

PROJECT REPORT

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| TEAM ID | PNT2022TMID36331 |
| COLLEGE NAME | JNN INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING |
| TEAM MEMBERS | LOGHANANDHINI.K. SANTHOSH KUMAR.M. ABEL FRANCIS MOHAN.S. |
| BRANCH | ELECTRONICS AND COMMUNICATION ENGINEERING |
| PROJECT NAME | GAS LEAKAGE MONITORING AND ALERTING SYSTEM FOR INDUSTRIES |

CONTENTS

1.INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview

1.2 Purpose

2.LITERATURE SURVEY

2.1 Existing problem

2.2 References

2.3 Problem statement

3.IDEATION AND PROPOSED SOLUTION

3.1 Empathy map canvas

3.2 Ideation and Brainstorming

3.3 Proposed Solution

3.4 Problem Solution Fit

4.THEORITICAL ANALYSIS

4.1 Block diagram

4.2 Functional Requirement

4.3 Non Functional Requirement

5.PROJECT DESIGN

5.1 Data Flow Diagrams

5.2 Solution and Technical Architecture

5.3 User Stories

6.PROJECT PLANNING AND SCHEDULING

6.1 Sprint planning and Estimation

6.2 Sprint Delivery Schedule

7.CODING AND SOLUTIONING

8. TESTING

8.1 Test Cases

9. RESULTS

10. ADVANTAGES / DISADVANTAGES

11. APPLICATIONS

12.CONCLUSION

13.FUTURE SCOPE

14.GIT HUB AND DEMO LINK

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 destructible 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, multi featured 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 analytics 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 REFERNCES

1. Rohan Chandra Pandey, Manish Verma, Lumesh Kumar Sahu 2017. Internet of Things (IOT) Based Gas Leakage Monitoring and Alerting System with MQ-2 Sensor. This paper choice of using a real time gas leakage monitoring and Sensing the output levels of gas has been clearly observed by the help of this system.

2. Asmita Varma, Prabhakar S, Kayalvizhi Jayavel 2017. Gas Leakage Detection and Smart Alerting and Prediction Using IoT. The proposed gas leakage detector is promising in the field of safety.

3. Chaitali Bagwe, Vidya Ghadi, Vinayshri Naik, Neha Kunte 2018. IOT Based Gas Leakage Detection System with Database Logging, Prediction and Smart Alerting. The system provides constant monitoring and detection of gas leakage along with storage of data in database for predictions and analysis. The IOT components used helps in making the system much more cost effective in comparison with traditional Gas detector systems.

4. Rohan Chandra Pandey, Manish Verma, Lumesh Kumar Sahu, Saurabh Deshmukh 2018.

Internet of Things(IoT) Based Gas Leakage Monitoring and Alerting System with MQ-6 Sensor. A discussion on how the aims and objectives are met is presented. An overall conclusion IOT based toxic gas detector is that it has become more efficient, more applicable to today's applications and smarter.

5. Shital Imade, Priyanka Rajmanes, Aishwarya Gavali 2018. Gas Leakage Detection and Smart Alerting System Using IoT. In this paper we use IOT technology for enhancing the existing safety standards. While making this prototype has been to bring a revolution in the field of safety against the leakage of harmful and toxic gases.

