

An IoT-based Public Transport Data Collection Framework using Bluetooth Proximity Beacons

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outline

- Improving Urban Mobility for developing countries
 - IoT-based bus tracking: deployment experience and insights
 - Making an impact and future work
-

in developing countries



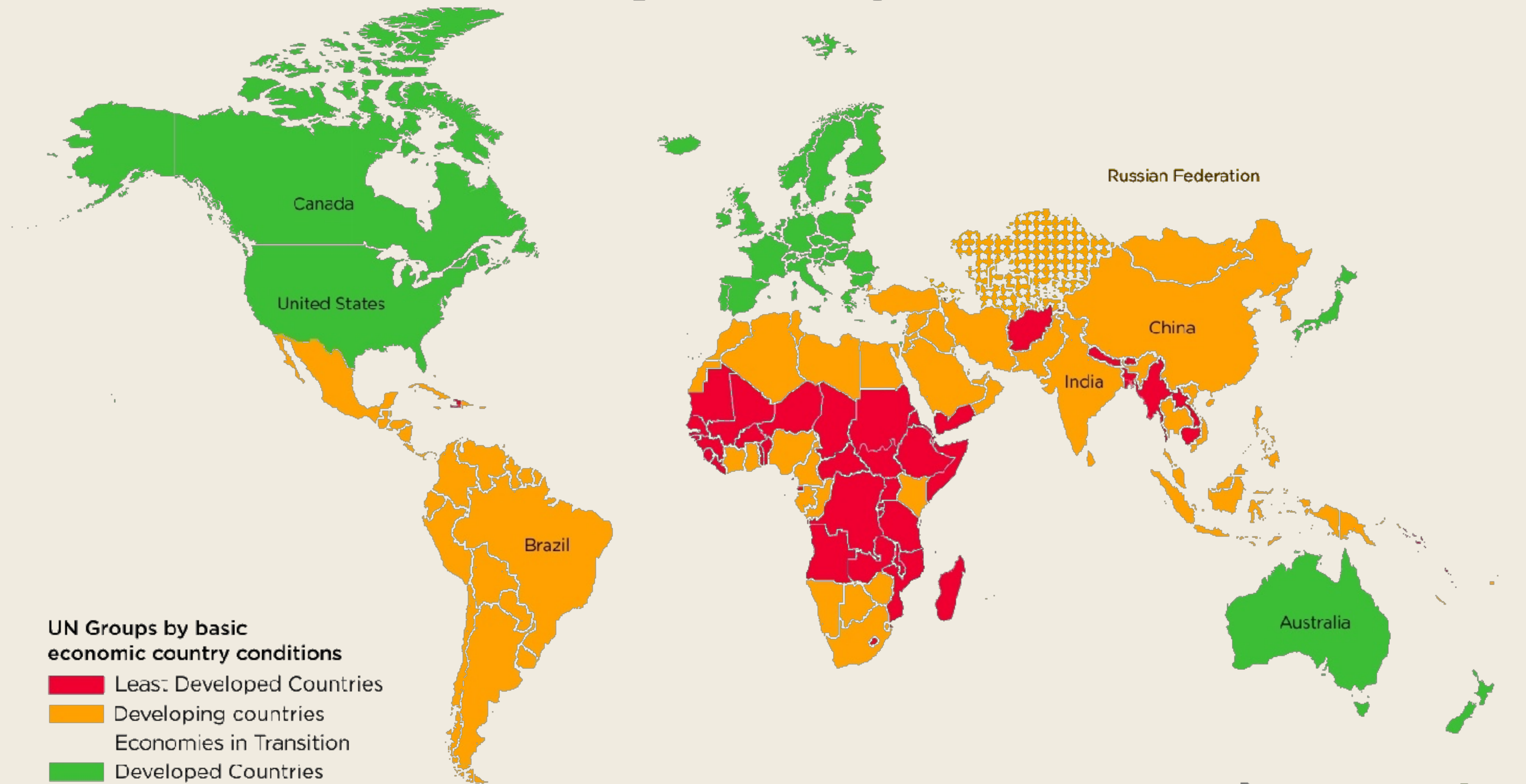
Bukit Bintang Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia)



Tampoi, Johor (Malaysia)

can we improve the public transport using IoT?

