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# SMART FOREST FIRE SURVEILLANCE AND ALERTING SYSTEM USING ZIGBEE

[1]Mrs Chaduvula Gowri, [2]Goka Rupa, [3]Anguluri Siva Rama Veera Bramham, [4]Meduri Harsha Vardhan, [5]Chadarla Satwik

[1]Professor, [2 3 4 5]Student

[1]Electronics and Communication Engineering,

[1]Godavari Institute of Engineering and Technology, Rajahmundry, India

***Abstract:*** Forest fires are one of the most common disasters occurring during the dry season. Fires contain a variety of potential hazards for humans and property and the environment. Smart Forest is a comprehensive solution for forest fire prevention and safety. Smart Forest System designed for early detection of forest fires an effective forest management. The system comprises Arduino based slave node equipped with sensors for environmental monitoring and smoke detection and motion sensing and fire detection. Utilizing Zigbee communication technology and these slave node wirelessly transmit data to a master node and which consolidates the information and incorporates additional features like GPS location tracking and motion sensing. Integration with a GSM module enables immediate SMS alerts for detected fires and node fall detection and facilitating rapid response from forest authorities. Cloud integration with Thingspeak enables real time data visualization and analysis. Sustainability is ensured through solar panel powered nodes connected to a charger module for continuous operation and making the system an efficient and eco friendly solution for forest surveillance.

***Keywords*** **– Zigbee Technology, GSM & GPS Module, Cloud Integration, Early Detection, Wireless Communication.**

## I. INTRODUCTION

Million acres of forest are burnt down every year by manmade and natural cause. The forest fires have a great impact on destruction of vegetation and on atmospheric pollution and directly on human lives. In many cases and the authorities do not have any fire prewarming system to send and receive the warning messages. Therefore and the alerts to the population and to the rescue forces come too late. Thus and the objective of this project is to built a fire alert system that provides more features in the supervision and the detection of forest fire. These features include the capability of connecting data from the forest to analyze it and detect the fire in early stage. Moreover and the burnt vast acres of land make it highly unlikely for vegetation to grow on this land again. The severely burnt soil become water repellent and no vegetation remains to hold the soil and the ground cannot absorb any more water and leading to the reduction in ground water level. To compound the seriousness of the problems and when this soil flows into rivers and it ends up polluting the river's water. Taking into consideration the amount of vegetation that is burnt and one cannot ignore the gases that result in the process. The global warming report 2008 mentions forest fire as one of the main reasons behind the increases in global warming due to the vast amount of greenhouse gases being released into the environment. Forests and vital to the ecological balance of our planet and are increasingly vulnerable to the devastating effects of wildfires. Eledhu Recognizing the urgent need for proactive measures and the "Smart Forest Fire Surveillance and Alert System" emerges as a beacon of hope and combining cutting edge technology with environmental stewardship to safeguard these invaluable ecosystems. At the heart of this innovative system are Arduino based slave nodes and meticulously outfitted with an array of sensors meticulously tailored to capture essential environmental data. The inclusion of the DHT11 sensor allows for precise monitoring of temperature and humidity levels and providing critical insights into the atmospheric conditions conducive to fire outbreaks. Complementing this and the MQ2 sensor stands vigilant and detection the presence of harmful gases that could exacerbate fire risks. Meanwhile and the MPU 6050 sensor captures motion data with unparalleled accuracy and enabling the system to detect anomalous activities indicative of potential fire incidents. Not to be overlooked and the specialized 5 channel flame sensor serves as the frontline defense and swiftly identifying the presence of flames and initiating rapid response protocols. However and the true power of the system lies in its seamless integration of disparate components. Through Zigbee communication technology and the slave nodes communicate effortlessly with a central master node and consolidating their collective observations into a comprehensive dataset. This master node and equipped with its own suite of sensors and including the MPU 6050 for motion tracking and GPS for precise geolocation data and acts as the central hub of the system and orchestrating the flow of information with unparalleled efficiency. But the system's capabilities extend beyond more data collection. Leveraging GSM connectivity and the system establishes a direct line of communication with external platforms and facilitating real time data upload to the Thingspeak server. Here and stakeholders gain access to a wealth of information and from live updates on environmental conditions to historical trends that inform long term forest management strategies.

