

Smart Robot with Facial Recognition Feature for Thermal Screening

PRAJJWAL DUTTA

(19BEC0454)

prajjwal.dutta2019@vitstudent.ac.in

Internet of Things

PROJECT REPORT

Under PROF SUMATHI G

Abstract— A robot with a vision capable of scanning body temperature. Specially helpful in many places in this COVID-19 situation

INTRODUCTION

This IOT-based device, which eventually can be converted into a robot, will be a boon to humanity in the basic need of this COVID-19 situation. This device is capable of detecting the face of a person, if they are wearing a mask or not and if they wear a mask then it checks if the person's body temperature is greater than a max usual level .

Objective

- The robot can measure the temperature of people contactless which will be really helpful in this Covid 19 Scenario
- The person detector can also be used to identify the patient's body temperature and take quick response according to the result

Motivation

Many new innovations in the field of Robotics are made to tackle the crisis of Covid 19. The small innovation may be helpful to detect some initial stage of problems and cause caution in the early stage only. One of the

main problems, contact lessness, may be solved by this small robot easily. The robot can be modified and be used in various ways with some programming changes. So overall the value of the project can be evolved with its modification. All of the thinking are motivating factors for us to make progress in this project

Methodology

1st of all the raspberry pi will be programmed to recognize the face of a person. After detecting the person the sensor will detect the temperature of the person. The temperature will be shown on the screen. The temperature will be detected below or above the caution level. Then the whole system will be installed in a moving robot. The robot will be programmed to be moved by the raspberry pi

NOVELTY

- The whole project has the main idea to increase the usage of an IOT driven device to fight against the COVID 19
- The basic IOT device which I tried to build

can increase the no contact thermal temperature measurement

- I also tried to build this system and had an idea to inculcate that to a bot which may be an innovative field of low cost robotics

- The project is inspired from many of the basic existing models out in the market or research but at the same time cost effectiveness of the project is also very high.

- The idea of the project is innovative and not taken from any other projects. But to build the project I needed to take help from a lot of research works, videos and error removal sites

COMPLETION OF THE PROJECT

My project is incomplete. It couldn't reach the final outcome by myself till now

First of all I tried to build a face detection model and that ran successfully

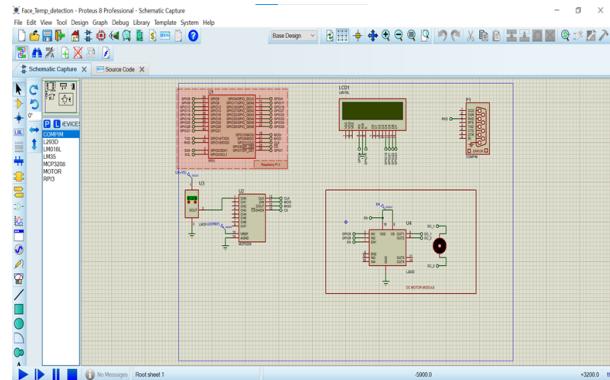
So after that I build a circuit in hardware and bought a number of components and tried to connect the. First issue came for the high price of rpi and rpi cam. So I switched to ESP32 cam and ESP8266 and connected them to MLX9064 thermal cam module. But the sensor came faulty. So I took help from one of my friend having the components and the codes ran properly. I will include all those 1st step details in the Report itself

After that fail I tried to do it software only. Meanwhile I improvised my face detection model to face mask detection model

Here I built the whole circuit in proteus. Here I used virtual Rpi and all the detailed software components used are mentioned in the previous slide.

