iJRASET
International Journal For Research in Applied Science and Engineering Technology

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Volume: 10 **Issue:** V **Month of publication:** May 2022

DOI: https://doi.org/10.22214/ijraset.2022.42834

www.ijraset.com

Call: 08813907089 | E-mail ID: ijraset@gmail.com

International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology (IJRASET)
ISSN: 2321-9653; IC Value: 45.98; SJ Impact Factor: 7.538
Volume 10 Issue V May 2022- Available at www.ijraset.com

Air Pollution Detector using IOT

Miteshkumar Mangaroliya[1], Haripriya V[2]
[1]*PG Student, Department of CS and IT, Jain (Deemed-to-be University)*
[2]*Asst Professor, School of CS & IT, Jain (Deemed-to-be University)*

Abstract: ***Nowadays air pollution has turned out to be one of the significant issues because of the increment in the number of vehicles and during the time spent industrialization and urbanization. This expansion in the level of contamination brings about destructive consequences for prosperity. This Paper explains the depiction and execution of an Air Pollution detection system. The innovation grasped here is a hands-on execution of the idea of the Internet of Things.***
This detailed work is an exploration of the possibilities of consumption of this innovation, in this world, where natural well-being is turning into a genuine risk. The work is actualized utilizing a microcontroller board of Arduino. In this paper, make an IoT based Air Pollution Detection Monitoring System. and monitor the Air Quality using MQ2, MQ9 and Humidity & Temperature sensors. It will show the air quality in PPM (Parts Per Million) as like "Fresh Air", "Poor Air", "Danger Air" on LCD I can monitor it very easily.

I. INTRODUCTION

The Air Excellence Guide (AEG) is also a typical indicator of air quality. The Air Quality Indicator (AQI) is calculated associated supported on air pollutants like CO and NO2 compounds that consume opposing possessions happening the atmosphere and human health. The Air Quality Indicator may be a variety that represents the terribly finest meditation of a particular air unused matter at a specific time. pollution Detector System propose an air quality also as air pollution watching system that permits U.S.A. to watch and check live air quality as well as air pollution in a district through the web of Things (IoT). It uses air sensors (Gas sensing element MQ9, MQ2) to sense the presence of harmful gases/compounds within the air and perpetually transmit this knowledge. In addition, the system keeps mensuration air level and reports it.
The sensors interact with Arduino Uno (Microcontroller) which processes this data and transmits it over the application. This allows authorities to monitor air pollution in different areas and act against it. In addition, authorities can keep a watch on the air pollution near schools, and hospitals areas. Normally, little concentrations area unit measured exploitation ppb (parts per billion), which represents units of mass of a material per one billion units of the total mass. Parts per million (ppm) may be a similar and unremarkable used unit to measure concentrations of pollutants.
It determines the requirements of a new system and analyzes product and resource requirement, which is required for a successful system. The product requirement contains input and output requirements it gives the wants in terms of input to produce the required productivity. The resource requirements define in brief the hardware that is needed to achieve the required functionality The Air Excellence Guide (AEG) may be a common indicator of air quality. The Air Quality Indicator (AQI) is calculated and supported on air pollutants like CO and NO2 compounds that consume opposing possessions happening the atmosphere and human health.

II. LITERATURE REVIEWS

This paper presents a network for both indoor and outdoor air quality monitoring. The sensor response is strongly dependent on parameters such as temperature, humidity, and cross influence of the other gases. For the calculation of several air quality values two types of sensor data processing architectures are implemented using JavaScript and Lab VIEW Web publisher technologies. The first one is a neural network algorithm implemented in JavaScript in the embedded server (Web sensor) and represents one of the main novelties of the work. The second software architecture is implemented in the network PC and performs tasks like sensing nodes data reading through TCP/IP remote control, air pollution events detection and gas concentration estimation based on neural network inverse models of gas sensors and data logging and Web publishing of air quality data. [1]
The ideal portable device is to have embedded sensors installed on subjects, e.g., a vehicle, a person, or an animal. Sensor device is an innovative integrated sensor system using novel design polymer modified tuning fork sensors. The device encompasses sample collection and transport, sample conditioning with interferon's removal and sample air zeroing capabilities for baseline establishments, thus enabling it to form a standalone and portable unit. Ambient air is being drawn into the device either through the particle filter (detection mode) or the zero filters (calibration mode). The filtered air is then subsequently passed through the interfere filter for sample conditioning and then introduced to the tuning fork sensors inside a sensor cartridge.

