International Journal of Engineering Technology, Management and Applied Sciences

IJETMAS

www.ijetmas.com February 2016, Volume 4, Issue 2, ISSN 2349-4476

Long-Term Environment Monitoring for IOT Applications using Wireless Sensor Network

Ms. Supriya Chandrakant Padwal
M.E. (VLSI & ES), Dept. of E&TC
Sahyadri Valley College of Engg. & Tech.
Pune, India.

Mr. Suraj Vishnu Kurde
Department of Computer Engg.
Sahyadri Valley College of Engg. & Tech.
Pune, India.

Abstract**—***The Internet of Things (IoT) provides a virtual view,via the Internet Protocol, to a huge variety of real life objects,ranging from a car, to a teacup, to a building, to trees in a forest. Its appeal is the ubiquitous generalized access to the status and location of any "thing" we may be interested in. The Internet of Things (IoT) is the network of physical objects, devices, vehicles, buildings and other items which are embedded with electronics, software, sensors, and network connectivity, which enables these objects to collect and exchange data.*

WSNs are integrated into the "Internet of Things",where sensor nodes join the Internet dynamically, and use it to collaborate and accomplish their tasks. Wireless sensor networks (WSN) are well suited for long-term environmental data acquisition for IoT representation. This paper presents the functional design and implementation of a complete WSN platform that can be used for a range of long-term environmental monitoring IoT applications.

Keywords—WSN, IOT, Environment Monitoring, Sensor Nodes, Raspberry PI.

I. Introduction

The future Internet, designed as an "Internet of Things" is foreseen to be "a world-wide network of interconnected objects uniquely addressable, based on standard communication protocols" [1]. Identified by a unique address, any object including computers, sensors, RFID tags or mobile phones will be able to dynamically join the network, collaborate and cooperate efficiently to achieve different tasks. . Including WSNs in such a scenario will open new perspectives. Covering a wide application field, WSNs can play an important role by collecting surrounding context and environment information.

Key enablers for the IoT paradigm are : RFID and WSN. RFID is well known and established for low-cost identification and tracking. WSNs bring IoT applications richer capabilities for both sensing and actuation. In fact, WSN solutions already cover a very broad range of applications, and research and technology advances continuously expand their application field.

However, the sheer diversity of WSN applications makes increasingly difficult to define "typical" requirements for their use in IoT applications [2]. The generic WSN platforms can be used with good results in a broad class of IoT environmental monitoring applications. However, many IoT applications (e.g., those in open nature) may have stringent requirements, such as very low cost, large number of nodes, long unattended service time, ease of deployment, low maintenance, which make these generic WSN platforms less suited.

II. RELATED WORK

WSN environmental monitoring includes both indoor and outdoor applications. The later can fall in the city deployment category (e.g., for traffic, lighting, or pollution monitoring) or the open nature category (e.g., chemical hazard, earth-quake and flooding detection, volcano and habitat monitoring, weather forecasting, precision agriculture). The reliability of any outdoor deployment can be challenged by extreme climatic conditions, but for the open nature the maintenance can be also very difficult and costly.

Recent advances in wireless communications and electronics have enabled the development of low-cost, low-power, multi-functional sensor nodes that are small in size and communicate untethered in short distances. These tiny and generally simple sensor nodes consist of sensing units, data processing, and communicating components [3], [4], [5]. A large number of such nodes deployed over large areas can collaborate with each other.

To be cost-effective, the sensor nodes often operate on very restricted energy reserves. Premature energy depletion can severely limit the network service [4]–[7] and needs to be addressed considering the IoT application requirements for cost, deployment, maintenance, and service availability. Open nature deployments [8]–[12] and communication protocol developments and experiments show that WSN optimization for reliable operation is time-consuming and costly. It hardly satisfies the IoT applications requirements for long-term, low-cost and reliable service, unless reusable hardware and software platforms [13] are available, including flexible Internet-enabled servers to collect and process the field data for IoT applications.

This paper contributions of interest for researchers in the WSN field can be summarized as: 1) detailed specifications for a demanding WSN application for long-term environmental monitoring that can be used to analyze the optimality of novel WSN solutions, 2) specifications, design considerations, and experimental results for platform components that suit the typical IoT application requirements of low cost, high reliability, and long service time, 3) specifications and design considerations for platform re-usability for a wide range of distributed event-based environmental monitoring applications, and 4) a fast and configuration-free field deployment procedure suitable for large scale IoT application deployments.

