



TERAKREDITASI INSTITUSI B
SK NO. 229/BAN-
PT/AKRED/PT/IV/2015

UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SIDOARJO

DIREKTORAT RISET DAN PENGABDIAN MASYARAKAT

Alamat: Jl. Mojopahit 666 B Sidoarjo 61215, Telp. 031-8945444 psw.130, Faks. 031-8949333

Email: lppm@umsida.ac.id, Website: lppm.umsida.ac.id

Surat Keterangan Tidak Plagiat [Kepangkatan]

Nomor: 516.3/II.3.AU/14.00/C/KET/I/2022

Kepada Yth :

Ibu Indah Sulistiyowati, ST. MT

Di

Tempat

Assalamua'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Sehubungan dengan adanya permohonan Surat Keterangan Tidak Plagiat dengan rincian:

Judul Artikel : Cigarette detection system in closed rooms based on Internet of Thing (IoT)
Nama Pemohon : Indah Sulistiyowati / Teknik Elektro
URL Sinta Pemohon : <http://sinta.ristekbrin.go.id/authors/detail?id=5996233&view=overview>
Nama Penulis : Indah Sulistiyowati
Tujuan : Kepangkatan
Tujuan Kepangkatan : Lektor

Naskah Yang Dimohonkan pengecekan:

<http://dosen.umsida.ac.id/modul/publikasi/filesktp/210400/sktp-18-01-2022%2003:03:39-210400.pdf>

Artikel tersebut DAPAT digunakan untuk proses kepangkatan.

Demikian surat keterangan ini kami sampaikan, mohon untuk digunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Wassalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Mengetahui,
Wakil Rektor 1
Universitas Muhammadiyah Sidoarjo


Hana Catur Wahyuni, ST., MT

Direktur DRPM

Universitas Muhammadiyah Sidoarjo


Dr. Sigit Hermawan, S.E., M.Si

sktp-18-01-2022 03_03_39-
210400

by Indah Sulistiyowati St. Mt

Submission date: 19-Jan-2022 10:21AM (UTC+0700)

Submission ID: 1743910927

File name: sktp-18-01-2022_03_03_39-210400.pdf (1.08M)

Word count: 2491

Character count: 12044

PAPER • OPEN ACCESS

Cigarette detection system in closed rooms based on Internet of Thing (IoT)

1 To cite this article: I Sulistiyowati *et al* 2019 *J. Phys.: Conf. Ser.* **1402** 044005

2 View the [article online](#) for updates and enhancements.

You may also like

- [Iron concentration in exhaled breath condensate decreases in ever-smokers and COPD patients](#)
Andrew J Ghio, Joleen M Soukup, John McGee *et al.*
- [Embedded System for Detecting Cigarette Smoke Indoors using STM32 Microcontroller](#)
T H Nasution and M Zarlis
- [Development of nitroxide radicals-containing polymer for scavenging reactive oxygen species from cigarette smoke](#)
Toru Yoshitomi, Kazuhiro Kuramochi, Long Binh Vong *et al.*

Recent citations

- [Web of Things to control planting seeds and watering plan for indoor smart farm](#)
M P T Sulistyanto *et al*



IOP ebooks™

Bringing together innovative digital publishing with leading authors from the global scientific community.

Start exploring the collection—download the first chapter of every title for free.

Cigarette detection system in closed rooms based on Internet of Thing (IoT)

I Sulistiyowati^{1,*}, Y Findawati², S K A Ayubi¹, J Jamaaluddin¹ and M P T Sulistyanto³

¹ Program Studi Teknik Elektro, Universitas Muhammadiyah Sidoarjo, Sidoarjo, Indonesia

² Program Studi Teknik Informatika, Universitas Muhammadiyah Sidoarjo, Sidoarjo, Indonesia

³ Faculty of Science and Technology, Universitas Kanjuruhan Malang, Malang, Indonesia

