Real Time Noise and Air Pollution Monitoring with IoT and Arduino Alert System

System ¹Gowri Shankar J, ²Musica R, ³Narmatha G, ⁴Vishalini J, ⁵Suriya shri S ¹Assistant Professor, ^{2,3,4,5}UG Scholar Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering AVS Engineering College, Salem, Tamil Nadu, India.

ABSTRACT-Real-time coverage of noise and weather monitoring systems using IoT (Internet of Things) and Arduino for alarm systems spans the important intersection of environmental science, technological science, and public health. This new system includes sensors that can detect noise and various contaminants such as particulate matter and pollutants. These sensors are placed in urban or commercial areas to constantly monitor air quality and noise. The data collected by these sensors is sent wirelessly to a central Arduino-based controller where it is processed instantly. Using IoT technology, the system can access collected data and allow stakeholders such as environmental organizations, urban planners, and citizens to check nearby air and noise. Additionally, an alert has been incorporated into the design that warns or alarms if pollution rises above a predetermined level, thus providing timely warning and facilitating the reduction of environmental hazards and protection of public health. Additionally, the integration of augmented reality (AR) increases the accessibility and usability of the survey. The AR interface streams pollution data into the user's physical environment in real time, providing a visual representation of pollution or areas with higher noise levels. This AR integration not only improves user engagement, but also raises awareness of environmental issues by making pollution information understandable and actionable. Additionally, augmented reality can facilitate education, provide users with a better understanding of the impact of pollution on their environment, and improve responsibility for environmental care. Overall, the integration of IoT, Arduino technology, and AR into the existing noise and air pollution monitoring process provides solutions to solve environmental problems, provide effective information to society, and raise awareness about the environment and the culture of sustainable development.

INTRODUCTION

The introduction of instant voice and weather monitoring using IoT and Arduino as an alarm system paves the way for understanding the importance and context of this new technology. Noise and pollution in urban and industrial areas pose a threat to public health and environmental safety. Prompt monitoring of these diseases is important to identify sources, assess the risk of transmission, and implement effective mitigation strategies. Traditional surveys often have limitations such as high cost, limited scope, and slow data distribution. But advances in IoT and Arduino technology offer the promise of enabling cost-effective, real-time measurement. Leveraging IoT sensors and an Arduino microcontroller, the system can continuously collect data on noise and various pollutants, provide real-time information on environmental quality to stakeholders, and promote conservation that prevents public health. Additionally, the integrated alarm system increases the effectiveness of monitoring these devices by enabling rapid response to transmission events. When contamination exceeds a predetermined threshold, the system can raise an alarm and inform authorities and relevant persons to take appropriate measures. This approach not only improves public safety but also enables communities to participate in environmental monitoring and advocacy. Therefore, the integration of IoT and Arduino technology in real-time noise and air monitoring is a revolution in environmental monitoring, offering easily accessible, efficient solutions to problems that can prevent urbanization and industrialization.

ANALYSIS OF REAL TIME MONITORING OF AIR AND NOISE POLLUTION

Real-time monitoring of air and noise is very useful in understanding the quality of the environment and their impact on public health and well-being. Monitoring enables data collection by leveraging IoT and Arduino technology and allows effective monitoring of pollutants and patterns. Instant data collection can facilitate interventions to reduce environmental risks by instantly identifying contaminated areas and hotspots. Additionally, continuous monitoring can track changes in air pollution over time and provide insight into the effectiveness of air pollution control and planning strategies. These observations can inform evidence-based decision-making processes to improve air quality standards and reduce noise in urban and commercial areas. Additionally, the integration of alarms adds a layer of quality control to the monitoring process. By ensuring safety at the initial stage, the system can encourage stakeholders and stakeholders to take immediate action by generating alerts when these initial stages are passed. This approach increases the effectiveness of pollution control by implementing timely interventions to prevent or reduce potential health impacts and impacts. Additionally, the availability of information now supports society with effective information that increases

awareness and participation in environmental management. Overall, analysis of real-time air and noise monitoring data forms the basis of informed decision-making and pollution control strategies and contributes to better health and environmental consumption.

