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IOT BASED WIRELESS SENSOR NETWORK FOR AIR POLLUTION MONITORING

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Abstract
Air pollution is a significant problem nowadays that is concentrating on the health care and medical sector. The level of air pollution has been worse over time due to a variety of factors, including as population growth, excessive car usage, industrialization, & urbanization, which has negative repercussions on human life satisfaction by directly affecting public health. The security, health, and safety of the people depend critically on the quality of the air. The degradation of the air quality in many Indian cities is one offender. The main cause of pollution is particulate matter (PM 2.5), which harms people's health by causing disorders of the respiratory system or various metabolic processes. Thus, cheap pollution monitoring equipment that can be easily discarded elsewhere is required. This project's primary objective is to develop an IOT and Arduino UNObased air quality monitoring system.

Keywords: Air pollution, population growth, industrialization, urbanization, respiratory system

I. INTRODUCTION

The air quality sensors in this gadget use PM2.5, or airborne particles with a width of around 2.5 microns. A hydrogen sulphide detecting sensor with a sensitivity limit of 1 to 200 ppm is the MQ136. The DHT11 sensor is used to measure moisture in addition to temperature. Wine makes the MQ-2 smoky and flammable sensor. Between 300 and 10,000 ppm, combustible gas can be detected by it. The Arduino UNO is linked with all the sensor and the esp8266 WiFi module. With the esp8266 Wi-Fi module, the Arduino Uno continually collects data from sensors and updates it in the Thing speak cloud along with the date and time. This task was accomplished via a microcontroller preloaded embedded C application.

The key objectives of the project are:

- Technology for continuously tracking air quality
- Wireless monitoring system poweredby IOT
- Uploading the sensor data to theThing speak cloud using Thing speak
- Completing this challenge with anArduino UNO

II. THEORY

An embedded system combines hardware and software to carry out a specific purpose. Microprocessors and micro-controllers are a couple of the common components found in embedded goods. As they merely receive input, process it, and output, micro-processors are

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frequently alluded to as general purpose processor. A micro-controller, on the otherhand it receives the data as inputs and alternates, connects to various devices, manipulates it, ultimately generates output. A unique research that uses an Arduino UNO microcontroller to evaluate air quality parameter's using sensors and modify them in the Thing speak cloud through an ESP 8266 WI-FI module is called "IoT Based Wireless Sensor Network for Air Pollution Monitoring."

2.1 Embedded systems

An embedded system is prepared tohandle a single or a minute number of tasks, sometimes during real time computational limitations. It is included into a whole machine, frequently with both electronic and mechanical components. A general-purpose computer, such as a personal computer (PC), on the other hand,is made to be adaptable and to satisfy a variety of user demands. To days commonplace devices are controlled byembedded systems. One or many more primary processing components, often micro- controllers or digital signal processor, are in charge of handling embedded systems. Having dedicated to completing a work is essential, as it may need an incredibly strong processor. For example, though they establish data centers and specialized nationwide and regional network to connect airports and radars, aviation safetysystems might be considered embedded.

Design engineers may maximize theembedded system performance andreliability while reducing the product size and cost since it is allocated to certain functions. Embedded systems are mainly mass produced to take the scale advantages. Fundamentally embedded systems includes the mobile gadgets like Music player and smartwatches to bulk installation like thetraffic signals, industrial control and power plant (nuclear) controller. A micro-controller chips has a minimum amount of functionality, whereas various unit, accessories, and network built inside a resizable chasis or enclosure have a high degree of complexity’s.

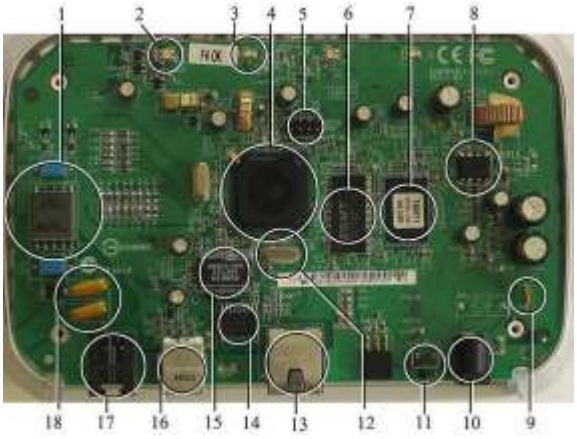

Fig 1. A modern example of embeddedsystem

The different types of Embedded systems:

i. Stand-alone embedded system
ii. Real-time embedded system
iii. Network communicationembedded system

Applications of embedded system are: Consumer’s application, workplace automations, Industry automations, Robot, Computer’s networking, and Tele- communications.