2.3 Problem Statement Definition:

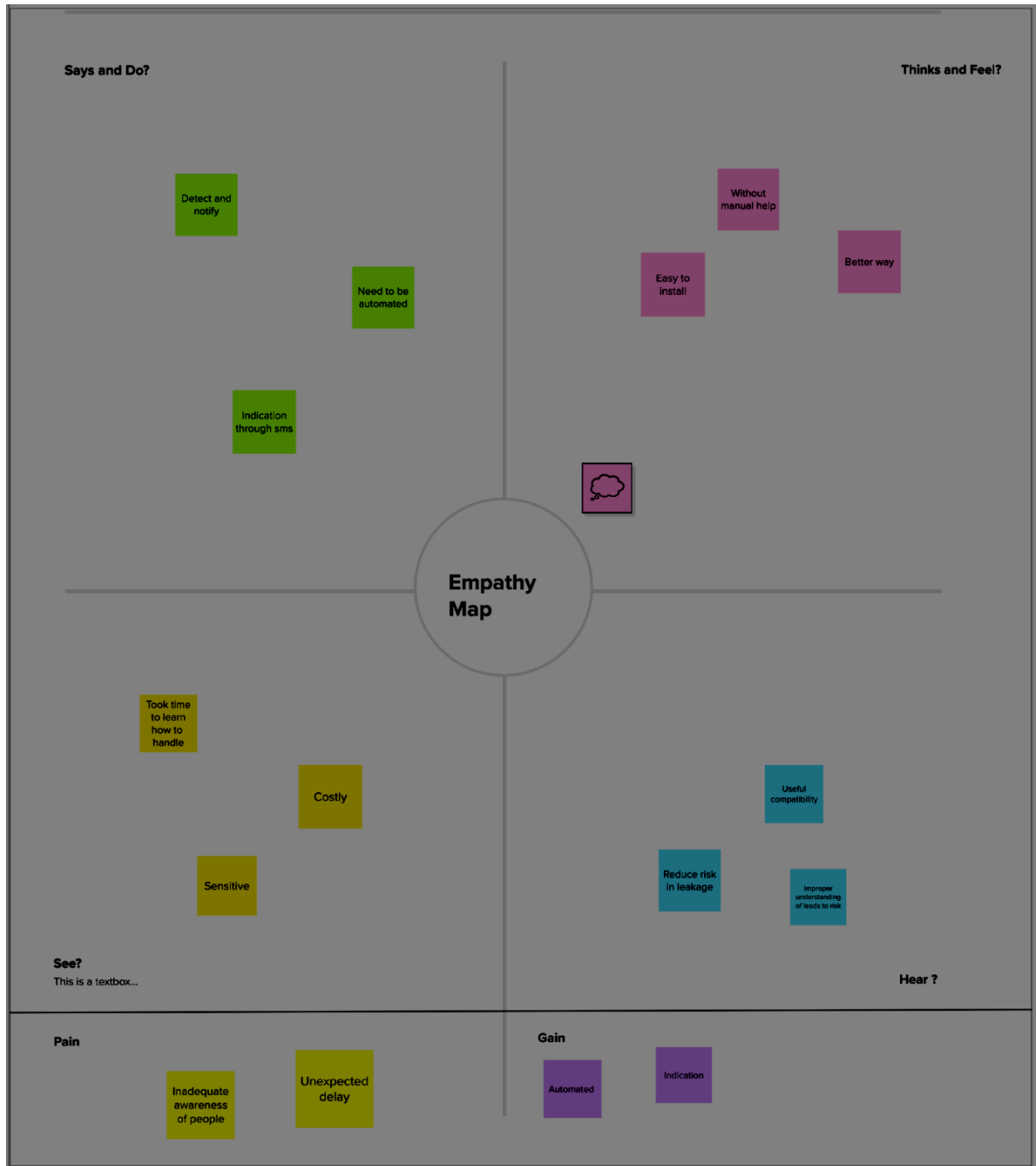
In most industries, one of the key parts of any safety plan for reducing risks to personnel and plant is the use of early-warning devices such as gas detectors. These can help to provide more time in which to take remedial or protective action. They can also be used as part of a total, integrated monitoring 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. Customer Problem Statement:



3.IDEATION AND PROPOSED SOLUTION

3.1 EMPATHY MAP CANVAS



3.2 IDEATION AND BRAINSTORMING

1. LOGHANANDHINI.K

There have been many incidents like explosions and fire due to LPG gas leakage.

Such incidents can cause dangerous effects if the leakage is not detected at an early stage.

Arduino and IOT based LPG leakage detection system is a project which will help in determining gas leakage in the surrounding and send data to an IOT module.

2. SANTHOSH KUMAR.M

We can sense the leakage using gas sensor, when the leakage is detected location will be shared through application which is used to prevent from various dangers.

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 and same is the case with IOT based gas detection system.

It does not require human attention.

