



# SecureScape



G R O U P 1 5

M I D T E R M D E M O





Colin Kirby

Computer Engineering

# Introduction & Presentation Breakdown

## Project Overview :

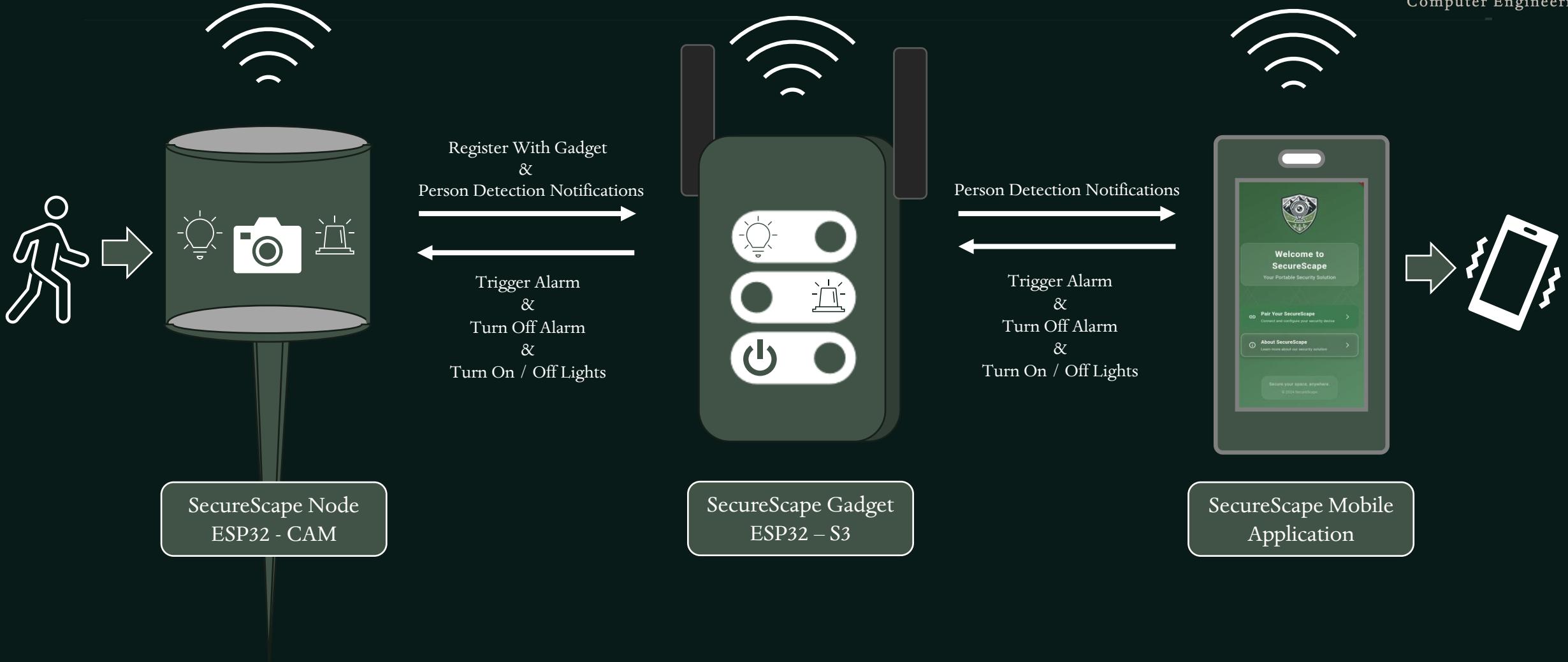
- SecureScape is a portable security system that utilizes ESP32-CAM nodes and a central gadget for real-time threat detection in remote areas.

## Presentation Breakdown:

- Project Overview – System diagram & Key components.
- Hardware Breakdown – Overview of Node & Gadget parts.
- Functionality Demo – Live tests showcasing real-time detection, peripheral activation, and remote control.
- Engineering Validation – Accuracy , Response Time , and Range tests with statistical analysis.
- Challenges & Next Steps – Current issues and future improvements.



