Raspberry Pi House Safeguard System with Alarm and Email Alert

T. RANJITHADEVI, ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR, ranjitha.svitece@gmail.com

C. RAMA MOHAN, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR, rammohan.mohan966@gmail.com

S. BINDU, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR, somaguttabindu94@gmail.com Department of ECE, Sri Venkateswara Institute of Technology,

N.H 44, Hampapuram, Rapthadu, Anantapuramu, Andhra Pradesh 515722

ABSTRACT

This paper has a dual purpose: it protects the home and notifies the owner via email. The presence of an unidentified individual utilising a Raspberry Pi may be promptly detected by this method. This setup uses a Raspberry Pi camera to snap a photo of the stranger and attaches it to the email. This technique is applicable in a variety of settings, including our homes, workplaces, or anywhere else where security is paramount.

Keywords: - Smartphone, Webcam, Data, Bluetooth, Short Message Service, Web Method, Electrical Circuit.

I.INTRODUCTION

Providing an effective defence for the home is the primary goal of design. You may use this method to keep an eye on the system at all times, no matter where you are. This plan offers a low-cost, wireless way to protect the home from intruders while the owner isn't there and to manage all of the appliances from any location. For security and appliance control, the design incorporates state-of-theart wireless communication technologies such as Bluetooth, infrared, and Wi-Fi. The rise in criminal activity has made home security a pressing concern. Taking the necessary precautions to avoid invasion is the primary concern of everyone. The system's operation is both easy and efficient. The Raspberry Pi camera takes pictures whenever it senses a person other than the owner is around, and the PIR sensor notifies the owner of this. The mysterious individual is detected as soon as they approach the PIR sensor. Initiating the Pi camera causes it to snap pictures, which it subsequently stores. Using Pi, we can make a default email and attach this photo before sending it to the owner. Name, time, and date are appended to the photos taken by the Pi camera. The PIR potentiometer allows the user to change the design's detecting range.

2. Existing System

As it is, current security measures like closedcircuit television (CCTV) and fingerprint detectors aren't very good, and they're also costly and power hungry. With the suggested setup, you won't have to worry about problems like SIM card corruption or network issues caused by the GSM Module with Linux.

3. Proposed system

To reduce power consumption, provide a versatile safeguard device for detecting unknown persons and door safeguards, and aid in preventing theft in highly secure locations like authorised investment centres, automated teller machines, and houses, the proposed Raspberry PI house safeguard system is a great idea. Using a combination of a PIR and a magnetic sensor, this suggested solution efficiently handles cost-sensitive security concerns. Instantaneously upon detecting a person, this sensor captures their image with the Raspberry Pi camera and notifies them by text message or email. Python 3 coding programming is used to verify the system.

4.. METHODOLOGY

The solution of

the problem is

dividing the

work into 3

modules.

Modules -:

Module 1- Near

field

communication

(NFC) based

safeguard

In this module the detection range of PIR sensor will be tested as well as the Raspberry PI Camera and we will use Python language to save the images.

Module 2- Android based control

In this module we will develop an android based app to create convenience for the user to access the system.

Module 3- Way to SMS notification

We will send the SMS notification and the mail alert. Develop software for mobile device whichintegrates all 1. Capturing of images 2. Sound Recording 3. Wireless Communications devices 4. Email 5.SMS

ISSN: 1832-5505 Vol-10 Issue-03 July 2022

and to identify such electronic devices which uses for House safety to communicate with our programs.

4.1. BLOCK DIAGRAM

Fig:1 Block diagram

Hardware Requirement

- Raspberry pi
- USB camera
- PIR sensor
- Buzzer

Software Requirement

• Python

4.2 Working

- The "PIR" sensor detects an unknown person, activates the camera, capture the picture of unknown person.
- The capture picture sends to owner through e-mail.
- The Buzzer goes on.