*indah_sulistiyowati@umsida.ac.id

Abstract. Detection of cigarette smoke is very necessary to increase the level of comfort in a closed room. By implementing an Internet of Thing system in detecting cigarette smoke in the room, making it easier to monitor and control it via a smartphone. In this system, the MQ-2 sensor is used to detect cigarette smoke in the room, the NodemCu microcontroller as a data processor received from the sensor, the buzzer as an indicator sound and the blynk application to display notifications if the room is detected by cigarette smoke. The sensitivity level of the MQ-2 sensor is strongly influenced by the distance of the source of cigarette smoke with the sensor. The use of the internet of thing system affects the signal strength and network on the user's smartphone which results in a delay when sending notifications. Therefore, a good internet network is needed. The use of IoT technology in detecting cigarette smoke in a room will be an alternative solution to increase the level of security and comfort in a closed room.

1. Introduction

Air pollution is an air condition that is contaminated by the presence of materials, foreign substances or other components in the air that cause changes in the air structure by human activities or by natural processes, so that air quality becomes less. One of the causes of air pollution is cigarette smoke. Cigarette smoke is one of the things that is harmful to humans. Cigarette smoke contains 4000 toxic chemicals and no less than 69 of them are carcinogenic or cause cancer [1].

Smoke is a suspension of small particles in the air (aerosols) that come from improper combustion of a fuel. Therefore, smoke can also damage human health. Poisoning smoke is the main cause of death of fire victims in the room. This smoke kills with a combination of thermal damage, poisoning, and lung irritation caused by carbon monoxide, hydrogen cyanide, and other combustion products [2].

Detection and monitoring system of smoke concentration is very useful for places that tend to be flammable or area/room that are designated as nonsmoking area. This system is not only able to detect smoke but also determine the existence of point/source of smoke (areas where greater smoke concentrations are detected). The presence of smoke sources can be observed by monitoring systems with the addition of mobile camera trackers to focus on the presence of smoke sources. This system is



Content from this work may be used under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 licence. Any further distribution of this work must maintain attribution to the author(s) and the title of the work, journal citation and DOI.

Published under licence by IOP Publishing Ltd

very helpful to facilitate the building/room security officers in monitoring the smoke in their area, either smoke caused by fire or cigarette smoke in nonsmoking area [3].

In many universities it has been declared a smoke-free area on campus, this is intended to minimize the adverse effects of cigarette use on campus. Various efforts to increase the dangers of smoking are one of them by implementing a ban on the campus environment, but in reality many of them violate it. To increase comfort in a closed room from cigarette smoke, a system was created to detect the presence of cigarette smoke.

At present the IoT (Internet of Things) internet-based automation technology is one of the popular and growing technologies, especially in the application of home appliances home automation ladder is needed so users no longer need to bother turn on and turn off an existing electronic device [4].

This system consists of several electronic devices such as cigarette smoke sensors, buzzers, Liquid Crystal Display (LCD) and other electronic components that are controlled by the microcontroller system as a data processor. The microcontroller used is Nodemcu. Nodemcu is an open source IoT platform. Nodemcu has 10 GPIO Ports from D0 - D10, PWM functionality, I2C and SPI interfaces, 1 Wire interface and ADC. The type of sensor used is the MQ-2 sensor. This sensor is a sensor that can detect the presence of cigarette smoke. This tool is also equipped with a buzzer as an alarm marker for the presence of cigarette smoke in the place. Of the entire system will be connected to the internet that can be accessed via an Android smartphone so that it can make it easier to monitor the condition of cigarette smoke in the room even though it is not in the room. So when someone turns on a cigarette in a closed room, a warning will immediately appear in the form of an alarm and also an SMS that goes to the policymaker's cellphone [5-7].

