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"Literature survey on IoT Surveillance for Real-Time Distress & Fire Detection"

Mr. Abhijith R[1], Mr. Omkar N Bhujarkar [2], Ms.Spoorthy M U [3], Mr.Karan S[4], Dr. P N Sudha[5]

Electronics and Communication Engineering, K.S Institute of Technology, Bengaluru, India[1,2,3,4]

Prof. & Head ECE, KSIT, Bangalore[5]

Abstract: A surveillance camera is an essential security device used for monitoring and recording activities in a specific area. It is commonly used in various settings such as homes, businesses, public spaces, and industrial sites to deter crime, monitor behavior and ensure safety. Surveillance cameras are typically connected to a system for remote viewing and recording, allowing users to observe live footage or review past events. AI-powered surveillance cameras represent a significant advancement in security technology, integrating artificial intelligence and machine learning algorithms to provide more intelligent, automated, and accurate surveillance. Unlike traditional surveillance cameras that simply capture and record footage, AI-powered cameras have the ability to analyze data in real-time, recognize patterns, and make decisions based on predefined criteria. This leads to enhanced security, greater efficiency, and faster response times. AI-powered cameras can automatically identify and track objects or people within their field of view. Using machine learning and computer vision algorithms, these cameras can differentiate between humans, vehicles, animals, and other objects. They can also detect specific behaviors or events such as Intrusion detection, Loitering detection etc.

Keywords: Surveillance camera, Fire detection, scream detection, Arduino, Emergency services, smart security, IOT based , smart surveillance system.

I. INTRODUCTION

IoT-based systems are increasingly used to enhance public safety through real-time monitoring and alerting. The integration of smart surveillance cameras with advanced detection capabilities is transforming modern security systems. This proposes a novel smart surveillance camera designed to detect both fire and human screams, offering an innovative solution for safety in residential, commercial, and industrial environments. The system is equipped with microphone and sound processing algorithms to detect human screams. The integration of these dual detection capabilities enhances the effectiveness of the surveillance system, providing prompt alerts to emergency responders, improving public safety, and reducing response times. The proposed solution demonstrates a significant step forward in creating safer environments by combining fire and audio detection within a single surveillance camera framework.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

The study of the paper [1] "Smart Surveillance Systems" Mayuri Waghmare and Deepak Dhadve provide an in-depth analysis of the advancements in smart surveillance systems. The paper explores the integration of modern technologies such as artificial intelligence (AI), machine learning (ML), and IoT (Internet of Things) in the development of intelligent and automated surveillance solutions. The primary objective is to enhance security, improve real-time monitoring, and provide faster responses to critical events in various environments, such as residential, commercial, and public spaces.

The study of the paper [2] "Camera based Smart Surveillance System" by Ishan Kokadwar and Anurag Kulkarni explore the advancements in camera-based smart surveillance systems. The paper focuses on how video surveillance technologies have evolved by integrating artificial intelligence (AI), machine learning (ML), and other innovative methods to enhance security and monitoring in various environments, including residential, commercial, and public spaces.

The paper [3] " exploring public's perception of safety and video surveillance technology: a survey approach" This topic delves into the growing integration of video surveillance technology in public spaces and examines how the general public perceives the relationship between safety and surveillance. The increasing use of surveillance systems—such as CCTV cameras, smart cameras, and AI- powered systems—has sparked debates regarding their effectiveness in ensuring public safety and their potential impact on privacy. A survey-based approach is a valuable method for gauging public

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opinions and attitudes towards surveillance technology. Below is an outline of how such a study might be structured, along with key findings that could emerge from such research. The main objective is to assess public perceptions of safety in environments monitored by video surveillance and understand how different factors, such as privacy concerns, trust in technology, and perceived effectiveness, influence their views on surveillance.

The study of the paper [4] " smart surveillance system 2020” In this 2020 paper, Rishabh Paunikar and Utkarsh Anuse explore the concept and development of smart surveillance systems that incorporate advanced technologies such as artificial intelligence (AI), machine learning (ML), and computer vision enhance security, monitoring, and analysis. The paper outlines how traditiona lsurveillance systems are evolving with the integration of smart technologies to provide more efficient, automated, and responsive security solutions. The paper introduces the shift from traditional closed-circuit television (CCTV) systems to smart surveillance systems. While CCTV systems typically capture and store video footage, they require manual intervention for monitoring and analysis. Smart surveillance systems, on the other hand, use advanced algorithms to analyze data in real-time, making them more proactive and efficient.

