Distance Measurement using Ultrasonic Sensor and NodeMCU

S.Sunitha

Assistant Professor, Department of Information Technology, V R Siddhartha Engineering College, Vijayawada, India

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Abstract - *This paper describes to layout and build a manually controlled surveillance system. Ultrasonic sensors are first rate gear to degree distance without real touch and used at several places like water degree measurement, distance dimension etc. this is an efficient manner to measure small distances exactly. on this assignment we've got used an Ultrasonic Sensor to determine the space of an obstacle from the sensor. simple principal of ultrasonic distance measurement is primarily based on ECHO. whilst sound waves are transmitted in surroundings then waves are return lower back to starting place as ECHO after striking at the impediment. So we most effective want to calculate the touring time of each sounds method outgoing time and returning time to starting place after putting on the impediment. As pace of the sound is known to us, after some calculation we will calculate the distance. The module works on the natural phenomenon of ECHO of sound. A pulse is despatched for about 10us to cause the module. Ultrasonic sensor HC-SR04 is used right here to measure distance in variety of 2cm-400cm with accuracy of 3mm. The sensor module consists of ultrasonic transmitter, receiver and the manage circuit. taking pictures the space of an intruder and also ship facts to telephone thru wifi. . It routinely takes the records from the sensor and sends returned to the app immediately.*

Key Words: Surveillance, NodeMCU, Arduino, UltraSonic Sensor, Echo.

1. INTRODUCTION

 Surveillance is the way towards observing a situation, an area or a person. This by using and massive happens in an army situation where surveillance of fringes and foe area is fundamental to a nation's well-being. Human commentary is accomplished by sending work pressure near touchy tiers with a selected quit intention to continually display for modifications. Anyhow, humans do have their impediments, and sending in unavailable spots isn't typically potential.

1.1 Benefits of Surveillance

This is the method of tracking a situation, a place or someone. This generally happens in a military state of affairs where surveillance of borderlines and enemy territory is crucial to a country's protection [2]. Human surveillance is executed by deploying employees close to

sensitive areas if you want to continuously monitor for modifications. However people do have their limitations, and deployment in inaccessible locations is not constantly feasible. For that reason, these days, surveillance era has emerge as an area of fantastic studies hobby. The sphere of surveillance robots is quite famous. Loads of paintings has been accomplished in control system of wi-fi surveillance robots. A common topic is also the use of a digital camera at the robot in an effort to acquire live video remarks.

1.2 Benefits of Security System

This assignment is instead particular within the experience that it is a low-fee solution that gives the potential to remotely manipulate a robot with an limited range (through using the internet), even as also presenting feedback [1]. There's additionally no constraint on any more processing considering the whole lot is accomplished remotely. Our intention to construct a completely-featured surveillance robotic the usage of this without problems to be had information for your palm, which can be remotely controlled over the internet and also provides the security by way of sensing the items with in the fixed range given by us. It routinely takes the facts from the sensor and sends back to the app without delay.

2. SYSTEM DESIGN

The block diagram of the proposed gadget as shown in Fig. 1 consists of sensing unit inclusive of Ultrasonic Sensor to experience the gadgets and NodeMCU module to transform echo and capable of send the statistics from hardware to established app on authorized device.
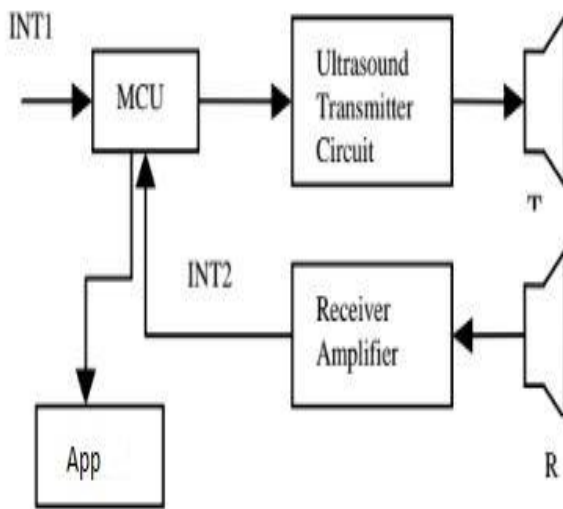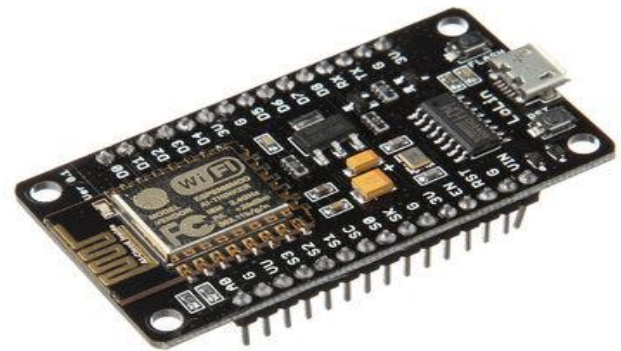
Fig 1: Proposed system design

