FIRE DETECTION SYSTEM USING ARDUINO UNO PROJECT

A MINI PROJECT REPORT

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In partial fulfilment for the award of the degree of

BACHELOR OF TECHNOLOGY IN COMPUTER SCIENCE AND BUSINESS SYSTEM ANNA UNIVERSITY: CHENNAI 600 025

PANIMALAR INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
ANNA UNIVERSITY: CHENNAI 600 025

DECEMBER 2023

PANIMALAR INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

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BONAFIDE CERTIFICATE

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INTERNAL EXAMINER **EXTERNAL EXAMINER**

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

A project of this magnitude and nature requires kind co-operation and support from many, for successful completion. We wish to express our sincere thanks to all those who were involved in the completion of this project.

We seek the blessing from the **Founder** of our institution **Dr. A. JEPPIAAR, M.A., Ph.D.,** for having been a role model who has been our source of inspiration behind our success in education in his premier institution.
Our sincere thanks to the Honorable **Chairman** of our prestigious institution **Mrs. REMIBAI JEPPIAAR** for her sincere endeavor in educating us in her premier institution.

We would like to express our deep gratitude to our beloved **Secretary and Correspondent Dr. P. CHINNADURAI, M.A., Ph.D.,** for his kind words and enthusiastic motivation which inspired us a lot in completing this project.

We also express our sincere thanks and gratitude to our dynamic **Directors Mrs. C. VIJAYARAJESHWARI, Dr. C. SAKTHI KUMAR, M.E., Ph.D., and Dr. S. SARANYA SREE SAKTHI KUMAR, MBA., Ph.D.,** for providing us with necessary facilities for completion of this project.

We also express our appreciation and gratefulness to our respected **Principal Dr. T. JAYANTHY, M.E., Ph.D.,** who helped us in the completion of the project. We wish to convey our thanks and gratitude to our **Head of the Department, Dr. S. Hemalatha,** for her full support by providing ample time to complete our project. Special thanks to our Project Guide **R. Suseendra, Assistant professor** for their expert advice, valuable information and guidance throughout the completion of the project.

Last, we thank our parents and friends for providing their extensive moral support and encouragement during the course of the project.

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this proposal is to outline the development of a fire detection system using Arduino, designed for [insert the specific application, e.g., residential, office, industrial] use. This system aims to enhance fire safety by providing timely detection and alerting in case of smoke or fire events.

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INTRODUCTION

Fire detection systems

Fire detection systems are crucial for ensuring the safety of people and property in various settings, including homes, offices, factories, and public buildings. These systems are designed to detect the presence of a fire or smoke and raise alarms to alert occupants and initiate timely responses to minimize the risk of fire-related disasters. One cost-effective and versatile platform for building such systems is Arduino, a popular open-source electronics platform.

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EXISTING SYSTEM

The existing systems for fire detection vary widely in complexity and application, ranging from simple residential smoke detectors to complex industrial fire alarm systems. Here is an overview of some of the common components and features found in existing fire detection systems:

Smoke Detectors:

Smoke detectors are one of the most common components in fire detection systems. They use various technologies to detect the presence of smoke particles in the air. The two main types are:

Heat Detectors:

Heat detectors are designed to sense changes in temperature. They are often used in areas where smoke detectors may produce false alarms, such as kitchens or garages.

Flame Detectors:

Flame detectors are used in industrial settings to detect open flames or intense heat sources. They are essential for early fire detection in high-risk environments.

PROPOSED SYSTEM

Proposal for Fire Detection System Using Arduino

Project Overview:

The purpose of this proposal is to outline the development of a fire detection system using Arduino, designed for [insert the specific application, e.g., residential, office, industrial] use. This system aims to enhance fire safety by providing timely detection and alerting in case of smoke or fire events.

