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MANHOLE STATUS MONITORING AND ALERRTING USING IOT

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ABSTRACT

A smart city is the future goal to have cleaner and better amenities for the society. Smart underground infrastructure is an important feature to be considered while implementing a smart city. Drainage system monitoring plays a vital role in keeping the city clean and healthy. Since manual monitoring is incompetent, this leads to slow handling of problems in drainage and consumes more time to solve. To mitigate all these issues, the system using a wireless sensor network, consisting of sensor nodes is designed. The proposed system is low cost, low maintenance, IoT based real time which alerts the managing station through message when any manhole crosses its threshold values. This system reduces the death risk of manual scavengers who clean the underground drainage and also benefits the public.

Keywords: Drainage Monitoring System, IoT, Smart City.

I. INTRODUCTION

An integral part of any drainage system is the access points into it when it comes to cleaning, clearing, and inspection. Metropolitan cities have adopted underground drainage system and the city's municipal corporation must maintain its cleanliness. If the sewage maintenance is not proper, ground water gets contaminated causing infectious diseases. Blockages in drains during monsoon season, causes problems in the routine of the public. Hence, there should be a facility in the city's corporation, which alerts the officials about blockages in sewers, their exact location. It mainly acknowledges in the field of alerting the people about the gas explosion, increase in the water level and the temperature level. It uses IoT to make the drainage monitoring system in a highly automotive by using sensor for detecting and sending alerts through GSM and GPS module to the authorities. This project overcomes the demerits by detecting drainage water blockage by installing water flow rate sensors at the intersection of nodes. When there is a blockage in a particular node, there is variation in the flow of drainage water which when cross the set value will display the alert in the managing station. Also other demerits are solved by detecting temperature variations inside the manhole and alerting the same to the managing station. Also, flow rate sensors are used to detect the over flow of the drainage water and alerting the same to the managing station through automatic message. Maintenance of manholes manually is tedious and dangerous due to the poor environmental conditions inside so, the main focus of this project is to provide a system which monitors water level, atmospheric temperature, water flow and toxic gases. If drainage gets blocked and sewage water overflows, it is sensed by the sensors and message is sent to the municipal. It is, therefore dangerous to go inside the manholes for inspection of its current state. To solve all the problems related to underground sanitation, a remote alarm system is necessary for transmitting data collected by the sensors set inside the manhole to the managing station. This includes components such as controller, memory, transceiver and battery to supply power.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

A) The design space of wireless sensor networks, Wireless Communications Author: Romer, K. Mattern Description: In the recent past, wireless sensor networks have found their way into a wide variety of applications and systems with vastly varying requirements and characteristics.

As a consequence, it is becoming increasingly difficult to discuss typical requirements regarding hardware issues and software support. This is particularly problematic in a multidisciplinary research area such as wireless sensor networks, where close collaboration between users, application domain experts, hardware designers, and software developers is needed to implement efficient systems. In this paper we discuss the

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consequences of this fact with regard to the design space of wireless sensor networks by considering its various dimensions. We justify our view by demonstrating that specific existing applications occupy different points in the design space.

B) Towards the Implementation of IoT for Environmental Condition Monitoring in Homes Author: Kelly S.D.T, Suryadevara, N.K, Mukhopadhyay S.C Description: In this paper, we have reported an effective implementation for Internet of Things used for monitoring regular domestic conditions by means of low cost ubiquitous sensing system. The description about the integrated network architecture and the interconnecting mechanisms for reliable measurement of parameters by smart sensors and transmission of data via internet is being presented. The longitudinal learning system was able to provide self-control mechanism for better operations of the devices in monitoring stage. The framework of the monitoring system is based on combination of pervasive distributed sensing units, information system for data aggregation, reasoning and context awareness. Results are encouraging as the reliability of sensing information transmission through the proposed integrated network architecture is 97%. The prototype was tested to generate realtime graphical information rather than a test bed scenario.

C) Monitoring Smart City Applications using Raspberry PI Based on IOT Authors: Prof. S A.Shaikh 1, Suvarna A. Sonawane. Description: the Smart city is the development goal to monitor the quality of resource in the city to improve good management and faster development of the city required necessity is to upgrade healthy and safe cities that delivering real time services and latest facility to implement the concept of smart city use IoT concept by which easy wireless communication is possible. The system consist of sensors, collect different types of data from sensors and transfer to the Raspberry Pi3 controller. The acquired output from the controller is sent to the control room through the E- mail and also display on the personal computer.

