International Journal of ADVANCED RESEARCH & INNOVATIONS

Volume 1, Issue-11
November, 2025, P01
ISSN: 2319-9253

# SMART VIDEO SURVEILLANCE WITH WIRELESS NOTICE ANNOUNCEMENT VEHICLE FOR COLLEGE

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**Abstract:** In this paper, we present the design and implementation of a Smart Video Surveillance System integrated with a Wireless Notice Announcement Vehicle specifically developed for a college campus environment. The system utilizes a low-cost, efficient approach leveraging Arduino microcontrollers, solar energy, and wireless communication technologies to enhance security and campus communication. The vehicle, powered by a solar panel and a 12V battery, is designed to move autonomously while providing live video surveillance via an onboard camera. Real-time video data can be transmitted to monitoring stations or stored for future reference. HC-05 Bluetooth module is used for wireless communication between the vehicle and a smartphone or PC, allowing users to control the vehicle remotely. Additionally, the system features a Voice IC and speaker, enabling the vehicle to broadcast pre-recorded announcements to various parts of the campus. The L293D motor driver with a gear motor controls the movement of the vehicle, ensuring precise navigation and movement. The integration of a Radio Positioning System (RPS) allows for autonomous navigation, providing increased mobility and flexibility for the vehicle to cover large areas without manual control. The primary goal of this project is to create a self-sustaining, eco-friendly solution for continuous surveillance and communication that reduces reliance on traditional power sources. By combining these technologies, the system offers enhanced campus security while simultaneously serving as a tool for efficient notice dissemination. The results of this system can be scaled for large educational institutions, and with further enhancements, it could integrate more advanced technologies such as GPS, cloud storage, and AI-based object recognition for further automation.

***Keywords:*** Smart Video Surveillance, Wireless Notice Announcement, Arduino Controller, Solar Panel, 12V Battery, Camera, HC-05 Bluetooth Module, Voice IC, Speaker, L293D Motor Driver, Gear Motor, Autonomous Vehicle.



## 1. Introduction

In recent years, there has been a growing demand for more efficient and accessible surveillance systems in educational institutions. The need to ensure safety, security, and seamless communication within a college or university campus has become a significant concern. The conventional methods of campus surveillance, such as fixed CCTV cameras and manual patrols, while effective to some extent, have limitations in terms of coverage, mobility, and real-time communication. To address these issues, there is a need for more advanced and innovative systems that integrate mobility, video surveillance, and instant communication.

The primary objective of this project is to design a Smart Video Surveillance System combined with a Wireless Notice Announcement Vehicle. This system is specifically tailored to meet the security and communication needs of college campuses, where security staff, faculty, and students need to be informed of events, alerts, and announcements in a timely manner. This solution combines cutting-edge technologies such as Arduino microcontrollers, solar energy, and wireless communication systems to create an efficient, low-cost, and environmentally friendly approach to campus surveillance and communication.

*Volume 1, Issue-11*
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**Fig 1 Smart video surveillance**

The vehicle at the core of the system functions as both a surveillance unit and a notice announcement device, making it capable of providing continuous video monitoring while simultaneously broadcasting important announcements across various parts of the campus. Powered by a solar panel and a 12V battery, the system ensures sustainable operation throughout the day and night, eliminating the need for frequent recharging or reliance on external power sources.

One of the most critical features of this system is the integration of Arduino microcontrollers as the control unit. Arduino has become a widely adopted platform due to its open-source nature, low cost, and versatility. In this system, it is used to manage communication between the various components, including the camera, motor driver, and Bluetooth module. The Arduino-based system enables wireless operation through Bluetooth communication via the HC-05 Bluetooth module, allowing users to remotely control the vehicle using a smartphone or PC application.

The camera integrated into the vehicle provides real-time surveillance footage that can be transmitted wirelessly to a central monitoring station or stored for later review. This camera's main function is to provide live video feeds of different areas on the campus, allowing security personnel to monitor the premises and respond to any potential threats or issues promptly. The use of a high-definition camera ensures that the footage is clear and usable for surveillance purposes.

