

Fire fighting Robot for Server Rooms

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Abstract: Fire fighting is an essential but dangerous task. A fire fighter must be able to get to a fire quickly and safely extinguish the fire, preventing further damage and reduce casualties. Technology has finally bridged the gap between fire fighting and machines allowing for a more efficient and effective method of fire fighting. This paper discusses about a method for fire fighting in server rooms. The equipment inside server rooms is very costly, so that in accurate fire extinguishing techniques will result in huge economic losses. The robot consists of a master and a slave. The master robot always checks the surrounding area. Upon receiving a fire signal from a flame sensor, master robot get a high in put signal and then as per robot identifies the area of fire. After identifying the area, the master robot navigates the slave robot towards the fire. At the same time the master robot transmits the fire signal to the fire station and security system. The simulation has been carried out and the results have been included in this paper.

I. Introduction

The advancement in the science and technology reduces the human effort to a great extent. As a part of this, lots of substitutions were made for humans especially in situations which threaten human life. Fire hazards are such a situation which is very dangerous for humans when it is out of control. Robots are introduced in this situation which can effectively handle the situation. They can effectively detect the fire and control it with minimum casualties. The mode of extinguishing the fire varies with the cause of fire. In the present scenario, humans are directly involved to extinguish the fire. But when the situation is very critical, human life gets spoiled. Such situations demand the fire fighting robots instead of humans because, human life is always precious than anything in the world. If we lose a robot in a critical situation, it doesn't matter; we can go for another one. We cannot compromise for human life. Fire fighting robots can be introduced in industries as well as in server rooms. The operating speed of the fire fighting robot is very important. Operating speed is proportional to the casualties made by fire hazards.

The proposed system consists of a station and a robot. When the station detects the fire, it sends commands to the fire fighting robot regarding the location. If the intensity of the fire is more, then the station will inform to the near fire station. The robot will march to the target after receiving commands from the station. Then it extinguishes the fire and comes back to its initial location. The robot movement is based on the line tracking system.

Fire fighting is important to ensure the safety of people and to avoid losses in all fields. A robot triggered by the flame and navigate to the flame through a maze is a simple model of fire extinguishing robot. After extinguishing the flame robot returns to the original position to avoid the complexity of programming the controller. One limitation is that the robot should navigate to within 30 cm of the flame¹. If we use a robot shield which has a calcium silicate coating, it enables the robot to withstand high temperature. A thermocouple can be used to detect the fire. The thermocouple ends have a cut off temperature beyond that the robot starts to respond to the fire. Amplified voltage from the thermocouple can be used to run the water pump. The objective of obstacle avoidance and motion sensor is to control the robot. High dynamic range camera provides human recognition. Upon detecting human recognition robot alerts the rescuer by an alarm². Lack of technological advancement in fire fighting areas is the main cause of many losses. Addition of wireless camera and map representation via Bluetooth is an effective way of external communication. The signal from digital compass is passed to the MATLAB via Bluetooth provides information about the current position of the robot on the personal computer. The use of fans to extinguish the fire avoids the problems associated with the water leakage³. Differential drive system avoids the difficulties in rotation of the motors. The design of motor driving circuitry with bipolar junction transistors and Pulse width modulation is a great method of controlling the amount of power delivered to a load without dissipating any wasted power. The maze navigation algorithm to drive the robot in a preplanned path avoids confusions about the obstacle⁴. The autonomous and semi-autonomous mode of the robot allows human to control the robot on a requirement. The objective of the master-slave mode of operation is to reduce the cost. The slave robot does not have any self-intelligence. The ability of the robot to work as a group improves the effectiveness of fire fighting⁵. A new fire extinguishing robot is proposed, which is employed in a server room. The design of the robot is such that to reduce the cost. The robot transfers fire signal to the security system and fire station when the fire is detected.

