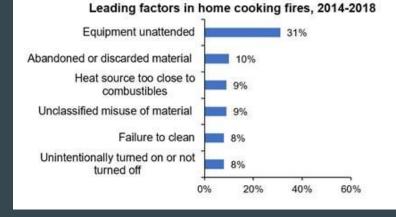
Gas Stove Safety Device

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Group 25 Joey Sun, Derek Cernek, and Jared Trupp ECE 445 Senior Design 05/04/2021

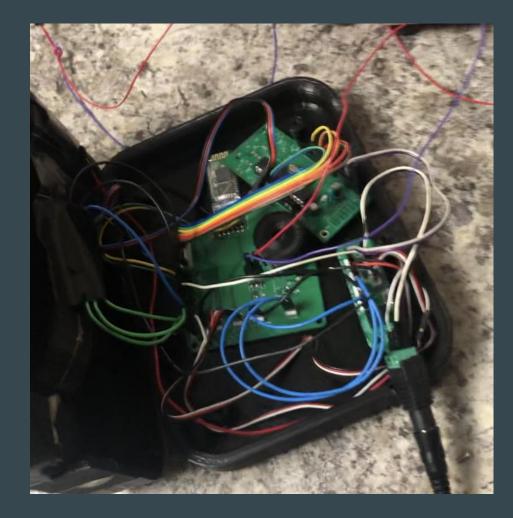
The Need For Safety

- 172,000 homes burn down every year due to cooking-related incidents [1]
 - Gas stove devices have many issues [5]
 - Expensive (\$500+)
 - Hard to install
 - Mechanically complex
 - Our solution addresses all of these



Gas Stove Safety System

- Stop trying for automated shutoff
 - Alert the user instead
 - Reduces cost and complexity
 - Less complex = smaller size
- Solution will be a sensor suite + alarm



Features

- Methane, Propane, and Butane gas sensing
- Reminders when the stove is on
- Distance-based alarm
- Small footprint

System Overview

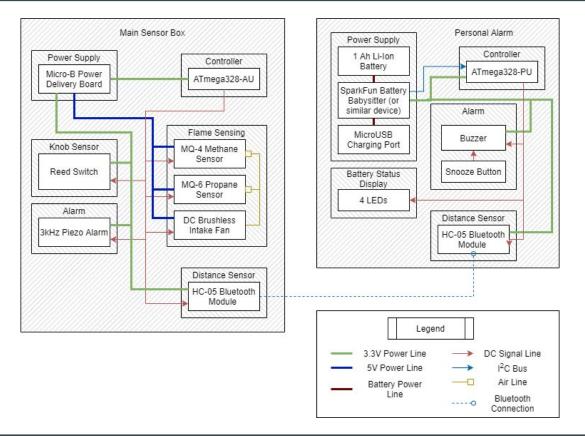
Main Sensor Box

- Hardware:
 - Micro-B Power Supply Intake
 - ATmega328-AU
 - Methane, Propane, and Butane Gas Sensors
 - Intake Fan for gas
 - Bluetooth distance sensing
 - 70dB sound alarm
 - Stove On/Off Sensor
- Firmware:
 - Analog/Digital sensor output conversion
 - Internal timers

Personal Alarm

- Hardware:
 - Micro-USB Power Supply Intake
 - ATmega328-PU
 - Battery status monitoring
 - Bluetooth distance sensing
 - 70dB sound alarm
- Firmware:
 - Square wave signal generator
 - Internal timers

System Overview



Hardware Overview - Main Sensor Box

- Power Supply
 - Takes 5V 1A from AC/DC wall converter
 - Converts to a 3.3V and 5V rail
- Controller
 - Provides general logic in the system
- Flame Sensing
 - Detects the presence of methane, butane, and propane, which is emitted in the absence of flame
- Knob Sensing
 - Detects whether the stove is on or off
- Alarm
 - Emits sound to alert the user
- Distance Sensor
 - Provides a point for the personal alarm to connect to

Hardware Overview - Personal Alarm

- Power Supply
 - Takes in 3.7V from a Li-Ion battery and converts it to a 3.3V rail
 - Also responsible for determining the charge of the battery
- Controller
 - Provides general logic in the system
- Battery Status Display
 - Outputs the current charge level of the battery
- Distance Sensor
 - Determines when the user has walked too far from the stove
- Alarm
 - Emits sound to alert the user

Hardware Overview - In House Manufactured Main Sensor Box

Casing - In House Main Sensor Box

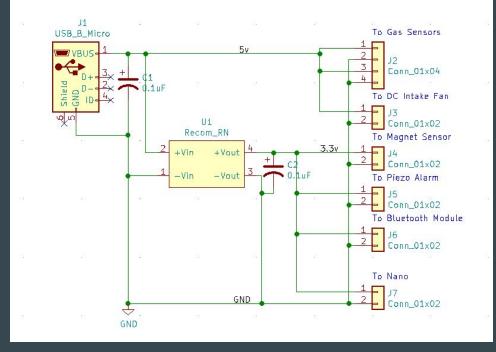
- No electronics in this component
- Air intake/exhaust vent for gas
- 3D printed PLA
- IP51 Water Protection Rating
- Verified using a water test



