

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

The situation report 96 of world health organization (WHO) presented that coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) has globally infected over 2.7 million people and caused over 180,000 deaths. In addition, there are several similar large scale serious respiratory diseases, such as severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) and the Middle East respiratory syndrome (MERS), which occurred in the past few years. Liu et al. reported that the reproductive number of COVID-19 is higher compared to the SARS. Therefore, more and more people are concerned about their health, and public health is considered as the top priority for governments. Fortunately, Leung et al. showed that the surgical face masks could cut the spread of coronavirus. At the moment, WHO recommends that people should wear face masks if they have respiratory symptoms, or they are taking care of the people with symptoms. Furthermore, many public service providers require customers to use the service only if they wear masks. Therefore, face mask detection has become a crucial computer vision task to help the global society, but research related to face mask detection is limited.

Face mask detection refers to detect whether a person wearing a mask or not and what is the location of the face. The problem is closely related to general object detection to detect the classes of objects and face detection is to detect a particular class of objects, i.e. face. Applications of object and face detection can be found in many areas such as autonomous driving, education, surveillance and so on. Traditional object detectors are usually based on handcrafted feature extractors. Viola Jones detector uses Haar feature with integral image method, while other works adopt different feature extractors, such as histogram of oriented gradients (HOG), scale-invariant feature transform (SIFT) and so on. Recently, deep learning based object detectors demonstrated excellent performance and dominate the development of modern object detectors. Without using prior knowledge for forming feature extractors, deep learning allows neural networks to learn features with an end-to-end manner.

There are one-stage and two-stage deep learning based object detectors. One-stage detectors use a single neural network to detect objects, such as single shot detector (SSD) and you only look once (YOLO). In contrast, two-stage detectors utilize two networks to perform a coarse-to-fine detection, such as region-based convolutional neural network (R-CNN) and faster R-CNN.

CHAPTER 2

BLOCK DIAGRAM

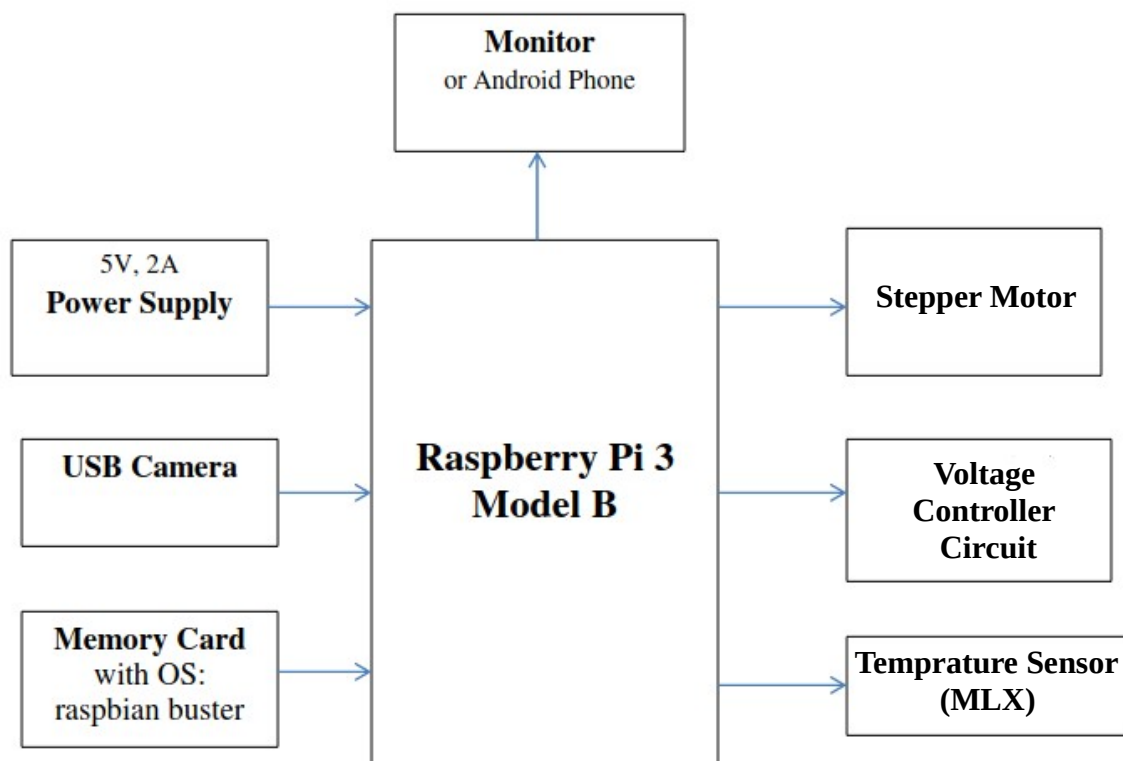


Figure 2.1 Block Diagram

2.1 Working

IOT BASED TEMPERATURE MASK SCAN ENTRY BARRIER first scans for mask in the face and after it detects mask it goes for temperature scan. If both are OK, then the barrier will undo. This is the soul concept of this project and for this to accomplish image processing and realtime temperature scanning is used. The image processing is done by the help of Raspberry pie and using python 3.x, for this we use only Raspberry pie to monitor and control. In image processing which is the process of transforming an image into a digital form and performing certain

operations to get some useful information from it, the OpenCV which is an open source vision and machine learning software library, is also used

2.2 Components used

- Raspberry pi 3 Model B
- USB Webcam
- Stepper Motor
- Voltage Regulator
- Power Supply 12v
- Power Supply 5v

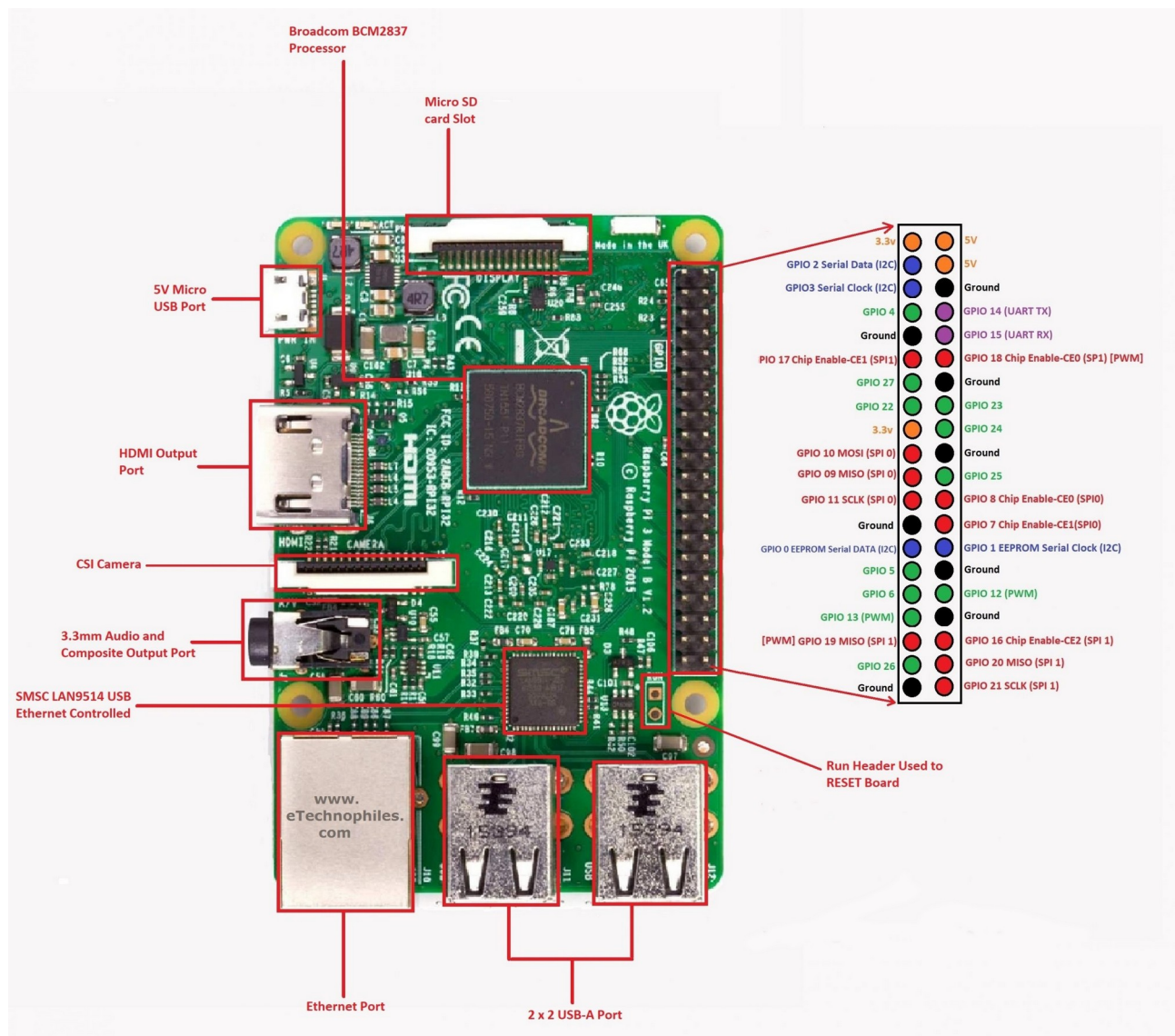
2.3 Software used

- Python IDE
- Real VNC Viewer

CHAPTER 3

HARDWARE DESCRIPTION

3.1 Raspberry Pi



Raspberry Pi is a small, powerful, cheap, hackable and education-oriented computer board introduced in 2012 . It operates in the same way as a standard PC, requiring a keyboard for command entry, a display unit and a power supply. This credit card-sized computer with many performances and affordable for 25-35\$ is perfect platform for interfacing with many devices. The vast majority of the system's components – its central and graphics processing units, audio and communications hardware along with 256 MB (Model A) – 512 MB (Model B) memory chip, are built onto single component. The Raspberry Pi board contains essential (processor, graphics chip, program memory - RAM) and other optional devices (various interfaces and connectors for peripherals). The processor of Raspberry Pi is a 32 bit, 700 MHz System on a Chip, which is built on the ARM11 architecture and can be overclocked for more power [4]. SD

