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A Semi-Autonomous Security System for Coal Mine using Wireless Control Based on Real Time Operating System [RTO]

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Abstract: ***Novel coal mine management system to solve the real time monitoring and high efficient rescue problems of underground work platforms. Here a robot is designed to detect the obstacles and transfer the information to the base station in order to avoid humane causalities. The robot is equipped with special wheel which is controlled by H-bridge module, allowing it to move in all the possible directions. Also, the robot is enhanced with special range sensor which is used to detect and locate the position of obstacles. In addition to this, gas alert, accident help request, video streaming and voice announcements are provided to the system with a wireless ZigBee which gets the real time values from fire, temperature and tilt sensors. Video camera will transmit the image in Motion-JPEG format along with the speaker which will allows to send emergency commands with the voice message tool. The application firmware works on the top of RTOS [Real Time Operating System] to handle multitasking requirements of the system. This technique has a practical benefit reducing the number of causalities with least buffering time.***
Keywords: Sensor; H-bridge Real time monitoring; Wireless ZigBee

I. INTRODUCTION

The most basic forward abundant fossil fuel that is available in this world is coal. It serves as a raw material in various industries such as metallurgic and chemical industries. Among all the countries in the world China has occupied the top three positions for its proven reserves of coal. Due to the enormous availability of coal, China still exists as one of the biggest consumer and producer of coal, accounting for about 70% of the country's total consumption of energy. Even though the development in the underground mining security monitoring system is being upgraded year by year, it is an eventual truth that if the appropriate technology is applied with perfect advancement, this accident can be effectively prevented. All these researches that has been carried out in this area has given a high decline in the fatality rate [about 24%] during the accidents from 2012-2013 in China [1-2].

In India eleven workers died and over 50 others were feared trapped when an open-cast coal mine at PahariaBhodaye in Jharkhand's Godda district collapsed on 30 December 2016.There has been significant decrease in the rate of fatality in India such as from1975-80 it was 185, but with2011-12 its just 55.This has been made possible with the help of laws that has been incorporated with the safety of the workers, but even this rate can be brought to null by cooperating the advancement InTechnology with the available technological resources.

In current scenario there are security systems with autonomous wireless technology which will allow us to perform the basic monitoring functions [3]. The dynamic data on environmental condition and other situation is transferred using the ZigBee technology which is been directed to the base station and viewed with high accuracy [2]. The automation feature of this system will enhance its feasibility as it does not need any human interface. The environmental monitoring consists of a suite of different sensors to capture the local environmental condition. This system will be helpful in preventing the actual accident by giving an appropriate warning and help request in real time.

II. DESCRIPTION

A. Processor Unit

The NXP (founded by Philips) LPC1313 is an ARM 32-bit Cortex-M3 Microcontroller, CPU clock up to 72MHz, 32kB on-chip Flash ROM with In-System Programming (ISP) and In-Application Programming (IAP), 8kB SRAM, Nested Vectored Interrupt Controller, AHB Matrix, APB, UART with full Modem Interface and RS485 Support, SSP, I2C, 10-bit ADC with 8 channels, High-current Output Driver (20mA) on One Pin, High-current Sink Drivers (20mA) on Two I2C Pins, Four Timers with capture/compare,

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Watchdog Timer, System Tick Timer, Power-On Reset, Power Management Unit, Crystal oscillator, 12MHz internal RC oscillator, PLL, JTAG and Serial Wire Debug/Trace Port with ETM, Up to 42 General purpose I/O pins. Processor unit of LPC1313 is shown in figure 1.

