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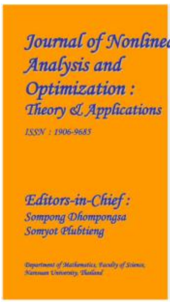

ENHANCED NEW FOREST FIRE PREDICTION USING IOT

S.Suganya M.Phil,
Government Art College(Men), Nandanam,
Chennai 600 035
sugasini2889@gmail.com, suganyazebi0409@gmail.com

Prof. Dr. R. Kalimagal, M.C.A., M.Phil, PHD Assistant Professor
Government Art College(Men), Nandanam,
Chennai 600 035
kalaimagal190@gmail.com

I. ABSTRACT

These days, systems for detecting and alerting about forest fires are widely used. Usually, they use a siren to warn people when they detect a forest fire. However, what occurs if no one is present to hear the alarm? similar to when no one is present at work or home. Consequently, to automatically put out the forest fire and notify the authorities of any incidents involving them. Using the NodeMCU project, we created this Internet of Things forest fire detector and automatic extinguisher. It is possible to modify this project further so that it automatically notifies the Forest Fire Control Department. Using an infrared flamesensor, this Internet of Things project locates the nearby flame. Then, NodeMCU activates the relay, automatically putting out the forest fire. Moreover, it uses the IoT Blynk Application to notify the authorities. You will find it easy to comprehend the idea of a forest fire detector and alert system with the aid of this project.

Keywords—NoduMCU, Blynk, IOT

II. INTRODUCTION OF FOREST FIRE DETECTION

These days, it's very common to find forest fire alarm systems installed in homes, offices, banks, and other establishments. When they notice a forest fire, they sound a loud alarm to let everyone know. However, what happens if no one is home or unavailable to hear the alarm, such as during the night? Therefore, we are developing a forest fire alert system powered by the Internet of Things (IoT) that not only sounds an alarm but also emails concerned parties to alert them to any incidents involving forest fires. In the event of a forest fire, this method can also be used to automatically notify the Forest Fire Department. Here, the forest fire will be detected using an infrared flame sensor, and the alarm will be set off and an email sent using the Blynk app by means of an ESP8266 NodeMCU. In the event of a forest fire, this project can be expanded to includethe ability to send an SMS or make a phone call using a GSM module.

III. EXISTING SYSTEM OF FIRE DETECTORS

In this work, the initial method would The device that is being presented uses a variety of attached sensors and wireless data transmission to complete the task. These collected data are transmitted to a tiny satellite, after which they are transmitted to a ground station for examination. The recommended solution helps detect fire hazards early on by utilizing wireless sensor networks (WSN).

LIMITATION OF EXISTING SYSTEM

Within the current framework, the system Numerous fire detection methods have been created and implemented over time.For instance, several kinds of video surveillance systems are frequently employed systems for the detection offorest fires.Even while video technology isn't the most accurate, its affordability and respectable performance make it widely employed.

- The current system they employ Robots designed to put out fires are equipped with multiple sensors.
- Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV): Used to monitor wildfires

The Unmanned Ground Vehicle (UGV) is used to put out fires.

It communicates with the other vehicle by radio frequency communication. If the UAV detects fire, it will notify the UGV, which will then arrive at the location and put out the fire.

IV. DESIGN OF PROPOSED SYSTEM

Like a conventional forest fire detection system, this one also sounds the alarm., this suggested system is anautomated system that, upon detecting a forest fire, will takeproactive steps to notify the appropriate personnel. It is implemented with components such as the Blynk app (for sending mail and receiving notifications), the Node MCU, and the Forest Fire sensor Buzzer. Every component is interfaced with the NodeMCU and operates automatically based on code that has been submitted. When a forest fire is discovered inside the deployed area, our mobile device will receive notification of the incident, and the Forest Fire station will receive an alert letter with the specifics of the accident site combined with an audible alarm to warn nearby residents.

We can solve the issue with the current system by using this one. Small black boxes with sensors for forest fires are placed all over the area that has to be watched. The sensor transmits data to the Nodemcu if it detects any forest fires. We have the code set up so that when the sensor detects a forest fire, the alarm sounds, a notification is sent to the user's mobile device, and The forest fire station gets mail. Letters and notifications are delivered using the Blynk app.