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2.2 Hardware description

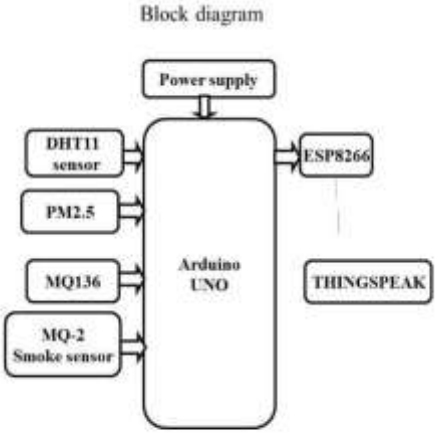

Figure. 2. Block diagram of IoT Based wireless sensor network for Air pollution monitoring

2.3 Arduino UNO

Figure. 3. Arduino UNO

The AT mega 328 from the AVR group is the micro-controller board on the Arduino UNO. There are 6 Analogs, a 16 MHz resonator (ceramics), and 14 digital multipurpose pins. Restart switch, powerjack, and USB are used. Many modules that accompany it's technology makes coding practical.

2.4 Regulated power supply

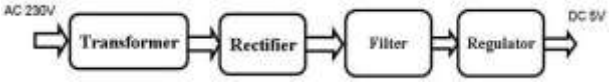

Figure. 4.Block diagram

The energy supply (electrical) is a power source. A machine or system that supplies electrical or some other kind of types of energy to a load side or group of loads is that unit. The term is most used in relation to the sources, less often in relation to computers, and infrequently in relation to other people.

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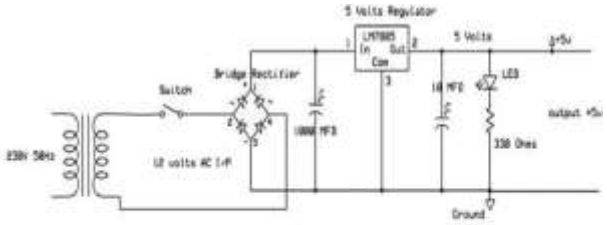

Figure. 5. Circuit diagram of Regulated Power Supply with Led connection

2.5 PROPOSED SYSTEM

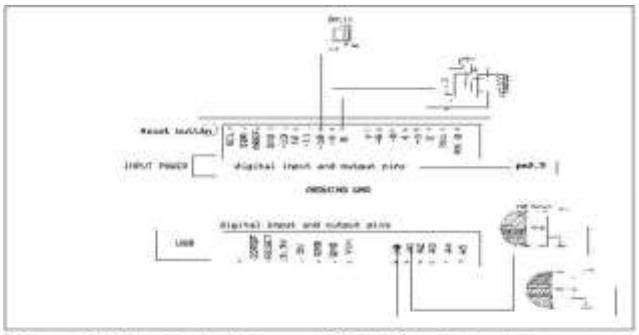

Figure. 6. Schematic diagram of IoT Based wireless sensor network for Air pollution monitoring

The IoT based sensor networks for air- pollution monitoring schematic diagram above demonstrates how each component interfaces with a microcontroller.

2.5.1 Procedure for Compilation, Simulation, and Dumping

Step 1: Parts
1 - Arduino on a Bread-board1 - Arduino UNO Connecting Wire
Arduino IDE (installed on PC)

Step 2: Approach
AT mega 328 on the Arduino on a Bread board is loaded using the Arduino UNO. An AT mega 328P-PU can do this very easily, while an AT mega 328-PU requires an additional step.

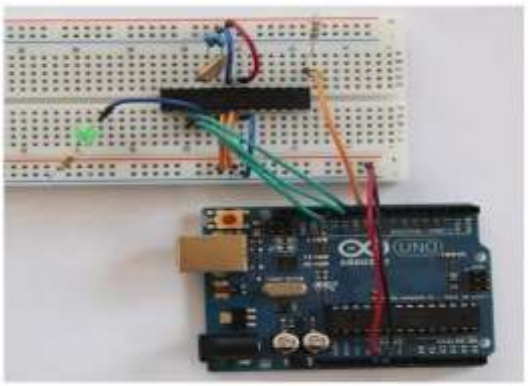

Figure. 7. Arduino UNO

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Figure. 8. Arduino UNO program

Step 3: Programming of Arduino UNO as anISP

The Arduino UNO will burn the boot loader on to the Bread board chips, it is to be program to function as an ISP.