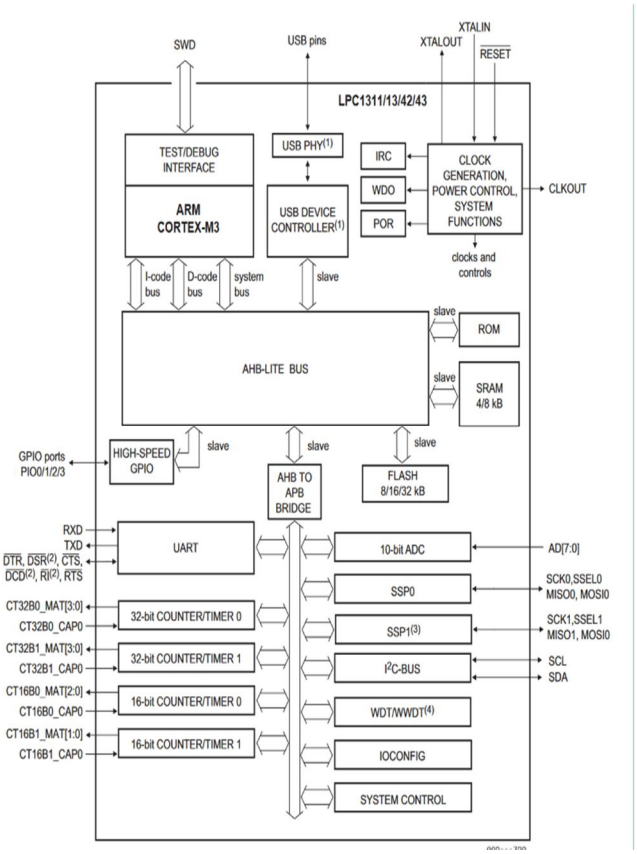


Figure 1. Processor unit

B. Sensor Unit

1) Sonar: Sonar (initially an acronym for sound navigation and ranging) is a procedure that utilizes sound engendering (typically submerged, as in submarine route) to explore, speak with or distinguish objects on or under the surface of the water, for example, different vessels. Two sorts of innovation share the name "sonar", passive sonar is basically tuning in for the sound made by vessels; active sonar is radiating beats of sounds and tuning in for echoes. Sonar might be utilized as a method for acoustic area and of estimation of the resound attributes of "focuses" in the water. Acoustic area in air was utilized before the presentation of radar. Sonar may likewise be utilized as a part of air for robot route, and SODAR (an upward looking in-air sonar) is utilized for environmental examinations. The term sonar is likewise utilized for the hardware which is used to produce and get the sound. Wave transmission and reception in the SONAR is shown in Figure 2

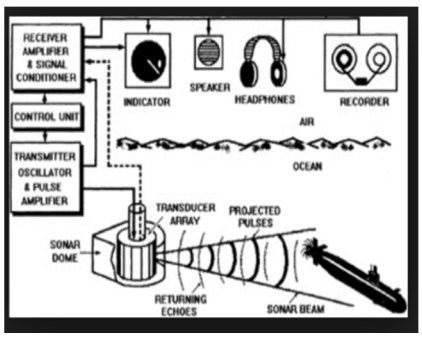


Figure 2. Ultrasonic wave transmission and reception

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2) Electric Parameter:

Working voltage	DC 5V
Working current	15mA
Working frequency	40HZ
Max Range	4m
Min Range	2cm
Measuring Angle	15 degree
Echo output signal	Input TTl lever signal and the range in proportion
Dimension	45*20*15mm

Table1: Provides information on electrical parameters of the SONAR

HC - SR04 provides 2cm - 400cm non-contact measurement function, the ranging accuracy can reach to 3mm. The modules includes ultrasonic transmitters, receiver and control circuit. The basic principle of work:
Using IO trigger for at least 10μs high level signal
The Module automatically sends 840 kHz and detect whether there is a pulse signal coming back.
If the signal is back, through high level, time of high output IO duration is the time from sending ultrasonic to returning.
The HC-SRO4 SONAR module is been shown in the below figure3.

3) Equation:

$$Test\ distance = (high\ level\ time * velocity\left(\frac{340m}{s}\right))/2$$



Figure 3. HC-SRO4

C. Fire Sensor

A flame detector is a sensor intended to distinguish and react to the nearness of a flame or fire. Reactions to a recognized fire rely on the establishment and installation, however can incorporate sounding an alert, deactivating a fuel line, (for example, a propane or a characteristic gas line), and enacting a fire concealment framework. When the fire sensors are being utilized as a part of modern devices, for example, modern heaters, their part is to give affirmation that the heater is legitimately lit; in these cases they take no direct action beyond notifying the operator or control system. A fire locator can regularly react faster and more precisely than a smoke or heat detector because of the systems it uses to distinguish the fire.
Features: Allows the robot to detect flame from 2m away,
Fire indicator LED, Calibration preset for range adjustment.

1) Specification:

Parameter	Value
Operating voltage	+5V
Range	2m
Fire Detection	Active high output

Table 2: Electrical parameters of fire sensor

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2) Pin Details:

a) Connect ground and VCC pin to +5v and GND.

b) Connect OUT pin to port pin of controller for interfacing with applications.

The fire sensor circuit is excessively delicate and can distinguish an ascent in temperature in its region. The fire sensor module comprises of IR sensor, comparator and LED. It has got three pins GND, VCC and OUT. At particular point where fire is identified by IR sensor LED glows, and OUT pin is set high. The OUT pin can be given as contribution to the microcontroller and can be utilized for any fire recognition applications. Whenever the LED is ON it shows that fire is identified. For instance you can interface it to a bell by means of microcontroller and when OUT pin of flame sensor module is set high. A fire sensor module is shown in figure 5.

