



DIPEX 2026

Exhibition-cum-Competition

A Project Report on

“GreenFuel Intelligence System AI-Driven Biogas Infrastructure Planning & Optimization Framework”

-: Submitted by:-

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- 1.Anushka Hitanalli
- 2.Aditi Gangji
- 3.Tanishka Deshpande
4. Shruti Hiremath

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Problem Statement

Millions of tons of organic waste from rural India is generated yearly where it largely remains as untapped source for biogas.

The core issues are:

- **Waste supply:** Biogas plants are most of the time set up in areas with too little reliable waste supply.
- **Yield Uncertainty:** Feedstock quality varies (moisture/carbon content) which can cause gas output to be inconsistent, rendering it useless for cooking or electricity.
- **Manual Monitoring:** Digester Failure (acidosis / alkalosis) due to Realtime Data Unaccessibility.
- **PlanGap:** There is no data-driven tool with government bodies to plan energy infrastructure at the Taluka/District level.

Abstract

GreenFuel Intelligence System (GFIS) is a national-scale AI-driven framework designed to revolutionize rural biogas infrastructure. Currently, biogas adoption in India suffers due to unoptimized plant placement, unpredictable methane yields, and a lack of centralized planning data. GFIS solves this using a multi-layered AI approach: 1. Geospatial AI: To identify optimal cluster locations for biogas hubs based on village waste generation heatmaps. 2. Predictive ML: XGBoost/LSTM models to forecast methane yield and energy output based on feedstock variables. 3. Computer Vision: To classify organic waste quality and detect contaminants automatically. 4. IoT Integration: For real-time monitoring of plant health (pH, temperature, pressure). This project proposes a "Waste-to-Energy Economy" model, providing a dashboard for government decision-makers and a mobile tool for plant operators, ensuring sustainable energy security for rural Maharashtra.

Introduction

3.1 Project Overview

GreenFuel Intelligence System (GFIS) is an AI-powered and optimizes the biogas infrastructure of rural area by enabling better locations for bio-gas plants, predicting methane yield, monitoring operations, etc. It is making a sustainable Waste-to-Energy ecosystem for rural Maharashtra using Geospatial AI, ML, Computer Vision and IOT.

3.2 Project plan

Phase 1: Research & Data Collection

Tasks:

Collect livestock census data

Gather village GIS data

Study existing biogas plants

Collect methane yield historical data

Government scheme analysis

Deliverables: ✓ Dataset

✓ Feasibility Report

✓ Requirement Document

Phase 2: System Design

Design Architecture:

Layers:

Data Layer (IoT + GIS + Sensors)

AI Layer (ML models)

Visualization Layer (Dashboard)

Alert System Layer

Deliverables: ✓ System architecture diagram

✓ Database design

✓ Sensor integration plan

Phase 3: AI Model Development

Develop:

- ✓ Location optimization model
- ✓ Clustering model (K-Means)
- ✓ Methane prediction model
- ✓ Predictive maintenance model

Evaluation Metrics:

MAE

RMSE

R² Score

Deliverables: ✓ Trained ML models

- ✓ Model accuracy report

Phase 4: IoT & Hardware Integration

Install:

Gas sensors

Temperature sensors

Pressure sensors

ESP32 / Raspberry Pi

Create: ✓ Real-time data pipeline

- ✓ Cloud storage
- ✓ Dashboard (Streamlit/Web App)

Phase 5: Dashboard Development

Features:

Live gas production graph

Village cluster map

Plant health score

Alert notification system

CO₂ reduction counter

Technology:

Python

Streamlit

Power BI

Firebase / AWS

Project Requirements

4.1 Hardware Requirements

Industrial-grade hardware is required to move beyond academic simulation:

- * Sensors: NDIR sensors for CH₄ and CO₂; electrochemical sensors for H₂S; industrial retractable pH

and ORP probes; and Thermal Mass Flow Meters for revenue-grade gas measurement.

- * Gateways: Ruggedized Raspberry Pi CM4 or Teltonika IoT gateways housed in IP67-rated enclosures.

- * Compute Modules: ESP32/Arduino for low-level prototyping.

- * Imaging: Ruggedized IP cameras for computer vision-based feedstock analysis.

- * Networking: Modules supporting LoRaWAN for local sensor networks (10-15km range) and NB-IoT/LTE-M for cloud backhaul.

4.2 Software Requirements

A cloud-native stack is essential for handling high-velocity data and ML pipelines:

- * Frontend: React.js or Vue.js for high-concurrency dashboards and cross-platform mobile apps for operators.

- * Backend: Python (FastAPI or Django) to leverage data science libraries like Pandas and Scikit-learn.

