Industrial Engineering Journal
ISSN: 0970-2555
Volume : 52, Issue 10, October : 2023

SMART DOORS WITH IOT CAPABILITIES FOR MEASURING BODY TEMPERATURE AND DETECTING FACE MASKS

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ABSTRACT_ Coronavirus pandemic is causing a worldwide wellbeing plague. The most remarkable wellbeing device is wearing a facial covering out in the open spots and wherever else. The Coronavirus episode constrained legislatures all over the planet to carry out lockdowns to prevent infection transmission. As indicated by review reports, wearing a facial covering at public spots diminishes the gamble of transmission essentially. In this paper, an IoT-empowered brilliant entryway that utilizes an AI model for checking internal heat level and facial covering location. The proposed model can be utilized for any shopping center, lodging, condo entrance, and so on. As a result a savvy and dependable technique for utilizing computer based intelligence and sensors to fabricate a sound climate. Assessment of the proposed structure is finished by the Facial covering Identification calculation utilizing the TensorFlow programming library. Moreover, the internal heat level of the individual is checked utilizing a non-contact temperature sensor. This proposed framework can identify the clients from Coronavirus by empowering the Web of Things (IoT) innovation

1.INTRODUCTION

The Covid illness, or Coronavirus, which started principally in Wuhan, China, has quickly spread to a few nations, including India, the world's second-most crowded country with a populace of in excess of 134 billion individuals [20], [21], [22]. With such a huge populace, India would experience difficulty forestalling the spread of the Covid. Facial coverings and sanitizers are the best ways of limiting transmission. With regards to diminishing infection transmission, this has shown great outcomes. Fever, sore throat, sluggishness, loss of taste and smell, and nasal clog are normal side effects of Covid contamination. Most of the time, it is sent in a roundabout way through surfaces. The hatching time frame can be extremely lengthy, going from 10 to14 days in outrageous cases, and the infection can go after straightforwardly (from one person to others) by respiratory drops [2]. Legislatures carried out various insurance and security drives to decrease sickness transmission, including social separating, compulsory indoor cover wearing, quarantine, limiting residents' going inside state limits and abroad, self-detachment, and the avoidance and crossing out of large friendly events and gatherings [10]. From work exercises to social connections, a wide range of sports exercises, as well as off-screen and on-screen diversion have all been impacted because of this Coronavirus pandemic [4]. People with high internal heat level are not to be allowed to enter public spots since they are at a high gamble of contamination and spreading the infection; it is vital for wear a veil. At the passages to any city, working environments, shopping centers, and medical clinic entryways, temperature and veil checks are additionally vital. Subsequently, a shrewd passage gadget that naturally screens human internal heat level and recognizes a cover at the entryway opening framework is created. A high level thought is utilized in this framework approach, which is a blend of each of the three including temperature identification, complete individuals count, and cover discovery

2.LITERATURE SURVEY

[1] C. Szegedy, S. Ioffe, V. Vanhoucke, and A. A. Alemi, “Inception-v4, inception-resnet and the impact of residual connections on

learning," in Thirty-first AAAI conference on artificial intelligence, 2017.

The adoption of extremely deep convolutional networks has enabled the most significant advancements in picture identification performance in the last few years. The Inception concept has been proven to be highly efficient at a low computational cost. This year's ILSVRC competition found that the usage of residual connections, along with a more traditional architecture, led in equivalent performance to the Inception-v3 networks. Are there any advantages to combining Inception architectures with residual connections? Training Inception networks with residual connections, as we demonstrate in this research, greatly increases training speed. According to the study, Inception networks with residual connections appear to outperform similarly priced Inception networks by a small percentage as well. Additionally, we demonstrate a variety of novel, more efficient Inception network topologies, both residual and non-residual, as an additional bonus. On the ILSVRC 2012 classification task, single-frame recognition is considerably improved. We go on to show that activation scaling stabilises the training of extremely large residual Inception networks. With an ensemble of three residual networks and one Inception-v4 network, we achieved a top-five error rate of 3.08 percent on the ImageNet classification (CLS) test set.

[2] A. Krizhevsky, I. Sutskever, and G. E. Hinton, "Image categorization with deep convolutional neural networks," in Advances in neural information processing systems (ed) (in Russian).

Our convolutional neural network was trained to classify the 1.2 million high-quality images in the ImageNet LSVRC-2010 contest into 1000 separate classes. Our top-1 and top-5 error rates of 37.5% and 17.0%, respectively, show that this is a significant improvement over the preceding state-of-the-art. The neural network is comprised of five convolutional layers, some of which are followed by max-pooling layers, and three fully-connected layers with a final 1000-way softmax. To speed up training, we used non-saturating neurons and a GPU implementation of the convolution function. One of our new regularisation methods, called "dropout," proved to be particularly efficient at reducing overlays in the fully-connected layers. In the ILSVRC-2012 competition, a variant of this model came in first place with a top-5 test error rate of 15.3%, beating out the second-best entry's 26.23%.

