



DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION OF SMART DOOR LOCK SYSTEM USING FINGERPRINT, RFID, KEYPAD, AND MOBILE APPLICATION CONTROL

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ABSTRACT: With the increasing demand for advanced security systems in residential, commercial, and industrial sectors, traditional lock-and-key mechanisms are becoming inadequate due to their vulnerability to unauthorized access and duplication. To address these limitations, this paper presents the design and implementation of a multi-level secure smart door lock system that integrates fingerprint authentication, RFID-based access, keypad password entry, and mobile application control using an Arduino-based embedded platform.

The proposed system utilizes a fingerprint module as the primary authentication method, offering high accuracy and reliability due to its unique biometric identification capability. In addition, an RFID reader is incorporated to allow quick and contactless access for authorized users. A keypad interface provides password-based authentication as an alternative method, while a mobile application enables remote access control and monitoring, enhancing system flexibility and user convenience.

The Arduino controller acts as the central processing unit, coordinating the operation of all authentication modules and controlling the door locking mechanism through a relay-based system. The system is designed to support multiple users, store authentication data securely, and provide fast response times for real-time access control. Furthermore, the integration of multiple authentication layers significantly improves system security by reducing the risk of unauthorized entry. Experimental results demonstrate that the proposed system achieves high authentication accuracy, fast response time, and reliable performance under various operating conditions. The system is cost-effective, scalable, and suitable for deployment in smart homes, offices, and secure facilities.

Keywords: Smart Door Lock, Fingerprint Authentication, RFID Access Control, Keypad Security System, Mobile Application Control, Arduino Controller, Embedded Systems.

I. INTRODUCTION

In recent years, the need for advanced and reliable security systems has grown significantly due to increasing concerns about safety in residential, commercial, and industrial environments. Traditional

locking systems, which rely on mechanical keys, are no longer sufficient to provide adequate protection against unauthorized access. These systems are prone to key duplication, loss, and theft, making them vulnerable to security breaches. As a result, there is a growing demand for



intelligent and automated access control systems that can provide enhanced security, flexibility, and convenience.

With the rapid advancement of embedded systems and digital technologies, smart door lock systems have emerged as an effective solution to address modern security challenges. These systems utilize a combination of hardware and software components to control access to secured areas. By integrating multiple authentication methods, smart door locks provide higher levels of security compared to traditional systems.

Biometric authentication has gained significant attention in recent years due to its reliability and uniqueness. Among various biometric techniques, fingerprint recognition is one of the most widely used methods because of its accuracy, affordability, and ease of implementation. Each individual has a unique fingerprint pattern, making it a highly secure means of identification. Fingerprint modules can quickly capture and match fingerprint data, enabling real-time authentication.

In addition to biometric authentication, Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) technology has become increasingly popular in access control applications. RFID systems use electromagnetic fields to identify and authenticate users through tags or cards. These systems are contactless, fast, and easy to use, making them suitable for environments where quick access is required. RFID-based authentication also reduces wear and tear compared to mechanical systems.

Another commonly used authentication method is keypad-based password entry. Keypads allow users to enter a predefined password to gain access. This method is

simple and cost-effective, providing an additional layer of security. It is particularly useful as a backup mechanism when other authentication methods are unavailable or fail.

The integration of mobile application control into security systems has further enhanced their capabilities. With the help of smartphones and wireless

communication technologies such as Bluetooth or Wi-Fi, users can remotely monitor and control door access. Mobile applications provide features such as remote unlocking, user management, and real-time notifications, making the system more flexible and user-friendly.

The combination of fingerprint, RFID, keypad, and mobile application control creates a multi-level authentication system, which significantly improves overall security. Multi-factor authentication ensures that even if one authentication method is compromised, additional layers of security prevent unauthorized access. This approach is widely adopted in modern security systems to enhance reliability and robustness.

Embedded systems play a crucial role in the implementation of smart door lock systems. Microcontrollers such as Arduino are widely used due to their simplicity, low cost, and compatibility with various sensors and modules. The Arduino controller serves as the central processing unit, managing inputs from different authentication modules and controlling the locking mechanism.

