Arduino Code

For Carbon Dioxide detection in air

```
/*
 //Explanation:
  // This code communicates with the MQ135 air quality sensor. The sensor is
supposed to preheat for 2 mins before taking readings
  // Once the code runs, it prints out the concentration of detected gases
in ppm on a serial monitor and a LCD 20 x 4 screen
  //An alarm system (LED light) is also set to print out messages saying if
the air is of a good quality relying on a predefined threshold value
*/
  // digital output value is converted to ppm value using CO2 gas as
parameter
#include "MQ135.h"
#include <Wire.h>
#include <LiquidCrystal_I2C.h>  //Header file for LCD

LiquidCrystal_I2C lcd(0x27,16,2);//set the LCD address to x27 for a 16 chars
and 2 line display

#define led          9                        //led on pin 9
const int gas_pin = A0;                       //analog feed from MQ135
MQ135 gasSensor = MQ135(gas_pin);

void setup(){

  lcd.init();                      // initialize the lcd
  lcd.begin(16,2);                  // consider 16 chars + 2 lines lcd
  lcd.backlight();                 // illuminate to produce visible reading
  lcd.clear();                     // clear lcd
  lcd.setCursor(4,0);              //set cursor of lcd to 1st row and 5th
column
  lcd.print("Group L");          // print as a sentence on lcd

  pinMode(gas_pin,INPUT);     //MQ135 analog feed set for input
  pinMode(led,OUTPUT);        //led set for output
  Serial.begin(9600);        //serial comms for debugging
}

void loop(){
 float ppm = gasSensor.getPPM();
 Serial.println(ppm);            // print ppm on serial monitor
 delay(1000);
   lcd.clear();                  // clear lcd
   lcd.setCursor(0,0);          // set cursor of lcd to 1st row and 1st
column
```

```
   lcd.print("Air Quality: ");  // print as a sentence on lcd
   lcd.print(ppm);             // print value of MQ135
 if(ppm>999){                  //if co2 ppm > 1000
    digitalWrite(led,HIGH);    //turn on led
    lcd.setCursor(2,1);        // set cursor of lcd to 2nd row and 3rd
column
    lcd.print("AQ Level BAD");  //print as a sentence on lcd
   }
 else{
    digitalWrite(led,LOW);         //turn off led
    lcd.setCursor(1,1);            // set cursor of lcd to 2nd row and 2nd
column
    lcd.print ("AQ Level Good");   // print as a sentence on lcd
  }

}
```

For noise disturbance detection in the environment

```
/* This code allows to follow the sound intensity using LM393 sensor: The
number of times the sensor has detected a sound is summed up over a sampling
time
SAMPLE_TIME. Then the sum (sampleBufferValue) is printed on serial monitor
A let is used to give a visual alarm if the sampleBufferValue
surpasses a given Threshold: Threshold*/
// 0 means silence and 1 means noise
const int OUT_PIN = 12; // The OUTPUT of the sound sensor is connected to
the digital pin D12 of the Arduino
const int SAMPLE_TIME = 10; // The sampling time
const int Threshold = 100; // Threshold on cumulative counts for LED
switching ON
unsigned long millisCurrent;
unsigned long millisLast = 0;
unsigned long millisElapsed = 0;
int sampleBufferValue = 0;

int led = 8; // LED is connected to the digital pin number 4 of the Arduino

void setup() {
  // put your setup code here, to run once:
  Serial.begin(9600);
  pinMode(led,OUTPUT); // the LED is connected as output

}

void loop() { // put your main code here, to run repeatedly:

  millisCurrent = millis();
  millisElapsed = millisCurrent - millisLast;
```

```
  if(digitalRead(OUT_PIN) == HIGH){ // HIGH means noise
  sampleBufferValue++;
  }
  if (millisElapsed > SAMPLE_TIME) { //here we will print the counts and
test the threshold
  Serial.println(sampleBufferValue);
  if (sampleBufferValue > Threshold) {
    digitalWrite(led, HIGH); //blink LED 2 ms ON and 1 ms OFF
    delay(2);
    digitalWrite(led, LOW);
    delay(1);
  }
  digitalWrite(led, LOW);
  sampleBufferValue = 0;
  millisLast = millisCurrent;
  }
}
```