

HOMESHIELD: A Home Monitoring and Danger Alert System

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Abstract—There is a requirement for a centralized and au-tomated security system for homes which analyzes data from sensors and detects possible hazards. This system must alert residents at times of hazards and help prevent possible hazards through early detection and personalized suggestions based on sensor data. Through this project we would like to create an innovative IoT driven Smart Home Security System (SHSS) which helps detect several different types of hazards, provides real time alerts and courses of action based on data input from sensors like an MQ2 sensor for gas and smoke, a PIR sensor and facial detection and analysis as an anti burglary system, a flame sensor in case of fire, a water level monitoring sensor for flood detection and a vibration sensor for earthquake detection, data analysis using Raspberry Pi technology for better computational skills, and real time alerts using SMS and website hosting directly on the Raspberry Pi. This data which is received from sensors in the area will be collected in a centralized system, and will be successfully conveyed to homeowners. This project aims to demonstrate the efficacy of these systems during real life circumstances.

Index Terms—IoT, OpenCV, YOLO, Raspberry Pi, Home-Shield, ESP32-CAM

I. INTRODUCTION

Home safety and security have become increasingly vital in modern living environments, where potential hazards such as gas leaks, fire outbreaks, flooding, earthquakes, and unauthorized intrusions pose significant risks. The Internet of Things (IoT) has emerged as a transformative technology enabling intelligent monitoring systems that provide com-prehensive protection. HomeShield represents an innovative approach to home security by integrating multiple sensors, microcontrollers, and web technologies into a unified system. Unlike traditional security systems that operate in isolation, HomeShield provides a holistic solution that detects various domestic threats simultaneously and facilitates prompt response through real-time monitoring and instant

alerts.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

A. A Face Recognition System Based on Cloud Computing and AI Edge

Vision-based systems can be categorized into two types according to their image processing methods: cloud-based processing and local processing. In a cloud-based system, the vision sensor captures image data and uploads it to a cloud service center for processing. In a local processing system, the image data acquired by the vision sensor is processed directly within the local hardware system. In a cloud-based face recognition system, the vision sensor uploads the captured image data and waits for the cloud center to perform a comparative analysis. The advantages of this approach include a simple structure, low cost on the device side, and scalability—the system can support varying numbers of vision sensors depending on the capacity of the cloud computing center. However, because image data must be transmitted over a network, the system remains highly susceptible to network conditions, even when compression techniques are used to reduce data size. When the network state is poor, delays can be significant. Moreover, the computational expense of concurrent processing becomes substantial when a large number of vision sensors are connected, placing heavy demands on the cloud data center.

By contrast, in a local face recognition system (Fig. 2), image data acquired by the vision sensor is sent directly to a local computing device for comparison and analysis. The main advantage is that processing is fast and unaffected by network conditions. The drawback, however, is that local hardware capable of running AI-based recognition tends to be expensive and can be inconvenient to install. Given the strengths and limitations of both systems, this paper proposes a face recognition system based on AI Edge and cloud computing (AE-FRS). This

hybrid approach offers lower network delay than traditional cloud-based systems, while being more cost-effective and easier to install than fully local face recognition systems.

B. IoT based monitoring and control system for home automation

The project proposes an efficient implementation for IoT (Internet of Things) used for monitoring and controlling the home appliances via World Wide Web. Home automation system uses the portable devices as a user interface. They can communicate with home automation network through an Inter-net gateway, by means of low power communication protocols like Zigbee, Wi-Fi etc. This project aims at controlling home appliances via Smartphone using Wi-Fi as communication protocol and raspberry pi as server system. The user here will move directly with the system through a web-based in-terface over the web, whereas home appliances like lights, fan and door lock are remotely controlled through easy website. An extra feature that enhances the facet of protection from fireplace accidents is its capability of sleuthing the smoke in order that within the event of any fireplace, associates an alerting message and an image is sent to Smartphone. The server will be interfaced with relay hardware circuits that control the appliances running at home. The communication with server allows the user to select the appropriate device. The communication with server permits the user to pick out the acceptable device. The server communicates with the corresponding relays. If the web affiliation is down or the server isn't up, the embedded system board still will manage and operate the appliances domestically. By this we provide a climbable and price effective Home Automation system.