III. WSN APPLICATIONS

The wide wireless sensor network application field can be divided into three main categories according to [3]: Monitoring space, monitoring objects and monitoring interactions between objects and space.

Example for first Category is Environment monitoring. WSNs are deployed in particular environments including glaciers, forests, and mountains in order to gather environmental parameters during long periods. Temperature, moisture or light sensor readings allow analyzing environmental phenomena, such as the influence of climate change on rock fall in permafrost areas [14].

Structural monitoring is one of the possible illustrations of second category. By sensing modes of vibration, acoustic emissions and responses to stimuli, mechanical modifications of bridges or buildings indicating potential breakages of the structure may be detected.

Monitoring interaction between objects and space is the combination of both previous categories and includes monitoring environmental threats like floods and volcanic activities [15].

By extending application area of WSN, we can apply WSN to medical field for health monitoring.

Figure 1 - 4 shows various application areas for WSN, such as agriculture, military, medical field, surveillance using fire detection,etc.

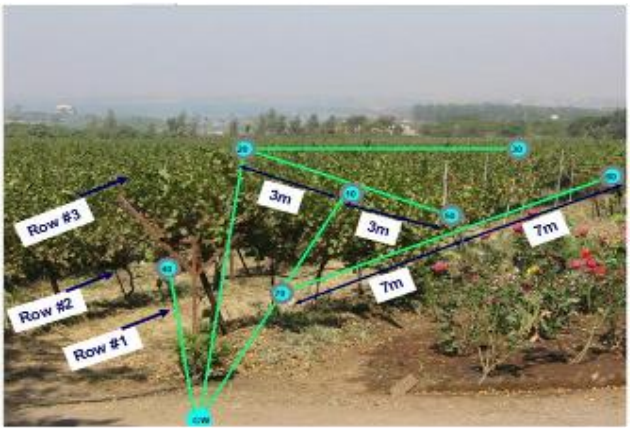

Figure 1. WSN application in Agriculture

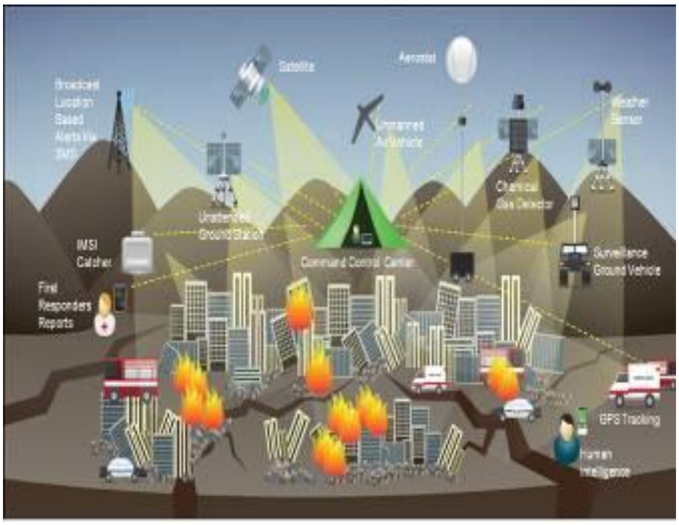

Figure 2. WSN application in Surveillance System

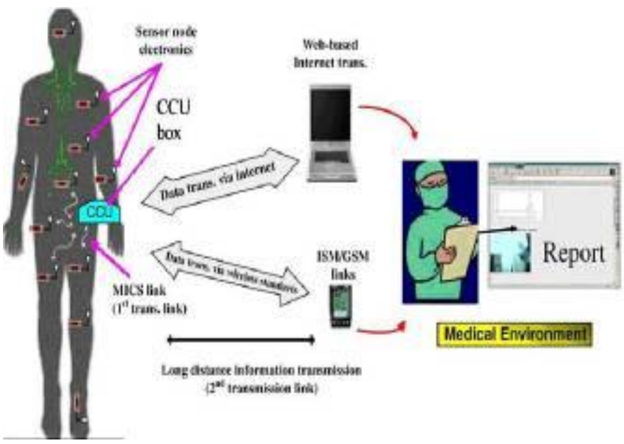

Figure 3. WSN application in Medical Feild

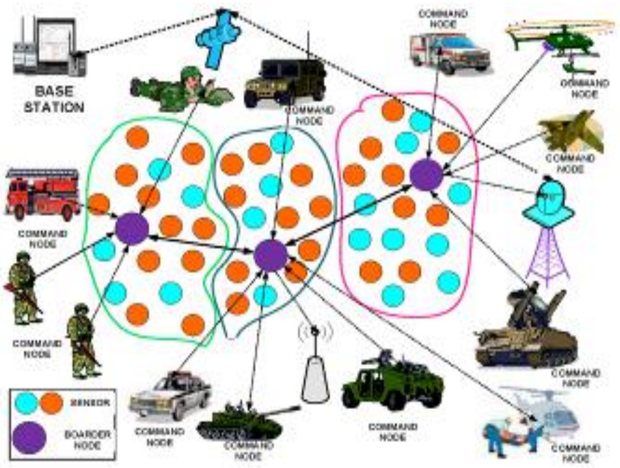

Figure 4. WSN application in Military

IV. IOT ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

WSN data acquisition for IoT environmental monitoring applications is challenging, especially for open nature fields. These may require large sensor numbers, low cost, high reliability, and long maintenance-free operation. At the same time, the nodes can be exposed to variable and extreme climatic conditions, the deployment field may be costly and difficult to reach, and the field devices weight, size, and ruggedness can matter, e.g., if they are transported in backpacks.