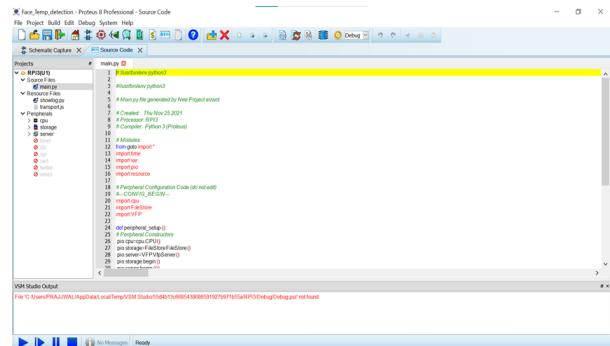
So 2nd issue I faced that the connection

between the proteus model and the python model. So after searching a lot I got the solution via one external software called VSPE



After that when all the things came to a place. The models were running individually nice but not together. So there was an issue in tensorflow installation in my system. So the final outcome again couldn't be done.

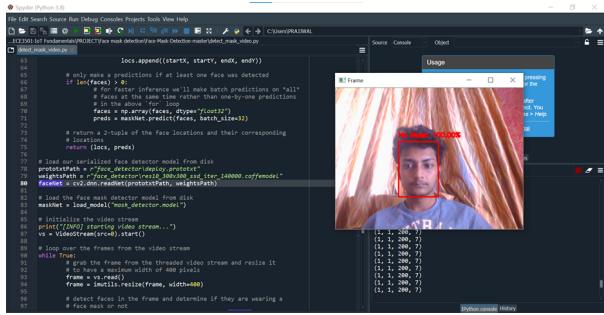
So again I sent the whole files to my friend and as he got the successful installation of the tensorflow so he got the correct outputs with the same code. I will also link those all details in the report itself.



FACE MASK DETECTION

The patients must wear mask during the entry of the hospital. For that this detector is made and the application from the hospital side would be able to recognize if the person is wearing mask or not and shows the probability

of how much percentage the system is sure about its result



```

# Python 3.6
# File Search Run Debug Console Project Tools View Help
# C:\Users\PRATHAM\PycharmProjects\Face mask detection\Face Mask Detector\master\mask_video.py
# D:\Mask\mask_video.py

locs.append((startX, startY, endX, endY))
if len(faces) > 0:
    # For faster inference we'll make batch predictions on "all"
    # faces at the same time rather than one-by-one predictions
    faces = np.array(faces, dtype="float32")
    preds = maskNet.predict(faces, batch_size=32)

# loop over the 2-tuple of the face locations and their corresponding
# locations
for (loc, pred) in zip(locs, preds):
    # determine the bounding box for the face and extract the face
    # ROI
    (startX, startY, endX, endY) = loc
    face = frame[startY:endY, startX:endX]

    # ensure the face ROI is sufficiently large
    if face.shape[0] < 20 or face.shape[1] < 20:
        continue

    # make the prediction on the face ROI
    (mask, withoutMask) = pred

    # determine the class label and color we'll use to draw
    # the bounding box and text
    if mask > withoutMask:
        label = "Mask"
        color = (0, 255, 0)
    else:
        label = "No Mask"
        color = (0, 0, 255)

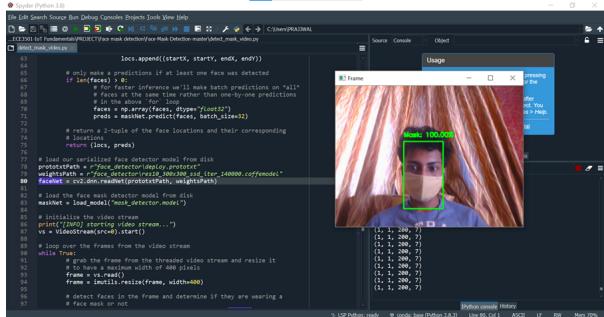
    # include the probability in the label
    label = "{}: {:.2f}%".format(label, mask * 100)

    # display the label + bounding box
    cv2.putText(frame, label, (startX, startY - 10),
               cv2.FONT_HERSHEY_SIMPLEX, 0.45, color, 2)
    cv2.rectangle(frame, (startX, startY), (endX, endY), color, 2)

# show the output frame
cv2.imshow("Frame", frame)
cv2.waitKey(1)

