INTELLI-VIEW GLASS

A MINI-PROJECT REPORT

Submitted by

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in partial fulfillment of the award of the degree

of

BACHELOR OF ENGINEERING

IN

COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

RAJALAKSHMI ENGINEERING COLLEGE, CHENNAI

RAJALAKSHMI ENGINEERING COLLEGE,

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CHENNAI

MAY 2024

BONAFIDE CERTIFICATE

Certified that this project **"INTELLI-VIEW GLASS"** is the bonafide work of "**HARI SHANKARAN J K (210701078) AND HARISH M (210701074)"** who carried out the project work under my supervision.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We express our sincere thanks to our beloved and honorable chairman **MR. S. MEGANATHAN** and the chairperson **DR. M. THANGAM MEGANATHAN** for their timely support and encouragement.

We are greatly indebted to our respected and honorable principal **Dr. S.N. MURUGESAN** for his able support and guidance.

No words of gratitude will suffice for the unquestioning support extended to us by our head of the department **Dr. P. Kumar** for being an ever supporting force during our project work.

We also extend our sincere and hearty thanks to our internal guide **Dr.N.Duraimurugan,M.E., Ph.D** for his valuable guidance and motivation during the completion of this project. Our sincere thanks to our family members, friends and other staff members of information technology.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATION

ABBREVIATION	ACRONYM
IOT	Internet of things
IDE	Integrated Development Environment
AR	Augumented reality

ABSTRACT

The amalgamation of Arduino-based IoT technology with smart blind glasses signifies a revolutionary leap in accessibility and independence for individuals with visual impairments. This abstract explores the transformative synergy of object detection within Arduino-powered IoT-enabled smart blind glasses.Essentially, these glasses harness a sophisticated array of Arduino microcontrollers, sensors, cameras, and image processing algorithms to meticulously scan and interpret the user's environment in real-time. The integration of Arduino-based IoT connectivity enhances this process, enabling seamless communication between the glasses and external data sources. This information is then conveyed to the user through intuitive auditory or haptic feedback mechanisms, empowering them with enhanced spatial awareness and navigation capabilities.Moreover, the Arduino-based IoT integration empowers these smart glasses with unprecedented adaptability and scalability. Remote monitoring and management functionalities ensure that the system remains up-to-date with the latest technological advancements and environmental changes.The implications of this innovative fusion extend far beyond mere convenience.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION

The "INTELLI-VIEW GLASS" proposes the development of a smart glass control System based on presence detection. The Smart Blind Glass IoT project introduces innovative window management by integrating smart glass technology with automated blinds. This system dynamically adjusts transparency and tint while controlling light and privacy. Leveraging IoT, it enhances energy efficiency and comfort, offering a seamless, eco-friendly solution for modern smart living spaces.

1.2 SCOPE OF THE WORK

The "INTELLI-VIEW GLASS" has tremendous scope. The scope of work includes designing and developing IoT-enabled smart blind glass panels, integrating automated control systems, and optimizing energy efficiency. This involves software and hardware integration, user interface development, and extensive testing for residential, commercial, and automotive applications.

1.3 PROBLEM STATEMENT

The "INTELLI-VIEW GLASS" project has traditional window solutions fail to dynamically manage light, privacy, and energy efficiency, leading to discomfort and higher energy costs. The Smart Blind Glass IoT project addresses these issues by creating intelligent, automated window systems that adapt to environmental conditions and user preferences, enhancing comfort, privacy, and energy efficiency.

1.4 AIM AND OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT

The aim of the Smart Blind Glass IoT project is to create an intelligent window management system that enhances user comfort, privacy, and energy efficiency. The project focuses on developing IoT-enabled smart glass panels with dynamic tint and transparency adjustments, and integrating automated blinds that respond to environmental conditions and user preferences. The project emphasizes the use of ecofriendly materials and sustainable manufacturing processes to deliver versatality.

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE SURVEY

This paper [1] offers a comprehensive overview of smart blind glass technologies, encompassing IoT integration, dynamic tinting mechanisms, and automated control features. It explores the multifaceted applications of smart blind glass in various contexts such as residential, commercial, and automotive sectors, highlighting its potential to enhance energy efficiency, user comfort, and privacy.