Countries Grouped by United Nations



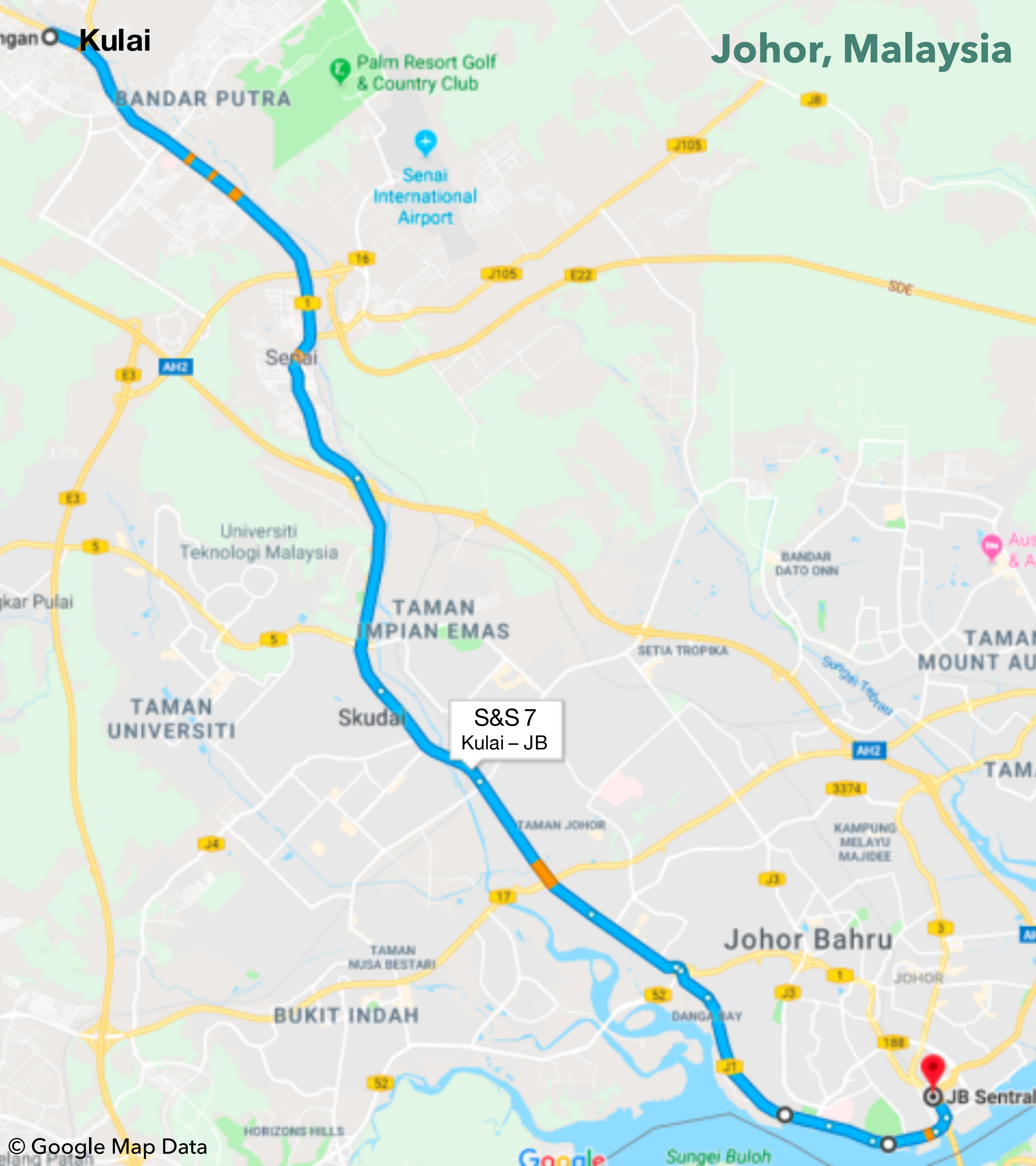
UN Groups by basic economic country conditions

- Least Developed Countries
- Developing countries
- Economies in Transition
- Developed Countries

Source: <http://www.howmuch.net/articles/countries-groups-by-united-nations>

urban mobility challenges

- Purchase new bus fleet, less consideration on the software infrastructure.
 - Bus frequency is considered low, this is worse in rural areas.
 - Reliability is affected due to traffic congestion, no bus lane.
 - Lack of bus drivers, due to regulatory policy that the driver must be a citizen.
 - Most of the time, there is no adherence to the service schedule.
 - Typically the drivers wait until the bus is 80% filled before departing.
 - If the driver calls in sick, the bus service is disrupted especially those serving the rural areas.
 - Long waiting time for the passengers.
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Johor, Malaysia

improving our public bus service!

