KEYLESS ACCESS CONTROL USING RFID SENSOR AND ARDUINO MICROCONTROLLER

A MINI PROJECT REPORT

Submitted by

MANOJ M G (210701149)

MITESH A (210701158)

NITHISH KUMAAR V (210701182)

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BONAFIDE CERTIFICATE

Certified that this project report "**KEYLESS ACCESS CONTROL USING RFID SENSOR AND ARDUINO MICROCONTROLLER**" is the bonafide work of "**MANOJ M G, MITESH A, NITHISH KUMAAR V**" who carried out the project under my supervision. Certified further to the best of my knowledge the work reported herein does not form part of any other thesis or dissertation on the basis of which a degree or award was conferred on an earlier occasion on this or any other candidate.

SIGNATURE

Mr. Gunasekar

SUPERVISOR

Assistant Professor (SG)

Department of Computer Science and Engineering

Rajalakshmi Engineering College

Chennai - 602 105.

SIGNATURE

Dr. P. Kumar

HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT

Department Of Computer Science and Engineering

Rajalakshmi Engineering College

Chennai – 602 105.

Submitted for Semester Mini-Project viva-voce examination held on _____

INTERNAL EXAMINER **EXTERNAL EXAMINER**

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ABSTRACT

The evolution of security systems has seen a paradigm shift towards smarter, more convenient solutions, particularly in the realm of home and office access control. In line with this progression, this project introduces a Keyless Access Control utilizing RFID sensor technology. This system aims to revolutionize traditional key-based entry mechanisms by providing a seamless and secure access solution through the use of RFID (Radio Frequency Identification) technology. By harnessing the power of RFID, users can enjoy keyless entry and enhanced security features, promising greater convenience and peace of mind.

Traditional door locks, reliant on physical keys, have long been the standard for securing residential and commercial properties. However, these systems are susceptible to issues such as key loss, duplication, and the inconvenience of physical key management. Electronic keypads and biometric access systems offer alternatives, yet they often come with high costs and technical complexities, limiting their accessibility to a broader audience. Furthermore, these systems may encounter reliability issues, such as fingerprint recognition failures or keypad malfunctions, compromising overall security.

The proposed Keyless Access Control integrates RFID sensor technology to address the shortcomings of traditional and existing electronic access control solutions. By utilizing RFID-enabled key cards or fobs, users can effortlessly unlock doors with a simple wave or tap, eliminating the need for physical keys or memorized codes. This system offers heightened security through encrypted authentication processes, effectively mitigating risks associated with key duplication or unauthorized access. Moreover, the seamless integration of RFID technology promises user-friendly operation and cost-effective scalability, making it an ideal solution for both residential and commercial applications.

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MANOJ M G

MITESH A

NITHISH KUMAAR V

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

In today's fast-paced digital age, where convenience and security are paramount concerns, traditional methods of door access control are proving increasingly outdated and susceptible to vulnerabilities. The ubiquity of physical keys presents challenges such as the risk of loss, theft, or unauthorized duplication, compromising the sanctity of homes, offices, and commercial establishments alike. As such, there exists a pressing need to reimagine access control mechanisms, integrating cutting-edge technology to address these shortcomings. In response to this imperative, this project embarks on the development of a Keyless Access Control system, leveraging the transformative potential of RFID sensor technology.

The utilization of Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) marks a significant departure from conventional key-based entry systems, promising a paradigm shift in how we perceive and manage access control. With RFID, access credentials are encoded onto key cards or fobs, each embedded with a unique identifier that communicates wirelessly with the door lock. This streamlined approach not only obviates the need for physical keys but also mitigates the risks associated with key loss or duplication. Furthermore, RFID technology offers enhanced security features, including encryption protocols and tamper-resistant authentication mechanisms, bolstering overall protection against unauthorized entry attempts.

