



VELAMMAL
INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

Approved by AICTE - New Delhi
Affiliated to Anna University - Chennai
Accredited by NBA & NAAC

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

PROJECT NAME: SMART PUBLIC RESTROOM

TEAM NAME: proj_224780_Team_3

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PROJECT:

Our smart toilet is the only system in the markets offering concealed arms over the bowl to clean and dry the bowl and surrounding walls up to 80cm. High-pressure ejecting water is mixed with disinfectant; a floor-integrated high-pressure nozzle system ejects water and disinfectant on the floor. The Goal of the system is to monitor and evaluates Toilet Condition In Real-Time, enabling city governments to improve the toilet cleaning & upkeep through:

- Monitoring capabilities
- Actionable intelligence
- Engagement & behavior change

Innovation:

Smart public restrooms can greatly enhance user experience and hygiene. Here are some innovative ideas

- **Automated Cleaning:** Incorporate sensors and robotics to automatically clean and disinfect restroom fixtures and floors, reducing the need for human intervention.
- **Touchless Fixtures:** Use touchless faucets, soap dispensers, and flush mechanisms to minimize germ transmission.
- **Energy Efficiency:** Utilize smart lighting and HVAC systems that adjust based on occupancy to save energy

Project Requirements:

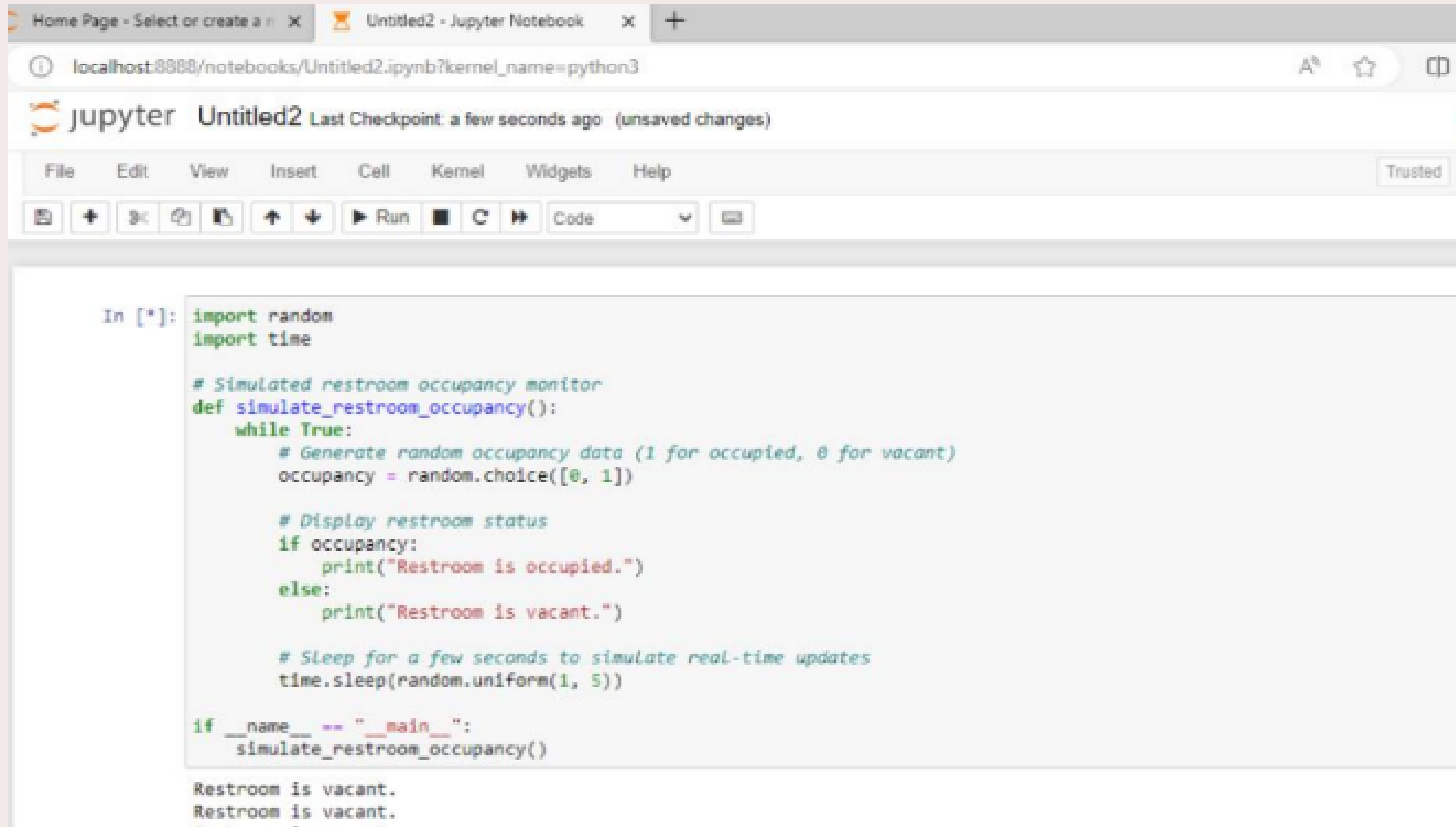
The Components that are required are:

