# Abstract

~~I want to develop an easier way for teachers to track attendance instead of wasting valuable time doing a roll call.~~ (Insert some kind of sentence here introducing the project but without using first person: The purpose of the RIFD attendance tracker is to allow teachers to track student’s attendance without wasting valuable time taking roll. This is achieved through the use of RFID tags assigned to each student~~s~~ that allows the student to check in ~~each time they come to class~~ at the beginning of each class. The teacher would ~~then have~~  be provided access to ~~this~~ the collected attendance data via an Android application for phone or tablet. ~~This paper walks through the waterfall process~~ The following is a step by step walk through of the waterfall process (Concept, Requirements, Design, Implementation, Testing, and Maintenance) of the prototype system developed with a conclusion and recommended improvements at the end.

# Concept

The RFID IoT device will ~~need to provide~~ function as an easy way to swipe into class. Each swipe will be recorded and viewable ~~to~~ by a teacher ~~later on from~~ through an application on a mobile device. I will be the one engineer working on the project. I will be doing the designing, programming, and testing. I will develop and integrate hardware and software. (Not knowing the criteria for the paper these last 3 “I” statements seem random to me. Are they needed?)

## Task 1

Pass a RFID tag by a RFID reader and decode the signal on the microcontroller.

## Task 2

The decoded signal is checked against a local database (or registry).

## Task 3

If the RFID checks as a valid ID, then a light will turn on indicating so.

## Task 4

Record the history of the attempt so it can be accessed by a mobile device.

## Task 5

Allow the list of valid IDs be editable and updatable.

## Cost

The cost of materials must be under $105 for a prototype board. The engineering cost is ignored since I am a student doing it for educational purposes.

Table 1: Project Costs

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Item** | **Cost** |
| RFID Reader | < $15 |
| Microcontroller | < $85 |
| RFID Tags | < $5 |

## Schedule

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Date** | **Sub Task** | **Task #** | **Date Completed** |
| 2/7/17 | Obtain Materials |  | 2/15/17 |
| 2/9/17 | Connect system and verify voltages are being read | Task 1 | 2/27/17 |
| 2/10/17 | Decode Signal | Task 1 | 3/1/17 |
| 2/13/17 | Functionality check against database | Task 2 | 3/6/17 |
| 2/15/17 | Output LED indication | Task 3 | 3/1/17 |
| 2/22/17 | Testing Reader |  | 3/28/17 |
| 2/28/17 | HTTP Post | Task 4 | 3/31/17 |
| 3/6/17 | API Store and Read | Task 4 | 4/8/17 |
| 3/10/17 | HTTP Get | Task 4 | 4/2/17 |
| 3/15/17 | Test Database |  | 4/5/17 |
| 3/22/17 | RFID registered list update | Task 5 | 4/8/17 |
| 3/31/17 | Filter histories stored in App | Task 5 | 4/8/17 |
| 4/3/17 | Add, Remove, and Edit Valid Students | Task 5 | 4/8/17 |
| 4/5/17 | Testing App |  | 4/9/17 |
| 4/7/17 | Finish Presentation |  | 4/9/17 |
| **4/10/17** | **Project Presentation** |  | 4/9/17 |

# Requirements

~~I’m defining~~ The RFID reader response timing is defined as a soft real-time system ~~because~~ since missing deadlines will not be detrimental. However, the ~~accuracy~~ accurate reading of the RFID tags ~~being~~ ~~read~~ is crucial.

The RFID reader generates current once an RFID tag enters the EM field. The data is passed to the microcontroller (when talking about the microcontroller it includes the microprocessor). The microcontroller decodes data from the card reader and validates if it is a registered RFID. The microcontroller then posts the correct RFIDs as a history in a database. Correct RFIDs lights a LED indicating to the user that the RFID was valid and read. The database and history will then be accessible to the teacher from a mobile device. *Figure 1: HW & SW Interface Diagram* below shows the interfaces.

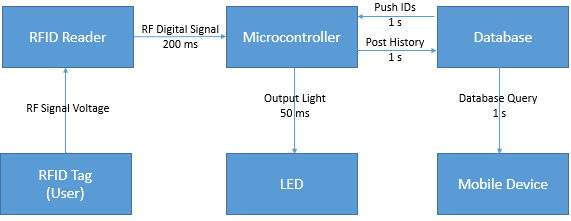


Figure 1: HW & SW Interface Diagram

## RFID Read Requirements

~~These~~ The following are the requirements for the interactions between the RFID reader and microcontroller and the interaction between the microcontroller and the LED (*HW & SW Interface Diagram*).

