



## IBM PROJECT REPORT

PROJECT NAME	GAS LEAKAGE MONITORING & ALERTING SYSTEM FOR INDUSTRIES
TEAM ID	PNT2022TMID16564
TEAM MEMBERS	SANTHOSH S SARAN S PRATHAP A SUNIL KUMAR K

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# 1. INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Project Overview:

The Internet of Things is a developing topic of technical, social, and economic significance. The usage of the gas brings great problems in the domestic as well as working places. The inflammable gas, which is excessively used in the work places (Industries). The leakage of the gas causes destructive impact to the lives and as well as to the heritage of the people. Most of the societies have fire safety mechanism. But it can use after the fire exists. As a result, a system for detecting and monitoring gas leaks is required. Through a flame sensor, the system will sense fire and flame. The buzzer begins to ring when a fire is detected. Tests have shown that the system can keep track of the wastage of gas and leaks and notify the user. The performance that was produced showed that it was successful in reducing the amount of gas that was wasted.

## 1.2 Purpose:

The design of a sensor-based automatic gas leakage detector with an alert and control system has been proposed. This is an affordable, less power using, lightweight, portable, safe, user friendly, efficient, multifunctioned and simple system device for detecting gas. To monitor this gas leak, the system includes an MQ6 gas detector. This sensor detects the amount of leaking gas present in the surrounding atmosphere. In this way, the consequences of an explosion or gas leak can be avoided.

# 2. LITERATURE SURVEY

## 2.1 Existing Problem:

Gas leakage is nothing but the leak of any gaseous molecule from a pipeline, or cylinder etc in the industries. Gas Leakages in open or closed areas can prove to be dangerous. This can occur either purposefully or even unintendedly. As we are aware that these kinds of leaks are dangerous to our health, and when it becomes explosive it could cause great danger to the people, industry and the environment. Therefore, we have used IoT technology to make a Gas Leakage Detector for society which has Smart Alerting techniques involving sending a text message to the concerned authority and the ability to perform data analysis on sensor readings. Our main aim is to propose a gas leakage system for a society where each flat has gas leakage detector hardware. This will detect the harmful gases in the environment and alerting to society members through the alarm and sending notifications.

## 2.2 References:

1. Shital Imade, Priyanka Rajmanes, Aishwarya Gavali , Prof. V. N. Nayakwadi "GAS LEAKAGE DETECTION AND SMART ALERTING SYSTEM USING IOT"  
<https://www.pramanaresearch.org/gallery/22.%20feb%20ijirs%20-%20d539.pdf>
2. Kumar Keshamoni and Sabbani Hemanth. "Smart Gas Level Monitoring, Booking & Gas Leakage Detector over IoT " Interna onal Advance Compu ng Conference IEEE, 2017.
3. Petros Spachos , Liang Song and Dimitrios Hatzinakos. "Gas Leak Detection and Localization System Through Wireless Sensor Networks" The 11th Annual IEEE Consumer Communica ons and Networking Conference - Demos. IEEE, 2014.
4. "Design and Implementation of an Economic Gas Leakage Detector" National Institute of Health (2004). What you need to know about natural gas detectors.  
Available:h p://www.nidcd.nih.gov/health/smelltaste/gas dtctr.asp.
5. Prof.M.Amsaveni, A.Anurupa, R.S.Anu Preetha, C.Malarvizhi,M.Gunasekaran  
"Gsm based LPG leakage detec on and controlling system" the Interna onal Journal of Engineering and Science (IJES) ISSN (e): 2319 – 1813 ISSN (p):2319 – 1805 Pages 112-116 March- 2015.
6. Srinivasan,Leela,Jeyabharathi,Kirthika,Rajasree"GAS LEAKAGE DETECTION AND CONTROL" Scientific Journal of Impact Factor(SJIF): 3.134.
7. Pal-Stefan Murvaya, IoanSileaa "A survey on gas leak detection and localization techniques".
8. Ch. Manohar Raju, N. Sushma Rani, "An android based automatic gas detection and indication robot. In International Journal of Computer Engineering and Applications. 2014;8(1).
9. Falohun A.S., Oke A.O., Abolaji B.M. "Dangerous Gas Detection using an Integrated Circuit and MQ-9" in International Journal of Computer Applications (0975 –8887) Volume 135 – No.7, February 2016.
- 10.Ashish Shrivastava,Ratnesh Prabhaker, Rajeev Kumar and Rahul Verma "GSM BASED GAS LEAKAGE DETECTION SYSTEM" in Interna onal Journal of Technical

11. C. Selvapriya, S. Sathyaprabha, M. Abdulrahim, "LPG leakage monitoring and multi-level alerting system", published in 2013.
12. Falohun A.S., Oke A.O., Abolaji B.M. "Dangerous gas detection using an integrated circuit and MQ-9. In International Journal of Computer Applications. 2016; 135(7).

### **2.3 Problem Statement Definition:**

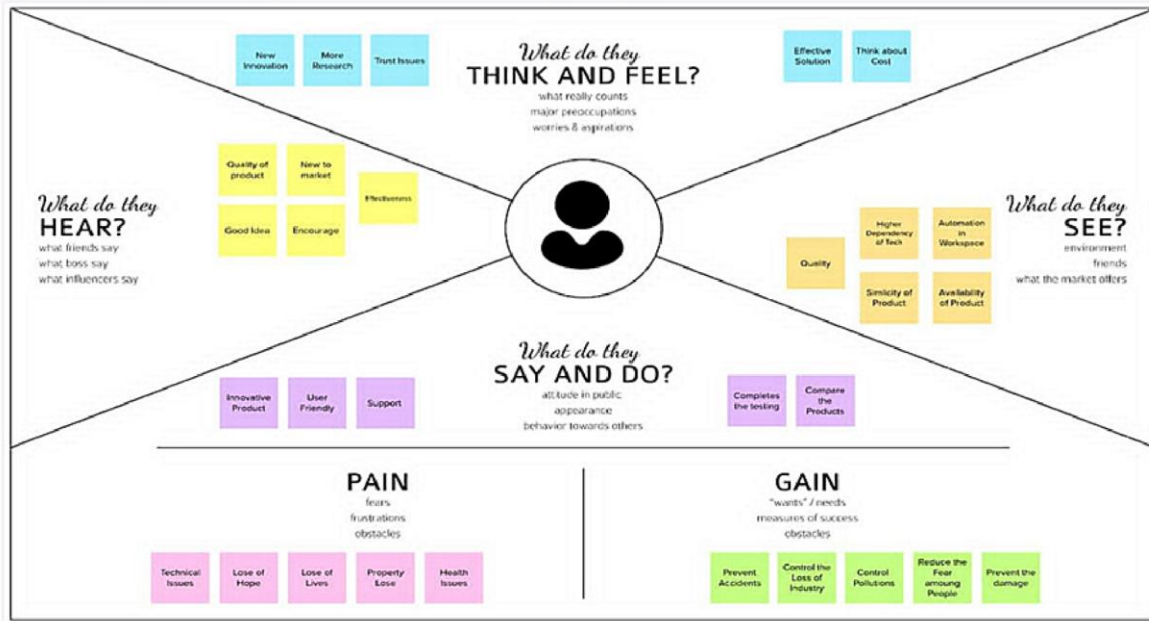
In most industries, one of the key parts of any safety plan for reducing risks to personnel and plant is the use of early-warning devices such as gas detectors. These can help to provide more time in which to take remedial or protective action. They can also be used as part of a total, integrated monitoring and safety system for an industrial plant. Rapid expansion of oil and gas industry leads to gas leakage incidents which are very serious and dangerous. Solutions need to be found out at least to minimize the effects of these incidents since gas leaks also produce a significant financial loss. The challenges are not only to design a prototype of the device that can only detect but also automatically respond to it whenever the leakage occurs.

### 3. IDEATION & PROPOSED SOLUTION

#### 3.1 Empathy Map Canvas:


1

Build empathy and keep your focus on the user by putting yourself in their shoes.



Share your feedback

## 3.2 Idea on & Brainstorming:



### Brainstorm & idea prioritization

Use this template in your own brainstorming sessions so your team can unleash their imagination and start shaping concepts even if you're not sitting in the same room.

- 10 minutes to prepare
- 1 hour to collaborate
- 3-6 people recommended

#### Before you collaborate

A little bit of preparation goes a long way with this session. Here's what you need to do to get going.

- 1. Have a goal: Define what you want to achieve and what you want to learn. Share this information at the start of the session.
- 2. Set the goal: Think about the problem you're trying to solve and what you want to achieve.
- 3. Learn how to use the facilitator cards: Use the Facilitator Cards to run a happy and productive session.

#### Define your problem statement

What problem are you trying to solve? Frame your problem as a how might it be statement. This will set the focus of your brainstorm.

**How might we...?**

- How might we detect and prevent gas leaks before they happen?
- How might we make it easier for customers to report a gas leak?
- How might we make it easier for customers to report a gas leak?

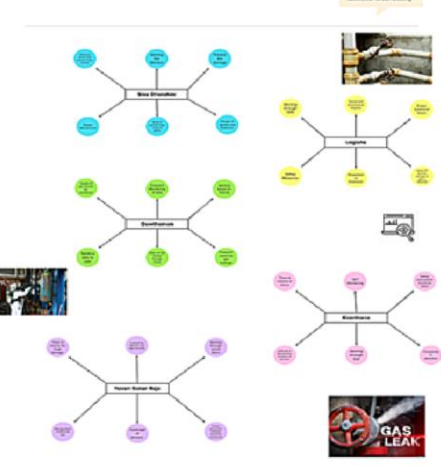
**Key rules of brainstorming**


- Stay in topic
- Encourage wild ideas
- Defer judgment
- Listen to others
- Go for volume
- It's possible, but doubtful

#### Brainstorm


Write down any ideas that come to mind that address your problem statement.


