




Real-Time Bus Tracking & Historical Playback System

Tianming Yao

Computer Science – Georgia State University

Advisor: Dr. Yingshu Li





Motivation

Why This Project?

- Transit agencies rely on real-time vehicle telemetry
- Commercial systems are:
 - Expensive
 - Vendor-locked
 - Limited in customization
- Historical playback often restricted

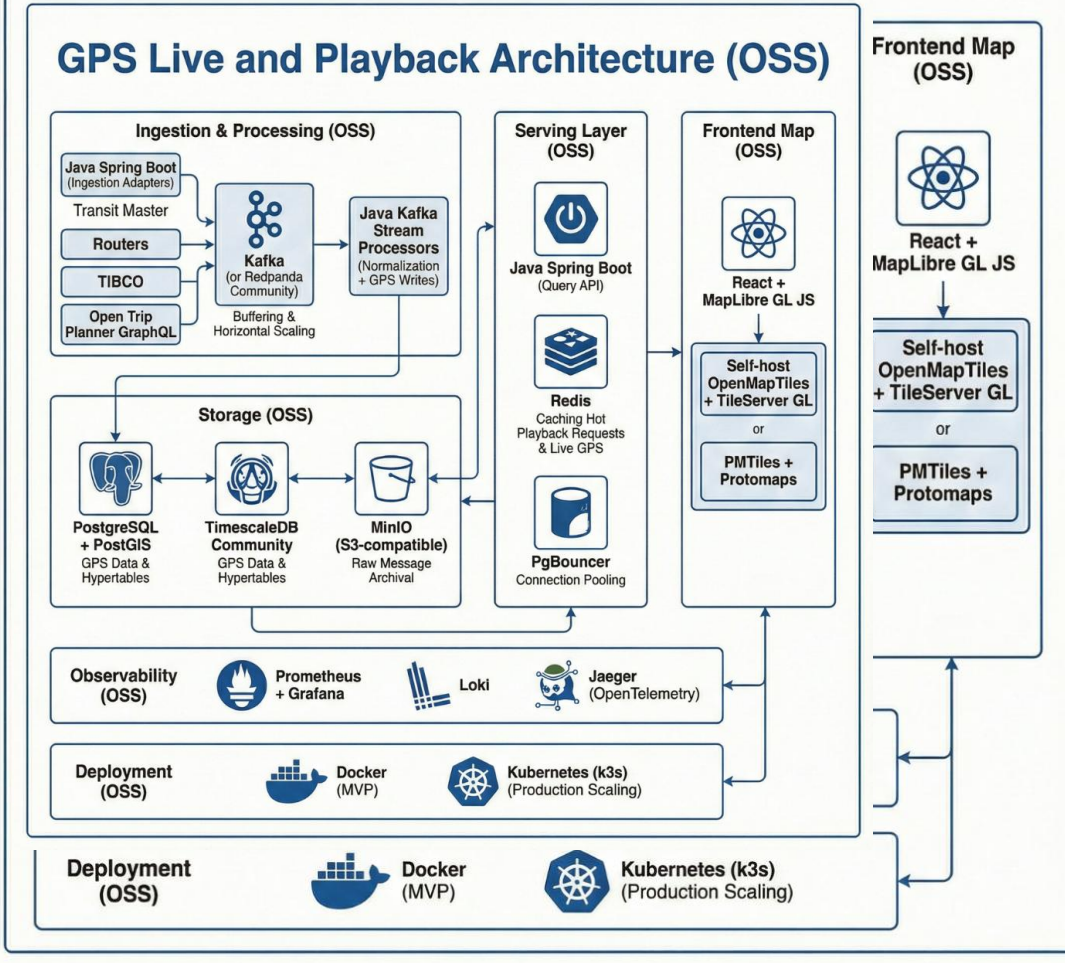
Problem Statement

The Need is a system that is capable of:

1. Ingesting GTFS-Realtime feeds
2. Storing enriched time-series telemetry
3. Supporting real-time visualization
4. Enabling historical playback
5. Supporting future AI-driven analytics



GPS Live and Playback Architecture (OSS)



System Architecture

High-Level Architecture:

