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Automatic Fire Alarm System without Human Interfere

D. R. Shenavi¹, Sayali Patil², Mrunalika Godse³, Sakshi Faske⁴, Mr. R. M. Sutar

Lecturer, Department of Mechanical Engineering, K.P. Patil Institute of Technology (Poly) Mudal, Maharashtra, India¹

Diploma Student, Department of Mechanical Engineering, K.P. Patil Institute of Technology (Poly) Mudal,
Maharashtra, India²³⁴

HOD of Mechanical Department, K.P. Patil Institute of Technology (Poly) Mudal, Maharashtra, India

ABSTRACT: An automatic fire alarm system is a critical component in modern safety infrastructure, designed to detect and respond to fires without the need for human intervention. This system relies on advanced sensors, real-time monitoring, and automated decision-making processes to quickly identify fire hazards, alert relevant authorities, and activate safety mechanisms. Typically, such systems integrate heat, smoke, and gas sensors that continuously analyze environmental conditions for signs of combustion or unusual changes in temperature or air quality..

KEYWORDS: Structural Health Monitoring wellbeing framework, home dwellings, Sensor node.

I. INTRODUCTION

Fire safety is an essential aspect of building design, particularly in commercial, industrial, and residential environments. Traditional fire alarm systems often rely on manual detection and human intervention to assess and respond to fire threats. However, such systems can be slow, prone to errors, or ineffective in high-risk situations, where immediate action is crucial to prevent loss of life and property. To address these concerns, the development of automatic fire alarm systems has revolutionized fire safety protocols by ensuring rapid and accurate detection and response without the need for human interference.

II. PROBLEM DEFINATION

Fires are a significant risk in various settings, such as homes, commercial buildings, factories, and industrial environments. Traditional fire alarm systems rely on human intervention for detection, monitoring, and response, which can lead to delays in detecting and mitigating fires. The aim of an Automatic Fire Alarm System Without Human Intervention is to develop a system that can detect, alert, and take necessary actions to manage fire incidents autonomously, without requiring human intervention..

III. LITERATURE SURVEY

M. J. Hurley et al stated that Smoke becomes apparent much earlier than other fire indicators. The early detection of smoke plays a critical role in enhancing the likelihood of effective fire control and survival. The production of smoke results from the combustion of materials, impacting the air quality in the surrounding environment

B. J. Meacham et al indicated that the extent of incident light scattering by an element is predominantly influenced by factors such as the particle's size, shape, incident light wavelength, scattering angle, and refractive index

T. Deng et Al introduces a smoke detection method that integrates dual-polarized channels to fine-tune the sensitivity for both white and black smoke. The sum is differentiated based on the polarization degree of the channel, and sensitivity is modified using a correction factor.

L. B. Freund et al showed bimetallic sensing as an alternative form of static heat detection, employing two distinct metals with disparate expansion rates fused to create a unified metal strip. The strip is electrically activated using a

low-voltage current. In the event of a fire in the surroundings, the strip heats up, causing the metal with a higher expansion rate to bend toward the electrical contact, thereby initiating the alarm.

IV. OBJECTIVES

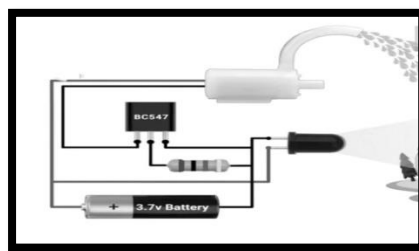
To develop a system capable of detecting fire-related parameters such as smoke, heat, and gas emissions at the earliest possible stage, thereby minimizing the risk of injury, loss of life, or property damage.

To ensure that the system autonomously triggers alarms, activates fire suppression systems (e.g., sprinklers, extinguishers), and isolates hazardous areas (e.g., by closing doors or shutting down electrical systems) without requiring human intervention.

To design a system that utilizes advanced sensors and algorithms to accurately differentiate between genuine fire threats and non-hazardous events, reducing the occurrence of false alarms that can disrupt operations and reduce system credibility.

To provide continuous, real-time monitoring of environmental conditions and immediately notify emergency services, building occupants, and relevant personnel in the event of a fire, ensuring a swift response from external emergency teams..

V. BLOCK DIAGRAM



VI. METHODOLOGY

- System Design and Requirement Analysis
- Sensor and Detection Mechanism
- Fire Detection and Evaluation
- Automated Response Mechanism

VII. ADVANTAGES & DISADVANTAGE

ADVANTAGES

Rapid Detection

- The system quickly detects fire hazards using smoke, heat, or flame sensors, enabling faster response to emergencies.
- Reduces the time between fire ignition and alarm activation, potentially minimizing damage and saving lives.

24/7 Monitoring

- Operates continuously without the need for human oversight.
- Reliable in environments where human monitoring might not be consistent, such as during off-hours or in remote areas..
- Cost-Effective in the Long Run
- Reduces reliance on manual checks, lowering labor costs.
- Minimizes the risk of costly property damage due to delayed response

DISADVANTAGE**False Alarms**

- Can be triggered by non-fire events like cooking smoke, steam, or dust, leading to unnecessary disruptions or costs.
- Frequent false alarms can lead to complacency among building occupants.

Lack of Human Judgement

- Cannot account for nuanced situations, such as controlled burns or minor, contained smoke from maintenance activities.
- Relies on pre-programmed thresholds, which might not adapt to unique fire scenarios.

APPLICATIONS

- Automatic fire alarm systems without human interference have become essential in a wide range of environments, ensuring rapid fire detection, response, and prevention of fire-related disasters.

VIII. CONCLUSION

An automatic fire alarm system without human intervention is a highly effective solution for enhancing fire safety in residential, commercial, and industrial settings. Its ability to provide 24/7 monitoring, rapid detection, and automated response significantly reduces the risk of damage and loss of life in fire emergencies. However, challenges such as false alarms, technological dependence, and high initial costs must be addressed through proper system design, maintenance, and integration.

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- 1) https://www.researchgate.net/figure/Block-diagram-of-the-fire-alarm-system_fig1_280829016
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