



NALAIYA THIRAN PROJECT 2022

IBM PROJECT REPORT

GAS LEAKAGE MONITORING AND ALERTING SYSTEM FOR INDUSTRIES

Batch: B2-2M4E

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Overview:

This project helps the industries in monitoring the emission of harmful gases. In several areas, the integration of gas sensors helps in monitoring the gas leakage. If in any area gas leakage is detected the admins will be notified along with the location. In the web application, admins can view the sensor parameters.

1.2 Purpose:

Inhaling concentrated gas can lead to asphyxia and possible death. To overcome these disasters, we designed a system for monitoring and alerting the leakage of those harmful gases. This makes the industrialists get rid of the fear of any disasters caused by the gases.

2. LITERATURE SURVEY

2.1 Existing Problem:

The number of sensors is unpredictable and the positioning of equipment is improper and also the affordability of the system is high and the systems are sometimes causing heavy disasters.

2.2 References:

- i. Bing Han, Qiang Fu, Hanfang Hou, 'Methane Leakage Monitoring Technology For Natural Gas Stations and Its Application', IEEE 5th International Conference on Computer and Communications, 2001. Shruthi Unnikrishnan, 1 Mohammad Razil, Joshua Benny, Shelvin Varghese and C.V. Hari, 'LPG Monitoring And Leakage Detection System', Department of Applied Electronics and Instrumentation Engineering, Rajagiri School of Engineering and Technology, Rajagiri Valley, Kakkanad, Kochi, India. J. Vijayalakshmi, Dr.G.Puthilibhai, S.R. Leoram Siddarth,

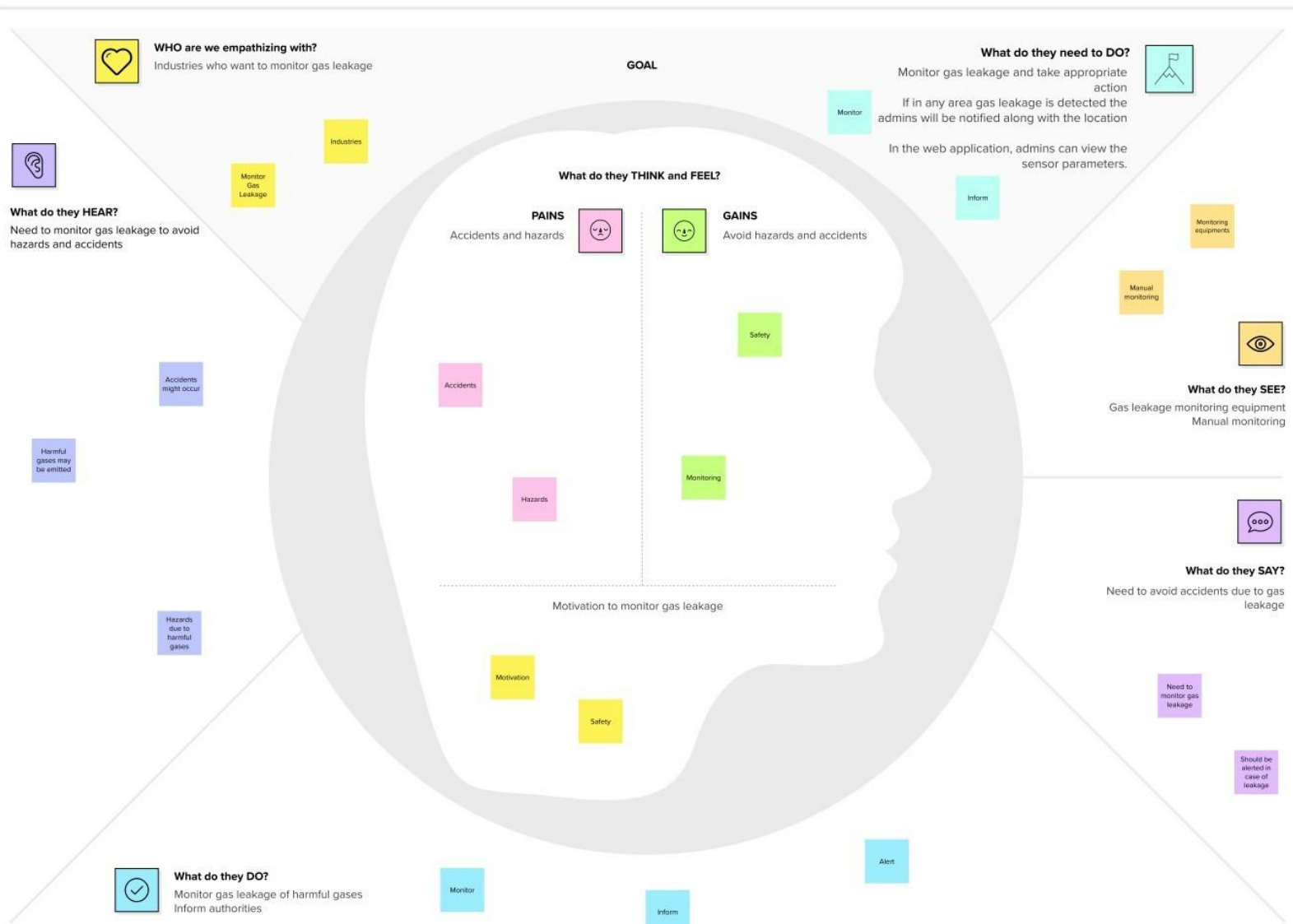
'Implementation Of Ammonia Gas Leakage Detection & Monitoring System Using Internet Of Things', West Tambaram, Chennai. Makiko Kawada, Tadao Minagawa, Eiichi Nagao, Mitsuhito Kamei, Chieko Nishida and Koji Ueda, 'Advanced Monitoring System For Gas Density Of GIS', Mitsubishi Electric Corporation.