The responses of the sensors will subsequently be digitized and transmitted wirelessly to a user interface device, such as a cell phone or a less portable device, such as a laptop or desktop computer. Bluetooth technology, a widely available wireless communication standard, is employed in the wireless communication of the device; enabling high flexibility in user interface selection. [2]

In paper proposes transport Wireless detector networks (VSN) style to look at microclimate supported GSM short messages and geographic information of vehicles. They show model to observe the concentration of greenhouse gas (CO2) gas in areas of interest. greenhouse emission gas can be a vital index of air quality and international warming. In our prototype, a vehicle is furnished with a CO2 sensor, a GPS receiver, and a GSM module, that sort a Zig Bee based intra-vehicle wireless network. each of such vehicles so could be a conveyance sensor. These vehicular sensors roll among the area of interest associated periodically report their detected data through GSM short messages. The reportable data is collected by a server, that's integrated with Google Maps to demonstrate the result. [3]

The projected wireless detector network pollution observance system (WAPMS) contains of associate array of device nodes and a communications system which allows the data to realize a server. The sensor nodes gather data autonomously and thus the information network is utilized to pass data to a minimum of one or plenty of base stations, that forward it to a sensor network server. The system send commands to the nodes thus on fetch the information, associated collectively permits the nodes to send knowledge out autonomously. the event of the system is to help the govt. to plot an system to reason air pollution. [4]

This paper urban air quality observance system supported the wireless detector network (WSN) technology and incorporated with the worldwide system for mobile communications (GSM). The system consists of device node, a gateway, and a back-end platform controlled by the work browse program through that sensing data are confine an passing database. The projected system can provide micro-scale air quality observance in period through the WSN technology. [5]

This paper MAQS (Mobile Air Quality Sensing), a personal mobile sensing system for IAQ (indoor air quality) observance. MAQS estimates human-dependent air quality factors (e.g., greenhouse emission and contagious viruses) victimization CO2 concentration, and estimates different air quality factors (e.g., volatile organic compounds (VOCs)) victimisation air exchange rates. MAQS integrates smart phones and conveyable sensing devices to deliver personalized, energy efficient, IAQ information. [6]

The system consists of the many distributed monitoring stations that communicate wirelessly with a backend server using machine-to-machine communication. each station is furnished with foamy and meteorologic devices equally as info work and wireless communication facility. The backend server collects real time knowledge from the stations and converts it into info delivered to users through net portals and mobile applications. information over four months has been collected and performance analysis and assessment are performed. [7]

The concentration of most important air stuff gases from the air are detected by victimization the commercially available gas detectors. each of those detectors is correctly labelled as per the quality strategies, and these gas sensors are then incorporated with the wireless sensor motes exploitation multi-hop knowledge aggregation algorithmic program. Air waste material data is collected from the developed check beds at intervals the sort numbers, and this information is created obtainable on we tend to tend tob |net cyberspace information superhighway world wide web Infobahn through the mixture of sunshine weight middleware and an internet interface. [8]

Wasp molecule at the facet of the gas sensors board permits observance the parameters to figure out the quality of air we breathe. pollution observance with Wasp material is simple and economical thanks to its choices of wireless communication among the sensors. [9]

Sr. no	Title	Reference	Year	Remark
1	Smart Sensors Network for Air Quality Monitoring Applications	[1]	2009	Both indoor and outdoor air quality monitoring and The air quality data is published using Web server
2	A Vehicular Wireless Sensor Network for CO2 Monitoring	[2]	2009	The architecture based on vehicular wireless sensor networks (VSNs) and GSM networks.

3	A Wearable and Wireless Sensor System for RealTime Monitoring of Toxic Environmental Volatile Organic Compounds	[3]	2009	The sensitivity and selectivity accomplished through the use of novel tuning fork sensor modified by design polymers and selective filtering.
4.	Wireless Sensor Network Air Pollution Monitoring System	[4]	2010	It uses an Air Quality Index to categorize the various levels of air pollution.
5	Developed Urban Air Quality Monitoring System Based on Wireless Sensor Networks.	[5]	2011	GSM and ZigBee based system and design for researchers only.
6.	MAQS: A Personalized Mobile Sensing System for Indoor Air Quality Monitoring	[6]	2011	MAQS stands for Mobile Air Quality Sensing. requires WiFi scanning only indoor air quality monitored
7.	Wireless Sensor Network for RealTime Air Pollution Monitoring	[7]	2014	Totally GPRS based system with Arduino platform and data will be available on mobile as well as web page
	Real Time Pollution Monitoring Using Wireless Sensor Networks.	[8],[9]	2016,2013	The wasp mote gas sensors kit is used which allows to monitor air pollution