2. Research method

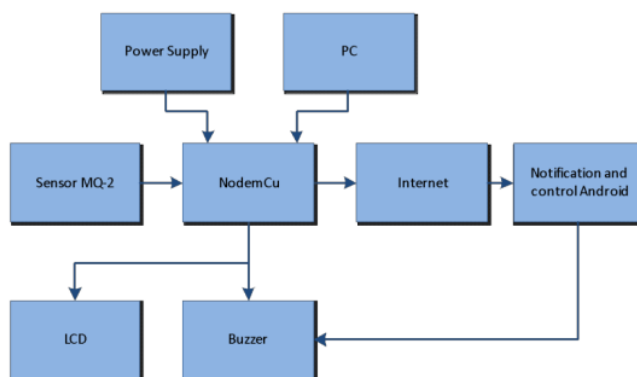


Figure 1. Block system diagram.

Based on the above block diagram explaining that sensor MQ-2 will do the detection of the presence of smoke or not in the room. If the sensor detects smoke indoors then the sensors will transmit data and analog in sports by mikrokontroller. As well as settings of the cell phone users who want a certain condition that will be working simultaneously from multiple input above based on the mikrokontroller command. The result of the processing of data and command from microcontroller output will provide notification in the form of android applications and buzzer with Internet communications of Thing.

Design and manufacture of smoke detection system in a closed room-based Internet of Thing (IoT) includes software and hardware include:

- Power supply to provide the supply voltage on the NodemCu.
- NodemCu as the center of the control or data processing of sensor MQ-2.
- The Sensor used in this research is the sensor MQ-2 functional smoke detector in the room.

- The Buzzer is a device that serves as an indicator of the sound if smoke is detected.
- Liquid Crystal Display for showing the levels of cigarette smoke in the room [5].
- Android Smartphone used as a display in the user interface with the control system.

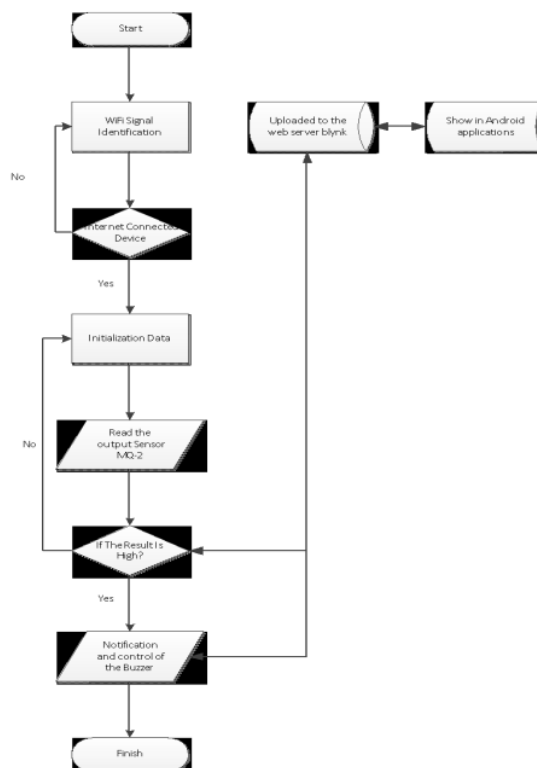
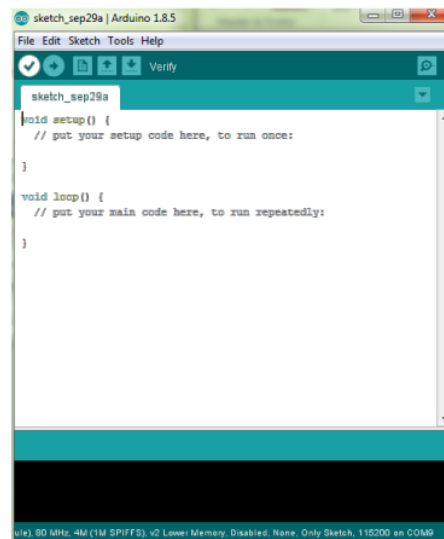


Figure 2. Flowchart system.

