Detecting Mask with Temperature

Prof Sibanand Mishra
Prof Abhipsa Sahu
Chandra Bhushan Prasad
Amit Singh
Amit Singh Choudhary
Akash Kumar Sahoo
Amit Singh Choudhary
Md Talib Alam
Department of Electrical & Electronics Engineering
Gandhi Institute for Technology Bhubaneswar
Bhubaneswar, India

***Abstract*— The first step in detecting covid is to look for signs of fever. We also need to keep an eye on everyone for a mask. We have temperature monitoring systems at all scanning entries, however manual temperature monitoring has numerous drawbacks We present a completely automated temperature sensor and entry generator system to overcome this problem. It's a number of co system that may be used in a variety of ways. A capacitive temperature scanner and a mask monitor are used in the system. If a maximum heat or the absence of a mask is detected, the scanner is linked immediately to a human barricade, which prevents admission.**

***Index Terms*—Embedded System, Relay, Arduino, IR sensor, Voltage Regulator**

I. INTRODUCTION

Arduino is a system for producing electrical inventions that is free and open-source. Microcontroller board is made up of a hardware programmable microprocessor (also known as a mcu) and application (referred to as an IDE) that runs on your computer and is used to develop and upload system software to the Arduino platform. Microcontroller is a firm, movement, and manipulator base that creates and distributes single-board Arduino ide and kits for creating numeral strategies and interactive things that can sense and function both physically and online. The General Public License (GPL) or the Lesser General Public License (LGPL) are used to distribute its goods, allowing anybody to make Microcontrollers and share software. Plug and play Arduino boards, as well as (DIY) kits, are commercially available. Pic microcontrollers are used in a variety of Atmega328.For connecting to the computer, breadboard shields, and other devices, the boards have a set of digital and analogue (I/O) pins. The boards contain serial port interfaces and, on certain variants, USB connections for loading applications from personal computers. A dialect of C++ and computational vocabulary items are widely used to programmed microcontrollers. The Arduino project includes an Integration Development Platform (IDE) built on the language effort, in addition to standard Compiler Technology in the development.

II. OBJECTIVES

• Employees aren't well-versed in the use of temperature scanners.

• There is human error in reading values.

• Despite increased temperature data or the lack of masks, many persons are not denied access.

• If administrators are not present, workers will skip the scanning.

• For huge groups, a manual scanning system is ineffective.

III. HARDWARE REQUIRMENT USED FOR THE CIRCUIT

- LCD Display
- Keypad
- Electrical Panel
- Temperature Sensor
- Humidifier Setup
- Ultrasonic Transduce
- Controlling Circuitry

IV. CIRCUIT DESCRPTION AND CONNECTIONS

A. Power Supply

This project involves a lot of power supply synchronization, as well as variable degrees of power delivery. The sender and receiver are both powered by batteries. In addition to the battery, +12V and +5V power sources are required.

B. Description

This project is connected to a power supply designed to meet a fixed demand. The following are the essential requirements for developing a power supply:

1. The various voltage levels that are necessary to operate the devices. The microcontroller requires +5V to operate. Drivers, for example, require +12Volt.
2. To estimate the power supply's final capacity, sum the current requirements of each device or load.

One or more voltage outputs, as well as a current capacity, are always provided for the power supply. According to estimates, the power required is about as follows:

Out Put Voltage = +5Volt,+12Volt Capacity = 1000mA

The power supply is basically consisting of three sections as follows,

1. Step down section
2. Rectifier Section
3. Regulator section

C. Design principle:

Two methods for building power sources are the average figure approach and the peak value technique. The amplitude strategy is very cost-effective in the event of a low-power supply since the input AC demands is greatly decreased for a given DC output value. In this way, the Dc and Vm outputs are nearly identical.

The diode output is charged to about Vcc due to the charging of the capacitor. Capacitive coupling works as a backup during the discharging step. The capacitor's value is then calculated as a consequence.

D. Circuit Connection

We'll be utilizing a transformer (0-12) vac, 1Amp, IC 7805 & 7812, diodes IN 4007, LEDs, and resistors in this project.