The review article [2] delves into the integration of IoT technologies within building automation systems, emphasizing aspects related to energy management, security enhancements, and user-centric functionalities. Through a series of case studies, it showcases real-world implementations of IoT-driven solutions, underscoring their effectiveness in optimizing building operations and improving occupant experiences.

This study [3] specifically investigates the impact of automated blinds on energy consumption within office environments. By analyzing data related to heating and cooling loads, it demonstrates how automated blind control strategies can lead to substantial energy savings while also considering user satisfaction and comfort levels.

Focusing on user interface design principles, this paper [4] addresses the challenges and best practices associated with crafting intuitive and user-friendly interfaces for smart home devices, including smart blind glass systems. It emphasizes the importance of usability, accessibility, and customization options to enhance overall user experiences.

This research article [5] explores recent advancements in materials science and manufacturing techniques related to smart blind glass components. It delves into aspects such as durability, optical properties, and sustainable manufacturing practices, underscoring the critical role of material innovation in driving the scalability and adoption of smart blind glass technologies.

CHAPTER 3

SYSTEM SPECIFICATIONS

3.1 HARDWARE SPECIFICATIONS FOR APPLICATION

Processor	: Pentium IV Or Higher
Memory Size	: 256 GB (Minimum)
HDD	: 40 GB (Minimum)

3.2 SOFTWARE SPECIFICATIONS

Application	: ARDUINO NANO

3.3 HARDWARE COMPONENTS FOR PROTOTYPE

Sensor : Hc-SR04 Ultrasonic sensor Board

: Aurdino pro mini

Battery

Speaker

Ultrasonic glasses

CHAPTER 4

MODULES DESCRIPTION

Hc-SR04 Ultrasonic sensor

The HC-SR04 ultrasonic sensor is a popular component used for measuring distances. It works by emitting an ultrasonic sound wave and measuring the time it takes for the echo to return.

Aurdino pro mini

The Arduino Pro Mini is a compact microcontroller board with an Atmega328 chip, built-in voltage regulator, and small form factor suitable for space-constrained projects. It offers digital and analog pins, 32KB flash memory, and can be programmed using the Arduino IDE via serial connections, making it versatile for various applications.

Battery

A rechargeable lithium-ion battery powers electronic devices like smartphones and laptops, providing portable and long-lasting energy storage. Its high energy density and ability to be recharged make it ideal for mobile applications, ensuring devices can operate wirelessly for extended periods before needing a recharge.

Speaker

A speaker converts electrical signals into sound waves, producing audio output for devices like phones and computers. It consists of a diaphragm, voice coil, and magnet, which vibrate to create sound. Different speaker types offer varying audio quality, from small, portable speakers to high-fidelity home audio systems.

Ultrasonic glasses

Ultrasonic glasses incorporate ultrasonic sensors to detect objects and measure distances, aiding visually impaired individuals. These glasses use sound waves to detect obstacles and provide feedback through vibrations or auditory signals, enhancing navigation safety and independence for the visually impaired in various environments.

CHAPTER 5

SYSTEM DESIGN

5.1 FLOW CHART

A flowchart is a type of diagram that represents an algorithm, workflow or process. The flowchart shows the steps as boxes of various kinds, and their order by connecting the boxes with arrows. This diagrammatic representation illustrates a solution model to a given problem.

