Smart Automotive System for Adaptive Lighting And Real – Time Fault Diagnosis

Dr. Jamuna R[1], Abhishek VG[2] Ajay Kartheek S[3], Jayasaththy G[4] Kalaivani T[5]
[1] *Associate Professor, Sri Shakthi Institute of Engineering and Technology, Tamil Nadu, India.*
[2, 3, 4, 5] *Students of ECE department, Sri Shakthi Institute of Engineering and Technology, Tamil Nadu, India.*

***Abstract*—Smart Automotive System for Adaptive Lighting and Real-Time Fault Diagnosis is developed to improve vehicle safety, visibility, and maintenance through intelligent automation. The adaptive lighting system enhances night-time driving by adjusting headlight behaviour based on ambient light and the presence of oncoming vehicles, ensuring optimal visibility without causing glare. It also supports automatic fog light activation in response to weather conditions.**

The real-time fault diagnosis system utilizes the On-Board Diagnostics II (OBD-II) interface to continuously monitor vehicle health by tracking critical engine parameters. When abnormal readings or unusual driving behaviours are detected, the system promptly notifies the vehicle owner, enabling early intervention and preventing potential failures. This integration of adaptive lighting and diagnostic intelligence contributes to a smarter and safer driving experience.

***Index Terms*—Adaptive lighting, On-Board Diagnostics II (OBD-II).**

1. INTRODUCTION

Modern automotive systems are rapidly evolving with the integration of intelligent technologies aimed at enhancing driver safety, vehicle performance, and overall user experience. As traffic density increases and driving conditions become more unpredictable, there is a growing demand for smart systems that can adapt in real time to environmental and mechanical factors. Among these, adaptive lighting and real-time fault detection play a crucial role in ensuring safety and reliability.

Adaptive lighting systems improve visibility during night-time driving and adverse weather conditions by automatically adjusting headlight intensity and direction. This minimizes glare for oncoming vehicles while maximizing the driver's field of vision. Coupled with real-time environmental sensing, such systems contribute significantly to accident prevention and comfortable driving, especially in low-light or foggy conditions.

In parallel, real-time fault diagnosis using On-Board Diagnostics II (OBD-II) technology enables continuous monitoring of critical vehicle parameters. It helps detect deviations from normal operation, allowing timely alerts to vehicle owners and preventing major failures. Combining these two intelligent subsystems—adaptive lighting and OBD-II-based diagnostics—creates a comprehensive smart automotive solution that enhances both driving safety and vehicle maintenance efficiency.

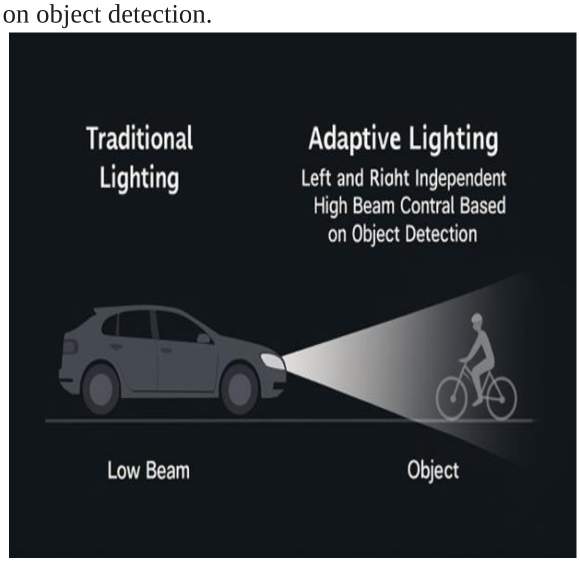
1. Background Study:

The automotive industry has seen rapid advancements in safety and efficiency, especially with the integration of intelligent systems. Traditional vehicle lighting systems typically rely on fixed or simple manual control, offering limited adaptability. These systems often fail to consider the environment in real-time, leading to visibility issues, glare for oncoming drivers, and suboptimal lighting conditions during challenging driving situations.

Adaptive lighting systems have emerged as a solution to these issues, offering dynamic control over the vehicle's headlights based on environmental conditions, such as vehicle speed, steering angle, and surrounding light intensity. While these systems have improved night-time driving safety, they are still constrained by centralized control mechanisms that fail to provide individualized side-specific lighting. In most current systems, the high beams operate together, regardless of whether an object is detected on one side of the vehicle. This can lead to inefficient lighting, where both beams might not be necessary or, conversely, one beam might not be turned on when needed.