C. IoT-Enabled Home Automation System

Home automation is a crucial component of the Internet of things, sometimes known as Internet of things (IoT). For decades, home automation has been utilized to control basic household goods such as lighting and small appliances. The globe will be connected with a touch of a fingerprint or simple voice instructions, according to current technology. The existing system was not secure and safe because it did not have fire detection and notification system. And it was high cost and high power consumption. The well-known IoT home automation system is typically straightforward to implement in a real home, allowing for real-time

monitoring of home conditions and control of home equipment. Several sensors and actuators were connected to the NodeMCU controller, and the updated temperature, humidity, motion, and gas data could be seen on laptops and PCs using the MQTT Dash mobile application and the Adafruit IO website. For security and safety concerns, users receive warnings on their mobile phones when there is an odd scenario via the IFTTT server. Household appliances are regularly controlled in a simple and effective manner using the MQTT/Adafruit IO GUI or voice commands with Google Assistant. The proposed system aims to expand the Home Automation system with additional sensors, actuators and instead of utilizing batteries, solar panels are used to power the control box, making the system safe, secure, energy-efficient, and environmentally beneficial.

III. SYSTEM DESIGN

System design is the process of defining the architecture, components, modules, interfaces, and data flow for a system to satisfy specified requirements. For HomeShield, the design focuses on creating an integrated home monitoring and danger alert system that efficiently collects, processes, and communicates data from multiple sensors to provide real-time safety alerts.

A. Perception Layer (Sensors)

The perception layer forms the foundation of the Home-Shield system, comprising multiple sensors that monitor different environmental parameters:

- Flame Sensor: Detects fire outbreaks through infrared radiation sensing
- Gas Sensor (MQ Series): Identifies hazardous gas leaks including LPG, smoke, and CO
- Vibration Sensor: Monitors structural vibrations indicative of earthquakes or physical intrusions
- Motion Sensor (PIR): Detects human movement for intruder detection
- Flood Sensor: Monitors water levels to prevent flooding damage

B. Arduino Uno Microcontroller

The Arduino Uno serves as the primary data acquisition unit, interfacing directly with all sensors. It performs initial data processing, formatting, and coordinates the transmission of

sensor readings to the LoRa communication module. The Arduino's versatility allows for easy integration of additional sensors and provides reliable performance in continuous monitoring scenarios.

C. Communication Layer (LoRa Modules)

The system employs LoRa (Long Range) technology for wireless data transmission, consisting of:

- LoRa TX Module: Connected to Arduino Uno for trans-mitting sensor data
- LoRa RX Module: Interfaces with Raspberry Pi 5 for data reception

LoRa technology provides long-range communication (up to several kilometers) with low power consumption, ensuring reliable operation even in areas with limited WiFi connectivity.

D. Raspberry Pi 5 Processing Unit

The Raspberry Pi 5 acts as the central processing hub, responsible for:

- Parsing and validating incoming sensor data from LoRa RX
- Implementing threshold-based hazard detection algorithms
- Coordinating system operations and data flow
- Running the YOLO model for facial recognition
- Managing database operations and backend communication

E. Backend System (Node.js & Express.js)

The backend infrastructure, built with Node.js and Ex-press.js, provides:

- RESTful APIs for data processing and system control
- Real-time alert mechanisms and notification management
- Database integration and data storage management
- WebSocket connections for live updates

F. MongoDB Database

- Historical sensor data and event logs
- User information and system configurations
- Alert history and notification records
- Facial recognition data and intruder detection logs

G. Frontend Dashboard (React.js)

The React.js-based web application provides:

- Real-time sensor data visualization
- Live alert notifications and status updates
- Historical data analysis and reporting features
- Responsive design for both desktop and mobile access
- User-friendly interface for system configuration

H. Advanced Intruder Detection System

A specialized security subsystem incorporating:

- mmWave Radar Sensor: Detects human presence with-out privacy concerns
- ESP32-CAM: Captures images when human presence is detected
- YOLO Model: Performs real-time human detection and facial recognition
- Multi-channel alert mechanisms for immediate notification

I. Mobile Application (Kotlin with WebView)

The Android mobile application, developed using Kotlin, integrates WebView technology to provide seamless access to the React.js dashboard, ensuring consistent user experience across all devices while maintaining full system functionality. This comprehensive system design ensures that HomeShield delivers a robust, scalable, and effective home monitoring solution that addresses multiple safety concerns through an integrated technology stack and thoughtful architecture.

