Gas leakage monitoring and alerting system for industries

PROJECT NAME	**GAS LEAKAGE MONITORING & ALERTING SYSTEM FOR INDUSTRIES**
TEAM ID	**PNT2022TMID13232**
TEAM MEMBERS	**1.S.ANU KEERTHANA** **2.S.ABINAYA** **3.A.ANANDAJOTHI** **4.J.BUVANESWARI**
BRANCH	**COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING**

Abstract:-

Internet of Things (IoT) is the networking of 'things' by which physical things can communicate with the help of sensors, electronics, software, and connectivity. These systems do not require any human interaction. Internet of Things aim towards making life simpler by automating every small task around us. As much is IoT helping in automating tasks, the benefits of IoT can also be extended for enhancing the existing safety standards.Safety plays a major role in today's world and it is necessary that good safety systems are to be implemented in places of education and work. This work modifies the existing safety model installed in

industries and this system can also be used in homes and offices. The traditional Gas Leakage Detector Systems though have great precision, fail to acknowledge a few factors in the field of alerting the people about the leakage. Therefore we have used the IoT technology to make a Gas Leakage Detector for society which having Smart Alerting techniques involving sending text message to the concerned authority and an ability performing data analytics on sensor readings.

Introduction:-

The Internet of Things is an emerging topic of technical, social, and economic significance. Consumer products, durable goods, cars and trucks, industrial and utility components, sensors, and other everyday objects are being combined with Internet connectivity and powerful data analytic capabilities that promise to transform the way we work, live, and play. Projections for the impact of IoT on the Internet and economy are impressive, with some anticipating as many as 100 billion connected IoT devices and a global economic impact of more than $11 trillion by 2025. The Internet of Things (IoT) is an important topic in technology industry, policy, and engineering circles. This technology is embodied in a wide spectrum of networked products, systems, and sensors, which take advantage of advancements in computing power, electronics miniaturization, and network interconnections to offer new capabilities. The large-scale implementation of IoT devices promises to transform many aspects of the way we live. For consumers, new IoT products like Internet-enabled appliances, home automation components, energy management devices are moving us toward a vision of the "smart home'', offering more security and energy efficiency. IoT systems like networked vehicles, intelligent traffic systems, and sensors embedded in roads and bridges move us closer to the idea of "smart cities'', which help minimize congestion and energy consumption. IoT

technology offers the possibility to transform agriculture, industry, and energy production and distribution by increasing the availability of information along the value chain of production using networked sensors.

Objective:-

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, multi featured and simple system device for detecting gas. Gas leakage detection will not only provide us with significance in the health department but it will also lead to raise our economy, because when gas leaks it not only contaminates the atmosphere, but also wastage of gases will hurt our economy. The need for ensuring safety in workplaces is expected to be the key driving force for the market over the coming years.

Problem Formulation:-

Gas leakage is nothing but the leak of any gaseous molecule from a stove,or a pipeline, or cylinder etc. 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, home, workplace, industry and the environment.

Few of the major incidents that took place due to gas leakage include the Bhopal Disaster and the Vizag Gas leak. The Bhopal disaster is known to be the worst industrial accident ever. Approximately 45 tons of Methyl Isocyanate was leaked from this insecticide plant. Methyl Isocyanate is an organic compound and a

chemical that could come from the carbamate pesticides. This colorless, poisonous and flammable liquid is something that human beings have to be away from.

Vizag Gas leak was a resultant of the escape of styrene that were unattended for a long period. This colorless oily liquid can spread in fumes. So, a detector must be made in such a way that could detect any kind of gas, fume, leak, smoke etc. However harmful and dangerous it can be, the detector could be attached with certain parameters that could help to prevent the issue.

List of Components :-

S. No	Name of the Component	Quantity
1.	Arduino UNO R3	1
2.	Breadboard	1
3.	LED	2
4.	Resistor	5
5.	Piezo	1
6.	Gas Sensor	1
7.	LCD 16*2	1

Arduino UNO R3 :-

Arduino Uno R3 is one kind of ATmega328P based microcontroller board. includes the whole thing required to hold up the microcontroller; just attach it to a PC with the help of a USB cable, and give the supply using AC-DC adapter or a battery to get started. The term Uno means "one" in the language of "Italian" and was selected for marking the release of Arduino's IDE 1.0 software. The R3 Arduino Uno is the 3rd as well as most recent modification of the Arduino Uno. Arduino board and IDE software are the reference versions of Arduino and currently progressed to new releases. The Uno-board is the primary in a sequence of USB-Arduino Board, & the reference model designed for the Arduino platform. Arduino UNO is a microcontroller board based on the ATmega328P. It has 14 digital input/output pins (of which 6 can be used as PWM outputs), 6 analog inputs, a 16 MHz ceramic resonator, a USB connection, a power jack, an ICSP header and a reset button. It contains everything needed to support the microcontroller; simply connect it to a computer with a USB cable or power it with a AC-to-DC adapter or battery to get started. You can tinker with your UNO without worrying too much about doing something wrong, worst case scenario you can replace the chip for a few dollars and start over again.