- * Cloud Platform: AWS (Amazon Web Services) utilizing IoT Core for secure connectivity, AWS

IoT TwinMaker for 3D digital twins, and Amazon ECS/Kubernetes for container orchestration.

Databases: PostgreSQL for relational data, Amazon Timestream for time-series sensor logs, and S3

Data Lake for immutable audit trails.

* ML Tools: Frameworks for XGBoost, LSTM, CNNs, and Reinforcement Learning agents.

* Protocols: Industrial communication standards including MQTT over TLS, Modbus RS-485, and 4-20mA loops

System Design

It follows a modular IoT architecture in four layers for reliable and scalable monitoring of biogas plants.

1. Perception Layer:

Nodes based on ESP32/STM32 are collecting real-time data using temperature, pH, ORP, gas-CH₄, CO₂, H₂S, flow, and pressure sensors. Actuators perform the role of mixing, pumping, and heating at optimized operational conditions

2. Network Layer:

A Raspberry Pi gateway aggregates sensor data and performs edge AI tasks. Data transmission is carried out by LoRaWAN for local coverage and 4G/LTE over MQTT for cloud communication.

3. Processing Layer: Time-series and NoSQL databases are hosted on cloud

Links Of Modules

1. <https://aditi04122007-gfis-geospatial-gio3-fvobwz.streamlit.app/>
2. <https://taniishka21-biogas-health-monitoring-digestorstatus-gpjnen.streamlit.app/>
3. <https://shrutihiremath-25.github.io/Gfis/>

Result

GFIS – Live Biogas Health Monitoring

National AI Digester Stability Engine

▶ Start Monitoring

■ Stop Monitoring

Live Sensor Readings

Temperature (°C)

35.0

Pressure (bar)

1.9

Methane %

62.0

pH Level

7.2

Gas Flow

60.0

Feed Rate

520.0

AI Health Assessment

Health Score (%)

99.5

Failure Risk (%)