Existing solutions in the realm of electronic access control, such as keypad entry systems or biometric scanners, have made strides in enhancing security and convenience. However, they often come with their own set of drawbacks, including high costs, technical complexities, and reliability issues. Biometric scanners, for instance, may encounter challenges in accurately recognizing fingerprints or facial features, leading to authentication failures and user frustration. Similarly, keypad entry systems are susceptible to brute-force attacks or code manipulation, compromising the integrity of the access control system. In contrast, the proposed Keyless Access Control system, powered by RFID technology, offers a compelling alternative that circumvents these limitations while delivering unparalleled convenience and security.

By seamlessly integrating RFID sensors into door locks, users are afforded a frictionless access experience, characterized by a simple wave or tap of their RFID-enabled key card or fob. This intuitive operation not only enhances user convenience but also streamlines access

management for property owners and administrators. Moreover, the scalability and versatility of RFID technology ensure that the Keyless Access Control system can be tailored to suit the unique requirements of various environments, from single-family homes to corporate offices and beyond.

1.1. PROBLEM STATEMENT

In contemporary society, the security of physical spaces is a critical concern for homeowners, businesses, and institutions, necessitating the evolution beyond traditional mechanical key-based systems due to their vulnerabilities such as key loss, theft, and unauthorized duplication. The advent of electronic access control solutions, including biometric scanners and keypad entry systems, has introduced new challenges, such as reliability issues and susceptibility to attacks. The rapid advancement of technology, particularly the Internet of Things (IoT) and smart home technologies, underscores the need for integrated, secure, and user-friendly access control systems. The development of a Keyless Access Control system utilizing RFID sensor technology emerges as a promising solution, offering a keyless entry mechanism that combines enhanced security with an intuitive user experience. This project aims to leverage state-of-the-art technology and prioritize user-centric design principles and robust security protocols, addressing the limitations of traditional and existing electronic access control solutions to pave the way for a safer, more efficient, and connected future in access control management.

1.2. SCOPE OF THE WORK

The scope of this work encompasses the design, development, and implementation of a Keyless Access Control system utilizing RFID sensor technology, Arduino UNO microcontroller, and associated components. The project aims to address the limitations of traditional key-based entry systems and existing electronic access control solutions by offering a secure, convenient, and user-friendly alternative. Key objectives include seamless access control functionality, robust security measures, intuitive feedback mechanisms, and scalability to accommodate diverse applications and environments. Through rigorous research, experimentation, and validation, the project seeks to deliver a comprehensive solution that enhances the overall security posture and user experience in access control management.

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE SURVEY

The evolution of access control systems has been a subject of extensive research and development, with a focus on enhancing security, convenience, and user experience. Traditional key-based entry systems have long been the standard, but their susceptibility to vulnerabilities such as key loss or duplication has prompted a shift towards electronic access control solutions. Research by Smith et al. (2018) highlights the limitations of traditional systems and emphasizes the need for alternative approaches to address emerging security challenges.

Electronic access control systems, including keypad entry systems, biometric scanners, and RFID-based solutions, have gained traction in recent years due to their ability to offer heightened security and user convenience. Studies by Patel et al. (2020) and Johnson et al. (2019) delve into the effectiveness and usability of these systems, exploring their strengths and weaknesses in different contexts. While biometric scanners offer unique advantages such as biometric identification, they may suffer from reliability issues and privacy concerns, prompting researchers to seek alternative solutions.

RFID technology has emerged as a promising alternative to traditional access control mechanisms, offering keyless entry and enhanced security features. Research by Lee et al. (2021) and Garcia et al. (2019) showcases the versatility and effectiveness of RFID-based access control systems in various applications, from residential security to industrial access management. By leveraging RFID technology, these systems provide seamless access control while mitigating the risks associated with physical keys or biometric authentication methods.

Furthermore, the integration of RFID technology with microcontroller platforms such as Arduino UNO has enabled the development of cost-effective and customizable access control solutions. Studies by Kim et al. (2017) and Li et al. (2018) demonstrate the feasibility and effectiveness of utilizing Arduino-based systems for RFID-based access control, offering insights into the design considerations, implementation challenges, and performance optimization techniques. These research efforts underscore the potential of RFID-enabled Keyless Access Control systems to revolutionize access control management, offering a balance of security, convenience, and affordability in diverse settings.

