****

**MECHATRONICS SYSTEM INTEGRATION (MCTA 3203)**

**SEMESTER 1 2024/2025**

**WEEK 4A: SERIAL COMMUNICATION RFID**

**SECTION 2**

**GROUP 8**

**LECTURER: ZULKIFLI BIN ZAINAL ABIDIN & WAHJU SEDIONO**

| NO. | GROUP MEMBERS | MATRIC NO. |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. | AHMAD DARWISH BIN AHMAD TERMIZI | 2212089 |
| 2. | SYABAB ALHAQQI BIN JAAFAR | 2211117 |
| 3. | WAN NAIMULLAH BIN MOHD AZRUDDIN | 2214837 |
| 4. | ZAIMUDIN ZAKWAN BIN NORZAMRI | 2217513 |
| 5. | ZAMIR MUTTAQIN BIN MUHAMMAD BALYAN | 2212985 |

Date of Experiment: Wednesday, 30 October 2024

Date of Submission: Wednesday, 6 November 2024

## **ABSTRACT**

The experiment aims to create an RFID authentication system that controls a servo motor using an Arduino and Python. The setup includes an RFID card reader connected to the computer via USB, which reads the unique identifiers (UIDs) of RFID cards. If an authorised card was scanned, a green LED lit up and the servo motor moved to a user-defined angle. If the card was unrecognised, a red LED activates and the motor remains stationary. The system utilises the pyusb library for communication and includes structured JSON data handling for better organisation. This experiment demonstrates how RFID technology can be integrated with microcontrollers for access control applications.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| NO | CONTENT | PAGE |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | INTRODUCTION | 4 |
| 2 | MATERIALS AND EQUIPMENTS | 4 |
| 3 | EXPERIMENTAL SETUP | 5 |
| 4 | METHODOLOGY | 6-8 |
| 5 | DATA COLLECTION | 9 |
| 6 | DATA ANALYSIS | 9 |
| 7 | RESULTS | 10 |
| 8 | DISCUSSION | 10 |
| 9 | CONCLUSION | 10 |
| 10 | RECOMMENDATIONS | 11 |
| 11 | REFERENCES | 11 |
| 12 | ACKNOWLEDGEMENT | 11 |
| 13 | DECLARATION | 12 |

## **INTRODUCTION**

In this experiment, we aim to create an access control system by integrating an RFID card reader with a servo motor using Arduino and Python. This setup mimics real-world authentication systems, where RFID cards are used to grant or restrict access. An RFID card reader will detect and identify RFID tags, sending data to the computer via USB, which in turn will process the input through a Python script. When an authorised RFID tag is detected, the system will signal the Arduino to control a servo motor, simulating an action (such as unlocking a door) by setting the motor to a specific angle. Unauthorised tags will trigger a different response, illuminating LEDs of various colours to indicate access status.

This experiment not only demonstrates fundamental principles of serial and USB interfacing but also provides practical experience in handling USB HID devices, controlling actuators, and processing structured data with JSON for improved flexibility and data management.

