AIR POLLUTION MONITORING SYSTEM USING ARDUINO

1.Ms.Vishnu Dharansini, 2.K.Ajay Vamsi Krishna, 3.P.Yasvanth, 4.P.Darshan 5.V.Ravi Teja

¹Assistant Professor, Department of Computer Science Engineering, SRM IST Ramapuram, Chennai- 600089.

^{2,3,4,5}Student, Department of Computer Science Engineering, SRM IST Ramapuram, Chennai-600089.

ABSTRACT

At present days air pollution became the major issue due to the massive increase in population, increased vehicle use, industrialization and urbanization which results in harmful effects on human due to this humans are being affected with many diseases In order to monitor quality of air and sound in the environment Wireless sensor network based new module is proposed which is based on the IOT Arduino Uno. The quality of the environment to be recorded are chosen as temperature, humidity, volume of CO, and some dangerous gases.. The value of temperature and humidity are transmitted over Arduino Uno. CO, a dangerous gas can also be measured in this module. If the pollution level rises a bit more we can be able to easily identify the gases in the environment.

Keywords: Air Pollution, Arduino Uno, industrialization, urbanization, IOT.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Air Pollution

Air pollution is the major problem of every nation. Health problem are also increasing very rapidly. where industrialization and increase in the usage of vehicles which leads to release of lot of harmful pollutants which include mild allergic reactions such as irritation of the throat, eyes and nose as well as some serious problems like bronchitis, heart diseases, pneumonia, lung and aggravated asthma. Due to air pollution many people are getting affected severely. Various kinds of primary pollutants are pumped into the atmosphere that undergoes chemical reaction and further leads to the formation of new pollutants normally called as secondary pollutants nearly all climate-altering are responsible for health problems. Almost every citizen spends lot of their time in indoor air. Outdoor air quality of the cities of developed countries improved considerably in recent decades. In contrast to this indoor air quality degraded during this same period because of many factors like reduced ventilation, energy conservation and the introduction to new sources and new ventilation methods which further decreases the quality of air inside the building.

1.2 EXISTING MODEL

ZigBee is generally used with ZigBee trans-receiver, Bluetooth is a short range communication system which is used for the GSM to notify through a message only. No such system is present that monitors various gases present in the environment like CO2, smoke, LPG, and some of the pollutants as well as th temperature and humidity in the environment at the same time and monitors these parameters at a remote location, provides extra precaution for the most crucial parameter and provides parameters important to all users such as temperature and humidity to every person in the range of the monitoring system. This paper proposes sound and air quality and it also used to detects the amount of CO in the atmosphere.

1.3 PROBLEM STATEMENT

During past decades, as result of civilization and urbanization there is a huge growth in Polluting industries, open burning of refuse and leaves, massive quantities of construction waste, substantial loss of forests and vehicles (particularly diesel-driven cars) on roads that give rise to health endangering pollution. Therefore, it is necessary to regularly monitor and report the hazardous impacts from air pollution. To monitor the quality of air, a new framework is proposed that monitors the parameters of the environment around us such as CO2, CO, presence of smoke, alcohol, LPG, temperature and humidity with the help of GSM, Bluetooth and WSN.

2. AIR QUALITY PARAMETERS

The important parameters that are considered in the proposed framework include:

Carbon monoxide gas CO is odourless, colourless, tasteless and highly poisonous gas. It is released when fuel in engine does not burn properly and road traffic is the primary source of 91% of all CO emissions [1]. In addition, after combining with the hemoglobin of blood, it forms carboxyhemoglobin (HbCo) which leads to reduction in oxygen carrying capacity of blood thus causes hypoxia. Human health is largely in danger with the exposure to 100ppm or more. Continuous exposure of CO even at low levels can cause depression, confusion, and memory loss. Carboxyhemoglobin can be reverted to hemoglobin but the recovery process is slow because of the stability of HBCO complex. The optimum treatment for CO poisoning although remains controversial, but providing hyperbaric oxygen therapy is considered as a treatment whether or not it provides necessary results. Half-life of CO gets shortens from 320 minutes to 80 minutes on normal air by managing oxygen via non-rebreathe mask.