**10 minutes**






Read cards together



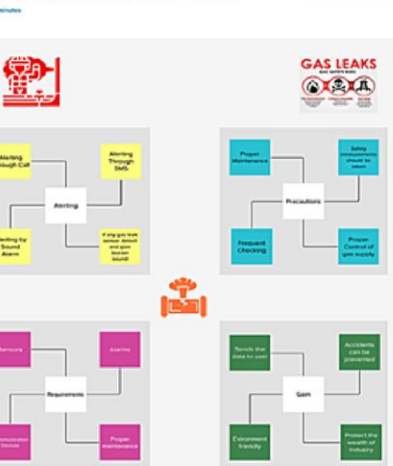




#### Group ideas

Take turns sharing your ideas while clustering similar or related notes as you go. In the last 10 minutes, give each cluster a sentence that labels it. If a cluster is bigger than 10 sticky notes, try and see if you can break it up into smaller sub-groups.

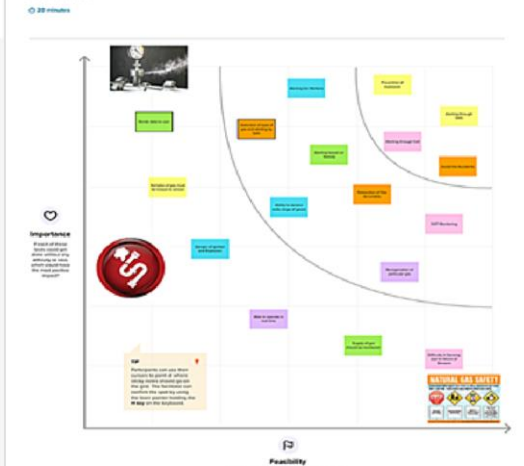
**10 minutes**



#### Prioritize

Your team should all be on the same page about what's important moving forward. Place your ideas on this grid to determine which ideas are important and which are feasible.

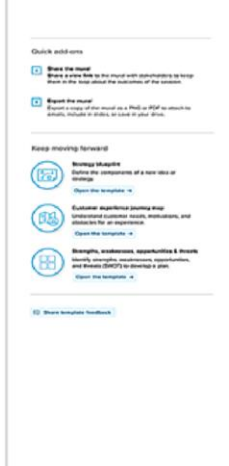
**20 minutes**



#### After you collaborate

You can export the ideas as an image or pdf to share with members of your company who might find it helpful.

**10 minutes**





### 3.3 Proposed Solu on:

S.No	Parameter	Descrip on
1.	Problem Statement (Problem to be solved)	Gas leakage leads to various accidents resulting in loss of human lives and industry proper es. Some mes, the gas leakage cannot be detected by human that has a low sense of smell. Thus, this system will help to detect the presence of gas leakage and alert the users.
2.	Idea / Solu on descrip on	It detects the gas leakage by using various sensors. If the gas leakage level is above the threshold level, it sends the alert message through SMS to the user by using GSM module and buzzer the alarm.
3.	Novelty / Uniqueness	We use loca on tagging and alert service so that the admin and fire department team will be no fied the exact loca on. The system provides constant monitoring and detec on of gas leakage along with storage of data in database for predic ons and analysis.
4.	Social Impact / Customer Sa sfac on	By implemen ng real- me gas leak detec on, industries can monitor their environmental performance, ensure be er occupa onal health. Also, early detec on of gas leaks can trigger concerned engineers to curtail the spread and keep a safe environment for be er health and safety.

5.	Business Model (Revenue Model)	The product can be made compact, cost efficient and easily installable so that all the industries from small scale to large scale can able to buy the product .
6.	Scalability of the Solu on	The system is very simple and easy to maintain and cost efficient. It has the capability to works for a period of me without any damage in the system components.

### 3.4 Problem Solu on fit

Define CS, fit into CC	<b>1. CUSTOMER SEGMENT(S)</b> <b>CS</b> <p>The industrialists are the users or customers, who are engaged with the production of gases for their manufacturing. Here industrial worker is the user or customer, who are engaged with gas related production.</p>	<b>6. CUSTOMER</b> <b>CC</b> <p>High cost of installing the products make them to move far from recent technologies. It is difficult to know failures. Ability to detect the wide range of gases</p>	<b>5. AVAILABLE SOLUTIONS</b> <b>AS</b> <p>The monitoring and detecting the leakage of gas could be done by the manpower. Automatic cut off gas supply. In early days they used to identify the leakage of gas by sensing the smell of particular gas. Even though man power could reduce electricity cost and monitor properly, it may cause high risk for their life.</p>	Explore AS, differentiate
	<b>2. JOBS-TO-BE-DONE / PROBLEMS</b> <b>J&amp;P</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gas leakage leads to many diseases and also increases the fatality rate.</li> <li>Heavy budget problems on buying and installing a gas detecting system</li> <li>Having no proper maintenance or monitoring the system</li> <li>Flammable gas leakage may lead to Secondary accident such as fire and explosion, while toxic gas.</li> </ul>	<b>9. PROBLEM ROOT CAUSE</b> <b>RC</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improperly installed tube fittings /poor tubing selection.</li> <li>Improper use of gas furnace, stove, or appliance, including leaking due to gas lines being hooked up incorrectly.</li> <li>Use of defective equipment.</li> <li>Behind this gas leakage problem there could be many reasons like atomic reactions between molecules and material quality.</li> </ul>	<b>7. BEHAVIOUR</b> <b>BE</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If the gas leaked is heavily toxic, there is a chance of causing hereditary health hazards.</li> <li>Monitoring the system regularly.</li> <li>To determine the gas leakage area and alerts through by warning message or alerting sound.</li> <li>Using manpower as the source of monitoring the leakage causes high hazards.</li> </ul>	

<p><b>3. TRIGGERS TO ACT</b> <span>TR</span></p> <p>Identification of gas leakage will be done immediately and urges them to find out a solution as soon as possible. Health issues due to the toxic gases urges them to find out a solution</p> <p><b>4. EMOTIONS: BEFORE / AFTER</b> <span>EM</span></p> <p><b>Before:</b> The leakage of gases causes heavy losses and made them feel depressed &amp; guilt and also lose the recognition of their products. <b>After:</b> Creating awareness and safety precautions to the workers to work without any fear.</p>	<p><b>10. YOUR SOLUTION</b> <span>SL</span></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop a cost efficient IoT based gas leakage detecting system which can be easily accessed by the workers.</li> <li>If there is gas leak then it will alert the workers by sending SMS.</li> </ul>	<p><b>8. CHANNELS OF BEHAVIOUR</b> <span>CH</span></p> <p><b>ONLINE:</b></p> <p>Promoting through social media, With the help of social media influencer. Users can also easily monitor the live reports.</p> <p><b>OFFLINE:</b></p> <p>Identifying the leakage area and take precautionary actions manually. It makes call to user. Frequently check the leakage of gas</p>
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FR No.	Functional Requirement (Epic)	Sub Requirement (Story / Sub-Task)
FR-1	User Registration	<p>Registration through Form</p> <p>Registration through Gmail</p> <p>Registration through LinkedIn</p>
FR-2	User Confirmation	<p>Confirmation via Email</p> <p>Confirmation via OTP</p>
FR-3	GPS Access	GPS access to know the location
FR-4	Business Requirements	<p>The device is intended for the use of industries or factories and also for cylinder storage areas. It detects the leakage of gas and sends the data over to a site and preventive measures can be taken to avoid the loss of properties.</p>

FR-5	User Requirements	The Gas leakage detecting system with upgrading technologies which identifies the leakage of gas and also ensures the workers safety.
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## 4. REQUIREMENT ANALYSIS

### 4.1 Functional Requirements:

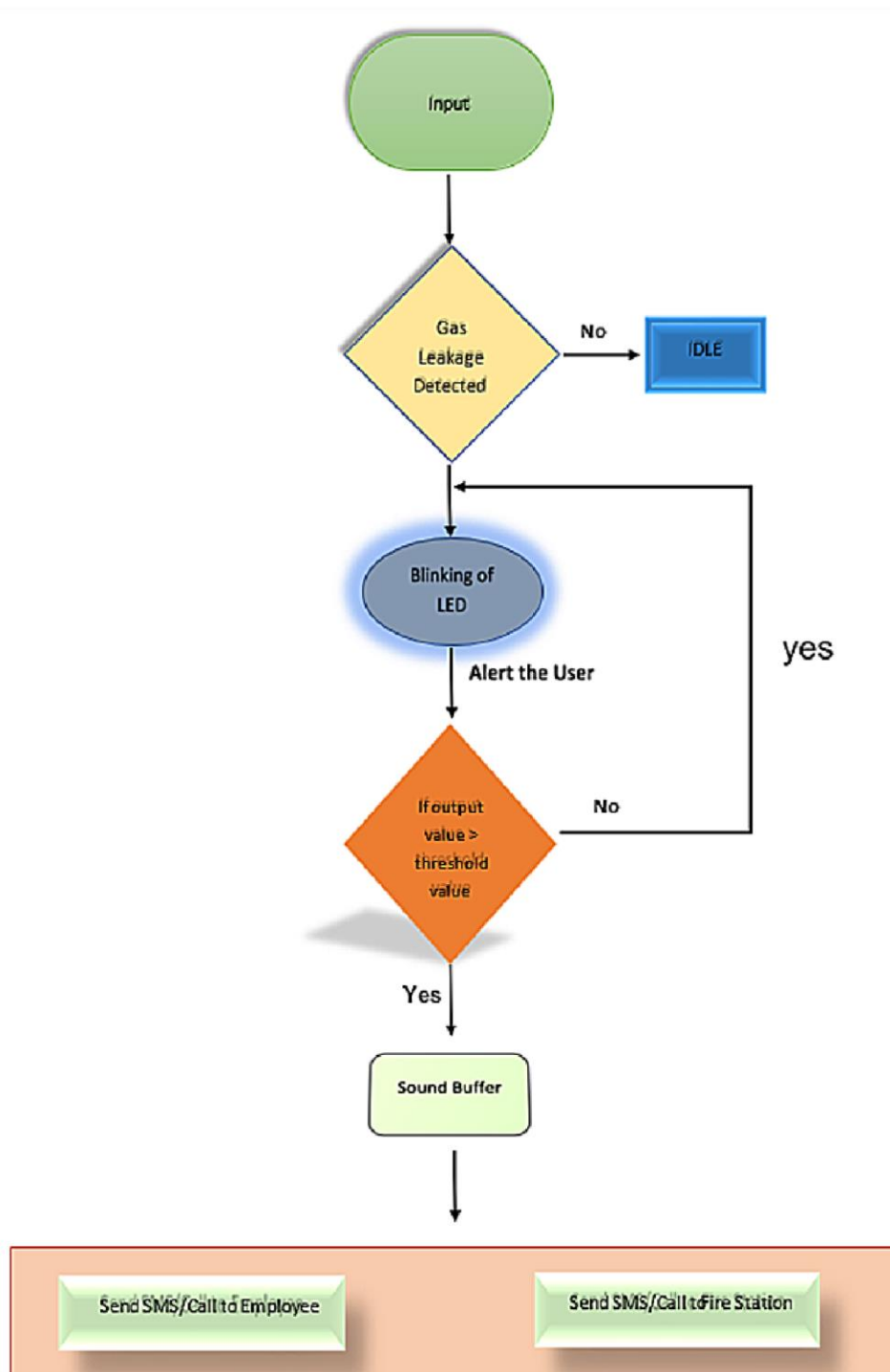
FR No.	Functional Requirement (Epic)	Sub Requirement (Story / Sub-Task)
FR-1	Methodology	It is a well way to get rapid results in a short time.
FR-2	Impact	Sensor has excellent sensitivity combined with a quick fast response time, possible to get instantaneous results.
FR-3	sensitivity	Specialised of the gas in all similar systems
FR-4	WIFI -Module	Can communicate directly with industrial scientific, consumer technology that is web friendly with no use of shields or any peripherals.
FR-5	operation	The system be operated in android operating system.
FR-6	User Interface	Emergency call, message with application systems