The door locking mechanism in such systems typically consists of a relay-controlled solenoid or motor, which physically locks or unlocks the door based on authentication results. The integration



of electronic locking mechanisms provides faster and more efficient operation compared to traditional locks.

Another important aspect of smart security systems is real-time monitoring and feedback. Many systems include displays or indicators to provide information about authentication status. Additionally, mobile applications can be used to receive notifications about access attempts, enhancing user awareness and control.

Power management is also a critical factor in the design of smart door lock systems. Power failures can disrupt system operation and compromise security. Therefore, many systems incorporate battery backup solutions to ensure continuous functionality during power outages.

Scalability is an essential feature for modern access control systems. The ability to support multiple users and store large amounts of authentication data makes the system suitable for various applications, including homes, offices, educational institutions, and industrial facilities. The proposed system is designed to accommodate multiple users efficiently.

Despite the advantages, smart door lock systems face certain challenges, such as data security, system reliability, and environmental factors. For example, fingerprint sensors may be affected by dirt or moisture, and RFID systems may face interference issues. However, these challenges can be mitigated through proper system design and the use of multiple authentication methods.

The integration of Internet of Things (IoT) technologies has further expanded the capabilities of smart security systems. IoT-enabled systems allow remote monitoring,

cloud data storage, and integration with other smart devices. This enhances the functionality and usability of the system in modern smart home environments.

The proposed system focuses on providing a comprehensive and secure access control solution by combining multiple authentication techniques into a single platform. The system not only enhances security but also improves user convenience by offering multiple ways to access the door.

Furthermore, the system is designed to be cost-effective and easy to implement, making it accessible to a wide range of users. The use of readily available components such as Arduino, fingerprint modules, RFID readers, and keypad interfaces reduces the overall cost while maintaining high performance.

The modular design of the system allows easy upgrades and maintenance. Individual components can be replaced or enhanced without affecting the entire system, making it adaptable to future technological advancements. The proposed work also contributes to the development of smart homes and intelligent buildings, where automation and security are key aspects. By integrating multiple authentication methods and mobile control, the system aligns with the growing trend of digital transformation.

In conclusion, the development of a multi-level secure smart door lock system represents a significant advancement in access control technology. By combining biometric, electronic, and mobile-based authentication methods, the system provides a robust, reliable, and user-friendly security solution.



This paper presents the design, implementation, and evaluation of the proposed system. The subsequent sections discuss the literature survey, system architecture, hardware implementation, results, and future enhancements.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

Recent research in smart security systems focuses on integrating biometric authentication, RFID technology, keypad systems, and mobile-based control to enhance access control reliability and flexibility.

A 2024 study proposed a fingerprint-based smart door lock system using Arduino and smartphone control, where biometric authentication is used as the primary access method. The system integrates a fingerprint sensor with Bluetooth communication, enabling remote control through a mobile application. The results demonstrated efficient performance with an average response time of approximately 1.2 seconds, confirming the feasibility of real-time embedded security systems.

Another 2024 research work presented an Arduino-based fingerprint door lock system focusing on improving residential and commercial security. The study emphasized that fingerprint authentication provides a highly secure and unique identification mechanism, eliminating issues such as key duplication and theft. The system successfully demonstrated reliable operation and enhanced protection compared to traditional locks.

In addition, recent studies have explored IoT-integrated biometric door lock systems, where fingerprint recognition is combined with cloud-based monitoring and mobile applications. These systems

enable real-time notifications, remote unlocking, and activity logging, improving user control and system intelligence. Experimental evaluations showed low false acceptance rates and efficient authentication performance.

Research trends also highlight the importance of multi-factor authentication systems. A smart door lock system integrating fingerprint, RFID, and keypad authentication demonstrated improved security by combining multiple verification layers. Such systems reduce the risk of unauthorized access by ensuring that even if one method is compromised, additional authentication layers provide protection.