Table 1: Literature Reviews References

III. METHODOLOGY

Internet of Things (IoT) mainly deals with connecting smart devices to the internet by joining the advantage of OSI Layered Architecture. In the context of this work, we propose a cluster of Air Quality Monitoring Gas Sensor MQ9, MQ2 and Humidity & Temperature, which are used to measure the concentration of air pollutants in the air. The Gas Sensors interface with a tiny entrenched platform equipped with other. This paper have mainly used the Arduino UNO which is an open-source development board. Gas Sensor is used to collect gas concentration measurements. This sensor data would be captured and sent to the Arduino UNO for IoT (Internet of Things) based data acquirement Follow the Fig one projected system style diagram throughout this Paper.

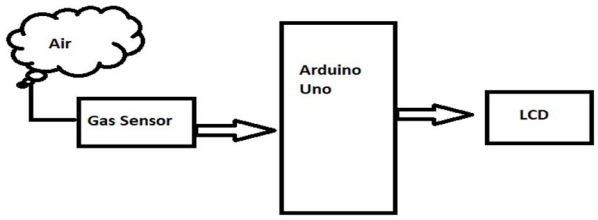


Fig 1: Block diagram of proposed system.

MQ-2 and MQ-9 gas sensors are accustomed live unhealthful gasses we tend to tend toll as together with Propane, Butane, LPG and Carbon Monoxide. The MQ-2 and MQ-9 are really just like the MiCS detectors. The detectors use a gas-sensitive device (SnO2) to detect concentrations of ototoxic gases and have an interior part to remain the sensor at the right temperature. The circuits are used for these devices are abundant constant as a result of the circuits for the MiCS sensors, except that we use a semiconductor rather than a electrical device to manage heater power inside the MQ-9.

Raise the solder board circuit diagram for mounting details. For the MQ2 detector, connect the pins marked A to the fiveV power, connect the pin marked G to the bottom, and connect the pin marked S is connected to the bottom nonparallel with a forty seven kΩ resistor. For the MQ-9 gas detector, connect the pin marked A to the transistor, the pin marked B to the five V power, the pin marked G to ground, and additionally the pin marked S to ground serial with a 10 kΩ resistor.

This sensor is implemented as a results of temperature and condition play employment inside the gas concentrations that the sensors detect. High humidity and temperature, as well as dramatic changes in either, would have detrimental effects on the accuracy of readings It is, therefore, helpful to be able to monitor these variables. Both temperature and humidity can be read from this single sensor. Oriented as it is in the photo above, the left pin is to be attached to power, the middle pin is the output signal, and the right pin is grounded. The output signal for this component goes to a digital port on the Arduino. The code is set up such expecting the temperature signal in digital port 2. This can be changed to another digital port should you need to; simply alter the code in accordance with what port you have chosen. Refer to the solder board diagram to use this component.

IV. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The MQ2 sensor can sense Hydrogen, LPG, Smoke, CO, and Alcohol and some other gases, so it is perfect gas sensor for this Air Quality Monitoring Detection System Project. MQ-9 gas sensor is SnO2, which with lower conductivity in clean air. It make detection by method of cycle high and low temperature, and detect CO when low temperature (heated by 1.5V). Humidity sensors work by detecting changes that alter electrical currents or temperature in the air. When connect it to Arduino then it senses the gases, and get the Pollution level in PPM (parts per million).

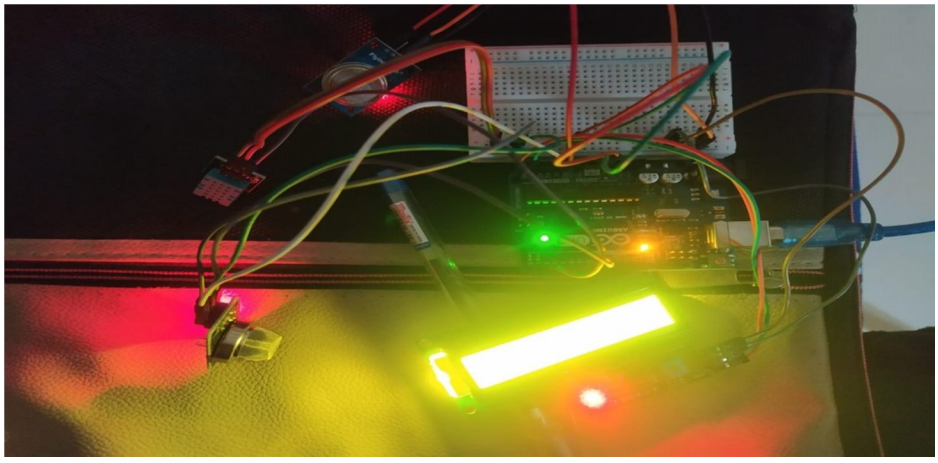


Fig 2 : Results 1

After uploading the code, this Project connected to the device, the serial monitor has opened and it is showing results like shown below

