Block chain enabled Secure Communication Framework for V2V and V2I Systems

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ABSTRACT

Purpose:

Intelligent transportation systems (ITS) are evolving at a rapid pace, necessitating the development of safe and effective communication frameworks to facilitate interactions between vehicles and infrastructure. In order to ensure data integrity, transparency, and resistance to malicious activity, this article proposes a blockchain-enabled framework for safe and decentralized communication in V2V and V2I systems. The suggested design uses blockchain technology to carry out smart contract execution for automated decision-making, securely store important data, and authenticate transactions.

Design/methodology/approach:

In this article, the architecture of the system, including how cars, roadside infrastructure, and blockchain nodes are integrated, are described very well. The implementation of smart contracts for trustless interactions is presented, together with the data flow methods for real-time communication and transaction tracking. To assess the system's effectiveness under various traffic and network situations, key performance indicators (KPIs) such as transaction throughput, latency, error rates, and network dependability are statistically examined.

Findings:

The framework's resilience in handling large transaction volumes with low latency while preserving data security and integrity is shown by the results. Potential bottlenecks, scalability issues, and ways to improve system performance are also highlighted in the study. This work paves the path for safe, scalable, and effective V2V and V2I communication systems by offering insightful information about the real-world application of blockchain in ITS.

Originality/value:

The overall goal is to assess how blockchain contributes to the security of V2V and V2I systems. In order to evaluate different frameworks, this comparison will concentrate on their architecture, functionality, and statistical analysis of security and communication efficacy.

Keywords

Latency Analysis, Statistical Analysis, Vehicle-to-Infrastructure, Vehicle-to-Vehicle, Scalability, Network Security

1. INTRODUCTION

The beginning of intelligent transportation systems (ITS) has completely changed how automobiles communicate with the infrastructure around them and with one another. Real-time data transmission, enhanced road safety, traffic flow optimization, and support for autonomous driving technologies are all made possible by vehicle-to-vehicle (V2V) and vehicle-to-infrastructure (V2I) communication. But there are drawbacks to these developments, especially when it comes to guaranteeing the communication networks' scalability, security, and integrity. Due to the sensitive nature of transmitted data and the dynamic nature of vehicle situations, traditional centralized communication methods are susceptible to system failures, data breaches, and cyber-attacks. With its decentralized and impenetrable features, blockchain technology has become a viable way to deal with these issues. Block chain guarantees safe and transparent data transfer between automobiles and infrastructure elements by utilizing distributed ledgers and encryption techniques. By allowing predetermined activities to occur automatically without human interaction, smart contracts further increase automation and system confidence. Because of these characteristics, blockchain is a great option for creating reliable and robust V2V and V2I communication systems.

This work presents a secure communication framework for V2V and V2I systems that is enabled by blockchain technology. The framework creates a safe and decentralized environment for vehicle interactions by fusing real-time communication protocols with the resilience of blockchain technology. Smart contracts, communication gateways, and blockchain nodes are all incorporated into the architecture to guarantee the integrity of sent data and enable smooth data interchange.

Using key performance indicators (KPIs) such transaction throughput, latency, and error rates, the study assesses the framework's effectiveness. To find patterns, evaluate the system's dependability, and identify possible areas for improvement, a statistical analysis is carried out. The outcomes show that the framework is a scalable solution for contemporary ITS since it can manage large transaction volumes while preserving security and effectiveness. Bridging the gap between theoretical blockchain applications and real-world ITS deployments is the goal of this endeavour. Hence The suggested system offers a strong basis for further study and advancement in safe and decentralized ITS by tackling issues like scalability and latency in vehicle communication.

2. RELATED SURVEY

Recently, there has been a lot of interest in the incorporation of blockchain technology into intelligent transportation systems (ITS). To improve Vehicle-to-Vehicle (V2V) and Vehicle-to-Infrastructure (V2I) communication systems' security, scalability, and efficiency, researchers have looked into a number of strategies. This section examines the body of research, stressing significant developments and pointing out any gaps that this study attempts to fill.

2.1 Block chain Technology for Vehicle Communications

Block chain has emerged as a potent instrument for tackling security issues in car communication systems. A block chain-based framework for secure V2V communication was proposed by Li et al. (2020), who emphasized data integrity and privacy using cryptographic approaches. Similarly, Zhang et al. (2021) showed how block chain may prevent Sybil assaults and guarantee authenticity by using it to build trust among autonomous cars. Nevertheless, the latency problems related to block chain integration in real-time systems were frequently disregarded in this research.