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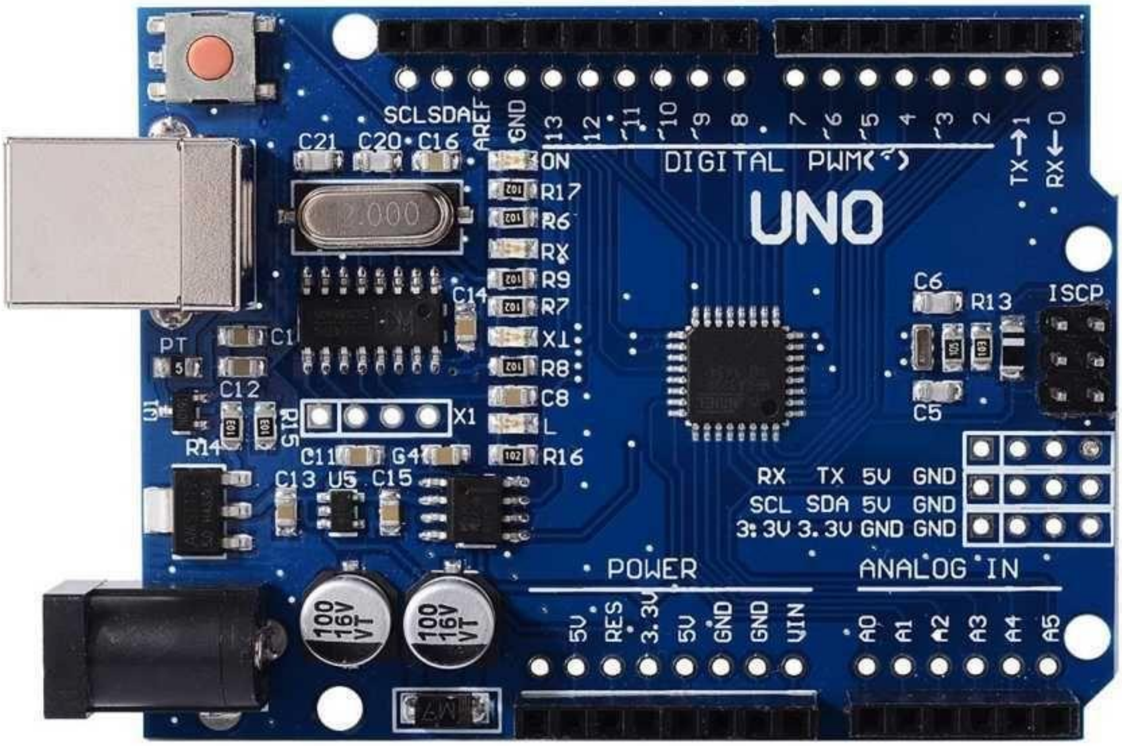
COMPONENTS

1. Arduino Microcontroller (Arduino Uno or equivalent)



The name Arduino comes from a bar in Ivrea, Italy, where some of the project's founders used to meet. The bar was named after Arduin of Ivrea, who was the margrave of the March of Ivrea and King of Italy from 1002 to 1014.

Arduino is an open-source electronics platform based on easy-to-use hardware and software. Arduino boards are able to read inputs - light on a sensor, a finger on a button, or a Twitter message - and turn it into an output - activating a motor, turning on an LED, publishing something onlineArduino is an open-source electronics platform based on easy-to-use hardware and software. Arduino boards are able to read inputs - light on a sensor, a finger on a button, or a Twitter message - and turn it into an output - activating a motor, turning on an LED, publishing something online. You can tell your board what to do by sending a set of instructions to the microcontroller on the board. To do so you use the Arduino programming language (based on Wiring), and the Arduino Software (IDE), based on Processing.

Over the years, Arduino has been the brain of thousands of projects, from everyday objects to complex scientific instruments. A worldwide community of makers - students, hobbyists, artists, programmers, and professionals - has gathered around this open-source platform, their contributions have added up to an incredible amount of accessible knowledge that can be of great help to novices and experts alike.

Arduino was born at the Ivrea Interaction Design Institute as an easy tool for fast prototyping, aimed at students without a background in electronics and programming. As soon as it reached a wider community, the Arduino board started changing to adapt to new needs and challenges, differentiating its offer from simple 8-bit boards to products for IoT applications, wearable, 3D printing, and embedded environments.

2. Smoke and Flame Sensors (Smoke detectors and/or fire detectors)

SMOKE_DETECTOR

A smoke detector is a device that senses smoke, typically as an indicator of fire. Smoke detectors are usually housed in plastic enclosures, typically shaped like a disk about 150 millimetres (6 in) in diameter and 25 millimetres (1 in) thick, but shape and size vary. Smoke can be detected either optically (photoelectric) or by physical process (ionization). Detectors may use one or both sensing methods. Sensitive alarms can be used to detect and deter smoking in banned areas. Smoke detectors in large commercial and industrial buildings are usually connected to a central fire alarm system.Household smoke detectors, also known as smoke alarms, generally issue an audible or visual alarm from the detector itself or several detectors if there are multiple devices interlinked. Household smoke detectors range from individual battery-powered units to several interlinked units with battery backup. With interlinked units, if any unit detects smoke, alarms will trigger at all of the units. This happens even if household power has gone out.Commercial smoke detectors issue a signal to a fire alarm control panel as part of a fire alarm system. Usually, an individual commercial smoke detector unit does not issue an alarm; some, however, do have built-in sounders.