Flash memory serves as a hard drive to Raspberry Pi's processor. The unit is powered via the micro USB connector while internet connectivity may be via an Ethernet/LAN cable or via anUSB dongle (WiFi connectivity) The Raspberry Pi, like any other computer, uses an operating system. The Linux option called Raspbian is a great match for Raspberry Pi because it's free and open source, keeping the price of the platform low, and making it more hackable. There are also a few non-Linux OS options available.

Raspberry Pi 3 model 3 specs

- Quad Core 1.2GHz Broadcom BCM2837 64bit CPU
- 1GB RAM
- BCM43438 wireless LAN and Bluetooth Low Energy (BLE) on board
- 100 Base Ethernet
- 40-pin extended GPIO
- 4 USB 2 ports
- 4 Pole stereo output and composite video port
- Full size HDMI
- CSI camera port for connecting a Raspberry Pi camera
- DSI display port for connecting a Raspberry Pi touchscreen display
- Micro SD port for loading your operating system and storing data
- Upgraded switched Micro USB power source up to 2.5A

Raspberry Pi GPIO Header A+, B+, Zero, Pi2				
Pin#	NAME		NAME	Pin#
01	3.3v DC Power		DC Power 5v	02
03	GPIO02 (SDA1, I ² C)		DC Power 5v	04
05	GPIO03 (SCL1, I ² C)		Ground	06
07	GPIO04 (GPIO_CLK)		(TXD0) GPIO14	08
09	Ground		(RXD0) GPIO15	10
11	GPIO17 (GPIO_GEN0)		(GPIO_GEN1) GPIO18	12
13	GPIO27 (GPIO_GEN2)		Ground	14
15	GPIO22 (GPIO_GEN3)		(GPIO_GEN4) GPIO23	16
17	3.3v DC Power		(GPIO_GEN5) GPIO24	18
19	GPIO10 (SPI_MOSI)		Ground	20
21	GPIO09 (SPI_MISO)		(GPIO_GEN6) GPIO25	22
23	GPIO11 (SPI_CLK)		(SPI_CE0_N) GPIO08	24
25	Ground		(SPI_CE1_N) GPIO07	26
27	ID_SD (I ² C ID EEPROM)		(I ² C ID EEPROM) ID_SC	28
29	GPIO05		Ground	30
31	GPIO06		GPIO12	32
33	GPIO13		Ground	34
35	GPIO19		GPIO16	36
37	GPIO26		GPIO20	38
39	Ground		GPIO21	40

Figure 3.1.1 Raspberry Pi GPIO Headers

The GPIO is the most basic, yet accessible aspect of the Raspberry Pi. GPIO pins are digital which means they can have two states, off or on. They can have a direction to receive or send current (input, output respectively) and we can control the state and direction of the pins using programming languages such as Python, JavaScript, node-RED etc.

The operating voltage of the GPIO pins is 3.3v with a maximum current draw of 16mA. This means that we can safely power one or two LEDs (Light Emitting Diodes) from a single GPIO pin, via a resistor (see [resistor color codes](#)). But for anything requiring more current, a DC motor for example, we will need to use external components to ensure that we do not damage the GPIO.

Controlling a GPIO pin with Python is accomplished by first importing a library of pre-written code. The most common library is RPi.GPIO (<https://pypi.org/project/RPi.GPIO/>) and it has been used to create thousands of projects since the early days of the Raspberry Pi. In more recent times a new library called GPIO Zero (<https://pypi.org/project/gpiozero/>) has been introduced, offering an easier entry for those new to Python and basic electronics. Both of these libraries come pre-installed with the Raspbian operating system.

GPIO pins have multiple names; the first most obvious reference is their “physical” location on the GPIO. Starting at the top left of the GPIO, and by that we mean the pin nearest to where the micro SD card is inserted, we have physical pin 1 which provides 3v3 power. To the right of that pin is

physical pin 2 which provides 5v power. The pin numbers then increase as we move down each column, with pin 1 going to pin 3, 5,7 etc until we reach pin 39. You will quickly see that each pin from 1 to 39 in this column follows an odd number sequence. And for the column starting with pin 2 it will go 4,6,8 etc until it reaches 40. Following an even number sequence. Physical pin numbering is the most basic way to locate a pin, but many of the tutorials written for the Raspberry Pi follow a different numbering sequence.

Broadcom (BCM) pin numbering (aka GPIO pin numbering) seems to be chaotic to the average user. With GPIO17, 22 and 27 following on from each other with little thought to logical numbering. The BCM pin mapping refers to the GPIO pins that have been directly connected to the System on a Chip (SoC) of the Raspberry Pi. In essence we have direct links to the brain of our Pi to connect sensors and components for use in our projects.

You will see the majority of Raspberry Pi tutorials using this reference and that is because it is the officially supported pin numbering scheme from the Raspberry Pi Foundation. So it is best practice to start using and learning the BCM pin numbering scheme as it will become second nature to you over time. Also note that BCM and GPIO pin numbering refer to the same scheme. So for example GPIO17 is the same as BCM17.

Certain GPIO pins also have alternate functions that allow them to interface with different kinds of devices that use the I2C, SPI or UART protocols. For example GPIO3 and GPIO 4 are also SDA and SCL I2C pins used to connect devices using the I2C protocol. To use these pins with these protocols we need to enable the interfaces using the Raspberry Pi Configuration application found in the Raspbian OS, Preferences menu.

3.2 USB Camera



Figure 3.2 USB camera

A webcam is a video camera that feeds or streams an image or video in real time to or through a computer network, such as the Internet. Webcams are typically small cameras that sit on a desk, attach to a user's monitor, or are built into the hardware. Webcams can be used during a video chat session involving two or more people, with conversations that include live audio and video. Webcam software enables users to record a video or stream the video on the Internet. As video streaming over the Internet requires much bandwidth, such streams usually use compressed formats. The maximum resolution of a webcam is also lower than most handheld video cameras, as higher resolutions would be reduced during transmission. The lower resolution enables webcams to be relatively inexpensive compared to most video cameras, but the effect is adequate for video chat sessions.

3.3 MLX 90614



Figure 3.3 MLX 90614

The MLX90614 is an infrared thermometer for non-contact temperature measurements. Both the IR sensitive thermopile detector chip and the signal conditioning ASIC are integrated in the same TO-39 can. Integrated into the MLX90614 are a low noise amplifier, 17-bit ADC and powerful DSP unit thus achieving high accuracy and resolution of the thermometer ,The thermometer comes factory calibrated with a digital SMBus output giving full access to the measured temperature in the complete temperature range(s) with a resolution of 0.02°C. , The user

can configure the digital output to be pulse width modulation (PWM). As a standard, the 10-bit PWM is configured to continuously transmit the measured temperature in range of -20 to 120°C, with an output resolution of 0.14°C.

