

PROJECT REPORT

PROJECT TITLE: *Industry Specific Intelligent Fire
Management System*

TEAM ID: PNT2022TMID20364

TEAM MEMBERS: NAVEENA (TEAM LEAD)

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1.INTRODUCTION

Project overview

Fire, explosion and toxic release are the three major hazards in the process industry, while fire is the most common one. Increasing number of fire incidents coupled with loss of property has enhanced the demand for automatic intelligent fire alarm systems in residential and commercial buildings. An intelligent fire alarm system is specifically designed to provide advantages such as identification of the fire location, locate any fault in the alarm system wiring, and ensure easier maintenance. This system includes a Gas sensor, Flame sensor and temperature sensors to detect any changes in the environment. Based on the temperature readings and if any Gases are present the exhaust fans are powered ON. If any flame is detected the sprinklers will be switched on automatically. Emergency alerts are notified to the authorities and Fire station. Moreover, these modern intelligent fire alarm systems are more sensitive as compared to the classic models and are competent to detect false alarms.

Purpose

The primary purpose of fire alarm system is to provide an early warning of fire so that people can be evacuated & immediate action can be taken to stop or eliminate the fire effect as soon as possible.

2.LITERATURE SURVEY

Existing problem

Fire monitoring systems have usually been based on a single sensor such as smoke or flame. These single sensor systems have been unable to distinguish between true and false presence of fire . Consuming energy all day long and being dependent on one sensor that might end with false alert is not efficient and environmentally friendly. We need a system that is efficient not only in sensing fire accurately, but we also need a solution which is smart. In order to improve upon the results of existing single sensor systems , the smart fire management system includes a Gas sensor, Flame sensor and a temperature sensor . This system also requires a proper network with individual smart devices connected to various panels .

References

[1]N N Mahzan, N I M Enzai, N M Zin and K S S K M Noh, "Design of an Arduino-based home fire alarm system with gSM module", 1st International conference on green and Sustainable computing (ICoGeS), 2017.

[2] ZHANG Ying-Cong, YU Jing, "Study on the Fire IOT Development Strategy", Shenyang Fire Research Institute --Radiant Energy-Sensing Fire Detectors for Automatic Fire Alarm Signaling, US: ANSI/FMRC, pp. FM3260-2004.

[3] Public Security, Shenyang 110034, China Shenyang Institute of Engineering, Shenyang 110136, China, 2019. Liu Yunhong Qi Meini,"The Design of Building Fire Monitoring System Based on ZigBee-WiFi Networks", Eighth International Conference on Measuring Technology and Mechatronics Automation, IEEE, 2016, pp-733-735.

