

Smart Trolley with Automatic Bill Generation using RFID



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ABSTRACT

Shopping mall is a place where most people get their daily necessities products such as food product, apparels, electrical appliances and many others. The numbers of small and large shopping malls keep on increasing over the years throughout the globe due to the demand of the public. Thus, the level of advancement of shopping mall system and infrastructure also varies. We have seen long queues in the supermarket that takes most of the time. While shopping consumers face many problems like worrying that amount of money brought is not sufficient, incomplete information about of the items. Other than this they have to select the best product out of thousands of products. Also, want to revolutionize the entire shopping mechanism in the supermarket and attract number of customers reduce the labour cost.

Keywords: RFID Card, RFID Reader, WiFi Controller, IOT, Android Application

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I. INTRODUCTION

The number of different techniques is evolving day by day which reduce the human efforts and reduce the labour cost. Compared to some foreign countries shopping mall system, there are still plenty of spaces for improvement in terms of providing quality shopping experience to the consumers. Consumers often face problems and inconvenience when shopping. These problems include worrying that the amount of money brought is not enough for paying all the items wanted, insufficient information of the items that are for sale and also wasting unnecessary time at the cashier. These are the problems that are currently faced by most consumers. There are some existing methods to solve the problems that are stated above but the effectiveness still consider improvable. Examples of existing problem solving techniques are substituting the conventional way of keying item per item by hand to the cash register with the technology of barcode scanning where the price are stored in the barcode, and also set up a customer information counter to help the consumer if there are any enquiries about the items at shopping mall.

The problems stated above might eventually be solved or else improved by the implementation of RFID technology in shopping mall. This can be done by simply attach an RFID tag to all the items in shopping mall and attach a RFID reader with a Android device through the server application. this can solve all the above problems.

The enhanced Smart Shopping Cart System intends to assist shopping in-person which will minimize the considerable amount of time spent in shopping. It is also aimed in providing the store management section with real-time updates on the inventory. The proposed system is based on four important technologies (i) RFID READER (ii) RFID tags for product identification (iii) Wifi module for achieving wireless communication with Server, and (iv) Android device for listing products and inventory management.

Radio frequency identification (RFID) is a rapidly growing technology. RFID systems consist of small tags, attached to physical objects. When wirelessly interrogated by RFID Readers, tags respond with some identifying information that may be associated with arbitrary data records. Thus, RFID systems are one type of automatic identification system, similar to optical bar codes. In this paper, we discuss about opportunities of enhancing the cart to make it into a commercially viable product as an excellent way to help customers reduce the time spent in shopping by displaying the list of products, their cost and automatic bill generating. The system helps the store management section with an automatic update of the inventory on every purchase of a product. The Smart Shopping Cart has the potential to make the shopping experience more comfortable, pleasurable and efficient for the customer and the inventory control easier for the store management.

Shopping mall is a place where most people from all walks of life will get their daily necessities ranging from food product, apparels, toiletries, gardening tools electrical appliances, and others. The numbers of little and enormous looking malls keep it up increasing over the years throughout the world because of the demand of the general public. Thus, the amount of advancement of shopping center system and infrastructure conjointly varies. [12]

Compared to some foreign countries' shopping mall system, there are still a plenty of spaces for improvement in terms of providing quality shopping experience to the consumers. Consumers often face many problems and inconvenience when shopping. These problems include worrying that the amount of money brought is not enough for paying all the items needed, insufficient information of the items that are for sale and also wasting time at the cashier. These are the issues that include worrying that the amount of money brought is not enough for paying all the items needed, insufficient information of the items that are for sale and also wasting time at the cashier. These are the issues faced by the customer. There are some existing ways to resolve the issues that are declared on top of however the effectiveness still take into account corrigible. Examples of existing downside finding techniques are subbing the traditional approach of keying item per item by hand to the register with the technology of barcode scanning wherever the cost are stored in the barcode, and also set up a client information counter to help the client if there are any enquiries about the items at shopping mall.[12]

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

[1] Mr.P. Chandrasekar and Ms.T. Sangeetha in Smart Shopping Cart with Automatic Billing System through RFID and ZigBee1 create an automated central bill system for the mall.