2.3 Problem statement definition:

Since the number of sensors is unpredictable, the industrialists feel in secured in handling the gases. Also, the cost price of the products and the complications in installing the systems are high. This makes the customers feel disappointed sometimes.

3. IDEATION & PROPOSED SOLUTION

3.1 Empathy Map Canvas:



3.2 Ideation & Brainstorming:

Brainstorm & idea prioritization

Use this template to generate brainstorming questions to guide your team in prioritizing ideas and identifying concepts for further exploration.

- 1. Define a goal
- 2. Generate ideas
- 3. Evaluate ideas

Before you ideate

Define the problem you are trying to solve. Brainstorming is most effective when you have a clear understanding of the problem you are trying to solve.

1. Define

Define your problem statement

Write a clear and concise statement of the problem you are trying to solve. This statement should be specific, measurable, achievable, relevant, and time-bound (SMART).

1. Define

Brainstorm

Generate ideas for solving the problem. Use the following questions to guide your brainstorming session:

- What are the current challenges?
- What are the current solutions?
- What are the current limitations?
- What are the current opportunities?
- What are the current risks?
- What are the current resources?
- What are the current constraints?
- What are the current stakeholders?
- What are the current goals?
- What are the current metrics?
- What are the current assumptions?
- What are the current hypotheses?
- What are the current theories?
- What are the current models?
- What are the current frameworks?
- What are the current methodologies?
- What are the current tools?
- What are the current technologies?
- What are the current trends?
- What are the current innovations?
- What are the current breakthroughs?
- What are the current discoveries?
- What are the current inventions?
- What are the current creations?
- What are the current achievements?
- What are the current successes?
- What are the current failures?
- What are the current lessons learned?
- What are the current best practices?
- What are the current standards?
- What are the current benchmarks?
- What are the current goals?
- What are the current metrics?
- What are the current assumptions?
- What are the current hypotheses?
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- What are the current discoveries?
- What are the current inventions?
- What are the current creations?
- What are the current achievements?
- What are the current successes?
- What are the current failures?
- What are the current lessons learned?
- What are the current best practices?
- What are the current standards?
- What are the current benchmarks?