## II. Related Work

The A.Divya et al.[1] in 2019 Proposed the highlights the significance of forest fire detection, proposing a wireless sensor network system for early identification using sensors and satellite-assisted transmission. The system employs IoT for efficient communication, reducing errors, and utilizes D2D association for a sustainable ecosystem. It detects variations, hazardous gases, and fire events, updating experts through IoT with MQTT. Initially designed for domestic and industrial use, ongoing research aims to expand applications in real-time environments with technological advancements. The Adnan et al. [2] in 2018 Proposed a LoRa mesh network-based solution to handle the problem of forest fire detection in places lacking data networks. The detector is able to inform us where the fire location using Google map. Several nodes in a forest use the Arduino Uno, LoRa modules, DHT 11, and MQ2 sensors to determine the best LoRa configurations for sending data to a gateway that is 500 meters away. In order to prevent collisions on the mesh network, the recommended. The George Freiha et al. [3] in 2014 Proposed the highlights the need for rapid technology developments, especially in wireless sensor networks, to mitigate the growing risk of fires. For effective forest fire detection, the suggested gadget combines wireless communication, a solar charging system, and sensors. The gathered data is sent to an online portal for central analysis, thereby notifying authorities such as the Civil Defense unit for prompt assistance. The system's effectiveness and environmental friendliness highlight how important it is to continue developing it in order to counter the growing threat of natural disasters. The system offers a basic framework for future improvements that could be made, such as replacing the current weather sensor with a CO2 and wind direction sensor. Blocking problems are addressed by extra features like solar panel wipers. In the future, danger indices based on vegetation, weather, and fuel types will be developed to support effective fire management strategies.The **AnkitKhare** et al. [4] in 2012 Proposed in order to identify forest fires in real time, this research presents a wireless sensor network, highlighting the significance of effective resource monitoring. The system gathers temperature information from multiple forest locations and quickly sends it to a command center. It describes the communication protocols, architecture of the network, and an algorithm for detecting fire threats quickly. The technology uses a sleep-wake cycle to address physical obstacles and energy consumption, improving response times and energy efficiency for a longer network lifetime. In order to contribute to an efficient forest fire monitoring system, communication protocols strive for balanced energy usage, guaranteeing each node sends a consistent number of messages.

