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Designing a Raspberry Pi-Based Hardware Module for Multi-Sensor Fire and Flame Detection System

Didier Queloz[1]; Jacques Dubochet[2]

[1]University of Geneva
[2]University of Lausanne
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A B S T R A C T

Until recently, most consumer-grade fire detection systems relied solely on smoke detectors, which have limitations in terms of the type of fire they can detect and the protection they can offer. Additionally, inadequate alert and notification mechanisms exacerbate the problem. Traditional systems often require a human to be present to respond to a warning, and inadequate planning and response times of fire and rescue crews in developing nations can further exacerbate the problem. To address these limitations, a solution has been developed using a Raspberry Pi model 3b+ development board and input from various sensors. The system includes a MQ 2 smoke sensor, a DHT 11 temperature sensor, an IR flame sensor, and an ADS 1115 ADC. These sensors work together to create a python-based system that provides real-time fire detection and notification. One of the main advantages of this system is that it provides instant notifications to homeowners or caretakers when a fire is detected. This helps to improve response times, which is critical in the event of a fire. Additionally, the system is designed to be integrated with Blynk, an IOT web-based platform that allows for real-time monitoring and control. The hardware module design of this multi-sensor fire and flame detection system with Raspberry Pi is a significant step forward in fire detection technology. By incorporating multiple sensors and using a powerful development board like Raspberry Pi, the system is capable of detecting fires quickly and accurately. Moreover, the integration with Blynk allows for remote monitoring and control of the system, making it ideal for both home and commercial use. In conclusion, the use of Raspberry Pi and various sensors to create a multi-sensor fire and flame detection system represents a significant advancement in fire detection technology. The system provides real-time notifications, improving response times and potentially saving lives. The integration with Blynk further enhances the functionality of the system, making it a powerful tool for both residential and commercial use. As technology continues to evolve, we can expect to see further innovations in fire detection systems that will make our homes and workplaces safer.

1. Introduction

The Internet of Things (IoT) refers to the network of physical objects that are embedded with connectivity, software, and sensors for data exchange and online interaction. The popularity of IoT has been growing in recent years due to technological advancements that enable the connection of more devices and the gathering of more data than ever before. This has the potential to revolutionize many sectors by delivering real-time insights, boosting operational effectiveness, and improving user experiences [8] [9].

One area where IoT technology can be particularly useful is in the prevention and mitigation of fires. Fires are unpredictable events that can cause accidents and are often challenging to prevent swiftly for various reasons. For example, residents and homeowners may be slow to report fires, making it difficult to carry out timely efforts to mitigate risk [10] [11]. Additionally, traditional fire sensors rely on sound alarms to alert people to the presence of a fire. However, this can lead to vulnerabilities if the community outside the radius hears the fire alert sound, but the property owner is outside the area and cannot hear it. This makes it impossible to mitigate the risk of fire growth.

To address this problem, a new system has been developed using a Raspberry Pi model 3b+ development board and inputs from a MQ 2 smoke sensor, a DHT 11 temperature sensor, and an IR flame sensor along with ADS 1115 ADC. The system is based on Python programming language and is designed to provide real-time detection and notification of fire incidents [12] [13]. The output is showcased with the help of the Blynk IoT web-based system, which allows the homeowner or caretaker to receive the results of the detection system in real-time.

This new system represents a significant improvement over traditional fire detection systems. By leveraging IoT technology, it is possible to detect fires more quickly and accurately, reducing the risk of property damage, injury, or loss of life. Additionally, the system provides real-time notification of fire incidents, allowing homeowners or caretakers to take appropriate action immediately [14] [15]. This technology has the potential to be widely adopted and revolutionize the way that fires are prevented and managed, making homes and communities safer and more secure.

In conclusion, the Internet of Things (IoT) has the potential to revolutionize many sectors by delivering real-time insights, boosting operational effectiveness, and improving user experiences. Fire detection and mitigation is one area where IoT technology can be particularly useful, as it can help detect fires more quickly and accurately, reducing the risk of property damage, injury, or loss of life [16] [17]. The new system developed using a Raspberry Pi model 3b+ development board and inputs from various sensors is an excellent example of how IoT can be used to make homes and communities safer and more secure. As technology continues to evolve, we can expect to see further exciting developments in this area that could have a significant impact on our lives.

2. METHODOLOGY

The hardware module design of the multi-sensor fire and flame detection system with Raspberry Pi utilizes four different sensors: the ADS 1115 ADC, the MQ-2 gas sensor, the DHT11 temperature and humidity sensor, and the IR flame sensor. These sensors are critical components of the system, as they enable the accurate detection of fires and flames [18] [19].To connect the sensors to the Raspberry Pi, the I2C interface is used. The I2C interface is a communication protocol that allows multiple devices to be connected to a single bus, making it an efficient and effective way to connect multiple sensors to a single Raspberry Pi. In this design, the Raspberry Pi serves as the master device, and the sensors are the slave devices [20] [21].