Carbon dioxide gas CO2 is colourless, odourless gas and non-combustible gas. Moreover, it is considered under the category of asphyxiate gases that have capability of interfering the availability of oxygen for tissues. It is certified study that if the oxygen is unavailable for 3 to 5 minutes, it can cause brain damage or death. Many times, occupant generated CO2 act as a substitute for measurement of IAQ. The requirement of outdoor air can be easily predicted by the content of CO2 and according to the

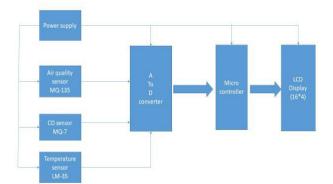
guidelines of ASHRAE CO2 levels must be less than 1000ppm. Generally CO2 levels of outdoor air are under 350ppm.

Smoke about 1 million people are in habit of tobacco smoking globally of which majority population is from developing countries [21]. Every year nearly 4.9 million people died due to smoking according to 2007 report [22]. In addition, second hand smoke is serious threat to the health of people of all age's causes 41000 deaths each year.

LPG Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) is an odourless and colourless liquid which evaporates readily into a gas. Leakage is normally detected by adding an odorant into it. It is considered under the category of highly flammable gases and it can be classified as a carcinogen and mutagen if Butadiene content is more than 0.1%. LPG may leak in the form of a gas or a liquid. If it leaks in the form of a liquid it evaporates quickly and will eventually form large cloud of gas in air which is relatively heavier than air thus drops to the ground. Whereas, LPG vapours travel along the ground for a long distance and gets collected in drains or basements. Gas leads to burn or explode after getting in touch with a source of ignition.

Temperature and humidity measurement of temperature is important for safety of people and affects our life skills. Greenhouse effect can be monitored by measuring temperature and comparing temperature changes from historical to present time especially since the industrial revolution using climate data.

Humidity is a type of gas that protects us from UV rays from the sun and helps trap heat on Earth, thereby making the climate on Earth, a pleasant one for living. But as humidity increases, the warmth on Earth also increases which makes our life uncomfortable. Humidity is essential for various storage and food processing facilities.



3. BLOCK DIAGRAM AND WORKING

The proposed air quality monitoring is based on the block diagram as shown in the data in air is acquired by CO sensor, air quality sensor and temperature and humidity sensor. After the data acquisition stage, the pre-processing stage comes in which the Arduino processes the information received from the sensors and changes it into more viable form to be accessed at the base station and by the user. Arduino board is a gateway for the communication between Arduino Uno and the base station. Which were connected with some of the sensors like temperature sensors a microcontroller and an LCD display and power supply is given to the arduino board. The Arduino microcontroller is not only for technical audience but is intended for designers and artists as well because of its focus to usability based on its design which helps to achieve the intended goal. It is the primary component of the framework. In addition, it is an open source microcontroller device with easily accessible software/hardware platform and is compatible with many sensors available. Everything needed for its working is present on the board, we only require a USB cable to directly connect it to the computer or give power using battery source or AC to DC adapter to get started. Also, it is not expensive and can be assessed with free authoring software i.e. IDE (integrated development environment). With the availability of a large no. of source codes over the internet, the programming of Arduino becomes easy. The online growing community backing Arduino consists of programmers like us that share their examples for others to make it a more reliable platform.

CO2 Gas Sensor: The Sensitive material used in MQ135 sensor is SnO2. The conductivity of this material is lower in clean air. The sensor conductivity increases with the increasing concentration of target pollution gas. MQ135 can monitor different kinds of toxic gases such as sulphide, ammonia gas, benzene series steam and CO2. The detection range is 10-10,000 ppm with the voltage rate of about $5.0V\pm0.1V$ AC or DC. The important features are long life span, low cost, simple driver circuit and good sensitivity to toxic gases. MQ 135 gas sensor is widely used in industrial gas alarm, portable gas detector and domestic gas alarm. MQ-135 is used in this framework for monitoring CO2 in air. The amount of CO2 present in the atmosphere is 400.7 ppm according to which the sensor is calibrated.