3.4 Power Supply



Figure 3.4 DC adapter

Power is the backbone of any electronic system and the power supply is what feeds the system. Choosing the right supply can be the critical difference between a device working at optimum levels and one that may deliver inconsistent results. The power supply unit is the part of the hardware that is used to convert the power provided from the outlet into usable power to many parts inside an electrical device. Every energy supply must drive its load, which is connected to it. Depending on its design, a power supply unit may obtain energy from various types of energy sources, like electrical energy transmission systems, electromechanical systems such as generators and alternators, solar power converters, energy storage devices such as a battery and fuel cells, or other power supply. There are two types of power supplies existed, AC and DC power supply. Based on the electrical device's electric specifications it may use AC power or DC power. Here 5v DC adapter is used to power the Raspberry pi

3.5 Servo Motor



Figure 3.5 Servo motor

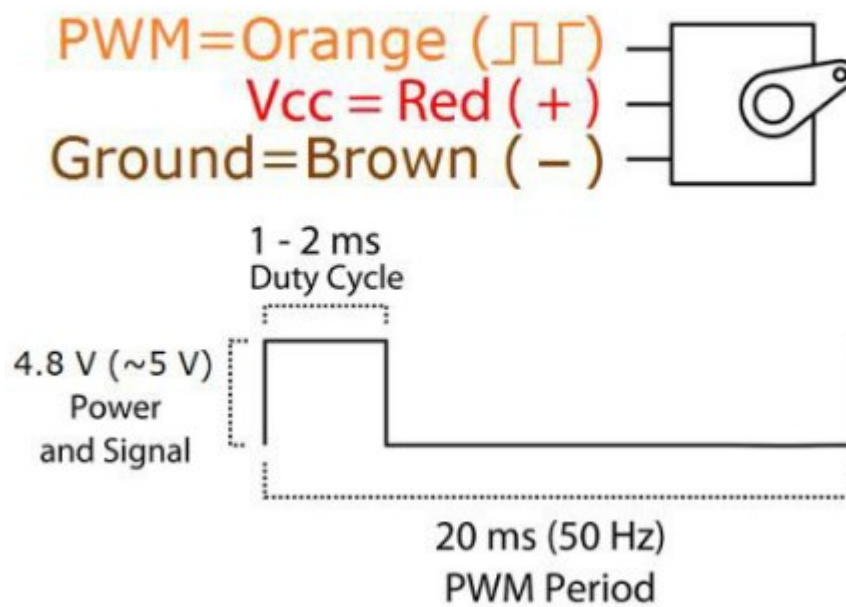


Figure 3.6 Servo motor Pinouts

A servomotor is a simple electric motor, controlled with the help of the servomechanism. A servo motor is rotary actuator or a motor that allows for a precise control in terms of the angular position, acceleration and velocity

CHAPTER 4

SOFTWARE DESCRIPTION

4.1 Python IDLE

An integrated development environment is a software application that provides comprehensive facilities to computer programmers for software development. And Python IDE is software application dedicated IDE for python and IDLE is Python's Integrated Development and Learning Environment. And Python IDLE is used in this project to run the python code.

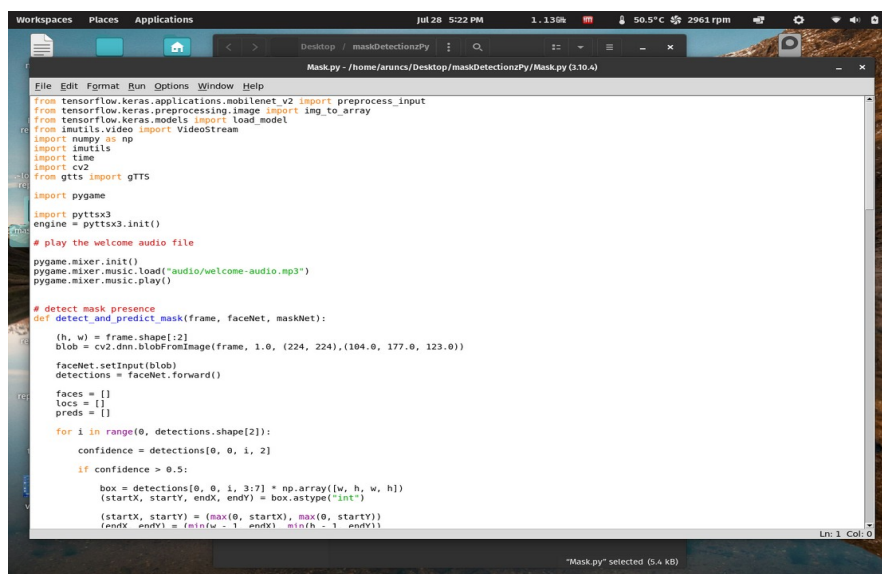


Figure 4.1(a) Python IDLE Main Window

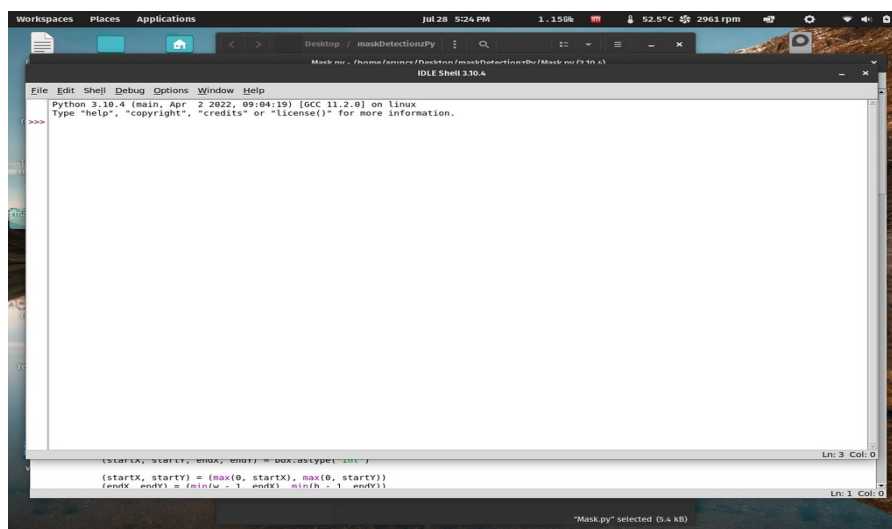


Figure 4.1(b) Python IDLE run window

4.2 VNC viewer

VNC viewer is used for local computers and mobile devices you want to control from a device such as a computer, tablet, or smart phone with VNC Viewer software installed can access and take control of a computer in another location.

It is a graphical desktop sharing system that allows a user to remotely control the desktop of a remote computer (running VNC Server) from your device, and it transmits the keyboard and mouse or touch events to VNC Server, so that once you are connected, you have control over the computer you've accessed. If you're using your mobile phone, for example, you would be able to use the computer you've remotely accessed as though you were sitting right in front of it. And VNC viewer is used to Access and control the Raspberry Pi .