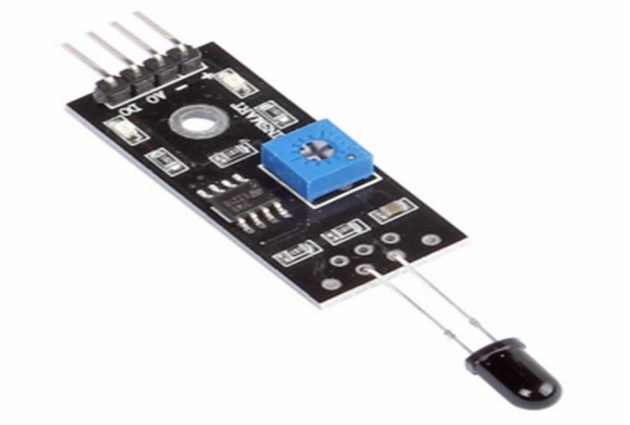


Figure 5. Flame detection sensor module

D. Gas Sensor

A gas detector is a device that detects the presence of gases in an area, often as part of a safety system. This sort of hardware is utilized to identify a gas spill or different outflows and can interface with a control framework so a procedure can be naturally closed down. A gas detector can sound an alarm to administrators in the area where the leak is occurring, giving them the opportunity to leave. This type of device is important because there are many gases that can be harmful to organic life, such as humans or animals. Also, the change in resistance is used to calculate the gas concentration. Semiconductor sensors are commonly used to detect hydrogen, oxygen, alcohol vapor, and harmful gases such as carbon monoxide. Figure 6 shows the MO2 gas sensor module.



Figure 6. MQ2 Gas sensor

1) Features:

a) Wide detecting scope

b) Fast response and high sensitivity

c) Stable and long life

d) Simple drive circuit

2) Standard Work Condition:

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symbol	Parameter Name	Technical condition	Remarks
V_C	Circuit Voltage	5V±0.1	AC OR DC
V_H	Heating Voltage	5V±0.1	AC OR DC
R_L	Load Resistance	Can Adjust	
R_H	Heater Resistance	33Ω ±5%	Room Temperature
P_H	Heating Consumption	Less than 800mw	

Table 3: Electrical parameters of the MQ2 gas sensor.

3) Environmental Condition:

Symbol	Parameter Name	Technical Condition	remarks
T_{ao}	Using Tem	-20^0C-50^0C	
T_{as}	Storage Tem	-20^0C-70^0C	
R_H	Related humidity	Less than 95%Rh	
O_2	Oxygen concentration	21%(standard condition)Oxygen concentration can affect sensitivity	Minimum value is over 2%

Table 4: Technical conditions for the identification of different gasses

4) Sensitivity Characteristics:

Symbol	Parameter name	Technical Parameter	Remarks
R_S	Sensing Resistance	3KΩ -30KΩ (1000ppm isobutene)	Detecting Concentration scope: 200ppm-5000ppm LPG and propane
A (3000/1000) Isobutene	Concentration Slope rate	≤0.6	300ppm-5000ppm butane 5000ppm-20000ppm methane
Standard Detecting condition	Temp: 20^0C ±2^0c Humidity: 65%±5%	V_C: 5V±0.1 V_h: 5V±0.1	300ppm-5000ppm H_2
Preheat Time	Over 24 hour		100ppm-2000ppm Alcohol

Table 5: Sensitivity characteristic of MQ2 gas sensor

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Resistance value of MQ-2 is difference to various kinds and various concentration gases. So, when using these components, sensitivity adjustment is very necessary. We recommend that you calibrate the detector for 1000ppm liquefied petroleum gas<LPG>, or 1000ppm iso-butane<i-C4H10>concentration in air and use value of Load resistance that (RL) about 20 KΩ (5KΩ to 47 KΩ). When accurately measuring, the proper alarm point for the gas detector should be determined after considering the temperature and humidity influence.

E. Tilt Sensor

A tilt sensor can measure the tilting in often two axes ofa reference plane in two axes. In contrast a full motion would use at least three axes and often additional sensors. One way to measure tilt angle with reference to the earth's ground plane, is to use an accelerometer. The functionality of tilt sensors is impacted by factors such as gravity, vibration, temperature, zero offset, linearity, cross-axis sensitivity, acceleration /deceleration, stock, clear line of sight between the client and the deliberate point, and calibrations of tilt sensors. Figure 7 shows the module of tilt sensor.