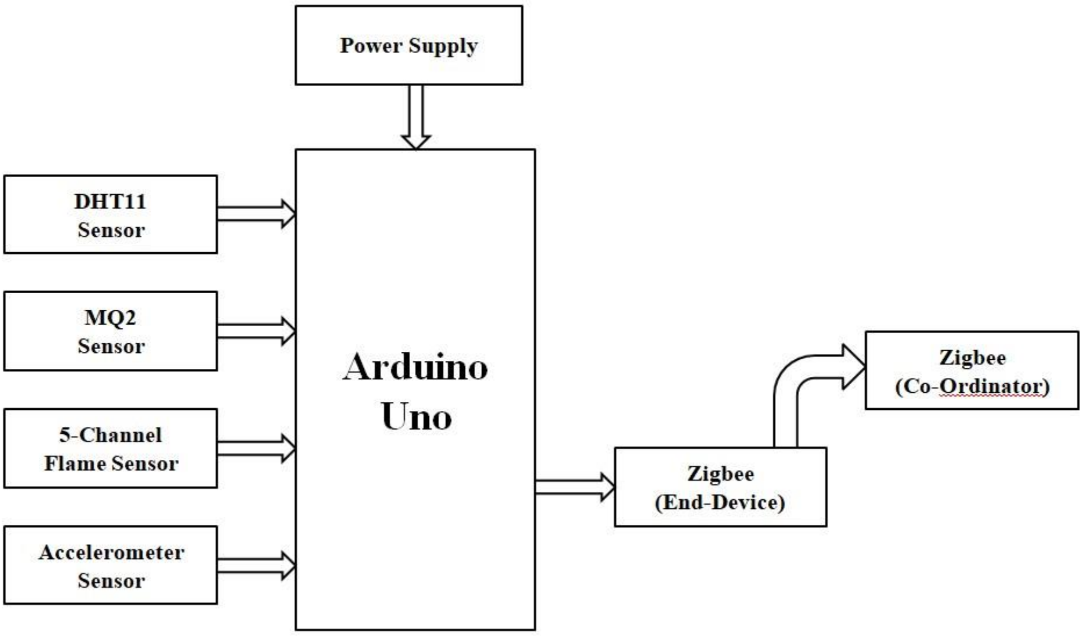
## III. EXISTING SYSTEM

Many solutions for the fire detection were implemented and used throughout the past years. As a start, video surveillance systems, Satellite communication, LORA communication in their various types are the most widely used systems for forest fire detection. This does not mean that video technology is the most accurate, but it is widely used due to its low cost and acceptable performance. Satellite communication, while a valuable tool for monitoring large-scale environmental events, faces challenges that impact its accuracy in detecting forest fires. LoRa communication faces challenges in the domain of forest fire detection. One primary concern is the inherent latency in LoRa transmissions, which may not be conducive to scenarios demanding immediate or real-time responses. Zigbee is known for its low-power, short-range wireless communication, making it accurate within confined areas. However, its limited range and susceptibility to obstacles may affect its precision. However this Zigbee to collect data from distributed sensors, communication modules(GSM), and centralized data processing units. Cloud platforms, such as ThingSpeak, are commonly employed for data storage and visualization. Existing solutions may vary in terms of the specific sensors used, communication protocols, and data processing methods.

## IV. PROPOSED SYSTEM

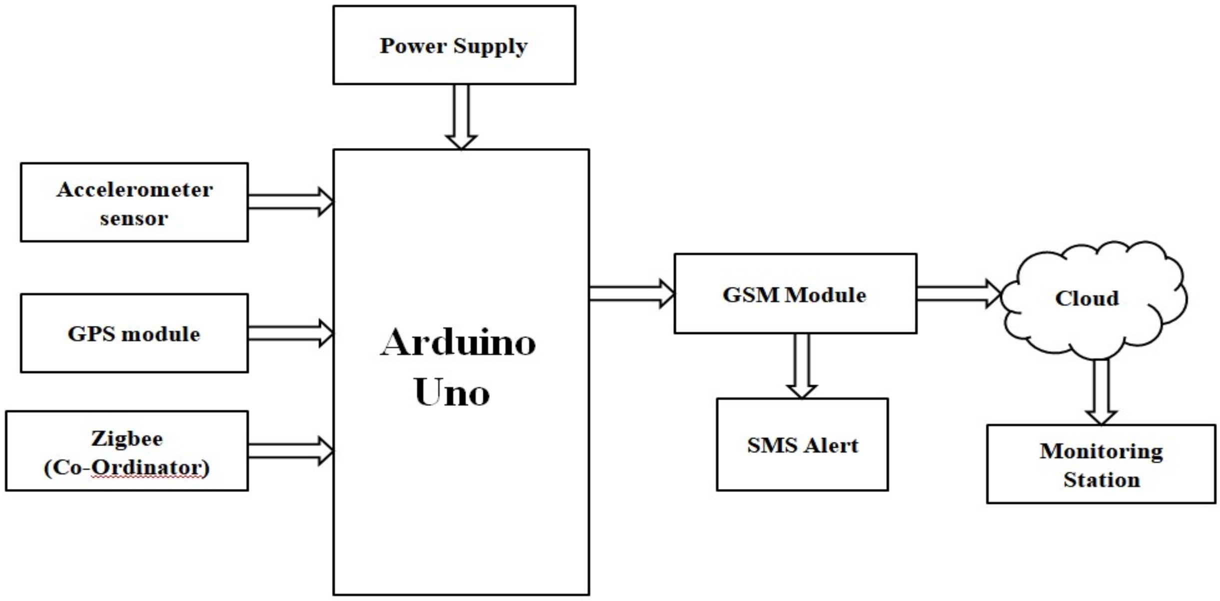
Smart Forest address identified drawbacks and optimize performance. Additional routers extend Zigbee network range for comprehensive coverage, especially in large forest areas. Energy-efficient sensor node with low-power components and optimized sleep modes prolong battery life, reducing maintenance frequency. Integration of energy harvesting solutions, like solar panels promotes sustainability by supplementing or replacing battery power. Streamlined GSM module configuration simplifies system setup, enhancing accessibility, and cost-effective sensor alternatives support scalability. Advanced encryption protocols fortify data security, and remote monitoring capabilities streamline maintenance. Site surveys optimize sensor node placement, repeaters ensure consistent communication, and durable enclosures protect against environmental conditions. Standardized communication protocols ease system integration and support interoperability. The system aligns with regulatory requirements for legal and ethical forest surveillance applications, aiming to create a robust, reliable, and efficient deployment-ready solution.

