

SMART HELMET FOR COAL MINE WORKER'S SAFETY

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ABSTRACT

Air Quality becomes an important factor in mining areas where the health condition of the workers is prominently considered. The composition of many toxic gases under the mining area causes many fatalities that keep on increasing day by day. The Total Volatile Organic Compounds (TVOC) and CO₂ creating a significant role in the health system of the workers. The unstable level of these TVOC's cause many health issues like nausea, emesis, fatigue, epistaxis and dyspnea. Exceeding the standard levels of these toxic compounds in the air causes many problems like severe breathing trouble and headache. Coal mining is considered much more dangerous than hard rock mining. Most of the deaths occur in developing countries such as India and rural parts of developed countries. Because of the complexity of this environment and the wide range of operations performed, it is vital to check the parameters in the background to increase the efficiency and safety of mine workers. Keeping this in mind we design a helmet for the safety of mine workers which is able to detect air condition. Our smart helmet consists of wearable microcontroller, temperature sensor, photosensor, air quality sensor and alerts the worker before something goes wrong.

Keywords: Air quality, Wearable microcontroller, sensor, health issue, toxic compounds

I. INTRODUCTION

Mining is very important for the economy of any country as it generates various opportunities for many sectors. As a society, we are blessed to appreciate the benefits that this sector manufactures by processing these materials and products that supply us. Working on the ground presents many different safety and health risks. The environment is disagreeable or shaky. The deeper the mines are, the more harmful it might be to conduct tasks. An accident that occurs while mining minerals or metals is known as a mining accident. Each year, tens of mining accidents also happen in mining. Due to rock strata that are plain, typically incompetent rock, presence of CH₄ gas, and coal powder, Coal mining is considered significantly more dangerous than hard rock mining. Most deaths nowadays occur in underdeveloped nations and rural areas of wealthy countries when safety precautions are not properly implemented. As a result, it is critical to maintain track of circumstances that might contribute to an accident to protect human safety. This project introduces a device used to keep track of the conditions within a coal mine, which might pose a threat to human life. These sensors and LCD are employed for monitoring in this system. This system also incorporates a smart helmet with a panic button that each worker may activate individually. All sensors are linked to specific applications and send an alert signal when it exceeds a particular value. The alarm signal is sent to the buzzer so that the worker can take the necessary action quickly. If coal mine accidents are not adequately controlled, it may result in massive human fatalities. An environment parameter checking system has been built to record or track the readings of dangerous gases and risky working conditions. Over the years, it has been observed that coal mine contributes significantly to the country's rapid economic and social development. Scholars from around the world have undertaken substantial research to improve the degree of safety. Coal mines are an essential source of energy for human growth Development. Mining failures may be exploited to increase security in the industry. Industrial series of failures or flaws are typically the cause of an accident. There are a number of practical measures available. Initiatives involving mines, such as the construction of safety lamps, can significantly impact. Law and creating a self-contained coal mine safety monitoring system are both in the works. India is increasingly powering itself on coal. About three-fourth of India's electricity is coal-based, its dependence on coal is growing faster than any other country in the world (6% a year) and coal extraction has

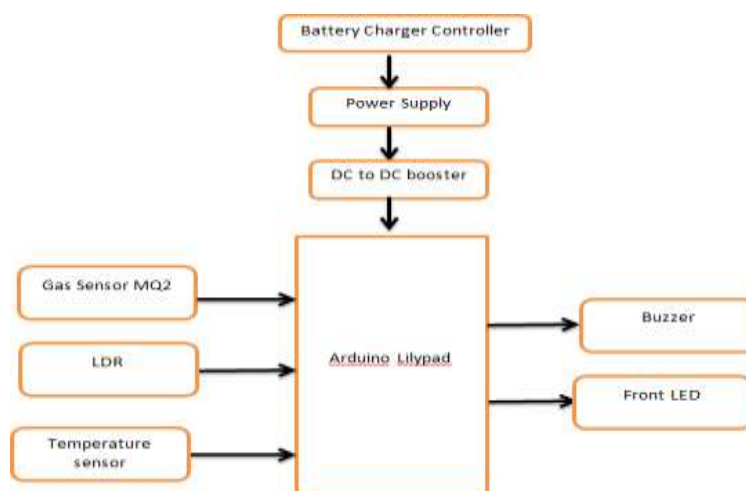
doubled to 500 million tons since 1994. It's killing people. The coal complex in India has significant health impacts — mainly through local air pollution — including premature mortality, ranging from 80,000 to 115,000 premature deaths per year,” says the study, published in ‘Ecological Economics’ by Elsevier. Besides, mining accidents have also been taking thousands of lives: “From 2001 to 2014, more than 7,000 accidents were reported across all coal mining companies in India. In the three years between 2015 and 2017, more than 200 coal miners lost their lives in such accidents.” Underground mines are normally tremendous mazes, of which the passages are typically long and limited with some kilometers long and some meters in width. A great many mining employees are had to work below outrageous situations as indicated by the development necessities, and several diggers miners pass on from mining mishaps consistently.

