

UE22CS320A – Capstone Project Phase 2

Smart Reconnaissance System

Arnav Satish
PES1UG22CS107

Swastika Sharma
PES1UG22CS639

Ashrith Shetty
PES1UG22CS120

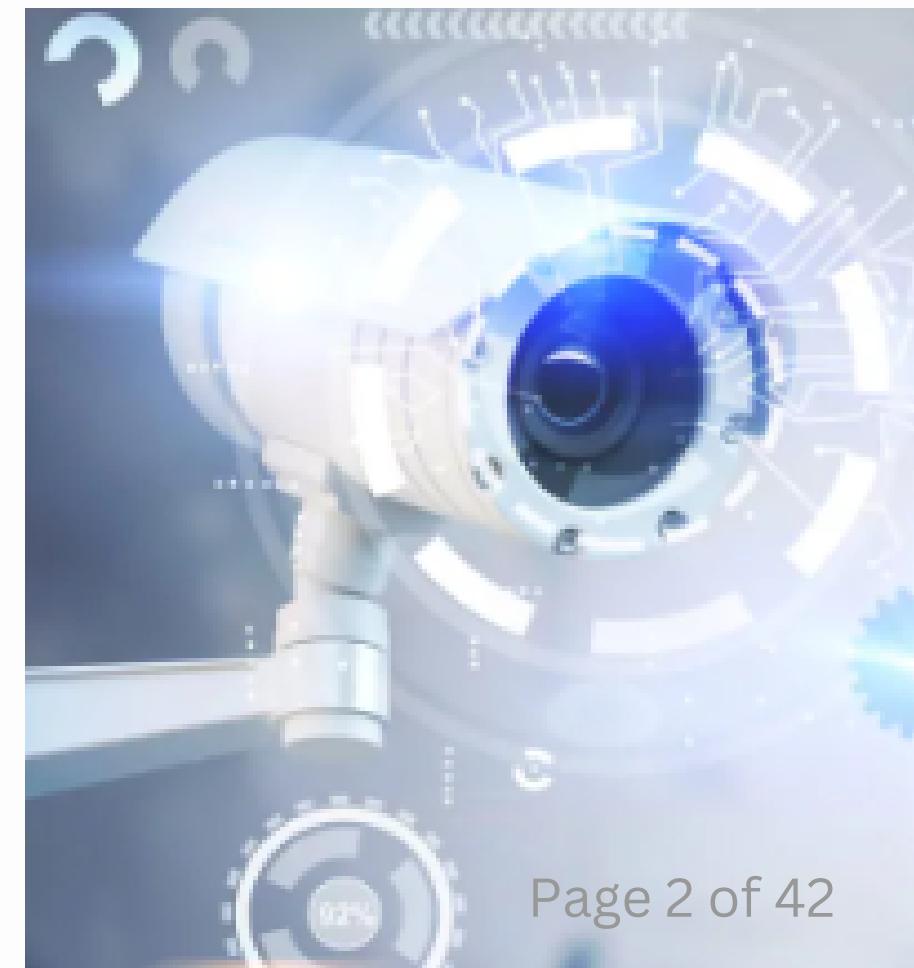
Sudeep Hosur
PES1UG22CS619

Project Mentor : Prof. Nitin V Pujari



Outline

- ▶ Abstract and scope.
- ▶ Design Approach
- ▶ Design constraints, Assumptions and Dependencies
- ▶ Architecture
- ▶ Proposed methodology and Approach
- ▶ Design Description
- ▶ Datasets and Preprocessing
- ▶ Base Model Implementation
- ▶ Project Progress Plan for Phase 3 and Phase 4



ABSTRACT AND SCOPE



Orientational thinking

Problem Statement

The **SRS** is proposed to autonomously conduct camera status checks, detect anomalous behaviour, minimize false positives, generate per-camera reports and alerts thus, raise alerts ensuring uninterrupted operation by harnessing advanced machine learning algorithms for real time data processing.



Introduction

- The **Smart Reconnaissance System** a.k.a **SRS** is a cutting-edge solution aimed at automating surveillance and enhancing security through real-time monitoring.
- By utilising machine learning and video analysis, the **SRS** ensures that cameras are fully operational and detects abnormal behaviour.
- This reduces the reliance on manual oversight and improves response times in critical situations.