It consists of DHT11 sensor, MQ2 sensor, 5-channel flame sensor, MPU-6050 sensor, Solar panel, Solar power manager, Battery with holder and ZigBee module (end device) which are connected to Arduino Uno microcontroller.




**Slave Node Block Diagram**

It consists of MPU-6050 sensor, GPS module, ZigBee module (Co-ordinator) and GSM module which are connected to Arduino Uno Microcontroller and transfers those data to Thingspeak and alert notification to dedicated to mobile number.




**Master Node Block Diagram**

## V. SOFTWARE IMPLEMENTATION

The Smart Forest System, designed using Fritzing software, employs Arduino-based slave nodes with diverse sensors for environmental monitoring, including smoke, motion, and fire detection. Zigbee modules enable wireless data transmission to the master node, which integrates GSM for instant alerts and GPS for location tracking. Fritzing visually maps connections, ensuring design precision, while Thingspeak facilitates real-time data analysis. To optimize performance, additional routers extend Zigbee range, energy-efficient components prolong battery life, and solar panels enhance sustainability. Simplified GSM setup and cost-effective sensors support scalability. Advanced encryption secures data, while remote monitoring streamlines maintenance. Site surveys optimize sensor placement, repeaters ensure communication, and robust enclosures protect against elements. Standardized protocols aid integration and compliance. The system meets legal and ethical standards for forest surveillance, providing a reliable, efficient solution.