0.5

System Stable

Alerts

All parameters within safe range



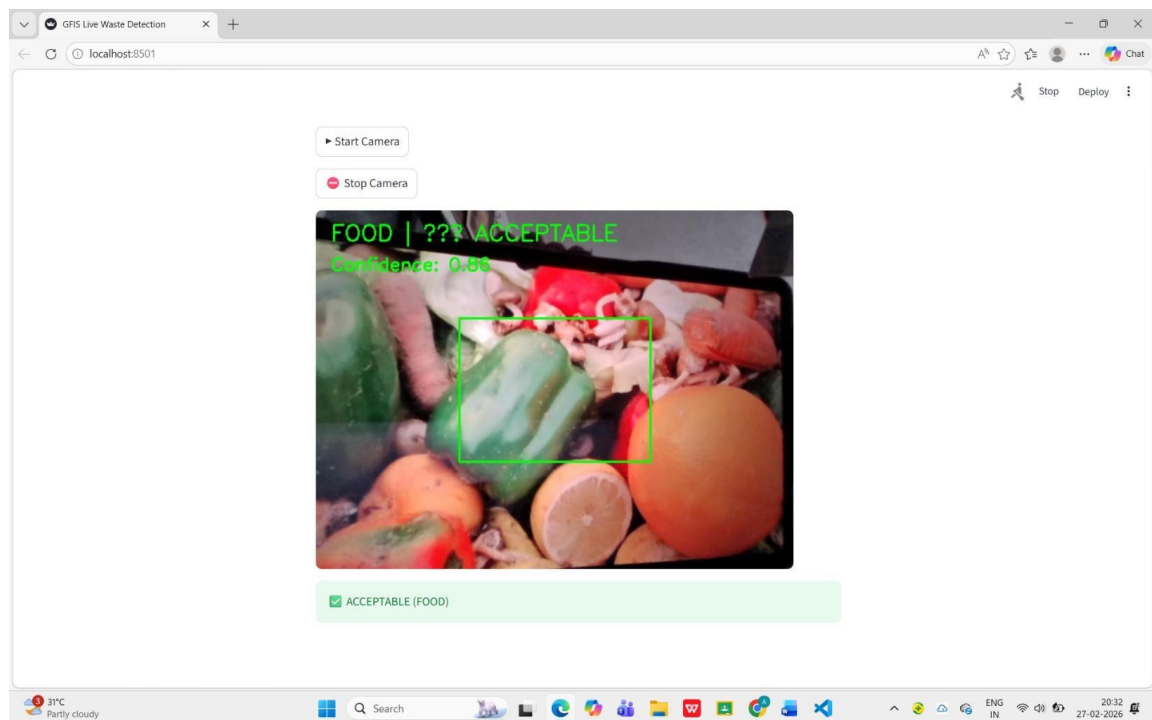
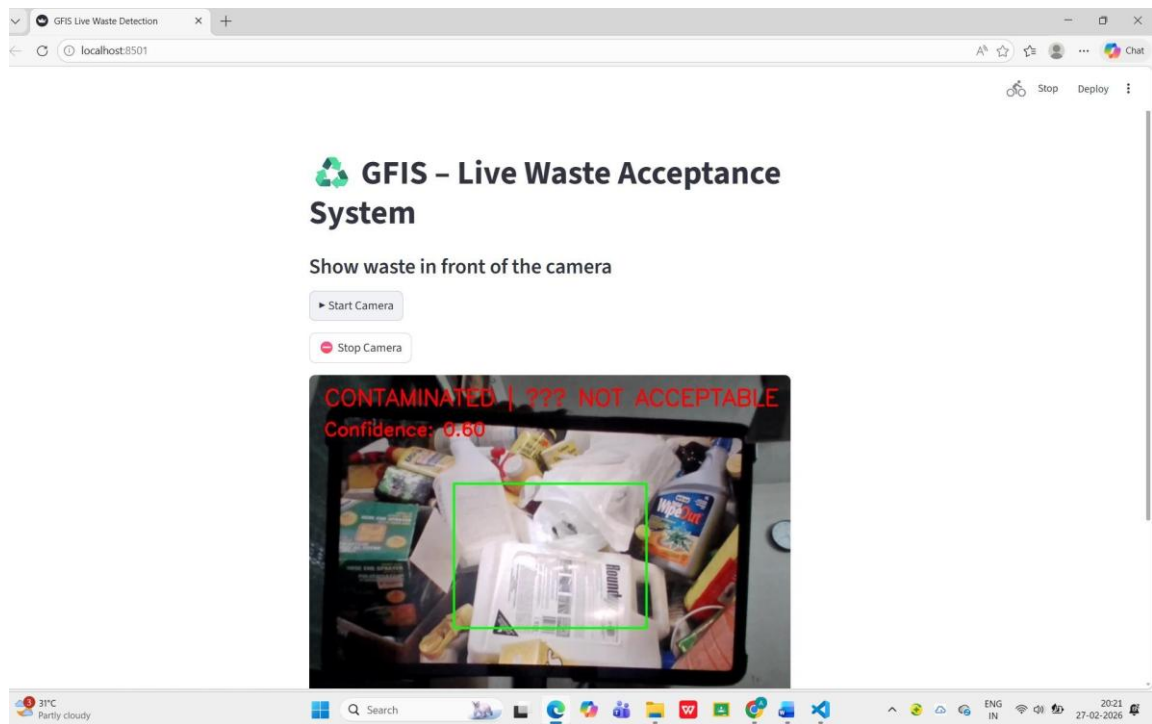