## **MATERIALS AND EQUIPMENTS**

1. ARDUINO MEGA 2560
2. RFID Card Reader
3. RFID cards
4. Servo Motor
5. Breadboard
6. Jumper Wires
7. LED

## 

## **EXPERIMENTAL SETUP**

##### **1. Wiring the Servo Motor**

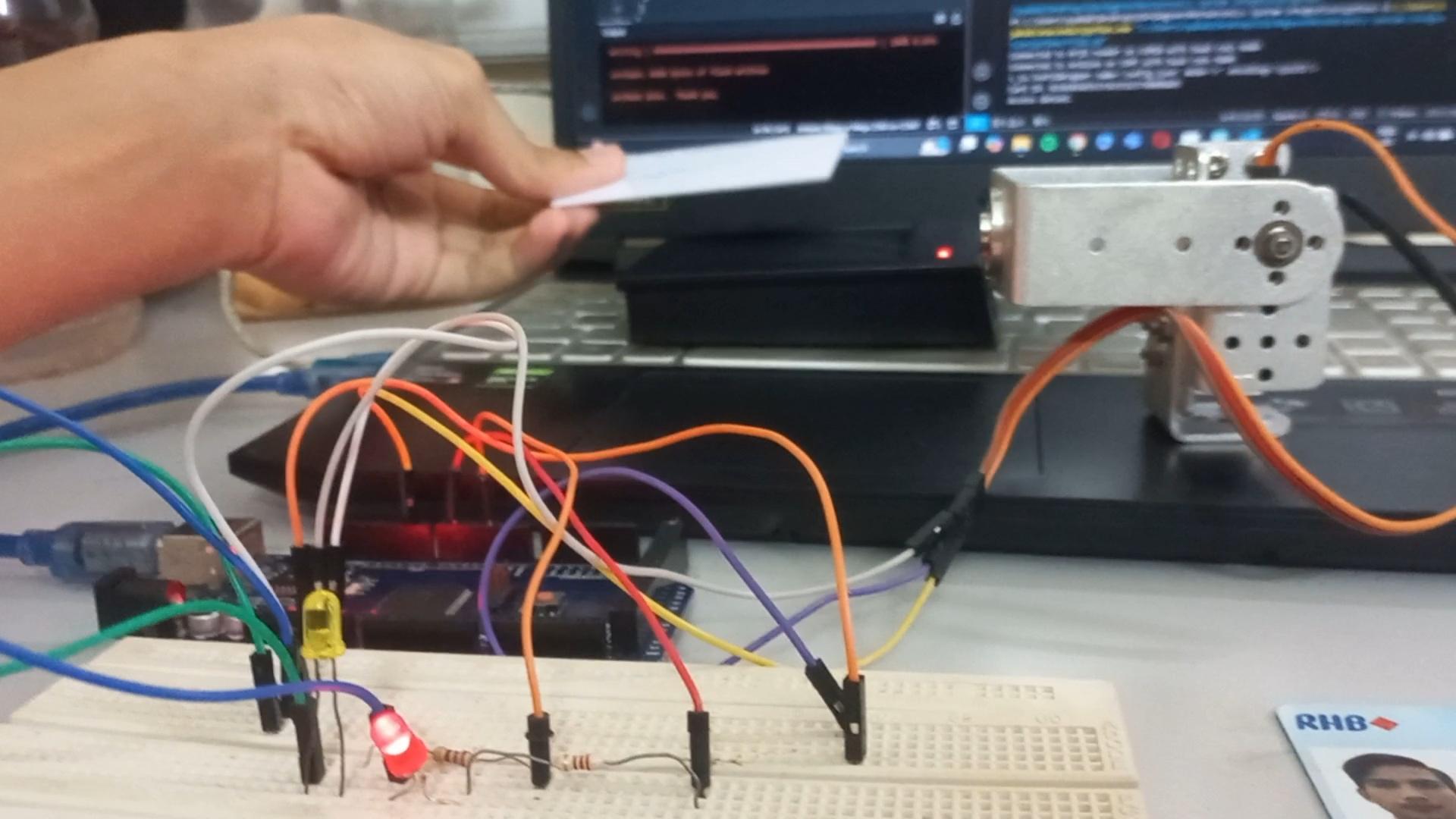
* Connect the servo motor’s Power (Red) wire to the 5V pin on the Arduino.
* Connect the Ground (Brown) wire to a GND pin on the Arduino.
* Connect the Signal (Yellow) wire to PWM pin D9 on the Arduino.
* Ensure a common ground connection between the Arduino and the servo motor.

##### **2. USB RFID Reader Setup**

* Connect the RFID reader to the computer via USB. The USB connection provides both power and data communication.
* Identify the COM port assigned to the RFID reader by checking the device in a serial port manager (such as Device Manager on Windows). This COM port will be used in the Python code to communicate with the reader.

##### **3. LED Indicators**

* Attach two LEDs (one green and one red) to the breadboard.
* Connect each LED’s positive leg to a digital output pin on the Arduino. D3 for green and D6 for red.
* Connect the negative legs of the LEDs to a common ground on the Arduino, using appropriate resistors to prevent excess current.

