



24-25J-224

Intelligent Eco-Urban Monitoring System (IEMS)

Sri Lanka Institute of
InformationTechnology



OUR TEAM

24-25J-224



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INTRODUCTION



Urban Environmental Challenges

- Rapid urbanization leads to issues like poor air quality, green space loss, noise pollution, and high vehicle emissions.

Why Address These Issues?

- Sustainable urban living is vital for residents' well-being, requiring effective monitoring and solutions.

Introduction to IEMS

- IEMS addresses these challenges with integrated monitoring and prediction, featuring EcoSensor AI, GreenVision AI, NoiseGuard AI, and Eco Go.

RESEARCH PROBLEM



Environmental Challenges in Urban Areas

- **Air Quality Concerns**
 - Urban pollution from transport and industry includes harmful pollutants like PM2.5, NO₂, and O₃, posing health risks.
- **Green Space Degradation**
 - Urbanization reduces and fragments green spaces, impacting carbon capture and biodiversity.
- **Noise Pollution**
 - Noise from transport and construction causes stress and health issues like sleep disturbances.
- **Vehicle Emissions**
 - Increasing traffic contributes to air pollution and greenhouse gases, requiring emission reduction strategies.

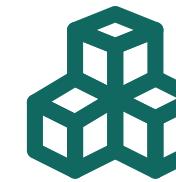
PROPOSED SOLUTION

Integrated Environmental Monitoring System (IEMS)

- **EcoSensor AI**
 - Real-time air quality monitoring and predictions.
- **NoiseGuard AI**
 - Smart noise monitoring and source identification.
- **Eco Go**
 - Predicts and reduces vehicle CO2 emissions.
- **GreenVision AI**
 - Manages green spaces using satellite imagery.

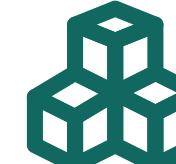
Main Objective

Enhancing Urban Sustainability



Goal

To enhance urban sustainability through effective monitoring, prediction, and mitigation of environmental challenges.



Objectives

- Optimize green spaces.
- Improve air quality.
- Reduce noise pollution.
- Lower vehicle emissions by leveraging advanced AI and IoT technologies.

Sub Objectives

Specific Goals and Tasks

.....• **Arandara.S.D:**

- Deploy IoT sensors for CO₂ level monitoring.
- Train models for air quality prediction and recommendations.
- Implement adaptive sensor calibration using AI for dynamic accuracy adjustments.

.....• **Thuduwage I.M.H.G:**

- Analyze satellite imagery for green space management.
- Train deep learning models for vegetation assessment.
- Provide visualization tools for data analysis and decision making.

Sub Objectives

Specific Goals and Tasks

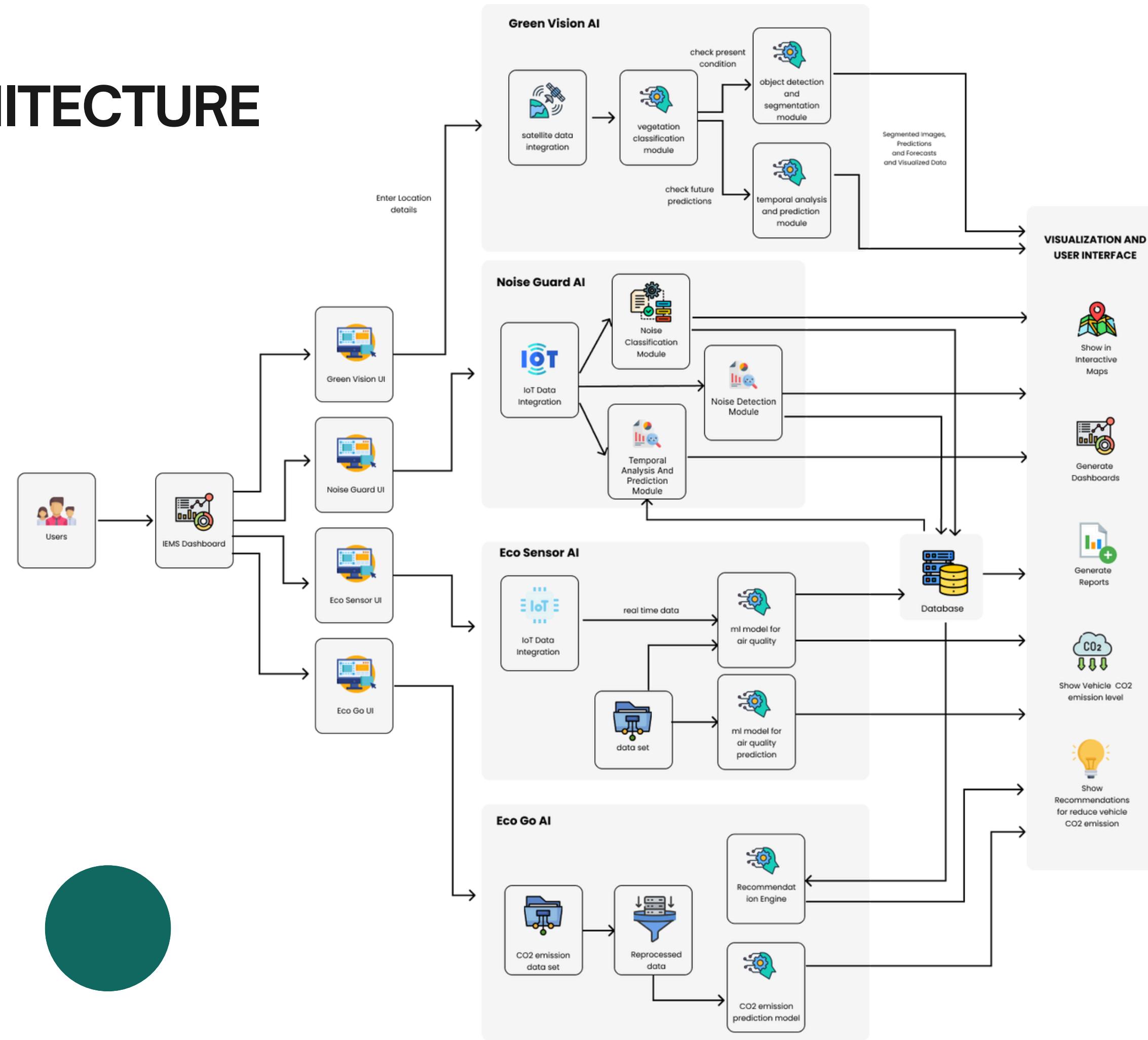
.....• **Karunarathne R.Y.D:**

- Implement smart noise monitoring with IoT sensors.
- Classify noise sources and predict future noise levels.
- Develop alert mechanisms for noise thresholds.

