Intelligent Fire Detection and Response System with Dynamic Nozzle Control and Evacuation Planning

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Final Report

B.Sc. (Hons) Degree in Information Technology Specialized in Information Technology

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August 2024

Declaration

I declare that this is our own work, and this proposal does not incorporate without acknowledgement any material previously submitted for a degree or diploma in any other university or Institute of higher learning and to the best of our knowledge and belief it does not contain any material previously published or written by another person except where the acknowledgement is made in the text. Also, I hereby grant to Sri Lanka Institute of Information Technology, the nonexclusive right to reproduce and distribute my dissertation, in whole or in part in print, electronic or other medium. I retain the right to use this content in whole or part in future works (such as articles or books).

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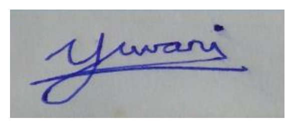
Manorathna A.Y.S	IT21086670	

The above candidates are carrying out research for the undergraduate Dissertation under my supervision.

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Signature of the supervisor   Date

Abstract

Acknowledgement

We would like to begin by expressing our deepest and most sincere gratitude to our supervisor, Mrs. Lokesha Weerasinghe, and our co-supervisor, Mrs. Revoni De Zoysa. Their unwavering guidance, insightful feedback, and continuous encouragement were the foundation upon which this research project was built. Their expertise and dedication provided us with the direction and clarity needed to navigate the complexities of this study, ensuring we maintained focus and perseverance throughout the process.

Our heartfelt appreciation also extends to the entire lecturer panel. Their commitment to teaching both fundamental principles and advanced concepts has been instrumental in shaping our academic journey. The knowledge and skills we acquired under their instruction served as the cornerstone of this project. We are truly grateful for the patience, wisdom, and inspiration they have imparted to us over the years.

We wish to express our sincere thanks to the CMC Fire Service Department, Colombo, particularly to Mr. H.W. Wimal Kularathna, the Divisional Fire Officer, for generously sharing his valuable knowledge and time with us. His expertise, along with the assistance of other officers, greatly enriched our understanding and contributed significantly to the success of this project.

We are also immensely thankful to our families, whose unwavering support and belief in our capabilities provided us with the strength to push through the challenging moments. Their understanding and encouragement were crucial during times when the workload felt overwhelming and our spirits were low.

Our gratitude extends to our friends and colleagues, who offered their unique forms of support—whether through words of encouragement, constructive feedback, or simply being there to listen. Their presence in our lives helped us stay motivated and focused, even when the path ahead seemed daunting.

Lastly, we would like to acknowledge everyone else who played a part, however small, in the successful completion of this project. Your contributions, whether directly related to the research or through emotional and moral support, have been deeply appreciated. Without the collective support and guidance of all these individuals, this project would not have reached its successful conclusion.

Table of Contents

Declaration 2

Abstract 3

Acknowledgement 4

List of Figures 7

List of Tables 8

List of Abbreviation 9

1. Introduction 9

  1.1 Introduction 9

  1.2 Background 10

  1.3 literature Survey 11

  1.4 Research Gap 13

  1.5 Research Problem 15

  1.6 Research Objectives 16

    1.6.1 Main Objective 16

    1.6.2 Specific Objectives 16

2. Methodology 17

  2.1 Requirement analysis 17

    2.1.1. Functional requirement 17

    2.1.2. System requirement 18

    2.1.3. Non-functional requirement 18

  2.2 System Architecture 19

    2.2.1 System Overview Diagram (Overall) 19

    2.2.2 System Overview Diagram (Individual) 19

  2.3 Implementation 19

    2.3.1 Model Development 19

    2.3.2 Used tool and technologies 20

  2.4 Testing 20

2.5 Gantt chart 20
2.6 Work breakdown structure 21
2.7 Software Development Life Cycle (SDLC) 21
2.8 Feasibility Study 23
3. Result and discussion 25
3.1 Results 25
3.2 Discussion 25
4. Conclusion 26
5.References 27
6. Appendix 27
6.1 Questionnaire 27

List of Figures

List of Tables

List of Abbreviation

1. Introduction

1.1 Introduction

Fire incidents in urban environments pose significant threats due to the density and complexity of modern infrastructure. Early detection and accurate assessment of fire severity are crucial for minimizing damage and saving lives. Traditional fire detection systems, typically relying on basic smoke detectors, often fall short in providing the comprehensive information needed for effective fire management. These systems are primarily designed to trigger initial alerts, leaving significant gaps in understanding the fire's progression, severity, and the specific areas at risk.

