IOT Based Industrial parameter monitoring and controlling system-Review

Mohammad Zeeshan[1], Badhekar Supriya. A[2],Lagad Varsha. R[3] Prof. Bankhele Neeta .B

[1](Student, Department of E&TC, Sharadchandra Pawar College of Engg, India (MS)
[2](Student, Department of E&TC, Sharadchandra Pawar College of Engg, India (MS)
[3](Student, Department of E&TC, Sharadchandra Pawar College of Engg, India (MS)
[4](Asst. Professor,Department of E&TC, Sharadchandra Pawar College of Engg, India (MS)

Abstract: *Industrial display and control vital to acquire all the relevant information, data and data associated with the numerous industrial methods, cars, machines and gadgets hired in industry premises. This pursuits at managed get right of entry to, higher productiveness and high fine effects of business products being manufactured.*
the world huge net (WWW) is the clean and convenient manner to get entry to the facts at the internet in a click. The person can access the actual-time records inside the photograph/textual content and graphical format by way of using the HTTP (Hypertext transfer Protocol) on laptop/computer screen. similarly, a consumer can screen and manipulate the faraway region device at the server website.
Keywords: Internet of Things (IoT), Wireless sensor module,ThingSpeak, Sensors, Relay drive circuit.

I.   Introduction

Commercial display and manage essential to accumulate all the relevant facts, data and information related to the several business techniques, vehicles, machines and gadgets hired in enterprise premises. This pursuits at managed get proper of access to, higher productiveness and high best results of business merchandise being synthetic.

The world massive internet (WWW) is the easy and convenient manner to get right of entry to the records at the net in a click on. The man or woman can get admission to the real-time data within the picture/text and graphical layout by means of manner of the use of the HTTP (Hypertext switch Protocol) on computer/laptop display. similarly, a patron can display screen and manage the remote area tool on the server website.

II.   Existing Methods

In literature survey special manipulate technology are used for monitoring and manipulate of the systems, while the communique among a system and a person is normally found out online through wireless conversation techniques consisting of RF, ZigBee and Bluetooth. also, SCADA programs are utilized for growing consumer interfaces. but, SCADA applications do now not provide adaptability for customers due to their pricey libraries. RF, ZigBee and Bluetooth technologies are extensively desired in easy-to-use packages because of the fast variety between the sender and the receiver, and the small volumes of facts transferred. The ZigBee, RF and Bluetooth wireless communication techniques are normally constrained to easy programs because of their sluggish verbal exchange speeds, distances and data safety.

III.   Proposedmethodology

We referred many papers regarding with our challenge. All papers centered simplest on monitoring device, but we are consist of the each structures like tracking and controlling systems.

the principle constructing block of our system are display display, router, Node MCU, microcontroller, sensors, relay motive force, peripherals devices. on this gadget we are using sensors like LDR (light based check in), DHT 11 sensor, and MQ-6 sensor.

Sensors are the enter to controller & peripherals gadgets are the device interfaced with controller.

Controller strategies the records from sensors & sends this information to Node MCU.

Node MCU send that information over the website through HTTP server. possible display the information readings of sensors on the reveal display screen. their sluggish verbal exchange speeds, distances and data safety.