3. ABEL FRANCIS

In the proposed system, the sensor which is used to sense many gases is MQ-2 sensor.

After the detection of leakage in the gas, the sensor sends the signal to the Arduino UNO for the further process where other hardware components are connected to each other.

Through Arduino UNO, it sends the signal to the LCD display for displaying the alert message as GAS Detected, accordingly, the buzzer be on so that the surrounding people will be alerted.

4.MOHAN.S

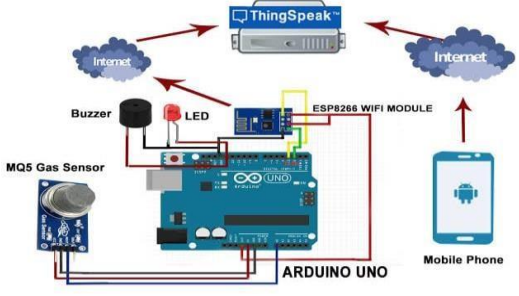
When the gas/air level in a room exceeds 50, the detection system's buzzer and servo motor will be activated.

With the use of the IFTTT (If That Then This) services, user will receive the message via Node MCU.

3.3 PROPOSED SOLUTION

| S.NO | Parameter | Description |
|-------------|---|--|
| 1. | Problem Statement (Problem to be solved) | To detect the gas leakage to alert the user through notification |
| 2. | Idea / Solution description | In order to have a control over such conditions we proposed system that uses sensors which is capable of |

| | | |
|----|---------------------------------------|---|
| | | <p>detecting the gases such as LPG, CO₂, CO and CH₄. This system will not only be able to detect the leakage of gas but also alerting through audible alarms.</p> |
| 3. | Novelty / Uniqueness | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ability to predict the hazardous situation • Low cost |
| 4. | Social Impact / Customer Satisfaction | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This model is vital for the society as there are lot of people unable to detect the gas leakage prior the fire accident. • 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. |
| 5. | Business Model (Revenue Model) |  |
| 6. | Scalability of the Solution | Develop a proposed system which include some safety factors. |

3.4 PROBLEM SOLUTION FIT

| | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|-----------------------------------|
| 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 EG. BUDGET, DEVICES CL What limits your customers to act when problem occurs? Spending power, budget, no cash in the pocket? Network connection? Available devices? | 5. AVAILABLE SOLUTIONS PLUSES & MINUSES AS 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 | 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) | | | |

4.REQUIREMENT ANALYSIS

4.1 FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS

| Business Requirements | User Requirements | Product Requirements |
|---|---|--|
| They said system can be deployed in homes, hotels, factory units, LPG cylinder storage areas, and so on. The main advantage of this IoT and Arduino-based application is that it can determine the leakage and send the data over to a site. It can be monitored, and preventive measures can be taken to avoid any disaster. | The gas leakage detection system can be optimized for detecting toxic gasses along with upgrading them with smoke and fire detectors to identify the presence of smoke and fire. Ensuring worker safety is important but making using of the right technology is even more vital. | Detecting gases is necessary regardless of your business role or individual purpose. Certain technologies at play make such IoT devices what they are, and if you want to indulge in IoT application development, you must know what they are and what purpose they can fulfill. |