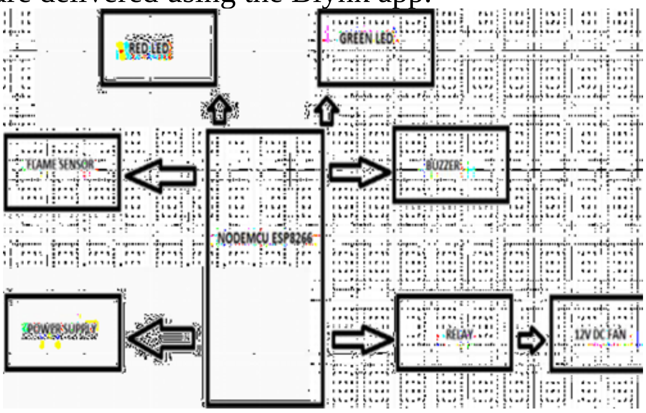

Fig.1BLOCK DIAGRAM

V. LITERATURE SURVEY

These days, the most important component of every structure design is the forest fire detection system. These designs can get complicated for high-rise buildings and multi- winged structures like hotels and hospitals, so it's imperative to have them installed well in advance. In 1993, A strategy for real-time, color video-based forest fire identification that made use of the fire's spectral, spatial, and temporal characteristics was presented by Healey et al. [1]., taking this into account. Later, a great deal of study was conducted in the field of robotics on the use of robots for forest firefighting detection. Among these, Amano et al. [2] described a robot equipped with movable handrails fastened vertically for the purpose of detecting forest fires. Independent mobile robots that wander through a maze scanning for a Forest Fire (simulated via a burning candle) are explored by Pack et al.

[3] and Verner et al. [4]. After noticing the candle's flame, the robots extinguish it and proceed to a predefined starting location within the maze. The application of thermal and mid- infrared bands on aerial stages and satellites to identify intense forest fires on Earth'ssurface was covered by San- Miguel-Ayanz et al. [5]. The Multi Sensor Forest Fire detection algorithm (MSFDA) was proposed by Su et al. [6]. A forest firefighting robot was usedto carry out the forest fire detection system. In the event thata forest fire occurs, the robot may locate the source of the fire using the suggested approach provided by the fire detection system. It can then move to the source and use quench to put out the fire. According to Liljebeck Pal et al. [7], the The general aspect within this vision is represented by

the SnakeFighter concept and is a water-hydraulic snake robot. They also discussed the advantages and disadvantagesof the snake fighter.. Merino et al. [8] looked at a supportingperception system for several diverse unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs). It is equipped with a range of sensors, suchas visible and infrared cameras. The system is built around a set of versatile low-level image processing functions, such assegmentation, geo-referencing, and stability of image classifications. It also includes data fusion techniques for assistive perception. In 2007, Chien et al.[9] used an aluminum frame to assist build a multiple interface Forest Firefighting (MIB) robot. In 2015, Yuan et al. [11] carried out an assessment on techniques for deploying unmanned vehicles for distant sensing and battling forest fires.Subsequentlya PID controller with a fabrication method and multisensor for an autonomous forest firefighting robot was introduced by Rakib et al. [12] in 2016. By using image processing techniques, forest fires could be identified.
studied by Toulouse and associates [13]. Using his forest fire alarm and room temperature control in 2017 and 2018 via IoT Kang et al. [14]. Susmitha et al. developed an Arduino- based robot with a high pressure sprayer. [15] to combat forest fires. Motivated by the literature mentioned above, the current system only sounds an alarm in the event that a forestfire is discovered. In this instance, we are unable to confirm that a forest fire has occurred if someone is not present in thevicinity of the accident-prone area. As a result, we have integrated the FOREST FIRE SENSOR and NODE MCU for Automatic Forest Fire Detection.

VI. BLYNK TOOL APPLICATION

With BlynkTimer, you can deliver data at predetermined intervals without interfering with Blynk library functions. SimpleTimer Library, a popular and extensively used library for timing numerous hardware events, is what Blynk Timer inherits. There is no need to install SimpleTimer individually or include SimpleTimer.h since BlynkTimer is by default included in the Blynk library. Up to sixteen timers can be scheduled using a single BlynkTimer object.

VII. EXPERIMENTAL PROCEDURE

Launch the Blynk application first.When prompted to start a new project, type "IoT Forest FireControl" as the project name. You can type any name in its place. Later on, you can alter the name.Once you click Choice Tools, choose NodeMCU ESP8266.Verify that the WiFi connection type is selected.When you click the "create" button at the end, a verification token that will be used in the program CODE will be provided to your email address.On the screen, click anywhere to find the Notification Widget. You can now utilize the IoT Forest Fire Control application that you built.