IV.   Block Diagram
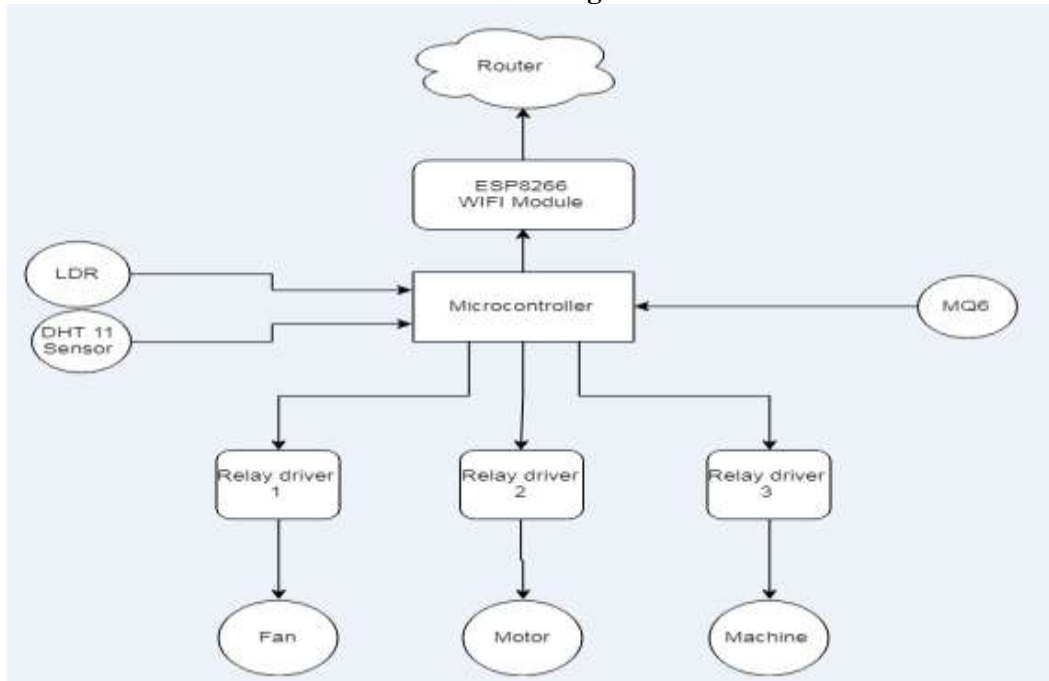

Fig 1: Block Diagram

V.   Hardware description

PIC 18F2550

The 18F2550 is similar to the 18F4550 besides it is in a 28 pin package deal and has no SSP port however it does have the USB port.

The 18F2550 is a microcontroller for extra stressful applications having lots of application memory (16k) and RAM (2k) and a full USB interface - V2.zero Compliant (Low speed (1.5Mb/s) and complete speed (12Mb/s).
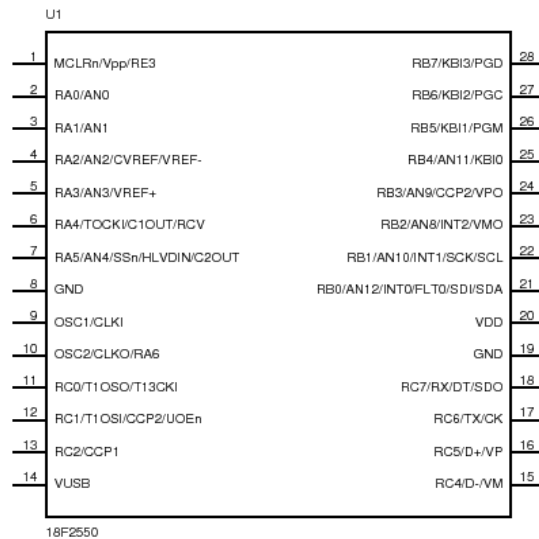

Fig 2: Pin Diagram

You may run the outside clock as much as 48MHz and if using a lower outside clock the internal PLL will run excessive sufficient so that the USB clock operates at the suitable speed. So this microcontroller can function at 48MHz however remember the inner clock is Fosc/4 so the MIPS charge is 12MIPSi.e. The actual operating frequency is 12MHz.[1]

It is available in a 28 pin package deal and is also optimized for C programming (seventy five standard + eight more instructions) and it makes use of Nano watt era. As with all of the 18F series there is a built in 8x8 hardware multiplier so your calculations will run a good deal quicker.

PIC 18F2550 pin out

```
        U1
    ┌─────────────────────────────────────┐
 1  │ MCLRn/Vpp/RE3              RB7/KBI3/PGD │ 28
 2  │ RA0/AN0                    RB6/KBI2/PGC │ 27
 3  │ RA1/AN1                    RB5/KBI1/PGM │ 26
 4  │ RA2/AN2/CVREF/VREF-        RB4/AN11/KBI0 │ 25
 5  │ RA3/AN3/VREF+          RB3/AN9/CCP2/VPO │ 24
 6  │ RA4/TOCKI/C1OUT/RCV    RB2/AN8/INT2/VMO │ 23
 7  │ RA5/AN4/SSn/HLVDIN/C2OUT  RB1/AN10/INT1/SCK/SCL │ 22
 8  │ GND              RB0/AN12/INT0/FLT0/SDI/SDA │ 21
 9  │ OSC1/CLKI                          VDD │ 20
10  │ OSC2/CLKO/RA6                      GND │ 19
11  │ RC0/T1OSO/T13CKI           RC7/RX/DT/SDO │ 18
12  │ RC1/T1OSI/CCP2/UOEn            RC6/TX/CK │ 17
13  │ RC2/CCP1                     RC5/D+/VP │ 16
14  │ VUSB                        RC4/D-/VM │ 15
    └─────────────────────────────────────┘
        18F2550
```

The 18F2550 is a very capable microcontroller that consists of a USB interface integrated. In fact this microcontroller could be very similar to the Arduino Uno, which uses the Atmega328p. The best most important (useful) difference being that the 18F2550 has a built in USB whereas the 328p does not.

