

# Advanced Underground Magnetic Induction for Communication in Mining

S. Kiruthika<sup>1\*</sup> and P. Sakthi<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Assistant Professor, Department of Electronics and Instrumentation Engineering,  
M. Kumarasamy College of Engineering, Karur, Tamil Nadu, India.  
Email: kiruthikas.eie@mkce.ac.in

<sup>2</sup>Assistant Professor, Department of Electronics and Instrumentation Engineering,  
M. Kumarasamy College of Engineering, Karur, Tamil Nadu, India.

\*Corresponding Author

**Abstract:** The regular mining safety mishap has caused a real set back and enormous monetary misfortune. It is desperate for the overall mining industry to increase operational adequacy and improve as a rule mining security. This paper proposes a WUSN based mining wellbeing observing. The observing framework gathers temperature, dampness and gas esteems around the mine and furthermore identifies human go into the mine, and after that transmits the information through remote underground sensor arrange. Here attractive enlistment (MI) based transmission has been proposed, in this methodology soil is a mechanism for correspondence so dependent on the dirt conductivity the deliberate data are exchanged. This system in like manner gives an early forewarning, which will be helpful to all diggers present inside the mine to save their life before any misfortune occurs.

**Keywords:** Magnetic induction, Wireless Underground Sensor Network (WUSN).

## I. INTRODUCTION

India is a vast nation with rich coals. Disasters in coal mine happen oftentimes, which lead to extraordinary failure of possession and life. The debacles occurring in a coal mine, before the reason that of the multifaceted nature of mine stipulation in addition to the collection of work state of a coal mine, so it is important to screen mine workplace [1]. Customary coal mine read through frameworks will, in general, be real wired system frameworks, which think an essential job in coal mine sheltered creation. With constant developing of abuse regions and augmentation of intensity in a coal mine, numerous laneways wind up visually impaired territories, wherein there are loads of shrouded risks.

In addition, it is badly arranged in the direction of place links which are expensive and expend time [2]. So as to take care of the issues, we will plan a coal mine wellbeing observing framework dependent on remote underground sensor network

(WUSN) a checking and control framework should be conveyed as one imperative foundation so as to guarantee the mining security and arrange different assignments.

## II. EMBEDDED SYSTEM

A system is a program plan wherein its entire unit collects work together as indicated by a lot of rules. The fixed methods impressive with the intention of joined to something else. An embedded system can be thought of as a PC hardware structure having programming introduced in it. An embedded structure can be a self-sufficient system or it will, in general, be a bit of a tremendous structure. An introduced system is a microcontroller or chip-based structure which is expected to play out a specific task. For example, an alert is an embedded system; it will distinguish simply be ablaze. An embedded structure has three sections are gear are equipment, application programming and constant working framework [3]. So we can characterize an inserted framework as a Microcontroller based, programming driven, strong, nonstop control structure.

## III. EXISTING SYSTEM

In existing framework Zigbee arrange has actualized for exchanging the deliberate parameters. In this framework, the measures the parameters like the temperature sensor and dampness sensor the deliberate sensor subtleties are exchanged dependent on Zigbee arrange. They got subtleties are shown on LCD [4]. In numerous sensible cases, customary remote flag spread methods utilizing EM waves must be connected for little transmission separates because of an expansive way misfortune and helplessness to changes of soil dampness [5].

## IV. PROPOSED SYSTEM

A consistent observing is fundamental which again requires some powerful and exact detecting framework. A few strategies are received to detect the nearness of these noxious gas, among

them utilization of semiconductor type gas sensor is particularly successful [6]. These sensors can be mounted in the coal mine region however sometimes these make a few issues in mining as well. Unplanned harm of the sensor gadget frequently occurred. Another method is the utilization of the robot. These robots are compelling yet the cost of robot is extremely high. Be that as it may, there is another method for getting successful and minimal effort arrangement of sensor implantation; The way to controlling coal mine mishaps the forecast of upheaval by actualizing sensors and microcontrollers and to produce an alert framework before basic climatic dimension [7].

The way to controlling coal mine mishaps the forecast of upheaval by executing sensors and microcontrollers and to create a caution framework before basic barometrical level. A persistent observing is important which again requires some compelling and exact detecting framework. Proposed framework comprises of a temperature sensor, Pressure sensor and gas sensor for observing the parameter like temperature, Pressure condition and gas [8]. The estimated parameters are exchanged WUSN. At recipient side, it gets the deliberate parameters to show on LCD and Buzzer is utilized with the end goal of crisis sign.

