

International Journal of Advanced Research in Science, Communication and Technology (IJARSCT)

International Open-Access, Double-Blind, Peer-Reviewed, Refereed, Multidisciplinary Online Journal

Volume 3, Issue 11, May 2023

## Auto Triggerring Weapon System for Border Security using Internet of Things

Prof. Jenita J<sup>1</sup>, Manoj Venkatesh Shet<sup>2</sup>, Md Azrodin<sup>3</sup>, Naveen M<sup>4</sup>, Pavan Kumar C<sup>5</sup>

Assistant Professor, Department of CSE<sup>1</sup> Students, Department of CSE<sup>2,3,4,5</sup> HKBK College of Engineering, Bangalore, India

Abstract: Border surveillance is the utmost essential responsibility in the realm of national defense and security. It is imperative to maintain constant vigilance over a nation's borders to uphold tranquility and ensure the safety of its populace. Safeguarding border areas rigorously from such activities is particularly critical in the present climate, where terrorist infiltrations and illicit movements of both animate and inanimate entities have become commonplace due to technological advancements. Offering uninterrupted surveillance is the minimum action required to prevent such incidents in border regions. At present, the manual monitoring of borders is carried out by the border security forces responsible for this task.Due to the vast distances between the borders and the harsh terrain and climate, it requires a lot of people and resources. Designing it is therefore analytically critical to create an automatic weapon system that could also complete even without monitoring task requirement for human involvement. Implementing this system eliminates the need to continuously deploy personnel in hazardous situations. Moreover, the system should possess the ability to make appropriate decisions and take necessary actions while also notifying human controllers when suspicious activities are detected. Central control rooms can be located away from the border region. Once an alert is sent, humans must determine the subsequent course of action. When implemented effectively, this approach helps conserve resources and reduces risks to human life. Full automation of border monitoring is not currently viable due to safety concerns, but such technologies can certainly assist and work in conjunction with armed forces to protect a nation's borders.

Keywords: Boundary surveillance cameras, unauthorized detection, wireless communication, Microcontroller, ultrasonic sensor

## REFERENCES

[1] A brief evaluation of border surveillance and intruder detection using wireless sensor networks by D. Arjun, P. K. Indukala, and K. A. U. Menon at the International Conference on Communications and Signal Processing (ICCSP) in 2017, Chennai.

[2] Utilizing semantic information extracted from surveillance films for intruder identification discussed in the paper by Harish, Palagati, Subhashini, R., and Priya, K. at the 2014 International Conference on Green Computing, Communication, and Electrical Engineering (ICGCCEE).

[3] Integrated human target recognition, identification, and tracking for surveillance applications presented by Harish Bhaskar at the 6th IEEE International Conference Intelligent Systems in Sofia, 2012.

[4] Intruder tracking using wireless sensor networks explored by R. C. Jisha, Maneesha V. Ramesh, and G. S. Lekshmi at the 2010 IEEE International Conference on Computational and Computing Research (ICCIC).

[5] The Smart Home Intruder Detection System described by Sagar, R N, Sharmila, S P, and Suma, B V in the International Journal of Advanced Research in Computer Engineering & Technology (IJARCET) in 2017.

[[6] A pathway to smart border surveillance through the Automatic Intruder Combat System proposed by Singh, Dushyant, and DharmenderKushwaha in the Defence Science Journal in 2016.

[7] BorderSense: Border patrol with sophisticated wireless sensor networks, a study by Sun, Zhi, Wang, Pu, Vuran, Mehmet C., Al-Rodhaan, Mznah A., Al-Dhelaan, Abdullah M., and Ian F. Akyildiz published in Ad Hoc Networks in 2011.

Copyright to IJARSCT www.ijarsct.co.in DOI: 10.48175/IJARSCT-10619



404

## IJARSCT



International Journal of Advanced Research in Science, Communication and Technology (IJARSCT)

International Open-Access, Double-Blind, Peer-Reviewed, Refereed, Multidisciplinary Online Journal

## Volume 3, Issue 11, May 2023

[8] Target identification and categorization using seismic and PIR sensors examined in the research article by Jin, Xin, Sarkar, Soumalya, Ray, Asok, Gupta, Shalabh, and ThyagarajuDamarla in the IEEE Sensors Journal in 2012.

[9] Motion person detection based on background subtraction discussed in the paper by Zhang, Lijing, and Yingli Liang at the Second International Workshop on Education Technology and Computer Science in 2010.

[10] Detecting moving objects using shadow removal and background removal presented by Jianhua Ye, Tao Gao, and Jun Zhang at the 9th International Conference on Fuzzy Systems and Knowledge Discovery in 2012.

[11] Detecting border infiltration using wireless sensor networks and artificial neural network techniques investigated by A. Mishra, K. Sudan, and H. Soliman at the IEEE 6th International Conference on Distributed Computing in Sensor Systems Workshops (DCOSSW) in 2010.

[6] A pathway to smart border surveillance through the Automatic Intruder Combat System proposed by Singh, Dushyant, and DharmenderKushwaha in the Defence Science Journal in 2016.

[7] BorderSense: Border patrol with sophisticated wireless sensor networks, a study by Sun, Zhi, Wang, Pu, Vuran, Mehmet C., Al-Rodhaan, Mznah A., Al-Dhelaan, Abdullah M., and Ian F. Akyildiz published in Ad Hoc Networks in 2011.

[8] Target identification and categorization using seismic and PIR sensors examined in the research article by Jin, Xin, Sarkar, Soumalya, Ray, Asok, Gupta, Shalabh, and ThyagarajuDamarla in the IEEE Sensors Journal in 2012.

[9] Motion person detection based on background subtraction discussed in the paper by Zhang, Lijing, and Yingli Liang at the Second International Workshop on Education Technology and Computer Science in 2010.

[10] Detecting moving objects using shadow removal and background removal presented by Jianhua Ye, Tao Gao, and Jun Zhang at the 9th International Conference on Fuzzy Systems and Knowledge Discovery in 2012.

[11] An Integrated Border Surveillance System presented by Barbara Essendorfer, Eduardo Monari, and Heiko Wanning at the Fourth International Conference on Systems in 2009.