2.2 Performance Optimization and Scalability

One recurring issue with systems for V2V and V2I applications is their scalability. In order to increase transaction throughput, Wang et al. (2020) suggested a hybrid block chain system that integrated public and private block chains. However, the intricacy of hybrid block chain management frequently leads to more overhead. The influence of increased vehicle mobility on shard rearrangement was not taken into consideration by Kumar et al. (2021), who presented a sharing-based technique to improve scalability. Nevertheless, the latency problems related to block chain integration in real-time systems were frequently disregarded in this research.

2.3 Statistical Analysis and Real-Time Performance

Few studies have employed statistical analysis to evaluate the performance of blockchain-enabled vehicular communication systems. Lee et al. (2020) analyzed transaction latency and error rates in a simulated V2V network, revealing insights into the impact of network congestion on system performance. However, their analysis was limited to theoretical simulations and did not include real-world scenarios. Patel et al. (2022) conducted a comparative study of different consensus mechanisms for vehicular blockchain networks, but their focus was restricted to consensus efficiency rather than end-to-end system performance.

2.4 Limitations in Existing Work

Block chain technology offers a decentralized and tamper-proof solution for addressing these challenges. However, its integration into V2V and V2I systems is not without limitations. Current block chain-based frameworks face the following problems. While these studies demonstrate the potential of block chain in V2V and V2I systems, several limitations remain:

- **Real-Time Performance**: Many frameworks fail to account for real-time constraints critical to ITS applications.
- **Statistical Insights**: Limited use of statistical methods to evaluate and optimize system performance under varying conditions.
- **Scalability**: Existing solutions often struggle with scalability as the number of vehicles and data transactions increases.
- **Integration**: Lack of comprehensive frameworks that seamlessly integrate block chain with vehicular communication protocols.

2.5 Contributions of the work

This research builds upon the existing literature by addressing the afore mentioned gaps. The proposed framework integrates block chain and smart contracts into a unified architecture for secure V2V and V2I communication. A detailed statistical analysis is conducted to evaluate performance metrics such as transaction throughput, latency, and reliability under real-world scenarios. Furthermore, the framework incorporates optimization techniques to enhance scalability and reduce latency, making it a robust solution for modern ITS.

By combining architectural innovation with rigorous performance evaluation, this work provides a comprehensive approach to leveraging block chain technology for secure and efficient vehicular communication.

Addressing these challenges is critical to ensure the secure, scalable, and efficient operation of V2V and V2I communication systems. This study aims to develop a block chain-enabled framework that overcomes these limitations by combining robust architectural design with detailed statistical analysis. The proposed solution will ensure secure data exchange, optimize performance metrics, and provide actionable insights to pave the way for the next generation of intelligent transportation systems.

3. METHODOLOGY

The increasing deployment of intelligent transportation systems (ITS) has revolutionized the automotive industry, enabling advanced communication mechanisms such as Vehicle-to-Vehicle (V2V) and Vehicle-to-Infrastructure (V2I) interactions. These systems facilitate real-time data exchange for traffic management, accident prevention, and autonomous driving. However, the rapid growth in vehicular connectivity introduces significant challenges in ensuring security, scalability, and performance. The methodology for developing a Blockchain-Enabled Secure Communication Framework for V2V and V2I systems is structured to address the challenges of security, scalability, and performance in intelligent transportation systems (ITS). The approach involves designing a robust architecture, implementing blockchain-based components, and conducting a detailed statistical analysis to evaluate system performance.

