ED 2 Project

Topic: Smart Blind Man Stick

Components

- Arduino Uno
- Breadboard
- Smoke Sensor
- Electronic Microphone
- Ultrasonic Sensor
- Piezo Buzzer
- Stick

Introduction to the Smart Blind Man Stick

In a world where independence and mobility are fundamental aspects of everyday life, individuals with visual impairments face unique challenges when navigating their surroundings. The Smart Blind Man Stick represents a revolutionary leap forward in assistive technology, designed to empower visually impaired individuals with enhanced mobility, safety, and autonomy.

Traditionally, white canes have been a primary tool for visually impaired individuals, offering tactile feedback to detect obstacles and provide guidance. However, these canes have limitations, particularly in crowded or dynamic environments, where obstacles may be overhead or out of reach.

The Smart Blind Man Stick transcends the capabilities of traditional canes by integrating cutting-edge sensor technology, advanced microcontrollers, and intelligent algorithms. It serves as a reliable companion, offering real-time environmental feedback, obstacle detection, and navigational assistance to users.

Key Features:

Obstacle Detection: Equipped with ultrasonic sensors, the Smart Blind Man Stick detects obstacles in the user's path, providing timely alerts to prevent collisions and ensure safe navigation.
Smart Navigation: Intelligent algorithms analyze sensor data to adapt the stick's behavior dynamically, adjusting sensitivity levels and feedback mechanisms based on the user's environment and preferences.
Auditory Feedback: The stick provides auditory cues to the user, conveying information about nearby obstacles, changes in terrain, and navigational cues, enhancing situational awareness and confidence.
User-Friendly Interface: Designed with simplicity and usability in mind, the Smart Blind Man Stick features intuitive controls and ergonomic design elements to facilitate comfortable and effortless use.
Intelligent Smoke Detection: Integrated smoke sensors enable the Smart Blind Man Stick to detect the presence of smoke in the surrounding environment. By providing immediate alerts upon detecting smoke above a predefined threshold, the stick enhances user safety by enabling timely evacuation and response to potential fire hazards.