The primary of the converter is supplied a 230V, 50 Hz ac signal, and the output of the inverter is given to the bridge rectifying diode. Through a capacitor (1000mf/35v), the diode's o/p is converted to i/p for the IC regulators (7805 & 7812). The LED receives the o/p of the IC controller through resistor.

E. Circuit Explanation

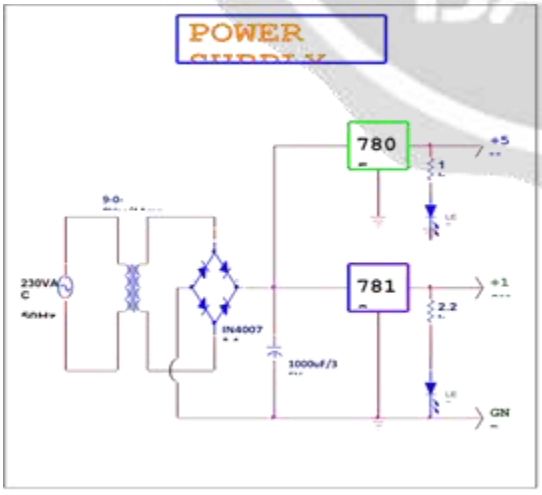
"A transformer is an electrically powered static device that converts electrical energy from one coil to another while preserving the same recurrence." When an ac output is supplied to a transformer's elemental, the magnetic effect of the coil produces magnetic force in the primary coil, which is then transformed to the transformer's second winding via wavelet transform. In this example, the diodes are connected in a bridge arrangement. The secondary winding of the inductor is received by the bridge circuit for working to correct purposes.

Due to their forward bias, devices D2 and D4 conduct due to their reversed bias, transistors D1 and D3 do not flow during the +ve cycle of the ac signal. Likewise, due to their forward bias, the transistors D1 and D3 conduct during the –ve cycle of the ac carrier frequency, but the diodes D2 and D4 do not conduct because to their reversed bias. The converter circuit's output is not a voltage dc, and there is also undulating ac. A capacitor is attached to the o/p of the transistors to counteract this impact (D2 & D3). This disables the unwelcomed ac output. leaving a pure dc signal. In this situation of voltage, we need a definitive answer. This is the situation since we're using IC regulators (7805 & 7806).

Duty cycle is a circuit that maintains a constant voltage despite fluctuations in load current." With sufficient heat sinking, this IC may generate output currents in excess of 1A as a fixed charge controller. The bridge rectifier's output is supplied into the IC regulator via a capacitor connected to GND, resulting in a fixed output. The o/p of the IC regulator (7805 & 7812) is given to the LED for signaling functions via a resistor. The LED illuminates owing to its forward bias, and the o/p is obtained through pin no-3.

F. Characteristic dispute

Arduino LLC was founded in early 2008 by the five co-founders of the Arduino development to retain the rights related with Arduino. Independent firms would make and sell the boards, and Arduino LLC would get a crowned head from them. The Arduino LLC statutes stipulated that every one of the five founders' hand over possession of the Arduino product to the newly established corporation.



Smart Projects, Gianluca Martino's firm, filed the Arduino trademark in Italy in late 2008 and kept it undisclosed from the other founding members for two years. When the Arduino corporation went to list the trademarks in other countries (it had previously only been registered in the United States), it was discovered that it had already been

registered in Italy. Efforts to regain the trademark for the original Arduino corporation with Gianluca and his firm proved fruitless. Smart Projects began failing to pay licenses in 2014. They then hired Federico Musto as a new CEO, rebranded the firm Arduino SRL, and launched arduino.org, which was designed to look just like the initial Arduino. In fig.1 below.

G. Piezo Electric Buzzer:

It's a piece of equipment that changes electrical pulses into audible ones (sound signal). Because the microcontroller doesn't even have enough current to operate the buzzer directly, it is unable to do so. Instead, a driver diode (BC547) is required to deliver sufficient current to the buzzer. The transistor due primarily, i.e., ON, when a lead up is received at its base through a base resistance (1.5k), and the beeper involves with an audio signal. Similarly, if no reply is detected at the bottom of the semiconductor, the transistor is turned off, and the siren is not activated.