### *Functional Requirements*

The RFID tags must be read from 1 inch away or less by RFID reader.

There are three swipe error scenarios. The first is a false negative. A false negative is when a registered user scans their card and it is read as a negative. ~~If this happened~~ In this scenario, ~~it would just require an~~ additional read(s) would be required to register a student’s entrance or exit. False negatives are undesirable, however, they are not detrimental. ~~What we do not want occurring~~ However, false positives and incorrect positives are less idea scenarios. A false positive is when a card that shouldn’t be accepted is accepted. An incorrect positive is when a card that should be accepted is accepted as the wrong card. This will be ~~done~~ demonstrated during tasks 1-3.

### *Non-Functional Requirements*

* Each user has unique RFID tag
* Only one transaction per second to avoid duplicate swipes in one swipe
* RFIDs may be added and removed from authenticated list
* RFID tags must follow MIFARE protocol [1].
  + Operating frequency: 13.56 MHz
  + Data transfer: 106 kbit/s
  + Data integrity: 16-bit CRC, parity, bit coding, bit counting
  + 7 Byte UID or 4 Byte NUID
* NUID (4 Byte at 106 kbit/s) read 80-100 ms
* SPI communication between RFID reader and microcontroller

Table 2: RFID Read Accuracy Requirements

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Error Type** | **# of Errors per 100 swipes** |
| RFID signal sent 200 ms | ≤ 3 |
| False Negative | ≤ 3 |
| False Positive | 0 |
| Incorrect Positive | 0 |
| LED not indicating | 0 |

## Post/Get Server

These are the interactions between the database as shown in the *HW & SW Interface Diagram*. The database interacts with both the microcontroller and the mobile device.

### *Functional Requirements*

The total execution and what the user sees on the application is dependent on the data exchange speeds of the environment. Most users understand that occasionally a low Wi-Fi signal can prevent ~~from~~ an instantaneous update. The speed of the updates and exchanges between the database and controller are not crucial to the system. The same is true with the database and mobile device. As ~~you can~~ seen in the interface diagram, there are more relaxed requirements. ~~We~~ The intention is to ~~desire that we~~ meet these requirements, but if they aren’t met, there won’t be any serious consequences.

The teacher should be able to filter swipe history ~~of swipes~~ by student, date, and date ranges.

### *Non-Functional Requirements*

* The microcontroller must connect to the database via Wi-Fi.
* SQL must be used as the database language.
* Database must be accessible by a mobile device.
* The app must be an android app for the mobile device.

Table 3: Post/Get Timing Requirements

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Error Type** | **# of missed deadlines per 100 swipes** |
| Post History in 1 s | ≤ 3 |
| Push ID in 1 s | ≤ 3 |
| Mobile Device Query 1 s | ≤ 3 |

# Design

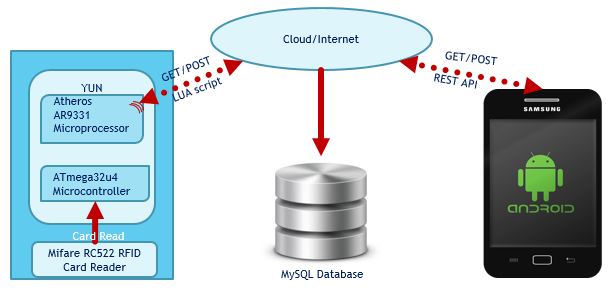


Figure 2: Design Overview

## Hardware and Material

**Total Cost: $80.90**

**Microcontroller Board**

[2] *Arduino YUN ($69.95)*

* ATmega32u4 Microcontroller
* Atheros AR9331 Microprocessor
* Input Voltage 5V
* 20 Digital I/O (7 PWM outputs)
* Flash memory: 32KB (Arduino)/16MB (Linux)
* 16 MHz Clock Speed
* Wi-Fi and Ethernet

[3] **RFID Reader w/RFID Tags**

*Mifare RC522 Card Read ($10.95)*

* Operating current: 13—26mA/DC 3.3V
* Idle current: 10-13mA/ DC 3.3V
* Sleep current: <80uA
* Peak current: <30mA
* Operating frequency: 13.56MHz
* Data transfer rate: Maximum 10Mbit/s
* Read distance of 1.2-2 inches
* 3 key ring FOBs
* 5 RFID cards

## SW Structure

Here(where? The diagram below?) the software is partitioned into what functions are needed on the microcontroller, android application, and the database. The interfaces between them are also defined and can be seen in *Figure 3: SW Module Partitioning* below.