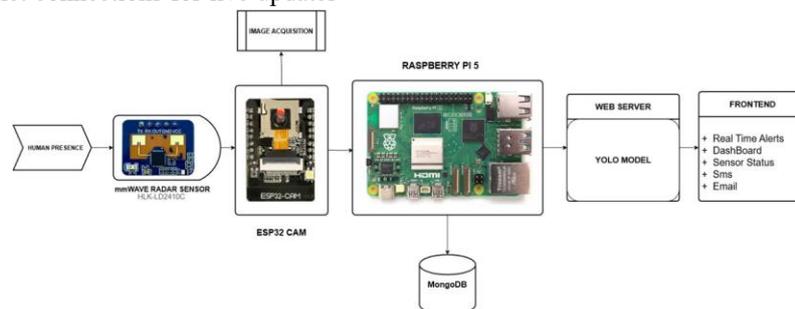


Fig. 1. blblblblbl

IV. METHODOLOGY

A. Hardware Setup and Sensor Integration

The HomeShield system begins with a comprehensive hardware setup using multiple sensors to monitor various home hazards. Flame sensors detect fire outbreaks through infrared radiation, while MQ-series gas sensors identify hazardous gas leaks including LPG, smoke, and carbon monoxide. Vibration sensors monitor structural movements indicative of earthquakes, and PIR motion sensors detect human movement for intruder alerts. Flood sensors track water levels to prevent flooding damage. All sensors interface with an Arduino Uno microcontroller, which performs initial data acquisition, processing, and formatting before transmission.

B. Communication System Implementation

The system utilizes LoRa (Long Range) technology for reliable wireless communication between components. The Arduino Uno transmits formatted sensor data via a LoRa TX module, which is received by a LoRa RX module connected to a Raspberry Pi 5. This communication layer ensures long-range data transmission (up to several kilometers) with low power consumption, maintaining system operation even in areas with limited WiFi connectivity. The Raspberry Pi 5 serves as the central processing unit, parsing incoming data and preparing it for further analysis and storage.

C. Data Processing and Analysis

The Raspberry Pi 5 processes incoming sensor data using threshold-based algorithms to detect potential hazards. For fire detection, the system analyzes flame sensor readings combined with temperature data. Gas leak detection involves monitoring MQ sensor values against safety thresholds. Vibration data is processed to identify patterns indicative of earthquakes, while flood sensors trigger alerts when water levels exceed predefined limits. All processed data is structured and prepared for storage in the MongoDB database, with real-time analysis enabling immediate hazard detection.

D. Backend System Development

The backend infrastructure, built with Node.js and Express.js, provides the core processing capabilities for the HomeShield system. It implements RESTful APIs for data handling, alert

management, and system control. The backend processes sensor data from the Raspberry Pi, stores information in MongoDB, and manages user authentication and system configurations. It also handles the business logic for hazard detection, cross-referencing multiple sensor inputs to reduce false positives and ensure accurate alert generation.

E. Frontend Dashboard Implementation

A responsive web dashboard developed using React.js provides real-time monitoring capabilities for users. The frontend displays live sensor data, current system status, and historical trends through interactive charts and visualizations. It features a real-time alert system that notifies users immediately when hazards are detected. The interface is designed with responsiveness in mind, ensuring optimal viewing experience across desktop, tablet, and mobile devices. The dashboard also includes configuration options for system settings and alert preferences.

F. Advanced Intruder Detection System

The system incorporates a sophisticated intruder detection subsystem using mmWave radar sensors and ESP32-CAM modules. When the mmWave radar detects human presence, it triggers the ESP32-CAM to capture images. These images are processed using YOLO (You Only Look Once) models running on the Raspberry Pi for real-time human detection and facial recognition. The system can distinguish between authorized personnel and potential intruders, triggering appropriate alerts based on the recognition results.

