



Gas Leakage Detector and Auto Dialing Controller System

Rizwana^{1*}, Aakash AG², Kirthivasa J³, Sree ram MK⁴

¹Assitant professor, Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Sri Sai Ram College of Engineering, Bangalore-562106, India.

^{2,3,4}Final Year, Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Sri Sai Ram College of Engineering, Bangalore-562106, India.

ABSTRACT

The Gas Leakage Detector and Auto Dial System is designed to enhance safety by providing an early warning mechanism for detecting hazardous gas leaks in residential and industrial environments. This system utilizes gas sensors to monitor the concentration of gases such as LPG, methane, or carbon monoxide in the air. When gas leakage is detected above a predefined threshold, the system triggers an alarm and automatically initiates a dialer to alert pre-configured emergency contacts via phone call or SMS. This real-time notification helps to minimize potential risks by ensuring timely action, preventing accidents, and protecting lives and property. The system integrates microcontrollers, GSM modules, and a power supply to ensure reliable, continuous operation and ease of use.

Keywords: Arduino Uno, Gas Sensor (MQ-5) GSM module, Relay, Alarm LCD Display Voltage Regulator, Diodes, Resistors, Capacitors

1 Introduction

A gas leakage detection and auto-dial system is a practical solution to mitigate these risks. By using advanced sensors to detect dangerous levels of gas concentration in the environment, the system triggers an alarm and automatically sends notifications to pre-configured emergency contacts. This rapid response helps reduce the chances of severe accidents by ensuring timely intervention. The integration of microcontrollers, GSM modules, and power- efficient design further ensures the reliability and continuous monitoring of gas levels in homes, industries, and other facilities.

1.1 Gas Detection Technologies

Gas leakage detection is crucial for safety in various industries, including oil and gas, chemical manufacturing, and HVAC systems. Here are some key technologies used for detecting gas leaks:

1. **Electrochemical Sensors:** These sensors detect specific gases by measuring changes in electrical current when gas interacts with a sensing electrode. They are commonly used for toxic gases like carbon monoxide and hydrogen sulfide.
2. **Infrared (IR) Sensors:** IR sensors detect gas leaks by measuring the absorption of infrared light by gas molecules. They are effective for hydrocarbons and can identify leaks from a distance.
3. **Catalytic Sensors:** These sensors detect flammable gases by oxidizing them on a



heated catalyst surface, generating heat that changes the resistance of the sensor. They are commonly used for detecting methane and propane.

4. **Ultrasonic Detectors:** These devices detect the high-frequency sound waves produced by gas leaks. They are particularly useful for identifying leaks in pressurized gas systems.
5. **Laser-Based Detection:** Technologies like Tunable Diode Laser Absorption Spectroscopy (TDLAS) use lasers to detect gas concentrations based on light absorption characteristics. This method is highly sensitive and can provide real-time monitoring.
6. **Photoionization Detectors (PID):** PIDs measure volatile organic compounds (VOCs) by using ultraviolet light to ionize the gas, producing a measurable electrical current.
7. **Thermal Imaging:** Infrared cameras can visually detect gas leaks by identifying temperature changes associated with escaping gases.
8. **Smart Sensors and IoT:** Modern sensors often integrate with IoT platforms for real-time monitoring and alerts. These systems can analyze data from multiple sensors to provide comprehensive leak detection.
9. **Optical Gas Imaging (OGI):** This technique uses infrared cameras to visualize gas emissions, making it easier to spot leaks in real-time.
10. **Biological Sensors:** Some emerging technologies involve using biological organisms that react to specific gases, although these are still in research phases.

Each technology has its own advantages and limitations, and the choice often depends on the specific application, required sensitivity, and environmental conditions.

2 Recent Works

2.1 Advanced Sensor Technologies

Recent innovations in sensor technology have led to the development of more sensitive and selective gas detectors. For instance, **metal oxide semiconductors (MOS)** have been improved to detect a wider range of gases with lower detection limits. These sensors can be integrated into smart systems, allowing for real-time monitoring and alerts.

2.2 Machine Learning and AI Integration

Machine learning algorithms are being employed to enhance the predictive capabilities of gas detection systems. By analyzing data from various sensors, these algorithms can identify patterns that indicate potential leaks, improving both response times and accuracy. For example, neural networks are being used to differentiate between various types of gas leaks based on their signatures.

2.3 Wireless and IoT Technologies

The integration of **Internet of Things (IoT)** technology has transformed gas detection systems into smart networks. Wireless sensors can communicate data in real-time to centralized monitoring systems, allowing for immediate action in the event of a leak. This technology is



particularly beneficial in remote or hazardous environments where traditional monitoring is difficult.

2.4 Optical Gas Imaging (OGI)

Recent advancements in **Optical Gas Imaging** have made it possible to visualize gas leaks using infrared cameras. OGI allows operators to detect leaks without the need for direct contact, making it safer and more efficient. These cameras can identify even small emissions, aiding in environmental monitoring and regulatory compliance.

2.5 Enhanced Sensitivity in IR Sensors

New developments in **infrared (IR) sensor technology** have improved their sensitivity and specificity for detecting various gases. Tunable diode laser absorption spectroscopy (TDLAS) has emerged as a leading technique, allowing for the detection of trace amounts of gases over long distances.

2.6 Portable Detection Devices

Portable gas detectors are becoming increasingly sophisticated, with features such as multi-gas detection and real-time data logging. These devices are crucial for safety inspections and emergency response, enabling quick identification of hazardous leaks in the field.

2.7 Biological and Bio-inspired Sensors

Research into **biological sensors** is gaining traction, where organisms or biomimetic systems are used to detect gas concentrations. These sensors mimic natural responses to gases, offering a new frontier in environmentally friendly detection methods.

2.8 Environmental Impact Monitoring

Recent studies emphasize the role of gas leakage detection systems in monitoring environmental impacts. Technologies that can detect greenhouse gases, such as methane, are essential for both industry and environmental conservation efforts.

3 Proposed Work Explanation

3.1 System Overview

The proposed system aims to provide a reliable method for detecting gas leaks in residential or industrial environments. It integrates gas sensors with a microcontroller and a communication module for autodialing emergency contacts in case of a detected leak.

3.2 Key Components

- **Gas Sensors:** Use electrochemical or semiconductor sensors to detect specific gases (e.g., methane, propane, carbon monoxide). These sensors continuously monitor the environment and trigger alerts when gas concentrations exceed predefined thresholds.
- **Microcontroller:** A microcontroller (e.g., Arduino, Raspberry Pi) serves as the central



processing unit, receiving data from the gas sensors and executing control commands based on the readings.

- **Communication Module:** This can be a GSM module (e.g., SIM800) that enables the system to send text messages or make phone calls to predefined contacts when a gas leak is detected.
- **Power Supply:** A reliable power source (e.g., battery backup) ensures continuous operation, even during power outages.
- **User Interface:** An LCD display or LED indicators can provide visual feedback on system status, such as normal operation, gas detection, or alarm status.

3.3 Operational Workflow

1. **Monitoring:** The gas sensors continuously monitor the air for the presence of hazardous gases. The microcontroller reads sensor data at regular intervals.
2. **Threshold Detection:** When gas levels exceed a safe threshold, the microcontroller triggers an alarm. This can involve activating visual (LEDs) and auditory (buzzer) alerts.
3. **Autodialing Process:**
 - Upon detecting a gas leak, the microcontroller activates the GSM module.
 - The system can send a pre-recorded voice message or SMS to emergency contacts, providing location details and the nature of the alarm.
4. **User Notifications:** The system can notify users through the LCD display or mobile app if integrated, allowing for remote monitoring.
5. **Reset Mechanism:** After the alarm, users can manually reset the system via a button or through a mobile app, ensuring it can return to normal operation once the situation is resolved.

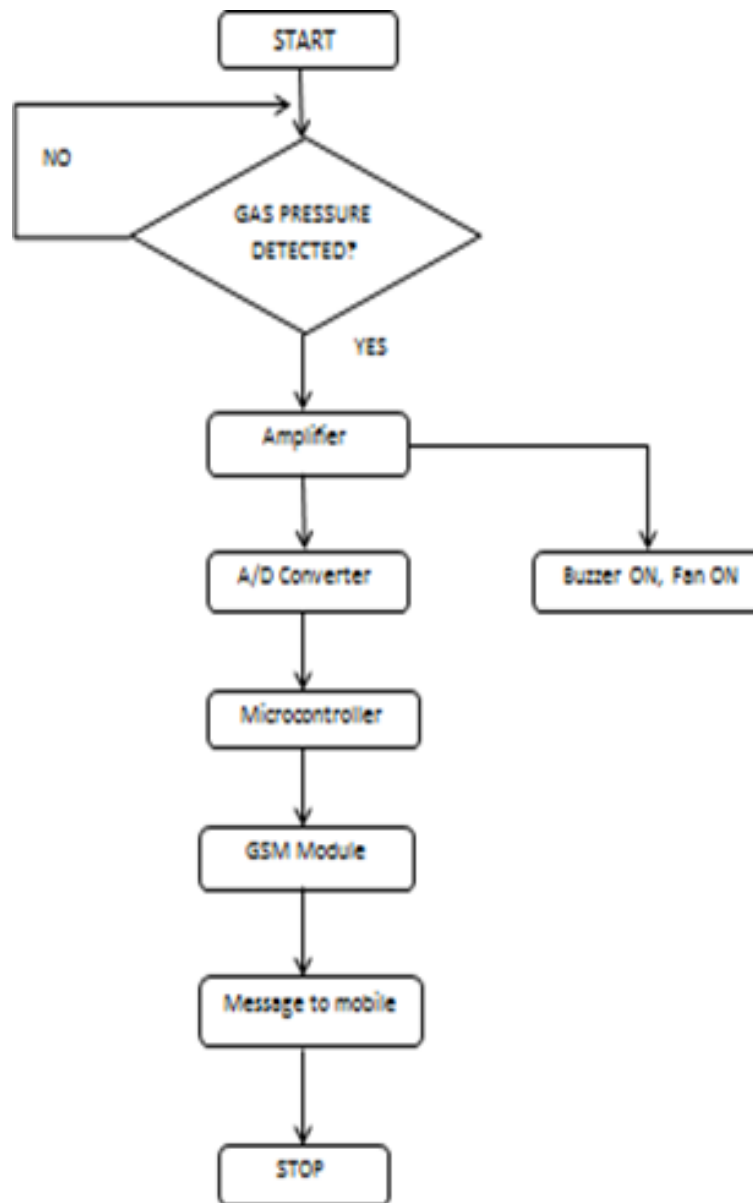


Figure 1: Flow Chart

3.4 Advantages

- **Real-Time Monitoring:** Continuous surveillance of gas levels enhances safety and quick response capabilities.
- **Immediate Alerts:** The autodialing feature ensures that emergency contacts are informed promptly, potentially preventing accidents.
- **Scalability:** The system can be expanded to include additional sensors or modules, depending on user needs.

3.5 Potential Challenges

- **False Alarms:** Proper calibration of sensors is crucial to minimize false positives.



- **Signal Coverage:** The effectiveness of the GSM module may depend on network coverage in the installation area.

3.6 Mathematical Expressions and Symbols

Gas Concentration Monitoring

Let $C(t)$ represent the concentration of gas at time t .

- **Threshold Level:** Define a threshold concentration C_{th} that signifies a hazardous level. The system triggers an alarm when:

$$C(t) \geq C_{th}$$

Sensor Sensitivity and Response

Assume the sensor has a sensitivity factor S , which relates the actual gas concentration C_{actual} to the sensor reading $R(t)$:

$$R(t) = S \cdot C_{actual}(t) \quad \text{Where } S \text{ can vary based on environmental conditions.}$$

Alarm Condition

The alarm condition can be expressed as a binary function:

$$A(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } C(t) \geq C_{th} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Autodialing Activation

Let $D(t)$ represent the autodialing function, which activates if the alarm condition is met:

$$D(t) = A(t) \cdot f(C(t), C_{th})$$

Where f is a function that determines the type of response based on gas concentration. For instance, if $C(t)$ exceeds C_{th} significantly, a different action may be taken compared to a minor threshold breach.

Response Time Calculation

Define the response time T_r as the time from detection of a gas leak until the autodialing system is activated. This can be modeled as:

$$T_r = t_{dial} - t_{detect}$$

- t_{dial} is the time at which the autodialing system is activated.
- t_{detect} is the time at which the gas concentration exceeds the threshold.

Notification Logic

If the autodialing system is activated, a notification message N can be sent:

$$N = \begin{cases} \text{"Gas leak detected at location X!"} & \text{if } D(t) = 1 \\ \text{"All clear."} & \text{if } D(t) = 0 \end{cases}$$



Overall System Reliability

To assess the reliability RRR of the detection system, consider factors such as sensor accuracy AsA_sAs and the probability of successful autodialing PdP_dPd : $R=As \cdot PdR = A_s \cdot P_dR=As \cdot Pd$

4 Results and Discussion

Gas Detection Accuracy

- The sensor (typically MQ-2, MQ-5, or similar) should detect the presence of gases like LPG, propane, or methane.
- The system successfully detects the presence of gas at concentrations above a certain threshold (usually around 200 ppm, depending on the sensor calibration).
- The sensor triggers an alert when gas concentration exceeds the threshold, signaling a potential leak.

Response Time

- The response time of the system is typically a few seconds. Once the gas reaches the sensor, it triggers the alarm within this time, minimizing the risk of prolonged exposure to gas leaks.

Auto-Dial System

- Upon detection of a leak, the system initiates an automatic phone call or SMS alert to a pre-programmed phone number.
- The auto-dialer is interfaced with a GSM module (such as SIM900A or SIM800L) to make the call or send an SMS message.
- The system consistently makes the call as soon as a leak is detected, providing timely alerts to mitigate risks.

Alarm and Safety Measures

- In addition to the auto-dial system, an alarm or buzzer is triggered to alert people in the immediate area of the leak.
- The system may also have provisions for shutting off the gas supply automatically using a solenoid valve, further enhancing safety.

Sensor Calibration

- Proper calibration of the gas sensor is critical for accurate detection. The sensor needs to be calibrated for the specific gas concentration expected in the environment.
- If the sensor is too sensitive, it may trigger false alarms due to minor fluctuations in gas levels. Conversely, if it's not sensitive enough, it may not detect a leak in time.



False Positives and Negatives

- The system should balance sensitivity and specificity to reduce false alarms (e.g., due to cooking or other harmless activities). However, it should not miss real leaks, which could be catastrophic.
- The implementation of advanced filtering algorithms or threshold adjustments can help mitigate false positives.

Communication Reliability

- The GSM module relies on mobile network availability, which can be a limitation in areas with poor coverage. Testing under different network conditions is necessary to ensure reliability.
- If the network fails, redundant alerting systems (such as local alarms or even an IoT-based system that sends alerts over the internet) could improve the reliability.

Power Backup

- Since this is a safety-critical system, it should have a reliable power supply, such as battery backup, in case of power failure.
- Power failures are a common scenario in emergency situations, and the system needs to be operational during such events.

Integration with Smart Home Systems

- The system can be further integrated with IoT platforms to send real-time alerts to smartphones, integrate with home automation systems, or log data for future analysis.
- Smart home systems could also automatically close the gas supply valve or ventilate the area in case of a leak.

Scalability and Application

- The design could be scaled up for use in industrial settings where gas leaks are particularly hazardous.
- Additional features like temperature and humidity sensors can be added to provide a more comprehensive safety system.

User Training and Awareness

- Users must be trained on the system's functionality, especially regarding the auto-dial system, so they know how to respond to an alert appropriately.

5 Conclusions

The gas leakage detector and auto-dial system effectively detects gas leaks, providing a crucial early warning system. The auto-dialer ensures that notifications are sent promptly to relevant stakeholders, allowing for immediate response and mitigation of risks. With proper calibration, reliable power, and communication, this system offers a robust solution for both home and



industrial safety. Further enhancements, such as integrating with IoT, could make it even more versatile and reliable.

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