.....• **Kodithuwakku C.K**

- Develop a personalized CO2 emissions prediction and reduction engine.
- Train machine learning models and implement user feedback systems.
- Continuously retrain models to adapt to new data and feedback.

SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE





Team Member 1



GreenVision AI:
Managing Urban Green Spaces

I.M.H.G. Thuduwage
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Background

Urban green spaces are essential for reducing heat, improving air quality, and supporting biodiversity, but urban density and pollution make maintenance challenging.

- **Deep Learning Analysis**
 - AI analyzes satellite images to manage green spaces.
- **Vegetation Indices and Object Detection**
 - Assesses health and distribution of greenery.
- **Informed Decision-Making**
 - Identifies areas needing more green space.
- **Environmental Benefits**
 - Enhances biodiversity, reduces heat, and improves environmental quality.





Research Problem

Urban areas struggle to assess and manage green spaces due to fragmented data and lack of effective analysis tools. An advanced system is needed to analyze and enhance green spaces.

Research Gap

Features	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	IEMS
Multi-Layered Vegetation Indices	Partial	✓	✗	Partial	✓
Vegetation Classification	✓	Partial	✗	Partial	✓
Object Detection and Segmentation	✗	Partial	✗	✗	✓
Temporal Analysis and Prediction	✗	✗	✗	Partial	✓
Real-Time Data Integration	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓
Visualization and User Interface	Partial	✓	Partial	Partial	✓

Objectives

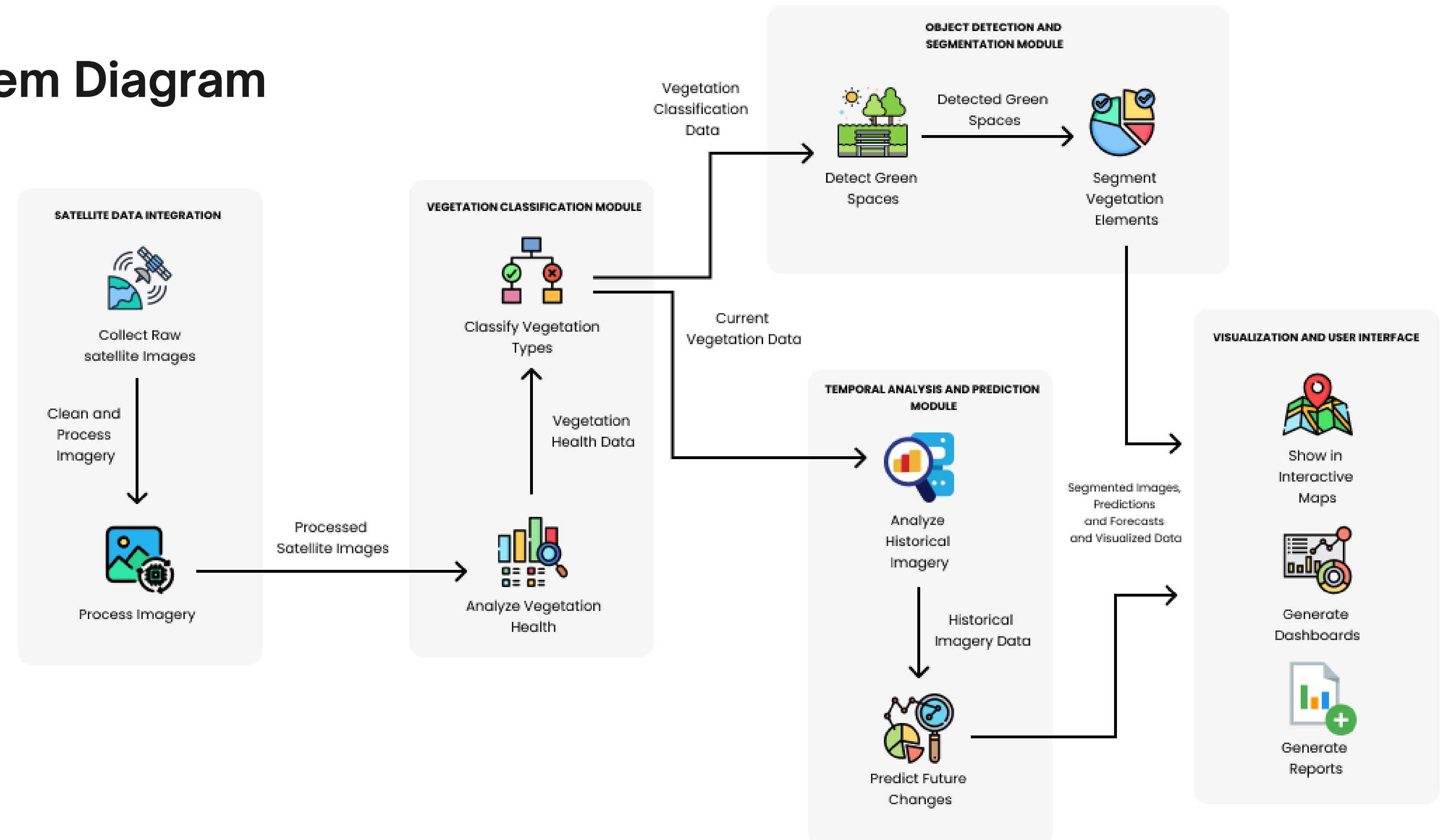
• Main Objectives

- Improve urban sustainability by monitoring, predicting, and managing green spaces.
- Provide cities with advanced tools for better urban development and environmental management

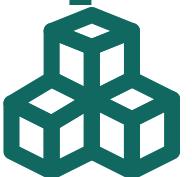
• Sub-Objectives

- Use satellite images and AI to manage green spaces.
- Identify areas needing more greenery based on green coverage and Temporal Analysis and Prediction.
- Guide decisions on creating new green spaces to improve biodiversity and reduce heat.

System Diagram



Technologies to be Used



Deep Learning

- CNNs, Mask R-CNN, U-Net for classification and segmentation.

Temporal Analysis

- LSTM networks, TCNs for prediction.

Remote Sensing

- Satellite imagery analysis.