Power Supply - In House Main Sensor Box

- Supplies GND, 3.3V and 5V rails
- Maximum current: 1A
- Focuses more on voltage conversion
- Regulation relies on a charging brick
 - Common and reliable





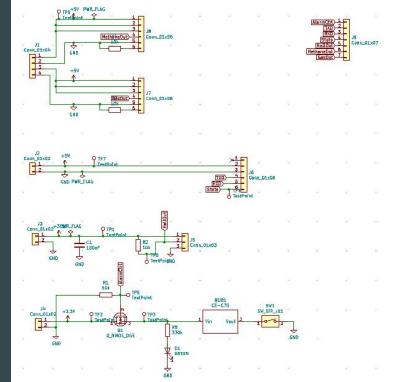
 Verification: Load attached to 3.3v and 5v rail

	5V Line	3.3V Line
Open Load	5V 26mA	5V No Current
16 Ohm Load	5V 310mA	3.384V 208mA

Hardware Overview - Sensor Suite

Hardware Overview - Sensor Suite

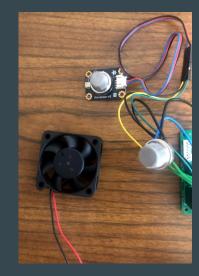
- Flame Sensing
 - 5V DC Brushless Fan
 - MQ-4 Methane Sensor
 - MQ-6 Propane/Butane Sensor
- ATmega328-AU
- AH1815 Non-Latching Hall Effect Sensor
- 3kHz Piezo Alarm
- HC-05 Bluetooth Chip

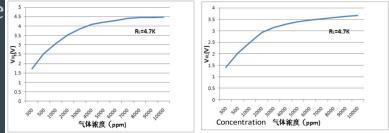


Sensor Suite - Schematic Main Sensor Box

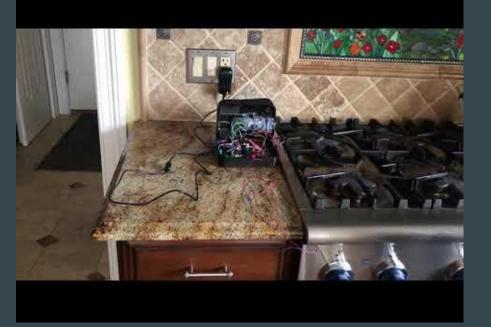
Flame Sensor - Main Sensor Box

- 5V DC Intake Fan (AFB0505MB)
 - 12.4 CFM air flow
- MQ-4 Methane Sensor
 - 300ppm~10kppm Methane
- MQ-6 Propane Sensor
 - 300ppm-10kppm propane and butane
- Flame Detection by presence of gas
- Verified by introduction of gas





Gas Sensor Suite Gas and Flame Test

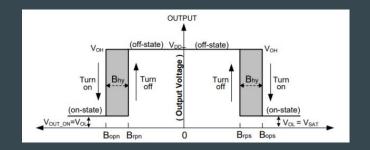




Knob Sensor - Main Sensor Box

- AH1815 Non-Latching Hall Effect Sensor
 - Stove Knob Position Detection
 - Logical 1 above 395 Gauss
 - Logical 0 below 335 Gauss
 - Magnet placed inside knob's north end





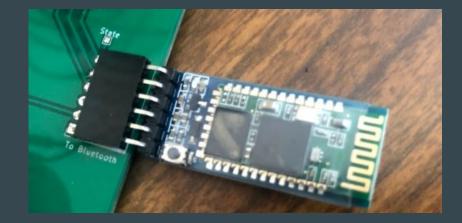
Alarm - Main Sensor Box

- CE-C75 Miniature Piezoelectric Alarm
 - Emits sounds roughly 75dB
 - Driven by MCU controller
 - Potential daming with foam



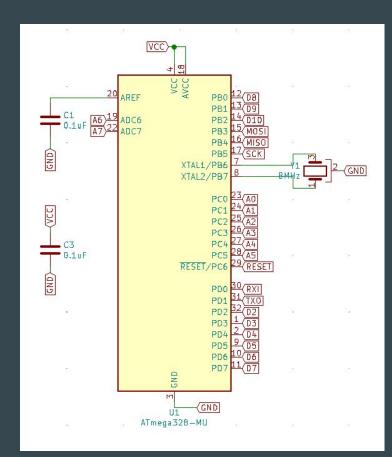
Distance Sensor - Main Sensor Box

- HC-05 Bluetooth Module
 - Connection and disconnection determines distance
 - Rated at a range of 10 meters
 - 5V logical reading of STATE pin
 - No need to power cycle for reconnection



