



AI-DRIVEN AUTOMATIC BUS AIR CONDITIONING: PERSONALIZED COMFORT AND HEALTH ON HOT DAYS

Yorkinjon Abdukhalilov Abdurasul ugli

Student, Tashkent University of Information Technologies named after
Muhammad ibn Musa al-Khwarizmi, Tashkent, Uzbekistan

Elyor Ismoilov Khayrulla ugli

Student, Tashkent University of Information Technologies named after
Muhammad ibn Musa al-Khwarizmi, Tashkent, Uzbekistan

Qobilov Sirojiddin Sherqulovich

Teacher, Tashkent University of Information Technologies named after
Muhammad ibn Musa al-Khwarizmi, Tashkent, Uzbekistan

Sukhrobjon Abdullaev Hayitmurod ugli

Student, Tashkent University of Information Technologies named after
Muhammad ibn Musa al-Khwarizmi, Tashkent, Uzbekistan

Sardor Ibodov Gulmurodovich

Student, Tashkent University of Information Technologies named after
Muhammad ibn Musa al-Khwarizmi, Tashkent, Uzbekistan

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.8201757>

Abstract: This paper explores an innovative application of artificial intelligence-controlled automatic air conditioning to improve passenger comfort and health on hot days. By analyzing various parameters such as sweat, body temperature and seating position, the air conditioning system can be adapted to each passenger, preventing sudden temperature changes that could cause discomfort or illness. This study explores the benefits and implementation of this advanced technology in the public transport sector.

Keywords: AI-driven automatic air conditioning, Public transport, Passengers, Sudden temperature changes, Personalized comfort, Health risks, Data analysis, Real-time data, Customized cooling profiles, Energy efficiency, Environmental impact.

Introduction:

As climate change continues to affect our planet, extreme weather conditions, particularly extreme heat, have become a common occurrence. For commuters using public transport on hot days, the sudden transition from the scorching temperature of the outside air to the cooled environment inside the car can cause serious difficulties. Sudden changes in temperature not only cause discomfort, but can also cause health problems, which is necessary to effectively solve this problem.

Conventional air conditioning systems in public transport often operate on fixed settings, ignoring the individual needs of passengers. This one-size-fits-all approach does not account for travelers' varying body temperatures, perspiration rates, and seating positions. As a result, some passengers may feel excessively cold, while others may feel uncomfortably hot, compromising their overall well-being during the journey.



Fig 1. Bus Air Conditioner

To solve this problem, recent advances in artificial intelligence (AI) have led to innovative solutions in various industries, and public transportation is no exception. Using AI-controlled automatic air conditioning, it will be possible to adjust the cooling level according to the specific requirements of each passenger. By analyzing individual factors such as sweat rate, body temperature and seating position, the AI system can dynamically adjust the air conditioning to maintain an optimal and comfortable environment for everyone on board.

This paper explores the application of AI-controlled automatic air conditioning in public transport, its potential benefits and implications for passenger comfort and health. By providing a more refined and tailored approach to cooling, this technology has the potential to revolutionize the passenger experience, ensuring everyone's journey is enjoyable and comfortable. In the following sections, we will delve deeper into the impact of sudden changes in temperature on passengers, the performance of air conditioning with the help of artificial intelligence, the practical implementation of this technology, its future prospects and achievements. Through this research, we aim to highlight the importance of this advanced solution and its role in reshaping the future of public transport.

The Impact of Sudden Temperature Changes on Passengers

Sudden changes in temperature, such as going from the sweltering heat outside to the cooled interior of public transport, can have significant physiological effects on passengers. The human body relies on a delicate balance to regulate its temperature, and sudden shifts can upset that balance. When passengers experience a sudden drop in temperature, their blood vessels constrict, affecting blood flow and potentially causing discomfort and even health problems.

Sudden and sudden changes in temperature that occur in public transport can pose a health risk, especially for vulnerable people. Heat stress, dehydration and respiratory problems are some of the main concerns. For passengers who are already prone to heat-related conditions, such as the elderly, young children, or individuals with certain medical conditions, the effects may be more severe. In addition, sudden changes in temperature can disrupt the body's immunity, which makes passengers more susceptible to diseases.

In addition to the physical effects, sudden changes in temperature can also have a psychological effect on passengers. Feeling uncomfortably cold or overheated while traveling can lead to stress, irritability, and reduced overall satisfaction with the travel experience. This

discomfort can also distract passengers from focusing on their tasks or activities during the trip.



