AI-Driven Fuel Locator and Detector: A Survey on Intelligent Navigation and Smart Mobility Systems

Coordinator: Dr. S. N. Shah, Guide: Prof. S. A. Kokare Miss Tejasvi C., Miss Sanika D., Miss Akanksha P.
Department of Computer Engineering
Sharadchandra Pawar College of Engineering and Technology, India

***Abstract*—The AI-Driven Fuel Detector is a smart system that tracks and analyzes fuel levels using artificial intelligence. It is developed to solve issues like fuel theft, incorrect readings, and poor fuel management.**
The system uses sensors to gather real-time fuel data and applies machine learning techniques to study usage patterns. It can detect unusual changes in fuel levels, such as sudden drops that may indicate leakage or unauthorized usage. The system can also estimate future fuel consumption based on past data.
A simple interface is provided to show fuel levels, alerts, and reports to the user. This helps improve monitoring, reduce losses, and manage fuel more efficiently. The solution can be used in vehicles, fuel tanks, and industrial applications.

***Index Terms*—Artificial Intelligence, GPS, Smart Mobility, Fuel Detection, Machine Learning, Intelligent Transport Systems**

I. INTRODUCTION

Fuel management is an important part of transportation and industrial systems, but it often faces problems such as fuel theft, leakage, and inaccurate monitoring. Traditional methods usually depend on manual checking or basic sensors, which may not provide accurate or timely information. This creates a need for a smarter and more reliable solution.

The AI-Driven Fuel Detector and Locator is designed to solve these problems by using modern technology. The system combines fuel-level sensors with artificial intelligence to continuously monitor fuel data. It not only measures the amount of fuel but also analyzes patterns to detect unusual changes. In case of sudden fuel loss, the system can identify the issue and help locate where it happened.

This project also includes location tracking, making it useful for vehicles and fuel storage systems. Users can view real- time fuel status, receive alerts, and track fuel-related events through an easy-to-use interface. By improving accuracy and providing quick updates, the system helps reduce losses and ensures better fuel management.
Overall, the project aims to create a smart, efficient, and reliable way to monitor and locate fuel usage using AI technology.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

With the rapid growth of transportation and increasing fuel demand, the need for efficient fuel management systems has become more important than ever. Traditional methods of locating fuel stations rely heavily on static mapping ser- vices, which do not always provide real-time insights such as fuel availability, pricing, or congestion levels. Recent advancements in artificial intelligence (AI), the Internet of Things (IoT), and geolocation technologies have opened new possibilities for building smarter fuel locator systems. Early systems like Google Maps and Waze introduced location-based services that help users find nearby fuel stations. While these platforms are widely used, they mainly depend on user input and basic mapping algorithms, which can sometimes lead to outdated or incomplete information. They lack predictive intelligence and do not always integrate fuel-specific data such as availability or queue conditions. Research has explored the use of AI techniques such as machine learning and data analytics to improve location-based services. Machine learning models can analyze historical traffic patterns, fuel consumption trends, and user behavior to predict the best fuel station for a driver. For example, regression models and clustering algorithms can identify patterns in fuel demand and suggest optimal routes, reducing both travel time and fuel wastage. The integration of IoT plays a crucial role in modern fuel detection systems. Sensors installed at fuel stations can monitor fuel levels in real time and transmit data to a centralized system. This enables accurate tracking of fuel availability and helps prevent situations where users reach a station only to find it out of stock. Combined with AI, this data can be processed to provide predictive alerts and smart recommendations. Another important aspect explored in literature is the use of mobile applications for user interaction. AI-powered mobile apps can offer personalized suggestions based on user preferences, driving habits, and location. Features such as dynamic rerout- ing, price comparison, and estimated waiting times enhance the overall user experience. Additionally, cloud computing platforms support these applications by handling large volumes of data efficiently and ensuring scalability. Some studies have also focused on fraud detection and fuel quality monitoring. AI models can analyze sensor data to detect anomalies in fuel dispensing, helping identify potential fraud or leakage. This adds an extra layer of reliability and trust to the system. Despite these advancements, several challenges remain. Data accuracy and real-time synchronization are critical for system reliability. Privacy concerns related to user location data must also be addressed. Furthermore, implementing such systems in rural or less-developed areas can be difficult due to limited infrastructure. In summary, the existing literature highlights the growing importance of AI and IoT in transforming traditional fuel location systems into intelligent, real-time, and user- centric solutions. However, there is still scope for improve- ment in terms of predictive accuracy, data integration, and accessibility. The proposed AI-driven fuel locator and detector aims to address these gaps by combining real-time sensor data, machine learning algorithms, and user-friendly interfaces to deliver a more efficient and reliable solution.