Figure flowchart above explains that the workflow system at start by connecting the device to the power supply and the system is ready to begin their processes with NodeMCU that is connected to the internet as communication between software and hardware. If it is connected to the internet, then the sensor MQ-2 will start to detect cigarette smoke so that the data will be processed and sent to the server that would menampilkan a notice on a smartphone. The next process is if the microcontroller code pairing of android as in the previous program will then enable or disable the actuator in the form of the buzzer.

Software design in this system using program editor and compiler software for Arduino Uno, The Arduino IDE software as compiler to NodemCu. Arduino IDE software uses C language so that it can make it easier for users to program a microcontroller [8].

**Figure 3.** Arduino UNO.

3. Result and analysis

From all parts to design the system in a box, as well as the installation of sensors placed inside acrylic box corresponds to the voltage supply 220 VAC delivers.

Table 1. The overall test results.

Smartphone Type	Type of Tests			Testing To-												
	Android Version	Internet SIM Card	Type Of Signals/ The Signal Strength	Distance (KM)	1				2				3			
					Internet Speed(Kb)	Distance Sensor (CM)	Long Time Detect (S)	Delay (S)	Internet Speed (Kb)	Distance Sensor (CM)	Long Time Detect (S)	Delay (S)	Internet Speed (Kb)	Distance Sensor (CM)	Long Time Detect (S)	Delay (S)
OPPO A33W	5.1	THREE	3G/STRONG	2	4	10	6	1	1	15	29	1	3	20	58	2
SAMSUNG GALAXY A3 (2016)	7.0	XL	4G/STRONG	8 , 4	1	10	4	1	1	15	27	1	1	20	55	1
SAMSUNG GALAXY J2 PRIME	6.01	THREE	4G/LOW	10	0.63	10	5	3	1	15	33	2	0	20	63	2
ANDROMAX A163CH	5.11	SMARTFREN	4G/STRONG	6 , 9	4	10	4	1	3	15	35	1	3	20	55	1
XIAOMI REDMI 3X	6.0.1	THREE	4G/LOW	4 , 6	0.62	10	4	4	0.56	15	34	2	0.39	20	53	1

Table 2. MQ-2 sensor test results.

N o	The distance of the source of the smoke with the MQ-2(cm)	Long Time Detect (s)	Normal Air (ppm)	Levels of Cigarette Smoke (ppm)	Deviation	Average
1	10	7	89	287	198	202
		5	91	290	199	
		8	87	296	209	
2	15	25	87	209	166	173.667
		22	83	198	182	
		26	85	204	173	
3	20	29	90	209	119	115.333
		32	86	204	109	
		28	86	187	118	
4	25	32	86	187	101	97.667
		36	88	190	102	
		40	93	183	90	
5	30	37	89	164	75	73.6667
		43	94	169	75	
		41	87	158	71	

Testing the mq-2 sensor is done in various distances. Based on Table 2, it can be concluded that the closer the sensor distance the smaller the time of reading the value of cigarette smoke. And the average increase in ppm with a distance of 10cm sensor from the source of cigarette smoke and normal air conditions to detect cigarette smoke is 202. The average increase in ppm with a distance of 15cm sensor from the source of cigarette smoke and in normal air conditions to detect cigarette smoke is 173,667. The average increase in ppm in the 20cm sensor distance from the source of cigarette smoke and in normal air conditions until detecting cigarette smoke is 115,333. The average increase in ppm within the 25cm sensor distance from the source of cigarette smoke and in normal air conditions until detecting cigarette smoke is 97.6667. And the average increase in ppm in the 30cm sensor distance from the source of cigarette smoke and in normal air conditions to detect cigarette smoke is 73.6667.

