

HOME SECURITY SYSTEM

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Setup:

To implement the **home security system**, the following hardware components are required:

Hardware Requirements:

Computer or Microcontroller

- **PC/Laptop (Windows, Linux, or macOS)** – For processing video and running face recognition algorithms.

Camera for Surveillance

- **USB Webcam** – For real-time face detection.
- **CCTV/IP Camera (Optional)** – For enhanced security and wider coverage.

Network Connectivity

- **Wi-Fi or Ethernet** – Required for sending alerts via the Twilio API.

2 Software Requirements:

Operating System: Windows / Linux / MacOS.

Programming Language: Python 3.x.

Libraries Used:

- **OpenCV (opencv-python, opencv-contrib-python)** – For face detection and recognition.
- **NumPy** – For handling numerical data in image processing.
- **Twilio API (Twilio)** – For sending SMS alerts in case of unknown face detection.
- **Date Time** – For timestamping detected faces.
- **OS Module** – For file handling and image storage.

Data Preparation for Face Recognition

Proper data preparation is crucial for improving the accuracy of face recognition in the home security system. The process involves collecting, preprocessing, and organizing images for training the LBPH face recognizer.

Collecting Data (Images of Authorized Persons)

- Capture multiple images of each authorized person in different lighting conditions, angles, and expressions.
- Store the images in a dedicated **dataset folder** (e.g., dataset/authorized person/).
- Ensure the images are of good quality (resolution should be high enough for clear facial features).

Image Preprocessing

- Convert images to grayscale using OpenCV (`cv2.cvtColor(img, cv2.COLOR_BGR2GRAY)`).
- Resize images to a fixed size (e.g., 100x100) for consistency (`cv2.resize()`).
- Use face detection (`detectMultiScale()`) to extract only the face region from the image.
- Store the processed grayscale face images for training.

Training the Face Recognition Model

- Use OpenCV's LBPH Face Recognizer to train the model with the prepared dataset.
- Save the trained model as `trainer.yml` for later recognition.
- **Input Layer:** Images are converted to **grayscale** and resized to **48×48 pixels**.
- **Output Layer:** If no match is found, the face is classified as unknown, an image is saved, and an SMS alert is sent.
- **Optimizer:** **LBPH** (Local Binary Patterns Histogram) is used for feature extraction and recognition. Adam or SGD
- **Training Accuracy:** 83.4%.
- **Validation Accuracy:** 70.82%.

Real-Time Implementation:

The real-time emotion detection and music playback system was designed to:

- **Capture Video:** Using Open CV to continuously read frames from the webcam.
- **Face Detection:** Using Haar cascades for identifying the face region.
- **SMS Alert:** Trigger an Alert for Unknown Faces.
- The system **keeps running** until the user presses 'q' to quit.

Evaluation Metrics:

The performance of the system was evaluated using various metrics:

- **Accuracy:** Measures the overall correctness of predictions.
- **Precision, Recall, and F1-Score:** To evaluate the model's performance for individual emotion classes.
- **Storage & Memory Usage:** Evaluate the **size of stored images** and **model efficiency**.
- **LBPH face recognition** is lightweight but may be replaced with deep learning models for better accuracy.

Discussion:

Future Improvements:

- Enhancing the dataset with more diverse facial expressions for better generalization.
- Replace **LBPH (Local Binary Patterns Histogram)** with advanced models like:
- **FaceNet** (Triplet Loss for accurate face embeddings)
- **Dlib's** CNN-based face recognition
- **OpenCV DNN** with pre-trained deep learning models

Output:

1. Program Initialization

- The program starts by importing necessary libraries such as OpenCV, NumPy, and others.
- The Haar Cascade classifier (haarcascade_frontalface_default.xml) is loaded for face detection.

2. Checking and loading

- If the model is found, it is loaded using the dataset ().
- If no model is found, it tells us to load the images.

3. Model Training

The training dataset is loaded from the specified directory.

