

NALAIYA THIRAN PROJECT 2022

**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 affordable of the system is high and the systems are sometimes causing heavy disasters.

2.2 References:

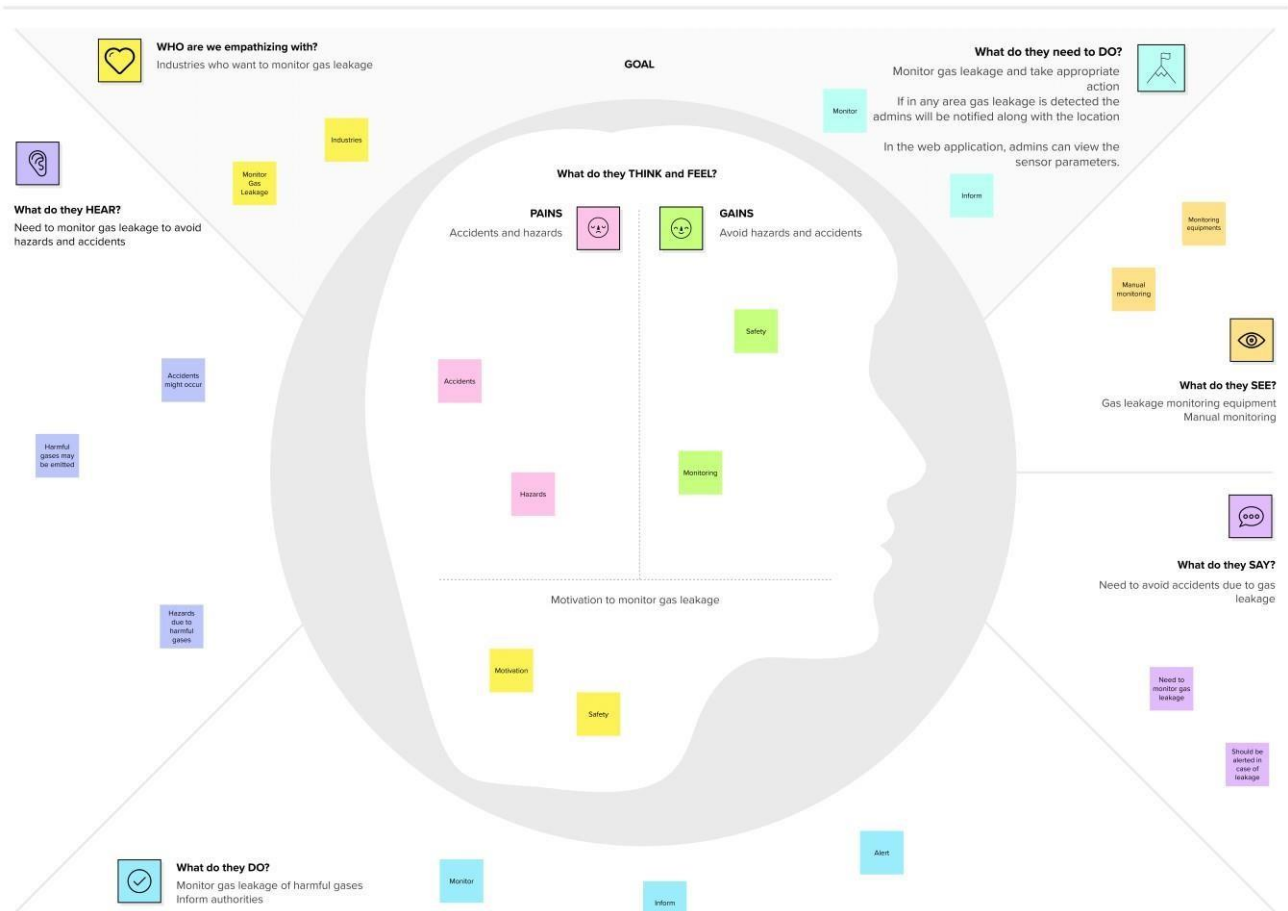
- i. Bing Han, Qiang Fu, Hanfang Hou, 'Methane Leakage Monitoring Technology For Natural Gas Stations and Its Application', IEEE 5th International Conference on Computer and Communications, 2001.
Shruthi Unnikrishnan, Mohammad Razil, Joshua Benny, Shelvin Varghese and C.V. Hari, 'LPG Monitoring And Leakage 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, Mitsuhiro 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 insecure 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:





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
- 👥 2-8 people recommended

🗨️ Share template feedback



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.