Most of these requirements and conditions can be found in the well-known application of wildfire monitoring.

V. PROPOSED SYSTEM

The proposed architecture of the system for environmental monitoring and management based on IoT contains four layers: perception layer, network layer, middleware layer, and application layer. The below figure shows the all the layers of proposed system.

a. Perception layer :

The perception layer is mainly used for collecting data and other information of detailed factors of physical world (targets or tasks) in environmental monitoring and management, usually including real-time datasets, models/methods, knowledge, and others. The real-time data collection based on IoT is related to multi-sensors.

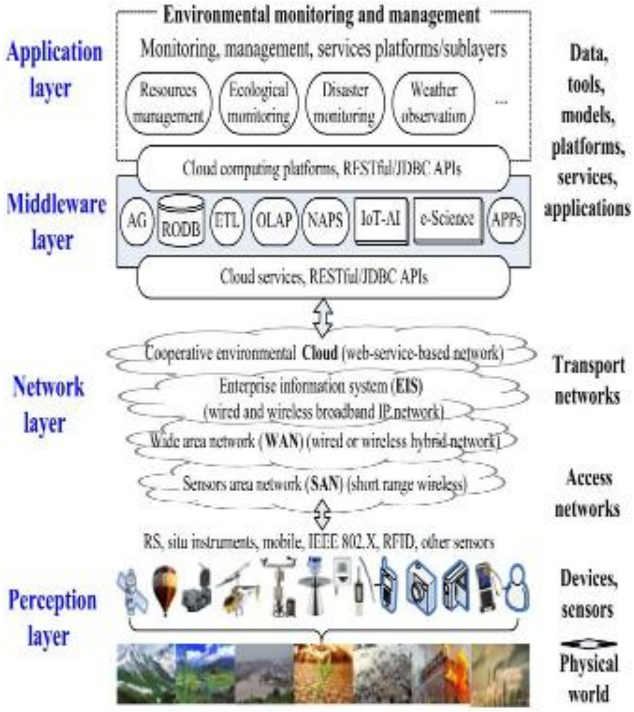

Figure 5. Proposed System Diagram

b. Network Layer :

he network layer performs basic functions of data and information transmission as well as the interconnection of systems and platforms. The network layer mainly consists of access networks and transport networks. Access networks are short-range wireless networks, usually consist of Sensors Area Network (SAN), 2G, 3G, WiFi, and ZigBee are common components to support the connection of things .In transport networks, various Wide Area Networks (WANs) of wired or wireless hybrid network are usually subsystems of EIS with wired and wireless broadband IP network, and EISs could be connected to the cooperative environmental cloud with Web service-based global network transport protocols [HyperText Transfer Protocol/ Transmission Control Protocol (HTTP/TCP) and Constrained Application Protocol/User Datagram Protocol (CoAP/UDP)], and Internet Protocol version 4/Internet Protocol version 6 (IPv4/IPv6) are common technologies or standards for the transport networks.

c. Middle layer : The middleware layer is a set of sub-layers for the management of data, software/tools, models and platforms, and interposed between the network layer and the application layer. Interactions between components, interfaces, applications, and protocols were implemented by representational state transfer (RESTful) APIs or Java database connectivity (JDBC) APIs.

d.

