

**FLARE PATH – ADVANCED VEHICLE FIRE SAFETY  
AND MONITORING WITH RAPID EMERGENCY  
DISPATCH SOLUTIONS**

R24-058

Status Document-1



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## Group Details

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Co-supervisor – Mr. Deemantha Nayanajith Siriwardana

External Supervisor – Mr. Onray Sahinda

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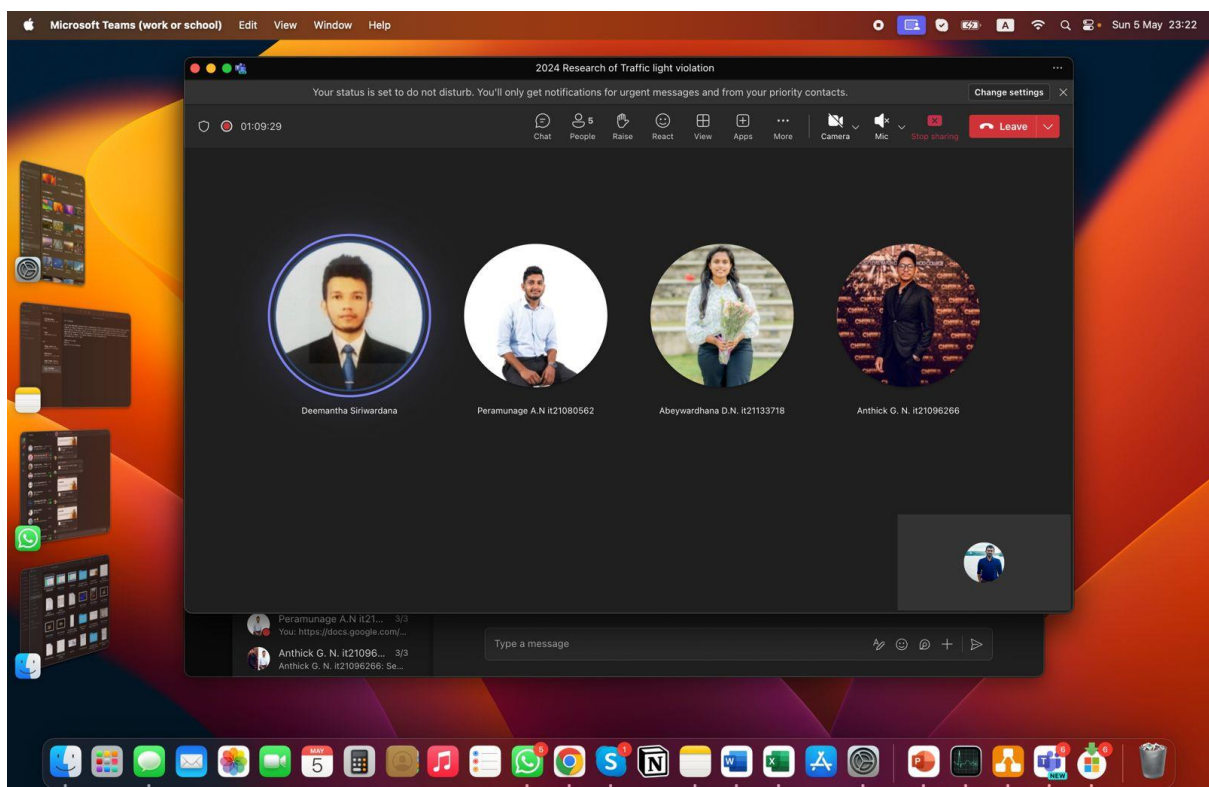
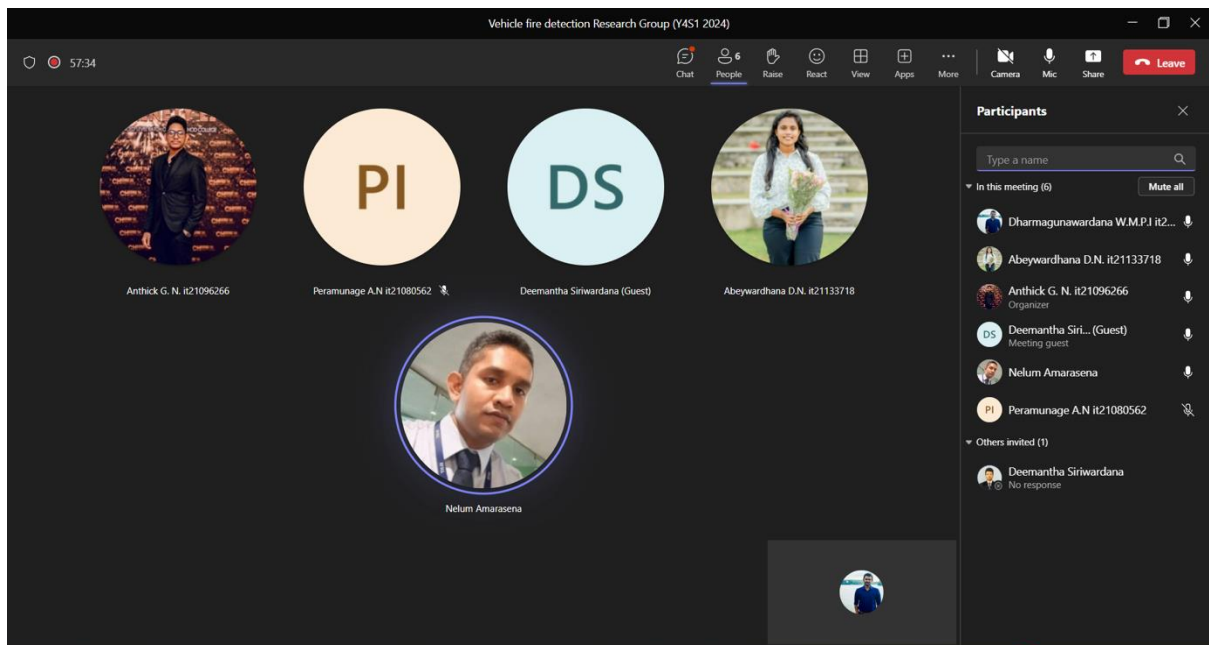
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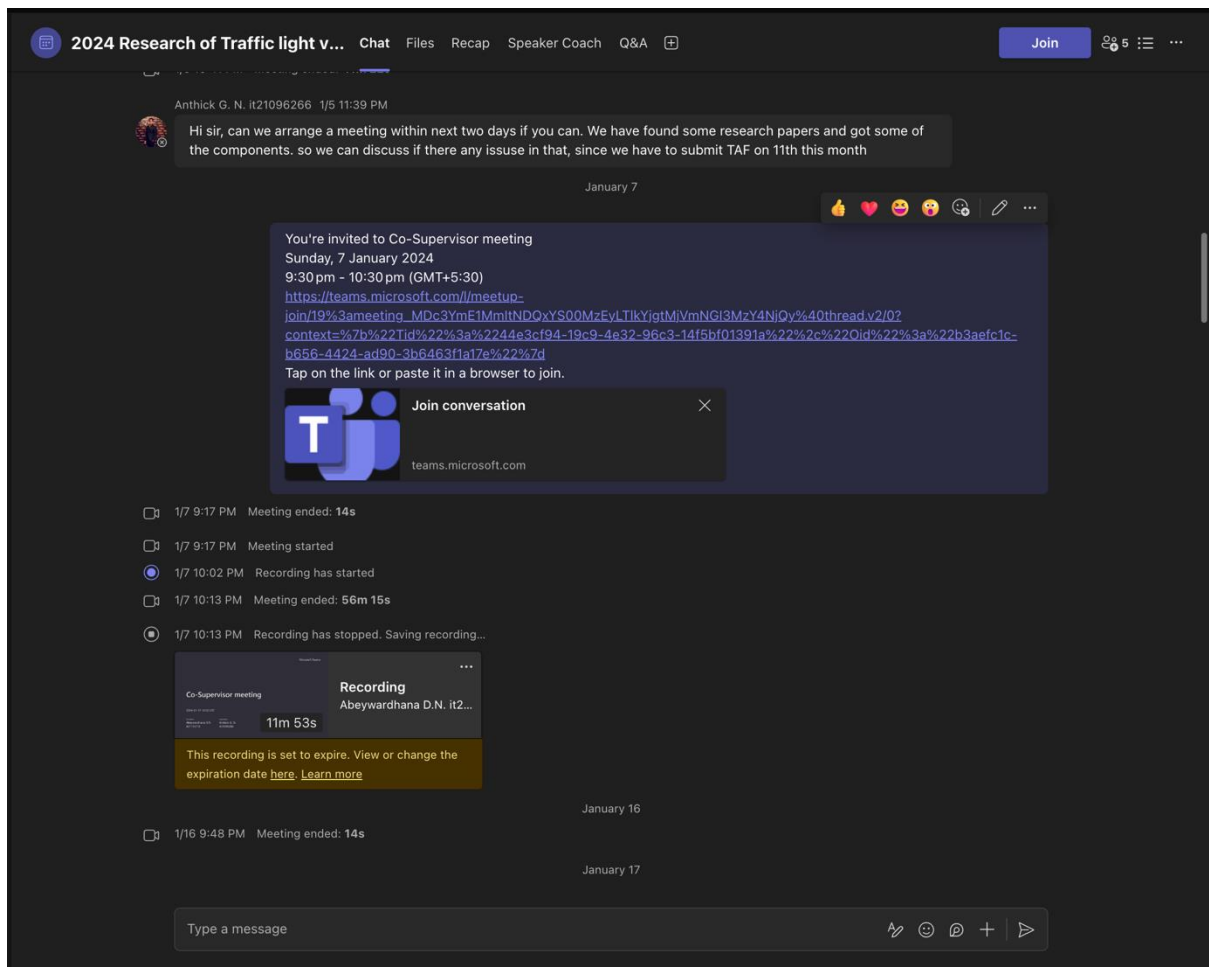
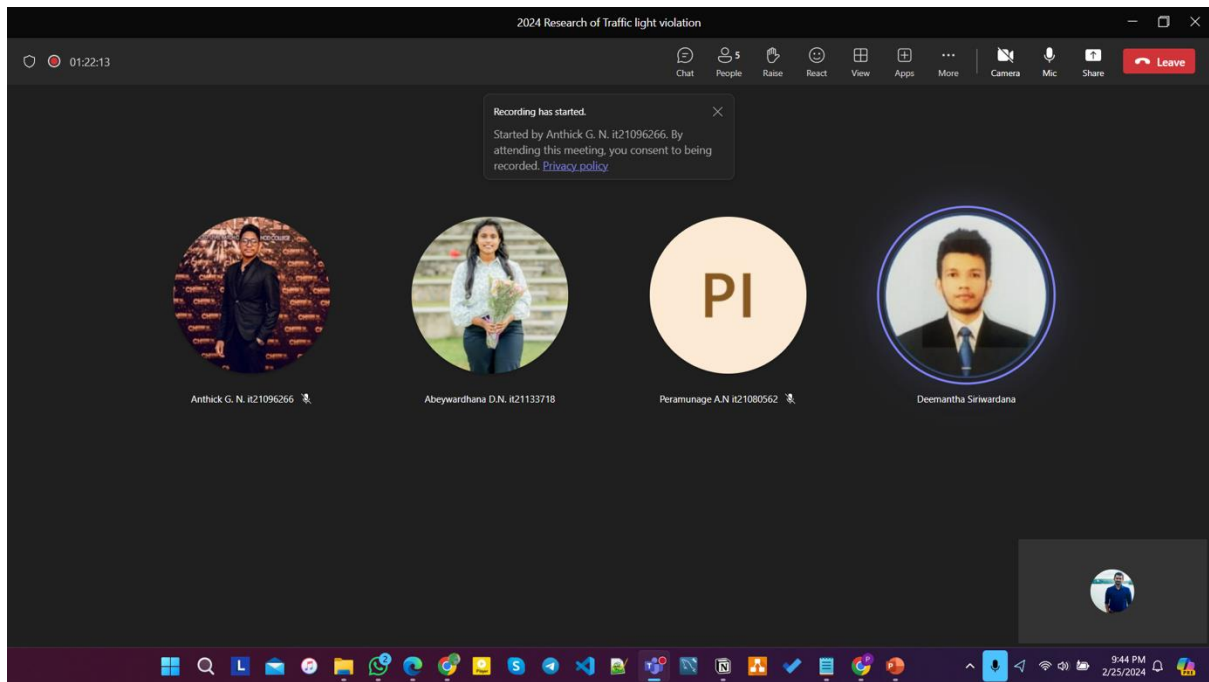
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## Meetings & Calls

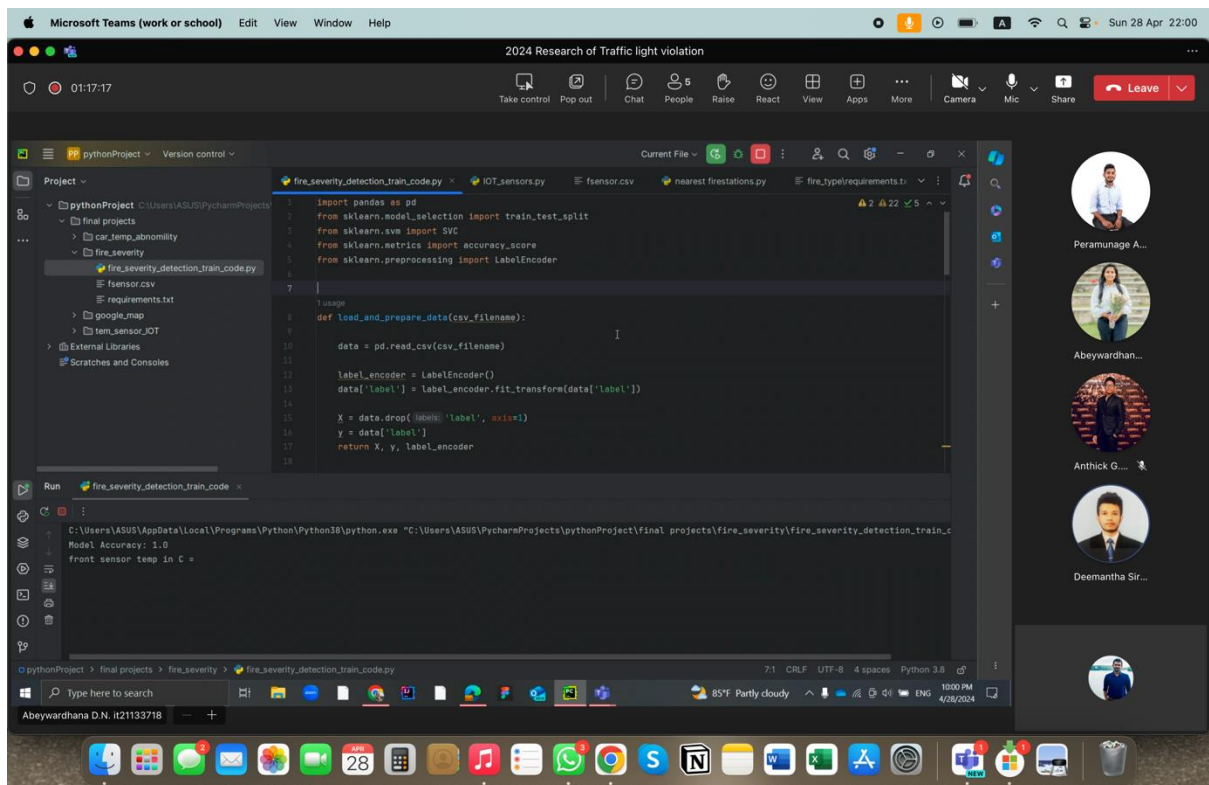
### Meetings with supervisor and co-supervisor

Meeting with both supervisor and co-supervisor about the project progress and improvements that we need to do to our project.

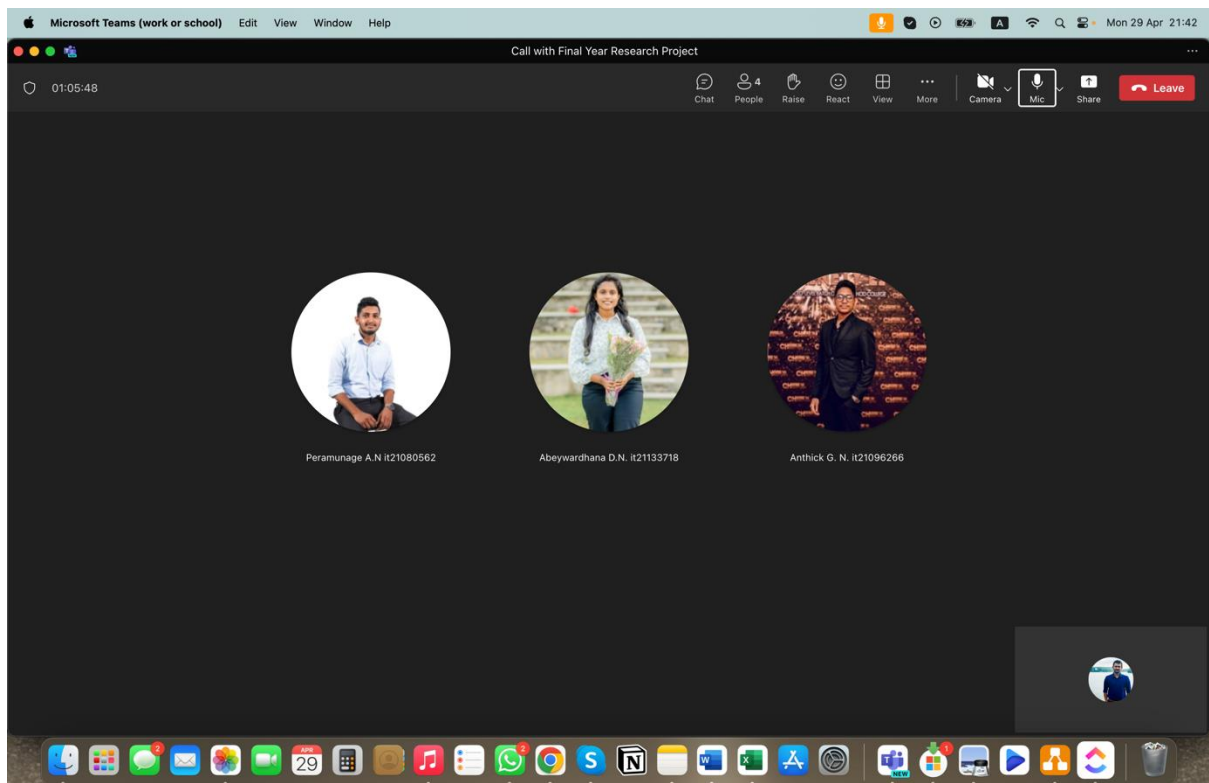




Code review with co-supervisor.



Group meeting with group members.




## Presentation review with supervisor

2024 Research of Traffic light violation

01:10:20

Chat People Raise React View Apps More Camera Mic Share Leave

### SNAPS FROM THE FIELD VISITS



SLIIT FACULTY OF COMPUTING

Dharmagunawardana W.M.P.J R21132346

5/5/24 5

Deemantha Siri...

Abeywardhana ...

Anthick G. N. It...

Peramunage A...



## Meetings with Domain Experts

Meeting With Fire department officers and staff. As well we discussed about the domain knowledge and requirements related to fire department.



**Mr. Nanayakkara the chief officer of Fire department**

2022 FIRE CALLS AND OTHER SERVICES													
	january	february	march	april	may	june	july	august	september	october	november	december	TOTAL
FIRE CALL	38	31	48	10	24	12	25	25	24	21	16	25	299
RESCUE CALL	2	1	5	2	1	2	0	2	4	2	3	2	26
EMERGENCY CALL	6	1	0	1	8	0	0	3	2	9	2	5	37
AMBULANCE CALL	0	1	2	0	2	0	1	2	0	1	6	9	24
VIP DUTIES	37	37	45	1	1	2	15	33	32	38	32	33	306
SPECIAL SERVICE	24	19	12	11	2	7	1	6	6	5	10	20	123
TEST CALL	3	3	3	0	1	5	1	2	5	5	7	9	44
INSPECTION OF DANGER PLASE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	39	16	40	95
TOTAL	110	93	115	25	39	28	43	73	73	120	92	143	954

prepared by - K.T.S.Fernando

K.P.P.R Nanayakkara Control Room officer	A.P.J.Preethilal Station officer (Communication)	W.S.R.N Senanayake Divisional fire officer (Operation)	P.D.K.A.Wilson Chief fire officer
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**Manual statistical system of fire department**



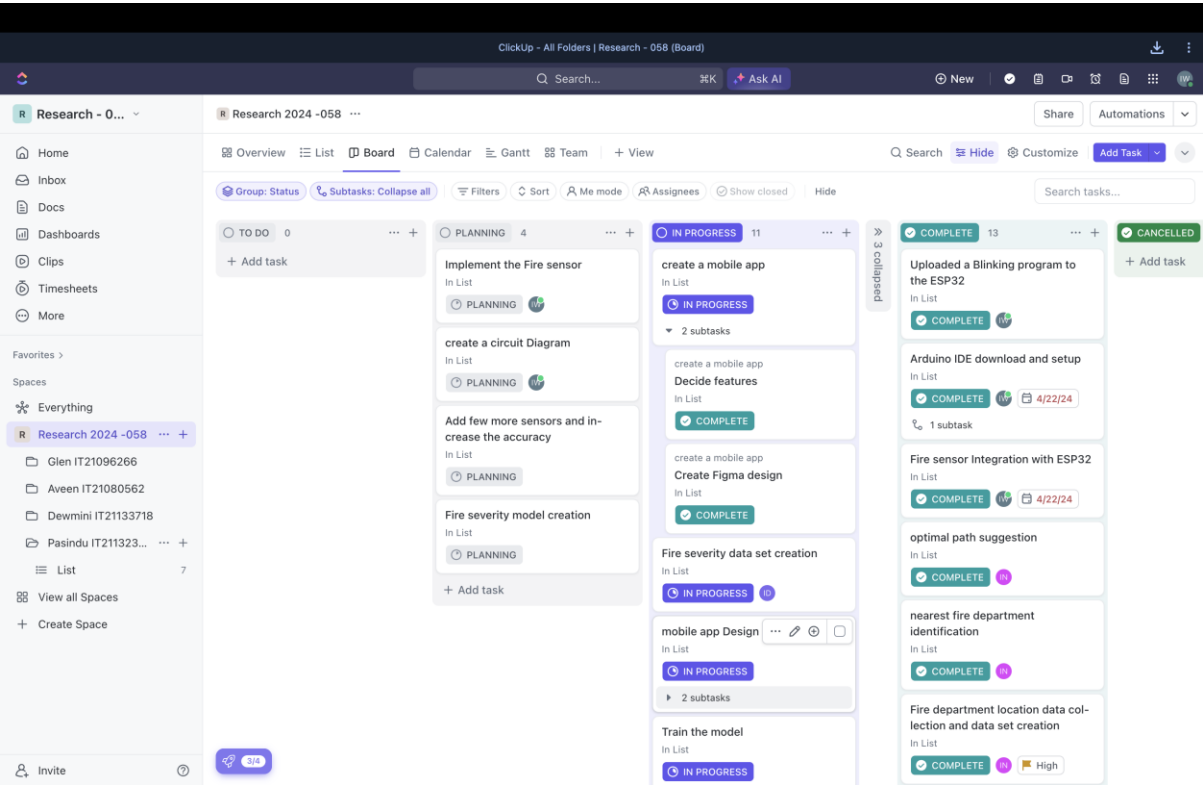
## Snapshots from Field Visit



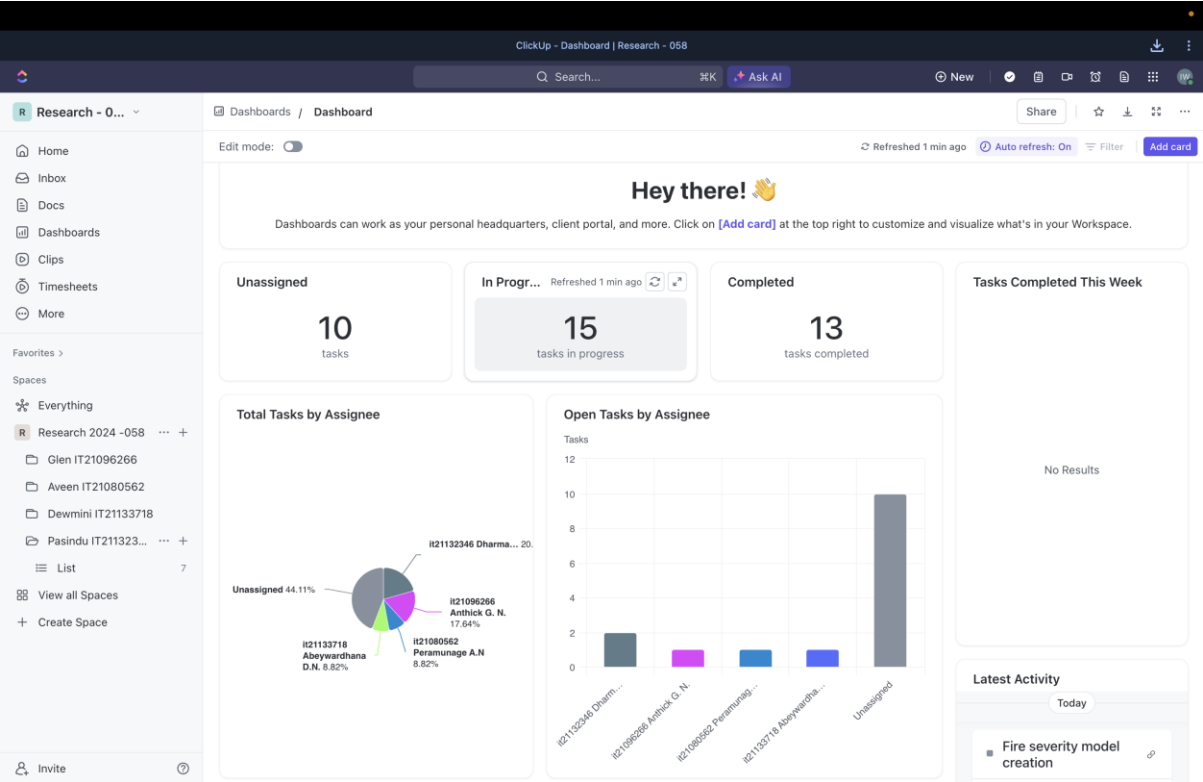




# Click up Tasks Allocation



# Click Up Dashboard



## In Progress Tasks

15 TASKS	ASSIGNEE	DUE DATE	STATUS
Implement the Fire sensor			PLANNING
create a circuit Diagram			PLANNING
create a mobile app <span>1/2</span>			IN PROGRESS
Fire severity data set creation			IN PROGRESS
mobile app Design <span>2/2</span>			IN PROGRESS
Train the model			IN PROGRESS
Fire prediction data set creation <span>1/1</span>			IN PROGRESS
fire Prediction model			IN PROGRESS
fire prediction data collection			IN PROGRESS
fire department resource allocation prediction with the severity of the fire.			IN PROGRESS
Web Application Wireframes Design			IN PROGRESS
Add few more sensors and increase the accuracy			PLANNING
fire prediction monitoring IOT device <span>1/1</span>			IN PROGRESS
Mobile Application Design			IN PROGRESS
Fire severity model creation			PLANNING

## Completed Tasks up to PP1

13 TASKS	ASSIGNEE	DUE DATE	STATUS
Uploaded a Blinking program to the ESP32			COMPLETE
Arduino IDE download and setup <span>1/1</span>		Apr 22	COMPLETE
Fire sensor Integration with ESP32		Apr 22	COMPLETE
optimal path suggestion			COMPLETE
nearest fire department identification			COMPLETE
Fire department location data collection and data set creation			COMPLETE
fire department resource data collection			COMPLETE
Draw Swimlane chart			COMPLETE
Create a swimlane diagram			COMPLETE
Web application Wireframes Design <span>3/3</span>			COMPLETE
Swimlane chart design			COMPLETE
Web Application Wireframes Design			COMPLETE
Fire department data collection			COMPLETE



## Project Implementation

### Data Collection



Collecting data related to temperature and RPM using the thermometer and an RPM gauge.

# Fire severity Assessment for emergency services.

## Data Collection

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
1000_rpm	1000_rpm	2000_rpm	2000_rpm	3000_rpm	3000_rpm	4000_rpm	4000_rpm	5000_rpm	5000_rpm	cabin_with	rear_witho
1006	63.9	2051	64.4	3017	70.4	4019	74.5	5047	77	35.6	35
1026	62.8	2049	70.9	2991	67.6	4059	75.9	5008	76.8	34.1	34.7
1019	61.8	2037	66.1	3033	67.1	4010	75.5	5030	76.6	35.2	35.3
999	64.7	2025	66	2998	69.9	4018	75.1	4994	75.2	35.9	35.7
1053	63.7	1979	69.7	3005	67.4	4044	73.4	5030	73.8	34.9	36.4
999	63.2	2046	68.6	3004	70.4	4005	75.2	5041	75.1	35	34.8
1039	62.5	2020	67.9	3000	68.7	4030	75.5	5034	74.7	35.2	34.7
992	61.6	2032	67.8	2982	69.8	4065	74.7	5051	75.3	35.7	35.7
1049	63.1	2001	65.2	2982	68.6	4006	75.2	5010	76	34.7	35.3
1040	61.9	1979	65.8	3024	67.4	4008	72.1	4995	75.6	35.8	35.7
974	64.5	1996	65.2	3005	69.8	4049	74.7	5017	74.7	34.7	35.5
1044	62.4	1999	68.2	2994	68.5	4048	73.5	5051	74.7	35.2	35.9
1008	64.9	2014	67.9	3012	71.7	4005	74.8	5012	74.5	34.3	36.2
969	61.2	1997	64.1	3021	68.5	4034	74.5	5013	76.7	35.1	36.4
1008	62.5	2033	64.9	3018	69.4	3996	74.7	5005	75	35.7	35.6
1030	62.3	2052	70.3	3014	70.2	4051	73.9	5042	73.7	34.9	35.7
967	63.1	2045	64.4	3023	67.9	4066	72.1	5006	73.2	34.1	34.3
999	62.9	2044	66.8	2976	71.3	4061	74.9	4990	76.9	34.2	36.5
1017	63	2004	64.7	3000	67.1	4063	73.8	4988	76.3	34.1	35.1

## Data preprocessing

```
Jupyter Linear Regression 1.2 Last Checkpoint: 44 minutes ago (autosaved)
File Edit View Insert Cell Kernel Widgets Help Not Trusted Python 3 (ipykernel)

In [1]: #Import Dependencies
import pandas as pd #Data manipulation & Analysis
import numpy as np #Numerical computation
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt #Visualizations
import seaborn as sns #Informative statistical graph

In [2]: #Load Data To the pandas frame
vehicle_data = pd.read_csv('rpm_temp_dataset.csv')

In [5]: # Display the first five rows
print(vehicle_data.head())

   1000_rpm  1000_rpm_temperature  2000_rpm  2000_rpm_temperature  3000_rpm \
0      1006                63.9        2051                64.4        3017
1      1026                62.8        2049                70.9        2991
2      1019                61.8        2037                66.1        3033
3        999                64.7        2025                66.0        2998
4      1053                63.7        1979                69.7        3005

   3000_rpm_temperature  4000_rpm  4000_rpm_temperature  5000_rpm \
0                70.4        4019                74.5        5047
1                67.6        4059                75.9        5008
2                67.1        4010                75.5        5030
3                69.9        4018                75.1        4994
4                67.4        4044                73.4        5030

   5000_rpm_temperature  cabin_without_ac_sunny_day  rear_without_ac_sunny_day
0                77.0                35.6                35.0
1                76.8                34.1                34.7
2                76.6                35.2                35.3
3                75.2                35.9                35.7
4                73.8                34.9                36.4

In [7]: #To view the last few rows
vehicle_data.tail()
```



Jupyter Linear Regression 1.2 Last Checkpoint: an hour ago (autosaved)

File Edit View Insert Cell Kernel Widgets Help Not Trusted Python 3 (ipykernel)

```

vehicle_data.tail()

Out[7]:
   1000_rpm  1000_rpm_temperature  2000_rpm  2000_rpm_temperature  3000_rpm  3000_rpm_temperature  4000_rpm  4000_rpm_temperature  5000_rpm  5000_rpm
995      990                63.5      1999                64.4      2996                68.2      4038                73.3      5009
996      968                63.5      2039                66.6      2996                67.5      3999                73.0      5036
997      996                64.4      2016                65.7      2978                71.8      4011                75.4      4989
998     1014                63.4      2053                65.6      3003                68.3      4023                74.6      5012
999     1007                61.7      2052                67.4      2976                70.7      4056                73.2      5030

In [9]: #Get the column headings of the data set
vehicle_data.columns.values

Out[9]: array(['1000_rpm', '1000_rpm_temperature', '2000_rpm', '2000_rpm_temperature', '3000_rpm', '3000_rpm_temperature', '4000_rpm', '4000_rpm_temperature', '5000_rpm', '5000_rpm_temperature', 'cabin_without_ac_sunny_day', 'rear_without_ac_sunny_day'], dtype=object)

In [11]: #Explore the data types of the columns
vehicle_data.dtypes

Out[11]:
1000_rpm                int64
1000_rpm_temperature    float64
2000_rpm                int64
2000_rpm_temperature    float64
3000_rpm                int64
3000_rpm_temperature    float64
4000_rpm                int64
4000_rpm_temperature    float64
5000_rpm                int64
5000_rpm_temperature    float64
cabin_without_ac_sunny_day  float64
rear_without_ac_sunny_day  float64
dtype: object

```

Jupyter Linear Regression 1.2 Last Checkpoint: an hour ago (autosaved)

File Edit View Insert Cell Kernel Widgets Help Not Trusted Python 3 (ipykernel)

```

In [12]: # Check for missing values
missing_data = vehicle_data.isnull().sum()
print(missing_data)

1000_rpm                0
1000_rpm_temperature    0
2000_rpm                0
2000_rpm_temperature    0
3000_rpm                0
3000_rpm_temperature    0
4000_rpm                0
4000_rpm_temperature    0
5000_rpm                0
5000_rpm_temperature    0
cabin_without_ac_sunny_day  0
rear_without_ac_sunny_day  0
dtype: int64

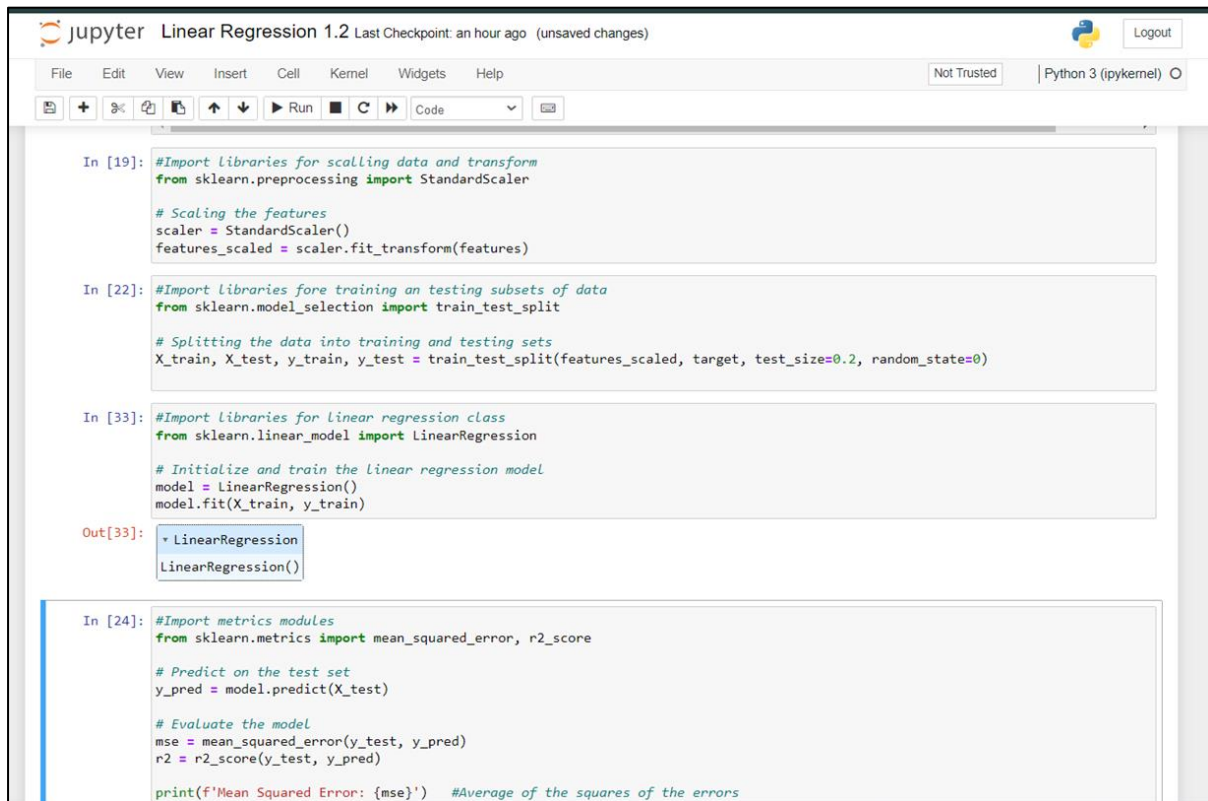
In [13]: # Drop rows with missing values if any
# if missing_data.sum() > 0:
#     vehicle_data = data.dropna()

In [15]: #Describe the data set
vehicle_data.describe()

Out[15]:
   1000_rpm  1000_rpm_temperature  2000_rpm  2000_rpm_temperature  3000_rpm  3000_rpm_temperature  4000_rpm  4000_rpm_temperature  5000_rpm
count  1000.000000      1000.000000  1000.000000      1000.000000  1000.000000      1000.000000  1000.000000      1000.000000  1000.000000
mean    1011.881000      63.040800   2014.489000      67.539100   3004.837000      69.467800   4026.409000      73.984900   5022.641000
std     25.545895      1.134788    22.030916      2.056952    17.258455      1.445902    24.302929      1.13687    20.742910
min      967.000000      61.000000   1976.000000      64.000000   2976.000000      67.000000   3986.000000      72.00000    4987.000000
25%      990.000000      62.100000   1996.000000      65.800000   2990.000000      68.275000   4006.000000      73.00000    5005.000000
50%     1012.000000      63.100000   2013.500000      67.600000   3005.000000      69.400000   4026.000000      73.90000    5023.000000
75%     1035.000000      64.000000   2034.000000      69.400000   3020.000000      70.700000   4048.000000      75.00000    5040.000000
max     1054.000000      65.000000   2053.000000      71.000000   3035.000000      71.000000   4056.000000      76.00000    5050.000000

```

## Model Selection



```
In [19]: #Import libraries for scaling data and transform
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler

# Scaling the features
scaler = StandardScaler()
features_scaled = scaler.fit_transform(features)

In [22]: #Import libraries fore training an testing subsets of data
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split

# Splitting the data into training and testing sets
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(features_scaled, target, test_size=0.2, random_state=0)

In [33]: #Import libraries for linear regression class
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression

# Initialize and train the linear regression model
model = LinearRegression()
model.fit(X_train, y_train)

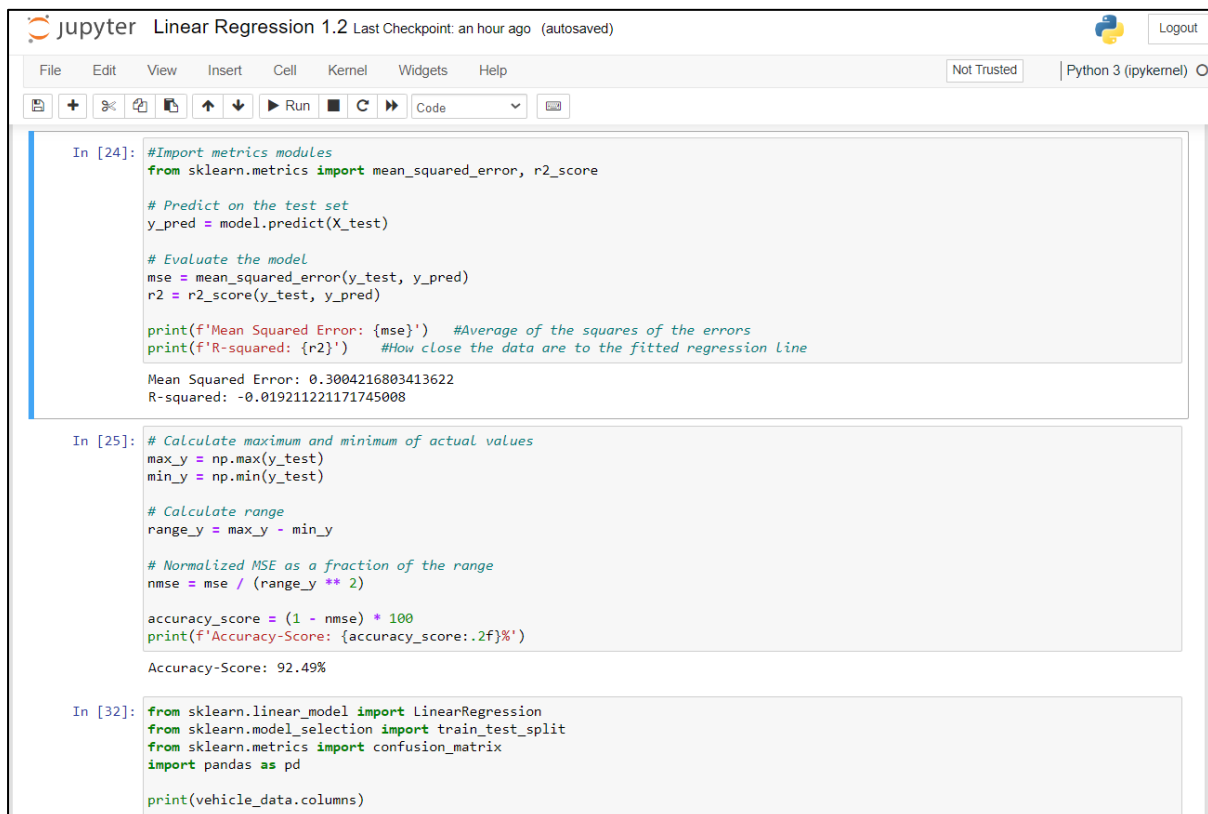
Out[33]:
LinearRegression()

In [24]: #Import metrics modules
from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error, r2_score

# Predict on the test set
y_pred = model.predict(X_test)

# Evaluate the model
mse = mean_squared_error(y_test, y_pred)
r2 = r2_score(y_test, y_pred)

print(f'Mean Squared Error: {mse}') #Average of the squares of the errors
```



```
In [24]: #Import metrics modules
from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error, r2_score

# Predict on the test set
y_pred = model.predict(X_test)

# Evaluate the model
mse = mean_squared_error(y_test, y_pred)
r2 = r2_score(y_test, y_pred)

print(f'Mean Squared Error: {mse}') #Average of the squares of the errors
print(f'R-squared: {r2}') #How close the data are to the fitted regression line

Mean Squared Error: 0.3004216803413622
R-squared: -0.019211221171745008

In [25]: # Calculate maximum and minimum of actual values
max_y = np.max(y_test)
min_y = np.min(y_test)

# Calculate range
range_y = max_y - min_y

# Normalized MSE as a fraction of the range
nmse = mse / (range_y ** 2)

accuracy_score = (1 - nmse) * 100
print(f'Accuracy-Score: {accuracy_score:.2f}%')

Accuracy-Score: 92.49%

In [32]: from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.metrics import confusion_matrix
import pandas as pd

print(vehicle_data.columns)
```

```
In [12]: # Split the data into training and testing sets
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(features_scaled, target, test_size=0.2, random_state=0)
```

```
In [13]: # Initialize and train the SVM model
svm_model = SVR(kernel='rbf') # You can experiment with different kernels like 'linear', 'poly', 'rbf'
svm_model.fit(X_train, y_train)
```

```
Out[13]: SVR
```

```
In [14]: # Predict on the test set
y_pred = svm_model.predict(X_test)
# Evaluate the model
mse = mean_squared_error(y_test, y_pred)
r2 = r2_score(y_test, y_pred)
print(f'Mean Squared Error: {mse}')
print(f'R-squared: {r2}')
```

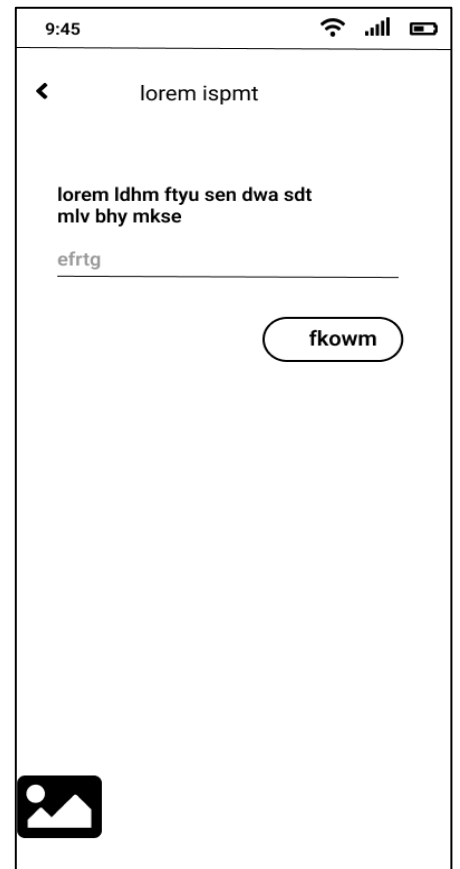
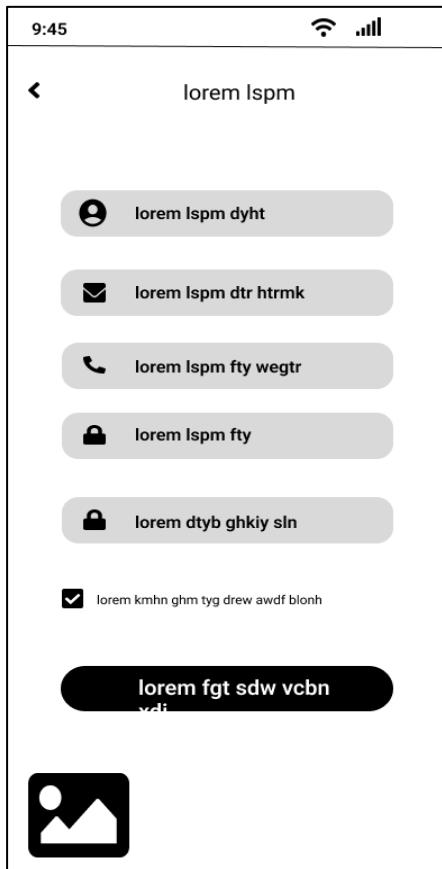
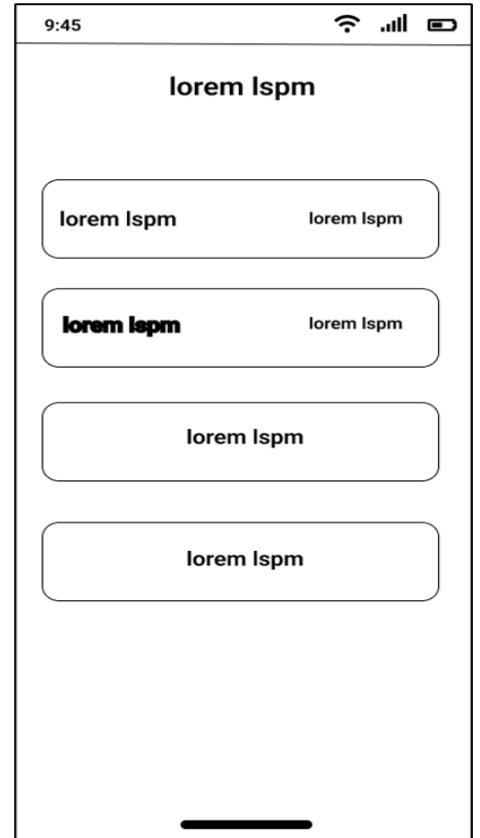
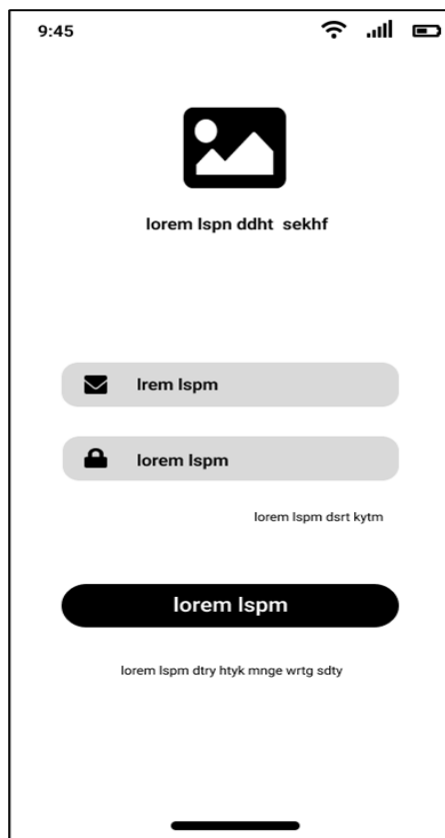
```
Mean Squared Error: 0.3364807877582887
R-squared: -0.14154542442567974
```

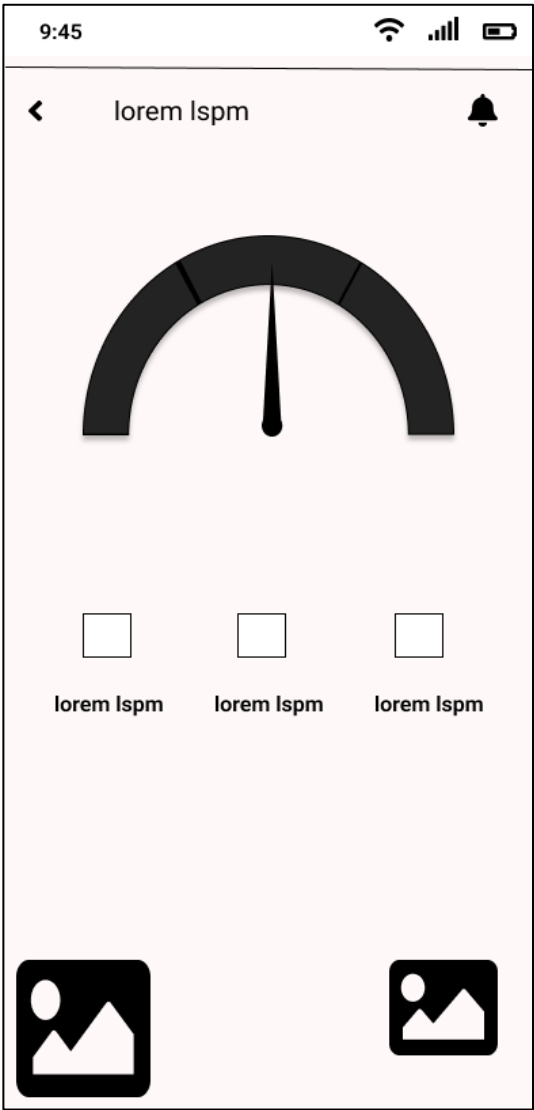
```
In [15]: # Calculate the range of actual values
max_y = np.max(y_test)
min_y = np.min(y_test)
range_y = max_y - min_y

# Normalized MSE as a fraction of the range
nmse = mse / (range_y ** 2)
accuracy_score = (1 - nmse) * 100
print(f'Accuracy-Score: {accuracy_score:.2f}%')
```

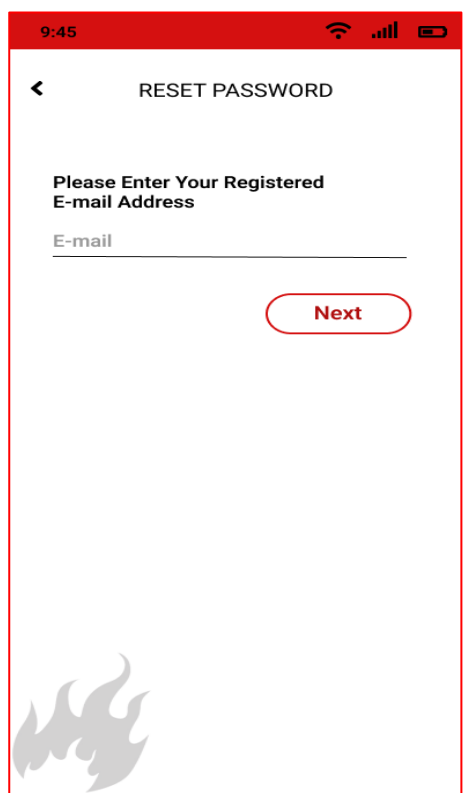
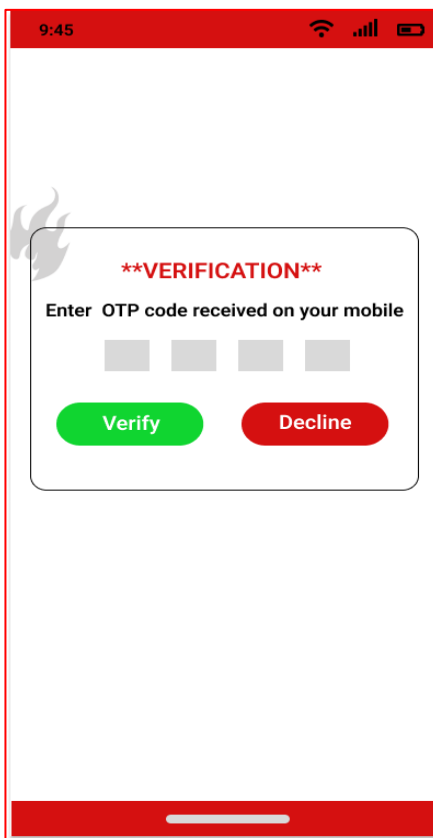
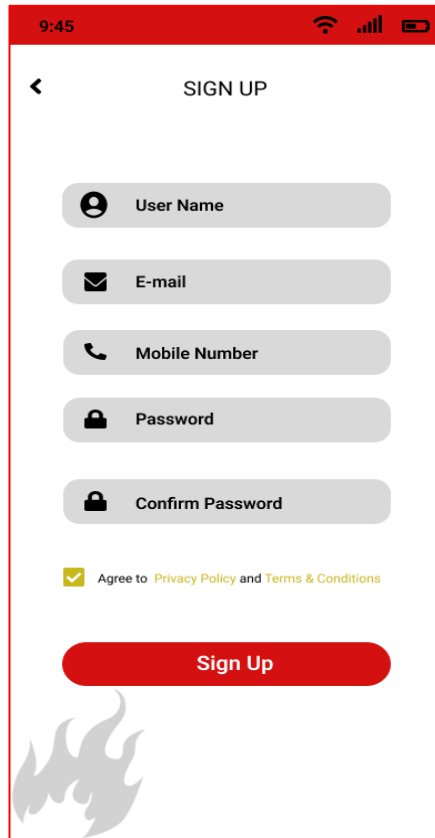
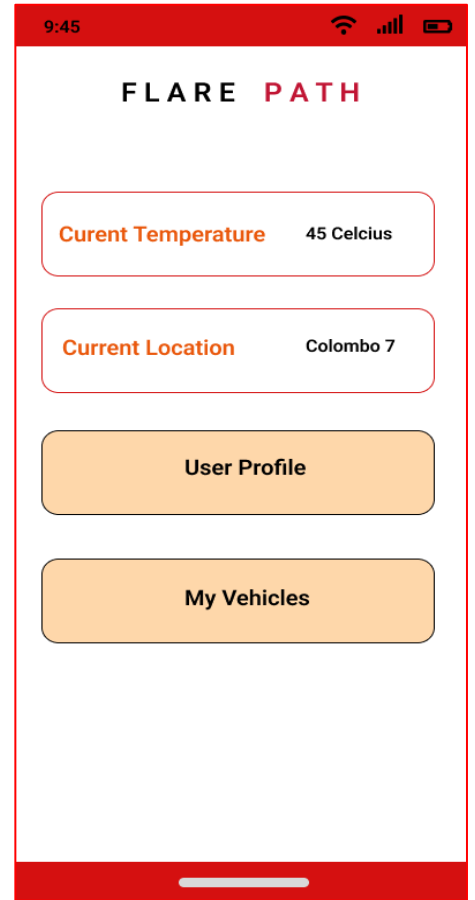
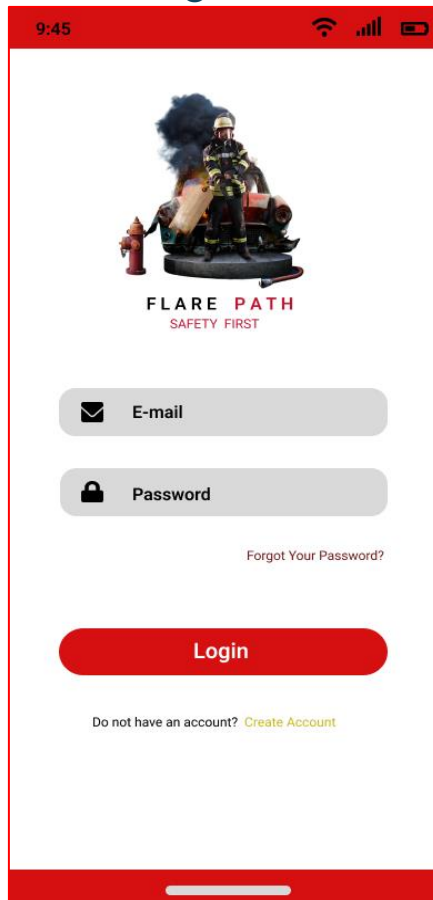
```
Accuracy-Score: 91.59%
```

## Mobile App Wireframes

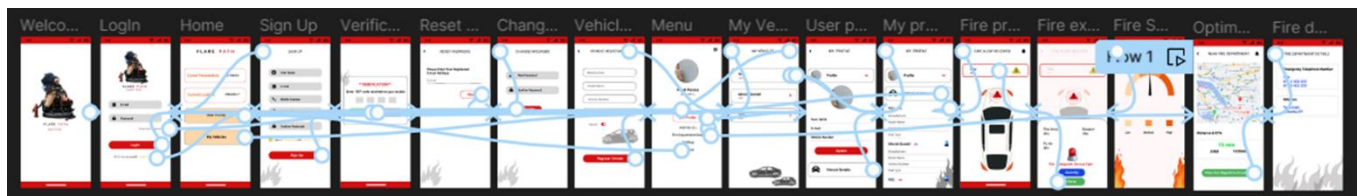
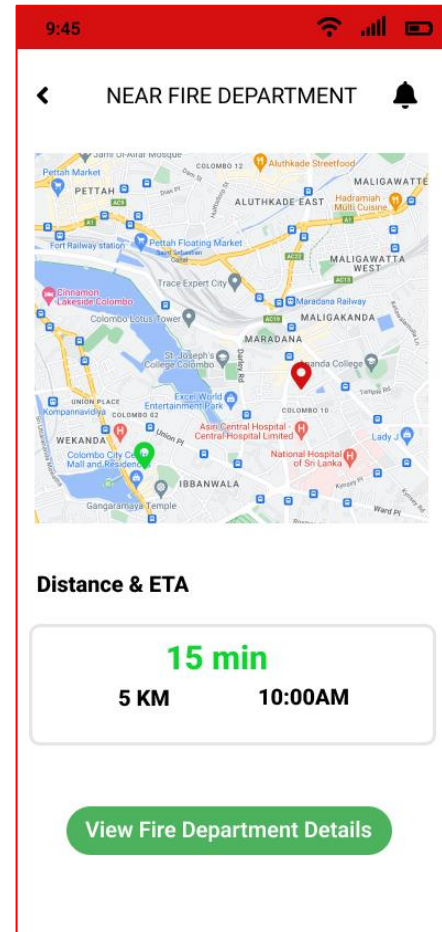
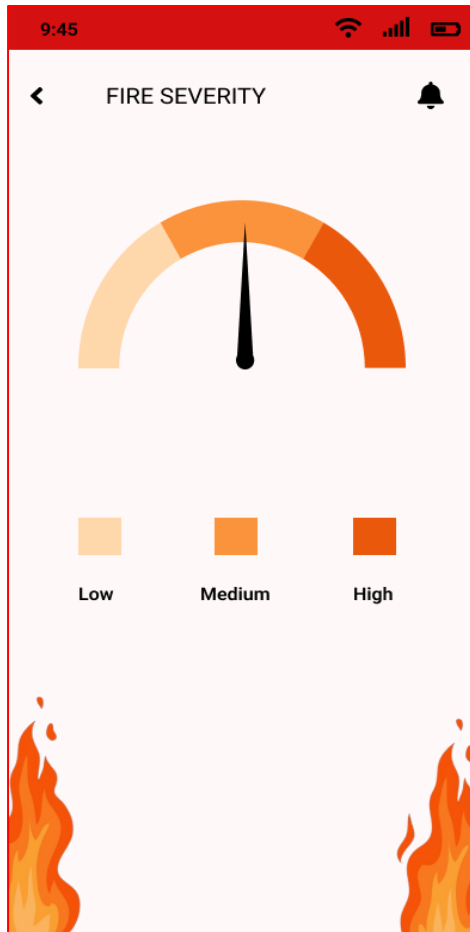




# Mobile Application UI/UX Design

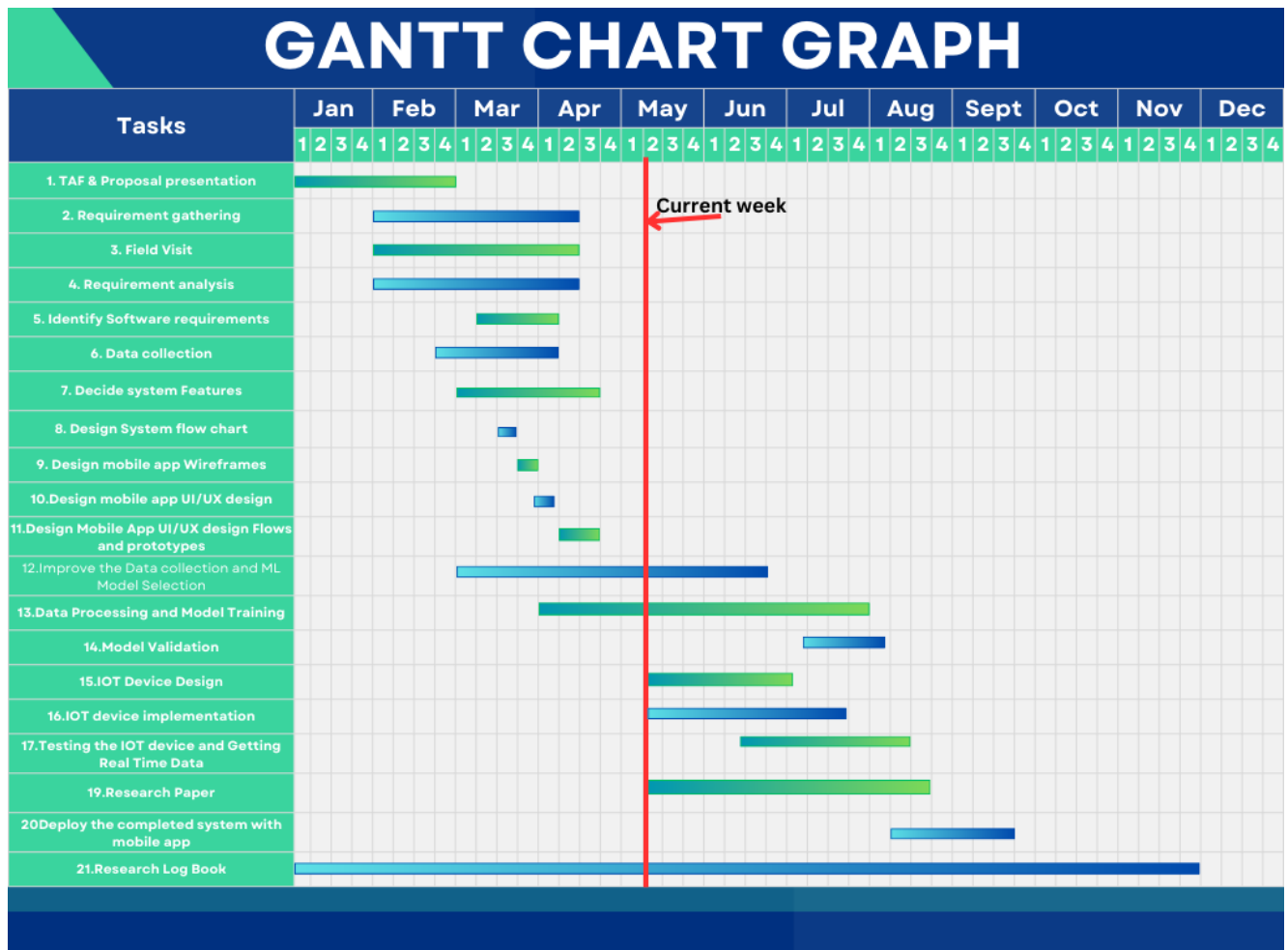






## UI/UX Designs Flows

## Gantt Chart



# Work Breakdown Structure