An essential improvement in modern automotive lighting is the ability to control each side of the headlight independently based on object detection. This project introduces a significant advancement by detecting objects on the left or right side of the vehicle and controlling the corresponding high beam. By doing so, the system ensures that the headlight intensity is adjusted only where necessary, reducing glare for other drivers while improving visibility for the driver in dark conditions. The key advantage of this system is that it adapts in real-time to the road environment, enhancing both safety and driving comfort.

Comparison with Traditional Systems: Traditional lighting systems typically rely on simple high/low beam switching based on ambient light levels or manual control. While adaptive lighting solutions improve this by responding to vehicle movement and road conditions, they still fail to address the need for precise side-specific beam control based on object detection. This project addresses this gap, offering a more intelligent, object-aware lighting system, as shown in the accompanying diagram that illustrates the left and right independent high beam control based on object detection.



2. AIM AND OBJECTIVE

Aim: The aim of this project is to design and implement a smart automotive system that integrates adaptive lighting and real-time fault diagnosis, enhancing vehicle safety and driving efficiency by providing dynamic headlight control and proactive maintenance alerts.

Objective:

- To develop an adaptive lighting system that controls the high beams independently on each side, turning them on or off based on object detection and ambient light conditions, and also controls the low beams based on lighting conditions, ensuring optimal illumination.
- To integrate real-time fault diagnosis using OBD-II technology, enabling continuous monitoring of vehicle parameters and sending timely alerts to the vehicle owner in case of abnormal readings or driving behaviour.
- To incorporate environmental sensors (e.g., humidity) to automatically activate fog lights in adverse weather conditions, improving visibility.
- To monitor vehicle health continuously, providing alerts to the vehicle owner when any abnormal readings or potential issues are detected.

3. LITERATURE REVIEW

Adaptive lighting systems have been developed to improve night-time visibility and reduce glare for oncoming drivers. Early systems, such as Dynamic Headlight Control (DHC), adjust headlight direction based on steering angle and vehicle speed, providing better visibility on curves and reducing accidents in poorly lit areas (Hoch et al., 2008). However, these systems typically rely on centralized control, where both left and right beams are adjusted simultaneously, which doesn't consider specific environmental factors like nearby vehicles or objects.

Recent advancements have focused on individual beam control, responding to objects and ambient light conditions. For example, Jung et al. (2017) integrated sensors, such as infrared sensors and light-dependent resistors (LDRs), to detect objects and adjust headlight beams accordingly. While these systems improve beam control, they still struggle with rapidly changing environments such as fog or rain, where traditional systems can't respond dynamically to environmental changes.

In the realm of vehicle diagnostics, OBD-II technology has revolutionized real-time monitoring by providing valuable data on engine performance, helping identify issues before they become major problems (Kumar and Singh, 2019). However, traditional OBD-II systems primarily log data for manual analysis, limiting real-time intervention. Yang et al. (2020) enhanced OBD-II systems by integrating smart notifications to alert vehicle owners of abnormal parameters in real-time.

Although adaptive lighting and real-time fault diagnosis are important, research has yet to fully integrate these systems into a unified solution. Zhang et al. (2021) made initial steps toward combining both features, but they did not address side-specific lighting control or integration of environmental sensors for fog detection. This project aims to bridge these gaps by creating an adaptive lighting system that adjusts both high and low beams based on object detection and lighting conditions, while also providing real-time fault diagnosis for vehicle health monitoring.

4. METHODOLOGY

This project consists of two main parts: the adaptive lighting system and the real-time fault diagnosis system. The process follows a structured flow to ensure smooth integration and operation.

1. *Adaptive Lighting System*

Object Detection: Sensors detect objects on the left or right side of the vehicle. Based on detection, the respective high beam is turned off to prevent glare.

Lighting Control: Ambient light levels are monitored to determine whether low beams should be on or off, ensuring visibility during dark conditions and energy saving in bright conditions.

2. *Fault Diagnosis System*

Vehicle Data Monitoring: The system accesses vehicle parameters like RPM, engine temperature, and mass air flow through OBD-II.

Alert Generation: When abnormal readings or sudden driver actions (e.g., sudden acceleration) are detected, the system sends real-time email alerts to the vehicle owner.