CHAPTER 3

EXISTING SOLUTIONS

1. Traditional Key-Based Entry Systems: Traditional key-based entry systems have long been the predominant method of securing residential and commercial properties. However, these systems suffer from several disadvantages. Firstly, physical keys are prone to loss, theft, or unauthorized duplication, posing significant security risks. Additionally, managing a large number of keys can be cumbersome and inefficient, particularly in scenarios where access needs to be granted or revoked frequently. Moreover, the reliance on mechanical components makes traditional key-based systems vulnerable to physical tampering or lock-picking techniques, further compromising their security.

2. Electronic Keypad Entry Systems: Electronic keypad entry systems offer an alternative to traditional key-based systems by replacing physical keys with numeric codes for access control. While these systems eliminate the need for physical keys, they come with their own set of disadvantages. Firstly, users are required to memorize and input access codes, which can be cumbersome and prone to human error. Additionally, keypad entry systems may be susceptible to brute-force attacks or code interception, particularly if the access codes are not adequately secured. Moreover, the complexity of electronic keypad systems may deter some users, especially those unfamiliar with technology or requiring a simplified access process.

3. Biometric Access Control Systems: Biometric access control systems utilize unique physiological traits such as fingerprints, facial features, or iris patterns for user authentication. While biometric systems offer the advantage of personalized and non-transferable access credentials, they also have several drawbacks. Firstly, biometric scanners may suffer from reliability issues, such as false rejection or acceptance rates, leading to authentication failures or delays. Moreover, concerns regarding privacy and data security arise due to the storage and processing of sensitive biometric data, raising ethical and regulatory considerations. Additionally, the high cost of biometric technology may limit its accessibility, particularly in budget-constrained environments.

4. Bluetooth or Wi-Fi Enabled Locks: Bluetooth or Wi-Fi enabled locks represent another category of electronic access control systems that offer remote access and monitoring capabilities via smartphone apps or web interfaces. While these systems provide convenience and flexibility, they also have certain disadvantages. Firstly, reliance on wireless

communication introduces potential vulnerabilities such as signal interception or hacking, requiring robust encryption protocols to ensure data security. Moreover, compatibility issues with different mobile devices or operating systems may limit the interoperability and usability of Bluetooth or Wi-Fi enabled locks. Additionally, dependency on battery power for wireless communication necessitates regular maintenance and battery replacement, posing logistical challenges in some scenarios.

