IOT BASED BUS INFORMATION SYSTEM

D.SATHISH KUMAR 1, Mr. B.SURESH RAM 2, Mrs. RASHMIMISHRA3

Abstract: In India, the majority of members still favour bus transportation over other modes of transportation because of its convenience and cheap cost. Passengers are hampered by a lack of seats and extended wait times for buses. According to a poll conducted in India in September 2015, more than one million people commute daily by bus. To go from one metro metropolitan community to the next, a man must use open transportation. Open transportation is a necessary part of his existence. Using Wi-Fi and GPS, an intelligent bus tracking system is very useful, versatile, and cost-efficient. In this study, GPS is used to get data on the location of the transport, allowing for the identification of transit evidence. As a result, the full database of a certain transport is kept on the server. It's essential to create a flexible, practical, and easy-to-use vehicle tracking framework that can meet the needs of a variety of users.CEO of a transportation company with little or no innovative support from the customer. Such developments are very helpful for the tracking of automobiles in developing countries. The research presented in this article shows how even the smallest advances in vehicle tracking technology may have a significant impact on the way that cars are tracked throughout the world. The study introduces a major shift in municipal transportation. Transport arrival time prediction and estimated seat availability in India's open transport framework. It is possible to build up a remote station between bus stops and the central bus stand using GPS and Wi-Fi technologies in order to establish this link here also recommends changes in the current plan for passing on a seat's availability.

Keywords: A Raspberry Pi, an alcohol sensor, a pressure sensor, an IR sensor, an LCD display, and a GPS module. Webpage.

I.   INTRODUCTION

At the end of the day, the vast majority of customers choose to go in an open vehicle rather than a specialised auto because the tolerance for auto overloads the exploration vehicle. At the very least, these structures show the status of the car, but they don't show how simple the seats in the vehicle are. The customer will squander time by preventing the bus from moving forward and will be unable to make any progress. If passengers are aware of the vehicle's condition and the type of seat they are now in, they may utilise the opportunity to transfer to another vehicle rather than waiting for the current bus to be replaced by a better one. We're revealing an open transportation system that's essential to its users. The vehicle area and seat straightforwardness request structure will be delineated in this excursion. We're employing IR sensors to monitor the whole transportation network, and we're also leveraging GPS to pinpoint the exact location of the bus in question. We're

1PG Student, Dept. of ECE, CMRCET, Hyderabad, India,Email: dindigallasathish@gmail.com
2Associate Professor, Dept. of ECE, CMRCET, Hyderabad, India,Email: bsureshram@cmrcet.org
3Assistant Professor, Dept. of ECE, CMRCET, Hyderabad, India,Email: rashmi@cmrcet.org

using a website page to indicate the location of the transport and the number of passengers, in

accordance with the advancement of IOT technology. Using pressure sensors, we're able to test these seats in order to ensure that they're safe and comfortable for those who are unable to travel on their own. We are using IR in this endeavour.

Sensors, pressure sensors, GPS, alcohol sensor, LCD, WI-FI, Power supply, web page.