Digital marketing

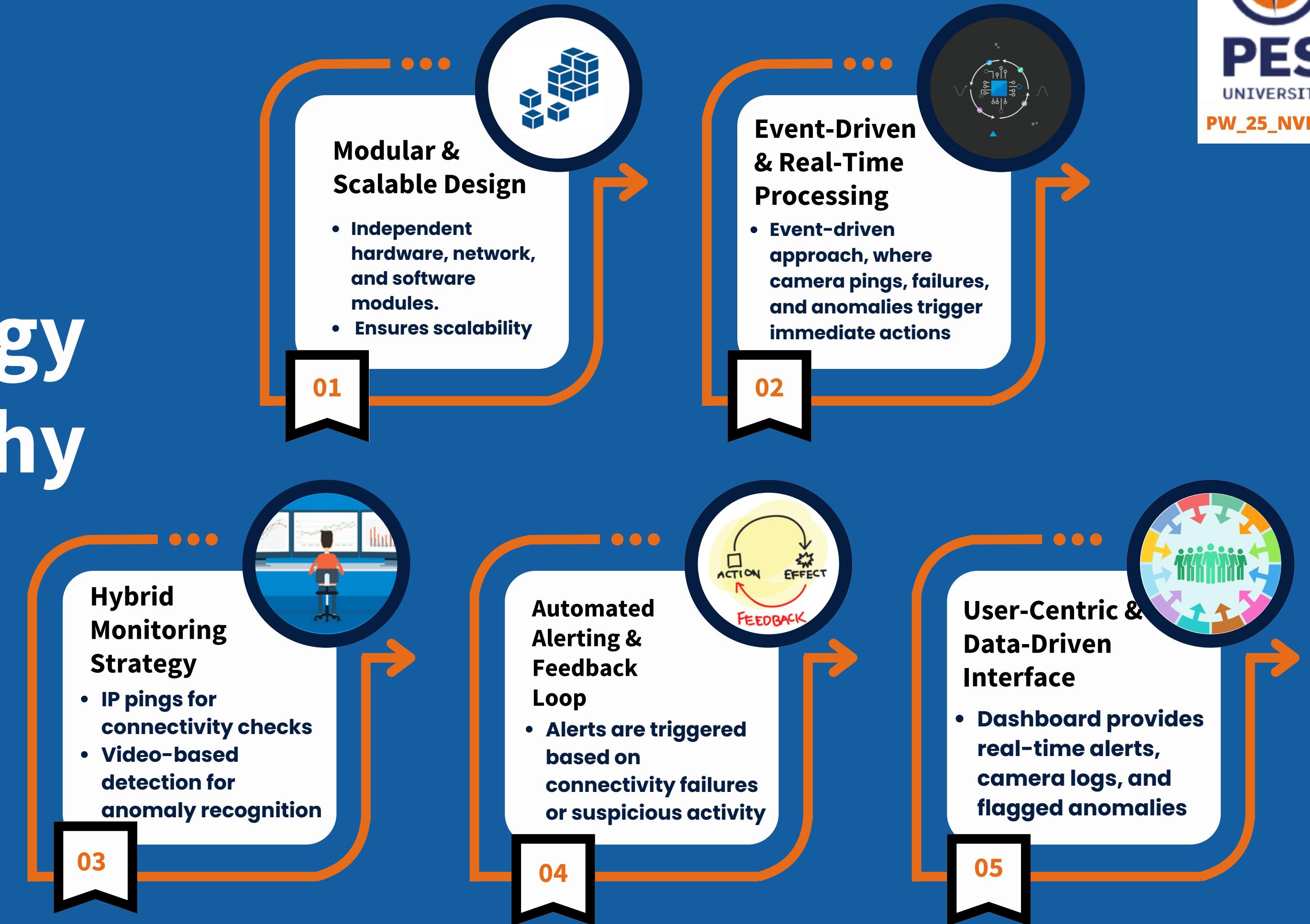
Overview of the Scope

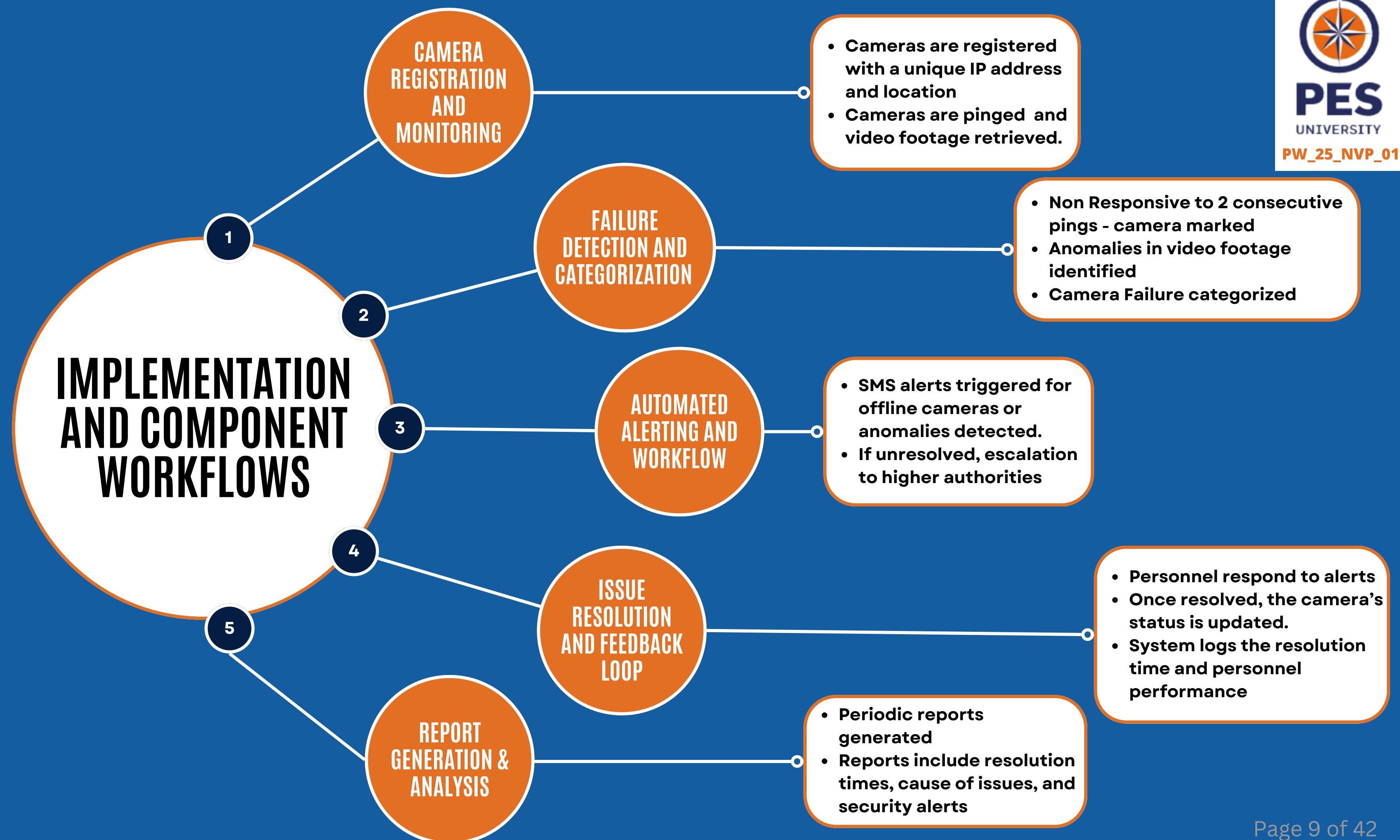
The scope of the **SRS** encompasses a diverse array of surveillance enhancements, like automated camera status verification, real-time video analysis, and the detection of objects and anomalies.