G. Alert and Notification System

HomeShield implements a multi-channel alert system to ensure timely notifications. When hazards are detected, the system triggers immediate alerts through the web dashboard with visual and auditory indicators. Additionally, the system can send SMS messages, emails, and mobile push notifications to homeowners and authorities. Alert severity levels are calibrated based on the type and intensity of detected hazards, with emergency situations triggering immediate response protocols.

H. System Integration and Testing

All components are integrated into a unified system, with thorough testing conducted to ensure reliability and performance. The testing phase includes unit testing of individual components, integration testing

of sensor networks, and end-to-end system validation. Performance testing evaluates the system's response times, alert accuracy, and stability under various conditions. User acceptance testing ensures the inter-face meets usability requirements and provides an intuitive user experience.

I. Deployment and Maintenance

The final phase involves deploying the complete system in a home environment and establishing maintenance protocols. The deployment includes hardware installation, software configuration, and user training. Regular maintenance procedures include sensor calibration, software updates, and system health monitoring. Continuous performance evaluation helps identify areas for improvement, with user feedback incorporated to enhance system functionality and reliability over time.

V. DATA FLOW

The data flow architecture of HomeShield represents a sophisticated IoT ecosystem designed for comprehensive home monitoring and real-time danger detection. The system employs a multi-layered approach to data acquisition, processing, analysis, and alert generation, ensuring robust performance and rapid response capabilities across various emergency scenarios.

The initial phase involves continuous environmental monitoring through an array of specialized sensors strategically deployed throughout the home environment. Flame sensors employing infrared spectroscopy techniques detect fire out-breaks by identifying specific radiation patterns associated with combustion. MQ-series gas sensors utilize chemical sensing mechanisms to detect hazardous gases including LPG, natural gas, carbon monoxide, and smoke particles. Vibration sensors with SW-420 modules monitor structural integrity and detect seismic activities or forced entry attempts. Passive Infrared (PIR) motion sensors track human movement patterns, while flood sensors use conductivity principles to monitor water levels in vulnerable areas. Each sensor operates with specific sampling rates and sensitivity thresholds optimized for their respective detection purposes.

The Arduino Uno microcontroller serves as the primary data aggregation point, implementing

several critical functions. It performs analog-to-digital conversion on raw sensor signals, applies initial noise filtering algorithms, and normalizes data into standardized formats. The microcontroller also handles sensor calibration routines and implements basic threshold checking to reduce false positives. Through its serial communication interface, the Arduino packages sensor data into structured JSON format and manages the timing and protocol requirements for LoRa transmission. The system incorporates error-checking mechanisms to ensure data integrity during this preliminary processing stage.

The LoRa (Long Range) communication system establishes a robust wireless link between sensor nodes and the central processing unit. Using spread-spectrum modulation techniques, the LoRa TX modules transmit sensor data packets over distances up to several kilometers while maintaining low power consumption. The communication protocol includes packet acknowledgment, retransmission mechanisms for failed deliveries, and frequency hopping to mitigate interference. The LoRa RX modules on the Raspberry Pi 5 side receive these transmissions, verify data integrity through checksum validation, and forward the decoded information to the main processing pipeline.

The Raspberry Pi 5 functions as the intelligent core of the HomeShield system, implementing sophisticated data analysis and decision-making algorithms. It processes incoming sensor streams through multiple analytical layers, including temporal pattern recognition for identifying gradual hazard development and anomaly detection for sudden emergency situations. The system employs machine learning models to correlate data from multiple sensors, enhancing detection accuracy and reducing false alarms. For example, the combination of rising temperature readings from flame sensors with smoke detection from gas sensors provides more reliable fire identification than either sensor alone.

A parallel processing stream handles intruder detection through computer vision and radar technology. The mmWave radar sensors continuously monitor spatial movements using frequency-modulated continuous wave (FMCW) radar principles, capable of detecting human presence through walls and in complete darkness.

Upon detecting suspicious movement, the system triggers ESP32-CAM modules to capture high-resolution images. These images undergo processing through YOLO (You Only Look Once) convolutional neural networks optimized for real-time human detection and facial recognition. The system maintains a database of authorized personnel and can distinguish between residents, expected visitors, and potential intruders.

