A Project Report

On

# **GESTURE CONTROLLED DOOR LOCKING SYSTEM**

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirement of

University of Mumbai for

**IoT Mini Project**

In

**Information Technology**

Submitted By

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**New Panvel – 410 206**

**UNIVERSITY OF MUMBAI**

**Academic Year 2019 – 20**



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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the requirements for the report entitled **'GESTURE CONTROLLED DOOR LOCKING SYSTEM'** have been successfully completed by the following students:

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PROJECT APPROVAL FOR

This project entitled “Gesture Control Door Lock System” by Manthan Gharat, Midhun VM, Varsha Verma, and Vighnesh Srinivas are approved for the degree of Bachelor of Engineering in Information Technology.

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2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Date:

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DECLARATION

We declare that this written submission for IoT Mini Project entitled “Gesture Control Door Lock System” represent our ideas in our own words and where others' ideas or words have been included. We have adequately cited and referenced the original sources. We also declare that we have adhered to all principles of academic honesty and integrity and have not misrepresented or fabricated or falsified any ideas / data / fact / source in our submission. We understand that any violation of the above will cause for disciplinary action by the institute and also evoke penal action from the sources which have not been properly cited or from whom prior permission has not been taken when needed.

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## **Abstract**

In public places sanitary conditions are always of concern, particularly of surfaces that are touched by a multitude of persons, such as door handles in rest rooms. Similar issues also arise in medical facilities. Doors that open based on presence are common in environments such as shopping malls; how-ever they are not suited for sensitive areas, such as toilet stalls. Gesture sensors detect and enable gesture-based interfaces that work without touch. In this project, we present a concept for a gesture controlled automated door based on this sensor technology.

The project presents a platform to lock and unlock doors based on the hand gestures that will be programmed by the user which will act as the password to lock and unlock the door and as a secondary feature using face recognition admins can be given access.

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**Chapter 1**

**Introduction of IoT**

**1.1 Fundamentals**

Today, Internet application development demand is very high. So IoT is a major technology by which we can produce various useful internet applications. Basically, IoT is a network in which all physical objects are connected to the internet through network devices or routers and exchange data. IoT allows objects to be controlled remotely across existing network infrastructure. IoT is a very good and intelligent technique which reduces human effort as well as easy access to physical devices. This technique also has autonomous control feature by which any device can control without any human interaction.

**1.2 Literature Survey**

Gesture controlled user interface (GCUI),Centre for Applied Internet Research (CAIR), Glyndŵr University, Wrexham, UK

Steeven Zeiß, Alexander Marinc, Andreas Braun, Tobias Große-Puppendahl, Sebastian Beck.

They describe their approach for gesture controlled door lock system. They use capacitive proximity sensors to detect gestures and open and close the door. Their system is mainly aimed at public restrooms in order to maintain hygiene the system concept and two sets of gestures that can be used to control the door. The system was implemented in prototypical form and evaluated in a study with 16 participants. The results show that the system is intuitive to use and that the subjects would strongly prefer this system to touching door handles in public toilets, indicating that this system is a viable alternative to current solutions.

Sowmiya, U., shafiq mansoor, J. 2015 Raspberry pi

based home door security through 3g dongle. Developed to connect any door with internet. In this system user also implemented PIR sensor and camera. PIR sensor used for detecting person and camera used for capturing the video of the person who comes at the door. The video was sent through 3g dongle to authorized person. They had also discussed some advantages of this system. They had concluded that the use of this system in banks, hospitals etc. But their proposed model didn’t provide the facility of sending messages to the authorized people.

Senthikumar, G., Gopalkrishnan, K., Sathish Kumar, V. 2014 Embedded Image Capturing System Using Raspberry Pi System. message to the authorized person utilities.G.senthilkumar proposed a work on Embedded Image Capturing System Using Raspberry Pi. In this work, they captured the image and compared it with the database but the limitation was the system couldn’t work properly in the ambient light condition