```

Here I used machine learning algorithm using dataset with 2500+ masked and unmasked images each. Then i trained the model using k means algo and finally the programme is able to detect that the person is masked or not in real time scenarios using camera feed



```

# Python 3.6
# File Search Run Debug Console Project Tools View Help
# C:\Users\PRATHAM\PycharmProjects\Face mask detection\Face Mask Detector\master\mask_video.py
# D:\Mask\mask_video.py

locs.append((startX, startY, endX, endY))
if len(faces) > 0:
    # For faster inference we'll make batch predictions on "all"
    # faces at the same time rather than one-by-one predictions
    faces = np.array(faces, dtype="float32")
    preds = maskNet.predict(faces, batch_size=32)

# loop over the 2-tuple of the face locations and their corresponding
# locations
for (loc, pred) in zip(locs, preds):
    # determine the bounding box for the face and extract the face
    # ROI
    (startX, startY, endX, endY) = loc
    face = frame[startY:endY, startX:endX]

    # ensure the face ROI is sufficiently large
    if face.shape[0] < 20 or face.shape[1] < 20:
        continue

    # make the prediction on the face ROI
    (mask, withoutMask) = pred

    # determine the class label and color we'll use to draw
    # the bounding box and text
    if mask > withoutMask:
        label = "Mask"
        color = (0, 255, 0)
    else:
        label = "No Mask"
        color = (0, 0, 255)

    # include the probability in the label
    label = "{}: {:.2f}%".format(label, mask * 100)

    # display the label + bounding box
    cv2.putText(frame, label, (startX, startY - 10),
               cv2.FONT_HERSHEY_SIMPLEX, 0.45, color, 2)
    cv2.rectangle(frame, (startX, startY), (endX, endY), color, 2)

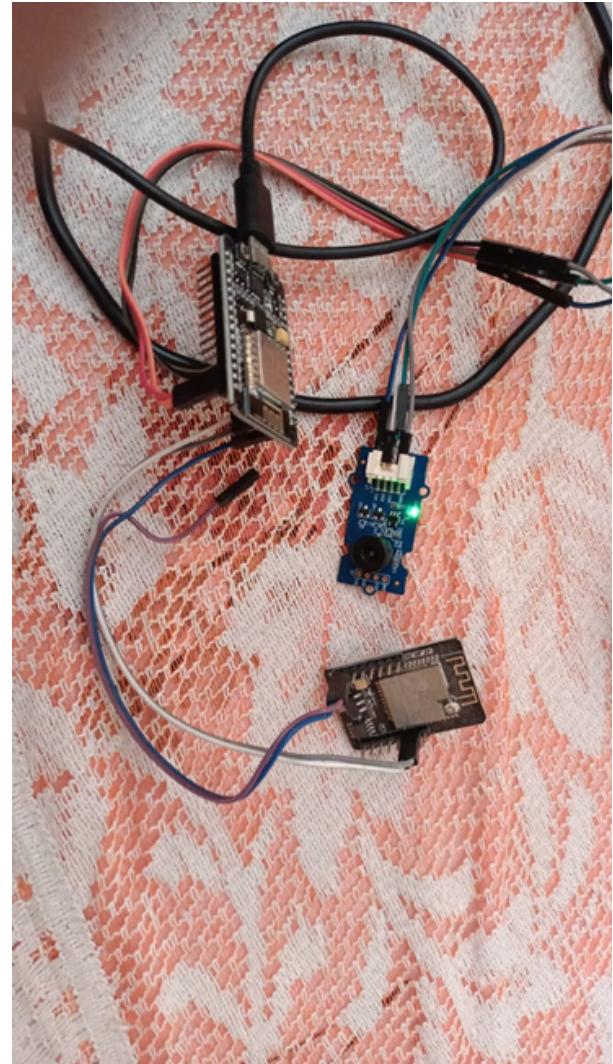
# show the output frame
cv2.imshow("Frame", frame)
cv2.waitKey(1)