II. HARDWARE SYSTEM

Fig: Block diagram
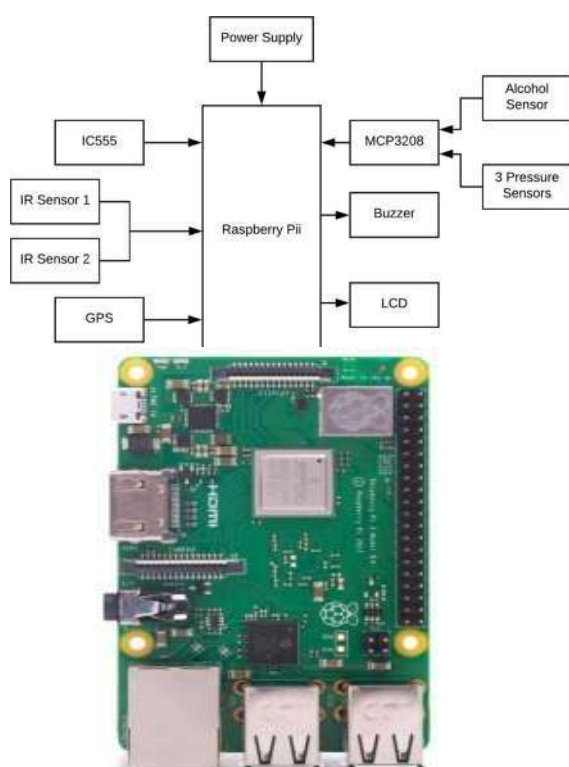
Here we are employing two IR proximity sensors to count the number of people entering and exiting the bus. If the IR sensor is able to detect the number of passengers, it will pass the information along to the raspberry pi. Raspberry pi transmits data to an LCD and a website through a USB cable. Incorporating pressure sensors into the design of special-needs chairs When a person with a disability sits on one of these chairs, the pressure sensors' values alter. As soon as the Raspberry Pi receives pressure sensor

readings from its sensors, it checks for specified values to determine whether or not a seat is full. There's an alcohol sensor in the bus's driver's compartment, and if it's activated it sounds a buzzer. The IC555 timer and raspberry pi are both linked through a timer. In addition to measuring the vehicle's rpm, it is also used to determine its speed. When it's going too fast, a buzzer sounds, and the LCD shows the amount of alcohol and RPM in the system.

III. METHODOLOGY

Raspberry Pi: The Broadcom BCM2837 System-On-Chip(SoC) is used in the Raspberry Pi 3 demonstration B, which has four superior ARM Cortex-A53 processing centres running at 1.2GHz with 32Kb Level one and 512Kb Level two reserve memory, a Video Core IV illustrations processor, and is linked to a 1GB LPDDR2 memory module on the back of the board. Along with Bluetooth Low Energy (BLE) and built-in Wi-Fi (BCM43143), it has 40-pins of widely usable information yields (GPIO). 5V USB 5 Amp control supply is also available. The Raspberry Pi 3 Model B is currently the greatest Raspberry Pi PC available right now. Every advanced procedure can be performed on the Raspberry Pi's 1.2GHz clock speed and 1GB RAM. To the interest of the association, the board should be able to give and receive information effectively.

Removed rapidly off the board. Double band 802.11b/g/n/air conditioning 802.11b/g/n/air conditioning underpins for 2.4GHz and 5GHz 802.11b/g/n/air conditioning on the Raspberry Pi 3 Model B, as well. Wireless Ethernet may now be used with a throughput of up to 300Mb thanks to the inclusion of Gigabit Ethernet via USB 2.0.

Fig: Raspberry Pi 3 Model B

Alcohol Sensor (MQ3): The MQ3 Alcohol to Gas Sensor is used to control this module. It's a simple semiconductor sensor that can tell the difference between alcohol gas concentrations as low as 0.05 mg/L and as high as 10 mg/L. When the air is clean, the conductivity of SnO2 drops, making this

sensor more sensitive. As the concentration of alcohol gases increases, so does its conductivity. High sensitivity to alcohol and moderate protection against the effects of adolescence

Smoke, mist, and gas may have an eerie effect on people. Computerized and manual results may be achieved using this module. Microcontrollers, Arduino Boards, Raspberry Pi, and so on may all be easily connected to the MQ3 alcohol sensor module.

Fig: Alcohol Sensor (MQ3)

Like your conventional breathalyser, this sensor is capable of detecting alcohol in your breath. One of the best things about it is how quickly it responds. In the light of alcohol fixation, the sensor yields a simple resistive output. One resistor is all that's required for the driving circuit. A simple interface may be a 0 to 3.3V ADC, for example.When it comes to IR sensors, an infrared ray (IR) is a kind of electrical device that may be used to detect certain properties of its surroundings. Infrared radiation is either emitted or detected by this device. It is also possible to use infrared sensors to detect motion and measure the temperature of an item. The Canny Sensor is an infrared CANNOT sensor.Useful for determining the proximity of a request to a certain range. It has an IR Drove and a picture sensor for ease of use. The IR Drove emits a beam of light that is reflected by any object placed in front of the sensor, and this reflection is picked up by the camera. Surfaces with a white (or brighter) tint reflect more light than

those with a darker (dimmer) hue.