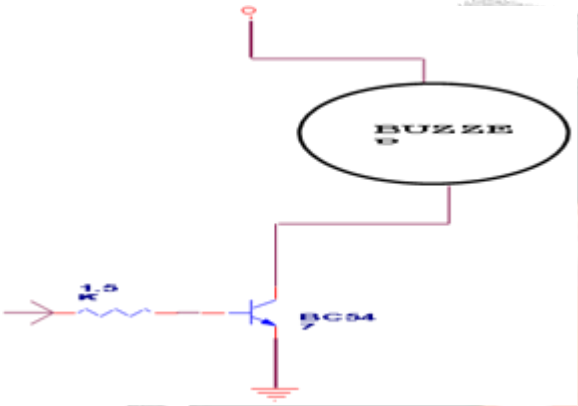


Fig.2 PIEZO ELECRTIC BUZZER:

H. HC-SR04 Ultrasonic Sensor – Working

The HC-SR04 Piezo electric (US) detector is a 4 module with Vcc, Trigger, Echo, and Ground pin designations as shown above. This device is widely used in a variety of applications that require maximum distance or object sensing. Two eye-like extensions on the front of the unit constitute the Ultrasonic transceivers. The sensor is based on a formula from junior high.

Distance = Speed × Time

When the electrical stimulation contacts any substance, it puts out an ultrasonic wave that passes through the air and returns to the sensor. The Sound wave detecting antenna detects this returned wave, as indicated in the picture beneath**.**

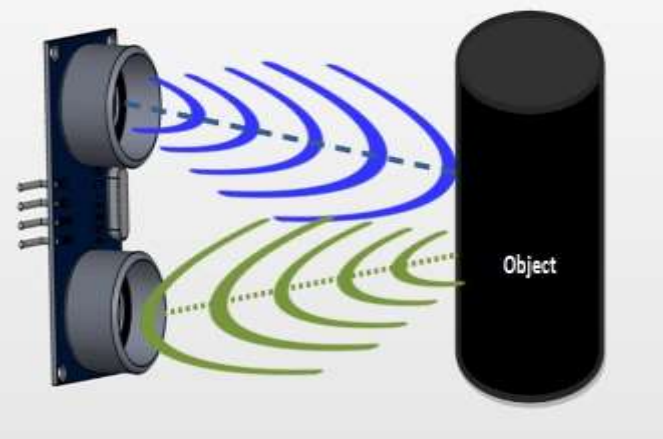


Fig.3 HC-SR04 ULTRASONIC SENSOR - WORKING

We must first know how Fast and the Time in order to utilize the following formulae to calculate the distance. Since we're using it, we know the global speed of the US wave under room temperature, which is 330m/s. The electronics in the module estimates the time it takes for the US pulse to return and then puts the echo approach shot for the equal expanse of time, enabling us to compute the time.

To calculate the distance, just utilize microcontroller.

How to use the HC-SR04 Ultrasonic Sensor.

HC-SR04 distance sensor other microcontroller and MP systems such as Arduino, ARM, PIC, Raspberry Pi, and others are often utilized. Because they must be performed regardless of the type of computer devices used, the following guidelines are universal.

A controlled +5V is provided to the Vcc and Ground pins to power the sensor. The sensor may be powered from the on-board 5V terminals because it uses less than 15mA. (If available). They may be linked to the microcontroller's I/O pins since the Induction and Echo pins are also I/O pins. To commence the amount, the trigger point must be positioned enough.

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VI. FUTURE SCOPE

- Can be used like fire sensor.
- Gesture control can be implemented Solar can be used for charging.
- AI can be introduced.
- It can also able to show whatever it has recorded by projection.
- Different kind of sensors

VII. CONCLUSION

All of these activities combine to make our project a comprehensive one-stop shop for real-world implementations. The design's key merits are its flexibility in terms of technological adaptation and its cost effectiveness. This initiative will have a significant impact on people's living standards. Depending on the scenario, a variety of extra features can be added to the system to meet the needs of the user.

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