```

HARDWARE WORK

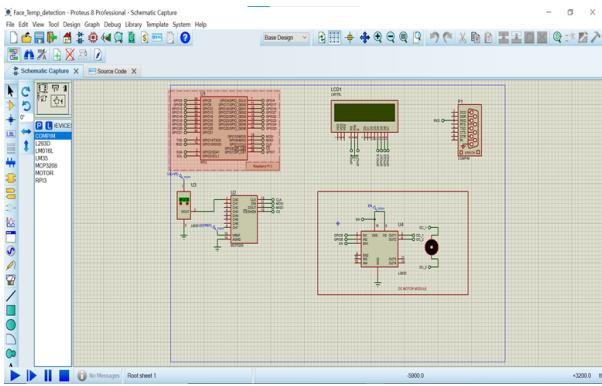
LINK:

[https://drive.google.com/file/d/1h_Lk5s9ScuGe9ekwpEggTlrNKamhlxCf/view?usp=dri
vesdsk](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1h_Lk5s9ScuGe9ekwpEggTlrNKamhlxCf/view?usp=drivesdsk)

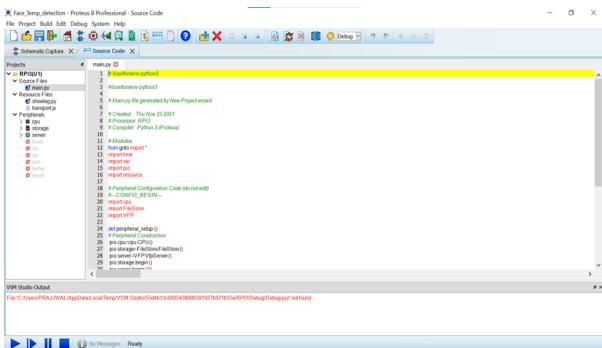


As I tried this hardware circuit the temperature sensor didn't work properly and my code didn't run. So when my friend simulated the same circuit it worked properly and the video link is in the link given

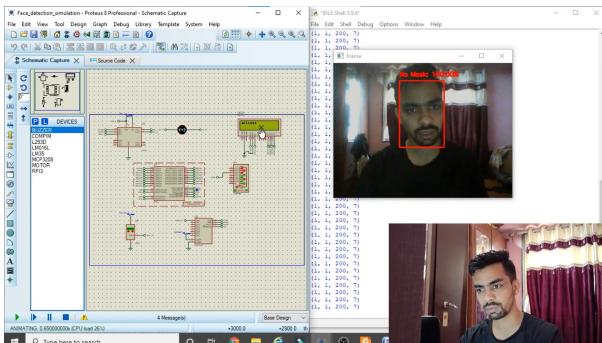
SOFTWARE WORK



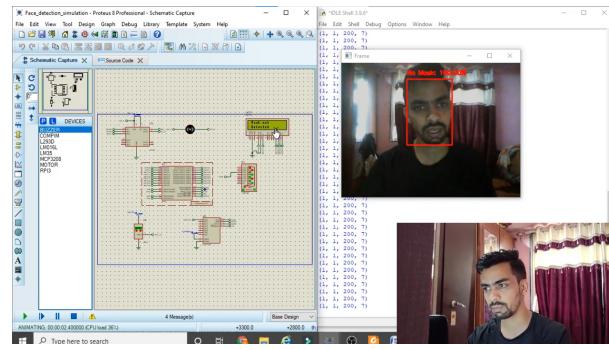
PROTEUS SIMULATION



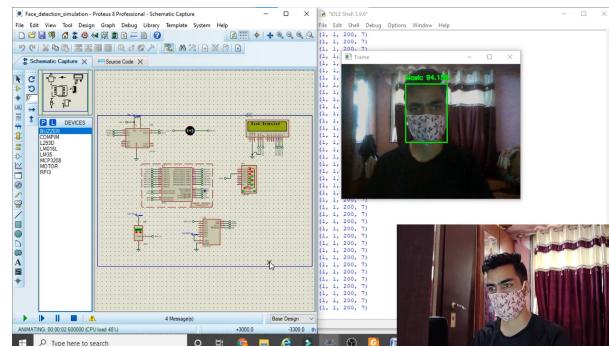
Again after some problems i sorted the things out and finally the work was done properly and the pictures of the working model is below.



