



SMART EVM USING RASPBERRY PI WITH FACE RECOGNITION AND FINGERPRINT SENSOR.

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ABSTRACT:

It is to eliminate the **fraudulent votes** that are happening during the election procedure and to provide a highly secured data transfer to IOT which produces results who is in the lead for every minute after voting it will show with the help of this smart EVM system. Initially one have to verify their biometrical and they allowed vote in election.

The basic idea of this project is to create an electronic voting machine that will help to eradicated frauding of the manual voting system and prior versions of **electronic voting by using Raspberry**. Here proposes a system that include multiple layers of verification to ensure the reliability of the device which include the fingerprint sensor verification and face verification. Each voter is entered into the system only after being recognized and checked with the given data base of enlist voters, once the corresponding finger print and face is matched with the information provided, the voter will be allowed to proceed for choosing their preferred candidate from the panel of buttons, The final vote is then displayed onto a monitor for the satisfaction of voters. The proposed project displays transparency and also carries the feature of being autonomous during the course of operation.

1. Introduction

An embedded system is some combination of computer hardware and software, either fixed in capability or programmable, that is specifically designed for a particular kind of application device. Industrial machines, automobiles, medical equipment, cameras, household appliances, airplanes, vending machines, and toys (as well as the more obvious cellular phone and PDA) are among the myriad possible hosts of an embedded system. Embedded systems that

are programmable are provided with a programming interface, and embedded systems programming is a specialized occupation. Certain operating systems or language platforms are tailored for the embedded market, such as Embedded Java and Windows XP Embedded. However, some low-end consumer products use every inexpensive microprocessors and limited storage, with the application and operating system both part of a single program. The program is written permanently into the system's memory in this case, rather than being loaded into RAM (random access memory), as programs on a personal computer are.

CHARACTERISTIC OF EMBEDDED SYSTEM

- Speed (bytes/sec): Should be high speed
- Power (watts): Low power dissipation
- Size and weight: As far as possible small in size and low weight
- Accuracy (% error): Must be very accurate
- Adaptability: High adaptability and accessibility
- Reliability: Must be reliable over a long period of time

2. Literature Survey

2.1 Secured Electronic Voting Machine Using Biometric Technique with Unique Identity Number and IOT, 2020: Elections play an important role in our democratic country as people can select a person as a leader for the government. This paper is about

implementation of voting system through biometric verification along with it Aadhar id verification. When the verification is valid, it will send this data to IOT. This proposed system has automatic counting of votes: highly data secured system, sending of data immediately and safe voting.

2.2.2

“A Review of Face Recognition System Using Raspberry Pi in the Field of IoT Aриhant Kumar Jain, Richa Sharma, Anima Sharma, 2018”

: In these days circumstance, the security frame is the most essential segment of our lives. Security of the house or the close what's more, dear one is critical to everyone. Home computerization is an energizing zone for security applications. This field has improved with new advances such as Internet of things (IoT). In IoT, each device carries on as a little piece of a web hub and each hub associates and conveys. Of late, surveillance cameras are used keeping in mind the end goal to construct security spots, homes, and urban communities. Be that as it may, this innovation needs a man who recognizes any issue in the edge taken from the camera. In this paper, they have proposed a system using Raspberry Pi that is mounted with the passive Infrared sensor to detect motion. When detected it will enable the camera to capture and recognize the face of an individual and validate it. Once validated it will send his voted details through IOT.

3. “A Review paper on biometrics implementation based on internet of things using Raspberry Pi Trupti Rajendra Ingale, 2017”

Biometrics in the cloud communications improves the safety of the scheme. The bodily lettering in biometrics is finger stamp, facial construction, iris model, the tone of voice, etc. Any of these letterings are given to recognize the people and facial are scan via android cell phone. The enroll and distinguish process are achieved with the help of cloud compute. Raspberry workstation is used for dealing out the template. The prime

target is to realize the top safety to the scheme and trustworthy comparison of correctness is complete for both the quality using this system. At last, the more exact behaviour is complete.