**1.3 Problem Statement**

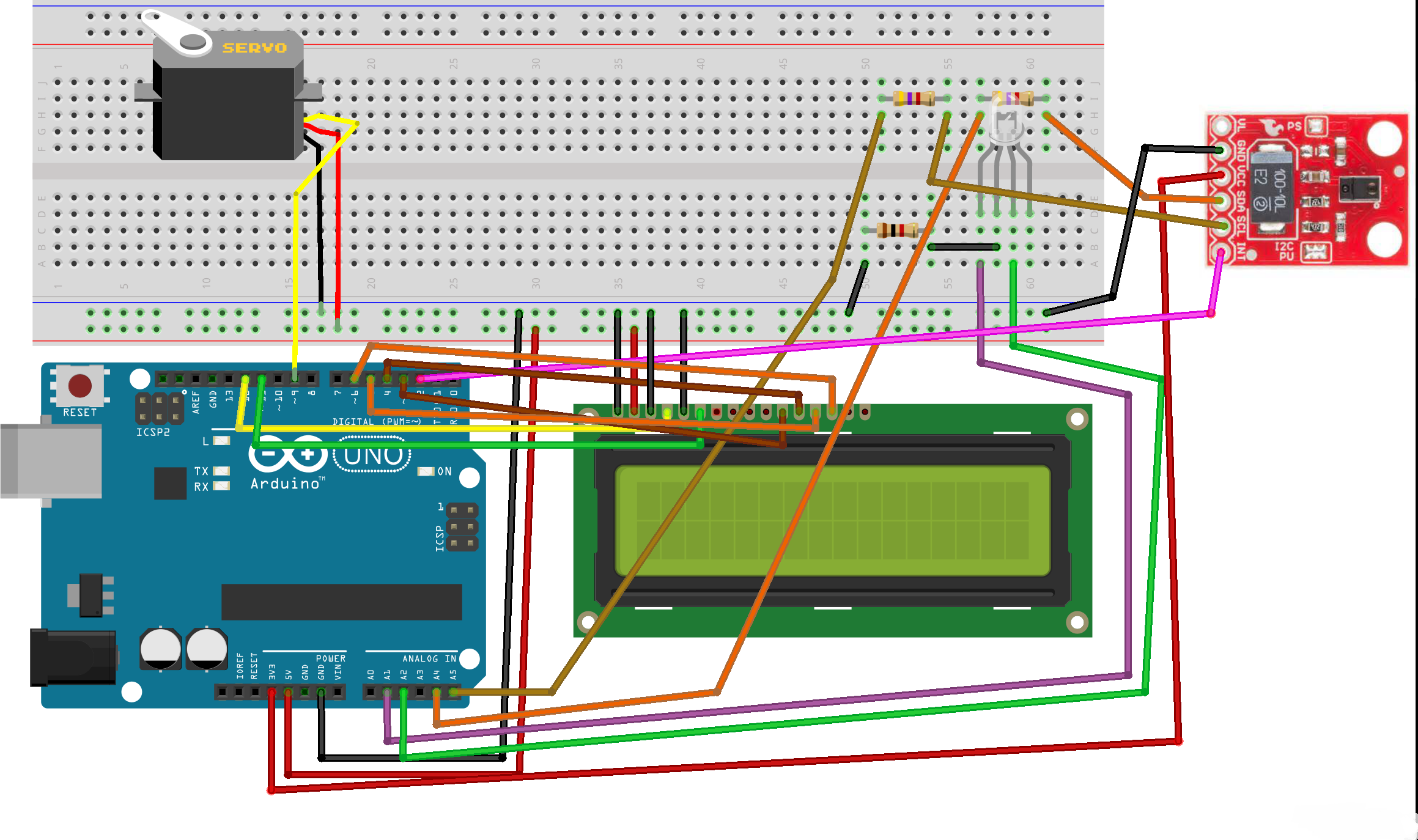
The project presents a platform to lock and unlock doors based on the hand gestures that will be programmed by the user which will act as the password to lock and unlock the door and as a secondary feature using face recognition admins can be given access.

**1.4 Objectives**

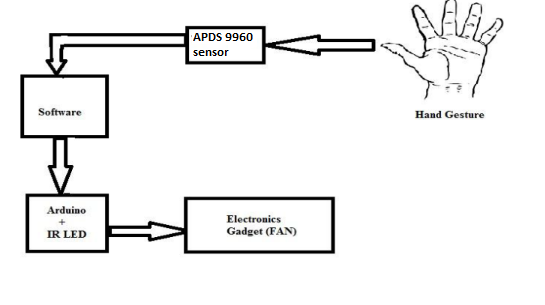
* To record a particular pattern of gestures as password
* To compare and detect hand gestures which are predefined and open the door.

