

SMART BLIND STICK

A Project Using Modern Microcontroller

WHAT IS SMART BLIND STICK?

Smart Blind Stick is specially designed to **detect obstacles** which may help the blind to navigate care-free. **A buzzer and vibrator motor** helps to **alert user** both in public and private spaces. The equipped **ultrasonic sensor** send signals to a **pre-programmed Arduino Nano** board mounted on a breadboard, which directly communicates with the alarm unit. The device consumes very less owner through a changeable **9V battery** making the model **economic** and **conventional**.

ORDINARY BLIND STICK VS **SMART BLIND STICK**



In Ordinary blind sticks

- Obstacle / object detection **is not possible**.
- It **does not provide** any type of user alarming system.
- They are **tough** to navigate in public places.

ORDINARY BLIND STICK VS **SMART BLIND STICK**



The **Smart Blind Stick** is,

- Designed to **improve the mobility** of both visually impaired and blind people.
- The model is **lightweight**.
- **Adaptable** to any ordinary blind stick/cane.
- **Powerful ultrasonic sensor** is attached to **Arduino Nano board**.
- The model also has, **both buzzer and vibrator motor** to **alarm** user regarding possible obstacles surrounding him or her.
- The device is been powered by a **changeable** and **affordable** battery.

PROBLEM STATEMENT ANALYSIS

Blindness or visual impairment is a condition of lack of visual perception, which leads to inability to see objects, including light. The person cannot recognize the size or the distance of the object. They have very little contact with the surroundings. Any physical movement for them is a challenge in itself, it can be difficult for them to distinguish obstacles appearing in front of them. Resulting a social isolation and lack of mobility for these physically challenged people.