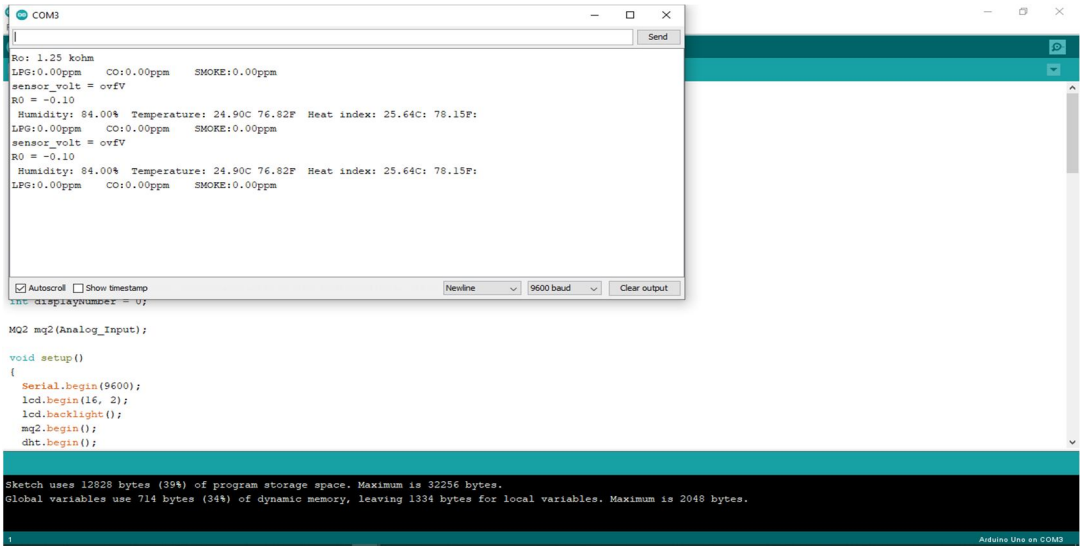


Fig 3 : result 2

The Air pollution detector System shows the output as shown below. Air pollution Detector system have to refresh the page again if this system want to see the current Air Quality Value in PPM.

MQ2 gas sensor detect the carbon monoxide (CO) is presented in air and how much percentage in air and display in LCD. And also detect the level of the air. This sensor detect smoke percentage of the air and display in lcd. MQ9 gas sensor detected the how much percentage of the air. This sensor display in percentage with the Lcd. when there was no gas near it and the safe level of air quality. MQ9 sensor calculate volt and lpg level of the air and calculate the how much percentage of the other gas of the air.

Humidity & Temperature sensor is the presence of water in the air. In this paper use to how much Humidity, temperature and heat index of the air and display in LCD.

