

IoT-based Air Pollution Monitoring and Controlling to Bylnk Application

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Abstract:

The level of pollution has increased with time by a lot of factors like increase in population, increased vehicle use, industrialization and urbanization which results in harmful effects on human wellbeing by directly affecting health. In order to monitor this, we are going to make an IOT Based Air Pollution Monitoring System in which we will monitor the Air Quality over a web server using internet and will trigger an alarm when the air quality goes down beyond a certain level, means when there are certain amount of harmful gases are present in the air like CO₂, smoke, alcohol, benzene and NH₃.

Keywords: Nodemcu, DHT11 Sensor, Co₂ sensor, NH₃ sensor, Smoke sensor and Ubidots Explorer.

INTRODUCTION:

The electricity production is the main traffic sources, and urban air pollution. There is an idea one can, from the material of the pre-existing asthma exacerbations air pollution it is supported by more than willing to do so, which is the base, which, where for the past several decades, and suggestive of a certain contribution for the study of the recent is a surge in the number of asthma. In this article we are about the effects of particles of matter (PM), thermal gaseous (ozone, nitrogen dioxide and sulfur dioxide) mixed with air pollution and traffic. We focus on clinical, epidemiological and experimental studies published in the last 5 years. On the part of work and help, the cause of oxidative damage with probability, air pollutants such as of the respiratory tract, leading to inflammation, remodeling, and an increased risk of sensitisation. Even if the chocolate should be brief, are linked to the onset of a number of strong, he, fresh from her, in the strength of which is subject to change. In our case, and the clinical effects of policy and research issues facing air pollution and asthma. Outdoor air

pollution than 3% of the annual pot of attention to disability, lost years of the 2010 global burden of risk assessment to estimate notable increase since 2000. Next on the assessments made in previous global burden of disease attributed to air pollution in urban areas were limited by rough or the reliability of estimates of concentration on a study of Ten European Cities: 14% of incident cases of asthma exacerbations and 15% of childhood asthma is free at all, they attributed to traffic related pollutants. Urbanization is a major contributor to asthma and that this contribution can be attributed to the increase of outdoor air pollution, as many urban centers in the developing world are experiencing rapid population growth accompanied by an increase in outdoor air pollution, and global issues likely that the burden of asthma. In this context, it should be noted that of China, India and Southeast Asia and the rest of the world combined equal. Asthma given the attributes of outdoor air pollution burden of understanding why people are susceptible to offset ullamcorper developer explanation for effective utility. The idea that air

pollution can make asthma exacerbations of pre-existing base is supported by the fact that while the past several decades, but that he had no pollution to the air, it could cause a new asthma. Not all studies support a causal link between air pollution and asthma and a recent meta-analysis of cross-lorem with different communities compared to studies do not show the level of pollution by long-term exposure to pollution on a desperate and reckless men asthma. However, for the most part it is possible that it wishes to contact with the air consists of the blend according to the most individual is governed by the clinical. This appointment is experimental, which is often focused on studies in humans and animals and the individual pollutants. To rely on the force of the studies of the substantial epidemiological studies of exposure to a mixture of chocolate For, without the separate effects are accustomed to the chocolate they try to, it is often mixed with the person of the effect of the whole of salvation. For, even if the potential effect of the pollution in the air, it looks over the nonummy sit amet of the majority, especially of developing countries, in which it is made, to be partly strong, many things about the fossil fuels to the house of the pottage, that they are not on this side of the football.



LITERATURE SURVEY:

AIRPOLLUTION AND ASTHMA

The role of air pollution in the increased prevalence and morbidity of asthma has been widely debated, but results to date indicate that the normally encountered levels of air pollution are unlikely to contribute to a worsening of asthma. When the levels of sulphur dioxide (SO₂) are exceptionally high it is possible that asthmatic patients may have increased symptoms after exertion, since this irritant gas acts as a trigger to bronchoconstriction. There is also evidence that suspended particles may also act as an inciter of asthma symptoms when concentrations are high. Experimentally, ozone in high concentrations may increase airway responsiveness in both normal and asthmatic subjects by inducing airway inflammation, but asthmatic individuals show the same responses as normal subjects and there is little or no evidence to link increases in ambient ozone with an increase in asthma. There is little evidence that nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), even at the peak levels recorded, has any significant effect on airway function in normal or asthmatic individuals. Other air pollutants which are present in lower concentrations have not been studied as extensively, but there is no convincing evidence that they cause significant respiratory symptoms in asthmatic patients. It is still possible that combinations of air pollutants may have greater effects on airway function than exposure to a single pollutant, although there is little evidence to support this. Epidemiological evidence provides little support for the idea that atmospheric pollution levels are related to the frequency of asthma symptoms or the frequency of attacks. More importantly, there is no evidence that asthma prevalence or aetiology is related to the level of air pollution. A review of currently available information therefore provides little evidence for the widely expressed view that atmospheric pollution is related to

increased prevalence or morbidity of asthma or is related to the causation of asthma

AIR POLLUTION CAN MAKE ASTHMA:

If you or your child has asthma, have you ever noticed symptoms get worse when the air is polluted? Air pollution can make it harder to breathe. It can also cause other symptoms, like coughing, wheezing, chest discomfort, and a burning feeling in the lungs. Two key air pollutants can affect asthma. One is ozone(found in smog). The other is particle pollution (found in haze, smoke, and dust). When ozone and particle pollution are in the air, adults and children with asthma are more likely to have symptoms

AIR POLLUTION MONITORING SYSTEM:

The hazards affecting environment have grown through the ages. Environmental condition changes from time to time, this lead to invention to environmental monitoring and controlling system. The study of environment initiated by implementation of wired communication and till the date resting on wireless technology. The paper calculates energy consumption by the Cluster Head deployed in an area which monitors air pollution through wireless sensor network using Matlab tool. The results mentioned proved how effective a sensor can work to monitor air pollution Index Terms— Wireless sensor Network, Cluster Head, Matlab

RESEARCH ON AN IOT BASED AIR POLLUTION MONITORING SYSTEM

Humankind, moving to a period centered upon improvement has overlooked the significance of supportability and has been the real guilty party behind the rising Pollution levels in the world's air among all other living life forms. The Pollution levels at certain spots have come to such high degrees that they have begun hurting our very own It will being. An IoT based Air Pollution observing framework incorporates a

MQ Series sensor interfaced to a Node MCU outfitted with an ESP8266 WLAN connector to send the sensor perusing to a Thing Speak cloud. Further extent of this work incorporates an appropriate AI model to foresee the air Pollution level and an anticipating model, which is fundamentally a subset of prescient displaying. As age of poisonous gases from ventures, vehicles and different sources is immensely expanding step by step, it winds up hard to control the dangerous gases from dirtying the unadulterated air. In this paper a practical air Pollution observing framework is proposed. This framework can be utilized for observing Pollutions in demeanour of specific territory and to discover the air peculiarity or property examination. The obligated framework will concentrate on the checking of air poisons concentrate with the assistance of mix of Internet of things with wireless sensor systems. The investigation of air quality should be possible by figuring air quality index (AQI).

AIR POLLUTION MONITORING SYSTEMFOR SMART CITY:

Where pollution has become a major problem around the world, air pollution is the most dangerous, shocking and severe pollution among other pollutions e.g. water pollution, soil pollution, noise pollution, light pollution, thermal pollution etc. Air pollution is the major cause of diseases like asthma, cancer, bronchitis, birth defects and immune system like diseases. This system implements the combination of an android app, server, gas sensors (CO₂, CO, LPG, and CH₄) to sense the air quality of the environment and shows the real condition of air. Solving the draw backs of existing air quality sensors this device can be used to monitor various gasses at a time. The most demanding thing would be this system will give the real time data and will show the quality of the air based on the standard air quality. The system will give the user the indication of the air quality and based on given parameters it will let the user know

how much the environmental air is polluted or safe. This system will do everything on behalf of human in such a way that for a smart city when people will have less time for spending and there will be more industry and air will be more polluted this device will let people know how safe the air is. The goal is to make the system as reasonable as possible so that people from every society background can use this and if some research organization wants to do further research then if some nominal amount of money is invested then it would be a great solution to install a weather station thus air quality monitoring system