- Start the ArduinoIDE first
- Launch the Arduino ISP projectdesign
- If you are using the IDE version 1.0

Step 4: Connect your AT mega 328

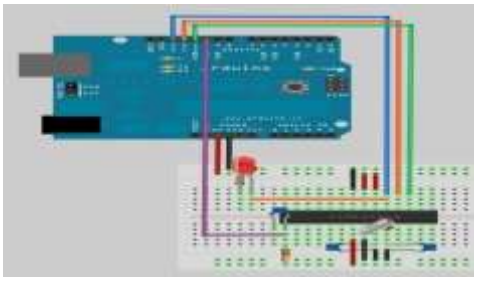

Figure. 9. AT mega 328

Step 5: Which ATmega328 are you using?

Fig 10. AT mega 328

There are many AT mega 328 models, as I had to figure out on my own. The different versionsthat fascinate us are the AT mega 328 PU and theAT mega 328P PU. Our bread board requires a PDIP

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installation, which is indicated by the PU designation.
The pico-Power 328P Processor, which is designed for minimal power consumption, is used in the Arduino board. Because to its low energy consumption, this is the ideal choice.

III. COMPONENTS DESCRIPTION

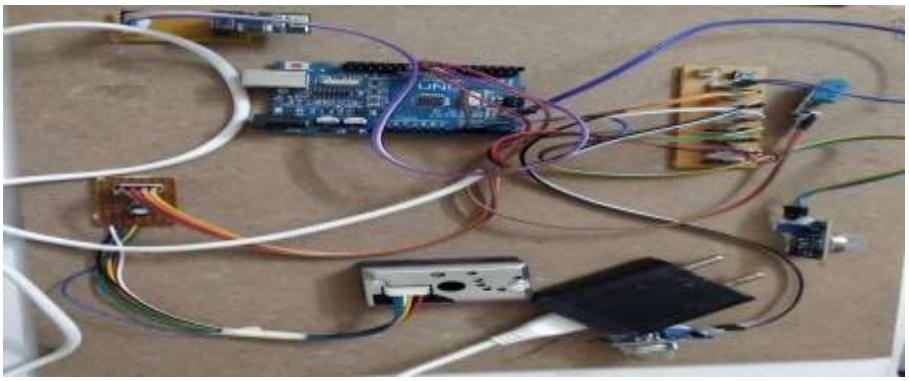

Fig 11. Entire setup model

A. HARDWARE COMPONENTS

MQ135 Sensor

Fig 12. MQ135

The MQ135 sensor can sense NH3, NOx, alcohol, Benzene, smoke, CO2 and some other gases. It gives the output in form of voltage levels.

LPG Sensor

Fig 13. MQ6

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MQ-6 sensor is a simple-to-use liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) sensor, suitable for sensing LPG (composed of mostly propane and butane) concentrations in the air. The MQ-6 can detect gas concentrations anywhere from 200 to 10000ppm.

P.M 2.5

Fig 14. P.M 2.5

This PM2.5 GP2Y1010AU0F Dust Smoke Particle Sensor is an infrared emitting diode (IRED) and a phototransistor are diagonally arranged into this device. It detects the reflected light of dust in the air. Especially, it is effective to detect very fine particle like the cigarette smoke.

DHT11 Sensor

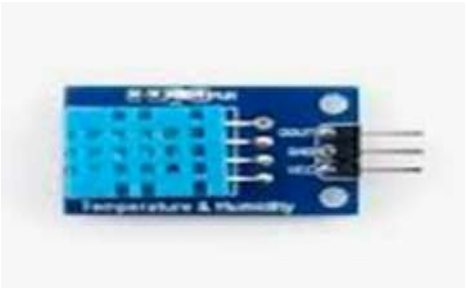

Fig 15 . DHT11 sensor

The DHT11 is **a basic, ultra low-cost digital temperature and humidity sensor**. It uses a capacitive humidity sensor and a thermistor to measure the surrounding air, and spits out a digital signal on the data pin (no analog input pins needed). Its fairly simple to use, but requires careful timing to grab data.

IV. RESULTS AND CONCLUSION

RESULTS

Technology for tracking quality of air was developed as part of the "IoT Based wireless sensor network for monitoring of air pollution project. The arduino microcontroller serves as the project's primary controlling mechanism. The Arduino uno is connected to all the air quality sensors. The time and date are also updated into the Thing speak cloud by Arduino as it constantly reads data from sensors. This task is accomplished via a microcontroller loaded embedded C program.

CONCLUSION

It has been created with integrating characteristics for all the embedded system utilized. Every component's existence has been thoughtfully considered and arranged, which helps the unit function as best it can. Second, employing cutting-edge ICs, the project has been effectively carried out withthe aid of developing technology. As a result,the proposal's concept and testing were effective.

FUTURE SCOPE

- We can upgrade this project withsolar panels.
- If the sensor data goes beyond the
- predetermined range, we may addGSM to send an alarm notification.

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