DESIGN APPROACH

Methodology & Philosophy





BENEFITS

AUTOMATED ALERTS & ESCALATION

- SMS alerts ensure prompt attention to issues.
- Escalation workflow ensures unresolved problems reach higher authorities without delays.

DETAILED ANALYTICS

- Periodic reports provide insights into recurring issues, aiding in preventive maintenance and improved system design.

ENHANCED SECURITY ASSURANCE

- Quick issue resolution and data analysis improve surveillance reliability, reducing blind spots and potential security breaches.

DRAWBACKS

DEPENDENCE ON NETWORK STABILITY

- Frequent pinging and video streaming require a stable network; poor connectivity may cause false positives or delays.

HIGH MAINTENANCE OVERHEAD

- Continuous monitoring, alerting, and reporting may demand significant infrastructure, increasing operational costs.

ESCALATION BOTTLENECKS

- If the escalation process is inefficient, unresolved issues may accumulate, affecting system reliability.

DESIGN CONSTRAINTS, DEPENDENCIES AND ASSUMPTIONS

DESIGN CONSTRAINTS

Hardware Constraints

Cameras must support high resolution & low latency. Storage efficiency needed for continuous recording

Software Constraints

Real-time video processing with low delay. Efficient anomaly detection using AI.

Network Constraints

High bandwidth required for video streams. Low-latency asynchronous communication for realtime alerts.

User Interface Constraints

Fast, intuitive UI for real-time monitoring. Scalable dashboard supporting multiple camera feeds.

DEPENDENCIES

Legal Implications

Compliance with data privacy laws and local surveillance regulations.

Usage Limitations

Impact of environmental factors on accuracy and high computational requirements limit scalability.

Software & Hardware Requirements

Requires AI frameworks, IP enabled cameras, GPUs and large-scale storage solutions.

Integration and Maintenance

Needs seamless integration with existing security systems and regular updates to models, hardware, and compliance policies.

ASSUMPTIONS

Adequate Infrastructure

Sufficient access to computational resources, like high-performance GPUs, large-scale storage, and stable network connectivity.

Legal Compliance

All the necessary legal permissions for surveillance have been obtained, and compliance with privacy regulations is maintained.

Adaptability to Diverse Environments

The AI models are assumed to adapt well to different environments and varying conditions.

ARCHITECTURE

ARCHITECTURE

Client-Server Model

- Client-Server Model – IP-enabled CCTV cameras stream data and respond to periodic pings.
- The central monitoring system processes both ping responses and video feeds for anomaly detection.

Network Communication Layer

- Ping Setup: Cameras are pinged at intervals (e.g., 180 sec) to check connectivity.
- Video Processing: Selected footage is analyzed using machine learning models to detect unusual activity.

Database Layer

- Stores camera metadata, failure logs, flagged anomalies, and personnel details.