EXISTING SYSTEM:

- The microcontroller is programmed to do mainly three functions namely: Comparison, timer and triggering.. When the smoke sensor output is more than the threshold value, the microcontroller triggers the timer circuit and an alarm is set on to inform the driver of the pollution in the vehicle and that it will come to the halt state. Semiconductor sensor MQ-2 is used to detect the smoke whose range is 300ppm to 10000ppm.
- CO Sensor having low conductivity in a clean environment is connected to a PIC microcontroller When this sensor is exposed to the pollutants its conductivity increases generating a signal in the circuit which disables the motor. An automatic SMS is also generated by a GSM module which is connected in the circuit.

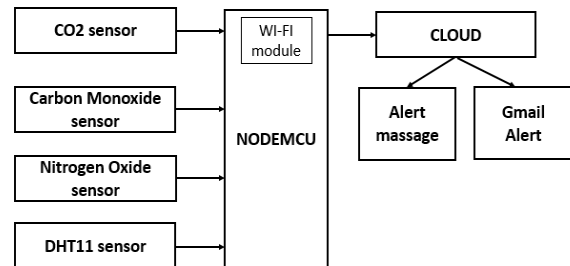
PROPOSED SYSTEM:

- The given proposed system is continuously monitoring the industrial pollution monitoring. When the pollution can exceeds the threshold level it will intimates to the asthma patient.
- Carbon monoxide sensor, nitrogen oxides sensor are going to use in exhaust system in

industrial. It takes two inputs one from the smoke sensor and the other being the pre-defined threshold value specified by the patient.

- If it reaches the high threshold value the industrial location can be traced by GPS module and the location is sent to the asthma patient. The patient may going to avoid the particular location.
- It can be monitoring by specified android application it can be built by mit android developing tool.

Block diagram:



Hardware required:

- CO2 SENSOR
- NITROGEN OXIDE SENSOR
- Carbon Monoxide sensor
- DHT11 sensor
- Nodemcu

Software required:

- Arduino ide
- Embedded C

System design

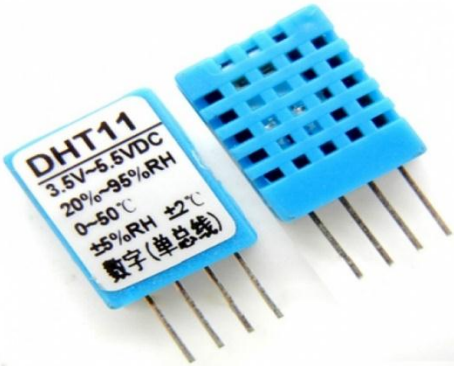
Nodemcu:

It's an open source IOT platform .It is the Node Microcontroller Unit (node MCU), which controls

the whole system. All the sensors are interfaced using this controller. IOT (internet of things) is a trending technology, it is used to continuously monitor the air pollution. Suppose our system is connect to this device we can easily safe and secure the un-healthy people and child's, for continuous monitor we can use app, here we can use Ubidots Explorer and Ubidots GPS trackers. We are using Nodemcu is the IOT module.

DHT11 sensor:

This is a sensor, which is used measures the temperature and humidity sensor in the air, in this projects it is used for measure the temperature and humidity level in the bore well.



GAS sensor: Gas sensor is for detecting a wide range of gases, including NH₃, NO_x, alcohol, benzene, smoke and CO₂. Here it is used to measure the any dangerous gases in the bore well. If any gas can detected by the sensor, it will give the command to the Nodemcu and the Nodemcu intimates to the higher authorities. And also it will uploaded into the cloud using Ubidots explorer.

Here we are using their respective sensor by calculate the gas.



MQ2 measures the smoke, LPG and Corban dioxide. MQ7 measures the Corban monoxide and MQ135 measure the NH₃ (ammonia gas) and No.

Conclusion:

This proposed we used to monitor the air pollution monitoring in industrial areas. In this system we used Nodemcu is a main controller, it will collects the data from the sensors and then stores in cloud by using the Ubidots explorer. Ubidots is an application which is used to monitor the data from any in the word.

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