INDUSTRIAL SAFETY AND CONTROL SYSTEM

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Date of Submission: May, 2025

DECLARATION

We hereby, declare that the work presented in this project is the outcome of the investigation performed by us under the supervision of Md. Ashikur Rahman, Lecturer of the Electrical & Electronic Engineering Department, Sonargaon University. We also declare that no part of this project report and thereof has been or in being submitted elsewhere for the award of any degree.

We further undertake to identify the university against any loss or damage arising from breach of the forgoing obligation.

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CERTIFICATEION

This is to certify that the project report "INDUSTRIAL SAFETY AND CONTROL SYSTEM", is the confide record of the work done by- Anowar Hossain (EEE2103024058), Arifur Rahman (EEE2103024054), Md Hasan Al Kaium (EEE2103024104), Rahat Abdullah (EEE2103024059), Amir Hossain (EEE2103024079).

for partial fulfillment of the requirement of their degree of B.Sc. in Electrical and Electronic Engineering at Sonargaon University.

The project report has been carried out under my guidance and is a confide record of the successful work. I wish them success in future.

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Acknowledgements

First and foremost, we would like to thank Almighty Allah for granting our capability and providing me health and an opportunity to finish this work.

We offer our sincerest gratitude to our supervisor, Md. Ashikur Rahman lecturer, Department of Electrical & Electronic Engineering Sonargaon University for the patient guidance, encouragement and advice he has provided throughout our time as his student. We consider ourselves very fortunate for being able to work with a very considerate and encouraging lecturer like him.

We would also like to express our thanks to the respected Head of EEE Dept. Rais Uddin Mollah for providing me the opportunity to conduct our research in such an academic environment.

Above all, we wish to convey our heartfelt thanks and love towards our parents to whom we owe everything. We are forever indebted to our parents for their understanding, endless support and encouragement when it was most required.

Abstract

In this project, we've aimed to enhance safety measures by integrating innovative techniques and introducing new concepts to develop an affordable system for monitoring, detecting, and controlling temperature, LPG, and flame-related risks. Safety is paramount in both everyday life and industrial settings, where constant surveillance of appliances like LPG gas cylinders and electrical circuits can be challenging due to busy schedules or labor-intensive work environments.

To address this challenge, we've devised a system that monitors the status of various household elements such as LPG gas cylinders and flame presence. This system utilizes an MQ6 gas sensor to detect inflammable gas leaks and incorporates a flame sensor for fire detection. Controlled by an Arduino controller, the system continuously monitors sensor statuses and promptly sends SMS alerts to the homeowner or relevant authorities, enabling swift action when necessary.

This solution simplifies safety management for both commercial and residential sectors, allowing for effective monitoring and timely intervention in everyday issues that may arise, ultimately enhancing overall safety standards.

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CHAPTER 1

Introduction

1.1: Introduction

Safety is the paramount priority across all industries. Establishing a secure working environment not only safeguards workers but also optimizes production processes, especially concerning raw materials. Industries prioritize the well-being of their employees, aiming to protect them from potential hazards such as accidents stemming from LPG gas leaks or fires in warehouses or machinery departments. Leveraging technological advancements, both residential and industrial safety monitoring systems can be deployed to significantly mitigate safety risks. Fire accidents, a prevalent concern, occur frequently in factories, homes, and markets worldwide. Insufficient fire safety measures, including inadequate extinguishing systems, alarms, and emergency exits, significantly heighten the risk of casualties and property damage in case of a fire. Security cannot be overlooked in any context; it's the shield against harm and loss. In today's tech-driven world, leveraging technology is imperative to provide timely warnings, granting people crucial time to evade danger. In our project design, we've identified gas leaks and fire as primary threats, given their potential for catastrophic outcomes without prompt intervention. Our solution acts as a vigilant guardian, centrally controlled for swift response. Utilizing highly sensitive smoke detectors, we enable our microcontroller to receive prompt signals, triggering preprogrammed actions to mitigate fire risks effectively. The system is designed to detect both natural gases and LPG, fire, temperature. Once a gas leak is detected by the sensors in the circuit, it promptly alerts the user, enhancing the owner's response time with real-time notifications. This immediate alert capability facilitates swift action, ensuring timely intervention in case of an emergency. The system is versatile and can be installed in various locations such as kitchens, LPG storage rooms, near NGV tanks in mobile cars, or any other areas deemed necessary.

1.2: Objectives

To prevent accidents resulting from careless handling of fire, LPG leakage, or high temperatures, our system incorporates the following features:

- Gas leakage detection, utilizing an MQ6 Sensor and Arduino.
- Flame detection, employing a Flame sensor and Arduino.
- High-temperature detection capability.
- Activation of exhaust fan to mitigate temperature rise or gas leakage.
- Activation of water pump in the event of fire detection.
- Audible alarm sound upon gas leak or flame detection.
- Status display on an LCD using an LCD module.
- Overall aim: to minimize fire-related damages and enhance safety.

1.3: Methodology

The project aims to develop a smart automatic gas leakage detection system, suitable for various settings like homes, offices, and industries, with an alert system for each floor. Here's how it operates:

- Gas and Flame Scanning: Upon activation, the system continuously scans for gas and displays the results on an LCD. If no gas is detected, it shows "No Gas." If gas is detected, it displays "Gas Yes."
- Gas Detection: If gas is present, the display alerts with "Gas Alert."
- Alarm Activation: An alarm is triggered when gas leakage is detected.
- Exhaust Fan Activation: Upon gas detection, the system activates the exhaust fan to mitigate the leakage.
- Water Pump Activation: When a flame is detected by the flame sensor, the system activates the water pump as a precautionary measure.
- Alarm Deactivation and Reset: Once the gas leakage or flame is resolved, the system stops the alarm and resets itself.

If no gas leakage is detected, the system continues to scan for gas, ensuring ongoing monitoring and safety.

1.4: Problem Statement

Natural gases such as Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) are widely used in the whole world. LPG is used in industries for various reasons and it also for cooking in home or hotel. As for now, the use of natural gases instead of petroleum as the alternative fuel for mobile cars also has been increased. Although the procedure of installing LPG-based system is very tight, we

could not give 100% guaranteed that the LPG-system will not having leakage Even though human is a perfect creation of God, they still have certain weakness. Human cannot detect the presence of natural gases as fast as the sensor do. Thus, the use of gas sensing system is hugely needed to give real-time monitoring of the gas system. In certain cases, gas leakage can cause fire that will destroy human property. The large scale of fire also could contribute to serious injury or death. This is due to the fire station got delay information about the fire occurred. Therefore, this project shall be able to resolve the problem stated. This is because this project is able to sense the presence of natural gases as well as fire. Besides that, it is also capable to send out an SMS alert automatically to the owner and also to the nearest fire station.

1.5: Scope of project

- The circuit is basically on the LPG gas sensor, Flame sensor, GSM module. The LPG gas sensor could be treated; basically as variable resistor which value depends on gas concentration in air changes respectively. These LPG gas sensors have high sensitivity.
- The gas sensor chosen is MQ6. It can detect gas concentration in the air from 300 to 5000ppm. 1000 ppm will be set as the dangerous level.
- These sensors will be connected directly and controlled by a microcontroller. Atmega328 (Arduino Nano) is chosen to makes the detector much simpler.

1.6: Conclusion

This project emphasizes the case study and the development of a gas sensor-based system. The microcontroller continuously receives digital data packets from both sensors, processes the data, and converts it into parts per million (ppm). The converted data is then displayed on an LCD. If the sensor readings exceed predefined limits, the system automatically activates measures to control gas leakage, high temperatures, and fire accidents.

The project methodology outlines the step-by-step approach taken to complete the project, encompassing planning, design development, and project management. This includes:

Planning: Identifying project objectives, requirements, and constraints. This involves determining the scope, defining goals, and establishing a timeline and budget.

Design Development: Designing the system architecture, including selecting appropriate sensors, microcontrollers, and other components. This stage involves schematic design, circuit layout, and programming of the microcontroller.

Project Management: Organizing resources, scheduling tasks, and overseeing project execution. This includes coordinating team members, monitoring progress, and addressing any issues or challenges that arise.

By following a structured methodology, the project aims to ensure efficient development and implementation of the gas sensor-based system, ultimately enhancing safety and preventing potential accidents.

CHAPTER 2

Literature Reviews

2.1: Introduction

Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) is a highly flammable gas composed mainly of propane and butane, with small amounts of other hydrocarbons like butylene and propylene. It serves as a versatile fuel for domestic, automotive, and industrial applications, notably in heating and cooking. Ethanol is added to impart a distinct odor, crucial for detecting gas leaks since LPG is inherently odorless. Detecting gas leaks is paramount due to the severe fire risk associated with LPG. Left undetected, gas leaks can lead to fires, causing injuries, property damage, and even fatalities. Various factors can contribute to gas leaks, including user negligence, improper handling during refilling or servicing, or faulty hoses and cylinders. While leaks from faulty cylinders are rare, they can still occur, despite cylinders often lasting over two decades before expiration. The tragic incident in Lagos, Bangladesh, where a gas explosion in an apartment building injured 24 individuals, underscores the urgent need for efficient gas leak detection systems. This serves as just one of many examples highlighting the critical importance of robust gas leak detection measures.

2.2: Background

Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) was first discovered in 1910 by the scientist Dr. Walter Snelling which is a combination of commercial grade gases like propane and the other butane which are having saturated and also the unsaturated hydrocarbons. Due to the usefulness of LPG, it is widely employed for many purposes as industrial and domestic fuel, auto gas, heating, lighting etc. The wide demand in market for the LPG is also growing day by day. But when LPG is leaked it may lead to serious fire accidents [5]. Also the number of casualties' due to such incidents are also on the rise in the recent years. Therefore, there is purpose for a system to find and also prevent the leakage of LPG. But before the invention of electronic gas detectors for households in 1980s, it was detected by a chemical dipped paper which will change its color in the presence of those gases. But after many inventions have been discovered to find, monitor and alert the spillage of the dangerous gases. Also in recent days, booking a LPG gas cylinder is done by simply sending a text message. LPG companies have recently launched some customer friendly approaches like IVRS method for the people. Therefore, a reliable system to detect and also display the leakage of any of the gases is very important for

household purposes. In this paper, a microprocessor based system with a LPG sensor MQ6 is proposed to detect the leakage of the dangerous gases. The system is implemented with a LCD display to indicate the leakage. LPG sensor used in this system has a very good sensitivity and also has good response time at a low price.

2.3: Literature Review

Home protection is the invention of world. The electronics machine is the most necessary of the world science and technology. The GOBAL SYESTEM MOBILE COMMUNICATION is one of them. The most vital of object of work basically protection system. There are also many wireless communication strategies Modern practical functions of wi-fi communications have to meet the challenges of modern challenges for our heirs and the ideas of this subculture improvement have to be clear in their ideas on radio communication and control systems. SMS / GOBAL SYESTEM MOBILE COMMUNICATION based security purposes are a properly choice such as a wireless connection. SMS / GOBAL SYESTEM MOBILE COMMUNICATION based protection functions are a good alternative such as a wi-fi connection. The fundamental thought of our task affords GSM-based protection, the owner will be away from the confined area. So we concluded that these applied sciences are very clever for domestic security, which human beings are satisfied whilst going to their home.... For this reason, we have received wireless transmission modes via GSM., due to the fact we have our venture chosen due to the fact it is a budget friendly solution in contrast to different strategies, we are very familiar with GOBAL SYESTEM MOBILE COMMUNICATION science and are effortlessly available. Home protection measures are an imperative way to defend our residences from illegal bases.

Several works has been done on gas leakage detector.

J Tsado et al. developed a system of gas leakage detection system that used 555 timer to interface the MQ 6 LPG sensor with the microcontroller and then by means of relays activates the GSM module to alert the user. N. Harshada and B. Power developed a system that directly interface the MQ 6 LPG sensor with the microcontroller. In addition to the GSM module sending an SMS to the user when it detects gas leakage, there is a buzzer to sound an alarm, the exhaust fan would be switched on and the sprinkler activated, to reduce the concentration of gas in the air.

V. Ramya and B. Palaniappan also implemented a similar design but without the sprinkler. Apart from detecting the gas concentration in the air, K. Abid, et al. included a means of booking a refill of the cylinder with their design so that the user would be automatically notified when the gas in the cylinder goes below a set threshold.

Others such as B. Didpaye and S. Nanda, T. Soundarya and J. Anchitaalagammai, S. Ashish, et al., and K. B. Vinoth, et al., implemented a system that detects the gas leakage and control the leakage by shutting off the source of the gas supply using either a solenoid valve or a stepper motor.

In this paper we developed a system that can monitor the LPG in the air and simultaneously alert the user through an SMS so that appropriate actions can be taken to avert the danger. A unique feature of this design is that it can also be powered by batteries so that whether there is supply from mains or not the system will be fully functional.

2.4: Field of applications of gas detection

2.4.1: Nuclear power plants

Nuclear power plants must place safety concerns on the highest level of priority before other interests such as their business interests. Regular inspections of pipe systems need to be carried out and robots from INSPECTOR SYSTEMS are widely used.

2.4.2: Conventional power plants

By taking advantage of the NDT inspection methods that our robots offer, defects and faults can be avoided increasing the 'up and running' operational time of all kinds of pipe systems. Worldwide, many power plants already use our robots to do just this.

2.4.3: Refineries

The mineral oil industry can benefit from improved supply, transportation, processing and distribution of mineral oil as well as improved environmental protection. Our robots are helping to do just this.

2.4.4: Chemical and petrochemical plant

It is of course vital to continually reduce the risks brought about by the manufacture, transport and storage of chemicals. This means that the possible dangers need to be examined and the

necessary testing and inspections carried out in order to avoid or at least lessen and contain them. The use of our robots has become obligatory in many well known companies.

2.4.5: Offshore

The technical demands of offshore rigs as well as safety and environmental requirements are very high and strongly controlled. This means that there is an enormous amount of required Non Destructive Testing inspections. Our robots are used worldwide in offshore applications.

2.4.6: Long distance city heating pipelines

Leakages in long distance heat conduits, caused through external corrosion, cause energy and water losses resulting in damage to, among others, subterranean constructions. Minimizing energy loss during the transport of heat from source to end user is one of the most important requirements in order to exclude danger to people and the environment. Our robots help in this important duty.

2.4.7: Food and drinks industries

The hygiene standard in the food and drinks industries is very high. The condition of the individual pipe networks is therefore decidedly important. Inspection robots from INSPECTOR SYSTEMS help to maintain and ensure this high level of hygiene.

2.4.8: Communal waste water pipe systems

Subterranean sewer systems have been responsible for the collection and transport of waste water since planning and construction began in 1842. With the Republic of Germany most of these sewage systems are owned by the cities and community districts. Regular inspection of the roughly 445 km of public sewage systems is therefore a complex and cost intensive process.

2.4.9 Gas pipelines

Within Germany the total length of the natural gas pipeline network is something like 335 km. At the moment it is run by 18 national companies and around 730 local ones. Robots from INSPECTOR SYSTEMS are deployed for inspection and maintenance these flexible robots are well suited for carrying out inspections on pipe systems, especially those that have a lot of bends, vertical sections and pipe branches. These robots are mainly used in the nuclear power industry, refineries, chemical plants, petrochemical plants, the offshore industry, gas pipelines,

the beverage industry and all types of pipe lines up to 500m long. Three drive elements provide a speed of up to 200 m/h in both horizontal and vertical directions and allow for effortless bend taking.

2.5: Existing system

2.5.1: Definition

The existing system only detects the fire and gas leakage in certain important areas only. In existing system, the fire and gas leaks are measured and the communication is through wires to the control station. In case of faults like discontinuity in cables, damage to cable due to environmental conditions may lead to loosing of vital information related to plant safety.

Increase in the complexity of process industry leads to increase in the number of instruments to detect fire and leak. This increases the number of cables that run from industrial sensors to the control station which leads to messy wiring. This also increases the size of the duct. Troubleshooting the reduced insulation or any wire open is difficult because it is a messy wiring and identifying the individual cable is very difficult along the duct. This also increases the project cost in terms of cable cost.

2.5.2: Field visit

An F&G safety system continuously monitors for abnormal situations such as a fire, or combustible or toxic gas release within the plant; and provides early warning and mitigation actions to prevent escalation of the incident and protect the process or environment. By implementing an integrated fire and gas strategy based on the latest automation technology, plants can meet their plant safety and critical infrastructure protection requirements while ensuring operational and business readiness at project start-up. Throughout the process industries, plant operators are faced with risks. For example, a chemical facility normally has potential hazards ranging from raw material and intermediate toxicity and reactivity, to energy release from chemical reactions, high temperatures, high pressures, etc.

According to international standards, safety implementation is organized under a series of protection layers, which include, at the base levels, plant design, process control systems, work procedures, alarm systems and mechanical protection systems. The safety shutdown system is a prevention safety layer, which takes automatic and independent action to prevent a hazardous

incident from occurring, and to protect personnel and plant equipment against potentially serious harm. Conversely, the fire and gas system is a mitigation safety layer tasked with taking action to reduce the consequences of a hazardous event after it has occurred. The F&G system is used for automating emergency actions with a high-integrity safety and control solution to mitigate further escalation. It is also important for recovering from abnormal situations quickly to resume full production.

An industrial safety system is a countermeasure crucial in any hazardous plants such as oil and gas plants and nuclear plants. They are used to protect human, plant, and environment in case the process goes beyond the control margins. As the name suggests, these systems are not intended for controlling the process itself but rather protection. Process control is performed by means of process control systems (PCS) and is interlocked by the safety systems so that immediate actions are taken should the process control systems fail.

2.5.3: ICSS

Process control and safety systems are usually merged under one system, called Integrated Control and Safety System (ICSS). Industrial safety systems typically use dedicated systems that are SIL 2 certified at minimum; whereas control systems can start with SIL 1. SIL applies to both hardware and software requirements such as cards, processors redundancy and voting functions. Fire and gas detection systems are designed to mitigate unexpected events. Designers need to know what is available in order to choose the correct systems for their plants.

The main objectives of the fire and gas system are to protect personnel, environment, and plant (including equipment and structures). The FGS shall achieve these objectives by:

- Detecting at an early stage, the presence of flammable gas,
- Detecting at an early stage, the liquid spill (LPG and LNG),
- Detecting incipient fire and the presence of fire,
- Providing automatic and/or facilities for manual activation of the fire protection system as required,
- Initiating environmental changes to keep liquids below their flash point.

- Initiating signals, both audible and visible as required, to warn of the detected hazards,
- Initiating automatic shutdown of equipment and ventilation if 2 out of 2 or 2 out of 3 detectors are triggered, and the exhausting system.

2.5.4: Limitations of existing system

The fire and gas system is generally required to be independent of the control system. This is consistent with the fire and gas system normally having a higher integrity requirement than the control system. Some fire and gas systems have been integrated with emergency shut-down systems. This remains a contentious point.

As already mentioned, no single company can supply all the 'best in show' products for all the items described in this paper. There are therefore normally interfaces between different suppliers. Minimizing interfaces, document sets and inspections can be achieved by procuring all products from one source at the cost of reducing choice of initiating devices and possibly increasing the initial purchase cost.

2.6: Others Safety System

2.6.1: Security Cameras

Security cameras are of many types with apparently many feature preferences. Deciding on the camera for use in a home-setting can be a daunting task given the numerous options. Although these cameras are available in a wide range of sizes, fields of view, the quality of images, and different ranges of motion, security cameras used in homes all provide video images of occurrences within a field of view. The cameras can display the actions taking place in real time or record everything for later view. Some of the camera systems enable users to observe and control their security cameras online. Security cameras are categorized into those used indoors and outdoors. Each of the categories has different camera styles. Further differentiation, by and large, is not necessary because the variation is apparent during the evaluation of features. Security cameras can either come as stand-alone units with installed apps for monitoring the system or as part of a package which users subscribe to for provision of home security.

2.6.2: Indoor Home Security Cameras

Cameras used in indoor settings are the foundation of an efficient home security system. The following table 1 lists of each of these cameras with corresponding resolution, pros, and cons. The cameras in the table 1 above possess Wi-Fi abilities and allow online monitoring by use of a smartphone using the camera's matching app.

2.6.3: Outdoor Home Security Cameras

The outdoor security cameras are referred to as multi-camera surveillance systems. They monitor any out-of-doors area one chooses and are available as either wired or wireless. Typical placements include walkways, entrances, and driveways. Outside cameras are purposely designed with a broader viewing angle to watch over large outdoor areas. Majority of these devices come with night vision to capture video and images during the dark. The cameras are designed to be weather resistant with durable protective housing to shelter the electronics from moisture and rain. The best stand-alone outdoor cameras are listed in the table below, each with resolution, pros and cons.

2.6.4: Sensors

A sensor is an electronic device which detects and responds to an optical or electrical signal. Sensors convert input from physical parameters, e.g. humidity, temperature, light, heat, motion, and other measured environmental phenomena to an electrical signal. The electrical signal is converted to a human-readable interface and displayed in computer monitors for reading, interpretation, and processing. Sensors provide a whole-house protection entirely. Improvement in technology as regards modern security has enabled users of security systems to monitor and view alerts via their smartphones when sensors are triggered. Technology has increased the effectiveness of the security systems and reduced the time taken in response to security breaches. The common security sensors used include the environmental sensors, smoke, glass-break sensors, door/window sensors which have been useful in enhancing the effectiveness of the security system.

2.6.5: Glass Break Detectors/Sensors

Glass break sensor is used in electronic burglar alarms and detects if a piece of glass is shattered or broken. The sensor works by monitoring vibration and sound thus complimenting the door/window sensors. When glass shatters; the sensor detects the frequency or shock waves and sounds an alarm. Glass break detectors remain armed at all times and enhance the

efficiency of the security systems. The glass sensors are ideal for rooms with sliding doors and large windows. The limited range associated with the detectors requires a homeowner to fix multiple glassbreak sensors to enhance efficiency. Illustrated in fig 1 are glass Break detectors. They are two types of glass break sensors, the acoustic and the shock sensors. Acoustic sensors are designed to detect the exact sound waves of breaking glass while shock sensors detect vibrations when glass breaks. Shock sensors are likely to trigger false alarms as a result of slamming doors which could have similar vibrations as breaking glass. To overcome these limitations, a homeowner should opt for glass break detectors that rely on acoustic sensors which are fitted with small microphones capable of detecting specific frequencies associated with breaking a glass.

2.6.6: Window and Door Sensors

Home security systems are ensured by the defence employed on secure windows and doors. Most burglaries reported annually are a break-in on residential homes as a result of entry through doors and windows. Security of a home is guaranteed by installing door and window sensors to prevent entry and potential danger. These sensors are placed on the doors and windows of buildings. When the door or window is breached, the sensor transmits a signal to the central control system triggering an alarm. Window or door sensors are easy to set up since no wiring is required. Their operating range is up to 150 feet away from the Choice Alert Wireless Control Centre and has long-lasting, weather-resistant design.

2.6.7: Smoke Detectors

Smoke detectors are devices that sense smoke, a common indicator of fire. These devices sense combustion of gases like carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide. Smoke detectors for homes, also called smoke alarms, issue a visual or an audible alarm. They reduce the risks associated with dying in a home fire.

2.6.8: Motion Sensors

Motion sensors use infrared sound and vibration to detect moving objects or people. The sensors gather data as regards the acceleration, velocity, and position of the object. When motion sensors are attached to a home security system, they can detect motion alerting the homeowner of any breach of security. Motion sensors use one or several technologies to sense movement in an area. The use of multiple technologies, microwave technology and passive infrared sensor (PIR) technology, helps to reduce the possibility of false alarms and increase

the efficiency of the surveillance security system. The sensors are sensitive to an individual's skin temperature and are designed to use mid-infrared wavelengths in the detection of movements.

2.6.9: Environmental Sensors

An environmental sensor is a device used for measuring or detecting key environmental parameters like temperature, humidity, gas, moisture, or other environmental content. These sensors then provide a comprehensive and consistent data which is converted to analogue or digital representation. Environmental sensors alert one of any moisture in a home as a result of flooding, burst pipes, leaks, and extreme temperatures in places like kitchens and bathrooms, laundry rooms and basements. The sensors can also detect elevated levels of carbon monoxide gas enabling homeowners to take the necessary precautions. Environmental sensors are installed in leak-prone areas of the home, for example, under sinks and behind water heaters to minimize damages associated with dangerous conditions. Environmental monitoring applies to specific conditions in a home security system. The system combines and tracks measurements of both internal and external parameters.

CHAPTER 3

Design and Construction

3.1: Block Diagram

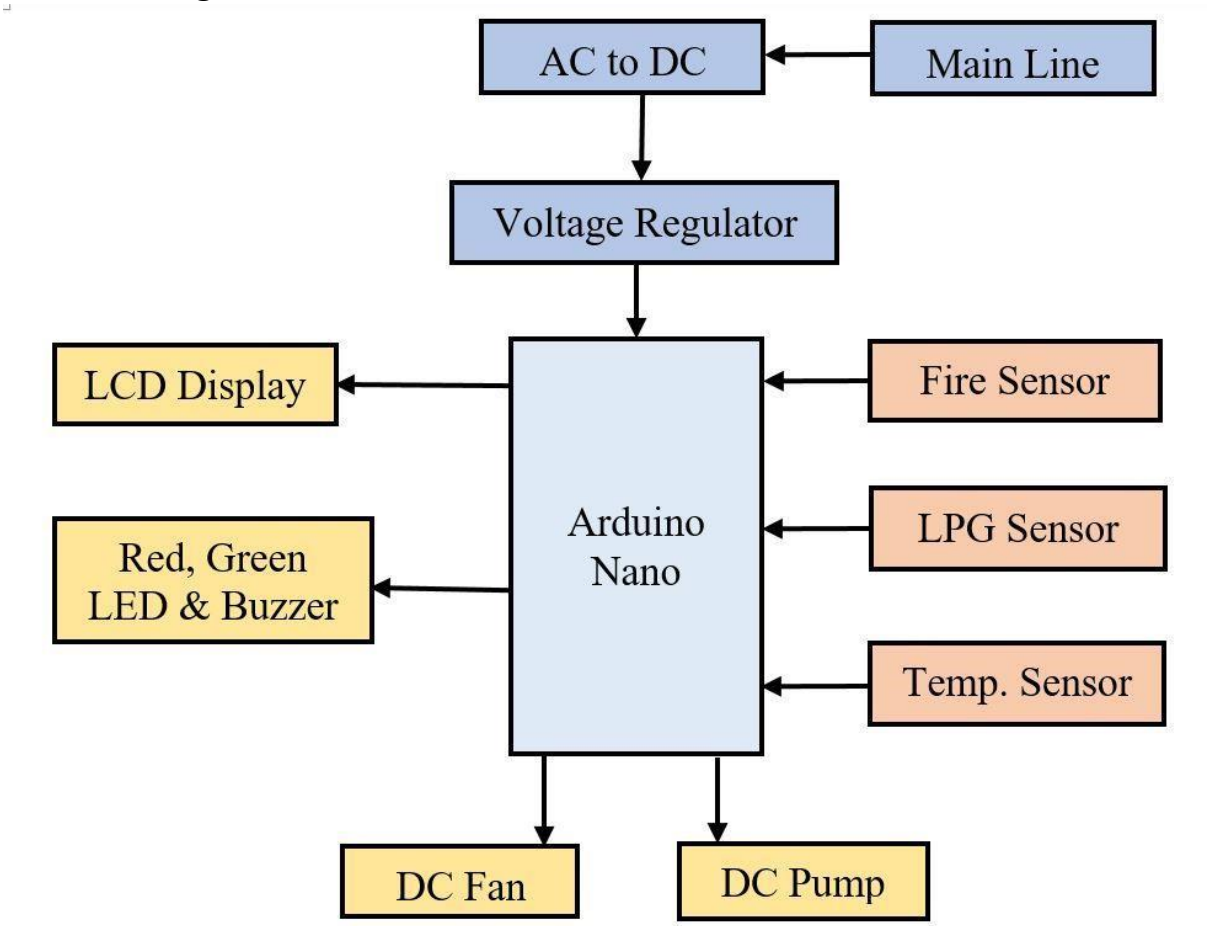


Figure 3.1: Block Diagram

Fig 3.1 shows the block diagram of the implemented project. Arduino Nano is connected to the source by the help of a power adapter and sensors and LCD display are also connected to the microcontroller.

3.2: Working Principle

- Temperature sensor is connected to pin D2 of Arduino Nano.
- LPG sensor is connected to pin D3 of Arduino.
- Fire sensor is connected to pin no. D4 of Arduino.
- Relay for fan and pump is connected to pin 6 & 5 respectively.

- Red, green led and buzzer is connected to pin 9, 10,11
- LCD Display is connected to A4 & A5 of Arduino.
- Arduino always monitor sensor status.
- If gas or flame of high temperature found, a red led & buzzer will on.
- A LCD will display temperature, flame and gas status continuously.

3.3: Circuit Diagram

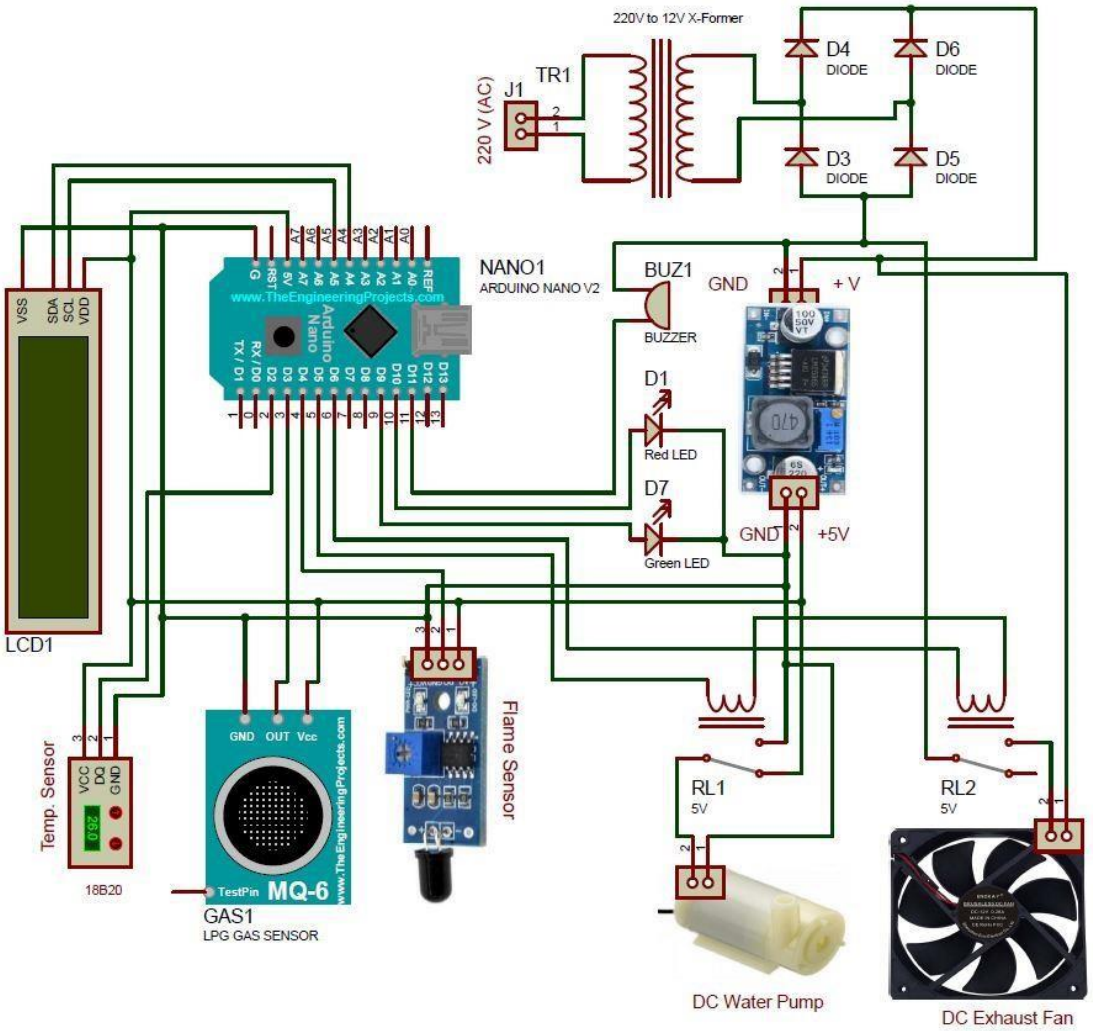


Figure 3.2: Circuit Diagram

CHAPTER 4

Hardware Components

4.1: Introduction

Hardware is the most important part of any project. In this chapter we explain used component of our project. In our project used hardware is given below,

- Arduino Nano
- LPG gas sensor
- Flame Sensor
- GSM Module
- LCD Display

4.2: Arduino Nano Microcontroller

This part is Brain of this project. The Arduino Nano is a microcontroller board based on the ATmega328p. Arduino is an open-source, prototyping platform and its simplicity makes it ideal for any types of project to use as well as professionals and Students. Arduino Nano has great advantage that it has built-in chip which work as a USB-to-serial converter. In this project we use Arduino-Uno which is consist of ATmega328p Microcontroller with 16MHz crystal. It works upon the signal which gets from IR Sensor. There are data signal from IR Sensor. The CPU decides what to do at which condition. In this project we use Pin No. 2, 3, 4, 5, to get output. If Arduino-UNO get signal via Pin 0 (Rx) it analyze the signal and give output signal through the output pin.

Features of the Arduino UNO:

Microcontroller: ATmega328p

Operating Voltage: 5V

Input Voltage (limits): 6-20V

Digital I/O Pins: 14 (of which 6 provide PWM output)

Analog Input Pins: 6

Flash Memory: 32 KB

SRAM: 2 KB (ATmega328)

EEPROM: 1 KB (ATmega328)

Clock Speed: 16 MHz

4.2.1: Arduino Platform

Arduino is an open source electronics prototyping platform based on flexible hardware and software. The Arduino is a simple yet sophisticated device which is based on Atmel's ATmega microcontrollers. The Arduino software is supported by Windows and Linux operating systems despite the fact that most microcontrollers are limited to Windows operating system. The software language is based on AVR C programming language and can be expanded through C++ libraries. There are various types of Arduino micro controller board available in the market including the Arduino kits and Arduino shields.

4.2.2: Arduino Nano Board

Arduino Nano is one of the microcontroller boards manufactured by the Arduino and it is a microcontroller board based on Atmel's ATmega328P microcontroller. "Uno" means one in Italian and the Nano board is the latest in a series of USB (Universal Serial Bus) Arduino boards which is the reference model for the Arduino platform. The Arduino Nano board has a 16 MHz ceramic resonator, a USB connection, a power jack, an ICSP header, a reset button, 6 analog inputs and 14 digital input/output pins (of which 6 can be used as PWM outputs). It uses the Atmega16U2 programmed as a USB – to-serial converter instead of FTDI USB – to–serial driver chip which was used in all the pre-ceding boards. The board has 32 KB flash memory of which 0.5 KB is used by boot-loader, 2 KB of SRAM, 1 KB of EEPROM and 16 MHz clock speed.



Figure 4.1: Arduino Nano

Reprinted from the Arduino Board Nano Fig 1 shows the Arduino Nano Board manufactured by the Arduino in Italy. It can be powered via a USB connection or with an external power supply. As can be seen in Fig 1, pins A0 to A5 are the analog input pins, pins 0 to 13 are 14 digital input/output pins and the pins with a "~" sign can be used as digital pins PWM o can be

used as input or output pins by selecting the mode by using the function Pin-Mode() and then using the function digital Read () or digital Write() according to the ne-cesspit. Pins 0(RX) and 1(TX) are used for serial communication while pins 10(SS), 11(MOSI), 12(MISO) and 13(SCK) are used for SPI (Serial Peripheral Interface) communication. In addition to pin 0 and 1, a Software Serial library allows serial communication on any of the Uno's digital pin.

4.2.3: ATmega328PMicrocontroller

The microcontroller is a low-power CMOS (Complementary Metal Oxide Semiconductor) 8bit microcontroller based on the AVR enhanced RISC (Reduced Instruction Set Computer) architecture. The powerful execution of instructions in a single clock cycle leads to the achievement of 1 MIPS per MHz throughputs allowing the designer to optimize power consumption versus processing speed. Reprinted from Datasheet of ATMega328 the internal architecture of the microcontroller is shown in Fig 2.2.3 (02). The central processing unit (CPU) is the brain of the microcontroller which controls the execution of the program.

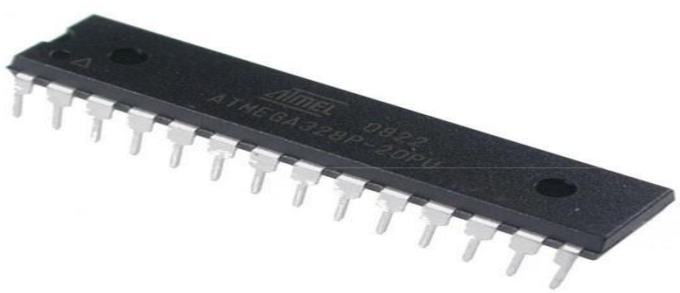


Figure 4.2: ATmega328P Microcontroller

The MCU (Microcontroller unit) consists of 4K/8K bytes of in-system programmable flash with read-while-write capabilities, 256/412/1K bytes EEPROM along with the 512/1K/2K bytes of SRAM. Along with this, the MCU consists of many other features 14 general purpose I/O lines and 32general purpose working registers flexible timer/counters with compare modes, internal and external interrupts and a serial programmable USART

A byte-oriented 2-wire serial interface, an SPI serial port, a 6-channel 10-bit ADC (8 channels in TQFP and QFN/MLF packages), a programmable watch-dog timer with an internal oscillator and 5 software-selectable power saving modes. The five, software selectable, power saving modes are idle mode, Power-down mode, Power-save mode, ADC Noise Reduction mode and

the Standby mode. As mentioned in section 2.1.2, the CPU is the brain of the microcontroller which controls the execution of the program.

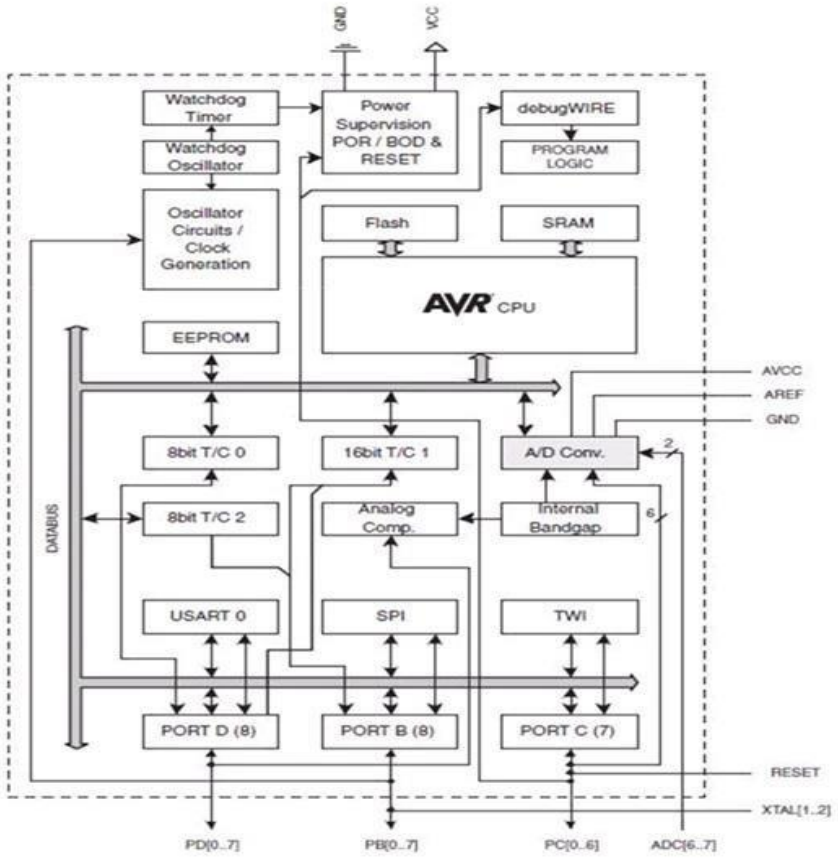


Figure 4.3: ATmega328 Microcontroller Architecture

Therefore the CPU is able to access the memories, perform calculations, control peripherals and handle interrupts. The AVR uses the Harvard architecture with separate memories and buses for program and data to maximize the performance as well as the parallelism. The principle of execution of instructions in the program memory is the single-level pipelining. The concept of pre-fetching the next instruction while executing one instruction enables the instructions to be executed in every clock cycle and the program memory is in the System Reprogrammable Flash memory.

Reprinted from Datasheet of ATMega328, The block diagram of AVR CPU Core architecture is shown in Fig 2. The fast-access Register File contains 32 x 8 bit general-purpose working registers with a single cycle access time which results in a single-cycle ALU operation. The

arithmetic and logical operations between the registers or between the constant and a register are supported by the ALU. The status register is updated to reflect information about the result of the operation after an arithmetic operation. The boot program section and the application program section are the two main sections of the program flash memory. Stack stores the return address of the program counter during the interrupts and subroutine calls which is allocated in the general data SRAM. The size of the stack is limited by the total size and usage of the SRAM. The data SRAM is accessible through fivedifferent addressing modes supported in the AVR architecture while the stack pointer is read/write accessible in the I/O space. The memory spaces in the AVR architecture are all linear and regular memory maps

4.2.4: Power supply, inputs and outputs

Either Arduino is supplied with USB connection or with an external power supply (recommended with 7-12V), outputs are going to have a continuous voltage due to voltage regulators and stabilization capacitors present on the board. These power supply pins are:

- **VIN:** it is the input power supply that will have the same voltage that we are supplying the Arduino with the external power supply
- **5V:** power supply of 5V, this voltage may come from VIN pin anda voltage regulator or from the USB connection.
- **3.3V:** power supply that will provide 3.3V generated by an internal regulator, with a maximum current of 50 mA.
- **GND:** grounding pins

4.2.5: Digital inputs and outputs

Each of the 14 digital pins can be used as an input or output. Besides, each pincan supply or receive a maximum of 40 mA and has a pull-p resistance from 20 to50 kOhm. In addition, some pins have specialized functions such as:

- Pin 0 (RX) and 1 (TX). They are used to receive (RX) and transmit (TX)in TTL serial communication.
- Pin 2 and 3. External interruptions. Pins in charge of interrupting the sequential program established by the user.

- Pin 3, 5, 6, 9, 10 and 11. PWM (pulse width modulation). They form 8output bits with PWM with the function analog Write ().
- Pin 10 (SS), 11 (MOSI), 12 (MISO), 13 (SCK). These pins support SPI(Serial peripheral interface) communication.
- Pin 13. LED. There is a LED connected to the digital pin 13. When thepin value is HIGH, the LED is on, and when the value is LOW, the LED is off.

4.2.6: Analog inputs

Arduino UNO has 6 analogical inputs, from A0 to A5, and each one offers abresolution of 10 bits (1024 states). By default, there is a voltage of 5V, but that rangecan be modified using the pin AREF and using the function analog Reference (), where the user introduces the DC external signal he wants to use as reference.

4.3: Gas Sensor

Gas sensor MQ-6 is highly sensitive to LPG, isobutene and propane. This sensor is used in gas leakage detecting equipment in domestic and industrial applications. It is suitable for LPG detection and important thing is, it avoids the noise signal of alcohol, cooking fumes and smoke. In clean air it has lower conductivity. If combustible gas is detected, the sensor conductivity increases with increase in gas concentration. Higher sensitivity to LPG, low cost and long life are the main features to select this gas sensor. Voltage variation obtained is from 0.5 volts in clean air to 0.9 volts when leakage detected. Hence 0.7 volts is considered as threshold level indication of gas leakage. If output voltage of 0.7 volts is detected, gas leakage system will be operated.



Figure 4.4: LPG Gas Detector

4.3.1: **Arduino and LPG sensor Connection**



Figure 4.5: Arduino and LPG sensor Connection

4.4: Flame Sensor

A flame detector is a sensor designed to detect and respond to the presence of a flame or fire, allowing flame detection. Responses to a detected flame depend on the installation, but can include sounding an alarm, deactivating a fuel line (such as a propane or a natural gas line), and activating a fire suppression system. When used in applications such as industrial furnaces, their role is to provide confirmation that the furnace is working properly; in these cases they take no direct action beyond notifying the operator or control system. A flame detector can often respond faster and more accurately than a smoke or heat detector due to the mechanisms it uses to detect the flame.



Figure 4.6.: Flame Sensor

The flame sensor module has the following features:

- The operating voltage is from 3.3 – 5V.
- It gives us both analogue and digital output.
- It has a led indicator, which indicates whether the flame is detected or not.

- The threshold value can be changed by rotating the top of a potentiometer.
- Flame detection distance, the lighter flame test can be triggered within 0.8m, if the intensity of the flame is high, the detection distance will be increased.
- The detection angle of the flame sensor module is about 60 degrees.

4.5: Buzzer

A buzzer is an electrical device that makes a buzzing noise and is used for signaling. A buzzer has a piezo disc and an oscillator inside. When the buzzer is powered, the oscillator generates a frequency around 2-4 kHz and the piezo element vibrates accordingly to produce the sound. As soon as the gas leak is detected, the buzzer automatically rings to alert the users about the gas leak.



Figure 4.7: Buzzer

4.6: Jumper Wire

A jump wire (also known as jumper wire, or jumper) is an electrical wire, or group of them in a cable, with a connector or pin at each end (or sometimes without them – simply "tinned"), which is normally used to interconnect the components of a bread board or other prototype or test circuit, internally or with other equipment or components, without soldering. Individual jump wires are fitted by inserting their "end connectors" into the slots provided in a breadboard, the header connector of a circuit board, or a piece of test equipment.



Figure 4.8: Jumper Wire

4.7: LCD Display

A liquid-crystal display (LCD) is a flat-panel display or other electronically modulated optical device that uses the light-modulating properties of liquid crystals combined with polarizers.



Figure 4.9: LCD Display

Liquid crystals do not emit light directly, instead using a backlight or reflector to produce images in color or monochrome. LCDs are available to display arbitrary images (as in a general-purpose computer display) or fixed images with low information content, which can be displayed or hidden, such as preset words, digits, and seven-segment displays, as in a digital clock. It use the same basic technology, except that arbitrary images are made from a matrix of

small pixels, while other displays have larger elements. LCDs can either be normally on (positive) or off (negative), depending on the polarizer arrangement. For example, a character positive LCD with a backlight will have black lettering on a background that is the color of the backlight, and a character negative LCD will have a black background with the letters being of the same color as the backlight. Optical filters are added to white on blue LCDs to give them their characteristic appearance**.**

4.8: Arduino Software

The Arduino Integrated Development Environment - or Arduino Software (IDE) - contains a text editor for writing code, a message area, a text console, a toolbar with buttons for common functions and a series of menus. It connects to the Arduino and Genuino hardware to upload programs and communicate with them.

4.9: The research Instrument

Tools like a digital multimeter, set of screw drivers and pliers, soldering iron, etc will be needed to conduct the study.

- **Multimeter**

A multimeter also known as VOM (Volt-Ohm meter) is an electronic measurement instrument that combines several measurement functions in one unit. A typical multimeter would include basic features like the ability to measure voltage, current, capacitance and other electronic parameters in a circuit. A digital multimeter displays the measured values in numerals.



Figure 4.10: A digital multimeter.

➢**Set of screw drivers**

Every threaded fastener needs a way of turning it. It may have a head with a shape that a driver can engage. A screwdriver is designed to increase the hand's turning motion to the small, specially designed tip that is inserted into the screw. The two most common screwdrivers tips available are the Standard (or Flat tip) screwdriver used for screws with slotted heads, and the Phillips (or Cross-head) screwdriver which is used for screws with cross shaped recesses in the head. Handles of screwdrivers are most commonly made from a plastic resin or wood and can sometimes even have a rubberized covering to improve grip. Some fasteners can be turned either by Standard or Phillips tips. Choosing the right screwdriver for the job allows you to complete your project successfully and eliminate stripped screws.



Figure 4.11: Set of screw drivers

➢**Pliers**

A very simple and ancient invention, pliers are basically two pieces of metal, joined together near the center. One side is the handle; the other side is the nose. When you squeeze the handle side, the nose squeezes accordingly. There are several types of pliers, and the most common are flat-nose and needle-nose. Pliers are used to grab and "ply" (manipulate) a thing. You are most likely to use them to bend or "crimp" a wire; or to squeeze or hold something that is too small, too sharp, too hot, or too corrosive for your fingers. You might also use pliers to reach into a place where your fingers can't — electronic devices, water pipes, and such, etc.



Figure 4.12: A Pliers

➢**Soldering Iron**

A soldering iron is a tool with a metal tip that gets really hot. We're talking like 800 degree Fahrenheit, though you can adjust the temperature on a good iron. Its job is to transfer heat to things like wires, transistor leads, and pads on PCBs. After the appropriate areas are heated

properly, solder is applied also there is a longer-lasting tool that will work for a much wider variety of applications and a proper heat control to boot. There are also soldering guns available, but you should only use these when repairing thick cables and never on PCBs, as the tips have a live voltage running through them that can damage sensitive electronics.



Figure 4.13: Soldering iron

CHAPTER 5

Results

5.1: Introduction

Deploying an automated control system can significantly mitigate the occurrence and severity of fire incidents, especially those stemming from gas leaks, which pose a substantial threat in households and various other settings. These leaks often result in accidents causing both financial and human losses. The proposed system targets industrial areas such as substations, boiler rooms, and power control rooms, as well as public spaces like shopping malls, hospitals, and universities, where gas handling is prevalent. The objective is to design a comprehensive system capable of detecting both temperature fluctuations and gas leaks, promptly alerting stakeholders via alarm and cell phone messages. Additionally, the system is designed to swiftly deactivate the gas supply valve as a primary safety precaution.

5.2: Result

The experimental setup followed the circuit diagram closely, yielding expected results. Testing involved introducing LPG and varying temperatures near the sensor, as well as simulating fire in its vicinity. The response units of the gas detector successfully detected these stimuli. Tests were conducted at various times and days to gauge the device's performance under different gas concentrations. Notably, in instances of excessively high gas concentrations, the device entered an endless loop. Furthermore, proximity tests with the LPG device revealed that as distance from the gas source increased, the response time of the LPG system decreased. Additionally, it was noted that the gas sensor exhibited heightened sensitivity in clean air. Interestingly, sensor sensitivity fluctuated with temperature, while the reference voltage remained constant throughout the tests.

5.3: Application

This project can be used at

- Home
- Industry
- School
- Factory

- Commercial office

➢Corporate office.

➢This project can be used in home and hotel utility (kitchen) area for safety purpose.

- Useful in domestic LPG water heater.
- Very useful in LPG/CNG fitted car to avoid measure accident.
- Prevent measure accident in gas agencies (gas station) where multi cylinder stored.

5.4: Advantage of Safety Monitoring System

➢It is Compact and easy to install.

- The sensor has excellent sensitivity combined with a quick fast response time. ➢The system is highly reliable and secure.
- In the long run the maintenance cost is very less when compared to the present system.
- It is possible to get instantaneous result and with the high accuracy.
- Inform owner via message to ensure more safety.

5.5: Project Picture

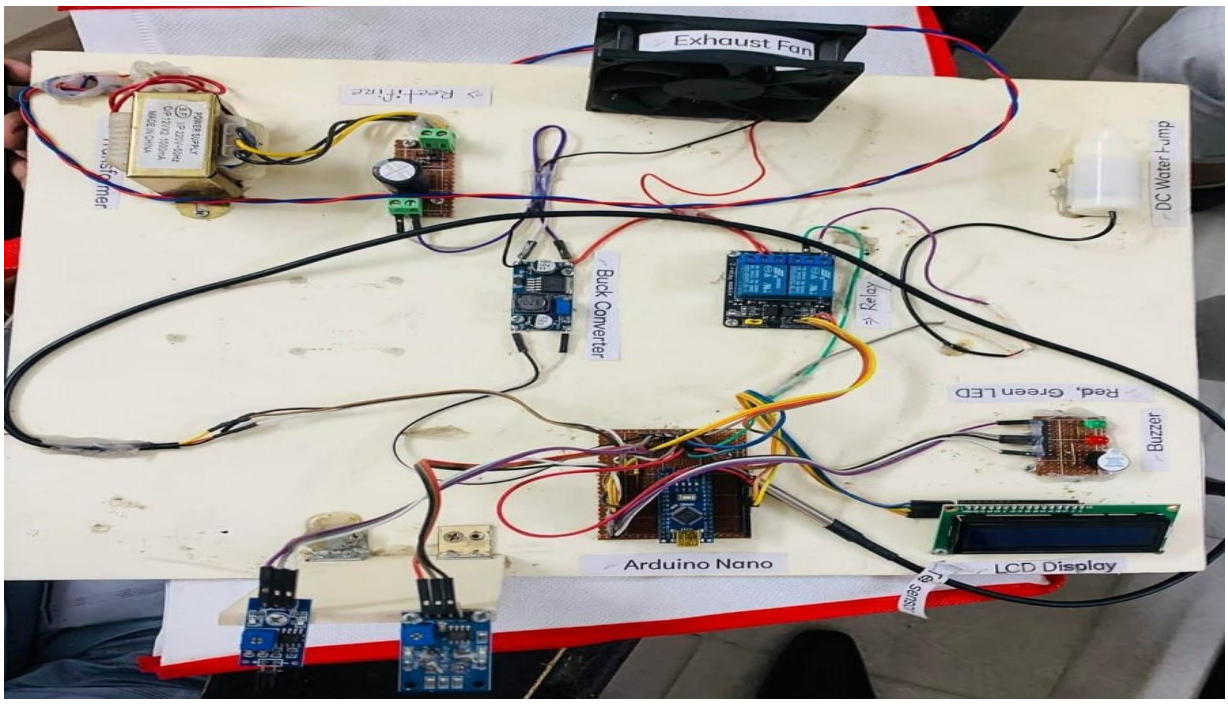


Figure 5.1: Project Picture

5.6: Result

5.6.1: Result-1

No problem detected



Figure 5.2: No problem detected

5.6.2: Result-2

Fire detected and Stated fire Alarming and red LED ON and the water flow started .