Fig: IR sensor

SIG sticks' yield stays at Cutting edge LOW if no reflection is seen or if the test is too far from the sensor (Twofold 0). It is also possible that the on-board Drove marker will be incorrect. This sensor has a resolution of one metre. We needed a sensor with a 1m field of view for our mission since it is the widest possible range. We have the ability to use more than one metre of sensor in the case that it is necessary. Rail-to-Rail Operational Enhancer (R2R OEE) combines with this module to increase phototransistor yield. You may use a potentiometer to alter the intensity of an intensifier, which affects the capacity to recognise confirmation. Pressure Sensor (MXP2010DP): For determining the weight of gases and liquids, a pressure sensor is used There are several ways to measure pressure, but the most common is to express it in terms of kilowatts per square metre. Sensors that monitor weight are often used for this purpose; they make an ad as part of the weight limit. Such a banner is considered electrical for the purposes of this article. Pressure sensors are employed in a wide range of common applications, including control and inspection. A pressure sensor may also be used to roundabout measure different aspects, such as the flow of fluid or gas, speed, water level, and height. Weight transducers, weight transmitters, and weight senders are all names for pressure sensors. Manometers and piezometers are two more names

Fig: Pressure sensor

GPS: The growth of the overall arranging structure (GPS) is transforming our work and play. Development may be used at any time.Driving, flying, calculating, cruising, climbing, jogging, bicycling, working, or studying are all examples of active modes of

transport. Your information is instantly available thanks to a benefactor. Two or three examples of how advancement may be used are provided below.


Fig: GPSModule

Keep track of how far you've gone and how fast you've been going while staying true to your course so you can find your way back home.

In order to take use of the fluid jewels' daylight regulation properties, LCD is a level board display and an advanced observable demonstration. There is nothing inherently soft about fluid precious stones. Preset text, numbers, and seven-segment displays as in an advanced clock are not sufficient to express subjective images or established images that may be exhibited or hidden. They use a similar broad science, except from the fact that they use a large number of choiceslittle pixels, while diverse showcases have greater components.