1. Define

Group idea

Use the following questions to guide your group brainstorming session:

- What are the current challenges?
- What are the current solutions?
- What are the current limitations?
- What are the current opportunities?
- What are the current risks?
- What are the current resources?
- What are the current constraints?
- What are the current stakeholders?
- What are the current goals?
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- What are the current achievements?
- What are the current successes?
- What are the current failures?
- What are the current lessons learned?
- What are the current best practices?
- What are the current standards?
- What are the current benchmarks?

1. Define

Priority

Use the following questions to guide your priority ranking session:

- What are the current challenges?
- What are the current solutions?
- What are the current limitations?
- What are the current opportunities?
- What are the current risks?
- What are the current resources?
- What are the current constraints?
- What are the current stakeholders?
- What are the current goals?
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- What are the current discoveries?
- What are the current inventions?
- What are the current creations?
- What are the current achievements?
- What are the current successes?
- What are the current failures?
- What are the current lessons learned?
- What are the current best practices?
- What are the current standards?
- What are the current benchmarks?

1. Define

After you ideate

Use the following questions to guide your post-ideation session:

- What are the current challenges?
- What are the current solutions?
- What are the current limitations?
- What are the current opportunities?
- What are the current risks?
- What are the current resources?
- What are the current constraints?
- What are the current stakeholders?
- What are the current goals?
- What are the current metrics?
- What are the current assumptions?
- What are the current hypotheses?
- What are the current theories?
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- What are the current discoveries?
- What are the current inventions?
- What are the current creations?
- What are the current achievements?
- What are the current successes?
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- What are the current lessons learned?
- What are the current best practices?
- What are the current standards?
- What are the current benchmarks?

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2. Generate ideas

3. Evaluate ideas

Use this template to generate brainstorming questions to guide your team in prioritizing ideas and identifying concepts for further exploration.

1. Define a goal

2. Generate ideas

3. Evaluate ideas


3.3 Proposed Solution:

S.No.	Parameter	Description
	Problem Statement	Develop an efficient system & an application that can monitor and alert the users(workers)
	Idea / Solution description	This product helps the industries in monitoring the emission of harmful gasesIn several areas, the gas sensors will be integrated to monitor the gas leakage.If in any area gas leakage is detected the admins will be notified along with the locationIn the web application, admins can view the sensor parameters.
	Novelty / Uniqueness	Fastest alerts to the workersUser friendly
	Social Impact / Customer Satisfaction	Cost efficientEasy installation and provide efficient resultsCan work with irrespective of fear
	Business Model (Revenue Model)	The product is advertised all over the platforms. Since it is economical, it even helps small scale industries from disasters.As the product usage can be understood by everyone, it is easy for them to use it properly for their safest organization.
	Scalability of the Solution	Since the product is cost-efficient, it can be placed in many places in the industry. Even when the gas leakage is more, the product senses the accurate values and alerts the workers effectively.

3.4 Problem Solution Fit:

Problem-Solution Fit canvas		Purpose / Vision		Version:	
Define CS, fit into CL	1. CUSTOMER SEGMENT(S) CS Who is your customer? eg. working parents of 0-5 y.o. kids	6. CUSTOMER LIMITATIONS CL EG. BUDGET, DEVICES What limits your customers to act when problem occurs? Spending power, budget, no cash in the pocket? Network connection? Available devices?	5. AVAILABLE SOLUTIONS AS PLUSSES & MINUSES Which solutions are available to the customer when he/she is facing the problem? What had he/she tried in the past? Pluses & minuses?		Explore AS, differentiate
	2. PROBLEMS / PAINS + ITS FREQUENCY PR Which problem do you solve for your customer? There could be more than one, explore different sides. eg. existing solar solutions for private houses are not considered a good investment (1). How often does this problem occur?	9. PROBLEM ROOT / CAUSE RC What is the root of every problem from the list? eg. People think that solar panels are bad investment right now, because they are too expensive (1.1), and possible changes to the law might influence the return of investment significantly and diminish the benefits (1.2).	7. BEHAVIOR + ITS INTENSITY BE What does your customer do about / around / directly or indirectly related to the problem? eg. directly related: tries different "green energy" calculators in search for the best deal (1.1), usually chooses for 100% green provider (1.2). Indirectly related: volunteering work (Greenpeace etc) How often does this related behavior happen?	Focus on PR, tap into BE, understand RC	
Identify strong TR & EM	3. TRIGGERS TO ACT TR What triggers customer to act? eg. seeing their neighbor installing solar panels (1.1), reading about innovative, more beautiful and efficient solution (1.2)	10. YOUR SOLUTION SL If you are working on existing business - write down existing solution first, fill in the canvas and check how much does it fit reality. If you are working on a new business proposition then keep it blank until you fill in the canvas and come up with a solution that fits within customer limitations, solves a problem and matches customer behaviour.	8. CHANNELS of BEHAVIOR CH ONLINE Extract channels from Behavior block OFFLINE Extract channels from Behavior block and use for customer development		Extract online & offline CH of BE
	4. EMOTIONS BEFORE / AFTER EM Which emotions do people feel before/after this problem is solved? Use it in your communication strategy. eg. frustration, blocking (can't afford it) > boost, feeling smart, be an example for others (made a smart purchase)				

Problem-Solution Fit canvas is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivatives 4.0 International License.
 Designed by Daria Nepriakhina / ideaHackers.nl - we tailor ideas to customer behaviour and increase solution adoption probability.

 **IdeaHackers**.NL

4. REQUIREMENT ANALYSIS

4.1 Functional Requirement:

FR No.	Functional Requirement (Epic)	Sub Requirement (Story / Sub-Task)
FR-1	User Visibility	The level of gas can be monitored by users if there is any leakage, alerts can be sent through messages.
FR-2	User Reception	The data like the level of gas can be sent through messages
FR-3	User Understanding	The user can monitor the level of gas with the help of the data. If there is an increase in gas level, then the alert will be given. They also get notified by the alert.
FR-4	User Convenience	Through messages we can easily get data of gas level and in case of gas leakage, it can directly send notifications to nearby police stations and hospitals.
FR-5	User Performance	When the user gets notified, he could turn on the exhaust fan/sprinkler.

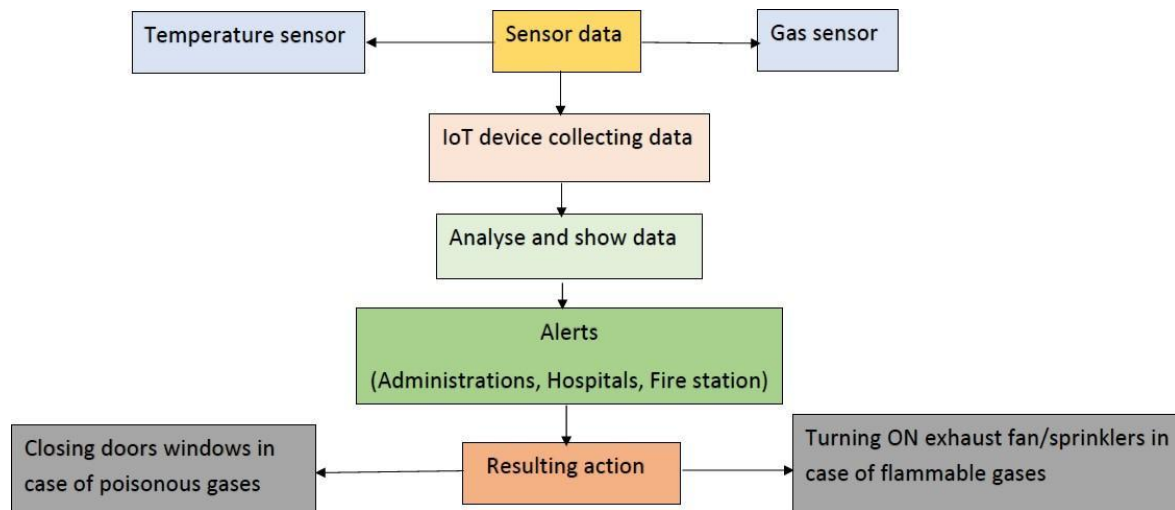
4.2 Non-Functional Requirement:

FR No.	Non-Functional Requirement	Description
NFR-1	Usability	It updates the data regularly as well as protects the workers.
NFR-2	Security	As a result of emergency alert, we can be able to protect both humans and properties.
NFR-3	Reliability	Can be able to provide accurate values. It might have a capacity to recognize the

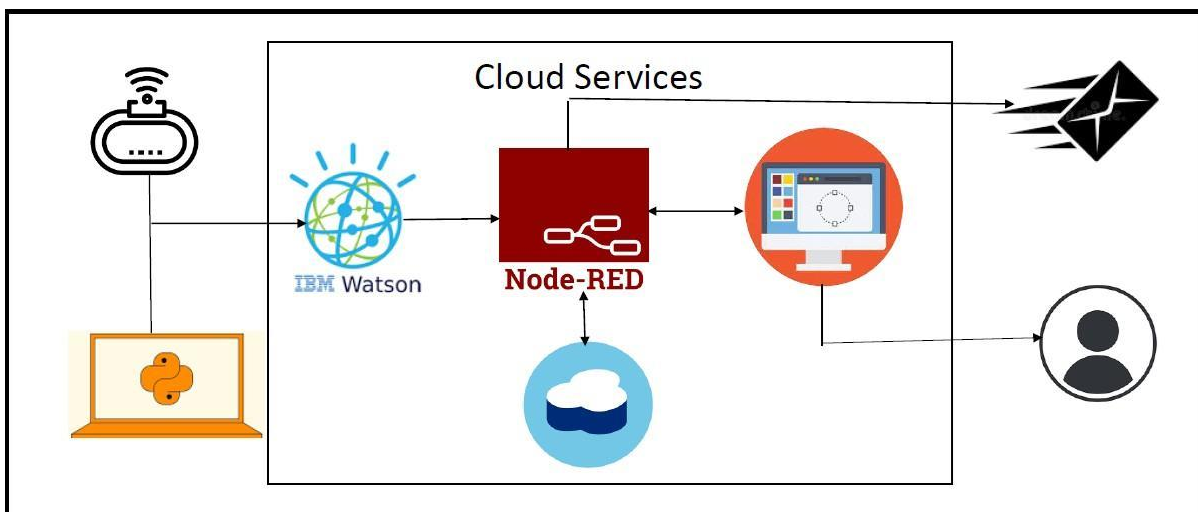
		smoke accurately and does not give a false
NFR-4	Performance	Sprinklers and exhaust fans are used in case of emergency.
NFR-5	Availability	It can be used for everyday; it includes day and nights.
NFR-6	Scalability	Sensors can be replaced every time it fails.

5. PROJECT DESIGN

5.1 Data Flow Diagrams:



5.2 Solution & Technical Architecture:



5.3 User Stories:

User Type	Functional Requirement (Epic)	User Story Number	User Story / Task	Acceptance criteria	Priority	Release
Customer (Mobile user)	Registration	USN-1	User can enter into the web application	I can access my account / dashboard	High	Sprint-1
		USN-2	Users can register their credentials like email id and password	I can receive confirmation email and click confirm	High	Sprint-1
	Login	USN-3	User can log in to the application by entering email and password	I can login to my account	High	Sprint-1
	Dashboard	USN-4	User can view the temperature	I can view the data given by the device	High	Sprint-2
		USN-5	User can view the level of gas	I can view the data given by the device	High	Sprint-2
Customer (Web user)	Usage	USN-1	User can view the webpage and get the information	I can view the data given by the device	High	Sprint-3
Customer	Working	USN-1	User act according to the alert given by the device	I can get the data work according to it	High	Sprint-3
		USN-2	User turns ON the exhaust fan/sprinkler when the leakage occurs	I can get the data work according to it	High	Sprint-4
Customer Care Executive	Action	USN-1	User solve the problems when someone faces any usage issues	I can solve the issues when someone fails to understand the procedure	High	Sprint-4

Administra tor	Administration	USN-1	User stores every information	I can store the gained information	High	Sprint-4
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6. PROJECT PLANNING AND SCHEDULING

6.1 Sprint Planning & Estimation:

Sprint	Functional Requirement (Epic)	User Story Number	User Story / Task	Story Points	Priority
Sprint-1	Create	US-1	Create the IBM Cloud services which are being used in this project.	6	High
Sprint-1	Configure	US-2	Configure the IBM Cloud services which are being used in completing this project.	4	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.	5	Medium
Sprint-1	Create	US-4	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.	5	High
Sprint-2	Configure	US-1	Configure the connection security and create API keys that are used in the Node-RED service for accessing the IBM IoT Platform.	10	High
Sprint-2	Create	US-2	Create a Node-RED service.	10	High
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	7	High
Sprint-3	Configure	US-2	After developing python code, commands are received just print the statements which represent the control of the devices.	5	Medium
Sprint-3	Publish	US-3	Publish Data to The IBM Cloud	8	High
Sprint-4	Create	US-1	Create Web UI in Node- Red	10	High
Sprint-4	Configure	US-2	Configure the Node-RED flow to receive data from the IBM IoT platform and use Cloudant DB nodes to store the received sensor data in the cloudant DB	10	High

6.2 Sprint Delivery Schedule:

Sprint	Total Story Points	Duration	Sprint Start Date	Sprint End Date (Planned)	Story Points Completed (as on Planned End Date)	Sprint Release Date (Actual)
Sprint-1	20	6 Days	24 Oct 2022	29 Oct 2022	20	29 Oct 2022
Sprint-2	20	6 Days	31 Oct 2022	05 Nov 2022	20	05 Nov 2022
Sprint-3	20	6 Days	07 Nov 2022	12 Nov 2022	20	12 Nov 2022
Sprint-4	20	6 Days	14 Nov 2022	19 Nov 2022	20	19 Nov 2022

6.3 Reports From JIRA:

Reports from JIRA regarding sprint delivery

7. CODING AND SOLUTIONING

7.1 Feature 1

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

#Provide your IBM Watson Device Credentials
organization = "vq4nsy"
deviceType = "PNT2022TMID47483"
deviceId = "PNT2022TMID47483DEVICEID"
authMethod = "token"

authToken = "0vZoxRf8LrhADWKjb!"

# Initialize GPIO

def myCommandCallback(cmd):

    print("Command received: %s" % cmd.data['command'])
    status=cmd.data['command']
    if status=="alarmon":
        print ("Alarm is on")
    elif (status == "alarmoff") :
```

```
    print ("Alarm is off")  
elif status == "sprinkleron":  
    print("Sprinkler is ON")
```

```
elif status == "sprinklerOFF":
```

```
    print("Sprinkler is OFF")
```

```
#print(cmd)
```

```
try:
```

```
    deviceOptions = {"org": organization, "type": deviceType, "id": deviceId, "auth-method":  
authMethod, "auth-token": authToken}
```

```
    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 event of type "greeting"  
10 times
```

