### COLOUR AND SIZE DETECTION SYSTEM

ONG JIA QING

This report is submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of Bachelor of Electronic Engineering (Industrial Electronics) With Honours

> Faculty of Electronic and Computer Engineering Universiti Teknikal Malaysia Melaka

> > June 2012

C Universiti Teknikal Malaysia Melaka

FAKULTI KEJU	NIVERSTI TEKNIKAL MALAYSIA MELAKA JRUTERAAN ELEKTRONIK DAN KEJURUTERAAN KOMPUTER BORANG PENGESAHAN STATUS LAPORAN PROJEK SARJANA MUDA II
Tajuk Projek:COLOUISesi::Pengajian::	R AND SIZE DETECTION SYSTEM
syarat kegunaan seperti berikut: 1. Laporan adalah hakmilik Unive 2. Perpustakaan dibenarkan memb	ojek Sarjana Muda ini disimpan di Perpustakaan dengan syarat- ersiti Teknikal Malaysia Melaka. buat salinan untuk tujuan pengajian sahaja. buat salinan laporan ini sebagai bahan pertukaran antara institusi
SULIT*	*(Mengandungi maklumat yang berdarjah keselamatan atau kepentingan Malaysia seperti yang termaktub di dalam AKTA RAHSIA RASMI 1972)
TERHAD**	**(Mengandungi maklumat terhad yang telah ditentukan oleh organisasi/badan di mana penyelidikan dijalankan)
TIDAK TERHAD	
	Disahkan oleh:
(TANDATANGAN PENUL	US) (COP DAN TANDATANGAN PENYELIA)
Tarikh: 14 JUNE 2012	Tarikh: 14 JUNE 2012

"I hereby declare that this report is the result of my own work except for quotes as cited in the references."

Signature	:
Author	: ONG JIA QING
Date	: 14 JUNE 2012



"I hereby declare that I have read this report and in my opinion this report is sufficient in terms of the scope and quality for the award of Bachelor of Electronic Engineering (Industrial Electronics) With Honours."

Signature	:
Supervisor"s Name	: MAZRAN BIN ESRO
Date	: 14 JUNE 2012

Dedicated to my beloved family especially my father and mother, thanks for your sacrifice towards my success.

For my Final Year Project supervisor, Mr. Mazran Bin Esro, thanks for all your guidance and assistance towards the final year project.

To all my friends, thank you for being there for me through some of the difficult times.

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

First of all, I would like to offer my sincerest gratitude to my supervisor Mr. Mazran Bin Esro for his guidance and help through this entire project. His experience and knowledge is drives me till successful completion of this project.

In addition, I am also grateful to all lecturers that have given me opinions and suggestions that can apply in my final year project. Not forgotten to my fellow friends and laboratory technicians who have shared their experiences and helped me on my research of this project.

Finally, I would like to express my appreciation to my parents who always support and encourage me throughout my final year project. Thank you for supporting me all the time.

#### ABSTRACT

This project is about designing a colour and size detection system that can detect colour and size of cubes and display the result in Visual Basic. In this project, Light Dependent Resistor (LDR) is used as the colour detector. The LDR will detect the reflected intensity of light for the cube by using Light Emitted Diode (LED) and the output voltage from LDR will be determined by using voltage divider. Infrared sensor (IR) will used as the size detector. Two pair of infrared sensor will be used to detect the height of the cube when go through the infrared sensor. After that, both of the signals from IR and LDR will act as input to the PLC microcontroller. Then, the Visual Basic will display the result of total number of cubes been process to the specific phone number that has been set in the visual basic. Lastly, the data acquisition of the total cubes been process will stored using Microsoft Access that link with the Visual Basic. Therefore, the manual counting system will be replaced and the man power can be reduced.