Data centers are the backbone of present world's highly engineered society. Applications such as social media, cloud computing, online banking, and e-health care solutions impact our life everyday. Failure of the internal data center poses a significant problem within a short time. For maximum protection, a fire safety system is needed to ensure business continuity, personal safety etc. Human failure or technical reason can lead to fire. So it is important to design the server room with necessary fire detection system. Current measures taken in server room to prevent fire is not that much effective. There are two primary types of fire suppression systems, water sprinklers, and gaseous agent fire suppression solution. The major problem with water sprinklers is that they could cause significant damage to the equipment. Since water is a good conductor of electricity, a small short circuit may cause a high fire disaster. Additionally, water sprinklers could accidentally become activated and cause unnecessary damage. Halon gaseous agent is no longer in production due to being a health risk and environmental danger and also it is expensive. This system can provide effective and moderate cost fire suppression. The robot will detect the fire at the starting stage, move towards the fire and extinguish the fire.

II. Design

The fire extinguishing robot consists of a stationary master robot and many slave robots. The slave robots are controlled by the master. The block diagram of the system is as shown in Fig 1.

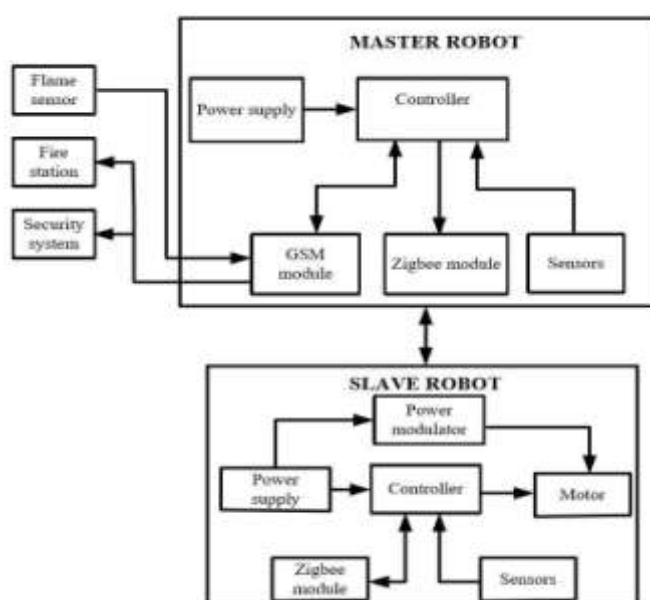


Fig. 1. Block Diagram

Control system of this robot consists of a microcontroller, which is used to send and receive information to the slave robots. ATmega16 is selected as the microcontroller. It provides all the control signals. Fire detection system is used to detect fire at the right time. The fire detection system is made up of IR sensors. Zigbee module is used to facilitate the communication between the master robot and slave robots. GSM module is used to give emergency alarm signals to the security system and fire station. The motor driving module and line follower module are used to control the movement of the robots in the desired direction. The master robot continuously monitors the variation of the surrounding area using the sensors. Whenever the temperature exceeds a limit value and flame is detected, the master robot identifies that there is a presence of fire. Then the slave robot moves according to the directions from the master robot. When the slave identifies the fire area, the fire extinguisher is actuated. The slave robot returns to the original position after extinguishing the fire. When a fire has occurred, the master gives signals to the firemen and nearest fire station through GSM.

III. Hardware Implementation

Powersupply: The fire extinguishing robot has a power supply from the 12V rechargeable battery. The battery supplies power to the LM293D motor driver, microcontroller, and all the sensors in the robot. The selection of different types of batteries was made based on size and power requirements.

Zigbee modules: Zigbee is a low-power, low-cost wireless mesh network targeted at battery-powered devices in wireless control and monitoring applications. Zigbee delivers low-latency communication. It is used to facilitate the communication between the master and slave robot. The master robot gives instructions to the slave robot through the Zigbee module. The slave robot moves according to those instructions.

Flame sensor: Flame sensors are used to detect the fire. The fire extinguishing robot automatically detects and extinguishes the fire. The flame sensors in the server room initially detect the flame and send a signal to the master robot through GSM module. Using this signal the master robot identifies the area and navigates the slave robot to that area.

GSM module: The signals from flame sensors are transferred to the master robot through the GSM module. Also, the fire alert to the fire station and security system are given through the GSM module.