4.2 NON-FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS

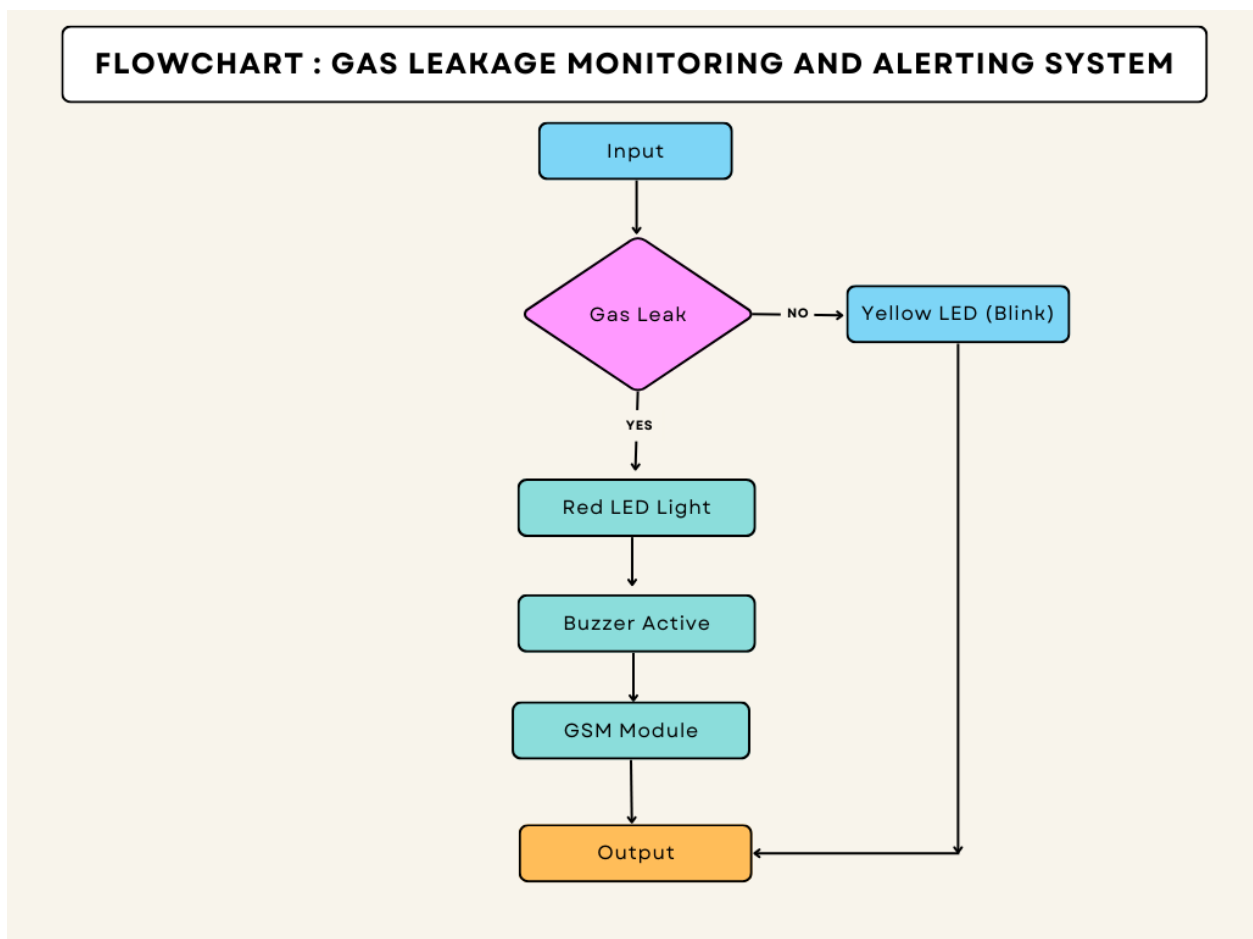
| FR.NO | NON-FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS | DESCRIPTION |
|-------|-----------------------------|--|
| NFR-1 | USABILITY | Easy user interface with alerting notifications and locations of the defect gas cylinder |
| NFR-2 | SECURITY | <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Secure Cloud database is used2. Notify only the registered and verified users3. Multiple deployment across the potential sources can help industries to avoid any industrial accident and protect work place safely |
| NFR-3 | RELIABILITY | <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Gas exposure will be measured with $\pm 25\%$ of the true |

| | | |
|-------|--------------|--|
| | | <p>concentration of the target analyte with 95% certainty.</p> <p>2. Robust device that can withstand harsh industrial conditions and provide real-time gas leakage detection.</p> |
| NFR-4 | PERFORMANCE | <p>1. Accurate data monitoring system enables periodic analysis of the air quality.</p> <p>2. Provides data on a real-time basis which enables safety managers to take timely corrective actions</p> |
| NFR-5 | AVAILABILITY | <p>1. Through Suppliers</p> <p>2. With online shopping platforms</p> |
| NFR-6 | SCALABILITY | <p>1. Can be extended further from industrial application to domestic gas applications.</p> |