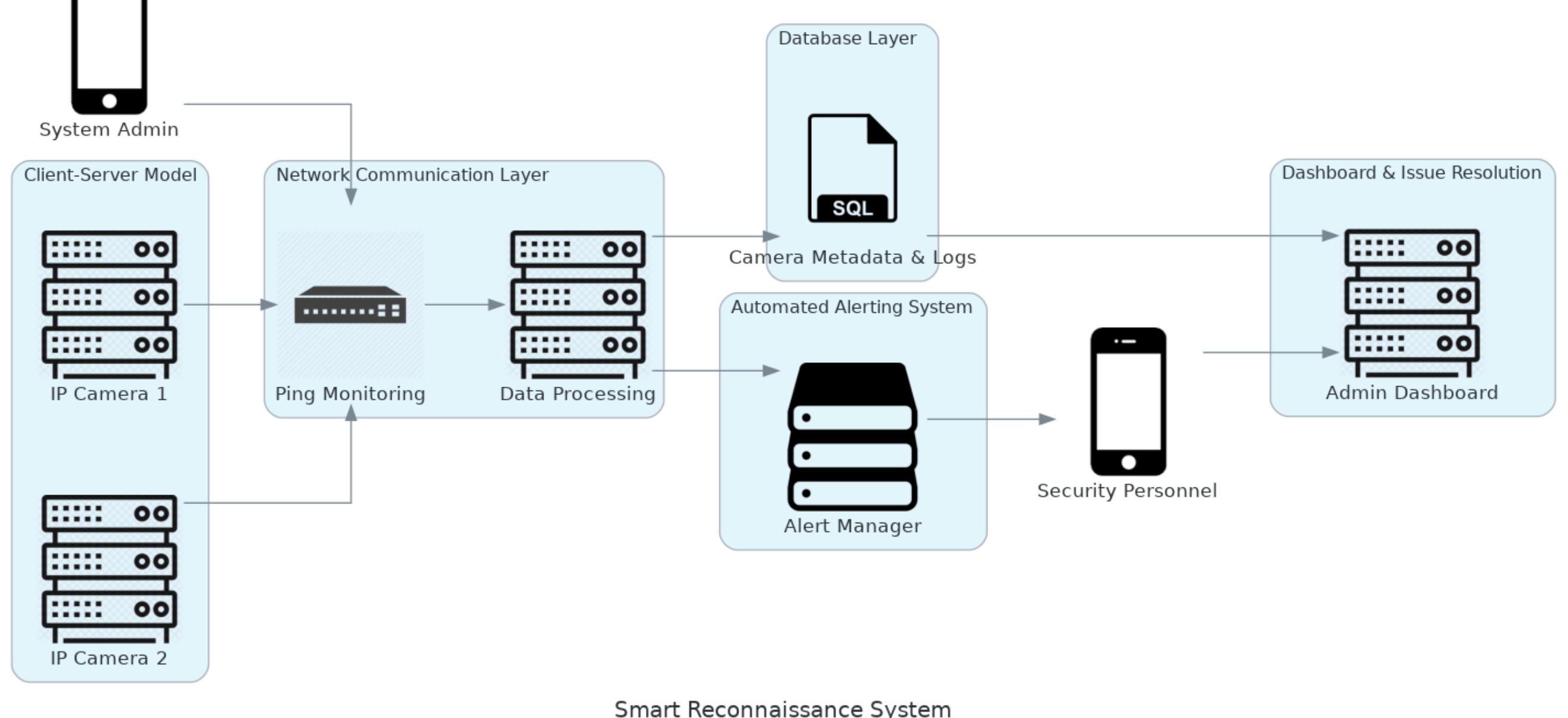
Automated Alerting System

- Alerts triggered based on ping failures or detected anomalies in video feeds.
- Escalation Path ensures unresolved issues are escalated to higher authorities.

Dashboard & Issue Resolution Module

- Real-time UI: Displays camera statuses, logs, and flagged anomaly events for administrators.
- Status Updates: Allows personnel to mark cameras as operational after issue resolution.

ARCHITECTURE



PROPOSED METHODOLOGY AND APPROACH

Proposed Methodology and Approach

- Ping-based monitoring for camera connectivity.
 - Failure detection (offline, network, power issue).
 - Automated alerts via SMS & escalation.
 - Video anomaly detection using ML.
 - Real-time dashboard for monitoring.
-
- Deploy system in a real-world surveillance environment.
 - Monitor performance, collect feedback, and update system as needed.

Planning & Requirement Analysis

- Define system requirements, workflow, and technology stack.
- Design a scalable client-server architecture for camera monitoring.

System Design & Development

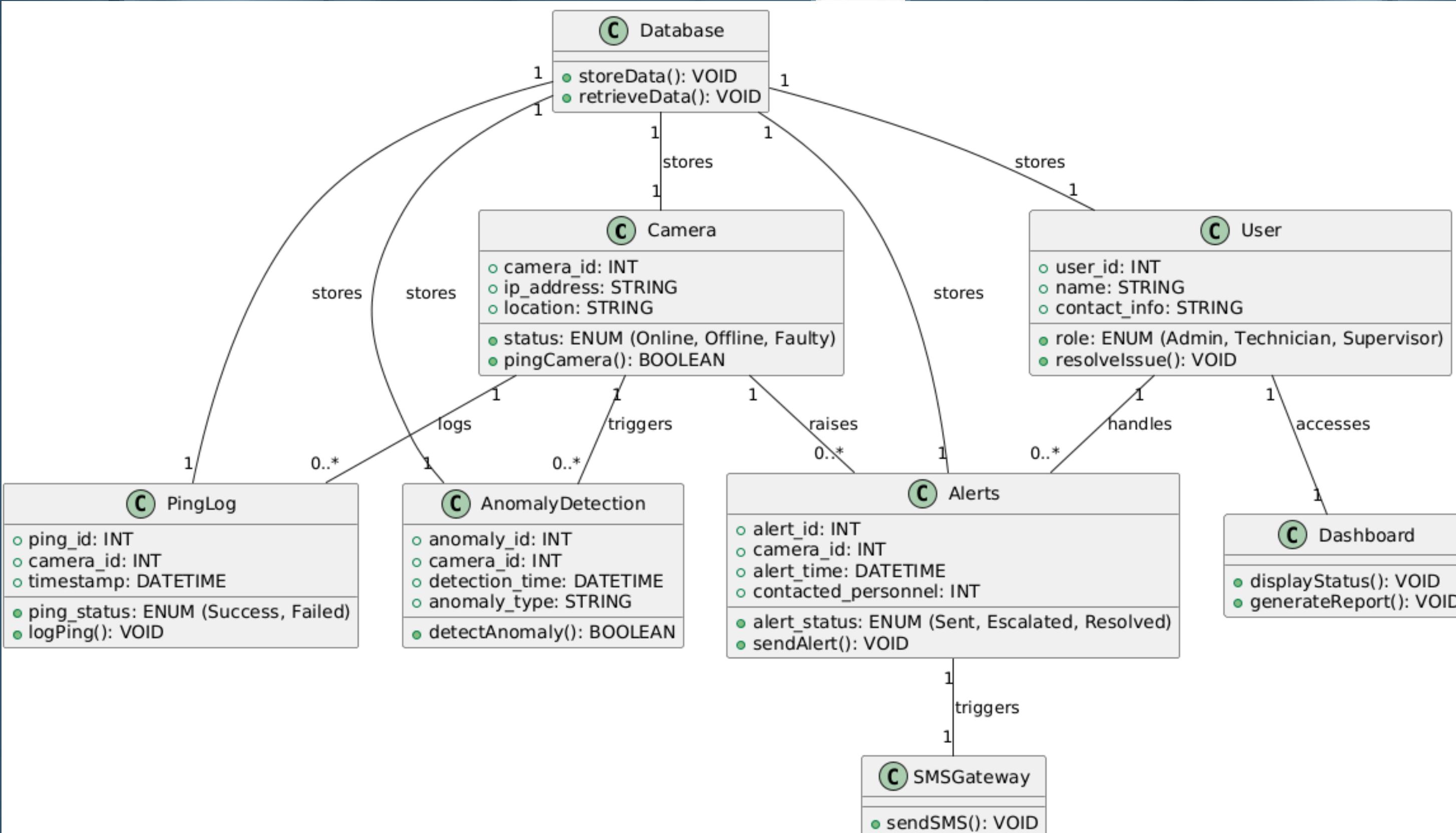
- Conduct unit testing, load testing, and performance tuning.
- Fix issues to ensure efficient real-time processing.