## 4.2 Non-Functional requirements:

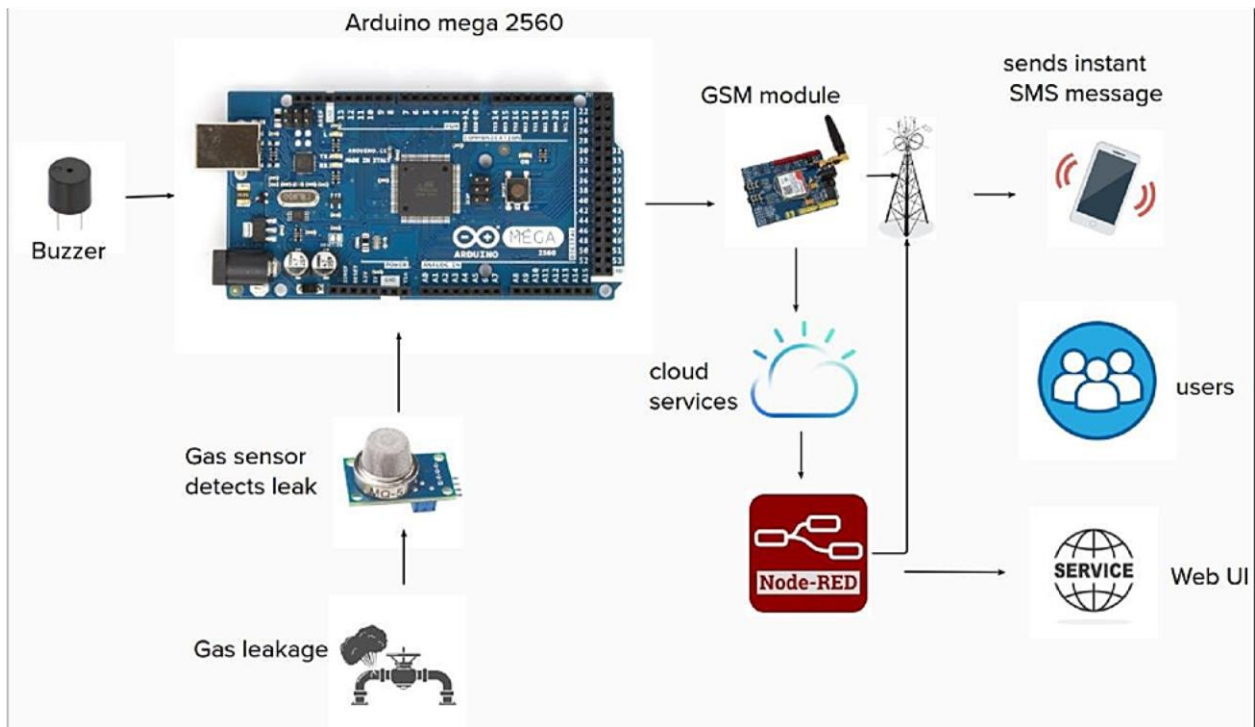
FR No.	Non-Functional Requirement	Description
NFR-1	<b>Usability</b>	It helps prevent the high risk of gas explosions
NFR-2	<b>Security</b>	The system should not display the homeowner personal information to anyone.
NFR-3	<b>Reliability</b>	Unsafe behaviour of personnel has the greatest impact on the probability of gas leakage.
NFR-4	<b>Performance</b>	Arduino response time will be fast.
NFR-5	<b>Availability</b>	The system should work 24 hours 7 days a week.
NFR-6	<b>Scalability</b>	The system interface should be easy and effective (user-friendly).

## 5. PROJECT DESIGN

### 5.1 Data Flow Diagrams:



## 5.2 Solu on & Technical Architecture:



## 5.3 User Stories:

User Type	Func onal Requirement (Epic)	User Story Number	User Story / Task	Acceptance criteria	Priority	Release
Customer (Mobile user)	Registra on	USN-1	As a user, I can create an account in the applica on provided.	I can access my account/ dashboard	High	Sprint-1
		USN-2	As a user, I registered using my Gmail.	I can receive confirma on email.	High	Sprint-1
		USN-3	As a user, I can successfully install the app.	I can register and access the dashboard.	Low	Sprint-2

	Login	USN-4	As a user, I can login using my Gmail and password easily.	The login process was easy and simple to access the dashboard.	High	Sprint-1
Customer (Web user)	Registration	WUSN-1	As a web user I can login to web dashboard just like a website.	I can register and access the dashboard.	High	Sprint-2
	Dashboard	WUSN-2	As a user I can view the alert/warning SMS in the web application.	I can login to the website using my login credentials	High	Sprint-2
Customer Care Executive		CCE-1	A customer care executive will always be available for the interaction with the customer to clarify the queries.	An executive will clarify the doubts and note down the complaints of the application if any.	High	Sprint-2
Administrator		ADMIN-1	I as an Admin can access and view the data or information provided by the application & can also check, analyse the threshold value of the gas.	The details of the gas leakage level of the gas are provided to the users through SMS when an alerting sound is received.	High	Sprint-1



## 6. PROJECT PLANNING & SCHEDULING

### 6.1 Sprint Planning & Execution:

1. SPRINT PLAN
2. ANALYZE THE PROBLEM
3. PREPARE an ABSTRACT, PROBLEM STATEMENT
4. LIST A REQUIRED OBJECT NEEDED
5. CREATE A PROGRAM CODE AND RUN IT
6. MAKE A PROTOTYPE TO IMPLEMENT
7. TEST WITH THE CREATED CODE AND CHECK THE DESIGNED PROTOTYPE

### 6.2 Sprint Delivery Schedule:

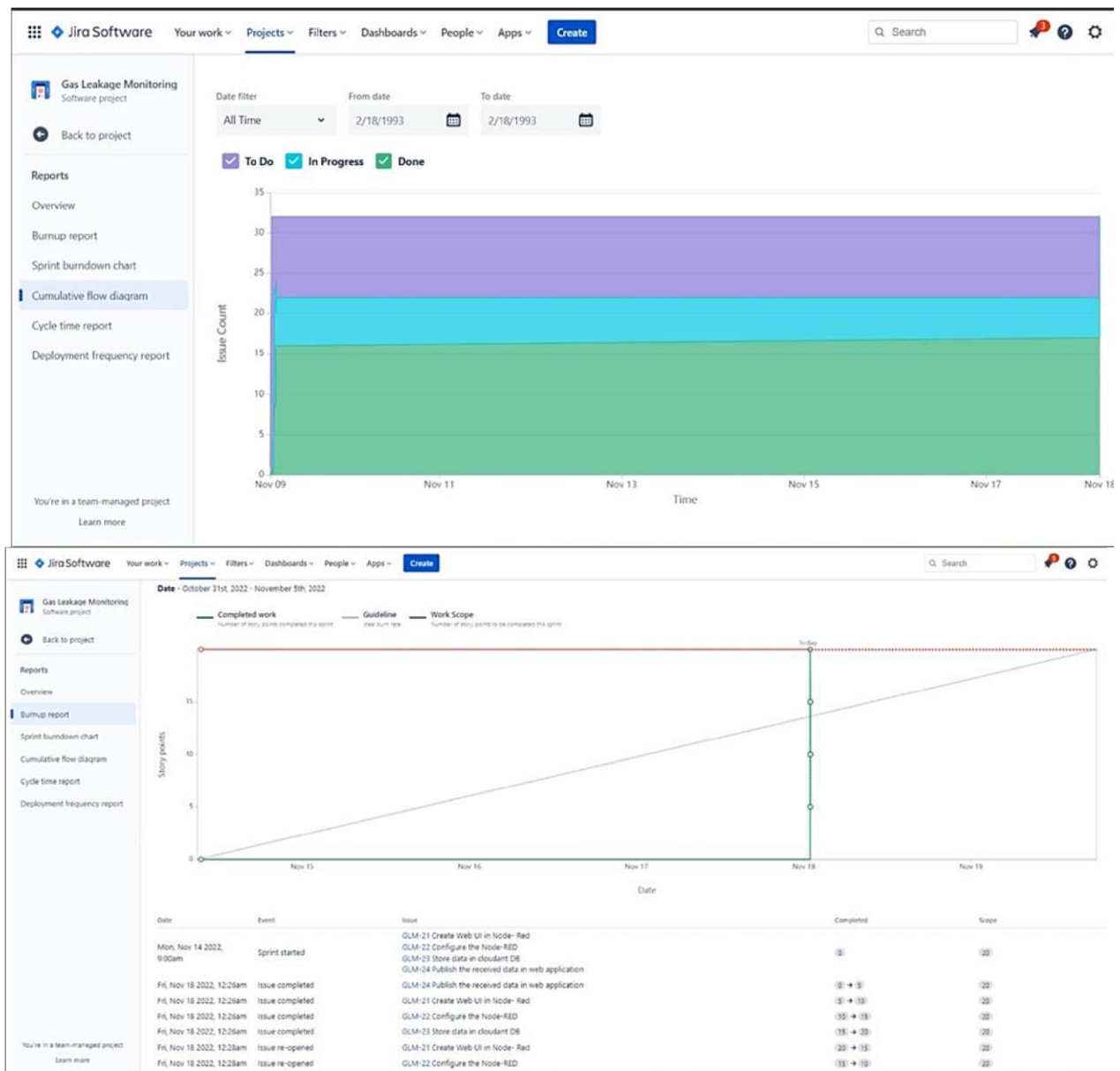
Sprint	Functional Requirement (Epic)	User Story	User Story / Task	Story Point	Priority
Sprint-1	Create	US-1	Create the IBM Cloud services which are being used in this project.	5	High