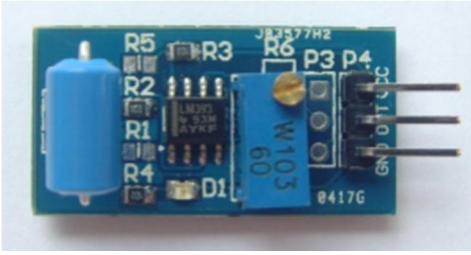


Figure 7. Tilt sensor

On-board LM393 is a voltage comparator chip and photo activity sensing probe. This chip support 5V/3.3V voltage input. Output of the effective signal is low lever, at the same time indicator light is off, Output signal can directly connect with the microcontroller IO, The sensitivity of the signal detection can be adjusted, Reserve a line voltage to compare circuit (P3 has been leaded out), PCB size: 30(mm) x15(mm).figure 8 shows the systematic block diagram of the following sensor which consist of an op-amp LM393.

1) Systemic Diagram:

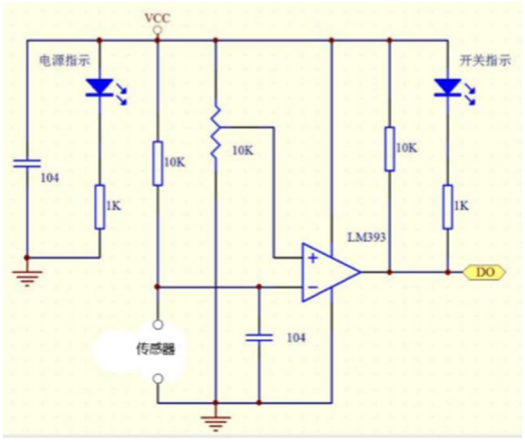


Figure 8. Circuit connection

F. Wheeled Navigation Robot

Wheeled robots are robots that navigate around the ground using motorized wheels to propel them. This design is simpler than using treads or legs and by using wheels they are easier to design. Wheeled robots use differential steering, which uses separately driven wheels for movement. They can change direction by rotating each wheel at a different speed. There may be additional wheels that are not driven by a motor these extra wheels help keep it balanced.

The design consist of a pair of a rubber wheels and four DC motors which are installed in all the four wheels, which are responsible for the complete movement of the robot. Along with other equipment's such as the power unit (batteries), the Circuit board with microcontrollers, sensors and other components, must add up some weight on the robot, resulting additional

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traction on the wheels.

G. Video Camera

Cameras for industrial and medical applications are usually lightweight, compact, robust and versatile. Moreover, they provide High-quality videos. They are sold with their own optics. , the onboard microcontroller captures the JPEG images from the camera using the built-in DCMI peripheral and starts to stream it over the web in Motion-JPEG format, a widely used video streaming format, at an acceptable rate between 10 and 15fps. The image resolution is fixed at either 470 x 272 or 640 x 480. The microcontroller has a large RAM memory area, about 256KB, which is a must for this kind of application.

Unfortunately, most part of them (GoPro, Sony AS100VR, Contour, Midland xlc, Drift HD Ghost, ION Air Pro, etc.) are provided with fish- eye lenses or very large FOV (> 170), inducing a too big distortion, that can only be removed with post-processing. On the other hand, industrial cameras are too bulky and heavy to be mounted on a helmet. Furthermore, a battery powered wearable embedded system must be small and light enough, because it needs to be carried by the personnel. The use of LEDs lights are important for supervision and vision cameras. The low lighting conditions give a large percentage of blurry images. At the same time high luminance of light cannot be accepted because most of the elements in the environment are reflective. So, proper adjustment of luminance is also important.



Figure 9.Video clipping of the coal mine facility.

1) *Zigbee Technology :* The ZigBee protocol is the only international IEEE 802.15.4 standard wireless sensor network protocol in existence, catering to the specific needs of low-power, low maintenance monitoring and control systems with talks of using it in sensor network [4]. The name refers to the waggle dance of honeybees after their return to the beehive [5]. The network layer supports three topologies: star, cluster tree and mesh. Direct sequence spread-spectrum at 2.4 GHz (ISM), 915MHz (the United States) and 868MHz (Europe) is applied in industrial, scientific and medical frequency band [4]. Figure 10 shows the ZigBee hardware module.