FIRE SENSOR

A sensor which is most sensitive to a normal light is known as a flame sensor. That is why this sensor module is used in flame alarms. This sensor detects flame otherwise wavelength within the range of 760 nm – 1100 nm from the light source. This sensor can be easily damaged to high temperature. Therefore, this sensor can be placed at a certain distance from the flame. The flame detection can be done from a 100cm distance and the detection angle will be 600. The output of this sensor is an analog signal or digital signal. These sensors are used in fire fighting robots like as a flame alarm.

A flame-sensor is one kind of detector which is mainly designed for detecting as well as responding to the occurrence of a fire or flame. The flame detection response can depend on its fitting. It includes an alarm system, a natural gas line, propane & a fire suppression system. This sensor is used in industrial boilers. The main function of this is to give authentication whether the boiler is properly working or not. The response of these sensors is faster as well as more accurate compare with a heat/smoke detector because of its mechanism while detecting the flame.

3. Alarm Device (Buzzer and/or LED indicators)

BUZZER

A buzzer alarm is a simple electronic device that produces a buzzing sound or tone when activated. Buzzer alarms are commonly used in various applications such as security systems, doorbells, timers, and industrial equipment to alert people about specific events or situations.

LED LIGHT

LED bulbs, or light-emitting diode bulbs, are energy-efficient lighting options that have gained widespread popularity in recent years. Here are some key points about LED bulbS

LED bulbs are highly energy-efficient and use significantly less electricity compared to traditional incandescent bulbs. They convert almost all the energy they use into light, rather than heat.LED bulbs have a much longer lifespan compared to traditional bulbs. They can last up to 25,000 hours or more, which is significantly longer than incandescent or fluorescent bulbs.LED bulbs are solid-state lights, meaning they are more rugged and can withstand rough conditions. They are resistant to shock, vibrations, and external impacts.LED bulbs are available in a wide range of brightness levels and colors. They can be customized to emit different colors without the use of filters, making them versatile for various applications.Unlike some other energy-saving bulbs, LED bulbs light up instantly to full brightness without the warm-up time. This makes them ideal for applications where immediate illumination is needed. Many LED bulbs are dimmable, allowing users to adjust the brightness according to their preferences. However, it is essential to check the compatibility of the LED bulb with the dimmer switch to avoid issues. LED bulbs do not contain hazardous materials like mercury, which is found in compact fluorescent lights (CFLs). Additionally, they are recyclable and contribute to reducing overall environmental impact. LED bulbs emit very little heat in comparison to incandescent bulbs, which release 90% of their energy as heat. This cool operation makes LEDs safer and reduces the load on air conditioning systems in warm climates. Although LED bulbs have a higher upfront cost than traditional bulbs, their energy efficiency and long lifespan result in significant cost savings over time due to lower electricity bills and reduced frequency of replacements.

4. Power Supply (Battery or external power source)

In the realm of electrical power, direct current (DC) batteries stand as essential components that power our modern world. From powering small electronic devices to providing backup power in emergencies, DC batteries play a crucial role in our daily lives. This essay delves into the intricacies of DC batteries, exploring their history, working principles, types, and applications.

The concept of the battery dates back to the late 18th century when Italian scientist Alessandro Volta invented the first true chemical battery in 1800. Volta's invention, known as the voltaic pile, paved the way for the development of modern batteries. Since then, scientists and engineers have made significant advancements in battery technology, leading to the creation of various types of batteries, including DC batteries. DC batteries operate based on the principles of electrochemical reactions. Inside a typical DC battery, there are two electrodes—an anode (negative) and a cathode (positive)—immersed in an electrolyte solution. When the battery is connected to a circuit, a chemical reaction occurs at the electrodes, leading to the flow of electrons from the anode to the cathode. This flow of electrons constitutes an electric current, providing power to electronic devices connected to the battery.