Breadboard :-

A Breadboard is simply a board for prototyping or building circuits on. It allows you to place components and connections on the board to make circuits without soldering. The holes in the breadboard take care of your connections by physically holding onto parts or wires where you put them and electrically connecting them inside the board. The ease of use and speed are great for learning and quick prototyping of simple circuits. More complex circuits and high frequency circuits are less suited to breadboarding. Breadboard circuits are also not ideal for long term use like circuits built on perfboard (protoboard) or PCB (printed circuit board), but they also don't have the soldering (protoboard), or design and manufacturing costs (PCBs).

A breadboard is handy because you can set up circuits quickly and temporarily to test them and move on to a more permanent arrangement after investigating how it works on the breadboard. They are great for hobbyists and tinkerers to set up projects as a standalone device, or as a peripheral to an Arduino, Raspberry Pi, LaunchPad, BeagleBone, and many other development boards. They come in many sizes to fit projects large and small. Breadboards are also inexpensive, and the parts that work with them are also typically inexpensive too.

LED :-

A Light Emitting Diode (LED) is a semiconductor device, which can emit light when an electric current passes through it. To do this, holes from p-type semiconductors recombine with electrons from n-type semiconductors to produce light. The wavelength of the light emitted depends on the bandgap of the semiconductor material. Harder materials with stronger molecular bonds generally have wider bandgaps. Aluminum Nitride semiconductors are known as ultra-wide bandgap semiconductors.

Resistor :-

The term "resistor" refers to a device that acts as a two-terminal passive electrical component that is used to limit or regulate the flow of electric current in electrical circuits. And it also allows us to introduce a controlled amount of resistance into an electrical circuit. The most important and commonly used components in an electronic circuit are resistors.

A resistor's main job is to reduce current flow and lower voltage in a specific section of the circuit. It's made up of copper wires that are wrapped around a ceramic rod and coated with insulating paint.

The basic idea is known to all about how electricity flows through an electronic circuit. Here, two categories can be identified which are conductors and insulators. Insulators do not allow the flow of electrons, but the conductor does. However, the resistor determines the amount of electricity that is allowed to pass through them. The total voltage passes through when it is passed through a conductor like the metal; by introducing the resistors, the amount of voltage and current can be controlled.

The ease at which the electrons will allow the electricity to flow through it is known as resistance.An insulator has better resistance than the conductor, and the term resistance is defined as the electrical quantity used by the resistor to control the flow of electrons.

Piezo :-

A piezo is a device that generates a voltage when force is applied or becomes deformed when voltage is supplied. Piezoelectricity is the electric charge that accumulates in certain solid materials—such as crystals, certain ceramics, and biological matter such as bone, DNA, and various proteins—in response to applied mechanical stress.The word piezoelectricity means electricity resulting from pressure and latent heat. It is derived from the Greek word , which means to squeeze or press, which means amber, an ancient source of electric charge.

The piezoelectric effect results from the linear electromechanical interaction between the mechanical and electrical states in crystalline materials with no inversion symmetry. The piezoelectric effect is a reversible process: materials exhibiting the piezoelectric effect also exhibit the reverse piezoelectric effect, the internal generation of a mechanical strain resulting from an applied electrical field. For example, lead zirconate titanate crystals will generate measurable piezoelectricity when their static structure is deformed by about 0.1% of the original dimension. Conversely, those same crystals will change about 0.1% of their static dimension when an external electric field is applied. The inverse piezoelectric effect is used in the production of ultrasound waves.

Gas Sensor :-

Gas sensors (also known as gas detectors) are electronic devices that detect and identify different types of gasses. They are commonly used to detect toxic or explosive gasses and measure gas concentration. Gas sensors are employed in factories and manufacturing facilities to identify gas leaks, and to detect smoke and carbon monoxide in homes. Gas sensors vary widely in size (portable and fixed), range, and sensing ability. They are often part of a larger embedded system, such as hazmat and security systems, and they are normally connected to an audible alarm or interface. Because gas sensors are constantly interacting with air and other gasses, they have to be calibrated more often than many other types of sensors.

LCD 16*2 :-

An electronic device that is used to display data and the message is known as LCD 16×2. As the name suggests, it includes 16 Columns & 2 Rows so it can display 32 characters (16×2=32) in total & every character will be made with 5×8 (40) Pixel Dots. So the total pixels within this LCD can be calculated as 32 x 40 otherwise 1280 pixels 16 X2 displays mostly depend on .multi-segment LEDs. There are different types of displays available in the market with different combinations such as 8×2, 8×1, 16×1, and 10×2, however, the LCD 16×2 is broadly used in devices, DIY circuits, electronic projects due to less cost, programmable friendly & simple to access.

Proposed Method :-

Arduino UNO (Atmega-328) is the main unit of the system which performs the following tasks. A signal conditioning of the Arduino UNO is done by output signal of the sensor, provided input to Arduino. The detection results displayed on LCD. Indicates the people of danger in work place, factory, home. Buzzer activity with beep(siren) sound is made. Also send alert SMS to the in charge
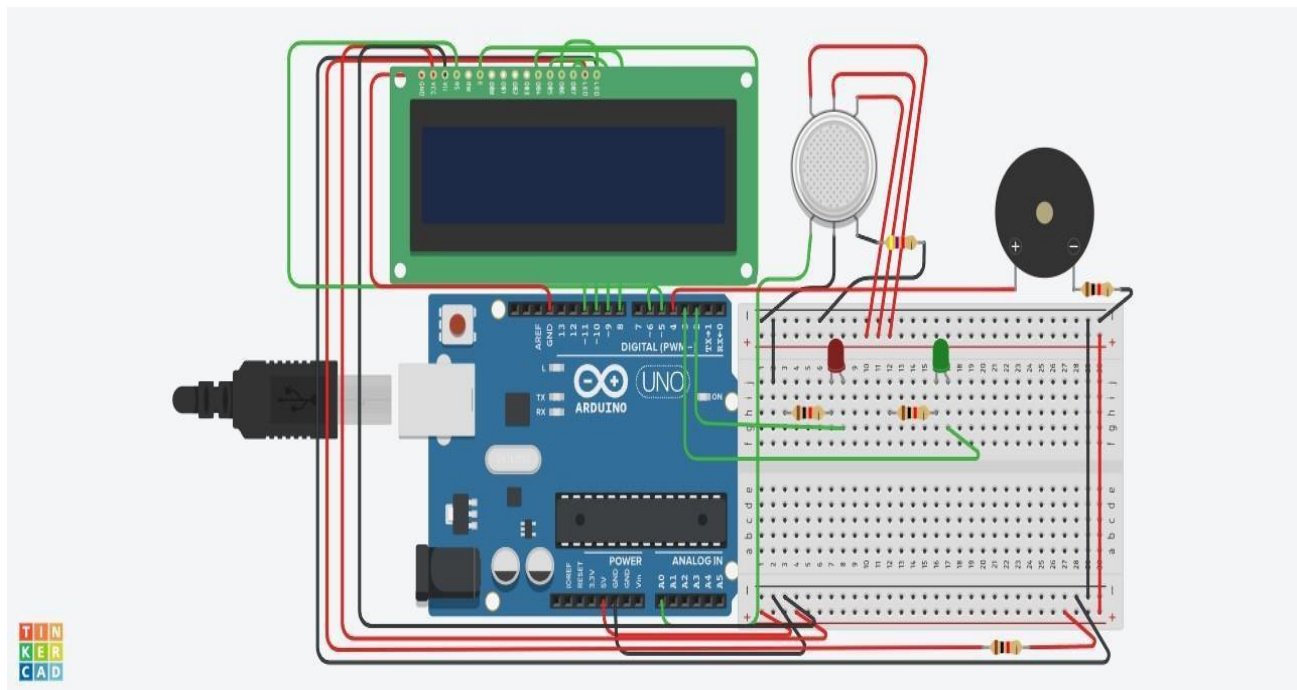
of the plant whose number is saved in SIM card by using GSM modem. The SMS received depends upon the leak of gas in the detection area of the sensor.