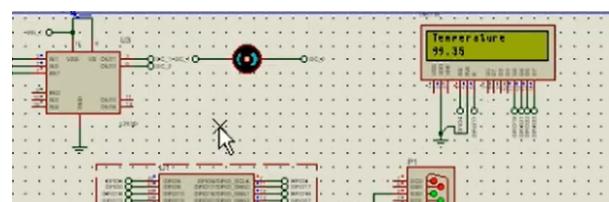
This is the welcome screen of the device



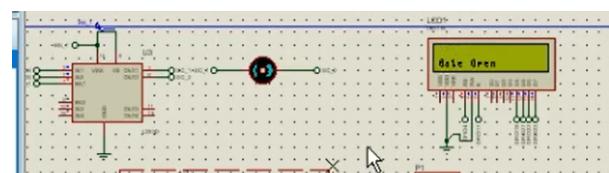
Here it shows that the mask is not detected. So the motor doesn't rotate. So the bot will not move and the gate will not open.



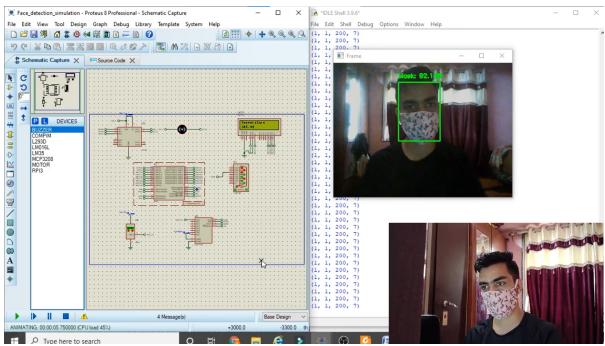
It says that gmask is detected



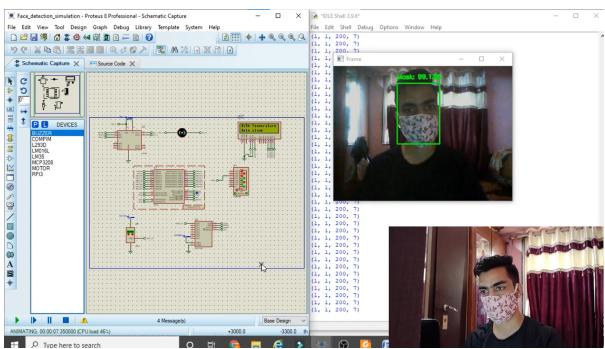
The temperature is in the given range and so it measures the temperature



So, the gate opens and the person is allowed inside.



Now we give the temperature in the sensor as greater than the restricting value



So the device gives the result as high temperature and gate is closed.

INTERPRETATION ON RESULT

The project is of course incomplete but lots of work and research went into it

Both the software and hardware were a little bit lacking due to some unfortunate failures. But these small issues can be resolved in no time

The project is completed partly but couldn't be shown in a full working model so I'll try to do that in future

FUTURE WORKS

There is a lot of work left for this project

Many improvisations also can be done in the

project such as the motors for a robot to move towards a person when it detects face and mask

The gate can be opened after the thermal check by the bot. so it can be a roaming robot which need not to be used by any individuals

Also I have to fix the sensor issue in hardware and also the tensorflow installation issue in software

