IJAREEIE

e-ISSN: 2278-8875
p-ISSN: 2320-3765

International Journal of Advanced Research in Electrical, Electronics and Instrumentation Engineering

Volume 13, Issue 10, October 2024

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD SERIAL NUMBER INDIA

Impact Factor: 8.514

| e-ISSN: 2278 – 8875, p-ISSN: 2320 – 3765| www.ijareeie.com | Impact Factor: 8.514|| A Monthly Peer Reviewed & Referred Journal |

||Volume 13, Issue 10, October 2024||

|DOI:10.15662/IJAREEIE.2024.1310009|

Enhancing Pupil Safety on Buses through Embedded Solutions

MS. Durga Bhavani[1], M.Meghana[2], M. Niharika[3], L. Varshini[4]

Assistant Professor, Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering, Malla Reddy Engineering College for Women, Hyderabad, Telangana, India[1]

UG Scholar, Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering, Malla Reddy Engineering College for Women, Hyderabad, Telangana, India[2,3,4]

ABSTRACT: Since accidents and falls can result in serious injuries, it is essential to ensure the students' safety on school buses. Using embedded technologies, the goal of the project "Enhancing Pupil Safety on Buses Through Embedded Solutions" is to develop an integrated safety system to address this issue. Connecting a variety of sensors and devices, such as weight sensors, accelerometers, buzzers, and LEDs, the system makes use of an ESP8266 microcontroller. The accelerometer detects sudden movements or impacts while the occupancy and weight distribution of the bus seats are monitored by the weight sensors. The ESP8266 processes the information and triggers cautions through signals and LEDs in the event of anomalies. Also, the framework involves IoT innovation for ongoing observing and distant warnings to transport administrators and school specialists. By enabling prompt alerts and proactive interventions, this comprehensive solution increases students' safety.

I. INTRODUCTION

Parents, school administrators, and providers of transportation all have legitimate concerns regarding the safety of school buses. Traditional safety measures may not provide immediate alerts for potential safety issues and frequently lack real-time monitoring capabilities. Serious consequences can result from accidents or unsafe conditions on buses, such as sudden stops, falls, or overcrowding. To address these difficulties, the "Improving Student Wellbeing on Transports Through Inserted Arrangements" project proposes a high level security framework using implanted innovations. This system aims to improve student safety on school buses by integrating accelerometers, weight sensors, and Internet of Things capabilities.

The framework use the ESP8266 microcontroller for information assortment and correspondence. Weight sensors are used to keep track of the number of students in the classroom and look for any unusual weight distributions on the seats, which can be a sign of overcrowding or wrong seating. The bus is moved by accelerometers, which can detect sudden accelerations or decelerations that could indicate an accident. In light of recognized oddities, the framework enacts bells and LEDs to alarm transport drivers and understudies. Additionally, the Internet of Things (IoT) component makes it possible to transmit data in real time and conduct remote monitoring, allowing for prompt actions and communication with relevant authorities.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

1. Smart Bus Monitoring System using IoT and Embedded Technologies By Dr. Laura Stevens, Dr. Michael Clark, and Dr. EmilyHarris

ABSTRACT

This paper presents a smart bus monitoring system that integrates IoT and embedded technologies to enhance safety and efficiency. The system utilizes various sensors, including weight sensors and accelerometers, connected to a microcontroller that communicates with a central server. The server processes the data to provide real-time updates on bus occupancy and movement, allowing for better management and safety monitoring.

2. Real-Time Safety Monitoring for School Buses using Embedded SystemsBy Dr. Ravi Kumar, Dr. Sophia Wilson, and Dr. JamesLee

Abstract

This research explores a real-time safety monitoring system for school buses that employs embedded systems to track and manage pupil safety. The system integrates weight sensors to monitor seat occupancy, accelerometers to detect

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abrupt movements, and communication modules for remote alerts. The study shows that the embedded system effectively detects and reports unsafe conditions, leading to quicker responses and improved pupil safety.

III. EXISTING SYSTEM

Manual inspections and monitoring are the primary current safety measures for school buses. Basic safety measures like seatbelts and driver safety training are included in these measures. However, they frequently lack automated alert systems and real-time monitoring. Bus drivers are in charge of making sure that students are safe, but they may not be able to respond quickly enough to emergencies if they don't know right away what's going on with the bus or how students are behaving. This method does not provide a comprehensive solution for effectively monitoring and managing potential hazards and may result in delayed responses to safety issues.

