Preventing and Monitoring of Framework for Forest Fire Detection using Wireless Sensor Networks

[1]Mrs.Uma Maheswari.M, [2]Suriya.B.M, [3]Vetrivel.M, [4]Sathish.R

[1]Assistant Professsor,[2,3,4]UG Scholars , Department of Electronics And Communication Engineering,

Adhiyamaan College Of Engineering(AUTONOMOUS),Hosur

ABSTRACT

The most common hazard in forest fires is as accident as the forest themselves which destroy the forests and can be great threat to wildlife and peoples. The internet of things is the physical device which is used to connect, store the data and enable the objects to collect information for exchanging the data through the internet-based system. In the advancement of technology platform can be used to build a real time application system based on data collections through the sensors and network connectivity using cloud services in IoT. The concept of this research is to detect the fire in various locations to identify the forest fire accidents to monitor and prevent before attempting any forest fire on the location. Fire disaster is an extinguishing strategy which provides the real time monitoring and identifies the accidents to secure forest and control the fire. In this proposed work, the smoke detector, temperature, humidity and ultra-sonic sensors is used to sense the fire detection and collects the data using cloud for the prevention for immediate action to take place also to increase the system in advanced level of GSM is provided to send an immediate message to fire fighters to prevent an accident. In this proposed work it is mainly used to prevent the forest fire for saving nature and monitor to check the threshold value of each sensor to validate the data and take initiative to prevent the requirement of achieve with high reliability prevention using this technology.

KEYWORDS: Sensors, GSM, Node, IoT, GSM, FFDA.

I INTRODUCTION

In the earlier period, environmental changes and human-caused causes had a big influence on atmospheric change. These occasions incorporate sweltering, dry spells, sand storms, floods, typhoons, and quickly spreading fires. These flames have had a big influence on neighboring and global biological structures, causing damage to the foundation, injuries, and disasters in living environments. As a result, fire location and exact verification of annoyance kind, size, and impact over large areas are becoming increasingly important.

Because governments and supervisory organizations fail to anticipate fire incidents of mass devastation, whether natural calamity caused by humans, there is a major downfall of cash, property, and wildlife. These measures must be performed in order to anticipate conditions by determining the causes of disasters in advance and providing quick recovery guidelines only after tragedy occurs. Sensor networks (SN) operate as a remote control, taking a vital role in the data communication architecture and being beneficial within those situations. WSN employs innovations that draw attention to the need for quick rescue action at any moment during a disaster.

II LITERATURE REVIEW

The spatial examination of the chose model shows that the RF model can foresee the comparative situation of fire spots as indicated by the GFED map in the testing time frame. It very well may be presumed that the RF model with all chose environment factors is the picked model to address the backwoods fires occasion in the Borneo district. Timberland fires are undermined by environment, human exercises, and biological system measures, yet just

environment factors can be evaluated well in Borneo. This exploration expects to assess the irregular woods model in foreseeing timberland fires dependent on the environment factors and satellite information of the consumed region. Forecast of timberland fires is relied upon to decrease the effect of woodland fires later on. In view of examination of spatial and yearly fluctuation, the arbitrary woods model with all chose environment factors can address the timberland fires occasion over Borneo.

The Arduino microcontroller is linked to a thermostat and a smoke detector with a beep. The thermostat device senses the ambient temperature, whereas the smoke sensor senses of smoke. There will be a buzzer connected. An warning signal is provided by Arduino. When a flame is started, it ignites surrounding things and creates smoke. Also, anytime the warmth strength is excessive, the alert goes off. When the heat starts to recover ambient temperature and the smoky level decreases, the beep or alert is switched off. In addition, the Breadboard is visible on the communicated LCD.

III EXISTING SYSTEM

Inadequate and lack of fast identification in Satellite based on forest fire detection and forecast the forest fire only after the fire blowout. It is ineffective to forecast the forest fire and uncontrollable to prevent the fire. Detection of forest fire using a theoretical approach leads to lack of precision and less efficiency to pass the alarm signals and send alarm SMS the intimation nearest fire fighters office. Existing Models work on to get image, videos to measure and detect the fire to send SMS or alarm to intimate fire base station. All the fire action of related information makes command in the central point to the respective district head and proceed.