* To develop such a system which will help physically impaired to control door by hand gestures.
* This provides comfort and convenience for common as well, especially at home theatre.
* It provides security to documents stored in warehouses using gesture control.

**1.5 Circuit Design**

****

**BLOCK DIAGRAM**

****

**1.6 Hardware And Software**

**HARDWARE**

* Sparkfun Apds 9960
* Breadboard
* Jumper Wires
* Servo Motor
* PIR Motion Sensor
* Arduino Uno

**SOFTWARE**

* Arduino Uno
* 4GB RAM 32/64 bit Operating System

**Chapter 2**

**Implementation of Mini Project**

**2.1 Coding implementation of mini Project**

Arduino Pin APDS-9960 Board Function

3.3V VCC Power

GND GND Ground

A4 SDA I2C Data

A5 SCL I2C Clock

2 INT Interrupt

Resources:

Include Wire.h and SparkFun\_APDS-9960.h

Development environment specifics:

Written in Arduino 1.0.5

Tested with SparkFun Arduino Pro Mini 3.3V

This code is beerware; if you see me (or any other SparkFun

employee) at the local, and you've found our code helpful, please

buy us a round!

Distributed as-is; no warranty is given.

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*/

#include <Wire.h>

#include <SparkFun\_APDS9960.h>

#include <Servo.h>

Servo myservo;

// Pins

#define APDS9960\_INT 2 // Needs to be an interrupt pin

// Constants

// Global Variables

SparkFun\_APDS9960 apds = SparkFun\_APDS9960();

int isr\_flag = 0;

int sub\_flag1=0;

int sub\_flag2=0;

int sub\_flag3=0;

int sub\_flag4=0;

int sub\_flag5=0;

int sub\_flag6=0;

int master\_flag=0;

void setup() {

myservo.attach(9); // attaches the servo on pin 9 to the servo object

// Set interrupt pin as input

pinMode(APDS9960\_INT, INPUT);

// Initialize Serial port

Serial.begin(9600);

Serial.println();

Serial.println(F("--------------------------------"));

Serial.println(F("Perform Your Gesture"));

Serial.println(F("--------------------------------"));

// Initialize interrupt service routine

attachInterrupt(0, interruptRoutine, FALLING);

// Initialize APDS-9960 (configure I2C and initial values)

if ( apds.init() ) {

Serial.println(F("APDS-9960 initialization complete"));

} else {

Serial.println(F("Something went wrong during APDS-9960 init!"));

}

// Start running the APDS-9960 gesture sensor engine

if ( apds.enableGestureSensor(true) ) {

Serial.println(F("Gesture sensor is now running"));

} else {

Serial.println(F("Something went wrong during gesture sensor init!"));

}

}

void loop() {

if( isr\_flag == 1 ) {

detachInterrupt(0);

handleGesture();

isr\_flag = 0;

attachInterrupt(0, interruptRoutine, FALLING);

}

}

void interruptRoutine() {

isr\_flag = 1;

}

void handleGesture() {

if ( apds.isGestureAvailable() ) {

switch ( apds.readGesture() ) {

case DIR\_UP:

Serial.println("UP");

sub\_flag1=1;

break;

case DIR\_DOWN:

Serial.println("DOWN");

sub\_flag2=1;

break;

case DIR\_LEFT:

Serial.println("LEFT");

sub\_flag3=1;

break;

case DIR\_RIGHT:

Serial.println("RIGHT");

sub\_flag4=1;

break;

case DIR\_NEAR:

Serial.println("NEAR");

sub\_flag5=1;

break;

case DIR\_FAR:

Serial.println("FAR");

sub\_flag6=1;

break;

default:

Serial.println("NONE");

}

}

if( (sub\_flag1==1) && (sub\_flag2==1) && (sub\_flag3==1) && (sub\_flag4==1) && (sub\_flag5==1) && (sub\_flag6==1))

{

master\_flag=1;

}

if (master\_flag==1)