[3] Proceedings of the IEEE Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition (CVPR), 2015, pp. 1–9. "Going deeper with convolutions."

At ImageNet, we demonstrated a deep convolutional neural network architecture dubbed Inception that is capable of achieving the new state of the art in classification and detection (ILSVRC14). The most noticeable characteristic of this design is its ability to make the best use of available network bandwidth. We were able to increase the network's breadth and depth while keeping the same computational budget thanks to meticulous planning. Architectural decisions were influenced by Hebbian principles and multi-scale processing intuition in order to achieve the highest possible level of quality. We used a 22-layer deep network called GoogLeNet in our application for ILSVRC14 to evaluate the quality of classification and detection.

[4] ArXiv preprint arXiv:1409.1556 (A. Zisserman and K. Simonyan, "Very deep convolutional networks for large-scale image recognition").

We investigate how the depth of a convolutional network impacts the accuracy of the network in the setting of large-scale image recognition. A relatively small (3x3) convolution filter architecture was used to assess increasing network depth and discovered that extending the depth to 16-19 weight layers offered significant gains over prior-art settings. Based on these findings, our team took first and second place in the ImageNet Challenge 2014 classification and localization tracks, respectively. It is also possible to generalise the model to other datasets and obtain cutting-edge results on those datasets as well. Our best-performing ConvNet models have been made available to

academics so that they can continue to investigate the use of deep visual representations in computer vision

3.PROPOSED SYSTEM

The data age is rapidly altering how exchanges are finished. There is a requirement for a quicker and exact client ID and confirmation strategy. Face acknowledgment has become one of the main client recognizable proof techniques. Writing study measurements shows that exploration work in face acknowledgment framework is in its roaring time, and in the beyond forty years, the examination in this field has expanded dramatically.

Facial covering acknowledgment innovation copies the abilities of natural eyes to recognize faces. This is finished by shrewd processing that makes "face bundle" that comprises of 70 nodal focuses. Highlights are separated from the face and saved as formats. These formats are contrasted with the face identified. For this examination, we connected an ir sensor Camera, bell, temperature sensor and an Engine to the Raspberry Pi board. We have made a continuous application, which looks at the sweeps to records put away in the Raspberry Pi which thusly is utilized as an entryway pass, wherein the name of the distinguished individual is shown on screen and the engine will turn demonstrating opening and shutting of the door.

a. Catch: A physical or social example is caught by the framework during enrolment and furthermore in distinguishing proof or confirmation process

b. Extraction: Exceptional information is separated from the example and a format is made.

c. Examination: The format is then contrasted and a current example.

d. Match/non match: The framework chooses if the elements separated from the new examples are a match or a non match and likewise acknowledge/reject.