With this procedure it works as follows

DC motors: The drive motors are permanent magnet DC motors, with a max speed of 30 RPM at 12 volts using 8 cm diameter wheels.

Motor driver module and line follower module: L293D motor driver is used to drive the vehicle. Motor drivers act as current amplifiers. They amplify a low-current control signal to provide a higher-current signal which is used to drive the motors. In its common mode of operation, two DC motors can be driven simultaneously, both in forward and reverse direction. The L293D is designed to provide currents of up to 600-mA at voltages from 4.5V to 36V.

The line sensor tracks a black line on a white reflecting background arena. We used Infrared LEDs and LDR sensors to sense the black line. Since the light from the emitter could reflect from the white area and reach the adjacent optically isolated detector, and could not reach the detector due to the non-reflecting surface of the black line, the black line and white area could be differentiated. When a sensor is above the white area, light is being detected by the detector connected to the interrupt pin of the controller. However, as soon as the sensor comes above the black line the controller is interrupted at once and investigated whether it is some deviation or junction, and the corresponding action is taken according to the situation.

IV. Software Implementation

The entire operation of the robot can be divided into two phases

- 1) The Master robot detects the fire.
- 2) The Master robot navigates the slave robot towards the fire area and extinguishes it.

The master robot always checks the surrounding area. There may be many flame sensors in the server room. Here we are considering four flame sensors. Upon receiving a signal from a particular flame sensor, the master robot gets a high input signal and the master robot identifies the area, on reference to that flame sensor. After identifying the area, the master robot navigates the slave robot towards that flame sensor. Here line follower is used to control the motion of the slave robot. There is a specified temperature in the server room. If the temperature sensed by the flame sensor is greater than the specified value the fire extinguisher is activated and fire signal is passed on to the nearest fire station and security system. The slave robot returns to its original position after the fire is extinguished.