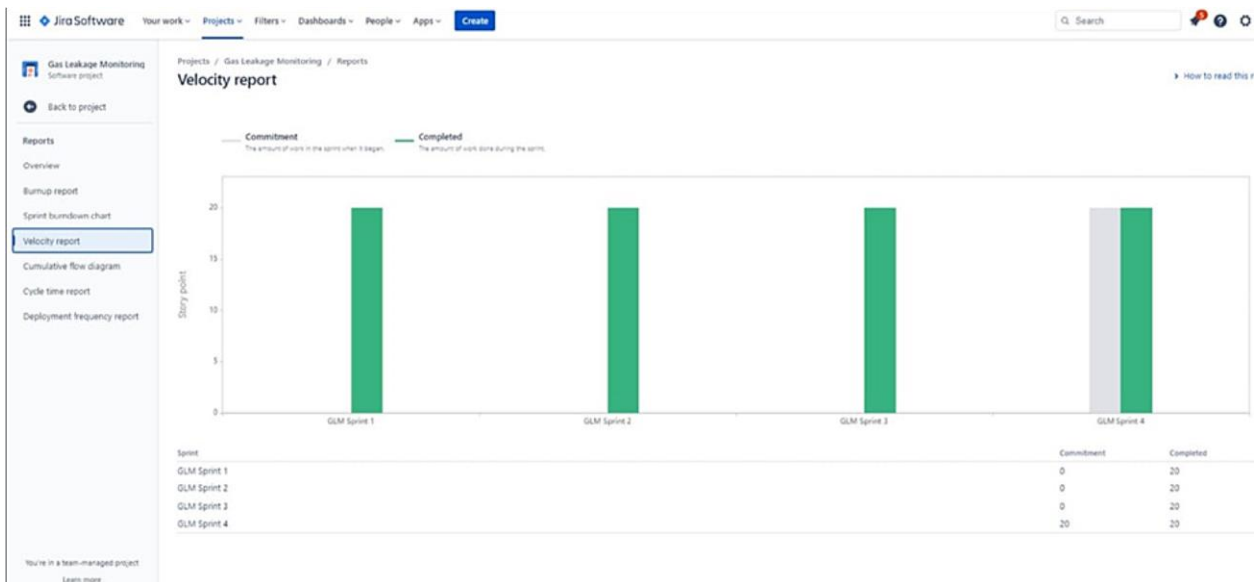
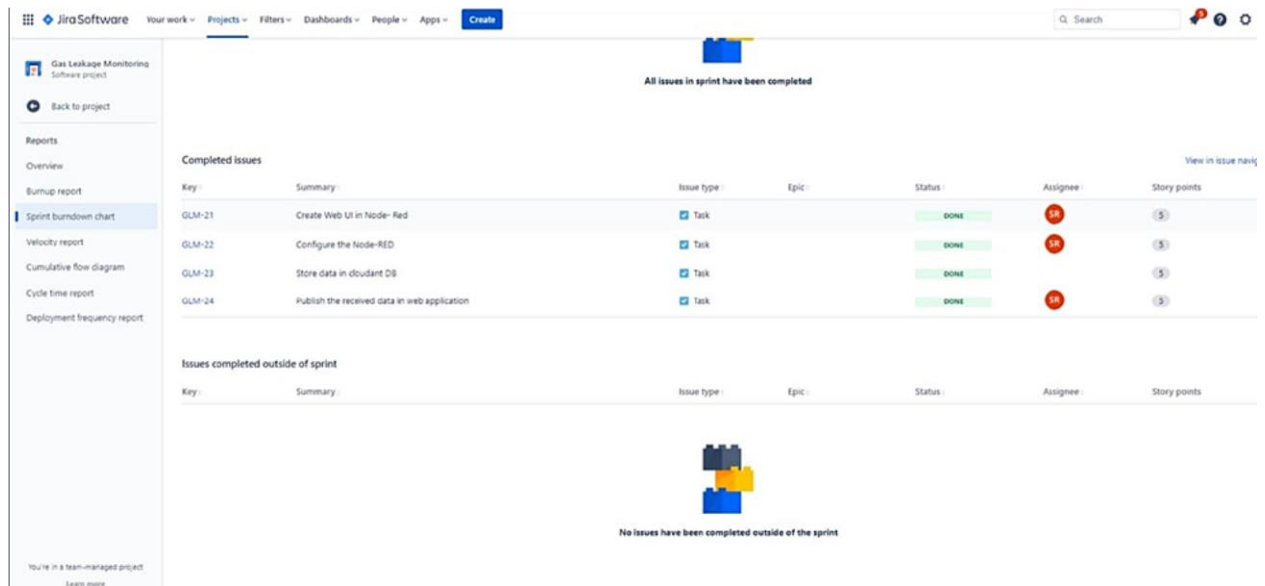
Sprint-1	Configure	US-2	Configure the IBM Cloud services which are being used in completing this project.	1	Medium
Sprint-1	Create	US-3	IBM Watson IoT platform acts as the mediator to connect the web application to IoT devices, so create the IBM Watson IoT platform.	1	Medium
Sprint-1	Configure	US-4	Configure the IBM Watson IoT which are being used to display the output.	13	High
Sprint-2	Create	US-1	In order to connect the IoT device to the IBM cloud, create a device in the IBM Watson IoT platform and get the device credentials.	13	High
Sprint-2	Configure	US-2	Configure a device in the IBM Watson IoT platform and get the device credentials.	3	Medium

Sprint-2	Create	US-3	Create a Node-RED service.	3	High
Sprint-2	Configure	US-4	Configure the connection security and create API keys that are used in the Node-RED service for accessing the IBM IoT Platform.	1	Medium
Sprint-3	Develop	US-1	Develop a python script to publish random sensor data such as temperature, Flame level and Gas level to the IBM IoT Platform	13	High
Sprint-3	Configure	US-2	After developing python code and commands just run the code	1	Medium
Sprint-3	Print	US-3	Print the statements which represent the control of the devices.	1	Low

Sprint-3	Publish	US-4	Publish Data to The IBM Cloud	5	High
Sprint-4	Create	US-1	Create Web UI in Node- Red	5	High
Sprint-4	Configure	US-2	Configure the Node- RED flow to receive data from the IBM IoT platform	5	High
Sprint-4	Configure	US-3	Use cloudant DB nodes to store the received sensor data in the cloudant DB	5	High
Sprint-4	Publish	US-4	Publish the received data in webapplication	5	High

## 6.3 Report from JIRA:





## 7. CODING & SOLUTIONING:

# Importing Required modules

```
import sys
```

```
import wiotp.sdk.device # IBM IoT Watson Platform Module
import ibmiot.device
```

```
import tkinter as tk # Python GUI Package
```

```
from tkinter import * # Python GUI
```

```
import sys
```

```

from threading import Thread organiza on
= "ioz5i8" # Organiza on ID deviceType =
"raspberrypi" # Device type
deviceId = "123456" # Device ID
authMethod = "token" # Authen ca on Method authToken
= "a-ioz5i8-dl5lboxjraw" #Replace the authtoken
# Tkinter root window
root = tk.Tk() root.geometry('350x300') # Set size of
root window root.resizable(False, False) # root window
non-resizable
root. tle('Gas Leakage Monitoring And Aler ng System for Industries')
# Layout Configura ons
root.columnconfigure(0, weight=1)
root.columnconfigure(1, weight=3)
current_gas = tk.DoubleVar()
def get_current_gas(): # func on returns current gas level value
    return '{: .2f}'.format(current_gas.get())
def slider_changed(event): # Event Handler for changes in sliders    print('-----
--')
    print('Gas Level: {:.2f}'.format(current_gas.get()))    print('-----
--')
    gas_label.configure(text=str(get_current_gas()) +" ppm") # Displays current gas
level
as label content
# Tkinter Labels
# label for the gas level slider slider_gas_label =
k.Label(root,text='Set          Gas          Level:')
slider_gas_label.grid(column=0,row=0,s cky='w')
# Gas Level slider
slider_gas = k.Scale(root,from_=0,to=3000,orient='horizontal',
command=slider_changed,variable=current_gas)
slider_gas.grid(column=1,row=0,s cky='we')
# current gas level label
current_gas_label = k.Label(root,text='Current Gas Level:')
current_gas_label.grid(row=1,columnspan=2,s cky='n',ipadx=10,ipady=10)
# Gas level label (value gets displayed here)
gas_label = k.Label(root,text=str(get_current_gas()) +" ppm")
gas_label.grid(row=2,columnspan=2,s cky='n')
def publisher_thread():