****

## Figure 1 : Experimental Setup

## **METHODOLOGY**

1. Setup the Arduino Mega 2560, servo motor, LEDs and RFID scanner
2. Code implementation
3. Testing
4. Authorized card will raise the servo and light the yellow LED
5. Unauthorized card will not raise the servo and light the red LED
6. Code snippet

**Arduino Code**

#include <Servo.h>

const int servoPin = 9;

const int greenLEDPin = 3;

const int redLEDPin = 6;

Servo myServo;

void setup() {

Serial.begin(9600); // Begin serial communication

myServo.attach(servoPin);

pinMode(greenLEDPin, OUTPUT);

pinMode(redLEDPin, OUTPUT);

Serial.println("Arduino ready.");

}

void loop() {

if (Serial.available() > 0) {

char accessStatus = Serial.read(); // Read access status ('G' for granted, 'D' for denied)

// Wait for the angle to be sent next

delay(10); // Slight delay for data availability

if (Serial.available() > 0) {

int angle = Serial.parseInt(); // Read the servo angle sent from Python

if (accessStatus == 'G') {

digitalWrite(greenLEDPin, HIGH); // Turn on green LED

digitalWrite(redLEDPin, LOW); // Turn off red LED

myServo.write(angle); // Move servo to granted angle

} else if (accessStatus == 'D') {

digitalWrite(greenLEDPin, LOW); // Turn off green LED

digitalWrite(redLEDPin, HIGH); // Turn on red LED

myServo.write(angle); // Move servo to denied angle

}

}

}

}

**Python Code**

import serial

import time

import json

# Serial port for RFID reader and Arduino

RFID\_PORT = "COM10"

ARDUINO\_PORT = "COM7"

BAUD\_RATE\_RFID = 9600

BAUD\_RATE\_ARDUINO = 9600

# Load configuration

def load\_config():

with open("config.json", "r") as file:

print(file)

return json.load(file)

# Initialize RFID and Arduino connections

try:

# Set up RFID serial connection

rfid\_serial = serial.Serial(RFID\_PORT, BAUD\_RATE\_RFID, timeout=1)

print(f"Connected to RFID reader on {RFID\_PORT} with baud rate {BAUD\_RATE\_RFID}")

# Set up Arduino serial connection

arduino\_serial = serial.Serial(ARDUINO\_PORT, BAUD\_RATE\_ARDUINO, timeout=1)

print(f"Connected to Arduino on {ARDUINO\_PORT} with baud rate {BAUD\_RATE\_ARDUINO}")

# Load config settings

config = load\_config()

authorized\_cards = config["authorized\_cards"]

servo\_angle\_granted = config["servo\_angle\_granted"]

servo\_angle\_denied = config["servo\_angle\_denied"]

last\_card\_id = None

last\_read\_time = 0

debounce\_time = 3 # Seconds to wait before reading the next card

# Main loop

while True:

if rfid\_serial.in\_waiting > 0: # Check if data is available

card\_data = rfid\_serial.read(rfid\_serial.in\_waiting).hex()

current\_time = time.time()

# Check if the card ID is different or enough time has passed since the last read

if (card\_data != last\_card\_id or (current\_time - last\_read\_time) >= debounce\_time):

last\_card\_id = card\_data

last\_read\_time = current\_time

print(f"Card ID: {card\_data}")

if card\_data in authorized\_cards:

print("Access granted.")

arduino\_serial.write(b"G") # Send 'G' for granted access

arduino\_serial.write(str(servo\_angle\_granted).encode())

else:

print("Access denied.")

arduino\_serial.write(b"D") # Send 'D' for denied access

arduino\_serial.write(str(servo\_angle\_denied).encode())

time.sleep(0.5) # Short delay to avoid continuous reads

except Exception as e:

print(f"Error: {e}")

finally:

if 'rfid\_serial' in locals():

rfid\_serial.close()

if 'arduino\_serial' in locals():

arduino\_serial.close()

print("Serial connections closed.")

**JSON Code**

{

"authorized\_cards":["02303030363939393832310d0a03"],

"servo\_angle\_granted": 90,

"servo\_angle\_denied": 0

}

## **DATA COLLECTION**

| **RFID Card ID** | **Servo Angle (°)** | **LED Yellow** | **LED Red** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 02303030363939393832310d0a03 | 90 | On | Off |
| 02303030353736333237300d0a03 | 0 | Off | On |

**Table 1**

## DATA ANALYSIS

The data in table 1 above shows an access control mechanism using RFID cards, a servo motor, and two LEDs to indicate the status. When the RFID system detects the first card ID (02303030363939393832310d0a03) which represents authorised access, the servo rotates to 90°, unlocking the system and the yellow LED lights up to indicate successful access while the red LED remains off. In contrast, when the second card ID (02303030353736333237300d0a03) is scanned which is an unauthorised card, the servo stays at 0° and the yellow LED is off but the red LED turns on to signal denial of access. This setup visually and mechanically differentiates between access-granted and access-denied states that makes it an ideal mechanism for security applications by providing a clear indicator of each status. It is great for a guarded residential area to have an ease of access to their house while keeping unauthorised people off.