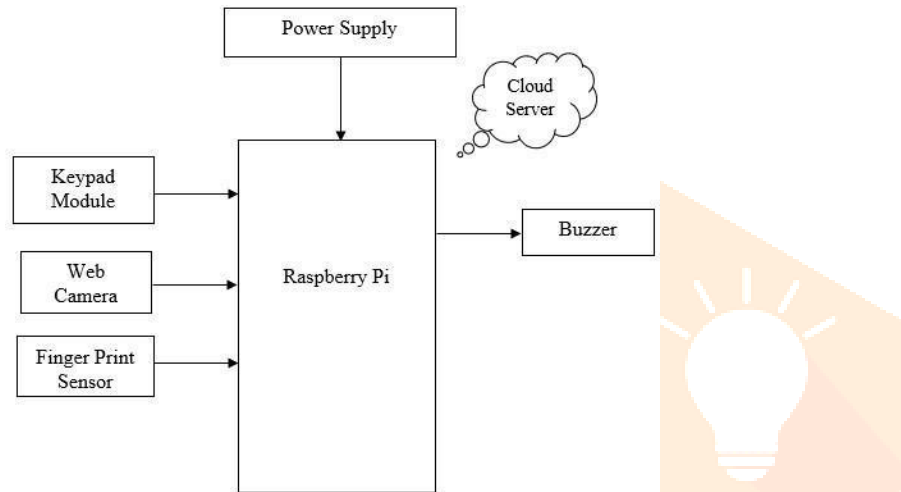


figure 1: block diagram of smart evm using raspberry pi

4. “A literature survey on micro-controller based smart electronic voting machines system S.V.Prasath, R.Me kala M.E.(Ph.D.), 2014”

:

A voting system provides rules and regulations to ensure valid selection of leader by people. This survey describes a new scheme called Smart Electronic Voting Machine based on PIC Microcontroller. The working process of this

[5] “A study of smart EVM using face recognition and Aadhar verification with IoT , KSrikrishnaswetha, Skumar ,MDMahmood-Innovations in Electronics..., 2019

Voting is an important process in which people can choose their own leader for the government. The device which we use for the voting process is an electronic voting machine with highly secured steps such as having a unique number Aadhar card, biometric recognition with IOT. This had a secured database saved system. Voting was an important role in our democratic

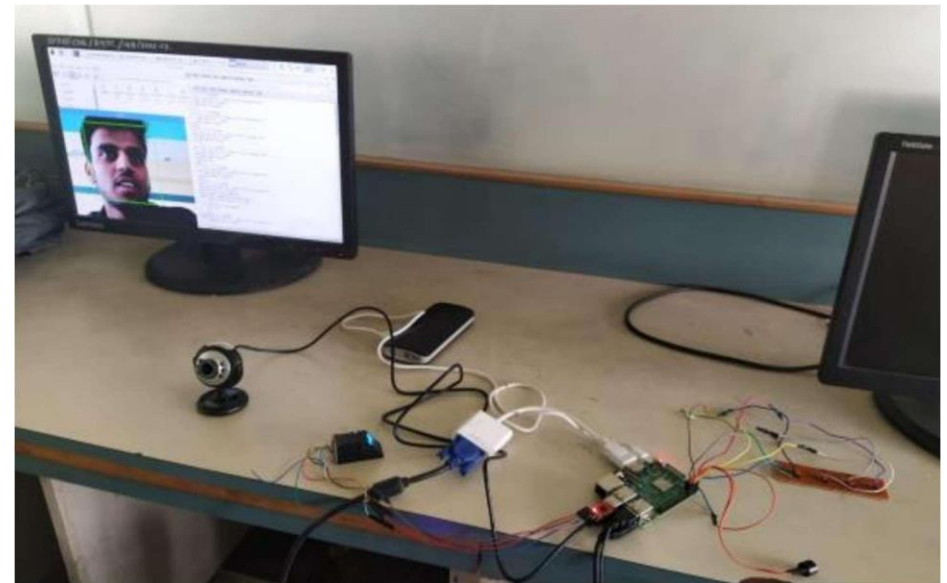


figure 2: circuit connections of EVM

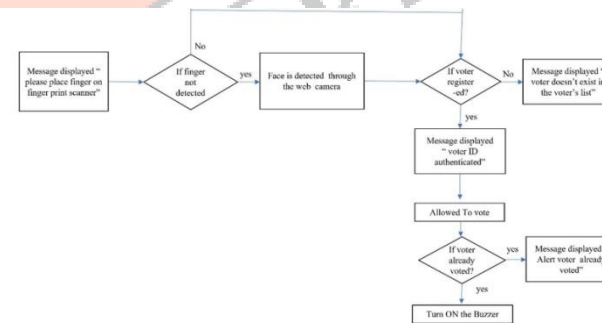
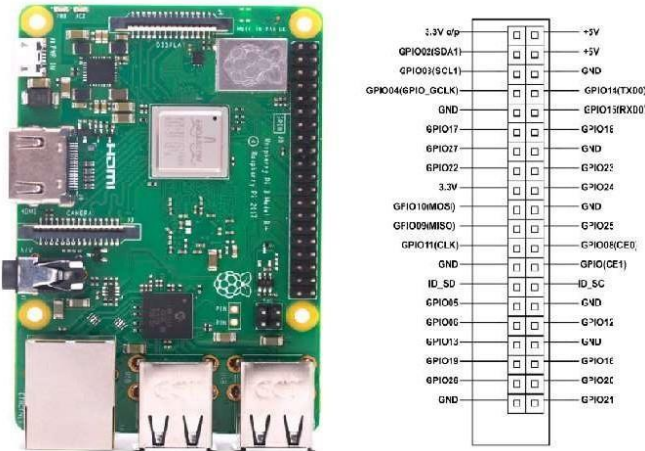