FLOWCHART
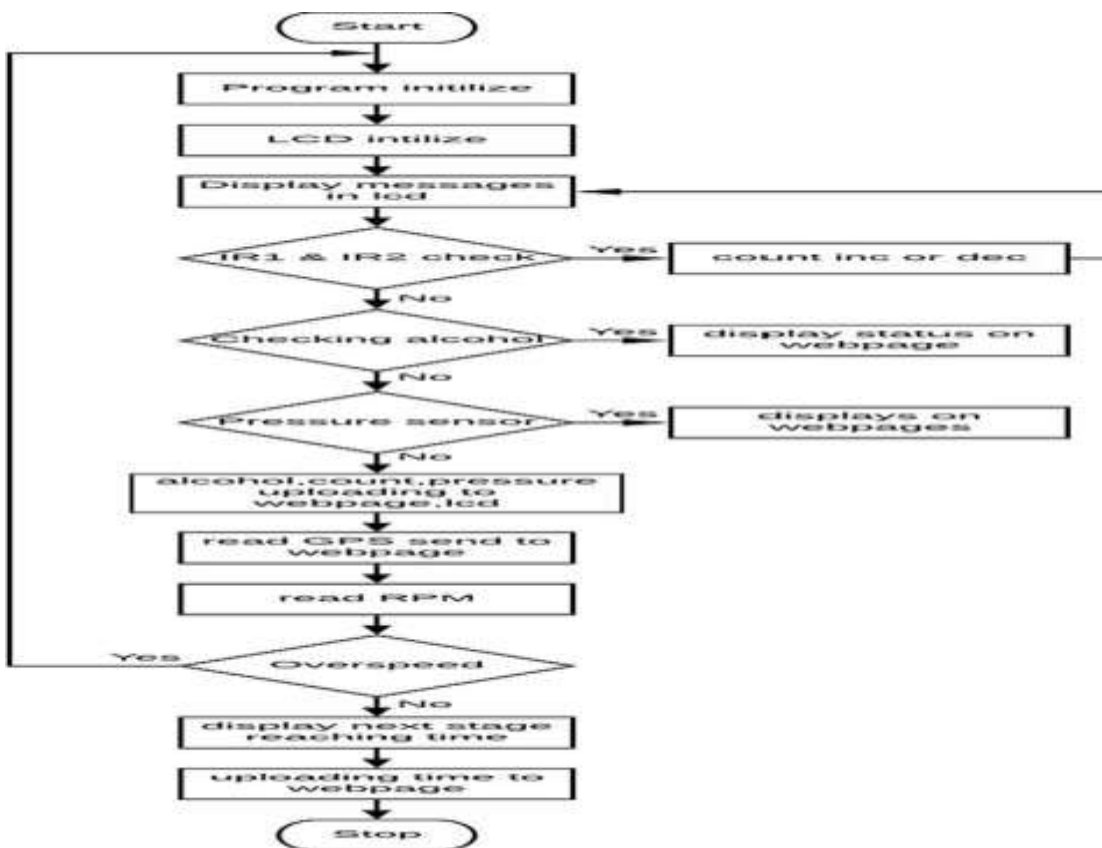
FUTURE WORK

It is possible to further increase the system's accuracy in obtaining vehicle information in order to reduce waiting and overcrowding for buses by integrating different bus numbers in the server.

VI.   **RESULTS**

Passengers may see the locations of available, unoccupied seats. There's a way to know exactly where the bus is at all times. People with disabilities, such as the visually impaired, may also check the seating availability.assigned to each of them. The mechanism that was put in place

IV.   **CONCLUSION**

can give the estimated time required to reach the bus stop.
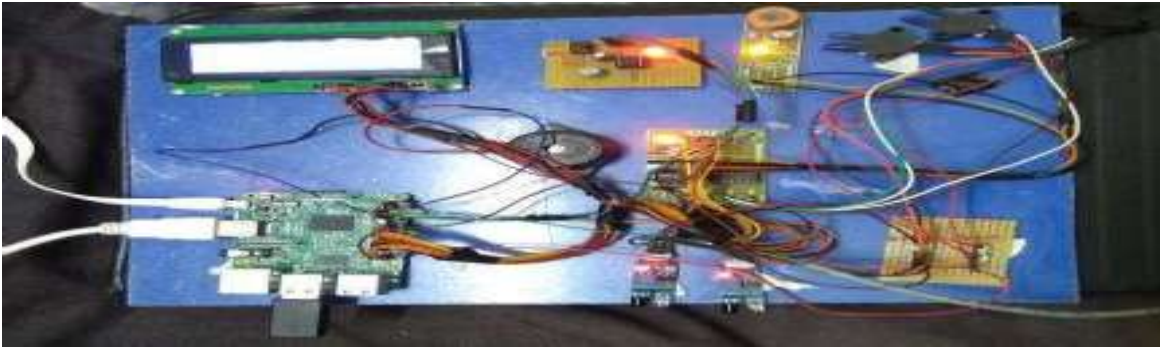The proposed project IoT

Fig: Connection of the modules

 INFORMATION SYSTEMhas been \ssuccessfully implemented. It has beena product that was created by combining numerous components and using computer code. Each module's proximity has its own meaning, which is amplified to produce the desired outcome.

Fig: Output on the LCD

VIII.   **REFERENCES:**

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