S-MART

1st Yashas Kumar T, 2nd B Shashidhar Reddy, 3rd Macha Avinash, 4th Aravind Vishwanath Chindi, 5th Dr. Asha K S

[1,2,3,4]*Student*, Department of Robotics and Automation Engineering. Jain Deemed-To-Be University, Bengaluru, India

[5]*Associate Professor*, Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering, Jain Deemed-To-Be University, Bengaluru, India

Abstract*: S-MART revolutionizes the checkout experience in shopping marts by seamlessly integrating cutting-edge technologies. This innovative project introduces a smart shopping cart equipped with RFID scanning, LCD item tracking, an ARM7 LPC2148 Processor for data processing, Zigbee for wireless communication, a USB to UART converter for device interfacing, and a toggle switch for RFID scanning mode selection. The primary aim is to create a swift and efficient checkout process, addressing the pain points commonly experienced by shoppers. At the heart of S-MART lies the RFID scanner, which automates item identification. As items are placed in the cart, their unique RFID tags are effortlessly captured, and the LCD display instantly showcases the additions, providing shoppers with real-time feedback. Concurrently, the ARM7 LPC2148 Processor efficiently processes the RFID data, accurately updating the total number of items in the cart. Through the integration of Zigbee technology, the shopping cart establishes wireless communication with the store's central system, enabling dynamic inventory management. This real-time connection empowers the store to stay ahead by proactively monitoring item availability and facilitating prompt restocking. Additionally, the USB to UART converter seamlessly interfaces the shopping cart with external devices such as barcode scanners or printers, elevating the system's versatility. S-MART further enhances user convenience with its intuitive toggle switch. This feature allows shoppers to effortlessly switch between RFID scanning modes, facilitating both item addition and removal. The checkout process is streamlined, eliminating the need for additional steps or devices. Shoppers benefit from a seamless and swift process, reducing waiting times and increasing overall satisfaction. The project's potential extends beyond individual stores, as it lays the foundation for future advancements in the retail industry, transforming the way we shop.

Keywords—RFID, Shopping Cart, LCD Display, ARM7 LPC2148, Zigbee

I. INTRODUCTION

In today's bustling world, shopping malls, retail stores, and other commercial spaces often face challenges in managing billing, long queues, and overcrowded environments, especially during peak and festive seasons. The current methods of billing and payment processing often result in long wait times and frustrated customers. The traditional process involves scanning each item individually using barcode readers, which are time-consuming and prone to errors. This leads to customer dissatisfaction, as their valuable time is wasted in standing in queues, especially during busy periods when the number of shoppers surges. To tackle the crowd situation during peak and festive seasons, shopping malls and retail stores employ additional staff, increase checkout counters, and implement queuing systems. However, these measures can only provide temporary relief and do not address the core issue of streamlining the entire checkout process.

S-MART a game-changing solution that will revolutionize shopping experiences in malls and retail stores. S-MART introduces smart carts integrated with advanced technologies such as RFID and LCD displays. With S-MART, shoppers can take control of their shopping journey by scanning items themselves using the smart cart's RFID scanner. This not only reduces the burden on staff but also enables customers to do shopping seamlessly without enduring long wait times or joining lengthy queues. The smart cart goes beyond just efficient payment processing. It also features a display that provides shoppers with a map and location information of every item in the mart. This innovative feature saves shoppers' time by guiding them directly to the desired products, eliminating the need for extensive searching within the store. One of the key advantages of the S-MART project lies in the enhanced capabilities of RFID technology. Unlike

traditional barcode readers, RFID scanners offer a significantly larger scanning or reading distance, enabling shoppers to effortlessly scan many items into the cart all at once. This eliminates the need to individually handle and scan each item. By leveraging these advanced features, S-MART will dramatically improve the operations of retail stores and shopping malls.

II. PROPOSED WORK

A. Functions of the components

1. RFID Reader: Detects and tracks items by scanning RFID tags attached to products.
2. ARM7 LPC2148: Serves as the central processing unit, receiving and processing data from the RFID reader.
3. LCD Display: Provides real-time visual output, showing item details like name and price.
4. Zigbee: Enables wireless communication between the microcontroller and a PC terminal.
5. USB to UART Convertor: Facilitates communication between the microcontroller and the PC terminal.
6. Toggle Switch: Initiates the scanning modes such as to add or remove items.

B. Advantages of the system

1. Eliminates manual scanning, reducing waiting times.
2. Real-time display on the LCD provides immediate product information.
3. Wireless data transmission allows easy monitoring and tracking of cart contents.
4. Streamlines the checkout process and enhances the shopping experience.
5. By implementing this system, retailers can offer a more efficient and personalized shopping experience, improving customer satisfaction.