Nickel-Cadmium Batteries: Although less common today, nickel-cadmium batteries are still used in specific applications due to their ability to deliver a stable voltage. DC batteries find applications in various fields, including consumer electronics, transportation, renewable energy systems, and emergency backup power. In consumer electronics, the power devices like remote controls, flashlights, and portable gadgets. Electric vehicles rely on high-capacity lithium-ion batteries to provide clean and efficient transportation solutions. Additionally, DC batteries are essential in renewable energy systems, storing excess energy generated by solar panels or wind turbines for use during periods of low energy production. Furthermore, DC batteries serve as backup power sources in homes, businesses, and critical facilities, ensuring uninterrupted power supply during power outages. DC batteries are indispensable in our modern world, providing portable and reliable power solutions for a wide range of applications. As technology continues to advance, research and innovation in battery technology are essential to enhance energy storage capacity, improve efficiency, and reduce environmental impact. Understanding the principles and applications of DC batteries is crucial for harnessing their potential and driving future advancements in the field of electrical energy storage.

Methodology:

1. Sensor Integration: Connect smoke and heat sensors to the Arduino board to monitor changes in the environment.
2. Data Processing: Develop Arduino code to process data from sensors and trigger alarms when predefined thresholds are exceeded.
3. Alarm Mechanism: Implement audible and visual alarm mechanisms to alert occupants.
4. Testing and Calibration: Conduct thorough testing and calibration to ensure the system's reliability.
5. Documentation: Document the system's operation, maintenance requirements, and safety guidelines.

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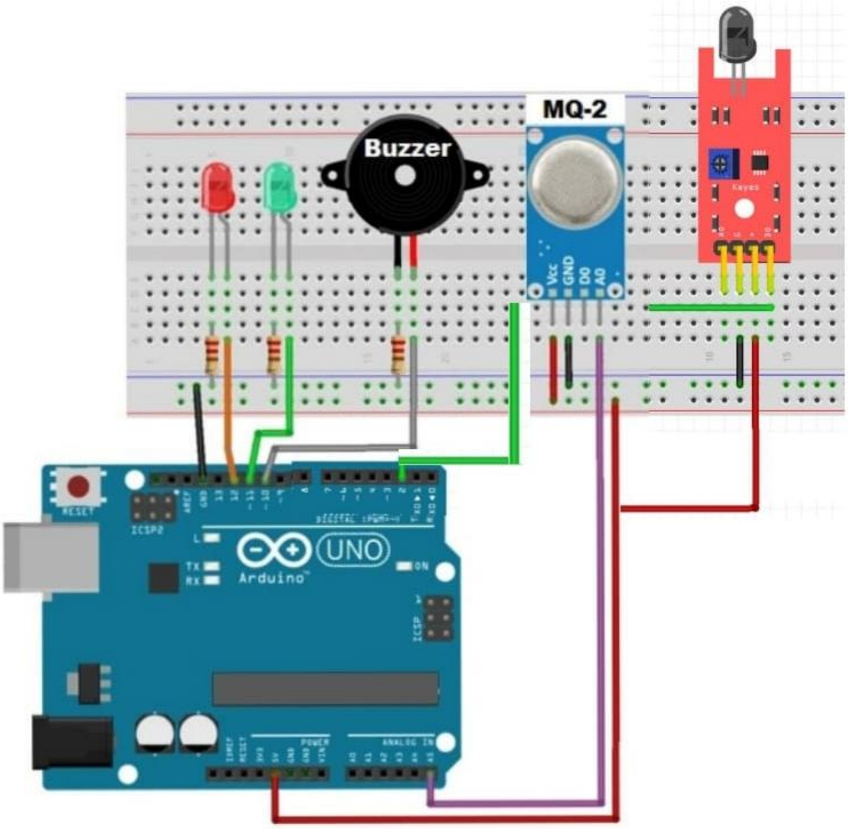
BLOCK DIAGRAM

BLOCK DIAGRAM AND CONNECTION



To connect smoke and fire sensors to an Arduino, you will typically need to use digital or analog input pins on the Arduino board, depending on the type of sensor you have. Here are the general steps and considerations for connecting these sensors:

Connection for Smoke Detectors (Digital Output):

- For Digital Smoke Sensors: - Digital smoke sensors usually have two pins: a digital output pin and a ground (GND) pin. - Connect the sensor's digital output pin to a digital input pin on the Arduino (e.g., pin 2). - Connect the sensor's GND pin to the Arduino's GND. - Optionally, connect the sensor's VCC (power) pin to a 5V output on the Arduino if the sensor requires external power.

