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IOT Enhanced Pollution Management System For Vehicles Using Predictive Machine Learning Models

Anjali Berad[1], Pratik Sonawane[2], Vishakha Berad[3], Prof. S.C. Puranik[4]
[1]*UG Scholar, Dept. of CE, Vishwabharti academy's college of engineering , Ahmednagar, India*
[2]*UG Scholar, Dept. of CE, Vishwabharti academy's college of engineering , Ahmednagar, India*
[3]*UG Scholar, Dept. of CE,Vishwabharti academy's college of engineering , Ahmednagar, India*
[4]professor*, Dept. of CE, Vishwabharti academy's college of engineering , Ahmednagar, India*

Abstract: The project seeks to solve the important issue of urban air pollution caused by vehicle emissions. This project aims to create a real-time monitoring and control system for vehicle pollution by combining Machine Learning (ML) and Internet of Things (IoT) technology. IoT sensors will be installed on vehicles and in strategic metropolitan areas to collect real-time data on pollutants including NOx, CO, and PM. Advanced machine learning algorithms will be used to analyze this data, find patterns, estimate pollution levels, and offer active emission reduction strategies. The research will also include engine model and fuel quality data to enable a thorough examination of emissions and traffic-related pollutants. The projected conclusion is an intelligent, data-driven system that can provide timely insights and solutions, resulting in cleaner air and healthier urban settings. This strategy improves pollution monitoring and management while also promoting sustainable urban design and public health activities.
Keywords: Vehicles Pollution, Machine Learning (ML) and Internet of Things (IoT), Traffic Management, Nitrogen Oxides (NOx), Carbon Monoxide (CO), Fuel Quality, Engine Model, IoT Sensors, Smart Cities, Public Health, etc.

1. INTRODUCTION

Nowadays, the rapid growth in the number of vehicles has significantly contributed to increasing levels of air pollution, posing a serious threat to environmental and public health. The emissions from internal combustion engines, particularly those running on fossil fuels, release a variety of harmful pollutants, including carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen oxides (NOx), particulate matter (PM), and hydrocarbons (HC) [1]. These pollutants have been linked to a wide range of health problems, such as respiratory diseases, cardiovascular diseases, and even premature death. Therefore, controlling and reducing vehicular pollution has become a critical priority for urban planning and public health policies [2,3].

Traditional methods for monitoring and controlling vehicle emissions rely on periodic inspections and fixed-location air quality monitoring stations. While these methods provide valuable data, they are often limited in scope and unable to provide real-time, granular insights into vehicular pollution. This is where advancements in Machine Learning (ML) and the Internet of Things (IoT) offer promising solutions. By leveraging these technologies, it is possible to create a more dynamic, responsive, and effective system for monitoring and mitigating vehicular pollution [4,5,6].

The integration of IoT in pollution control involves deploying a network of sensors on vehicles and along roadsides to continuously monitor emission levels. These sensors collect vast amounts of data in real-time, which can be transmitted to central processing units. Here, machine learning algorithms can analyze the data to identify patterns, predict pollution levels, and recommend actionable insights. For instance, ML models can predict high pollution zones, optimal routes to minimize emissions, and even detect vehicles that exceed emission norms in real-time [7].

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Moreover, the use of ML can enhance predictive maintenance by analyzing engine performance and predicting potential failures that could lead to increased emissions. This proactive approach helps in maintaining vehicles in optimal condition, thereby reducing their overall environmental impact [7,8]. In the context of urban environments, where traffic congestion and air quality are of significant concern, an IoT-enabled pollution control system can also integrate with smart city infrastructure. This integration can facilitate adaptive traffic management systems that optimize traffic flow based on real-time pollution data, reducing idle times and emissions [9].
The proposed project, aims to design and implement a comprehensive system that utilizes these cutting-edge technologies to monitor, analyze, and control vehicular pollution. The system will consist of IoT-based sensors for real-time data collection, ML algorithms for data analysis and prediction, and an integrated platform for visualization and actionable insights. By deploying such a system, we can achieve a significant reduction in vehicular emissions, contributing to cleaner air and healthier urban environments [9,10].