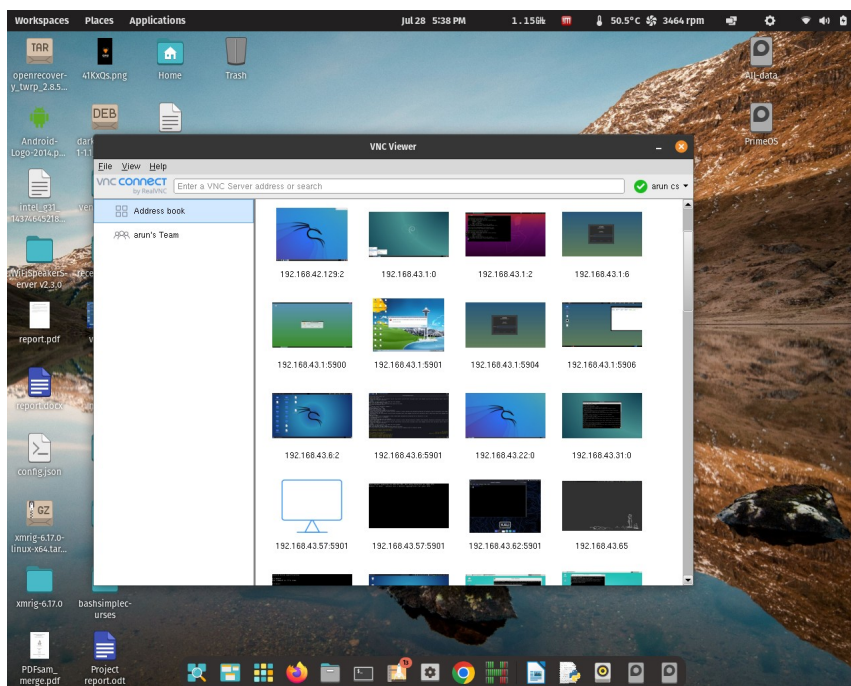


Figure 4.2 Real VNC Viewer Main Window

CHAPTER 5

CIRCUIT DIAGRAM

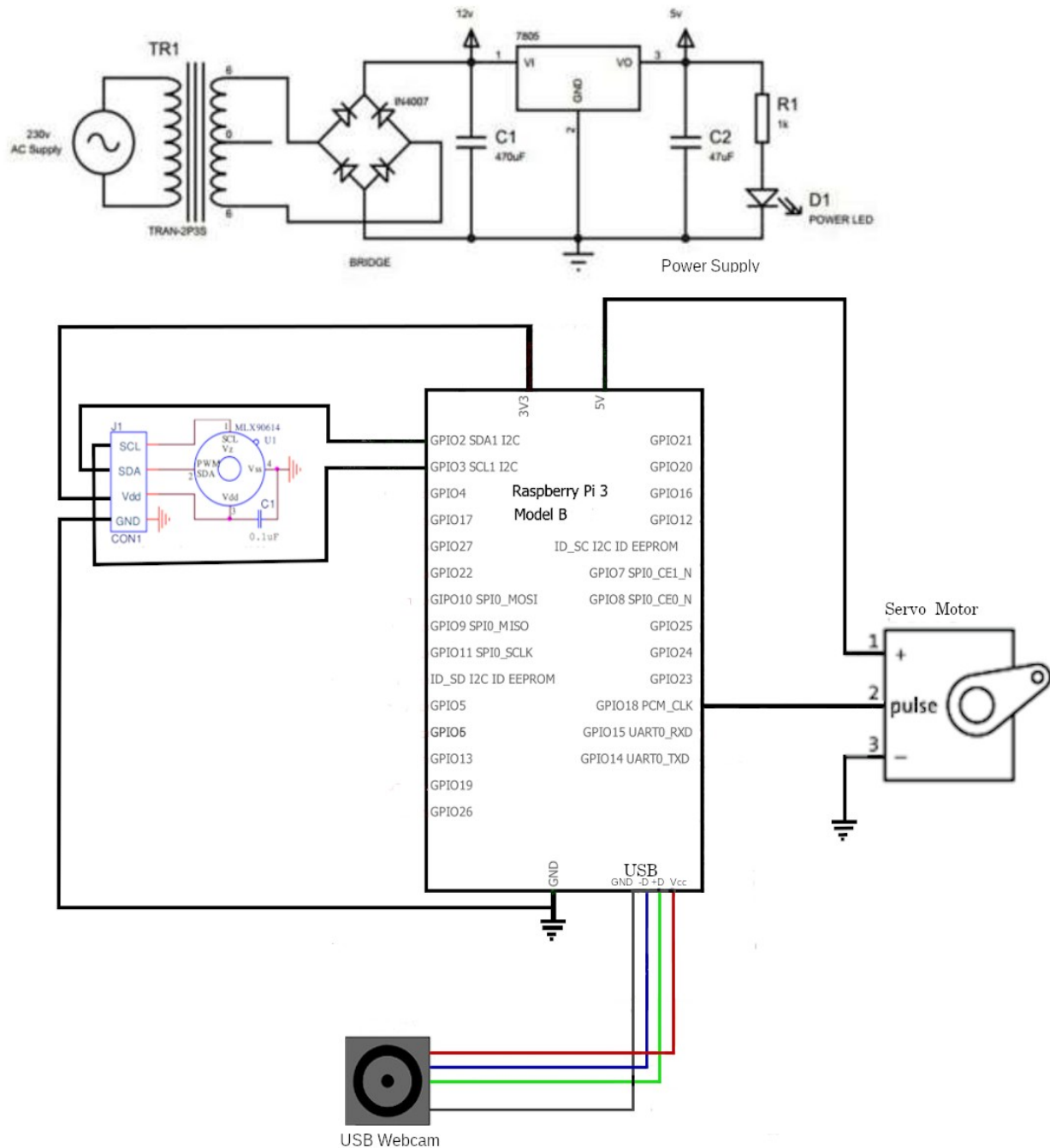


Figure 5.1 Circuit Diagram

IMPLEMENTATION