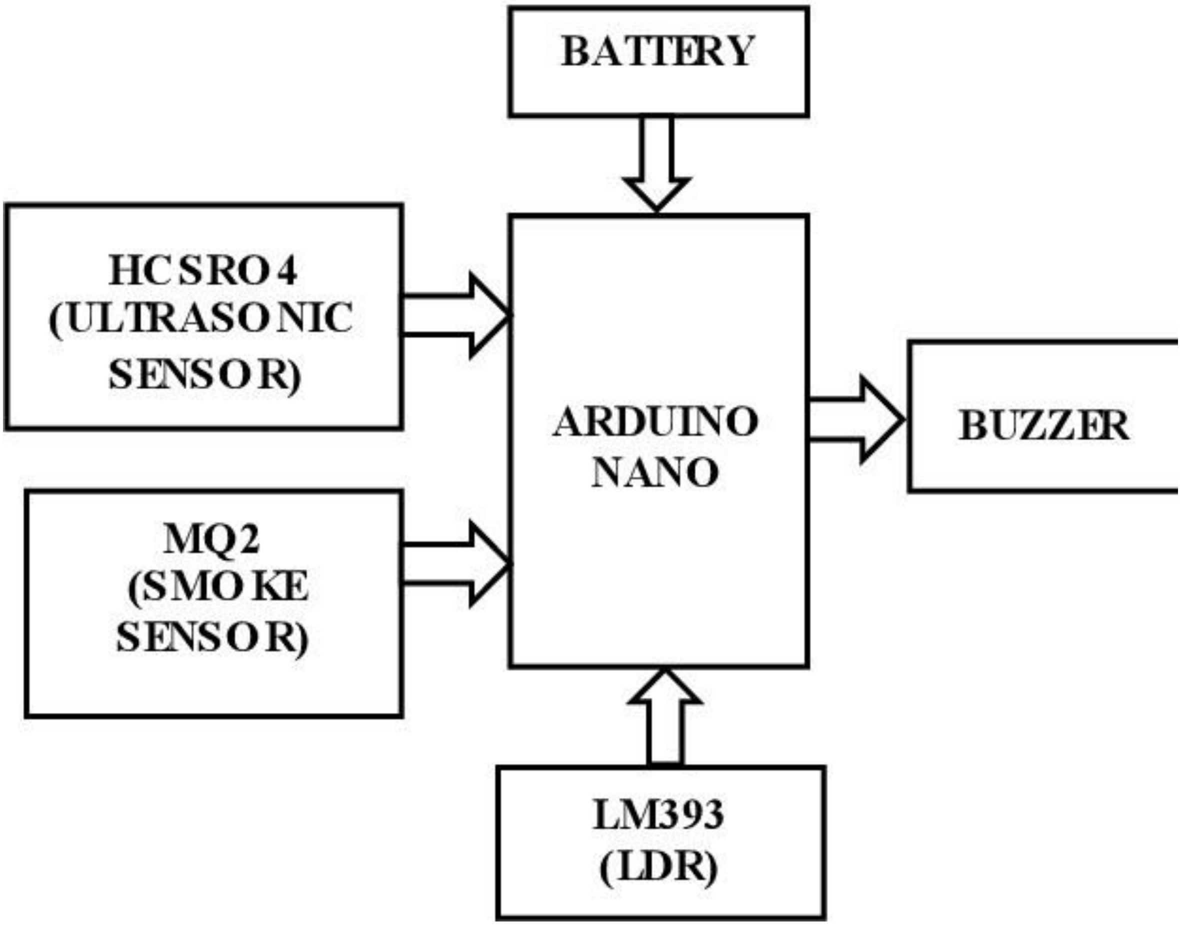

Figure 5.1 Flow Chart

5.2 CIRCUIT DIAGRAM

The circuit diagram includes an Arduino microcontroller, ultrasonic sensors, a buzzer, and a power source. Ultrasonic sensors, connected to the Arduino's digital pins, emit sound waves to detect objects and measure distances. The Arduino processes this data and, if an object is within a set range, activates a buzzer connected to another digital pin. The entire system is powered by a battery or portable power bank. This setup provides real-time alerts to visually impaired users by emitting a sound when an obstacle is detected, enhancing their navigation safety and independence.