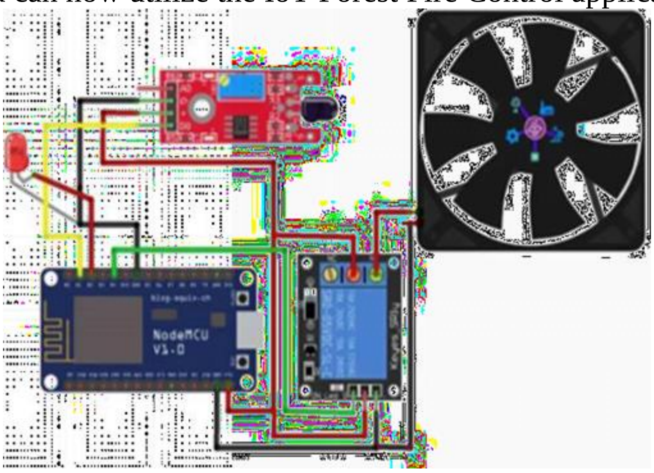

Fig 2. Circuit Diagram of IoT based Forest Fire extinguisher project

FIRST ITERATION INTERNET OF THINGS

The mass of physical objects, including buildings, cars, and many more, that are equipped with sensors, software, cobweb connectivity, actuators, and electronics and suffer these sights for gathering and exchanging complaints, is known as the internet of things, or IoT. Generally speaking, the A framework known as the Internet of Things (IoT) enables groups, animals, or objectives to transmit data to a network that might not stop the Christian-to-electronic computer(H2C) or the exchanges that take place between people (H2H) and the individual IDs. The goal of this project is to create a real-time detection system that detects fires and alerts authorities to crises using the Internet of Things (IoT).. In forested areas, network bandwidth is usually very low or nonexistent, thus a GSM/GPRS module communicates with an IoT server. Therefore, the best network for chatting with the server is a 2G one. An actual fire incident is identified utilizing a real-time, smoke- and fire-distinguishable fire monitoring system. The forest fire is quickly detected by the nano-based Atmega328 IoT gateway, which moves quickly to put out the fire before it covers a considerable region.

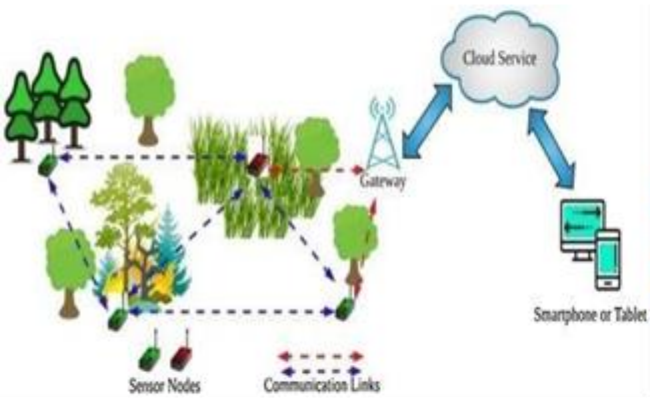

Fig 3. Cloud Based Communication Links

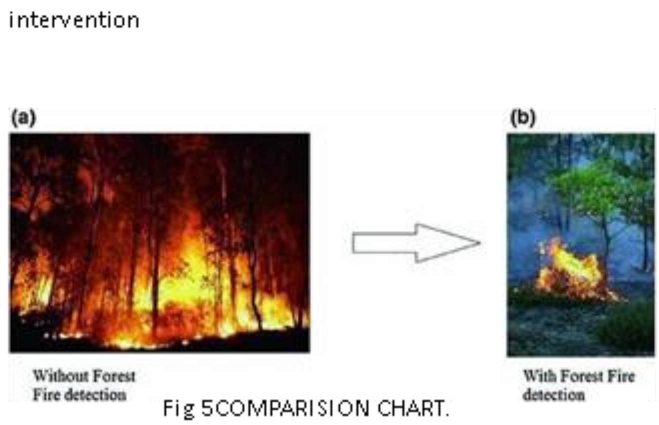

Fig 5COMPARISION CHART.