```

```

thread = Thread(target=publish_data)
thread.start()
def
publish_data(): #
Excep on Handling
try:
    deviceOptions = {"org": organization, "type": deviceType, "id": deviceId, "authmethod":
authMethod,
                    "auth-token": authToken}
    deviceCli
= ibmiotools.device.Client(deviceOptions)
except Exception
    as e:
        print("Caught exception connecting device: %s" % str(e))
        sys.exit()
    deviceCli.connect() # Connect to IBM Watson IoT Platform
while True:
    gas_level = int(current_gas.get())
    data = {'gas_level' : gas_level}
    def myOnPublishCallback():
        print("Published Gas Level = %s ppm" % gas_level, "to IBM Watson")
        success = deviceCli.publishEvent("event", "json", data, qos=0,
on_publish=myOnPublishCallback)
        if not success:
            print("Not connected to IoT")
    me.sleep(1)
    publisher_thread()
root.mainloop() # startup Tkinter GUI
# Disconnect the device and application from the cloud deviceCli.disconnect()

```

**CODE:**



```

File Edit Format Run Options Window Help
# Importing Required modules
import time
import sys
import wiotp.sdk.device # IBM IoT Watson Platform Module
import ibmiotf.device
import tkinter as tk # Python GUI Package
from tkinter import ttk # Python GUI
import time
from threading import Thread

organization = "0tus6f" # Organization ID
deviceType = "ESP32" # Device type
deviceId = "01" # Device ID
authMethod = "token" # Authentication Method
authToken = "Gowth8m@nki8" # Replace the authToken

# Tkinter root window
root = tk.Tk()
root.geometry('350x300') # Set size of root window
root.resizable(False, False) # root window non-resizable
root.title('Gas Leakage Monitoring And Alerting System for Industries (FNT2022TMI042277)')

# Layout Configurations
root.columnconfigure(0, weight=1)
root.columnconfigure(1, weight=3)

current_gas = tk.DoubleVar()

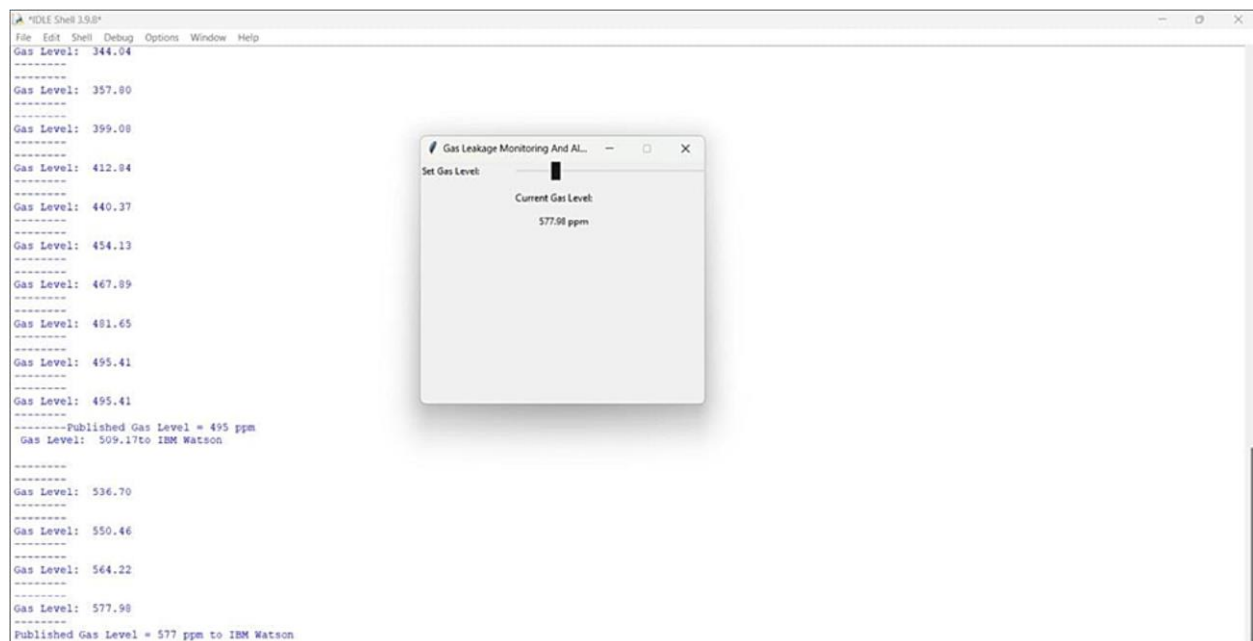
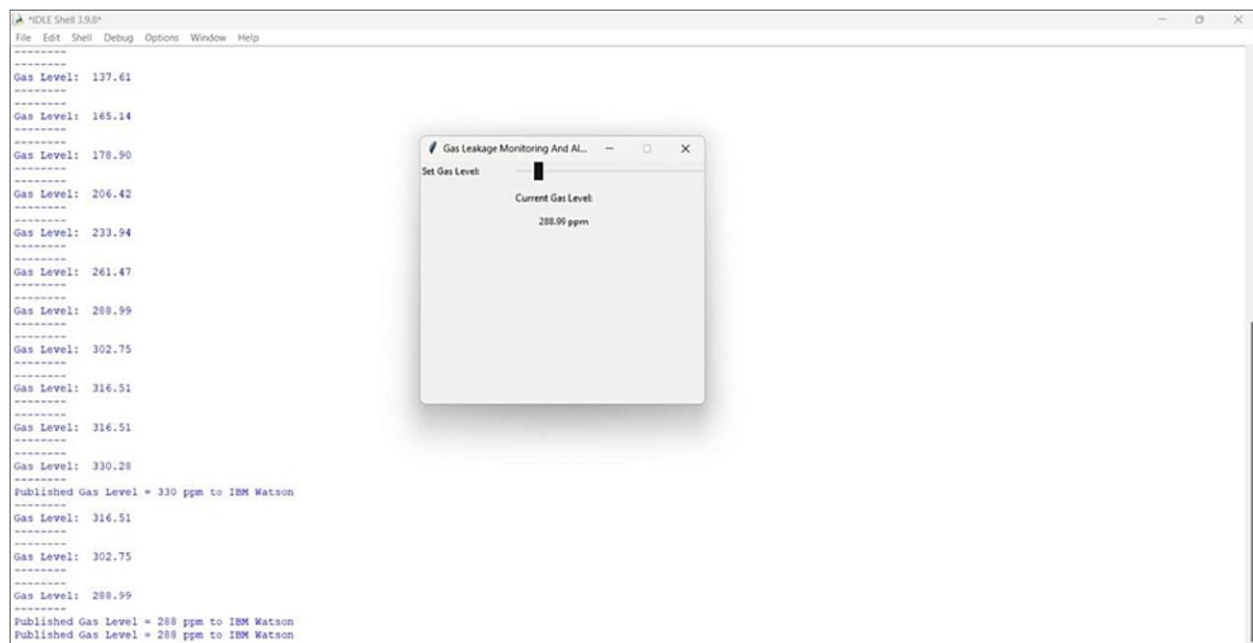
def get_current_gas(): # function returns current gas level value
    return '{: .2f}'.format(current_gas.get())

def slider_changed(event): # Event Handler for changes in sliders
    print('-----')
    print('Gas Level: [{: .2f}].format(current_gas.get())')
    print('-----')
    gas_label.configure(text=str(get_current_gas()) + " ppm") # Displays current gas level as label content

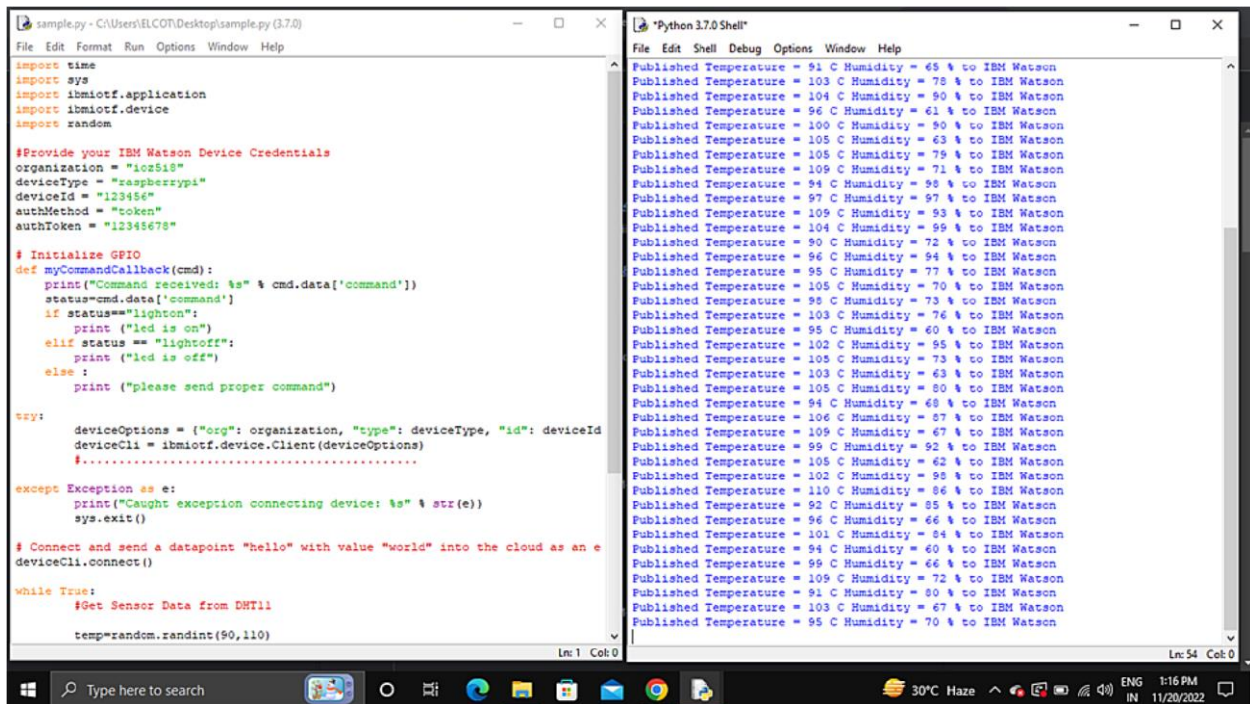
# Tkinter Labels
# Label for the gas level slider
slider_gas_label = ttk.Label(root, text='Set Gas Level:')
slider_gas_label.grid(column=0, row=0, sticky='w')

