

**REAL-TIME SMOKE AND AIR QUALITY
SENSOR FOR SENSITIVE INDIVIDUALS**

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ABSTRACT

Individuals with respiratory conditions such as asthma are particularly vulnerable to poor air quality and exposure to smoke, which can trigger severe health issues. This project presents the **design and development of a real-time smoke and air quality sensor system** aimed at enhancing the safety and well-being of sensitive individuals. The device is compact, cost-effective, and can be deployed in homes, schools, or workplaces. By providing continuous air quality feedback and early warning in case of smoke or rising pollution levels, the system empowers individuals with respiratory issues to take timely action and avoid health complications. This project emphasizes the importance of affordable, real-time environmental monitoring as a preventive tool for public health, especially for those most at risk.

MATERIALS AND METHOD:

MATERIALS:

1. Air Quality Sensor (MQ-2, MQ-135)
2. Microcontroller (Arduino Uno)
3. Display Unit (LED screen)
4. Detector (Wi-Fi Module (ESP8266))
5. Power Supply (Battery pack or USB adapter)

METHOD:

1. Sensor Calibration
2. Microcontroller Programming
3. Real-Time Monitoring
4. Alert System



Figure 1. Harmful smoke exposure on old people

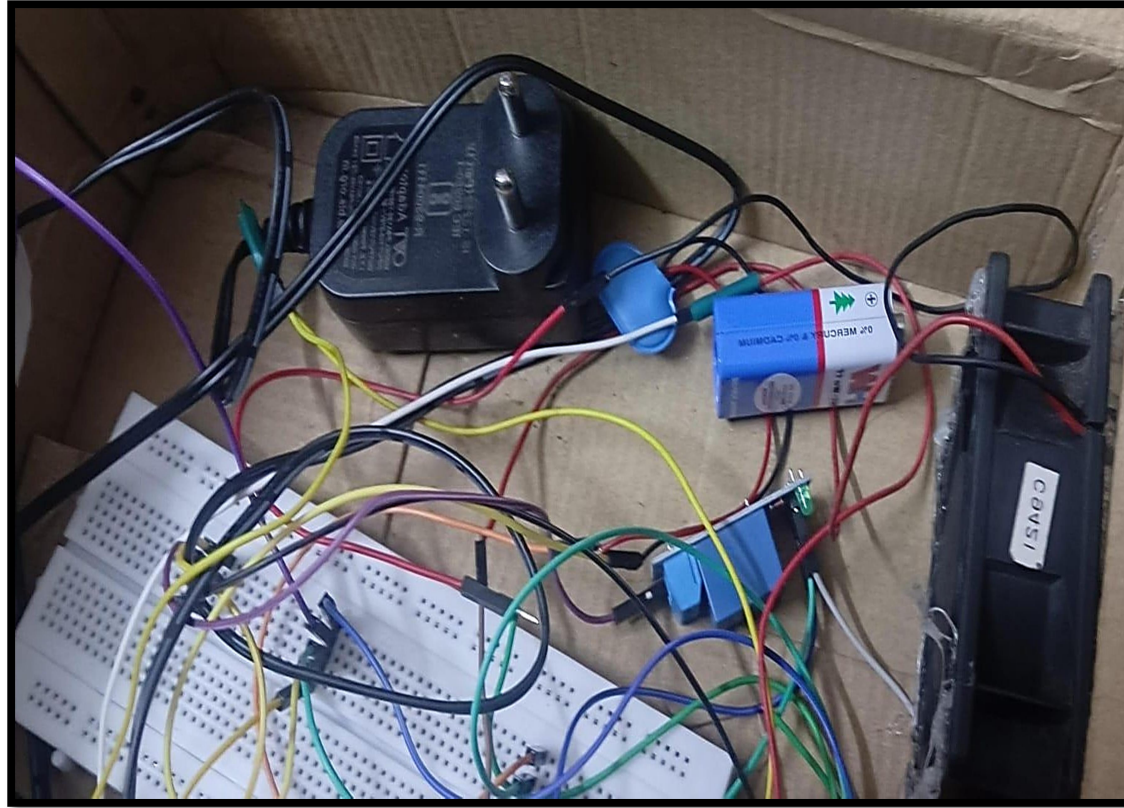


Figure 2. Straight view

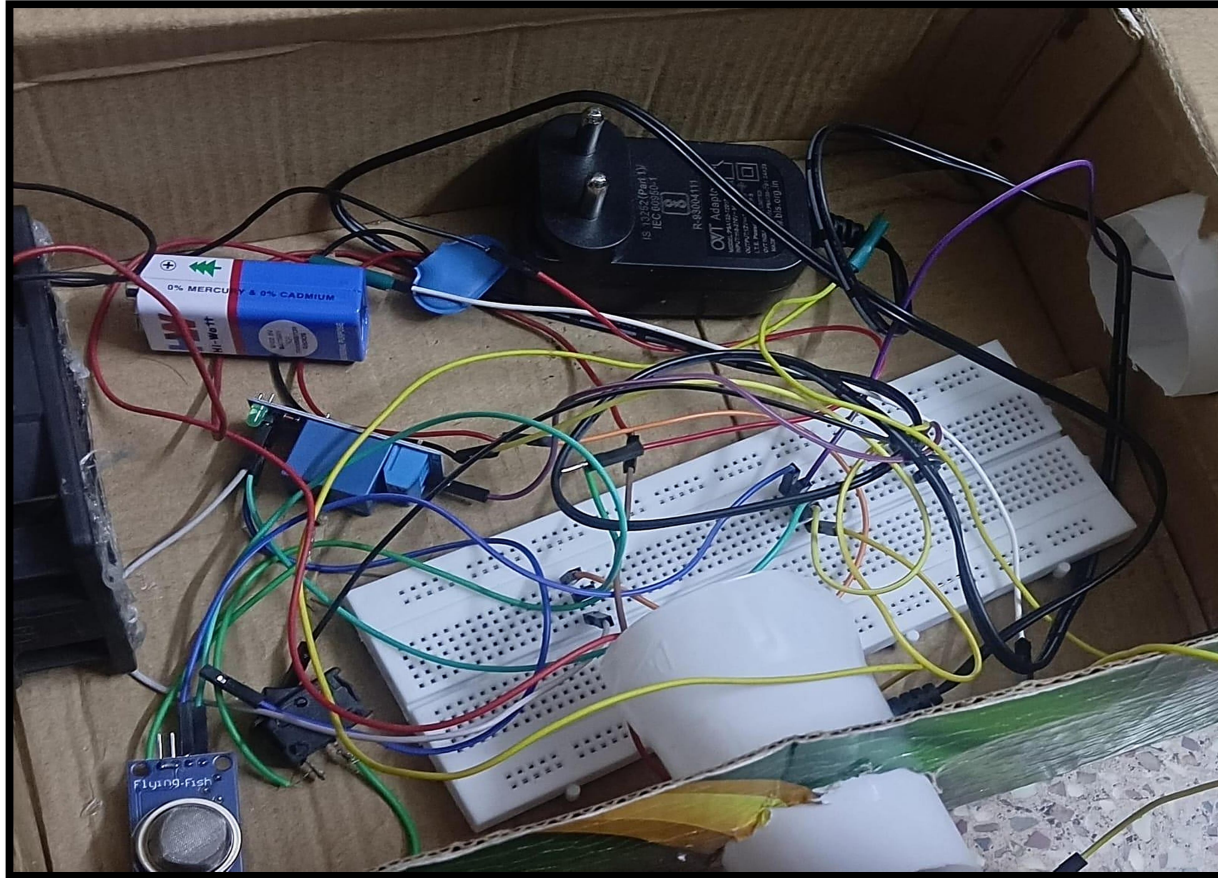


Figure 3. Full View

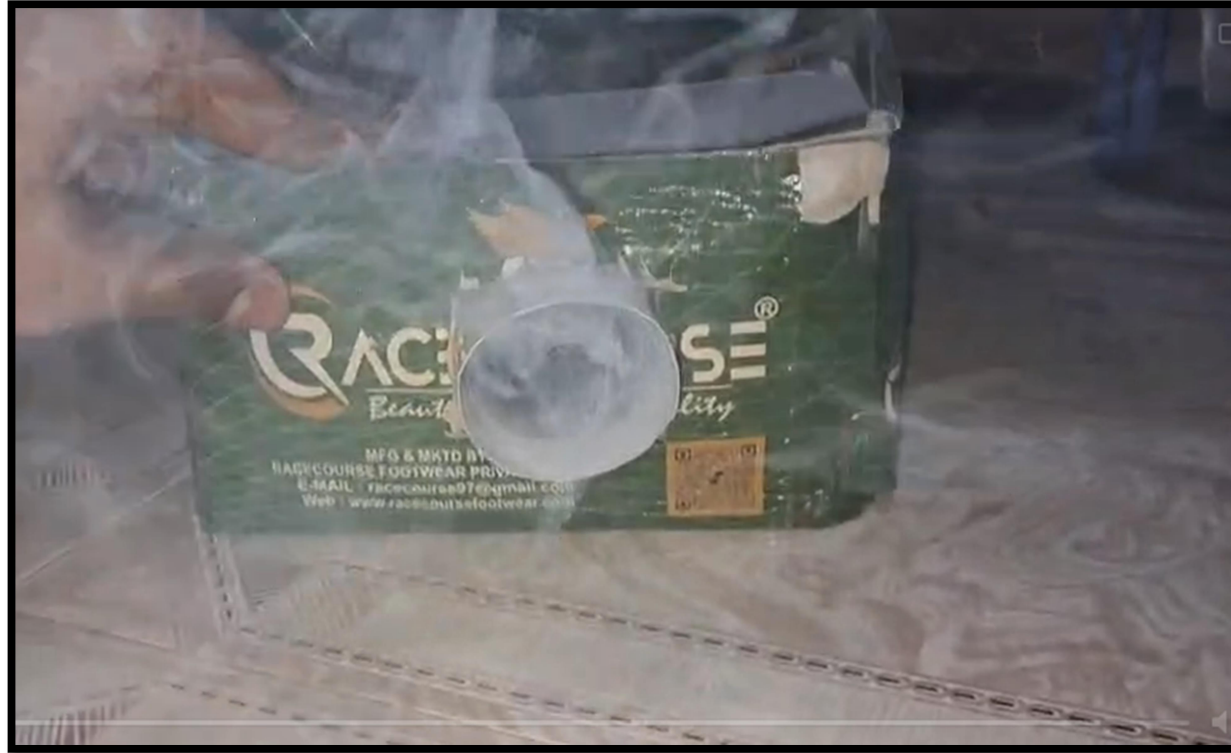


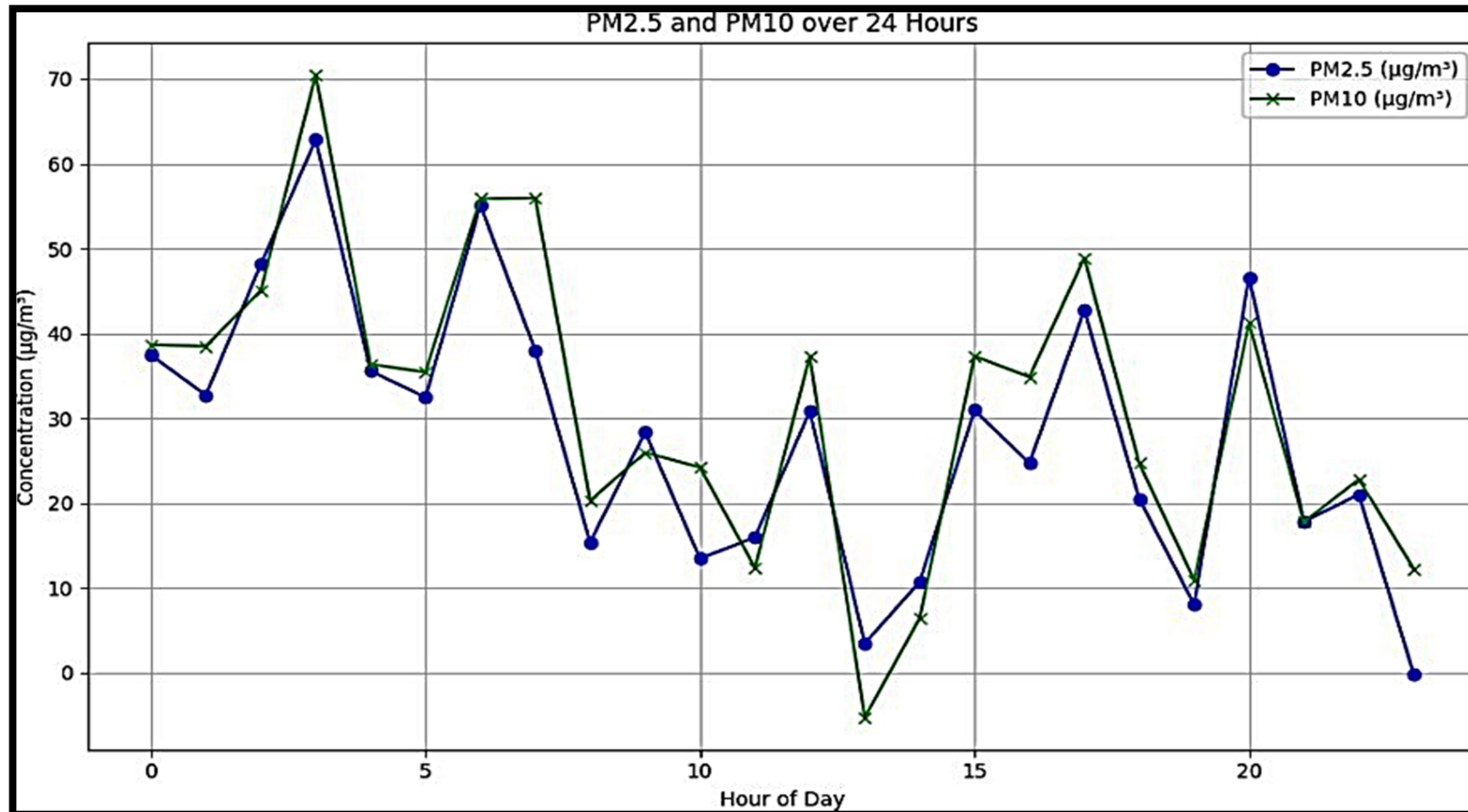
Figure 4: Smoke suction system

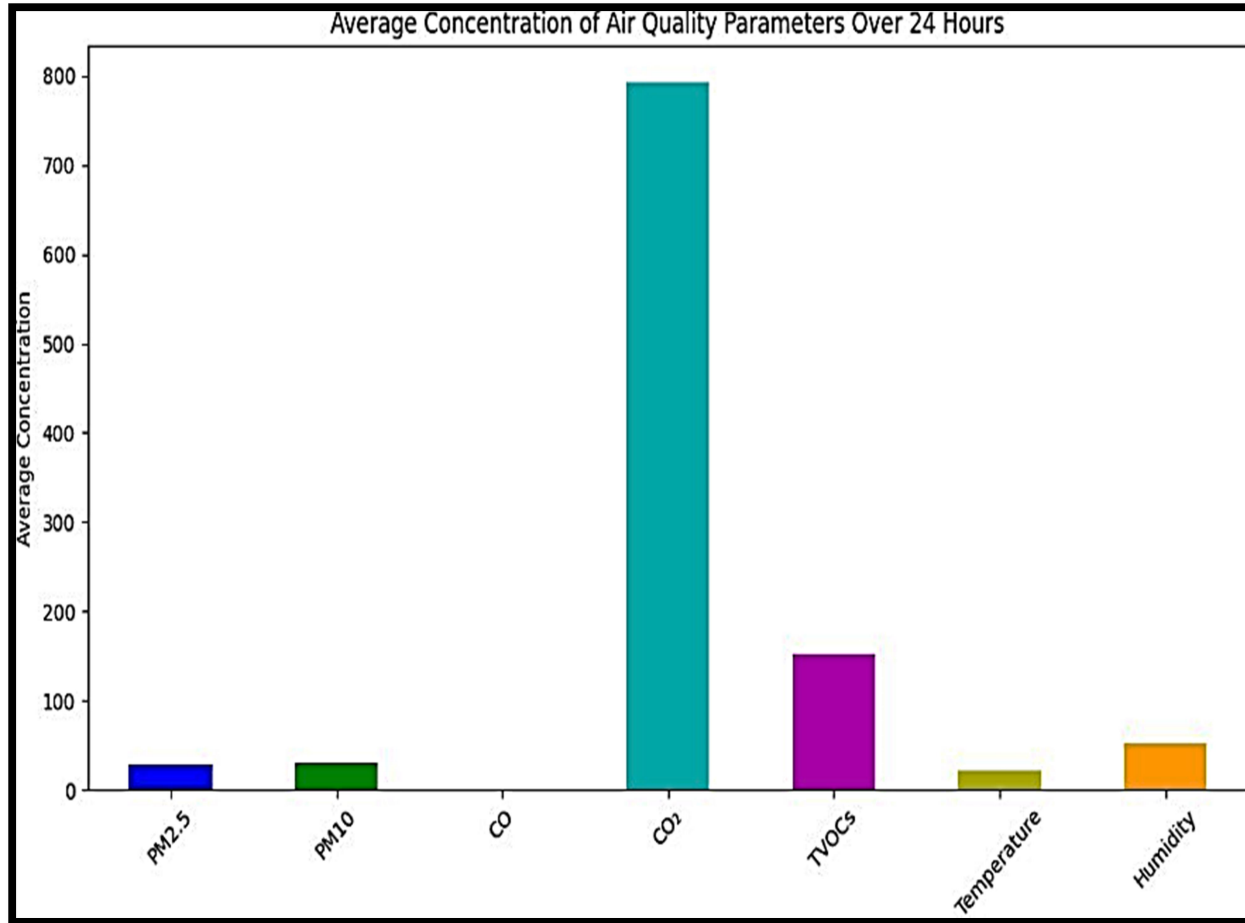
Data Analysis:

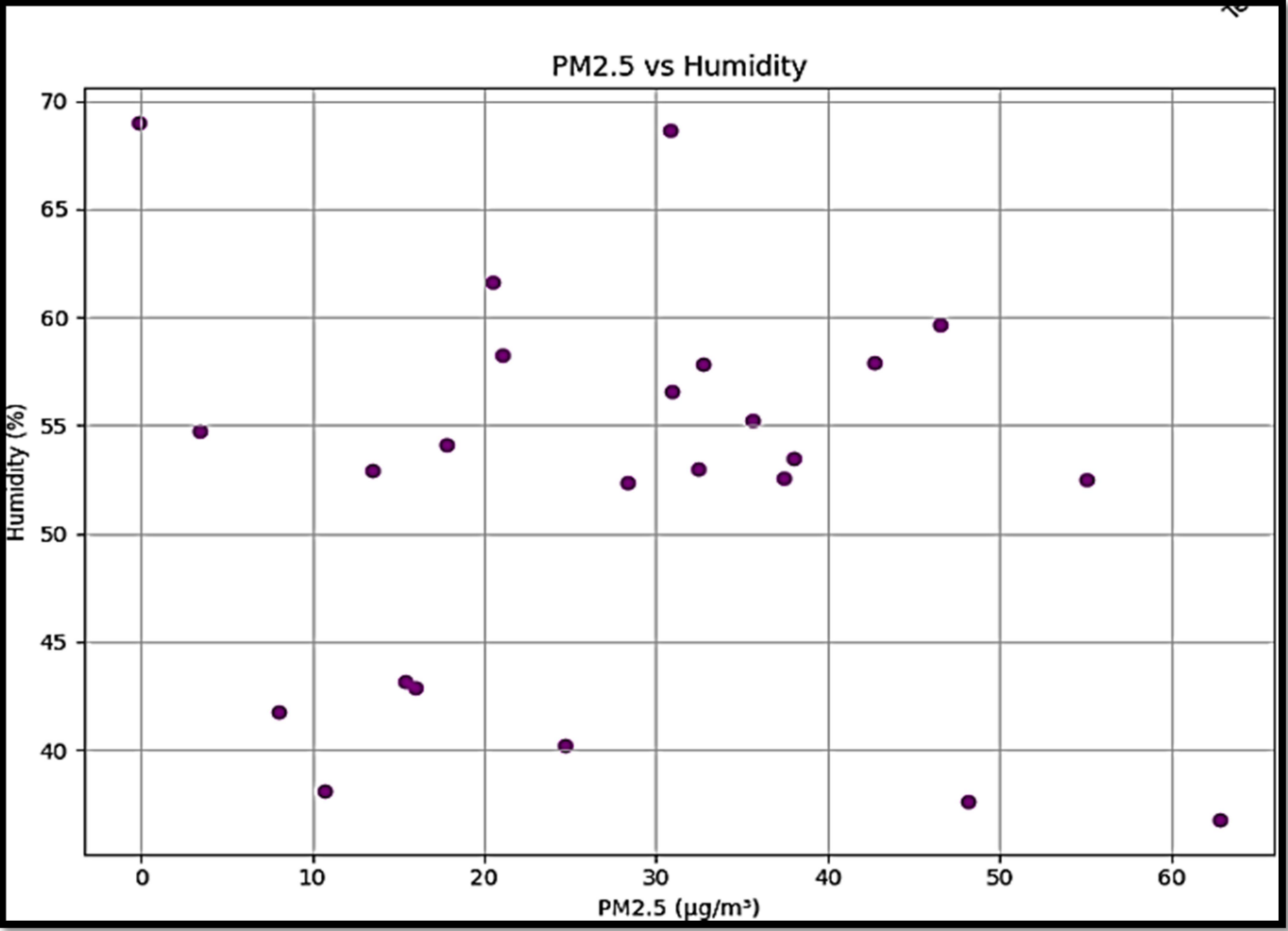
Parameter	Unit	Description
PM2.5	$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	Fine particulate matter ($<2.5 \mu\text{m}$)
PM10	$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	Coarse particulate matter ($<10 \mu\text{m}$)
CO	ppm	Carbon Monoxide level
CO₂	ppm	Carbon Dioxide concentration
TVOCs	ppb	Total Volatile Organic Compounds
Temperature	$^{\circ}\text{C}$	Ambient temperature
Humidity	%	Relative humidity
AQI (Air Quality Index)	—	Overall air quality rating

Parameter	Min	Max	AQI Category
PM2.5	10	180	Unhealthy for Sensitive Groups
PM10	20	210	Unhealthy
CO	0.1	1.3	Good
TVOC	30	600	Moderate
CO ₂	420	1800	Moderate

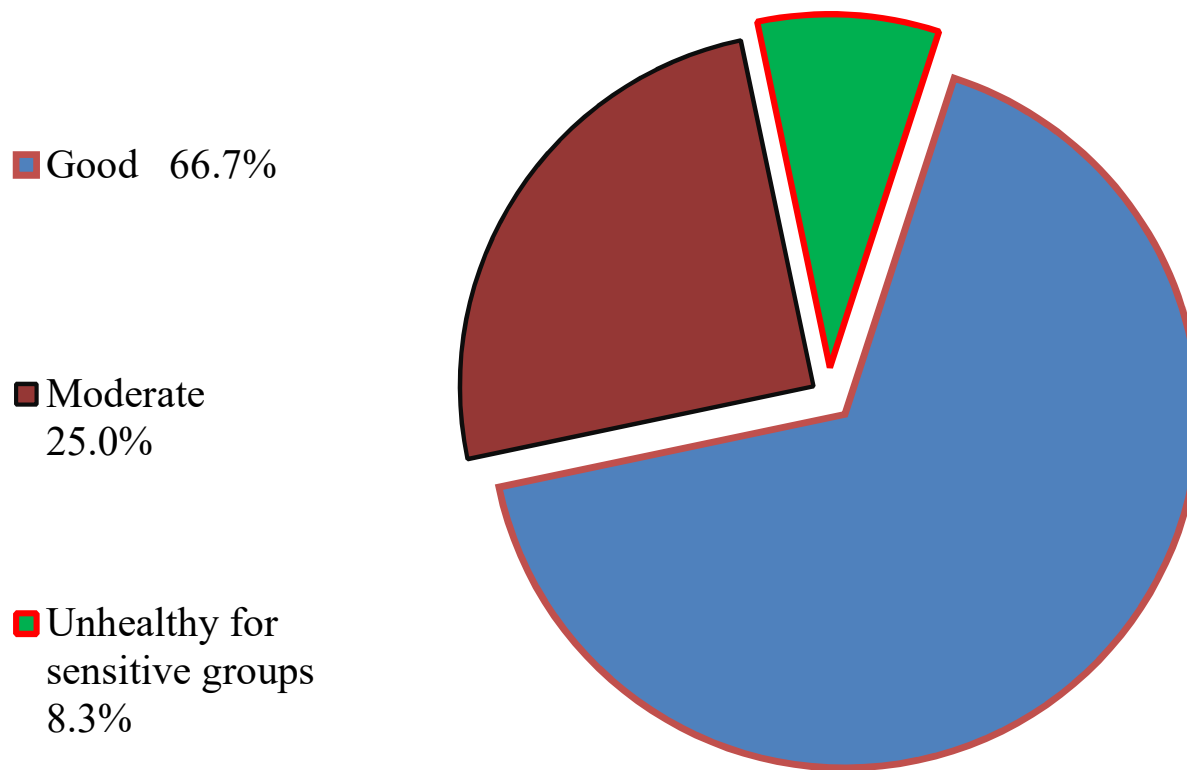
Graphical Representation







AQI Category Distribution Over 24 Hours



Correlation Analysis

- PM2.5 vs PM10 → Strong positive correlation expected.
- Temperature vs AQI → Inverse relationship possible (higher temperature → better dispersion).
- Humidity vs PM2.5 → Often positive (humid air traps particles).

Discussion

1. **Sensitive individuals** (asthma patients, elderly) are at risk when PM2.5 exceeds **35 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$** .
2. The data suggests avoiding outdoor exposure or activating **air purification systems** during high pollution periods.
3. **Real-time alerts** can be implemented using thresholds:
 - PM2.5 > 100 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ → Red alert
 - CO₂ > 1000 ppm → Poor ventilation

Result

- Real-time monitoring effectively identifies periods of unsafe air quality.
- Graphical analysis helps visualize pollutant trends and sources.
- System can inform **preventive health measures** and **automatic responses** (e.g., turning on air purifiers, sending app notifications).

Reference

1. Kortoçi, Pranvera, et al. "Air pollution exposure monitoring using portable low- cost air quality sensors." *Smart health* 23 (2022): 100241.
2. Schollaert, Claire, et al. "Wildfire smoke monitoring for agricultural safety and health in rural Washington." *Journal of agromedicine* 28.3 (2023): 595-608.