In WUSN transmitter side, temperature sensor, IR sensor and gas sensor and dampness sensor are interfaced with the Arduino UNO small scale controller. It picks up the deliberate sensor subtleties. This deliberate sensor subtlety transmitted utilizing WUSN transmitter module dependent on attractive acceptance approach. At recipient side, the WUSN beneficiary module gets the data and it showed on the LCD [9]. On the off chance that the deliberate sensor subtleties go high methods bell is utilized to demonstrate.

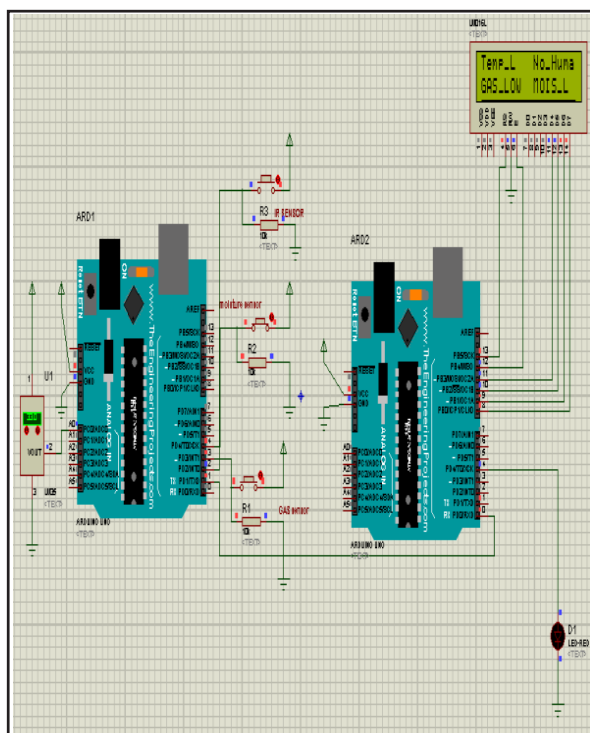


Fig. 1: Schematic Diagram of WUSN

## V. COMPONENTS OF WUSN

### A. Arduino

The Arduino UNO is an open-source microcontroller board based on the Microchip ATmega328P microcontroller and prepared by Arduino. The board is equipped by means of a set of robotized and plain data (I/O) firewood that might be interfaced to various expansion shields and various circuits. The board has 14 Digital pins, 6 Analog pins, and programmable with the Arduino IDE (Integrated Development Environment) by methods for a sort B USB interface [14].

### B. Temperature Sensor

The LM35 is an organized circuit sensor with the purpose of can be used to measure high temperature with an electrical consent appearing differently in relation to the temperature (in °C). The LM35 produce a predominant return voltage than thermocouples and could not need that the yield voltage is amplified. The LM35 system is exactness joined circuit temperature sensors, whose yield voltage is straightly comparative with the Celsius (Centigrade) temperature [13]. The LM35 as such has swing more straight temperature sensors balanced in degree Kelvin.

### C. Gas Sensor

This kind of contraption is essential considering the course with the intention of the present is various gases that can be ruinous to fundamental life. Gas identifiers can be used to see ignitable, burnable and horrendous gases, and oxygen use. This kind of contraption is used comprehensively in industry and can be found in regions, for instance, on oil rigs, to screen create structures and gaining sorts of ground, for instance, photovoltaic [17].

### D. Moisture Sensor

The direct gravimetric evaluation of liberated soil tirelessness require expel, aeration, and weighting of a model, soil splashed quality sensors calculate the volumetric water substance in a meandering manner by using a number of extra belongings of the earth, for instance, electrical check, dielectric strong, or joint exertion through neutrons, as a center individual intended for the flexibility comfortable [15]. The connecting the purposeful property and soil dampness be required to be balanced and may separate subordinate upon normal parts, for instance, soil type, temperature, or electric conductivity.

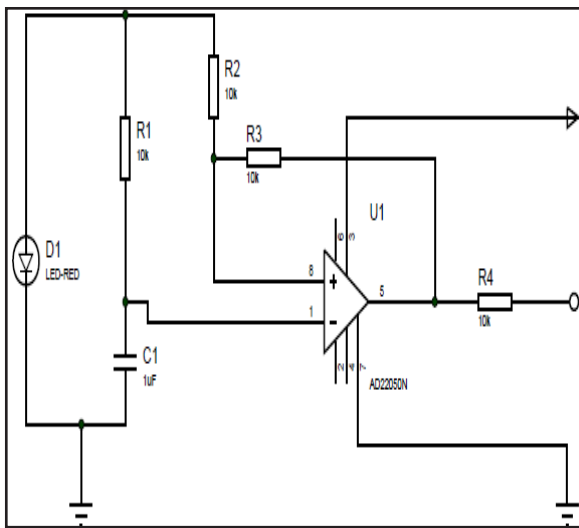


Fig. 2: Circuit Diagram of WUSN

### E. WUSN

In Wireless Underground Sensor Network, sensor hubs are fixed, and are haphazardly appropriated in nature to screen work force areas or other intriguing occasions. Here sensor hubs arbitrarily conveyed to involve all sides of the earth as it is

connected to framework based topology. For the system under thought (underground sensor arrange), it is critical to realize the separation between sets of hubs as it will enable us to offer need to either separation or vitality devoured by hubs in the system [18].

