INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL
FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

www.ijraset.com

Call: ⓒ08813907089 | E-mail ID: ijraset@gmail.com

GPS and RFID Based Intelligent Bus Tracking System

Prajakta Dhage[1], Shivani Thakre[2], Snehal Mungal[3], Pallavi Mahakalkar[4], Sakshi Palsapure[5], Khushbu Pannase[6], Prajkta Parodhi[7]

[3]Dept. of Electronics & Telecommunication Engineering, Datta Meghe Institute of Engineering Technology & Research, Wardha, Maharashtra, India

Abstract: RFID is an innovation like that of scanner tag checking. A RFID framework comprises of labels, which utilize radio recurrence signs to communicate its area data to a pursuer, which generally sends this data to a worker that measures it as indicated by the requirements of the application. This paper presents a framework that can follow transports across a city by putting RFID labels in the transports and the pursuers in each elective bus station. The neighborhood worker for the city gets the area data, and cautions the impending bus stations during the transport, of the transport's number, course, and anticipated season of appearance, which are then shown at the stop. This framework accordingly depicts is a financially savvy and simple to carry out plot for following transports continuously.
Keywords: IOT, RFID, GPS tracking, school transport following, public vehicle.

I. INTRODUCTION

This is a framework which means to give continuous transport following and show of the assessed season of appearance of transports at different stops. Presently, when an individual has no chance to get of knowing at what time their normal transport will show up at their stop. He should stand by till the transport shows up, and if it had quite recently left, should stand by till another shows up. An answer for this is proposed here, with the assistance of RFID innovation.

RFID fills in as a blend of a pursuers, which can pursue data from labels. pursuer's can be detached RFID frameworks, where the pursuer and pursuer receiving wire convey a radio message to the tag, and label then, at that point utilizes the sent sign to control on and reflects energy back to the pursuer. These can work either in low, high, or super high frequencies, with low covering. recurrence covering 30 K Hz to 300 K Hz, high recurrence covering 3 to 30 MHz and the super high recurrence covering 30 MHz to 3 GHz individually. For this framework, the super high recurrence pursuers will be productive since they work anyplace in the 5 to 12m territory.

RFID labels can either be transponders or signals, where a transponder answers with the put away message just when the pursuer conveys a message, and a signal continues to hand-off the message it has put away continually and is outfitted with its own force source. It can likewise be modified to transfer data at fixed time periods, contingent upon the person. application needs.
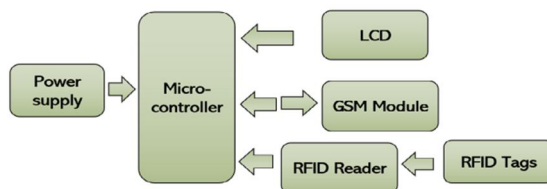

Fig 1.Block diagram of proposed method

II. METHODOLOGY

A. Transport Course Planning

To productively distinguish singular transport from the colossal volume of transports, the transport courses are first sectioned into 4 locales: North, west, south, and focal. Singular transport courses are then, at that point recognized by numbers 1 through to the most extreme number of courses that envelops that district. [8]
Fig. 2 outlines this partition of courses.

International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology (IJRASET)
ISSN: 2321-9653; IC Value: 45.98; SJ Impact Factor: 7.429
Volume 9 Issue VI Jun 2021- Available at www.ijraset.com

However, there will be various cases of a similar transport number. To recognize everyone exclusively, a character is added in each course number.

For e.g., N1, C21 and S16 are cases of transport courses (which are alluded to as "transport classes") what's more, N1a, C21r, S16bb are examples of individual transports of these classes.
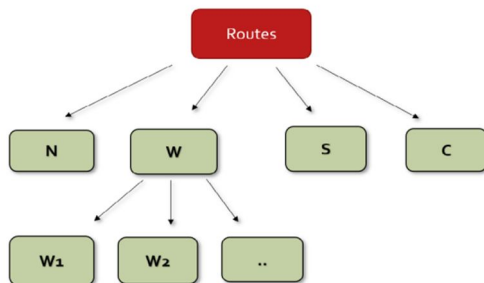
Fig.2 Route creation

B. Data Set Creation

A data set to plan the transport number got from the tag to the course is made. The fields will incorporate all the bus stations in that transport class and the comparing distances between ensuing stops. Thus, the information table will look like Table 1. [8]

Table 1. Transport course data

It is to be noticed that those stops where the presentation sheets are set are separated from everyone else considered as admirable sentiments to be entered in the data set, and the rest are disregarded, as there is no compelling reason to gauge season of landing in those stops.