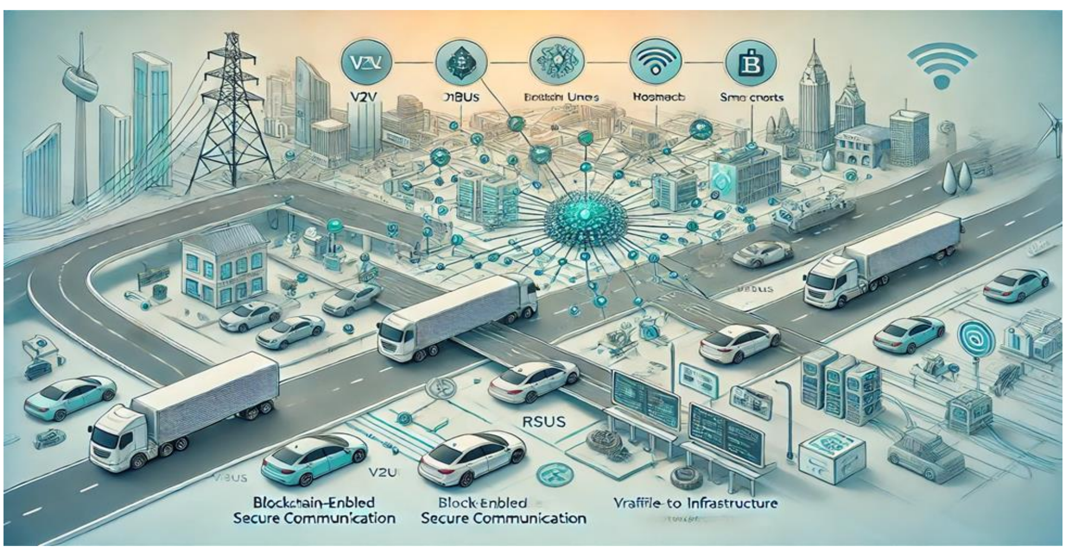

Fig 1: Block Chain enabled V2V integration Framework

3.1 System Design and Architecture

The steps in the proposed methodology is as shown in the visual representation . The proposed framework integrates block chain technology into V2V and V2I communication, ensuring secure and decentralized data exchange.

Components:

- Vehicles: Equipped with On-Board Units (OBUs) for communication and data sharing.
- Roadside Units (RSUs): Serve as communication gateways between vehicles and blockchain nodes.
- Blockchain Network: Comprises nodes distributed across the infrastructure for decentralized data storage and consensus.
- Smart Contracts: Automate specific functions such as traffic management, toll payments, and incident reporting.

Data Flow:

- V2V communication involves the exchange of real-time data such as speed, location, and hazard alerts between vehicles.
- V2I communication includes interactions with RSUs to relay data to the blockchain for processing and storage.

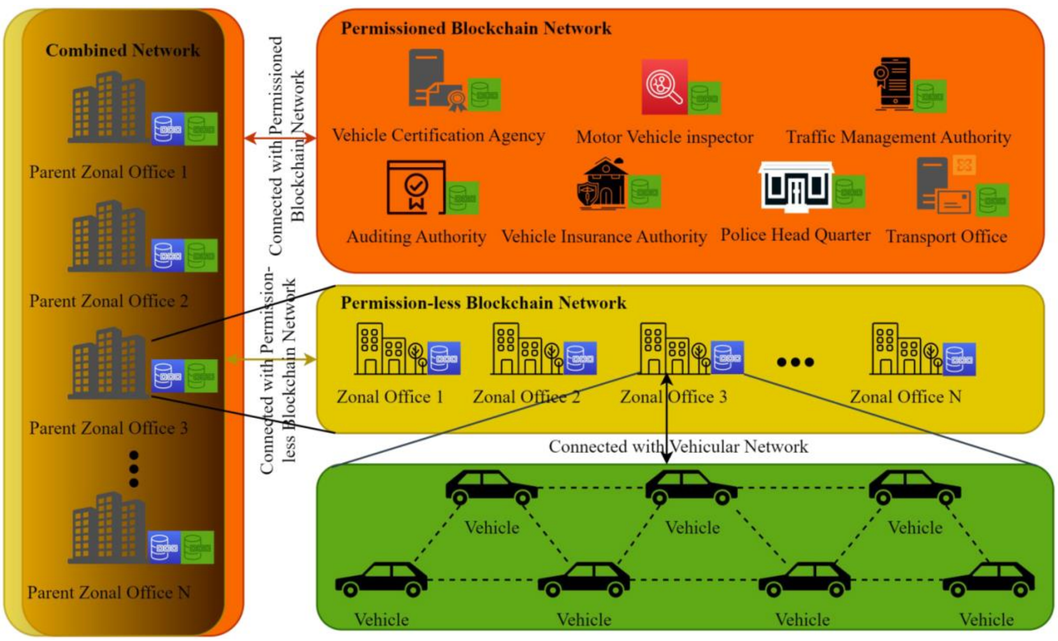

Fig 2: Block Chain enabled V2I integration Framework

3.2 Blockchain Integration

The block chain layer is designed to ensure data integrity, transparency, and security:

- Consensus Mechanism: A lightweight Proof-of-Authority (PoA) consensus is employed to minimize latency and computational overhead.
- Data Storage: Transactions such as hazard alerts, location updates, and traffic data are recorded in immutable blockchain ledgers.
- Smart Contracts: Predefined rules for automated processes such as congestion management, vehicle authentication, and data validation.
- Encryption: Cryptographic techniques secure communication between vehicles, RSUs, and blockchain nodes to prevent unauthorized access.

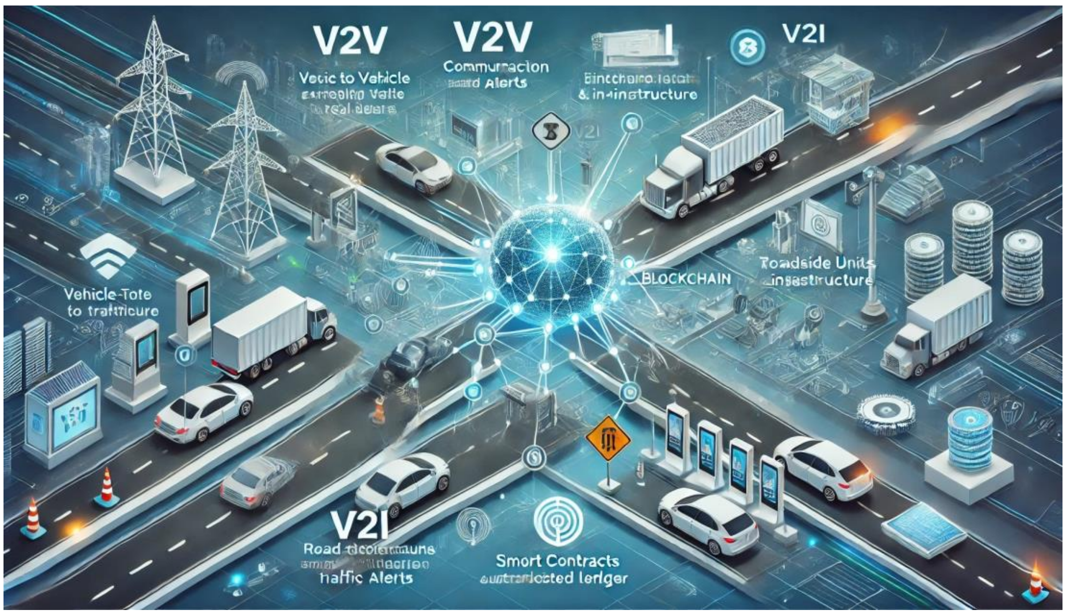

Fig 3: Framework for Integration of V2V and V2I Communication

4. EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

The data table shows a comparison of performance metrics for a communication system without blockchain integration versus one with blockchain. The system's performance is evaluated using key performance indicators (KPIs):

- Transaction Throughput: The number of transactions processed per second (TPS).
- Latency: Time taken for data to be recorded and validated in the blockchain.
- Error Rate: Proportion of failed or invalid transactions.
- Scalability: Ability to handle increasing numbers of vehicles and transactions.Data is collected from simulated and real-world vehicular environments to ensure comprehensive analysis

Key Observations:

Throughput (Data Rate):

- V2V: Drops from 2.5 Mbps to 2.0 Mbps with blockchain.
- V2I: Drops from 5.0 Mbps to 4.5 Mbps.

Block chain overhead affects throughput due to additional data transmission for consensus and validation.

Latency (Delay):

- V2V: Increases from 10 ms to 30 ms.
- V2I: Increases from 15 ms to 45 ms.

The delay is attributed to transaction validation and blockchain processing.

Transaction Success Rate:

- Slightly decreases from 99.9% to 99.5% (V2V) and 99.7% (V2I) due to potential bottlenecks during peak traffic or consensus failures.