Application layer : The application layer provides the functions of storing, organizing, processing, and sharing the environment data and other information obtained from sensors, devices, and Web services, as well as the functions of taking professional applications in environmental monitoring and management, such as resources management .The application layer is the top level and represents the final task of IIS for environment decision management and planning service.

Perception layer: The perception layer is mainly used for collecting data and other information of detailed factors of physical world.

Network layer: The network layer performs basic functions of data and information transmission as well as the interconnection of systems and platforms. Here LAN is used for transmitting or receiving the data.

Application layer: Application layer does the work of middle layer also. The layer is responsible for interaction of data to n fro from network layer and is also responsible for processing of the data received for environmental management.

Application involves the usage of 3 sensors 1. Temperature sensor 2. Light sensor 3.dry/wet sensor. The data from the sensors are collected and processed using a processor and is send to the authorized person's email through Internet.

VI. COMPONENTS

a. ARM11

: The ARM1176JZF-S processor incorporates an integer core that implements the ARM11 ARM architecture v6. It supports the ARM and ThumbTM instruction sets, Jazelle technology to enable direct execution of Java bytecodes, and a range of SIMD DSP instructions that operate on 16-bit or 8-bit data values in 32-bit registers.

The ARM1176JZF-S processor features :

- Provision for Intelligent Energy Management (IEMTM).
- TrustZoneTM security extensions
- High-speed Advanced Microprocessor Bus Architecture (AMBA) Advanced Extensible Interface (AXI) level two interfaces supporting prioritized multiprocessor implementations.
- An integer core with integral EmbeddedICE-RT logic .
- An eight-stage pipeline .
- Branch prediction with return stack .
- Low interrupt latency configuration .
- Internal coprocessors CP14 and CP15 .
- Vector Floating-Point (VFP) coprocessor support .
- External coprocessor interface .
- Instruction and Data Memory Management Units (MMUs), managed using MicroTLB structures backed by a unified Main TLB .
- Instruction and data caches, including a non-blocking data cache with Hit-Under-Miss(HUM) .
- virtually indexed and physically addressed caches 64-bit interface to both caches .
- Level one Tightly-Coupled Memory (TCM) that you can use as a local RAM with DMA .
- Trace support.
- JTAG-based debug.

ARM1176JZF-S architecture with Jazelle technology

The ARM1176JZF-S processor has three instruction sets:

- the 32-bit ARM instruction set used in ARM state, with media instructions
- the 16-bit Thumb instruction set used in Thumb state
- the 8-bit Java bytecodes used in Jazelle state.

b. AT 89C2051 Microcontroller

: Features

- Compatible with MCS®-51Products
- 2K Bytes of Reprogrammable Flash Memory
- 2.7V to 6V Operating Range
- Fully Static Operation: 0 Hz to 24 MHz
- Two-level Program Memory Lock
- 128 x 8-bit Internal RAM
- 15 Programmable I/O Lines
- Two 16-bit Timer/Counters
- Six Interrupt Sources
- Programmable Serial UART Channel
- Direct LED Drive Outputs
- On-chip Analog Comparator
- Low-power Idle and Power-down Modes
- Green (Pb/Halide-free) Packaging Option

c. LM35 Precision Centigrade Temperature Sensor

: LM35 converts temperature value into electrical signals. LM35 series sensors are precision integrated-circuit temperature sensors whose output voltage is linearly proportional to the Celsius temperature. The LM35 requires no external calibration since it is internally calibrated. . The LM35 does not require any external calibration or trimming to provide typical accuracies of ±1⁄4°C at room temperature and ±3⁄4°C over a full −55 to +150°C temperature range.

d. LDR - Light Dependent Resistor

: LDRs or Light Dependent Resistors are very useful especially in light/dark sensor circuits. Normally the resistance of an LDR is very high, sometimes as high as 1,000,000 ohms, but when they are illuminated with light, the resistance drops dramatically.