**Figure 4.** Display notification with Blynk [9].

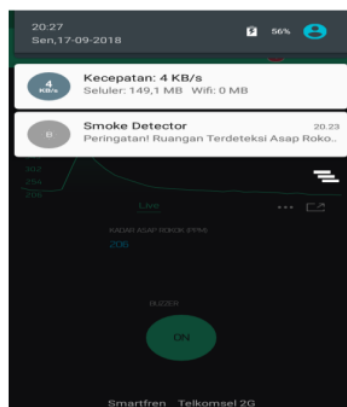


Figure 5. Notification on Android.

The picture above is from the results of some tests that have been done over at get results from testing the system overall tools ranging from smoke detector system in a room using a system of internet of things that can be detect or no cigarette smoke in a closed room effect on signal strength and network on a smartphone. Sensor sensitivity levels can be measured by how much distance sensor toward the source of the smoke. In addition to other factors that can affect the level of sensitivity is the State of wind within a room.

If the MQ-2 sensor detects the presence of cigarette smoke in the room, the sensor will send analog data and is processed by a microcontroller. The results of processing data and commands from the microcontroller will provide output in the form of notifications in the android application and buzzer with Internet of Thing communication.

4. Conclusion

From the testing process and data collection for several times, it can be concluded as follows:

- The sensitivity level of the MQ-2 sensor is strongly influenced by the distance of the source of cigarette smoke with the sensor.
- Use of a better internet network is a major factor which is expected to be able to communicate properly over the network without any disruption in the form of delay time.

Acknowledgements

The author acknowledged to the University of Muhammadiyah Sidoarjo for their support and assistance in the publication of this work.

References

- [1] Nurjanah, Kresnowati L and Mufid A 2014 Gangguan Fungsi Paru Dan Kadar Cotinine Pada Urin Karyawan Yang Terpapar Asap Rokok Orang Lain *J. Kesehat. Masy.* **10**(5) 43–52
- [2] Fadhil P, Unang S and Dwi A N 2017 Perancangan Alat Pendeteksi Asap Berbasis Mikrokontroler, Modul GSM, Sensor Asap, dan Sensor Suhu *e-Proceeding of Applied Science* **3**(3)
- [3] Abdullah A 2018 Detection and Monitoring System of Smoke Concentration with Smoke Detector and Camera Tracker <http://jurnal.uinsu.ac.id> **2**(1)
- [4] Yuliza H P 2016 *Jurnal Teknologi Elektro, Universitas Mercu Buana* **7**(3) 187–192
- [5] Aditya A 2017 Alat Pendeteksi Asap Rokok pada Ruangan Menggunakan Sensor MQ-2 dan

- Microcontroller Arduino Uno *Syntax: Jurnal Informatika* **6**(1)
- [6] Utomo B T W and Saputra D S 2016 Simulasi Sistem Pendeteksi Polusi Ruangan Menggunakan Sensor Asap Dengan Pemberitahuan Melalui SMS (Short Message Service) Dan Alarm Berbasis Arduino *Jurnal Ilmiah Teknologi Informasi Asia* **10**(1) 56-68
- [7] Shin-Juh C, David C H, Kristen A P and Andre W M 2007 Fire detection using smoke and gas sensors *Science Direct Journal* **42**(8)
- [8] Santoso H 2015 *Panduan Praktis Arduino Untuk Pemula* p 7
- [9] Blynk, "<https://www.blynk.cc/>."

ORIGINALITY REPORT

5%

SIMILARITY INDEX

3%

INTERNET SOURCES

5%

PUBLICATIONS

2%

STUDENT PAPERS

PRIMARY SOURCES

1

I Sulistiyowati, F A Hanif, M Nasar, M P T Sulistyanto, M Ahsan. "Optimization of short message media in the Arduino and Bluetooth-based blank spot areas", IOP Conference Series: Materials Science and Engineering, 2021

Publication

3%

2

[repository.futminna.edu.ng:8080](https://repository.futminna.edu.ng/8080)

Internet Source

3%

Exclude quotes On

Exclude bibliography On

Exclude matches < 2%