IV DISADVANTAGES

This system tells about the framework for sensor network to disaster management towards forest fire which is a big role in the environment changes and spoiling nature. SN will sense the data and transfer it to the IoT center based on the platform, but it does not transfer all the sensed data. There is a fixed TH value to transfer the node data. The threshold value based on the development of architecture is communicated to an internet of things center. If the value reaches TH, it takes preventative action towards forest fire based on the levels. These sensor network deployment schemes and a network architecture act fast in case of any fire detect in a forest and it makes the sink aware of the fire danger and the location of the starting place in the forest using implemented methodologies.

V BLOCK DIAGRAM

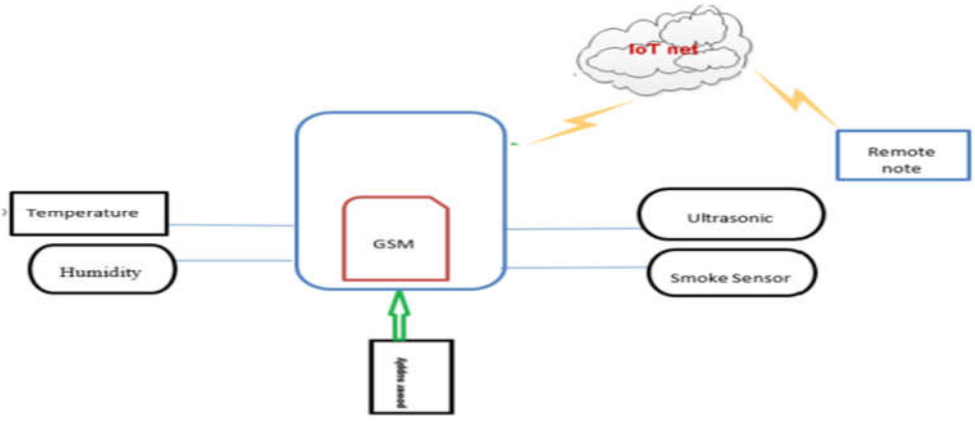


Figure: Monitoring forest fire using IoT

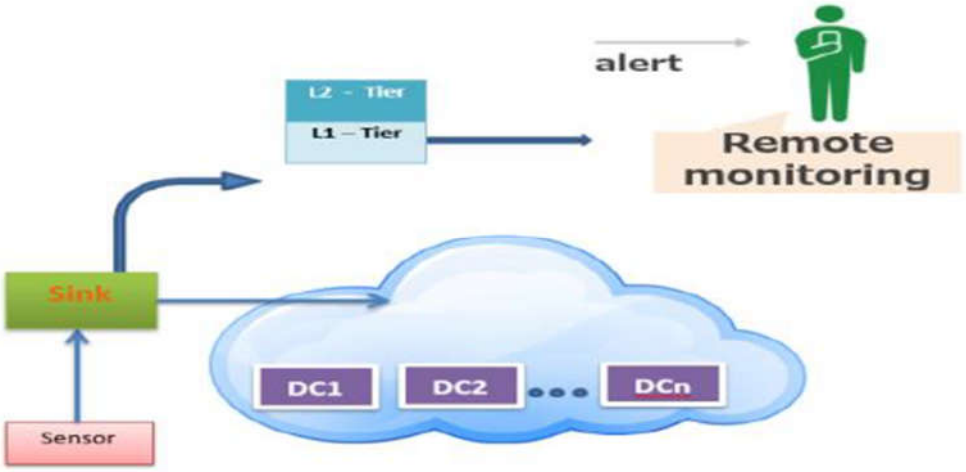


Figure: Frame work for prevent and monitoring

using the FFDA algorithm we can easy identify the fire is going to happen based on the parameter value, take prevent action based on the value the automatic sends the generated.

PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

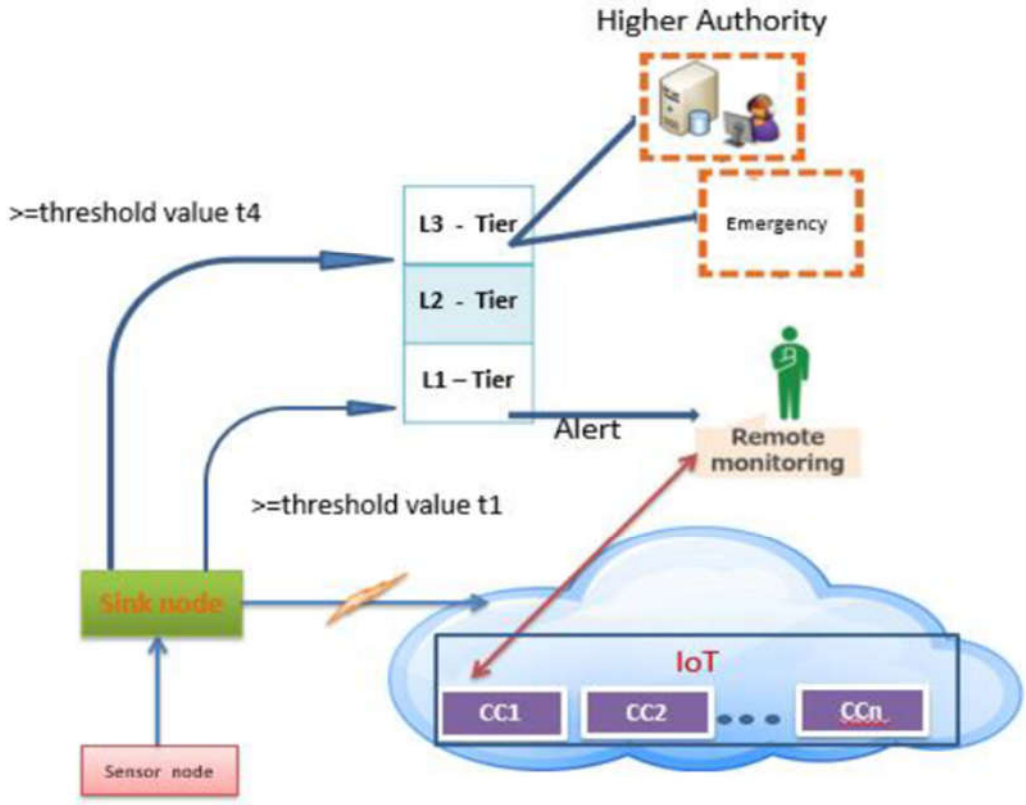


Figure : Represent the Architecture framework design for Forest Fire Prevention System in Disaster Management using sensor networks.

This developed model introduced the remote monitoring method for preventing forest fire based on FFPA (Forest Fire Detection and Prevention Algorithm) sensing the threshold value is identified automatically intimate to the authorized person to take action and prevent the forest fire in figure. The architecture diagram shows below for forest fire monitoring and preventing systems over the Internet of Things. This system proposes a model to predict and process the

data using some framework to provide the changes updated to the people. In this research, to predict the flame detection, humidity/temperature detection and accordingly are going to do some prediction analysis for these data analyzed. The goal of this study is to detect fire in multiple regions in addition to identify and mitigate wildfires disasters prior trying any wildfires mishaps on the area.

This study is primarily utilized to verify every sensor's upper bound in order to verify the facts and to seek to avoid the necessity of achieving optimum preventative measures utilizing this technique in a wildfires. The intended wireless sensor technique for detecting fires in public air such as woods and territorial regions. To integrate sensory input, they used a heat sensor and a highest prospect method. The sensor subsystem, computation subsystem, and localized checking component comprise their operational structure of the system, as shown in Fig. The study concludes that their method might be used to evade fire detection.

