

LITERATURE SURVEY AND INFORMATION GATHERING

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Maximum Marks	4 Marks

Literature Survey

Axel Kupper, Ulrich Bareth and Behrend Freese

First Generation[1] The success of the Mobile Internet in the recent years has created a huge market for new applications in the area of information relevance. The most innovative of these applications belong to the category of Location-based Services (LBSs), which generate, compile, select, or filter information or perform other actions by taking into consideration the current location of the user [Kü05]. Prominent examples are so-called finder or points-of-interest (PoI) services, which deliver lists of nearby points-of-interest to the user, for example, restaurants, filling stations, or ATMs. Recently, the idea of LBSs has also been adopted by social people

Second Generation[2] 2001-2007 The first LBSs were released around the turn of the millennium and were restricted to the area of PoI services. The preferred application was the delivery of nearby restaurants and bars. At that time, mobile network operators had just started to introduce packet-switched capabilities into their networks and hence access to LBSs was primarily accomplished by using SMS or the then less developed Wireless Application Protocol (WAP). In addition, receiver technology for the Global Positioning System (GPS) was less advanced at that time, and therefore GPS was not available as a built-in positioning technology for mobile devices.

Third Generation[3] 2007-Today In the recent years, the technological pre-conditions for LBSs essentially changed, which resulted in a broad range of new and sophisticated applications. The range of functions of these LBSs is much broader than in the first generation and comprises advanced PoI services, navigation applications, mobile marketing, and social communities. Analysts predict that especially the area of mobile marketing is the next big thing in the Mobile Internet. One of the favorite applications is couponing, where mobile users can receive beneficiaries of nearby shops and malls on their mobile devices

Mouna Berquedich, Amine Berquedich and Oulaid Kamach (March,2020)

In the case of Morocco, the Ministry of Health declared 1113 confirmed cases in Morocco having COVID-19. Given the increase in infection, anew approach has been proposed, which consists of reducing congestion at the level of emergency services by offering remote monitoring via a mobile application connected with the hospital. In this article, we discuss our approach, present the architecture of our mobile application, and illustrate the connection of our application to the electronic health record (EHR) of the patient.

Ranajoy Malik, Amlan Protim Hazarika, Sudarshana Ghosh and Dilip Sing (May 2020)

The application also notifies the users if they have entered a containment zone and uploads the user's IMEI number to the online database. With this IMEI number, the police can keep an eye on the people who are frequently violating the lockdown rules. To achieve all these functionalities, many tools and APIs from Google like Firebase and Geofence are used in this app. Therefore, this application can be used as a tool for creating further social awareness about the arising need of precautionary measures to be taken by the people of India.

M.V. Ramana Rao, Thondepu Adilakshmi, M.Gokul Venkatesh and R.Jothikumar(2021)

Containment zone alert system by means of geo-fencing technology to identify the movement of public, deliver info about the danger to the public in travel and also send an alert to the police when there is an entry or exit detected in the containment zone by the use of location-based services (LBS). By creating a fence virtually called geo-fence at the containment zones established based on the government info, this system monitors public movements like entry and exit to fence.

Dipali Koshti, Supriya Kamoji, Kevin Cheruthuruthy and Surya Pratap Shahi(May 2021)

This app is a three fold app. The first fold is a Detection System for a user to undergo a Symptomatic Quiz based on a Risk Assessment ML Model to detect the presence of Covid in the user's body. The second fold is an efficient Tracking system that uses Geofencing technology to keep track of all the people who come into contact with the user. The third fold is an Alerting system that sends the alert message to all those people who came into contact with the user.

1. Social Distance Alert System to Control Virus Spread using UWB RTLS in Corporate Environments

The author proposed a method to develop a real-time location system (RTLS) based on ultra wide band (UWB) wireless technology that gives the most accurate locations of approximately 10cm using methods like trilateration and TDOA (Time Difference of Arrival). Coordinates of the location can be obtained by installing RTLS in predefined areas which are used to calculate the distance between Mobile UWB Devices (MUD's). An alert triggered by a system to maintain distance if distance between the employees is less than the prescribed social distance can keep the work premises safe and control the spread of coronavirus. This study can be a great solution to control the spread of virus in corporate working environments which are mostly confined in size and indoor in nature.

2. A Detection , Tracking and Alerting System for Covid-19 using Geo-Fencing and Machine Learning

The author proposed a complete Covid-19 Detection, Tracking and Alerting Mobile Application Kit which helps people to defend against Covid-19 spread. This is a first of its kind application that uses Geofencing and Machine learning together to combat the spread of Coronavirus. This app is a three fold app. The firstfold is a Detection System for a user to undergo a Symptomatic Quiz based on a Risk Assessment ML Model to detect the presence of Covid in the user's body. The second fold is an efficient Tracking system that uses Geofencing technology to keep track of all the people who come into contact with the user. And the third fold is an Alerting system that sends the alert message to all those people who came into contact with the user if the user is tested as Corona positive. Thus, by using the technology, Geofencing allows to perform contact tracing of potential patients and alerts the possible network of people, who might be infected by coronavirus.

3. Android Application based Smart Bus Transportation System for Pandemic Situations

Smart Bus Transportation System was introduced which guides the passengers in booking the bus tickets using the Android Application and it also helps the passengers to keep an update on bus location based on their request. This system also sends alert message few minutes in advance to the passengers before the bus reaches the passengers boarding point. This system also sends the precautionary instruction priorly to the passengers that have to be followed while traveling in the bus. In order to provide additional safety to the passengers the temperature of the passengers is monitored and intimated to the bus in change before they are permitted into the bus.

4. Social Distancing Inspection To Mitigate COVID-19 Using K-Nearest Neighbor

In this paper, a model is recommended where the total number of people present in the frame is detected using the YOLO object detection algorithm, and distance

between each individual is measured Using K-Nearest Neighbour. If the distance between any two individuals is less than 6 feet or 2 meters then a red bounding box pops around them indicating that they are violating the rule of social distancing. This model is implemented on Raspberry Pi with a buzzer system for alert.

5. Social Distancing and Face Mask Monitoring System Using Deep Learning Based on COVID-19 Directive Measures

The author proposed a system consisting of data processing, data augmentation, image classification using mobilenetv2 and object detection. The modules are developed using TensorFlow and open-cv python programming to detect faces with masks. If a person wears a mask they will be in a safe zone and the system shows a green box where if the person doesn't wear a mask, then it will be shown in a red box and with the message of alert as well. Social distancing detection will detect that two or more person in a single frame are walking with maintaining social distancing with at least 2 meters of range with each other using the Euclidean distance method, it will work in a Reliable manner with accurate results during this current situation which will easily help to track the person and collect fine if they violate any government directive guidelines so our system, will prevent the spread of the disease. Every Automation process reduces manual inspection to inspect the people which can be used in public places to control the spread of the virus and this prototype could be used in many places like park, hospital, airports, temples, railway station etc. to control this pandemic situation .

6. Application of Face Recognition in Tracing COVID-19 Fever Patients and Close Contacts

The author developed a face recognition system to detect patients with fever symptoms and to trace close contacts. A real-time alert is sent to the account manager on a web or mobile app to enable further actions to quarantine the patients and close contacts. The RGB camera is used to detect a face and locate the forehead. The thermal image of the face is used to measure the temperature of the skin in the forehead. A black body is optional to improve the temperature measurement accuracy. After a patient is confirmed, his identification can be recognized using face recognition. By face recognition clustering, all face images of this person in the past given period of time (e.g., 14 days) can be retrieved. Furthermore, close contacts of this patient can also be retrieved from saved frame images or the camera ID and time stamp. The work [2] proposed a similar idea of using face recognition to trace fever patients and close contacts but did not give an algorithm on how to trace them. These retrieved results are displayed in an account console, and a notification is sent to the personnel (account manager) on duty in real time, and safety action can be taken to quarantine the persons, achieving the goals of stopping the virus spreading.

References

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