#### ABSTRAK

Projek ini bertujuan mereka cipta sistem pengesanan warna dan saiz yang boleh mengesan warna dan saiz kiub dan memaparkan hasil dengan menggunakan "Visual Basic". Dalam projek ini, Perintang Peka Cahaya digunakan sebagai pengesan warna. Perintang Peka Cahaya dapat mengesan keamatan cahaya yang dipantul daripada kiub dengan menggunakan "LED" dan voltan keluaran dari Perintang Peka Cahaya akan ditentukan dengan menggunakan pembahagi voltan. Penderia Infra-merah akan digunakan sebagai pengesan saiz kiub. Dua pasangan penderia Infra-merah akan digunakan untuk mengesan ketinggian kiub apabila ia melalui penderia tersebut. Selepas itu, kedua-dua isyarat daripada penderia Infra-merah dan Perintang Peka Cahaya akan bertindak sebagai masukan kepada "PIC Microcontroller". Pada masa yang sama, "Visual Basic" akan memaparkan hasil jumlah bilangan kiub yang diproses. Selain itu, data jumlah kiub yang diproses juga akan dihantar kepada nombor telefon tertentu yang telah ditetapkan dalam "Software Visual Basic". Akhirnya, data daripada jumlah keseluruhan kiub yang telah diproses akan disimpan dengan menggunakan "Microsoft Access" yang telah ditetapkan dalam "Visual Basic". Oleh itu, sistem manual pengiraan dapat digantikan dan tenaga kerja dapat dikurangkan.

## CONTENTS

CHAPTER	TITLE	PAGE
	PROJECT TITLE	i
	DECLARATION	ii
	DEDICATION	V
	ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	vi
	ABSTRACT	vii
	ABSTRAK	viii
	TABLE OF CONTENTS	ix
	LIST OF TABLES	xii
	LIST OF FIGURES	xiii
	LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	xvi
I	INTRODUCTION	1
	1.1 Project Introduction	1
	1.2 Project Objectives	2
	1.3 Problem Statements	2
	1.4 Scope of work	2
	1.5 Brief Explanation of Methodology	3
	1.6 Report Structure	4



#### II LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1	Visual Basic	5
2.2	PIC Microcontroller 16F877A	8
2.3	Infrared Sensor (IR)	11
2.4	Comparator	13
2.5	Hyperterminal	14
2.6	Light Dependent Resistor (LDR)	17

### III RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1	Introdu	lection	21
3.2	Project	Methodology	21
3.3	Hardwa	are Design	24
	3.3.1	Designing Colour Sensor Circuit	25
	3.3.2	Designing Size Detection Circuit	26
3.4	Softwa	are Design	27

#### IV RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

4.1 Introduction 30
4.2 The Simulation Results for Colour Detection Circuit 30
4.2.1 Simulation Result for Output Voltage in Range 30 Of The Colour Sensor Circuit
4.2.2 Result of Output Signal of AND Gate For 34 LDR1 Sensor Using Digital Oscilloscope
4.3 Simulation Result for the Size and Colour Detector 35 Circuit

C Universiti Teknikal Malaysia Melaka

5

21

30

	4.3.1	Results For Output Signal of Colour and Size	37
		Detector Circuit by Using Digital Oscilloscope	
4.4	Simula	tion Results for Hyperterminal	39
4.5	Experir	nental Results of Output Voltage for $4.7 k\Omega$	41
	Resisto	r in Series Connection with LDR Sensor	
4.6	Actual	Output of Colour and Size Detection System 36	

### V CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION 51

5.1	Conclusion	51
5.2	Recommendation	52

REFERENCES	53

APPENDIX A	55
APPENDIX B	60
APPENDIX C	62
APPENDIX D	63

# LIST OF TABLES

NO	TITLE	PAGE
2.1	Comparison between Microcontroller PIC 16F87X, Atmel	10
	AVR and ARM Core	
2.2	Infrared sensor specification	12
2.3	LM 324 advantages and features	13
2.4	Output voltage of different colour	19
2.5	Specification of LDR used	20
4.1	Output result for U1A AND gate	38
4.2	Different type of colour sensor with the power consumption	41
4.3	Maximum output voltage ( $V_{max}$ ) of GREEN colour cube across	41
	series connection of $4.7k\Omega$ resistor with LDR sensor	
4.4	Maximum output voltage ( $V_{max}$ ) of BLUE colour cube across	42
	series connection of $4.7k\Omega$ resistor with LDR sensor	
4.5	Maximum output voltage ( $V_{max}$ ) of BLACK colour cube across	43
	series connection of $4.7k\Omega$ resistor with LDR sensor	