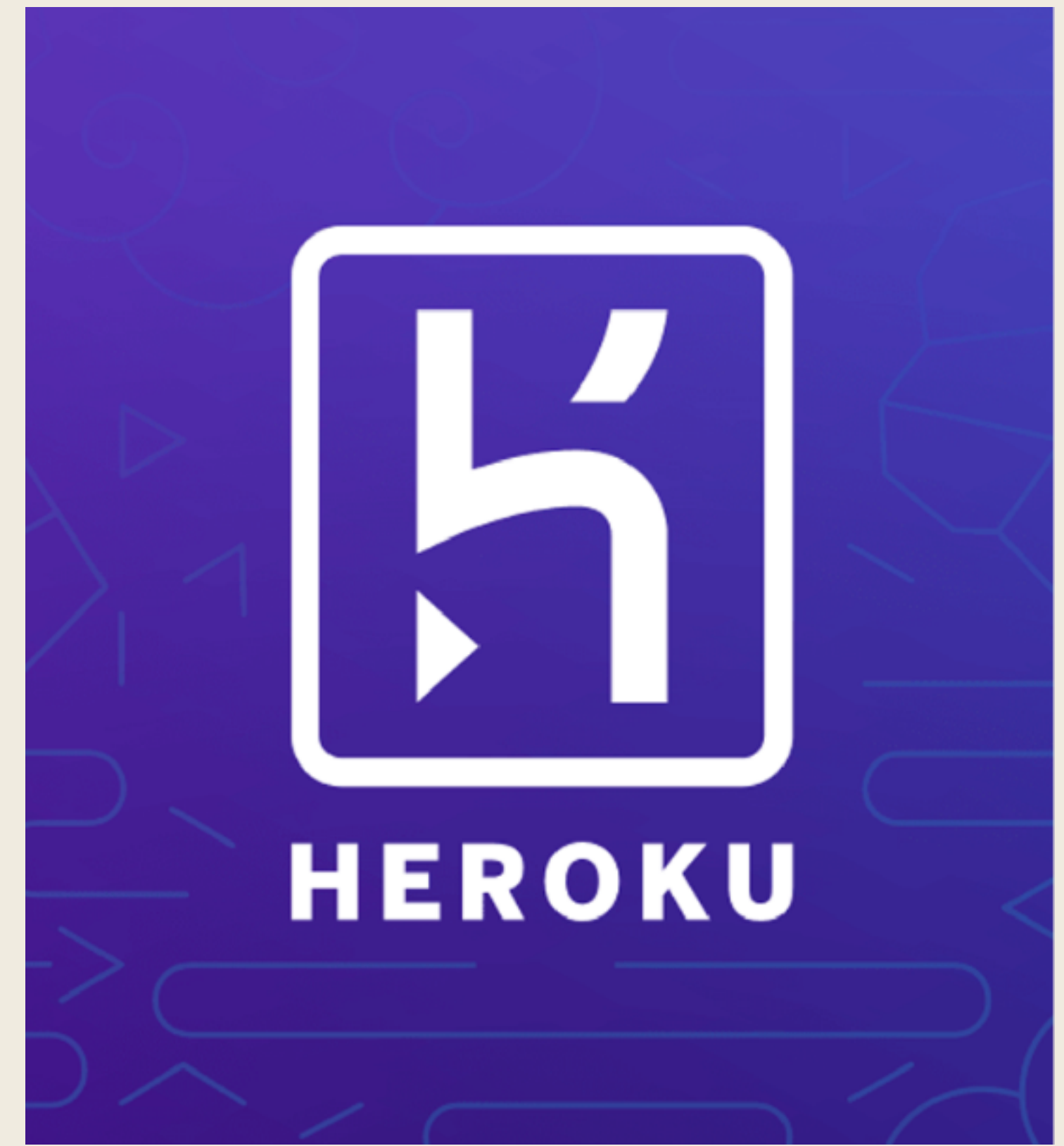
- Collaborated with a bus operator, operating **Kulai – Johor Bahru Sentral** route in Malaysia.
- A very competitive route with 2 to 3 bus operators.
- Aimed to provide bus fleet tracking and bus arrival information to passengers.