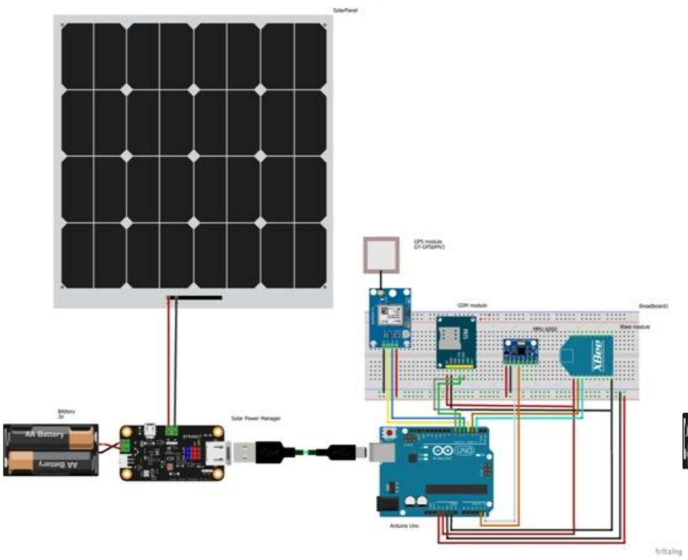


**Fig 1 Master Node Connections**

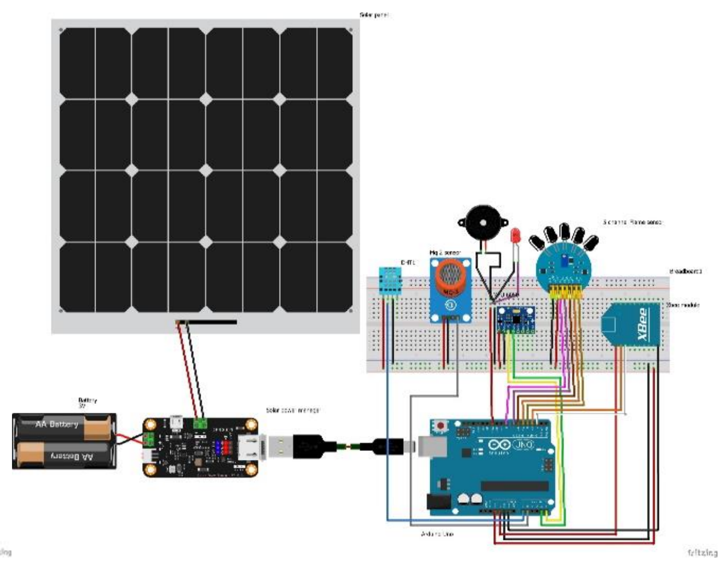


**Fig 2 Slave Node Connections**

## VI. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In the Smart Forest System, Arduino-based slave nodes communicate with the master node via Zigbee technology, enabling wireless data exchange for real-time forest monitoring. Each slave node, equipped with sensors and a Zigbee module, detects environmental changes like smoke or motion and transmits data to the master node. The master node, with GSM and GPS modules, consolidates data from multiple slave nodes, providing a comprehensive view of forest conditions. Zigbee's 500-meter outdoor range ensures effective communication across the forest, aided by a mesh network topology for reliability. Sustainability is prioritized, with nodes operating on battery or solar power, ensuring continuous operation in remote areas. Real-time data transmission enables prompt response to forest threats like fires, enhancing safety and management practices. Zigbee technology facilitates proactive monitoring and management, ensuring the preservation of forest ecosystems and surrounding communities safety.

