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Design and Development of Automated Fuel Stock Digital Display and Map Navigation

Vaibhavi P. Doshi
Department of Computer Engineering, Pune
vaibhavipdoshi@gmail.com

Bhagyashree N. Naik
Department of Computer Engineering, Pune
naikbhagyashreen@gmail.com

Mayuri B. Harpude
Department of Computer Engineering, Pune
Mayuriharpude96@gmail.com

Nagina N. Phate
Department of Computer Engineering, Pune
phate.nagina@gmail.com

Prof. A. R. Uttarkar
Asst. Prof. JSPM NTC
Department of Computer,
uttarkar.amit@gmail.com

Abstract— Automation is an indispensable some portion of any working instrument. The utilization of microcontrollers in vehicles is a well known situation. There are numerous approaches to decide the fuel stock in a vehicle's tank, there are contact less methods and there are contact based systems. A wide range of procedures are utilized to day in the vehicle industry. These days, at a large number of the oil Stations, we don't get the correct measure of oil as appeared by the filling machine. The measure of fuel we get is to some degree not as much as the sum we ought to really get. In the present current and advanced world, if the fuel marker in the vehicles is made computerized, at that point it will help us to know the correct measure of fuel accessible/filled in the tank. The above fact is considered in our undertaking. Also the user need to know current amount of fuel in vehicle in accurate manner to decide the destination and hence fill the fuel. The correct measure of fuel accessible in the tank will be shown carefully by making the utilization of Ultrasonic sensor. The ultrasonic sensor is a noncontact sensor, with low power necessity and great precision. It beats the issues looked by different gages and is reasonable for the non - contact estimation of the fuel inside the tank. This venture mostly focuses on the computerized sign of fuel in vehicle's tank and Map Navigation for nearest fuel station.

Keywords—Ultrasonic Sensors, Microcontroller (Raspberry pi), Embedded System.

I. INTRODUCTION

There is a great deal of news in regards to the petrol pump fakes which leads to corruption. There is distinction between the measure of fuel displayed on the meter and the fuel filled in the tank. Most of the circumstances the fuel filled is less than the displayed esteem. This is a direct result of the game plans made in the filling machine which prompts the advantage to hurler. If there should be an occurrence of analog display client can't discover the exact and exact estimation of the remaining fuel. By considering this reality, we have outlined a computerized fuel level marker which will be of incredible significance to stay away from fuels burglaries on the petrol pumps. Albeit contactless techniques are more convoluted than contact strategies, there are loads of sensors accessible for the fuel estimation. We have utilized a Ultrasonic sensor for the computation of the rest of the fuel. From security perspective, fuel level sign and alert framework will be utilized to demonstrate fuel level .It gives a varying media sign to the client. At whatever point fuel level will dip under the save level, alert will be initiated.

As Automotive industry is becoming quick and estimation of fuel level and its indication is especially required to make mindful the vehicle proprietor about the separation it can cover. In this way the prerequisite of fuel level administration framework and related calculations turns out to be more noticeable. The above truth is considered in the proposed framework. The correct measure of fuel accessible in the tank will be displayed digitally by making the utilization of Ultrasonic sensor. The ultrasonic sensor is a non-contact sensor, with low power necessity and great precision. It conquers the issues looked by different gages and is appropriate for the non-contact estimation of the fuel inside the tank. The framework basically concentrates on the digital indication of fuel in vehicles tank. The accompanying function is required of on-board map navigation: Indication of the correct position of the closer Fuel Station to the driver.

II. MATHEMATICAL MODEL

A. Algorithm and Computational Complexity

The insight and judging limit will be putted in the gadget as a software or firmware (specific in the event of a microcontroller). The software takes an averaging calculation to process the amount of fuel introduce in the tank. The

approach goes in two routes relying upon the kind of info catching sensor. Initial one adopts an added substance strategy while the second approach goes the subtractive usage of calculation considering the fuel and the sensor utilized. The computational necessity of the calculation is low, as the information is taken from single occurrence basic leadership structures; which speeds the execution of the framework.

A problem is in NP-Hard class if an already proved NP-Hard problem reduces to it. NP-Complete is a complexity class which represents the set of all problems X in NP for which it is possible to reduce any other NP problem Y to X in polynomial time. As compared to other systems our system is going to reduce the time and human efforts. Therefore, our system is of type NP-Complete class problem.

B. Mathematical Model

S={ I,S,DD, NDD,F,F1, F2, F3}
I= initial stage
S= successful output of the system as per requirement is achieved.
F= failure of the system. Unable to produce output according to the requirement.
NDD= Non Deterministic Data
Dd= Deterministic Data
F1=Ultra Sonic Sensing Function
F2=Micro-Controller
F3= Successful Output Displaying Function.