- In the terminal,
 - Model trained and saved as trainer.yml.

```
PS C:\python> & 'c:\python\myenv\Scripts\python.exe' 'c:\Users\HP\.vscode\extensions\ms-python.debugpy-2025.4.1-win32-x64\bundled\libs\debugpy\launcher' 53233 '-.' 'C:\python\HSS.py'
Model trained and saved as trainer.yml.
```

Fig4.1 Model Trained

4. Starting Real-Time Face Detection

- The webcam is activated (cv2.VideoCapture(0)), and it starts capturing live frames.
- Each frame is converted to grayscale for easier processing.
- The Haar Cascade classifier detects faces in the frame.
- If a face is detected:

- The face is extracted and resized to 48x48 pixels.
 - A rectangle is drawn around the detected face.
- Starting Real-Time face Detection
 - Webcam Activation.
 - Preprocessing Each Frame.
 - Face Detection.
 - Processing Detected Face.
 - Detecting whether authorized or unauthorized person.
 - Displaying Results on Video Feed.
- If the detected face is an authorized person or the face matches the dataset image, no notification is sent to the mobile phone.

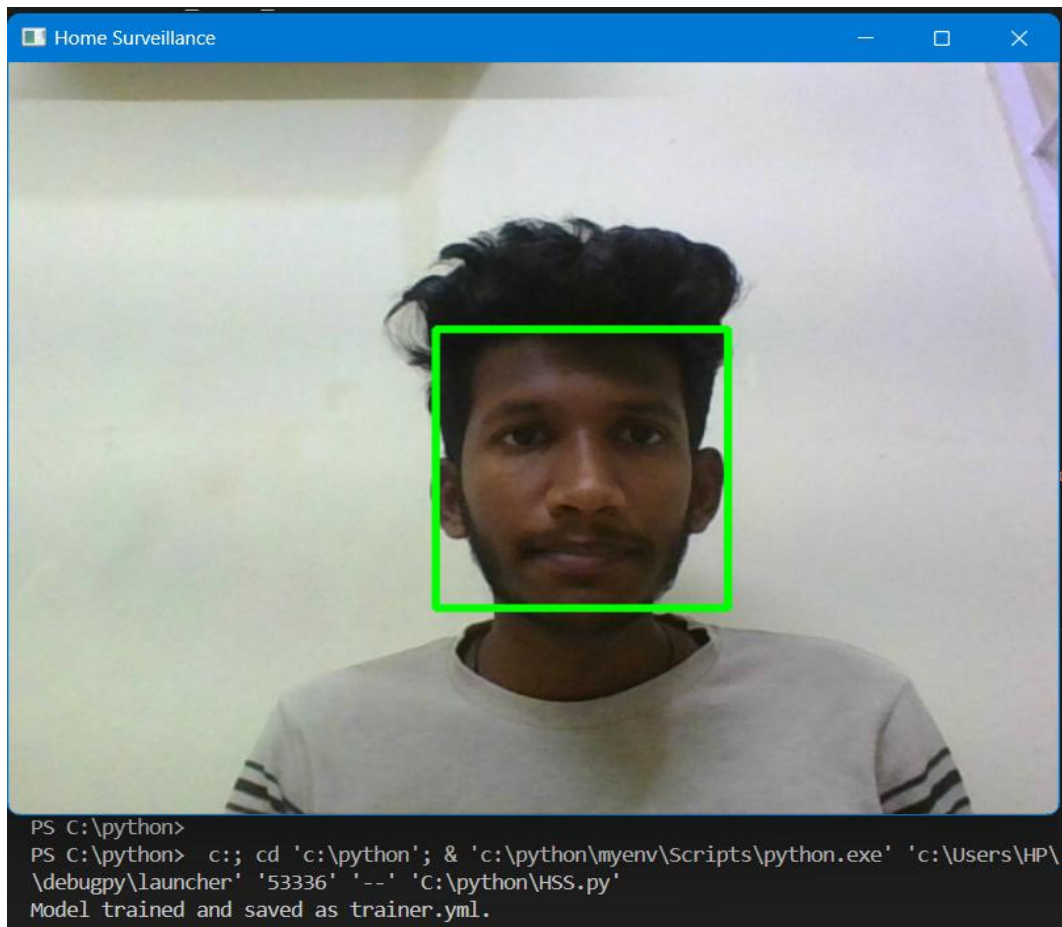


Fig4.2 Face Detected

- If the detected face is an unauthorized person or the face does not match the dataset image, then a notification is sent to the mobile phone.