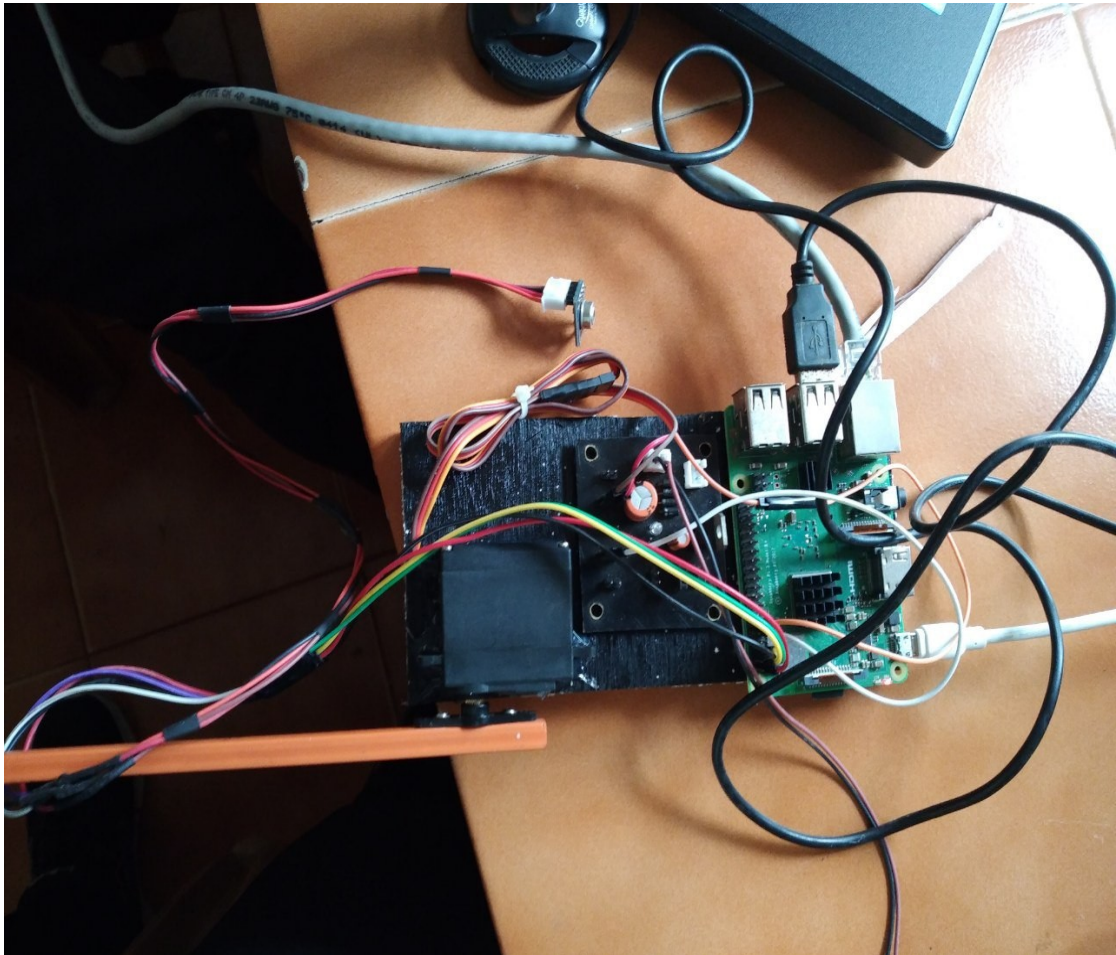


Figure 6.1 Circuit setup

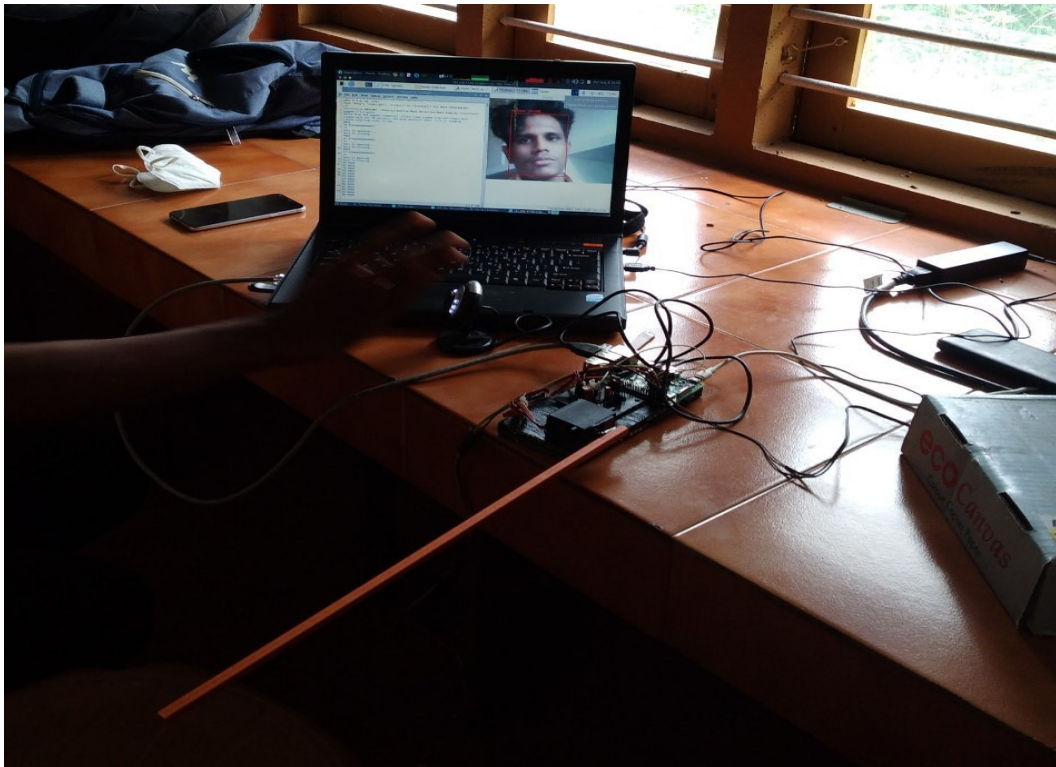


Figure 6.2 Test 1 Without mask

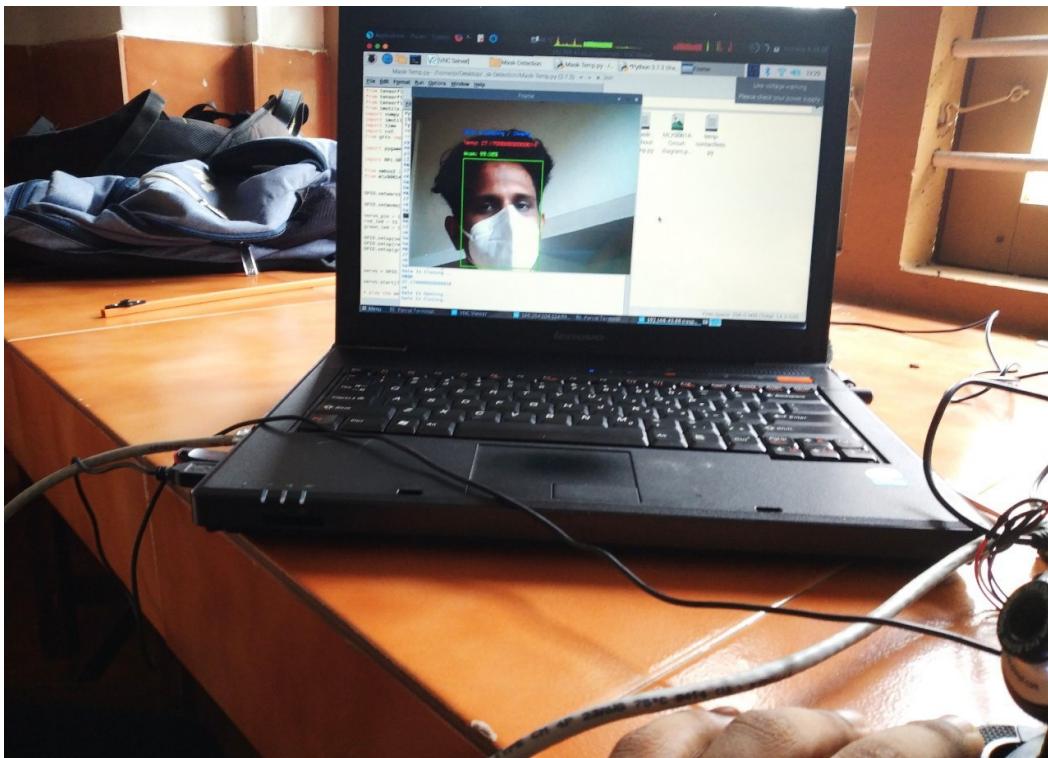
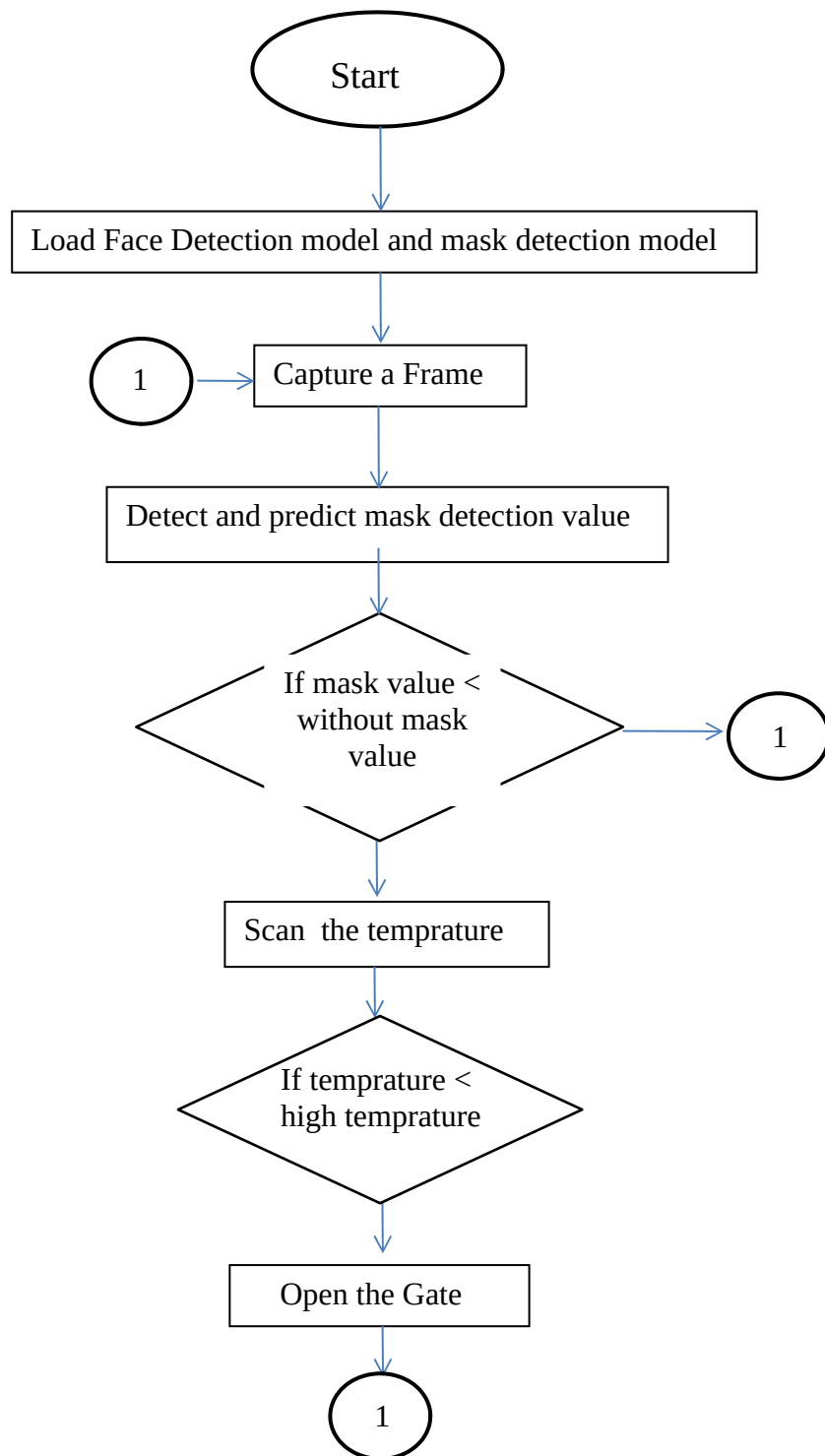