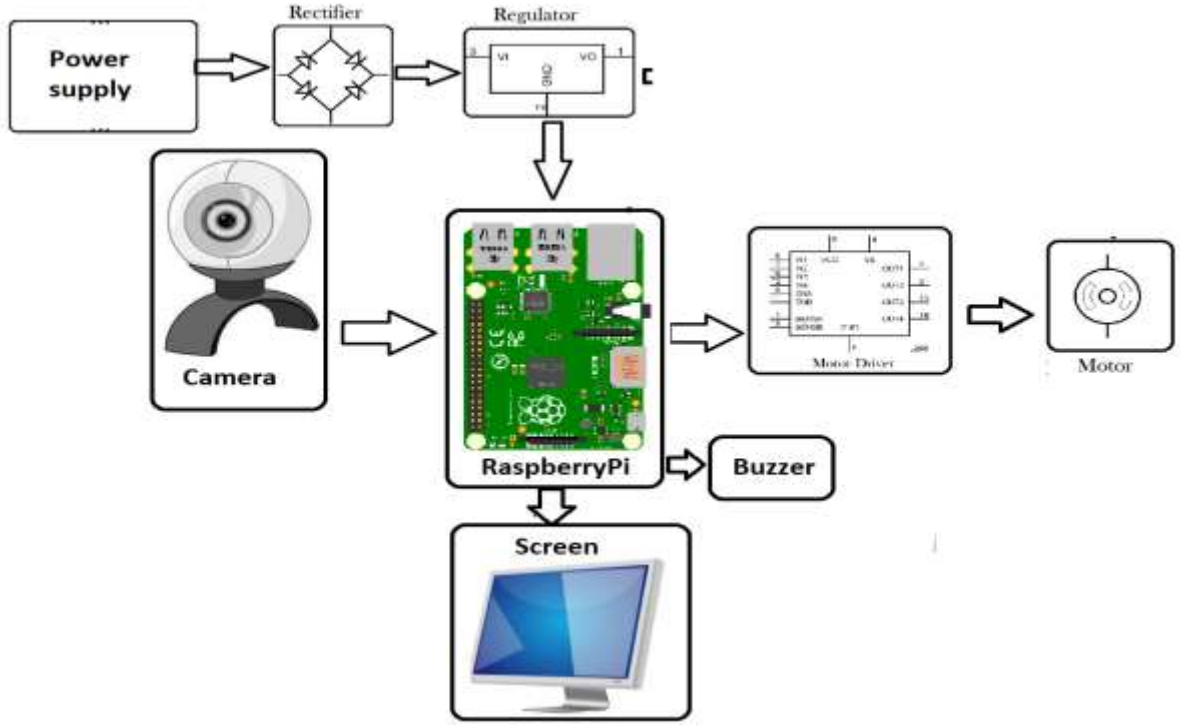

Fig 1:Block Diagram

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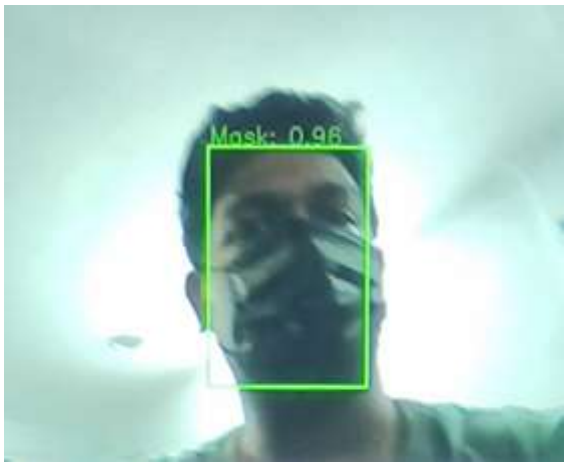
ISSN: 0970-2555
Volume : 52, Issue 10, October : 2023

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION



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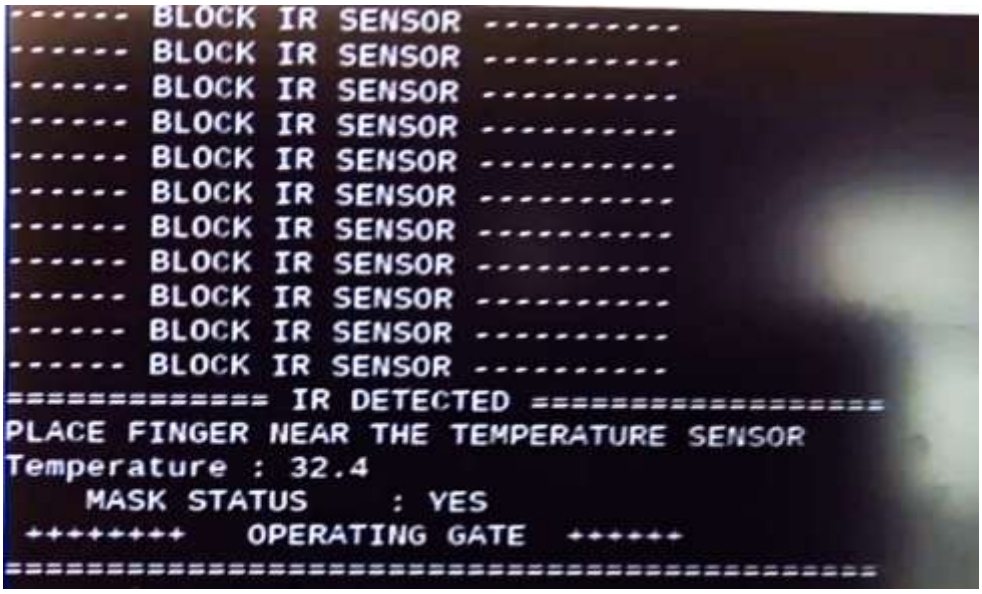

5.CONCLUSION

It is a step towards the realisation of an embedded image capture system. We outline our design process in this document. Based on these concepts, we build an experimental prototype of an embedded image capture system utilising the Raspberry Pi system. Because it is smaller, lighter, and consumes less power, this technology is more convenient than the PC-based facial recognition system. Linux's open source code gives for greater freedom in software creation. The results of the experiments indicate that using a Raspberry Pi board to construct an embedded image capturing system is a realistic alternative..

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