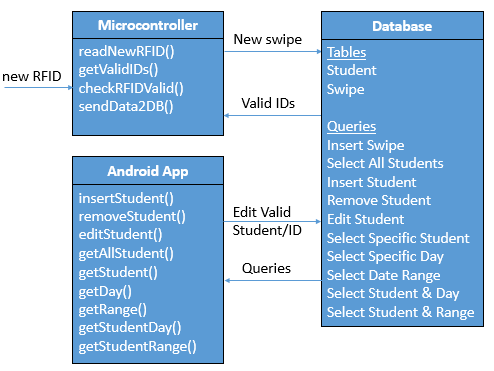


Figure 3: SW Module Partitioning

The following data flow diagram in *Figure 4* aids in the programming of the RFID read flow. The flow goes from the swipe coming in as a byte until it is sent to the database.

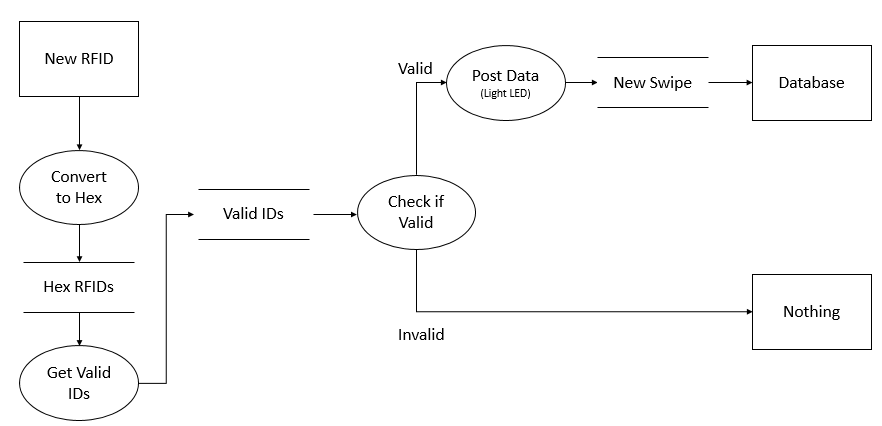


Figure 4: RFID Read Data Flow Diagram

The mobile application is to be developed with the structure defined in *Figure 5* and *Figure 6*. There should be a view for the history of swipes and a view to go in and edit the valid students with associated RFIDs.

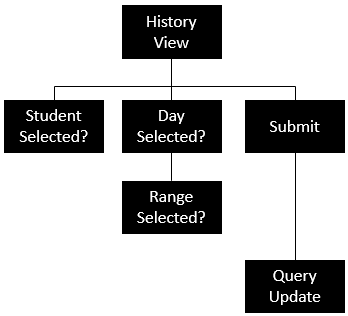


Figure 5: History View Structure Chart

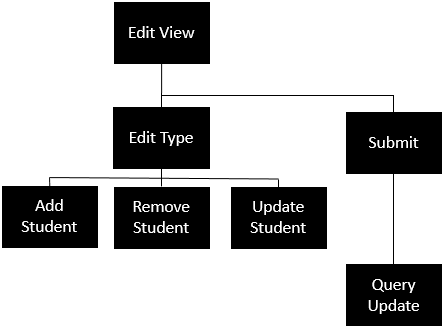


Figure 6: Edit View Structure Chart

## Test Cases

To avoid duplicating ~~I have put the~~ test vectors have been used and results are shown together in the Test section.

Three test vectors for *Table 2: RFID Read Accuracy Requirements* are in *Table 4*, *Table 5*, and *Table 6*. Each test vector includes testing for the signals sent before the 200 ms deadline. ~~I~~ The designed ~~the~~ of the test vectors is to test more robustly for false positives and incorrect positives. In each test vector, ~~I have~~ two RFIDs are valid ~~RFIDs~~ and the rest are invalid RFIDs. The test checks to see if any of the invalid RFIDs read as positives or the valid RFIDs are misread as invalid. The pairs of valid RFIDs for the test vectors be the edge case, RFIDs with matching last two bytes of RFID, and RFIDs with matching first and last byte of RFIDs.