II. METHODOLOGY

Miners deal every day with dangerous gases and high temperature levels in a dark environment. With the help of Arduino we designed and developed a Smart Working Helmet that can save their lives, if something goes wrong. The Arduino LilyPad is used to detect and monitor variables in a coal mine. Live readings are provided by the temperature sensor, humidity sensor, LDR, and gas sensor. The LilyPad is connected to all of these sensors. The data is sent to the Arduino LilyPad. In an abnormal situation, an alert signal is given to LEDs and buzzer. A buzzer is also controlled with the help of Arduino, which activates at any abnormal reading detected by the above sensors. A smart helmet is also computed with a LilyPad which simply has a push button connected to it. An abnormal situation includes the concentration of gases in the air such as LPG, propane, methane, hydrogen, alcohol, smoke and carbon monoxide. If these harmful gases are present in the air, the LED will turn light orange indicating the presence of harmful gasses which may affect worker's health. Also if he ignores the indication and the concentration of such gases increases, the buzzer will give an alert and that light orange indication of LED will turn Dark red. Also we have used transistor as a switch to drive the LED and buzzer. This circuit works on 3.7V lithium rechargeable battery. To recharge this battery a charger controller is also connected, which can easily recharge the battery. A DC to DC booster is used to boost this 3.7V, so that all the sensors, LEDs or buzzer could be driven properly. This measure has been taken to maximize the safety of workers in coal field.

III. WORKING

a) Block diagram:



b) Working: The Arduino Smart Helmet is using the Arduino LilyPad board to read values from gas sensor, temperature sensor and light sensor. It has three main abilities:

- If the worker is approaching to a dangerous gas, the helmet will inform him with a warning sound from the buzzer. If the environment is too noisy, he will know that he is in danger by the red blinking led in the front of the helmet. The warning sound and the red led will repeated faster as he is approaching close to a dangerous environment.

- If the environment temperature becomes higher than the worker's body can withstand (e.g. 45 °C), the helmet will inform him with a (different) warning sound from the buzzer. If the environment is too noisy, he will know that he is in danger from the red blinking led in the front of the helmet.
- If the working environment becomes darker, the helmet's front light will be turned on. It has a rechargeable battery and can be easily re-programmed to adjust values of the working environment.

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The temperature was successfully measured using DHT-11 sensors during the testing phase, and the output was satisfactory. The DHT11 sensor was also used to monitor humidity accurately. The MQ2 gas sensor detected gas concentrations in the area and successfully generated a warning message on the led and then on a buzzer. The picture of the designed prototype is shown in fig.



Figure 1 Top view



Figure 2 Inside view



Figure 3 Readings from the temperature sensor

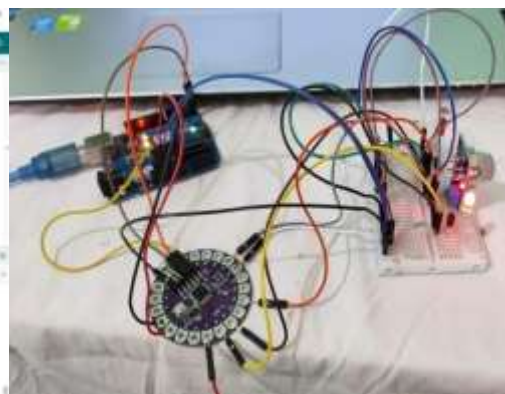


Figure 4 Circuit at the time of testing is illustrated. The final look of the designed prototype is shown as:



Figure 5 Bottom View



Figure 6 Inside view

V. CONCLUSION

A clever mining helmet has been designed that can detect three potentially approaches: toxic gas levels, highertemperatureanddarkerenvironment.It'salsopossibleto measuregasconcentrations.Whenabnormalreadings are measured, the warning sound and the red led will repeated faster as he is approaching closer to adangerous environment. This will aware the worker about the environment conditions such as air quality ortemperature drop or rise as discussed. The safety is the top priority of all in mining industry by using oursystem we can achieve the safety of the mine workers by alerting them before any harmful conditions. Thisproject covered the first aspect of safety of the workers in the underground coal mining. This project is not onlyforcoalminers, butalsowherevertheundergroundworksaredonebytheworkers.

VI. REFERENCES

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