GTFS-RT Feed



Spring Boot Ingestion



PostgreSQL + TimescaleDB



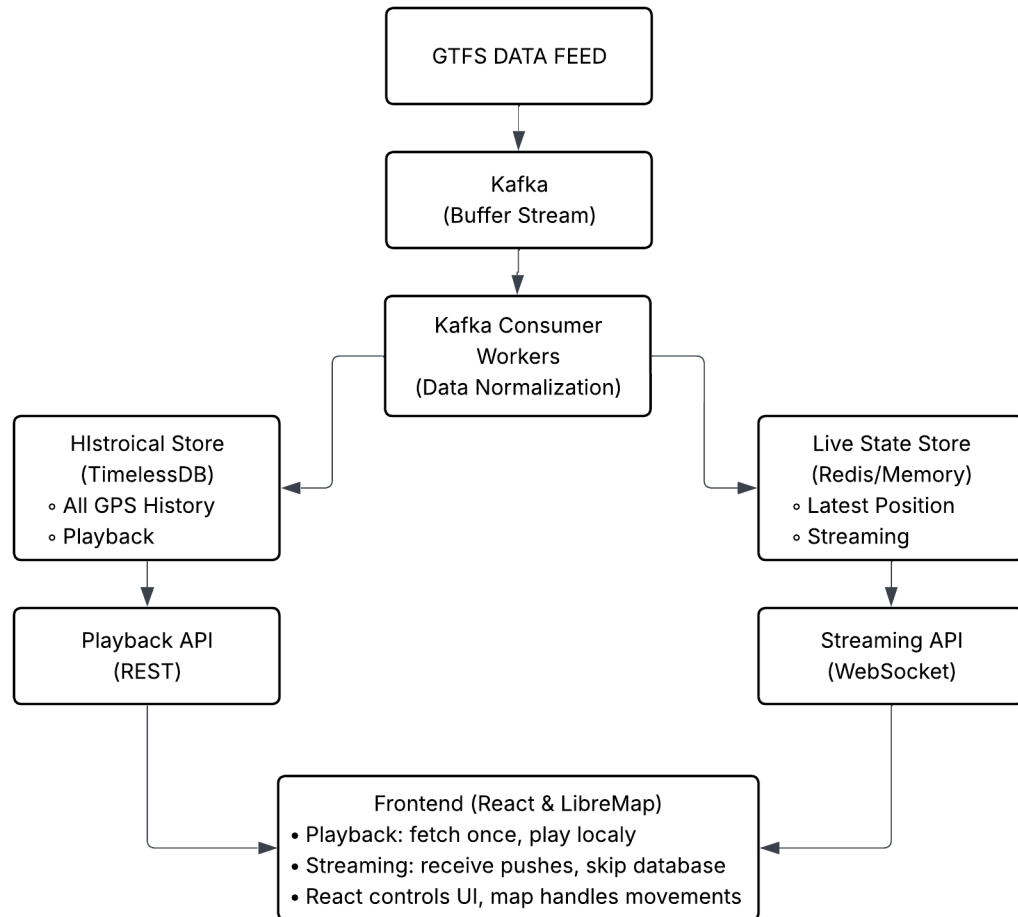
Materialized View (Enrichment)