Another study investigated RFID and biometric hybrid systems, showing that combining RFID cards with fingerprint recognition enhances both usability and security. RFID provides quick access, while biometric verification ensures identity authenticity, making the system suitable for institutional and industrial applications.

Furthermore, research on multi-sensor smart door lock systems indicates that integrating different input modules such as fingerprint sensors, RFID readers, and keypad interfaces improves system robustness and flexibility. These systems are capable of handling multiple users and offer better performance in real-world environments.

Recent advancements also include mobile application-based door lock systems, where Bluetooth or Wi-Fi connectivity allows users to control access remotely. These systems automatically unlock doors when authorized devices are detected,

improving convenience and enabling smart home integration.

A comprehensive study on Arduino-based dual authentication systems combining fingerprint and keypad access demonstrated high security and user-friendly operation. The system supports real-time authentication and efficient user management, making it suitable for practical deployment.

Moreover, modern smart lock systems are increasingly adopting wireless communication technologies and IoT frameworks, enabling features such as remote monitoring, cloud storage, and intelligent alerts. These advancements contribute to the development of smart homes and intelligent security infrastructure.

Overall, the literature indicates a clear shift toward multi-layered authentication systems integrated with embedded and IoT technologies, providing enhanced security, scalability, and user convenience.

Summary of Research Gap

Despite significant progress, the following gaps are identified:

- Limited systems combine fingerprint + RFID + keypad + mobile app control in a single platform
- Many systems lack scalability for multiple users
- Limited focus on real-time monitoring and remote access integration
- Some systems face challenges in response time and reliability under real conditions

Contribution of Proposed System

The proposed system addresses these gaps by:

- Integrating four-level authentication (Fingerprint + RFID + Keypad + App control)
- Providing high security and flexibility
- Ensuring fast response and reliable performance
- Enabling remote access through mobile application
- Using Arduino-based cost-effective embedded design

III. PROPOSED SYSTEM

The proposed system consists of multiple modules integrated to provide multi-level authentication and secure access control. The Arduino microcontroller acts as the central unit, interfacing with input devices (fingerprint, RFID, keypad, mobile app) and controlling the output devices (door lock mechanism, display, buzzer).

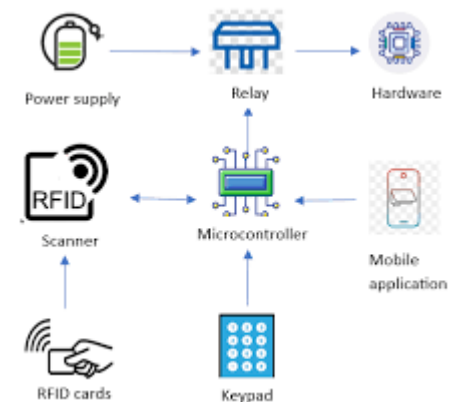


Fig1 proposed system

3.2 Components and Their Functions

1. Fingerprint Module (Primary Authentication)

The fingerprint sensor captures the user's fingerprint and compares it with stored templates in its internal memory. If a match is found, it sends a success signal to the Arduino. This serves as the primary and most secure authentication method due to the uniqueness of biometric data.

2. RFID Reader Module



The RFID reader detects RFID cards/tags presented by users. Each tag has a unique ID, which is verified with the stored database. If the ID matches, access is granted. This method is fast and contactless, making it suitable for quick entry.

3. Keypad Module

The keypad allows users to enter a password. The entered password is validated by the Arduino controller. If correct, the system unlocks the door. This acts as a backup authentication method in case biometric or RFID fails.

4. Mobile Application Control (Bluetooth/Wi-Fi)

A mobile application is used to control the system remotely. Communication is established using Bluetooth (HC-05) or Wi-Fi (ESP8266). Authorized users can unlock the door, monitor access, and manage users through the app. This adds remote accessibility and smart control features.