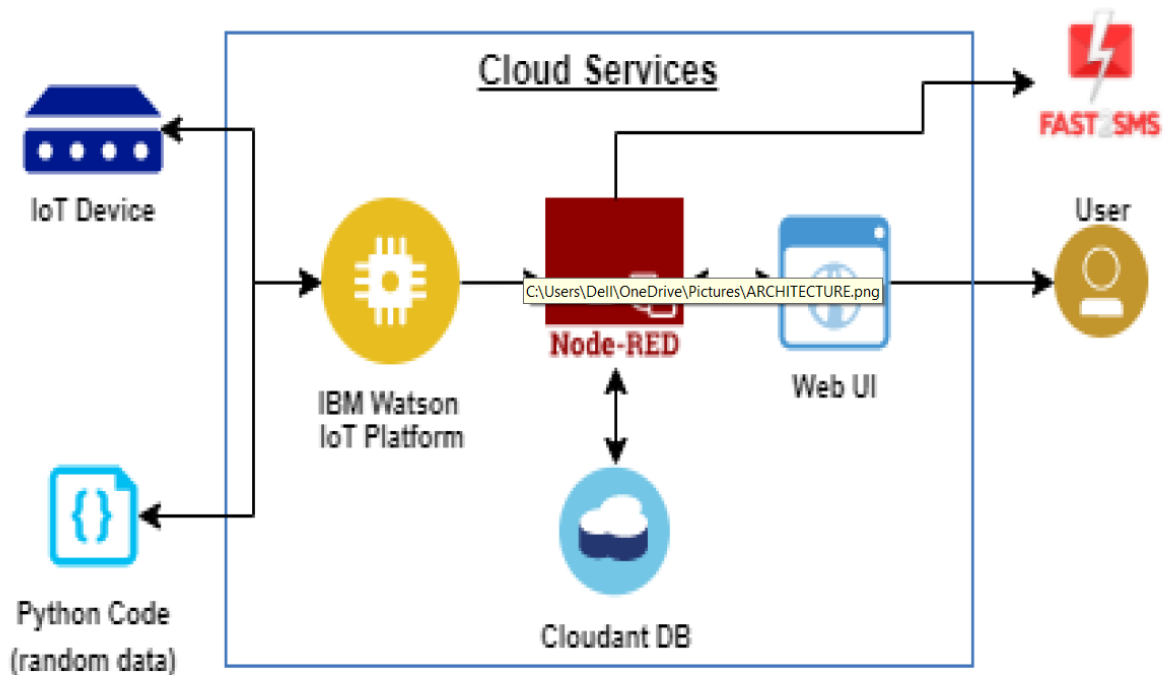
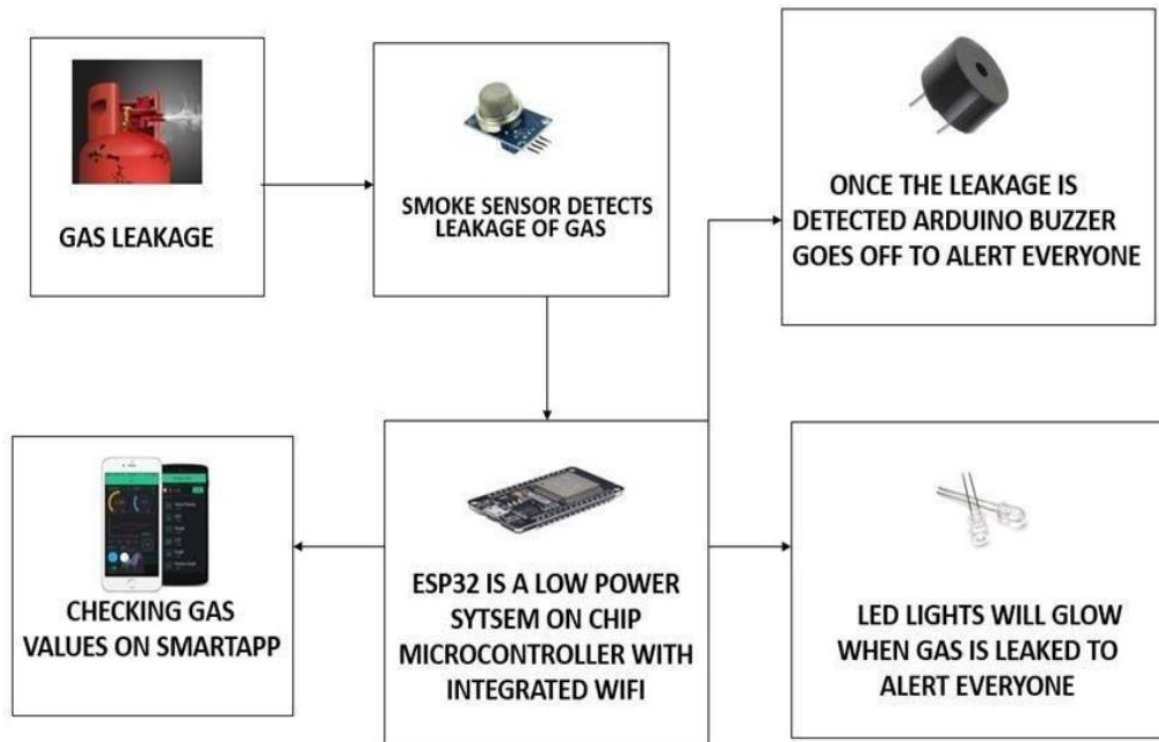
| | | |
|--|--|--|
| | | 2. Deployment in petrol banks and vehicle fuel plants for gas leakage detection application. |
|--|--|--|