5.HARDWARE COMPONENTS

5.1 Raspberry Pi

A Raspberry Pi series of small single-board computers developed in the <u>United Kingdom</u> by <u>Raspberry Pi</u> <u>Foundation</u> in association with <u>Broadcom</u>. A raspberry pi is a fully

functional tiny computer in available in low-cost. It is also known as single board computer, but it is nothing less than a computer. It is basically used for teaching basic computer science in school level. The Raspberry Pi has it's

ISSN: 1832-5505 Vol-10 Issue-03 July 2022

uses in many areas like weather forecasting, Robotics and in several automations. It is available at a very low cost and it's adaptive nature is very helpful in designing many circuits



Fig: 2 raspberry pi

5.2 PIR sensor

It detects the human presence other than owner and the Raspberry Pi camera captures the images and sends them to the user. This PIR sensor detects the unknown person when they come in range of it. The Pi camera will be triggered and this camera captures the images and then saves it.

ISSN: 1832-5505 Vol-10 Issue-03 July 2022







tom picamera import PiCamera
tom time import sleep
mport smtplib
mport time
tom datetime import datetime
tom email mime image import MIMEImage
Tom email. mime. Multipart import MIMEMultipart
mport RPi.GPIO as GPIO
mport time
oaddr = 'TO_EMAIL'
ne = TROM_EMAIL'
Subject=security alert'
GPIO.setmode(GPIO.BCM)
P=PiCamera()
P.resolution= (1024,768)

P.start_preview()



6.design



Fig:6 Raspberry pi with PIR sensor.

PIR sensor connection with Raspberry Pi is show in above Schematic diagram.



Fig:6 Raspberry pi with USB camera.

USB camera connection with Raspberry Pi is show in above Schematic diagram.



Fig:6 Raspberry pi with Buzzer.

Buzzer connection with Raspberry Pi is show in above Schematic diagram.

6 RESULT

When it comes to security, this system is compatible with all the current mobiles and other wireless communications. Features of the system include the ability to remotely operate appliances, the ability to detect intrusions, a safeguard for the system, and auto-configuration, which involves the system automatically adjusting its settings when a hardware support check is done. This project will provide the following outcomes. Initially, the user will be prompted to provide login and authorization details via email once their

likeness is captured and saved in a database.By acting swiftly, we can ensure everyone's safety, including the children. If parents are going to be out of town, they will be notified. The residence is monitored from a distance.If somebody attempts to enter the home without permission, you will get a notification via SMS or email. Direct user access to recorded pictures is possible.

V.CONCLUSION

We have created and constructed a house protection system that uses a Raspberry Pi, PI camera, and PIR sensor. Through e-mail, the user may get alerts at any time and from any location. It will sound an alert if it detects any movement that is either unknown or suspicious. Therefore, no unauthorised individuals will be able to enter the house thanks to the created system.

VI REFERENCES

Referenced in Alkar and Buhur (2005). Thermostatically Controlled Multi-Utility Home Automation System over the Internet. Publication: IEEE Consumer Electronics, Volume 51, Issue 4, Pages 1169–1174.. 2. (Ciubotaru-Petrescu, B., Chiciudean, D., Cioarga, R., & Stanescu, D., 2006). A Wireless Approach to Telemetry for Civil Engineering and Infrastructure Monitoring.

ISSN: 1832-5505 Vol-10 Issue-03 July 2022

2007 May 25-26, Third Annual Romanian-Hungarian Joint Symposium on Applied Computational Intelligence (SACI). Section 3, Conte and Scaradozzi (2003). Behaving as if home automation systems were systems with several agents. Held in Padova, Italy, RoboCUP2003 4. With Ahmed, V., Ladhake, S. A., and Thakare, R. D., Jawarkar, N. P. (2008). Utilising mobile devices and spoken commands, microcontroller-based remote monitoring is possible. Publication: Journal of Networks, Volume 3, Issue 2, Pages 58–63. Fifthly, Murthy (2008). Primary healthcare system that is mobile-based for rural India. Web 3.0 Conference on the Function of Mobile Devices in Promoting Societal Progress, June 2008 I. Potamitis, K. Georgila, N. Fakotakis, and G. Kokkinakis (2003) were the authors of the paper. An allin-one solution for voice-activated smarthome appliance control. Eighth European Conference on Speech Communication and Technology (EUROSPECH 2003), Geneva, Switzerland, September 1-4, 2003, pp. 2197-2200. No. 7: Preeti Sajja "Customised content representation using a combination of mobile agents," interface in Ubiquitous and Multimedia and Mobile Agents: Models and Implementations, edited by Susmit Bagchi and published by IGI Global Book Publishing in Hershey, Pennsylvania, USA (In Press)