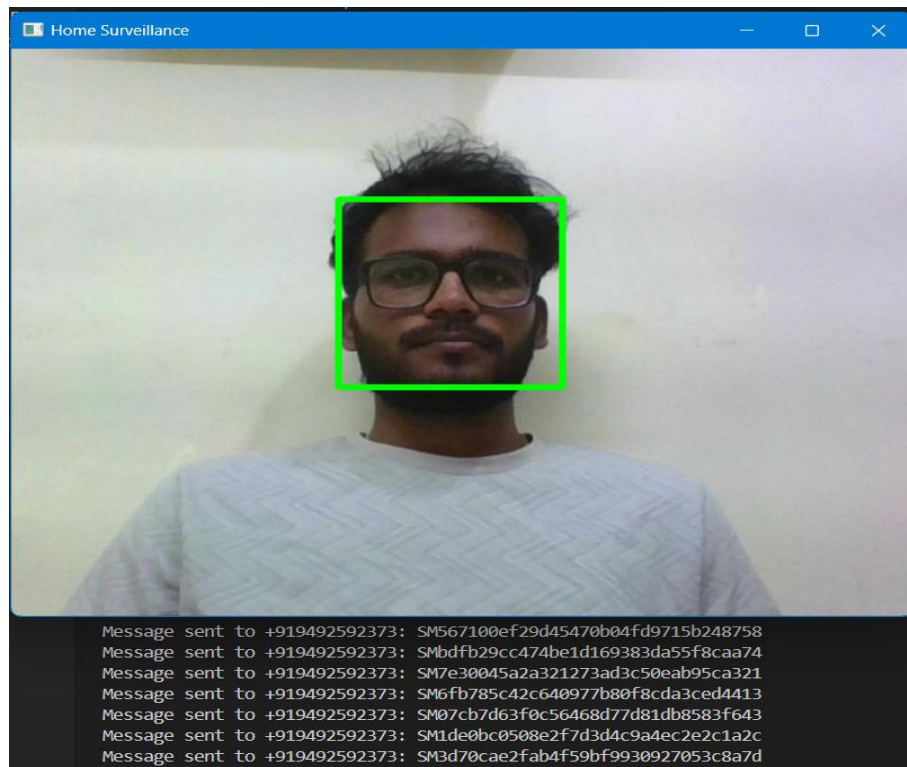
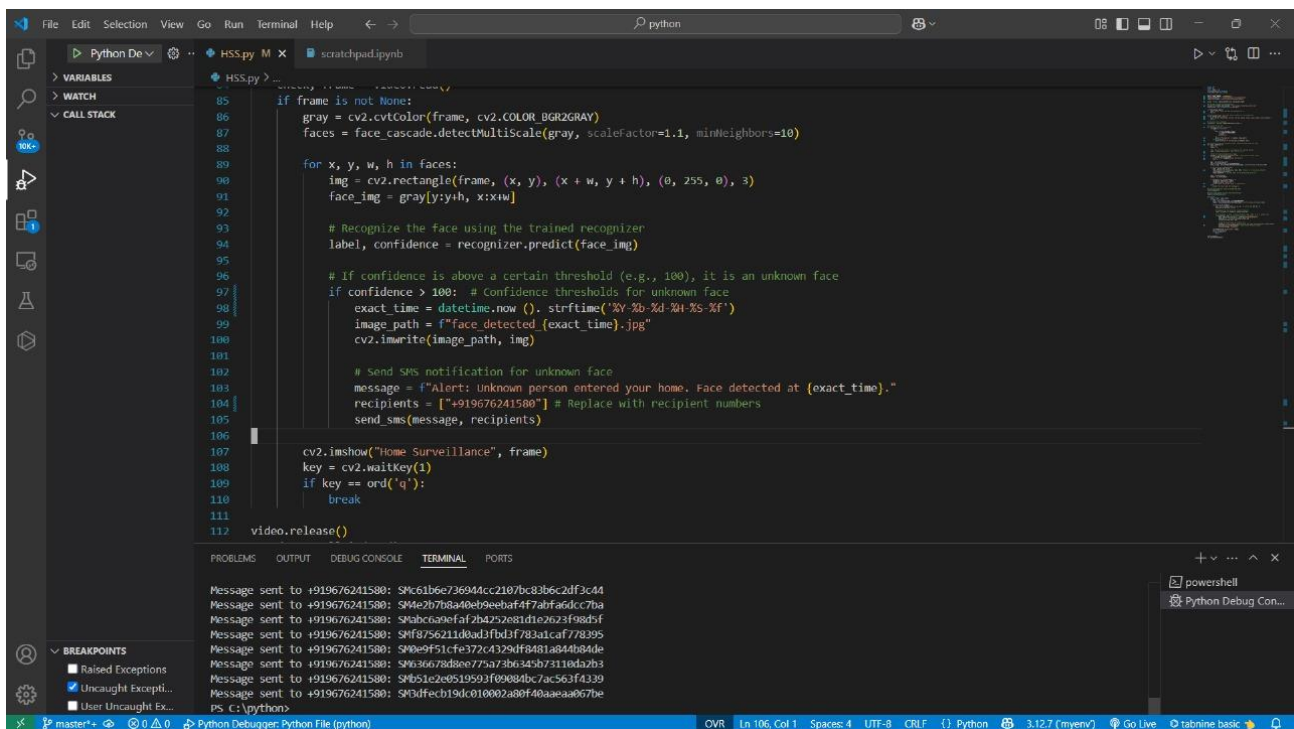


