

# Vehicle Protection using Fingerprint Verification by GPS & GSM

1. **Dr. P H V Sessa Talpa Sai** , Professor, Malla Reddy College of Engineering & Technology (Autonomous)
2. **Dr. Amiya Bhaumik** , Professor, Lincoln University College, Malaysia
3. **Anudeep Peteti**, UG Student, Lincoln University College, Malaysia
4. **Jithin Chandran KV**, UG Student, Lincoln University College, Malaysia
5. **Madhukar Kumar**, UG Student, Lincoln University College, Malaysia

## Article Info

Volume 83

Page Number: 25729 - 25733

Publication Issue:

March - April 2020

## Article History

Article Received: 24 July 2019

Revised: 12 September 2019

Accepted: 15 February 2020

Publication: 30 April 2020

## Abstract

As far as the late vehicle is concerned, the system is gaining enormous popularity due to increasing number of vehicles taken. Vehicle theft is going to consent and, in some situations, to travel in eternal areas. This analysis research explores how to get rid from this kind of take-off and gives the vehicles superior safety. The updated configuration refers to a specific-board integrated system fitted with a General Mobile System (GSM) and a General Precision (GPS) including a microprocessor mounted on the vehicle. The use of GPS and GSM systems allow the system to trace the object and to provide the required forward-looking information. in the on-going outings.. In addition, a specific finger printing review is carried out in an improved system to ensure that the right person is driving. The implemented framework is transparent with more popular vehicle safety against theft insurance and ease of use as opposed to others.

**Keywords:** GMS, GPS, unique finger impression, implantedframework, vehicle hostile to burglary insurance.

## 1 INTRODUCTION

Indications from at least four spacecraft are necessary for the purpose of illustrating these circumstances. The position of the three-part GPS detector and the clock orientation, these four questions [ x, y, z, b ] can be asked.. The existence and reliability of the GPS system was investigated by Abell and Chaffee. At a point where 'n' is more popular than 4, this approach is over-determined and the correct technique has to be implemented. [1]

In addition, a unique mark sensor is used for micro-metrical processing. Included are many innovations in special signal sensors such as optic, resistive touch, dry, RF, infrared, signal generator-electric, signal

generator-resistive, MEMS [2]. The invention of the active digitizer was utilized here. The picture of captured finger is carefully prepared and preserved in storage as a template [3]. A gadget takes the distinctive mark of the vehicle driver before the start of the ride. Specific mark coordination measurement is used for contrast and recently enrolled image validation tests. Between link-based coordination, edge-based coordination and specific coordination based coordination, the last one is well established as efficient and accurate. In the case of a shift in the area of the vehicle without a specific verification of the label, the system would assume that something undesirable. The GPS engine will then obtain location

and send SMS alert to the telephone number. [4]

## 2. METHODOLOGY

As shown in figure 1, GPS collector collects message from satellites which is used to determine the location of the satellite it sends. The x, y, and z align sections of position of satellite and the time sent shall be allocated as  $[x_i, y_i, z_i, s_i]$  subscription I implies a channel with a frequency of 14. The time of the text collection shown by receiver clock is  $t_i$ . The real time of grouping is P, LAPF the clock orientation of the receiver from the slightly more precise GPS time frames. It's used by the spacecraft. All obtained radio signals are one-sided at a specific transmitter clock (all licensed satellite clocks are absolutely synchronized) [5-6]

When the GPS receiver is triggered, it is synchronized (altitude, wind speed and elevation), period and many other data in NMEA format. This data is changed every moment. After beginning, the logic analyzer gets the 1st guide from the GPS receiver. After the modified reference, test whether or not the distance between the updated position of the revised organize It's over 110 m. if and the maximum and minimum duration of the input and exit range, now we can get the range from the Haversine formula. This appears to overest gay-equatorial distances and exaggerates cis-polar ranges. For convenience, an approximate circumference of 6880 km can be used. The registered owner could also get the place of the vehicle at any time by making a ' phone call'. Fig.1 shows the timeline flow chart algorithm of vehicle tracking system with finger print and the display system. Fig. 2 displays a schematic block diagram and circuit diagram of the automobile tracking system along with fingerprint authentication. All GPS and GSM engines are fitted with a different antenna. GSM, GPS and biometric apps are linked by a microprocessor [7-8].