C. Worker Time Assessment

The transport begins at the main stop and the pursuer at that terminal gathers the transport number from the tag. It sends the transport number and area identifier to the worker. The worker gets the data and stores it in a transitory information table that is flushed each three to four hours. Thus, at whatever point a transport number and area are gotten, the worker checks whether it is as of now being followed. Assuming it is gone into the table, the quantity of stops covered section is refreshed. If it is another one, it is entered as another line. In this manner, the impermanent table will look like Table 2.

The worker then, at that point ascertains the assessed season of appearance of that transport at the following stop by getting the distance. A re-characterized speed of the transport is set, which is adjusted by the time.

Table 2. Impermanent table

This alteration relies upon the anticipated blockage on the streets. If the time is anticipated to be occupied, like the 8 am to 10 am period, then, at that point speed is decreased by 5 or 6 km/hr., also, the converse is accomplished with the expectation of complimentary times of the day.

Transport Class

Point 1

Guide 1 toward 2 distances.

Point 2

Guide 2 toward 3 distances.

Point 3

Guide 3 toward 4 distances.

...

Transport Number

No of stops covered.

When assessed, the worker transfers the [bus number, assessed time] to all the resulting areas relying upon the course. At the stops' side, a similar data is shown on the showcase sheets. What's more, the objective of the transport is likewise shown, for travelers to know.[8]

III. MODELING AND ANALYSIS

Other than inventory network the executives, which has the biggest application scope for RFID innovation, it is being examined and carried out in the transportation area also .

Openings for RFID innovation in this area, guidelines, and fundamental design of such an execution has been examined in [1] and [2].

Chawla, V. [3] talks about the utilization of uninvolved RFID labels for area recognizable proof in RFID based transportation frameworks. These uninvolved labels send area or other implanted data to the pursuer once it goes in close vicinity to its reach, and in this way the pursuer notes and sends the area to the PC that measures the data.

Jan-Dong Tseng [4] examines such an execution for following all vehicles that pass-through cost entryways so they can be followed and distinguished consequently upon appearance inside the scope of nine meters. In any case, this requires the vehicle to be followed to be move at a specific directed speed.

Since this work targets giving as framework to transport following, we take a gander at the as of now given framework to it, in R. Vivek ET. Al. [5]. Here, an opposite RFID based transport global positioning framework is proposed, wherein the labels are put along the streets at fixed spans and the pursuers are put in the transports. This also would prompt the comparable issue of transports moving at a higher speed than as far as possible. Additionally, it would not end up being practical since pursuers would need to be put in huge number of transports, with the expense of the pursuers being high. This work additionally inspects the upside of RFID innovation over GPS and other comparable advancements in the transport following application. It contends that GPS works adequately just in the situations where there is an immediate view between the pursuer and the satellite, subsequently preventing the framework execution in the event of climate changes and other unavoidable wonders.

In another comparable work, B. A. Hatem et. Al. in [6] propose an answer joining RFID and WSN (Wireless Sensor Networks), where the perusing scope of a RFID pursuer is increased with the assistance of a WSN organization, to improve identifying the labels in vehicles from a more extensive distance.

Carrying out this innovation over a wide region would prompt age of immense volumes of stream information, the capacity and treatment of which has been guessed in [7] and [8]. Information preparing procedures for the equivalent, which incorporates information questioning and recovery, have been portrayed in [9].

IV. RESULTS & DISCUSSION

This requires recognizable proof of all the transport courses and their stockpiling in a data set, and an appropriate encoding plan that costs less yet proficiently shows the right course with no disparities. The individual transport courses in the framework are along these lines encoded into units comprising of a character followed by a couple of digits. The component for this has been gotten from a comparable execution in [10]

It requires detached RFID labels holding the transport code to be put in all the transports and low recurrence RFID pursuers to be set in transport stops which are around 20 km from each other. Any stops inside two bus stations having RFID pursuers are forgotten about, as the hour of appearance of transports at these stops are anticipated by guess.