2) *Zigbee Module*

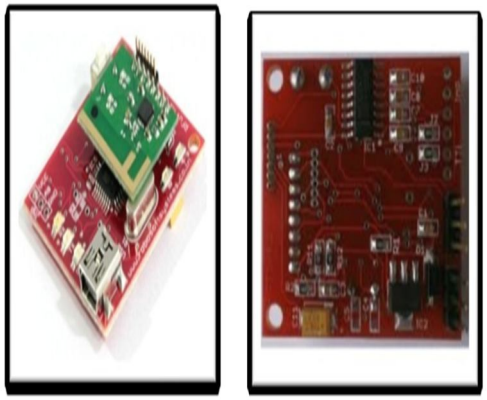


Figure 10.ZigBee module front and back view

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Comparative Analysis Of Different Techniques Providing Similar Services

Category	**ZigBee**	Bluetooth	Wi-Fi
Distance	50-1600m	10m	50m
Power supply	Years	Days	Hours
speed	250Kbps	1 Mbps	1.54Mbps
Frequency range	868MHz, 916MHz, 2.4GHz	2.4 GHz	2.4 GHz
Complicity	simple	complicated	Very complicated
Extension	Automatic	None	Depend on the existing network
Network Nodes	65535	8	50
Cost of Terminal unit	low	low	high
Linking time	30ms	up to10s	Up to 3s
Security	128bit, AES	64bit, 128bit	SSID
Ease of use	Easy	Normal	Hard
Prime Cost	Low	Low	Normal

Table6: Comparative analysis of three wireless networking options such as ZigBee, Bluetooth and Wi-Fi.

H. Software Used

1) *LPCXpresso:* LPCXpresso is a new, low-cost development platform available from NXP. The software consists of an enhanced, Eclipse-based IDE, a GNU C compiler, linker, libraries, and an enhanced GDB debugger. The hardware consists of the LPCXpresso development board which has an LPC-Link debug interface and an NXP LPC ARM-based microcontroller target. LPCXpresso is an end-to-end solution enabling embedded engineers to develop their applications from initial evaluation to final production.

III. SOFTWARE DESIGN

Here the lower level computer hardware is built on kernel of arm microprocessor as the core. The application software for the users is developed using Win CE embedded operating system. After this the security monitoring software platform is being developed as per the flow chart addressed below in the Figure 15. The coding process is carried out using the software Atollice true studio, which is then exported to the flash magic software to view the output.

IV. LAYOUT OF ZIGBEE MODULE IN UNDERGROUND SHAFT MINE

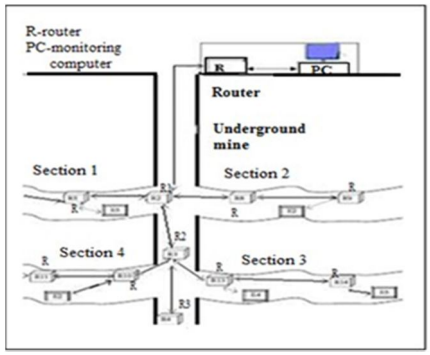


Figure 11. Overall Layout

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V. DESIGN AND PROPOSAL OF THE SYSTEM

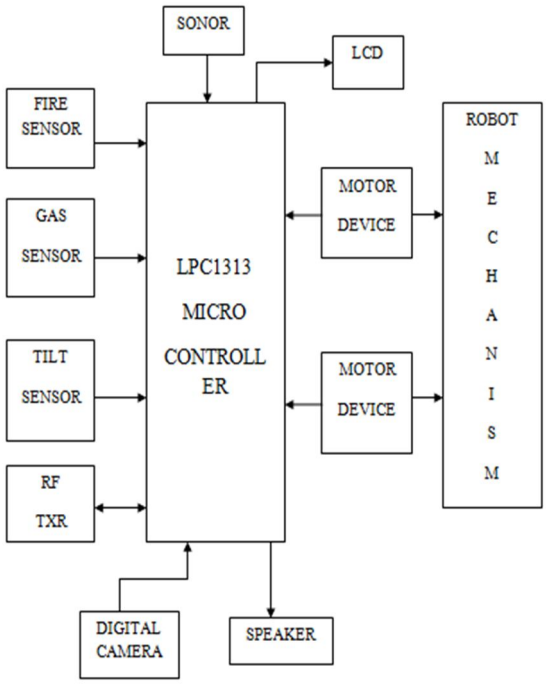


Figure 12. Block diagram

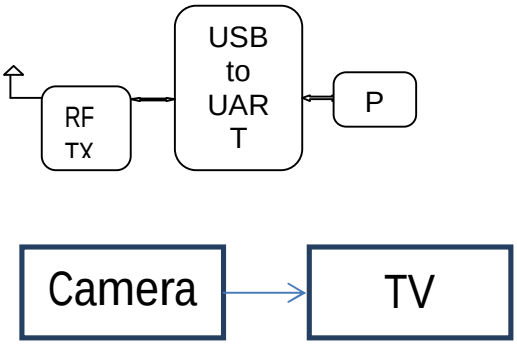


Figure 13: Shows the video camera connection with the micro-controller.