In response to these challenges, this research focuses on developing a robust "Fire Tracking and Severity Level Informing" system as part of an integrated fire management solution. Unlike conventional systems, this approach not only detects the presence of fire at its earliest stages but also continuously tracks the fire's spread within a building and informs stakeholders about its severity. The system employs a combination of smoke sensors, cameras, and temperature sensors, each serving a specific function within the overall framework. Smoke sensors initiate early warnings, while cameras confirm the presence of fire and monitor the spread and intensity of flames in real-time. Additionally, strategically placed temperature sensors predict the direction of fire spread by comparing sensor readings, providing crucial data that enhances response strategies.

A key innovation of this system is its adaptability to different building structures, allowing for customizable sensor deployment based on the specific layout. Furthermore, the system's ability to provide real-time updates every 5 seconds on the fire's severity, combined with visual and sensor-based tracking, represents a significant advancement over traditional methods. This integrated approach not only improves fire suppression efforts but also supports informed decision-making during evacuations, ultimately enhancing safety outcomes in fire emergencies.

By addressing the critical gaps in traditional fire detection systems and introducing a dynamic, adaptable, and real-time solution, this research aims to significantly advance fire management practices in urban environments.

1.2 Background

Traditional fire detection systems have primarily relied on basic sensors such as smoke detectors to provide alerts when a fire is detected. While these systems are effective in providing early warnings, they do not offer the necessary data to track the progression of a fire or to understand its severity as it spreads. In large, complex buildings, this limitation can lead to delayed responses and inefficient fire suppression efforts, increasing the risk of extensive damage and loss of life.

The "Fire Tracking and Severity Level Informing" component of the fire management system addresses these shortcomings by integrating multiple sensor types and leveraging real-time data processing to provide a comprehensive view of a fire’s progression. Initially, smoke sensors detect the presence of smoke, which typically indicates the onset of a fire. Upon detection, an alert is sent to a connected mobile application, warning users of the potential danger. This early detection is crucial, as it allows for the immediate activation of fire response protocols.

Following the initial smoke detection, a camera system is employed to visually confirm the presence of a fire. This camera is also responsible for tracking the spread of flames, providing continuous updates on the fire’s severity. Unlike traditional systems that might only provide an initial alert, this system offers ongoing monitoring, enabling responders to adapt their strategies in real-time as the fire evolves.

The temperature sensors play a vital role in predicting the direction of fire spread within the building. By comparing the temperature readings from multiple sensors, the system can identify which areas are most at risk. For instance, if a temperature sensor in one location shows a higher reading compared to others, it can be inferred that the fire is moving towards that area. This predictive capability is especially valuable in large or complex buildings, where understanding the fire's direction can significantly enhance the effectiveness of fire suppression and evacuation efforts.

The current system is tailored specifically for Type A fires, which involve common combustibles such as wood, paper, and cardboard. However, the design allows for future enhancements to include other fire types (Type B, C, D), thereby expanding its applicability and effectiveness across a wider range of fire scenarios. By focusing on real-time tracking and severity informing, this system offers a more dynamic and responsive solution to fire management, bridging the gap between detection and action in critical situations.

1.3 literature Survey

In the development of intelligent fire detection and response systems, multiple research studies have explored various aspects, such as fire suppression, sensor integration, and fire detection accuracy. However, there remain significant gaps in terms of real-time fire tracking, severity level informing, and dynamic response. Below is a detailed literature survey of key research papers related to these areas.

R1: Effectiveness of Swirl Water Mist Nozzles for Fire Suppression

Authors: Natalia Kraus-Namroży and Dorota Brzezińska
Focus: This study investigates the effectiveness of swirl water mist nozzles, focusing on droplet size distribution and its impact on fire suppression and cooling. The research highlights the physical properties of water mist in extinguishing fires, which are crucial for enhancing fire suppression techniques.
Limitations: The paper does not address real-time fire tracking or the assessment of fire severity levels. It lacks integration with sensor data and does not consider dynamic nozzle control or the role of sensor fusion in providing a more comprehensive fire detection system. [1]

R2: Fire Detection Method of Complex Space Based on Multi-Sensor Data Fusion

Authors: Qian Su, Guangzhou Hu, and Zhenxing Liu
Focus: This paper proposes a method for fire detection in complex spaces using multi-sensor data fusion. By combining data from smoke sensors, temperature sensors, CO sensors, and flame sensors, the research aims to improve detection accuracy and reduce false alarms.
Limitations: While the study excels in detection accuracy, it does not emphasize real-time fire tracking or the dynamic informing of fire severity. The research lacks a visual component (such as camera data) for continuously monitoring fire growth, and it does not address sensor adaptability based on building layouts. [2]

R3: Effect of Nozzle Configuration on Fire Suppression Using Water Mist

Authors: Mahmoud Samy Elsaadany, Ahmed Eltohamy, Ismail Mahmoud Metwally El_Semary, and M.F. Abd Rabbo
Focus: This research analyzes the impact of different nozzle configurations on fire suppression effectiveness using a computational fluid dynamics program (FDS). The study explores how variations in droplet size, water quantity, and nozzle setup influence fire suppression outcomes.
Limitations: The paper does not consider real-time tracking of fire spread or assessing fire severity levels over time. It is heavily simulation-based and lacks integration with real-time sensor data, which is critical for dynamic response and fire severity informing. [3]