2.1. Components Description

2.1.1. NodeMCU

NodeMCU is an open source IoT platform. It consists of wirelessrmware which runs at the ESP8266 SoC from Espress if systems, and hardware that's based at the ESP-12 module. The time period "NodeMCU" with the aid of default refers to the wi-firmware in place of the dev kits. The wi-firmware uses the Lua scripting language. it's miles primarily based at the eLua assignment, and constructed at the Espressif Non-OS SDK for ESP8266. It makes use of many open supply projects, such as lua-cjson, and spiffs. NodeMCU was created shortly after the ESP8266 got here out. On December 30, 2013, Espress if structures commenced manufacturing of the ESP8266. The ESP8266 is a SoC integrated with a Tensilica Xtensa LX106 middle, widely utilized in IoT applications. NodeMCU commenced on 13 Oct 2014, while Hong dedicated the first wiwireless of nodemcu-wirelessrmware to GitHub. months later, the project expanded to consist of an open-hardware platform whilst developer Huang R dedicated the gerber wi-fi of an ESP8266 board, named devkit v0.9. some other important replace become made on 30 Jan 2015, whilst Devsaurus ported the to NodeMCU undertaking, permitting NodeMCU to effortlessly drive to app.

Fig 2: NodeMCU Module.

2.1.2. ESP8266 Arduino Core

As Arduino.cc started developing new MCU boards based totally on non-AVR processors just like the ARM/SAM MCU and used in the Arduino Due, they had to adjust the Arduino IDE in order that it might be noticeably smooth to change the IDE to assist trade tool chains to permit Arduino C/C++ to be compiled right down to those new processors. They did this with the creation of the Board supervisor and the SAM center. A "center" is the collection of software components required by the Board supervisor and the Arduino IDE to collect an Arduino C/C++ supply file right down to the goal MCU's machine language. Some creative ESP8266 enthusiasts have evolved an Arduino core for the ESP8266 WiFi SoC this is available on the GitHub ESP8266 core web site. That is what is popularly called the "ESP8266 center for the Arduino IDE" and it has grow to be one of the main software development structures for the various ESP8266 primarily based modules and development forums, together with NodeMCUs. For greater data on all matters ESP8266, take a look at out the ESP8266 network forum on GitHub.
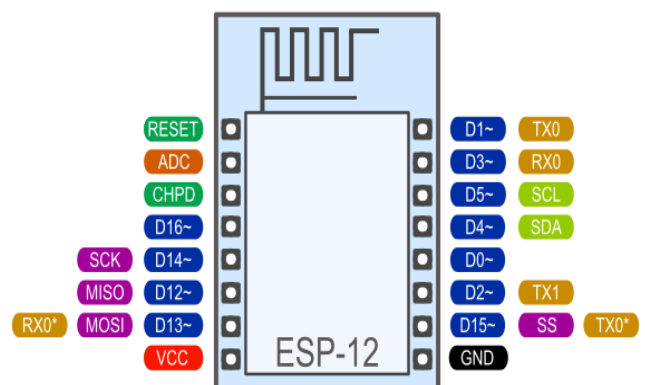

Fig 3: ESP8266 Arduino Core.

2.1.3 Ultrasonic Sensor

Ultrasonic Sensing/manipulate basics Ultrasonic alerts are like audible sound waves, except the frequencies are plenty higher. Our ultrasonic transducers have piezoelectric crystals which resonate to a desired frequency and convert electric power into acoustic power and vice versa. The illustration suggests how sound waves, transmitted inside the shape of a cone, are pondered from a goal again to the transducer. An output signal is produced to perform a few sort of indicating or manipulate function. A minimum distance from the sensor is required to offer a time postpone so that the "echoes" can be interpreted. Variables that can effect the operation of ultrasonic sensing include: goal floor attitude, reflective surface roughness or modifications in temperature or humidity. The targets could have any kind of reflective shape – even round objects.

