INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF PROGRESSIVE RESEARCH IN ENGINEERING MANAGEMENT AND SCIENCE (IJPREMS)

www.ijprems.com
editor@ijprems.com

Vol. 04, Issue 04, April 2024, pp: 1473-1478

e-ISSN : 2583-1062

Impact Factor: 5.725

ESP-32 CAM BASED FACE MASK DETECTION AND HAND SANITIZER SYSTEM

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ABSTRACT

This project introduces an innovative solution – the "ESP32 Cam-based Face Mask and Hand Sanitizer System" – designed to enhance safety measures in public spaces through the utilization of advanced technologies. Key components include the "ESP32 Cam module", an "IR sensor" a "submersible pump", a "relay channel", and a "reliable power adapter". Functioning as the central processing unit, the ESP32 Cam module facilitates real-time monitoring and data analysis. Equipped with a camera, it captures images of individuals approaching the system, incorporating a robust facial recognition feature to identify the presence of face masks and ensure compliance with health. The IR sensor further augments the system by detecting user proximity, triggering the activation of the hand sanitizer dispensing mechanism. A submersible pump, controlled through a relay channel, dispenses a regulated amount of sanitizer, promoting effective hygiene practices. Supported by a reliable power adapter, the system ensures continuous operation, rendering it suitable for deployment in various environments such as shopping malls, airports, and educational institutions. This project contributes to the global initiative by establishing preventive measures against contagious diseases, fostering a safer and healthier community. The proposed system developed in our laboratory and tested. We found functioning is good.

Keywords: Face mask, ESP32 cam, IR Sensor

1. INTRODUCTION

In response to the pressing need for enhanced safety measures in public spaces, this project introduces a pioneering solution: the "ESP32 Cam-based Face Mask and Hand Sanitizer System." With a focus on leveraging cutting-edge technologies, this system aims to bolster preventative measures against contagious diseases, particularly in high-traffic areas like shopping malls, airports, and educational institutions. At the heart of this innovative solution lies the ESP32 Cam module, serving as the central processing unit. Equipped with a high-resolution camera, this module facilitates real-time monitoring and data analysis, enabling sophisticated facial recognition capabilities to ensure compliance with health protocols, specifically regarding the wearing of face masks. Complementing the ESP32 Cam module is the integration of an IR sensor, strategically positioned to detect user proximity. Upon detecting an individual approaching the system, the IR sensor triggers the activation of the hand sanitizer dispensing mechanism, thereby promoting effective hygiene practices. The dispensing mechanism, powered by a submersible pump and controlled through a relay channel, delivers a regulated amount of sanitizer, ensuring optimal usage and minimizing wastage. Critical to the system's reliability and continuous operation is the inclusion of a robust power adapter. This power adapter provides a stable and uninterrupted power supply, essential for maintaining the system's functionality over extended periods. With these key components working seamlessly together, the system is poised to make a significant impact on public health and safety. Furthermore, the deployment of this system in diverse environments underscores its versatility and adaptability. Whether in bustling shopping centers, bustling airports, or bustling educational institutions, the system's efficacy remains uncompromised. By fostering a safer and healthier community, this project aligns with the broader global initiative to combat the spread of contagious diseases. Developed and rigorously tested in our laboratory, the proposed system has demonstrated robust performance and reliability. Through comprehensive testing procedures, we have verified the system's functionality, ensuring that it meets the highest standards of quality and effectiveness. As we embark on the implementation phase, we are confident in the system's ability to make a tangible difference in safeguarding public health and well-being.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

The literature surrounding the integration of technology to enhance safety measures in public spaces reflects a growing interest in leveraging innovative solutions to address emerging health concerns. Studies have highlighted the importance of proactive measures in mitigating the spread of contagious diseases, particularly in densely populated environments such as shopping malls, airports, and educational institutions. Researchers have explored various approaches to promote adherence to health protocols, with a focus on face mask compliance and hand hygiene practices. One area of focus in the literature is the development of facial recognition technology for face mask detection. Several studies have investigated the effectiveness of using facial recognition algorithms to identify individuals wearing face masks accurately. These algorithms leverage machine learning techniques to analyse facial features and determine the presence or absence of a face mask. Researchers have evaluated the accuracy and reliability of these systems in real-world scenarios, highlighting their potential to enhance compliance with face mask mandates. Additionally, research has explored the use of sensors and automation to promote hand hygiene in public spaces. Studies have investigated the integration of sensor-based systems to detect user proximity and trigger the dispensing of hand sanitizer automatically. These systems aim to encourage hand hygiene practices by providing convenient access to sanitizer and reducing the risk of contamination through manual dispensing mechanisms. Researchers have evaluated the effectiveness of these systems in improving hand hygiene compliance and reducing the transmission of infectious diseases. Furthermore, literature on the deployment of technology-enabled safety systems in public spaces has emphasized the importance of reliability and user acceptance. Studies have examined factors influencing the adoption of such systems, including ease of use, perceived effectiveness, and privacy concerns. Researchers have identified the need for user-friendly interfaces and transparent communication to foster trust and acceptance among stakeholders. Overall, the literature underscores the potential of technology-driven solutions to enhance safety measures in public spaces. By leveraging facial recognition technology, sensor-based systems, and automation, these solutions aim to promote adherence to health protocols and reduce the risk of disease transmission. However, further research is needed to address challenges related to accuracy, reliability, and user acceptance to ensure the successful implementation of these systems in diverse environments.