Raspberry Pi 3

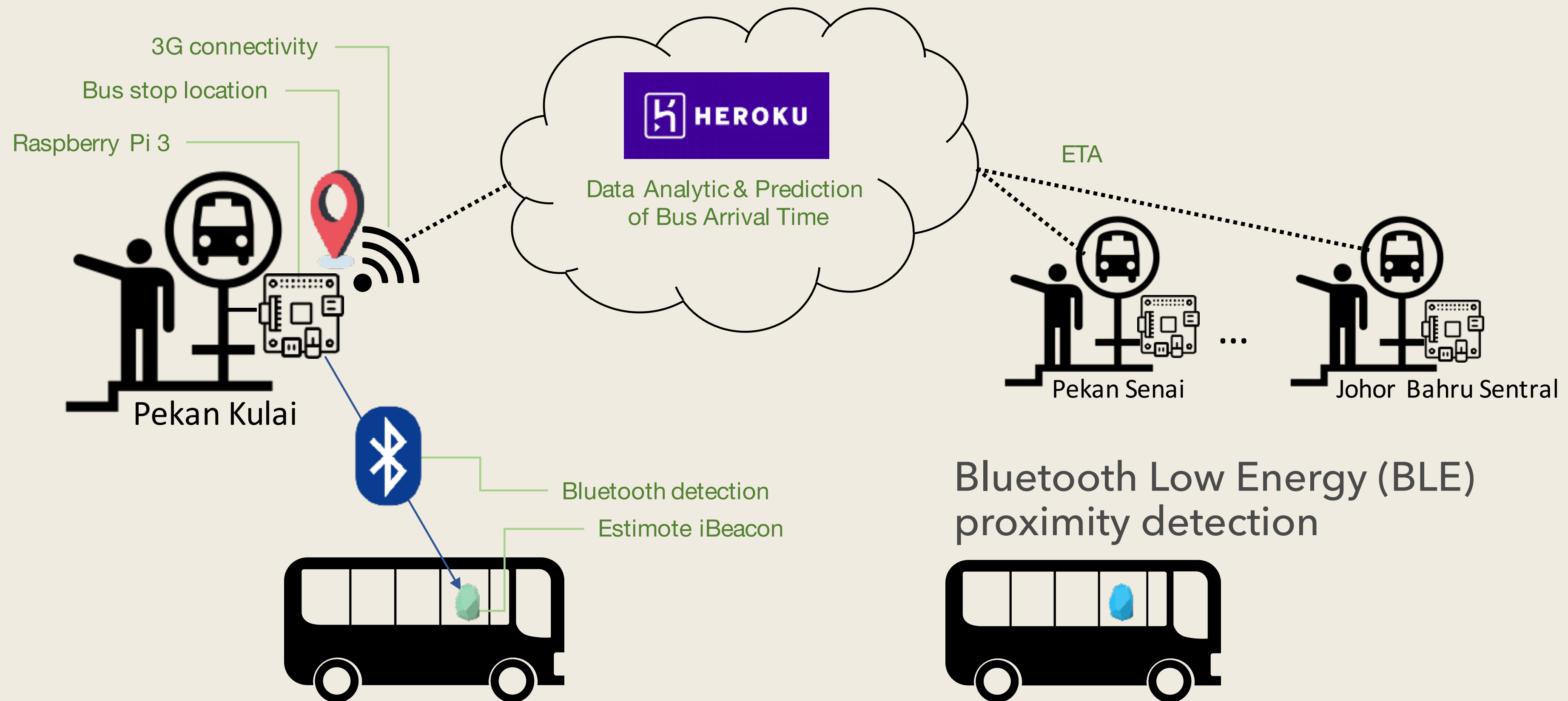


BLE Beacon - Estimote