Scalability (1000 Vehicles):

- Without block chain, scalability metrics are not defined.
- With block chain, latency rises to 50 ms, and throughput reduces to 1.5 Mbps (V2V) under load, showing reduced performance with higher vehicle density.
- Energy Consumption per Vehicle:Increases from 30 mW to 50 mW, reflecting the computational cost of cryptographic operations and transaction validation.
- Data Integrity and Authentication Success:
- Achieves 100% with block chain, providing enhanced security and trust.

Transaction Time (Validation):

- Increases from 1 ms to 20–50 ms with blockchain due to cryptographic checks and consensus.
- Block Generation Time:Introduced in the block chain system, ranging from 5–10 seconds depending on the block size and network conditions.

Metric	Without Block chain	With Block chain
Throughput (V2V)	2.5 Mbps	2.0 Mbps
Throughput (V2I)	5.0 Mbps	4.5 Mbps
Latency (V2V)	10 ms	30 ms
Latency (V2I)	15 ms	45 ms

Transaction Success Rate	99.9%	99.5% (V2V), 99.7% (V2I)
Scalability (1000 Vehicles)	N/A	Latency: 50 ms, Throughput: 1.5 Mbps (V2V)
Energy Consumption per Vehicle	30 mW	50 mW
Data Integrity	99.9%	100%
Authentication Success Rate	99.9%	100%
Transaction Time (Validation)	1 ms	20–50 ms
Block Generation Time	N/A	5–10 seconds

Table 1: Performance Metrics of proposed Communication System

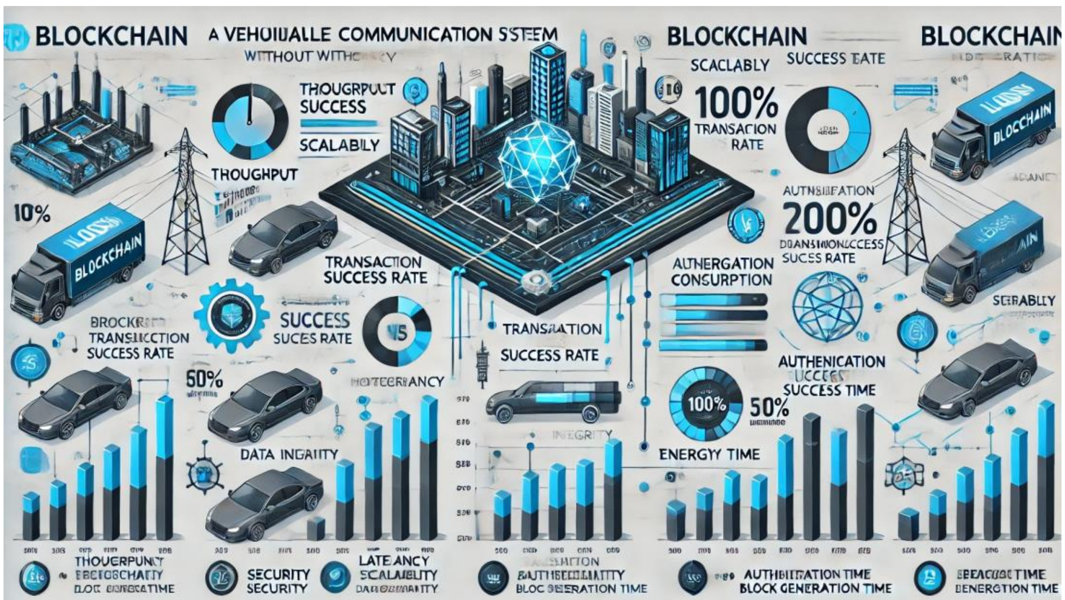

Fig 4: Performance Metrics of proposed Communication System

5 CONCLUSIONS

The numerical values obtained give a high-level overview of the expected performance when integrating block chain into V2V and V2I communication systems. Throughput and latency generally degrade with the integration of blockchain due to the added overhead of consensus mechanisms and block validation. However, data integrity and authentication are significantly improved due to blockchain's inherent security properties. Data Integrity and Authentication Success Rate improve to 100%, ensuring secure and tamper-proof communication. Proposed framework Enhances trust and reliability in decentralized vehicular networks. For real-world applications, further optimizations in blockchain protocols (e.g., lightweight consensus mechanisms) and infrastructure (e.g., 5G networks, edge computing) will be necessary to minimize latency and maximize throughput in high-density vehicular environments.

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