# Project Overview





Phillip Murano

Electrical Engineering

# Overview of Hardware Parts

- Phillip Murano
- Dylan Myers

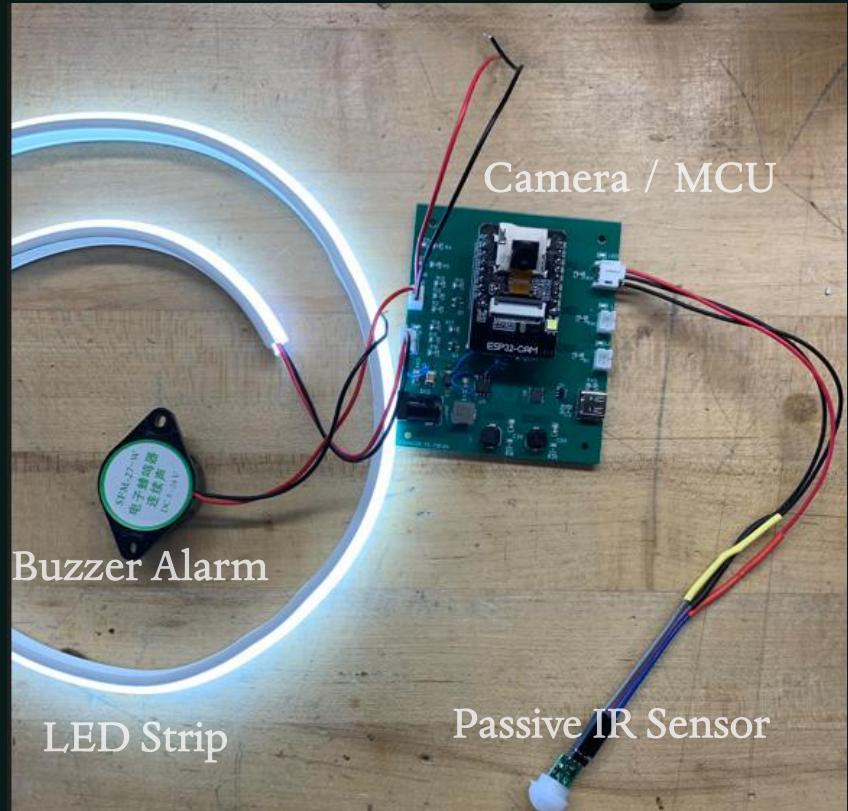


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# Node Parts Overview

## Current State of Node Hardware :

- The node connects directly to 3 peripherals: PIR sensor, LED strip (simulated by a single LED), and the Alarm.
- The LED strip is simulated using a single LED for testing.
- The ESP32-CAM microcontroller manages peripheral interactions, capturing images and triggering alerts.
- We are using a breadboard for prototyping, with direct wiring to components before transitioning to the final PCB.



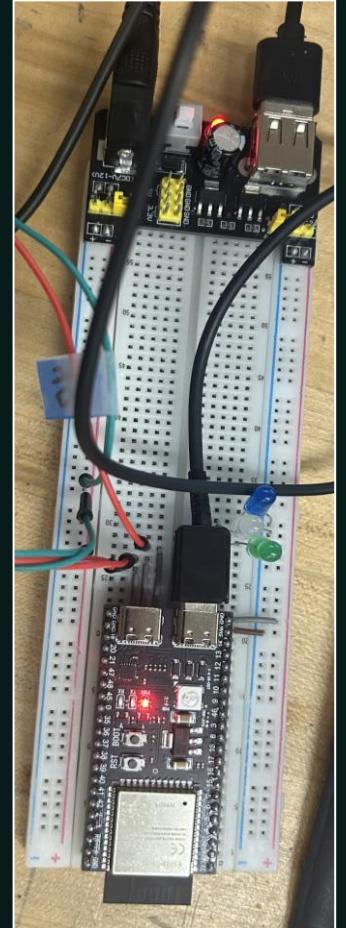
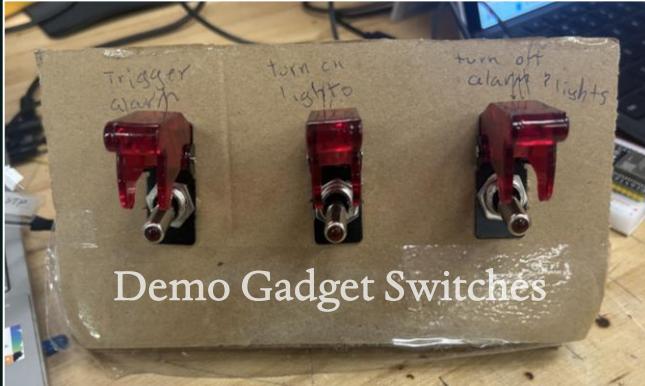