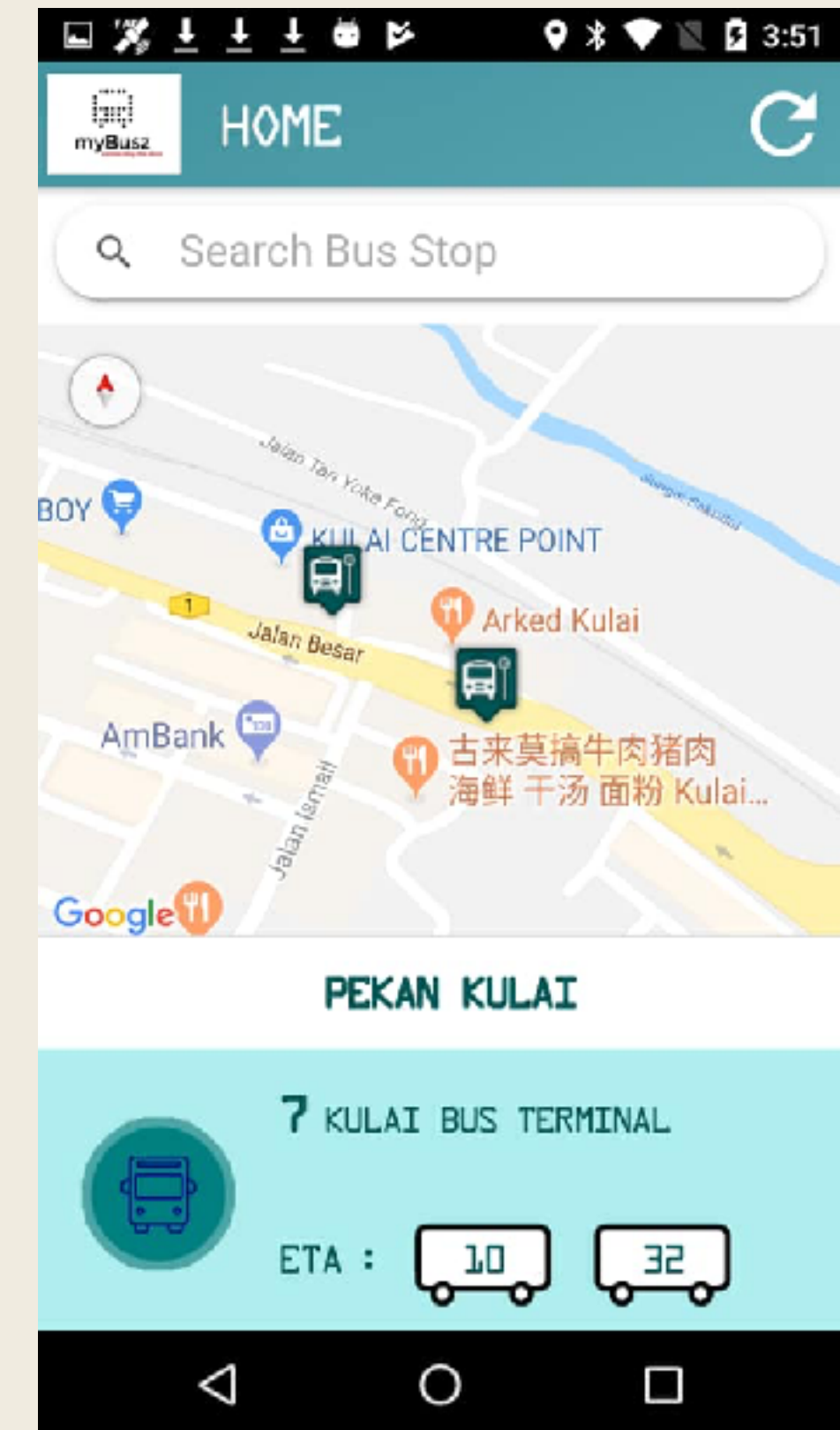
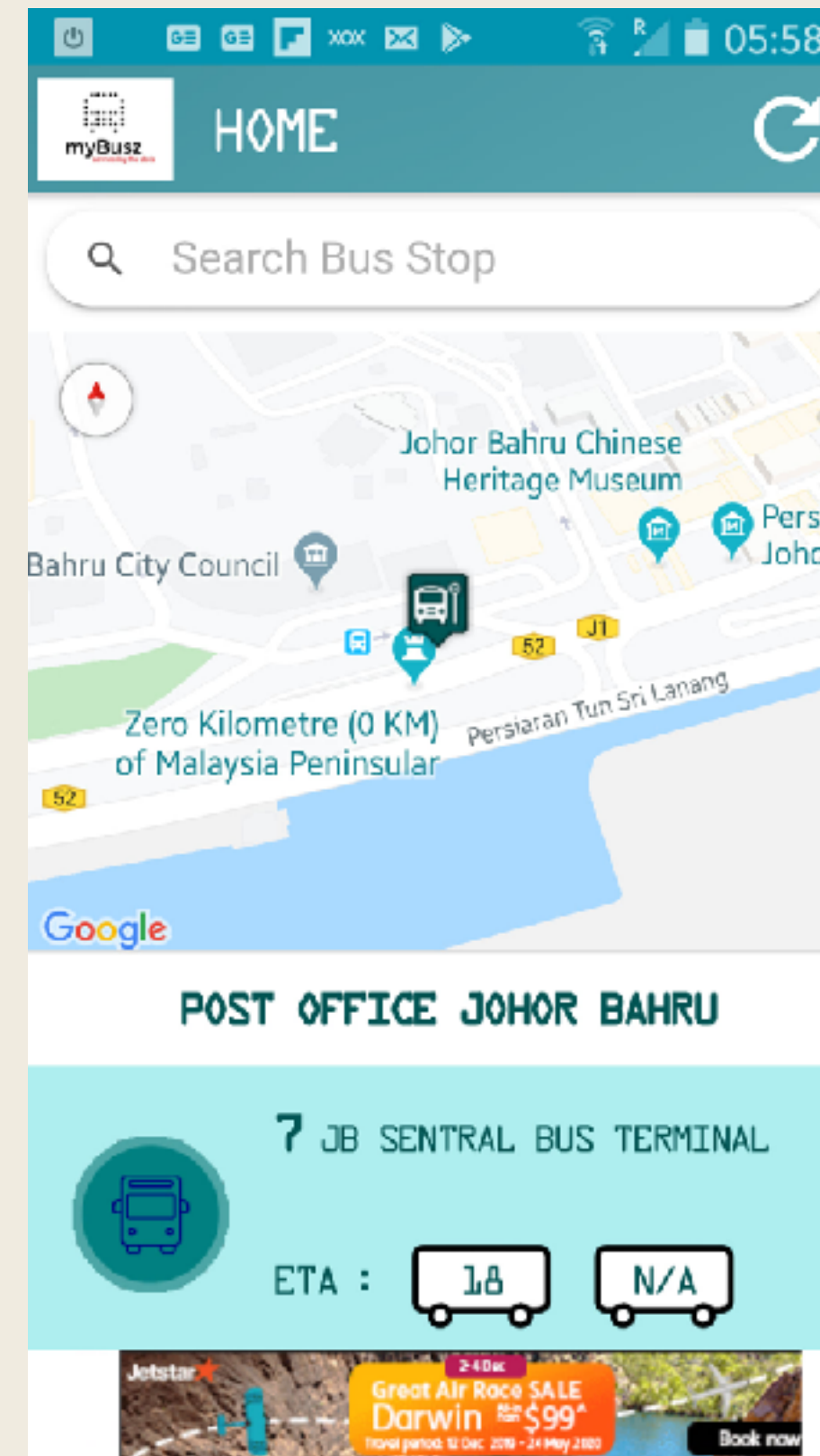
Heroku Cloud Platform