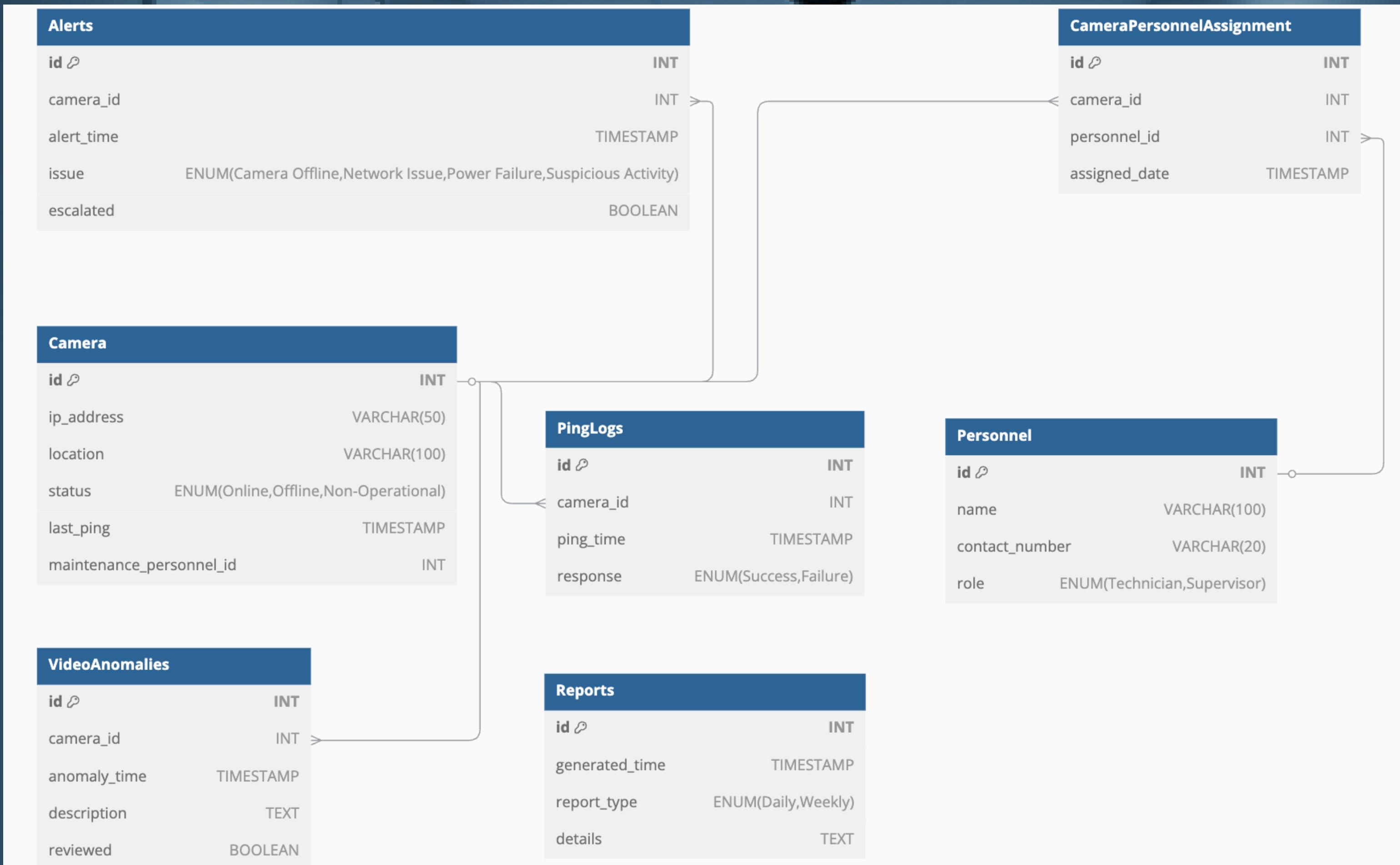
Testing & Performance Optimization

Deployment & Maintenance

DESIGN DESCRIPTION

MASTER CLASS DIAGRAM





DATASET EXPLORATION

UCF Crime

- **Videos:** MP4/AVI
- **Annotations:** CSV/TXT (video-level labels)
- **Metadata:** File name, timestamp, crime type
- **Preprocessing:** Frame extraction and Resizing
- **Models:** **CNN** + **LSTM**



UCF Crime Dataset

1,900+ real-world
videos

Captured from CCTV
cameras.

Supports binary & specific
crime classification

Large-Scale
Dataset

Real Surveillance
Footage

Multi-Class
Labels

Covers fights and vandalism

Anomaly Diversity

Long Video Duration

Enables temporal
anomaly analysis.

UMN

- **Videos:** MP4
- **Annotations:** TXT (frame-level labels)
- **Metadata:** Scene ID, timestamps, activity type
- **Preprocessing:** Frame extraction, resizing, motion analysis
- **Models:** CNN + Optical Flows



UMN Dataset

Captures sudden dispersals and unusual movement patterns.

Crowd Panic Detection

Provides precise timestamps for normal-to-abnormal transitions.

Frame-Level Labels

Covers hallways, grassy fields, and walkways for diversity.

Multi-Scene Dataset

Indoor & Outdoor Footage

Suitable for cafeterias and public space surveillance.

Realistic Anomaly Progression

Shows gradual shifts from normal to abnormal behavior.

ShanghaiTech

- **Videos:** MP4
- **Annotations:** MAT (pixel-level masks)
- **Metadata:** Scene ID, frame number, anomaly type
- **Preprocessing:** Frame extraction, normalization
- **Models:** CNN + Transformer models



ShanghaiTech Dataset

Ideal for loitering,
movement anomalies

Crowd Anomaly
Detection

Provides pixel-wise
annotations for precision

Pixel-Level
Labels

Covers 13 urban
environments

Multi-Scene
Dataset



Trains balanced anomaly
detection models.

Helps identify issues
before escalation

BASE MODEL IMPLEMENTATION

Camera Health Monitoring

Three-Layered Health Check

- Pings IP, fetches snapshot, and measures latency to assess camera status.

Rule-Based Classification

- Classifies issues as Operational, Not Streaming, Disconnected, or Intermittent..

Temporal Analysis

Uses fixed-length deque queues to track recent ping, feed, and latency history.

Dual Logging System