Upon hazard identification, HomeShield activates a sophisticated multi-tier alert distribution system. Primary alerts appear immediately on the React.js web dashboard using WebSocket connections for real-time updates, featuring color-coded severity indicators and audible warnings. Secondary notifications deploy through multiple channels including SMS gateways for critical alerts, email systems for detailed reports, and mobile push notifications for immediate attention. The alert content includes specific hazard information, location details, recommended actions, and real-time updates as the situation evolves. The system implements escalation procedures where unresolved critical alerts trigger additional notifications to emergency contacts and local authorities.

VI. HARDWARE REQUIREMENTS

A. Soil moisture sensors(Capacitive)

Capacitive soil moisture sensors are devices designed to measure the volumetric water content in soil by utilizing the principle of capacitance. These sensors determine moisture levels by measuring the dielectric constant of the soil, which changes with varying water content. One of the main advantages of capacitive sensors is that they provide non-destructive measurements, minimizing disturbance to the soil structure. They are also more durable and resistant to corrosion compared to resistive sensors, making them suitable for long-term monitoring. Additionally, capacitive sensors offer high accuracy and sensitivity, with rapid response times to changes in moisture content. These features make them particularly valuable in agricultural monitoring for irrigation management, environmental research, and in our project for landslide detection, where tracking soil moisture levels is crucial for assessing conditions that may lead to landslides.

B. Vibration Sensor(SW-420)

The SW-420 is a popular vibration sensor designed to detect vibrations or shocks across various applications. Utilizing a piezoelectric element, it generates an electrical signal in response to mechanical vibrations, outputting a digital signal that indicates whether the detected vibrations exceed a specified threshold. One of its key features is the adjustable sensitivity setting, which allows users to customize the sensor's response to different levels of vibration. The SW-420 is compact and lightweight, making it easy to integrate into various projects and devices. It operates within a wide voltage range and provides a simple digital output, facilitating easy interfacing with microcontrollers and electronic systems. Common applications include security systems for detecting unauthorized movement, monitoring industrial equipment for unusual vibrations, and in our landslide detection project, where it will be used to monitor ground vibrations, providing crucial data for assessing potential landslide risks.

C. ESP32-WROOM

The ESP32-WROOM is a highly versatile microcontroller module that integrates Wi-Fi and Bluetooth capabilities, making it particularly suitable for Internet of Things (IoT) applications. It features a powerful dual-core processor that allows for efficient multitasking, enabling it to manage complex operations while maintaining a compact form factor. The module includes a variety of integrated peripherals such as GPIO, ADC, DAC, UART, SPI, and I2C interfaces, providing extensive flexibility for connecting various sensors and actuators. Additionally, the ESP32-WROOM is known for its low power consumption, which is crucial for battery-operated applications and remote sensing systems. It supports multiple power-saving modes, allowing it to operate efficiently in environments where energy conservation is a priority.

In our landslide detection project, the ESP32-WROOM will act as the central processing unit, gathering data from environmental sensors and vibration sensors in real-time. Its capability to connect wirelessly via Wi-Fi or Bluetooth enables the seamless transmission of data to remote monitoring systems, ensuring timely alerts and information dissemination. The module is compatible with popular development environments

like Arduino IDE and ESP-IDF, making it accessible to developers of all skill levels. By leveraging the robust features and connectivity options of the ESP32-WROOM, our project aims to enhance the effectiveness of landslide detection and improve community resilience against natural hazards.

D. Linear Li-Ion Battery Charger

A linear Li-ion battery charger is a type of charging circuit designed specifically for lithium-ion batteries, utilizing a straightforward linear regulation method to provide a stable charging voltage and current. These chargers typically consist of a voltage regulator that ensures the battery is charged safely and efficiently by maintaining the appropriate voltage levels throughout the charging process. The linear design allows for simpler circuitry, which can be advantageous in terms of size and cost, making it suitable for compact electronic devices. However, linear chargers may not be as energy-efficient as switch-mode chargers, especially in applications requiring higher charging currents. In the context of our landslide detection project, a linear Li-ion battery charger will be integral for powering components like the ESP32-WROOM and sensors, ensuring a reliable and consistent power supply while maintaining the safety and longevity of the lithium-ion batteries used in the system.