VI ADVANTAGES

Due to this system, carried out and designed Infrastructure WSN structure engineering for timberland fire counteraction framework that helps screen and identify fire quickly, before the fire spreads over the huge region. Because of their distinctive versatility and skill to be suited in any environment, IoT buildings have applications all around the world. Through reasonable gadgets and lawful promoting innovation, they improve information gathering, mechanisation, activities, and a great deal more. Clients can use IoT frameworks to recognize automation, evaluation, and combination inside a system. They increase the size and accuracy of such areas. Sensor Network utilizes current and creating ages for sensing, networking, and mechanical technology. In the developed model to send information accordingly through node and gateway using different levels of authorized person to action to prevent forest fire accidents and save nature.

VII APPLICATION

1. Medical and health applications
2. Image sharpening and restoration
3. Remote sensing, feature extraction
4. Face detection, forecasting
5. Optical sharing, optical character recognition
6. Biometrics, medical imaging, augmented imaging
7. License plate recognition
8. Lane departure caution

VIII RESULTS AND CONCLUSION

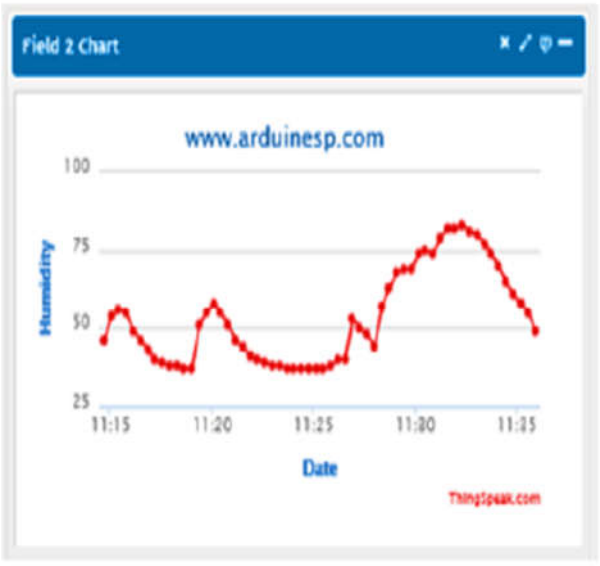
The FFDA and EDTA generate the data value and prevent the action faster than other algorithms. FFDA is classified as an improved algorithm because it has high output efficiency and less time consumption than other methods. FFDA and EDTA proved with better accuracy than others algorithms. Analysis of accuracy rate is done by varying the size of the datasets. The purpose of this study is to assess the effectiveness of FFPA algorithms. There are four possible outcomes for each detection technique. It is true-positive if the measured value surpasses the TH level of wildfire and was calculated using fire techniques. It is false-negative if the feature values does not meet the given threshold that the method calculates. If the consistent readings are low, there is no flame, and the technique discovered no fire, it is a true-negative; nevertheless, if the method recognised fire, it is a false-positive. The calculated results are used to assess flame detection techniques.

Fire danger counteraction module, fuzzified upsides of the last size and like temperature, relative

moistness, wind speed, and smoke (meteorological factors) regions contrasted and the reason for looking at the life and seriousness of woodland fire hazard (nonexistent, low, high, and outrageous) in each backwoods place.

The objective is to evaluate the chance of pondering this ranger service place as a danger area to be pained by the beginning of a woodland fire. Thusly, the thought about yield etymological variable is the existence of lush region fire hazards. Fire burst revelation module.