VIII. FIRE IDENTIFICATION

The technology that links everything to the Internet is known as the Internet of Things, or IoT.and it is how the devices communicate with each other. With the assistance of Internet standards and protocols for gathering feedback from the surrounding area, these gadgets interact with the physical world.The Internet of Things can be conceptualized using the dynamic method of cloud computing for gathering and storing data. Time and human labor are saved when IoT is used for automated device-to-device connectivity. These gadgets have the ability to transmit vital information across devices, enabling flawless task execution free from human

The NodeMCU paradigm was specifically utilized in the creation of this project since it can handle numerous activities at once and can be used with IOT to automate chores. There are thirty GPIO pins in the NodeMCU, and only five or six of those pins are used for general-purpose input and output. GPIO pins 3, 4, and 5 are used as input pins, and the IOT cloud platform Firebase is used to calculatethe output. The wiring diagram indicates that the power source we are using is a laptop. The connections are as the diagram illustrates. The DHT sensor is located on pin D2, theflame sensor is located on pin D5, and the laptop is connected to pin D1. After the code on the laptop has been accessible, the host code from Google Firebase will be copied and pasted to the MIT App Inventor. The data will then be received from Firebase, and Firebase will access the sensors and send a message to an app created by an MIT appinventor based on changes made to the threshold value.

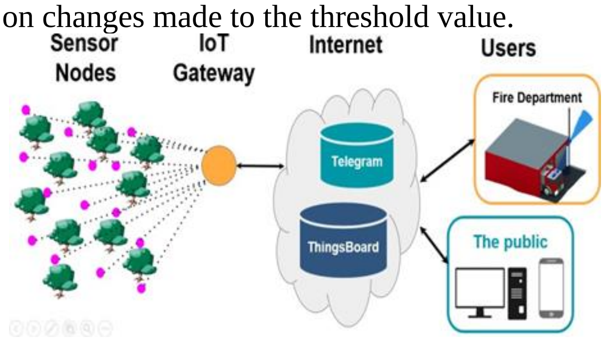

Fig.4Building Fire detector in Forest

IX. SECOND ITERATION SIMULATION

An precise air in the Internet of Things is the data charge (IoT). When examining a circle of end that is interconnected and statistically deals with every kind of education, the provide data's compass and the challenging tasks associated with thumbing those notices are evaluated.When M2M numbers began to be sent out, a usable area for wireless communications device producers emerged. This is also when the Internet of Things (IoT) was born. This technique hinders a wide range of uses.

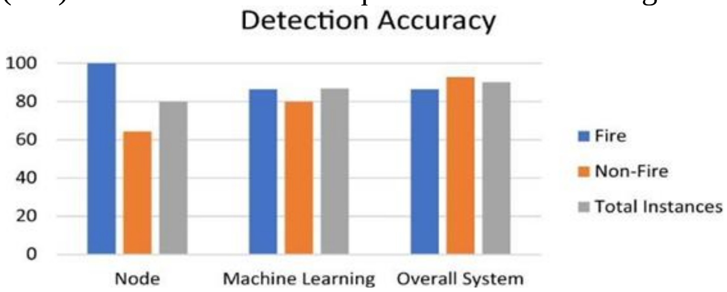

Fig 6 Fire Prediction Accuracy

Thus, the system is designed to be both powerful and intelligent, able to reveal mixture fluctuations, hazardous gasses, and fire events through the sensors and intelligently In order to adhere to the second-hand MQTT policy, amend the complaint to the style expert via the IOT.The improved approach can be used for tenant appliances as well as factories.However, the previously indicated method is limited to news that presents an accurateperspective.

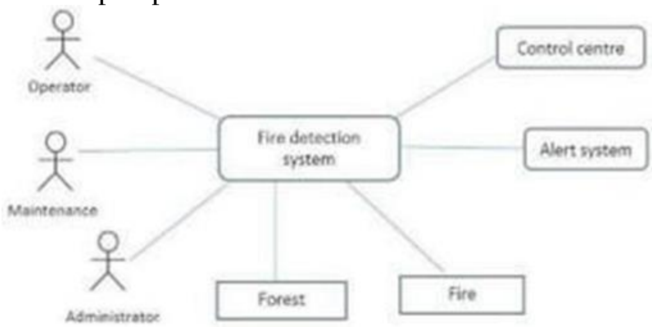

Fig 7 Use Case Diagram

Previously, monitoring was done via cable communication. A wired communication system kept an eye on the factors that were found to be harmful to the industry, such as the industry's temperature, the presence ofhazardous gases, and many other factors.The information gathered by the sensors is then sent via a wired medium to the main server.There are a few limitations, though. It is expensive and difficult to identify wired communication errors. We employed optimum techniques in this suggestedframework to address these problems. In order to keep the entire forest area within view and monitor the range of carbon dioxide gas (CO_2) and the ignition alarming temperature, temperature and smoke sensors are installed at specific distances.The microcontroller will receive the signal or information from thesesensors. In the case of an emergency, All of these are able to detect changes in their environment and respond right away. Among our benefits are quick response times, one-time installs, and constant working environment monitoring.