🕒 10 minutes



Team gathering

Define who should participate in the session and send an invite. Share relevant information or pre-work ahead.



Set the goal

Think about the problem you'll be focusing on solving in the brainstorming session.



Learn how to use the facilitation tools

Use the Facilitation Superpowers to run a happy and productive session.

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Define your problem statement

What problem are you trying to solve? Frame your problem as a How Might We statement. This will be the focus of your brainstorm.

🕒 5 minutes

PROBLEM

A gas spill alludes to a hole of petroleum gas or different vaporous item from a pipeline or other regulation into any territory where the gas ought not be available. Since a little hole may steadily develop a hazardous convergence of gas, spills are perilous. Notwithstanding causing flame and blast dangers, holes can slaughter vegetation, including huge trees, and may discharge amazing ozone harming substances to the environment

This is a title...

2

Brainstorm

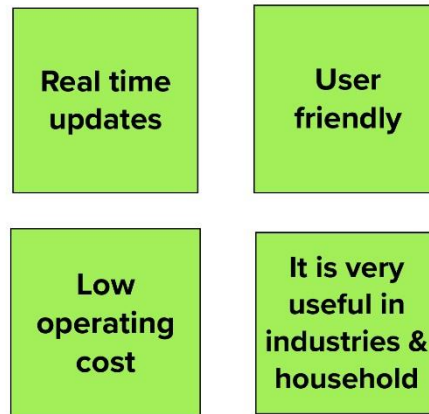
Write down any ideas that come to mind that address your problem statement.

🕒 10 minutes

Logadeep K



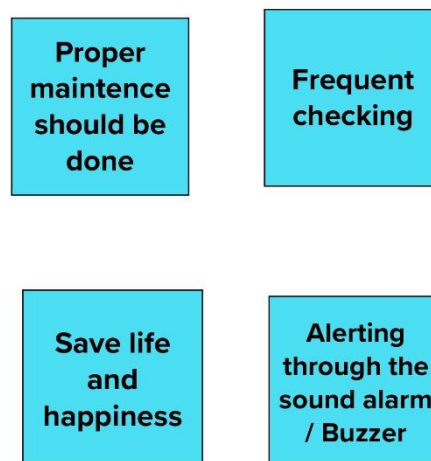
Vengatesh M



Venkatesh M



Yadesh J



3

Group ideas

Take turns sharing your ideas while clustering similar or related notes as you go. Once all sticky notes have been grouped, give each cluster a sentence-like label. If a cluster is bigger than six sticky notes, try and see if you can break it up into smaller sub-groups.

🕒 20 minutes

USER IDENTIFY



TECHNOLOGY



ADVANTAGES



4

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





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 gases. In 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 location. In the web application, admins can view the sensor parameters.
	Novelty / Uniqueness	Fastest alerts to the workers User friendly
	Social Impact / Customer Satisfaction	Cost efficient Easy installation and provide efficient results Can 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 yo. 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 PLUSES & 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?	
	2. PROBLEMS / PAINS + ITS FREQUENCY PR Which problem do you solve for your customer? There could be more than one, explore different slides. eg. existing solar solutions for private houses are not considered a good investment (1.1). 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	
	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)		Extract online & offline CH of BE	

 Problem-Solution fit canvas is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivatives 4.0 International License. Designed by Daria Nepriakhina / daria2020.ru/ - we tailor ideas to customer behaviour and increase solution adoption probability.