```

**OUTPUT:**



## 8. Tes ng:



The image shows a Windows desktop with two windows. The left window is a text editor showing a Python script named `sample.py`. The script imports `time`, `sys`, `ibmiotf.application`, `ibmiotf.device`, and `random`. It defines IBM Watson IoT credentials and initializes a device client. A `myCommandCallback` function is defined to handle incoming commands like 'lighton' or 'lightoff'. The script then connects to the device and enters a `while True` loop where it generates random temperature and humidity data and sends it to the cloud.

```
import time
import sys
import ibmiotf.application
import ibmiotf.device
import random

# Provide your IBM Watson Device Credentials
organization = "ic2518"
deviceType = "raspberrypi"
deviceId = "123456"
authMethod = "token"
authToken = "12345678"

# Initialize GPIO
def myCommandCallback(cmd):
    print("Command received: %s" % cmd.data['command'])
    status = cmd.data['command']
    if status == "lighton":
        print("led is on")
    elif status == "lightoff":
        print("led is off")
    else:
        print("please send proper command")

try:
    deviceOptions = {"org": organization, "type": deviceType, "id": deviceId}
    deviceCli = ibmiotf.device.Client(deviceOptions)
    # .....

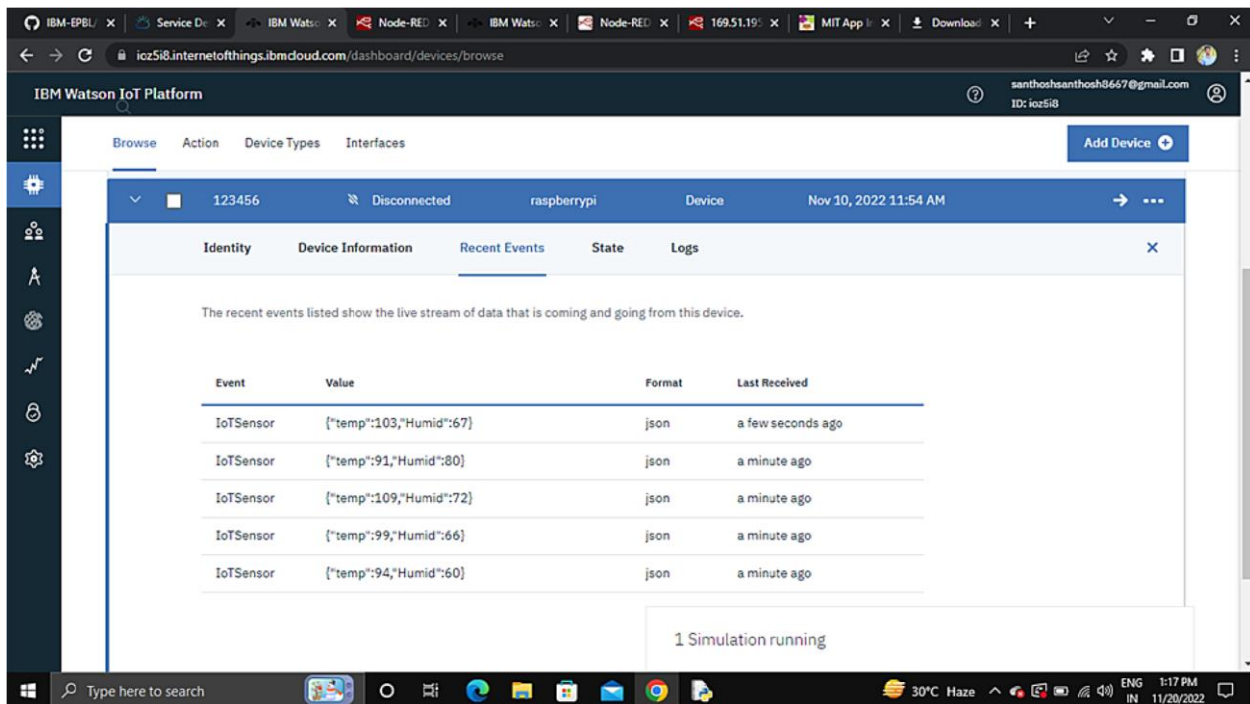
except Exception as e:
    print("Caught exception connecting device: %s" % str(e))
    sys.exit()

# Connect and send a datapoint "hello" with value "world" into the cloud as an e
deviceCli.connect()

while True:
    # Get Sensor Data from DHT11
    temp = random.randint(90, 110)
```

The right window is a Python 3.7.0 Shell showing the output of the script. It displays a continuous stream of temperature and humidity data being published to IBM Watson.

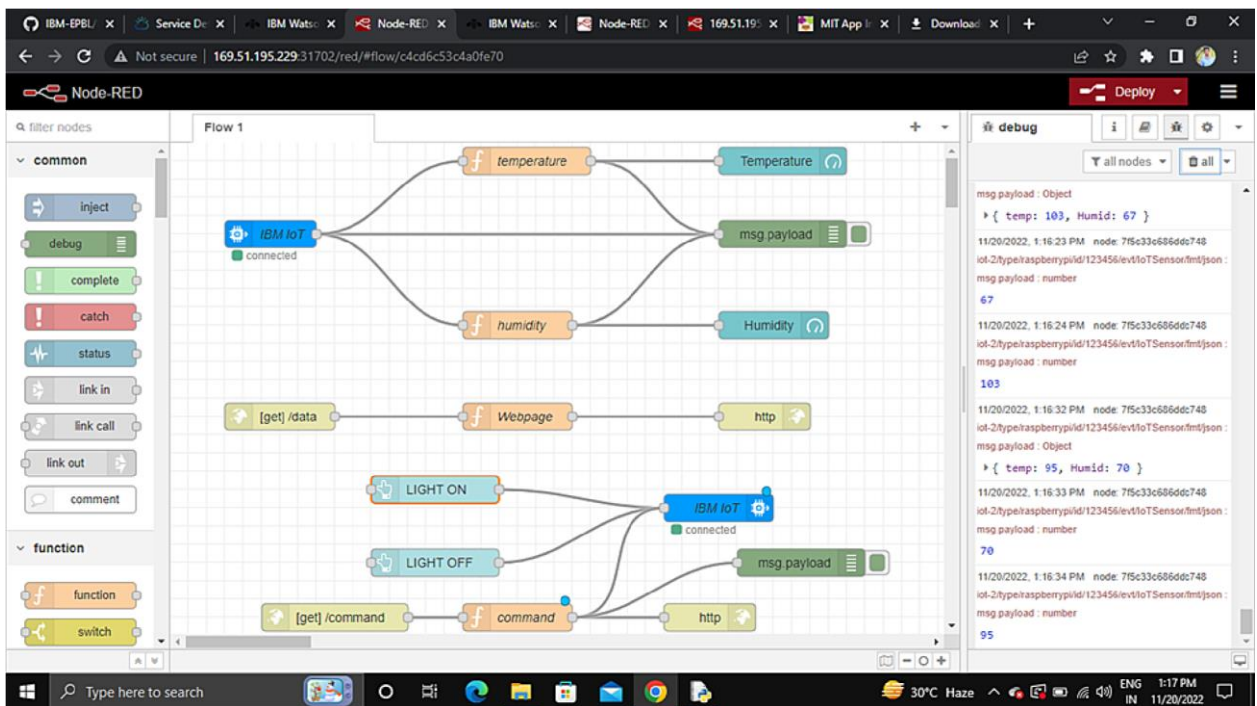
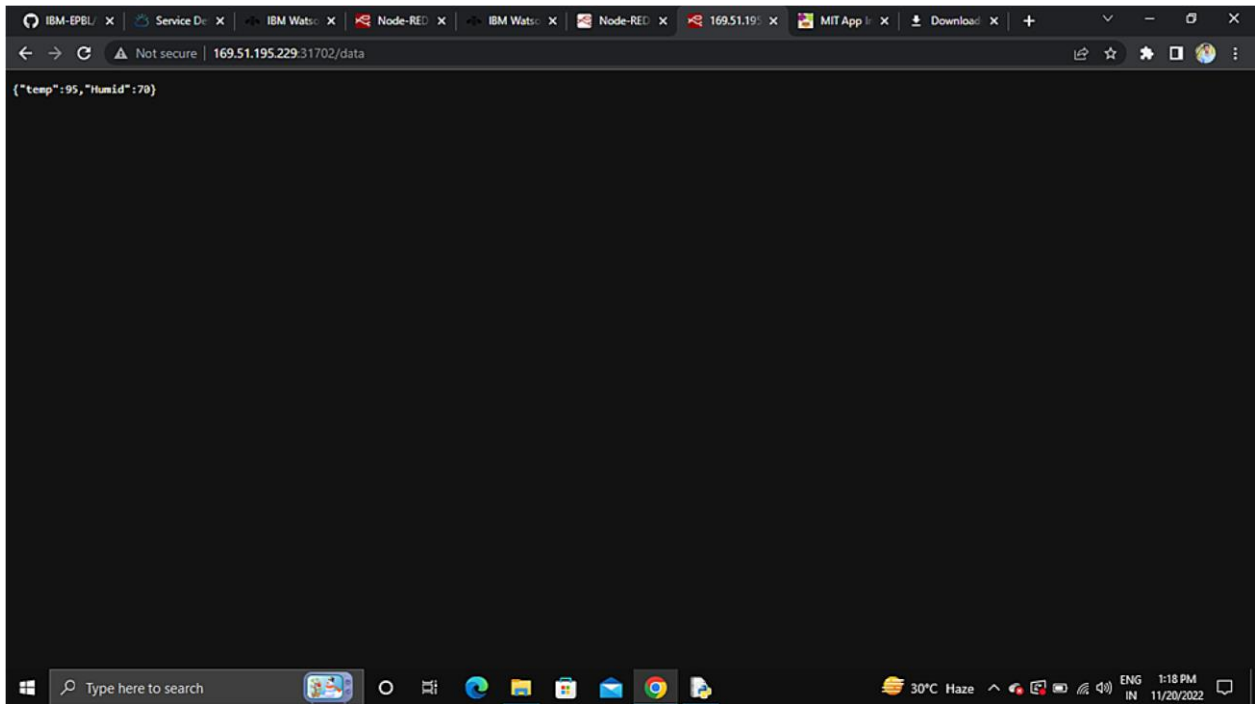
```
Published Temperature = 91 C Humidity = 65 % to IBM Watson
Published Temperature = 103 C Humidity = 78 % to IBM Watson
Published Temperature = 104 C Humidity = 90 % to IBM Watson
Published Temperature = 96 C Humidity = 61 % to IBM Watson
Published Temperature = 100 C Humidity = 90 % to IBM Watson
Published Temperature = 105 C Humidity = 63 % to IBM Watson
Published Temperature = 105 C Humidity = 75 % to IBM Watson
Published Temperature = 109 C Humidity = 71 % to IBM Watson
Published Temperature = 94 C Humidity = 98 % to IBM Watson
Published Temperature = 97 C Humidity = 97 % to IBM Watson
Published Temperature = 109 C Humidity = 93 % to IBM Watson
Published Temperature = 104 C Humidity = 99 % to IBM Watson
Published Temperature = 90 C Humidity = 72 % to IBM Watson
Published Temperature = 96 C Humidity = 94 % to IBM Watson
Published Temperature = 95 C Humidity = 77 % to IBM Watson
Published Temperature = 105 C Humidity = 70 % to IBM Watson
Published Temperature = 98 C Humidity = 73 % to IBM Watson
Published Temperature = 103 C Humidity = 76 % to IBM Watson
Published Temperature = 95 C Humidity = 60 % to IBM Watson
Published Temperature = 102 C Humidity = 95 % to IBM Watson
Published Temperature = 105 C Humidity = 73 % to IBM Watson
Published Temperature = 103 C Humidity = 63 % to IBM Watson
Published Temperature = 105 C Humidity = 80 % to IBM Watson
Published Temperature = 94 C Humidity = 68 % to IBM Watson
Published Temperature = 106 C Humidity = 87 % to IBM Watson
Published Temperature = 109 C Humidity = 67 % to IBM Watson
Published Temperature = 99 C Humidity = 92 % to IBM Watson
Published Temperature = 105 C Humidity = 62 % to IBM Watson
Published Temperature = 102 C Humidity = 98 % to IBM Watson
Published Temperature = 110 C Humidity = 86 % to IBM Watson
Published Temperature = 92 C Humidity = 85 % to IBM Watson
Published Temperature = 96 C Humidity = 66 % to IBM Watson
Published Temperature = 101 C Humidity = 84 % to IBM Watson
Published Temperature = 94 C Humidity = 60 % to IBM Watson
Published Temperature = 99 C Humidity = 66 % to IBM Watson
Published Temperature = 109 C Humidity = 72 % to IBM Watson
Published Temperature = 91 C Humidity = 80 % to IBM Watson
Published Temperature = 103 C Humidity = 67 % to IBM Watson
Published Temperature = 95 C Humidity = 70 % to IBM Watson
```