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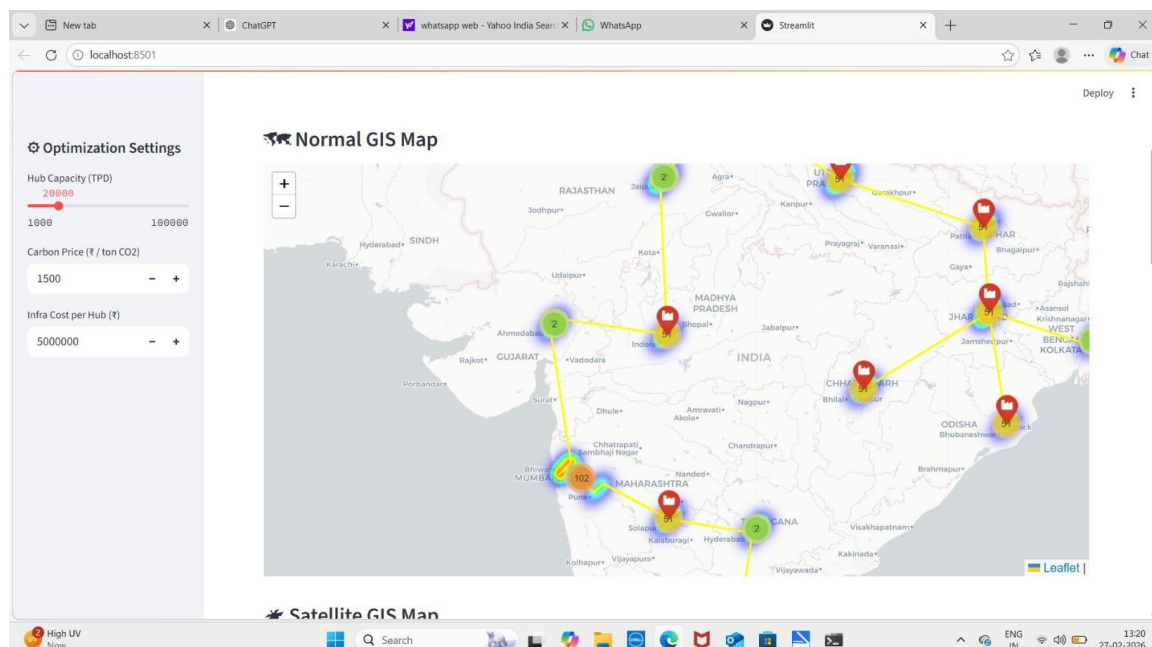
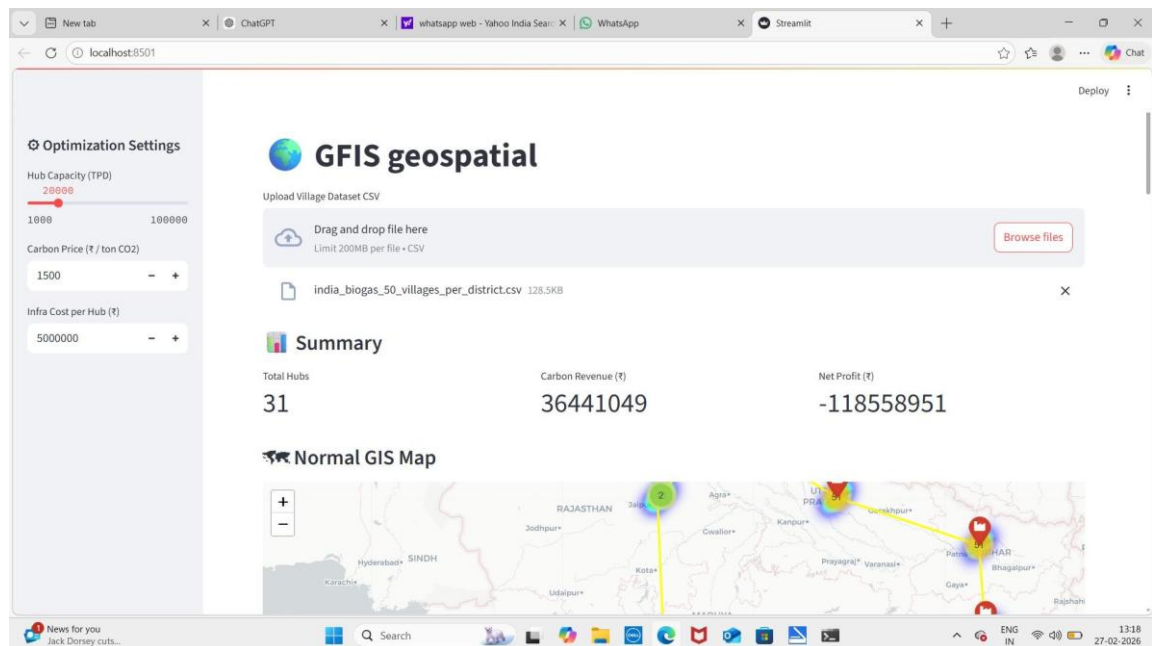