Logs all events and failures separately for better diagnostics and traceability.

Automated Alerts

Sends email notifications to admins after 5 consecutive failures, enabling proactive maintenance.

Camera Health Monitoring

Minimum = 4ms, Maximum = 4ms, Average = 4ms

[Check 8] Ping: ✓ | Feed: 📺 | Latency: 3 ms → ✓ Operational

2025-04-24 11:24:08,890 - INFO - 192.168.147.154 - Ping: True - Feed: True - Latency: 3 - ✓ Operational

Pinging 192.168.147.154 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.147.154: bytes=32 time=4ms TTL=64

Ping statistics for 192.168.147.154:

Packets: Sent = 1, Received = 1, Lost = 0 (0% loss),

Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:

Minimum = 4ms, Maximum = 4ms, Average = 4ms

[Check 9] Ping: ✓ | Feed: 📺 | Latency: 4 ms → ✓ Operational

2025-04-24 11:24:14,122 - INFO - 192.168.147.154 - Ping: True - Feed: True - Latency: 4 - ✓ Operational

When camera is working

Camera Health Monitoring

Ping statistics for 192.168.147.154:

 Packets: Sent = 1, Received = 1, Lost = 0 (0% loss),

 Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:

 Minimum = 122ms, Maximum = 122ms, Average = 122ms

[Check 5] Ping: ✓ | Feed: ✗ | Latency: 6 ms → Camera reachable but not streaming

2025-04-24 11:26:58,193 - INFO - 192.168.147.154 - Ping: True - Feed: False - Latency: 6 - Camera reachable but not streaming

2025-04-24 11:26:58,193 - WARNING - 192.168.147.154 - FAILURE - Ping: True - Feed: False - Latency: 6 - Camera reachable but not streaming

Pinging 192.168.147.154 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.147.154: bytes=32 time=14ms TTL=64

Ping statistics for 192.168.147.154:

 Packets: Sent = 1, Received = 1, Lost = 0 (0% loss),

 Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:

 Minimum = 14ms, Maximum = 14ms, Average = 14ms

[Check 6] Ping: ✓ | Feed: ✗ | Latency: 7 ms → Camera reachable but not streaming

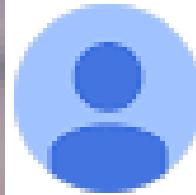
2025-04-24 11:27:05,507 - INFO - 192.168.147.154 - Ping: True - Feed: False - Latency: 7 - Camera reachable but not streaming

2025-04-24 11:27:05,507 - WARNING - 192.168.147.154 - FAILURE - Ping: True - Feed: False - Latency: 7 - Camera reachable but not streaming

Email sent successfully!

