Development of Scope T GHG Emission Data Acquisition System Based on IoT Platform Using MQTT and ThingSpeak in the Mining Industry

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Abstract—The reporting process of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions in Indonesia remains largely manual, resulting in inefficiencies and inaccuracy, especially within the industrial sector. This study introduces an IoT-based integrated system to automate data acquisition, calculation, and Scope 1 emission reporting. Utilizing MQTT protocol, the system collects real-time CO2 and CH4 sensor data, stores it in the ThingSpeak platform, and transfers it to a Laravel database for automated reporting. An iterative-incremental model was applied for development. Functional testing and expert validation confirmed the system's ability to operate continuously and generate reports aligned with national GHG standards.

Keywords—Greenhouse gas, Scope 1, Internet of Things, MQTT, ThingSpeak, automated reporting

I. INTRODUCTION

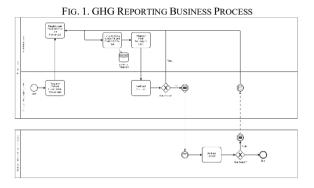
Indonesia targets a 29% reduction in GHG emissions by 2030 as part of its national commitment to climate mitigation [1]. The mining industry, being one of the largest emission contributors, is under pressure to provide transparent and accurate reports. Unfortunately, current reporting practices remain manual, which causes delays and a lack of precision [2].

With the advancement of sensor and IoT technology, industries can adopt automated solutions for real-time monitoring. Systems that utilize low-cost sensors to detect CH₄ and CO₂ have proven effective in industrial monitoring [3]. However, these solutions must also align with standardized reporting frameworks, such as those defined by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) [4].

II. SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

The system uses gas sensors connected to an ESP32 microcontroller. It transmits emission data via MQTT protocol to ThingSpeak cloud services, chosen for its reliability in low-latency IoT applications [5]. The data is then synchronized to a Laravel web database, where further calculations and reports are generated.

Fig. 1 illustrates the business process of emission data acquisition and reporting within the mining industry.



III. METHODOLOGY

An iterative incremental development model was adopted. The project was divided into three main phases:

- Phase 1: Sensor data acquisition and MQTT integration.
- Phase 2: Emission calculation based on fuel consumption and methane volume.
- Phase 3: Report generation and expert validation.

Each phase included analysis, implementation, and functional testing to ensure system performance.

IV. IMPLEMENTATION

A. Data Acquisition Module

The sensors detect gas concentrations and send values to ThingSpeak every 60 seconds. A multithreaded Python script retrieves this data using ThingSpeak's API and stores it locally.

FIG. 2. SENSOR DATA ACQUISITION AND LOG OUTPUT

2825 66 29 13:49	9:35,285 INFO	SensorFetcher Inscrted entry 1d 4784
[2825-86-29] 11:49	9: 85, 124] [TNEO]	[Sensortetcher] Inserted entry_id 4705
2825 66 29 13:49	9:35,361 INFO	SensorFetcher Inscrted entry 1d 4786
[2825-86-29] 11:49	9: P., 199] [1010]	[Sensortetchen] Inserted entry_id 4707
[2825 66 29 13:48	9:35,436 INFO	SensorFetcher Inscrted entry 1d 4788
[2825-86-29] 11:49	9:55,475] [18 10]	[Sensortetcher] Inserted entry_id 4709
[2825 66 29 13:48	9:35,511 INFO	SensorFetcher Inserted entry 1d 4799
[2825-86-29] 11:0	9:44,995] [INIO]	[Sensortetcher] Mailing for 1 hour before the next run
10825 66 29 13:49	9:44.9941 IINFO	

B. Emission Calculation

Emission calculations follow the IPCC 2006 guidelines using the formula:

$$E = \sum (A\iota \cdot EF\iota \cdot X\iota) \tag{1}$$

Where E is total emissions, Ai is activity data, EFi is emission factor, and CF is the correction factor.

C. Report Generation

The system generates daily, monthly, and annual reports in tabular form and exports them via the Laravel dashboard.

FIG. 3. EMISSION REPORTING LOG OUTPUT

2025 80 20 15:40:28,005 [MANNING [Report] Invalid School id for GNK 2025 86 15, Skipping to avoid FK error	
[2825-38-28 13:46:28,728] [MANNING] [Report] Invalid sensor_id for GNK_2825_86_12, skipping to avoid IK error	
[2625 86 29 13:46:28,788] MARNING Report Invalid sensor id or GRK 2025 86 11, skipping to avoid FK error	4
[2825-36-28 13:46:28,848] [MANKING] [Report] Invalid sersor_id for GNK_2825_86_10, skipping to avoid IK error	4
[2825 86 29 13:46:28,888] [INFO] [FugitiveEmitter] Waiting for 24 hours before the next run	4
[2825-185-28 13:46:28,941] [BHD] [Report] Harian GBE_2825_BB_69 inserted.	4
[2825 86 29 13:46:29,835] [INFO] [Report] Harian GRK 2925 86 68 inserted.	4
[282%-38-28, 13:46:29, 127] [BHD] [Report] Harian CHK_282%_38_87 inserted.	4
[2625 86 29 13:46:29,221] [INFO] Report Harian GRK 2925 86 66 inserted.	4
[2829-38-28, 13:46:29, 311] [IMID] [Report] Harian CBK_2805_Bb_65 inserted.	4

V. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The system performed continuous 24-hour cycles with less than 3% packet loss during sensor-to-cloud transmission. Emission values matched manual calculations with <5% deviation. Reports were verified by an environmental expert and met reporting criteria defined in [1], [4].

The MQTT protocol and ThingSpeak integration allowed lightweight, reliable transmission with minimal overhead [5].

VI. CONCLUSION

This research demonstrated that real-time Scope 1 emission monitoring is achievable using IoT, MQTT, and cloud platforms. The system enhances reporting efficiency, data accuracy, and regulatory compliance in the mining industry. Future work may include AI-based anomaly detection and expanding to Scope 2 or 3 emissions.

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