The architectures of each tool are also not comparable (the 328p makes use of a huge instruction set while the p.c variety uses a RISC coaching set). The percent devices split the clock into four stages so the actual instruction velocity (MIPS) is 1/4 the main clock the velocity. The Atmega parts run on the clock speed So it looks like the Atmega have to be quicker when you consider that it is able to take a 20MHz clock it could run at 20MIPS. however for timing motives (generating a millisecond clock) the Arduino runs at 16MHz. The max clock for the 18F2550 is 48MHz (12 MHz Xtal up scaled with the aid of internal PLL) to 48 so 1/4 of this is 12 MHz or 12MIPS.[2]

The alternative element this is interesting is that the RISC preparation set means you need to apply more commands to get the same process accomplished as compared to Atmega components - but this is all hidden inside the compiler that generates the assembly code. In all the Atmega parts should be quicker. however you could need to select a percent part as there may be a massive range of inner peripherals that can be matched for your application.

Features & Specification:
- 24 I/O Pins with Individual Direction Control
- Internal 8 MHz oscillator or External 48 MHz oscillator
- 10 channel, 10-bit A/D Converter
- 1 x A/E/USART
- 1 x MSSP (SPI/I2C)
- 2 x CCP (Capture/Compare/PWM)
- 1 x 8-Bit Timer
- 3 x 16-Bit Timer
- 32 KB Program Memory
- 2,048 bytes RAM
- 256 bytes EEPROM
- Operating Voltage Range – 2.0V to 5.5V
- 25mA Source/Sink current I/O
- In-Circuit Debug (ICD) mode

Node MCU/ESP 8266

Fig 3: Node MCU/ESP 8266

Node MCU is an open source IOT platform it includes firmware which runs at the ESP8266 wi-fiSoc and hardware that is based at the ESP-12 module. The term "NodeMCU" through default refers to the firmware rather than the development kits. The firmware makes use of the Lua scripting language. it's far based totally at the e Lua task, and constructed on the Espressif Non-OS SDK for ESP8266. It makes use of many open source projects, which include lua-cjson, and spiffs.[3]

Features
- Programmable Wi-Fi module.
- Arduino-like (software defined) hardware IO.
- Can be programmed with the simple and powerful Luaprogramming language or Arduino IDE.
- USB-TTL included, plug & play.
- 10 GPIOs D0-D10, PWM functionality, IIC and SPI communication, 1-Wire and ADC A0 etc. all in one board.
- Wi-Fi networking (can be used as access point and/or station, host a web server), connect to internet to fetch or upload data.
- Event-driven API for network applications.
- PCB antenna.

Router
A router is hardware tool designed to acquire, analyze and flow incoming packets to another network. it is able to additionally be used to transform the packets to some other community interface, drop them, and perform different movements referring to a network. The picture shows the Linksys BEFSR11 wireless router and is what many domestic routers resemble**.**

Fig 4: Router

A router has loads greater abilities than other community gadgets, which include a hub or a transfer which might be handiest able to carry out basic network capabilities. as an instance, a hub is frequently used to transfer statistics between computers or network devices, but does not analyze or do whatever with the records it's miles shifting. by assessment, routers can examine the data being dispatched over a network, trade how it is packaged, and send it to any other community or over a one-of-a-kind community. as an example, routers are usually used in home networks to percentage a single net connection between multiple computers.

DHT 11 sensor

This module integrates DHT11 sensor and different required additives on a small PCB. The DHT11sensor consists of a resistive-type humidity dimension factor, an NTC temperature size factor and a excessive-performance 8-bit microcontroller interior, and affords calibrated virtual sign output

Fig 5: DHT 11 sensor

Every DHT11 is strictly calibrated in the laboratory this is extraordinarily accurate on humidity calibration. The calibration coefficients are saved as packages within the OTP reminiscence, which can be used by the sensor's internal sign detecting method. The unmarried-cord serial interface makes gadget integration short and smooth. Its small size, low electricity intake and up-to-20 meter signal transmission making it the nice preference for various programs, together with those most stressful ones. The issue is four-pin unmarried row pin package. it's far handy to connect and unique programs may be furnished in step with users' request.[four]

The module is virtually a PCB that has DHT11 aspect soldered with some additives, and it is a three-twine module:

1. VCC connected to +3.3V~5V
2. DATA connected to the microcontroller IO port
3. GND connected to ground

Technical specification:
1.Power Supply ： 3.3~5.5V DC
2.Output ： 4 pin single row
3.Measurement Range ： Humidity 20-90%RH, Temperature 0~50℃
4.Accuracy ： Humidity +-5%RH, Temperature +-2℃
5.Resolution ： Humidity 1%RH, Temperature 1℃
6.Interchangeability ： Fully Interchangeable
7.Long-Term Stability ： <±1%RH/year

MQ6 Gas sensor

The MQ-6 fuel sensor can detect or degree gases like LPG and butane. The MQ-6 sensor module comes with a digital Pin which makes this sensor to operate even without a microcontroller and that is available in handy whilst you are most effective looking to hit upon one unique gasoline [5]