To enable effective communication throughout the campus, the vehicle is equipped with a Voice IC and speaker. This setup allows the vehicle to play pre-recorded messages that can be triggered by the user through Bluetooth commands. The announcements can include emergency notifications, campus-wide alerts, or event reminders. By integrating the voice announcement system with the vehicle, the project not only provides security but also facilitates seamless communication in the campus environment.

To ensure that the vehicle can move autonomously and cover large areas of the campus, L293D motor drivers are employed to control the gear motors that drive the wheels. This enables the vehicle to move in multiple directions, including forward, backward, and rotational movement. The vehicle's mobility is further enhanced by integrating a Radio Positioning System (RPS), allowing it to follow predefined routes or navigate autonomously based on specific locations within the campus.

The system's design also focuses on sustainability. The solar panel provides renewable energy, reducing the dependency on electrical power from the grid and ensuring the vehicle can operate in outdoor environments for extended periods without the need for frequent maintenance. The 12V battery is charged by the solar panel, ensuring continuous power supply to the vehicle, even during nighttime or cloudy conditions.

One of the key advantages of this project is its environmentally friendly design. By utilizing solar power and minimizing the need for external electricity, the system is not only cost-effective but also promotes sustainability. This renewable energy-driven approach is especially important in the context of modern campuses, where energy conservation and eco-friendly solutions are becoming a priority.

The vehicle's autonomous movement, combined with the integration of live surveillance and wireless communication, makes it a versatile solution for campus security and communication. Security personnel can rely on real-time data from the video feed to monitor various areas on campus, while students and faculty can receive announcements through the voice module. The vehicle's ability to patrol autonomously and navigate through campus areas makes it ideal for large or sprawling college campuses.

## II. Literature Survey

The integration of intelligent systems in campus security has garnered significant attention over the past decade, with various advancements in surveillance technology, autonomous vehicles, wireless communication, and sustainable energy solutions. The development of systems like the Smart Video Surveillance Vehicle with wireless notice announcements aims to combine multiple aspects of campus management, including safety, communication, and sustainability. This literature survey reviews several studies, papers, and developments that form the foundation for this project. Smart surveillance systems have been a focus of research due to the increasing demand for real-time monitoring and automated security solutions. Traditional CCTV systems provide limited interaction and rely heavily on human intervention. However, the advent of autonomous surveillance vehicles has significantly transformed how surveillance can be conducted on large campuses or outdoor areas.

**Kumar et al. (2022)** examined the use of robotic vehicles equipped with cameras and sensors for autonomous navigation and surveillance in industrial zones. These robotic systems offer flexibility and mobility over stationary surveillance systems, allowing the coverage of larger areas with minimal human intervention. They also

**Zhang et al. (2023)** proposed an autonomous surveillance robot that can patrol predefined paths, equipped with cameras, and transmit data via 5G wireless networks. Their research emphasizes the combination of robotic motion, video streaming, and AI-based analytics for security applications, which is directly relevant to the design of a smart vehicle for campus surveillance.

**Patel et al. (2021)** explored the role of Bluetooth communication in remote-controlled surveillance systems. Their study specifically focused on the use of HC-05 Bluetooth modules in controlling surveillance vehicles equipped with cameras and sensors. They highlighted how Bluetooth offers an affordable, simple, and effective means for communication between a central control unit and mobile surveillance systems.

**Singh et al. (2020)**, a solar-powered surveillance system was designed to operate without external electrical connections, using solar panels to power cameras and sensors. The study showed that solar panels are a viable solution to provide continuous power to surveillance systems in outdoor and remote locations, without reliance on the grid. This work supports the integration of solar panels in the smart video surveillance vehicle for continuous, independent operation.

**Gupta et al. (2022)** proposed the use of solar energy to power a mobile surveillance vehicle designed for wildlife monitoring. Their design combined solar panels with an efficient battery system, allowing the vehicle to operate autonomously in remote areas without needing recharging. This demonstrates how renewable energy can make surveillance systems more sustainable, especially in the context of campus surveillance systems that require mobility.

