

Iot based Smart Museum using Wi-Fi Arduino and Matlab Software

K. Dhanalakshmi¹ and S. Ganesan²

¹⁻²ME., Mount Zion College of Engineering and Technology, Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering, Pudukkottai, Tamilnadu
Email: Kdhanalakshmi2712@gmail.com, ganezn@gmail.com

Abstract—Intelligent cities are a business issue, both in academic literature and in the industrial world. The ability to provide users with value-added services through low-cost, low-cost intelligent objects is very interesting in many fields. Art and culture have always taken a critical part in human life. The museums are now an entertainment tool such as cinemas or theaters, museums and art galleries generally provide a brochure card or human guides. An intelligent IOT based museum is based on a portable device that acts as a museum guide. This portable video device captures user movements and has the ability to process image and only send images to the processing center to increase system performance and position information. In addition, the system interacts with the server to store multimedia content produced by the user. Finally, everyone can easily access the profile of the arts and history through intelligent devices that use mobile applications.

Index Terms— Internet of Things, Image Filtering, Arduino, PIR sensor.

I. INTRODUCTION

IoT is a system in which every single physical item are associated with the web through system gadgets or switches and trade information. IoT enables items to be controlled remotely crosswise over existing system foundation. IoT is an exceptionally decent and shrewd procedure which lessens human exertion just as simple access to physical gadgets. This method likewise has independent control include by which any gadget can control with no human connection. "Things" in the IoT sense, is the blend of equipment, programming, information, and administrations. "Things" can allude to a wide assortment of gadgets, for example, DNA investigation gadgets for ecological checking, electric clips in beach front waters, Arduino contributes home computerization and numerous others. These gadgets accumulate valuable information with the assistance of different existing advances and offer that information between different gadgets. Precedents incorporate Home Automation System which utilizes Wi-Fi or Bluetooth for trade information between different gadgets of home.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

[1] Multicast steering that meets numerous nature of administration imperatives is essential for supporting media correspondences in the Internet of Things (IoT). Existing multicast directing innovations for IoT principally center around impromptu sensor organizing situations; along these lines, are not responsive and sufficiently strong for supporting interactive media applications in an IoT domain. So as to handle the testing issue of

multicast directing for media correspondences in IoT, in this paper, propose two calculations for the building up multicast steering tree for mixed media information transmissions. The proposed calculations influence an entropy-based procedure to total all loads into a complete measurement, and after that utilization it to look through a multicast tree based on the traversing tree and most limited way tree calculations. It conducts hypothetical examination and broad recreations for assessing the proposed calculations. Both explanatory and trial results exhibit that one of the proposed calculations is more proficient than a delegate multi compelled multicast steering calculation as far as both speed and precision; along these lines, can bolster interactive media interchanges in an IoT domain. This trusts our outcomes can give inside and out knowledge into the multicast steering calculation plan for media correspondences in IoT.

[2] The new innovations describing the Internet of Things (IoT) permit acknowledging genuine savvy conditions ready to give propelled administrations to the clients. As of late, these brilliant situations are likewise being abused to revamp the clients' enthusiasm on the social legacy, by ensuring genuine intuitive social encounters. In this paper, it structure and approve an indoor area mindful engineering ready to improve the client involvement in an exhibition hall. Specifically, the proposed framework depends on a wearable gadget that joins picture acknowledgment and limitation capacities to consequently give the clients social substance identified with the watched works of art. The restriction data is acquired by a Bluetooth low vitality (BLE) foundation introduced in the gallery. In addition, the framework cooperates with the Cloud to store media substance created by the client and to share condition produced occasions on his/her interpersonal organizations. At long last, a few area mindful administrations, running in the framework, control nature status additionally as per clients' developments. These administrations collaborate with physical gadgets through a multiprotocol middleware. The framework has been intended to be effectively extensible to other IoT advances and its adequacy has been assessed in the MUST historical center, Lecce, Italy.

[3] As portable group detecting (MCS) can't give solid administrations, the nature of administration (QoS) is a noteworthy research intrigue. Since the administration hub has a definitive effect on two indispensable variables of QoS, administration hub choice is turning into a novel research bearing in MCS. In this paper, we break down the elements that need consideration while choosing legitimate administration hubs in MCS and characterize the administration hub choice issue (SNSP) as pursues: finding the ideal arrangement of administration hubs, gave that advances numerous measurements of QoS all the while and fulfills the system asset requirement. Appropriately, this figures a multiobjective advancement demonstrate (MOOM), which changes over SNSP to a multiobjective improvement issue (MOOP). Since the MOOM considers the far reaching impact of all administration hubs on one measurement as one goal of MOOP, it can deal with the decent variety of measurements and clashes between them; specifically, it can adaptably change the decimal standard for measuring of QoS relying upon various requests. To exhibit the esteem and viability of the proposed MOOM, we propose a worldview of it and plan a comparing multiobjective streamlining choice component. This worldview centers around the impact of hub spatiotemporal portability on the two information accumulation and information transmission.