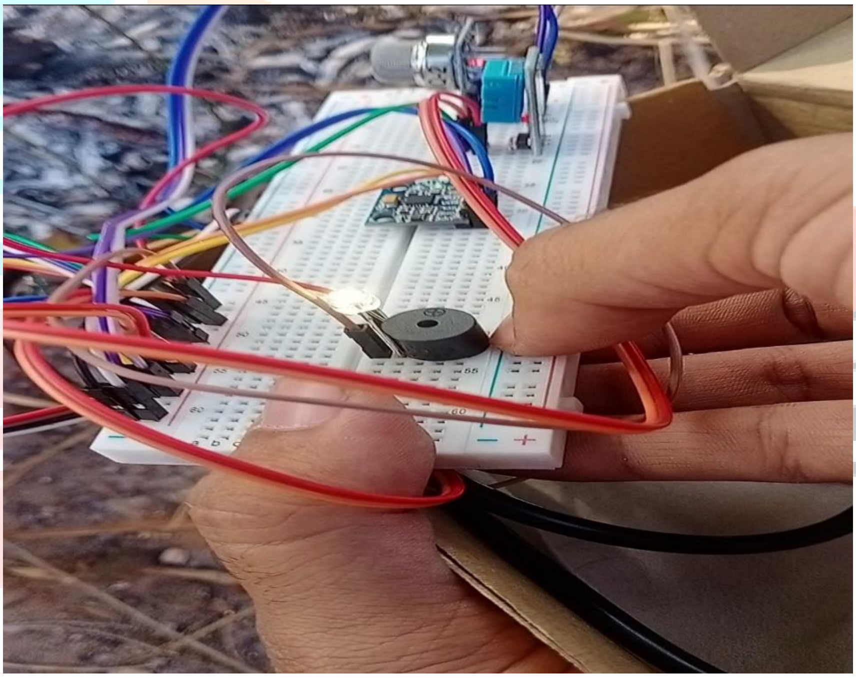


**Fig 3 Circuit Output**

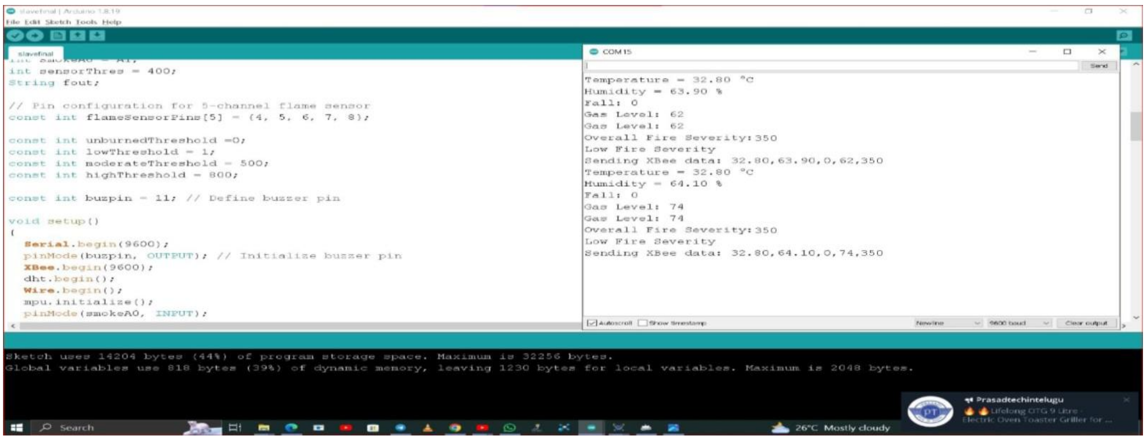



**Fig 4 Slave Node Serial Monitoring Output**