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# Gadget Parts Overview

## Current State of Gadget Hardware :

- The three toggle switches simulate the control switches that will be integrated into the final device, allowing for alarm activation and lighting control.
- The micro router serves as the central network, enabling HTTP communication between the node, gadget, and mobile app.
- The image on the far right displays the gadget's setup including power connections, serial monitoring, and test LEDs that align with switch operations.





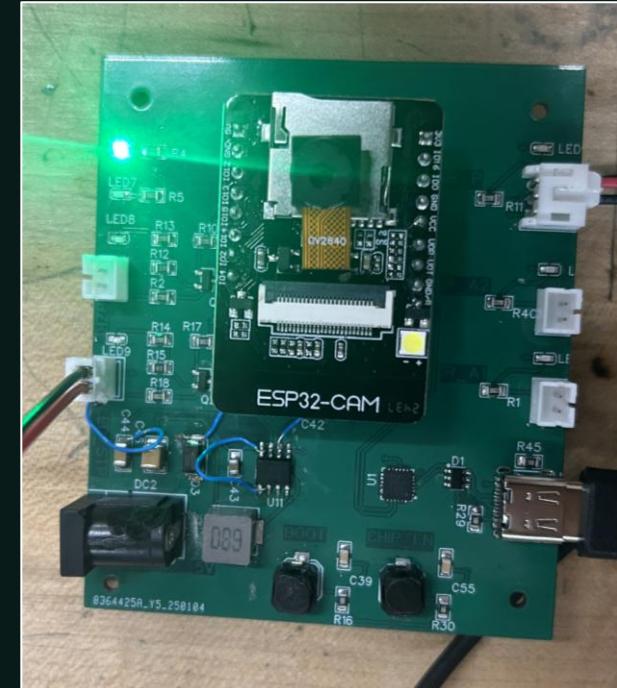
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# PCB Overview

- Current State :** PCBs are not finalized, so they were not used in the demo. They have functionality but need further refinement.
- Functionality :** Can push code and trigger specific peripherals.
- Improvements :** Optimizing power distribution, data reliability, and system integration.
- Next Steps :** Finalize enhancements, then begin full-scale testing for real-world validation.



Gadget PCB



Node PCB



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# Demo of Overall Functionality

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- Colin Kirby
- Phillip Murano
- Dylan Myers



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# Overall Functionality Tests

- Test 1 : \* *Person Detection & Response* \*
  - PIR sensor detects motion → Image is processed to confirm a person → Peripherals (LEDs, Alarm) react accordingly → Notification is sent to the mobile app.
- Test 2 : \* *Mobile App Control* \*
  - User triggers a peripheral (e.g., alarm, LED) from the phone → Node receives the command and activates the corresponding peripheral.
- Test 3 : \* *Gadget-Controlled Activation* \*
  - Gadget sends a command to the node → Node responds by triggering the assigned peripheral.

# Sound Warning

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- On the following 3 slides we are sounding our buzzer (alarm). At certain points the audio becomes really loud, so we recommend turning your volume down.