- For Analog Smoke Sensors: - Analog smoke sensors provide an analog voltage output that varies with the smoke concentration. - Connect the sensor's analog output pin to an analog input pin on the Arduino (e.g., A0). - Connect the sensor's GND pin to the Arduino's GND. - Optionally, connect the sensor's VCC (power) pin to a 5V output on the Arduino if the sensor requires external power.

Connection for Flame Detectors (Analog Output):

- Flame detectors, which detect the presence of flames or intense heat, typically provide an analog output.
- Connect the sensor's analog output pin to an analog input pin on the Arduino (e.g., A0).
- Connect the sensor's GND pin to the Arduino's GND.
- Optionally, connect the sensor's VCC (power) pin to a 5V output on the Arduino if the sensor requires external power.

Arduino Programming:

- Write Arduino code to read the sensor's output values and implement the fire detection logic. This may involve setting thresholds for alarm triggers, monitoring sensor values, and activating alarms or notifications when a fire condition is detected.

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CODING

```
int sensorPin = A0;
int gas = 100;

void setup() {

   Serial.begin(9600);
   pinMode(4, OUTPUT); //BUZZER
   pinMode(6,OUTPUT);  //BLUE
   pinMode(7, OUTPUT); //GREEN
   pinMode(8, OUTPUT); //RED
   pinMode(A0, INPUT); //GAS SENSOR
   pinMode(A1, INPUT); //FLAME SENSOR
}

void loop() {
//flame sensor

 if(digitalRead(A1)<1 ){
     Serial.println(digitalRead(A1)); // FLAME SENSOR VALUE
     digitalWrite(4, HIGH); // BUZZER ON
     digitalWrite(8,HIGH); // RED ON
     digitalWrite(6, LOW); // BLUE OFF
     digitalWrite(7, LOW); // GREEN OFF
   }

//gas sensor
```

```
  else if (analogRead(sensorPin)>gas) {
    Serial.println("Gas concentration too high!"); // GAS FOUND
    Serial.println(analogRead(sensorPin)); // FLAME SENSOR VALUE
    digitalWrite(4, HIGH); // BUZZER ON
    digitalWrite(6, HIGH); //BLUE ON
    digitalWrite(7, LOW); // GREEN OFF
    digitalWrite(8,LOW); // RED OFF
  }

  else {
    Serial.println("Gas concentration in control " ); // NO GAS
    Serial.println(analogRead(sensorPin)); // GAS SENSOR VALUE
    digitalWrite(7, HIGH); // GREEN ON
    digitalWrite(4, LOW); // BUZZER ON
    digitalWrite(6, LOW); // BLUE OFF
    digitalWrite(8, LOW); // RED OFF


}

}
```

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ADVANTAGES

1. Cost-Effective: Arduino is an affordable and widely available platform, making it cost-effective for both residential and commercial applications.

2. Customizability: Arduino-based systems are highly customizable, allowing you to adapt them to specific requirements and integrate additional features as needed.

3. Versatility: These systems can detect various fire-related indicators, including smoke, heat, and flames, depending on the sensors used.

4. User-Friendly Programming: Arduino's user-friendly programming environment simplifies the development of fire detection algorithms and control logic.

5. Scalability: You can expand the system by adding more sensors, alarms, or control features to accommodate larger or more complex environments.

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APPLICATIONS

1. Residential Fire Detection:

• Protect homes and apartments from fire hazards by installing Arduino-based fire detection systems with smoke detectors and alarms.

2. Commercial and Industrial Fire Safety:

• Enhance fire safety in offices, factories, warehouses, and manufacturing facilities with customized fire detection systems that can integrate into existing building management systems.

3. Laboratory and Research Facilities:

• Use Arduino systems in laboratories to detect overheating equipment or potential fire hazards, providing safety for valuable research and experiments.

4. Temporary Events and Tents:

• Deploy temporary fire detection systems for events, exhibitions, and outdoor gatherings to ensure the safety of attendees and structures.

5. Schools and Educational Institutions:

• Protect educational facilities with Arduino-based fire detection systems to ensure the safety of students and staff.

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FUTURE SCOPE

The future scope of fire and smoke detection systems with alarms is promising and evolving rapidly due to advancements in technology and the growing emphasis on safety and security in various sectors. Here's a brief overview of the future scope of fire and smoke detection with alarms:

1. Advanced Sensor Technologies:

IoT Integration: Integration with the Internet of Things (IoT) allows smart fire and smoke detectors to communicate with other devices and systems, enhancing overall building safety and automation.