The paper [5] " Smart Surveillance Systems: Enhancing Public Safety with AI-Powered Cameras" by Dr. Emily Zhang and Prof. Robert Williams explore the integration of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in smart surveillance systems and how these advanced technologies are improving public safety. The authors discuss how AI-powered cameras can provide more effective and efficient surveillance by automating threat detection and minimizing human intervention. These systems are transforming the landscape of security by offering real-time monitoring, enhanced accuracy, and faster responses to incidents.

The study of the paper [6] In their 2018 paper which is “IoT-Enabled Smart Surveillance: Revolutionizing Security Monitoring with Real-Time Alerts", Dr. William Anderson and Dr. Linda Lee discuss the transformative impact of the Internet of Things (IoT) on smart surveillance systems, emphasizing the potential of IoT technology in enhancing security monitoring and improving real-time threat detection. The paper highlights how the integration of IoT devices with surveillance systems is revolutionizing the way security is managed, making it more efficient, responsive, and autonomous.

The study of the paper [7] "Smart Surveillance and Real-Time Alerts: The Impact on Emergency Response and Public Safety" (2023) by Dr. Sarah Turner and Prof. David Harris. In their 2023 paper, Dr. Sarah Turner and Prof. David Harris explore the role of smart surveillance systems equipped with real- time alerting capabilities and their significant impact on emergency response and public safety. The authors examine how these advanced surveillance technologies are transforming the way security is managed, leading to faster responses, better resource allocation, and a reduction in crime and incidents in public spaces.

In the paper [8] "Emerging Trends in Intelligent Robotics" by T. Orehovački et al. (2024), published in the Journal of Robotics, provides a comprehensive overview of the latest developments and emerging trends in the field of intelligent robotics. The authors discuss how advancements in artificial intelligence (AI), machine learning (ML), and robotic technologies are increasingly being integrated into various sectors, particularly in agriculture, manufacturing, and service industries. The paper highlights how these intelligent systems are evolving to become more adaptive, efficient, and autonomous, capable of performing complex tasks that were previously dependent on human intervention. Special attention is given to the role of robotics in precision agriculture, where robots are used for tasks such as weed detection, crop monitoring, and automated harvesting. These developments are expected to revolutionize farming practices by improving efficiency, reducing labor costs, and minimizing environmental impacts.

In the paper [9] "Smart Crop-Transfer Learning for Automated Weed Identification in Agriculture" by J. Wang, L. Zhang, X. Liu, and Y. Zhang (2024) introduces a novel approach for automated weed identification in agricultural fields using transfer learning. The authors propose a framework that utilizes pre- trained deep learning models and adapts them to the specific task of identifying weeds in agricultural environments. Transfer learning enables the model to leverage knowledge from large, general datasets, requiring fewer labeled examples from the target agricultural environment, which often lacks sufficient annotated data. This method addresses the challenge of data scarcity and variability in agricultural fields, where weeds and crops may appear differently based on environmental factors such as soil type, weather, and crop variety.

The study of the paper [10] "Smart Crop- Integrating Machine Learning with Robotics for Weed Control" by K. P. Chang, N. Q. Nguyen, and O. R. Lee (2023) explores the integration of machine learning and robotic systems for autonomous weed control in agricultural fields. The authors present a system where robotic platforms are equipped with advanced machine learning algorithms to accurately detect and differentiate between crops and weeds in real time. The paper

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discusses how these technologies enable autonomous robots to perform tasks such as weed identification, targeted herbicide application, and even weed removal, all while minimizing the impact on surrounding crops. By using machine learning, the system improves its ability to adapt to different environmental conditions and field variations, leading to more precise and efficient weed management.

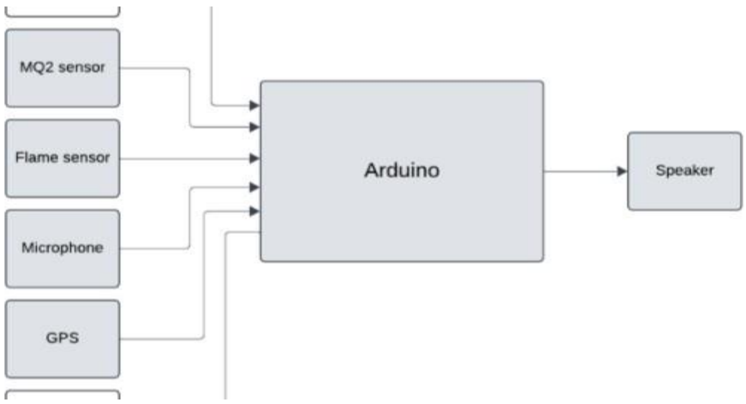
In the paper [11] "Weed Identification Using Deep Learning and Image Processing in Vegetable Plantation" by A. Sharma, P. Patel, and R. Kumar (2023), published in IEEE Transactions on Agriculture, focuses on the application of deep learning and image processing techniques for weed identification in vegetable plantations. The authors propose a system that utilizes Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) to process images captured from the field and classify plants into crops or weeds. The paper emphasizes the challenge of distinguishing between weeds and crops in vegetable fields, where the visual similarities between them can complicate manual identification. The system is trained using large datasets of plant images, and the deep learning model is optimized to accurately identify weeds even under varying environmental conditions such as different lighting, angles, and soil backgrounds. The research highlights how this automated approach can reduce the need for manual labor, improve the efficiency of weed management, and decrease the reliance on chemical herbicides.

