

Arduino Based Door Access Control

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Abstract—Security is the major issue faced by everyone when we are away from our households. In the present scenario satisfactory solution for the above problem is not yet discovered. Presented here is an electronic locking system in which Arduino plays the role of the processing unit. Arduino which is a microcontroller board belongs to Atmega family. It is an open source simple tool. It has the ability to sense, monitor, store and control applications. Access control for the door is achieved using Arduino Uno board. This project exhibits a keyless system for locking and unlocking purposes using a pre defined password. The circuit consists of transistor PN2222A, BD139, 4×4 matrix keypad, solenoid lock, LED, SIM900D GSM module. Unauthorised access is ensured by setting a password by the user. It is entered through the 4×4 matrix keypad. If the entered password matches, door will be opened automatically otherwise a message showing incorrect password will be displayed on LCD display and a SMS will be sent to the owner that the security was tried to be breached. This hardware project achieves security with commonly available components and also consumes less power.

Keywords—Arduino Uno board, ATmega 328, Solenoid lock, Arduino IDE, SIM900D GSM module.

I. INTRODUCTION

Arduino Based Door Access Control provides security for home, office, shops, banks etc through a security password which is providential for the user alone. Users have the freedom to set a predefined code for their locking systems. The system will allow access to the person who knows the password and will not allow access to unauthorized person. This is an optimal solution for protecting one from the hassle of unauthorized entry. This project is realised using an ATmega 328 board using Arduino kit which is the most popular microcontroller having 6 analog pins and 14 digital pins. Each pins can provide or receive 20mA in operating condition and has an internal pull up resistor of 20-50K ohm. It has a flash memory of 32KB of which 2KB used by bootloader. SRAM of capacity 2KB and EEPROM of 1KB.

II. COMPONENTS REQUIRED

A. Hardware Requirements:

- Printed Circuit Boards.
- Arduino Uno Board
- Adapters(230V to 12V)
- 16x2 LCD
- 4x4 Matrix Keypad
- LED
- Solenoid Lock

- Capacitors and Resistor (with appropriate values)
- SIM900D GSM Module
- Jumper wires
- Transistor PN2222A

B. Software Requirements:

- Arduino IDE
- Proteus 8 Simulation Tool

1) Arduino Uno Board:

Arduino is a microcontroller kit for building digital devices and interactive objects that can sense and control physical devices. These systems provide set of digital and analog pins that can interface to various expansion boards. The first arduino was introduced in 2005 aiming to provide a low cost, cost effective devices that interact with environments using sensors and actuators. An arduino's microcontroller can be preprogrammed with a bootloader that simplifies the loading of programs to the on-chip flash memory. Arduino boards were designed by American companies. As on 2016, 17 versions of Arduino hardware had been commercially produced. Some of them are shown in figure below.

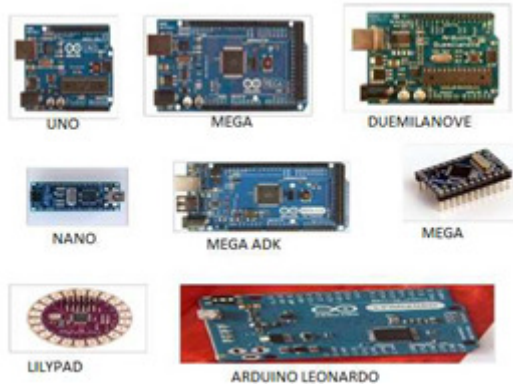


Fig: 1 Various Arduino boards

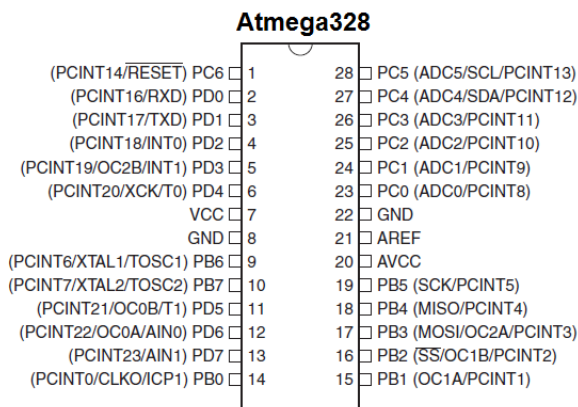


Fig: 2 Pin Diagram of Atmega328 IC

2) 4x4 Matrix Keypad:

Interface 4x4 matrix keypad to an arduino board is the main aspect of this project. Most of the electronics devices use them as user inputs. Knowing how to connect a keypad to a microcontroller like arduino is very valuable for building commercial products. Whenever a key is pressed corresponding action will be visible on the LCD screen. arduino is very valuable for building commercial products. Whenever a key is pressed corresponding action will be visible on the LCD screen.