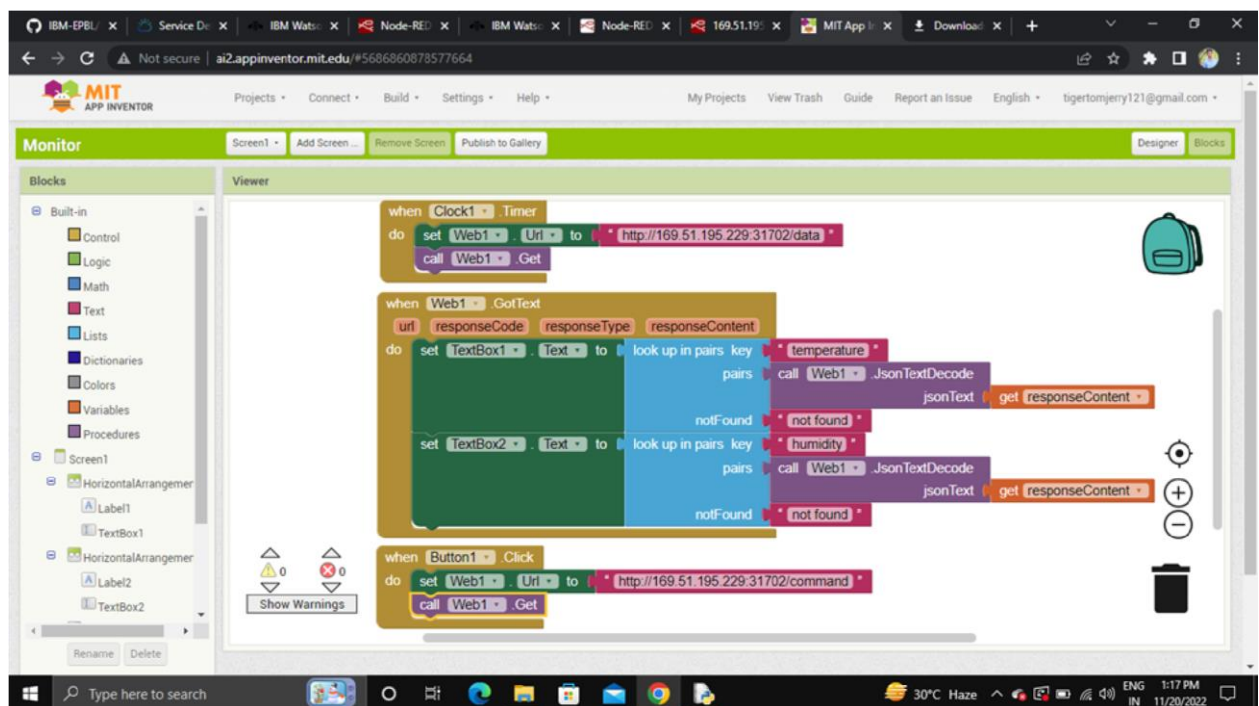
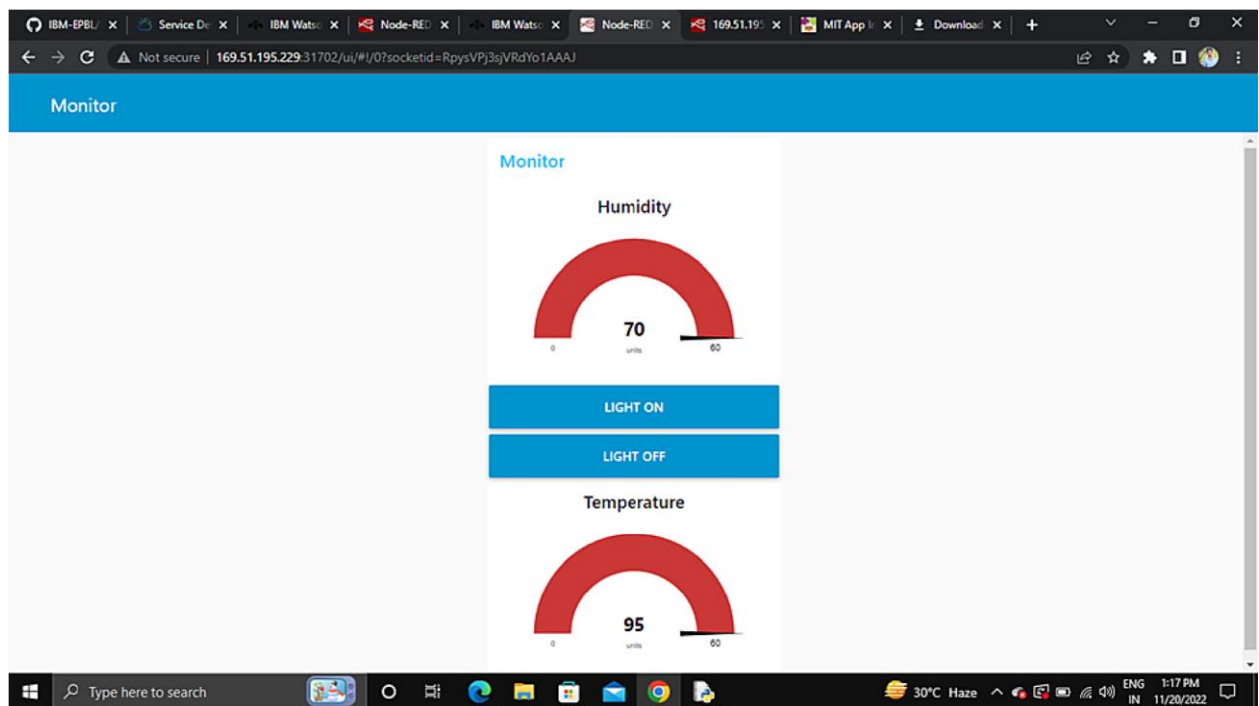