Radio frequency identification (RFID) technology may not only be useful for streamlining inventory and supply chains: it could also make shoppers swarm. ZigBee is based on an IEEE 802.15 standard. ZigBee devices often transmit data over longer distances by passing data through intermediate devices to reach more distant ones, creating a mesh network; i.e., a network with no centralized control or high-power transmitter/receiver able to reach all of the networked devices. This paper provides centralized and automated billing system using RFID and ZigBee communication. Each product of shopping mall, super markets will be provided with a RFID tag, to identify its type. Each shopping cart is designed or implemented with a Product Identification Device (PID) that contains microcontroller, LCD, an RFID reader, EEPROM, and ZigBee module. Purchasing product information will be read through a RFID reader on shopping cart, mean while product information will be stored into EEPROM attached to it and EEPROM data will be send to Central Billing System through ZigBee module. The central billing system gets the cart information and EEPROM data, it access the product database and calculates the total amount of purchasing for that particular cart. Main aim of this paper was to provide an automatic billing to avoid queue in malls and super markets.

[2] Komal Ambekar, Vinayak Dhole, Supriya sharma and Tushar Wadekar in Smart Shopping Trolley using RFID

create the system which uses the LCD display as android device mounted on the trolley the generate bill.

They have proposed a new Smart Shopping Trolley using RFID (Radio Frequency Identification). This implementation is used to assist a person while shopping and also to avoid standing in long queues and thus saving time. The smart shopping trolley would consist of a Bluetooth controller, Android Device, RFID Reader and an Electronic Display. The products in the shopping centres will have RFID tags to retrieve/access information about it. When a customer places a product in the smart trolley, the RFID Reader will read the Product ID and the information related to it will be stored in controller. There will be communication between android device, main server and billing system (gate system) via Bluetooth module. The total amount of the products in the trolley will be calculated using android device and will be updated on server and the Central billing System.

[3] Kalyani Dawkhar, Shraddha Dhomas and Samruddhi Mahabaleshwarkar in Electronic Shopping Cart For Effective shopping based on RFID they conclude that the time required for billing in the shopping malls is cut down in self-scanning they have been developed a smart way for shopping in malls. Each and every product has RFID tag instead of barcode. The smart trolley will have RFID reader, LCD display. When a person put any product in the trolley it will scan and the cost, name and expire date of the product will display. Cost will add into final bill. Bill will be stored in microcontroller memory. It will transfer from RF transmitter to RF receiver. Receiver will transfer this information to the PC through serial communication. For this project we used Embedded C and VB6.0 software

[4] Zeeshan Ali and Reena Sonkusare in RFID Based Smart Shopping and Billing they make more utilization of LCD like removing the atom by cancel button on LCD implemented. The proposed Smart Shopping Cart system intends to assist shopping in-person that will minimize the time spent in shopping as well as locate the desired product with ease. It is also aimed in aiding the store management with real-time updates on the inventory. The proposed system is based on four important technologies (i) Infrared sensors used in an intelligent manner for dynamic location detection and tracking (ii) RFID tags for product identification (iii) ZigBee for achieving wireless communication with Server, and (iv) Integrating System with display for billing and inventory management[1]. All of these are discussed in detail in different sections. One of the critical design decisions has been in developing a novel approach to dynamically detect the location of the shopping cart and integrating it suitably into a useful low cost embedded system. Widely used location determination technologies including Global Positioning Systems (GPS) does not augur well for solving the proposed problem. Some dimerits include, higher implementation cost, movement of cart in an enclosed area, and location accuracy. In this paper, we discuss the System Design, Working, Testing, and Conclusions. In conclusions we discuss about opportunities of improving the cart to make it into a commercially viable product as an excellent way to help customers reduce the time spent in shopping by displaying the list of products, their cost and automatic billing [2]. The system helps the store management with an automatic update of the inventory

on every purchase of an item. The Smart Shopping Cart has the potential to make the shopping experience more pleasurable and efficient for the shopper and the inventory control easier for the store management.