# LIST OF FIGURES

NO

TITLE

2.1	Start option of the Visual Basic	6
2.2	The programming used on Visual Basic	6
2.3	The basic design GUI of counting system	7
2.4	PIC16F877A microcontroller	8
2.5	Infrared transmitter (TX) and receiver pair (RX)	11
2.6	Infrared light transmit and receive refection by object body	11
2.7	The object is detected as "low" condition	12
2.8	The object is detected as "high" condition	13
2.9	LM324 IC"s	14
2.10	LM 324 IC pin diagram	14
2.11	RS-232 DB9 Male Pinout	15
2.12	New connection description between computer and devices	16
2.13	Configuration response in hyperterminal	16
2.14	Physical image of LDR sensor	17
2.15	LDR sensor circuit symbol	17
2.16	Flow chat of colour sensor	18
2.17	Output voltage versus colour code	19
2.18	Dimension of LDR	20
3.1	Flow chart of project methodology	22
3.2	LDR sensor circuit design by using protues 7 professional	25
3.3	Combination of IR sensor and LDR sensor (schematic circuit)	26

PAGE

3.4	PIC simulation by using Protues 7 Professional	27
3.5	Virtual Terminal (Hyperterminal) simulate by using	28
	Protues 7 Professional	
3.6	The username and password required to log in to the GUI	28
3.7	GUI for color and size detection system	29
4.1	Colour sensor circuit when output signal from U3 AND gate	31
	is "HIGH" or "1" condition	
4.2	Result of colour sensor circuit when the input voltage from	32
	LDR sensor is higher than the range of voltage been set	
4.3	Result of colour sensor circuit when the input voltage from	33
	LDR sensor is lower than the range of voltage been set	
4.4	Output signal in digital oscilloscope for U3 AND gate after	34
	pass through the LDR sensor	
4.5	The output signal after pass through both colour and size	35
	detector circuit using Multisim (,,LOW" or ,,0" condition)	
4.6	The output signal after pass through both colour and size	36
	detector circuit using Multisim (,,HIGH" or ,,1" condition)	
4.7	Output signal of U1A AND gate after pass through the LDR	37
	sensor and IR sensor	
4.8	Result for total cubes been process display on hyperterminal	39
	(black colour)	
4.9	Result for total cubes been process display on hyperterminal	40
	(green colour and low in size)	

4.10	Voltage value of three type colors used	43
4.11	The black colour cube put under the sensor box	44
4.12	The output result show in the GUI (black cube)	45
4.13	The blue colour and small cube put under the sensor box	45
4.14	The output result show in the GUI (blue cube)	46
4.15	The green colour cube put under the sensor box	46
4.16	The output result show in the GUI (green cube)	47
4.17	The notification setting show in the GUI	48
4.18	The massage send to the phone	48
4.19	The data acquisition using Microsoft Access	49
4.20	Graph of efficiency of colour and size detection system	50
4.21	Colour and size detection system prototype	50

XV

# LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

LDR	-	Light Dependent Resistor
IR	_	Infrared
LED	_	Light Emitting Diode
IC	_	Integrated Circuit
PIC	_	Programmable Interface Circuit
VB	_	Visual Basic
GUI	_	Graphical User Interface
IDE	_	Integrated Developed Environment
ADC	_	Analog to Digital Converter

#### **CHAPTER I**

#### **INTRODUCTION**

In this chapter, the main objectives and concept of this project will be discussed. Moreover, the problem statement on this project will be stated and the significant idea will be provided to solve the problem. Besides that, the work scope of this project and the overview of this project will be briefly explained in this chapter.

