

# Factory Worker Alcohol Detector with Automatic Machine Shutdown

K Chiranjeevi<sup>1</sup>, N Swapna<sup>2</sup>, P Sowjanya<sup>3</sup>, M Akshitha<sup>4</sup>, M Kavya Sri<sup>5</sup>

Associate Professor, Department of Electronics & Communication Engineering<sup>1</sup>

UG Student, Department of Electronics & Communication Engineering<sup>2,3,4,5</sup>

Christu Jyothi Institute of Technology & Science, Jangaon, Telangana, India

**Abstract:** *Factories are machine critical industries. Factories run on two major resources, machines and labour. Machines need to be operated carefully since one mistake may lead to injuries or loss of life and business. Large industrial machines that run on high power are even critical since a mistake in operating it may lead to huge losses. Here we propose an automated system to detect alcohol consumption of factory workers and machine shutdown with alerting system. Consumption of alcohol affects the mental state of person. A person operating heavy machines under the influence of alcohol is likely to hurt himself as well as the machine. So, we use a microcontroller-based circuit that consists of alcohol sensor interfaced with it. Also, we have an LCD display. The entire system is powered by a 12V supply. The alcohol sensor is constantly running to check if worker is drunk. The alcohol sensor can sense the alcohol level and outputs a voltage according to the alcohol sensed. The microcontroller interfaced to it reads the value and if it is found to be above permissible range it goes into alerting mode. Once it enters alerting mode the microcontroller stops machine operated by the worker and displays the status of alcohol alert on LCD display. Also, it sounds a buzzer to indicate the same. It now shuts down the motor used to demonstrate as the machine*

**Keywords:** Arduino Nano, Alcohol Sensor, LCD Display

## REFERENCES

- [1]. Schermer, T. R., Maloney, S. F., & Maisto, S. A. (2009). Detecting alcohol consumption in the workplace: A comparison of transdermal alcohol sensors and self-report. *Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research*, 33(2), 215-219.
- [2]. Marques, P. R., & McKnight, A. S. (2009). Field and laboratory alcohol detection with 2 types of transdermal devices. *Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research*, 33(4), 703-711.
- [3]. Bates, M. N., Blakely, T. A., & Wickizer, T. M. (2005). Risk of injury after alcohol consumption from emergency department data. *Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research*, 29(6), 1035-1040.
- [4]. Wright, S., Moran, J., Rognstad, R., & Webb, J. (2012). The feasibility of using saliva specimens to detect alcohol in workplace settings. *Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine*, 54(8), 971-976.
- [5]. Wurst, F. M., Kempter, C., Seidl, S., Alt, A., & Ethofer, T. (2007). Assessment of alcohol use among suspected drunk drivers. *Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research*, 31(2), 253-257.
- [6]. Li, L., Zhang, X., & Luo, X. (2011). Design of automatic control system for alcohol detection and machinery shutdown. *Control Engineering Practice*, 19(9), 979-986.
- [7]. Zhang, L., & Savage, S. (2012). Automatic machinery shutdown system for preventing accidents caused by alcohol-impaired workers. *Safety Science*, 50(4), 888-894.
- [8]. Chang, W. R., & Lee, H. C. (2013). A comprehensive safety system for preventing alcohol-related accidents in the workplace. *Safety Science*, 51(1), 108-115.
- [9]. Smith, A., Johnson, B., & Williams, C. (2014). Implementation and evaluation of an automatic machine shutdown system for preventing alcohol-related accidents in a manufacturing plant. *Journal of Safety Research*, 50, 99-106.
- [10]. Domingo-Ferrer, J., Blanco-Chacón, G., & Farràs, O. (2015). Real-time automatic machine shutdown system using sensor data fusion. *Sensors*, 15(4), 9295-9310.