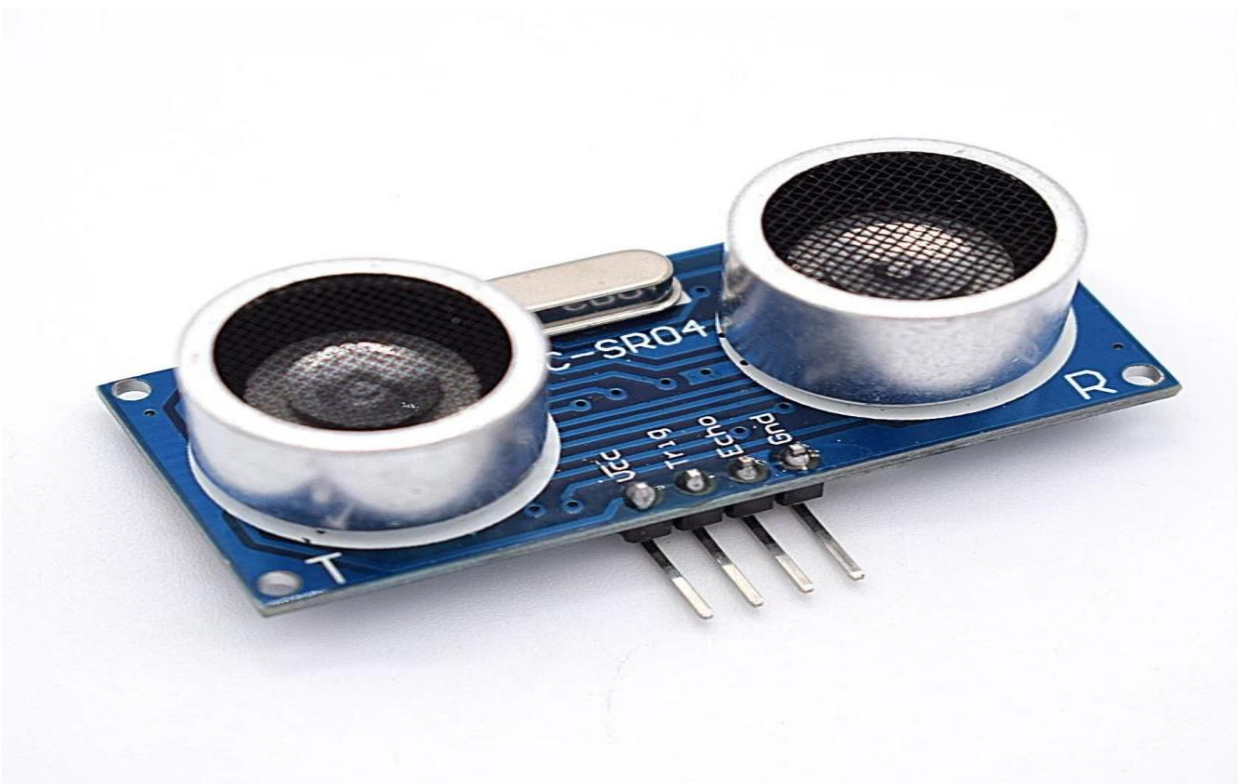
Arduino Uno

The Arduino Uno is a versatile and widely used microcontroller board in the maker community and beyond. Here's a brief overview:

The Arduino Uno is a popular development board based on the ATmega328P microcontroller. It features digital and analog input/output pins, making it suitable for a wide range of projects. The board typically includes a USB interface for programming and communication with a computer.
Arduino Uno is easy to use, making it ideal for beginners and experienced users alike. It supports a variety of sensors, actuators, and modules, allowing for the creation of diverse projects such as robotics, home automation, and IoT applications. Arduino Uno is open-source hardware and software, fostering a vibrant community of users who share projects, tutorials, and code libraries.

Ultrasonic Sensor

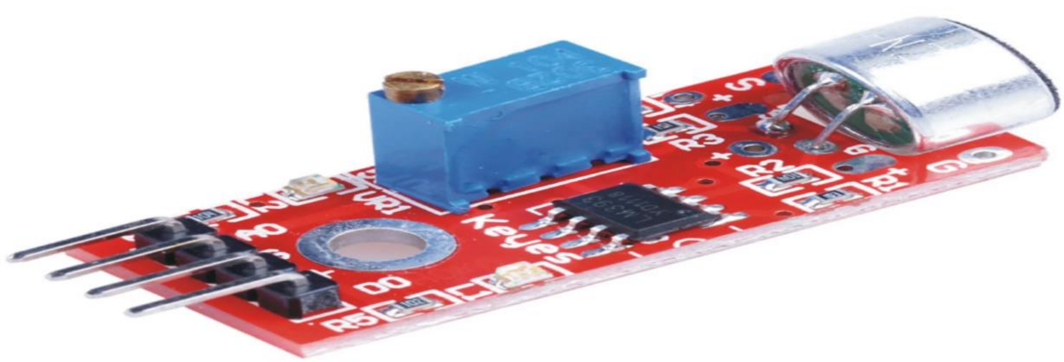
An ultrasonic sensor uses sound waves to determine the distance to an object.
It typically consists of a transmitter and a receiver. The transmitter emits ultrasonic waves, and the receiver detects the waves after they bounce off an object.
By measuring the time it takes for the sound waves to travel to the object and back, the sensor can calculate the distance to the object.
Ultrasonic sensors are commonly used in robotics, automation, security systems, and even automotive applications like parking assistance.
They offer advantages such as non-contact measurement, high accuracy, and reliability in various environmental conditions.
Ultrasonic sensors are available in different versions, including single-element and multi-element sensors, with varying ranges and beam patterns to suit different applications.
In Arduino projects, ultrasonic sensors are frequently used to detect obstacles, measure distances, or even create gesture-based interfaces. They are relatively easy to use and integrate with Arduino boards, making them a popular choice for beginners and experienced makers alike.