4. REQUIREMENT ANALYSIS

4.1 Functional Requirement:

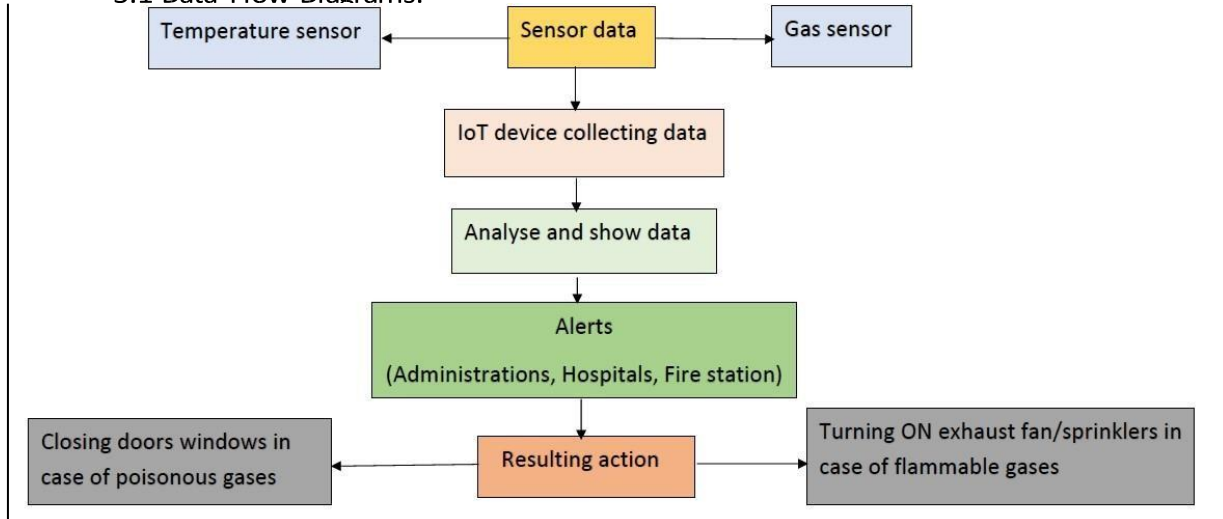
FR No.	Functional Requirement (Epic)	Sub Requirement (Story / Sub-Task)
FR-1	User Visibility	The level of gas can be monitored by users if there is any leakage, alerts can be sent through messages.
FR-2	User Reception	The data like the level of gas can be sent through messages
FR-3	User Understanding	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:

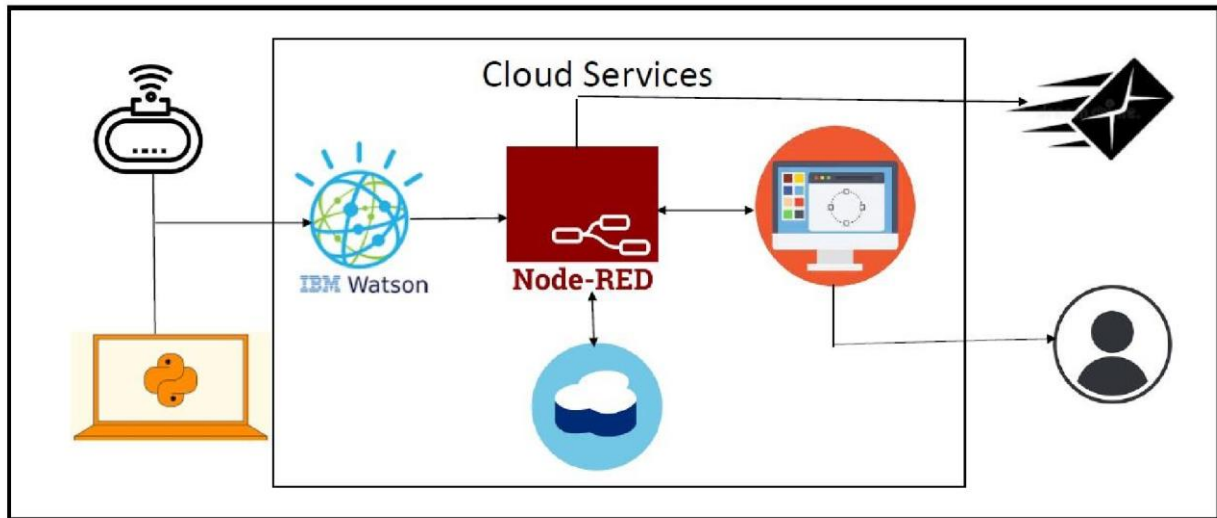
FR No.	Non-Functional Requirement	Description
NFR-1	Usability	It updates the data regularly as well as protects the workers.
NFR-2	Security	As a result of emergency alert, we can be able to protect both humans and properties.
NFR-3	Reliability	Can be able to provide accurate values. It might have a capacity 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
Administrator	Administration	USN-1	User stores every information	I can store the gained information	High	Sprint-4