R4: Recent Advances in Sensors for Fire Detection

Authors: Fawad Khan, Zhiguang Xu, Junling Sun, and Fazal Khan
Focus: This review discusses recent advancements in fire detection sensors, highlighting the improvements in sensor technology and their applications in fire detection systems. It covers various sensor types and their roles in enhancing fire detection accuracy.
Limitations: Although comprehensive in terms of sensor technology, the paper does not focus on real-time tracking of fire spread or severity assessment. It lacks a specific application context, such as integrating these sensors into a dynamic system that could predict fire direction or inform severity levels. [4]

R5: **Optimizing Firefighting Agent Consumption and Fire Suppression Time in Buildings by Forming a Fire Feedback Loop**

Authors*:* G.V. Kuznetsov, A.O. Zhdanova, R.S. Volkov, and P.A. Strizhak
Focus*:* This paper presents experimental research findings on the characteristics of physical and chemical processes in the seat of fire at different stages of fire development and suppression. The research examines combustion product temperatures, flame luminosity, and the effectiveness of various technical equipment combinations for early fire detection and suppression initiation. It highlights the benefits of feedback systems in optimizing firefighting agent consumption and suppression time by monitoring fire behavior in real-time.
Limitations: While the study provides valuable insights into optimizing fire suppression, it does not integrate real-time fire tracking or severity informing with multi-sensor data fusion. The research focuses primarily on experimental setups and may not fully address the challenges of dynamic response in varied building environments. [5]

Summary of Gaps and Contribution

Despite the advances highlighted in these studies, there are critical gaps in the integration of real-time fire tracking and severity informing within intelligent fire detection systems. Many of the studies focus on isolated components, such as nozzle configuration or sensor technology, without addressing how these elements can be combined into a dynamic and adaptable fire response system.

Our research aims to fill these gaps by developing a multi-sensor system that integrates temperature sensors and cameras to continuously monitor fire progression. By updating fire severity levels in real-time and predicting fire direction based on sensor data, our system provides a more comprehensive approach to fire detection, suppression, and evacuation planning. This system also adapts to different building layouts, making it more effective across various environments.

In conclusion, our work builds upon the strengths of existing research while addressing the critical gaps in real-time fire tracking, severity level informing, and dynamic response, thereby contributing to a safer and more efficient fire management system.

1.4 Research Gap

Our research focuses on developing a comprehensive and intelligent system for **fire tracking and severity level informing** within buildings. Traditional fire detection systems, while effective at identifying the presence of fire, often fall short in providing real-time data on fire progression and severity. This is crucial for timely decision-making during emergencies. Existing systems generally lack the ability to dynamically track the spread of flames or accurately predict the direction of fire propagation within complex structures.

Key Limitations in Existing Research:

1. **Limited Fire Severity Assessment**: While some studies emphasize fire detection accuracy, they often neglect real-time tracking of the fire's severity as it evolves. This leads to a gap in informing first responders and occupants about the potential danger at different stages of the fire.
2. **Lack of Multi-Sensor Fusion for Dynamic Tracking**: Many systems focus on individual sensor types, like smoke detectors or temperature sensors, but fail to integrate multiple sensor inputs for a comprehensive understanding of the fire's behavior. This restricts the system's ability to track the fire spread effectively.
3. **No Real-Time Spread Prediction**: Current research tends to overlook the prediction of fire spread in real-time, which is essential for both evacuation planning and fire suppression efforts.
4. **Limited Customization for Different Environments**: Sensor placement and system configurations in existing research are often static and not adaptable to different building layouts. This limits the effectiveness of fire detection in diverse environments.

Our Contribution: To overcome these limitations, our solution integrates multi-sensor data (including temperature sensors and cameras) to provide real-time tracking of the fire's spread and severity. The system continuously monitors fire progression, updating a severity graph every few seconds, and informs both first responders and building occupants of the current situation. Additionally, our approach predicts the fire's direction based on sensor data, enabling dynamic nozzle control and effective evacuation planning. By tailoring sensor placement to the specific building structure, our system adapts to different environments, making it versatile and robust against various fire scenarios.