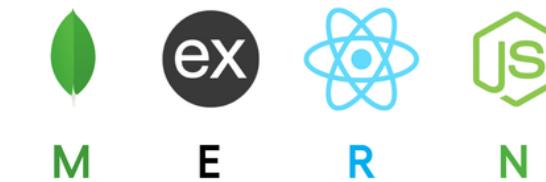
TOOLS & TECHNOLOGIES



TensorFlow



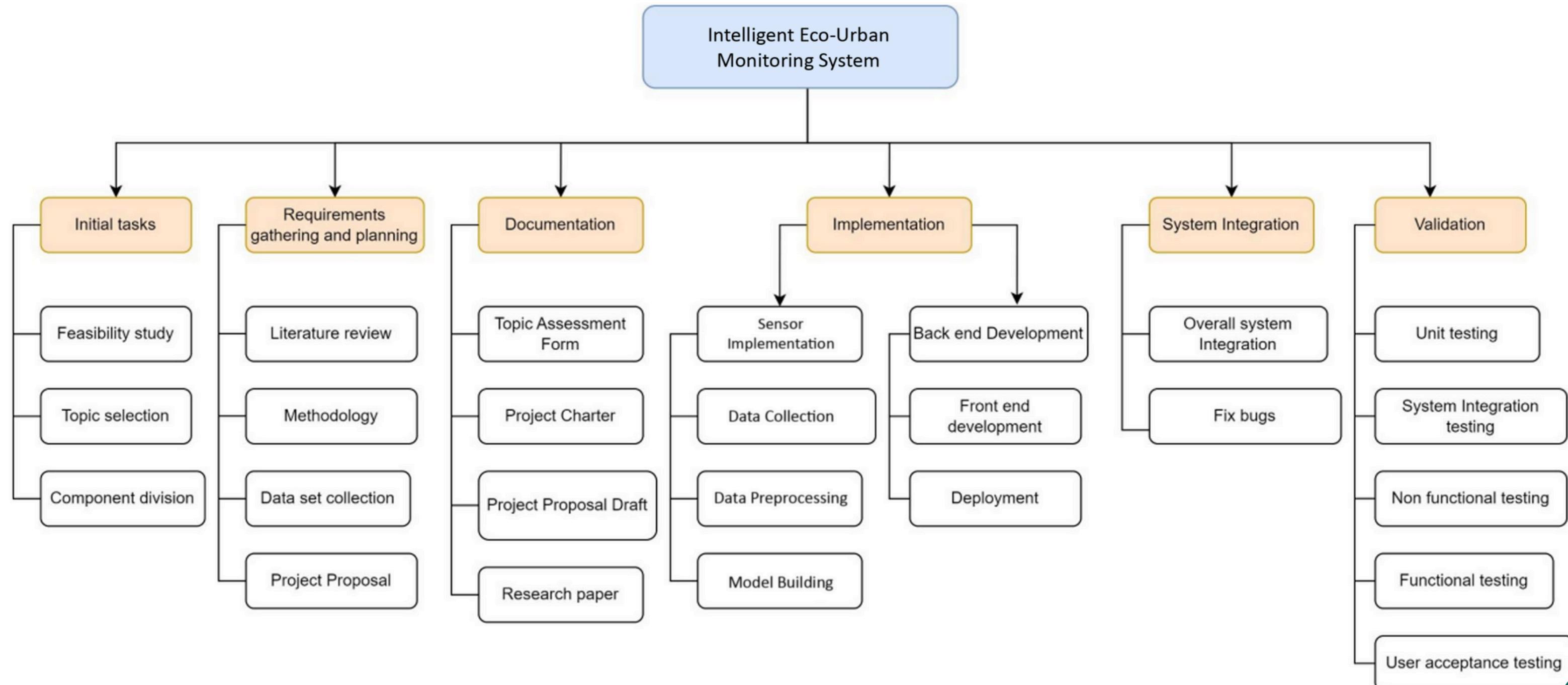
matplotlib



Requirements

-• **System Requirements**
 - High-resolution satellite imagery, High-Performance Computing
-• **Software Requirements**
 - **Functional Requirements**
 - Data Acquisition and Preprocessing
 - Vegetation Analysis and Classification
 - Temporal Analysis and Forecasting
 - Visualization and Reporting
 - **Non-Functional Requirements**
 - Performance
 - Scalability
 - Reliability
 - Usability

WORK BREAKDOWN CHART



PROJECT TIMELINE - GANTT CHART



References

- [1] Urban green spaces analysis for development planning in Colombo, Sri Lanka utilizing THEOS satellite imagery - A remote sensing and GIS approach, ResearchGate, 2013. [Online]. Available: [link](#).
 - [2] Application of satellite images and GIS in evaluation of green space destruction in urban area: Case study Boukan City, ResearchGate, 2012. [Online]. Available: [link](#).
 - [3] Green spaces and cognitive development in primary school children, National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI), 2022. [Online]. Available: [link](#).
 - [4] Urban green spaces, heat island effects and sustainable development: A review, IOPscience, 2021. [Online]. Available: [link](#).
- Urban green spaces and their potential to improve air quality in cities, Francis Press, 2022. [Online]. Available: [link](#).

Team Member 2



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EcoSensor AI
Air Quality Monitoring ,
Prediction and Recommondation Management

Background

Urbanization challenges air quality, vital for health and sustainability. EcoSensor AI uses IoT sensors for real-time pollutant monitoring and AI for analysis and predictions, offering recommendations to maintain optimal CO₂ levels.

Air Quality Monitoring and IoT Sensor Deployment

- Strategically place IoT sensors in urban areas to collect data on air pollutants like CO₂

Data Analysis and Prediction

- Use advanced machine learning models, such as Random Forest, Gradient Boosting, and LSTM networks, to analyze data and predict future air quality trends..

Recommendations for Air Quality Management

- EcoSensor AI includes predictive models that provide recommendations to maintain optimal CO₂ levels and overall air quality.





Research Problem

Urbanization challenges air quality and green space management, impacting public health and the environment. Traditional systems lack real-time data, future air quality predictions, and actionable recommendations.