5.PROJECT DESIGN

5.1 DATA FLOW DIAGRAMS



5.2 SOLUTION AND TECHNICAL ARCHITECTURE



5.3 USER STORIES

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 a 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 the case of methane. Further, the availability and storage of toxic gases like hydrogen sulfide also create 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.

6. PROJECT PLANNING AND SCHEDULING

6.1 SPRINT PLANNING AND ESTIMATION

- SPRINT PLAN
- ANALYZE THE PROBLEM

- PREPARE An ABSTRACT, PROBLEM STATEMENT
- LIST A REQUIRED OBJECT NEEDED
- CREATE A PROGRAM CODE AND RUN IT
- MAKE A PROTOTYPE TO IMPLEMENT
- 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 | 1 | Medium |

| | | | | | |
|----------|-----------|------|--|----|--------|
| | | | being used in completing this project. | | |
| 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 | 13 | High |

| | | | | | |
|----------|-----------|------|---|----|--------|
| | | | display the output. | | |
| 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 IoTplatform | 1 3 | 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 | 1 | Low |

| | | | | | |
|----------|-----------|------|--|---|------|
| | | | the control of the devices. | | |
| 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 IBMIoT platform | 5 | High |
| Sprint-4 | Configure | US-3 | Use cloudant DB nodes to store the received sensor data in the | 5 | High |

| | | | | | |
|--------------|---------|----------|--|---|------|
| | | | cloudant DB | | |
| Sprint- 4 | Publish | US -4 | Publish the received data in webapplicat ion | 5 | High |

7. CODING AND SOLUTION

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 = 400;
```

```
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("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);  
}  
  