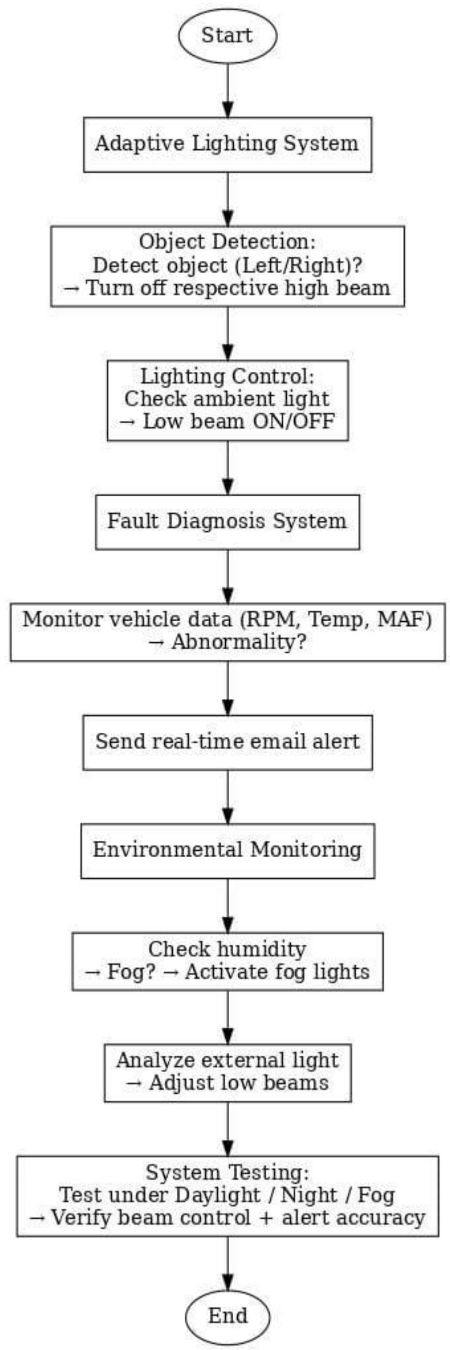
3. *Environmental Monitoring*

Fog Light Activation: Humidity levels are monitored continuously. If the readings indicate foggy or wet conditions, the fog lights are automatically activated.

Light Condition Detection: External lighting is analyzed to ensure appropriate headlight behavior, switching low beams as needed.

4. *System Testing*

The complete system is tested under different scenarios - daylight, darkness, and fog - to verify adaptive headlight control and real-time fault notification accuracy.



5. RESULT & DISCUSSION

The proposed smart automotive system was successfully implemented and tested. The adaptive lighting system adjusted headlights based on ambient light and vehicle detection, effectively reducing glare and improving night visibility. Fog lights were automatically activated in high-humidity conditions, enhancing safety in adverse weather.

The real-time fault diagnosis module, using the OBD-II interface, accurately monitored engine parameters such as temperature, RPM, and throttle position. Abnormal readings triggered immediate alerts to the user via a connected mobile application, enabling proactive vehicle maintenance.

Overall, the system demonstrated reliable performance in dynamic conditions, with low latency and effective integration. Minor limitations included occasional sensor inaccuracies in extreme weather and traffic conditions also includes of connectivity issues, which can be addressed in future improvements.

6. CONCLUSION

The development of a smart automotive system integrating adaptive lighting, real-time fault diagnosis, and environmental sensing represents a significant advancement in vehicle safety and efficiency. By implementing an adaptive lighting system that adjusts headlight beams based on environmental conditions and vehicle proximity, we can improve nighttime visibility and reduce the risk of accidents. The integration of real-time fault diagnosis through OBD-II technology ensures continuous monitoring of vehicle health, providing the driver with timely alerts for potential issues, which enhances vehicle longevity and reliability. Additionally, the inclusion of environmental sensors, such as humidity detectors, to activate fog lights automatically in adverse weather conditions further contributes to safer driving experiences.

This project not only addresses current challenges in vehicle safety but also promotes proactive vehicle maintenance, ultimately reducing the likelihood of unexpected breakdowns and costly repairs. The dynamic and integrated approach of this system exemplifies the future of smart automotive technologies, offering a more intelligent, responsive, and efficient driving experience. The success of this system could lead to broader applications in the automotive industry, paving the way for smarter, safer, and more sustainable transportation solutions.

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