WUSN contraptions are passed on absolutely underground more need any agitated affiliations. The Wireless underground sensor systems (WUSN) comprise of remotely associated underground sensor hubs, conveyed through the soil and can possibly affect a wide assortment of novel applications [13].

In this basic WUSN circuit, the resistor R1 and the C1 structure one flexible arm of a basic obstruction connect to the network. While the two fixed resistors R2 and R3 structure the other arm. Both these are connected to the amplifier IC. Another end of R3 connected to R4 which is connected to com port of controller [19].

### VI. RESULT

- A communication network capable of functioning in underground coal mines is proposed.
- System configuration and design considerations were analysed and discussed in details.



Fig. 3: Device is "ON" and LCD Display Normal Condition

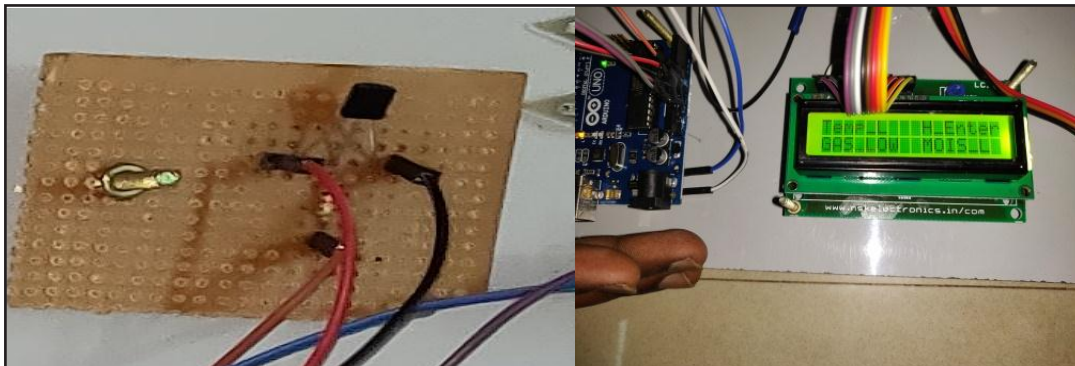


Fig. 4: Mine Temperature is High and Display Output as High



Fig. 5: Gas Level is High and Display Output as High

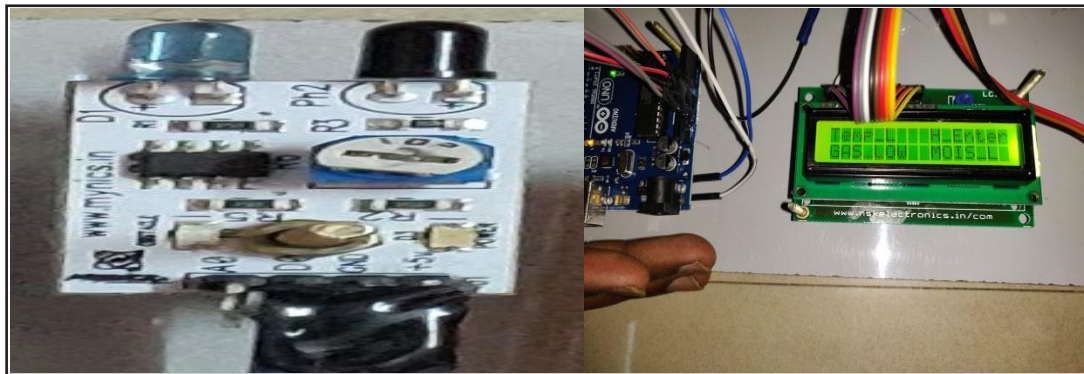


Fig. 6: Human Detected and Output Displays

## VII. CONCLUSION

Thus the coal mine safety monitoring system is implemented using a wireless underground sensor network. Based on magnetic induction approach the advance is interconnected in the direction of a different aspect of wireless communication and networking. The moisture, Gas and temperature level is always sensed and if changes in those values from the threshold level then it monitored by the monitoring centre. From this proposed we can able to give immediate treatment for workers in case of an emergency situation.