III. SYSTEM DESIGN

A. BLOCK DIAGRAM:

Below diagram represents the major components of the underground drainage monitoring system.

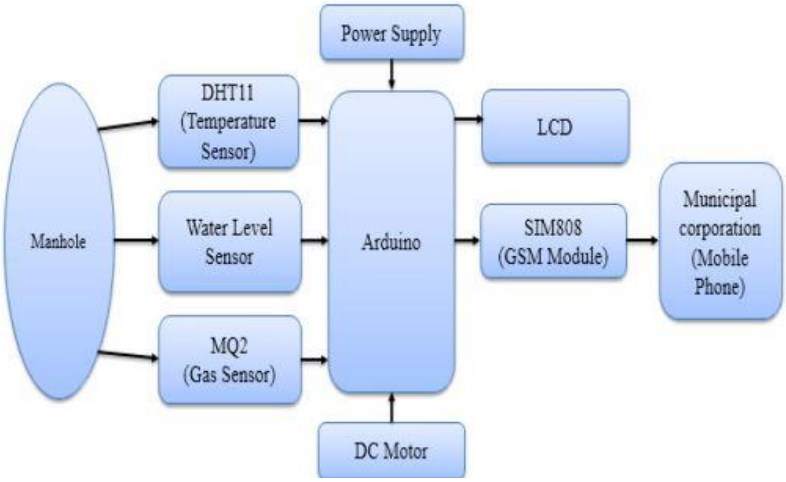

Fig: Block Diagram of Underground Drainage Monitoring System

B. WORKING:

An underground drainage monitoring system will not only help in maintaining the proper health and safety of the city but also in reducing the work of government personnel. Various types of sensors (flow, level, temperature and gas sensors) are interfaced with microcontroller Arduino Uno in order to make the system smart. When the respective sensors reach the threshold level, the indication of that respective value and sensor is being sent to the microcontroller. Furthermore, Arduino Uno then sends the signal and location of the manhole to the municipal corporation through GSM and GPS and the officials could easily locate which manhole is having the problem and could take appropriate steps. Also, Arduino Uno updates the live values of all the sensors in the manholes falling under the respective area using IoT. A message will also be displayed on the LCD.

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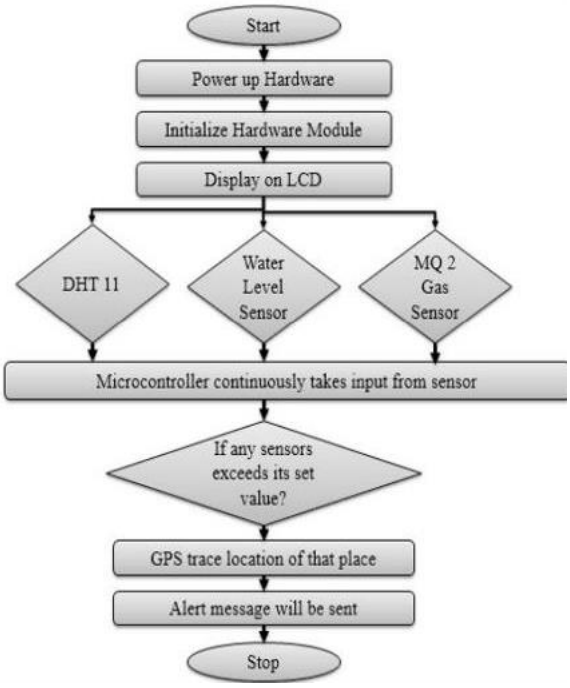
C. METHODOLOGY:

FLOW CHART:



IV. RESULTS

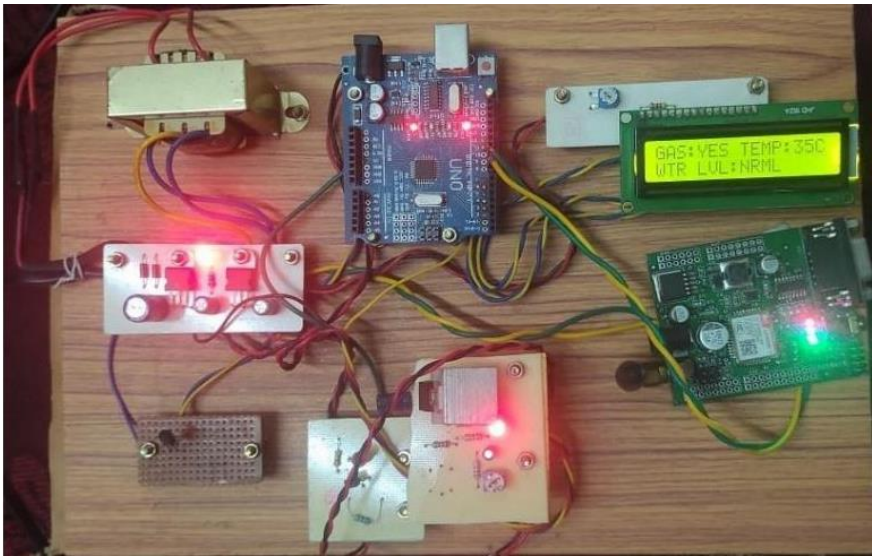


Fig: working module

Fig: Alerting Message

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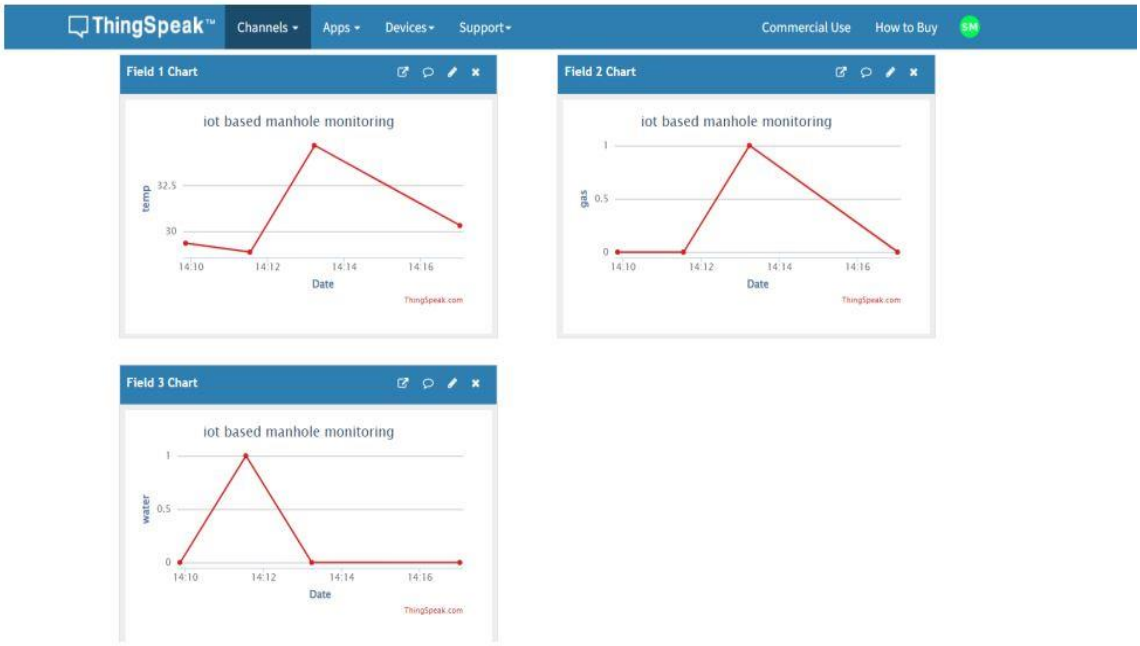

Fig: Result Through Graph on ThingSpeak

V. CONCLUSION

Underground monitoring is challenging problem. This project proposes different methods for monitoring and managing underground drainage system. It explains various applications like underground drainage and manhole identification in real time. Various parameters like temperature, toxic gases, flow and level of water are being monitored and updated on the internet using the Internet of Things. This enables the person in-charge to take the necessary actions regarding the same. In this way the unnecessary trips on the manholes are saved and can only be conducted as and when required. Also, real time update on the internet helps in maintaining the regularity in drainage check thus avoid the hazards.

IoT has been gradually bringing a sea of technological changes in our daily lives, which in turn helps to making our life simpler and more comfortable, though various technologies and applications. There is innumerable usefulness of IoT applications into all the domains including medical, manufacturing, industrial, transportation, education, governance, mining, habitat etc. Though IoT has abundant benefits, there are some flaws in the IoT governance and implementation level. The key observations in the literature are that (1) There is no standard definition in worldwide (2) Universal standardizations are required in architectural level (3) Technologies are varying from vendor-vendor, so needs to be interoperable (4) For better global governance, we need to build standard protocols. Let us hope future better IoT.

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