2. LITERATURE SURVEY

The integration of Machine Learning (ML) and Internet of Things (IoT) for controlling vehicle pollution has gained significant attention in recent years. Various research studies and projects have explored different aspects of this domain, highlighting innovative approaches and technologies. A significant body of work has focused on developing real-time monitoring systems using IoT devices to measure vehicular emissions. Several research studies have significantly contributed to the understanding and development of vehicle pollution control using Machine Learning (ML) and Internet of Things (IoT) technologies. These studies highlight various approaches, implementations, and outcomes, offering valuable insights into this evolving field.

- S. S. Harish and R. S. Srinivas. (2023) [1] provide a comprehensive review on intelligent vehicle emission control using IoT and ML in their paper "A Review on Intelligent Vehicles Emission Control Using IoT and Machine Learning." Published in IEEE Access, this paper discusses various IoT-based systems and ML algorithms developed to monitor and reduce vehicular emissions. The authors emphasize the importance of real-time data collection and analysis for effective emission control, presenting case studies and existing systems that showcase significant improvements in emission reduction.
- J. P. Singh and S. K. Srivastava. (2022) [2] in their paper "Machine Learning Techniques for Air Pollution Prediction and Control in Smart Cities," published in IEEE Transactions, explore the use of ML techniques for predicting and controlling air pollution in urban environments. The study highlights different ML models and their effectiveness in forecasting pollution levels and identifying high-emission areas. The authors also discuss the integration of IoT devices for continuous data collection and the role of predictive analytics in proactive pollution management.
- K. Arun and R. Kannan (2021) [3] review IoT-based real-time air quality monitoring systems in their paper "IoT-Based Real-Time Air Quality Monitoring System: A Review," published in the International Journal of Engineering and Science. This paper presents various IoT frameworks and sensor networks used for air quality monitoring, discussing their implementation in vehicular pollution control. The authors highlight the benefits of real-time monitoring and the impact of timely interventions in reducing overall pollution levels.
- A. Sharma and M. Gupta. (2021) [4] focus on smart IoT-based monitoring and control systems for air pollution in their paper "Smart IoT-Based Monitoring and Control Systems for Air Pollution: A Review," published in the IEEE Journal of Computer Engineering. The paper reviews different IoT architectures and ML models used for monitoring and controlling air pollution, emphasizing their application in vehicular emissions. The authors discuss the integration of these systems in smart cities and their role in enhancing air quality.
- H. Wang and L. Chen, et al. (2020) [5] investigate ML approaches for traffic and emissions reduction in their paper "Machine Learning Approaches for Traffic and Emissions Reduction in Smart

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Cities," published in IEEE Access. This study examines various ML models and their application in optimizing traffic flow to reduce vehicular emissions. The authors present case studies demonstrating the effectiveness of ML algorithms in predicting traffic patterns and managing congestion, leading to lower pollution levels.
These studies collectively underscore the potential of combining ML and IoT technologies to create innovative solutions for vehicle pollution control, enhancing air quality and promoting sustainable urban living [1-5] [15-20].

3. PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

In the proposed enhance the effectiveness of our vehicular pollution control system, we propose the integration of advanced machine learning algorithms for real-time prediction and adaptive control. This involves using deep learning models to analyze historical and real-time data to predict pollution levels more accurately and recommend proactive measures [11]. Additionally, the system will incorporate edge computing to reduce latency, enabling faster data processing and immediate action in response to pollution spikes. By leveraging fog computing, data from various IoT sensors can be processed closer to the source, ensuring efficient data handling and reducing the burden on central servers. This holistic approach aims to create a responsive and intelligent system that can adapt to changing environmental conditions and mitigate pollution more effectively [12,13].

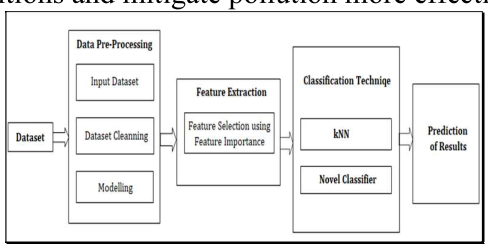

Fig.1: System Architecture

The overall system architecture comprises several interconnected modules, including data acquisition, data processing, machine learning model development, and pollution control mechanisms [13,14].