```
deviceCli.connect()
```

```
while True:
```

```
    #Get Sensor Data from DHT11
```

```
temp=random.randint(0,100)
```

```
Humid=random.randint(0,100)
```

```
gas=random.randint(0,100)
```

```
data = { 'temp' : temp, 'Humid': Humid, 'gas' : gas }
```

```
#print data

def myOnPublishCallback():

    print ("Published Temperature = %s C" % temp, "Humidity = %s %" % Humid, "Gas_Level = %s" % gas, "to IBM Watson")

    success = deviceCli.publishEvent("IoTSensor", "json", data, qos=0,
on_publish=myOnPublishCallback)

    if not success:

        print("Not connected to IoT")
        time.sleep(1)

    deviceCli.commandCallback = myCommandCallback

# Disconnect the device and application from the cloud
deviceCli.disconnect()
```

7.2 Feature 2: (Python Output)

File Edit Shell Debug Options Window Help

```
Published Temperature = 72 C Humidity = 38 % Gas_Level = 93 % to IBM Watson
Published Temperature = 29 C Humidity = 58 % Gas_Level = 63 % to IBM Watson
Published Temperature = 71 C Humidity = 14 % Gas_Level = 87 % to IBM Watson
Published Temperature = 5 C Humidity = 32 % Gas_Level = 92 % to IBM Watson
Published Temperature = 51 C Humidity = 20 % Gas_Level = 82 % to IBM Watson
Published Temperature = 87 C Humidity = 10 % Gas_Level = 62 % to IBM Watson
Published Temperature = 35 C Humidity = 14 % Gas_Level = 19 % to IBM Watson
Published Temperature = 8 C Humidity = 28 % Gas_Level = 81 % to IBM Watson
Published Temperature = 69 C Humidity = 90 % Gas_Level = 50 % to IBM Watson
Published Temperature = 39 C Humidity = 0 % Gas_Level = 51 % to IBM Watson
Published Temperature = 88 C Humidity = 62 % Gas_Level = 27 % to IBM Watson
Published Temperature = 76 C Humidity = 89 % Gas_Level = 98 % to IBM Watson
Published Temperature = 99 C Humidity = 90 % Gas_Level = 12 % to IBM Watson
Published Temperature = 93 C Humidity = 36 % Gas_Level = 7 % to IBM Watson
Published Temperature = 98 C Humidity = 23 % Gas_Level = 40 % to IBM Watson
Published Temperature = 32 C Humidity = 72 % Gas_Level = 62 % to IBM Watson
Published Temperature = 55 C Humidity = 7 % Gas_Level = 80 % to IBM Watson
Published Temperature = 100 C Humidity = 74 % Gas_Level = 29 % to IBM Watson
Published Temperature = 64 C Humidity = 86 % Gas_Level = 13 % to IBM Watson
Published Temperature = 55 C Humidity = 5 % Gas_Level = 17 % to IBM Watson
Published Temperature = 72 C Humidity = 28 % Gas_Level = 37 % to IBM Watson
Published Temperature = 10 C Humidity = 54 % Gas_Level = 65 % to IBM Watson
Published Temperature = 30 C Humidity = 82 % Gas_Level = 82 % to IBM Watson
Published Temperature = 40 C Humidity = 95 % Gas_Level = 57 % to IBM Watson
Published Temperature = 28 C Humidity = 18 % Gas_Level = 17 % to IBM Watson
Published Temperature = 47 C Humidity = 66 % Gas_Level = 50 % to IBM Watson
Published Temperature = 58 C Humidity = 86 % Gas_Level = 50 % to IBM Watson
Published Temperature = 98 C Humidity = 19 % Gas_Level = 87 % to IBM Watson
Published Temperature = 12 C Humidity = 81 % Gas_Level = 40 % to IBM Watson
Published Temperature = 32 C Humidity = 79 % Gas_Level = 75 % to IBM Watson
Published Temperature = 37 C Humidity = 80 % Gas_Level = 24 % to IBM Watson
Published Temperature = 73 C Humidity = 59 % Gas_Level = 40 % to IBM Watson
Published Temperature = 51 C Humidity = 69 % Gas_Level = 34 % to IBM Watson
Published Temperature = 96 C Humidity = 13 % Gas_Level = 68 % to IBM Watson