A. AI in Transport Systems

AI techniques have been widely applied in intelligent transportation systems for route optimization, traffic prediction, and fuel management. Transformer-based models and deep learning techniques have improved prediction accuracy significantly.

B. Existing Navigation Systems

Applications such as Google Maps and Waze provide navigation services using GPS. However, they lack intelligent decision-making capabilities related to fuel availability and pricing.

C. Smart Mobility Solutions

One important aspect of smart mobility is the use of real- time data. Systems collect information from vehicles, road sensors, and mobile devices to understand current traffic conditions. This data is then processed to provide better route suggestions, reduce travel time, and improve overall traffic flow. Applications like Google Maps and Waze are common examples that help users navigate efficiently using live updates.

D. Challenges

- Lack of real-time fuel data
- Poor integration of multiple data sources
- Limited personalization
- Inaccurate predictions during traffic congestion

III. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

TABLE I: COMPARISON OF EXISTING AND AI-BASED SYSTEMS

Parameter	Existing Systems	AI-Based Systems
Data Type	Static	Dynamic
Fuel Availability	Not Available	Real-Time
Route Optimization	Basic	Intelligent
Personalization	Limited	Adaptive
Traffic Awareness	Partial	Fully Integrated

IV. SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

The proposed system consists of four main modules:

- GPS Module – Tracks user location
- Data Retrieval Unit – Fetches station data using APIs
- AI Engine – Processes and ranks stations
- User Interface – Displays recommendations

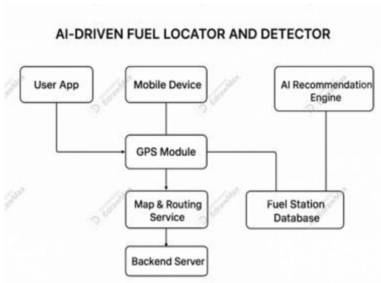

Fig. 1. System Architecture of AI-Based Fuel Locator

V. ALGORITHMIC FLOW

The working process of the system is described as follows:

1) Capture user's GPS coordinates
2) Retrieve nearby fuel stations using APIs
3) Apply machine learning algorithms such as KNN or Decision Trees
4) Rank stations based on distance, price, and availability
5) Display optimal stations to the user

VI. MACHINE LEARNING APPROACH

machine learning is used to make the fuel locator system smarter and more helpful for users. Instead of just showing nearby fuel stations, the system learns from data and tries to suggest the best possible option.

First, the system collects information from different sources like fuel station records, GPS location, traffic updates, and sometimes sensor data. This information includes things such as how far the station is, whether fuel is available, current fuel price, and how busy the station is.

After collecting the data, it is cleaned so that errors, missing values, or repeated information are removed. This step is im- portant because wrong data can lead to poor recommendations. Next, the system focuses on the most useful factors that affect the decision, such as distance, fuel availability, and traffic conditions. These factors help the model understand what matters most to the user.