Research Gap

Features	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	IEMS
Air Quality Monitoring	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓
IoT Integrated	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓
Recommendations	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓
Air Quality Prediction	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓
All in one Implement Web Application	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓
Report Generation	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓

[1] An IoT Based Air Pollution Monitoring System for Smart Cities

[2] Real-Time Air Quality Monitoring System using IoT

[3] Machine learning-based artificial intelligence method for predicting the air pollution index PM2.5

[4] An Integrated IoT and Machine Learning Approach for Environmental Monitoring and Management

Objectives

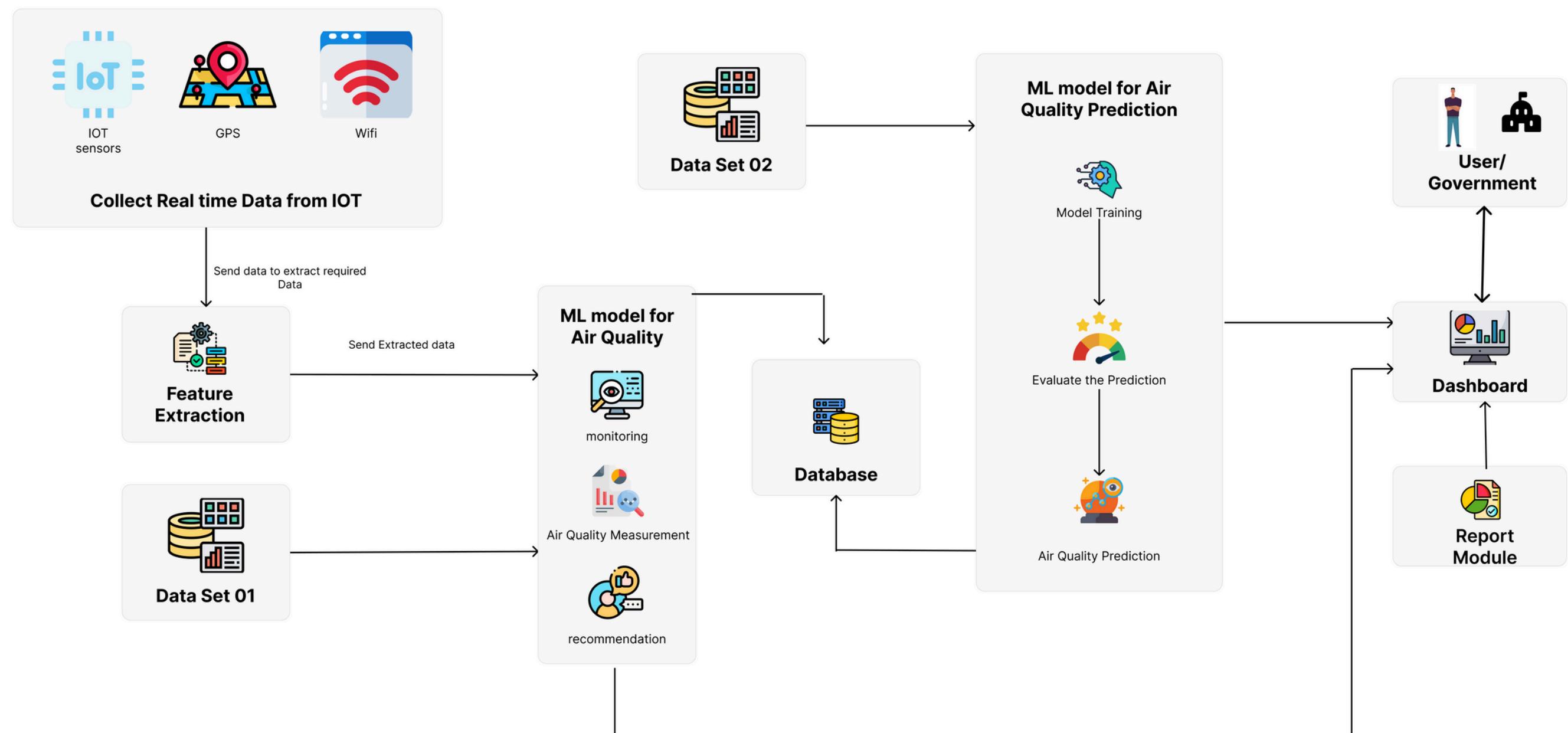
• Main Objectives

- Enhance urban sustainability through effective monitoring, prediction, and management of air quality using IoT sensors and AI.
- Generate actionable recommendations for air quality management based on predictive models.

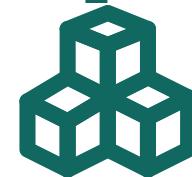
• Sub-Objectives

- Deploy IoT Sensors
- Develop Predictive Models
- Provide Recommendations
- Develop User Interface

System Diagram



Technologies to be Used



Machine Learning:

- Supervised Models such as Random Forest, Gradient Boosting

IoT Sensors:

- Raspberry Pi , MQ-2 , e.t.c

Data Visualization:

- D3.js, Chart.js

Programming languages :