- 1. Raspberry Pi (or any other IoT device)
- 2. Sensors (e.g., occupancy sensor, door sensor, ultrasonic sensor)
- 3. IoT Platform (e.g., ThingSpeak for data visualization)
- 4. Actuators (e.g., LED lights, fans)
- 5. Relay module for controlling actuators
- 6. Internet connectivity

PROJECT OBJECTIVES:

- ❑ Building a smart public restroom using IoT involves various components and technologies.
- ❑ Below, I'll provide you with a high level Python code example for a simplified smart Public restroom system.
- ❑ Keep in mind that this is a basic example, and a real-world implementation would require more robust hardware, sensors, and a backend system for managing data.
- ❑ Now a days the smart Restroom is essential More in Hitech city and more are comfortable with this.

SAMPLE CODE:



The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook interface in a web browser. The browser tabs include 'Home Page - Select or create a notebook' and 'Untitled2 - Jupyter Notebook'. The address bar shows 'localhost:8888/notebooks/Untitled2.ipynb?kernel_name=python3'. The Jupyter logo and 'Untitled2' are visible, along with a status message 'Last Checkpoint: a few seconds ago (unsaved changes)'. The menu bar includes 'File', 'Edit', 'View', 'Insert', 'Cell', 'Kernel', 'Widgets', and 'Help'. A 'Trusted' button is on the right. The toolbar contains icons for file operations, a 'Run' button, and a dropdown menu currently set to 'Code'. The code cell is labeled 'In [*]:' and contains the following Python code:

```
import random
import time

# Simulated restroom occupancy monitor
def simulate_restroom_occupancy():
    while True:
        # Generate random occupancy data (1 for occupied, 0 for vacant)
        occupancy = random.choice([0, 1])

        # Display restroom status
        if occupancy:
            print("Restroom is occupied.")
        else:
            print("Restroom is vacant.")

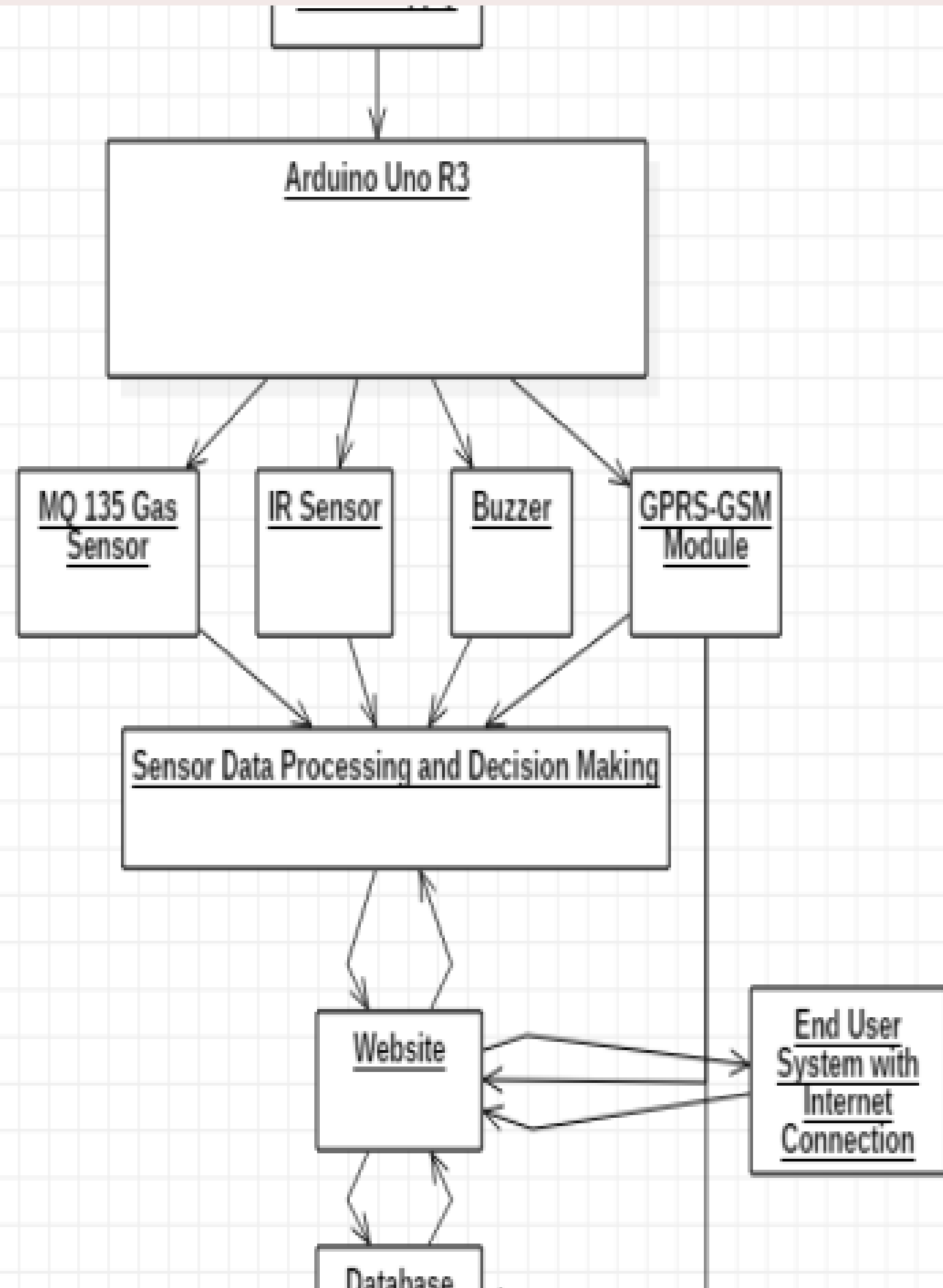
        # Sleep for a few seconds to simulate real-time updates
        time.sleep(random.uniform(1, 5))

if __name__ == "__main__":
    simulate_restroom_occupancy()
```