6. PROJECT PLANNING AND SCHEDULING

6.1 Sprint Planning & Estimation:

Sprint	Functional Requirement (Epic)	User Story Number	User Story / Task	Story Points	Priority	Team Members
Sprint-1	Create	US-1	Create the IBM Cloud services which are being used in this project.	6	High	Pooja Lakshmi T A
Sprint-1	Configure	US-2	Configure the IBM Cloud services which are being used in completing this project.	4	Medium	Sheeba Lourdes Angeline H
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	Thirunavukarasu M
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	Venkatesh T
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	Pooja Lakshmi T A,
Sprint-2	Create	US-2	Create a Node-RED service.	10	High	Sheeba Lourdes Angeline H
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	Thirunavukarasu M
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	Venkatesh T
Sprint-3	Publish	US-3	Publish Data to The IBM Cloud	8	High	Pooja Lakshmi T A,
Sprint-4	Create	US-1	Create Web UI in Node- Red	10	High	Sheeba Lourdes Angeline H
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	Thirunavukarasu M

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

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 = " oefkwc"
deviceType = "PNT2022TMID26645"
deviceId="PNT2022TMID26645DEVICE
ID" authMethod = " use-token-auth"
authToken = " 0RZiFDkDNSK8o@gcpd"

# 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 IoTF")
time.sleep(1)

    deviceCli.commandCallback = myCommandCallback

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

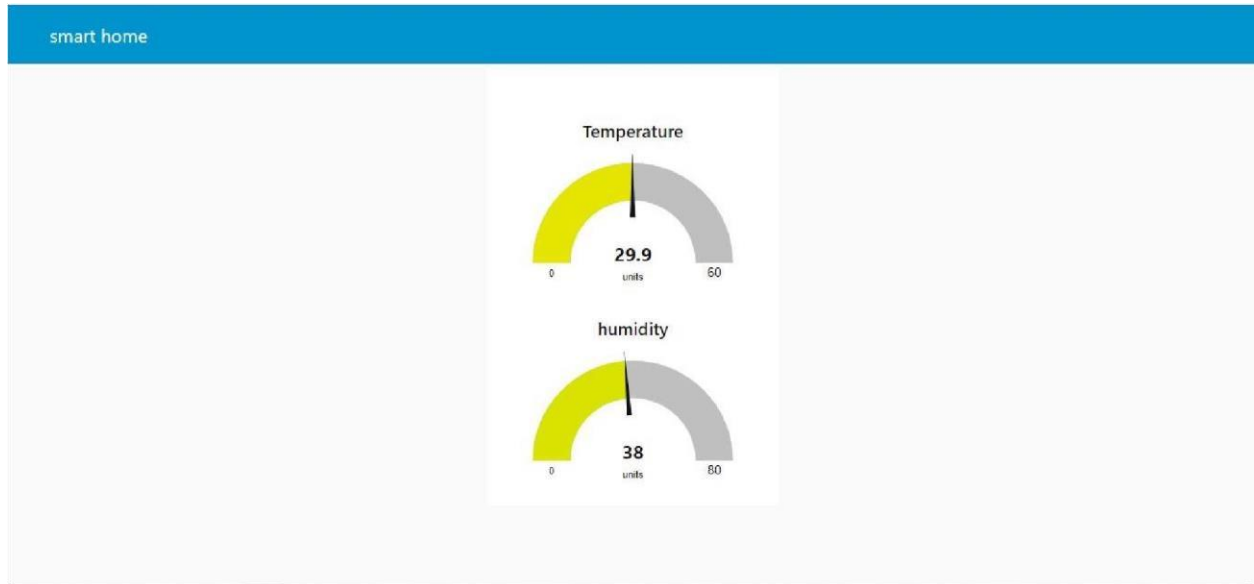
```

7.2 Feature 2: (Python Output)

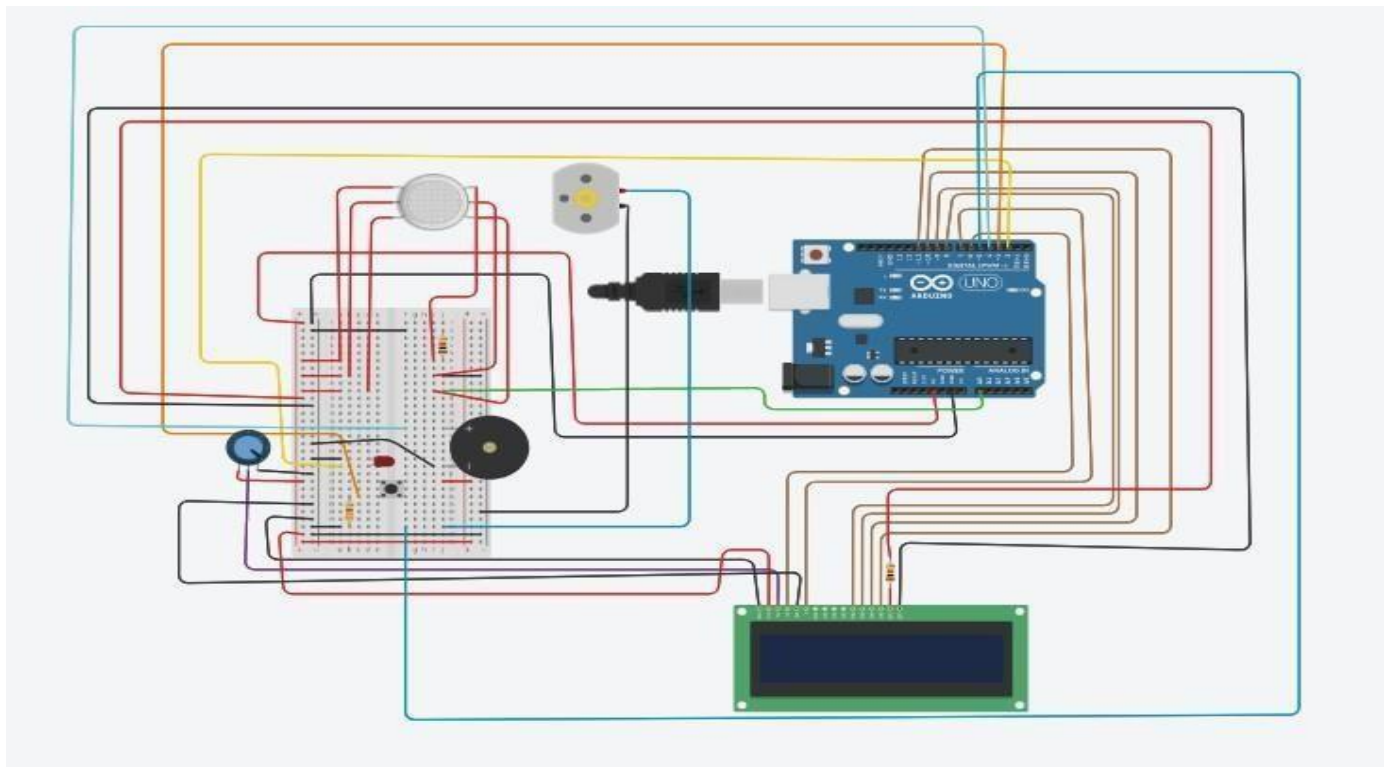
```
File Edit Shell Debug Options Window Help
Published Temperature = 72 C Humidity = 38 % Gas_Level = 93 % to IBM Watson
Published Temperature = 29 C Humidity = 58 % Gas_Level = 63 % to IBM Watson
Published Temperature = 71 C Humidity = 14 % Gas_Level = 87 % to IBM Watson
Published Temperature = 5 C 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. User Acceptance test:



9. RESULTS



Screen1

GAS LEAKAGE DETECTION AND ALERTING

TEMPERATURE LEVEL

GAS LEVEL

HUMIDITY LEVEL

ALARM ON **ALARM OFF**

SPRINKLER ON **SPRINKLER OFF**

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 Smart Home 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.

13. APPENDIX

Source Code:

- **Python Code**-<https://github.com/IBM-EPBL/IBM-Project-8582-1658925147/tree/main/Final%20Deliverables/Source%20Code>

GitHub and Project Demo Link:

- **GitHub Link**- <https://github.com/IBM-EPBL/IBM-Project-8582-1658925147>
- **Project Demo Link** - <https://youtu.be/GN4dOyV7h5s>