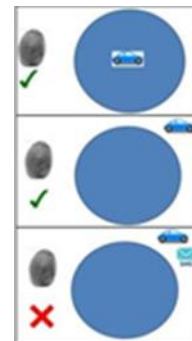
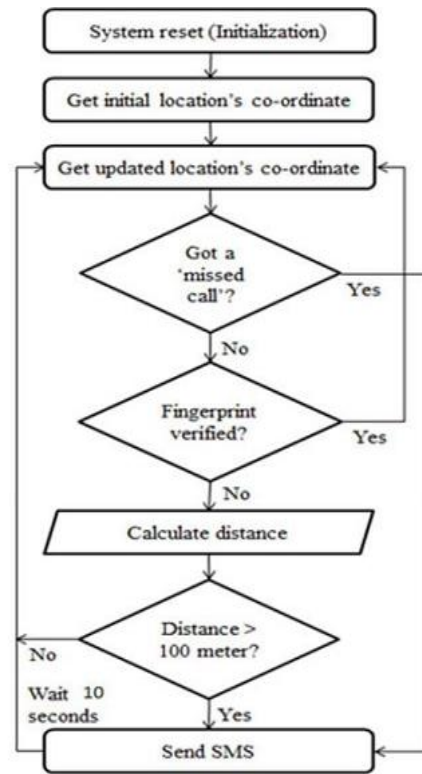
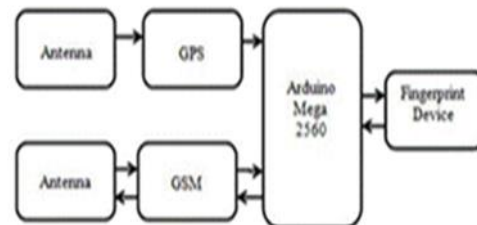


Figure: 1 Timeline flow chart of security check and alert SMS



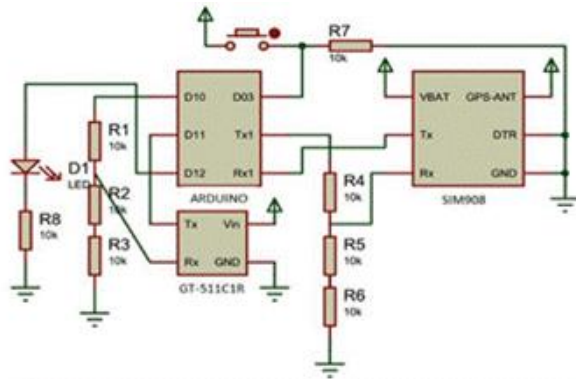


Fig.2. Block diagram and circuit diagram of vehicle tracking system along with fingerprint

### 3. SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

The preceding pack is added to the car, which involves Arduino-2560, SIM909, GT-511C1R, GT and SIM90. The 511C1R device is linked to Arduino using a sequential COM connection. The desired frequency level improvement is performed by the zener diode. Arduino -2560 is shown in fig.3 and different parts of the linking system are discussed below.

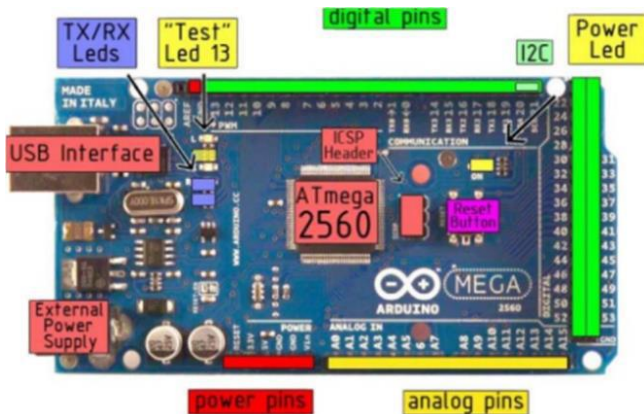


Fig. 3 Arduino MEGA 2560.

**3.1 Arduino MEGA 2560:** Mega-2760 Xeon is a ground-breaking ATmega2560- dependent microcontroller module. It has 54 advanced info / yield pins (14 numbers can be used as PWM outputs), 16 basic sources, 4 UARTs (materials parallel ports). It has 256 KB of smidgeon Memory, 9 KB of SARM, and 45KB of Raid controller [9]

### 3.2GPS/GPRS/GSM (SIM908)

SIM909 has a GPRS / Lte quad-band processor. This takes a shot at 800 MHz, 1700 MHz, 860 MHz and 1800 MHz speeds. In reality, GPS innovation for the satellite track is underway improved right now. As both GPS and GSM technologies are strengthened, any deliberate follow-up is imaginable at any place so when signal incorporation is needed.[10]

### 3.3 GSM and GPS Antenna

Right now, the transmission equipment used is unengaged and the GPS receiving wire is dynamically sorted. The impedance array of the GPS receiver is 3 5 volts.

### 4. IMPLEMENTATION

Biometric Unit (GT-521C1R) , GT-521C1R and an on-board inductive sensor and a 32-piece optical encoder are used in the implementation. CPU checks and recognizes fingerprints while submitting the corresponding request. The module is capable of collecting just 20 separate signatures and is clearly designed for 30 ° specific identification of the label. The optical special label measurement uses a 216 pixel image for its detail. This takes a raw picture from the detector and switches over it to 240x216images for a particular label measurement. Pinching the finger doesn't come back with non-recognition. Fig. 4 displays a distinctive stamp detector (GT-511C1R).