VI. FRAMEWORK OF THE SYSTEM

Various sensors like carbon monoxide MQ7, temperaturesensorLM-35, and water level detector are being used to calculate the dangerous threshold levels of the environmental data. analog measurement from local site of various parameter such as carbon monoxide, increasing temperature, different water level and through ADC give digital output to the microcontroller LPC 1313 . The communication of the sensing board and the processor are possible with the UART to TCP facility in the processing unit. ZigBee transmits this digital sensor data to the remote monitoring site located at maximum distance from local site (100m). ZigBee can be used inside mines as router. Whenever the sensor data exceeds the specified threshold (preset) value of temperature, carbon monoxide and water level, the ZigBee module at remote monitoring site is transmit alert signal to local site by blowing buzzer continuously.

This data transmitted, once exceeding the threshold value will be reported as dangerous and are being reported to the base monitoring system between 0-100ms time limit. This acknowledgement when dangerous will be reported to the workers via the voice message facility that has been provided in the system. Thus on hearing those message the works will try and evacuate the area or the help will be provide simultaneously. In additional to this feature there is a live relay of video capture through series of JPEG image form which is possible with RTOS multitasking facility.

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The conventional mine security framework can be adequately replaced by the surveillance and wellbeing framework. The framework is solid, steadfast, continuous, prudent and easy to use. A bigger range and more profundity inside risky underground mines are presently can be secured and mischance's can be controlled viably. The framework joined the low power; minimal effort ZigBee based high recurrence remote information transmission innovation. The sensor and ZigBee module can be ideally introduced in mines (routers). Proper observing and correspondence is conceivable between the representatives and the checking site which can take fitting activities all the more quickly and astutely.

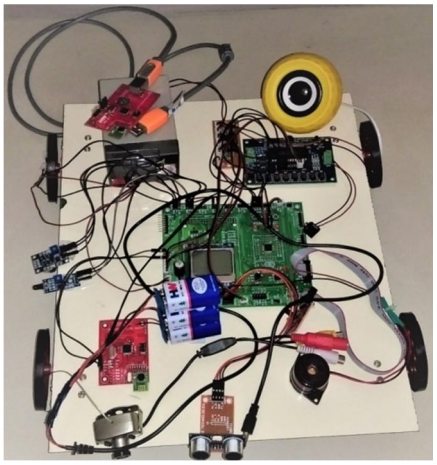


Figure 14. Experimental setup.

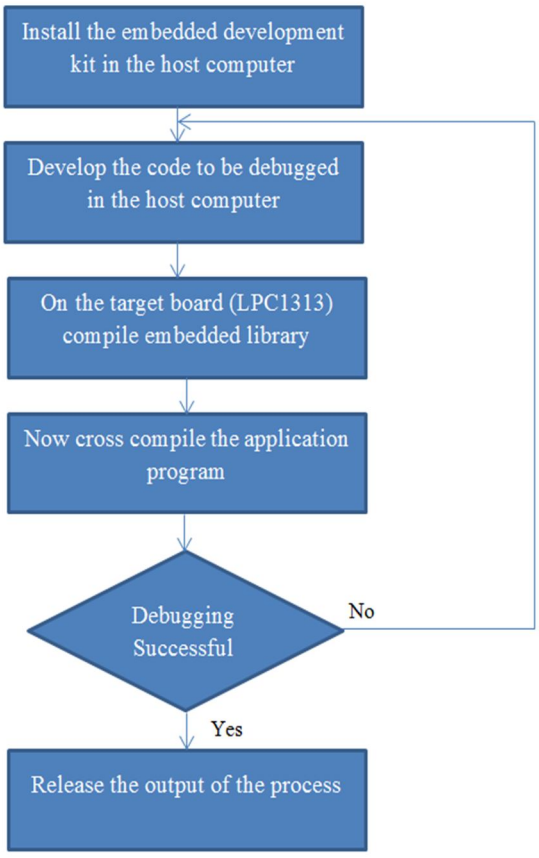


Figure 15. Flow chart of the process

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VII. OUTPUT

Output commands in which the robot is operated is shown in the Figure 15. There are three modes of operation-AUTO, MANUAL, MONITOR. In auto mode the robot detects the obstacles automatically and sends the commands to the base station as well as to the miners by using speaker facility. Auto mode is shown in the figure 16. In manual mode the user can control the robot manually by passing the commands [Forward, Backward, Left, Right, and Stop] which is described in Figure 17. In monitor mode the values of X, Y, Z axis [due to vibration], distance of the obstacles, temperature is displayed through which constant monitoring can be done. Monitoring mode is shown in the figure 18.