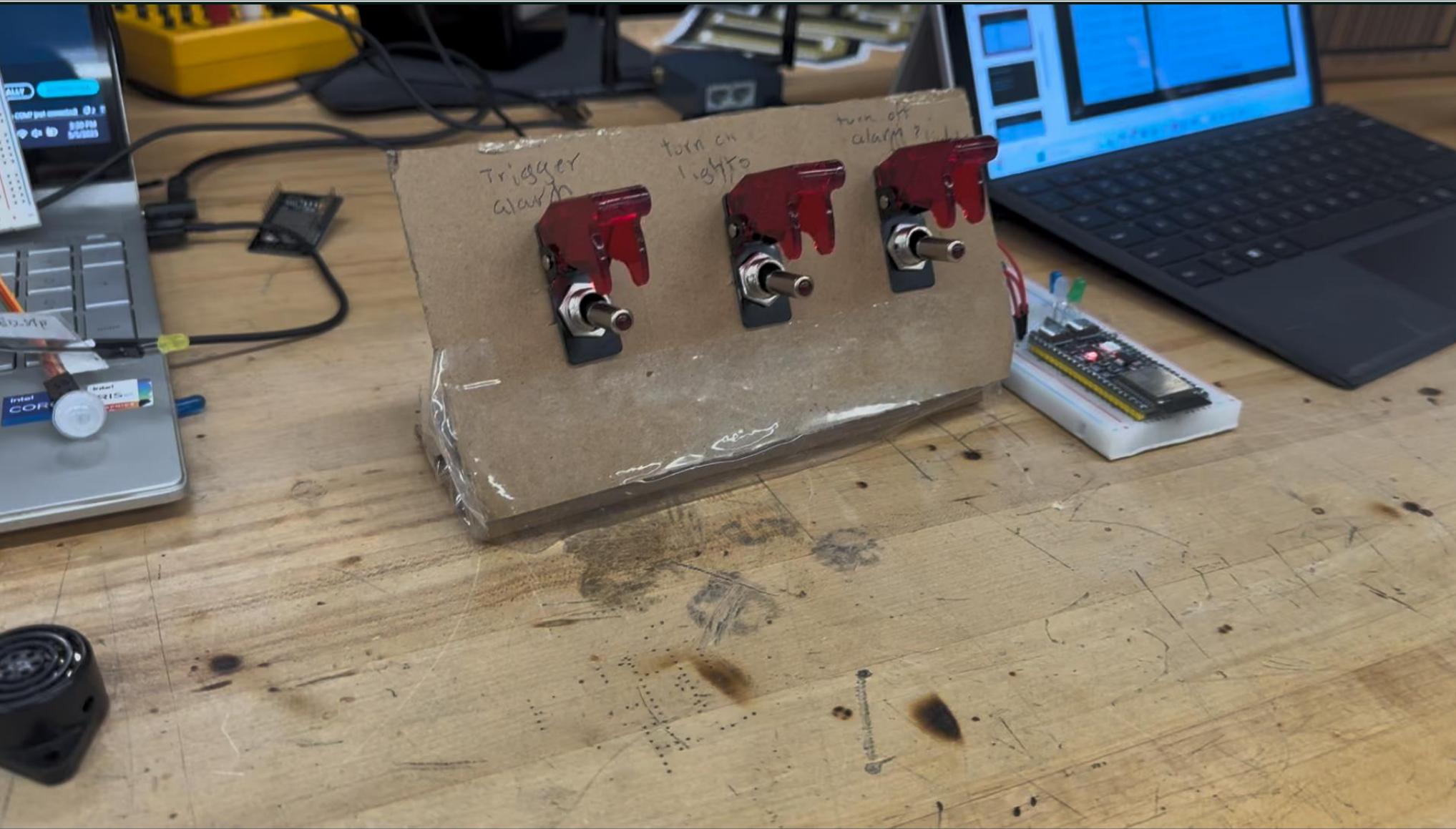
# Person Detection & Response Test

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# Gadget Controlled Activation Test

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# Mobile App Control Test

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# Engineering Specs Demo

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- Colin Kirby
- Phillip Murano
- Dylan Myers