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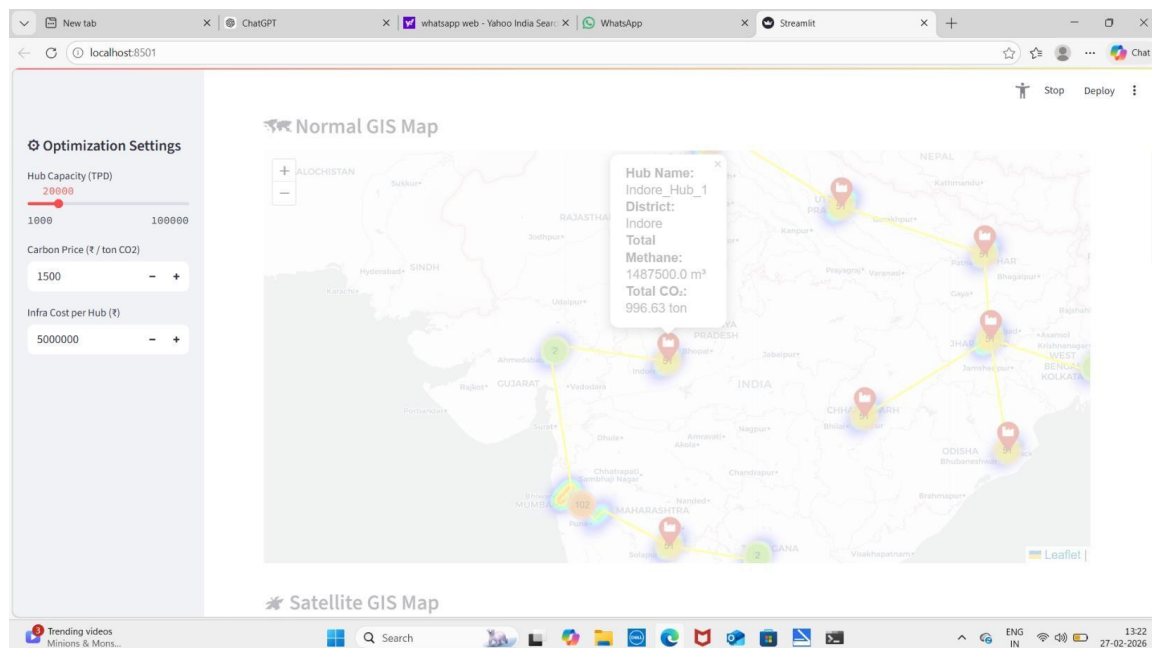
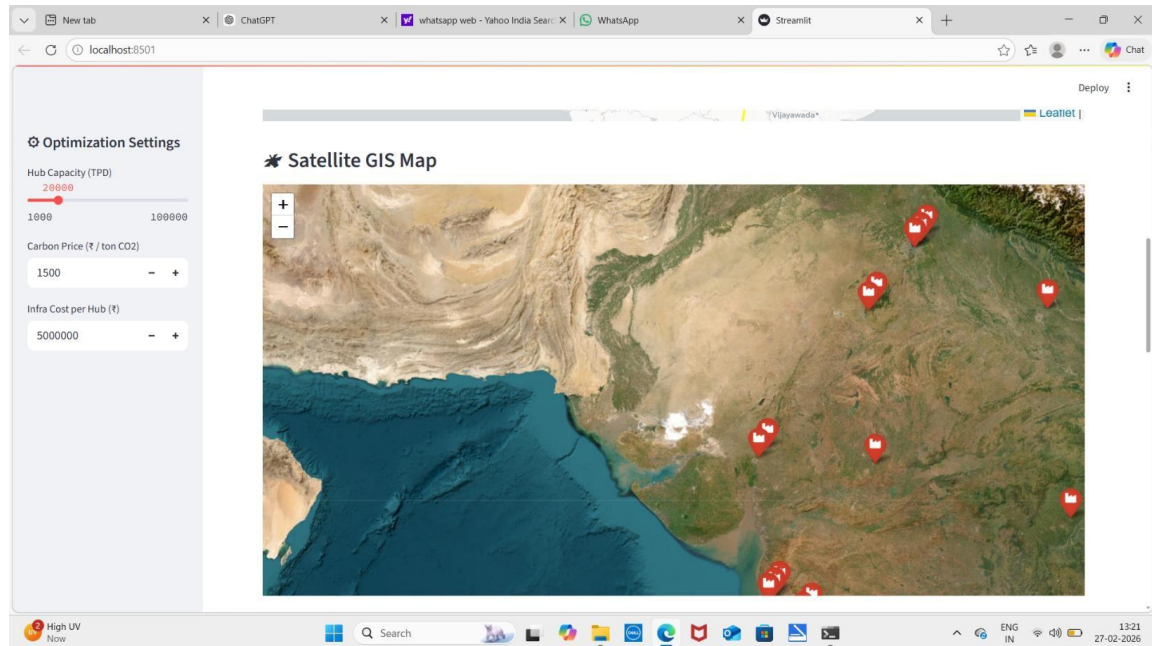