Machine Learning: Utilizing machine learning algorithms enables detectors to differentiate between false alarms and real threats, reducing false positives and enhancing accuracy.

Multi-Sensor Fusion: Integrating multiple sensors (such as smoke, heat, and gas sensors) enhances detection accuracy and reduces response time.

2. Data Analytics and Predictive Analysis:

Big Data Analytics: Analyzing data from multiple detectors can provide insights into fire patterns, helping in the development of more effective preventive measures.

Predictive Analytics: Predictive algorithms can anticipate potential fire hazards based on historical data, weather conditions, and other variables, enabling proactive safety measures.

3. Wireless and Cloud-Based Systems:

Wireless Connectivity: Wireless detectors simplify installation and allow for easy expansion or relocation. They also facilitate remote monitoring and control.

Cloud-Based Solutions: Cloud storage and analysis of fire-related data offer scalability, accessibility, and real-time monitoring from anywhere, enhancing overall system efficiency.

4. Integration with Smart Buildings:

Building Automation: Integrated fire and smoke detection systems can be part of larger building automation systems, enabling coordinated responses, such as HVAC shutdown, door locking, and emergency lighting activation.

Voice and Visual Alerts: Besides alarms, systems might incorporate voice instructions and visual alerts via smart displays, improving response time and user safety.

5. Enhanced User Experience:

Mobile Applications: User-friendly mobile apps allow occupants to monitor the status of detectors, receive alerts, and even control the system remotely, fostering a sense of security.

Augmented Reality (AR) Support: AR interfaces can guide users to emergency exits and provide real-time information during evacuation, enhancing safety during crisis situations.

6. Environmental and Energy Efficiency:

Energy-Efficient Sensors: Development of sensors consuming less power contributes to eco-friendly solutions, reducing the environmental impact of manufacturing and usage.

Integration with Energy Management: Integration with energy management systems can optimize power usage, ensuring continuous operation during power outages.

7. Regulatory Compliance and Standards:

Adherence to Regulations: Future systems will need to comply with evolving safety regulations and industry standards, ensuring that they meet the required safety criteria.

International Collaboration: Collaborative efforts on a global scale can lead to standardized protocols, promoting interoperability and enhancing the overall effectiveness of fire and smoke detection systems.

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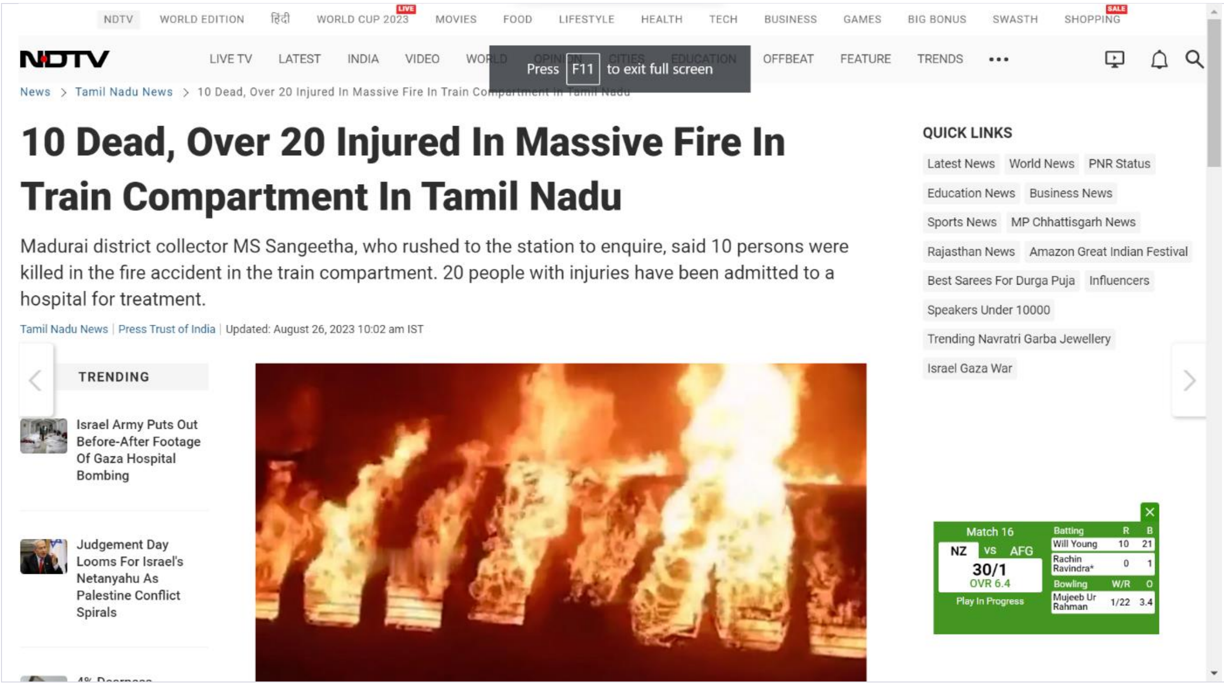
REAL TIME APPLICATIONS



