



of interest from the server.

(b) It computes current location and direction.

(c) It directs the computed information to the central server using GPRS.

The GPS receiver which is stored in the bus unit computes the current location of the bus. The latitude, longitude of the bus received from GPS is sent continuously to a central server using GPRS. The bus unit will display all this information on the bus panel.

### Server Unit

The server unit will maintain a database of all the information of the buses and the routes on which these buses travel. It gets the information of the speed of the bus and the current location of the bus. The admin can easily get to know which bus is over speeding on a particular route. The underlying technology, which is an AVL system, is necessary for determining real-time arrival information.

### Bus- Stop Unit

The bus stop unit displays the information of all the incoming buses to that stop. It also shows the time taken by the bus to reach the stop. Using this information the passengers will not waste their time in waiting for the buses and can use alternative means of transport.

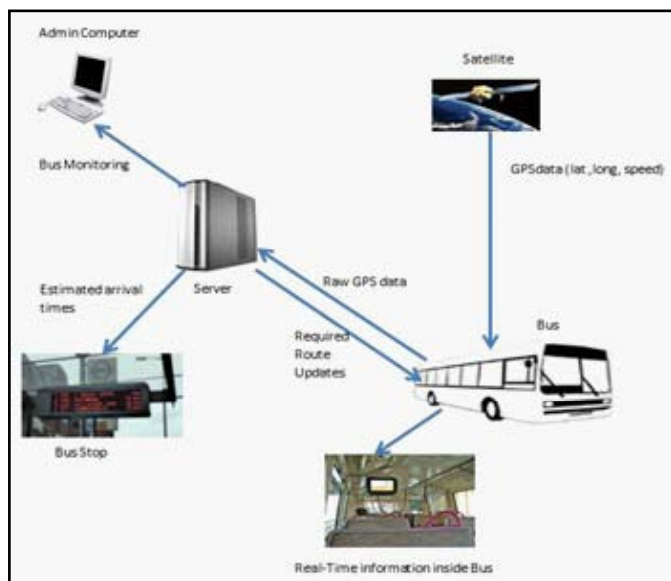


Fig. 3 : System Architecture

RTPIS provides travel information to passengers and tourists enabling them to make informed decisions about modes, routes and departure times. The RTPIS framework can be broadly divided into two contexts: Pre-trip context and On-trip context. The former provides information like timings, fares and routes well before the commencement of travel, through the Internet or the Short Messaging Service (SMS). The On-trip context provides information like location and places of interest (POI) while on the move. This is achieved using onboard and at stop terminals (displays and audio announcement units).

### Bus Arrival Prediction Algorithm

There are several commonly used bus arrival prediction algorithms in the market. One famous algorithm is the Kalman filter. As described by Welch and Bishop (2007): Kalman filter is a set of

mathematical equations that provide an efficient computational (recursive) solution of the least square method. The filter is very powerful in several aspects: it supports estimation of past, present, and even future states, and it can do so even when the precise nature of the method system is unknown. The Kalman filter works in a form of feedback control to estimate a process state. Figure (Welch and Bishop, 2007) shows a lifecycle of a Kalman filter. Time update process is responsible for predicting forwards while the measurement update process is responsible for giving a feedback, which is to make correction and produce a new measurement according to the previous prediction. Jeong (2004) has also stated that Kalman filter has the ability to adapt situation with traffic fluctuation over time.

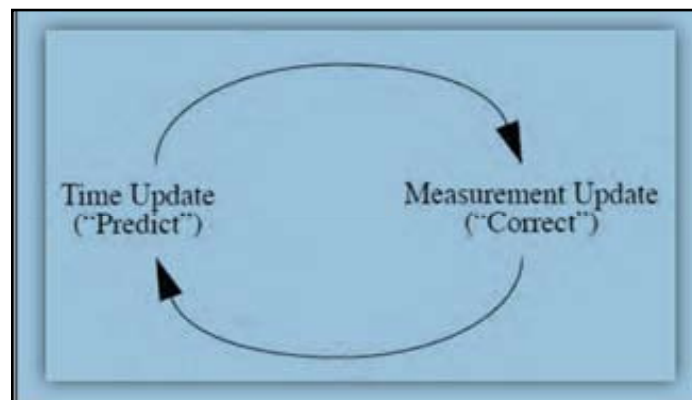


Fig. 4: Discrete Kalman filter cycle.

## IV. Results and Discussion

From this system, we can get real time information of the buses. We can predict the time taken by the bus to reach the next stop and also the passengers on the bus stop can get to know how much time exactly it will take for the next bus to arrive. The bus panel will look as follows:



Fig. 5: Bus Module

This module shows the distance to be covered to reach the next stop and how much time will it take to reach that stop. It also gives the latitude and longitude of the bus and how much distance the bus has already travelled.