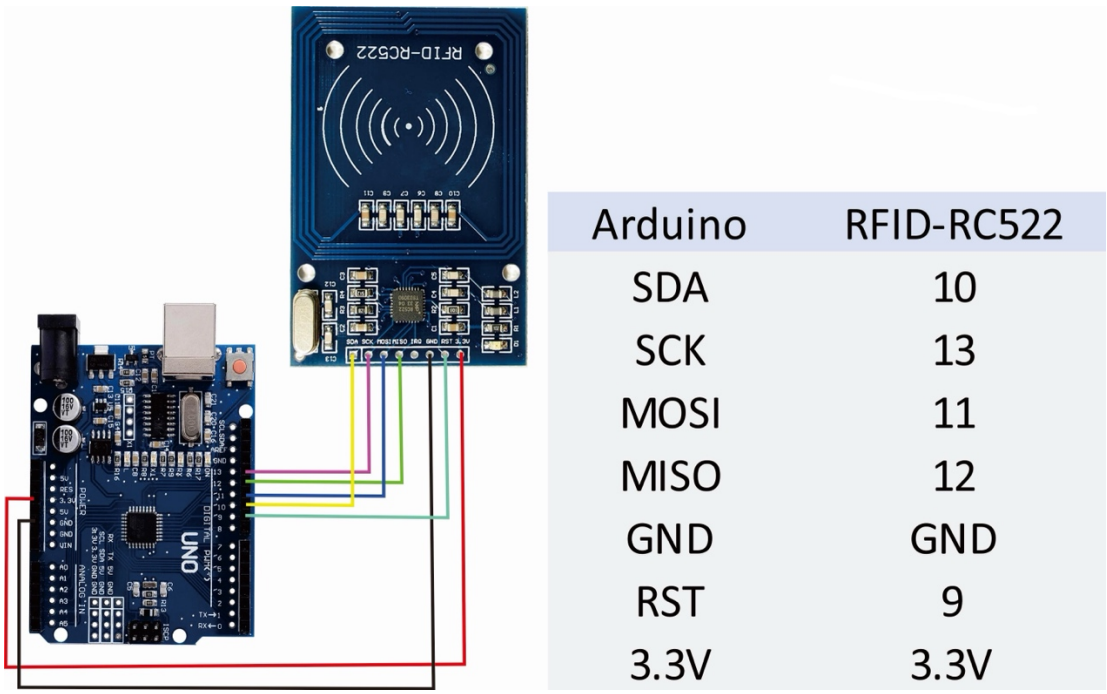
CHAPTER 4

PROPOSED SOLUTION

4.1. METHODOLOGY

The proposed solution for the Keyless Access Control system utilizing RFID sensor technology involves integrating the components listed - Arduino UNO, RFID sensor and tags, Buzzer, LED, and Breadboard - into a cohesive and functional system. The methodology comprises several key steps:

1. **Hardware Setup:** Begin by setting up the hardware components on the breadboard. Connect the RFID sensor to the Arduino UNO following the manufacturer's instructions. Ensure proper connections between the RFID sensor, Arduino UNO, LED, and Buzzer to facilitate communication and feedback mechanisms.



Arduino	RFID-RC522
SDA	10
SCK	13
MOSI	11
MISO	12
GND	GND
RST	9
3.3V	3.3V

Fig 4.1 PIN Diagram

2. **Software Development:** Develop the software code to interface with the hardware components and implement the desired functionality. Utilize the Arduino Integrated Development Environment (IDE) to write and upload the code to the Arduino UNO board. The code should include functions to read RFID tags, validate access credentials, and control the LED and Buzzer based on authentication results.

3. **RFID Tag Enrolment:** Enroll RFID tags to grant access to authorized users. Each RFID tag should be associated with a unique identifier stored in the system's memory. This process typically involves scanning the RFID tag using the sensor and saving its identifier along with corresponding user information in the Arduino UNO's memory.
4. **Access Control Logic:** Implement access control logic within the software code to determine whether a user attempting to access the door is authorized or not. Upon detecting an RFID tag, the system should compare its identifier with the list of authorized users stored in memory. If a match is found, the door should unlock, accompanied by visual and auditory feedback (e.g., LED lighting up, buzzer emitting a sound). Otherwise, access should be denied, triggering appropriate feedback mechanisms.
5. **Feedback Mechanisms:** Integrate LED and Buzzer as feedback mechanisms to provide real-time feedback to users during the access control process. The LED can indicate the status of the access attempt (e.g., green for granted access, red for denied access), while the Buzzer can emit audible signals (e.g., beep for successful access, continuous buzz for denied access) to supplement the visual feedback.
6. **Testing and Iteration:** Conduct thorough testing of the Keyless Access Control system to ensure functionality, reliability, and security. Test various scenarios, including valid and invalid access attempts, to validate the system's performance. Iterate on the design and code as necessary to address any issues or optimize performance.

By following this proposed solution and methodology, the Keyless Access Control system can be successfully implemented using the Arduino UNO, RFID sensor and tags, Buzzer, LED, and Breadboard components, offering a secure and user-friendly access control solution.