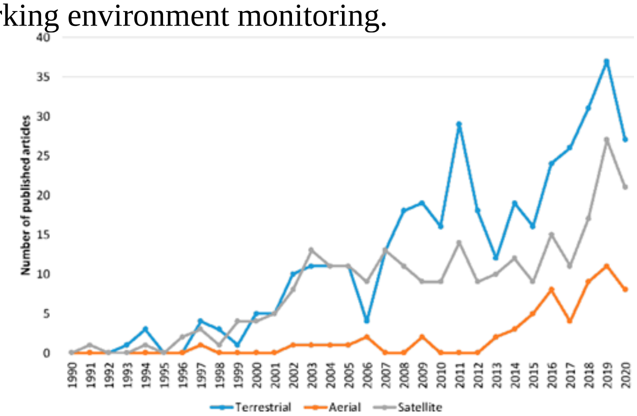

Fig.8 Predicitive Analysis

Fig 9 Flow chart

X. COMPARISON WITH EXISTING FIRE DETECTORS WITH PROPOSED SOLUTION

Numerous solutions have been adopted in order to address the preservation of arboreal regions. This article proposes a new real-time fire monitoring and detection system based on Digital Mobile Radio (DMR) nodes and a Social Internet of Things (SIoT) platform with artificial intelligence algorithms implemented. The obtained results show that even the tiniest difference in the recorded parameters can be used to determine the direction and speed of fire. A temperature sensor and a flame sensor are used by the system to determine the local temperature and presence of flames. By using the machine learning approach, the system can immediately deliver a result with actual detection and inform the relevant authorities about the temperature condition. The data is then received by the cloud-based application. In the event that the forest's temperature unexpectedly rises, this will alert the forest officials and sound the fire alarm.It can also use machine learning to forecast future fires. The fog computing technique is employed to achieve this. Owing to the effectiveness of the sensors, industrial environments may find use for this. It is useful for any kind of woodland. This experiment revealed to this research study that it can predict forest fires with an astounding 98% accuracy. The likelihood of a false alarm is thereby greatly reduced.

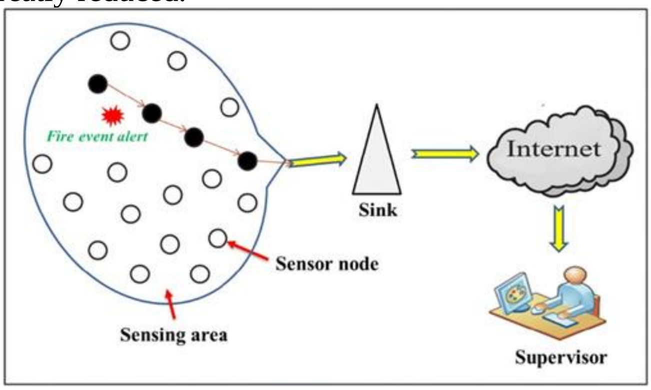

Fig 10. WSN ARCHITECTURE FOR FIRE DETECTION

XI. FUTURE ENCHANCEMENT

This project's adjustable sensory parameters algorithmic rule has improved a system to reduce error perception and provide frequent IOT landing notifications to the expert. Conventionality among D2D associations is undoubtedly a key element in leveraging the IOT environment to locate, establish, and maintain an ecosystem. Thus, the system is designed to be both powerful and intelligent, able to reveal mixture fluctuations, hazardous gasses, and fire events through the sensors and In order to abide with the second-hand MQTT policy, intelligently update the complaint to the style expert via the IOT. The enhanced system can also be implemented in factories and for tenant appliances. But the aforementioned technique is only intended for news that is a true viewpoint. As a future aggravation, a number of decision-makers are studying an object through the Internet of Things and conducting research to accomplish this large task. It is believed that when technology advances and becomes profitable in instantaneous scenarios, the practiced several-opinion correspondence mentioned above will likewise unfold in situations with uncertain delays.

XII. CONCLUSION

There are a number of forest fire incidents happening and being reported these days. A large amount of life and property have been lost, even though the occurrence has been reported to the Forest Fire rescue or emergency aid staff. This is because there was a breakdown in communication or a delay in notifying the Forest Fire rescue or other emergency assistance people of the disaster and obtaining their services. Therefore, by implementing the suggested approach, we may notify the forest firefighters and the general public about the accident as well as the precise position of the designated accident area. Thus, we are living in an automated age. The suggested system is suitable for both the environment and everyone's safety.Thisproject can be further altered to automatically alert the forestfire control department and, with the use of a GSM module, make a phone call in the event of a forest fire.

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