V. CONCLUSION

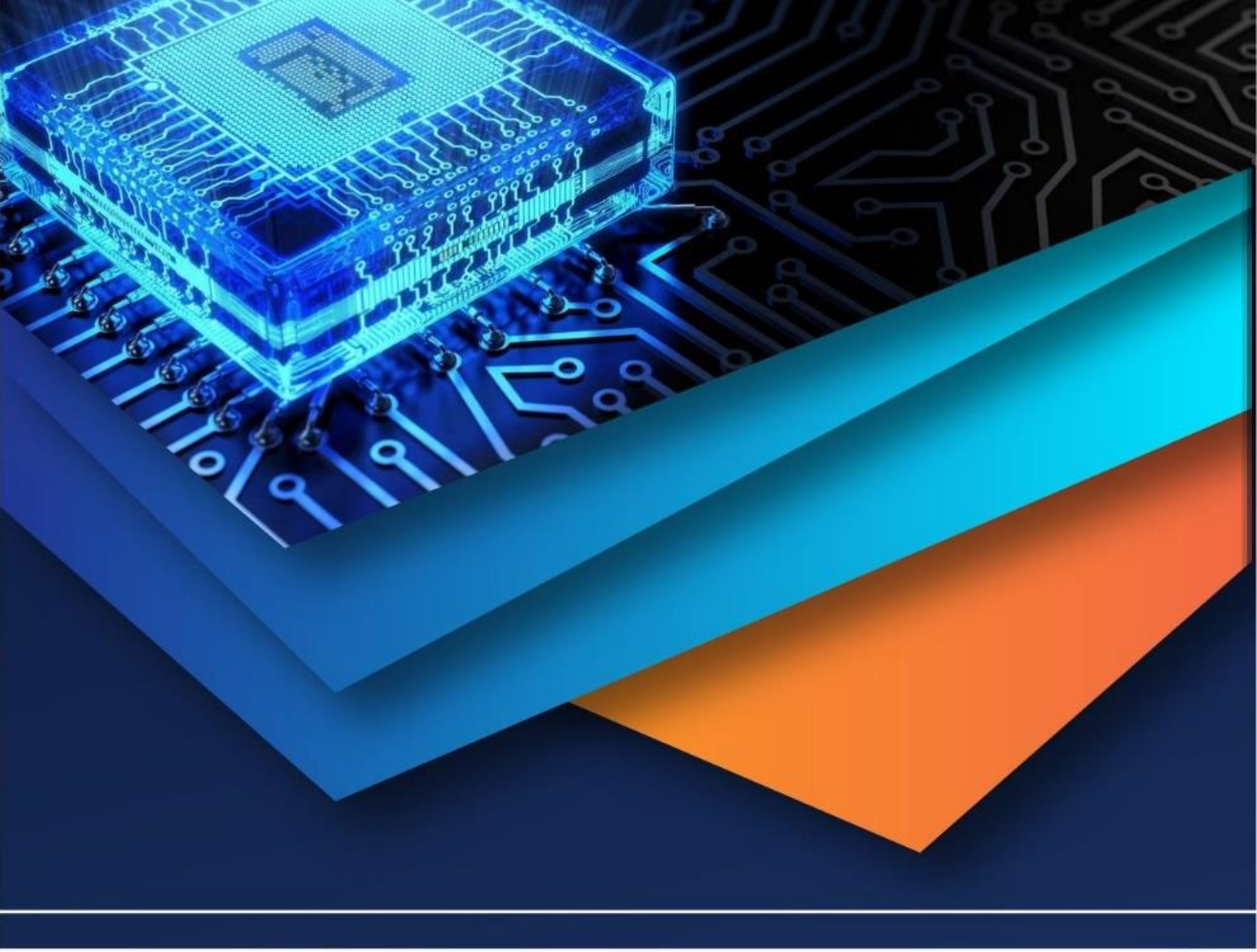
The system to monitor the air environment using Arduino microcontroller, IoT Technology is proposed to improve the quality of air. Air Pollution is a major affecting factor to our environment. Air pollution is affects the environment and also affects the human health. gas sensors was used for identifying the Leakage Gas, Carbon Monoxide, Smoke, and Propene. The sensor senses the gases and convert from analog to digital and displays. The exposed level is calculated in PPM (Parts per Million)

VI. FUTURE WORK

The future scope is that devices that a tendency to have often drain a compact approach by reducing the dimensions of the device for more implementation or the modifications which maybe is that police work the vehicles quantity of pollution which can be determined. In the future, the variable can be created enlarged in keeping with the information measured for the high range frequencies. more analysis can be made by creating the folks in the right direction. Therefore all can be utilized in GSM mobile phones for their daily updates by increasing their range.

REFERENCES

[1] Anup W. Burange, and Harshal D. Misalkar, “Review of Internet of Things in Development of Smart Cities with Data Management & Privacy”, International Conference on Advances in Computer Engineering and Application, IEEE 2015.
[2] Mohammad Abdur Razzaque, Marija Milojevic-Jevric, Andrei Palade, and Siobhán Clarke. “Middleware for Internet of Things: A Survey”IEEE Interne
[3] D.Arunkumar, K.Ajaykanth, M.Ajithkannan, M.Sivasubramanian, “Smart Air Pollution Detection And Monitoring Using IoT”, International Journal on Information Theory (IJIT) Vol-119, No.-15, 2018;
[4] Palaghat Yaswanth Sai, “An IoT Based Automated Noise and Air Pollution Monitoring System”, International Journal on Information Theory (IJIT), Vol.-6, Issue-3, March 2017;



10.22214/IJRASET

45.98

IMPACT FACTOR: 7.129

IMPACT FACTOR: 7.429

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY