

**AIR QUALITY MONITORING SYSTEM USING
FPGA
(BACK END)**

Project Report is presented in partial of fulfillment for the award of the

Bachelor of Electrical Engineering (Hons)

UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA

MALAYSIA



AMRILLAH BIN NAJMIN

Faculty of Electrical Engineering

UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA MALAYSIA

40450 SHAH ALAM, SELANGOR

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

In the name of ALLAH S.W.T, the most Beneficent, the most Merciful. First and foremost, all praise to ALLAH for entire incredible gift endowed upon me and for giving me the healthy and strength to complete this final year project. I would like to acknowledge the contribution of the following groups and individuals to the development of my project.

I want to express my sincere gratitude to my project supervisor, Dr Azilah Bt Saparon for her superior guidance, support, valuable consultation and supervision through this study. I am also wanted to give a special thanks to Pn Fadzliana for her guidance in JAVA programming. Without their assistance and sacrifices this research will not as it should be now.

Last but not least, to my parent, family and friends who are involved in the progression of this final year project, thank you for your contribution either directly or indirect, faith and prayer that has enabled me to succeed in the preparation of this thesis and project.

ABSTRACT

This paper is about the development of Air Quality Monitoring System using FPGA. This system is developed in order to monitor air pollution at our country. This system consists of software and hardware part. For the software part, the Graphical User Interface (GUI) is developed using JAVA tools as a medium to activate the sensor through the Field Programmable Gate Array (FPGA) Quartus II Board and the output data from the sensors will be displayed at PC. For the hardware part, a circuit consists temperature and humidity sensors are activated and processed by the program written in VHDL and implemented in Altera Cyclone II FPGA. The GUI menu, the FPGA and the sensors circuit are connected together to develop the complete system of the air quality monitoring system.

KEYWORDS: Graphical User Interface, JAVA, Field Programmable Gate Array (FPGA), Air Quality Monitoring System.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER	TITLE	PAGE
	DECLARATION	i
	ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	ii
	ABSTRACT	iii
	TABLE OF CONTENT	iv
	LIST OF FIGURES	vi
	LIST OF TABLES	vii
	LIST OF ABBREVIATION	viii
CHAPTER 1	INTRODUCTION	
	1.1 Project Overview	1
	1.2 Problem Statement	3
	1.3 Objectives	4
	1.4 Scope of Work	4
	1.5 Organization of Project Report	5
CHAPTER 2	DESCRIPTION OF COMPONENTS IN THE AIR QUALITY MONITORING SYSTEM	
	2.1 Introduction	6
	2.2 FPGA	6
	2.3 JAVA	8
	2.4 Altera DE2-70 Cyclone II FPGA Board	9
	2.5 Sensor Module	15
	2.6 ADC 0804	16
	2.7 Gasses Sensor	17

CHAPTER1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Overview

Human health and environment can be harmed by air pollution in any country. The pollutants can be gases such carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen dioxide (NiO₂), sulphur dioxide (SO₂) , lead (Pb), and nitrogen monoxide (NO_x) which are emitted into the atmosphere from industrial emissions, transportation, mining operations, thermal power generation plants and waste incinerators. It impairs respiratory functions and can also reduce atmospheric visibility. Pb from fuel burning affects the circulatory, nervous and reproductive systems, and reduces the learning ability of children. CO is emitted into the atmosphere through fuel burning and affects people with circulatory and anaemic problems. SO₂ is emitted into the atmosphere by oil and gas industries, energy production, coal burning, industrial combustion and industrial processes. High levels of SO₂, not only causes acid rain, it also exacerbates asthma and bronchitis and impairs the lungs. NO_x emission is a result of transport, power generation and industrial combustion. It causes lung damage and raises the incidence of many respiratory diseases.

Any significant changes in the ambient air quality status have to be monitored continuously and manually as implemented by the Department of Environmental in our country. The Department of Environment (DOE) monitors the country's ambient air quality through a network of 51 stations that are strategically located in residential, traffic and industrial [1] However, the system, that they have, does not provide an instant analysis where the measurement obtained now is manually collected and delivered to a laboratory for analysis and it is obtained monthly from Alam Sekitar Malaysia Sdn Bhd (ASMA)[2]. Furthermore, people are not aware of the changes in air quality unless they have been informed about it. They just know about the air pollution and API index but they do not know the composition of gases in the air. People who have severe allergy