The admin module will look as follows:



Fig. 6: Server Module

This module gives all the information to the admin about the current location of the bus. It gives at what speed the bus is traveling and prevents the bus from over speeding. This helps to monitor all the buses in a better way as compared to the existing system. Lastly, the bus stop module will look as follows:

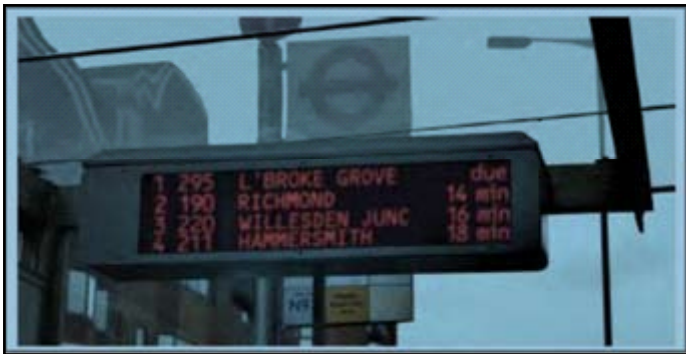


Fig. 7: Bus Stop Module

This module shows the time required for the incoming buses at the particular stop. This information allows the passengers waiting at the stops to decide for how much time they can wait and take alternative means of transport to reach their destination.

By looking at the existing system, it does not give the real time information of where currently the bus is. But this system provides the real time information at all the stops and also inside the bus about how much time will it take to reach the next stop or how much time will it take to for the bus to arrive at a stop. Also, the admin can monitor all the buses from the server side.

#### V. Acknowledgement

I am very much thankful to my respected project guide Prof. R. H. Kulkarni sir for his leading guidance in this topic. Also, he has been a persistent source of inspiration to us. My sincere thanks to our HOD, Dr. S. M. Chaware sir for his knowledgeable guidance and support.

#### VI. Conclusion

In this paper, the implementation and description of Real Time Bus Monitoring and Passenger Information System is stated. The RTPIS monitors the current location of all the buses and estimates their arrival time at different stops in their respective routes. This computed arrival times are updated time to time as soon as every bus sends new updates. It distributes all this information to passengers using display terminals at bus stops and web based GUI.

#### References

- [1] Brendan Kidwell, "Predicting Transit Vehicle Arrival Times", GeoGraphics Laboratory, Bridgewater State College, August 2001.
- [2] Carol L. Schweiger, "Real-Time Bus Arrival Information Systems - A Synthesis of Transit Practice", Transportation Research Board, 2003.
- [3] Caulfield, B. and O'Mahony, M. "An Examination of the Public Transport Information Requirements of Users", IEEE transactions on Intelligent Transportation Systems, Vol. 8, pp. 21-30, 2007.
- [4] Dhaval Gada, Rajat Gogri, Punit Rathod, Zalak Dedhia, Nirali Mody, Sugata Sanyal and Ajith Abraham, "A Distributed Security Scheme for Ad Hoc Networks", ACM Crossroads, Special Issue on Computer Security. Volume 11, No. 1, September, 2004, pp. 1-17.
- [5] Hu, K. and C.K. Wong, "Deploying Real-Time Bus Arrival Information and Transit Management Systems in Los Angeles", abstract prepared for the ITS America 12th Annual Meeting, Long Beach, Calif., April 29-May, 2002.
- [6] Lin, W.H. and Zeng, J., "Experimental Study of Real-Time Bus Arrival Time Prediction with GPS Data." Transportation Research Record, 1666, pp. 101-109, 1999.
- [7] Mghawish, A. ; AbdelQader, A.A. ; Al- Jezawi, M.A. ; AbuMahfouz, M. "Multi function control system using GSM modem based SM5100B Module, Internet Technology And Secured Transactions", 2012 International Conference For Publication Year: 2012, Page(s): 515 -518.
- [8] Sandipan Dey, Ajith Abraham and Sugata Sanyal "An LSB Data Hiding Technique Using Prime Numbers", Third International Symposium on Information Assurance and Security, August 29-31, 2007, Manchester, United Kingdom, IEEE Computer Society press, USA, ISBN 0-7695-2876-7, pp. 101-106, 2007.
- [9] S. L. Bangare, A. D. Kadam, P. S. Bangare, P. V. Katariya, C. A. Khot, N.R. Kankure. Solutions Concerning Information Systems for Real Time Bus Arrival; International Journal of Engineering and Advanced Technology (IJEAT); ISSN: 2249 - 8958, Volume-2, Issue-3, February 2013.
- [10] Xingchen Lu ; Weimin Lei ; Wei Zhang , "The Design and Implementation of XMPP-Based SMS Gateway Computational Intelligence, Communication Systems and Networks (CICSyN)", 2012 Fourth International Conference on Digital Object Identifier: 10.1109/CICSyN.2012.35 Publication Year: 2012, Page(s): 145 - 148
- [11] "Review of Current Passenger Information Systems", Prepared for the INFOPOLIS 2 Project (No. TR 4016), Deliverable 1, WP03, Infopolis 2 Consortium, August 1998.
- [12] Helsinki City Transport System <http://www.hel2.fi/ksv/entire/repPassengerInformation.htm>
- [13] Telargo Inc. - Passenger Information Services [http://www.telargo.com/solutions/passenger\\_informationservices.aspx](http://www.telargo.com/solutions/passenger_informationservices.aspx)
- [14] Terron Microsystems Pvt. Ltd.- GPS based Passenger Information System for Buses <http://www.terronmicrosystems.com/products.php>