- python , MERN stack , Flask

TOOLS & TECHNOLOGIES



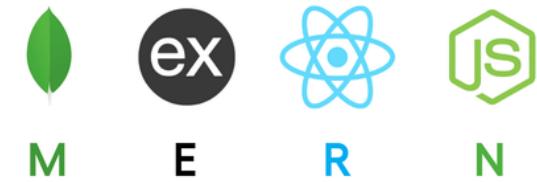
TensorFlow



python™



matplotlib



Requirements

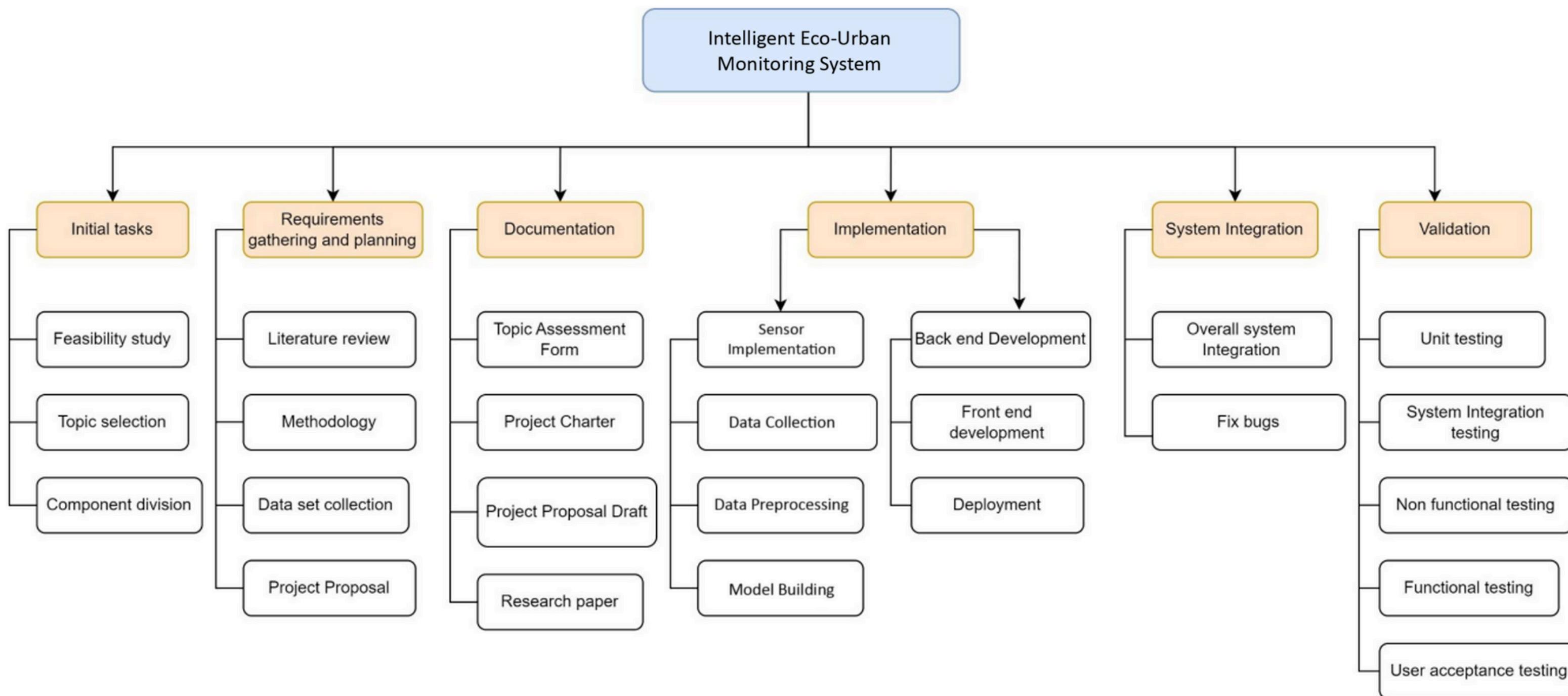
• **System Requirements**

- Hardware: IoT sensors for CO2 and PM2.5 data collection, high-performance computing for model training.
- Software: Machine learning frameworks (TensorFlow, PyTorch), data visualization tools.

• **Software Requirements**

- **Functional Requirements**
 - Air quality monitoring
 - Data analysis and predictions
 - Recommondations for good air quality
- **Non-Functional Requirements**
 - Performance
 - Scalability
 - Reliability
 - Usability

WORK BREAKDOWN CHART



PROJECT TIMELINE - GANTT CHART



References

- [1] V. Tikiwal et al., "An IoT Based Air Pollution Monitoring System for Smart Cities," ResearchGate, 2019. [Online]. [Link](#)
- [2] A. Gunathilaka et al., "Real-Time Air Quality Monitoring System using IoT," Journal of Physics: Conference Series, 2021. [Online]. [Link](#)
- [3] P. Wang et al., "Machine learning-based artificial intelligence method for predicting the air pollution index PM2.5" Journal of Cleaner Production, 2024. [Online]. [Link](#)
- [4] S. Kumar et al., "An Integrated IoT and Machine Learning Approach for Environmental Monitoring and Management," Environmental Research, 2021. [Online] [Link](#)



Noise Guard
AI

Team Member 3



Karunarathne R. Y. D.
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Noise Guard AI

Smart Noise monitoring with IoT sensors,
Classification and Prediction

Background

Urban noise pollution harms public health and quality of life. Effective noise management is crucial for livable cities, yet current methods are inadequate due to fragmented data and limited analysis tools.



Uses AI to Analyze Noise Data for Better Management

- Leverages machine learning to analyze real-time noise levels using IoT data.

Classification and Prediction

- Uses advanced ML and DL models to classify noise sources and predict future trends based on historical data.

Informed Decision-Making

- Identifies high-noise areas and provides real time insights.



Research Problem

Urban areas struggle with managing noise pollution.

Need for a system to analyze and improve noise monitoring using advanced AI and IoT technologies.

Research Gap

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Features	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	IEMS
Future Predictions	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓
Noise Classification	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓
IOT Integrated	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓
Report Generation	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓
Implement Web Application	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓
Shown in Interactive Maps	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓

[1] Urban Sound Classification using CNN

[2] A Machine Learning Driven IoT Solution for Noise Classification in Smart Cities

[3] Internet of Things for Noise Mapping in Smart Cities: State-of-the-Art and Future Directions