Figure 5.2: Fire detected

5.6.3: Result-3

LPG detected and Started Alarming and red LED ON and the exhaust Fan running.



Figure 5.2: LPG detected

5.6.4: Result-4

High temperature detected and Started Alarming and red LED ON and the exhaust Fan running.

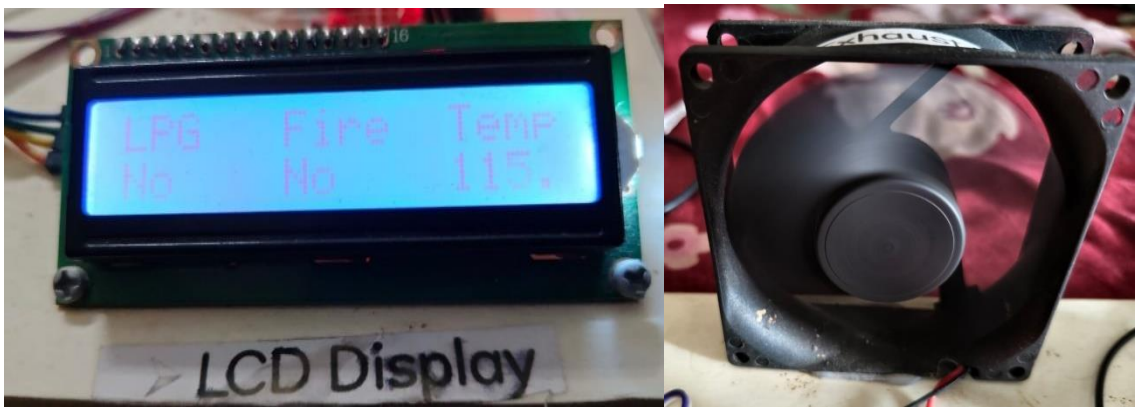


Figure 5.2: High Temperature detected

CHAPTER 6
Conclusion

6.1: Conclusion

The implementation of this project holds immense potential for averting accidents caused by gas leaks, high temperatures, and fires. Its scalability suggests widespread success, as the detection system is both effective and cost-efficient. This affordability ensures accessibility to all, making it a valuable safety measure for households, businesses, and industries alike.

6.2: Future work

In addition to the developed system, the system can be enhanced by adding door control element which controls the gas leakage rapidly if it exceeds the specified upper explosive level for the various gases in the plant area. This can be achieved by any gas leakage indication in any part of the plant alerts the control room and then the control valve is shut off. Therefore, preventing any hazard arising due to gas leakage. IOT can be implemented by which all leakage information transmits to website via internet.

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Appendix

```
#include<SoftwareSerial.h>
#include <Wire.h>
#include <LiquidCrystal_I2C.h>

LiquidCrystal_I2C lcd(0x27,16,2);
#define redLed 2
#define greenLed 4
#define Buzzer 12
#define lpg 8
#define fire 7

void setup() {
Serial.begin(9600);
mySerial.begin(9600);
lcd.init();   lcd.backlight();
pinMode(redLed, OUTPUT);   pinMode(greenLed,
OUTPUT);   pinMode(Buzzer, OUTPUT);
pinMode(water, OUTPUT);   pinMode(Exhaust,
OUTPUT);   pinMode(lpg, INPUT);   pinMode(fire,
INPUT);   digitalWrite(redLed, LOW);  // Make sure
led is off   digitalWrite(greenLed, HIGH);  // Make sure
led is off   digitalWrite(Buzzer, LOW);
digitalWrite(water, HIGH);  // Make sure led is off
digitalWrite(Exhaust, HIGH);  // Make sure led is off
lcd.setCursor(4, 0);    lcd.print("WELCOME");
delay(2000);
lcd.clear();    lcd.setCursor(2, 0);
lcd.print("Fire      &      LPG");
lcd.setCursor(0,                  1);
lcd.print("Detection    System");
```

```
delay(4000);              lcd.clear();
gsmInit();    lcd.setCursor(0, 0);
lcd.print("LPG:  Safe             ");
lcd.setCursor(0,                  1);
lcd.print("Fire: Safe        ");

}



void loop() { intlpg_sensor =
digitalRead(lpg); intFire_sensor =
digitalRead(fire);

if (Fire_sensor==LOW || lpg_sensor==LOW)
{  digitalWrite(redLed, HIGH);  // Make sure led is off
digitalWrite(greenLed, LOW);  // Make sure led is off
digitalWrite(Buzzer, HIGH);
 }


if (Fire_sensor==HIGH &&lpg_sensor==HIGH)
{  digitalWrite(redLed, LOW);  // Make sure led is off
digitalWrite(greenLed, HIGH);  // Make sure led is off
digitalWrite(Buzzer, LOW);
}



if (lpg_sensor==HIGH)///No LPG
```

```
{  lcd.setCursor(0, 0);
lcd.print("LPG: Safe         ");
lflag=0;
}


if (lpg_sensor==LOW &&lflag==0)///LPG Found
{  lcd.setCursor(0, 0);  lcd.print("LPG: Detected       ");
Serial.println ("Sending Message");  sendSMS("Alarm !!!
LPG Detected, Please take action");  lflag=1;  delay(2000);
 }

if (lpg_sensor==LOW &&lflag==1)///LPG Found
{  lcd.setCursor(0, 0);
lcd.print("LPG: Detected       ");
delay(2000);
}




if (Fire_sensor==HIGH)///No LPG
{  lcd.setCursor(0, 1);  lcd.print("Fire: Safe
");  digitalWrite(water, HIGH);  // Make sure led is
on   fflag=0;
}

if (Fire_sensor==LOW &&fflag==0)///LPG Found
{   lcd.setCursor(0, 1);  lcd.print("Fire: Detected     ");
Serial.println ("Sending Message");  sendSMS("Alarm !!!
Fire Detected, Please take action");  fflag=1;  delay(2000);
}
```

```
if (Fire_sensor==LOW &&fflag==1)///LPG Found
 {   lcd.setCursor(0, 1);
lcd.print("Fire: Detected     ");
delay(2000);
}

}
voidsendSMS(String msg)
{    mySerial.println("AT+CMGF=1");    delay(100);    mySerial.println("AT+CMGS=\"" +
number + "\"\r"); //Mobile phone number to send message  delay(100);  mySerial.print(msg);
delay(100);  mySerial.print((char)26);// ASCII code of CTRL+Z  delay(100);
}



voidgsmInit()
{ lcd.clear();
lcd.print("Finding
GSM.....");
booleanat_flag=1;
while(at_flag)
  {
mySerial.println("AT");
while(mySerial.available()>0)
    {
if(mySerial.find("OK")) at_flag=0;
    }
delay(1000);
  }
mySerial.println("ATE0");
lcd.clear();    lcd.print("Searching
```

```
Network..");  booleannet_flag=1;
while(net_flag)
  {
mySerial.println("AT+CPIN?");
while(mySerial.available()>0)
    {
if(mySerial.find("READY"))
net_flag=0;       break;
    }
delay(1000);
  }
mySerial.println("AT+CNMI=2,2,0,0,0");
delay(1000); mySerial.println("AT+CMGF=1");
delay(1000);
mySerial.println("AT+CSMP=17,167,0,0");
lcd.clear(); mySerial.flush();
}
```