There are three test vectors for *Table 3: Post/Get Timing Requirements*. The *Post RFID Test* vector checks for how many deadlines are missed for 100 posts, *Table* *8* tests for how many deadlines are missed for 100 pushed IDs, and *Table 9* tests for how many deadlines are missed for 100 queries.

# Implementation

~~In the implementation~~ This section ~~we will go over~~ explains how the system is integrated ~~both~~ with both the hardware and software, where the code can be found and what is contained in each file, and how testing was automated.

## Integration

The Yun is powered by 5 V/1 A micro USB. The Yun then supplies power and ground to the RFID reader. In addition to the power and ground lines, the SPI serial communication requires MOSI (Master Output Slave Input), MISO, SS (Slave Select), SCK (System Clock), and Reset lines between the reader and microcontroller.

The Yun board communicates with the database through the microprocessor. The microcontroller sends a command to the microprocessor to run [4]lua scripts that post swipe data to the database and get the vaild IDs from the database.

The Android app uses an API to access and edit the tables in the database [5].

## Code

The code used for implementation of this project can be found on GitHub [6]. The “RFIDtoDB.ino” is a sketch for the microcontroller. The sketch uses Miguel Balboa’s library [7]. The “.lua” files are scripts that connect to the database and query the database. The folder “RFIDCam” contains the Android Studio project that is for the app.

## Automate Testing

### *RFID Read Test 1, RFID Read Test 2, & RFID Read Test 3*

During testing, ~~I was able~~ a timestamp was inserted into the code to insert into the code a timestamp once an RFID was recognized and another timestamp before the data was sent. This allowed ~~me~~ ~~a to check for~~ the response time of the signals being sent to be checked.

### *Post RFID Test*

To check the response time, the timestamp on the code was checked right before the data was sent and compared to the timestamp on the database when it was received. ~~I was able to insert into the code a timestamp right before the data was sent and compare it to the timestamp on the database of when it was received.~~

### *Push RFID Test & Database Query Test*

Similarly to the Post RFID Test, ~~I was able to take~~ a timestamp on the android app ~~and~~ was compared ~~it~~ to the timestamp on the database of when it was received

# Testing

When ~~I first began testing~~ testing began, it became apparent that the else statement was left out of the ~~I realized that in my~~ if-statement ~~I forgot to include the else-statement~~. ~~Therefore~~ Consequently, ~~I~~ the systemt would check and show it was invalid but then it would continue to send the data anyways. 

After eliminating that defect, ~~I was able to~~ tests on the test vectors were able to be continued. ~~continue to test the test vectors.~~

## Results

The most important requirement~~s~~ of the system ~~were~~ was the accuracy of the RFIDs identifying as the correct RFID. ~~I never saw a~~ False positives, incorrect positives, or false negative errors were never observed for a misread RFID. ~~I did have~~ Occassionally some deadlines ~~that~~ ~~didn’t~~ did not meet the response time requirements for the signal being sent, the post to the database, and getting valid IDs for the database. This was not too frequent to be alarming. It could have been caused by not having the RFIDs close enough. A contraption could be made to make sure that the RFID are passed within the required inch but that would require more time and money to validate something not vital.

Table 4: RFID Read Test 1

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **RFID** | **# Swipes** | **Valid** | **Sent** | **FN** | **FP** | **IP** |
| 2370DF2B | 20 | Y | 0 | 0 | na | na |
| 4443E12B | 10 | n | 0 | na | 0 | 0 |
| 4E890785 | 10 | n | 2 | na | 0 | 0 |
| 7132E02B | 10 | n | 0 | na | 0 | 0 |
| 85F56F3B | 10 | n | 1 | na | 0 | 0 |
| 8CA0DF2B | 10 | n | 1 | na | 0 | 0 |
| DB87DF2B | 10 | n | 1 | na | 0 | 0 |
| DCF1715B | 20 | y | 0 | 0 | na | na |
| **TOTAL** | 100 | na | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