Figure 6.3 Test 2 With Mask

CHAPTER 7**FLOW CHART**

CHAPTER 8

DATAFLOW LEVEL DIARAM

8.1 DFD level 0

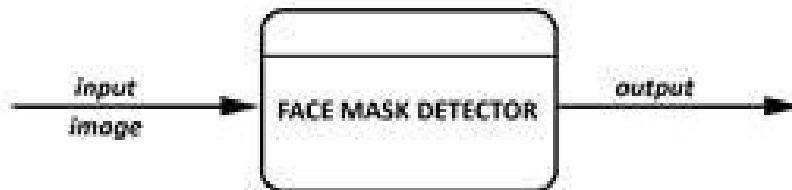


Figure 8.1 0-level DFD

8.2 DFD level 1

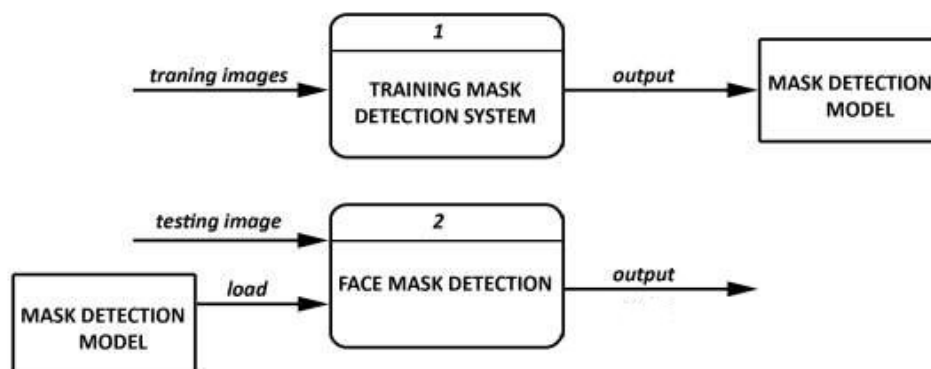


Figure 8.2 1-level DFD

8.3 DFD level 2

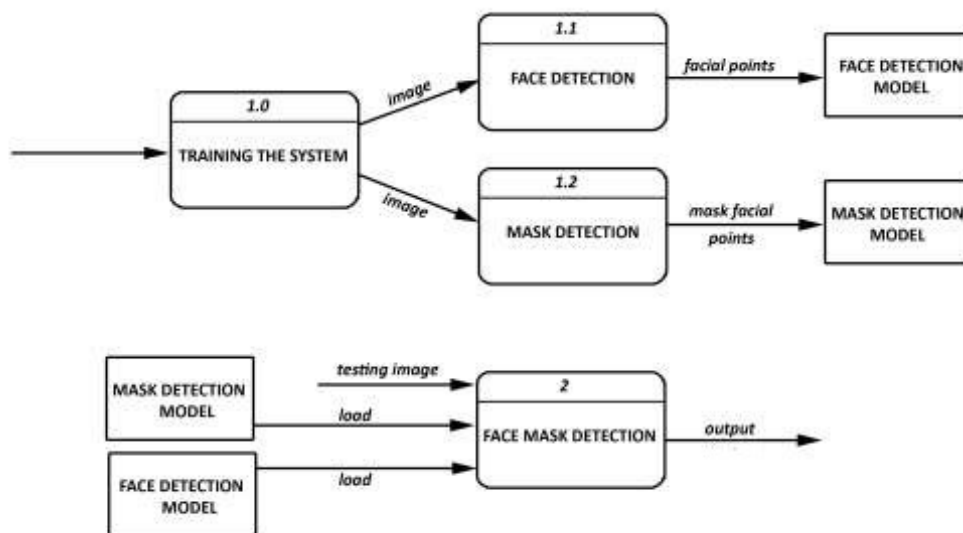


Figure 8.3 2-level DFD

CHAPTER 9**COST ESTIMATION**

Sl. No.	ITEMS	QUANTITY	COST
1	Raspberry Pi	1	2800
2	Servo Motor	1	220
3	USB Webcam	1	580
4	MLX 90614	1	1300
5	Power Supply 5v	2	180
6	IC 7805	1	10
	TOTAL COST		5270

CHAPTER 10

ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES

10.1 Advantages

An automated approach to detect mask and without mask persons There is no manual method Convey the importance of mask in the covid 19 pandemic.

10.2 Disadvantages

The system works with the help of camera, so that good lighting is needed for better result.

CHAPTER 11

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE SCOPE

11.1 Conclusion

The hardware to detect mask and without mask is implemented using raspberry pi and USB camera, The system works perfectly and classifies the persons properly. The mask detection software is developed using python program using open CV ,1000 images of mask images and 1000 images of without mask images are used to train the deep neural network module using caffe models

11.2 Future Scope

The system we develop for temperature and mask detection using raspberry pi can reduce rules violators from entering into public occasions

CHAPTER 12

REFERENCE

- 1 <https://github.com/opencv/opencv/wiki/TensorFlow-Object-Detection-API>
- 2 https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Face_detection
- 3 <https://www.tensorflow.org/>
- 4 <https://github.com/opencv/opencv/wiki/TensorFlow-Object-Detection-API>

CHAPTER 12

PROGRAM

```
from tensorflow.keras.applications.mobilenet_v2 import preprocess_input
from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.image import img_to_array
from tensorflow.keras.models import load_model
from imutils.video import VideoStream
import numpy as np
import imutils
import time
import cv2
from gtts import gTTS
import pygame
import pyttsx3
engine = pyttsx3.init()
# play the welcome audio file
pygame.mixer.init()
pygame.mixer.music.load("audio/welcome-audio.mp3")
pygame.mixer.music.play()
# detect mask presence
def detect_and_predict_mask(frame, faceNet, maskNet):
    (h, w) = frame.shape[:2]
    blob = cv2.dnn.blobFromImage(frame, 1.0, (224, 224), (104.0, 177.0, 123.0))
    faceNet.setInput(blob)
    detections = faceNet.forward()
```

```
faces = []

locs = []

preds = []

for i in range(0, detections.shape[2]):

    confidence = detections[0, 0, i, 2]

    if confidence > 0.5:

        box = detections[0, 0, i, 3:7] * np.array([w, h, w, h])

        (startX, startY, endX, endY) = box.astype("int")

        (startX, startY) = (max(0, startX), max(0, startY))

        (endX, endY) = (min(w - 1, endX), min(h - 1, endY))

        face = frame[startY:endY, startX:endX]

        face = cv2.cvtColor(face, cv2.COLOR_BGR2RGB)

        face = cv2.resize(face, (224, 224))

        face = img_to_array(face)

        face = preprocess_input(face)

        faces.append(face)

        locs.append((startX, startY, endX, endY))

if len(faces) > 0:

    faces = np.array(faces, dtype="float32")

    preds = maskNet.predict(faces, batch_size=32)

    return (locs, preds)

print("please wait for 20 seconds, the mask detector model file is loading ...")

prototxtPath = "face_detector/deploy.prototxt"
```



```

weightsPath = "face_detector/res10_300x300_ssd_iter_140000.caffemodel"

faceNet = cv2.dnn.readNet(prototxtPath, weightsPath)

maskNet = load_model("mask_detector.model")

print("[INFO] starting video stream...")

vs = VideoStream(src=0).start()

#vs = cv2.VideoCapture(0)

for i in range(0,10):

    frame = vs.read()

    cv2.imshow("Frame", frame)

    key = cv2.waitKey(1) & 0xFF

    time.sleep(0.1)

while True:

    frame = vs.read()

    frame_copy = frame.copy()

    #frame = imutils.resize(frame, width=400)

    (locs, preds) = detect_and_predict_mask(frame, faceNet, maskNet)

    for (box, pred) in zip(locs, preds):

        (startX, startY, endX, endY) = box

        (mask, withoutMask) = pred

        print(pred)

        if(mask < withoutMask):

            label = "No Mask"

            color = (0, 0, 255)

            label = "{: {:.2f}%}".format(label, max(mask, withoutMask) * 100)

```

```
cv2.putText(frame_copy, label, (startX, startY - 10), cv2.FONT_HERSHEY_SIMPLEX,
0.45, color, 2)
```

```
cv2.rectangle(frame_copy, (startX, startY), (endX, endY), color, 2)
```

```
cv2.imshow("Frame", frame_copy)
```

```
key = cv2.waitKey(1) & 0xFF
```

```
engine.say("Entry is restricted for you. Since you are not wearing mask")
```

```
engine.runAndWait()
```

```
else:
```

```
label = "Mask"
```

```
color = (0, 255, 0)
```

```
color1 = (0, 0, 255)
```

```
color2 = (255, 0, 0)
```

```
label = "{}: {:.2f}%".format(label, max(mask, withoutMask) * 100)
```

```
cv2.putText(frame_copy, label, (startX, startY - 10), cv2.FONT_HERSHEY_SIMPLEX,
0.45, color, 2)
```

```
cv2.rectangle(frame_copy, (startX, startY), (endX, endY), color, 2)
```

```
cv2.imshow("Frame", frame_copy)
```

```
key = cv2.waitKey(1) & 0xFF
```

```
engine.say("Welcome, Wash your hands berfore entering the building")
```

```
engine.runAndWait()
```

```
label = "{}: {:.2f}%".format(label, max(mask, withoutMask) * 100)
```

```
cv2.putText(frame_copy, label, (startX, startY - 10), cv2.FONT_HERSHEY_SIMPLEX,
0.45, color, 2)
```

```
cv2.rectangle(frame_copy, (startX, startY), (endX, endY), color, 2)
```

```

    cv2.imshow("Frame", frame_copy)

    key = cv2.waitKey(1) & 0xFF

    label = "Mask" if mask > withoutMask else "No Mask"

    color = (0, 255, 0) if label == "Mask" else (0, 0, 255)

    label = "{: {:.2f}%".format(label, max(mask, withoutMask) * 100)

    cv2.putText(frame_copy, label, (startX, startY - 10), cv2.FONT_HERSHEY_SIMPLEX, 0.45,
    color, 2)

    cv2.rectangle(frame_copy, (startX, startY), (endX, endY), color, 2)

    cv2.imshow("Frame", frame_copy)

    key = cv2.waitKey(1) & 0xFF

    if key == ord("q"):

        break

cv2.destroyAllWindows()

vs.stop()

```

CHAPTER 14**APPENDIX****14.1 Power Supply Block Diagram**

The Power supply circuit is used in various electrical & electronic devices. The power supply circuits are classified into different types based on the power they utilize for providing for circuits or devices. For instance, the microcontroller based circuits are generally the 5V DC regulated power supply (RPS) circuits, which can be designed with the help of different method for changing the power from 230V AC to 5V DC. The power supply block diagram, and the step by step conversion of 230V AC to 5V



Figure 14.1 Power Supply Block Diagram

- A step-down transformer converts the 230V AC into 5v.
- The bridge rectifier is used to change AC to DC
- A capacitor is used to filter the AC ripples and gives to the voltage regulator.
- Finally voltage regulator regulates the voltage to 5V