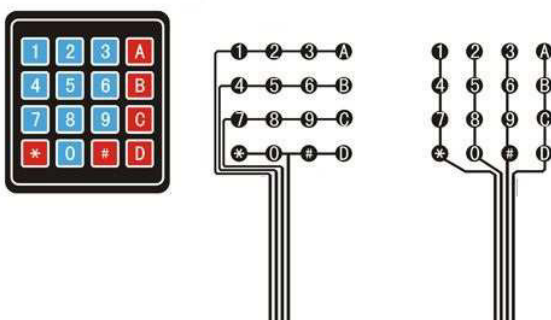


Fig: 3 Schematic of keypad

3) 16x2 LCD Display:

A 16x2 LCD is interfaced with arduino board which displays the characters entered by the keypad. If the password entered is correct then the LCD displays the message “Correct Password”. If the password entered by the user is wrong then the LCD displays the message “Incorrect Password”. LCD has 8 pins D0-D7 that are used to enter the data and it has 3 control pins i.e., RS, EN, R/W. The LCD has various predefined commands that are used to control its operations in different ways.

4) SIM900D GSM Module:

GSM (Global System for Mobile communication) is a digital mobile telephony system that is widely used in Europe and other parts of the world. GSM uses a variation of time division multiple access (TDMA) and is the most widely used of the three digital wireless telephony technologies (TDMA and CDMA). SIM900D is a complete Quad-band GSM/GPRS in a SMT type and designed with a very powerful single chip processor. The SIM900D delivers GSM/GPRS 850/900/1800/1900 MHz performance for voice calls, SMS, data and Fax in a small form factor and with low power consumption. It requires an external power supply of 12 V. The Rx pin of arduino board is connected to Tx pin of SIM900D and the Tx pin of arduino board is connected to Rx pin of SIM900D. If the user enters incorrect password more than 3 times then the GSM module sends the SMS to the owner that the security was tried to be breached.



Fig 4: SIM900D GSM Module

5) Universal Serial Bus:

Arduino Uno board can be powered via or with an external power adapter. External (non USB) power can be either from an AC to DC adapter (wall-wart) or battery. The adapter can be connected by plugging a 2.1mm center positive plug into the board's power jack.

6) Solenoid Lock:

When a door or a device is locked using solenoid, it is using the electromagnetic forces to control the lock. The solenoid fits in the locking mechanism and when locked, it

will expand so that the device cannot be unlocked by sheer force. Password entered by the user is serially authenticated by the arduino. If the entered password matches with the predefined set then the solenoid door lock opens automatically. Access will be denied by entering a wrong set of password.

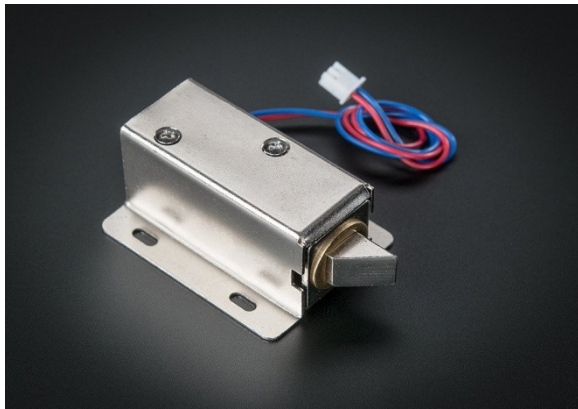


Fig 5: Solenoid Lock

III. WORKING

Using a microcontroller cuts down the number of external components. The circuit comprises of Arduino Uno board, transistors PN2222A and BD139, a 4x4 matrix keypad, solenoid lock and a few other components. The 4x4 matrix keypad is connected to the arduino digital pins D5 through D12. The keypad is simply an arrangement of 16 push button switches in a 4x4 matrix form. Typically a hex keypad will have keys for numbers 0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8 and 9. The hex keypad will have eight connection wires, through resistors R1,R2,R3,R4 and capacitors C1,C2,C3,C4 representing the rows and columns respectively. The matrix encoding scheme requires fewer output pins and thus fewer connection that have to be made for the keypad to work. The schematic diagram of the electronic door lock system is shown in fig. Arduino receives parallel data from the keypad. Arduino software scans the keypad to see if a button is pressed. Upon receiving a valid code input digital pin D4 goes high and fires up to 1.5 ampere current to the solenoid LED1 indicates that the lock has been opened. Entered an invalid code causes it to blink a few minutes or times. If incorrect password is entered more than 3 times, the message is sent to the user that the security was tried to be breached by using SIM900D GSM Module.