{

myservo.write(180);

//delay(1000);

myservo.write(180);

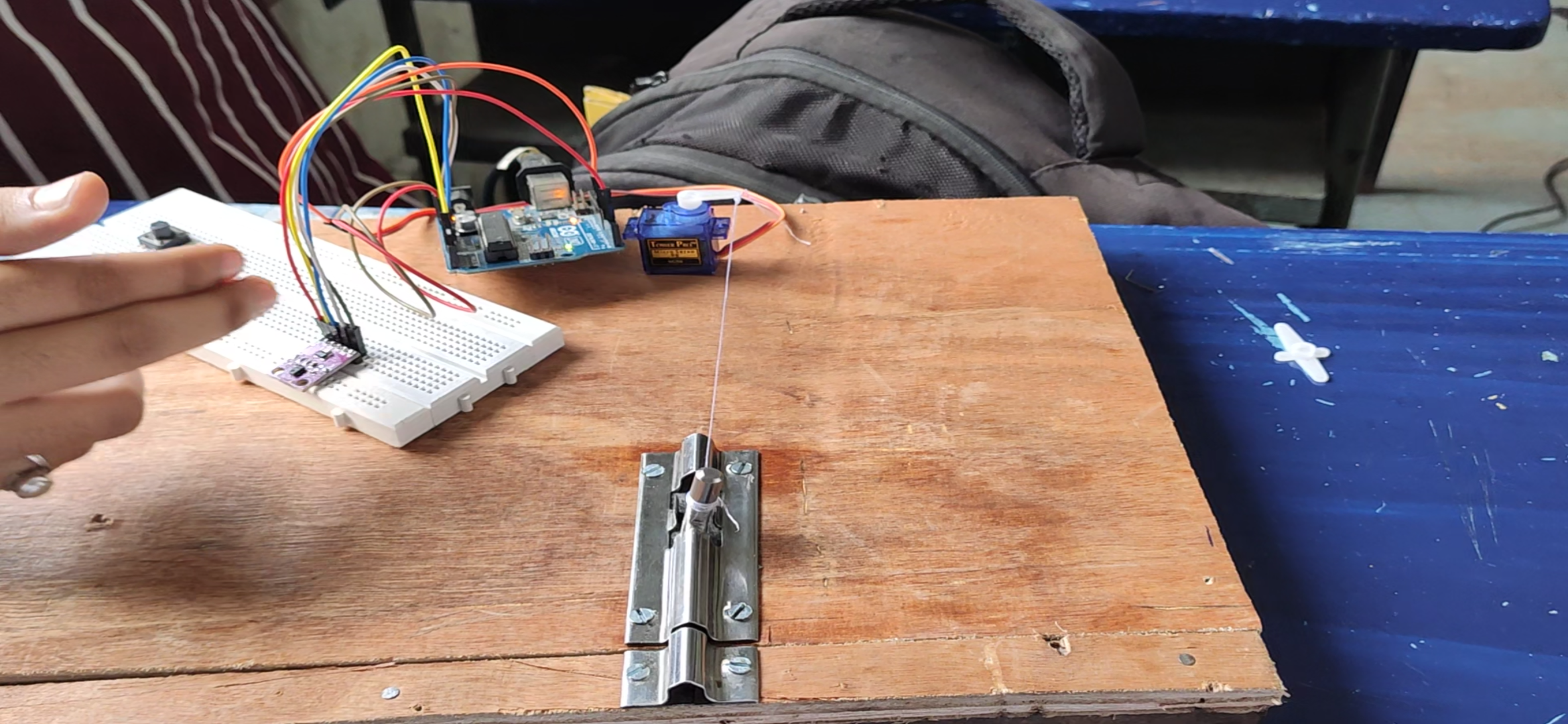
delay(1000);

