

Advanced Driver Assistance System (ADAS)

Nitin¹, Bhaskar Sati², Ashima Mehta³

Students, Department of Computer Science and Engineering^{1,2}

Professor, Department of Computer Science and Engineering³

Dronacharya College of Engineering, Gurugram, India

Abstract: *The motivations are art, elegance, and ethics. Human error and negligence cause 90% of road accidents, making the human the important part in this process while also being the weakest link. Every year, numerous accidents are reported as a result of excessive speed and poor decision-making. According to a logical concept, every 1% increase in velocity increases the probability of a fatal collision by 4% and the risk of a serious collision by 3%. Modern automobiles are a symbiosis of several electrical subsystems that work together to provide a safe and enjoyable driving experience. One of the technologies used in automotive development is the Advanced Driver Assistant System (ADAS). It is a system that monitors different parameters related to the vehicle and its surroundings in order to detect potentially dangerous circumstances early on. Sensors with sophisticated electronics, known as Sensor Network (SN), are already installed in many cars today to accomplish (ADAS) technology. A well-known ADAS is the Adaptive Speed Control system (ASC), Automatic Brake System (ABS), Warning Collision System (WCS), and Legal Restriction System, which are used to avert high-speed accidents. In addition, there are Lane Keeping Systems (LKS) and Lane Change Systems (LCS).*

Keywords: adaptive cruise control, automotive navigation system, driver sleepiness, electronic stability control, intersection assistant, steering wheel movement

REFERENCES

- [1]. National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA). (n.d.). Advanced Driver Assistance Systems (ADAS). Retrieved from <https://www.nhtsa.gov/equipment/adas>
- [2]. Insurance Institute for Highway Safety (IIHS). (2022). Advanced Driver Assistance Systems. Retrieved from <https://www.iihs.org/topics/advanced-driver-assistance>
- [3]. Society of Automotive Engineers (SAE). (n.d.). J3016: Taxonomy and Definitions for Terms Related to Driving Automation Systems for On-Road Motor Vehicles. Retrieved from [https://www.sae.org/standards/content/j3016_202109/](https://www.sae.org/standards/content/j3016_202109/)
- [4]. European Automobile Manufacturers Association (ACEA). (2021). Advanced Driver Assistance Systems: Helping Drivers Avoid Crashes. Retrieved from <https://www.acea.auto/infographic/advanced-driver-assistance-systems-helping-drivers-avoid-crashes/>
- [5]. United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE). (n.d.). World Forum for Harmonization of Vehicle Regulations. Retrieved from <https://unece.org/taxonomy/term/65>
- [6]. International Organization for Standardization (ISO). (n.d.). ISO/SAE DIS 21434: Road Vehicles – Cybersecurity Engineering. Retrieved from <https://www.iso.org/standard/74979.html>
- [7]. California Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV). (n.d.). Autonomous Vehicles. Retrieved from <https://www.dmv.ca.gov/portal/vehicle-registration/autonomous-vehicles/>
- [8]. National Conference of State Legislatures (NCSL). (2022). Autonomous Vehicles: Self-Driving Vehicles Enacted Legislation. Retrieved from [<https://www.ncsl.org/research/transportation/autonomous->

- [10]. vehicles-self-driving-vehicles-enacted-legislation.aspx](<https://www.ncsl.org/research/transportation/autonomous-vehicles-self-driving-vehicles-enacted-legislation.aspx>)
- [11]. Deloitte. (2021). ADAS and Autonomous Vehicle Industry Trends. Retrieved from <https://www2.deloitte.com/us/en/insights/industry/automotive/adas-autonomous-vehicle-industry-trends.html>
- [12]. McKinsey & Company. (2021). Advanced Driver-Assistance Systems. Retrieved from <https://www.mckinsey.com/industries/automotive-and-assembly/our-insights/advanced-driver-assistance-systems>