## 

## **RESULT**

The experiment was successful in implementing an RFID authentication system that controlled a servo motor using an Arduino. When an authorised RFID card was scanned, a green LED illuminated, and the servo moved to a user-defined angle, while an unrecognised card triggered a red LED and kept the servo in its default position. This functionality confirmed the system’s effectiveness in real-time processing of RFID data. Additionally, the structured JSON handling in the Python script allowed for easy updates to the authorised card list, demonstrating the project’s flexibility. Overall, this setup highlights the practical application of RFID technology in access control systems.

## DISCUSSION

This experiment demonstrated the effective integration of RFID technology with an Arduino-based system for access control. By utilising a USB-connected RFID card reader, we successfully read unique identifiers from RFID cards, allowing the system to respond in real-time. The inclusion of visual indicators, such as green and red LEDs, enhanced user interaction by clearly signalling access status. This feedback mechanism not only improved the user experience but also served as a useful debugging tool during the development process.

Additionally, the use of structured JSON data handling in the Python script facilitated better organisation and scalability, making it easier to modify the system. While the project achieved its objectives, there are opportunities for improvement, such as optimising USB communication for faster response times and exploring more advanced security measures. Overall, this experiment highlights the potential of RFID technology in automation and security applications, providing a solid foundation for future enhancements in microcontroller-based systems.

## CONCLUSION

In conclusion, this experiment successfully demonstrated the integration of RFID technology with an Arduino-based system to create an effective authentication mechanism for controlling a servo motor. By utilising a USB-connected RFID card reader, we were able to read card UIDs and distinguish between authorised and unauthorised cards. The visual feedback provided by the LEDs enhanced the user experience, clearly indicating access status. The use of structured JSON data handling improved code organisation and flexibility, allowing for easy modifications to the servo motor's angle settings. Overall, this project showcases the potential of combining RFID and microcontrollers in access control systems, paving the way for future applications in automation and security.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

We recommend the use of hash RFID card data for a more secure authentication system. Using encrypted or hashed RFID card data we can reduce the risk of unauthorised access by making it harder to replicate card IDs.

## REFERENCES

* [RFID READER RFID-IDR-232N USER’S MANUAL](https://cdn.robotshop.com/media/c/cyt/rb-cyt-63/pdf/users-manual-rfid-idr-232n.pdf)

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Special thanks to ZULKIFLI BIN ZAINAL ABIDIN & WAHJU SEDIONO for their guidance and support during this experiment.

**Certificate of Originality and Authenticity**

This is to certify that we are **responsible** for the work submitted in this report, that **the** **original work** is our own except as specified in the references and acknowledgement, and that the original work contained herein have not been untaken or done by unspecified sources or persons. We hereby certify that this report has **not been done by only one individual** and **all of us have contributed to the report**. The length of contribution to the reports by each individual is noted within this certificate. We also hereby certify that we have **read** and **understand** the content of the total report and no further improvement on the reports is needed from any of the individual’s contributors to the report. We therefore, agreed unanimously that this report shall be submitted for **marking** and this **final printed report** has been **verified by us.**

Signature: darwish Read [/]

Name: AHMAD DARWISH BIN AHMAD TERMIZI Understand [/]

Matric Number: 2212089 Agree [/]

Contribution: Abstract, Result, Discussion, Conclusion

Signature: syabab Read [/]

Name: SYABAB ALHAQQI BIN JAAFAR Understand [/]

Matric Number: 2211117 Agree [/]

Contribution: Methodology, References

Signature: naim Read [/]

Name: WAN NAIMULLAH BIN MOHD AZRUDDIN Understand [/]

Matric Number: 2214837 Agree [/]

Contribution: Data Analysis, Recommendation

Signature: zaim Read [/]

Name: ZAIMUDIN ZAKWAN BIN NORZAMRI Understand [/]

Matric Number: 2217513 Agree [/]

Contribution: Experimental Setup, Data Collection

Signature: zamir Read [/]

Name: ZAMIR MUTTAQIN BIN MUHAMMAD BALYAN Understand [/]

Matric Number: 2212985 Agree [/]

Contribution: Introduction, Materials and Equipment