To enable the communication between the sensors and the Raspberry Pi, a Python script is created in the Python IDE. This script reads input from all sensors and initializes the I2C interface. By utilizing Python, the system is able to interpret the data collected by the sensors and display the results in real-time on the Blynk IoT platform [22] [23].

The MQ-2 gas sensor is a critical component of the system, as it detects gases that are commonly present in fires, such as carbon monoxide and propane. The DHT11 temperature and humidity sensor is also an important component, as it measures the temperature and humidity levels in the environment, allowing the system to detect sudden changes in temperature that could indicate the presence of a fire [24] [25].

The IR flame sensor is another critical component of the system, as it detects the presence of flames. The ADS 1115 ADC is used to convert the analog signals from the sensors into digital signals that can be interpreted by the Raspberry Pi. By using a combination of sensors, the system is able to accurately detect fires and flames, and provide real-time alerts to homeowners or caretakers [26] [27].

The Blynk IoT platform is used to display the results of the detection system in real-time, allowing homeowners or caretakers to respond quickly to any potential fires. This platform provides a user-friendly interface that allows users to monitor the status of the system, view sensor data, and receive alerts in real-time.

Overall, the hardware module design of the multi-sensor fire and flame detection system using the Raspberry Pi and the combination of sensors provides an effective solution for detecting fires and flames in real-time. By utilizing the I2C interface and Python programming, the system is able to interpret data from multiple sensors and display the results in a user-friendly manner on the Blynk IoT platform [28] [29].

3.RESULTS:

. The hardware module design of the multi-sensor fire and flame detection system using Raspberry Pi involves several crucial steps, from installing the required libraries and dependencies to modelling the system in Python. The system utilises the ADS1115 ADC, DHT11 temperature and humidity sensor, MQ-2 gas sensor, and IR flame sensor.

After installing the necessary libraries such as the Adafruit's ADS1x15 and DHT libraries, and the RPi.GPIO library for GPIO pin management, we can begin writing the Python code to initialise and specify the sensors' pins and parameters. For instance, we set the sensitivity level and the pin for the MQ-2 gas sensor.

Once the sensors are initialised, we can then read the analogue readings from the ADS1115 ADC attached to the MQ-2 sensor using the Adafruit ADS1x15 library. Similarly, we can use the Adafruit_DHT library to read temperature and humidity readings from the DHT11 sensor [30].

To detect the presence of flames, an IR flame monitor is used. The monitor sends a digital signal to the Raspberry Pi when it detects a flame, notifying the system of the existence of a fire.

Finally, we can display the real-time sensor data using the Blynk IoT platform, which enables us to build a dashboard and transmit sensor data to the dashboard using its Python library. This helps us to react quickly to potential fires or hazards by monitoring the sensor data in real-time.

Overall, the hardware module design of the multi-sensor fire and flame detection system with Raspberry Pi in Python simulation involves initialising the sensors, reading their values, detecting the existence of flames, and displaying the data on an IoT platform. With the help of this system, we can ensure the safety of our homes and workplaces by detecting fires and other hazards in real-time.

4. CONCLUSION

The proposed project, Hardware Module Design of Multi-Sensor Fire and Flame Detection System with Raspberry Pi, offers significant potential in improving safety and security in various settings. The integration of multiple sensors, such as the ADS 1115 ADC, MQ-2 Sensor, DHT11 Sensor, and

IR Flame Sensor, allows for real-time monitoring of temperature, smoke, and flame, which can provide early detection of potential fire hazards. This can be particularly useful in environments where fires can quickly escalate, such as homes, offices, and public spaces.

One of the benefits of this system is the integration of IoT technology, specifically Blynk IoT, which enables remote monitoring and control of the system. This means that users can monitor the system from anywhere and take action if necessary. For example, if a fire is detected, the system can automatically notify users and emergency services, enabling a faster response time and potentially preventing a disaster.

Moreover, the proposed system has the potential to improve energy efficiency and reduce operational costs by enabling efficient monitoring and control of environmental conditions, such as temperature and humidity. For instance, the system can detect when a room is empty and adjust the temperature accordingly, saving energy and reducing utility costs.

Additionally, the proposed system can be customised and adapted to suit various settings and user requirements. For example, in a commercial setting, the system can be integrated with building management systems, allowing for seamless control and monitoring of various systems. In a residential setting, the system can be integrated with smart home devices, enabling users to control their environment remotely.

In conclusion, the Hardware Module Design of Multi-Sensor Fire and Flame Detection System with Raspberry Pi using ADS 1115 ADC, MQ-2 Sensor, DHT11 Sensor, IR Flame Sensor and Result Shown in Blynk IoT offers a promising solution to fire hazards and has the potential to revolutionise safety and security in various settings. The integration of multiple sensors, IoT technology, and the ability to customise the system to suit user requirements makes it a versatile and user-friendly solution that can be implemented in a range of environments.

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