Sound Detection Module

A sound detection module, also known as a sound sensor or sound detector module, is a compact electronic component used to detect sound or noise levels in the environment. Here's an overview:

The sound detection module typically consists of a microphone, an amplifier, and a comparator circuit.
The **microphone** captures sound waves and converts them into electrical signals. The **amplifier** amplifies the weak signals from the microphone to make them more easily detectable. The **comparator** circuit compares the amplified signals to a reference voltage level and produces a digital output signal based on whether the sound level exceeds the threshold.
Sound detection modules usually provide a digital output signal (HIGH or LOW) indicating the presence or absence of sound above a certain threshold.
Some modules may also include an analog output signal that provides a voltage proportional to the sound level.



MQ2 Smoke Sensor

The MQ2 sensor is a gas sensor module capable of detecting a variety of gases such as LPG, propane, hydrogen, methane, and smoke. Here's an overview:

The MQ2 sensor consists of a sensing element composed of a tin dioxide (SnO2) semiconductor that changes its electrical resistance in response to the presence of certain gases.
The sensor's resistance decreases when it comes into contact with target gases, resulting in a change in voltage or current output.
It typically requires a heating element to operate, which raises the sensor's temperature to enable gas detection. MQ2 sensors are sensitive to various gases but are particularly known for their ability to detect flammable gases and smoke. These sensors are commonly used in gas leakage detection systems, smoke detectors, air quality monitors, and gas alarms.

A piezo buzzer is a type of electronic buzzer that generates sound by the piezoelectric effect. Here's an overview:

Piezo Buzzer consists of a piezoelectric ceramic disk or element and a resonant cavity.When an electrical voltage is applied to the piezoelectric element, it undergoes mechanical deformation, producing sound waves.The resonant cavity enhances the sound output by amplifying the vibrations generated by the piezoelectric element.

Piezo buzzers are compact, lightweight, and energy-efficient, making them suitable for various applications.They produce a distinctive buzzing or beeping sound and are commonly used for audible alarms, notifications, and feedback in electronic devices.

Piezo buzzers operate over a wide frequency range and can produce different sound frequencies depending on the applied voltage and the design of the buzzer.They are available in various shapes and sizes, including disc, square, and cylindrical form factors, to suit different applications and mounting requirements.Piezo buzzers are often used in combination with electronic circuits, microcontrollers, and sensors to provide audible feedback or alerts in projects and products.

Coding

```
#define trigPin 13
#define echoPin 12
#define soundPin A0
#define obstacleBuzzerPin 8
#define soundBuzzerPin 9
#define smokeBuzzerPin 7
#define smokePin A2

const int DISTANCE_THRESHOLD = 20;      // Distance threshold for obstacle detection
const int SOUND_THRESHOLD = 20;         // Sound threshold for close proximity detection
const unsigned long LOOP_INTERVAL = 250; // Loop interval in milliseconds
const int SMOKE_THRESHOLD = 120;        // Threshold value for smoke detection
```

```
void setup() {
  Serial.begin(9600);
  pinMode(trigPin, OUTPUT);
  pinMode(echoPin, INPUT);
  pinMode(obstacleBuzzerPin, OUTPUT);
  pinMode(soundBuzzerPin, OUTPUT);
}
void loop() {
  long duration, distance;

  // Trigger the ultrasonic sensor
  digitalWrite(trigPin, LOW);
  delayMicroseconds(2);
  digitalWrite(trigPin, HIGH);
  delayMicroseconds(10);
  digitalWrite(trigPin, LOW);


  // Measure the pulse duration to calculate distance
  duration = pulseIn(echoPin, HIGH);
  distance = (duration / 2) / 29.1;


  // Read the sound sensor value
  int soundValue = analogRead(soundPin);
  int smokeValue = analogRead(smokePin);
  // Control the obstacle buzzer based on distance
  if (distance < DISTANCE_THRESHOLD) {
    digitalWrite(obstacleBuzzerPin, HIGH);
// Beep to alert obstacle
  } else {
    digitalWrite(obstacleBuzzerPin, LOW); // Stop obstacle
buzzer
  }


  // Control the sound buzzer based on sound level and distance
  if (soundValue > SOUND_THRESHOLD) {
    digitalWrite(soundBuzzerPin, HIGH);
// Sound buzzer if sound detected within close proximity
```

```
  } else {
    digitalWrite(soundBuzzerPin, LOW); // Stop sound buzzer
  }

  // Control the sound buzzer based on smoke detection
  if (smokeValue > SMOKE_THRESHOLD) {
// If smoke is detected above threshold, activate the sound
buzzer
    digitalWrite(smokeBuzzerPin, HIGH);
    Serial.println("Smoke Detected!");
  } else {
    // If no smoke is detected, turn off the sound buzzer
    digitalWrite(smokeBuzzerPin, LOW);
  }
// Print the distance, sound value, and smoke value to the
serial monitor
  Serial.print("Distance: ");
  Serial.println(distance);
  Serial.print("Sound Value: ");
  Serial.println(soundValue);
  Serial.print("Smoke Value: ");
  Serial.println(smokeValue);

  delay(LOOP_INTERVAL); // Wait for the loop interval before the
next iteration
}
```