DISADVANTAGES

- Reliance on Manual Inspections
- Lack of Automated Alert Systems
- Absence of Real-Time Monitoring
- Delayed Emergency Response

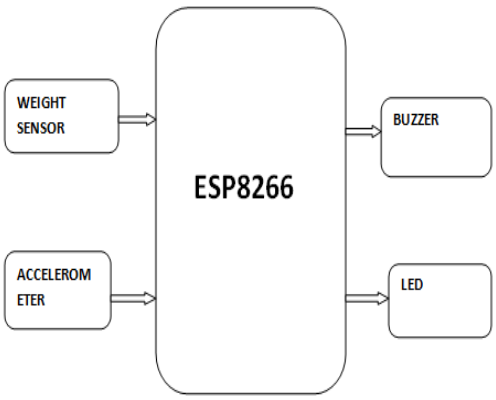
IV. PROPOSED SYSTEM

By incorporating cutting-edge embedded technologies and Internet of Things capabilities, the proposed system seeks to address the shortcomings of the existing safety measures. Utilizing weight sensors, the system monitors seat occupancy and weight distribution to identify overcrowding and ensure appropriate seating arrangements. The bus's movements are tracked by accelerometers, which can detect sudden accelerations or decelerations that could indicate an accident. In the event that any irregularities are detected, the ESP8266 microcontroller immediately issues alerts by activating LEDs and buzzers as well as processing sensor data. Additionally, the system makes use of Internet of Things (IoT) technology for real-time data transmission and remote monitoring, making it possible to promptly notify school administrators and bus operators. Improves safety also.

ADVANTAGES

- Automated Seat Occupancy Monitoring
- Overcrowding Detection
- Movement and Accident Detection
- Immediate Alert System

V. BLOCK DIAGRAM



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VI. HARDWARE COMPONENTS REQUIRED

- Esp8266
- Weight sensor
- Accelerometer
- Buzzer
- Led

VII. SOFTWARE REQUIRED

Arduino ide

VIII. HARDWARE DESCRIPTION

NODEMCU

Broadly useful information/yield (GPIO) is a pin on an IC (Coordinated Circuit). It tends to be either input pin or result pin, whose conduct can be controlled at the run time.

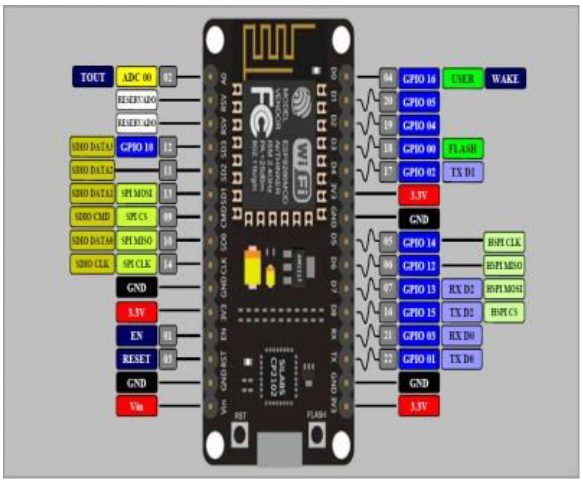

Fig:1 NODEMCU

The ESP8266-01 is a cost-effective Wi-Fi module used for adding internet connectivity to projects. Despite having only two GPIO pins, it is highly versatile, capable of functioning as both an Access Point (creating a hotspot) and a Station (connecting to Wi-Fi). It can fetch and upload data from the internet using APIs, making it ideal for IoT applications. Programming the ESP8266-01 is user-friendly with the Arduino IDE, but care must be taken with its 3.3V power requirement to avoid damage.

To program the ESP8266-01, an FTDI board supporting 3.3V or an Arduino board is typically used. During programming, the GPIO-0 pin must be grounded to enter programming mode. A reliable 3.3V power supply, such as one from an LM317 voltage regulator, is essential due to the module's power consumption.
For simple IoT projects requiring basic Wi-Fi connectivity or integration with another microcontroller, the ESP8266-01 is a suitable choice. However, for more GPIO-intensive applications, other variants like the ESP-12E or ESP32 may be preferable.

GYROSCOPE

An object's orientation and angular velocity can be measured and maintained by a gyroscope sensor. Accelerometers are obsolete in comparison to these. These can quantify the slant and parallel direction of the article though accelerometer can gauge the straight movement.Angular rate and velocity sensors are other names for gyroscope sensors. These sensors are introduced in the applications where the direction of the article is hard to detect by people.The change in the object's rotational angle per unit of time is referred to as its angular velocity, which is expressed in degrees per second.