\*FN = False Negative, FP=False Positive, IP = Incorrect Positive, and na = Not applicable

Table 5: RFID Read Test 2

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **RFID** | **# Swipes** | **Valid** | **Sent** | **FN** | **FP** | **IP** |
| 2370DF2B | 20 | y | 0 | 0 | na | na |
| 4443E12B | 20 | y | 1 | 0 | na | na |
| 4E890785 | 10 | n | 0 | na | 0 | 0 |
| 7132E02B | 10 | n | 0 | na | 0 | 0 |
| 85F56F3B | 10 | n | 0 | na | 0 | 0 |
| 8CA0DF2B | 10 | n | 0 | na | 0 | 0 |
| DB87DF2B | 10 | n | 0 | na | 0 | 0 |
| DCF1715B | 10 | n | 0 | na | 0 | 0 |
| **TOTAL** | 100 | na | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Table 6: RFID Read Test 3

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **RFID** | **# Swipes** | **Valid** | **Sent** | **FN** | **FP** | **IP** | |
| 2370DF2B | 10 | n | 0 | na | 0 | 0 |
| 4443E12B | 10 | n | 1 | na | 0 | 0 |
| 4E890785 | 10 | n | 0 | na | 0 | 0 |
| 7132E02B | 10 | n | 0 | na | 0 | 0 |
| 85F56F3B | 20 | y | 0 | 0 | na | na |
| 8CA0DF2B | 20 | y | 1 | 0 | na | na |
| DB87DF2B | 10 | n | 0 | na | 0 | 0 |
| DCF1715B | 10 | n | 0 | na | 0 | 0 |
| **TOTAL** | 100 | na | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Table 7: Post RFID Test

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **RFID** | **# Swipes** | **# of missed post deadlines** |
| 2370DF2B | 13 | 0 |
| 4443E12B | 12 | 1 |
| 4E890785 | 12 | 0 |
| 7132E02B | 13 | 0 |
| 85F56F3B | 13 | 0 |
| 8CA0DF2B | 12 | 2 |
| DB87DF2B | 12 | 0 |
| DCF1715B | 13 | 1 |
| **TOTAL** | 100 | 4 |

Table 8: Push RFID Test

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Added RFID** | **Removed RFID** | **# of missed push deadlines** |
| 50 | 50 | 5 |

Table 9: Database Query Test

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Query Type** | **# Queries** | **# of missed query deadlines** |
| All Students | 17 | 0 |
| Specific Student | 17 | 0 |
| Specific Day | 17 | 0 |
| Date Range | 17 | 0 |
| Student & Day | 16 | 0 |
| Student and range | 16 | 1 |
| **TOTAL** | 100 | 1 |

# Deployment & Maintenance

If the prototype (proof-of-concept) was used as the product being deployed it would require wiring between the RFID reader and the microcontroller. Software deployment on the board would require to save the lua script files on the root folder of the microprocessor. Software for the microcontroller would also need to be downloaded. Lastly, the Wi-Fi of the Yun would need to be configured to the network it is being implemented on.

Customer support would include~~s~~ teaching customers how to use the android application, software glitches, defects in the hardware, and wiring issues between the microcontroller and RFID reader. The first two could be addressed remotely. A new version of the software could be deployed and downloaded onto the board via Wi-Fi. Defects in the hardware of the RFID reader would require replacing and rewiring. That possibly could be done over the phone depending on the customer. However, a defect in the microcontroller would require replacing, rewiring, and reconfiguring everything.

# Conclusion & Improvements

~~I would recommend~~ designing a single board that integrates the RFID reader and microcontroller would be recommended before implementation. It would reduce cost per unit and require less maintenance and support later on. Integrating the boards would reduce the cost of wiring and minimize the need of customer support for wiring issues. The Yun board contains more than what is necessary for the system. ~~I strongly believe that~~ There is no question (or “It is unlikely”) a simpler microcontroller and OS would still be able to meet the requirements. A custom designed board could take more time but reduced costs, complexity, and maintenance. In addition, software deployment on the board would be in a single location and less complex. The only reason that it may not be feasible to integrate together would be EMC issues. A negative from integrating the boards would be an increase in cost per unit repaired if there was a hardware defect because the whole board would need to be replaced every time. Unlike the prototype, where if the RFID reader was defective you would only need to replace the reader.

# References

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
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