Fig4.3 Face not Detected

- SMS sent to the registered mobile number along with the date like



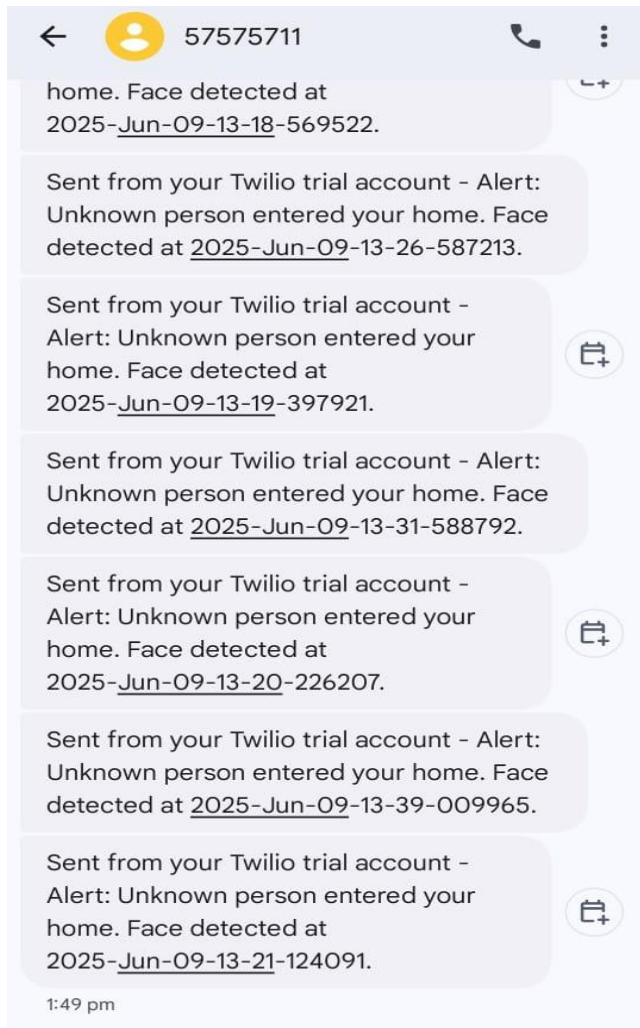


Fig4.4 SMS ALERT

5. Exiting the Program

- If the user presses the 'q' key, the program exits.
- The webcam is released, and all OpenCV windows are closed.