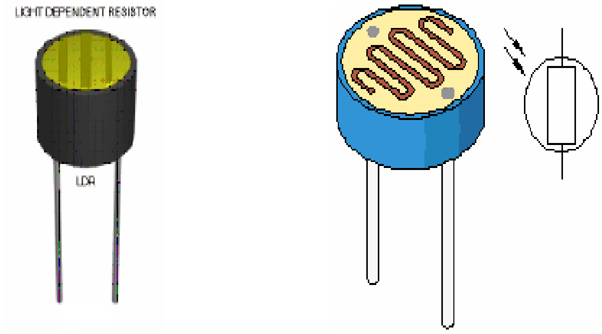

Figure 6. LDR

e. Moisture sensor

: Soil moisture sensors measures the water content in soil.

A soil moisture probe is made up of multiple soil moisture sensors. One common type of soil moisture sensors in commercial use is a Frequency domain sensor such as a capacitance sensor. Another sensor, the neutron moisture gauge, utilize the moderator properties of water for neutrons. Cheaper sensors -often for home use- are based on two electrodes measuring the resistance of the soil.

f. RASPBERRY PI

: The Raspberry Pi has a Broadcom BCM2835 system on a chip (SoC),which includes aARM1176JZF-S 700MHz processor (The firmware includes a number of "Turbo" modes so that the user can attempt over clocking, up to 1GHz, without affecting the warranty), VideoCoreIV GPU, and was originally shipped with 256 megabytes of RAM, later upgraded to 512 MB. It does not include a built-in hard disk or solid-state drive, but uses an SD card for booting and long-term storage. The Foundation's goal was to offer two versions, priced at US$25 and US$35.

Figure 7. Raspberry PI

VII. Application Server

The main purpose of a WSN application server is to receive, store, and provide access to field data. It bridges the low power communication segments, with latency-energy tradeoffs, and the fast and ubiquitous end user field data access (by humans or IoT applications).

The full custom server software has the structure shown in Fig. 8. It provides interfaces for:• field nodes (gateways);• the operators and supervisors for each field;• various alert channels;• external access for other IoT systems.

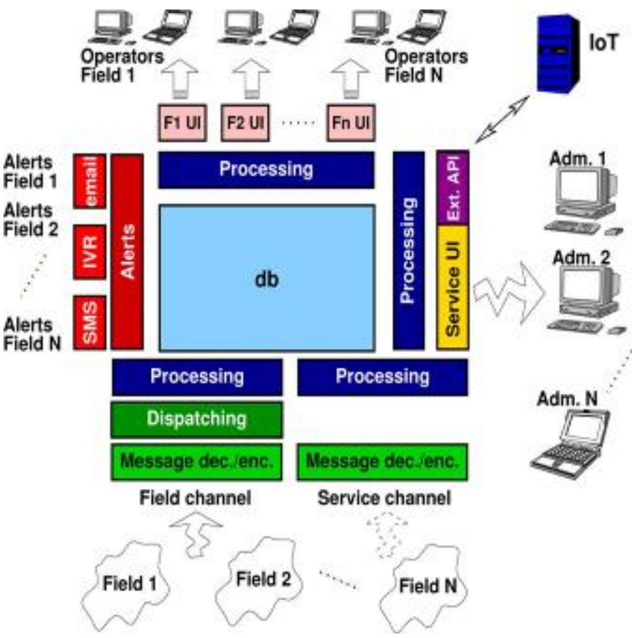

Figure 8. Application Server Interfaces.

Two protocols are used to interface with the field nodes (gateways) for an energy-efficient communication over unreliable connections: normal and service (boot loader) operation.

VIII. ACKNOWLEDGMENT

This paper is aimed towards implementation of WSN for environment monitoring in IoT by suggesting solutions for various problems faced while implementing WSN in real world. All requirements of IoT to be achieved from WSN and functional specifications are studied here.

IX. CONCLUSION

WSNs are traditionally considered key enablers for the IoT paradigm. However, due to the widening variety of applications, it is increasingly difficult to define common requirements for the WSN nodes and platforms.

All aspects of the WSN platform are considered: platform structure, flexibility and reusability, optimization of the sensor and gateway nodes, optimization of the communication protocols for both in-field and long range, error recovery from communications and node operation, high availability of service at all levels, application server reliability and the interfacing with IoT applications. Of particular importance are IoT requirements for low cost, fast deployment, and long unattended service time.

All platform components are implemented and support the operation of a broad range of indoor and outdoor field deployments with several types of nodes built using the generic node platforms presented.

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