Fig 6: MQ6 Gas sensor

Features of MQ6 Gas sensor
• Operating Voltage is +5V

- Can be used to detect LPG or Butane gas
- Analog output voltage: 0V to 5V
- Digital Output Voltage: 0V or 5V (TTL Logic)
- Preheat duration 20 seconds
- Can be used as a Digital or analog sensor
- The Sensitivity of Digital pin can be varied using the potentiometer

LDR

The mild structured Resistor (LDR) is just any other special sort of Resistor and therefore has no polarity. meaning they may be linked in any direction. they're breadboard pleasant and can be without problems used on a perf board also. The symbol for LDR is simply as just like Resistor but provides to inward arrows as shown above. The arrows imply the light alerts.[6]
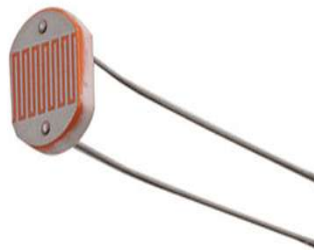
**Fig 7: LDR**

LDR Features
- Can be used to sense Light
- Easy to use on Breadboard or Perf Board
- Easy to use with Microcontrollers or even with normal Digital/Analog IC
- Small, cheap and easily available

Relay driver circuit

Relay driver IC Circuit. Relays are additives that allow a low-power circuit to manipulate signals or to interchange excessive contemporary ON and off which need to be electrically isolated from controlling circuit.

A Relay driver IC is an electro-magnetic transfer on the way to be used each time we need to apply a low voltage circuit to replace a light bulb ON and stale which is related to 220V a regular virtual logic output pin supplies simplest tens of mA of contemporary. External devices consisting of high-power LEDs, automobiles, speakers, light bulbs, buzzers, solenoids and relays can require masses of mA and they want extra power to pressure.[7]

Relay driving force circuit offer isolation between controller and peripherals and therefore controller save you from harm.
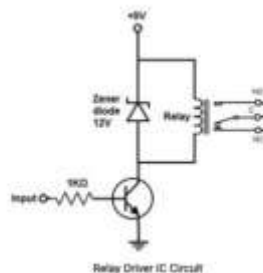
Fig 8: Relay Driver Circuit

ThingSpeak

consistent with its builders, "ThingSpeak is an open-supply net of things (IOT) application and API to save and retrieve information from matters using the HTTP protocol over the net or through a local vicinity community. ThingSpeak changed into firstly launched by means of aerobridge in 2010 as a service in support of IOT programs.

ThingSpeak is the website for an internet of things that's applied in our proposed system. [8]

it's far an Open supply software for IOT and it the usage of an HTTP (Hypertext switch Protocol) over the internet or through a neighborhood place network.

ThingSpeak clients to research and visualize transferred statistics.

On ThingSpeak internet site person has a special login account for protection factor of view.

Following is a graph of ThingSpeak website.
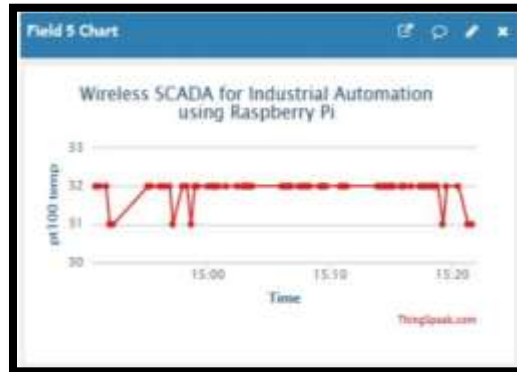
Fig 9: Graph of Thing Speak .

Blynk

Fig 10: Blynk diagram.

Blynk is a Platform with iOS and Android apps to govern Arduino, Raspberry Pi and the likes over the internet. or Raspberry Pi is related to the net over wi-fi, Ethernet or this new ESP8266 chip, Blynk will get you on line and ready for the net Of Your things.[9]

here we're the usage of Blynk software to control peripherals interfaced with module.

VI. Advantages
1. One can monitor the real time parameters of a particular place anywhere in the world.
2. One can control the machine on real time from anywhere in the world.
3. Easy to use.
4. Saves time.
5. Can be used in emergency situations.

VII. Applications
1. In industry for automation & security.
2. In home for security.

3. For security systems.

VIII. Conclusion

It's miles the very best manner to monitoring and control the parameters and related peripherals.This device is straightforward and reliable to apply and may be put into effect in industries/ homes for monitoring and controlling.

IX. Future scope

Net of factors isn't something new and it been there in the industry for a long time. Like Air pressure, navy, army, area research and so forth.

Clever enterprise it applies to all enterprise that exists nowadays, you could think about a new use-case each day to leap in net of factors global. It's pretty commonplace for every industry.

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