myBusz 2.0 architecture



S. Gunady and S. L. Keoh, "A Non-GPS based Location Tracking of Public Buses using Bluetooth Proximity Beacons,"
IEEE 5th World Forum on Internet of Things (WF-IoT), Limerick, Ireland, 2019

revamped mobile app (android & ios)

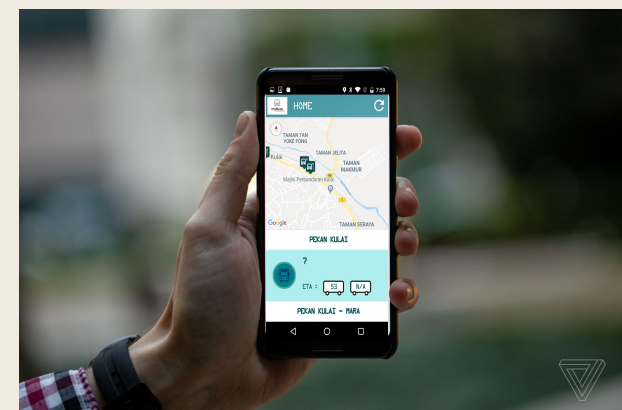


mobile app with google advertisements

field trial & deployment



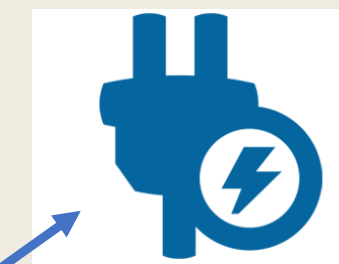
Info Panel on Bus Arrival Time



myBusz Mobile App



Bus Stop Opposite Kulai Hospital



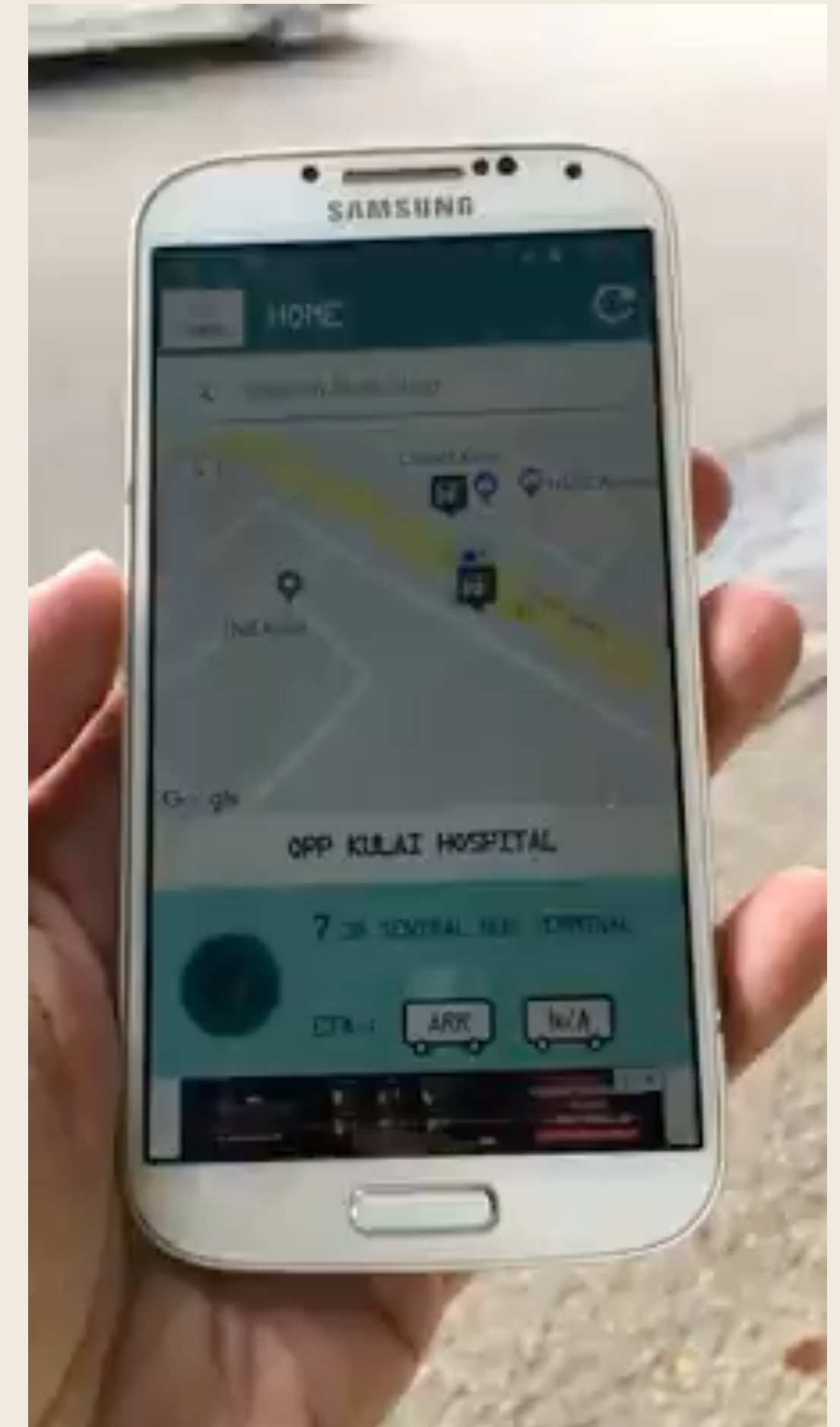
Installation of power supply



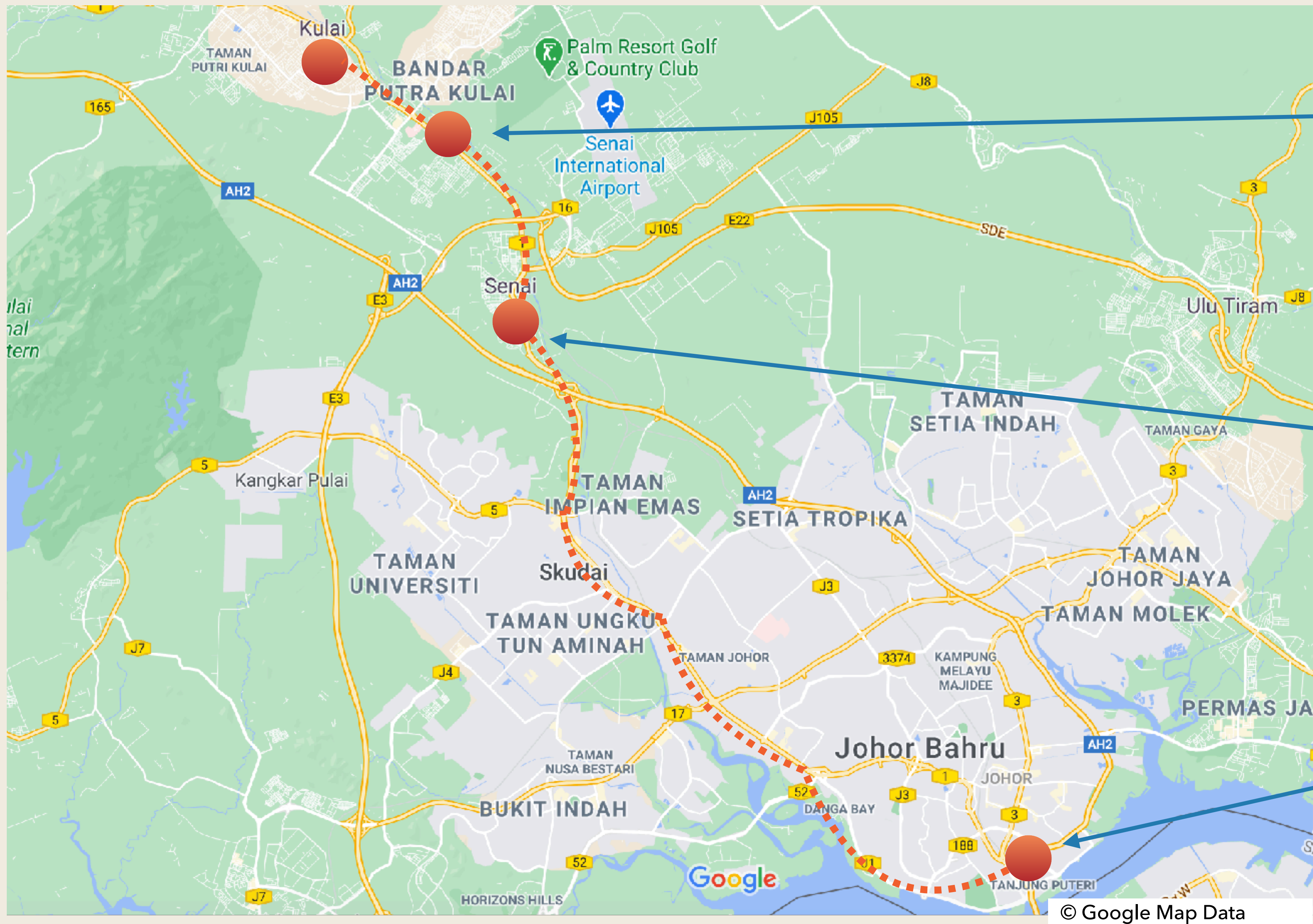
Installation of Raspberry Pi for detection of bus