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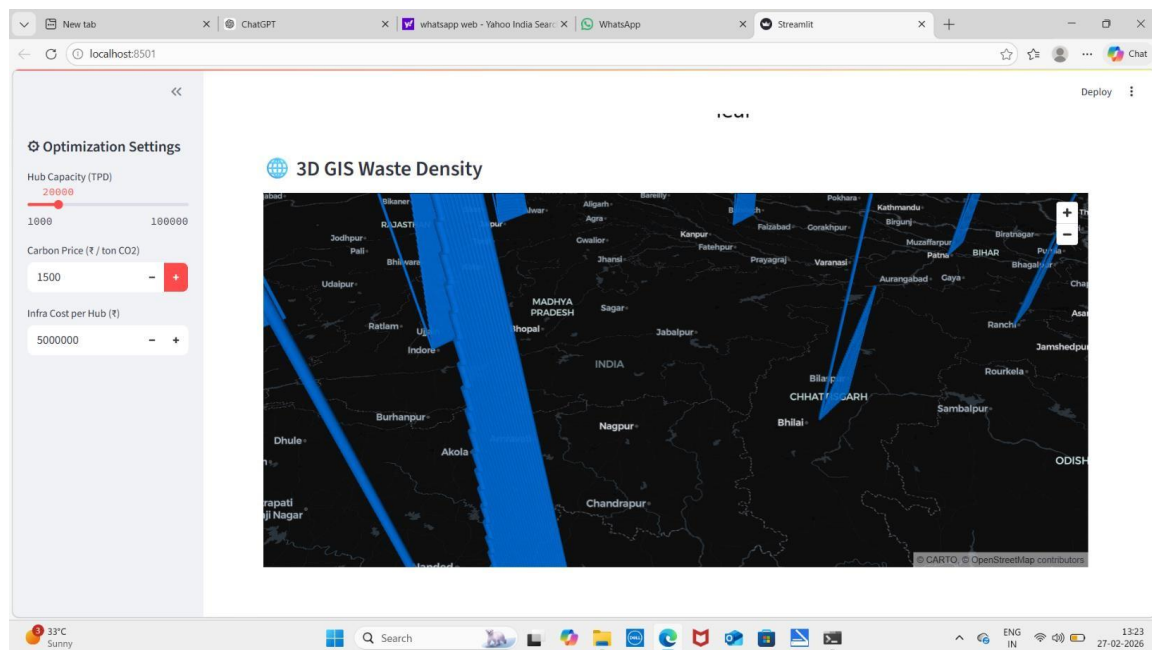
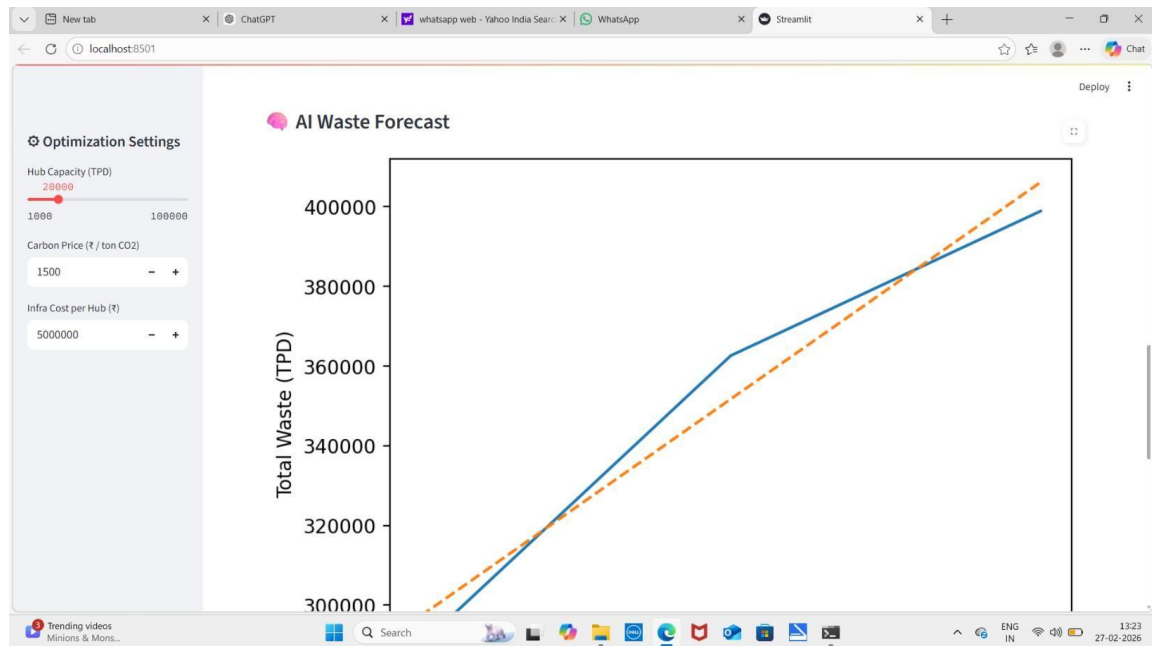
Confidence