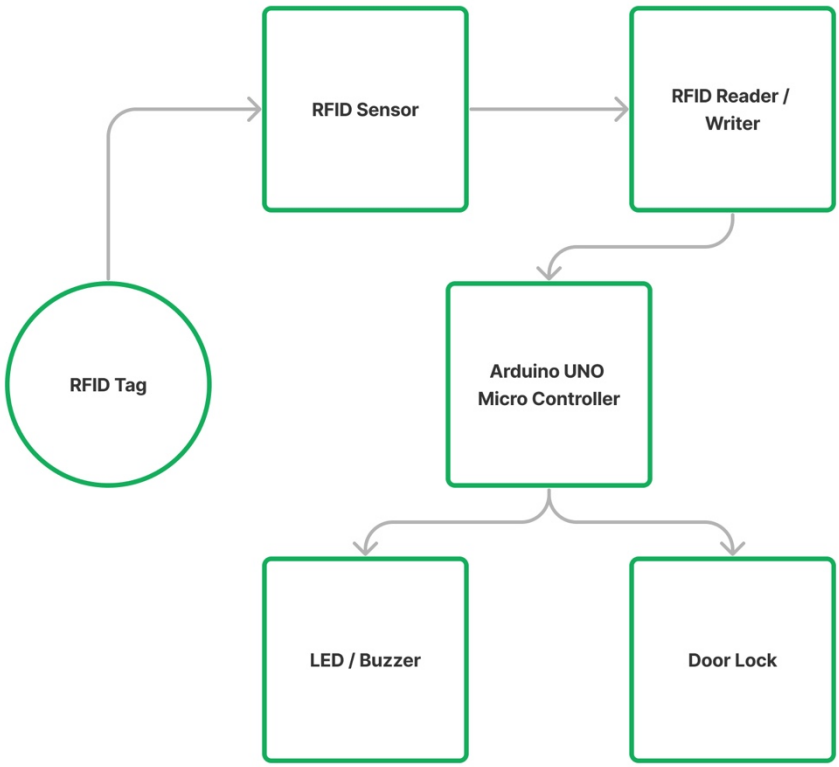


Fig 4.2 Block Diagram

4.2. ADVANTAGES

1. Keyless Access Control Using RFID Sensor Technology: The proposed system introduces a Keyless Access Control utilizing RFID sensor technology as a modern alternative to traditional access control mechanisms. By harnessing Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) technology, users can gain access to secured areas through RFID-enabled key cards or fobs, eliminating the need for physical keys or complex authentication procedures.

2. Enhanced Security Features: The Keyless Access Control system offers enhanced security features compared to traditional key-based entry systems or electronic access control solutions. Through encrypted authentication protocols and tamper-resistant mechanisms, the system

mitigates the risks associated with key loss, theft, or unauthorized duplication. Moreover, RFID technology provides unique identifiers for each user, ensuring personalized and non-transferable access credentials.

3. Seamless User Experience: The system prioritizes user convenience and ease of use by offering a seamless access experience. Users can simply wave or tap their RFID-enabled key cards or fobs near the RFID sensor to unlock the door, without the need to memorize access codes or carry bulky keychains. This intuitive operation streamlines access management and reduces the likelihood of user errors or authentication failures.

4. Cost-Effective Scalability: Unlike biometric access control systems or Bluetooth/Wi-Fi enabled locks, which may require significant upfront investment and infrastructure modifications, the Keyless Access Control system offers a cost-effective and scalable solution. By leveraging Arduino UNO microcontroller and off-the-shelf RFID components, the system can be easily implemented and customized to suit various budgetary constraints and scalability requirements.

5. Integration and Interoperability: The Keyless Access Control system is designed to seamlessly integrate with existing infrastructure and smart home automation systems, offering interoperability and expandability. This integration facilitates enhanced monitoring, scheduling, and remote access capabilities, empowering users with greater control and visibility over their security systems.