When Camera is not Streaming

Camera Health Monitoring



scrtfeed@gmail.com

to me ▾

Your camera at 192.168.147.154 has failed to respond to 5 consecutive pings. Please check the device.

Alert when camera is not working

Camera Health Monitoring

```
2025-04-24 11:42:02,257 - WARNING - 192.168.147.154 - FAILURE - Ping: True - Feed: False - Latency: 5 - 🛡 Camera  
reachable but not streaming  
2025-04-24 11:42:09,444 - WARNING - 192.168.147.154 - FAILURE - Ping: True - Feed: False - Latency: 6 - 🛡 Camera  
reachable but not streaming  
2025-04-24 11:42:16,613 - WARNING - 192.168.147.154 - FAILURE - Ping: True - Feed: False - Latency: 6 - 🛡 Camera  
reachable but not streaming  
2025-04-24 11:42:23,813 - WARNING - 192.168.147.154 - FAILURE - Ping: True - Feed: False - Latency: 7 - 🛡 Camera  
reachable but not streaming  
2025-04-24 11:42:30,983 - WARNING - 192.168.147.154 - FAILURE - Ping: True - Feed: False - Latency: 6 - 🛡 Camera  
reachable but not streaming  
2025-04-24 11:43:35,072 - WARNING - 192.168.147.154 - FAILURE - Ping: False - Feed: False - Latency: None - ⚠ Power  
failure or disconnected
```

Log file for failure

MODEL ARCHITECTURE

CNN LAYER

- **Spatial Feature extractor** for each video frame using **ResNet18 as a backbone.**
- Processes the frames to **produce 512 dimension visual embeddings.**
- **Fully connected layer is removed** retaining only the **convolutional base**

LSTM LAYER

- **Captures temporal dependencies** by taking in input of the **form [B,T,512]**
- Consists of a **single layer with 256 hidden units** to **model motion dynamics.**
- Last hidden state is passed to **fully connected layer for classification**

CLASSIFICATION LAYER

- **Final hidden state from LSTM taken as a summary** of the entire video sequence.
- Passed through a fully connected layer to **produce logits.**
- The class with the **highest probability** is selected