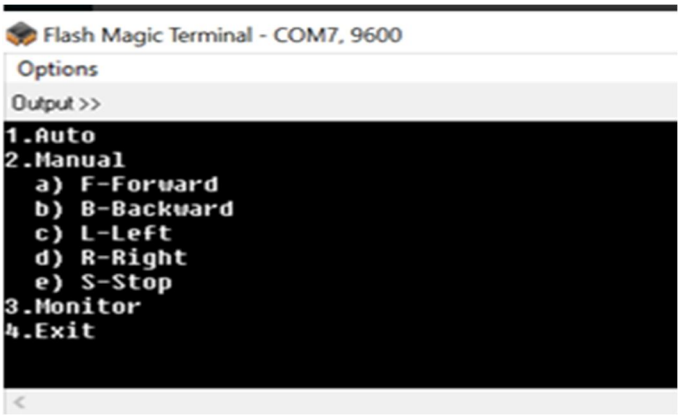


Figure 15. Commands in the output screen

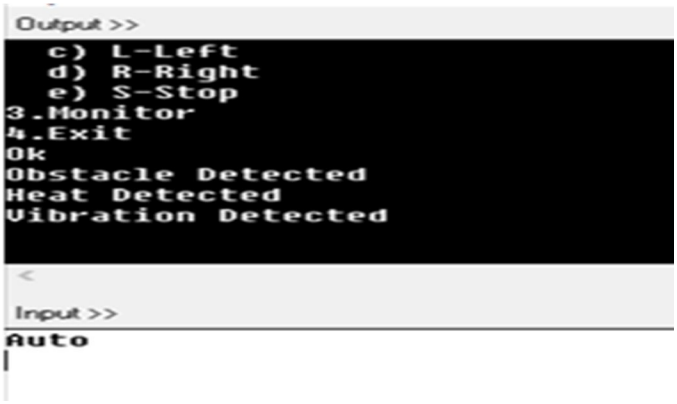


Figure 16. Auto mode

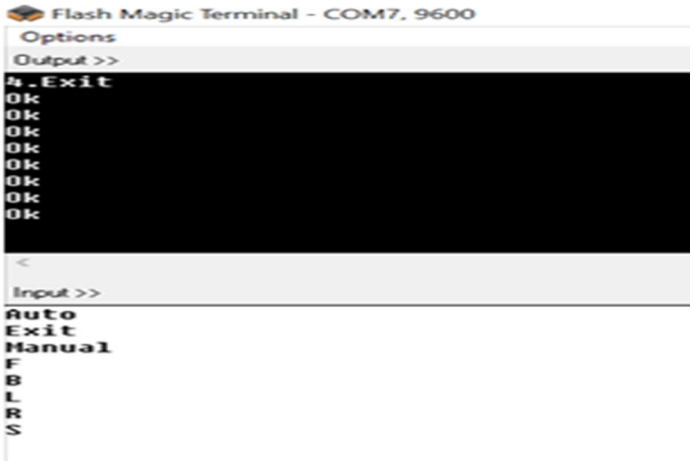


Figure 17. Manual mode

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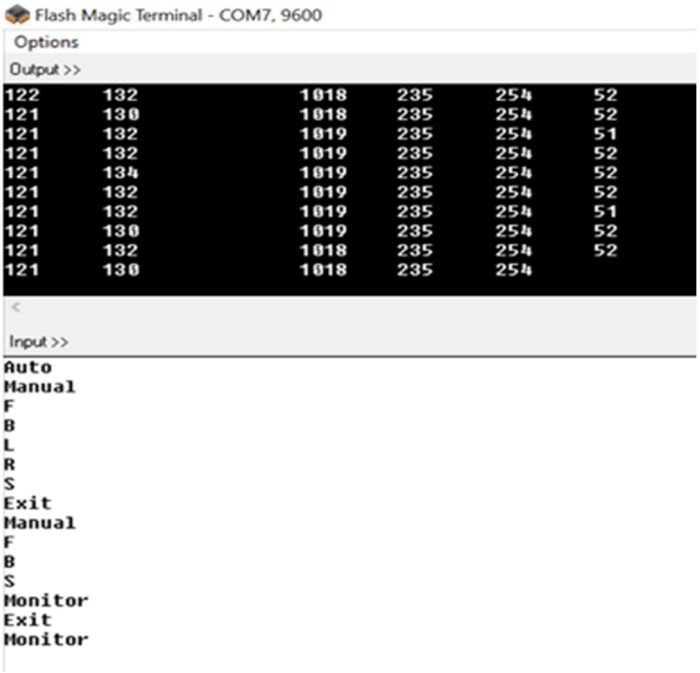


