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IOT BASED AIR QUALITY MONITORING SYSTEM

Ch.V.Saikumar[1] M.Reji[2] P.C.Kishoreraja[3]
Department of ECE ,Saveetha School of Engineering
Saveetha University, Chennai, India

Kumar.choutas@gmail.com
reji@saveetha.com

Abstract

The main objective of this project is to monitor the air eminence in industrial and urban areas. The proposed outline includes a set of gas sensors (CO, and NO2) that are positioned on masses and structure of a IOT (Internet of things) and a dominant server to support both short-range real-time incident management and a continuing deliberate planning. In this Arduino platform is used to communicate the data simply and quickly. WSN (Wireless sensor network) acts as the trans receiver. This provide a real-time low rate monitoring system over the use of low rate, low information rate, and little control wireless communication technology. The projected monitoring system can be transferred to or shared by different applications. Through IOT we can able to visualize the values from the globe.

Keywords – Wireless Sensor Network(WSN), Air Quality Monitoring Systems (AQMS), Gas Sensors (NO_2, CO).

1 Introduction

Air excellence monitoring in addition management has gained abundant attention latterly as the impact of air quality on several aspects of life. Besides the detrimental effects of toxic emissions on the environment and health, work productivity and energy efficiency are affected by air quality. Many researches have shown that, in a work place, the rise of CO2 levels ends up in an increase within the amount of unstable carbon-based mixtures (VOCs), odours, and microorganisms in the air. Moreover, nearly revisions have revealed that CO2-based air controls can result in up to 50% energy savings (CO2-based ventilation control can typically reduce HVAC cost in most buildings by 5% to 20%).Recently, Wireless Sensor Networks (WSNs) have attained an excessive latent for an extensive applicability in the arenas of monitoring, observation, information gathering, and medical telemetry. This potential can be attributed to their attractive characteristics: WSNs can perform self-configuration and reconfiguration in the instance of any changes (for example a network topology change).WSNs can be monitored remotely. WSNs adapt well to mobility. Potentials of WSNs in air quality monitoring have not been exploited to their fullest. Some WSN-based air quality monitoring systems have been introduced recently but they are not appealing enough to industry. Most of these are too difficult to implement, require specific instrumentation that is not open-hardware or open software, and are application and location dependent. They do not study excellence of package metrics of the networks like delay, accuracy, liableness. Information gathered from these WSNs cannot be reused or shared. Here we introduce a WSN-based air excellence monitoring system for urban areas. This monitoring framework uses open firm ware and software based on a bellum's gas sensing capable motes. Detected information will be sent to a dynamically configurable computing platform that scales to support each close to period of time incident management and longer term strategic planning decisions. Thus, the planned framework provides measurements of various air quality metrics which might facilitate in evaluating the impact of industrial emissions.

2 Project Overview

The Air Excellence Guide (AQI) may be a common indicator of air quality. The AQI is calculated supported on air pollutants like CO and NO_2compounds that consume opposing possessions happening the atmosphere and human health. The AQI may be a range that represents the very best concentration of a specific air waste matter at a particular time. Normally, little concentrations area unit measured exploitation ppb (parts per billion), that represents units of mass of a material per one billion units of total mass. Parts per million (ppm) may be similar and unremarkable used unit to measure concentrations of pollutants.

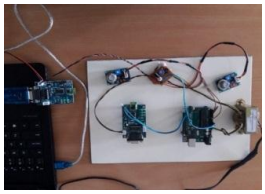

Fig 1 Overview of the project with all modules.

It determines the requirements of a new system and analyze on product and resource requirement, which is required for the successful system. The product requirement includes input and output requirements it gives the wants in term of input to produce the required output. The resource requirements define in brief about the hardware that are needed to achieve the required functionality.

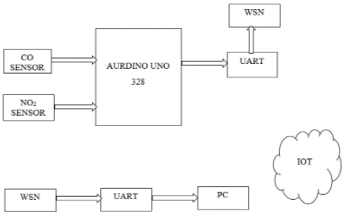

Fig 2 -Block diagram

CO Sensor

This is very simple to use, appropriate aimed at detecting CO focuses inside the airborne. This will notice CO-gas concentrations anywhere from 20 to 2000ppm.This sensing element encompasses a high sensitivity and quick reaction time.

