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Abstract

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**Keywords:** smoke detector, Keyword2, Keyword3, Keyword4, Tessel 2

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# Introduction

With the introduction of smoke alarm detectors for commercial in the early 1950’s [1] and for residential use around the 1970’s this market is still growing and interesting market to date [2]. First smoke detectors were used for the military facilities, warehouses or public buildings from the government in order to meet prevalent safety standards. They were not sold to the public until a significant price drop of smoke detectors due to technical developments were achieved. One of the most important developments was the introduction of solid-state electronics [3]. Namely diodes, transistors and integrated circuits, which replaced the previous technology with its cold cathode tubes or vacuum tubes. This allowed manufactures to reduce manufacturing and resource costs, to mass-produce these devices and sell them at reasonable prices to customers. From that moment on, this whole industry started to gain momentum and further developments in terms of detection of smoke, size of the detectors, energy efficiency or to connect multiple detectors to fire alarm systems with steady connections to fire brigades. These allowed for a faster and reliable detection of fire and a proper alerting of people in the building or structure these fire alarm systems were installed. For consumers smoke detectors which operated by batteries were introduced for easier installment and without the necessity of an expensive fire alarm system.

According to a survey of National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) almost every private household, at around 96 Percent, in the United States of America (USA)has smoke detectors installed in their homes [4] [5]. All these smoke detectors have one major disadvantage: the battery. These must be exchanged at certain intervals are renewal of the whole detector is advised according to manufacturer’s manuals to ensure proper functioning of the detector. In the European Union (EU) however, there is not such a dense distribution of smoke detectors in private households. This is due to higher and more uniform building codes across the EU and which focus heavily on fire prevention then fire detection. Every building according to its designated use must withstand a certain time against fire or fire safety facilities are implemented, whereas standards in the USA are lower or the they are not even adopted all [6]. This means a barely minimum fire safety requirements for new or existing buildings are met in the USA (most houses are built from wood because it is the cheapest resource in the USA). Fire safety regulations in Austria or Germany overachieve minimum fire safety standards of the EU. In Austria they are applied through several guidelines, e.g. “Österreichisches Institut für Bautechnik” (OIB) OIB Richtlinie 2 [7] and “Technische Richtlinie Vorbeugender Brandschutz” (TRVB) TRVB 122S [8]. In Germany there are similar guidelines, e.g. “Deutsches Institut für Normung“ (DIN) DIN 4102-1 and “European Norm” (EN)  
EN 13 501-1 [9].

Although there are many regulations to prevent fire, it is not totally impossible that fire occurs or ignites. If it does, annual statics [9] show around 400 people die from fire worldwide, but only one third dies in the consequence to fire, the other two thirds die in the case of smoke intoxication. 4000 people worldwide suffer long-term damage from burnings and around 1 Billion Euro of fire loss is accumulated worldwide in private households. These figures tell us most people die from smoke not from the actual fire itself. Many of these victims are surprised at night and do not recognize the smoke or fire while sleeping. To reduce the casualties of smoke intoxication almost every manufacturer of home smoke detectors has integrated or combined sensors for smoke / heat or carbon monoxide (CO), acoustic beepers or smart home implementations to receive notifications or ease maintenance [10]. For example, when there are several smoke detectors in every room of a house are installed, they create a mesh network. If there is an alarm, the detecting smoke detector transmits this signal to every other detector in the network and all acoustic beepers trigger at the same time to alert everyone in every room [11]. In Austria it is mandatory to install smoke detectors in habitable rooms or on exit paths in new or refurbished buildings since 2008 [7]. This does not imply that the latest and greatest smart home detectors installed in this new or refurbished buildings.

## Problem Definition

## Aim of this work

## Personal Motivation

## Methodological Approach

## Structure of this thesis

# Technical fundamentals

## Smoke detectors

### Principles of smoke detection

### Ionization smoke detectors

Mention commercial use

### Photoelectric smoke detectors

Mention commercial use

### Carbon Monoxide detectors

Mention commercial use

### Multiple sensor detectors

Mention commercial use

### Aspirating smoke detectors

Mention commercial use

### Linear detectors

Relevant???

### Smoke detectors for home use

### Regulations for smoke detectors

## Hardware

### Tessel 2

### IR-Sensor

### IR-Receiver

## Software

### Node package manager

### JavaScript

### Node.js

### HTML5

### CSS

# Design

## Concept

Mention how it is implemented and NTC and CO are not measured due to hardware restrictions on the tessel IO Ports

## Architecture

Block Diagramm

# Results and Discussion

# Summary

# Bibliography

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# List of Abbreviations

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| NFPA | National Fire Protection Association |
| USA | United States of America |
| EU | European Union |
| OIB | Österreichisches Institut für Bautechnik |
| TRVB | Technische Richtline Vorbeugender Brandschutz |
| DIN | Deutsches Institut für Normung |
| EN | European Norm |
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# Appendix A

# Appendix B