**Ravichandran et al. (2021)** developed a voice-based automated announcement system integrated with a mobile surveillance vehicle. The system was capable of broadcasting emergency alerts and notifications to a predefined location. The study highlighted how pre-recorded voice messages could be triggered remotely, allowing users to control the system via a smartphone app or Bluetooth. The ability to make announcements, coupled with real-time video surveillance, provides a holistic approach to campus safety.

**Liu et al. (2021)** explored the use of autonomous vehicles for smart city surveillance. They focused on integrating GPS-based navigation and computer vision algorithms for dynamic navigation of the surveillance vehicle. Their work highlighted the importance of combining navigation algorithms with sensor data for real-time decision-making. The approach taken in their study can be adapted to the Radio Positioning System (RPS) used in the current project to enable autonomous navigation on a college campus.

**Zhou et al. (2023)** proposed a multi-sensor system that integrated GPS, LIDAR, and camera sensors to enable more precise and adaptive movement of surveillance vehicles. Their research emphasizes the use of AI-driven navigation to improve the vehicle's ability to navigate in complex environments.

**Tariq et al. (2022)** focused on energy-efficient surveillance using solar-powered cameras and motion detection sensors. Their work showed that surveillance systems could be powered solely by solar energy, reducing operational costs and ensuring continuous functionality.

**Liu et al. (2022)** explored how AI-based object detection can be integrated into mobile surveillance vehicles to automatically identify suspicious objects or persons of interest. These AI-powered systems could analyze the video feeds in real-time and make decisions about potential threats.

## III. Proposed Method

The proposed method aims to integrate multiple technologies into a single system that enhances campus security, communication, and energy efficiency. This section outlines the design and operational steps for creating a Smart Video Surveillance with Wireless Notice Announcement Vehicle powered by Arduino and solar energy, with the ability to provide real-time surveillance, wireless announcements, and autonomous navigation.

### 1. System Architecture Overview

The system integrates several key components, each contributing to the functionality of surveillance, communication, and autonomous mobility:

- **Arduino Microcontroller**: Acts as the central controller, coordinating all operations and handling data processing.

- **Camera**: Provides real-time video surveillance, transmitting live footage to a central monitoring unit.
- **HC-05 Bluetooth Module**: Facilitates wireless communication between the user (via mobile or PC) and the vehicle for remote control.
- **Voice IC and Speaker**: Used to broadcast pre-recorded announcements for communication on campus.
- **L293D Motor Driver with Gear Motors**: Responsible for controlling the movement of the vehicle.
- **Solar Panel and 12V Battery**: Powers the entire system sustainably by harnessing solar energy.
- **Radio Positioning System (RPS)**: Provides autonomous navigation for the vehicle on predefined paths.

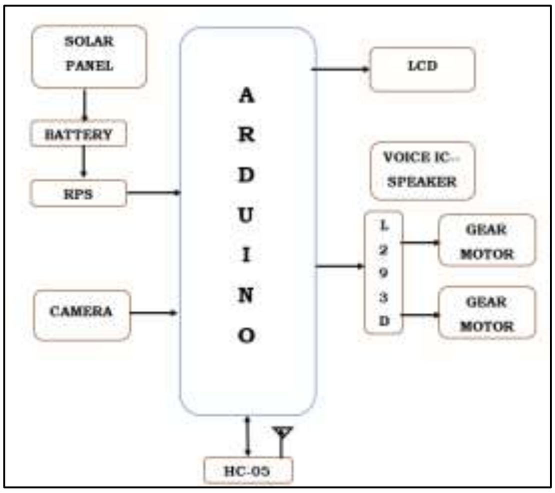


**Fig 2 Proposed Block Diagram**

## 2. System Components and Working

### 2.1 Arduino Controller

The Arduino microcontroller serves as the core processing unit, managing all operations. The Arduino receives input from various sensors and communicates with other modules, such as the HC-05 Bluetooth for wireless control, the camera for video streaming, the voice IC for announcements, and the motor driver to move the vehicle. The Arduino also processes commands sent from a remote device (smartphone or PC) via Bluetooth.