Implementing smoke and fire detection sensors in local trains

Implementing smoke and fire detection sensors in local trains is a critical step toward ensuring the safety of passengers and preventing potential disasters. Here's a comprehensive plan on how to implement these sensors effectively:

1. Conduct a Feasibility Study:

- Assess the current electrical and networking infrastructure in local trains to determine the compatibility of smoke and fire detection systems.
- Research and choose appropriate sensor technologies considering factors such as sensitivity, response time, and reliability.

2. Sensor Placement and Integration:

- Identify strategic locations within train compartments for sensor placement, considering factors like airflow and visibility.
- Integrate smoke and fire sensors with the train's central control system for real-time monitoring and immediate response in case of detection.

3. Wireless Connectivity:

- Utilize wireless communication technologies such as Wi-Fi or Bluetooth to connect sensors to the central control system.
- Implement a secure communication protocol to ensure the integrity and confidentiality of data transmitted between sensors and the control system.

4. Alarm and Notification System:

- Implement an alarm system that triggers loud audible alarms and visual indicators (such as flashing lights) within the affected compartment upon smoke or fire detection.
- Establish a notification system that alerts the train driver, control room, and emergency services automatically.

5. Data Analysis and Predictive Maintenance:

- Implement data analytics tools to analyze sensor data, enabling predictive maintenance and early detection of sensor malfunctions.
- Develop algorithms to differentiate between false alarms (such as dust or steam) and actual fire or smoke situations, reducing unnecessary disruptions.

6. Emergency Protocols and Training:

- Develop clear emergency protocols for passengers and staff to follow in the event of a smoke or fire alarm.
- Conduct regular training sessions for train staff, including drivers, conductors, and maintenance personnel, on how to respond to alarms and emergencies effectively.

7. Regular Maintenance and Testing:

- Establish a routine maintenance schedule for sensors and associated equipment to ensure optimal performance.
- Conduct regular tests and drills to evaluate the responsiveness of sensors, alarms, and communication systems.

8. Public Awareness Campaign:

- Launch a public awareness campaign to educate passengers about the presence and importance of smoke and fire detection systems.
- Provide informational materials and announcements inside trains and stations to inform passengers about safety measures and emergency procedures.

9. Collaboration with Emergency Services:

- Collaborate with local fire departments and emergency services to ensure a coordinated response in case of a fire or smoke incident.
- Conduct joint training exercises with emergency responders to simulate real-life scenarios and enhance preparedness.

10. Continuous Improvement and Upgradation:

- Stay updated with advancements in sensor technologies and regularly upgrade the detection systems to incorporate the latest features and improvements.
- Collect feedback from passengers and staff to identify areas for improvement and address concerns promptly.

By implementing a robust smoke and fire detection system along with a well-structured emergency response plan, local trains can significantly enhance passenger safety and minimize the risks associated with fire incidents. Regular monitoring, training, and collaboration are key to the successful implementation and maintenance of these essential safety measures.

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CONCLUSION

The development and implementation of a Fire Detection System using Arduino represents a significant step forward in enhancing fire safety across various applications. This system harnesses the power of Arduino's versatility, cost-effectiveness, and customizability to create a reliable and adaptable solution for detecting and mitigating fire-related risks

Ultimately, the Fire Detection System using Arduino exemplifies the potential of technology to safeguard lives and property, providing peace of mind and security in the face of fire-related challenges. It is a testament to the innovation and creativity that can be harnessed to address critical safety concerns and protect the well-being of individuals and communities..

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REFERENCES

https://www.electrical4u.com/fire-detection-and-alarm-system/