[4] An Internet of Things' (IoT) associated society and framework speaks to a gigantic change in perspective. We present a structure for a choice emotionally supportive network (DSS) that works inside the IoT biological system. The DSS use progressed examination of electric keen meter (ESM) organize correspondence quality information to improve cost expectations for savvy meter field tasks and give noteworthy choice suggestions with respect to whether to send a specialist to a client area to determine an ESM issue. The model is observationally assessed utilizing informational indexes from a business arrange. We exhibit the proficiency of our methodology with a total Bayesian system expectation model and contrast and three AI forecast display classifiers: 1) Naïve Bayes; 2) irregular backwoods; and 3) choice tree. Results show that our methodology creates factually important estimations and that the DSS will improve the cost productivity of ESM organize activities and upkeep.

[5] Unattended ground sensors (UGS) are broadly used to screen human exercises, for example, person on foot movement and identification of gatecrashers in a protected area. Adequacy of UGS frameworks is regularly constrained by high false caution rates, perhaps because of deficiencies of the fundamental calculations and confinements of locally available calculation. In such manner, this paper shows a wavelet-based technique for target identification and characterization. The proposed strategy has been approved on informational indexes of seismic and uninvolved infrared sensors for target discovery and grouping, just as for payload and development type ID of the objectives. The proposed technique has the upsides of quick execution time and low memory necessities and is possibly appropriate for ongoing usage with locally available UGS frameworks.

III. IMPLEMENTATION

A. Object Recognition

The proposed article acknowledgment framework envelops a few phases. To start with, the approaching picture, taken by a client, is alternatively separated in a preprocessing stage. The point of the last is to give more weight to the focal point of the picture, where and object of intrigue is in all likelihood arranged. In a following stage, intrigue focuses are identified and depicted. At last, input pictures are contrasted with recently enlisted model pictures dependent on intrigue point correspondences between individual picture sets. This is accomplished by coordinating their individual intrigue focuses. The model picture with the most noteworthy number of matches as for the info picture is picked as the one which speaks to the article the guest is searching for.

B. Image Filtering

This tried two picture preprocessing approaches that enable giving more weight to the focal point of an info picture. The primary methodology is known as foveation. Thusly, the picture is separated in a non-uniform manner, prompting a most extreme goals at the middle (fovea) which progressively decreases towards the picture outskirts. This can be accomplished by a space-variation smoothing process, where the width of the smoothing capacity is little close to the fovea and slowly extending as the separation from the fovea increments. An example foveated picture is appeared amidst Figure 3. Because of the lower goals towards the outskirts of a foveated picture, less intrigue focuses will be found on the foundation by the resulting interest point identification calculation. Thus, the picture is portrayed all the more thickly in the focal point of the picture, where the object of intrigue is no doubt arranged.

C. Image Matching

Traditional object recognition methods rely on model images, each representing a single object in isolation. In practice, however, the necessary segmentation is not always affordable or even possible. For our object recognition application, we use model images where the objects are not separated from the background. Thus, the background also provides features for the matching task. In any given test image, only one object or object group that belongs together is assumed. Hence, object recognition is achieved by image matching. Extracted interest points of the input image are compared to the interest points of all model images. In order to create a set of interest point correspondences M , we used the nearest neighbor ratio matching strategy.

This states that a matching pair is detected if its Euclidean distance in descriptor space is closer than 0.8 times the distance to the second nearest neighbor. The selected object is the one figuring in the model image with the highest recognition score SR , corresponding to the number of total matches in M . Traditional image matching by interest point correspondence often leads to multiple matches of the same interest point at locations with important gradient variations such as edges, see Figure 7. Multiple matches can skew the matching process. It is therefore a good idea to suppress multiple matches, only allowing a single best match per interest point location. This is achieved by first building a table with all interest point correspondences between a test image and a model image and then removing all matches that do not have a minimal distance.

D. Arduino

Arduino Uno Any programmed framework requires an astute chip, for example, microcontroller that controls the framework parts. Microcontroller is a little PC on a solitary coordinated circuit containing a processor center, memory, and programmable information/output peripherals. The microcontroller unit utilized in this undertaking is Arduinouno which is a stage for prototyping intuitive articles utilizing gadgets. It comprises of both equipment and software. Arduino depends on the Atmel AVR CPUs and being conveyed in a wide assortment of tasks, going from sensors systems to automated submarines. It has 14 computerized information/output pins (of which 6 can be utilized as PWM yields), 6 simple data sources, a 16 MHz artistic resonator, a USB association, a power jack, an ICSP header, and a reset catch. It contains everything expected to help the microcontroller; basically associate it to a PC with a USB link or power it with an AC-to-DC connector or battery to get begin.