SYSTEM DESCRIPTION OF EXISTING SYSTEM

The existing real-time noise and air pollution monitoring system utilizing IoT and Arduino technology comprises essential components meticulously designed for efficient data collection and analysis. At the system's foundation lies a reliable power supply mechanism, typically inclusive of rechargeable batteries or solar panels, ensuring uninterrupted operation even in remote or challenging environmental conditions. Central to the system is the microcontroller, usually an Arduino board, which serves as the control unit orchestrating the functionalities of all components. It interfaces seamlessly with an array of sensors, including air pollution sensors, designed to detect various pollutants such as particulate matter and harmful gases present in the ambient air. These sensors continuously monitor pollutant concentrations, providing valuable real-time data for analysis and decision-making.



Furthermore, the system incorporates an LCD display module, which acts as a user interface presenting the collected pollution data in a clear and accessible format. Users can instantly visualize pollution levels and trends directly on the display, facilitating on-site monitoring and assessment. The integration of these components enables seamless communication and data transmission within the system. The microcontroller processes the sensor data and triggers alerts when pollution levels surpass predefined thresholds. These alerts can be conveyed through visual indicators on the LCD screen, providing immediate feedback to stakeholders, or transmitted wirelessly to remote monitoring stations for further analysis and action. Altogether, the existing real-time monitoring system offers a robust solution for monitoring air pollution, empowering stakeholders with actionable insights to address environmental challenges and safeguard public health.

SYSTEM DESCRIPTION FOR PROPOSED SYSTEM

Real-time noise and weather monitoring combined with IoT and Arduino technology offers environmental monitoring and alerts. The system essentially relies on energy, which may include backup batteries or solar panels to ensure continuous operation and independence. A microcontroller (usually an Arduino board) acts as a central controller, sharing the functions of the individual components. It connects to air pollution sensors that detect pollutants and pollutants and noise pollution sensors that measure ambient sound levels. Sensors continuously monitor air pollution, providing instant information for analysis. Additionally, the system also integrates an LCD display module to display pollution data in a user-friendly format, allowing users to monitor the environment.



In addition, the system integrates alarm sound and improves the alarm system so that it can intervene immediately in serious situations. When the pollution level exceeds a predetermined threshold, the microcontroller activates a buzzer to alert neighbors or stakeholders. The system also includes IoT modules to facilitate wireless communication and data transfer to remote monitoring centers or cloud platforms. Thanks to IoT connectivity, stakeholders can access real-time pollution data from anywhere, so informed decisions and effective interventions can be made. Additionally, IoT integration enables the integration of information sharing and collaboration among various organizations involved in pollution control. Overall, the system provides a solution for instantaneous noise and air monitoring using IoT and Arduino technology to improve environmental awareness and support good practices.

COMPARISON OF REAL TIME MONITORING WITH IOT

Below is a tabular comparison of existing and proposed systems for instant alarm and weather monitoring using IoT and Arduino alarm system:

Components	Existing System	Proposed System
Power Supply	Relies on rechargeable batteries or solar panels.	Utilizes rechargeable batteries or solar panels for continuous operation.
Microcontroller	Utilizes <u>Arduino</u> board as the central processing unit.	Utilizes Arduino board as the central processing unit.
LCD Display	Displays pollution data in real-time for on-site monitoring.	Presents pollution data in an accessible format via an LCD display.
Air Pollution Sensor	Detects various pollutants like particulate matter and gases.	Continuously monitors pollutant concentrations for analysis.
Noise Pollution Sensor	Measures ambient sound levels for noise pollution assessment.	Provides real-time data on noise pollution levels.
Buzzer	Not integrated for audible alerts.	Integrated for immediate audible alerts during critical pollution events.
IoT Module	Not integrated for remote data transmission.	Facilitates wireless communication and data transmission for remote monitoring.
IoT Integration	Not applicable.	Enables remote access to real-time pollution data.

This comparison highlights the improvements provided by applications such as buzzer integration for alarm, IoT modules for remote transmission of data, and additional shows the features and increasing accessibility through IoT integration. These additions are designed to improve environmental management and promote pollution control strategies.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the integration of IoT and Arduino technology for real-time noise and air pollution monitoring, coupled with an alert system, represents a significant advancement in environmental monitoring and management. By leveraging these technologies, stakeholders can access timely and accurate pollution data, enabling informed decision-making and proactive interventions to mitigate environmental risks. The system's scalability, cost-effectiveness, and accessibility make it a valuable tool for addressing the complex challenges posed by urbanization and industrialization. Moreover, the potential for remote monitoring and data sharing via IoT connectivity enhances collaboration among various stakeholders, fostering a collective approach towards achieving healthier and more sustainable living environments. Overall, the real-time monitoring system holds immense promise in enhancing environmental awareness, protecting public health, and promoting effective pollution control measures.

REFERENCES

- D. Ganeshkumar, V. Parimala, S. Santhoshkumar, T. Vignesh, M. Surendar, 2020, Air and Sound Pollution Monitoring System using Cloud Computing, INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ENGINEERING RESEARCH &TECHNOLOGY (IJERT) Volume 09, Issue 06 (June 2020).
- [2] RajatSankhe, PravinShirodkar, AvinashNangare, AbhishekYadav, Prof. GauriSalunkhe, 2017, Iot Based Air and Sound Pollution Monitoring System, INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ENGINEERING RESEARCH & TECHNOLOGY (IJERT) ICIATE – 2017 (Volume 5 – Issue 01).
- [3] K. Cornelius, N. K. Kumar, S. Pradhan, P. Patel and N. Vinay, "An Efficient Tracking System for Air and Sound Pollution using IoT," 2020 6th International Conference on Advanced Computing and Communication Systems (ICACCS), 2020, pp. 22-25, Doi: 10.1109/ICACCS48705.2020.9074301.
- [4] A. K. Saha et al., "A raspberry Pi controlled cloud-based air and sound pollution monitoring system with temperature and humidity sensing," 2018 IEEE 8th Annual Computing and Communication Workshop and Conference (CCWC), 2018, pp. 607-611, Doi: 10.1109/CCW C.2018.8301660.
- [5] N. Nowshin and M. S. Hasan, "Microcontroller Based Environmental Pollution Monitoring System though IoT Implementation," 2021 2nd International Conference on Robotics, Electrical and Signal Processing Techniques (ICREST), 2021, pp. 493-498, Doi: 10.1109/ICREST51555.2021.9331020.
- [6] S. S. Alam, A. J. Islam, M. M. Hasan, M. N. M. Rafid, N. Chakma and M. N. Imtiaz, "Design and Development of a Low-Cost IoT based Environmental Pollution Monitoring System," 2018 4th International Conference on Electrical Engineering and Information & Communication Technology (iCEEiCT), 2018, pp. 652-656, doi:10.1109/CEEICT.2018.8628053
- [7] Yongping Wu and Guo Feng, "The study oncoal mine monitoring using the Bluetooth wireless transmission system", 2014 IEEE Workshop on Electronics, Computer and Applications, pp. 1016-1018, 2014.