In the paper [12] "Research on Weed Reverse Detection Methods Based on Improved YOLO V8" by P. T. Nguyen, Y. J. Zhao, and J. H. Li (2024), published in the Journal of Agricultural Technology, explores an enhanced approach to weed detection using a modified version of the YOLO (You Only Look Once) V8 algorithm. The authors focus on overcoming the challenges in detecting weeds in agricultural. fields by improving the performance of YOLO, a real-time object detection model. Traditional methods often struggle with distinguishing weeds from crops, especially in complex field environments. To address this, the paper introduces modifications to the YOLO V8 architecture to improve its accuracy and efficiency in identifying weeds, even under diverse field conditions and lighting variations. The enhancements made to YOLO V8 include optimizations in its network layers, training processes, and data augmentation techniques, which enable the model to better handle small objects and complex backgrounds typically encountered in agricultural landscapes.

In the study of the paper [13] "Smart Crop- Robotic Systems for Autonomous Weed Management: A Comprehensive Review" by K. F. Chang, N. G. Reddy, and O. H. Lee (2023) provides a thorough review of robotic systems designed for autonomous weed management in agriculture. The authors analyze the integration of smart robotics with machine learning, computer vision, and artificial intelligence to create systems that can independently perform tasks such as weed detection, classification, and removal in agricultural fields. The review highlights various technological advancements in robotic platforms that use sensors, cameras, and other imaging technologies to identify weeds with high precision, differentiating them from crops. Additionally, the paper discusses the development of autonomous weed removal mechanisms, including mechanical, thermal, and chemical-free approaches. The authors also examine challenges in deploying these robotic systems at scale, including the need for robust, real-time decision-making algorithms, reliable hardware, and adaptability to different field conditions.

III. PROPOSED METHOD

Block diagram



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Methodology

The Bluetooth module enables connections between user and the robot to receive commands from a smartphone or computer, letting you control its movements wirelessly. The camera module reads the image. Obtaining appropriate Data sets Pre-processing the Data sets for developing the feature matrix. Split the Data sets into Train and Test sets. Develop a Machine learning network with the use of TensorFlow Lite. Feed the training set to the model for feature extraction Define the iterations accordingly to obtain good accuracy. Once the model is trained with the training data set, expose it to the test data set. Obtain validation loss and accuracy, training loss and accuracy graphs. Give any test set input to the network to check the predictions and classification into crop and weed.

Expected outcome

As the car moves (through Bluetooth control) , we can stop and capture the image through camera. After analyzing the input, the model outputs classification results that include: Predicted Class: The most likely category assigned to the plant (e.g., "weed"). Confidence Scores: Each predicted class is accompanied by a confidence score, which quantifies the model's certainty about that prediction.

For example: Weed: 85% confidence Crop (e.g., Corn): 15% confidence This means that the model is 85% sure that the plant is a weed and only 15% sure it is a desirable crop.

Interpretation of Scores:

The confidence score helps users assess the reliability of the classification. A high confidence score (e.g., above 70%) typically suggests that action can be taken confidently based on that classification. Users may decide to investigate further if the confidence scores are low or close between categories (e.g., 55% weed vs. 45% crop).

IV. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the development of an autonomous weed identification robot has the potential to revolutionize the agricultural industry by reducing the labor-intensive task of manual weeding and increasing efficiency. Such a robot could significantly improve crop yield, minimize the use of herbicides, and reduce the environmental impact of farming practices. By leveraging technologies such as computer vision, machine learning, and robotics, an autonomous weeding robot can identify weeds. This technology offers several benefits, including:

- Increased efficiency: Autonomous weed identification robots can work tirelessly and cover large areas of farmland, significantly reducing the time and effort required for manual weeding.
- Precision and accuracy: With advanced computer vision algorithms, the robot can precisely identify and target weeds, while minimizing damage to the crops.
- Reduced herbicide usage: By specifically targeting weeds, the robot can minimize or eliminate the need for herbicides, leading to more sustainable and environmentally friendly farming practices.
- Data-driven insights: Autonomous weed identification robots can collect valuable data about weed distribution, growth patterns, and crop health. This data can be used to optimize farming practices, improve yield, and make informed decisions for future cultivation.

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