Arduino is a board which is used to interface sensors.

TX	→	1
RX	→	0

E. PIR Sensor

A Passive infrared sensor (PIR sensor) is an electronicsensor that estimates infrared (IR) light transmitting from items in its field of view. They are frequently utilized in PIR-based movement indicators. At the point when the sensor is inert, the two openings recognize a similar measure of IR, the encompassing sum emanated from the room or dividers or outside. At the point when a warm body like a human or creature cruises by, it first catches one portion of the PIR sensor, which causes a positive differential change between the two parts. It use ADC to convert analogue value to digital value. Analog to Digital Conversion(ADC) is a very useful feature in microcontrollers to interface sensors. The main purpose of this features is to interface analog sensor with the Arduino UNO or any microcontroller. Arduino UNO has 6 ADC channel from A0 to A5.



Fig 1 PIR Sensor

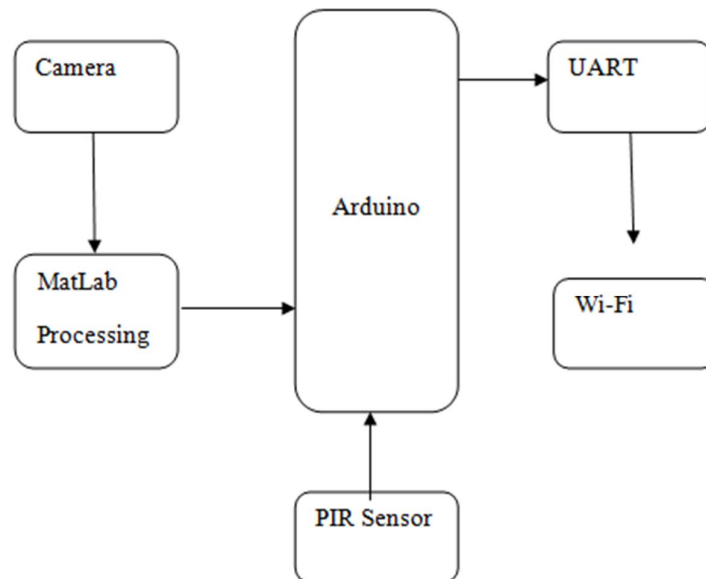


Fig2. System Design

F. UART

UART represents Universal Asynchronous Receiver/Transmitter. It is anything but a correspondence convention like SPI and I2C, yet a physical circuit in a microcontroller, or an independent IC. A UART's fundamental intention is to transmit and get sequential information. The UART takes bytes of information and transmits the individual bits in a consecutive design. At the goal, a second UART re-gathers the bits into complete bytes. Sequential transmission is generally utilized with modems and for non-organized correspondence between PCs, terminals and different gadgets.

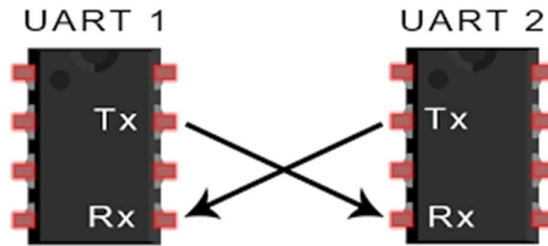


Fig 3. UART

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In this work, an indoor area mindful engineering for brilliant historical centers was planned and approved. In more detail, the proposed framework depends on a wearable gadget outfitted with picture acknowledgment and restriction abilities to consequently give clients social substance identified with the watched fine arts. The capacity to distinguish the client's position is ensured by a foundation of Wi-Fi Low Energy transmitters. The engineering additionally comprises of a preparing focus, where the real business rationale is in control to (I) recover from the Cloud the social data identified with the watched works of art and (ii) deal with the status of the indoor condition in agreement to clients' position. At long last, the framework gets to the server likewise to store mixed media substance delivered by the client and to share condition created occasions on his/her informal communities. Regardless of whether the proposed framework could experience the ill effects of potential upkeep issues brought about by equipment harms because of serious use, it doesn't require the utilization of costly gadgets or foundations, just as it doesn't compel the clients to misuse their own gadgets.

In more detail, the proposed framework depends on a wearable gadget furnished with picture acknowledgment and restriction abilities to naturally furnish clients with social substance identified with the watched fine arts. The design likewise comprises of a preparing focus, where the genuine business rationale is in control to (I) the social data identified with the watched works of art is store in Raspberry Pi and (ii) deal with the status of the indoor condition in agreement to clients' position. At last, the framework gets to the media substance delivered by the client and to share condition created occasions on his/her informal communities. The picture is caught by camera then sound will be play. This can listen the data about that image in sound structure transfer the preferences just as remark via web-based networking media.