III. HARDWARE USED

Hardware used:

A. ARDUINO UNO

The microcontroller used for this project is Arduino uno. The Arduino Uno is a microcontroller board based on the ATmega328 (datasheet) is shown in the Fig:1. It has 14 digital input/output pins (of which 6 can be used as PWM outputs), 6 analog inputs, a 16 MHz ceramic resonator, a USB connection, a power jack, an ICSP header, and a reset button. It contains everything needed to support the microcontroller operations. It is connected it to a computer with a help of USB cable. The Uno varies from other boards because it does not use the FTDI USB-to-serial driver chip. Instead, it features the Atmega16U2 (Atmega8U2 up to version R2) programmed as a USB-to-serial converter.



Fig:1 Arduino Uno

B. LCD:

A liquid crystal display (LCD) is a thin, flat display device made up of any number of color or monochrome pixels arrayed in front of a light source or reflector. Each pixel consists of a column of liquid crystal molecules suspended between two transparent electrodes, and two polarizing filters, the axes of polarity of which are perpendicular to each other. Without the liquid crystals between them, light passing through one would be blocked by the other. The liquid crystal twists the polarization of light entering one filter to allow it to pass through the other.

C. RFID Card:

- Material: PVC LF RFID Thick Smart Cards
- Color: Whit
- Dimensions (L X B): 86 mm X 54 m
- Package Contents: 10 Piece LF RFID Thick Smart Card
- Operating Frequency: 125 KHz Low Frequency



Fig 2. RFID Tag

D. RFID Reader:

The module radiates 125KHz through its coils and when a 125KHz passive RFID tag is brought into this field it will get energized from this field.

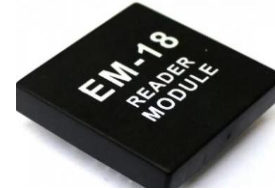


Fig 3. RFID reader

E. Load Cell:

This straight bar load cell (sometimes called a strain gauge) can translate up to 3 kg of pressure (force) into an electrical signal. Each load cell is able to measure the electrical resistance that changes in response to, and proportional of, the strain (e.g. pressure or force) applied to the bar.



Fig 4. Load Cell

F. ESP8266:

NodeMCU is a IoT Module based on ESP8266 wifi Module. NodeMCU uses Lua Scripting language and is an open source Internet of Things (IoT) platform. This modules has CH340g USB to TTL IC.



Fig 5. ESP8266

Block Diagram:

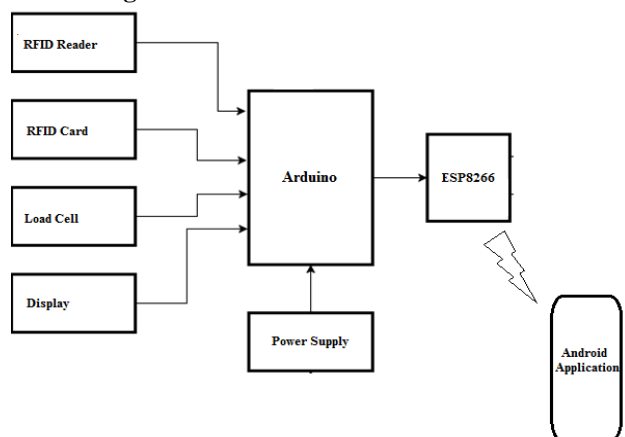


Fig 6. Block diagram

IV. PROPOSED SYSTEM

Module:

1. Registration

Any user can register easily in our web application. In this system feature we will store all needed data of user, so that only authorized user can use application.

2. Authentication

Only registered users can use our system feature, so this authentication feature is very important step in our website.

3. Connect with Basket

After authentication, by using our mobile app user can connect with basket.

