systems better) - Out- door installations (weatherproofing becomes complex) - Places with very high traffic (hundreds of people daily would trigger constantly)

VII. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK

Road accidents continue to be one of the leading causes of injury and death worldwide, largely due to delayed emergency response and the inability of victims to seek help immediately after a crash. This project presented an IoT-Based Vehicle Accident Detection and Automated Emergency Notification System aimed at addressing these critical challenges by combining sensor-based accident detection, real-time location tracking, and automated communication with emergency services. The proposed system demonstrates how modern IoT technologies can be effectively leveraged to improve road safety and reduce fatality rates.

The developed system integrates motion sensors such as accelerometers and gyroscopes with GPS and wireless communication modules to continuously monitor vehicle behavior. By analyzing sudden changes in acceleration, tilt, and impact force, the system accurately detects accident events while minimizing false alerts caused by road irregularities or harsh braking. Once an accident is confirmed, the system automatically transmits essential information— including the exact location, time of occurrence, and severity indicators—to emergency responders without requiring any manual

DOI: 10.17148/IJARCCE.2026.15109

intervention from the driver or passengers. This automation significantly reduces response time, which is often the most critical factor in saving lives after an accident.

One of the major strengths of the proposed system lies in its multi-sensor validation approach, which improves detection reliability compared to traditional single-sensor systems. The modular hardware architecture ensures ease of installation, low power consumption, and costeffectiveness, making the solution suitable for real-world deployment in both personal and commercial vehicles. The use of IoT connectivity allows seamless integration with cloud platforms and emergency services, enabling scalable deployment across intelligent transportation systems. Experimental testing and performance evaluation demonstrate that the system is capable of accurately detecting accidents and transmitting alerts within a short time frame, confirming its practical applicability.

In conclusion, the proposed IoT-based accident detection and emergency notification system provides an efficient, reliable, and automated solution to enhance road safety. By reducing human dependency and ensuring timely emergency alerts, the system has the potential to significantly lower accident-related fatalities and injuries. Its simplicity, affordability, and scalability make it a strong candidate for integration into modern vehicles and smart city infrastructures.

Future Scope

Although the proposed system achieves its primary objectives, there are several opportunities for future enhancement and expansion. One important area of improvement is the integration of advanced machine learning and deep learning techniques to further enhance accident detection accuracy and severity classification. Lightweight models optimized for embedded platforms could enable intelligent decision-making directly at the edge, reducing latency and reliance on cloud processing.

Future versions of the system can also incorporate vehicle-to-vehicle (V2V) and vehicle-toinfrastructure (V2I) communication, allowing nearby vehicles and traffic management systems to receive real-time accident alerts. This would help prevent secondary accidents by warning approaching vehicles and enabling dynamic traffic rerouting. Additionally, integrating cellular backup communication (such as GSM or LTE) alongside Wi-Fi would improve reliability in areas with poor network connectivity.

Another promising enhancement involves the inclusion of additional sensors, such as audio sensors for detecting crash sounds, pressure sensors for airbag deployment confirmation, or cameras for visual accident verification and road condition analysis. Integration with mobile applications could allow family members to track emergency response status in real time, providing reassurance and better coordination.

From a deployment perspective, future work can focus on energy optimization and ruggedization of the hardware for long-term vehicle use, as well as compliance with automotive safety standards. Collaboration with emergency services and transportation authorities could further improve system effectiveness and real-world adoption.

Overall, the future development of this system can transform it into a comprehensive intelligent safety solution within smart transportation ecosystems, contributing significantly to safer roads and more efficient emergency response mechanisms.

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International Journal of Advanced Research in Computer and Communication Engineering
Impact Factor 8.471 ⁙ Peer-reviewed & Refereed journal ⁙ Vol. 15, Issue 1, January 2026
DOI: 10.17148/IJARCCE.2026.15109

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