Fig 3 CO sensor

NO_2 Sensor

A nitrogen dioxide sensing element, a high-temperature device engineered to notice nitrogen oxides in combustion Several governments round the world have passed laws to limit their emissions with alternate combustion corporations have accomplished that a technique of minimizing NO_2 emissions.

Fig 4 No_2 Sensor

Arduino Uno

The Arduino Uno could be a microcontroller board supported on the ATmega328. It has fourteen numerical input/output pins (of which six can be used as PWM outputs), six analog inputs, a 16-megacycle quartz oscillator, a USB affiliation, an influence jack, associate ICSP pass, and a retune switch. It contains everything required to support the microcontroller, merely attach it to a processer with a USB manacle or control it with an adapter or battery to urge started. "Uno" proposes that one in Italian and is named to mark the future unharness of Arduino 1.0.

Fig 5 Arduino Uno

5.7 WSN (Wireless Sensor Network)

A wireless sensor network (WSN) could be a wireless system containing of spatially scattered independent strategies which are used to observe the conditions. A WSN system includes an opening that delivers wireless connectivity back bone to the supported biosphere and circulated nodes. The wireless procedure you select rest on your submission necessities. Nearly the existing standards contain 2.4 GHz radios supported either IEEE 802.15.4 or IEEE 802.11 (Wi-Fi) standards, which are usually 900 MHz

Fig 6 WSN (Wireless Sensor Network)

RS232 Connector

The 15-pin RS-232 instrumentation was provided on several audio-visual cards, computer displays, laptops, projectors, and high characterization television sets. On laptops or extra small devices was occasionally used in place of the full-sized connector.

Fig 7 RS 232 Connector

IOT (Internet of Things)

The Internet of things (IOT) is that the inter-networking of corporal devices, automobiles (also noted as "linked devices" and "shrewd devices"), structures, and other embedded with physical science, software, sensors and link connectivity that alter these objects to gather and exchange information. The IOT permits objects to be detected or measured in the least, making opportunities for additional through combination of the corporal world into computer-based systems, and ensuing in enhanced productivity, exactness and financial advantage in moreover to compact human interference. Typically, IOT is anticipated to supply advanced property of policies, schemes, and services that goes beyond machine-to machine (M2M) communications and also covers a wide range of protocols, domains, and applications.

3 Working Principle

In this, we describe principle of working of our project. The Arduino board is programmed using Arduino coding. Gas (CO and NO_2) sensors are

developed and installed on AQMS circuit. The circuit is provided with a power supply. The values of sensors are sent to the mobile using the IOT central server. Then the values are displayed on the screen of the personal computer. When the Arduino controller initially activated and the all sensors will start to work according to the code transferred to the board. All sensors will start to collect the values depending on the parameters and it will update according to the delay values. There is particular range for particular sensors and it will act according to the threshold value. All the values sent to the mobile by using IOT central server. When there are any huge variations in the values it will update to the industrial management. The Arduino software (IDE) is easy-to-use for learners, yet lithe sufficient for innovative operators to take advantage of as well. For instructors, it's accessibly based on the Exemption program design situation, so scholar's knowledge to database in that location will be familiar with how the Arduino IDE works.

4 Result Analysis

This shows the final output scenario of the project. The working of the project is shown in this chapter.

Output scenario

Fig 8 Values of CO and NO2 gases thorough IOT server

Fig 9 Values of CO and NO2 gases through IOT server in another place.

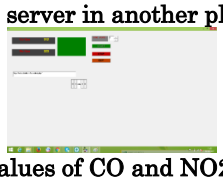

Fig 10 Values of CO and NO2 gases in personal computer without IOT.

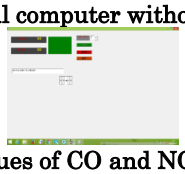

Fig 11 Values of CO and NO2 gases in personal computer without IOT.

5 Conclusion and Future Work

This paper introduces a Wireless Sensor Network (WSN)-based air quality monitoring system using IOT central server and gases sensors. This system is very simple as compared to the existing air quality monitoring systems. This project is also used for pollution monitoring purpose in cites. In future, this prototype can be extended in real time implementations of urban cities.

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