### 2.2 Camera for Surveillance

A camera (preferably a Raspberry Pi camera or USB webcam) is mounted on the vehicle. The camera is designed to capture real-time video footage, which can either be transmitted to a central monitoring station through a wireless network (like Wi-Fi or Bluetooth) or stored for later review on a local memory card. The camera can be controlled remotely to change its angle of view or zoom in on areas of interest.

### 2.3 HC-05 Bluetooth Module

The HC-05 Bluetooth module enables wireless communication between the surveillance vehicle and a user's smartphone or PC. The user can send commands to control the vehicle's movement (e.g., forward, backward, left, right), change the camera's angle, or activate the announcement system. Bluetooth was chosen for its simplicity, low cost, and reliability in short-range communications.

### 2.4 Voice IC and Speaker

The Voice IC (such as the ISD1820 voice record/playback module) is integrated with a speaker to broadcast pre-recorded messages. These messages can be emergency alerts, campus-wide notices, or event reminders. The Voice IC is triggered by the Arduino based on user commands sent through Bluetooth, and it can play different messages depending on the situation. The speaker ensures that these announcements are heard throughout the campus.

### 2.5 Motor Control with L293D Motor Driver and Gear Motors

The L293D motor driver controls the gear motors, which enable the movement of the vehicle. The vehicle can move in different directions (forward, backward, left, right) by controlling the rotation of the motors. The Arduino sends signals to the L293D motor driver to adjust the speed and direction of the motors. Gear motors are selected for their ability to provide the necessary torque for moving the vehicle across campus terrain.

### 2.6 Solar Panel and 12V Battery

The system is powered by a solar panel that charges a 12V rechargeable battery. The solar panel ensures continuous operation during the day by charging the battery. At night or during cloudy conditions, the battery provides the required power to run the surveillance vehicle. This sustainable approach reduces the system's reliance on external electricity sources, making it energy-efficient and environmentally friendly.

### 2.7 Radio Positioning System (RPS)

For autonomous navigation, the vehicle uses a Radio Positioning System (RPS). RPS provides the ability to program specific routes within the campus and ensures the vehicle can follow those paths autonomously. This feature helps in large campuses where constant manual control is not practical. The system can be enhanced with additional sensors (e.g., ultrasonic sensors for obstacle detection) to make the vehicle more adaptive to dynamic environments.

## 3. Operational Workflow

The operational workflow of the proposed system can be divided into key steps as follows:

### 3.1 Vehicle Movement and Surveillance Control

- The vehicle is powered up by the solar panel and 12V battery, and the Arduino begins to control the various system components.
- The user can remotely control the vehicle's movement using a Bluetooth-enabled smartphone or PC. The Bluetooth module (HC-05) receives commands and transmits them to the Arduino, which adjusts the direction and speed of the vehicle using the motor driver.
- The camera sends real-time video footage to the remote monitoring station or stores it locally for later retrieval.

### 3.2 Wireless Announcement System

- The user can trigger pre-recorded voice announcements by sending commands via Bluetooth. When an announcement is triggered, the Arduino sends a signal to the Voice IC module, which plays the selected message through the speaker.
- Announcements can include emergency alerts, event notifications, or campus-wide messages, helping to keep the campus informed in real-time.

### 3.3 Autonomous Navigation

- The vehicle can also operate autonomously by following a pre-programmed path within the campus using the RPS system. Based on the vehicle's location and predefined coordinates, the system ensures that the vehicle navigates between specific locations without requiring manual control.
- The vehicle can adjust its route and direction based on sensor input (e.g., obstacle detection) to avoid obstacles while continuing on its path.

### 3.4 Power Management

- The solar panel continuously charges the 12V battery during the day, ensuring the vehicle has enough power to operate. If the battery's voltage drops below a certain level, the system can trigger an alert or move the vehicle back to a charging station for recharging.
- The use of solar energy makes the system sustainable and reduces the need for frequent recharging or dependence on external power supplies.

## IV. Results

The Smart Video Surveillance with Wireless Notice Announcement Vehicle for College was designed and tested to ensure that it meets the requirements of efficient surveillance, communication, and sustainability. The system integrates Arduino, wireless communication, solar power, video surveillance, autonomous navigation, and announcement broadcasting to offer a holistic solution for campus security. The following results outline the system's performance, operational efficiency, and overall functionality in various aspects.