Keys:

- **R1** – *Effectiveness of Swirl Water Mist Nozzles for Fire Suppression*: Investigates the effectiveness of swirl water mist nozzles but lacks multi-sensor integration and severity tracking.
- **R2** – *Fire Detection Method of Complex Space Based on Multi-Sensor Data Fusion*: Proposes a multi-sensor data fusion method for fire detection but does not emphasize real-time fire tracking or severity informing.
- **R3** – *Effect of Nozzle Configuration on Fire Suppression Using Water Mist*: Examines nozzle configurations in fire suppression through simulations but lacks real-time data integration and dynamic response.
- **R4** – *Recent Advances in Sensors for Fire Detection*: Reviews advancements in sensors for fire detection, with limited focus on tracking fire spread and severity.
- **R5** – *Review of Sensor Technologies for Fire Detection*: Provides an overview of sensor technologies but does not integrate them into a comprehensive fire response system.

By addressing these gaps, our research aims to develop a more effective and intelligent fire detection and response system, enhancing safety and reducing damage in fire emergencies.

Features and Technology	**R1 (Swirl Water Mist Nozzles)**	**R2 (Fire Detection using Multi-Sensor Data Fusion)**	**R3 (Nozzles Configuration on Fire Suppression)**	**R4 (Recent Advances in Sensors)**	**R5 (Optimizing Firefighting Agent Consumption and Fire Suppression Time)**	**My Research Component(Fire Tracking and Severity Informing)**
Multi-Sensor Integration	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓
Fire Severity Level Tracking	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓
Real-Time Fire Spread Prediction	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓
Detection Accuracy	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓
Temperature and Smoke Sensor Usage	✗	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓
Camera-based Visual Confirmation	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓

Dynamic Adaptation (Sensor Placement)	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓
Integration with Response Systems	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓

1.5 Research Problem

Fire safety is a critical concern in urban areas, where the complexity of building structures and high population density significantly increase the risks associated with fires. Traditional fire detection systems, which primarily rely on basic smoke alarms and heat detectors, are often inadequate for managing fire emergencies in large, complex environments. These systems typically provide only initial alerts, failing to offer real-time information on fire severity, spread, or precise location—all of which are essential for effective emergency response and decision-making during a crisis.

Moreover, existing fire management systems frequently face challenges related to scalability and integration. They may struggle to process and interpret large volumes of sensor data efficiently, or require costly infrastructure to deploy and maintain. Additionally, these systems often lack the ability to fully capture the dynamic and unpredictable nature of fire behavior, and may not integrate seamlessly with suppression systems or evacuation planning protocols.

To address these limitations, this research aims to develop an "Intelligent Fire Detection and Response System with Dynamic Nozzle Control and Evacuation Planning." The system is designed to provide real-time monitoring and tracking of fire conditions through the integration of smoke sensors, cameras, and temperature sensors. This combination enables a comprehensive understanding of fire behavior, including its severity and spread, in a manner that traditional systems cannot achieve. The system will also integrate with advanced suppression systems, such as dynamic nozzles, which can adapt to the fire's changing conditions and control it more effectively based on real-time data. Simultaneously, the system will inform and guide evacuation procedures, ensuring that occupants are directed to safety based on the evolving fire scenario.

The focus of the research will be on creating a scalable, cost-effective fire management solution that can handle complex data inputs from various sensors and provide actionable insights for both suppression and evacuation strategies. This system will be adaptable to different building structures and urban environments, ensuring that it can be implemented in a wide range of settings. By addressing the critical gaps in existing fire management systems, this research aims to significantly enhance the accuracy, responsiveness, and efficiency of fire safety measures, ultimately improving protection for both people and property in urban areas.

1.6 Research Objectives

1.6.1 Main Objective

The primary objective of this research is to develop and implement a real-time fire tracking and severity informing system that integrates data from smoke sensors, cameras, and temperature sensors. This system will continuously monitor and update the severity and spread of fire within a building, providing critical information that enhances both suppression efforts and evacuation safety. The ultimate goal is to create a dynamic and responsive fire management solution that can adapt to different fire scenarios in real-time.

1.6.2 Specific Objectives

- **Fire Detection:**
  Implement a smoke sensor-based detection mechanism that triggers an initial fire warning in a connected mobile application. This early alert acts as the first line of defense, ensuring rapid activation of fire response protocols. The system will prioritize quick detection to minimize response time and potential damage.

- **Severity Tracking:**
  Develop a camera-based system to continuously monitor and update the severity of the fire. This system will track the fire's intensity every 5 seconds, from its initial detection until its complete extinguishment (0% fire severity). Real-time monitoring will provide essential data that informs both the fire suppression efforts and evacuation decisions, helping to allocate resources effectively.

- **Direction Prediction:**
  Utilize strategically placed temperature sensors throughout the building to predict the direction of fire spread. By analyzing temperature differentials between sensors, the system can infer the fire's movement and identify areas at risk. This data will support both targeted suppression efforts and evacuation planning, ensuring that occupants are directed away from danger.

- **Customizable Sensor Deployment:**
  Ensure that the number and placement of temperature sensors are adaptable to different building structures. The system will allow customization based on the specific layout and fire risk profile of each building, enhancing its flexibility and effectiveness across various environments. This adaptability ensures that the system can be tailored to both small and large buildings, offering scalable solutions for diverse settings.

2. Methodology

2.1 Requirement analysis

2.1.1. Functional requirement

The functional requirements specify the essential operations that the "Fire Tracking and Severity Informing" system must perform to meet its objectives:

- **Fire Detection:** The system must be able to detect the presence of fire using smoke sensors. Upon detection, the system should send an alert to a connected mobile application, providing early warning to users.
- **Severity Monitoring:** The system must continuously monitor and update the severity of the fire using camera data. This monitoring should occur every 5 seconds from the initial detection until the fire is fully extinguished (0% severity).
- **Fire Spread Tracking:** The system should utilize temperature sensors to predict and display the direction of the fire's spread within the building. This involves comparing temperature readings from different sensors to determine the movement of the fire.
- **Data Integration and Visualization:** The system must integrate data from smoke sensors, cameras, and temperature sensors to provide a comprehensive view of the fire's progression. The information must be displayed on a dashboard, showing both the fire severity level and the spread direction within the building.
- **Customizable Sensor Deployment:** The system should allow customization in the number and placement of temperature sensors, ensuring adaptability to different building structures and layouts.
- **Real-Time Updates:** The system must provide real-time updates to the connected mobile application and control systems, ensuring that the information is current and actionable.

2.1.2. System requirement

The system requirements outline the hardware, software, and communication needs to support the functional requirements:

- **Hardware:**
  - **Smoke Sensors:** Sufficient to cover all potential fire areas within the building.
  - **Cameras:** Capable of capturing high-resolution images or videos in areas prone to fire, with the ability to function in low-visibility conditions (e.g., smoke-filled environments).
  - **Temperature Sensors:** Adequate in number and strategically placed to detect temperature variations across different sections of the building.
  - **Processing Unit:** A central control unit to process data from all sensors and cameras, ensuring that the system can handle the data load in real-time.
  - **Networking Devices:** Robust networking infrastructure to ensure uninterrupted communication between sensors, cameras, processing units, and the mobile application.
- **Software:**
  - **Fire Detection Algorithms:** Software to process sensor data, identify fire presence, and assess fire severity using camera inputs.
  - **Data Integration and Visualization Software:** Tools to combine inputs from various sensors and display the results on a dashboard, showing both fire severity and spread direction.
  - **Mobile Application:** A user-friendly interface that receives real-time alerts and displays critical fire information.
- **Communication:**
  - **Wireless Communication Protocols:** Reliable communication protocols (e.g., Wi-Fi, Zigbee) to transmit data between sensors, the central processing unit, and the mobile application in real-time.
  - **Cloud Integration (Optional):** For storing and analyzing historical fire data, which can enhance future fire response strategies.

2.1.3. Non-functional requirement

Non-functional requirements specify the system's quality attributes, focusing on performance, reliability, and usability:

- **Performance:**

- The system must process and update fire severity and spread information within a 5-second interval to ensure real-time responsiveness.
- The system should support simultaneous data input from multiple sensors without performance degradation.

- **Reliability:**
  - The system must maintain high reliability, with minimal downtime, ensuring continuous monitoring and alerting throughout the fire incident.
  - Sensor data should be transmitted and processed with high accuracy, minimizing false positives and ensuring precise fire tracking.
- **Scalability:**
  - The system should be scalable, allowing easy addition of sensors and cameras as the building's structure or fire risk profile changes.
- **Usability:**
  - The mobile application interface should be intuitive and easy to use, allowing users to quickly understand fire status and take appropriate action.
  - The dashboard should present fire severity and spread information clearly, ensuring that emergency responders can make informed decisions quickly.
- **Security:**
  - The system should ensure secure communication between sensors, the processing unit, and the mobile application, protecting against unauthorized access or data breaches.
- **Maintainability:**
  - The system should be designed for easy maintenance, allowing for quick updates or replacements of sensors and cameras without significant downtime.

2.2 System Architecture

2.2.1 System Overview Diagram (Overall)

2.2.2 System Overview Diagram (Individual)

2.3 Implementation

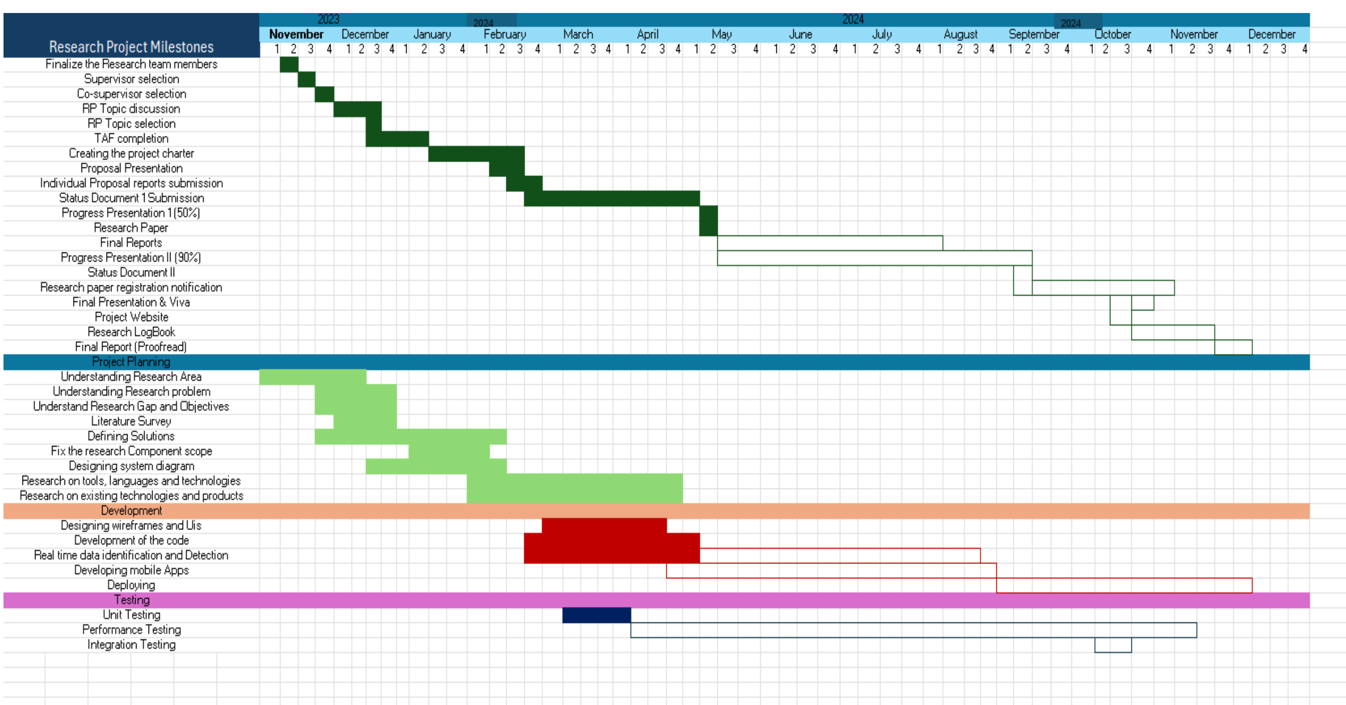
2.3.1 Model Development

2.3.2 Used tool and technologies

2.4 Testing

Test Case ID	
Test Priority Level	
Test Case Description	
Pre-Condition	
Test Procedure	
Test Input	
Expected Output	
Actual Output	
Test Status	

2.5 Gantt chart



2.6 Work breakdown structure

2.7 Software Development Life Cycle (SDLC)

SDLC Overview:

The Software Development Life Cycle (SDLC) is a structured process used for planning, creating, testing, and deploying an information system. It ensures that the developed software meets the required standards and achieves the desired goals. For the "Fire Tracking and Severity Informing" system, the SDLC phases would be tailored to meet the specific demands of fire safety and real-time data processing.

Phases of SDLC in the Fire Tracking System:

1. **Requirement Analysis:**
    - **Objective:** Define the functional and non-functional requirements for the fire tracking system.
    - **Process:** Collaborate with stakeholders to identify the critical features, such as fire detection, severity tracking, and direction prediction. Requirements gathering would also include understanding the building layouts to customize the sensor deployment.
    - **Output:** A detailed Software Requirement Specification (SRS) document that outlines the system's capabilities, performance criteria, and adaptability.
2. **System Design:**
    - **Objective:** Develop a blueprint for the system architecture.
    - **Process:** Design the overall architecture, including hardware (sensors, cameras, processing units) and software components (fire detection algorithms, data integration, mobile application). The design must account for real-time data processing and visualization.

- **Output:** A System Design Document (SDD) detailing the system's hardware and software architecture, data flow diagrams, and user interfaces.

3. **Implementation:**
   - **Objective:** Build the system based on the design specifications.
   - **Process:** Coding the software components, such as algorithms for fire detection, severity tracking, and data integration. Hardware components like sensors and cameras are configured and integrated with the software.
   - **Output:** A fully functional system prototype that can detect, track, and inform about fire severity and spread.
4. **Testing:**
   - **Objective:** Ensure the system functions as intended and meets all requirements.
   - **Process:** Conduct unit tests, integration tests, and system tests to verify the accuracy of fire detection, severity tracking, and real-time updates. Simulate different fire scenarios to validate system performance under various conditions.
   - **Output:** A test report documenting the system's reliability, performance, and any identified issues that need resolution.
5. **Deployment:**
   - **Objective:** Roll out the system in a real-world environment.
   - **Process:** Deploy the system in the targeted building, ensuring that sensors and cameras are correctly installed and configured. Provide training to end-users (e.g., building safety personnel) on how to interpret the data and respond to fire incidents.
   - **Output:** A deployed system operational in a real-world environment, along with user manuals and training materials.
6. **Maintenance:**
   - **Objective:** Ensure the system remains functional and up-to-date.
   - **Process:** Regular system checks, software updates, and hardware maintenance to ensure continued accuracy and reliability. Future enhancements may include adding support for different fire types (e.g., Type B, C, D).
   - **Output:** An updated system that maintains high reliability and adapts to new requirements over time.

2.8 Feasibility Study

A feasibility study assesses the practicality of a project and its potential for success. For the "Fire Tracking and Severity Informing" system, this involves evaluating technical, economic, operational, and scheduling feasibility to ensure that the project can be completed successfully and within constraints.

Aspects of the Feasibility Study:

1. **Technical Feasibility:**
    - **Assessment:** Evaluate whether the current technology can support the development and deployment of the system. This includes the integration of smoke sensors, cameras, and temperature sensors, as well as the ability to process data in real-time and provide actionable insights.
    - **Challenges:** The primary challenge is ensuring that the system can handle real-time data processing without delays. The hardware must also be reliable in harsh environments (e.g., smoke, heat).
    - **Conclusion:** Given advancements in sensor technology and real-time processing algorithms, the project is technically feasible.
2. **Economic Feasibility:**
    - **Assessment:** Analyze the costs associated with developing, deploying, and maintaining the system versus the benefits it provides.
    - **Costs:** Include hardware (sensors, cameras, processing units), software development, installation, and ongoing maintenance.
    - **Benefits:** Reduced fire damage, enhanced safety, and potentially lower insurance premiums due to improved fire detection and management.
    - **Conclusion:** The benefits, particularly in reducing fire damage and saving lives, outweigh the costs, making the project economically feasible.
3. **Operational Feasibility:**
    - **Assessment:** Determine if the system can be integrated into current building operations and if end-users can effectively use the system.

- **Challenges:** Ensuring that building staff are trained to understand and respond to the data provided by the system. Additionally, the system must integrate seamlessly with existing fire suppression and evacuation procedures.
- **Conclusion:** With proper training and integration planning, the system is operationally feasible and can significantly enhance current fire safety protocols.

4. **Scheduling Feasibility:**
    - **Assessment:** Evaluate the timeline required to complete the project, from development through deployment.
    - **Challenges:** Ensuring that all phases of the SDLC are completed on time, particularly testing and deployment, which are critical to the system's success.
    - **Conclusion:** Given a well-structured project plan, the system can be developed and deployed within a reasonable timeframe, making it feasible from a scheduling perspective.

3. Result and discussion

3.1 Results

3.2 Discussion

The "Fire Tracking and Severity Informing" component of the "Intelligent Fire Detection and Response System with Dynamic Nozzle Control and Evacuation Planning" plays a pivotal role in modern fire safety management. Traditional fire detection systems, while effective in providing early warnings, often fall short in delivering the real-time, actionable insights required to effectively manage fire incidents in complex urban environments. The component designed in this research addresses these limitations by integrating multiple sensor types—smoke sensors, cameras, and temperature sensors—into a cohesive system that not only detects fire at its earliest stages but also tracks its progression and informs about its severity.

The use of smoke sensors for initial detection ensures that the system can quickly alert occupants and responders to potential fire hazards. The integration of camera systems for real-time visual confirmation and severity tracking represents a significant advancement over traditional systems, providing continuous updates that are crucial for effective response strategies. Furthermore, the deployment of temperature sensors to predict the fire's direction by analyzing temperature differentials enhances the system’s ability to inform evacuation and suppression efforts dynamically.

One of the key strengths of this component is its adaptability. By allowing customizable sensor deployment based on building structures, the system can be tailored to different environments, ensuring its effectiveness in both small and large buildings. This flexibility is vital in urban settings, where building layouts can vary significantly, and fire risks can differ based on occupancy and construction materials.

However, there are challenges and limitations to consider. The current system focuses primarily on Type A fires (involving common combustibles such as wood, paper, and cardboard), which limits its applicability to other fire types like those involving flammable liquids or electrical equipment. Future enhancements could expand the system’s capabilities to address these additional fire types, thereby increasing its overall utility and effectiveness.

Additionally, while the real-time updates every 5 seconds provide a detailed and up-to-date understanding of the fire’s progression, the reliance on camera and temperature sensor data could be affected by environmental factors such as smoke obscuration or sensor malfunction. Ensuring redundancy and robustness in the sensor network is critical to maintaining the system's reliability under various conditions.

4. Conclusion

The "Fire Tracking and Severity Informing" component developed in this research represents a significant advancement in the field of fire detection and response. By integrating multiple sensor technologies and providing real-time updates on fire severity and spread, the system addresses key gaps in traditional fire management approaches. The ability to track fire progression and predict its direction enhances both suppression efforts and evacuation planning, ultimately contributing to safer and more effective fire management.

The system's adaptability to different building structures and its potential for future enhancements make it a versatile solution that can be applied in various urban environments. While the current focus on Type A fires provides a strong foundation, expanding the system to handle other fire types will further increase its value and effectiveness.

In conclusion, this component not only improves the immediate response to fire incidents but also offers a scalable, adaptable, and robust solution that can evolve with the changing needs of urban fire safety management. The research thus contributes significantly to the development of intelligent fire detection and response systems, paving the way for safer urban environments

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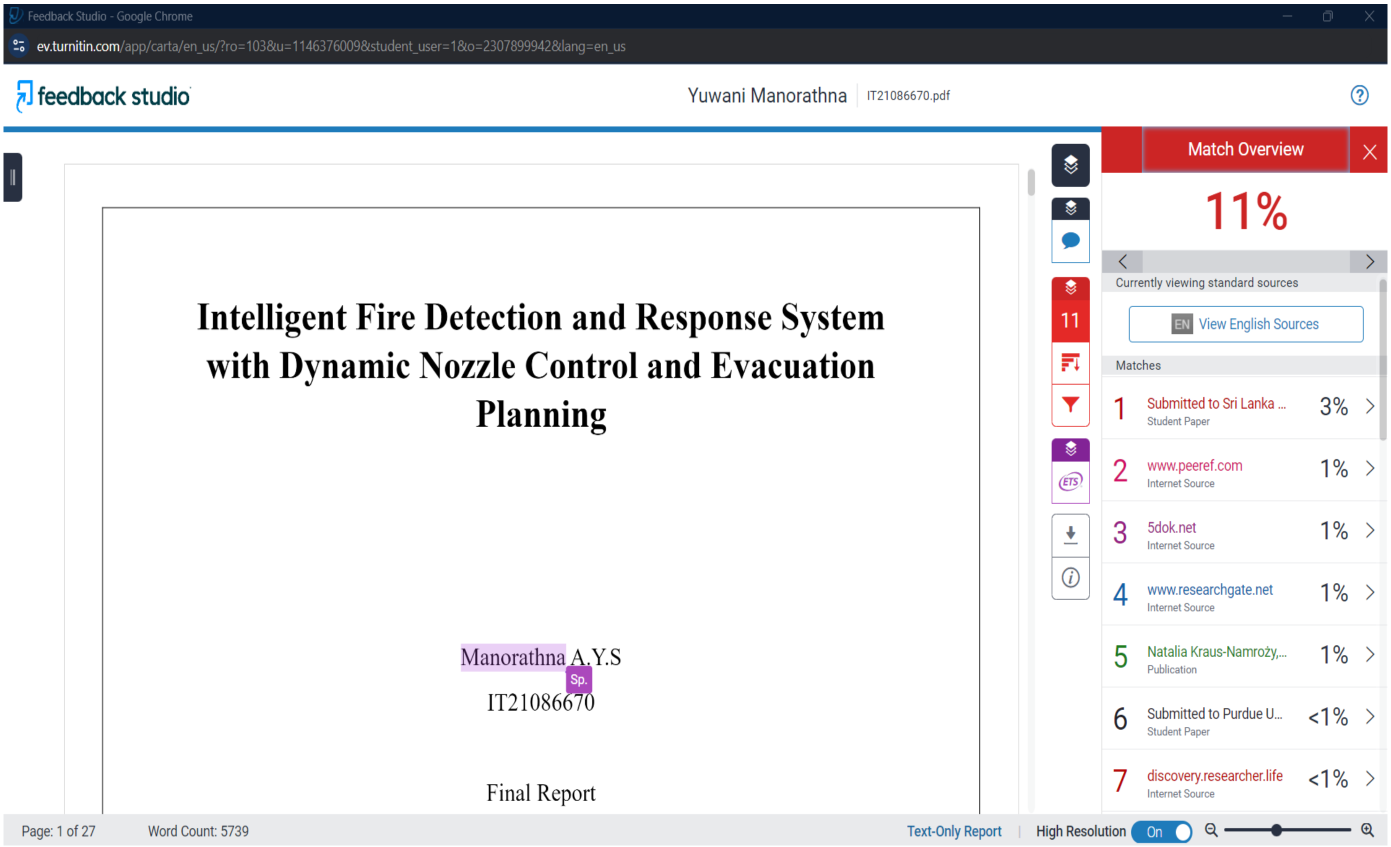
6. Appendix

6.1 Questionnaire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