Figure 18. Monitoring mode

VII. CONCLUSION

The coal mine security monitoring and management system designed in this paper is to combine ZigBee and robot mechanism. It has the functions of sensing the fire, vibration, ultrasonic, gas and provides communication to the base station. The system is more reliable even in extreme environmental situations. The embedded solution ensures that the workers are safe enough to work under ground by providing continuous monitoring with least buffering time.

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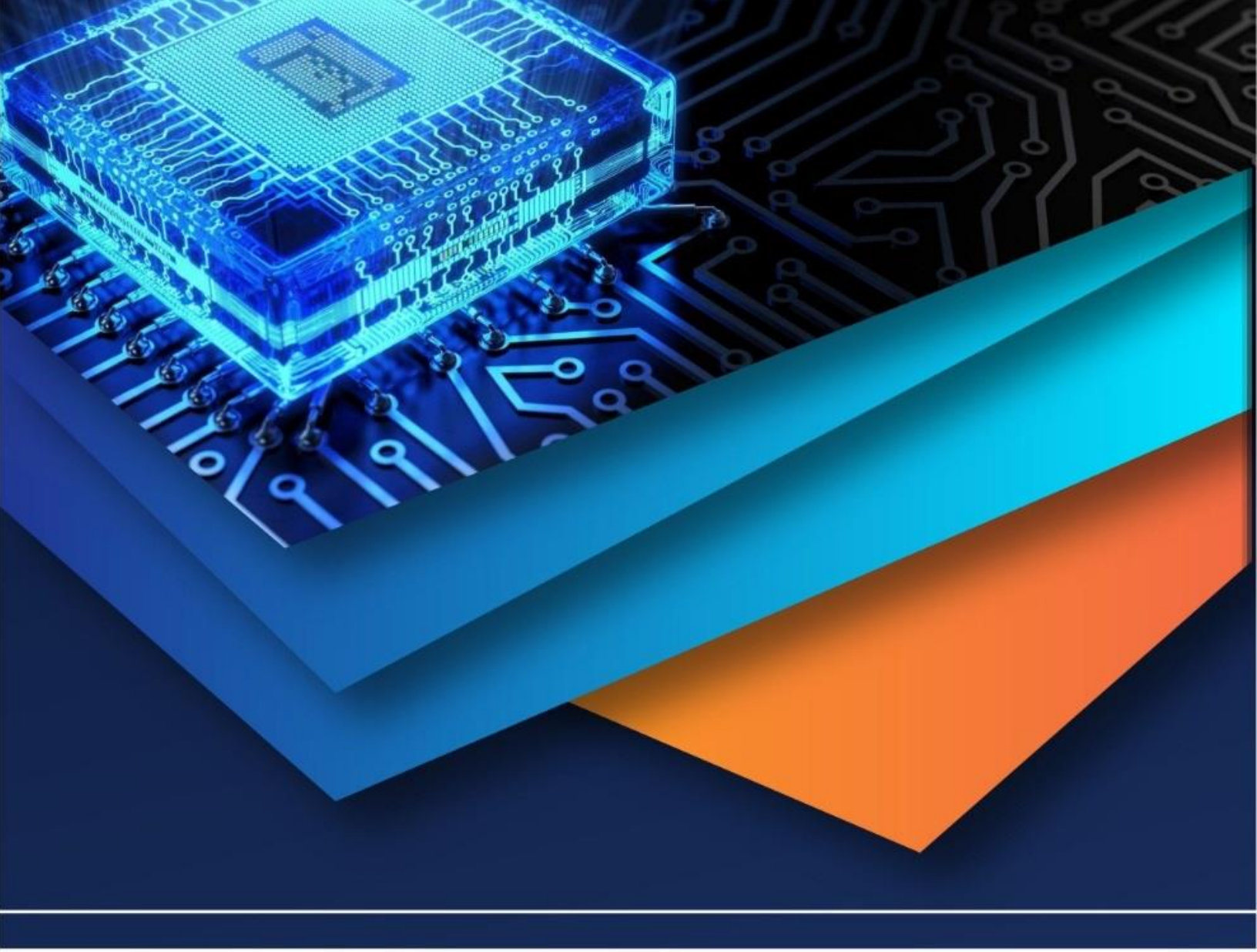
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