Fig 4: Ultrasonic Sensor.

3. WORKING OF PROJECT

Ultrasonic sensor emits an ultrasound at 40Hz which travels through the air and if there may be an item or obstacle on its course it'll bounce back to the module. Considering the journey time and the rate of the sound you may calculate the distance. The HC-SR04 Ultrasonic Module has 4 pins, ground, VCC, Trig and Echo. The floor and the VCC pins of the module wishes to be linked to the ground and the five volts pins at the Arduino Board respectively and the trig and echo pins to any virtual I/O pin on the Arduino Board. on the way to generate the ultrasound you want to set the Trig on a high state for 10 µs. on the way to send out an eight cycle sonic burst which will journey at the velocity sound and it is going to be obtained inside the Echo pin. The Echo pin will output the time in microseconds the sound wave traveled. as an instance, if the item is 10 cm far away from the sensor, and the velocity of the sound is 340 m/s or 0.0340 cm/µs the sound wave will need to tour about 294 u seconds. But what you may get from the Echo pin could be double that

range due to the fact the sound wave needs to travel forward and soar backward. So with a view to get the gap in cm we want to multiply the received journey time fee from the echo pin by way of 0.034 and divide it with the aid of 2.

3.1 HARWARE OF PROJECT

Fig.8 suggests hardware a part of venture. here we will be considering connections in our assignment. here NodeMCU is the controller of the task[5]. cellphone is interfaced to the nodemcu. right here we've comparator circuits that are linked to the ultrasonic. which can be remotely controlled over the wifi and additionally gives the security by using sensing the objects with in the fixed variety given by way of us. It mechanically takes the information from the sensor and sends returned to the app right now with the regions information.
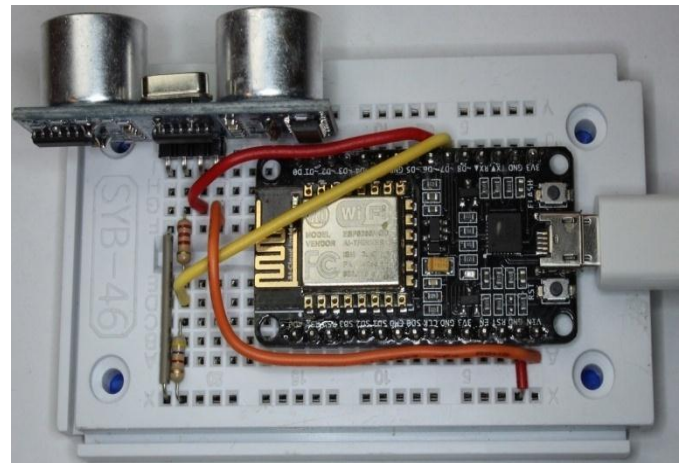

Fig 8: Final Hardware Part of Project

4. RESULTS

Fig.9 suggests the controlling of surveillance app the use of ultrasonic sensor module on converting the frequency of numbers and making to roam across the environment.

Fig 9: Distance Measurement using Ultrasonic Sensor. The obstacle is out of range

Fig 11: Capturing the distance of an intruder and also send data to phone via wifi.Here the obsticle is at distance 8 and satus is inDanger level.

5. CONCLUSION

In this proposed machine have provided the new modern Surveillance gadget. This machine contains the live streaming of intruder the use of ultrasonic and nodeMCU method and completely computerized. we can capture the stay distance on getting the sense even as coming into of the intruder. The entire device is monitored and controlled by using the power complete credit score card sized microcomputer referred to as nodemcu. NodeMCU is an open source IoT platform.it includes wireless rmware which runs at the ESP8266 SoC, and hardware that's primarily based at the ESP-12 module.

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BIOGRAPHIES

S. SUNITHA received her B.Tech Degree in **Information Technology** from V.R. Siddhartha Engineering College, Vijayawada, her M.Tech in **Software Engineering** from LBRCollege of Engineering, Mylavaram. Currently, she is working as Assistant Professor in V.R.Siddhartha Engineering College. She has ten years of teaching experience. She had attended four conferences and twenty workshops. She had published seven research papers in international journal.