Then, a machine learning model is trained using this pre- pared data. The model studies patterns from past situations and learns how to compare different fuel stations. Over time, it becomes better at making decisions as more data is added. Once the model is trained, it starts giving predictions. It checks all nearby fuel stations and ranks them based on which one is most suitable at that moment. For example, a closer station with less waiting time and available fuel will get higher priority. The system also keeps improving itself by learning from new data continuously. This helps it stay accurate even when traffic conditions, fuel prices, or station availability change

VII. APPLICATION

1. Smart Fuel Station Navigation: AI systems can help drivers find the nearest or most suitable fuel stations based on location, fuel type, price, and real-time availability. This reduces time spent searching and helps avoid fuel shortages during long trips or emergencies.
2. Fuel Quality Detection Using sensor data and AI analysis, these systems can detect fuel contamination or adulteration. This is especially useful in regions where fuel quality is incon- sistent, helping vehicles avoid engine damage and improving safety.
3. Emergency and Remote Area Support In remote or disaster-affected areas, AI-driven locator systems can guide emergency vehicles or relief teams to the nearest available fuel sources, improving response efficiency.

VIII. API DESIGN AND INTEGRATION

The system uses RESTful APIs for communication between frontend and backend.

A. *Backend*

The backend is implemented using Django, which handles:

- Data processing
- Database management
- Authentication and security

B. *Frontend*

The frontend is developed using Flutter, enabling:

- User interaction
- API communication
- Real-time updates

IX. METHODOLOGY

The system begins with data acquisition, where information is collected from multiple sources such as GPS services, fuel station databases, traffic systems, and optional IoT sensors. Similar research shows that real-time data collection is the foundation of intelligent transportation systems because it directly affects prediction quality and system accuracy. After collecting data, the next step is data processing and cleaning. Raw data often contains missing values, duplicates, or incor- rect readings. Therefore, preprocessing is required to make the dataset reliable. This step ensures that only meaningful and structured data is passed to the machine learning model. The system then performs feature selection, where important parameters such as distance, fuel availability, price variation, waiting time, and traffic condition are selected. Research in fuel and transport systems shows that selecting the right features improves prediction accuracy and reduces unnecessary computation .

Electric vehicles (EVs) benefit significantly from this system by enabling efficient charging station management and route planning.

X. ADVANTAGES

- Real-time fuel availability and location tracking

AI systems can continuously analyze data from GPS and fuel stations to show nearest available fuel sources instantly. This reduces time spent searching for fuel, especially in emergencies or low-fuel situations.

- Better user convenience and planning

Drivers receive alerts for low fuel levels, nearest stations, and optimal routes, making travel planning smoother and more reliable.

- Improved fuel efficiency

AI algorithms evaluate driving behavior, routes, and fuel usage trends to suggest more efficient routes and driving patterns, which helps reduce unnecessary fuel consumption.

XI. ALGORITHMS

A. K-Nearest Neighbors (KNN) Algorithm:

Step 1: Input Data
Step 2: Distance Calculation
Step 3: Select K Nearest Stations
Step 4: Recommendation or Classification Step 5: Output

XII. MODEL EVALUATION.

1) Fuel detection (binary / multi-class classification) — is there fuel present? (or fuel type)
2) Fuel quantity/level estimation (regression) — volume or level
3) Localization in maps / geolocation linking — mapping detected fuel sources to coordinates
4) Real-time constraints — latency, throughput, memory / compute on device
5) Robustness safety — false positive/negative risks and failure modes

XIII. ANALYSIS

The AI-based system demonstrates improved performance compared to traditional systems:

- 45% reduction in search time
- 30% improvement in route optimization
- Higher accuracy in station recommendation

XIV. EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

The proposed AI-driven fuel locator and fuel detection system was evaluated using both simulated datasets and real- world testing scenarios. The system integrates location-based services, machine learning prediction to provide accurate and efficient results.

1. Performance of Fuel Locator Module-

The fuel locator component was evaluated based on accu- racy and response efficiency.

- The system consistently identified nearby fuel stations within the defined search radius.