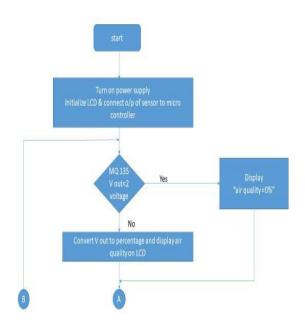
Gas Leakage Detection Sensor: It is basically used for detection of LPG, Hydrogen, i-butane, propane, alcohol, smoke and methane in houses and industries. The resistance value of MQ2 sensor varies for various kinds of gases; therefore the sensitivity adjustment is necessary which uses this component. The sensor is calibrated with a load resistance of about 20 K Ω and the concentration of the gas to be detected is selected as: 1000 ppm Liquefied Petroleum. Temperature and Humidity Sensor: DHT11 is featured to measure temperature and humidity sensor complex by using temperature & humidity sensing technology and digital-signal-acquisition technique with output in the form of calibrated digital signal. The sensor consists of NTC (Negative Temperature Coefficient) component for temperature measurement and resistive type component for measuring humidity.

4. COMPONENTS REQUIRED

- 1. MQ135 air quality sensor
- 2. Lm 35 Temperature and humidity sensor

- 3. MQ 7 CO sensor
- 4. Power supply
- 5. A to D converter
- 6. Micro processor
- 7. Display board-LCD or LED

5. WORK FLOW DIAGRAM



6. WORKING

The air quality monitoring system involving gas sensors for monitoring of various parameters has been successfully implemented. The data received from the sensors is displayed on the serial monitor of IDE is shown in and the data received on the console log of X-CTU software at control station. The serial monitors of IDE displays values of temperature in Celsius, humidity in percentage, volume of CO2 and CO in ppm received from the sensors is displayed on the serial monitor of IDE. The values received for the parameters shows that the quality of air in the University environment is good as the value of CO is very less and the value of CO2 is also not a very big value. There was no presence of smoke and the value

of temperature and humidity was the same as predicted on the internet. The coding in C language is performed in the simulation environment of Arduino (IDE).

The values received at the control station when the system was implemented have been shown the The shows the console log of X-CTU simulation software which shows values received from various sensors attached to the monitoring equipment. ASCII codes for the received information are also shown in the right hand side of the console log. TERA TERM software

provides a virtual terminal serial communications. The selected port for serial communication is Port 4 as shown on the top of software window. The values are received at the serial port through Bluetooth communication. The displayed value of temperature is in Celsius and the value of humidity is in percentage.

7. CONCLUSIONS AND PERSPECTIVES

The system to monitor various parameters of environment using Arduino microcontroller, WSN and GSM Technology is proposed to improve quality of air. With the use of technologies like WSN and GSM enhances the process of monitoring various aspects of environment such as air quality monitoring issue proposed in this paper. The detection and monitoring of dangerous gases is taken into account in a serious manner and related precautions have been considered here in the form of an alert message and a buzzer so that the necessary action may be taken. It is estimated that this system will have a great acceptance in the market as it is a centralized system for a complete monitoring function. This monitoring system can be enhanced by adding wireless network card for storage of values from sensors attached to microcontroller as well as more gas sensors could be used like Nitrogen dioxide (NO2), Ammonia (NH3), Sulfureted Hydrogen (H2S), alcohol etc. Another aspect of measuring particulate matter can be introduced to make it more advanced.

REFERENCES

[1] Tudose, D. Ş., Pătraşcu, N., Voinescu, A., Tataroiu, R., and Țăpuş, N., "Mobile Sensors in Air Pollution Measurement.", in Positioning Navigation and Communication (WPNC), IEEE, pp. 166-170, 7 Apr 2016.

[2] TERI. 2015. Air Pollution and Health. Discussion Paper by The Energy and Resources Institute: New Delhi by Rinki Jain (Associate Fellow, TERI), KarnikaPalwa (Research Associate, TERI)

[3] João Ramos Maria, João Dias, "Analyses of Indoor Environmental Quality and Ventilation in a Building of a School of Higher Education in Portugal", in the 4th Advanced Research in Scientific Areas conference, pp. 273-278, 1 Nov 2015.

[4] Dias, M. J. et al., (2010). "Indoor Air Quality Evaluation in School Buildings Ventilated by Natural and Mechanical Systems". Clima pp. R6TS62-0P02, Turkey: REHVA. ISBN Code of the CD 978-975-6907-14-6, 2016.

[5] Olesen, B. W., &Brager, G. S., "A Better Way to Predict Comfort: The New ASHRAE Standard 55-2004", ASHRAE Journal, pp. 20-26, 8 Aug 2015.