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 ijirccce@gmail.com

 www.ijirccce.com

Industrial Intelligence System for Pollution Control Using IOT

T.Gowsalya¹, T.Santhiyadevi², P.Sivapriya³, G.Nandhakumar⁴

UG Student, Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering, Paavai Engineering College, Namakkal, Tamil Nadu, India^{1,2,3}

Associate Professor, Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering, Paavai Engineering College, Namakkal, Tamil Nadu, India⁴

ABSTRACT - The growth in an industrial and infrastructural frameworks leads to the environmental affairs like pollution. Pollution is becoming serious issue so there is need to build such a flourishing system which overcomes the problems and monitor as well as control the parameters. Industrial Automation is the control of electronic devices in our industrial whether we are there or aware. This system is designed to be low cost, low energy and expandable allowing a variety of devices to be controlled. It is a voice based industrial automation system which will be very useful for old aged people and disabled people, basically for one's who cannot perform basic activity efficiently. The main aim of this project is to make life easier and control industrial appliances by android voice command using Wi-Fi as communication protocol between raspberry-pi and Android device. It includes controlling industrial appliances remotely through phone, laptop etc. The main objective is to design a smart industrial automation which can be controlled and monitored by the Bluetooth via the Internet of Things(IoT). This will help the industrial owners to provide a simple, fast and reliable way to automate and manage their industrial.

KEYWORDS: Bluetooth, Pollution Control, sensor, etc...

I. INTRODUCTION

In today's day to day life automation can play a major role. The main attraction of any automated system is reducing human labour, efforts, time and errors due to human negligence. This project is based on Internet of Things (IoT). Internet of Things is a network of devices such as electrical appliances for connectivity which enables these devices to connect and exchange data. This project represents a flexible way to monitor and control the parameters. This project includes an android application where a user will provide voice commands for controlling devices such as "Turn light on" which will be connected to raspberry pi and according to it the required process will work Bluetooth is required for connectivity. This automation can be used majorly not only in industrial but offices and hospitals where user can register and authenticate himself/herself in android device and after successful login can give the input commands and operate the devices. It also provides security from third party users. It allows controlling number of industrial appliances simultaneously. Thus it act as an smart industrial automation system.

II. PROPOSED METHOD

This block explains about the proposed block of smart Pollution Control automation .we are using arduino UNO board to interface sensors and power supply in our circuit. The system to be developed is the wireless sensor network for monitoring and controlling the industrial pollution parameters. The system provide the users with mobile control of various devices by using Bluetooth low energy along with Raspberry pi. The main objective of this project is to control electrical industrial appliances by android voice commands using Wi-fi as communication protocol between Bluetooth and android device. For this purpose software is created. Through this software the electrical industrial appliances can be switched on and off. The software and the raspberry pi are connected by using the Bluetooth technology.

A. BIO SENSOR

A Biosensor is Associate in nursing analytical device. The detector that integrates the biological parts with the Physiochemical device to provide Associate in Nursing sign is proportional to at least one analyte which is fetched into

a detector. The most well-liked biological material like protein is preferred for typical strategies like physical or membrane defense and non-covalent or valence binding. The popular biological material is involved the device. To provide a sure analyte through the analyte binds to the biological material that produces the electrical response to be measured.

B. FIRE SENSOR

This fire sensor circuit exploits the temperature sensing property of a typical signal diode IN 34 to detect heat from fire. At the moment it senses heat, a loud alarm simulating that of hearth brigade are getting to be produced. The circuit is simply too sensitive and should detect a rise in temperature of 10 degree or more in its vicinity. Ordinary signal diodes like IN 34 and OA 71 exhibits this property and thus the interior resistance of these devices will decrease when temperature rises. The fire sensor circuit is simply too sensitive and should detect a rise in temperature of 10 degree or more in its vicinity. Ordinary signal diodes like IN 34 and OA 71 exhibits this property and thus the interior resistance of these devices will decrease when temperature rises. Within the reverse biased mode, this effect are getting to be more significant. Typically the diode can generate around 600 milli volts at 5 degree Centigrade. For every degree rise in temperature; the diode generates 2 mV output voltage. That's at 5 degree it's 10 mV and when the temperature rises to 50 degree, the diode will give 100 milli volts. This voltage is used to trigger the remaining circuit. Transistor T1 could also be a temperature controlled switch and its base voltage depends on the voltage from the diode. Normally T1 conducts (due to the voltage set by VR) and LED glows. This means normal temperature.

C.TEMPERATURE SENSOR

The LM35 is an microcircuit sensor which can be used to measure temperature with an electrical output proportional to the temperature (in °C).It can measure temperature more accurately than a employing a thermistor. The sensor circuitry is sealed and not subject to oxidation. The LM35 generates a far better output voltage than thermocouples and will not require that the output voltage be amplified. The LM35 has an output voltage that's proportional to the Celsius temperature. The scale factor is .01V/°C.