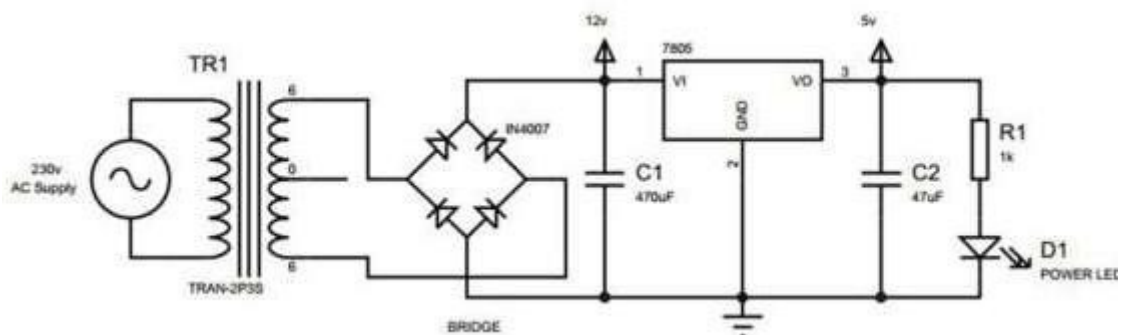
14.2 5V Power Supply Using 7805

Figure 14.2 Full bridge rectifier Circuit

Components Used

- 6-0-6 Step Down Transformer
- 4 x 1N4007 Diode (Bridge Rectifier)
- 470uF Electrolytic Capacitor
- 7805 Voltage Regulator
- 47uF Electrolytic Capacitor 1k Resistor
- 3mm Red Led (Power Indication)

14.3 Step Down Transformer :

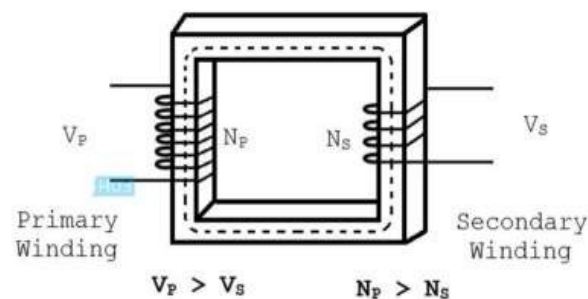


Figure 14.3 Step Down Transformer

A Transformer is a static apparatus, with no moving parts, which transforms electrical power from one circuit to another with changes in voltage and current and no change in frequency. There are two types of transformers classified by their function: Step up Transformer and Step down Transformer.

14.4 Bridge Rectifier

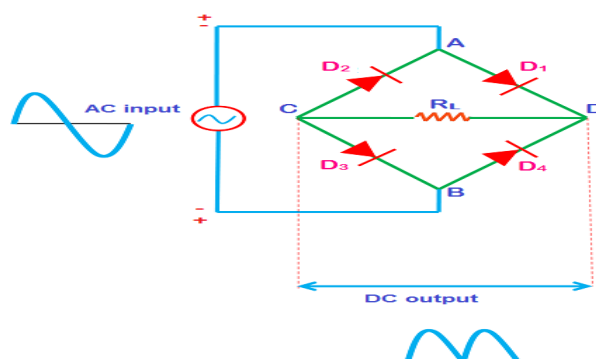


Figure 3.5.2 Bridge Rectifier

Rectifiers are mainly classified into three types: Half-wave rectifier, Center tapped full-wave rectifier and Bridge rectifier. All these three rectifiers have a common aim that is to convert Alternating Current (AC) into Direct Current (DC). Not all these three rectifiers efficiently convert the Alternating Current (AC) into Direct Current (DC), only the center tapped full-wave rectifier and bridge rectifier efficiently convert the Alternating Current (AC) into Direct Current (DC).

14.5 7805 Voltage Regulator

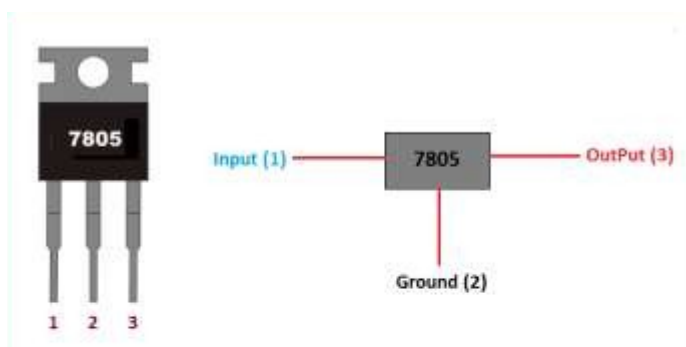


Figure 3.5.3 7805 IC Pinouts

It is a positive voltage regulator used for providing constant output voltage over a wide range of input voltage. Voltage regulation is referred as the measure of voltage change between input and output. The IC 7805 does the same thing. It provides constant output voltage when a range of different voltage is applied at the input terminal. This component comes with three terminals called input, ground, and output. This is called positive voltage regulator because it generates positive voltage with respect to the ground terminal. Transistors and voltage regulator IC like 7805 work in a similar way with the intention of providing voltage regulation. 7805 is an IC used for voltage regulation and comes in TO-220 version. This component belongs to 78xx series where xx defines the output voltage it generates. Voltage fluctuation is a common practice during the execution of many electronic projects. This component overcomes and prevents this voltage fluctuation by providing a constant output voltage at the output terminal. The best part is that it doesn't require any additional components to set output voltage. It is a compact IC that comes with a built-in protection circuit that avoids the circuits from too much heating, making it suitable for circuits drawing high current. The input voltage range applied to the input terminals of this IC varies from 7 V to 18 V (in some cases 7 to 35 V), resulting in the generation of constant output voltage around 5 V. You can see, there is a huge difference between input voltage and the output

voltage that gets regulated. This difference is discharged as heat. The surge of heat generation can damage the device and affect the overall project performance. There are two ways to overcome this heat generation i.e. you can use a heat sink that is widely used for heat dissipation OR you can limit the input current 2 to 3 V above the regulated voltage at the output terminal. For example, you'll get 5 V at the output terminal, so it is suitable to limit input voltage within 7 or 8 V.

14.6 AC-DC Conversion basics

A power supply takes the AC from the wall outlet, converts it to unregulated DC, and reduces the voltage using an input power transformer, typically stepping it down to the voltage required by the load. For safety reasons, the transformer also separates the output power supply from the mains input. Figure 1, Figure 2, and Figure 3 illustrate the general transformation from AC to DC. Alternating current takes the form of a sinusoidal wave with the voltage alternating from positive to negative over time.

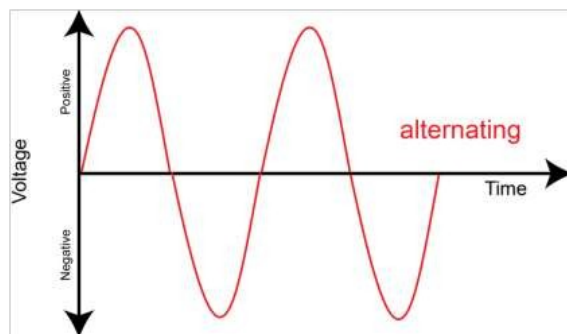


Figure 14.6 AC plot

In the first step of the process, the voltage is rectified using a set of diodes. Rectification transforms the sinusoidal AC. The rectifier converts the sine waves into a series of positive Peaks.

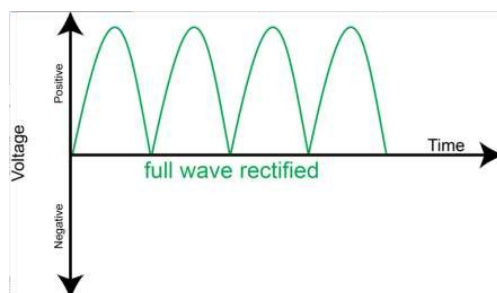


Fig 14.6.1 Unfiltered DC plot

Once the voltage has been rectified, there is still fluctuation in the waveform the time between the peaks that needs to be removed. The rectified AC voltage is then filtered or smoothed with a capacitor.

The capacitor is typically quite large and creates a reservoir of energy that is applied to the load when the rectified voltage drops. The incoming energy is stored in the capacitor on the rising edge and expended when the voltage falls. This significantly reduces the amount of voltage droop and smoothes out the voltage. Increasing the storage capacity of the capacitor generally produces a higher quality power supply.

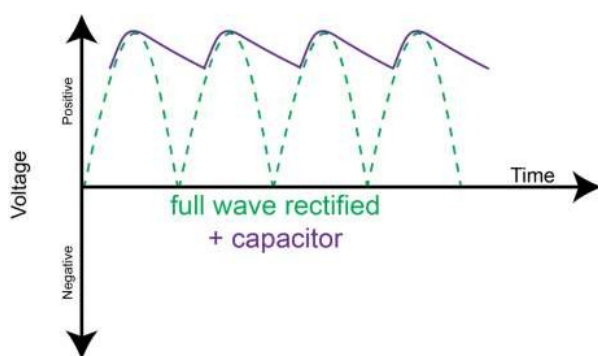


Figure 14.6.2 Filtered DC plot

14.7 Principle of Working of Transformers

An electrical transformer works on the principle of Mutual Induction, which states that a uniform change in current in a coil will induce an E.M.F in the other coil which is inductively coupled to the first coil.

