

IBM-PROJECT

Hazardous Area Monitoring for Industrial Plant powered by IoT

LITERATURE SURVEY:

| S.NO | TITLE OF THE PAPER | AUTHORS AND YEAR | METHODOLOGY USED | LIMITATION OF THE SYSTEM |
|------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. | <u>A Serverless IoT Architecture for Smart Waste Management Systems</u> | <u>Eyhab Al-Masri</u> (2018) <u>Ibrahim Diabate</u> (2018) <u>Richa Jain</u> (2018) <u>Ming Hoi Lam Lam</u> (2018) <u>Swetha Reddy Nathala</u> (2018) | A Serverless Internet of Things (IoT) architecture for hazardous waste management systems. It is then feasible to determine real-time source material prior to the hazardous waste collection. In this way, Hazardous Waste Management Systems can put one's finger on sources of violations and reform this by pilot awareness to the communal. | Regardless of the minor improvements, major social change can only be achieved by the widespread adoption of IoT pushed by public entities. |
| 2. | <u>Smart System for Hazardous Gases Detection and Alert System using Internet of Things</u> | <u>R Senthil Ganesh</u> (2021) <u>M Mahaboob</u> (2021) <u>Janarthanan AN</u> (2021) <u>Lakshman C</u> (2021) <u>Poonthamilan S</u> (2021) <u>K Kavin Kumar</u> (2021) | It provides real-time monitoring information and make them available online for further favorable access with a gas detector that may heed numerous dangerous gases. | It requires air or oxygen to work. It can be poisoned by lead, chlorine and silicon. It is difficult to know failure modes unless very advanced methods of monitoring are used. It is difficult to handle while fabrication due to smaller size. |

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| 3. | Automated Waste Segregator | <u>Amrutha Chandramohan</u> (2014) <u>Joyal Mendonca</u> (2014) <u>Nikhil Ravi Shankar</u> (2014) <u>Nikhil U Baheti</u> (2014) <u>Nitin Kumar Krishnan</u> (2014) <u>M. S. Suma</u> (2014) | Automated Waste Segregator (AWS) which is a cost efficient, easy to deploy solution for a partition system for household manipulation, so that it can be dipatched directly for processing. It is sketched to sort the refuse into metallic, wet and dry waste. The AWS employs parallel bass impedance sensing gadget to identify metallic items, and capacitive sensors to distinguish between wet and dry waste. | Process is not always cost efficient. Needs more Global Buy-In Practices are not done uniformly. The resultant product has a short span of life. |
| 4. | Target Detection And Mapping Of Aquatic Hazardous Waste Sites In Massachusetts Bay Utilizing Sidescan Sonar | <u>D.J. Keith</u> (1992) <u>V. Capone</u> (1992) <u>G.S.Cook</u> (1992) <u>D.A. Carey</u> (1992) <u>D.N. Wiley</u> (1992) <u>J.P. Fish</u> (1992) | The oceans have been used for ditching variety of commercial and hazardous wastes. In Massachusetts Bay, several domain have been used for permitted as well as non-permitted disposal of waste containers with environmentally subtle mateials. | Security and Privacy Issues. Internet and Power connectivity dependence. Time Consuming and Expensive for implementation |

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| 5. | Automatic inspection of hazardous materials by mobile robot | <u>J.C. Wilson</u> (1995) <u>P.A. Berardo</u> (1995) | The operational notion is an autonomous mobile tenets with a camera scaled on a ritual designed positioning mechanism. The ambulant robot will automatically navigate from its charging station to each of the aisles in the warehouse, locating the camera in front of each drum in an aisle. An figure of the drum taken at a premature date will be compared directly and automatically with a new image of the drum. Any changes that occur may stipulate deterioration, and these changes will be analyzed to determine if the human inspector should examine the inspection images to interpret the changes. | Increased Unemployment Too Much Dependency on Technology Lose life control |
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