[4] Noise Prediction Using Machine Learning with Measurement

Objectives

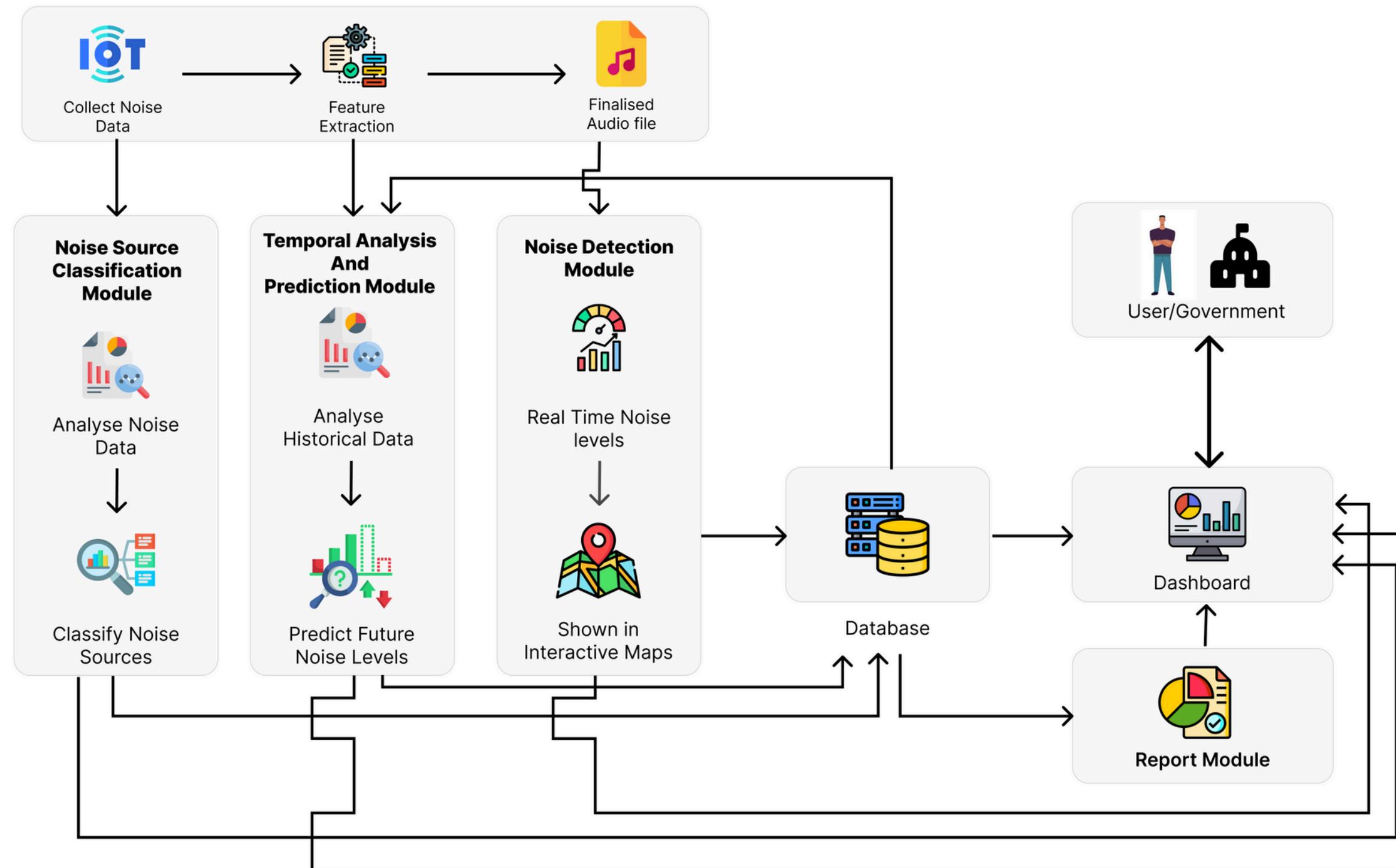
• Main Objectives

- Develop a comprehensive system for real-time
 - Noise Level Monitoring
 - Noise Classification
 - Prediction.

• Sub-Objectives

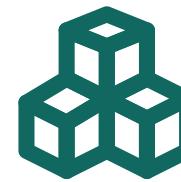
- Collect noise data using IoT and mobile devices.
- Classify noise sources using ML and DL models.
- Predict future noise levels based on historical data.

System Diagram



Technologies to be Used

- **IoT, Mobile phone Microphone**
 - For real-time noise data collection.
- **ML/DL Models**
 - KNNs, RNNs for classification and prediction.
- **Data Analysis**
 - Temporal analysis using LSTM networks.



1. **Data Collection:** Deploy IoT sensors in various locations and Pre Data-sets
2. **Pre-processing:** Clean and preprocess collected data.
3. **Model Training:** Train ML/DL models for classification and prediction.
4. **System Integration:** Integrate models with real-time data for monitoring.

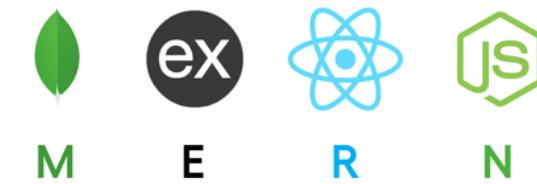
TOOLS & TECHNOLOGIES



TensorFlow



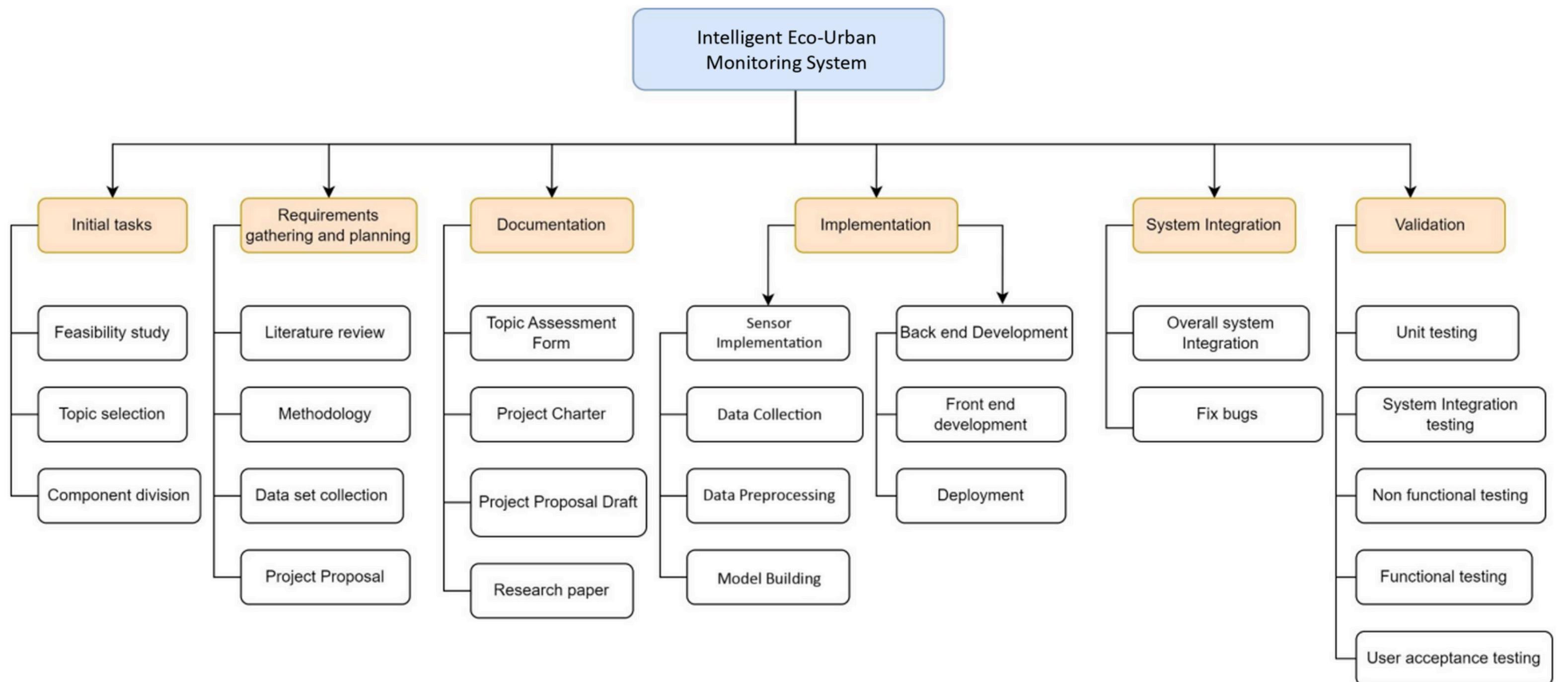
matplotlib



System Requirements

-• **System Requirements**
 - **Hardware:** IoT sensors, mobile phone's microphone for noise data collection, high-performance computing for model training.
 - **Software:** TensorFlow, PyTorch, data visualization tools.
-• **Software Requirements**
 - **Functional Requirements**
 - Noise Data Collection
 - Noise Source Classification
 - Temporal Analysis And Prediction Module
 - **Non-Functional Requirements**
 - Performance
 - Scalability
 - Reliability
 - Usability