The LM35 doesn't require any external calibration or trimming and maintains an accuracy of 0.4°C at temperature and 0.8°C over a spread of 0°C to +100°C. Another important characteristic of the LM35 is that it draws only 60 micro amps from its supply and possesses a coffee self-heating capability. The LM35 comes in many different packages like TO-92 plastic transistor-like package, T0-46 metal can transistor-like package, 8-lead surface mount SO-8 small outline package.

D.HUMIDITY SENSOR

Humidity is that the presence of water in air. The number of water vapor in air can affect human comfort also as many manufacturing processes in industries. The presence of water vapor also influences various physical, chemical, and biological processes.

Humidity measurement in industries is critical because it's getting to affect the business cost of the merchandise and thus the health and safety of the personnel. Hence, humidity sensing is extremely important, especially within the control systems for industrial processes and human comfort. Controlling or monitoring humidity is of paramount importance in many industrial & domestic applications. In semiconductor industry, humidity or moisture levels must be properly controlled & monitored during wafer processing.

E. LDR SENSOR

An LDR or light dependent resistor is additionally mentioned as photo resistor, photocell, photoconductor. It is a 1 kind of resistor whose resistance varies relying on the number of sunshine falling on its surface. When the sunshine falls on the resistor, then the resistance changes. These resistors are often utilized in many circuits where it's required to sense the presence of sunshine. These resistors have a selection of functions and resistance. As an example, when the LDR is darkly, then it are often used to activate a light-weight - weight -weight or to point out OFF a light when it's within the sunshine. A typical light dependent resistor features a resistance within the darkness of 1MOhm, and within the brightness a resistance of a couple of K Ohm This resistor works on the principle of photo conductivity. It's nothing but, when the sunshine falls on its surface, then the material conductivity reduces and also the electrons



within the valence band of the device are excited to the conduction band. These photons within the incident light must have energy greater than the band gap of the semiconductor material. This makes the electrons to leap from the valence band to conduction.

F. GSM MODULE

GSM could also be a mobile communication modem; it's stands for global system for mobile communication (GSM). The thought of GSM was developed at Bell Laboratories in 1970. It's widely used mobile communication system within the planet. GSM is an open and digital cellular technology used for transmitting mobile voice and data services operates at the 850MHz, 900MHz, 1800MHz and 1900MHz frequency bands.

GSM system was developed as a digital system using time division multiple access (TDMA) technique for communication purpose. A GSM digitizes and reduces the data, then sends it down through a channel with two different streams of client data, each in its own particular slot. The digital system features a capability to carry 64 kbps to 120 Mbps of data rates.

G. BUZZER

The electric buzzer was invented in 1831 by Henry. They were mainly utilized in early doorbells until they were phased out in the primary 1930s in favor of musical chimes, which had a softer tone. Piezoelectric buzzers, or piezo buzzers, as they're sometimes called, were invented by Japanese manufacturers and fitted into an honest array of products during the 1970s to 1980s. This advancement mainly happened thanks to cooperative efforts by Japanese manufacturing companies. In 1951, they established the Barium Titanate Application Research Committee, which allowed the companies to be "competitively cooperative" and convey about several piezoelectric innovations and inventions. Early devices were supported an electromechanical system a bit like an electrical bell without the metal gong. Similarly, a relay could even be connected to interrupt its own actuating current, causing the contacts to buzz. Often these units were anchored to a wall or ceiling to use it as a sounding board. The word "buzzer" comes from the rasping noise that electromechanical buzzers made.

III. RELEATED WORK

IoT Technology has been wont to reduce the space between the staff within the article "Things" and its digital impersonation in data frameworks. It's seen because the next generation network (NGN) of the web. The IoT is driven by an extension of the web through the incorporation of physical articles joined with a capacity to supply more quick-witted administrations to the world as more information finishes up noticeably accessible. Several application areas going from Green-IT and vitality effectiveness to coordination's are now starting to profit by Internet of Things ideas. The function of IoT during this work gives the pleasant the power to watch and control their greenhouses remotely. To form the work of IoT easy to know, provide an imagination about how the IoT add upload and download data and deliver it to the control systems.

IV. RESULT&DISCUSSION

The operation of the cooling/heating system, the irrigation system, and therefore the lighting system counting on the set-points. Finally, upload the readout of the sensor to the online application. So as to calculate the system sampling time, each system should be determined individually. The temperature system, irrigation system, and lightweight intensity system are take 308, 259, and 115 milli sec respectively.

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