Internet Connectivity



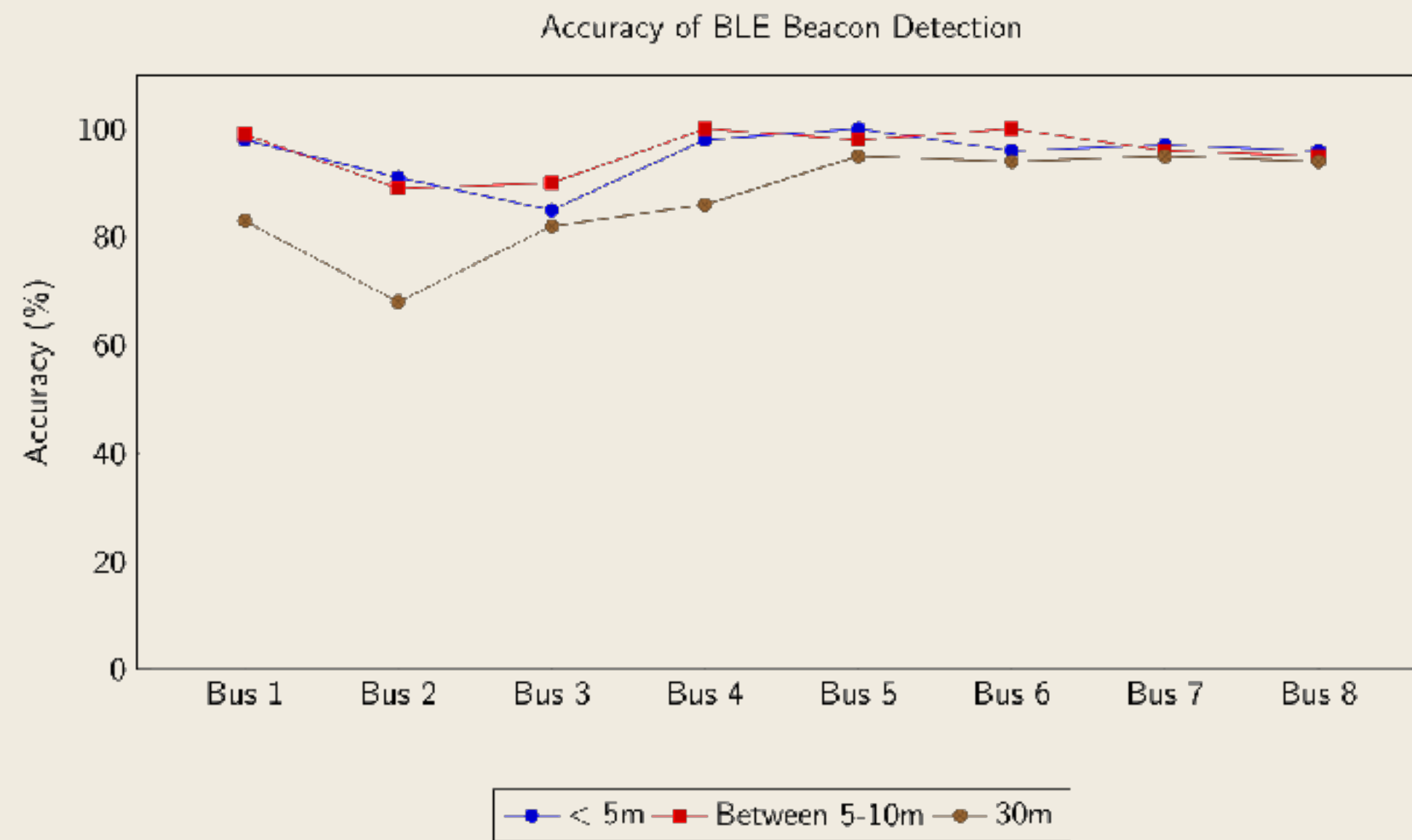
- Accuracy up to ± 3 minutes in non-congested time, as the system does not take into account traffic information yet.



