



THE OPERATING TECHNIQUES DEPEND ENTIRELY ON AN INTELLIGENT HELMET TO DETECT THE SERIOUS MINING HAZARD OF THE COMPANY

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ABSTRACT:

Industrial safety is one of the main aspects of industry specially mining industry. In the mining industry safety is a very vital factor. To avoid loss of material and damaging of human health, protection system as well as faithful communication system is necessary inside the underground mines. To increase both safety and productivity in mines, a reliable communication must be established between workers, moving in the mine, and a fixed base station. Inside mines, the wired communication system is not so effective, because of wires can be damaged inside mines. In this project we are going to monitor the Mine parameters like abnormal gas, temperature and fire sensors to avoid the harmful gas or high temperature attacking the Mine workers. In this project to avoid loss of material and damaging of human health in mine workers because of using text to voice converter .The text to voice converter gives continues information inside the mine workers and also cameras are used to video monitoring

1.INTRODUCTION:

South Africa is known for its extensive and diverse mineral resources and large mining industry [1]. Supervisors are held responsible for all injuries sustained under their supervision, and should therefore be aware of potentially risky situations [1]. The problem addressed in this paper was the improvement of a mining helmet in order to ensure more safety awareness between miners.



When working with noisy equipment, being aware surroundings can sometimes be challenging [2]. In the mining industry miners tend to remove some of their safety gear because the gear is too heavy, warm or uncomfortable to work with. However, miners generally do not remove their helmets. Presently mining safety helmets only have the purpose of protecting the miner's ainstheadpotential ag hazardous bumps. The safety helmets do not have any technology added to it to let miners know when a fellow miner has encountered a hazardous event. Therefore the purpose of the project described in this paper was to modify an existing mining safety helmet to make the helmet even safer by adding a wireless sensor node network. The task was extended t designing the system small enough to fit into the safety helmet and last long enough while running on battery power. A further challenge was to modify the helmet without changing its physical structure. The added weight had to be kept to a minimum. A mining helmet needs to be modified to improve miner safety by adding intelligence to the helmet. When a miner removes his helmet he needs to be warned. If an object falls on a miner even when wearing his helmet he can become unconscious or immobile. The system must determine whether or not a miner has sustained a life-threatening injury. These two events are defined as hazardous events. Thirdly, dangerous gases need to be detected and announced. In the area of mining technology, real-time monitor and control of mine hazard are more complex. Mine safety modules are configured to communicate to ground control or a central station. A real critical issue in mines is hazardous gases. Systems used in a mine can create intense vibrations and increase the level of hazardous gases such as CO, SO₂, NO₂ and particulate matter. The working conditions can be very noisy and m each other constantly. Miners tend to stay in groups and will be no more than 5 meters (m) from each other. A warning system needs to be incorporated that will warn miners within a 5 m radius that a miner is experiencing a hazardous event. This system needs to process and transmit the event within 1 second (s). These systems measure the environment around the miner with gas sensors and are then used to implement evacuations. These do not alert the miner at all or only alert the miner in an audible way. These systems warn miners, but when a miner is obstructed or injured, an external input is required from ground control [3]-[5]. In recent years, harvesting technology has played an important role in the area of mine applications. The literature on mines



technology is available but very limited. Nutter, et al. proposed a methodology for identifying safety hazards inherent in underground monitoring and control. They also designed potential safety hazard equipment. They developed methodologies based on analytical electronics and computer based hardware/software systems [6]-[8]. Kock, et al. developed the technology in terms of health, safety, and productivity for the South African coal mining industry. They also investigating the coal interface detection (CID), productivity, communication channels (infrared, power line, optical fibers, and radio) [9]. Misra et al. presents a case study for mines. They reviewed on communication techniques such as through the wire (TTW), through the air (TTA), and through the earth (TTE) [10]. Forooshani, et al. presents a compressive.

2.RELATED WORK Hazard Evaluation Methodology for Computer-Controlled Mine Monitoring/Control Systems : A methodology for identifying safety hazards inherent in underground monitoring and control equipment will be given. Under a US Bureau of Mines contract, a methodology has been developed for determining the inherent design items that affect safety hazards. Though serious consideration has already been given to the normal intrinsic safety and explosion-proof characteristics of a system, the problem may be the system itself rather than the more immediately noticeable system components. In monitoring or controlling items located in underground coal mines, the hardware reliability of a system is seldom recognized as a potential safety hazard. As a result of the developing methodology, a set of design guidelines has been developed to ensure that known system design difficulties can be identified from the outset for designers of new mine monitoring/control systems. This technique could prove valuable to other system design engineers as well. Experimental Link Quality Characterization of Wireless Sensor Networks for Underground Monitoring : The aim of this paper is to experimentally investigate the link quality characteristics of the three communication channels available in WUSNs for underground pipeline monitoring to gain further insight into protocol development for WUSNs. To this end, received signal strength (RSS), link quality indicator (LQI), and packet reception ratio (PRR) are characterized for the three communication

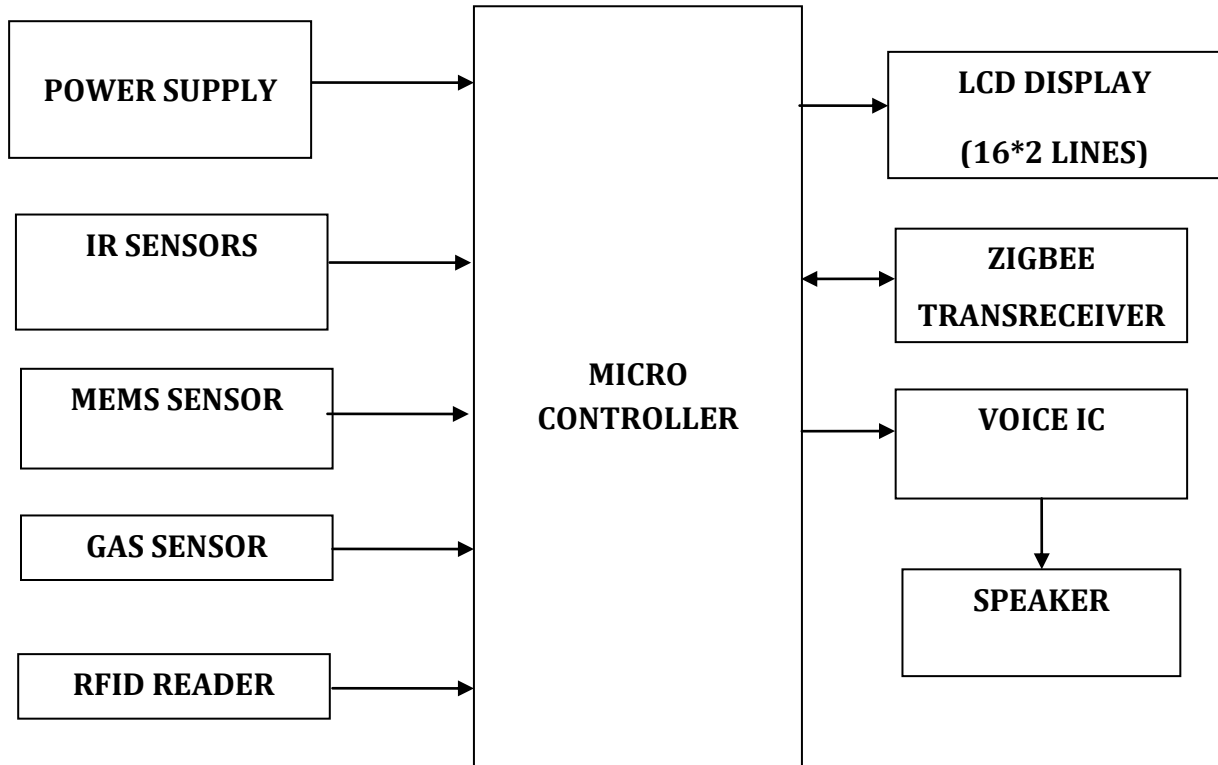
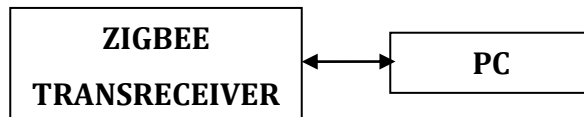


channels in WUSNs. The RSS and PRR results show that the underground-to-underground channel is highly symmetric and temporally stable, but its range is severely limited, and that the aboveground-to-underground/underground-to-underground channels are asymmetric and exhibit similar temporal properties to over-the-air communication channels. Interestingly, the results show that RSS is a better indicator of PRR than LQI for all three channels under consideration.