III. WORKING

A. Hardware Setup:

1. LPC2148 Microcontroller: Connect the LPC2148 microcontroller to the necessary power supply, ensuring proper voltage levels and connections. This microcontroller will act as the brain of the smart cart system.
2. RFID Reader: Connect the RFID reader module to the LPC2148 microcontroller using appropriate communication interfaces such as UART or SPI. Ensure proper wiring and establish communication between the microcontroller and the RFID reader.
3. LCD Display: Connect an LCD display to the LPC2148 microcontroller for visual output. Use the appropriate interface (e.g., GPIO, I2C) and configure the microcontroller to communicate with the LCD module.
4. Zigbee Module: Integrate a Zigbee module with the LPC2148 microcontroller to establish wireless communication for data transmission.
5. USB to UART Converter: Connect a USB to UART converter module to the LPC2148 microcontroller. This enables communication between the microcontroller and a PC terminal for data transfer.

B. RFID Tagging and Detection:

1. Attach RFID tags to each product that will be placed in the smart cart. Ensure that the tags are properly programmed and contain the necessary information.
2. As the customer places an item in the cart, the RFID reader detects the RFID tag's presence and sends the data to the LPC2148 microcontroller.
3. The microcontroller processes the received data, extracts the relevant information, and stores it in its memory.

C. Display and Feedback:

1. Utilize the LCD display connected to the LPC2148 microcontroller to provide real-time feedback to the customer. This can include displaying the name, price, and other relevant details of the detected item.
2. Update the LCD display whenever a new item is added or removed from the cart, providing a dynamic and interactive shopping experience.
3. Wireless Data Transmission:
4. Utilize the Zigbee module connected to the LPC2148 microcontroller for wireless communication. Establish a connection between the microcontroller and the PC terminal through the Zigbee network.
5. Transfer the cart's data, including the items added or removed, to the PC terminal for further processing and display.

D. USB to UART Communication:

1. Utilize the USB to UART converter module connected to the LPC2148 microcontroller to establish communication with a PC terminal.

2. Configure the microcontroller's UART module to send the data of added or removed items from the cart to the PC terminal.
3. PC Terminal Output:
4. Develop a program or application on the PC terminal to receive and display the data sent by the microcontroller.
5. Establish a connection between the PC terminal and the microcontroller via the USB to UART converter.
6. Display the added or removed items in the terminal window in a user- friendly format, allowing for easy monitoring and tracking of the shopping cart's contents.

E. Integration and Testing:

1. Ensure that all hardware components are properly connected and functioning.
2. Develop the necessary firmware or software for the LPC2148 microcontroller to control the RFID reader, LCD display, Zigbee module, and UART communication.
3. Perform thorough testing to verify the correct functioning of the smart cart system, including RFID tag detection, LCD display updates, wireless data transmission, and PC terminal output.

IV. FLOWCHART

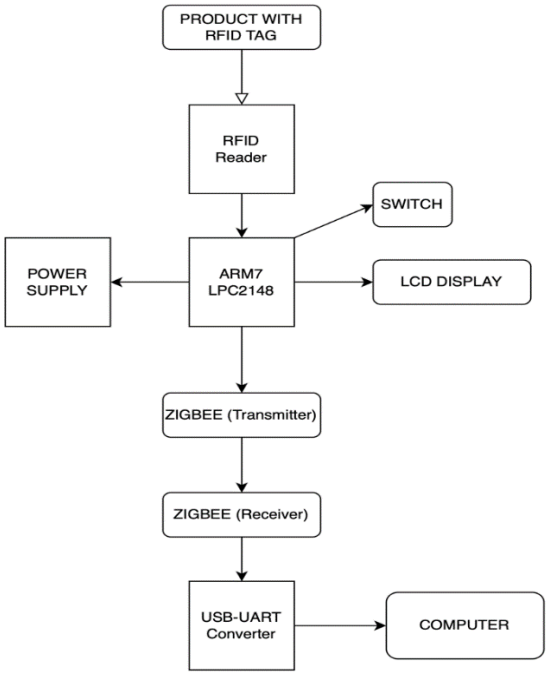

Fig. 1. Flowchart of the system

V. ALGORITHM

A. Initialize the Components:

1. Set up the necessary configurations and initialize the LPC2148 microcontroller, RFID reader, LCD, Zigbee module, and USB to UART converter.
2. Configure the required pins and communication interfaces for each component.