**Fig. 4 Fingerprint module (GT-511C1R)**

After the installation of the machinery and the configuration of similar functions, the entire system has been used in a car in order to ensure the following

vehicle is running and attain the needs of the driver. At the point at which the truck moves out of the anti-existent geo-fencing without a valid specific mark test, an SMS is sent to the owner's PDA, including the engine's non-ordinate. As a consequence, from that point onwards, The Message will be sent after the last one. 10 seconds, along with a refreshed field sync. Adequate specific mark is given at that point and the sending of gently caresses has also been halted.

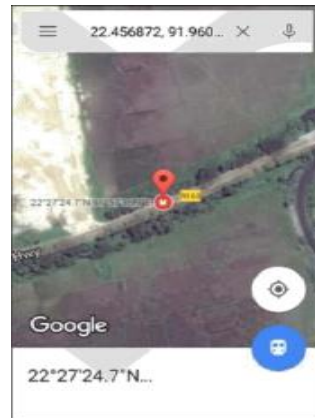
Once link is activated, location on the map will be displayed as shown in. Fig.5. It shows the vehicle location jagged at that location after surpassing the distance of 100 m. Subsequent figures of the locations of moving vehicle in the intervals of every 10 seconds starting from the first message. Displacement is measured using Haversine formula. Table 1 shows typical location parameters obtained taken from existing literature works.

Table: 1 Location coordinates

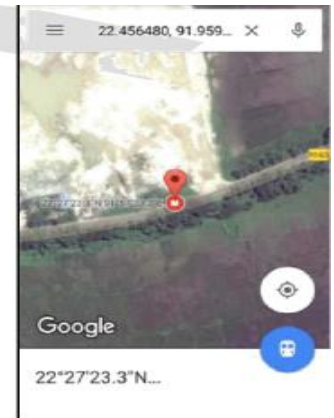
Number of Positions	Location's Coordinates (Latitude, longitude)	Distance from previous locations (meters)
1	22.458768N, 91.964138E	Initial position
2	22.458381N, 91.963226E	102.21
3	22.457851N, 91.962248E	115.86
4	22.457358N, 91.961286E	112.36
5	22.456872N, 91.960261E	117.12
6	22.456480N, 91.959260E	110.86



(c)



(d)



(e)

**Fig.5 (a) Location of initial and final position (> 100 meters), (b)-(e) Locations of sequent positions of 10 seconds interval (afore and before positions).**

## 6. CONCLUSIONS

In the current work, location of the vehicle can be traced and can be foreclose from theft using fingerprint authentication with a minimal cost in quasi real-time mode. Fingerprint technology is precise and effective security check technology which is also less prone to vehicle stealing. In near future, smart Mobile (e.g. windows and android) software can be rendered and the interface of a dedicated advanced mobile phone installed in an automobile with a specific fingerprint gadget should also be possible to acquire a continuous vehicle with adaptive routing.



(a)



(b)

**REFERENCES**

1. MrinmoyDey, Md. AkteruzzamanArif, Md. Asif Mahmud, "Anti-theft protection of vehicle by GSM & GPS with fingerprint verification", Electrical Computer and Communication Engineering (ECCE) International Conference on, pp. 916-920, 2017.
2. T. Krishna Kishore, T.SasiVardhan, N.Lakshmi Narayana, "Automobile Tracking Using a Reliable Embedded Data Acquisition System With GPS and GSM,"International Journal of Computer Science & Information Technology (IJCSIT), 2010.
3. Committee on the Future of the Global Positioning System; National Academy of Public Administration (1995). The global positioning system: a shared national asset: recommendations for technical improvements and enhancements. National Academies, National Research Council, U.S.A., 2013.
4. GPS and WAAS programs and U.S. policy."14th Meeting of the International Committee on GNSS (ICG-14)", held December 8-13, in Bangalore, India.
5. O. Al-Bayari,, B. Sadoun, "New centralized automatic vehicle location communications software system under GIS environment", IJCS, vol. 18, Issue 9, pp. 833-846, April 2005.
6. AbdulrahmanTaha Mohammed, Noor Ain Kamsani, "Automatic accident detector and reporting system (Hardware and software) ECBA medical system", Research and Development (SCOReD) 2017 IEEE 15th Student Conference on, pp. 35-38, 2017.
7. Y. Taniguchi, N. Sagawa. IC Tag Based Traceability: System and Solutions. ICDE'05, IEEE Computer Society, 2005, pp.13-17
8. MrinmoyDey, Md. AkteruzzamanArif, Md. Asif Mahmud, "Anti-theft protection of vehicle by GSM & GPS with fingerprint verification", Electrical Computer and Communication Engineering (ECCE) International Conference on, pp. 916-920, 2017.
9. Tamil, E.M., D.B. Saleh, and M.Y.I. Idris, "A Mobile Vehicle Tracking System with GPS/GSM Technology", in SCORED'07, 2007.
10. Pati, N., "Occlusion Tolerant Object Recognition Methods for Video Surveillance and Tracking of Moving Civilian Vehicles", M. Eng. Thesis, University of North Texas, Denton, USA, Dec. 2007.