- [8] Xiaolong Feng, JianshengQian, Zhenzhen Sun, Xing Wang, "Wireless Mobile Monitoring System for Tram Rail Transport in Underground Coal Mine Based on WMN," cason, pp.452-455, 2010 International Conference on Computational Aspects of Social Networks, 2010.
- [9] Yi-mingTian, You-rui Huang, Yi-qing Huang, "Intelligent Information Processing of WSN Based on Vague Sets Theory and Applied in Control of Coal Mine Monitoring,"cccm, vol. 2, pp.649-652, 2008 ISECS International Colloquium on Computing, Communication, Control, and Management, 2008.
- [10] JingjiangSong, Yingli Zhu and Fuzhou DongK, "automatic monitoring system for coal mine safety based on wireless sensor network", IEEE Radio Science and Wireless Technology Conference, pp.933-936, 2011.
- Yogendra S Dohare and TanmoyMaity, "surveillance and safety system for underground coal mines based on Low Power WSN", IEEE, pp.116-119, 2014.
- [12] Valdo Henriques and Reza Malekian, "Minesafety system using wireless sensor network", IEEE, pp. 1-12, 2016.
- [13] HupingXu, Feng Li, Yancheng Ma, A ZigBeebased miner Localization System', IEEE, 2012. 8 Shuo pang, Ricardo Trujillo, Indoor Localization Using Ultrasonic Time Difference of Arrival', IEEE, 2013.
- [14] Yongping Wu, Guo Feng, Zhang Meng, The Study on Coal Mine Using the Bluetooth Wireless Transmission', IEEE, 2014.
- [15] Yuping Zhang, Yinghui Zhang, Chen Li2, Research of Short Distance Wireless Communication Technology in the Mine Underground', IEEE, 2014.
- [16] ManashJyotiDeka, Jetendra Joshi, NishchaySinha, AmanTyagi, ApoorvKushalAvijit Jain, Indoor and Outdoor Position Identification Using RFID', IEEE, 2016.
- [17] Mengda Wang, Bing Xue, Wei Wang, Junjie Yang, The Design of multi-User Indoor UWB Localization System', IEEE, 2017.
- [18] C.Nagarajan and M.Madheswaran 'Experimental verification and stability state space analysis of CLL-T Series Parallel Resonant Converter' - Journal of ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING, Vol.63 (6), pp.365-372, Dec.2012.
- [19] C.Nagarajan and M.Madheswaran 'Performance Analysis of LCL-T Resonant Converter with Fuzzy/PID Using State Space Analysis'- Springer, Electrical Engineering, Vol.93 (3), pp.167-178, September 2011.
- [20] C.Nagarajan and M.Madheswaran 'Stability Analysis of Series Parallel Resonant Converter with Fuzzy Logic Controller Using State Space Techniques'- Taylor & Francis, Electric Power Components and Systems, Vol.39 (8), pp.780-793, May 2011.
- [21] C.Nagarajan and M.Madheswaran 'Experimental Study and steady state stability analysis of CLL-T Series Parallel Resonant Converter with Fuzzy controller using State Space Analysis'- Iranian Journal of Electrical &Electronic Engineering, Vol.8 (3), pp.259-267, September 2012.
- [22] Nagarajan C., Neelakrishnan G., Akila P., Fathima U., Sneha S. "Performance Analysis and Implementation of 89C51 Controller Based Solar Tracking System with Boost Converter" Journal of VLSI Design Tools & Technology. 2022; 12(2): 34–41p.
- [23] C. Nagarajan, G.Neelakrishnan, R. Janani, S.Maithili, G. Ramya "Investigation on Fault Analysis for Power Transformers Using Adaptive Differential Relay" Asian Journal of Electrical Science, Vol.11 No.1, pp: 1-8, 2022.
- [24] G.Neelakrishnan, K.Anandhakumar, A.Prathap, S.Prakash "Performance Estimation of cascaded h-bridge MLI for HEV using SVPWM" Suraj Punj Journal for Multidisciplinary Research, 2021, Volume 11, Issue 4, pp:750-756
- [25] G.Neelakrishnan, S.N.Pruthika, P.T.Shalini, S.Soniya, "Perfromance Investigation of T-Source Inverter fed with Solar Cell" Suraj Punj Journal for Multidisciplinary Research, 2021, Volume 11, Issue 4, pp:744-749
- [26] C.Nagarajan and M.Madheswaran, "Analysis and Simulation of LCL Series Resonant Full Bridge Converter Using PWM Technique with Load Independent Operation" has been presented in ICTES'08, a IEEE / IET International Conference organized by M.G.R.University, Chennai.Vol.no.1, pp.190-195, Dec.2007
- [27] M Suganthi, N Ramesh, "Treatment of water using natural zeolite as membrane filter", Journal of Environmental Protection and Ecology, Volume 23, Issue 2, pp: 520-530,2022
- [28] M Suganthi, N Ramesh, CT Sivakumar, K Vidhya, "Physiochemical Analysis of Ground Water used for Domestic needs in the Area of Perundurai in Erode District", International Research Journal of Multidisciplinary Technovation, pp: 630-635, 2019