}

}

//baud rate=9600

**2.2 Snapshots of working project**

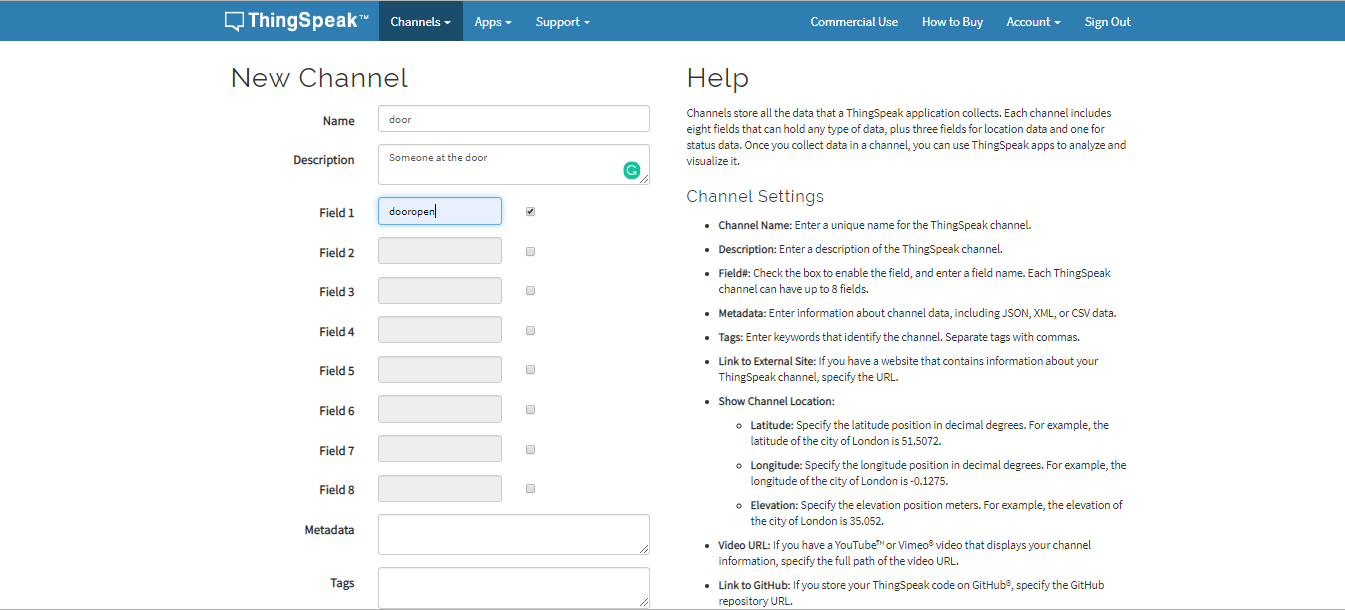
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**Fig 2.2.1**

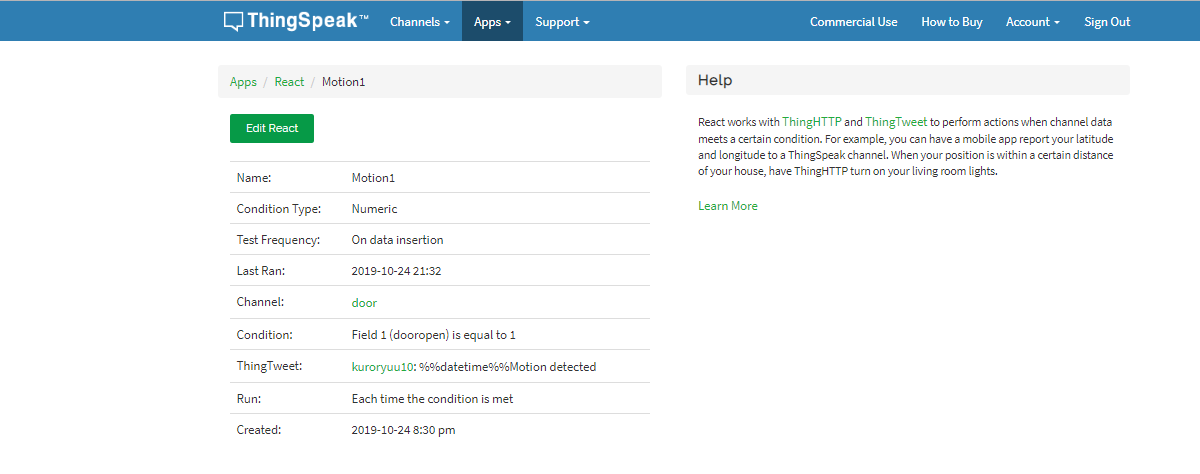
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**Fig 2.2.2**