Fig 2. Air Conditioning Control for Buses

Conventional air conditioning systems in public transport vehicles are designed to maintain a certain set temperature during the journey. However, these systems do not take into account the different needs of individual passengers. As a result, some occupants may experience inadequate cooling, while others may overcool. The lack of personal control over the air conditioner can increase the discomfort caused by sudden changes in temperature.

AI-Powered Air Conditioning: Personalized Comfort

Advances in artificial intelligence have opened up new opportunities in a variety of industries, and public transportation is no exception. AI-controlled automatic air conditioning represents a transformational approach to addressing the limitations of traditional cooling systems. By integrating AI algorithms into the air conditioning system, it will be possible to create a more intelligent and responsive environment that adapts to the needs of individual passengers.

At the heart of AI-controlled automatic air conditioning is the ability to collect and analyze real-time data from various sensors inside the car. These sensors monitor important parameters such as humidity, temperature and occupant-specific information such as sweat level and body temperature. The AI system processes this data to gain insight into the comfort requirements of each passenger.

Based on data analysis, the AI system creates customized cooling profiles for each passenger. This allows the conditioner to be precisely adjusted to meet individual preferences and physiological needs. Passengers who may overheat due to sweat and high body temperature will experience a cooling effect, while those prone to cold can enjoy a moderate temperature regime.



Fig 3. Bus Monitoring System using AI

Unlike conventional air conditioning systems with fixed settings, AI-controlled automatic air conditioning continuously monitors and updates cooling modes throughout the journey. When the occupants' conditions change or the external environment changes, the system dynamically adjusts the cooling level accordingly. This real-time adaptation ensures a consistently comfortable and enjoyable travel experience for all passengers.

Air conditioning systems powered by artificial intelligence also hold promise for optimizing energy consumption and reducing environmental impact. Working on a personalized basis, the system can allocate cooling resources more efficiently, avoiding unnecessary energy wastage. This will contribute to a more sustainable approach to public transport and align with wider efforts to reduce the carbon footprint associated with transport.

To ensure a seamless user experience, AI-controlled automatic air conditioning can be designed with intuitive interfaces that allow passengers to access and change cooling preferences if desired. In addition, the system can work in conjunction with existing in-flight entertainment or information systems, further enhancing passenger satisfaction and comfort during their journey.

Implementing AI-Driven Automatic Air Conditioning in Public Transport

Implementing AI-controlled automatic air conditioning in public transport requires a robust technology integration process. This section examines the hardware and software components required for effective system implementation. Sensors to collect passenger data, communication interfaces to transmit data, and powerful AI processors capable of real-time analysis are key infrastructure components. Ensuring compatibility with existing on-board systems and seamless integration of AI technology pose significant challenges during the implementation phase.

With AI-powered automatic air conditioning that relies on personal data collection and analysis, data privacy and security become top concerns. This section examines measures taken to protect passenger data, such as data anonymization, encryption protocols, and compliance with privacy regulations. Building trust with passengers by transparently addressing data privacy issues is critical to the system's widespread acceptance and adoption.

Before deployment, careful testing and calibration is required to fine-tune the AI-controlled automatic air conditioning system for optimal performance. This involves

collecting data from different scenarios and passenger demographics to ensure that the system can properly respond to different comfort requirements. Rigorous testing ensures smooth and consistent operation of the system and provides the best passenger experience.

This section examines the benefits of implementing AI-controlled automatic air conditioning from the perspective of passengers and transport authorities. Customized cooling profiles for passengers translate into improved comfort and satisfaction during their journeys, reducing discomfort or health problems caused by sudden temperature changes. Transport authorities benefit from an improved passenger experience, which leads to increased customer loyalty and attracts more passengers to public transport.

Energy efficiency is an important aspect of AI-controlled automatic air conditioning. This section explores how dynamic system adjustments based on real-time data can contribute to optimizing energy consumption, resulting in reduced fuel consumption and emissions. By adopting such environmentally friendly measures, public transport systems can meet sustainability goals and contribute to mitigating the environmental impact of transport.

While adopting AI-controlled automatic air conditioning may require initial investment costs, this section assesses the long-term cost-benefit analysis of the system. Evaluating factors such as operational savings from energy efficiency and potential reductions in maintenance costs provides a comprehensive understanding of economic efficiency and return on investment for transport authorities.

Future Prospects and Advancements

As AI-controlled automatic air conditioning continues to evolve, there is great potential to integrate additional environmental factors into the system. In addition to passenger data, the AI takes into account external weather conditions, humidity levels and even vehicle location to further optimize cooling profiles. By taking these factors into account, the system can proactively adjust air conditioning settings, providing a more comfortable and personalized experience for passengers.