REFERENCES

- [1] "Frequently asked questions masque citoyen protection mutuelle ,," 2020. <https://cdn.nimbu.io/s/gd6c0r0/assets/1588090828970/FAQMasque-2020-04-28.pdf>
- [2] W. H. Organization, "Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) advice for the public: When and how to use masks," 2020. <https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus2019/advice-for-public/when-and-how-to-use-masks>
- [3] N. Leung, D. Chu, E. Shiu, K. Chan, J. McDevitt, B. Hau, H. Yen, Y. Li, D. Ip, J. Peiris, W. Seto, G. Leung, D. Milton, and B. Cowling, "Respiratory virus shedding in exhaled breath and efficacy of face masks," *Nature Medicine*, Jan. 2020.
- [4] S. Zhou, S. Lukula, C. Chiossone, R. Nims, D. Suchmann, and M. K. Ijaz, "Assessment of a respiratory face mask for capturing air pollutants and pathogens including human influenza and rhinoviruses," *Journal of Thoracic Disease*, vol. 10, pp. 2059–2069, 03 2018.
- [5] M. Sande, P. Teunis, and R. Sabel, "Professional and home-made face masks reduce exposure to respiratory infections among the general population," *PloS one*, vol. 3, p. e2618, 02 2008.
- [6] A. C. for Disease Control and A. U. Prevention Africa CDC, African Union),

- “How to wear a face mask correctly,” 2020.
<https://africacdc.org/download/how-to-wear-a-face-mask-correctly/>
- [7] J. Bouteiller, “Coronavirus. comment bien porter son masque ? les conseils d’une infirmiere de la m`etropole de lille,” 2020. <https://actu.fr/hauts-de-france/lille/59350/coronavirus-commentbien-porter-masque-conseils-dune-infirmiere-32651335.html>
- [8] A. S.-S. C. d’Ivoire, “Comment bien mettre son masque,” 2020.
<https://www.facebook.com/110412877115436/photos/commentbien-mettre-son-masque/154573562699367/>
- [9] L. Colart, “Le port du masque: les gestes à faire et ne pas faire,” 2020,
https://www.lesoir.be/sites/default/files/dpi/styles/v2/ena_16_9_in_line/2020/04/21/node/296003/27512244/public/2020/04/21/B9723268640Z.1_20200421182927000+GBLFTKA92.1-0.jpg?itok=vge-65y11587734455.https://plus.lesoir.be/296003/article/2020-04-21/le-port-du-masque-les-gestes-faire-et-ne-pas-faire
- [10] M. Altawee, “Using mobile phone data to limit the spread of COVID-19,” 2020.
<https://www.gislounge.com/using-mobile-phonedata-to-limit-the-spread-of-covid-19/>
- [11] R. Robbins, “Can location data from smartphones help slow the coronavirus? facebook is giving academics a chance to try,” 2020.
<https://www.statnews.com/2020/03/24/facebook-locationdata-coronavirus-spread/>
- [12] B. Deshayes, “StopCovid : nouvelle etape cette semaine pour l’application contre le coronavirus,” 2020. <https://www.linternaute.com/actualite/guide-vie-quotidienne/2492203-stopcovid-nouvelle-etapecette-semaine-pour-l-application-contre-le-coronavirus/>
- [13] A. Rosebrock, “COVID-19: Face mask detector with opencv, keras/tensorflow, and deep learning,” 2020.
<https://www.pyimagesearch.com/2020/05/04/covid-19-facemask-detector-with-opencv-keras-tensorflow-and-deep-learning/>
- [14] H. I. staff writers, “New technology allows identification through a mask,” 2020.
<https://www.hospimedica.com/artificial-intelligence/articles/294781567/new-technology-allows-identification-through-amask.html>
- [15] M. Castrillon Santana, O. D’eniz Suarez, M. Hernández Tejera, and C. Guerra Artal, “Encara2: Real-time detection of multiple faces at different resolutions in video streams,” Journal of Visual Communication and Image Representation, pp. 130–140, April 2007.
- [16] P. Viola and M. J. Jones, “Robust real-time face detection,” *Int. J. Comput. Vision*, vol. 57, no. 2, p. 137154, May 2004.
<https://doi.org/10.1023/B:VISI.0000013087.49260.fb>
- [17] R. Lienhart and J. Maydt, “An extended set of haar-like features for rapid object detection,” vol. 1, 02 2002, pp. I–900.