4. Add product

User will add products in basket, with RFID on each product, all product details will get stored on server.

5. Generate Bill on web server

When user comes at counter he will just enter basket id and customer id, to admin web server server will show his generated bill.

Algorithm:

1. Start
2. Initialize the system
3. Scan RFID Tags
4. Is RFID tag
 - 4.1 Read data from memory
 - 4.2 Display on the android device
 - 4.3 Add item cost as items are added
5. Is item removed
 - If Yes then
 - go to statement 4
 - If No then
6. Total will be same
7. Send total amount
8. Print bill
9. End

V. RESULT

Hardware setup:

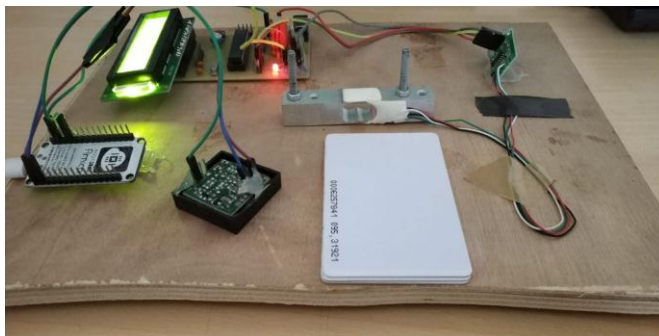


Fig 7. Hardware setup

Software Application:

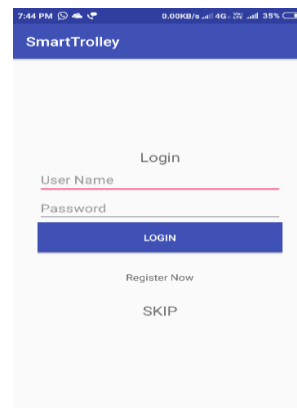


Fig 8. Screenshot of Login Page

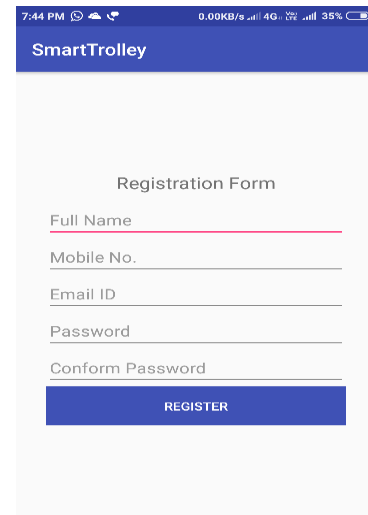


Fig 9. Screenshot of Registration Form

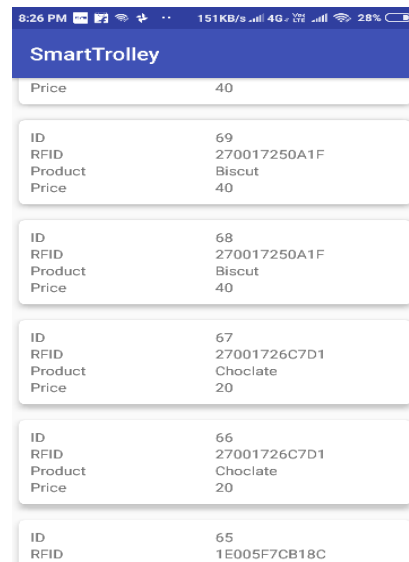


Fig 10. Screenshot of Registration Form

VI. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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VII. CONCLUSION

1. The Smart Trolley was designed to function as a system providing users the flexibility within the retail store. It is designed to be highly efficient and fully synchronised with the retailers current system.
2. A detailed market description and competitive analysis of the product market and its attributes were presented in this report. The target market identified was the big retailers; however consumers are the direct beneficiaries.
3. From the feedback responses obtained from both the Functional Assessment and Strategic Assessment phases, the Smart Trolley will gain a very good market. This will attract partners and funding once the product is available in the market.

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