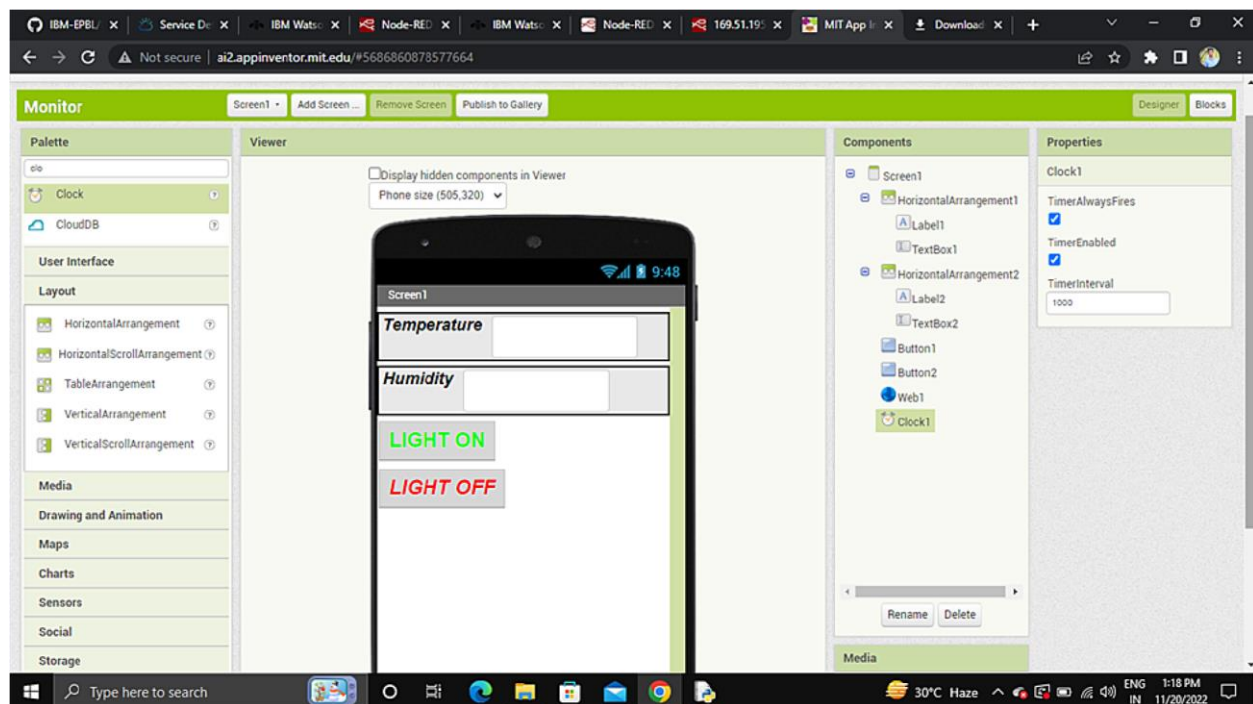
The image shows the IBM Watson IoT Platform dashboard in a web browser. The dashboard displays details for a device with ID `123456`, which is a `raspberrypi` device. The device is currently `Disconnected`. The `Recent Events` tab is selected, showing a list of events received from the device. The events are represented as JSON objects containing temperature and humidity data.

Event	Value	Format	Last Received
IoT Sensor	<code>["temp":103,"Humid":67]</code>	json	a few seconds ago
IoT Sensor	<code>["temp":91,"Humid":80]</code>	json	a minute ago
IoT Sensor	<code>["temp":109,"Humid":72]</code>	json	a minute ago
IoT Sensor	<code>["temp":99,"Humid":66]</code>	json	a minute ago
IoT Sensor	<code>["temp":94,"Humid":60]</code>	json	a minute ago

At the bottom of the dashboard, a status bar indicates `1 Simulation running`.







## 9. Result:

The system can be taken as a small example in connecting the existing primary gas detection methods to a mobile platform integrated with IoT platforms. The gases are sensed in an area of 1m radius of the rover and the sensor output data are continuously transferred to the local server. The accuracy of sensors is not up to the mark thus stray gases are also detected which creates an amount of error in the outputs of the sensors, especially in case of methane. Further the availability and storage of toxic gases like hydrogen sulphide also creates problems for testing the assembled hardware. As the system operates outside the pipeline, the complication of system maintenance and material selection of the system in case of corrosive gases is reduced. Thus, the system at this stage can only be used as a primary indicator of leakage inside a plant.

## **10. Advantages/Disadvantages:**

### **10.1 Advantages:**

1. Get real-time alerts about the gaseous presence in the atmosphere.
2. Prevent fire hazards and explosions.
3. Supervise gas concentration levels.
4. Ensure worker's health.
5. Real-time updates about leakages.
6. Cost-effective installation.
7. Data analytics for improved decisions.
8. Measure oxygen level accuracy.
9. Get immediate gas leak alerts.

### **10.2 Disadvantages:**

1. It requires air or oxygen to work.
2. It gets reacted due to heating of wire.
3. It can be poisoned by lead, chlorine and silicon

## **11.CONCLUSION:**

This gas leak detector system contains two features, this includes the SMS Gateway feature for only sending warning information regarding the gas leak to user, and the alarm for the warning alert. There is some improvement which can be applied for the future work, such as regarding the SMS Gateway, it need to enhance with feature such as notifying the user whenever the remaining credit balance is insufficient. Another thing which can be enhanced is regarding the sensor, the sensors in this module do not include somewhat notification for notifying the user whenever the sensor not working properly or not connected to the microcontroller for some cases, therefore, it is recommended to add this kind of features in the future work for better refinement.

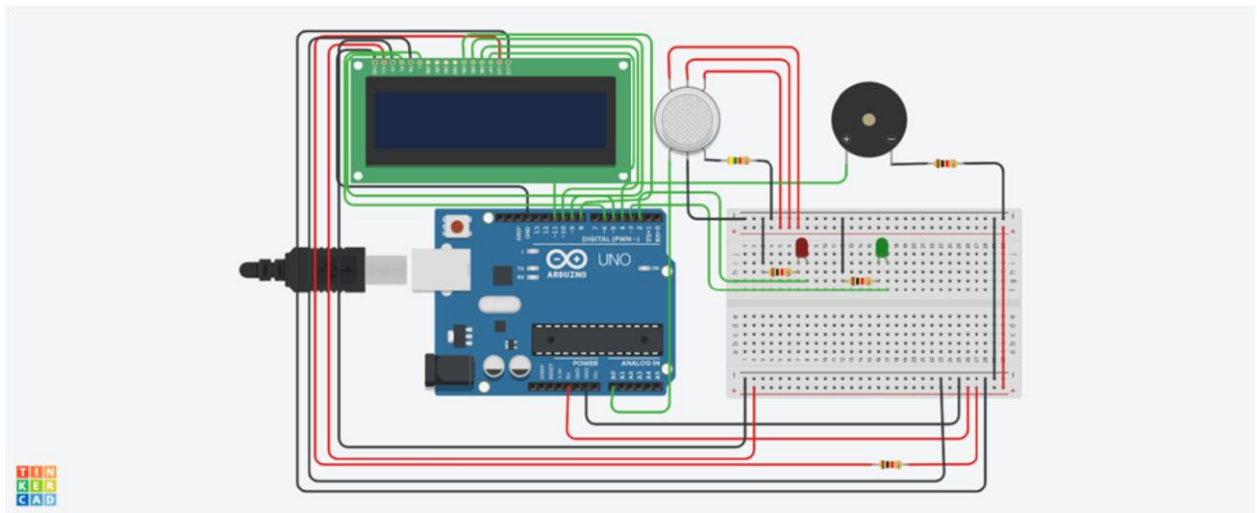


## 12. FUTURE SCOPE:

We propose to build the system using an MQ6 gas detector sensor and interface it with an Arduino Uno microcontroller along with an LCD Display. This system uses the gas sensor to detect any gas leakages. The gas sensor sends out a signal to the microcontroller as soon as it encounters a gas leakage. The microcontroller processes this signal and a message is displayed on the LCD to alert the user.

## 13. APPENDIX:

### 13.1 Circuit Diagram:



### 13.2 Components:

The design of a sensor-based automatic gas leakage detector with an alert and control system. The components are



S.NO	NAME OF THE COMPONENT	QUANTITY
1	Arduino Uno R3	1
2	LCD 16x2	1
3	Piezo	1
4	Gas sensor	1
5	1 k ohm Resistor	1
6	2.3 k ohm Resistor	1
7	4.7 k ohm Resistor	1
8	Red LED	1
9	Green LED	1

### 13.3 Source Code:

```
#include <LiquidCrystal.h>

LiquidCrystal lcd(5,6,8,9,10,11);

int redled = 2; int
greenled = 3; int buzzer
= 4; int sensor = A0; int
sensorThresh = 100;

void setup()
{
pinMode(redled, OUTPUT);
pinMode(greenled,OUTPUT);
pinMode(buzzer,OUTPUT);
pinMode(sensor,INPUT);
Serial.begin(9600); lcd.begin(16,2);
```

```

}

void loop()
{
    int analogValue = analogRead(sensor);
    Serial.print(analogValue);
    if(analogValue>sensorThresh)

    {
        digitalWrite(redled,HIGH);
        digitalWrite(greenled,LOW);
        tone(buzzer,1000,10000);
        lcd.clear();  lcd.setCursor(0,1);
        lcd.print("ALERT");
        delay(1000);  lcd.clear();
        lcd.setCursor(0,1);
        lcd.print("PLEASE EVACUATE");
        delay(1000);

    }
    else
    {
        digitalWrite(greenled,HIGH);
        digitalWrite(redled,LOW);
        noTone(buzzer);  lcd.clear();
        lcd.setCursor(0,0);
        lcd.print("SAFE");
        delay(1000);  lcd.clear();
        lcd.setCursor(0,1);
        lcd.print("ALL CLEAR");
        delay(1000);

    }
}

```

### 13.4 GITHUB:

Link: <https://github.com/IBM-EPBL/IBM-Project-21040-1659770715>

### 13.5 Project Demo Link :

1.Link:

[https://drive.google.com/file/d/1IEBF9QZo0IJ3Egmh\\_plczpDOvLCAL2Oj/view?usp=sharing](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1IEBF9QZo0IJ3Egmh_plczpDOvLCAL2Oj/view?usp=sharing)

2.Link:

<https://www.tinkercad.com/things/6kjOhED25pb-gas-leakage-monitoring-and-alerting-system/editel?sharecode=Gle6clcCKeR3foOhvoj1MLQykM0BeNvGsToLSkJDxNA>