COMPONENTS REQUIRED



Arduino NANO



3V Buzzer



6V Vibration Motor



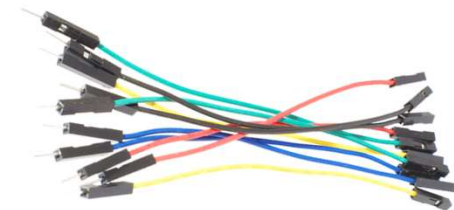
Slide Switch



HC-SR04 US Sensor

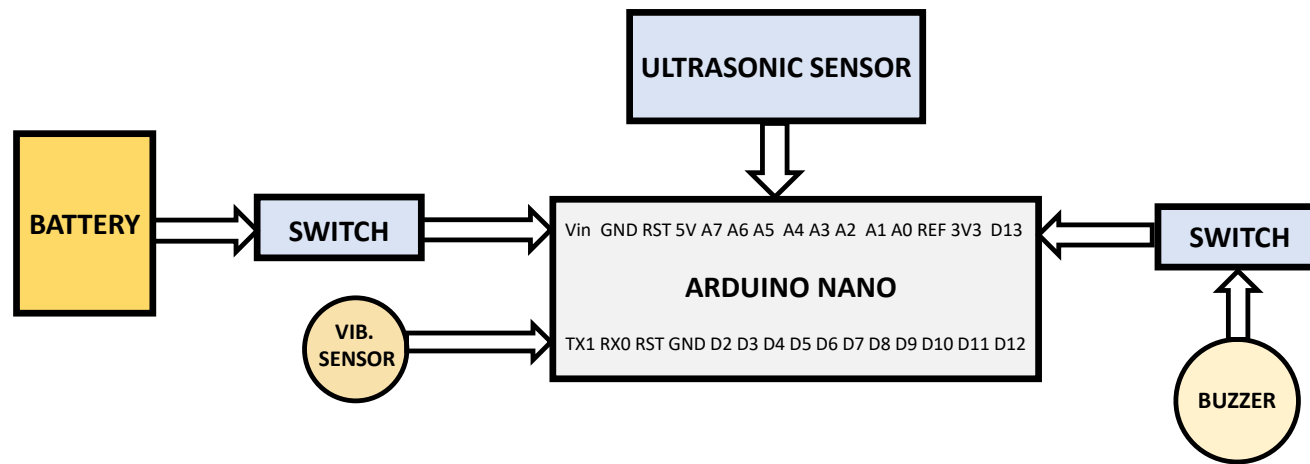


9V Battery

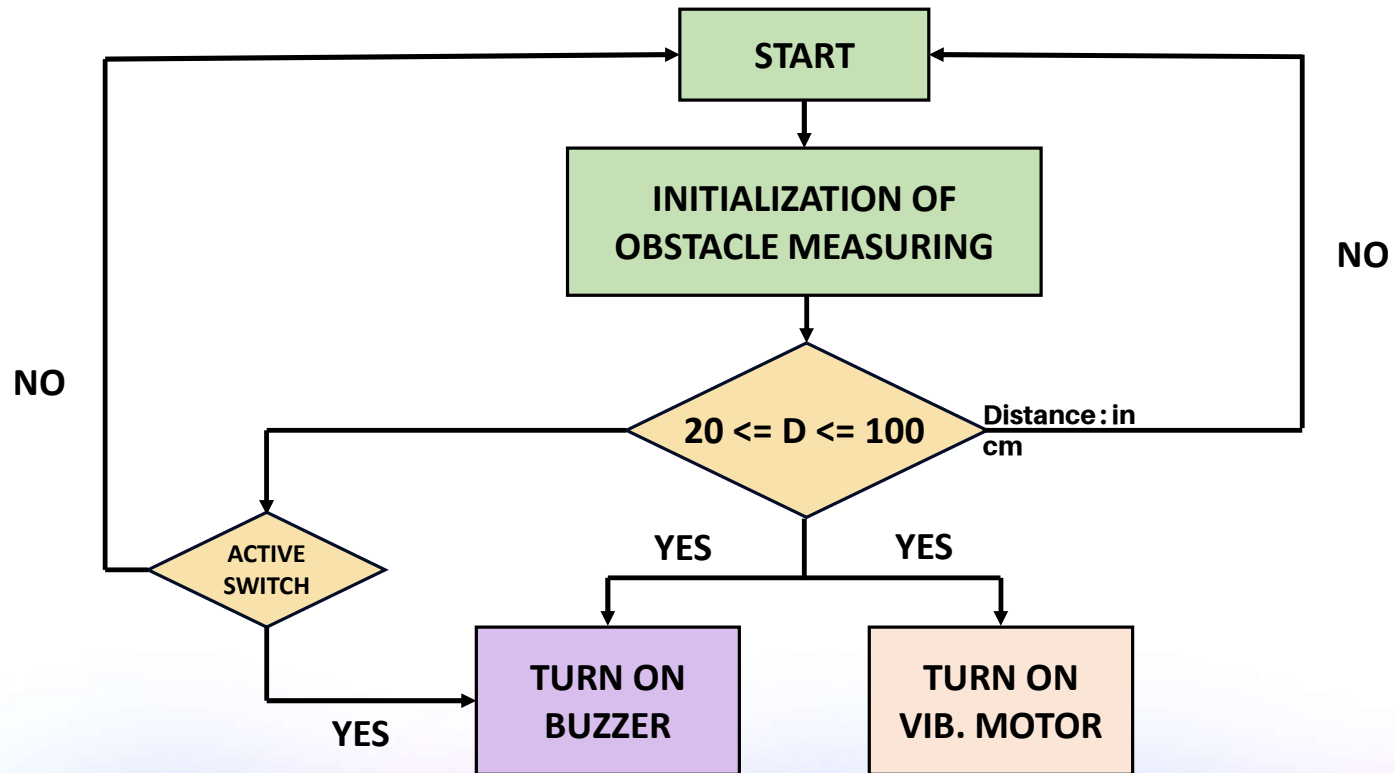


Jumper Wire

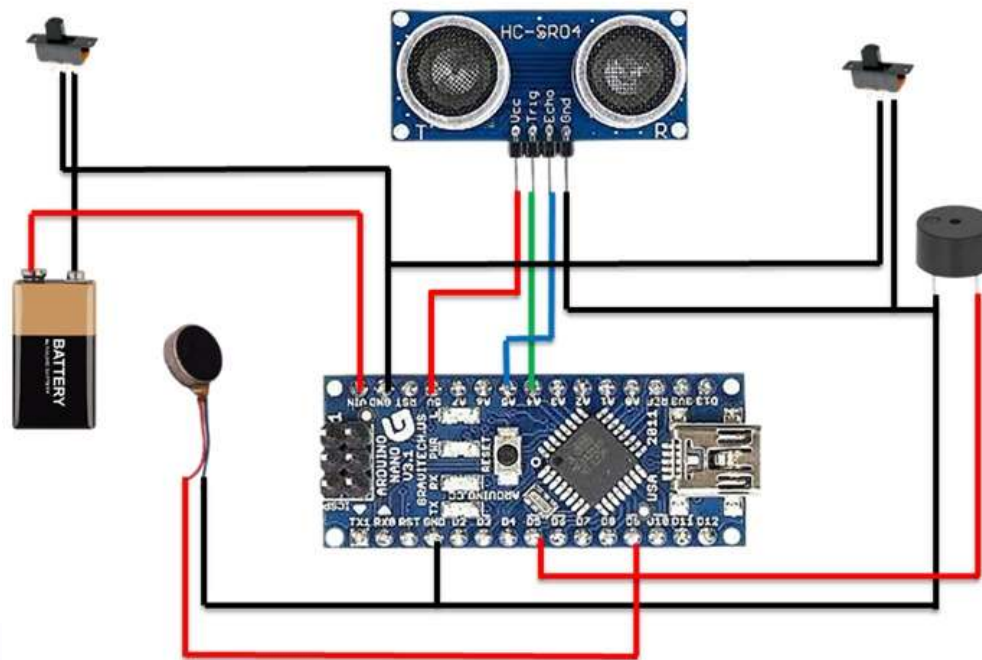
SYSTEM DESIGN OF THE MODEL

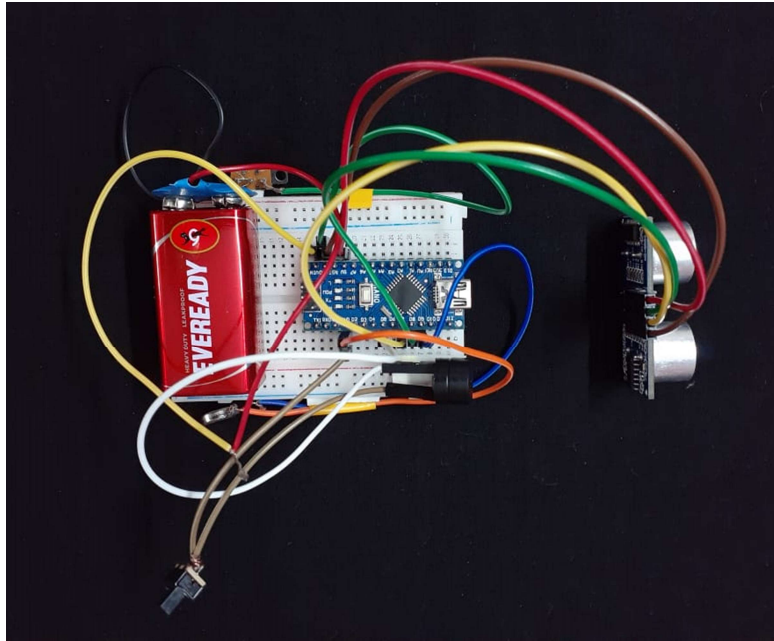


FLOW CHART OF THE MODEL



CIRCUIT DIAGRAM





PHYSICAL MODEL OF THE PROJECT

```

sketch_may20a$

// C++ code
#define button1 2 // this button use for only Alarm mode
#define button2 3 // this button use for Alarm & Vibrator mode
#define button3 4 // this button use for only Vibrator mode

#define buzzer 5 // this pin use for Alarm
#define motor 9 // this pin use for Vibrator Motor

#define echopin 7 // echo pin
#define trigpin 8 // Trigger pin

int Alarm=1, Vibrator=1;
int cm; // Duration used to calculate distance

void setup() { // put your setup code here, to run once
  Serial.begin(9600); // initialize serial communication at 9600 bits per second;

  pinMode(button1, INPUT_PULLUP);
  pinMode(button2, INPUT_PULLUP);
  pinMode(button3, INPUT_PULLUP);

  pinMode(buzzer, OUTPUT); // declare buzzer as output
  pinMode(motor, OUTPUT); // declare Vibrator Motor as output

  pinMode(trigpin, OUTPUT); // declare ultrasonic sensor Echo pin as input
  pinMode(echopin, INPUT); // declare ultrasonic sensor Trigger pin as Output

  delay(100);
}

void loop() {
  long duration;

  if(digitalRead(button1)==0) Alarm=1, Vibrator=0; //only Alarm mode
  if(digitalRead(button2)==0) Alarm=1, Vibrator=1; //Alarm & Vibrator mode
  if(digitalRead(button3)==0) Alarm=0, Vibrator=1; //only Vibrator mode

  // Write a pulse to the HC-SR04 Trigger Pin
  digitalWrite(trigpin, LOW);
  delayMicroseconds(2);
  digitalWrite(trigpin, HIGH);
  delayMicroseconds(10);
  digitalWrite(trigpin, LOW);

  // Measure the response from the HC-SR04 Echo Pin
  duration = pulseIn(echopin, HIGH);
  // Determine distance from duration
  // Use 343 metres per second as speed of sound
  cm = microsecondsToCentimeters(duration);

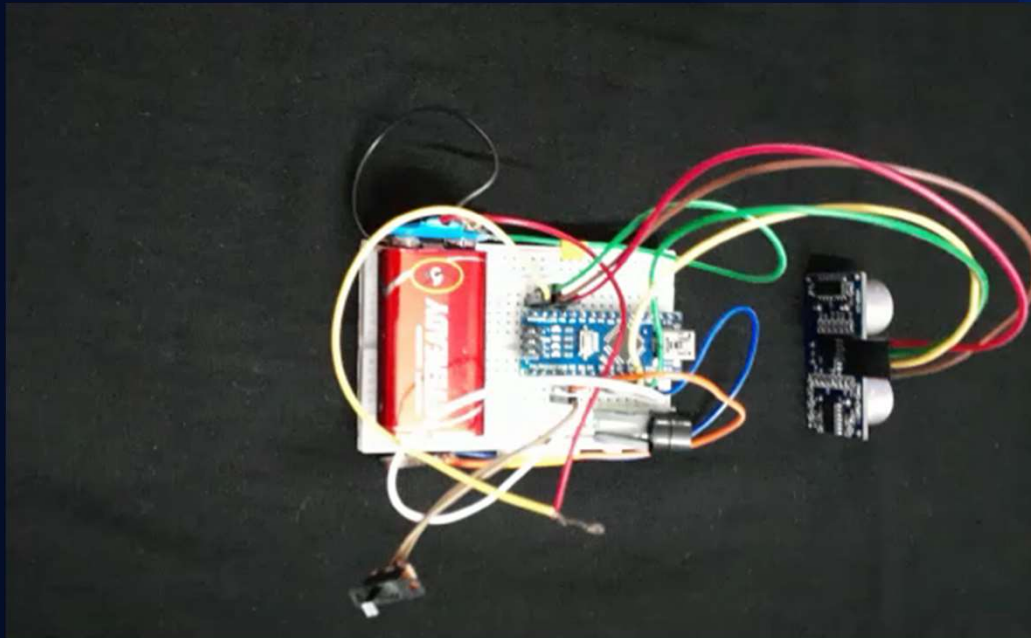
  Serial.print("cm:");Serial.println(cm);

  if(cm<100 && cm!=0) {
    int d = map(cm, 1, 300, 10, 1000);
    if(Alarm==1)digitalWrite(buzzer, HIGH); // Turn on Buzzer
    if(Vibrator==1)digitalWrite(motor, HIGH); // Turn on Vibrator
    delay(50);
    digitalWrite(buzzer, LOW); // Turn off Buzzer
    digitalWrite(motor, LOW); // Turn off Vibrator
    delay(d);
  }
  long microsecondsToCentimeters(long microseconds) {
    return microseconds / 29 / 2;
  }
}

```

DISTANCE SENSING WITH CODE

VIDEO DEMONSTRATION OF THE PROJECT



FUTURE SCOPE OF THE PROJECT

- 1) Low design time.
- 2) Low production cost.
- 3) This system is applicable for both the outdoor and indoor environment.
- 4) Less space.
- 5) Low power consumption.
- 6) Easy to use

Future work is going to be centered on enhancing the performance of the system and reducing the load on the user by adding the camera to guide the blind specifically. Pictures acquired by NI-smart cameras and web cameras helps in identification of objects further as scans the complete instances for the presence of a variety of objects within the path of the blind man. It also can detect the shape and material of the object. Matching percentage has got to be nearly all the time correct as there's no probability for correction for a blind man if it is to be reliable and trusty. The principles of the mono pulse radar can be used for finding long range target objects. Another scope may include a new concept of optimum and safe path detection based on neural networks for a blind person.

CONCLUSION

In the end of our project, we can conclude that our project can **reduce the number of risk and injuries** for the visually impaired person when walking at public. Nowadays, even at young age experience the visually impairment. This thing cannot be taken so lightly as they know how much risk could it be. If the number of risk and injuries increasing rapidly, the kid or the person will loss their spirit to walk independently. The **Smart Blind Stick** acts as a basic platform for the coming generation of more aiding devices to help the visually impaired to navigate safely both indoor and outdoor. It is **effective and affordable**. It leads to good results in **detecting the obstacles** on the path of the user. Though the system is hard-wired with sensors and other components, it's **light in weight**. Further aspects of this system can be improved via wireless connectivity between the system components, thus, increasing the range of the ultrasonic sensor and implementing a technology for determining the speed of approaching obstacles.

REFERENCES & ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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Software used :

- TinkerCad - online Arduino uno simulator
- Arduino IDE