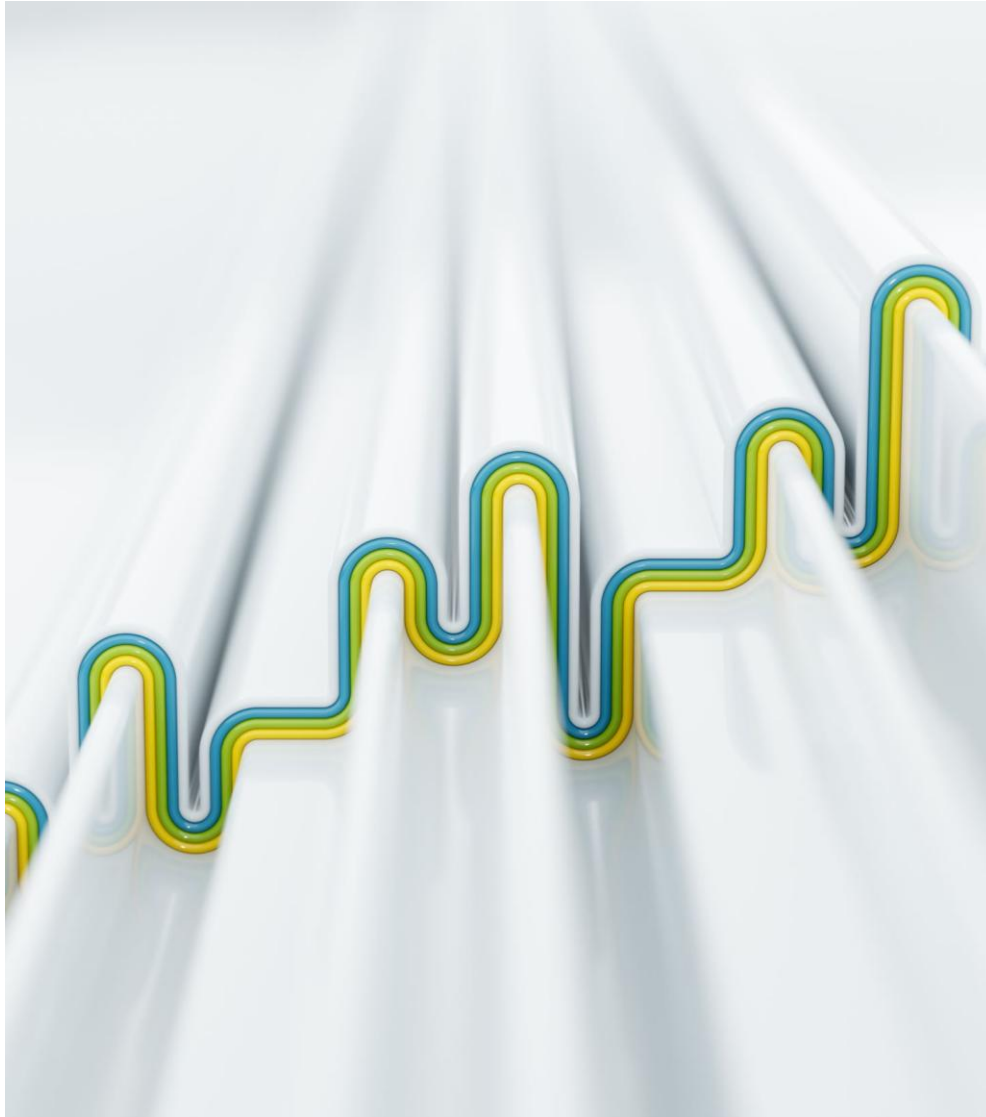


REST + WebSocket API



React + MapLibre Frontend





Database Design & Data Pipeline

Data Pipeline

- GTFS-RT → Kafka (stream ingestion)
- Kafka → Backend consumers
- Data normalization
- Stored in TimescaleDB
- Served via REST API

Time-Series Optimization

- PostgreSQL + TimescaleDB
- Hypertable on event_time
- Indexed by vehicle_id and timestamp
- Optimized range queries

Enrichment Layer

Materialized View

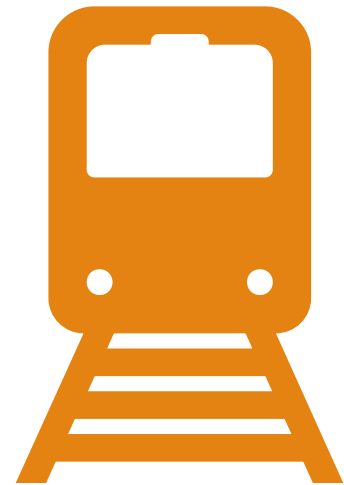
best_vehicle_positions_mv

Joins:

- vehicle_positions
- trips
- routes

Adds:

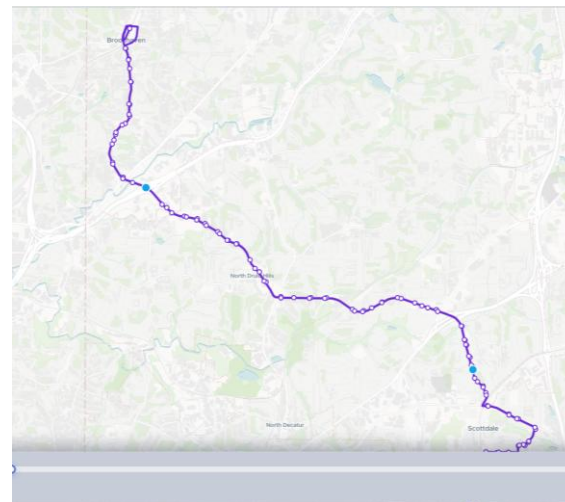
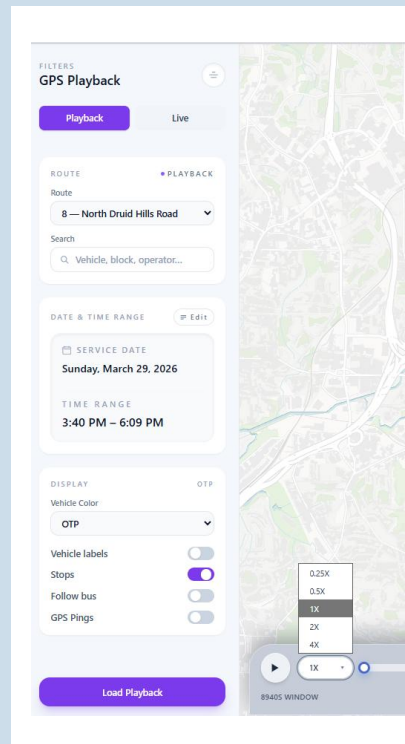
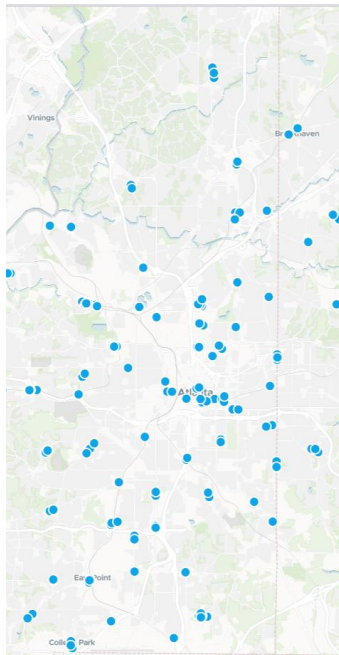
- route_short_name
- direction_id
- headsign



Frontend Design

Visualization Stack

- React
- MapLibre GL
- GeoJSON sources
- WebSocket streaming



Playback

Live

Live Mode

ROUTE

Route

— All routes —

Search

Q Vehicle, block, operator...