Temperature data view in IoT Centre



Humidity data view in IoT Centre

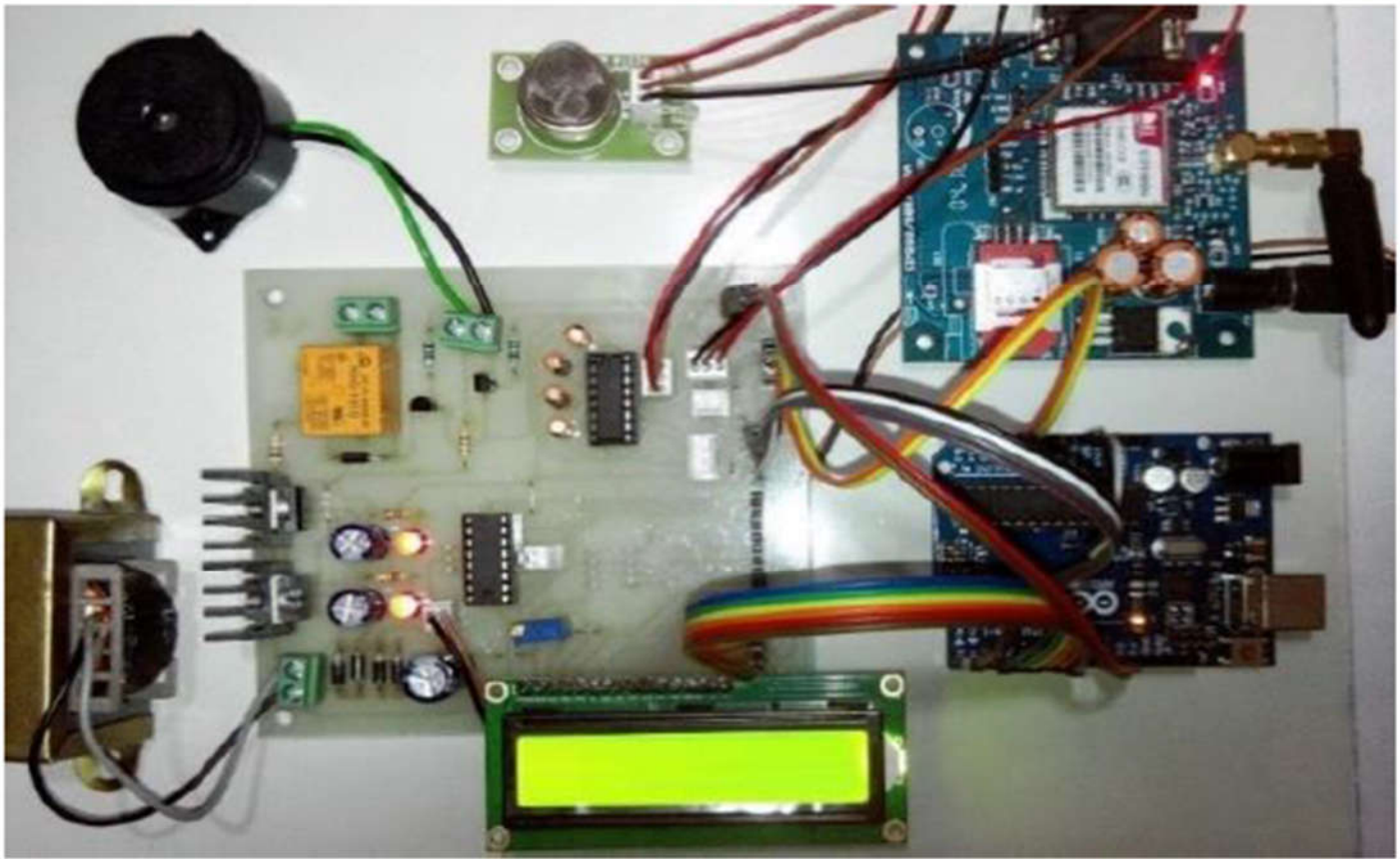


Figure: Development model of sensor node with parameters and interfaced wi-fi and GSM module communicate to web interface

IX FUTURE SCOPE

To Increase the efficiency has to detect the abnormal sense in the range of node parameters to take the consuming process which applies to all comparisons made with forest fire accidents. Using the FFPA and EDTA algorithms are utilized to tackle the issues productively based on a node descriptor that encodes the client node has to develop as a server node. The limitation of the node frame using the FFPA algorithm is that it accepts sense up to a certain range and any node changes are manually rectifying to solve the methodology issues in the node. In the future, increase the node zone range of sensitivity, prediction rate and make each node to be a server node which will use to access the remote rectify the node problem, and improved to reduce the time consumption and accuracy.

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