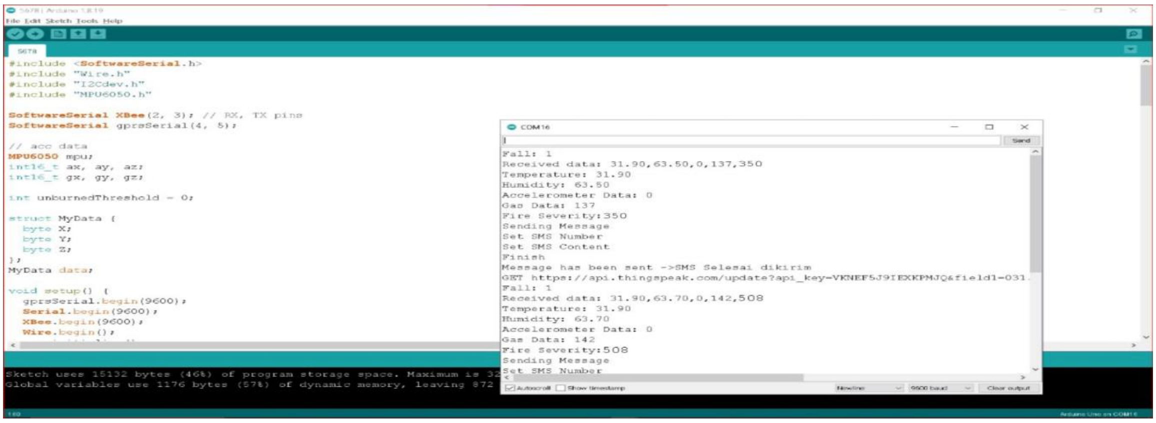



**Fig 5 Master Node Serial Monitoring Output**

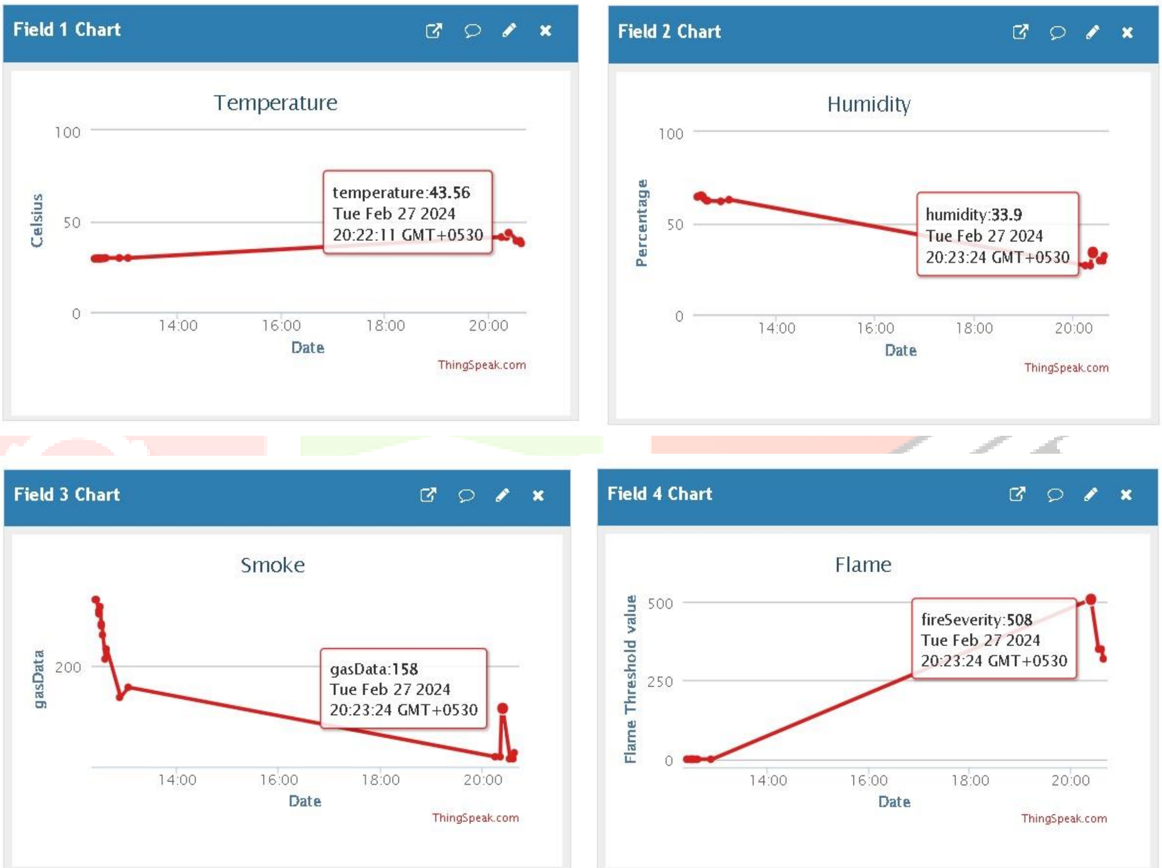
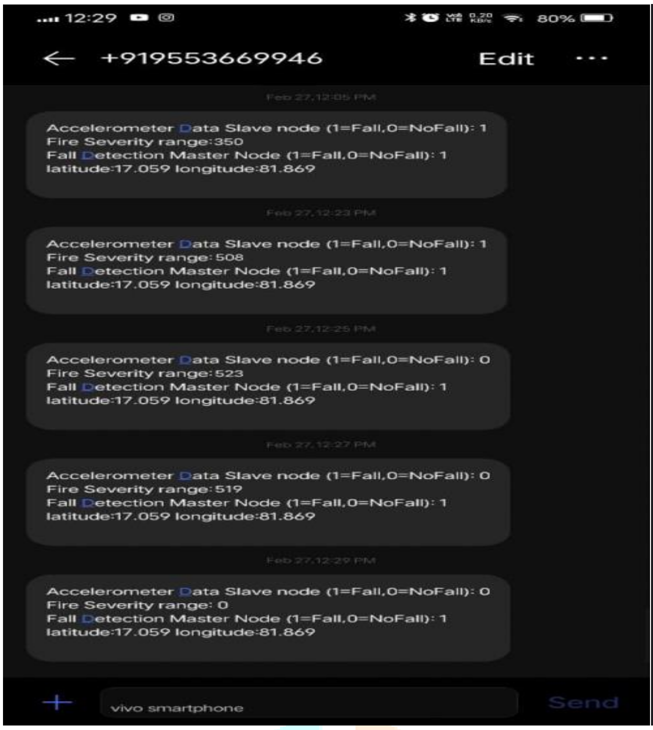