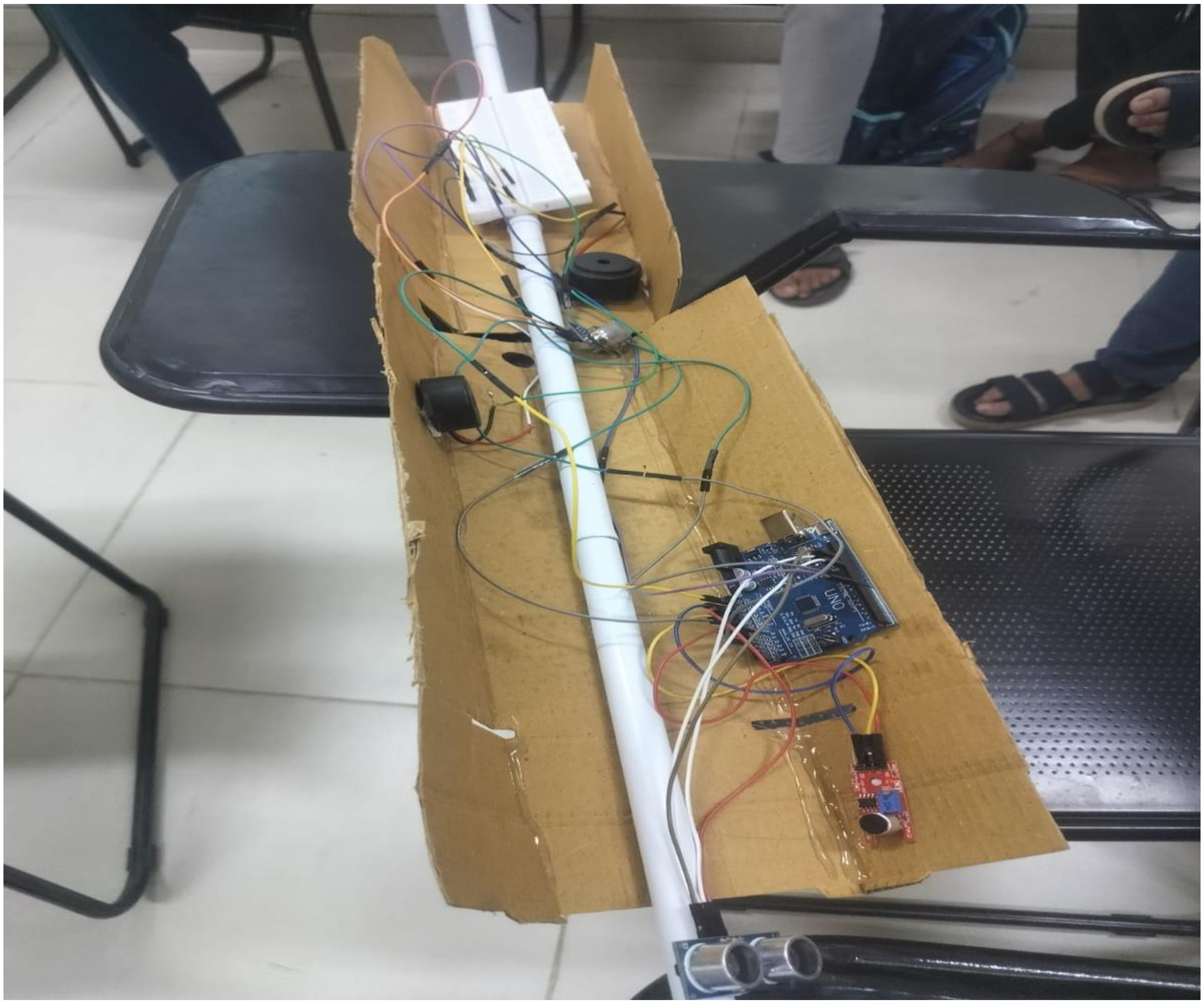
Working Explaination

Initialization:
The code initializes serial communication for debugging purposes.
It sets the pin modes for the ultrasonic sensor's trigger and echo pins (trigPin and echoPin), the sound

sensor pin (soundPin), and the pins for obstacle and sound buzzers (obstacleBuzzerPin and soundBuzzerPin).
Main Loop (loop() function):
Ultrasonic Sensor:
The code triggers the ultrasonic sensor by sending a pulse on the trigger pin (trigPin).
It measures the pulse duration using the pulseIn() function to calculate the distance to the nearest obstacle in front of the stick.
Sound Sensor:
It reads the analog value from the sound sensor pin (soundPin) using analogRead().
Smoke Sensor:
Similarly, it reads the analog value from the smoke sensor pin (smokePin) using analogRead().
Obstacle Detection:
If the distance measured by the ultrasonic sensor is less than the defined threshold (DISTANCE_THRESHOLD), it activates the obstacle buzzer (obstacleBuzzerPin) to alert the user about the obstacle.
Sound Detection:
If the analog value read from the sound sensor (soundValue) is greater than the defined threshold (SOUND_THRESHOLD), it activates the sound buzzer (soundBuzzerPin) to alert the user about the presence of sound.
Smoke Detection:
If the analog value read from the smoke sensor (smokeValue) is greater than the defined threshold (SMOKE_THRESHOLD), it also activates the smoke buzzer to alert the user about the presence of smoke.
Additionally, it prints "Smoke Detected!" to the serial monitor.
Serial Output:

The code prints the distance measured by the ultrasonic sensor, the sound level, and the smoke level to the serial monitor for debugging purposes.
Delay:
The code introduces a delay of LOOP_INTERVAL milliseconds before repeating the loop, ensuring that sensor readings are taken at regular intervals and giving the user time to react to alerts.
Overall, the Smart Blind Man Stick works by continuously monitoring the environment using ultrasonic, sound, and smoke sensors. It provides real-time feedback to the user through auditory cues (buzzer alerts) and allows for further analysis and monitoring via the serial monitor output. This enables visually impaired individuals to navigate their surroundings safely and confidently, even in dynamic and potentially hazardous environments.

Photo



Acknowledgement

We would like to express our sincere gratitude to Subhas Bhagat Sir, Mithu Rani Ma'am, Gaurav Vinod Sir, and Krunal Madhukar Sir for their invaluable guidance and support throughout the completion of this project.

Their expertise, encouragement, and mentorship have been instrumental in shaping our understanding, refining our skills, and overcoming challenges at every stage of the project. Their unwavering dedication and commitment to our learning journey have inspired us to strive for excellence and push the boundaries of our capabilities.

We are deeply grateful for their patience, wisdom, and unwavering support, which have played a pivotal role in our success. Their mentorship has not only enriched our academic experience but also nurtured our personal and professional growth.

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THANK YOU