When a transport comes quite close to a pursuer at any stop X, the transport code is pursuer from the tag and is passed to the framework set in the stop. This data is then shipped off the focal worker that is answerable for recognizing the transport's course, the resulting stops that are inside 20 km of X, and the most punctual time at which it would show up at the quickly next stop. When this is known, it cautions those resulting stops about the transport number, time and objective of the transport considered.

When a stop, say Y, gets the approaching caution, it presents something similar on a LED show. This data is eliminated once the transport arrives at Y (or the nearest pursuer to Y, on the off chance that Y is an transitional stop without a pursuer)[10].

A. Advantage
1) With guardians having a tight timetable in day-by-day schedule, they don't need to sit around holding up at the bus station to drop or accept their youngsters.
2) Children don't need to stand by at the bus station remaining in the sweltering sun or frosty temperatures or heavy storm.
3) Children won't miss the transport, on the off chance that it occurs, guardians will want to take their youngster to next station.
4) Children, because of absence of abilities, won't be kidnapped
5) Because of alcohol detector, driver will not be able to drink and drive.

V. CONCLUSION

This design acquires a change our transport framework by following the school transports and assessing the hour of their appearance and postponements. The showcase helps the people in the transport stations know about the objective, timings of a specific transport. The presentations can be valuable not exclusively to the local humankind yet additionally to the migrants and non-local people. It is financially savvy and works in following transports constant.

REFERENCES

[1] Samadi, Saeed. (2013). Applications and Opportunities for Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) Technology in Intelligent Transportation Systems: A Case Study. International Journal of Information and Electronics Engineering. 10.7763/IJIEE.2013.V3.330.

[2] Borle, Sharad, et al. "The Impact of Survey Participation on Subsequent Customer Behavior: An Empirical Investigation." Marketing Science, vol. 26, no. 5, 2007, pp. 711–726. JSTOR, www.jstor.org/stable/40057091. Accessed 13 June 2021.

[3] Chawla, Vipul & Ha, Dong. (2007). An overview of passive RFID. Communications Magazine, IEEE. 45. 11 - 17. 10.1109/MCOM.2007.4342873.

[4] Tseng, J. et al. "An UHF Band RFID Vehicle Management System." 2007 International Workshop on Anti-Counterfeiting, Security and Identification (ASID) (2007): 390-393.

[5] Nijas C M, Sajitha V R, Vivek R, Mohanan P, B. Paul and Mridula S, "Spectral extraction of chipless RFID tag using time domain analysis," 2015 IEEE International Symposium on Antennas and Propagation & USNC/URSI National Radio Science Meeting, 2015, pp. 169-170, doi: 10.1109/APS.2015.7304470.

[6] Hatem, Ben Ammar and Hamam Habib. "Bus Management System Using RFID In WSN." (2010).

[7] Bai, Yijian & Wang, Fusheng & Liu, Peiya & Zaniolo, Carlo & Liu, Shaorong. (2007). RFID Data Processing with a Data Stream Query Language. 1184-1193. 10.1109/ICDE.2007.368977.

[8] Anu, Maria. (2014). An overview of RFID data processing techniques. International Journal of applied Engineering Research. 9. 8603-8612.

[9] Ng W. (2011) Developing RFID Database Models for Analyzing Moving Tags in Supply Chain Management. In: Jeusfeld M., Delcambre L., Ling TW. (eds) Conceptual Modeling – ER 2011. ER 2011. Lecture Notes in Computer Science, vol 6998. Springer, Berlin, Heidelberg. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-642-24606-7_16

[10] C. Lee and C. Chung, "RFID Data Processing in Supply Chain Management Using a Path Encoding Scheme," in IEEE Transactions on Knowledge and Data Engineering, vol. 23, no. 5, pp. 742-758, May 2011, doi: 10.1109/TKDE.2010.136.

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL
FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Call : 08813907089 ⓒ (24*7 Support on Whatsapp)