WORK BREAKDOWN CHART



PROJECT TIMELINE - GANTT CHART



References

- [1] M. A. Basuni and S. H. Alzahrani, "Urban Sound Classification using CNN," ResearchGate, 2021. [Online]. Available: [Link](#)
- [2] M. F. Khan, M. Al-Kahtani, S. H. Islam, N. Kumar, and P. W. C. Prasad, "A Machine Learning Driven IoT Solution for Noise Classification in Smart Cities," ResearchGate, 2018. [Online]. Available: [link](#)
- [3] D. Gómez-Gutiérrez, J. Pascual-Gaspar, J. M. Lanza-Gutiérrez, and E. Sanchristobal, "Internet of Things for Noise Mapping in Smart Cities: State-of-the-Art and Future Directions," ResearchGate, 2020. [Online]. Available: [link](#)
- [4] S. A. Kumar, K. R. Sudheesh, and S. M. S. Islam, "Noise Prediction Using Machine Learning with Measurement," ResearchGate, 2020. [Online]. Available: [link](#)



Team Member 4



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Eco go
Predicting and Reducing
CO2 Emissions from Vehicles.

Background

Eco Go, a component of the Integrated Environmental Monitoring System (IEMS), leverages advanced machine learning to predict and reduce vehicle CO₂ emissions, offering personalized strategies and insights for urban emission challenges.

Predictive Emission Analysis

- Uses machine learning to predict vehicle CO₂ emissions by analyzing vehicle attributes.

Personalized Recommendation Engine

- Provides tailored CO₂ reduction strategies based on individual driving habits and vehicle characteristics.

Real-Time Feedback Integration

- Continuously collects and analyzes real-time user feedback to refine and enhance recommendations.





Research Problem

Urban areas experience significant CO2 emissions from vehicles, contributing to climate change and air pollution.

A system is needed that uses advanced machine learning to predict CO2 emissions and offer customized reduction strategies for each driver.

Research Gap

Features	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	IEMS
Personalization	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓
Adaptive Learning and Strategy Optimization	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓
User Engagement and Behavior Change	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓
Broader Vehicle and Condition Coverage	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓
Comprehensive System Integration	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓

[1] Modelling of CO2 Emission Prediction for Dynamic Vehicle Travel Behavior

[2] From lab-to-road & vice-versa

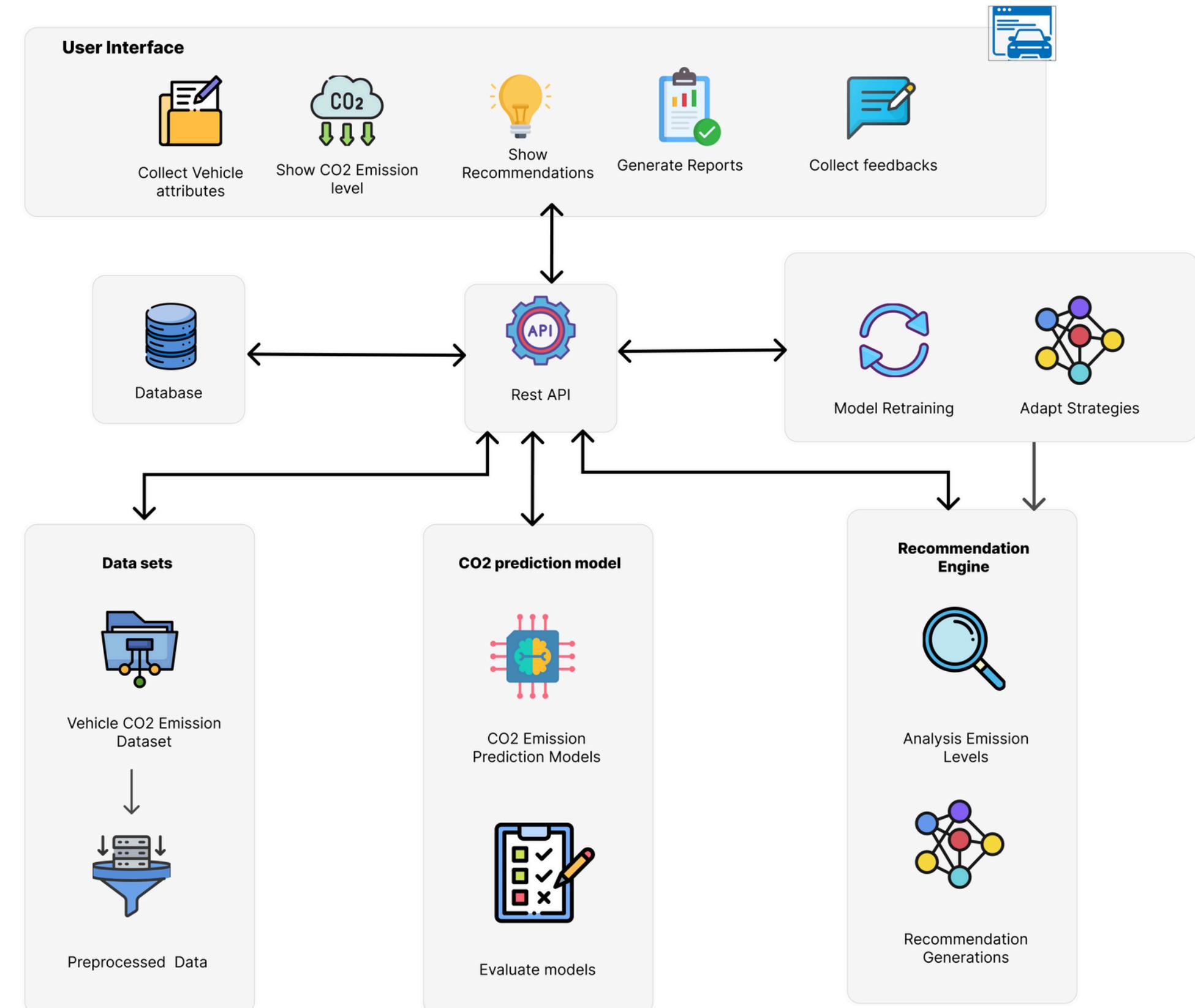
[3] Estimation of transport CO2 emissions using machine learning algorithm

[4] Models for predicting vehicle emissions

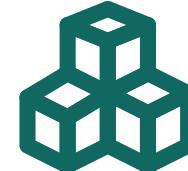
Objectives

-• **Main Objective**
 - Improve urban sustainability by predicting vehicle CO2 emissions and delivering personalized recommendations for effective emission reduction.
-• **Sub-Objectives**
 - Predict Vehicle CO2 emission.
 - Develop personalized strategies.
 - Integrate reinforcement learning to adapt strategies dynamically.