figure 3: flowchart of proposed system

4.1 HARDWARE DESCRIPTION



:figure4:raspberrypi3

RASPBERRY PI 3 is a development board in PI series. It can be considered as a single board computer that works on LINUX operating system. The board not only has tons of features it also has terrific processing speed making it suitable for advanced applications. PI board is specifically designed for hobbyist and engineers who are interested in LINUX systems and IOT (Internet of Things).

Features:

- CPU: Broadcom BCM2837 64bit Quad Core Processor clocked at 1.2GHz
- GPU: 400MHz Video Core IV multimedia

- Memory: 1GB LPDDR2-900 SDRAM (i.e. 900MHz)
- USB ports: 4
- Video outputs: HDMI, composite video (PAL and NTSC) via 3.5mm jack

- Network: 10/100Mbps Ethernet and 802.11n Wireless LAN
- Peripherals: 17 GPIO plus specific functions, and HAT I2C bus
- Bluetooth: 4.1
- Power source: 5V via Micro USB or GPIO header
- Size: 85.60mm x 56.5mm
- Weight: 45g (1.6oz)

4.2 KEYPAD MODULE

3X4 KEYPAD MODULES are available in different sizes and shapes. But they all have same pin configuration. It is easy to make 4X4 KEYPAD by arranging 16 buttons in matrix formation by yourself.

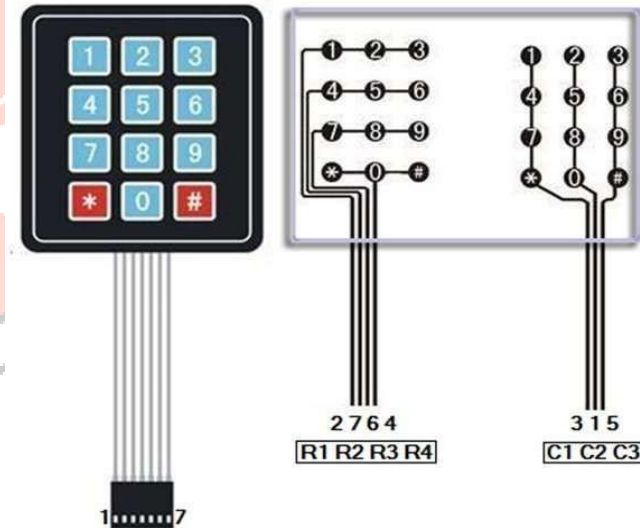


figure5:keypadmodule

Keypad module feature:

- Contact rating: 20mA, 24VDC
- Contact resistance: 200ohm max
- Life: 1,000,000 cycles per key
- Operating Temperature: -20 to +60
- Storage Temperature: -

40to+65PINdescription

- Pinnumberrow1–
PIN1istakenoutfrom1stROW
- Pinnumberrow2–
PIN2istakenoutfrom2stROW
- Pinnumberrow3–
PIN3istakenoutfrom3stROW
- Pinnumbercolumn1–
PIN1istakenoutfrom1stCOLUMN
- Pinnumbercolumn2–
PIN1istakenoutfrom2stCOLUMN
- Pinnumbercolumn3–
PIN1istakenoutfrom3stCOLUMN
- Pinnumbercolumn4–
PIN1istakenoutfrom4stCOLUMN

4.3 FINGERPRINT SENSOR



Figure:6 fingerprint sensor

This is a figure print sensor module with TTL UART interface. The user can store the fingerprint data in the module and can configure it in 1:1 or 1:N mode for identifying the person.

The FP module can directly interface with 3v3 or 5v Microcontroller. A level converter (like MAX232) is required for interfacing with PC.

Fingerprint processing includes two parts: fingerprint enrollment and fingerprint matching (the matching can be 1:1 or 1:N). When enrolling, user needs to enter the finger two times. The system will process the two time finger images, generate a template of the finger based on processing results and store the template. When matching, user enters the finger through optical sensor and system will generate a template of the finger and compare it with templates of the finger library. For 1:1 matching, system will compare the live finger with specific template designated in the Module; for 1:N matching, or searching, system will search the whole finger library for the matching finger. In both circumstances, system will return the matching result, success or failure.