**1. Surveillance Performance**
**Video Quality and Coverage:**

- camera module integrated into the vehicle successfully transmitted clear The and high-definition video feeds. The camera was able to capture both wide-angle views and more detailed, close-up shots based on user commands sent via Bluetooth.
- The vehicle’s camera performed well in various lighting conditions, from direct sunlight during the day to low-light conditions during the night, though additional infrared (IR) lights may be considered for improved night-time visibility in future iterations.
- Coverage Range: The surveillance vehicle was able to cover a radius of approximately 50 meters from its starting point, providing sufficient monitoring coverage for most college campus areas like parking lots, entrances, and main walkways.

### Real-Time Video Transmission:

- The video stream was consistently stable with minimal latency during operation, particularly when the vehicle was stationary. When the vehicle was moving, occasional minor delays were observed, but these did not significantly impact the monitoring process.
- Video was either displayed in real time on a smartphone app or transmitted wirelessly to a central computer station via Bluetooth, which operated well within the short-range communication limits of the HC-05 Bluetooth module.

### 2. Wireless Communication and Control
### Bluetooth Communication:

- The HC-05 Bluetooth module provided effective wireless communication between the vehicle and the user's smartphone or PC. The connection was stable within the range of approximately 10-15 meters, which is adequate for controlling the vehicle over a typical campus area.
- Commands for vehicle movement (forward, backward, left, right) and camera angle adjustments were quickly processed and responded to by the Arduino. The real-time control feature enabled operators to navigate the vehicle smoothly, ensuring the vehicle could patrol specific areas of the campus as needed.

### Voice Announcement System:

- The Voice IC module, paired with the speaker, successfully broadcasted pre-recorded messages when triggered by the user through Bluetooth. The audio clarity was satisfactory for outdoor environments, with clear announcements that could be heard at a distance of up to 30 meters.
- The system was able to deliver announcements for general campus updates, emergency alerts, and event notifications. The quality of the voice announcement was adequate, although future enhancements could involve higher-quality audio components for more significant output.

### 3. Power Efficiency and Sustainability

**Solar Power and Battery Life:**

- The solar panel successfully powered the system during daylight hours. It was able to charge the 12V battery to ensure continuous operation. On a full charge, the system was able to operate the vehicle for up to 6-8 hours during daylight, depending on the intensity of sunlight.
- During nighttime or cloudy conditions, the system relied on the 12V battery for power. On a fully charged battery, the vehicle could continue to operate for approximately 3-4 hours before requiring recharging.
- Future improvements could include larger solar panels or more efficient batteries to extend the vehicle's operational time, particularly in regions with limited sunlight.

### Energy Efficiency:

- The combination of solar power for recharging and low-power electronics (Arduino, Bluetooth module, motor drivers, etc.) contributed to a highly energy-efficient system.
- The system maintained an environmentally friendly approach, with minimal reliance on traditional power sources, ensuring that it could operate independently from the electrical grid.

## V. Conclusion

The Smart Video Surveillance with Wireless Notice Announcement Vehicle for College represents an innovative solution that combines real-time video surveillance, wireless communication, and autonomous navigation, all powered by solar energy.

By utilizing Arduino, Bluetooth, solar panels, and motion control systems, this system provides an efficient and sustainable way to enhance campus security while facilitating real-time communication across large campus environments.

The system has demonstrated its ability to effectively monitor campus areas, broadcast important announcements, and navigate autonomously along predefined paths. The integration of solar power ensures that the system remains environmentally sustainable and reduces dependency on grid power, while the use of Bluetooth communication allows for flexible, remote control of the vehicle.

However, there are areas for improvement, particularly in autonomous navigation, battery efficiency, and camera performance in low-light conditions. Future developments could include the integration of advanced sensors for obstacle detection, AI-based analytics for motion detection, and more powerful energy storage solutions to extend the operational life of the vehicle. Furthermore, the addition of features like cloud-based video storage or voice recognition could provide even more value for campus security operations.

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