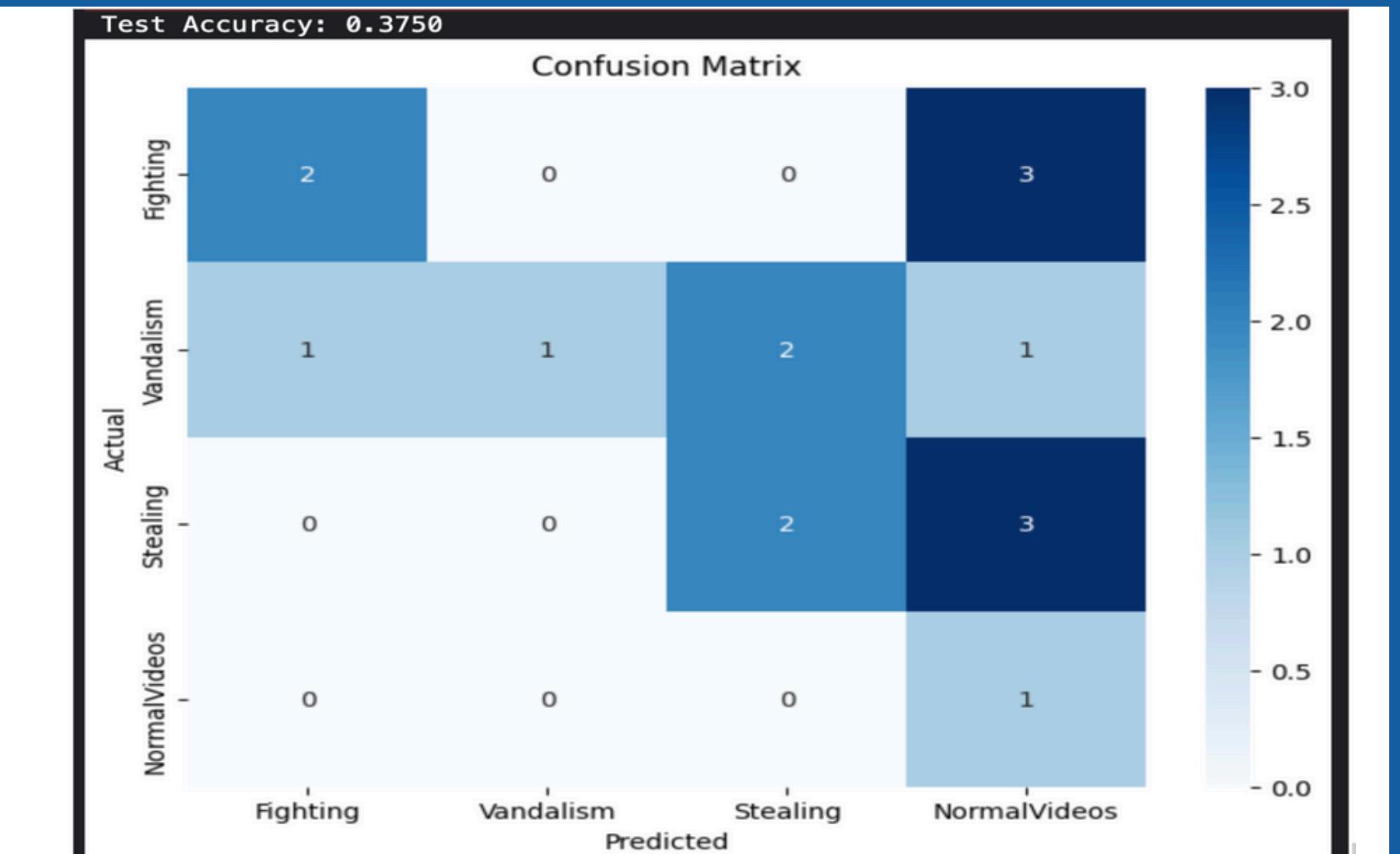
Accuracies Achieved

Training and Validation Accuracy

Epoch	Loss	Train Acc	Val Acc
1/30	132.2351	0.8033	0.8325
2/30	119.9663	0.8160	0.8426
3/30	118.7247	0.8173	0.8579
4/30	112.1483	0.8261	0.8426
5/30	110.2511	0.8261	0.8376
6/30	105.9946	0.8287	0.8477
7/30	104.5661	0.8287	0.8426
8/30	100.6136	0.8363	0.8325
9/30	102.6999	0.8401	0.8528
10/30	100.1822	0.8401	0.8426
11/30	103.3291	0.8350	0.8325
12/30	100.8316	0.8439	0.8426
13/30	94.0540	0.8515	0.8325
14/30	98.6906	0.8388	0.8325
15/30	93.2442	0.8452	0.8071
16/30	90.0073	0.8503	0.8020
17/30	95.2784	0.8503	0.8071
18/30	93.4852	0.8528	0.8376
19/30	85.3285	0.8566	0.8173
20/30	95.1797	0.8464	0.8274
21/30	92.5294	0.8426	0.8426
22/30	88.5743	0.8477	0.8223
23/30	87.6615	0.8541	0.8020
24/30	83.3415	0.8655	0.8376
25/30	83.7287	0.8655	0.8579
26/30	91.1190	0.8566	0.8071
27/30	86.3830	0.8464	0.8376
28/30	88.0168	0.8604	0.7868
29/30	85.1084	0.8604	0.8173
30/30	85.9057	0.8566	0.8223

Model training complete and saved!

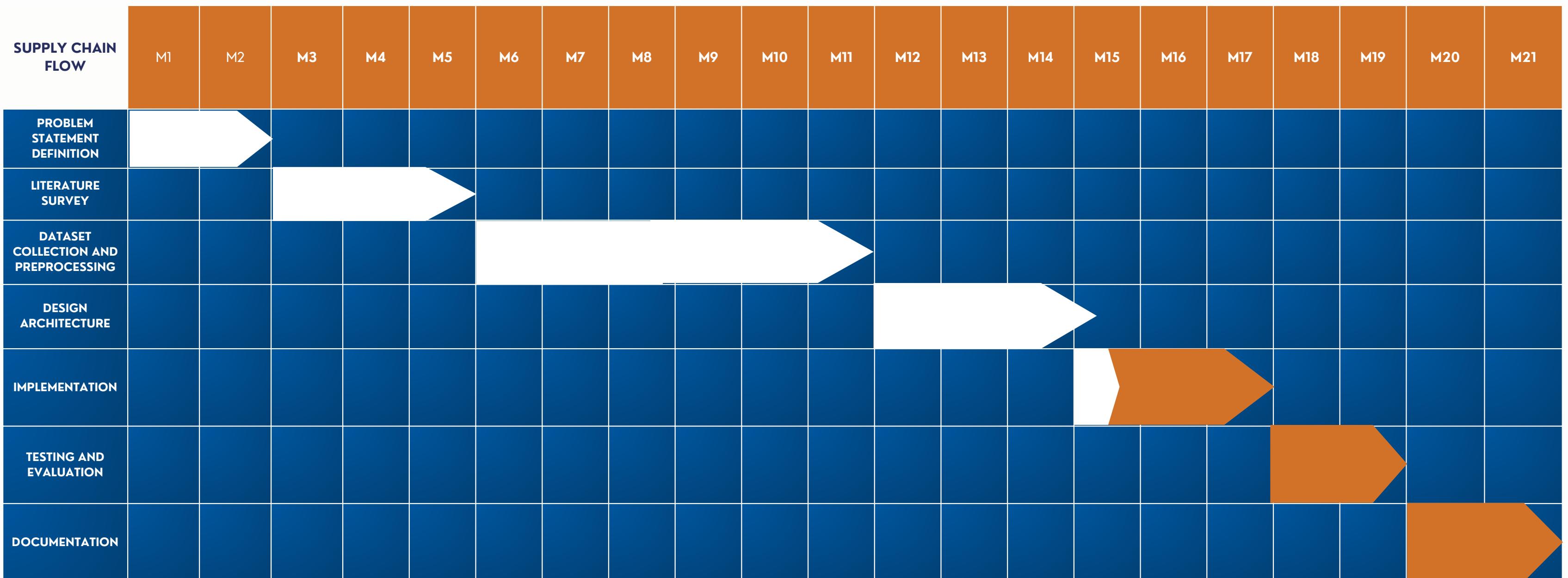
Testing Accuracy



PROGRESS PLAN FOR PHASE 3 AND PHASE 4

PROGRESS PLAN FOR PHASE 3 AND PHASE 4

GANTT CHART



THANK YOU!