0.80









localhost:8510
Deploy

Solapur Biogas Hub Location & Network System

Upload CSV Dataset

Drag and drop file here
Limit 200MB per file • CSV
Browse files

Solapur_Biogas_Final_Dataset.csv 2.6KB

Valid Villages: 50

Select Number of Biogas Hubs

2
3
6

Normal Map + Network

Satellite Map + Network

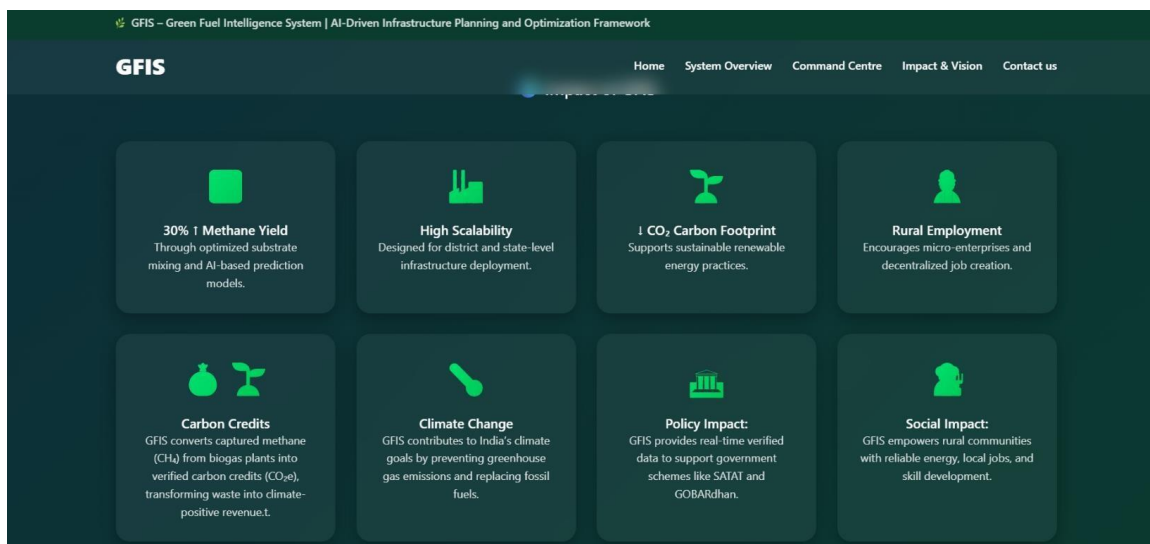
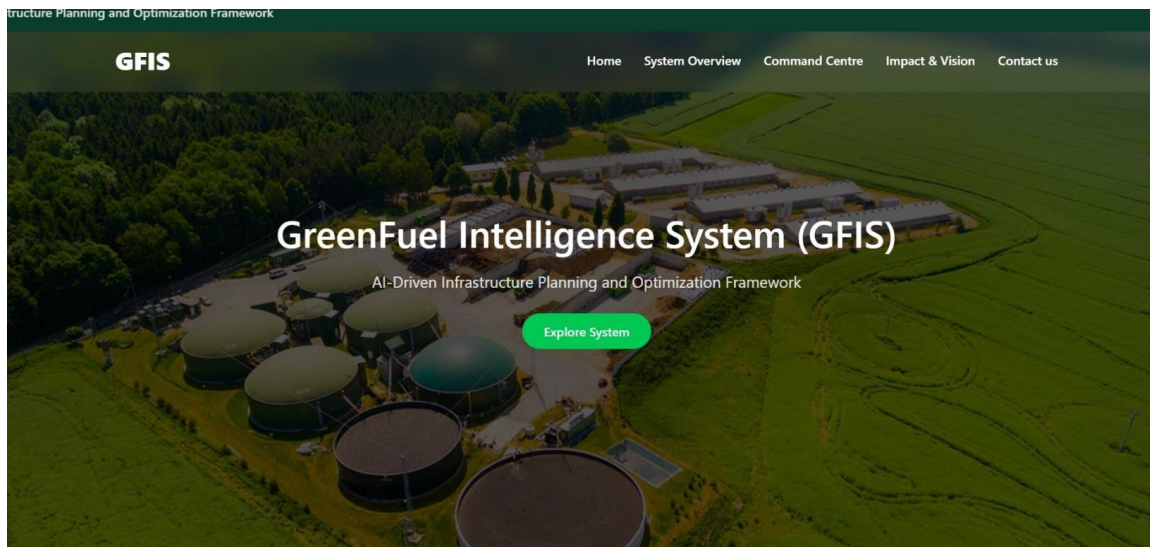
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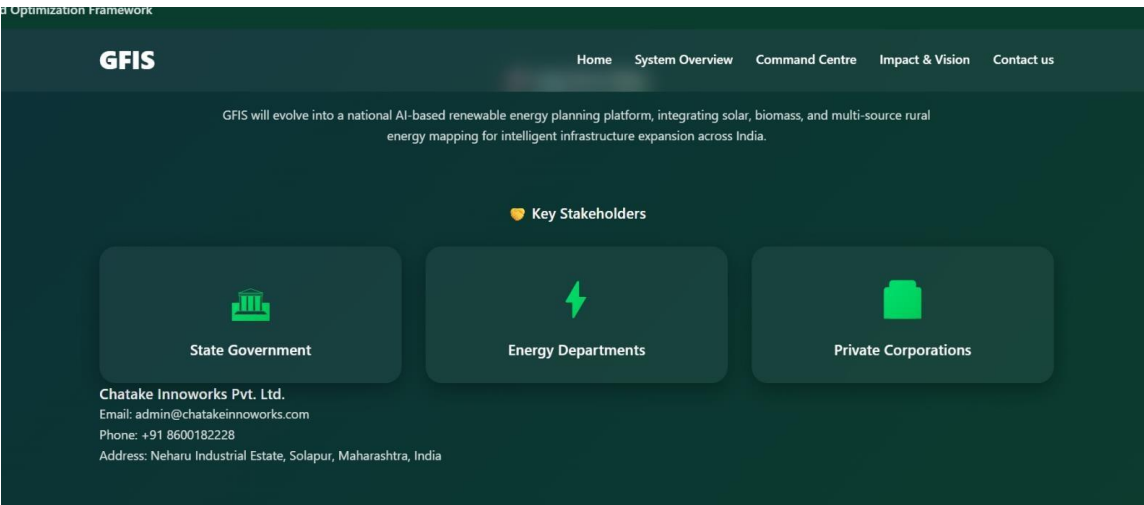
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Deploy