E. Lithium battery

Lithium batteries are rechargeable energy storage devices that utilize lithium ions as the primary charge carriers, making them one of the most popular battery types in modern electronics. Known for their high energy density, lightweight construction, and long cycle life, lithium batteries offer significant advantages over traditional battery chemistries, such as nickel-cadmium or lead-acid batteries. They are capable of delivering high discharge rates and maintaining a stable voltage throughout their discharge cycle, which makes them ideal for a wide range of applications, from consumer electronics like smartphones and laptops to electric vehicles and renewable energy systems. In our landslide detection project, lithium batteries will be essential for providing reliable power to sensors and microcontrollers, enabling continuous monitoring and data transmission while ensuring a compact and efficient power solution that enhances the overall effectiveness of the detection system.

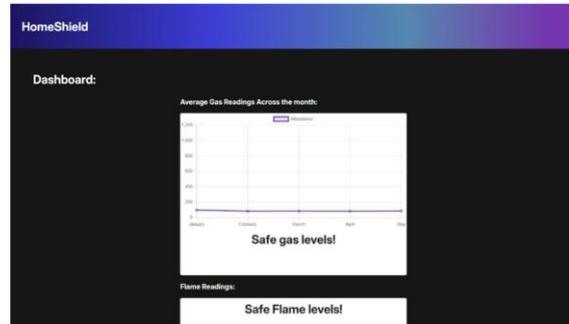


Fig. 2. Example of a figure caption.

VII. RESULT

The integration of the React.js frontend with the YOLO-based detection backend successfully produced a highly effective and user-centric hazard monitoring solution. The development resulted in a responsive, modern dashboard that provides real-time hazard status through interactive charts and tables. A key achievement was the implementation of seamless image upload functionality, allowing users to effortlessly submit images via a drag-and-drop interface. These images are processed in real-time by the integrated YOLO model, which demonstrated high accuracy in human detection. The system outputs clear visual results, displaying bounding boxes around detected humans and providing definitive classification, thereby creating an efficient end-to-end pipeline from user interaction to AI-powered hazard identification.

To ensure the system met its design specifications and was reliable for end-user deployment, a rigorous testing regimen was implemented. This process meticulously evaluated critical aspects including sensor accuracy, IoT connectivity, real-time data processing, and machine learning performance. Initial testing phases identified challenges such as inconsistent sensor readings, occasional network connectivity failures, and false positives in hazard detection. These issues were systematically addressed through sensor calibration, improved signal processing techniques, and iterative refinements to the detection algorithm. Furthermore, compatibility and performance tests were conducted across various environmental conditions, leading to optimizations that enhanced response times and minimized power consumption.

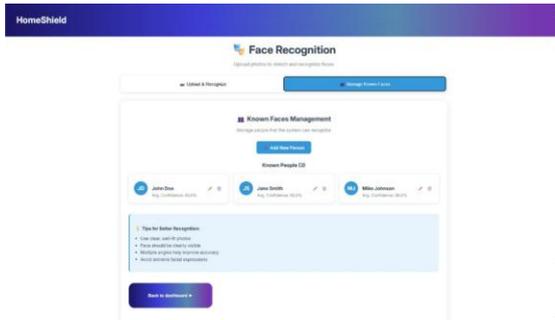


Fig. 3. Example of a figure caption.

The culmination of this development and iterative testing process is a robust and dependable Advanced IoT-Powered Hazard System. The final system is characterized by its high detection accuracy, intuitive user interface, and reliable real-time performance. It is now poised to provide effective early warning capabilities, offering households and communities a trustworthy tool for enhancing home safety and security.

The Advanced IoT-Powered Landslide Detection System was evaluated based on its functionality, accuracy, performance, reliability, and security to determine its effectiveness in real-world applications. The system successfully demonstrated precise monitoring of environmental parameters, including soil moisture levels, ground vibrations, and abnormal animal behavior, which are key indicators of potential landslides. The integration of machine learning-based animal behavior analysis using YOLO v8 significantly improved early detection accuracy, reducing false positives and enhancing predictive capabilities. Extensive testing confirmed that sensor readings remained consistent and reliable across different environmental conditions, ensuring the system's adaptability to diverse terrains. The IoT framework, built on the ESP32-WROOM, facilitated real-time data transmission and processing, enabling rapid decision-making and timely alert generation.