When the FP module communicates with user device, definition of J1 is as follows:

| Pin Number | Type | Function | Description |
|------------|------|----------|--|
| 1 | Vin | in | Power input |
| 2 | GND | – | Signal ground. Connected to power ground (colour: black) |
| 3 | TD | in | Data output. TTL logical level |
| 4 | RD | out | Data input. TTL logical level. |

4.4 CAMERA

A USB webcam is a camera that connects to a computer, usually through plugging it in to a USB port on the machine. The video is fed to the computer where a software application lets you view the pictures and also transfer them to the Internet.

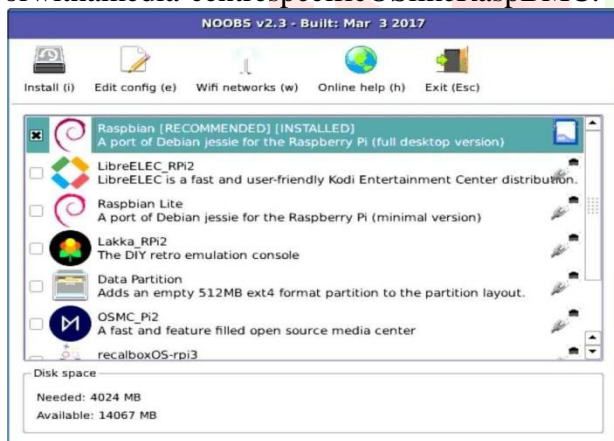


The software you choose can be set to upload images on a time interval using FTP (file transfer protocol) to a website, or it can be set to provide a livefeed for displaying on a remote machine or again in a website. When FTP is used the picture on the website is a static one which is updated regularly at intervals minute by minute, hourly or even longer. This is very easy to set up but the image delay means they are nowhere near as interesting to watch as a live feed.

CHAPTER 5 SOFTWARE DESCRIPTION

5.1 NOOBS

NOOBS is a way to make setting up a Raspberry Pi for the first time much, much easier. You won't need network access, and you won't need to download any special imaging software. Just head to the download page, grab a copy of the NOOBS zip file, and unpack it onto a freshly formatted 4GB (or larger) SD card. When you boot up for the first time, you'll see a menu prompting you to install one of several operating systems into the free space on the card. The choice means you can boot the Pi with a regular operating system like Raspbian, or with a media-centre specific OS like RaspBMC.



PythonIDE

i. Anaconda

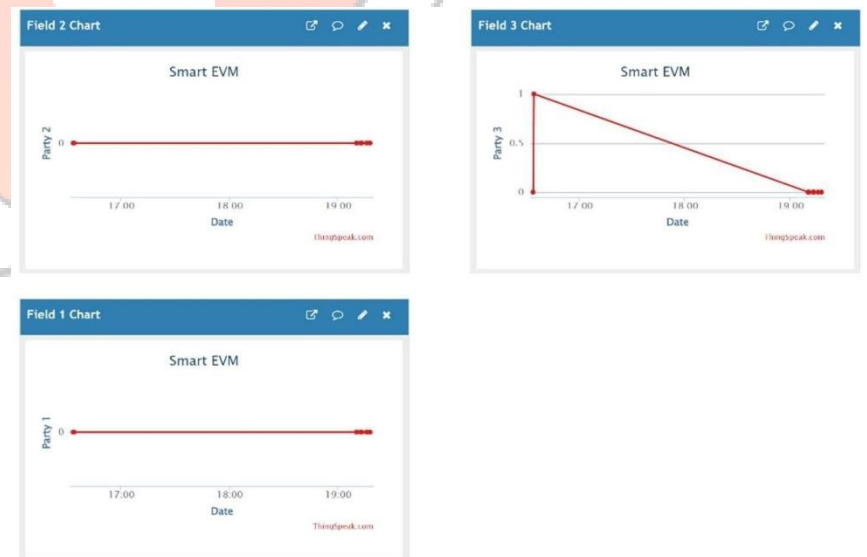
ii. Visualstudiocode

3. APPLICATIONS

- This system can widely be used in the time of elections which can be helpful for the purpose of finding fraudulent voters and to count the votes of every party and display in a server.
- It can be used in selecting a monitor or leader for a community.

EXCEPTION RESULTS

- Below chart shows the voting count of different parties
- Field 1 chart shows no votes for the party 1.
- Field 2 chart shows no votes for the party 2.
- Field 3 chart shows votes for the party 3.



4.

figure 9: Different parties votes through graphical representation

[1] "Object Tracking Robot by Using Raspberry PI with open

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