DISPLAY

Vehicle Color

OTP

Vehicle labels

Stops

Follow bus

GPS Pings

Real-Time Fleet Monitoring

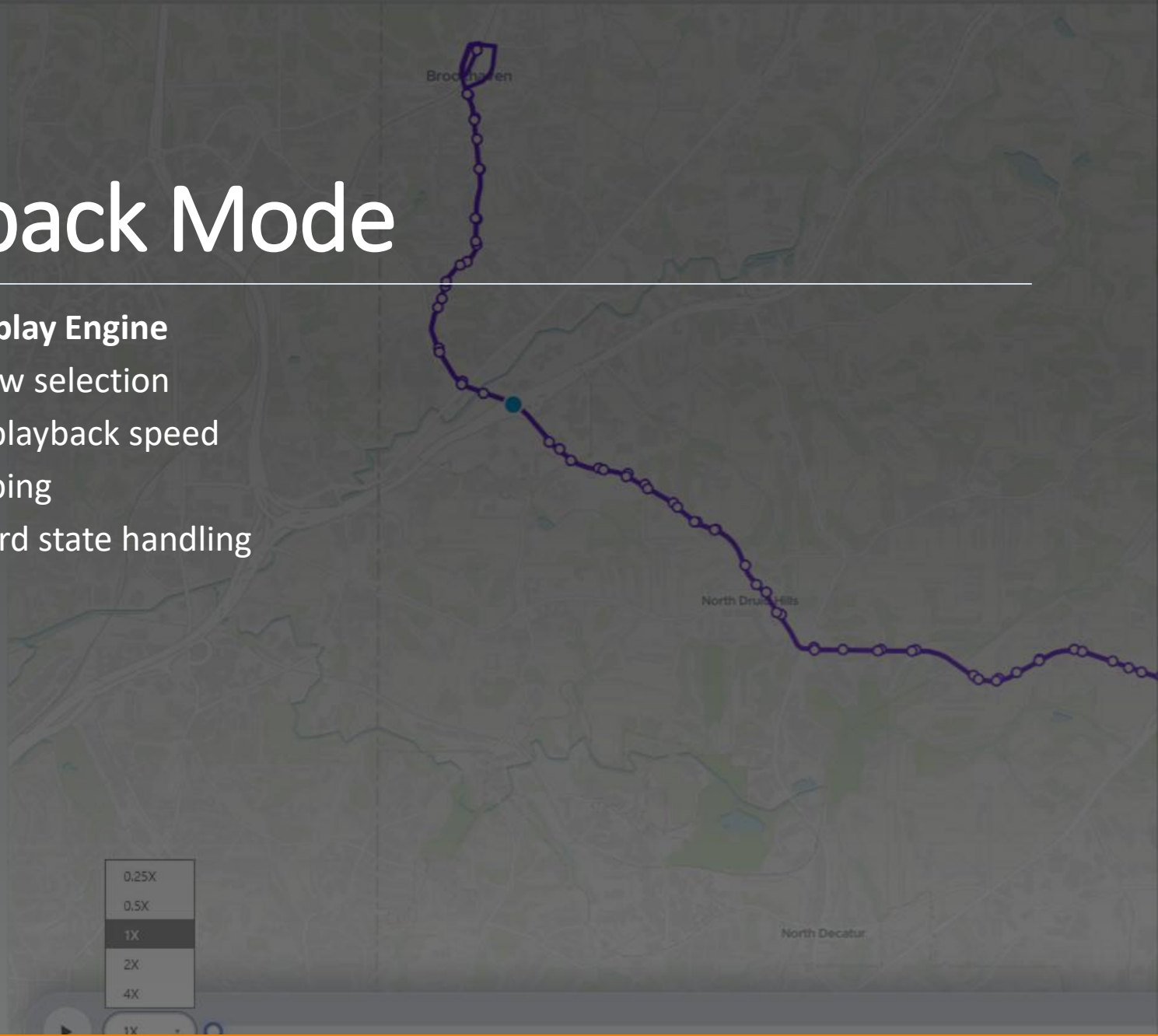
- ~500 vehicles rendered
- Updates every ~10 seconds
- Route-level filtering
- Vehicle selection & labeling



Playback Mode

Historical Replay Engine

- Time-window selection
- Adjustable playback speed
- Frame stepping
- Carry-forward state handling



Challenge 1:

State Synchronization & Filtering

Challenge:

- Vehicle freezing
- Duplicate keys
- Filtering not reflected
- Stale animation state

Solution:

- Deterministic vehicle key mapping
- Cleanup of inactive vehicles
- Snapshot vs incremental update analysis

Challenge 2: Large Fleet Rendering

Challenge:

- ~450-550 active vehicles
- Frequent GeoJSON updates
- Risk of fram frops

Optimizations:

- useRef state storage
- Single GeoJSON source reuse
- Avoid React re-render loops

Case Study 1: Operational Scenario



Route Monitoring & Analysis



Scenario:

Analyze Route 1 during peak hours (6–9 AM)



System Actions:

Apply route filtering
Load historical playback
Animate vehicle movement



Observations:

Uneven spacing between buses
Delays at intersections
Speed variation across route



Insight:

System enables **operational diagnostics**
Helps identify service reliability issues

Case Study 2: System Limitations & Future Work



Multi-Source Data Selection

Data from multiple sources (GTFS / Swiftly / TransitMaster)

Potential inconsistency or delay



Current Approach:

Backend normalization

Use **latest timestamp as source of truth**



Future Improvement:

Source prioritization logic implementation

Data quality scoring



Frontend Animation Accuracy

Data arrives every 10 seconds

Requires estimation between points



Current Approach:

Interpolation engine



Future Improvement:

Predictive movement modeling

Future Work

Planned Extensions

- AWS cloud migration
- Redis caching layer
- AI-based delay prediction
- Anomaly detection
- Headway variance modeling

Conclusion

Key Contributions

- Open-source fleet intelligence platform
- Time-series optimized backend
- Smooth client-side interpolation engine
- Dual-mode live + playback visualization
- Scalable and extensible architecture