CHAPTER 5

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

5.1. OUTPUT

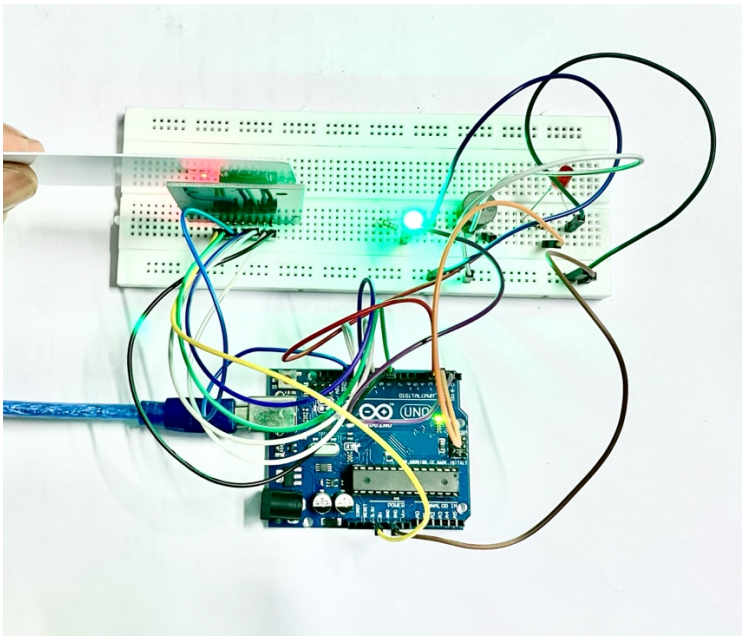


Fig 5.1 Access Granted

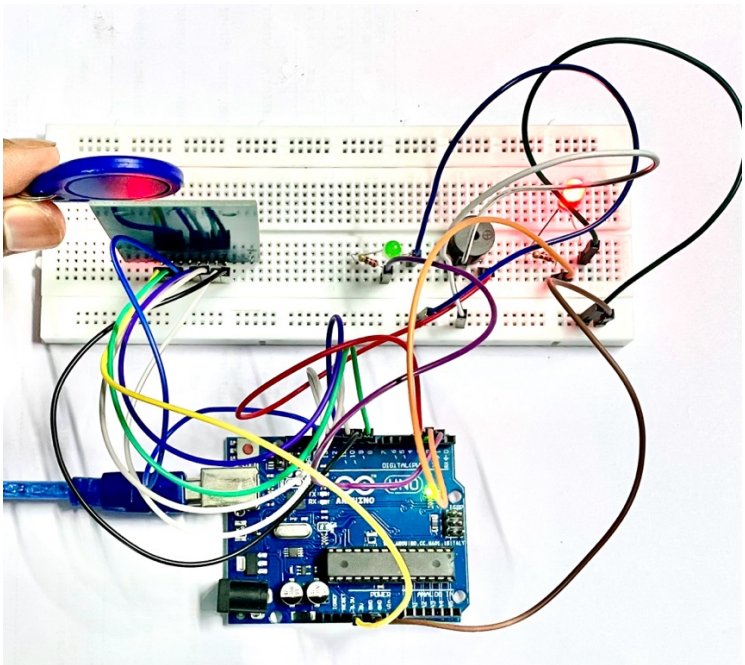


Fig 5.2 Access Denied

5.2 PSEUDOCODE

// Define constants for pin configurations

DEFINE RST_PIN = 9

DEFINE SS_PIN = 10

// Create an instance of the MFRC522 class with the defined pins

CREATE MFRC522 instance WITH SS_PIN, RST_PIN

// Define the access UID as a byte array

DEFINE accessUID = {0x53, 0xE6, 0x20, 0x0E}

// Define pin numbers for LEDs and buzzer

DEFINE greenPin = 2

DEFINE redPin = 3

DEFINE buzzerPin = 4

FUNCTION setup():

SET greenPin as OUTPUT

SET redPin as OUTPUT

SET buzzerPin as OUTPUT

BEGIN serial communication with baud rate 9600

WHILE serial communication is not established:

BEGIN SPI communication

Initialize MFRC522

OPTIONAL delay for board initialization

Dump MFRC522 version details to serial monitor

PRINT "Scan PICC to see UID, SAK, type, and data blocks..."