© Google Map Data



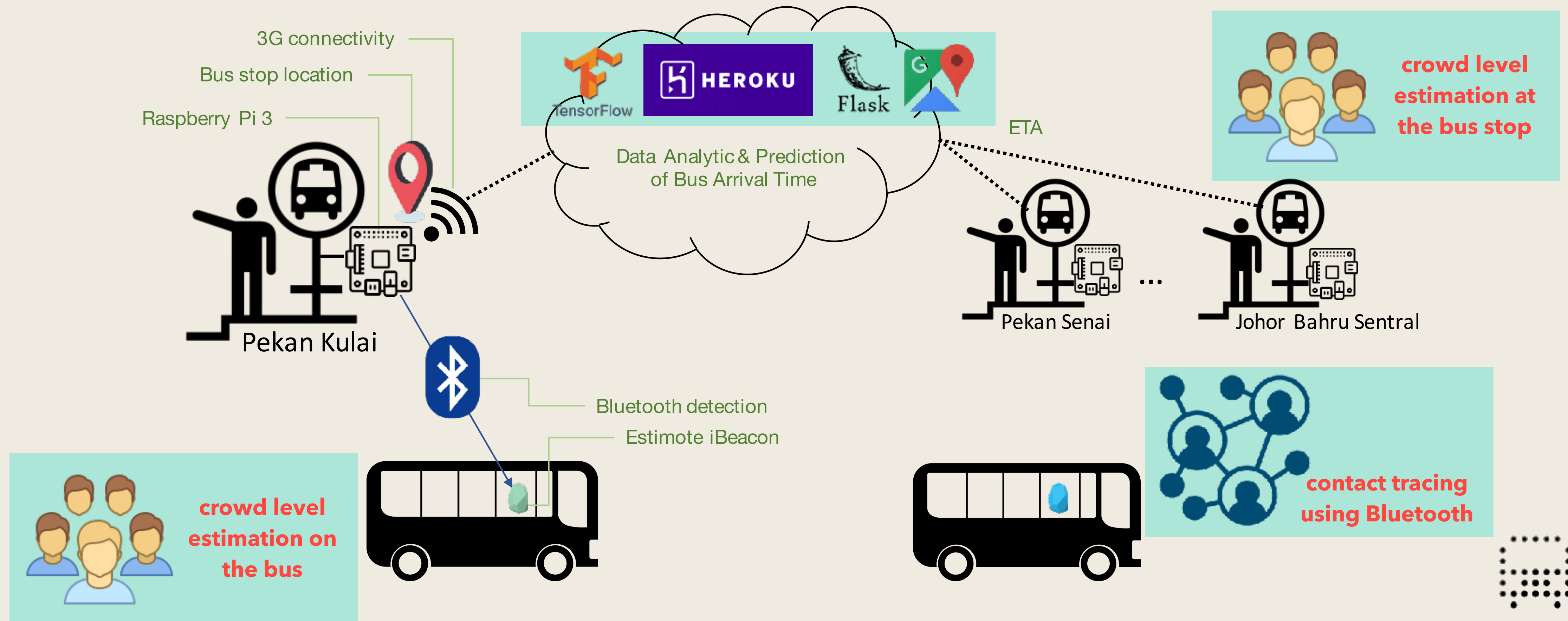
reliability & transmission range



TX Power (dBm)	Max Range (m)
-20	3.5
-12	5.5
-4	14.2
4	20.5
10	33.7

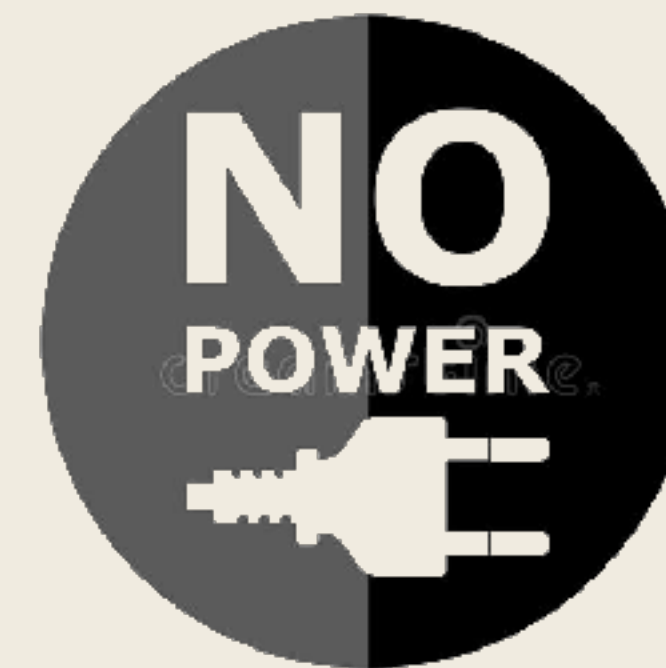
- Detection of BLE beacons is very accurate, i.e. approximately 90% and above when the distance is < 10 metres.
- For detection of bus that is 30 m away, the accuracy is between 80% - 90%.
- Bus id 2 had a less detection accuracy due to
 - Non-stopping at the bus stop
 - Fast speed
- Our tests reveal that when setting the beacon's "broadcasting power level" to the highest level, detection at the range of > 30m can be achieved.

myBusz 3.0 (upcoming)



challenges in deploying iot applications

- myBusz 1.0: QR code went gone within days.
- Beacon on the bus were missing.
- Power source to Raspberry Pi unplugged.
- Internet connectivity was unreliable.
- Human behaviour.
- Coordination with the bus operator, regulatory bodies, bus drivers.
- Small install base of myBusz mobile app.
- Cyber security issues.





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Thank you

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www.facebook.com/myBusz

Image Source: Singapore Institute of Technology