The transformer consists of two inductive coils; primary winding and secondary winding. The coils are electrically separated but magnetically linked to each other. When, primary winding is connected to a source of alternating voltage, alternating magnetic flux is produced around the winding

In its basic form, a transformer consists of two coils with high mutual inductance that are electrically separated but have common magnetic circuit. The following image shows the basic construction of a Transformer

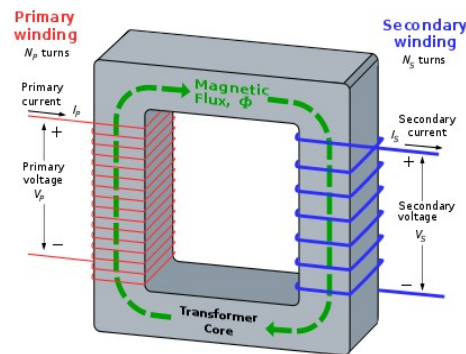


Figure 14.7 Transformer

14.7.1 How Transformer Works?

The first set of the coil, which is called as the Primary Coil or Primary Winding, is connected to an alternating voltage source called Primary Voltage. The other coil, which is called as Secondary Coil or Secondary Winding, is connected to the load and the load draws the resulting alternating voltage (stepped up or stepped down voltage). The alternating voltage at the input excites the Primary Winding; an alternating current circulates the winding. The alternating current will result in an alternating magnetic flux, which passes through the iron magnetic core and completes its path. Since the secondary winding is also linked to the alternating magnetic flux, according to Faraday's Law, an E.M.F is induced in the secondary winding. The strength of the voltage at the secondary winding is dependent on the number of windings through which the flux gets passed through. Thus, without making an electrical contact, the alternating voltage in the primary winding is transferred to the secondary winding.

NOTE: Depending on the construction of the transformer, the voltage at the secondary of the transformer may be equal, higher or lower than that at the primary of the transformer but the time period of the voltage i.e. its frequency will not change.

14.7.2 Relation between Voltage and Turns

Let N_p be the number of turns of the coil in the Primary Winding and N_s be the number of turns of the coil in the Secondary Winding. If the alternating voltage at the primary side of the transformer is V_p and the alternating voltage at the secondary side of the transformer is V_s , then

the relation between the voltages at primary and secondary and number of turns of the coil in primary and secondary is given as follows.

$$V_P / V_S = N_P / N_S$$

14.7.3 Step Down Transformer

A Step down Transformer is a type of transformer, which converts a high voltage at the primary side to a low voltage at the secondary side. If we speak in terms of the coil windings, the primary winding of a Step down Transformer has more turns than the secondary winding. The following image shows a typical step down transformer.

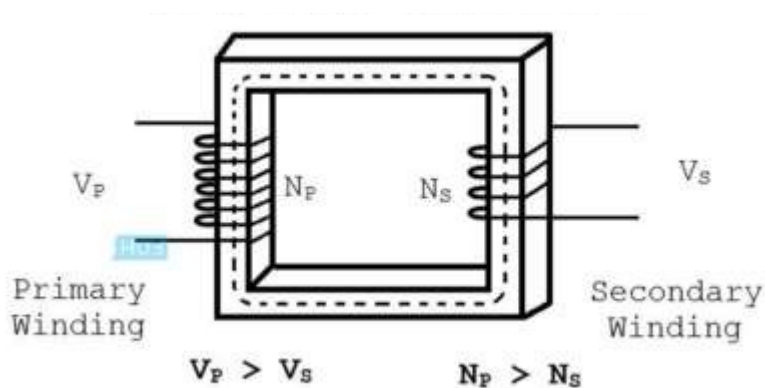


Figure 14.7.3 Step Down Transformer

14.8 Bridge Rectifier Construction

The bridge rectifier is made up of four diodes namely D 1 , D 2 , D 3 , D 4 and load resistor R L . The four diodes are connected in a closed loop (Bridge) configuration to efficiently convert the Alternating Current (AC) into Direct Current (DC). The main advantage of this bridge circuit configuration is that we do not require an expensive center tapped transformer, thereby reducing its cost and size. The input AC signal is applied across two terminals A and B and the output DC signal is obtained across the load resistor R L which is connected between the terminals C and D. The four diodes D 1 , D 2 , D 3 , and D4 are arranged in series with only two diodes allowing electric current during each half cycle. For example, diodes D 1 and D 3 are considered as one pair which allows electric current during the positive half cycle whereas diodes D 2 and D 4 are considered as another pair which allows electric current during the negative half cycle of the input AC signal.

14.8.1 How Bridge Rectifier works?

When input AC signal is applied across the bridge rectifier, during the positive half cycle diodes D 1 and D 3 are forward biased and allows electric current while the diodes D 2 and D 4 are reverse biased and blocks electric current. On the other hand, during the negative half cycle diodes D 2 and D 4 are forward biased and allow electric current while diodes D 1 and D 3 are reverse biased and blocks electric current. During the positive half cycle, the terminal A becomes positive while the terminal B becomes negative. This causes the diodes D 1 and D 3 forward biased and at the same time, it causes the diodes D 2 and D 4 reverse biased. The current flow direction during the positive half cycle is shown in the figures below .

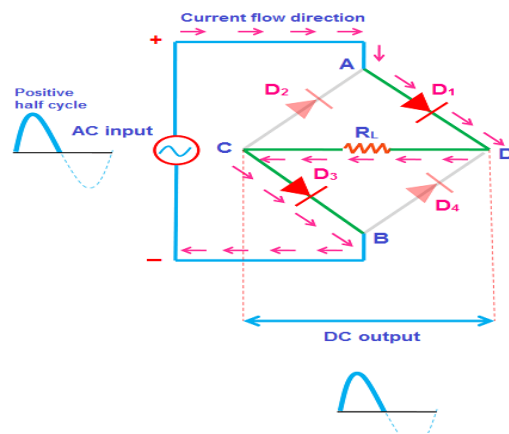


Figure 14.8 Bridge rectifier during positive half cycle

During the negative half cycle, the terminal B becomes positive while the terminal A becomes negative. This causes the diodes D 2 and D 4 forward biased and at the same time, it causes the diodes D 1 and D 3 reverse biased. The current flow direction during negative half cycle is shown in the figure below

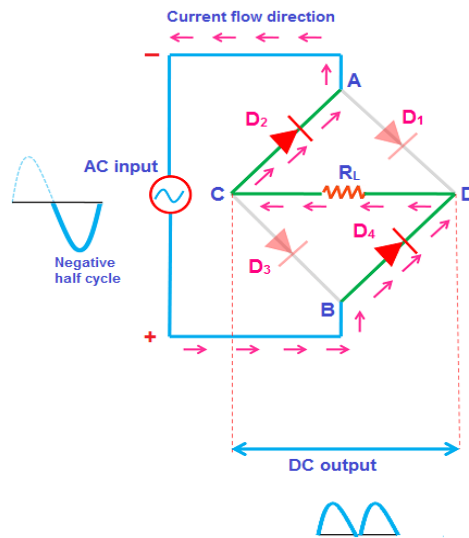


Figure 14.9 Bridge rectifier during negative half cycle

From the above two figures in above, we can observe that the direction of current flow across load resistor R_L is same during the positive half cycle and negative half cycle. Therefore, the polarity of the output DC signal is same for both positive and negative half cycles. The output DC signal polarity may be either completely positive or negative. In our case, it is completely positive. If the direction of diodes is reversed then we get a complete negative DC voltage. Thus, a bridge rectifier allows electric current during both positive and negative half cycles of the input AC signal. The output waveforms of the bridge rectifier is shown in the below figure.

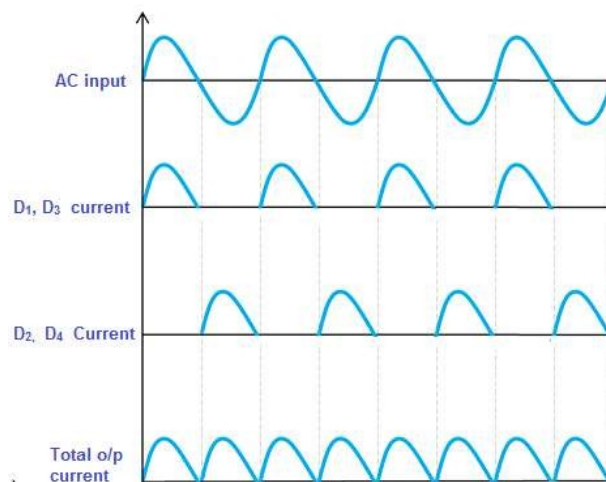


Figure 14.10 Output wave forms of Bridge rectifier

14.8.2 Advantages of Bridge Rectifiers

➤ **Low ripples in the output DC signal**

The DC output signal of the bridge rectifier is smoother than the half wave rectifier. In other words, the bridge rectifier has fewer ripples as compared to the half wave rectifier.

However, the ripple factor of the bridge rectifier is same as the center tapped full wave rectifier.

➤ **High rectifier efficiency**

The rectifier efficiency of the bridge rectifier is very high as compared to the half wave rectifier. However, the rectifier efficiency of bridge rectifier and center tapped full wave rectifier is same.

➤ **Low power loss**

In half wave rectifier only one half cycle of the input AC signal is allowed and the remaining half cycle of the input AC signal is blocked. As a result, nearly half of the applied input power is wasted.

However, in the bridge rectifier, the electric current is allowed during both positive and negative half cycle of the input AC signal. So the output DC power is almost equal to the input AC power