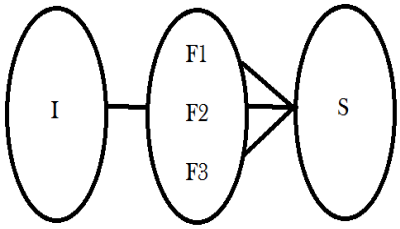

Figure 1: Mathematical Model

III. REQUIREMENTS

A. Ultrasonic Sensor

Ultrasonic sensor are the sensor which sends the high recurrence ultrasonic waves and used the resound standard. This strategy is sufficiently equipped to follow the moment changes occurring inside the fuel tank.

The imported non-contact ultrasonic sensor innovation is utilized. Ultrasonic sensor is broadly utilized as a part of estimation of distance, depth, displacement, liquid level, material level and straightforward articles. By interfacing with GPS tracking gadget, it can be utilized to screen fuel utilization points of interest.

B. Raspberry pi:

The Raspberry Pi is a powerful and a great platform for building low-cost, but highly capable, embedded systems. The interfaces built into its GPIO connector make it easy to bolt on modules using simple low-cost electronics and a bit of configuration to create very functional and flexible systems.

C. Display:

Display to show the amount of fuel digitally and also the distance he vehicle can cover and also if low level fuel then shows nearest fuel station.

D. Buzzer:

It is used as a alarm to avoid fuel theft.

IV. PROPOSED SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

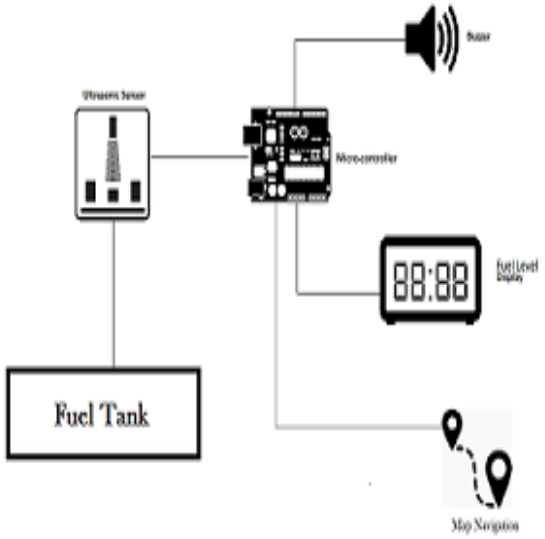

Figure 2: Architecture of Proposed System

Step1: The fuel level indicating process is begin .
Step2: The level is detected and Digitally displayed on seven segment display.
Step3: If threshold level of fuel is detected by sensor then the user will get indication by the buzzer.
Step4: To switch OFF the buzzer the user needs to click either button("OK", nearest fuel Station").
Step5: Clicking on Ok will terminate normally and if clicked on " nearest Fuel Station " it will display nearest fuel station on Map.
Step6: Exit.

V. WORKING OF PROPOSED SYSTEM

A. Proposed System Working:

The Ultrasonic sensor we'll be utilizing as a part of this instructional exercise for the Raspberry Pi has four pins: ground (GND), Echo Pulse Output (ECHO), Trigger Pulse Input (TRIG), and 5V Supply (Vcc). We control the module utilizing Vcc, ground it utilizing GND, and utilize our Raspberry Pi to send an input flag to TRIG, which triggers the sensor to send a ultrasonic pulse. The pulse waves ricochet off any close-by articles and some are reflected back to the sensor. The sensor recognizes these arrival waves and measures the time between the trigger and returned pulse, and then sends a 5V motion on the ECHO pin.

ECHO will be "low" (0V) until the sensor is triggered when it receives the echo pulse. Once a return pulse has been located ECHO is set "high" (5V) for the duration of that pulse. Pulse duration is the full time between the sensor outputting an ultrasonic pulse, and the return pulse being detected by the sensor receiver. Our Python script must therefore measure the pulse duration and then calculate distance from this.

The sensor output signal (ECHO) on the is rated at 5V. However, the input pin on the Raspberry Pi GPIO is rated at 3.3V. Sending a 5V signal into that unprotected3.3V input port could damage your GPIO pins, which is something we want to avoid! We'll need to use a small voltage divider circuit, consisting of two resistors, to lower the sensor output voltage to something our Raspberry Pi can handle.

B. Advantages :

- Digital fuel indicator measures a quanty of fuel remaining in fuel tank.
- Information of petroleum bunk superior to the analog meter. This serves to calculate the how fuel remain in tank as well as compute how much kilometer can travel depend vehicle mileage.

VI. CONCLUSION

The proposed thought comprises of ultrasonic technique for fuel estimation that gets the deliberate fuel level and sends to the display unit which is available on the dash board. The information gained from the sensor is given to the microcontroller. The processor forms the information by figuring the litters esteem that send to the display unit. In the event that the fuel level all of a sudden abatements at the point when the bike. The framework will help Drivers to persistently keep a watch on the fuel stock and get hint if there should arise an occurrence of underneath save level and if low fuel level then shows the nearest Fuel Station through Map Navigation.

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