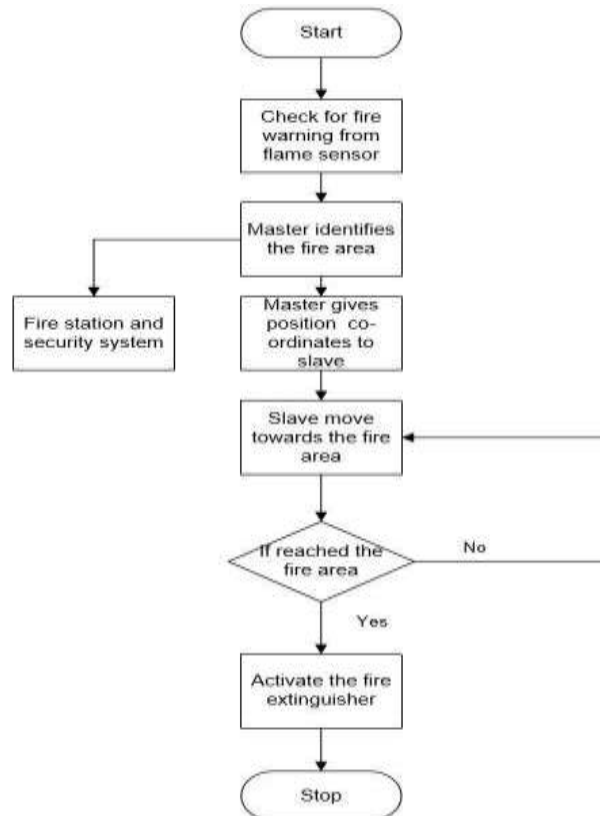


Fig. 2. Flowchart

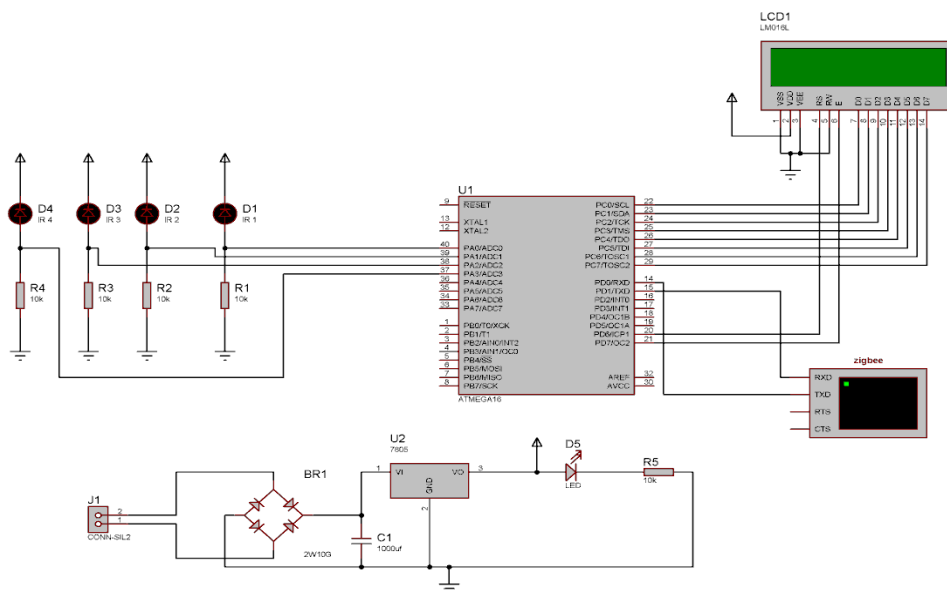


Fig. 3. Master

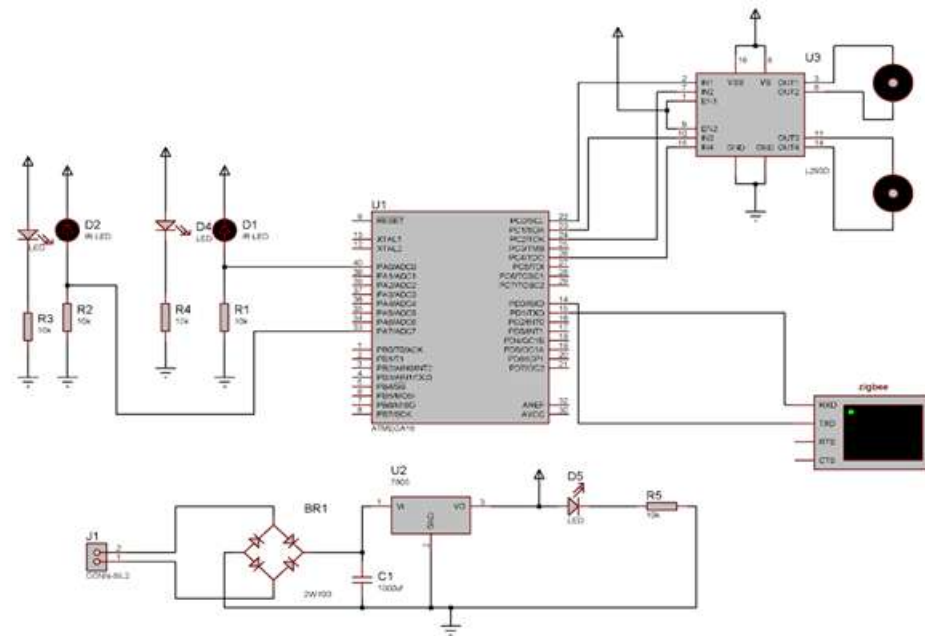


Fig. 4. Slave

V. Conclusion

Through the advancement of technologies, the robotics finds a crucial role in the firefighting. The substitution of firefighting robots instead of human makes a drastic change, by reducing the casualties as well as saving human life. Our proposed paper demands the importance of the firefighting robots in the server room. The master-slave approach makes a smooth control of fire within the server rooms. The signals from the sensors are detected by the master. The navigation of the slave robot is handled by the master via a Zigbee module. The firefighting robot accurately and efficiently detects the fire and extinguishes it in the server room within a minimum interval of time. The proposed paper points an updated version of firefighting in the server rooms in a most efficient way.

References

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