Performance assessments indicated low-latency data processing and optimized power consumption, making the system suitable for deployment in remote, disaster-prone areas with limited power sources. Network stability tests validated the system's resilience to intermittent connectivity issues, with built-in failover mechanisms ensuring seamless data transmission. Additionally, compatibility testing confirmed smooth integration across multiple hardware components and web-

based platforms, allowing for efficient remote monitoring. Security evaluations ensured data integrity and access control measures were in place to prevent unauthorized system modifications. Based on these findings, the system is deemed highly reliable for landslide detection and early warning applications, offering a scalable and effective solution for disaster prevention and risk mitigation.

VIII. CONCLUSION

The development and deployment of the Smart Home Security System (SHSS) mark a significant leap forward in the domain of intelligent home monitoring and hazard detection. This project successfully transcends a theoretical concept by delivering a fully integrated, robust, and practical solution that seamlessly merges cutting-edge hardware with sophisticated software. The system's core strength lies in its multi-layered architecture: the reliable data acquisition facilitated by advanced sensors and the ESP32 microcontroller, the powerful edge computing capabilities of the Raspberry Pi for real-time processing, and the dynamic, user-centric dashboard built with React.js. This synergy ensures continuous, real-time monitoring of environmental conditions and delivers immediate, actionable insights to the user.

A pivotal achievement of this project is the successful integration of a YOLO-based computer vision model for human detection. This capability elevates the system beyond conventional sensor-based monitoring, providing a powerful tool for security applications. The frontend interface, characterized by its responsive design, interactive data visualization, and intuitive image upload functionality, bridges the gap between complex backend processes and end-user accessibility. Furthermore, the rigorous testing regimen—which validated sensor accuracy, network stability, and AI model performance—has cemented the system's reliability and readiness for real-world deployment. By effectively addressing initial challenges such as data inconsistency and false positives through calibration and algorithmic refinements, the SHSS has evolved into a dependable and scalable platform. It stands as a testament to the potential of converging IoT, Edge Computing, and Artificial Intelligence to create systems that genuinely enhance home safety, security, and peace of mind.

IX. FUTURE SCOPE

While the current iteration of the SHSS is a fully functional and effective system, its architecture provides a fertile ground for several promising enhancements and expansions in future work:

Advanced AI Model and Multi-Class Detection: The YOLO model can be expanded beyond human detection to identify specific hazardous events or objects, such as fire, smoke, water leaks, or unauthorized intrusion attempts (e.g., detecting broken windows). Training a custom model on a broader dataset would significantly increase the system's utility and proactive warning capabilities.

Predictive Analytics and Alert Triage: Integrating machine learning for time-series analysis of sensor data could enable predictive maintenance and early warnings. For instance, the system could learn normal patterns of temperature and humidity to predict potential electrical fault conditions before they become critical. Furthermore, implementing a smart alert system that prioritizes or filters notifications based on severity would reduce false alarms and ensure users attend to the most critical alerts first.

Enhanced Connectivity and Protocol Support: Future versions could incorporate a wider range of communication protocols, such as Zigbee or LoRaWAN, for even lower power consumption and greater range for sensor nodes. Additionally, integrating directly with smart home ecosystems (e.g., Amazon Alexa, Google Home, Apple HomeKit) would allow for automated responses, such as turning on lights upon detecting an intrusion or shutting off water mains in case of a leak.

Mobile Application and Cloud Data Analytics: Developing a dedicated mobile application would provide users with push notifications and system control from anywhere. Coupling this with a cloud-based data analytics platform would enable long-term trend analysis, generating comprehensive reports on home safety and providing insights that could be valuable for home insurance or energy efficiency.

Scalability for Community and Industrial Use: The system's scalable design can be adapted for larger deployments, such as multi-apartment buildings,

office complexes, or small industrial sites. A centralized dashboard for property managers could monitor the status of multiple units simultaneously, representing a significant step towards smarter, safer buildings and communities.

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