2.1.EXISTING SYSTEM:

In traditional method the abnormal in any of the parameters are transmitted in wireless communication to intimate the status to monitoring section and in this method no alert in the form of voice is given to the workers inside the mine. Hence we go for proposed system.

2.2.PROPOSED SYSTEM:In this system, the basic parameters like temperature, humidity and hazardous methane gas are going to be monitored and if any abnormality happen in any of the parameters means it will be intimated in the form of voice within the mine and transmitted to the monitoring section via GSM communication module. For that we are having system with Microcontroller, in that the sensors are interfaced with it. Industrial safety is one of the main aspects of industry specially mining industry. In the mining industry safety is a very vital factor. To avoid loss of material and damaging of human health, protection system as well as faithful communication system is necessary inside the underground mines. To increase both safety and productivity in mines, a reliable communication must be established between workers, moving in the mine, and a fixed base station. Inside mines, the wired communication system is not so effective, because of wires can be damaged inside mines.

**HELMET SECTION:****MONITORING SECTION**

A. Air Pollution Sensor Air pollution from coal mines is mainly due to emissions of particulate matter and gases include methane (CH₄), sulphur dioxide (SO₂), and oxides of nitrogen (NO₂), as well as carbon monoxide (CO). From different studies, it is well known that when human being comes in contact these chemicals/pollutants it could have adverse effect on their health. MQ-2 gas sensor is used to detect hazardous gases, it has high sensitivity to Propane,



Butane and LPG, also response to Natural gas. The sensor could be used to detect different combustible gas, especially Methane, it is with low cost and suitable for different application.

B. **Helmet Removal Sensor** For detecting the removal of the helmet a few different approaches were considered. The comparison, advantage, and disadvantage of the proposed approaches in the literature was reported in [1]-[11]. For this study, the IR beam based helmet remove sensor technique was considered better among other available techniques such as a switch, analogue distance sensor, and digital distance sensor. The IR beam can be designed to use low amounts of power. An off-the-shelf IR distance detector was used for this application. The IR sensor was designed to send a constant signal from the one side of the helmet to the other side with the circuit

C. **Vibration Sensor (Mercury sensor)** The Vibration sensor is used for measuring, displaying, and analyzing linear velocity, displacement and proximity, or acceleration. The vibration sensor, which is useful for a variety of different fields, has the ability to detect vibrations in a given area. This can help to alert someone to trouble with a system. Within the coal, mining and quarrying industries, it is common for machinery to run 24/7, often under extreme environmental conditions, with high levels of dust, moisture and temperature, and in areas where access for maintenance or repair is difficult. Vibration monitoring is key to the success of a preventative maintenance programme. Its use has been accepted and proven for the detection of faults that include bearing wear, misalignment of shafts and out of balance fans.

D. **Fire sensor** Fire sensor is a simple and compact device for protection against fire. The module makes use of IR receiver sensor and comparator to detect fire up to a range of close proximity. The device, weighing about 5 grams, can be easily mounted on the device body . It gives a high output on detecting fire.

E. **LCD** A liquid-crystal display (LCD) is optical device that uses the light-modulating properties of liquid crystals. Liquid crystals do not emit light directly, instead using a backlight or reflector to produce images in color or monochrome. LCDs are used in a wide range of



applications including computer monitors, televisions, instrument panels, aircraft cockpit displays, and indoor and outdoor signage. Small LCD screens are common in portable consumer devices such as digital cameras, watches, calculators, and mobile telephones, including smartphones. LCD screens are also used on consumer electronics products such as DVD players, video game devices and clocks. Results are displayed on LCD.

CONCLUSION A smart mining helmet was developed that is able to detect Four types of hazardous events such as air quality, helmet removal, fire and vibration sensor . The First hazardous events were classified as a miner removing the mining helmet off their head. An offthe-shelf IR sensor was then used to successfully determine when the helmet is head.The Second concentration level of the hazardous gases such as CO, SO₂, NO₂, Alcohol and particulate matter. The third hazardous event is fire sensor , it is used as a simple and compact device for protection against fire. The fourth hazardous event is vibration sensor, here a mercury sensor is used which is a very toxic element that is widely spread in the atmosphere, lithosphere, and surface water,used to check the availability of water under the ground

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