B. RFID Tag Detection and Data Processing:

1. Continuously monitor the RFID reader for tag detection.
2. When a tag is detected, read the tag data from the RFID reader.
3. Extract the relevant information from the tag data, such as the item's ID, name and other details.
4. Store the extracted data in memory or a data structure.

C. Display Item Details on the LCD:

1. Update the LCD display with the details of the detected item, such as the item name, price, or any additional information.
2. Provide real-time feedback to the user regarding the added items in the cart.

D. Add and Remove Items:

1. Monitor a switch or button press on the smart cart, indicating the user's intention to remove an item.
2. When the switch is pressed, remove the last item from the stored item list.
3. Update the LCD display to reflect the changes in the cart's contents.

E. Data Transmission using Zigbee and USB to UART:

1. Establish communication between the LPC2148 microcontroller and the Zigbee module.
2. Transmit the data of added or removed items through the Zigbee network to the PC terminal.
3. Utilize the USB to UART converter to establish communication between the microcontroller and the PC terminal.
4. Send the list of items added or removed to the PC terminal through the USB connection.

F. PC Terminal Output:

1. Develop a program or application on the PC terminal to receive and display the data sent by the microcontroller.

2. Establish a connection between the PC terminal and the microcontroller via the USB to UART converter.
3. Receive the list of added or removed items from the microcontroller and display it as a list in the terminal window.

G. Loop and Continuously Monitor:

1. Create a loop structure in the microcontroller's firmware to continuously monitor the RFID reader, switch input, and other components.
2. Repeat steps 2 to 6 to continuously update the LCD display, process item data, transmit data, and display the list of items in the PC terminal.

H. Termination:

1. Implement a termination condition or event to exit the loop and terminate the program when required, such as when the user completes the shopping process or initiates a checkout.

VI. SUSTAINABILITY, ECO-SYSTEM AND WASTE MANAGEMENT OF RFID TAGS

A. Recycling:

1. Metal Recycling: RFID tags are often made of metal, which can be recycled. When recycling RFID tags, it is important to separate the metal from other materials. This can be done through a shredding process that separates the metal from other materials, such as plastic and adhesive.
2. Plastic Recycling: Some RFID tags are made of plastic, which can also be recycled. However, it is important to note that not all types of plastic can be recycled. It is important to check the plastic recycling codes before recycling.
3. Repurposing: Some companies repurpose RFID waste by using the tags in other applications, such as in the manufacture of new products or as part of an art project.

B. Repurposing:

1. Use Reusable RFID Tags: Reusable RFID tags can be used multiple times, reducing the need for new tags. This can be done by using a reusable tag that can be reprogrammed with new information. Reusable tags are typically more expensive upfront than disposable tags, but they can save money in the long run by reducing the need for new tags.
2. RFID Tag Monitoring: Companies can monitor the lifespan of RFID tags to determine when they need to be replaced. This can help reduce unnecessary waste. By tracking the usage of the tags, companies can identify which tags are still functioning properly and which ones need to be replaced. This approach can help optimize the lifespan of the tags and reduce waste.

C. Sustainability:

1. Use Sustainable Materials: Companies can reduce RFID wastage by using sustainable materials for the tags, such as biodegradable or compostable materials. For example, some companies have developed RFID tags made from biodegradable materials such as corn-starch. These tags can be composted after use, reducing waste.
2. Recycling Programs: Companies can partner with recycling programs that specialize in RFID waste to ensure that the tags are recycled properly.
3. RFID Waste Bins: Companies can provide RFID waste bins to collect used tags, making it easier for employees to dispose of them properly.
4. Waste-to-Energy Programs: Some companies use waste-to-energy programs to generate electricity from RFID waste. This process involves burning the waste and capturing the energy released.

VII. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE SCOPE

In this paper we have designed and developed S-MART which is a modern system that offers fast and safe shopping experiences. S- MART supports a bouquet of features that include indoor navigation, fast checkouts. S-MART interacts with the customers' smart-phone to provide real-time information. The cost associated with offering a premium service to customers is expected to have a high return on investment–with more customers visiting the supermarket for efficient grocery shopping and checkout.

1. Future works include motorizing and tracking the cart to allow smoother shopping for elderly and kids, and facilitate transportation of heavy items. Moreover, future work includes accelerating security aspects and database queries using high-performance computing Many stores have an

online presence indicating their type and quantity of goods, but do not indicate an in-store location. Currently the customer must rely on how the products are grouped and employee assistance to locate an item. Imagine if every customer was assigned an employee that knew exactly where everything was, even if it was recently moved.

2. S-Mart leverages the ideology information retrieval technology to turn the customer's device into a free personal shopping assistant. Our preliminary study has demonstrated the feasibility and promise of the proposed approach.

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