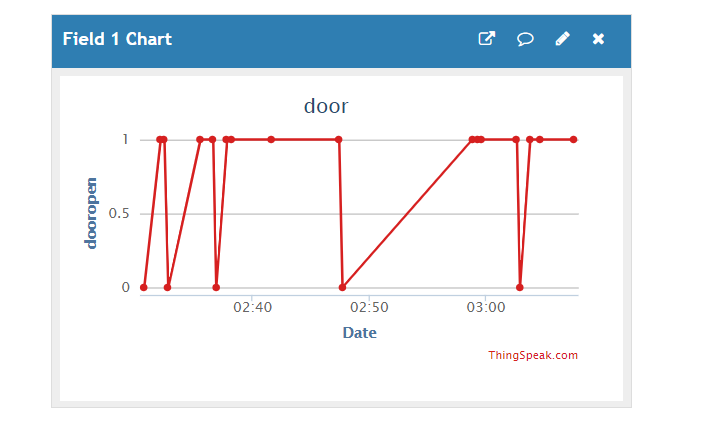
**2.3 Snapshots of Sensor data uploaded using Thingspeak**

****

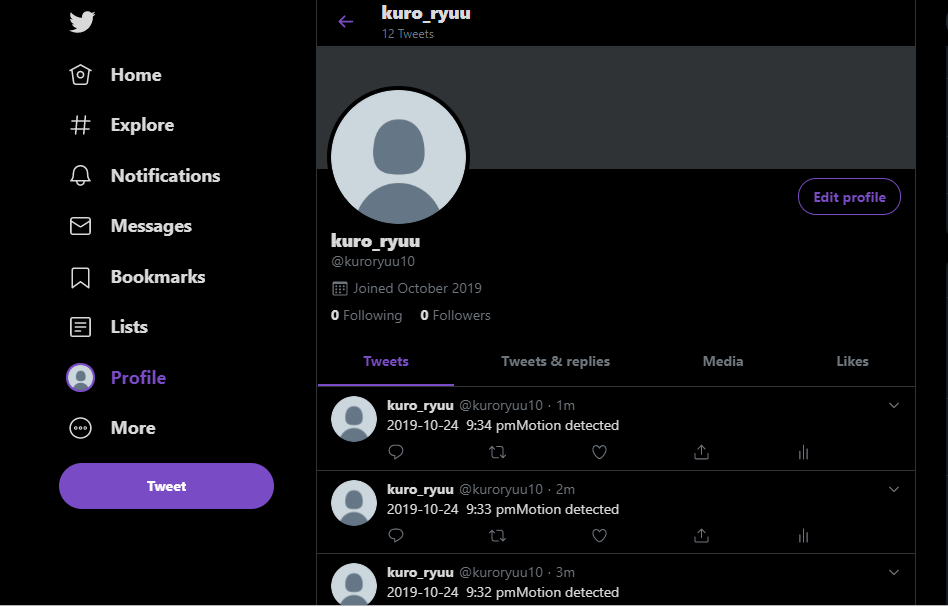
**Fig 2.3.1**

****

**Fig 2.3.2**

****

**Fig2.3.3**

****

**Fig 2.3.4**

**2.4 Snapshot of Project Demo and implementation uploaded on website or blogs:**

**Link: https://youtu.be/yi-st9kR15c**

**Chapter 3**

**Conclusion & Future Scope**

In this paper we presented a gesture-based door control system based on gesture sensor that allows controlling doors in public spaces without touching any surface. We have provided the system concept and a sets of gestures that can be used to open the door. The results show that the system is intuitive to use and that it is a more preferable to use this system than to touch

door handles in public toilets, indicating that this system is a viable alternative to current solutions.

However, our system signifies only a first step in this direction and there are numerous improvements that can be applied to future iterations. In the future, we plan to integrate additional sensors that measure the state.

Another addition to the system is providing a better visual feedback. It is particularly interesting to display whether a door is closed or open. We are considering using a LCD display that could provide an iconic representation of the system state if an error has occurred or if the hand is obstructing the gesture area. This feedback should ideally be available on both sides of the door.

**References**

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Varsha Verma