## REFERENCES

- [1] I. Akyildiz, W. Su, Y. Sankarasubramaniam, and E. Cayirci, "Wireless sensor networks: A survey," *Computer Networks*, vol. 38, no. 4, pp. 393-422, March 2002.
- [2] I. Akyildiz, and M. Vuran, *Wireless Sensor Networks*, Wiley, 2010.
- [3] I. Akyildiz, and E. Stuntebeck, "Wireless underground sensor networks: Research challenges," *Ad Hoc Networks*, vol. 4, no. 6, pp. 669-686, November 2006.
- [4] M. Vuran, and A. Silva, "Communication through soil in wireless underground sensor network: Theory and practice," In: G. Ferrari, (ed.), *Sensor Networks*, Springer Berlin Heidelberg, 2009.
- [5] R. Bansal, "Near-field magnetic communication," *IEEE Antennas and Propagation Magazine*, vol. 46, no. 2, pp. 114-115, April 2004.
- [6] A. Karalis, J. Joannopoulos, and M. Soljacic, "Efficient wireless non-radiative mid-range energy transfer," *Annals of Physics*, vol. 323, no. 1, pp. 34-48, January 2008.
- [7] Z. Sun, and I. Akyildiz, "Magnetic induction communications for wireless underground sensor networks," *IEEE Transactions on Antennas and Propagation*, vol. 58, no. 7, pp. 2426-2435, July 2010.
- [8] A. Sheth, K. Tejaswi, P. Mehta, C. Parekh, R. Bansal, S. Merchant, U. Singh, T. Desai, C. Thekkath, and K. Toyama, "Senslide: A sensor network based landslide prediction system," In *Proceedings of the 3rd International Conference on Embedded Networked Sensor Systems*, pp. 280-281, 2005.
- [9] K. Martinez, R. Ong, and J. Hart, "Glacsweb: A sensor network for hostile environments," In *Proceedings of IEEE SECON*, pp. 81-87, 2004.
- [10] G. Werner-Allen, K. Lorincz, M. Ruiz, O. Marcillo, J. Johnson, J. Lees, and M. Welsh, "Deploying a wireless

- sensor network on an active volcano,” *IEEE Internet Computing*, vol. 10, no. 2, pp. 18-25, 2006.
- [11] C. Park, Q. Xie, P. Chou, and M. Shinozuka, “DuraNode: Wireless networked sensor for structural health monitoring,” In *Proceedings of IEEE Sensors 2005*, January 2005.
- [12] L. Li, M. Vuran, and I. Akyildiz, “Characteristics of underground channel for wireless underground sensor networks,” In *Proceedings IFIP Mediterranean Ad Hoc Networking Workshop 2007*, June 2007.
- [13] S. Kiruthika, R. N. Kumar, and S. Valarmathy, “Comparative analysis of 4-bit multipliers using low power 8-transistor full adder cells,” *International Journal of Emerging Technology and Advanced Engineering (IJETA)*, vol. 3, no. 1, January 2013.
- [14] S. G. Siddharth, M. Ramkumar, and S. Kiruthika, “Railway track scanning and surveillance robot using wireless technology,” *Journal of Harmonized Research in Engineering (JOHR)*, vol. 2, no. 1, pp. 194-200, 2014.
- [15] S. Kiruthika, and A. V. Starbino, “Design and analysis of FIR filters using low power multiplier and full adder cells,” *2017 IEEE International Conference on Electrical, Instrumentation and Communication Engineering (ICEICE)*, pp. 1-5, IEEE, 2017.
- [16] S. Kiruthika, and B. Balraj, “Design of 4x4 wallace tree multiplier based on 0.12 $\mu$ m CMOS technology using GDI full adder,” *International Journal of Pure and Applied Mathematics*, vol. 119, no. 15 (sp. issue), pp. 3293-3300, 2018.
- [17] P. Sakthi, P. Yuvarani, and S. Kiruthika, “Draft fan control using fuzzy logic in thermal power plant,” *International Journal of Engineering and Advanced Technology*, vol. 8, no. 6S, 2019.
- [18] S. Kiruthika, P. Sakthi, and P. Yuvarani “Design and power analysis of vedic multiplier,” *International Journal of Recent Technology and Engineering*, vol. 8, no. 3, 2019.
- [19] P. Sakthi, and S. Kiruthika, “Nutrient film technique hydroponics vertical farming of lettuce plants using dissolved nutrient solution,” *Bioscience Biotechnology Research Communication*, vol. 12, no. 3 (sp. issue), 2019.