Normal Map + Network

Satellite Map + Network

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Conclusion

The GreenFuel Intelligence System, or GFIS, is changing the game for India's biogas industry. It finally closes the gap between old-school manual work and today's smart energy technology. With Industrial IoT, Geospatial AI, and Predictive Machine Learning all working together, GFIS takes unpredictable waste management and turns it into a reliable, valuable source of energy.

Future Scope of Project

The future of the GreenFuel Intelligence System (GFIS) looks a lot bigger than its current regional pilot. The goal is to turn it into a powerful, nationwide digital network for renewable energy.

1. The national scaling and energy integration.

The team wants to take GFIS way beyond Solapur—rolling it out across districts, states, and eventually the whole country. This lines up with the SATAT initiative, which pushes for 5,000 biogas plants by 2030.

But it's not just about biogas. GFIS is set to grow into a smart, all-in-one platform that pulls together different types of renewable energy—think solar, biomass, and more. The plan is to map everything out so rural areas have a complete digital picture of their energy resources.

2. Advanced Technical and Scientific Research

Hydrogen Production: Researchers are exploring new ways to split water and make hydrogen. They're also figuring out how to capture it and use it as a valuable fuel. This isn't just talk—there's real work happening in labs, testing different techniques and gathering results.

Autonomous Optimization: The team keeps pushing the Reinforcement Learning (RL) module further. The goal? Let the system take over process control by itself. It'll learn from experience, tweak mixing ratios on its own, and squeeze out as much methane as possible—even as the quality of what goes in keeps changing.

Dedicated Research Centers: The plan includes setting up specialized labs and research centers. These places will dig deep into analyzing all kinds of gas mixtures and fine-tuning the process to make everything run smoother and more efficiently.

3. Economic and Regulatory Formalization

Digital MRV Accreditation: For Year 2 (Phase 4), the big goal is to get the system's digital Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) method officially recognized by international carbon registries like Verra or the Gold Standard.

SaaS Model Expansion: The plan is to roll out the system as a scalable SaaS product, aiming for sugar factories, major dairies, and municipal corporations.

4. Urban and Social Integration

Smart City Alignment: GFIS can fit right into Smart City projects, especially in more focused spots like housing societies, vegetable markets, or managing urban food waste.

Waste-to-Wealth Valorization: The idea isn't just to stop at producing gas the project also uses the organic slurry or compost left over, turning it into an extra source of revenue and giving a real boost to soil fertility for farms.

Social & Animal Resource Management: There's a real chance to handle stray animal populations by setting up government-run sheds. These sheds collect biological waste, which then becomes a steady supply for energy production. It solves an urban headache and keeps the energy pipeline running.

Bibliography

1.Author: [Mario Alejandro Rosato](#)

<https://www.kobo.com/in/en/ebook/optimising-biogas-plants>