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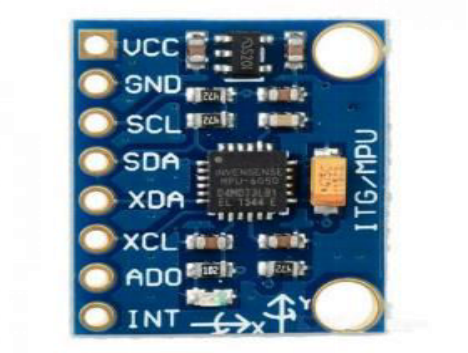

Fig:2 GYROSCOPE SENSOR

WEIGHT SENSOR

A load cell is a transducer that convertsforceintomeasurable electrical output.Load cells generally consist of a spring element on which strain gauges have been placed. Thespringelementis usually madeof steel or aluminum. That means it is very sturdy but also minimally elastic. As the name "spring element" suggests, the steel is slightly deformed under load, but then returns to its starting position, responding elastically to every load.

Fig:3 WEIGHT SENSOR

Sensors are electro-mechanical devices that aid in the measurement of a physical parameter (temperature, pressure, force, acceleration, etc.). by providing a signal that either quantitatively measures (level) that physical parameter or, in the case of a touch sensor, a simple binary signal that indicates whether or not something occurred..

BUZZER

Fig:4 BUZZER

An audio signaling device known as a buzzer or beeper can be piezoelectric, mechanical, or electromechanical. Alarm systems, timers, and confirmation of user input such as a mouse click or keystroke are typical applications for buzzers and beepers.

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Specifications

- Rated Voltage: 6V DC
- Operating Voltage: 4-8V DC
- Rated current: <30mA
- Sound Type: Continuous Beep
- Resonant Frequency: ~2300 Hz
- Small and neat sealed package
- Breadboard and Perf board friendly

LED

The lighting discharging diode is a p-n intersection diode. It is an exceptionally doped diode and comprised of an extraordinary sort of semiconductors. At the point when the light radiates in the forward one-sided, then it is known as a light-producing diode.

Fig:5 LED

We simply refer to the light-emitting diode as a diode. When the diode is biased forward, electrons and holes move quickly across the junction and are constantly combined, removing one another. Not long after the electrons are moving from the n-type to the p-type silicon, it joins with the openings, then it vanishes. As a result, it stabilizes the entire atom and provides the brief burst of energy in the form of a light photon or packet.

IX. SOFTWARE DESCRIPTION

ArduinoSoftware(IDE)

Arduino is an open source, PC equipment and programming organization, task, and client local area that plans and makes microcontroller units for building computerized gadgets and intuitive items that can detect and control objects in the actual world. The venture's items are dispersed as open-source equipment and programming, which are authorized under the GNU Lesser Overall population Permit (LGPL) or the GNU Overall population Permit (GPL), allowing the production of Arduino sheets and programming conveyance by anybody. Pre-assembled Arduino boards can be

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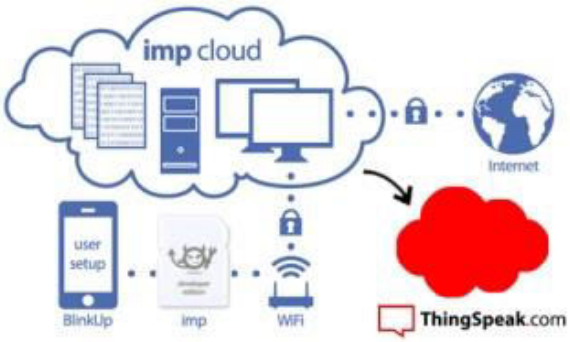
purchased commercially or as DIY kits. The designs of Arduino boards make use of a variety of controllers and microprocessors.

The sheets are furnished with sets of advanced and simple information/yield (I/O) sticks that might be communicated to different development sheets (safeguards) and different circuits.

CLOUD



In comparison to conventional web hosting, a cloud service is distinguished by three distinct characteristics. It is sold on request, normally constantly or the hour; It is adaptable, allowing users to choose how much or how little service they want at any given time; what's more, the help is completely overseen by the supplier (the purchaser needs only a PC and Web access). Interest in cloud computing has increased as a result of significant advancements in virtualization and distributed computing, as well as improved access to high-speed Internet.

The Internet of Things (IoT) platform ThingSpeak makes it possible to connect sensors, store data in the cloud, and create IoT applications. Likewise, the stage gives applications that let you examine and picture information. Data analysis is made easier with MATLAB support. Sensor information can be effortlessly coordinated and sent from Arduino or Raspberry Pi or some other IoT entryway.