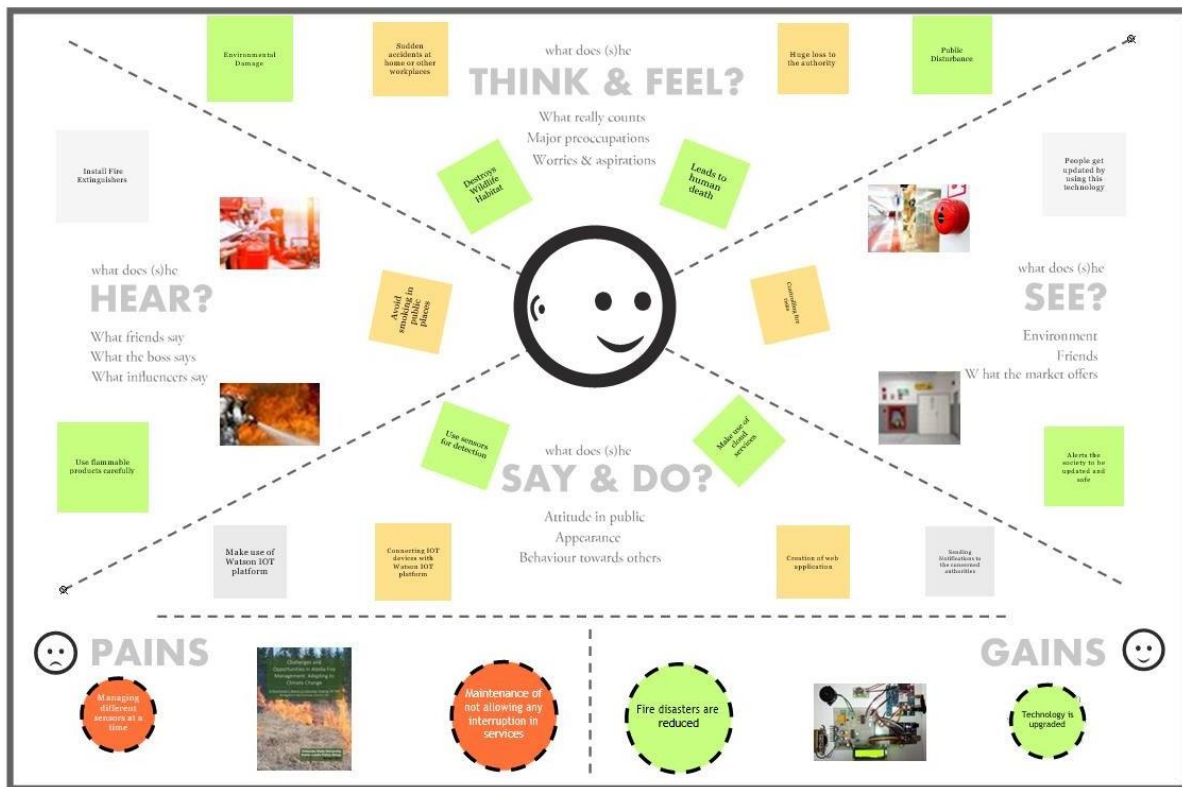
[4] R.A. Sowah, A.R. Ofoli, S.N. Krakani, S.Y. Fiawoo, hardware Design and Web-Based Communication Modules of a Real-Time multisensor Fire Detection and Notification System Using Fuzzy Logic, IEEE Transactions on Industry Applications, 53 (2016) 559-566.

Problem Statement

Definition Industry Specific Intelligent fire management system are designed to Prevent fire accidents due to Gas leakage and flame in industry.

3.IDEATION & PROPOSED SOLUTION

Empathy Map Canvas



Ideation & Brainstorming

Template

Brainstorm & idea prioritization

Use this template in your own brainstorming sessions so your team can unleash their imagination and start shaping concepts even if you're not sitting in the same room.

10 minutes to prepare
 1 hour to collaborate
 2-8 people recommended

[Share template feedback](#)

Before you collaborate

A little bit of preparation goes a long way with this session. Here's what you need to do to get going.

10 minutes

- Team gathering**
Define who should participate in the session and send an invite. Share relevant information in pre-work ahead.
- Set the goal**
Think about the problem you'll be focusing on solving in the brainstorming session.
- Learn how to use the facilitation tools**
Use the Facilitation Superpowers to run a happy and productive session.

[Open article](#)

1 Define your problem statement

What problem are you trying to solve? Frame your problem as a How Might We statement. This will be the focus of your brainstorm.

5 minutes

PROBLEM

To detect fire and gas leakage in industries using IoT and to reduce the loss of life and property by deploying IoT based fire detection system

Key rules of brainstorming

To run an smooth and productive session

- Stay in focus
- Encourage wild ideas
- Order judgment
- Listen to others
- Go for volume
- If possible, be visual

Need some inspiration?

See a handful version of this template in action and get some ideas.

[Open example](#)

2

Brainstorm

Write down any ideas that come to mind that address your problem statement.

10 minutes

TIP
You can select a sticky note and fill the space around it as easily as to start drawing.

PELLURU MANASA

use multiple sensors for detection

Using this technique the notifications are handled to the safety officer

POLU TEJASWINI REDDY

Smoke detection system

prior indication

DEEPIKA M

Voice alert systems

limit risk with remote monitoring

CHANDHANA RC

Compact in size

sprinkler water flow switch

3

Group Ideas

Take turns sharing your ideas while clustering similar or related notes as you go. Once all sticky notes have been grouped, give each cluster a sentence-like label. If a cluster is bigger than six sticky notes, try and see if you can break it up into smaller subgroups.

20 minutes

Fire alarm expiration detection

voice alert system

detect fire, gas and smoke

exhaust fans and water sprinklers

LED and smoke alarms

FAST SMS

TIP
Add customizable tags to sticky notes to make it easy to find, browse, organize, and categorize important ideas as themes within your mural.

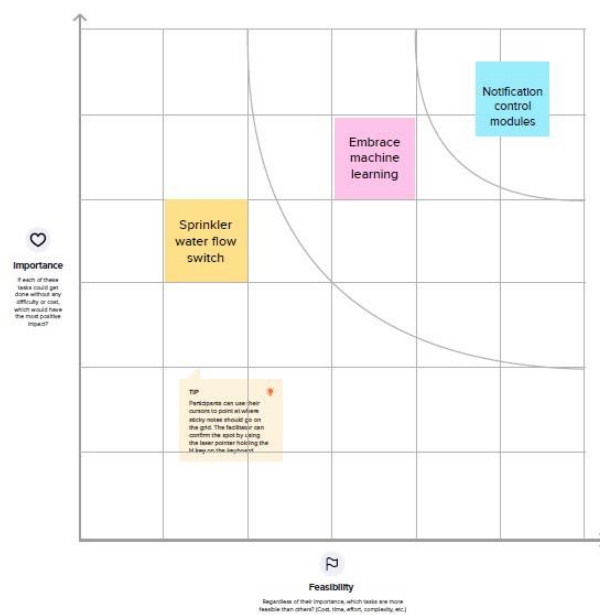


4

Prioritize

Your team should all be on the same page about what's important moving forward. Place your ideas on this grid to determine which ideas are important and which are feasible.

20 minutes



+

After you collaborate

You can export the mural as an image or pdf to share with members of your company who might find it helpful.

Quick add-ons

- Share the mural**
Share a view link to the mural with stakeholders to keep them in the loop about the outcomes of the session.
- Export the mural**
Export a copy of the mural as a PNG or PDF to attach to emails, include in slides, or save in your drive.

Keep moving forward

- Strategy blueprint**
Define the components of a new idea or strategy.
[Open the template →](#)
- Customer experience journey map**
Understand customer needs, motivations, and obstacles for an experience.
[Open the template →](#)
- Strengths, weaknesses, opportunities & threats**
Identify strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats (SWOT) to develop a plan.
[Open the template →](#)

Show template feedback



Proposed Solution

S.No.	Parameter	Description
1.	Problem Statement (Problem to be solved)	To improve the safety management system in industries. Improving the safety management system against the fire incidents in industries.
2.	Idea / Solution description	To implement the fire safety management in industry based on IOT using Arduino uno board with fire detection and fire extinguisher system. And using some sensors (Humidity sensor, Flame sensor, smoke sensor) with GPS tracking system.
3.	Novelty / Uniqueness	An Integrated system of temperature monitoring, gas monitoring, fire detection automatically fire extinguisher with accuration of information about locations and response through SMS notification and call.
4.	Social Impact / Customer Satisfaction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It early prevents the accident cost by fire in industries. Nearby locations so maximum extend more accurate reliability . Compatibility design integrated system.
5.	Business Model (Revenue Model)	<pre> graph TD A((Fire detection using fire detector)) -.- B((Accuration information about location and response through SMS and call)) A -.- C((Industry-specific intelligent fire management system)) C -.- D((Fire extinguisher automatically (sprinkle the water))) C -.- E((Buzzer give warning)) D -.- B </pre>
6.	Scalability of the Solution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This project can be used more efficiently with accurate information requiring. Easy operability and maintenance. Required low time for maintain Cost is reasonable value.

Problem Solution Fit

1. CUSTOMER SEGMENT(S) <small>Who is your customer?</small> Industry members as well as others	6. CUSTOMER LIMITATIONS <small>EG. BUDGET, DEVICES</small> <small>What can your customer do at what times/where?</small> The customer should just click the alert message to enhance the further step to stop the fire. Proper network connection and available devices are needed.	5. AVAILABLE SOLUTIONS <small>PLUSES & MINUSES</small> <small>How can you solve the problem?</small> The customer used to call for the emergency number 101 to call the fire service team to stop the fire at that time of reporting many products in the industry gets damaged and many lives were death. Now with the use of our product the industry can sense the fire explosion and stop at the initial stage itself. So, it is quite much more easy.
2. PROBLEMS / PAINS <small>+ ITS FREQUENCY</small> <small>What problem is your customer facing?</small> We are solving the problem of fire spread by automatically detecting the fire at the ignition stage and stop the fire spread easily using Artificial Intelligence and IOT based ideations.	9. PROBLEM ROOT / CAUSE <small>What is the root of the problem from the fact?</small> The fire causes a lot of damages in the industry. Usually when it gets fired in an industry the fire service team is called to stop the fire. But now our solution use can stop the fire without the help of fire service.	7. BEHAVIOR <small>+ ITS INTENSITY</small> <small>What is the behavior of the customer?</small> At once the message is send to the customers mobile from the sensors-controlled intelligence the customer himself can give the access to stop the fire spread on the whole.
3. TRIGGERS TO ACT <small>What triggers customer to act?</small> We can ask our customer to get an experience about our product. We can insist they must need of our product.	10. YOUR SOLUTION <small>If you are working on existing business - with already existing solution find, fit or fix the current problem</small> We can just access the message from the IOT devices combined with sensors to stop the fire spread at the ignition stage itself. It is much easier, safe to handle.	8. CHANNELS of BEHAVIOR <small>ONLINE</small> <small>Extract channels from behavior think</small> Notifications send can be accessed.
4. EMOTIONS <small>BEFORE / AFTER</small> <small>Identify strong TR & EM</small> BEFORE: Customer is not finding a proper risk for the fire spread problem can't afford to - find, better smart, be an example AFTER: Now with the help of our product the customer can easily enhance the problem.		<small>OFFLINE</small> <small>Extract channels from behavior think and use for customer development</small> The sensors with the help of intelligence can stop the fire spread at the initial stage itself.

4.REQUIREMENT ANALYSIS

Functional requirement

Following are the functional requirements of the proposed solution.

FR No.	Functional Requirement(Epic)	Sub Requirement (Story / Sub-Task)
FR-1	User Registration	Registration through website or application Registration through Social medias Registration through LinkedIn
FR-2	User Confirmation	Verification via Email or OTP
FR-3	User Login	Login through website or App using the respective username and password
FR-4	User Access	Access the app requirements
FR-5	User Upload	User should be able to upload the data
FR-6	User Solution	Data report should be generated and delivered to user for every 24 hours
FR-7	User Data Sync	API interface to increase to invoice system

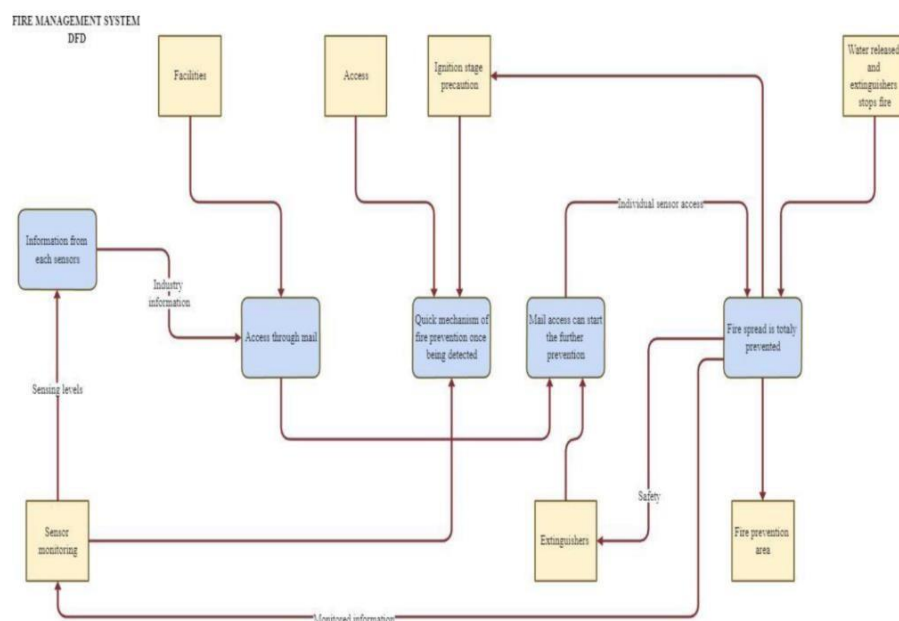
Non-Functional requirement

FR No.	Non-Functional Requirement	Description
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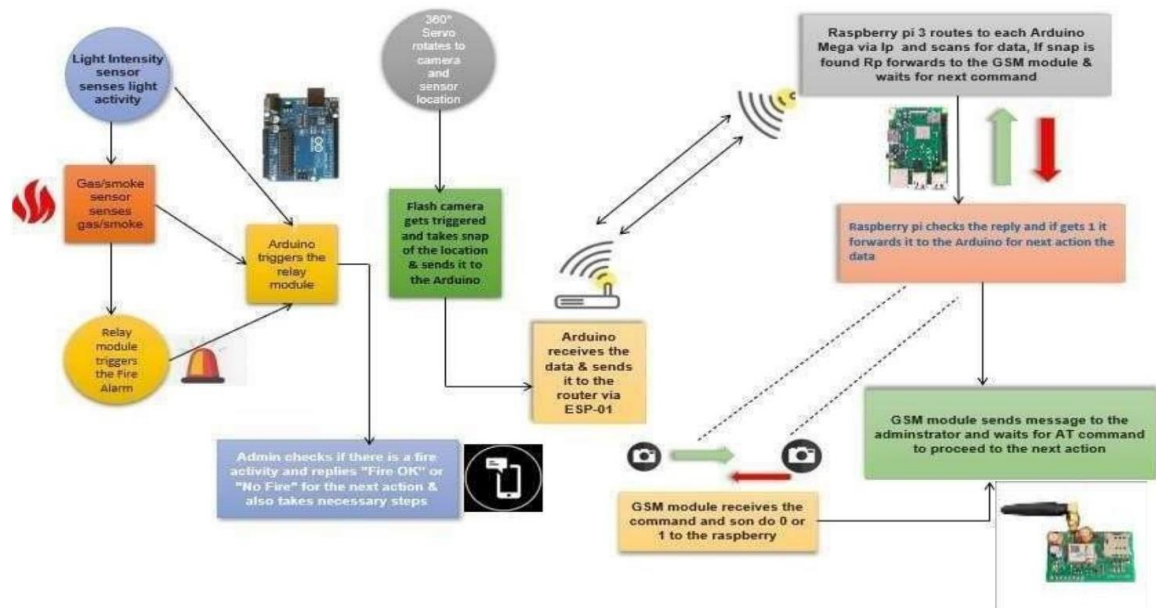
NFR-1	Usability	Usability requirements includes language barriers and localization tasks. Usability can be assessed by Efficiency of use.
NFR-2	Security	Access permissions for the particular system information may only be changed by the system's data administrator.
NFR-3	Reliability	The database update process must roll back all related updates when any update fails.
NFR-4	Performance	The front-page load time must be no more than 2 seconds for users that access the website using an VoLTE mobile connection.
NFR-5	Availability	New module deployment must not impact front page, product pages, and check out pages availability and mustn't take longer than one hour.
NFR-6	Scalability	We can increase scalability by adding memory, servers, or disk space. On the other hand, we can compress data, use optimizing algorithms.

5.PROJECT DESIGN

Data Flow Diagram



Solution Architecture



User Stories

User Type	Functional requirement	User story number	User story/task	Acceptance criteria	Priority	Release
Customer (Mobile user, Web user, Care executive, Administrator)	Registration	USN-1	As a user, I can register for the application by entering my mail, password, and confirming my password	I can access my account/ dashboard	High	Sprint-1
		USN-2	As a user, I will receive confirmation email once I have registered for the application	I can receive confirmation email & click confirm	High	Sprint-1
	Dashboard	USN-3	As a user, I can register for the	I can register & access the dashboard	Low	Sprint-2

			application through internet	with Internet login		
		USN-4	As a user, I can register for the application through Gmail	I can confirm the registration in Gmail	Medium	Sprint-1
	Logi n	USN-5	As a user, I can log into the application by entering email & password	I can login with my id and password	High	Sprint-1

6.PROJECT PLANNING &SCHEDULING

Sprint Planning & Estimation

Sprint	Functional Requirement (Epic)	User Story Number	User Story / Task	Story Points	Priority	Team Members
Sprint-1	Sensing	USN-1	Sensing the environment using the sensors.	3	High	Pelluru Manasa Polu Tejaswini M Deepika RC Chandhana
	Operating	USN-2	Turning on the exhaust fan as well as the fire sprinkler system in case of fire and gas leakage.	3	Medium	Pelluru Manasa Polu Tejaswini M Deepika RC Chandhana
Sprint-2	Sending collected data to the IBM Watson platform	USN-3	Sending the data of the Sensors to the IBM Watson.	3	High	Pelluru Manasa Polu Tejaswini M Deepika RC Chandhana

7.CODING & SOLUTIONING

Feature 1

- ☐ IoT device
- ☐ IBM Watson Platform
- ☐ Node red

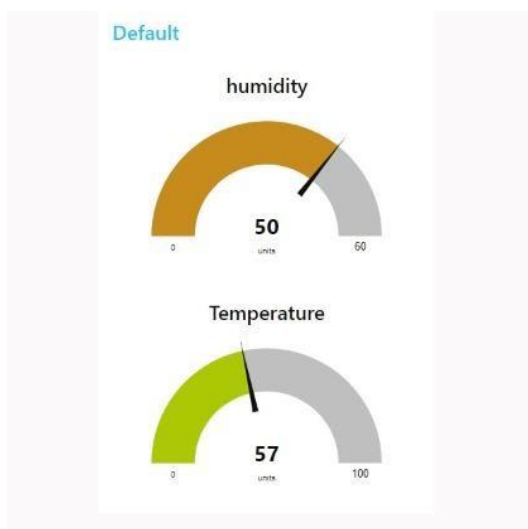
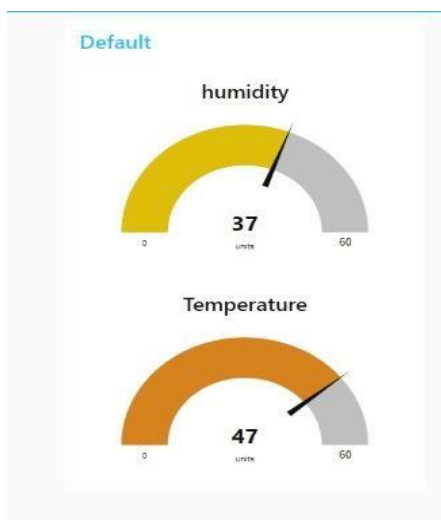
- ☐ Cloudant DB
- ☐ Web UI
- ☐ MIT App Inventor
- ☐ Python code

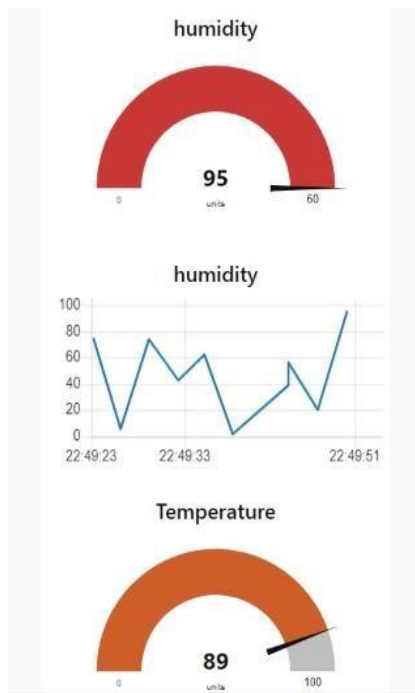
7.2 Feature 2

- ☐ Login
- ☐ Wokwi

8. TESTING AND RESULTS

Test Cases





9.ADVANTAGES

- ☐ Reduced installation cost.
- ☐ They monitor 24/7.
- ☐ Improved security in homes, industries and Offices.
- ☐ It pin points location of the fire.

10.DISADVANTAGES

- ☐ Heat detectors are not considered as life saving devices because they are sensitive only to heat.
- ☐ High battery or current consumption will need for these detectors.
- ☐ Control pannel may need to be replaced if it becomes damaged.

11.CONCLUSION

This gas leakage system can be applied for household safety and many other applications in the industry . Gas leakages and fire outbreaks in industries as well as houses have lead to wide destruction and losses in the past. Gas leakages and fire outbreaks both spread widely and lead to even greater loss of life and property if proper action is not taken on time. So here we proposed a system that detects gas as well as fire outbreaks and alert us accordingly so that proper action may be taken to control it.

12.FUTURE SCOPE

Smoke detectors and alarms are migrating from just the detection of smoke, to combination detectors and multicriteria detector. The future will be with multicriteria detection in which the detector will be more of a sensor, with the detection more for the products of combustion, such as carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, sulfur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide in addition to heat and particulate matter. Within the next decade, video image detection (VID) will become more mainstream in which, through analytics, the image of either smoke or flame will be able to be isolated and detected from within a room or space. The VID system would also be able to detect if an individual is within the space and through the integration with the notification appliances, provide a path of exit.

13.APPENDIX

Source Code:

```
import pandas as pd
import ipywidgets as widgets
import plotly.express as px

while True:
    try:
        amb_temp = float(input('Enter ambient room temperature (°C): '))
        rad_distance = float(input('Enter the horizontal distance between
the fire and sprinkler head (m): '))
        height_above_fire = float(input('Enter the vertical distance
between the fire and sprinkler head (m): '))
        RTI = float(input('Enter RTI value of the sprinkler head: '))
        c = float(input('Enter conduction value of the sprinkler head: '))
        activation = float(input('Enter sprinkler activation temperature
(°C): '))
        break
    except ValueError as e:
        print('Error: Enter a valid number')

t_sq_list = ["slow", "medium", "fast", "ultra-fast"]
t_sq = None

while t_sq not in t_sq_list:
    t_sq = input('Enter fire t² growth rate. Select from the list [slow,
medium, fast, ultra-fast]: ').lower().strip()

if t_sq == 'slow':
    growth = 0.00293
elif t_sq == 'medium':
    growth = 0.01172
elif t_sq == 'fast':
    growth = 0.0469
else:
    growth = 0.1876

index = pd.RangeIndex(0, 1308, 1) # a slow t² fire will take 1307 seconds
```

```

to reach 5 MW
columns = ['Time', 'HRR', 'Gas Temp 1', 'Gas Temp 2', 'Gas Vel 1', 'Gas Vel
2', 'Gas Temp', 'Temp Sprinkler']

df = pd.DataFrame(index=index, columns=columns)
df = df.fillna(0) # with 0s rather than NaNs

df['Time'] = df.index
df['HRR'] = df['Time']*df['Time']*growth

if rad_distance/height_above_fire > 0.18:
    df['Gas Temp 1'] =
(5.38*(df['HRR']/rad_distance)**(2/3))/(height_above_fire)
    df['Gas Temp'] = df['Gas Temp 1'] + amb_temp
    a = 'one'
else:
    df['Gas Temp 2'] = (16.9*(df['HRR'])**(1/3))/height_above_fire**(5/3)
    df['Gas Temp'] = df['Gas Temp 2'] + amb_temp
    a = 'two'

if rad_distance/height_above_fire > 0.15:
    df['Gas Vel 1'] =
(0.2*df['HRR']**(1/3)*height_above_fire**(1/2))/(rad_distance**(5/6))
    b = 'one'
else:
    df['Gas Vel 2'] = 0.95*((df['HRR']/height_above_fire)**(1/3))
    b = 'two'

x = 2

# initialise row 0
df.loc[0, 'Temp Sprinkler'] = amb_temp
if (a == 'one') & (b == 'one'):
    # initialise row 1
    df.loc[1, 'Temp Sprinkler'] = amb_temp + ((df.loc[1, 'Gas Vel
1']**0.5)/RTI)*((df.loc[1, 'Gas Temp']-amb_temp)-((1+(c/df.loc[1, 'Gas Vel
1']**0.5)))*(df.loc[0, 'Temp Sprinkler']-amb_temp))
    # initialise remaining rows
    while x < 1308:
        df.loc[x, 'Temp Sprinkler'] = df.loc[x-1, 'Temp Sprinkler'] +
((df.loc[x-1, 'Gas Vel 1']**0.5)/RTI)*((df.loc[x-1, 'Gas Temp']-amb_temp)-
((1+(c/df.loc[x-1, 'Gas Vel 1']**0.5)))*(df.loc[x-1, 'Temp Sprinkler']-
amb_temp))
        x = x+1
elif (a == 'one') & (b == 'two'):
    df.loc[1, 'Temp Sprinkler'] = amb_temp + ((df.loc[1, 'Gas Vel
2']**0.5)/RTI)*((df.loc[1, 'Gas Temp']-amb_temp)-((1+(c/df.loc[1, 'Gas Vel
2']**0.5)))*(df.loc[0, 'Temp Sprinkler']-amb_temp))
    while x < 1308:
        df.loc[x, 'Temp Sprinkler'] = df.loc[x-1, 'Temp Sprinkler'] +
((df.loc[x-1, 'Gas Vel 2']**0.5)/RTI)*((df.loc[x-1, 'Gas Temp']-amb_temp)-
((1+(c/df.loc[x-1, 'Gas Vel 2']**0.5)))*(df.loc[x-1, 'Temp Sprinkler']-
amb_temp))
        x = x+1
elif (a == 'two') & (b == 'one'):
    df.loc[1, 'Temp Sprinkler'] = amb_temp + ((df.loc[1, 'Gas Vel
1']**0.5)/RTI)*((df.loc[1, 'Gas Temp']-amb_temp)-((1+(c/df.loc[1, 'Gas Vel
1']**0.5)))*(df.loc[0, 'Temp Sprinkler']-amb_temp))
    while x < 1308:
        df.loc[x, 'Temp Sprinkler'] = df.loc[x-1, 'Temp Sprinkler'] +
((df.loc[x-1, 'Gas Vel 1']**0.5)/RTI)*((df.loc[x-1, 'Gas Temp']-amb_temp)-

```

```

((1+(c/df.loc[x-1, 'Gas Vel 1']**0.5)))*(df.loc[x-1, 'Temp Sprinkler']-
amb_temp))
    x = x+1
else:
    df.loc[1, 'Temp Sprinkler'] = amb_temp + ((df.loc[1, 'Gas Vel
2']**0.5)/RTI)*((df.loc[1, 'Gas Temp']-amb_temp)-((1+(c/df.loc[1, 'Gas Vel
2']**0.5)))*(df.loc[0, 'Temp Sprinkler']-amb_temp))
    while x < 1308:
        df.loc[x, 'Temp Sprinkler'] = df.loc[x-1, 'Temp Sprinkler'] +
((df.loc[x-1, 'Gas Vel 2']**0.5)/RTI)*((df.loc[x-1, 'Gas Temp']-amb_temp)-
((1+(c/df.loc[x-1, 'Gas Vel 2']**0.5)))*(df.loc[x-1, 'Temp Sprinkler']-
amb_temp))
        x = x+1

try:
    act_time = df.loc[df['Temp Sprinkler']>activation, 'Time'].iloc[0]
except:
    print('The sprinkler does not activate')

try:
    act_hrr = round(df.loc[df['Temp Sprinkler'] > activation,
'HRR'].iloc[0],1)
except:
    print('The sprinkler does not activate')

act_time_text = 'Sprinkler activates at ' + str(act_time) + ' s.' + '\n'+ '
Fire size: ' + str(act_hrr) + ' kW'
act_temp_text = 'Activation temperature: ' + str(activation) + ' °C'

fig = px.line(df, x="Time", y="Temp Sprinkler", title="Sprinkler Activation
Time (" + t_sq + ' t² fire)', template = 'none')

fig.update_layout(
    autosize=False,
    width=600,
    height=500,
    yaxis=dict(
        title_text="Temperature (°C)",
        titlefont=dict(size=12),
    ),
    xaxis=dict(
        title_text="Time (s)",
        titlefont=dict(size=12),
    )
)

fig.update_layout(
    title={
        'y':0.9,
        'x':0.5,
        'xanchor': 'center',
        'yanchor': 'top'})

fig.update_layout(
    xaxis = dict(
        tickmode = 'linear',
        tick0 = 0,
        dtick = 250
    )
)

```

```
fig.add_hline(y=activation, line_width=1, line_dash="dash",
line_color="green", annotation_text = act_temp_text)
fig.add_vline(x=act_time, line_width=1, line_dash="dash",
line_color="green", annotation_text = act_time_text)

fig.update_annotations(font_size=10, font_color = 'darkblue')

fig.show()
```

OUTPUT:

```
C:\Windows\System32\cmd.exe
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.22000.1098]
(c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\sreeja\OneDrive\Desktop\ASDFGH\shoot>python.exe sampl.py
Enter ambient room temperature (°C): 25
Enter the horizontal distance between the fire and sprinkler head (m): 7
Enter the vertical distance between the fire and sprinkler head (m): 6
Enter RTI value of the sprinkler head: 5
Enter conduction value of the sprinkler head: 33
Enter sprinkler activation temperature (°C): 40
Enter fire t3 growth rate. Select from the list [slow, medium, fast, ultra-fast]: fast
```