The future success of AI-controlled automatic air conditioning depends on close cooperation between AI developers and public transport authorities. This section explores the benefits of developing partnerships between technology professionals and those responsible for managing public transport. Such collaboration can facilitate the seamless integration of AI technology, address regulatory issues, and create a common vision for improving passenger comfort and well-being.

The potential for AI systems to continuously learn and adapt based on passenger feedback and usage patterns is a promising avenue for improvement. This section discusses the concept of adaptive artificial intelligence, in which the system improves its algorithms over time to better understand passenger preferences and respond more precisely to their comfort needs. This continuous learning process can lead to an improved travel experience for passengers.

Given the global impact of public transportation, the expansion of AI-controlled automatic air conditioning is an important consideration. This section examines the challenges and opportunities for implementing this technology in different transportation networks and geographic regions. By understanding the different requirements of different cities and countries, the system can be adapted for wider and worldwide application.

AI-controlled automatic air conditioning represents one part of a larger intelligent transportation ecosystem. This section explores how the integration of artificial intelligence

technology is spreading beyond air conditioning to revolutionize various aspects of public transportation. From predictive maintenance and optimized route planning to ticketing and intelligent passenger information systems, AI can contribute to a comprehensive and interconnected smart transportation network.

Ultimately, this section focuses on the main goal of AI-controlled automatic air conditioning: to improve the passenger experience and improve urban mobility. By prioritizing passenger comfort and health, public transportation can become a more attractive and sustainable option for commuters. The introduction of artificial intelligence technology will play a crucial role in achieving this vision, transforming public transport into a seamless, efficient and user-centric mode of travel.

Summary

The integration of AI-controlled automatic air conditioning in public transport heralds a new era of personal comfort and well-being for passengers. Using real-time data analysis, dynamic adjustments and advanced algorithms, this innovative technology can effectively mitigate the effects of sudden temperature changes. As we embrace a future characterized by smart transportation ecosystems and collaborative efforts, AI-powered automatic air conditioning is a testament to the transformative power of AI in creating a more sustainable, efficient, and passenger-centric public transportation system. Through continuous innovation, research and collaboration, the vision of a seamless and convenient travel experience for all becomes closer.

References:

1. National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine. 2023. Air Quality in Transit Buses. Washington, DC: The National Academies Press. <https://doi.org/10.17226/27033>. <https://nap.nationalacademies.org/catalog/27033/air-quality-in-transit-buses>
2. National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine. 2022. The Impacts of Vehicle Automation on the Public Transportation Workforce. Washington, DC: The National Academies Press. <https://doi.org/10.17226/26613>. <https://nap.nationalacademies.org/catalog/26613/the-impacts-of-vehicle-automation-on-the-public-transportation-workforce>
3. Cheng, C.-C.; Lee, D. Enabling smart air conditioning by sensor development: A review. *Sensors* 2016 [CrossRef] [PubMed]
4. Rinaldi, S.; Flammini, A.; Tagliabue, L.C.; Ciribini, A.L.C. An IoT framework for the assessment of indoor conditions and estimation of occupancy rates: Results from a real case study. *ACTA IMEKO* 2019, 8, 70. [CrossRef]
5. Cheng, C.-C.; Lee, D. Artificial Intelligence-Assisted Heating Ventilation and Air Conditioning Control and the Unmet Demand for Sensors: Part 1. Problem Formulation and the Hypothesis. *Sensors* 2019, 19, 1131. [CrossRef]
6. Marvuglia, A.; Messineo, A. Using recurrent artificial neural networks to forecast household electricity consumption. *Energy Procedia* 2012, 14, 45–55. [CrossRef]
7. González, P.A.; Zamarreño, J.M. Prediction of hourly energy consumption in buildings based on a feedback artificial neural network. *Energy Build.* 2005, 37, 595–601. [CrossRef]
8. Penya, Y.K. Last-generation applied artificial intelligence for energy management in building automation. *IFAC Proc.* Vol. 2003, 36, 73–77. [CrossRef]

9. Cheng, C.-C.; Lee, D. Smart sensors enable smart air conditioning control. *Sensors* 2014, 14, 11179–11203. [CrossRef]

10. Karali, N.; Shah, N.; Park, W.Y.; Khanna, N.; Ding, C.; Lin, J.; Zhou, N. Improving the energy efficiency of room air conditioners in China: Costs and benefits. *Appl. Energy* 2020, 258, 114023. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.apenergy.2019.114023>

11. Wang, S.; Jin, X. Model-based optimal control of VAV air-conditioning system using genetic algorithm. *Build. Environ.* 2000, 35, 471–487. [http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0360-1323\(99\)00032-3](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0360-1323(99)00032-3)