Published Temperature = 28 C Humidity = 62 % Gas_Level = 7 % to IBM Watson
Published Temperature = 86 C Humidity = 69 % Gas_Level = 34 % to IBM Watson
Published Temperature = 48 C Humidity = 5 % Gas_Level = 40 % to IBM Watson
Published Temperature = 20 C Humidity = 51 % Gas_Level = 78 % to IBM Watson
Published Temperature = 60 C Humidity = 2 % Gas_Level = 91 % to IBM Watson
Published Temperature = 42 C Humidity = 86 % Gas_Level = 64 % to IBM Watson
Published Temperature = 95 C Humidity = 47 % Gas_Level = 99 % to IBM Watson
Published Temperature = 49 C Humidity = 16 % Gas_Level = 84 % to IBM Watson
Published Temperature = 59 C Humidity = 25 % Gas_Level = 66 % to IBM Watson
Published Temperature = 85 C Humidity = 100 % Gas_Level = 56 % to IBM Watson
Published Temperature = 65 C Humidity = 73 % Gas_Level = 13 % to IBM Watson
Published Temperature = 48 C Humidity = 38 % Gas_Level = 38 % to IBM Watson
```

8. TESTING

8.1 [Test Cases:](#)

8.2 [User Acceptance Testing:](#)

9. RESULTS

9.1 Performance Metrics:

10. ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES

Advantages:

- Detect the concentration of the gases
- The sensor-enabled solution helps prevent the high risk of gas explosions and affecting any casualties within and outside the premises.
- Get real-time alerts about the gaseous presence in the atmosphere
- Prevent fire hazards and explosions
- Supervise gas concentration levels
- Ensure worker's health
- Real-time updates about leakages
- Cost-effective installation
- Data analytics for improved decisions
- Measure oxygen level accuracy
- Get immediate gas leak

alerts Disadvantages:

- Only one gas can be measured with each instrument.

- When heavy dust, steam or fog blocks the laser beam, the system will not be able to take measurements.

11. CONCLUSION

Gas leakage leads to severe accidents resulting in material losses and human injuries. Gas leakage occurs due to poor maintenance of equipment and inadequate awareness of the people. Hence, gas leakage detection is essential to prevent accidents and to save human lives. This paper presented LPG leakage detection and alert system. This system triggers buzzer and notification to alert people when gas leakage is detected. This system is basic yet reliable.

12. FUTURE SCOPE

Major cities of India are pushing Smart Home application, gas monitoring system is a part of SmartHome application. Enhancing Industrial Safety using IoT. This system can be implemented in Industries, Hotels and wherever the gas cylinders are used. This system can be used in industries involving applications such as Furnace, Boilers, Gas welding, Gas cutting, Steel Plants, Metallurgical industries, Food processing Industries, Glass Industries, Plastic industries, Pharmaceuticals, Aerosol manufacturing. As hospitals require to provide maximum possible safety to patients, this system can be used to keep track of all the cylinders used in it. Some of the cylinders used are Oxygen cylinder, Carbon dioxide cylinder, Nitrous oxide cylinder. As many students are naive the risk of causing accidents is high. Hence, our system can also be used in schools, colleges. Many colleges have well established labs including chemistry lab and pharmaceutical labs where gas burners are used. Several medical equipment requires gas cylinders.

GitHub and Project Demo Link:

GitHub link



<https://github.com/IBM-EPBL/IBM-Project-28409-1660111841>

Project Demo Link



<https://youtu.be/aza80BlvsDk>