X. CONCLUSION

The project "Enhancing Pupil Safety on Buses Through Embedded Solutions" is a significant step forward in the safety of school buses. The proposed system is a solid option for managing and monitoring student safety in real time by combining accelerometers, weight sensors, and Internet of Things technology. Overcrowding or sudden movements, for example, can be detected and reported by the system, which prompts intervention and lowers the risk of accidents. The overall efficacy of safety measures is enhanced through the utilization of embedded technologies and IoT connectivity, thereby increasing operational efficiency and pupil safety. The proposed arrangement offers a complete way to deal with school transport security, lining up with current innovative progressions and tending to the constraints of customary wellbeing conventions.

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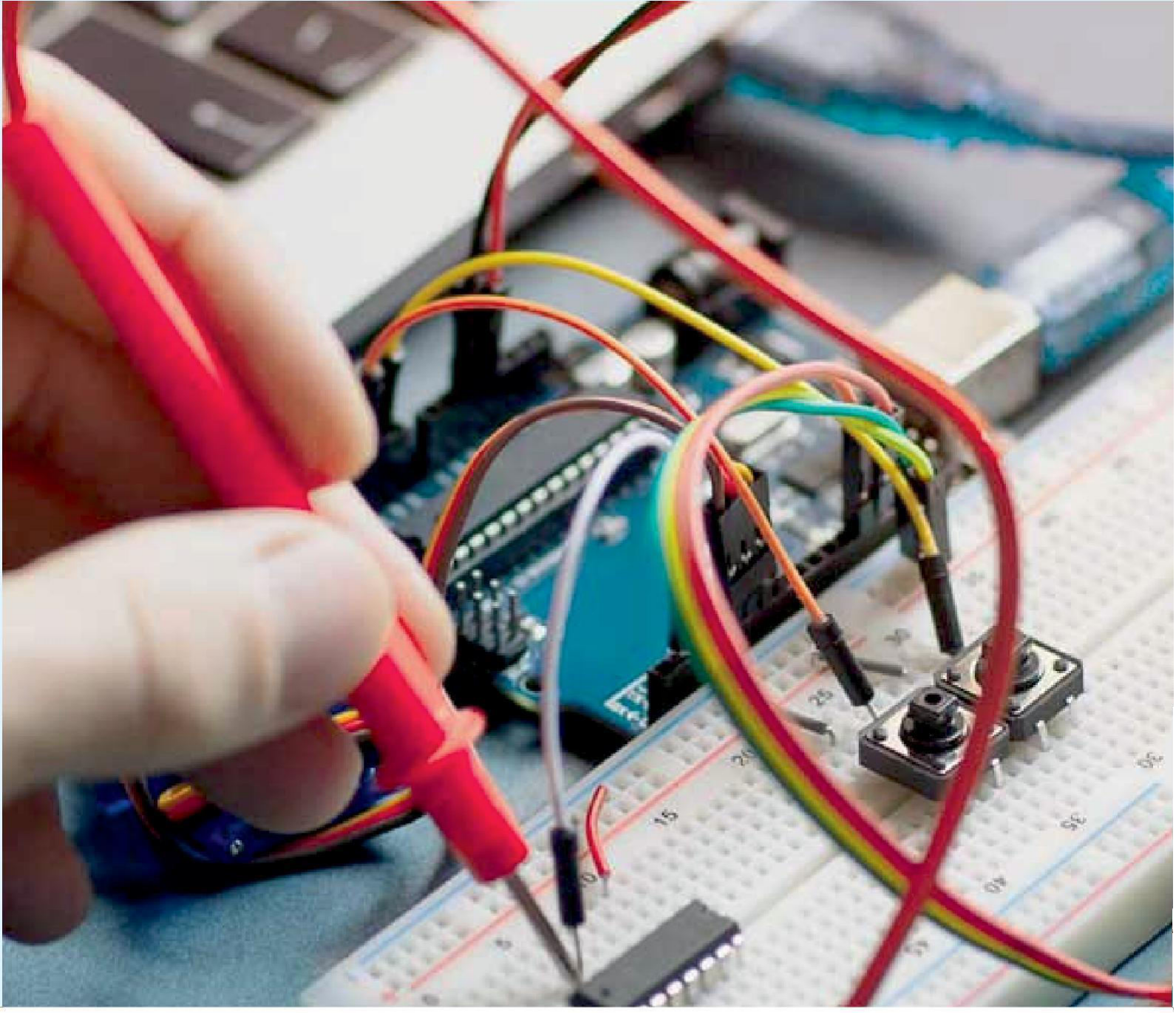

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