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# Specifications

 = Demonstratable Specifications

Metric	Minimum	Maximum	Relevance to project
Detection Accuracy	60%	~90%	Essential for reliable threat identification.
Image Processing Time	500 ms	2 seconds	Topic one Critical for timely classification of threats.
Response Time	5 seconds	10 seconds	Important for timely notifications and threat management.
Deployment Time	5 minutes	N / A	Ensures a focus on quick set up in remote locations.
Detection Range	5 ft	15 – 20 feet	Critical for effective coverage of a secure area.
Mobile App Latency	100 ms	300 ms	Important for smooth UX when controlling the system.

# 1a. Detection Accuracy Demo

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# 1b. Detection Accuracy Demo Results

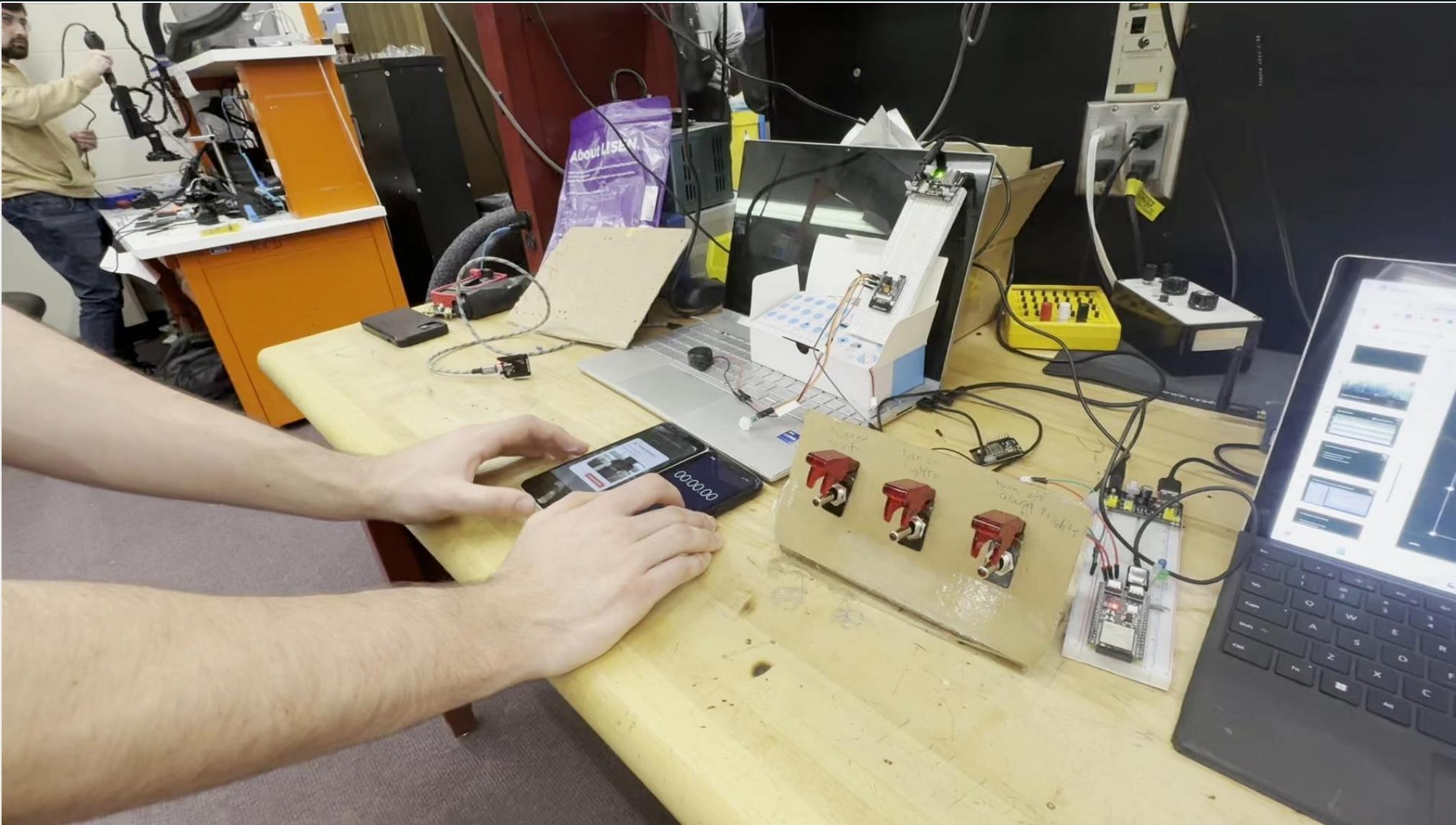
Test #	Detected ?
1	True
2	True
3	True
4	True
5	True
6	False
7	True
8	True
9	True
10	False
Total Detected (%)	80%