System Diagram



Technologies to be Used



Machine Learning

- Supervised Models such as Random Forest, Gradient Boosting
- Ridge Regression, OLS Regression, Lasso Regression
- Metrics such as RMSE,R2

Data Visualization

- D3.js, Chart.js

Programming languages

- python , MERN stack , Flask

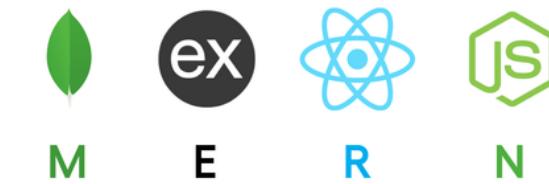
TOOLS & TECHNOLOGIES



TensorFlow



matplotlib

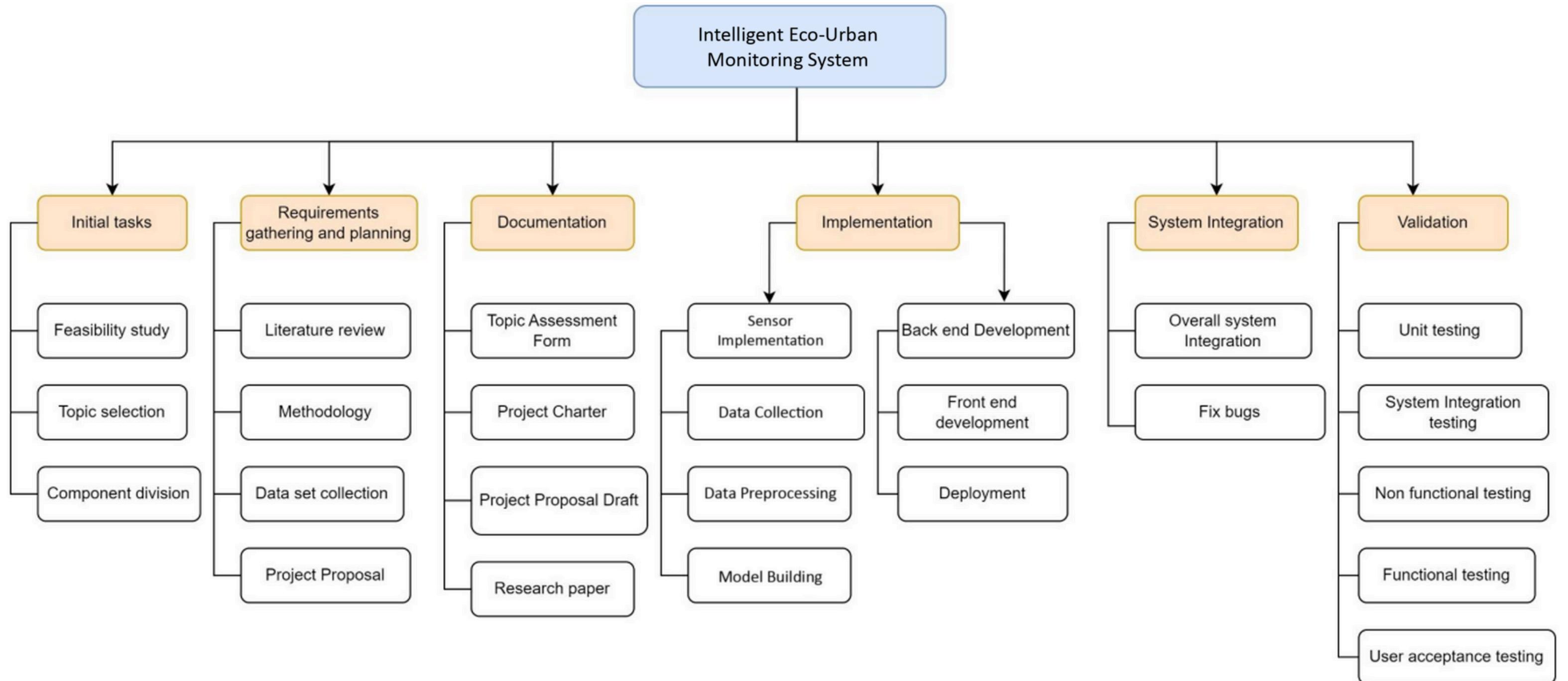


Requirements



-• **System Requirements**
 - High-Performance Computing
-• **Software Requirements**
 - Functional Requirements
 - CO2 Prediction Model
 - Recommendation Engine
 - Feedbacks loop
 - Visualization and Reporting
 - Non-Functional Requirements
 - Performance
 - Scalability
 - Reliability
 - Usability

WORK BREAKDOWN CHART



PROJECT TIMELINE - GANTT CHART



References

- [1] Navarajan Subramaniam, Norhakim Yusof, "Modelling of CO2 Emission Prediction for Dynamic Vehicle Travel Behavior Using Ensemble Machine Learning Technique," IEEE, 25 November 2021. [Online]. Available: [link](#). (Accessed: Jul. 22, 2024.)
- [2] S. Tsiakkas, G. Fontaras, J. Dornoff, and V. Valverde, "From lab-to-road & vice-versa: Using a simulation-based approach for predicting real-world CO2 emissions," Energy, vol. 177, pp. 495–508, 15 February 2019. [Online]. Available: [link](#). (Accessed: Jul. 22, 2024.)
- [3] S. Li, Z. Tong, and M. Haroon, "Estimation of transport CO2 emissions using machine learning algorithm," Transportation Research Part D: Transport and Environment, vol. 122, August 2024. [Online]. Available: [link](#). (Accessed: Jul. 23, 2024.)
- [4] H. Zhong, K. Chen, C. Liu, and M. Zhu, "Models for predicting vehicle emissions: A comprehensive review," Science of The Total Environment, vol. 791, 1 May 2024. [Online]. Available: [link](#). (Accessed: Jul. 23, 2024.)

Commercialization

Market Demand

- Market demand analysis involves understanding the need for the Intelligent EcoUrban Monitoring System (IEMS) in the market. This includes identifying the target audience, market size, growth trends, and potential market opportunities.

Target Audience

- Municipalities and city planners ,Environmental agencies , Goverment , Citizens

Market Opportunities

- Integration with existing smart city infrastructure. ,Partnership with governments for large-scale implementation , Custom solutions for different urban environments.



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THANK YOU !





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Q & A