}  
Cursor(0,1);  
lcd.print("ALERT");  
    delay(1000);  
    lcd.clear();  
    lcd.setCursor(0,1);  
    lcd.print("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);  
}
```

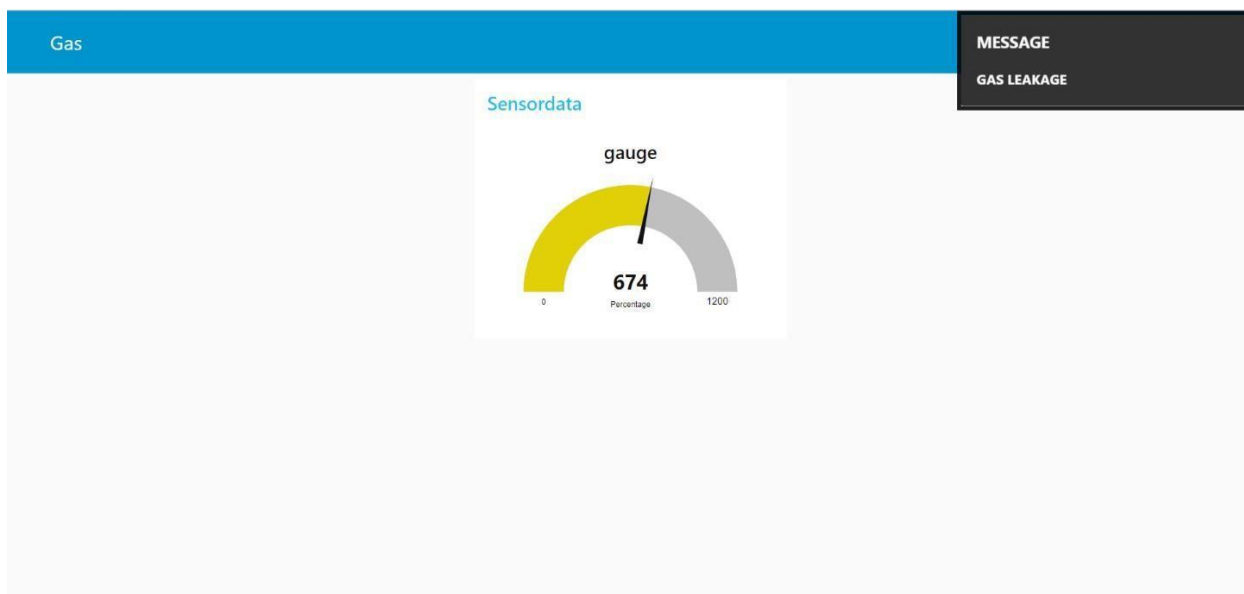
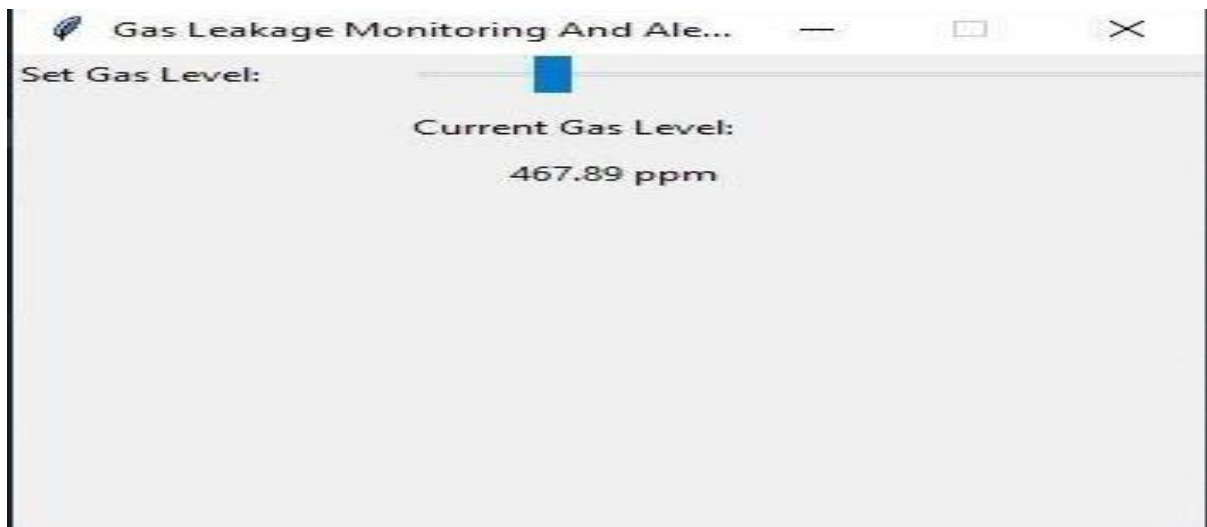
8. TESTING

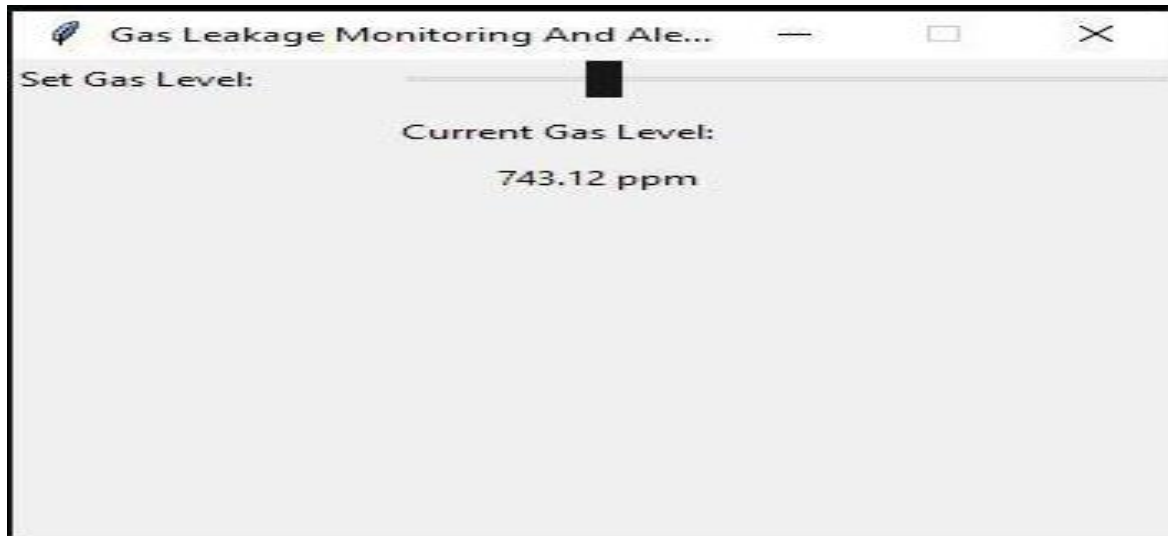
The screenshot displays the IBM Watson IoT Platform interface. The top navigation bar includes 'Browse', 'Action', 'Device Types', and 'Interfaces'. A sidebar on the left contains icons for various functions. The main content area shows a device simulation for a 'Disconnected' device. The 'Recent Events' tab is selected, displaying a table of events.

| Event | Value | Format | Last Received |
|---------|---|--------|-------------------|
| status | ["Temperature21":46,"Humidity21":81,"GasLeve... | json | a few seconds ago |
| event_1 | ["Temperature21":107,"Humidity21":76,"GasLev... | json | a few seconds ago |
| event_1 | ["Temperature21":64,"Humidity21":71,"GasLeve... | json | a few seconds ago |
| status | ["Temperature21":80,"Humidity21":59,"GasLeve... | json | a few seconds ago |
| event_1 | ["Temperature21":74,"Humidity21":68,"GasLeve... | json | a few seconds ago |

1 Simulation running







8.1 TEST CASES

| | | | | |
|------------------------|---|---|---|---|
| Exception Reporting | 9 | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| Final Report | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Output Version Control | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 |

9. RESULT

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 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 use data primary indicator of leakage inside a plant.

10. ADVANTAGES / DISADVANTAGES

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

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.APPLICATIONS

1. Real-time updates about leakages.
2. Cost-effective installation.
3. Data analytics for improved decisions.
4. Measure oxygen level accuracy.
5. Get immediate gas leak alerts

12.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 micro-controller for some cases, therefore, it is recommended to add this kind of features in the future work for better refinement.

13. FUTURE SCOPE

We propose to build the system using an MQ6 gas detection sensor and interface it with an Aurdino 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.

14. GIT HUB AND DEMO LINK

GIT HUB LINK :

<https://github.com/IBM-EPBL/IBM-Project-53766-1661494068.git>

DEMO LINK:

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Ts3N-icaQvjuegMwOs2cqQUctiFxpy98/view?usp=sharing>