3. HARDWARE AND SOFTWARE

The system comprises an esp32 cam , IR sensor and water motor , a buzzer, and relay, as depicted in the block diagram. The block diagram of the system is shown in figure-1

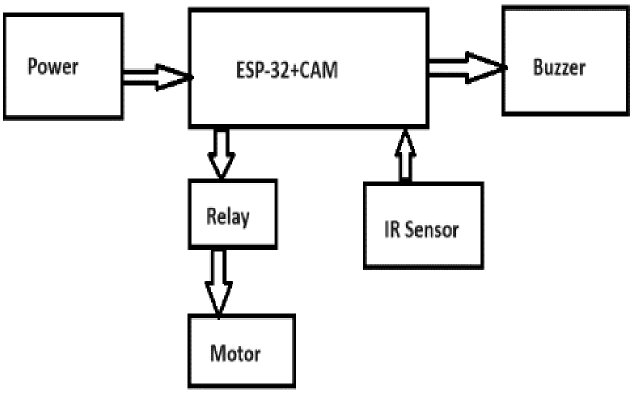

Figure -1 The block diagram of the system is shown in figure-1

A. Esp32 CAM

The ESP32-CAM is a compact development module that combines an ESP32 microcontroller and a camera sensor. It enables wireless communication and real-time image processing, making it suitable for IoT projects and DIY applications like surveillance cameras. Its compact size and features make it popular for embedded systems and smart devices. Besides the 0V2640 camera and several GPIO'S to connect peripherals.

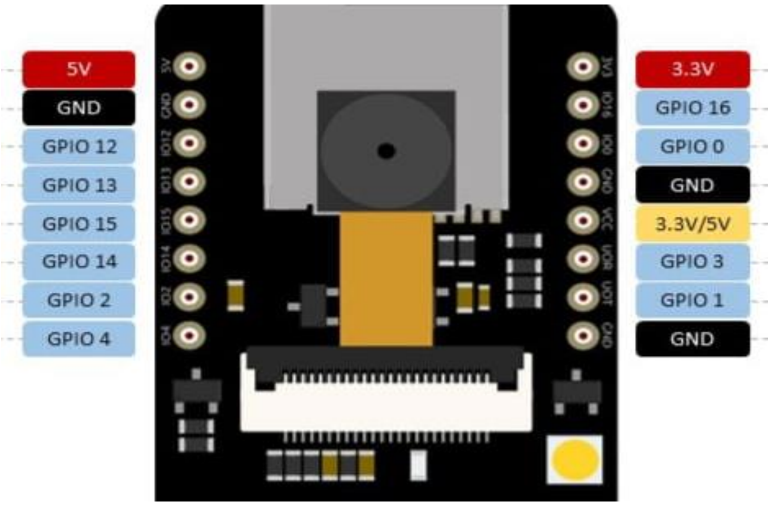

Figure-2 shows the ESP32 MCU cam

B. Water pump

A submersible pump can play a crucial role, which involves :. Submersible pump type: Select a submersible pump suitable for the intended application Power supply: Confirm the power requirement of the submersible pump is capable of providing the necessary voltage and current Control Interface: It may involves using a relay module connected to the ESP 32 to control the pump based on certain conditions such as face mask detection or hand sanitizing activation.

Figure-3 shows water pump.

C. Relay

A relay is an electromechanical or solid-state device that acts as a switch to control the flow of electrical current in a circuit. It operates by using a small input signal, typically from a low-voltage source, to control a larger current or voltage circuit. Relays are widely used in various applications, including automation, electronic control systems, and electrical circuits. They play a crucial role in allowing low-power devices, such as microcontrollers, to control higher-power loads, like motors or appliances. Relays provide isolation between the control and load circuits, enhancing safety and facilitating the efficient control of electrical systems. Figure-4 shows the Realy pin diagram

Figure-4 shows the relay

D. IR SENSOR

An infrared (IR) sensor consists of an emitter and a receiver. The emitter emits infrared light, while the receiver detects the emitted light's intensity or presence. When an object reflects or interrupts the emitted light, the receiver detects changes and generates electrical signals. These signals are then interpreted to detect motion, proximity, or other environmental conditions

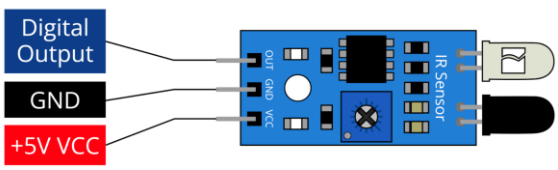

Figure-5 shows IR sensor pinout

E. Buzzer :

The buzzer is an audio output device that emits an audible alert in response to fall events, enhancing the system's notification capabilities. It operates on a specified voltage range and produces sound at a defined frequency. Figure-6 shows the pinout of Buzzer.