Fig. 4. Initial Setup

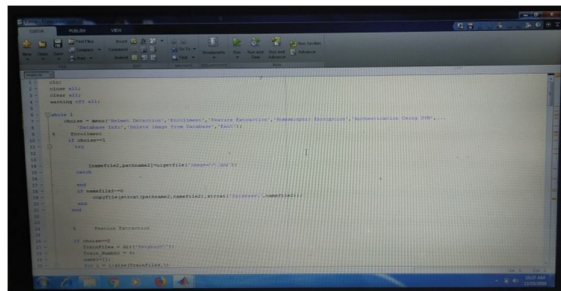


Fig 5. Program snapshot

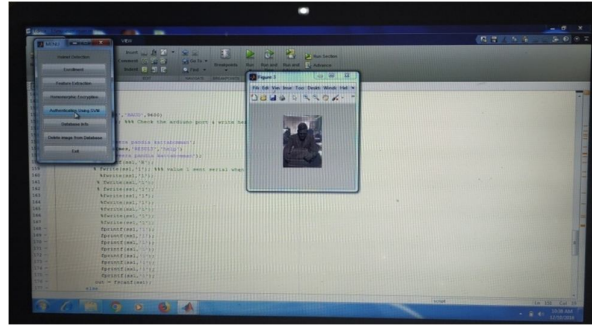


Fig 6. Authentication Process

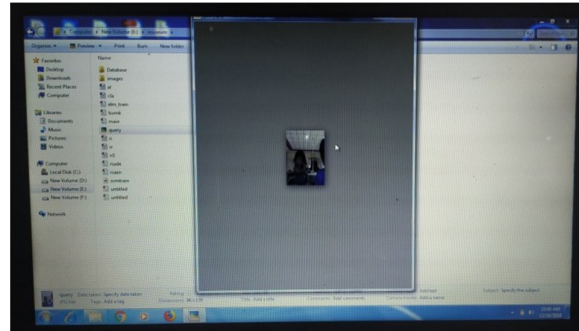


Fig 7. Person Detection Output

V. CONCLUSION

This work proceeded with our investigation of the savvy historical center idea. We considered the contextual investigation of regular day to day existence history in the History Museum. In the first place, we interface a semantic system for this situation examine. Second, we brought the PIR sensor innovation into the savvy spaces-based design of a shrewd exhibition hall. This will deduct the person for the message association. The separated learning is then basically spoken to in the semantic system. The calculations are actualized by catching the picture of that area which systems permits to vigorously perceive historical center shows under troublesome ecological conditions. The capacity to recognize the client's position is ensured by a framework of WiFi transmitters. The plan in like manner contains a dealing with center, where the genuine business method of reasoning is in charge to: access from the Cloud the social data related to the watched fine arts administer the status of the indoor condition in comprehension to clients' position. The system inspires the Cloud to store intelligent media substance made by the client. At last, Users can get the data in an alluring organization dependent on their age.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The authors wish to thank S.Ganesan. This work was supported in part by a grant from Mount Zion College of Engineering and Technology.

REFERENCES

- [1] Jun Huang, Qiang Duan, Yanxiao Zhao, Zhong Zheng, Wei Wang, "Multicast Routing for Multimedia Communications in the Internet of Things", *Internet of Things Journal IEEE*, vol. 4, no. 1, pp. 215-224, 2017.
- [2] An Indoor Location-Aware System for an IoT-Based Smart Museum Stefano Alletto ; Rita Cucchiara ; Giuseppe Del Fiore ; Luca Mainetti ; Vincenzo Mighali; Luigi Patrono ; Giuseppe Serra *IEEE Internet of Things Journal* Year: 2016 , Volume: 3 , Issue: 2
- [3] Shuang Ding, Xin He, Jicheng Wang, "Multiobjective Optimization Model for Service Node Selection Based on a Tradeoff Between Quality of Service and Resource Consumption in Mobile Crowd Sensing", *Internet of Things Journal IEEE*, vol. 4, no. 1, pp. 258-268, 2017.

- [4] Joseph Siryani, Bereket Tanju, Timothy J. Eveleigh, "A Machine Learning Decision-Support System Improves the Internet of Things' Smart Meter Operations", *Internet of Things Journal IEEE*, vol. 4, no. 4, pp. 1056-1066, 2017.
- [5] A. Marchenkov, Andrey S. Vdovenko, Oksana B. Petrina, Dmitry G. Korzun, "Software Design and Implementation of the Semantic Layer Sergey", Smart Museum of Everyday Life History in Petrozavodsk State University, vol. 3, pp. 846-551, Year.2012.