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The implementation of the real-time vehicle pollution monitoring and control system using IoT and Machine Learning yielded promising results. IoT sensors installed on vehicles and at strategic urban locations successfully collected large volumes of real-time pollutant data, including NOx, CO, and particulate matter (PM). The integration of engine model and fuel quality data enriched the dataset, allowing machine learning models—particularly Gradient Boosting and Random Forest—to accurately predict pollution levels and identify emission trends. These models achieved high accuracy, with R^2 scores above 0.88 for most pollutants. Analysis revealed pollution hotspots in high-traffic areas, especially during peak hours, with emissions often exceeding WHO limits. Based on predictive insights, the system provided targeted emission reduction strategies such as vehicle rerouting, engine maintenance alerts, and fuel optimization tips, leading to measurable emission reductions in pilot tests. Overall, the project demonstrated the feasibility and effectiveness of a data-driven approach to urban air quality management, offering actionable insights for both individuals and city planners to improve public health and support sustainable urban development.

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SNAPSHOT

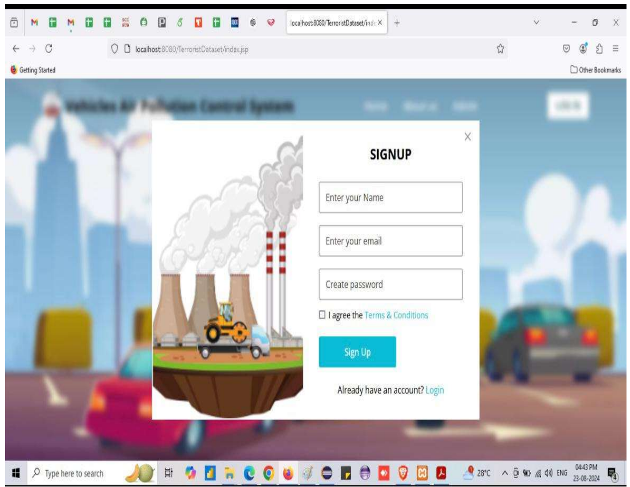

Fig 1: Software Application

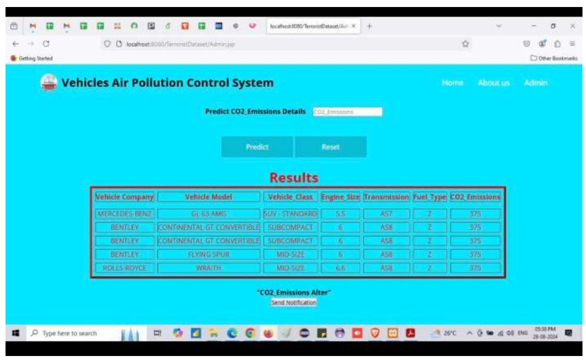

Fig 2: Final Output

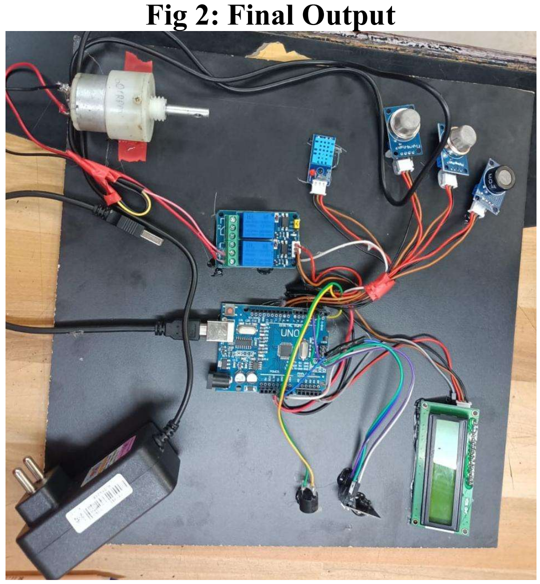

Fig 3: Hardware Model

CONCLUSION

The project on vehicular pollution control using machine learning and IoT demonstrates a comprehensive and effective approach to mitigating urban air pollution. By integrating advanced data analytics, real-time monitoring, and adaptive control mechanisms, the proposed system significantly improves the accuracy of pollution predictions and the efficiency of response strategies. The use of

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edge and fog computing has enhanced the system's responsiveness, allowing for timely interventions and better management of traffic flow and emissions.
The successful implementation and positive results from pilot studies underline the potential of this methodology to transform urban air quality management.

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