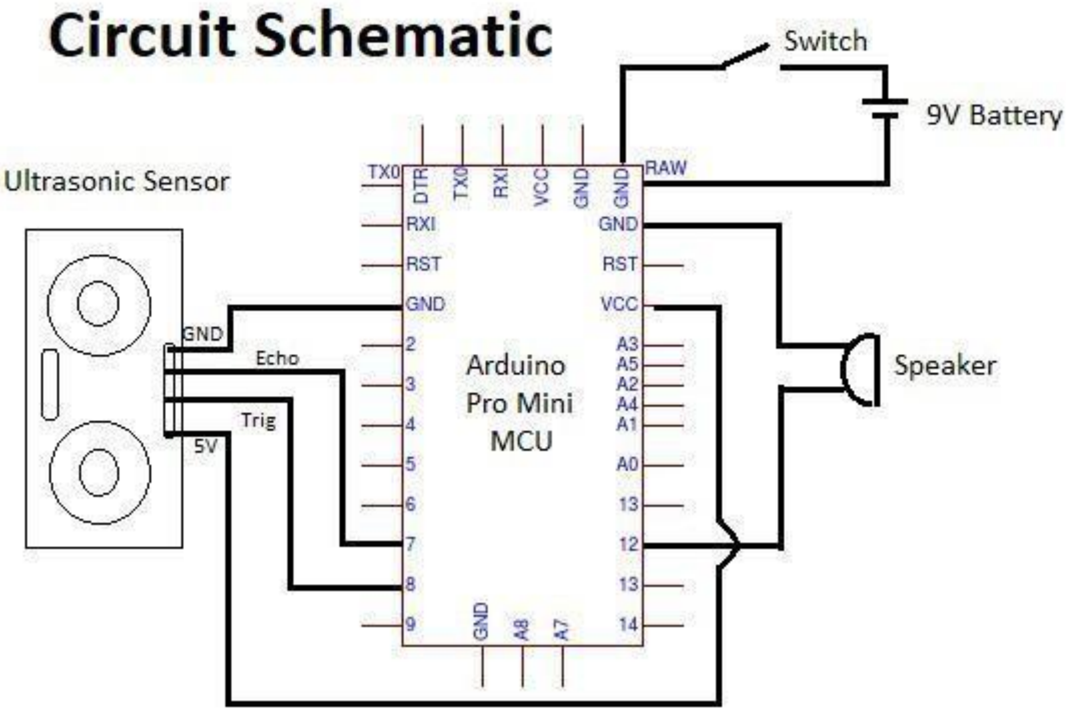

Figure 5.2 Circuit diagram

From the above figure 5.2, the connections are made.

CHAPTER 6

CODING

1. Setup

```
#define trigPin 8
#define echoPin 7   #define
buzzer 12   void setup() {
Serial.begin (9600);
pinMode(trigPin, OUTPUT);
pinMode(echoPin, INPUT);
pinMode(buzzer, OUTPUT);
}
```

2. Loop

```
void loop() {    long duration,
distance;   digitalWrite(trigPin,
LOW);   delayMicroseconds(2);
digitalWrite(trigPin, HIGH);
delayMicroseconds(10);
digitalWrite(trigPin, LOW);
duration = pulseIn(echoPin, HIGH);
distance = (duration/2) / 29.1;
  Serial.print(distance);     Serial.println("
cm"); if (distance > 30 and distance < 62) {
tone(buzzer,100,50);  // Intermitten beeps}
if (distance > 0 and distance < 31) {
tone(buzzer,100); // Long solid beep}   else {
delay (500);
 }
```

CHAPTER 7

SCREEN SHOTS

1. CONNECTION

Figure 7.1 Connection Setup

The object-detecting smart glass circuit diagram comprises a microcontroller, ultrasonic sensors, a buzzer, and a power source. Ultrasonic sensors emit sound waves to detect objects in the user's vicinity and measure the distance by the echo's return time. The microcontroller processes this data and determines if an object is within a predefined range. If an object is detected, the microcontroller activates the buzzer to alert the user. This system is powered by a battery or rechargeable power source, ensuring portability.

CHAPTER 8

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

In conclusion, the Smart Blind Glass IoT project represents a significant advancement in window management technology, offering a seamless blend of smart glass functionality and automated blind control. Through the integration of IoT capabilities, dynamic tinting mechanisms, and user-friendly interfaces, the system achieves remarkable improvements in energy efficiency, user comfort, and privacy across residential, commercial, and automotive applications. Moving forward, several avenues for future enhancement can be explored to further augment the capabilities and impact of smart blind glass systems. One potential area of focus is the development of advanced AI algorithms that can intelligently predict user preferences and optimize blind control strategies accordingly. This would not only enhance user convenience but also contribute to greater energy savings by preemptively adjusting to changing environmental conditions. Additionally, research into novel materials with enhanced optical properties and durability can lead to the creation of more robust and versatile smart blind glass panels. Integration with emerging technologies such as augmented reality (AR) and gesture recognition could also open up new possibilities for intuitive and immersive user interactions. Furthermore, efforts can be directed towards standardization and interoperability protocols to ensure seamless integration with existing smart home ecosystems and building automation systems. This would facilitate widespread adoption and compatibility across diverse environments, driving the adoption of smart blind glass as a mainstream solution for intelligent window management. Overall, the future of smart blind glass systems lies in continual innovation, collaboration across disciplines, and a focus on user-centric design to deliver enhanced functionality, energy efficiency, and overall user experiences.

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