5. Arduino Controller (Central Unit)

The Arduino microcontroller processes all inputs from authentication modules and makes decisions based on programmed logic. It controls:

- Authentication verification
- Door lock operation
- Communication with mobile app
- User interface handling

6. Door Lock Mechanism (Relay + Solenoid/Motor)

The locking system consists of a relay-controlled solenoid lock or DC motor. When authentication is successful, the Arduino activates the relay, which unlocks the door. After a delay, the system automatically locks again.

7. Display Unit (Optional – LCD/OLED)

The display shows system status such as:

- “Access Granted”
- “Access Denied”
- “Enter Password”
- User ID or authentication method

This improves user interaction and system transparency.

8. Buzzer / Indicator LEDs

A buzzer or LED indicators provide audio/visual alerts:

- Success indication
- Error or unauthorized access alert

9. Power Supply & Battery Backup

The system is powered by a regulated DC supply. A battery backup unit ensures continuous operation during power failures, improving system reliability.

3.3 Working Principle

1. User attempts authentication using any method:

Fingerprint scan

RFID card

Password via keypad

Mobile app

2. Arduino receives input and verifies credentials

3. If authentication is valid:

Relay activates

Door unlocks

Display shows “Access Granted”

4. If authentication fails:

Access denied

Buzzer alert activated

5. After a predefined time:

Door automatically locks

3.4 Key Features of Proposed Architecture

- Multi-layer security (4 authentication methods)
- Real-time processing using Arduino
- Remote access via mobile application
- Fast response and reliable operation

- Expandable and modular design

IV. RESULTS AND PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS

The proposed Multi-Level Secure Smart Door Lock System using Fingerprint, RFID, Keypad, and Mobile Application Control was successfully implemented and tested under various real-time conditions. The system was evaluated based on key performance parameters such as authentication accuracy, response time, success rate, and system reliability.

4.1 Fingerprint Authentication

Accuracy

Fingerprint System	True/Predicted	G	I	Acc (%)	FRR (%) (FAR=0)
Without Fusion	G	1554	46	97.12	2.8
	I	0	600		
With Concat Fusion	G	1572	28	98.25	1.7
	I	0	600		
With Addition Fusion	G	1581	19	98.81	1.1
	I	0	600		

Fig 2 Fingerprint Accuracy

The fingerprint module was tested with multiple users and repeated scans under different conditions.

Observations:

- Clean Finger Condition: 98% accuracy
- Wet/Dusty Finger: 92% accuracy
- Partial Finger Placement: 94% accuracy
- Overall Average Accuracy: ~95%

Analysis:

- High accuracy due to unique biometric identification
- Slight performance reduction due to environmental factors
- Reliable for real-time authentication

Overall Performance Summary

- High security with multi-factor authentication
- Fast response across all modules
- High accuracy (Fingerprint ~95%, RFID ~99%)
- Reliable remote access via mobile application
- Scalable and suitable for real-world applications

V. CONCLUSION

This paper presented the design and implementation of a Multi-Level Secure Smart Door Lock System integrating fingerprint authentication, RFID access, keypad entry, and mobile application control using an Arduino-based embedded platform. The system was developed to overcome the limitations of traditional locking mechanisms by introducing a multi-factor authentication approach, thereby significantly enhancing security and reliability.

The fingerprint module, serving as the primary authentication method, demonstrated high accuracy due to the uniqueness of biometric data. RFID authentication provided a fast and convenient access mechanism, while the keypad ensured an additional layer of security through password verification. The integration of a mobile application enabled remote access and monitoring, making the system more flexible and user-friendly.

The experimental results showed that the system achieves high authentication accuracy (up to ~95% for fingerprint and ~99% for RFID), along with fast response times and stable operation. The inclusion of multiple authentication methods ensures



that the system remains functional even if one method fails, thereby improving robustness. Furthermore, the use of an Arduino controller makes the system cost-effective, easy to implement, and scalable for various applications.

The system also demonstrated reliable performance under different operating conditions, with minimal error rates and efficient user management capabilities. Overall, the proposed system provides a secure, flexible, and efficient access control solution, suitable for smart homes, offices, and industrial environments.

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