## Results Explanation :

- We achieved an 80% detection rate across 10 test runs. We observed that detection accuracy decreased as the person moved further from the camera.
- While person detection remained consistent, delays in data transfer affected mobile notifications, contributing to the less-than-100% functionality rate.
- Our results establish a strong baseline, and we have identified key areas for improvement, including refining detection range and optimizing data transmission for more reliable notifications.

# 2a. Response Time Demo

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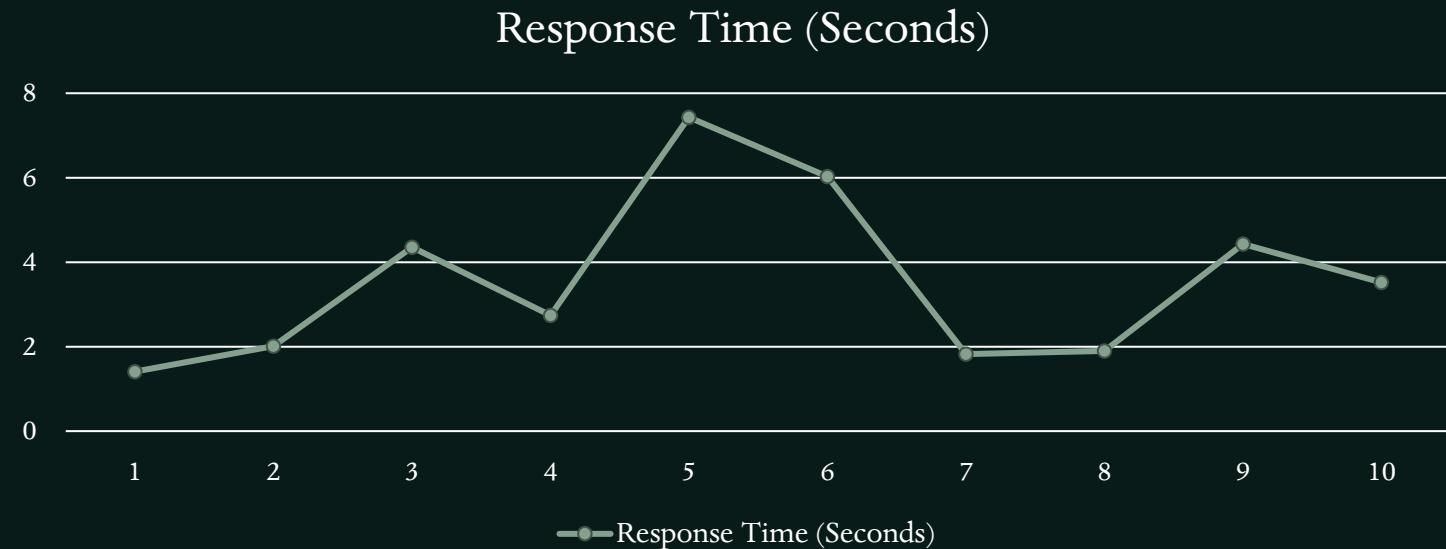




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## 2b. Response Time Demo Results

Test #	Time (seconds)
1	1.41
2	2.01
3	4.35
4	2.74
5	7.43
6	6.03
7	1.82
8	1.90
9	4.43
10	3.52
Mean Response Time	~ 3.56



- Our response times ranged from **1.41s** to **7.43s**, showing some variability. With a mean of **3.56s**, the system operates efficiently in most cases but occasionally experiences delays.
- The primary factor contributing to this variability is network latency in HTTP communication, along with fluctuations in image processing time.
- Understanding these influences gives us a clear direction for optimizing consistency and reducing response time outliers.