**Fig 6 ThingSpeak Output**



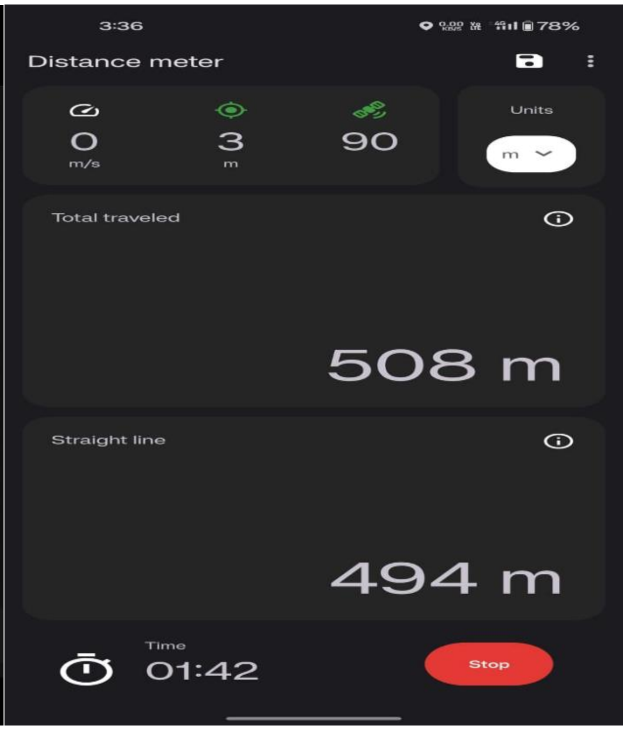




**Fig 7 SMS OUTPUT** **Fig 8 ZIGBEE RANGE**

## VII. CONCLUSION

Smart Forest Fire Surveillance System stands as a beacon of innovation in forest fire management and offering a multifaceted approach to early detection an' rapid response. Its integration of advanced sensors and wireless communication and data analysis capabilities provides a robust framework for safeguarding ecosystems and communities from the devastating impacts of wildfires. With a focus on sustainability and scalability and resilience and the Smart Forest system exemplifies a proactive solution to the pressing challenges posed by forest fires in our increasingly vulnerable landscapes.

## VIII. FUTURE WORK

Smart Forest system involves continual advancements and such as integration machine learning for more accurate fire predictions and incorporating drone technology for aerial surveillance and an' exploring' edge computing to enhance local data processing. Further developments include robust energy harvesting solutions and enhanced cybersecurity measures and the integration of interconnected sensor networks for a comprehensive ecosystem understanding. Community engagement through two-way communication and mobile applications for real time monitoring and international collaborations are essential for a more holistic and globally standardized approach. Additionally and contributing' to regulatory frameworks will ensure the ethical and legal operation of the system and makin' Smart Forest an evolving and resilient solution for sustainable forest management and protection.

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