#### 1.1 **Project Introduction**

Purpose of this project is to design colours and sizes detection system which able to detect the colour and size of cubes and display the result in visual basic.

Meanwhile, Light Dependent Resistor (LDR) will be used to detect the colour. Different colours provide different intensity of lights and hence produce different voltages. Thus, the range for each colour can be categorised by using comparator to send the range of voltage of each colour. Moreover, infrared snsor will be used as size detector in this system and the output will act as an input to the PIC microcontroller. The PIC microcontroller will send signal as the input to the pc and the visual basic will show the result according to its colour and size.

#### 1.2 Objectives

The main objectives of this project are:

- I. To detect the objects based on various colour and size.
- II. To count the amount of objects based on colour and size after pass through colour and size detection process.
- III. Create smart interface using visual basic.

#### **1.3 Problem Statement**

This project attempts to design colour and size detection system. Nowadays, most of the small and medium factory still using man power to segregate their products.

Moreover, the colour sensor circuit used in factory is also very complicated circuitry which required the specialist in order to fix it when problem occur such as digital fiber sensor. Besides that, the manually data acquisition in factory is also required the used of man power which is less efficiency. Therefore with the implement of the colour and size detection system, it will increase the efficiency of the factory to count, their products and also computerize data of products. Hence, reduce in man power.

#### 1.4 Scope of Work

The scopes of this project are:

- I. Infrared sensor (IR sensor) is used as size detector.
- II. Three different colour (black, green, blue) of the objects will be used.
- III. Light Dependent Resistor sensor (LDR sensor) is used as colour detector.
- IV. The number of the objects that have been process based on colours and sizes will be shown in visual basic.

#### **1.5 Brief Explanation of Methodology**

At the beginning of this final year project, a suitable title will be search and discuss the general idea and concept with my supervisor about the relevant title to my project. After that, research and study of journal and reference on this project will be carrying.

Basically, this project is divided into two parts which is software and also hardware. Software part consists of the programming by using PIC microcontroller to control the infrared sensor circuit, light dependent resistor (LDR) circuit with the data obtain will be shown in visual basic. For the hardware part, the size detector circuit, and colour detector circuit will be designed.

After that, the prototype of this project will be fabricated and the software and hardware part will be combining to present the outcome of this project. Lastly, a writing of the final year project report will be summit after end of the last semester.

#### 1.6 Report Structure

This report is divided into five chapters which delivers the ideas generated, concepts applied, activities done and prototype of the project. Below is the briefly explanation of each chapter.

Chapter 1 is briefly discusses about the introduction of the project. This chapter includes the introduction, objectives, and problem statements, scopes of work, methodology and report structure.

Chapter 2 is the literature review on theoretical concepts applied in this project. This chapter includes the background study of several colour and size detection systems and also study the concept of infrared sensor (IR) and Light Dependent Resistor (LDR) sensor. In addition, it also explains on how the PIC works in controlling the system, all the required aspect such as specification, requirements and comparison of the components and equipments used are covered in this chapter.

Chapter 3 introduces the methodology of the project. This chapter contains the flow chart which explains the overall method used along the implementation of this project. Besides that, this chapter also covers the construction of sensor circuit for LDR sensor and IR sensor by using simulation to test the circuit functionality.

Chapter 4 shows the result for the simulation and experimental results with the project outcome. It also includes the analysis and discussion of this project based on the simulation results, experimental results for project outcome for LDR sensors, IR sensor, hyperterminal and visual basic.

Chapter 5 will be the conclusion of the final year project. This chapter will summarizes and discusses the achievement of this project. Besides that, this chapter also includes some recommendations and suggestion that can be implemented in the future.