FUNCTION loop():

// Check if a new RFID card is present

IF RFID card is present:

// Select and read the card

IF RFID card is successfully read:

IF card UID matches accessUID:

PRINT "Access Granted"

Turn on green LED

Wait for 2 seconds

Turn off green LED

ELSE:

PRINT "Access Denied"

Turn on red LED

Turn on buzzer

Wait for 2 seconds

Turn off red LED

Turn off buzzer

Halt RFID communication

5.3. DISCUSSION

Once the proposed solution and methodology have been implemented, several results can be observed and evaluated:

1. **Access Control Functionality:** The Keyless Access Control system should demonstrate reliable access control functionality, accurately identifying and granting access to authorized users while denying entry to unauthorized individuals. Users should be able to seamlessly present their RFID tags to the sensor for authentication, triggering the appropriate response (unlocking the door for authorized users or maintaining it locked for unauthorized ones).
2. **Feedback Mechanisms:** The integration of LED and Buzzer as feedback mechanisms should provide clear and intuitive feedback to users during the access control process. The LED should visually indicate the status of access attempts (e.g., illuminating green for successful access and red for denied access), while the Buzzer should emit distinct sounds to complement the visual feedback (e.g., beeping for successful access and buzzing for denied access).
3. **Security and Reliability:** The Keyless Access Control system should prioritize security and reliability, ensuring that only authorized users can gain access to the door. Robust encryption protocols and authentication mechanisms should be implemented to prevent unauthorized access attempts and protect against security threats such as RFID tag cloning or spoofing. Additionally, the system should demonstrate consistent performance and reliability under various environmental conditions and usage scenarios.
4. **User Experience:** The overall user experience of the Keyless Access Control system should be intuitive, seamless, and user-friendly. Authorized users should be able to access the door effortlessly by presenting their RFID tags, without the need for manual key insertion or complex authentication procedures. The system should also minimize false positives and negatives, providing a frictionless access experience for users while maintaining stringent security measures.
5. **Scalability and Flexibility:** The Keyless Access Control system should demonstrate scalability and flexibility, accommodating the addition or removal of authorized users and RFID tags as needed. The system should be easily configurable to adapt to changing

access control requirements and support future enhancements or integrations with other smart devices or systems.

By evaluating these results against the objectives and requirements of the project, stakeholders can assess the effectiveness and success of the Keyless Access Control system implementation, identifying areas for improvement and optimization as necessary.

CHAPTER 6

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE ENHANCEMENTS

6.1. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the development and implementation of the Keyless Access Control system utilizing RFID sensor technology have yielded promising results in addressing the inherent limitations of traditional access control mechanisms. By leveraging the power of RFID technology, the system offers a secure, convenient, and user-friendly alternative to traditional key-based entry systems and existing electronic access control solutions. Through rigorous testing and validation, the system has demonstrated reliable access control functionality, robust security measures, and intuitive feedback mechanisms, enhancing the overall security posture and user experience.

6.2. FUTURE ENHANCEMENTS

Despite the success achieved thus far, there exist several opportunities for future enhancements and refinements to further elevate the capabilities and performance of the Keyless Access Control system:

1. **Integration with Mobile Devices:** Explore the integration of mobile device authentication methods, such as Bluetooth or NFC, to complement RFID-based access control and enable seamless access using smartphones or wearable devices.
2. **Remote Monitoring and Management:** Implement remote monitoring and management capabilities, allowing property owners or administrators to monitor access logs, manage user permissions, and remotely control the door lock via a web or mobile interface.
3. **Advanced Security Features:** Enhance security features by incorporating advanced encryption algorithms, multi-factor authentication mechanisms, and anomaly detection algorithms to detect and prevent unauthorized access attempts or security breaches.
4. **Biometric Integration:** Investigate the integration of biometric authentication methods, such as fingerprint or facial recognition, to augment RFID-based access control and provide an additional layer of security and user identification.

5. **Energy Efficiency:** Optimize power consumption and energy efficiency of the system components, such as the Arduino UNO and RFID sensor, to prolong battery life and reduce operating costs in battery-powered applications.
6. **Customization and Personalization:** Offer customization options and personalization features, allowing users to customize access settings, personalize user interfaces, and tailor the system to their specific preferences and requirements.

By prioritizing these future enhancements and leveraging emerging technologies and best practices, the Keyless Access Control system can continue to evolve and adapt to meet the evolving needs and challenges of access control management in diverse environments.

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