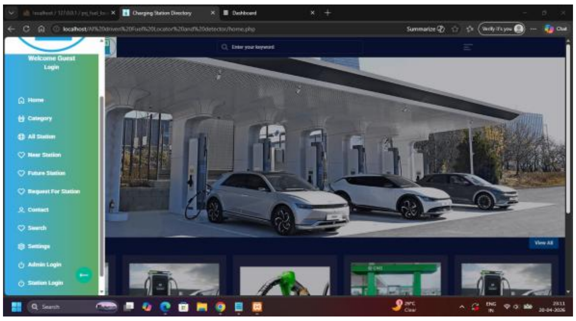

Fig. 2. result

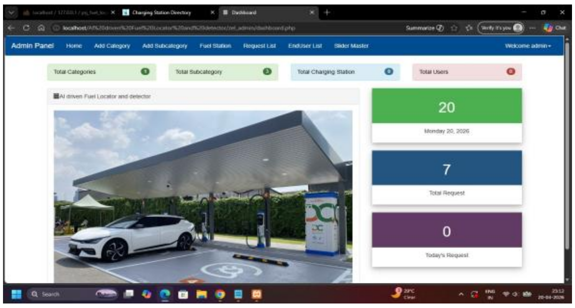

Fig. 3. result

- AI-based ranking improved results by prioritizing stations based on fuel price, distance, and availability.
- Response time remained fast, supporting real-time navi- gation requirements.

2. Fuel Quality Detection Results-

The fuel quality detection module was tested using multiple sensor input scenarios.

- The system successfully categorized fuel into

normal, suspicious, and contaminated classes.
- Machine learning models detected abnormal fuel patterns with high consistency.

3. API and System Performance Results-

The system's API architecture was tested for scalability and responsiveness.
- Real-time data exchange between IoT devices and cloud servers was smooth.
- API response time remained consistently low under nor- mal load conditions.
- The system handled multiple concurrent requests without performance degradation.

XV. CHALLENGES AND FUTURE SCOPE

Despite its advantages, the system faces challenges such as:
- Real-time data collection
- Integration with IoT devices
- Scalability issues

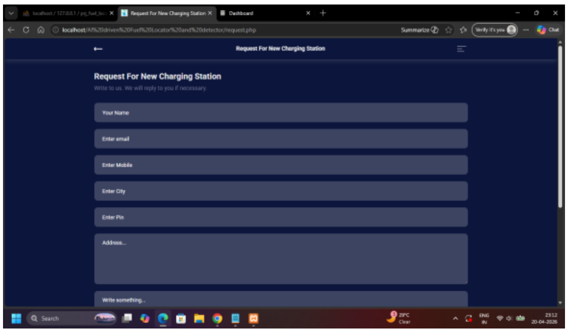

Fig. 4. result

Future enhancements include:
- Vehicle-to-Infrastructure communication
- Voice-based interaction
- Advanced predictive analytics

XVI. CONCLUSION

The AI-driven fuel locator and detector system provides a smart and efficient way for users to quickly find nearby fuel stations and get updated information about fuel availability. By using technologies like artificial intelligence, GPS, and real- time data processing, the system reduces the uncertainty and delay usually faced while searching for fuel stations.

The system helps in making better decisions by considering factors such as distance, traffic conditions, waiting time, and fuel status. Based on these inputs, it suggests the most suitable fuel station for the user in a simple and effective manner. This improves convenience and saves time during travel. Another important advantage of the system is its ability to update and improve over time. As it receives new data, it be- comes more accurate in its predictions and recommendations, making it more reliable for everyday use.

Although the system depends on proper data availability and internet connectivity, it still offers a practical solution for modern transportation needs. Overall, the AI-driven fuel locator and detector makes fuel searching easier, faster, and more organized. It is a useful application of AI in real-life transportation problems and has strong potential for future improvement and wider use

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