

IoT Smart Mirror

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Information Technology, Product and Device Design

Introduction

The aims of this project were to make a lowpower WiFi connected easy to use smart mirror, that utilizes use of databases and school provided servers. Other aims were to learn about some of the most common data transfer protocols for iot systems, learn to optimize project organization with tools such as git and trello and to learn overall how to develop such IoT devices.

Objectives

The objectives for the project was to produce a mirror that could show wanted data (news and weather data). One criterion for the device is that the information would be stored in a database. The second criterion was a webpage (figure 2) that would display the data on a screen. Minimizing energy consumption was our optional objective, we used a face recognition camera system to solve this on the mirror and we made a sleep mode for the IoT node (view figure 1). The wireless node is meant to be implanted for the weather data measurements. The optional objective for the project was the face recognizing camera turning of when the screen is on and vice versa.

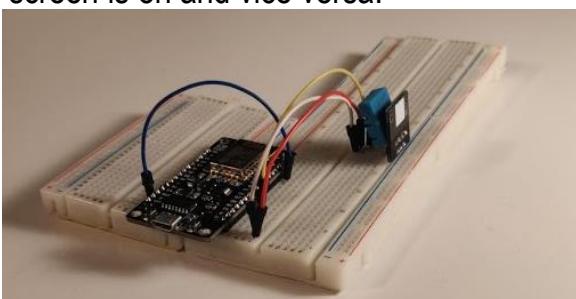


FIGURE 1. The IoT-node

Software Application Project

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Methods

The product consists of 3 parts, the mirror itself, a wireless node and a remote server for storing information. The node measures local temperature and humidity. Node then provides that data to the raspberry in the mirror using mqtt protocol over local network and from there to the database over IP. News and such are collected by the remote server via scraping. Picture in the mirror is produced using LCD-panel which is not powered on by default, but only when someone is looking at the mirror. That decision when to turn the display on and off is made using a webcam and machine learning model which is capable of detecting and recognising faces.



FIGURE 2. The Website

Results

The system worked exactly as planned. The news are fetched from the site to the database and then they are successfully displayed on a webpage and the same goes for the IoT node. Also the optional objectives were a success and we managed to lower the energy consumption.

After the power optimization the device uses at least 4 milliamperes of current in the sleep mode and 79mA while transmitting. (See the figure 3 below.)

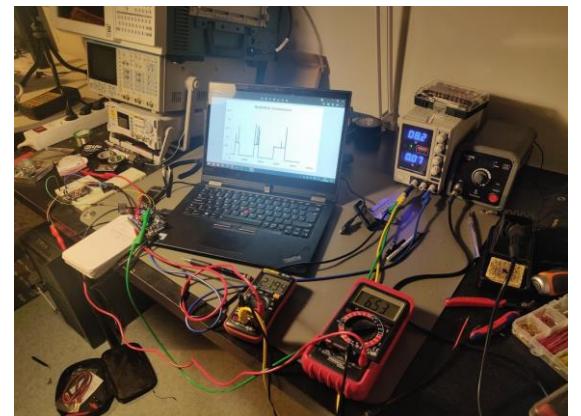


FIGURE 3. Testing The Latest Node Prototype

Conclusions

Device has some potential to be a viable commercial product if it was further developed. Main issues against it would be the high cost for the required components and the difficulty of mass production of the product without changing the whole assembly process.

References

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https://github.com/ageitgey/face_recognition
- NodeMCU spec
<https://components101.com/development-boards/nodemcu-esp8266-pinout-features-and-datasheet>
- Our github page
https://github.com/Kalle-Lassila/tvt19spl_ryhma4