Flow Chart : Gas Leakage Monitoring and Alerting System

Input

Gas Leak

No → Green LED Light

Yes

Red LED Light

Buzzer Active

Output
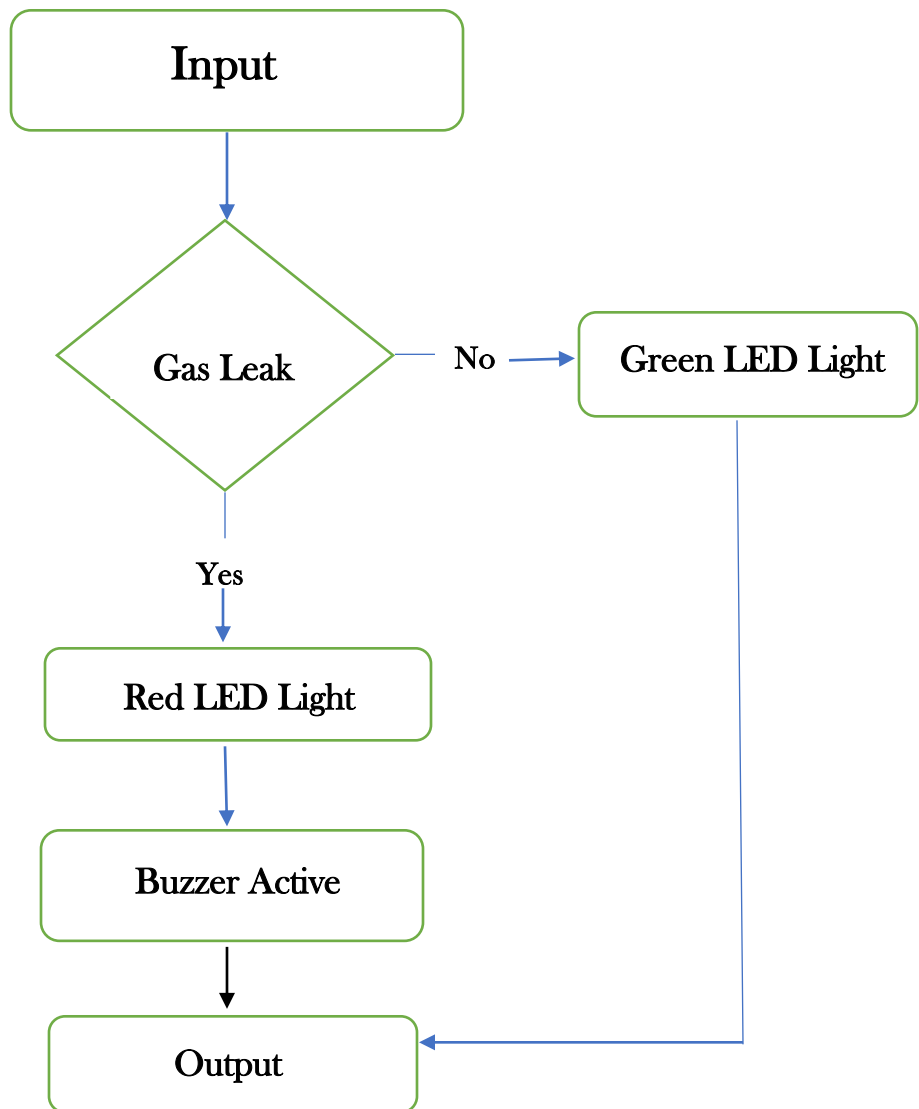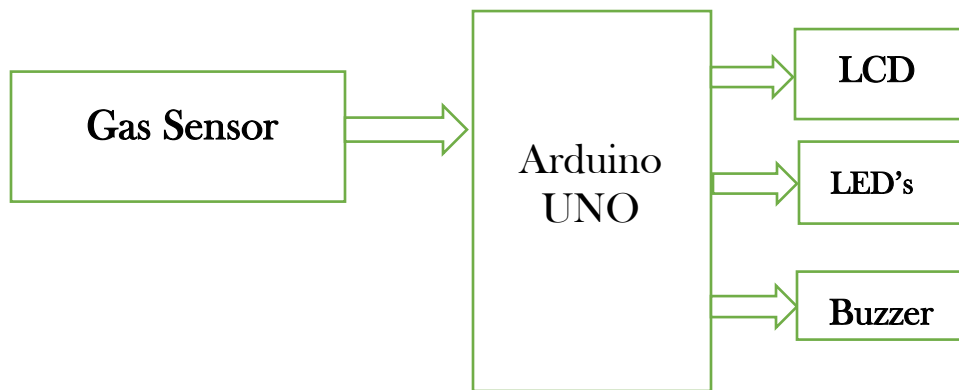
Circuit Diagram :-

Solution Statement :-

The system can be taken as a small attempt 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 datas are continuously transferred to the local server. The accuracy of sensors are not upto 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

Conclusion :-

After this project performance, can conclude that detection of the LPG gas leakage is incredible in the project system. Applicable usefully in the industrial and domestic purpose. In danger situations we are able to save the life by using this system. An alert is indicated by the GSM module. A sensor node senses gas like CO2, oxygen, propane. The estimated range of transmission and consumption of power is obtained. The simple procedures and Arduino UNO Micro controller area used to build the sensor.