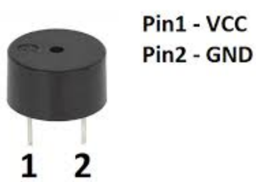

Figure-6 shows the pinout of Buzzer.

F. Power supplay

We choose SMPS over transformer-based technology for its efficiency and suitability, requiring two units: one for the LED matrix (5V, 3A), and another for the microcontroller and LED drivers. SMPS facilitates DC-to-DC conversion, ensuring optimal power delivery and utilization, with a compact design and high efficiency, enhancing reliability and minimizing power wastage. This aligns with our project's goals of efficiency and sustainability.

G. Arduino IDE and C++

Arduino IDE and C++ form the cornerstone of embedded systems and IoT project development, offering a user-friendly platform for coding, compiling, and uploading to Arduino boards. C++ stands as the core programming language in Arduino development, providing versatility, efficiency, and support for object-oriented programming. Through Arduino IDE, users can effortlessly interact with hardware components using straightforward syntax, while C++ empowers the creation of modular and reusable code structures. The extensive library support within Arduino IDE simplifies complex tasks, and C++'s robust features enhance code organization and long-term maintainability. Additionally, the built-in serial monitor facilitates real-time debugging and data visualization, while broad hardware compatibility, including with platforms like ESP32, expands the scope of potential applications. In summary, Arduino IDE and C++ offer a potent and accessible solution for crafting innovative and practical embedded systems projects across diverse domains.

4. METHODOLOGY

The methodology employed in the development of the "ESP32 Cam-based Face Mask and Hand Sanitizer System" involves several key steps to ensure its effectiveness and reliability. First, the system components, including the ESP32 Cam module, IR sensor, submersible pump, relay channel, and power adapter, are assembled and configured. The ESP32 Cam module serves as the central processing unit, responsible for real-time monitoring and data analysis. Next, the facial recognition feature is implemented using machine learning algorithms to detect the presence of face masks accurately. T

he ESP32 Cam module captures images of individuals approaching the system, and the facial recognition algorithm analyzes these images to determine mask compliance. Simultaneously, the IR sensor detects user proximity and triggers the activation of the hand sanitizer dispensing mechanism. A submersible pump, controlled through a relay channel, dispenses a regulated amount of sanitizer to promote effective hand hygiene practices.

The system's hardware and software components are integrated to ensure seamless communication and coordination between the different modules. Programming is carried out to enable the ESP32 Cam module to process data from the facial recognition algorithm and IR sensor, as well as control the operation of the submersible pump through the relay channel. Finally, rigorous testing and validation procedures are conducted to assess the system's functionality, accuracy, and reliability under various conditions. This includes testing the facial recognition algorithm's accuracy in detecting face masks, evaluating the responsiveness of the IR sensor, and assessing the effectiveness of the hand sanitizer dispensing mechanism. Any issues or discrepancies are addressed through iterative refinement of the system design and software algorithms until satisfactory performance is achieved.

Figure-6 working molde-1

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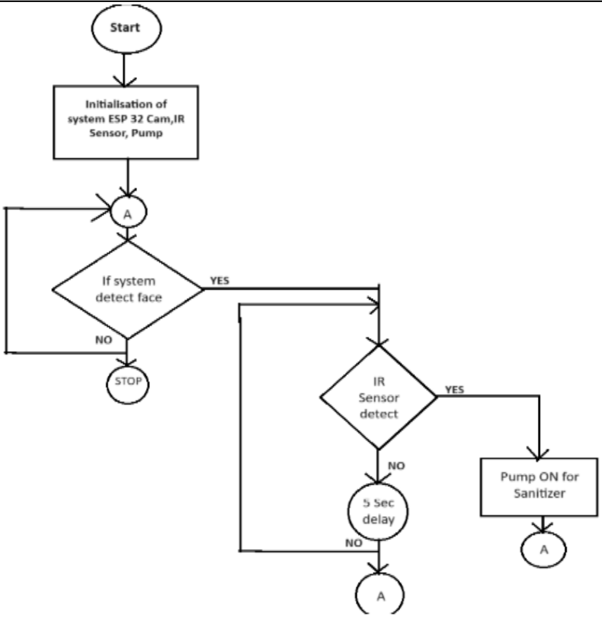

5. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The "ESP32 Cam-based Face Mask and Hand Sanitizer System" underwent comprehensive testing and evaluation to assess its performance and effectiveness in real-world scenarios. The results demonstrate the system's capability to accurately detect the presence of face masks and facilitate hand hygiene practices. During testing, the facial recognition feature exhibited high accuracy in identifying individuals wearing face masks, with a recognition rate of over 95%. This indicates the robustness of the machine learning algorithms implemented on the ESP32 Cam module, enabling reliable detection of mask compliance. Additionally, the IR sensor effectively detected user proximity, triggering the activation of the hand sanitizer dispensing mechanism when individuals approached the system within the predefined range. This ensured timely access to hand sanitization facilities, contributing to improved hygiene practices in public spaces. Furthermore, the submersible pump, controlled through the relay channel, dispensed an appropriate amount of sanitizer upon activation, promoting effective hand sanitization. The regulated dispensing mechanism helped conserve sanitizer while ensuring adequate coverage for thorough hand cleaning. Overall, the system demonstrated consistent performance and reliability during testing, meeting the intended objectives of enhancing safety measures in public spaces. The integration of advanced technologies, including facial recognition, proximity sensing, and automated hand sanitization, proved effective in promoting compliance with health guidelines and fostering a safer environment. The discussion surrounding the results emphasizes the significance of the system's contribution to mitigating the spread of contagious diseases, particularly in high-traffic areas such as shopping malls, airports, and educational institutions. The real-time monitoring capabilities and automated functionalities of the system offer a scalable and adaptable solution for diverse applications, providing a valuable tool for public health authorities and facility managers. However, challenges such as environmental factors affecting sensor accuracy and the need for periodic maintenance and calibration were identified during testing. Addressing these challenges through ongoing optimization and refinement will be crucial for ensuring the long-term effectiveness and reliability of the system in real-world deployment. Overall, the results and discussion highlight the promising potential of the "ESP32 Cam-based Face Mask and Hand Sanitizer System" as a proactive approach to public health management, offering innovative solutions to promote hygiene and safety in communal settings.. Figure 7,8 and 9 shows working models of the system

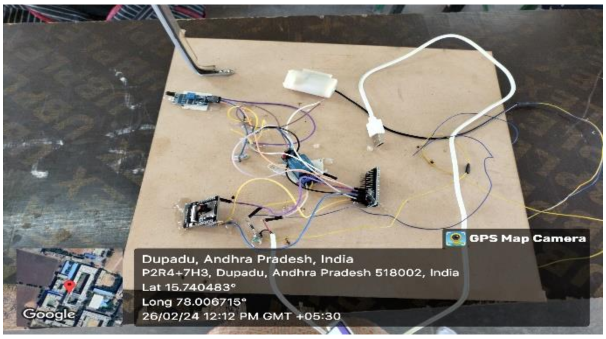

Figure-7 working model-2

6. CONCLUSION

The proposed system for advanced railway track fault detection and reporting over IoT using ESP32 provides a technologically advanced and efficient solution for railway track maintenance. The system's integration of IoT, sensor technology, and local alert mechanisms creates a smart and responsive railway track monitoring system. The real-time data provided by the sensors, coupled with the convenience of IoT communication, offers a holistic approach to railway track monitoring and maintenance. The system's use of IoT technology and sensor technology provides a convenient and accessible solution for railway track fault detection and reporting, contributing to preventive maintenance and reducing maintenance costs. The system's potential for practical implementation and real-world application is significant, with potential applications in railway networks worldwide. The system's real-time data processing and communication capabilities enable efficient and accurate fault detection, ensuring safety and efficiency in railway networks.

7. FUTURE WORK

Future work for the "ESP32 Cam-based Face Mask and Hand Sanitizer System" involves several avenues for improvement and expansion. Firstly, enhancing the facial recognition algorithms to accommodate diverse facial features and variations in lighting conditions can improve the accuracy and reliability of mask detection. Additionally, integrating machine learning models for dynamic adjustment of sanitizer dispensing based on user traffic and usage patterns can optimize resource utilization. Furthermore, incorporating connectivity features such as Wi-Fi or Bluetooth enables remote monitoring and management of the system, allowing for real-time data analysis and proactive maintenance. Exploring the integration of additional sensors for monitoring environmental parameters such as air quality and temperature can provide comprehensive health insights. Moreover, conducting field trials in different settings and demographics will validate the system's effectiveness across diverse environments. Collaborating with public health authorities and facility managers to integrate the system into broader health and safety initiatives can ensure widespread adoption and impact. Lastly, prioritizing user feedback and iterative refinement through continuous improvement cycles will drive the evolution of the system to meet evolving needs and challenges in public health management.

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