The output of the code shows the first two lines of the simulation: 'Restroom is vacant.' and 'Restroom is vacant.'

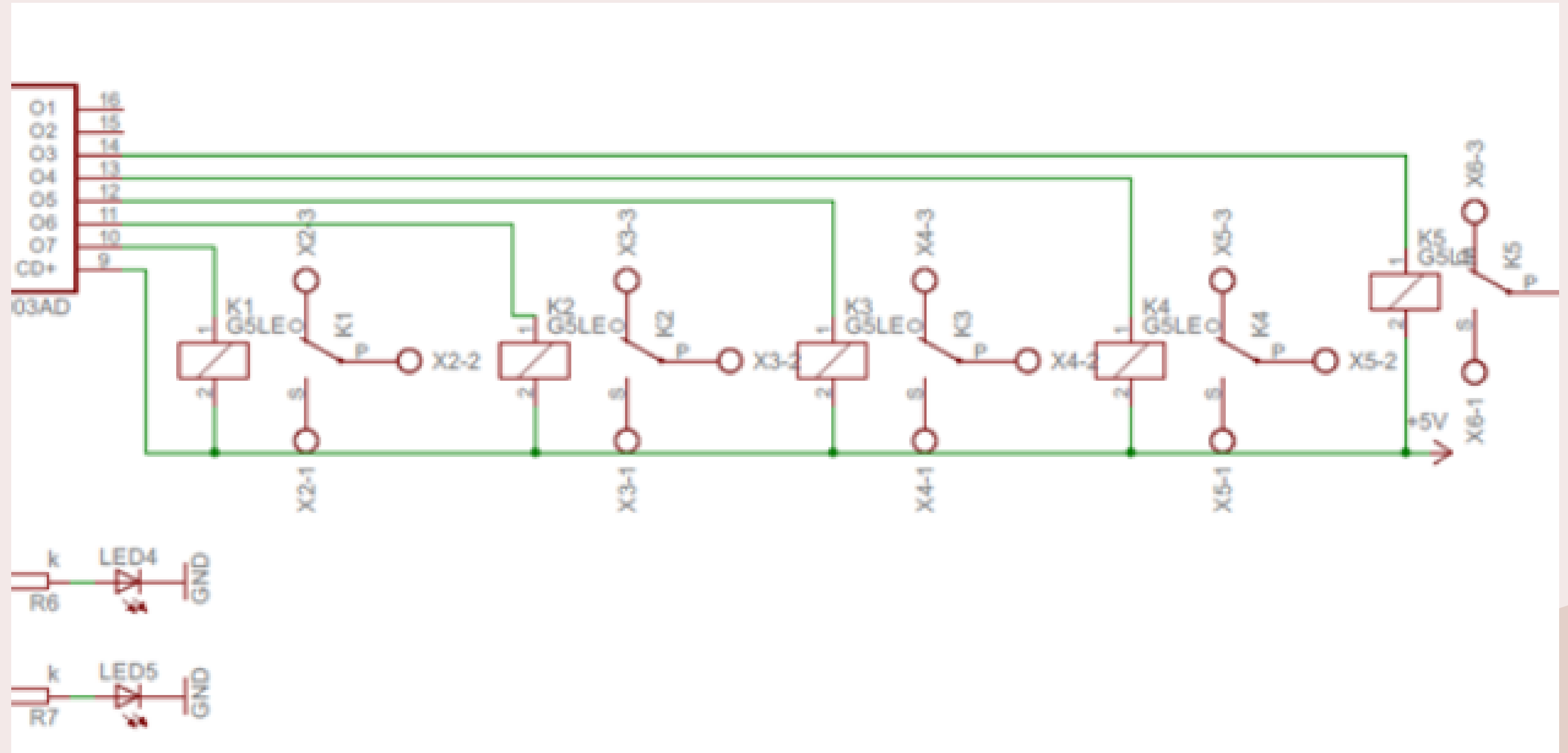
A screenshot of the Windows taskbar. On the left is the Start button (Windows logo). Next to it is the search bar with the text 'Type here to search'. To the right of the search bar is the Task View button (four small squares). Following Task View are several application icons: Edge browser, Mail, File Explorer, OneDrive, Photos, Google Chrome, and a folder icon. On the far right of the taskbar is the system tray area showing the date and time '11:58 AM 11/11/2023' and the weather '30°C Mostly cloudy'.

RASPBERRY PI INTEGRATION:



Our proposed system is a smart monitoring system designed to monitor the hygiene of public toilets. Unhygienic toilets can be detected by different parameters such as water levels, and various gases evolved, humidity, temperature etc. Ammonia gas is the most dominant gas that can be sensed in an unhygienic toilet. We will be using the MQ-135 gas sensor to determine the amount of ammonia present in the room.

ARDUINO INTEGRATION:



PLATFORM REQUIRED:

Data analysis platform:

Through the data collected by smart gateways and smart controllers, a data analysis platform is established to analyze and process public toilet usage data, sanitation data, and energy consumption data, providing city managers with more scientific decision-making basis.

Intelligent management:

Through the intelligent gateway and intelligent controller, realize the intelligent management of public toilets, including real-time monitoring, remote control, real-time data analysis of public toilets, etc., to improve the management efficiency and service quality of public toilets.

WEB DEVELOPMENT TECHNOLOGIES:

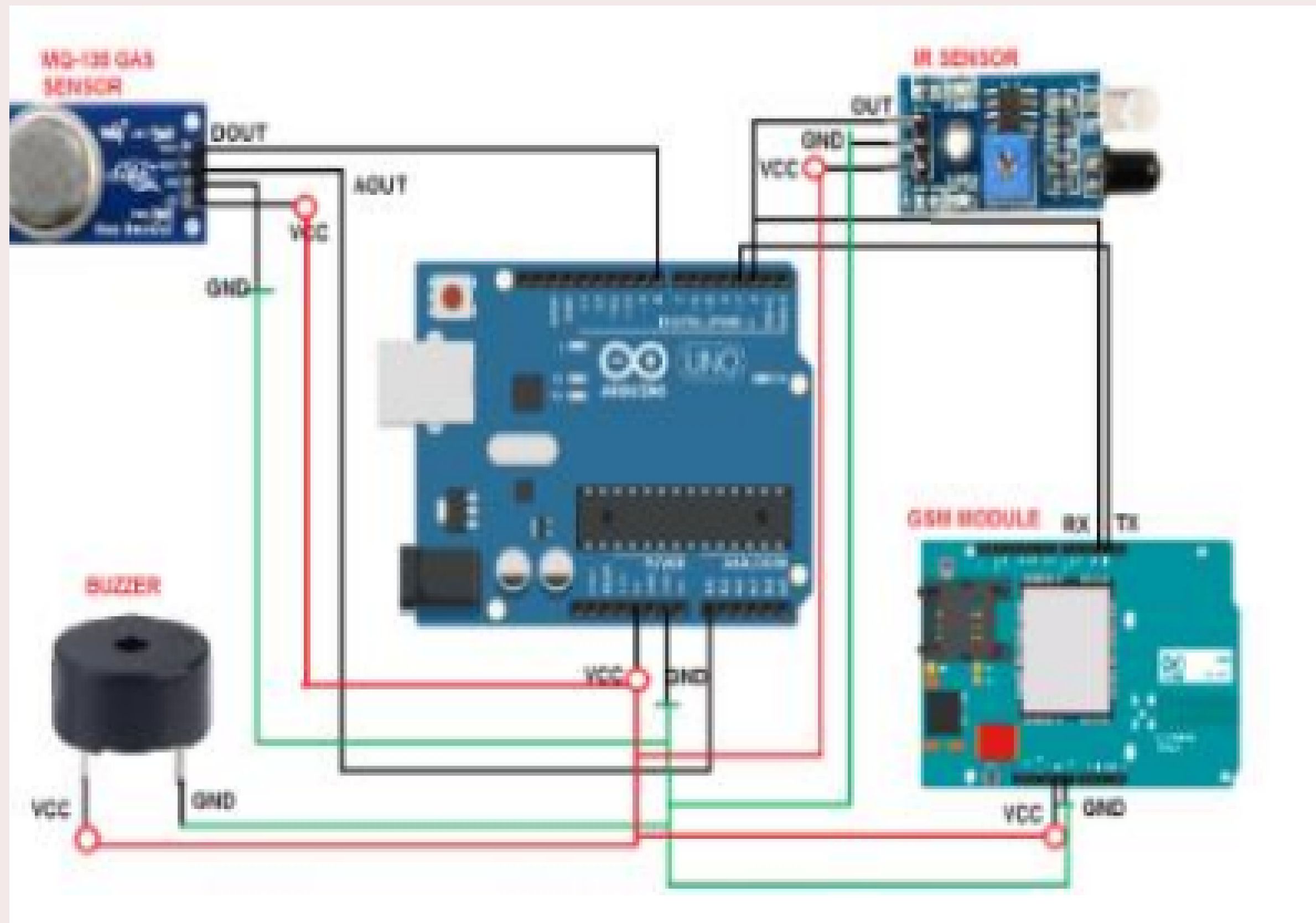
- Front-End:** You can use HTML, CSS, and JavaScript for creating a web based dashboard or user interface. Frameworks like React, Angular, or Vue.js can simplify the development process
- Back-End:** You might need a server to handle data processing, user authentication, and other backend functionalities. You can use Node.js, Python, Ruby, or any other server side technology.
- Databases:** Use databases (e.g., MySQL, PostgreSQL, MongoDB) to store and retrieve data.
- APIs:** Create APIs to connect the front-end and back-end. RESTful or GraphQL APIs are common choices.

Smart Public Toilets Making Public toilet smart and hygienic:

USER COUNTER: The requirement is that sensor that can be mount on the head(top) of the door to count the user with reasonable accuracy. Also, it should be rigid enough to protect from vandalism. when a person passes beneath the PIR sensor which will be mounted on the head(top) of the Toilet it detects the motion of the person This gives a high pulse at the output. This pulse will remain High for a specific timeout and then become low for a certain time nad become ready again to detect another motion.

So, when motion is detected output goes HIGH for 2.7 – 2.9 seconds (approx.) and becomes LOW. Now, its output will not have LOW for the guaranteed period and will become ready to detect motion.





CONCLUSION:

Smart restroom technology is transforming the way we experience public and private restrooms. With features like occupancy sensors, odor detection, and supply level monitoring, smart restrooms enhance hygiene, efficiency, and user satisfaction. The implementation of smart restroom management systems and monitoring systems streamlines operations, optimizes resource allocation, and ensures a safe and pleasant restroom experience

THANK YOU