# 3a. Detection Range Demo

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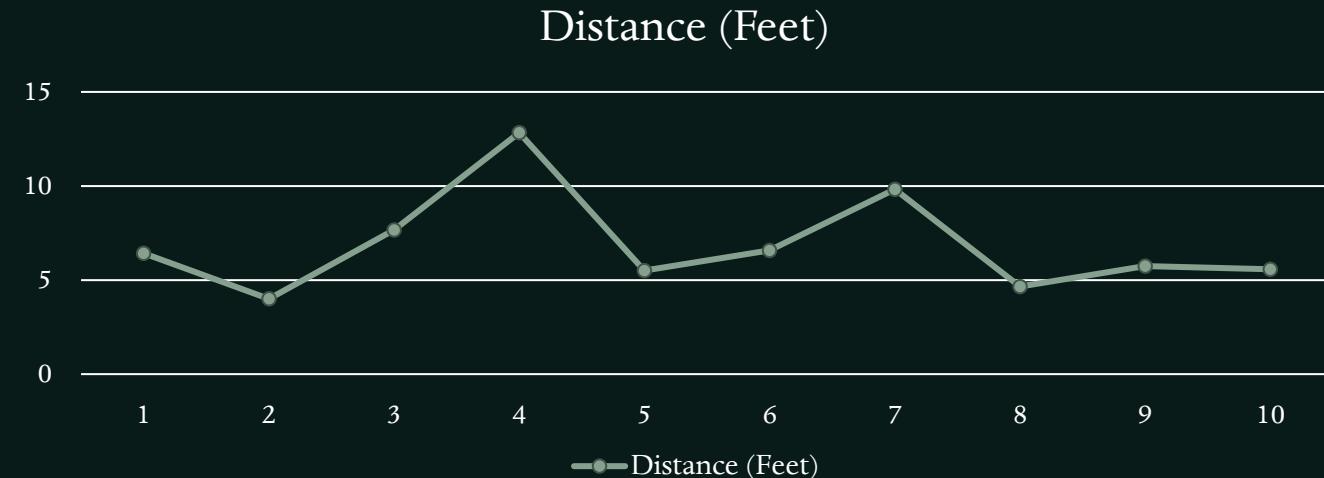


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## 3b. Detection Range Results

Baseline Test	Range (Feet)	Detected ?
1	2 ft	True
2	5 ft	True
3	10 ft	*True
4	15ft	*True

Test #	Range (Feet)
1	6' 5"
2	4' 0"
3	7' 8"
4	12' 10"
5	5' 6"
6	6' 7"
7	9' 10"
8	4' 8"
9	5' 9"
10	5' 7"
Mean Distance	~ 6' 11"



- The baseline test confirmed person detection was possible, but 10 ft and 15 ft detections took over 20 seconds, highlighting motion-based detection delays.
- Main tests showed consistent detection around the 5–7 ft range, confirming system functionality at moderate distances.
- Delayed detection was a key issue—motion was detected, but image processing lagged. Optimizing the detection model and HTTP response times can improve performance.



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# Current Issues & What's Left

- Response speed and notification accuracy still have room for improvement. While our system is functional, we still aim to enhance performance further.
- We have a strong baseline, already exceeding the minimum engineering specs. The system is consistently detecting motion and sending notifications, but further refinements will improve real-world robustness.
- Additional improvements focus on enhancing mobile app notifications and improving detection accuracy in varied environments, ensuring reliable operation across different conditions.
- The next steps involve implementing the PCBs, conducting thorough testing, and integrating them into the constructed housing before final verification for the demo.

# Thank You!

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