IV. ARDUINO SOFTWARE

Arduino Uno can be programmed with Arduino software (IDE). keypad.h header file is added to the library for the functioning of the keypad. The ATmega 328 on the arduino uno can be reprogrammed with a bootloader that allows to

upload new code to it without the use of an external hardware programmer. It is also possible to bypass the bootloader and program the microcontroller through the ICSP (In Circuit Serial Programming) header using Arduino ISP. The software serial library allows serial communication on any of Uno digital pins. The ATM328 also support I2C and SPI communication. Rather than requiring a physical press of the reset button before an upload the Arduino uno board is designed in a way that allows it to be reset by software running on a connected computer.

V. CIRCUIT DIAGRAM

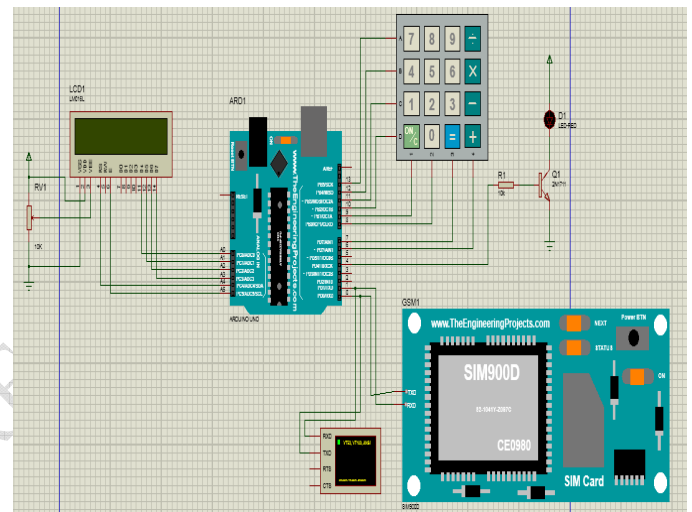


Fig 6: Simulation of the system

VI. ALGORITHM

The user can use their password code to enter the home with just a few simple pushes of some buttons. The keypad lock functions by entering a secret code, which is user programmable. Initially the solenoid lock will be locked and the status LED connected on digital pin D4 of Arduino will be off. When the user enters the right password, the solenoid lock gets unlocked for five seconds and LED glows. After five seconds, both LED and solenoid lock will be in the initial off state. If the password is incorrect LED will blink a few times, indicating that a wrong password has been entered.

VII. RESULT AND ANALYSIS

- When a 4 digit password is entered by the user, it will display on LCD as “****”. Therefore anyone else can’t see what the user enters.
- If the password entered is correct then LCD displays

a message “access granted” and the door will be opened.

- Access is granted to the user without sending a message.
- If password entered is incorrect then LCD displays “access denied” .
- If the user enters incorrect password 3 times then the GSM module sends message to the owner “Security Breached”.
- After opening the door if user wants to change his password, then by pressing “#” key and entering old password we can change the password.

VIII. CONCLUSION

This hardware project has performed the locking and unlocking functions as expected. Any Arduino-Uno or Nano compatible board can be used for this project. The main hurdle to overcome in this project is to interface the Arduino Uno Board with the hardware components. Some new digital locks take advantage of technologies like fingerprint scanning, iris scanning, retinal scanning, voiceprint identification to authenticate users. Arduino based door locking system provides advance and fastest accessible security with ease of use for home doors and gates.

IX. APPLICATIONS OF PASSWORD BASED DOOR LOCK SYSTEM CIRCUIT

- This simple circuit can be used at residential places to ensure better safety.
- It can be used at organizations to ensure authorized access to highly secured places.
- With a slight modification this Project can be used to control the switching of loads through password.

A. Advantages over normal Password Based Door Lock System:

- The use of GSM module removes the limitation of remote usability.

• Use of Arduino makes the system simple to understand and also to work on.

• The system can be enhanced for other home security applications.

X. FUTURE SCOPE

The security level can be increased by adding a biometric fingerprint scanner. Also the lock could be opened by sending password as a SMS to GSM module by the owner.

Acknowledgment

Apart from the efforts of us, the success of this project depends largely on the encouragement and guidelines of Mr. K.S. Khandelwal all the way throughout the project. The encouragement given by our Head of the Department, Dr. M.B. Mali & also our Faculty members made our project reach the saturation point.

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