#### **CHAPTER II**

#### LITERATURE REVIEW

In this chapter, each part related to the projects and systems will be discussed. The idea about the project design, concept and other related information such as comparison between components used to be improved on this project will review.

#### 2.1 Visual Basic

Visual Basic (VB) is one of the programming languages with integrated development environment (IDE) from Microsoft. Basically, Visual Basic is designed to development a graphical user interface (GUI) applications, access to database using data access objects, remote data objects and so on.

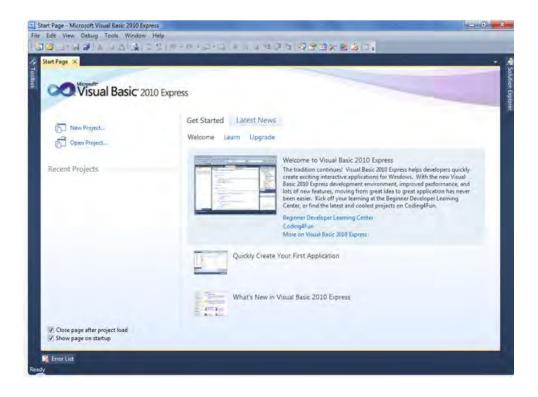


Figure 2.1: Start option of the Visual Basic

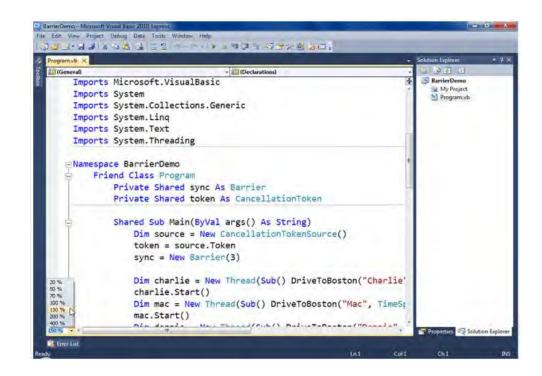


Figure 2.2: The programming used on Visual Basic

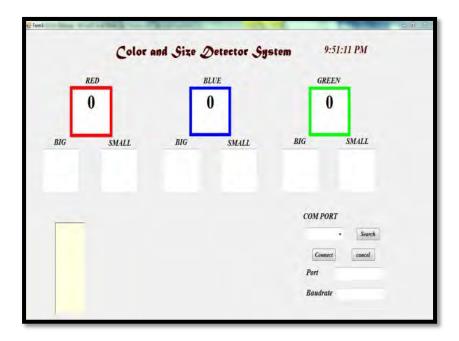
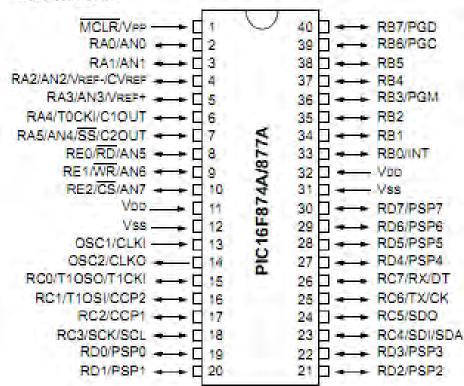


Figure 2.3: The basic design GUI of counting system

#### 2.2 PIC Microcontroller 16F877A

PIC is referred as Peripheral Interface Controller which made by Microchip Technology. A PIC microcontroller is a processor with built in random-access memory (RAM) and read-only memory (ROM), input/output (I/O) lines, build in peripheral such as analog to digital converter (ADC) and digital analog converter (DAC), serial and parallel port.

Microcontrollers have advantages more than microprocessor. Microprocessors have only the Central Processing Unit (CPU) and Math Co-processing unit. These microprocessors do not have built in memory, input or output function which needs many extra supports from external chips and part to make the microprocessor workable.



#### 40-Pin PDIP

Figure 2.4: PIC16F877A microcontroller [1]

8