Controller - Main Sensor Box

- ATmega328-AU
 - Reads sensor outputs and drives alarm
 - Serves as analog/digital converter for gas sensors
 - Accepts 3.3V and 5V logic
 - Operates on an 8MHz clock
 - Maintains internal timer to alert user



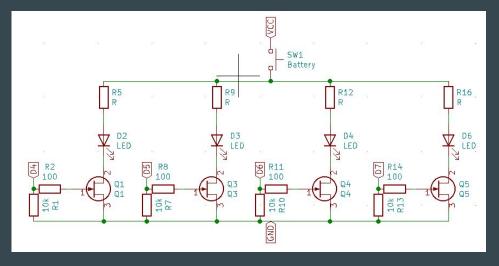
Hardware Overview Personal Alarm



Battery Display Personal Alarm

- Each LED represents 25 percent
- 4 MOSFETs Control the LEDs
- Power is supplied to LEDs by a push button





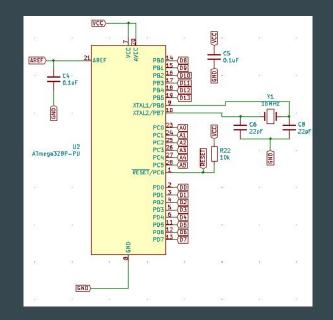
Power Supply - Outsourced Personal Alarm

- SparkFun Battery Babysitter
 - Monitors battery health and charge remaining
 - Compatible with 3.7V LiPo batteries
 - Uses 3.3V for I²C bus
- Prefab breakout used
 - LiPo safety purposes; a circuit failure would result in large issues
 - Better to take the expensive but reliable solution



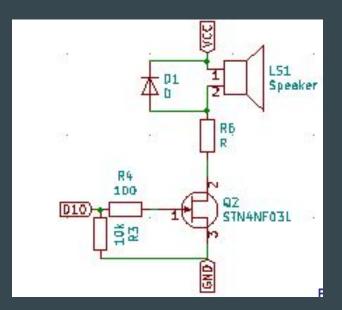
Controller Personal Alarm

- ATmega328-PU
 - Implemented Internal timer and snooze like an alarm clock
 - Monitors distance sensor output for when user has walked too far
 - I²C bus gives current battery status
 - Accepts 3.3V logic
 - Operates on an 16MHz clock



Alarm Personal Alarm

- CMT-0525-75-SMT-TR Magnetic Buzzer
 - Alerts the user with a loud sound
 - Accepts a square wave from 100Hz-10kHz
 - Square wave generated by Controller



Distance Sensor - Outsourced Personal Alarm

- HC-05 Bluetooth Module
 - Uses connection determine distance
 - Rated at a range of 10 meters
 - 3.3V logic configuration includes a STATE pin
 - Set to create outbound connections



Factors Influencing Performance

- Primary issue: Distance sensor
 - Microwaves, walls, and other Bluetooth devices may interfere with the signal, causing a shorter effective range
 - This is not an issue we need to fix, as 10 meters is a very long distance, and shorter distances enforce more safety, especially if the interference is something that distracts the user

Development Process: Why two different processors?

- Mostly a communication issue
 - Exact microcontroller not specified
 - Libraries only had one of two controllers
 - We only ordered the ATmega328-PU at first, then realized the issue later
 - A learning experience in clarity of communication

Development Process: The Reed Switch

- Necessitated by hardware component failure
 - Reed switch was more readily available
 - Functionality was similar to original sensor
 - Overall a good replacement

Future Improvements: Smaller Footprint

- Sensor box can be smaller
 - Vertical design may help
 - Optimizing airflow route for size
 - Mount PCBs on sides of casing
 - Weights on bottom of casing
 - Simple but good improvement

Future Improvements: Automated Shut-Off

- Stepper Motor driving a gear turns knob
 - This can allow automated shut-off
 - Stepper motors are highly reliable
 - External feature; can be swapped out
 - Very useful if gas is leaking
 - Supports future smart home integration

Future Improvements: Mobile App

- Phones are much more powerful
 - Reduces consumer costs
 - Phones are much more well made
 - Automated Shut-Off function compatibility

References

[1] Ahrens, Marty. "Home Cooking Fires." NFPA, July 2020, www.nfpa.org/News-and-Research/Data-research-and-tools/US-Fire-Problem/Home-Cooking-Fires.

[2] Diodes Incorporated, "AH1815," September 2015, https://cdn.sparkfun.com/assets/4/4/8/2/a/AH1815.pdf

[3] Challenge Electronics, "Loud Miniature Piezoelectric Alarm," 2015, http://cdn.sparkfun.com/datasheets/Components/General/CE-C75.pdf

[4] Winsen, "Flammable Gas Sensor," May 2014, <u>https://cdn.sparkfun.com/datasheets/Sensors/Biometric/MQ-4%20Ver1.3%20-%20Manual.pdf</u>

[5] [3] "IGuardStove for Gas Stoves." IGuardFire, iguardfire.com/shop/devices/new-iguardstove-gas-stove-model-2/?v=4326ce96e26c.