

Oswego State University of New York

Automated Home Security [Preliminary Report v0505_3]
(THIS COVER WILL BE REPLACED WITH DEPARTMENT MANDATED VERSION)

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*Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for the B.Sc. Degree,
Electrical and Computer Engineering Department*

I Acknowledgments

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Abstract

TODO following is currently unrelated

Abstract — This paper aims to provide a basic understanding of the functionality of microprocessor technology in personal computers, the process by which microchips are manufactured, and limitations of these techniques. The research below illustrates the progression of Intel Corporation's microprocessor technology relating to manufacturing techniques and capabilities, computing speeds, and other technical factors. Intel's latest Core i9 and current architecture will be compared with its predecessors in similar regards.

Keywords — Central processing unit(CPU); Cycles per instruction(CPI); Die; Embedded; Instruction set; Integrated circuit(IC); Lithography; Metal-oxide semiconductor field-effect transistor(MOSFET); Moore's Law;

Introduction

Home security systems are becoming a staple for home owners in America. The expansion of the embedded systems market over the past few decades has made microprocessors and embedded RF communication commonplace in today's society. Most cell phones today contain several of these devices with WiFi, Bluetooth, GSM, and even satellite navigation right in your pocket. In the home, many people are using "Smart Home" devices such as voice assistants, automated thermostats and light switches. As these devices have gained a significant amount of popularity in recent years, "Smart" home security is also a rapidly growing trend.

There are a plethora of viral videos out there showing footage of criminal activity occurring right outside someone's home, without their home security system they may have never been alerted to any potential danger.

In a study released in 2010[1] by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, an estimated 3.7 million burglaries occurred annually over preceding years. About 12% of homes burglarized while the occupant was present resulted in the homeowner facing an offender armed with a firearm or other deadly weapon.

A security system of any complexity is a good step in the pursuit of ensuring that you and your loved ones are protected home. The autonomous nature of our system has the added advantage of operating in a stand-alone fashion, sparing the homeowner the trouble of setting an alarm or monitoring the sensors them self.

Most modern security systems have sensors that can detect carbon monoxide and motion or glass-break, and record and send live video for the user to view remotely. This provides a safer living environment for the occupants when they're home or away, as well as peace of mind. Major security companies often require a service or subscription that a user pays periodically, as well as relatively complicated installation.

An inexpensive and easy to use home security system would let the user take control of their own home security. Making erstwhile wired sensors operate over a wireless channel would allow for the greatest ease of use for a typical consumer.

Using XBee RF modules and a Raspberry Pi, one can create their own automated home security system with the aforementioned functionalities. The XBee modules are used as communication devices that report sensor data back to a main unit, housing a system that processes the data and responds accordingly. The Raspberry Pi will serve as the main control unit to coordinate the signals coming from each sensor module, as well as transmit or store video depending on user configuration.. The goal of this project is to create an automated home security system that is inexpensive yet delivers the user a range of key capabilities to help protect their home and loved ones from preventable harm.

Student Statement

As one of the final steps in the pursuit of our degrees, this project has been a long but rewarding process. The Spring 2020 semester was significantly impacted by the COVID-19 outbreak.

All of us, students and staff, were required to come up contingencies on short notice to facilitate the completion of our projects. As a result we needed to find solutions not only to the problems initially proposed, but also to the new problems created by the aberrant situation.

Our erstwhile well planned timeline was thrown out the window. Luckily, we had been ahead of schedule prior to the transition to remote collaboration. Within a short time we had a tentative plan to bring our system to fruition. Ultimately our end product lacks some functionality that was initially proposed due to a variety of extenuating factors, beyond our control.

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II Research and Design

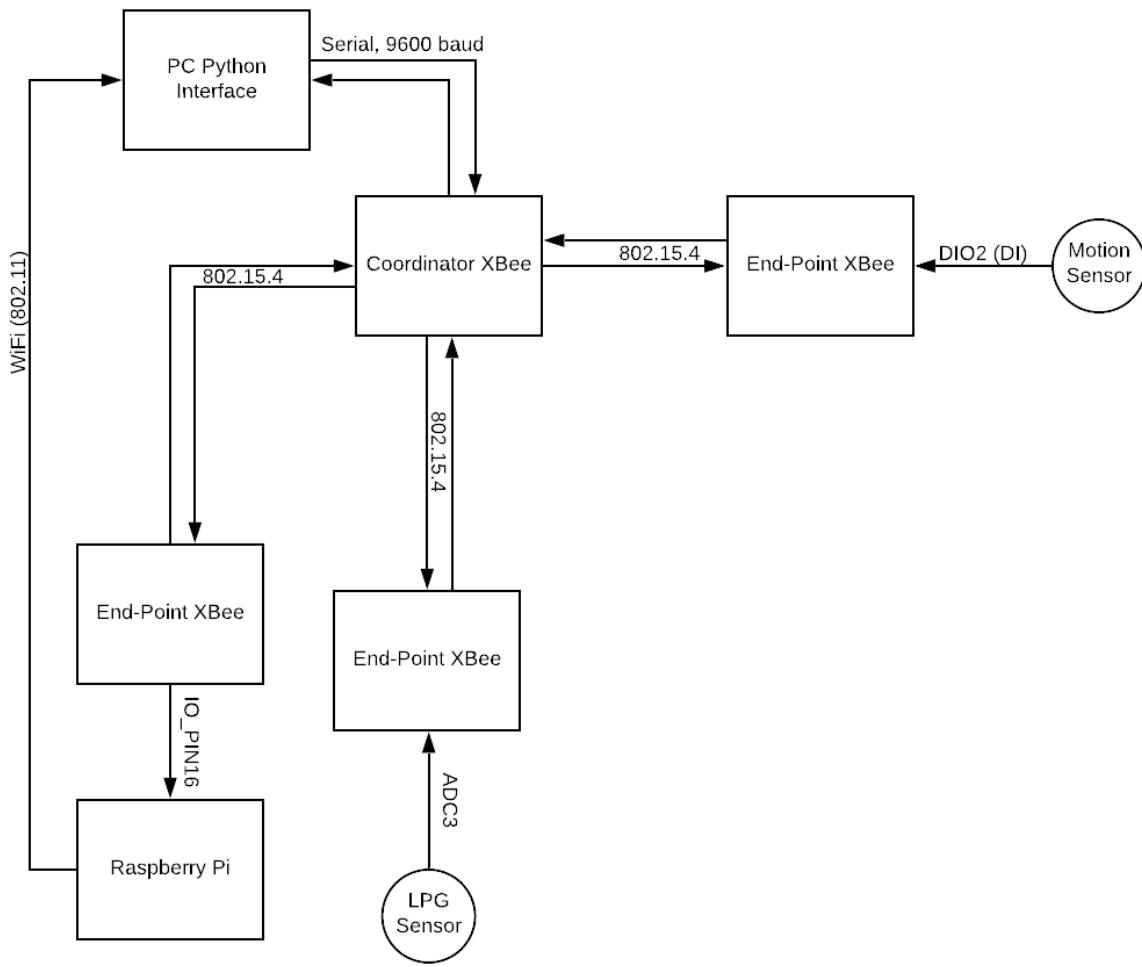


Figure 1: Basic Functional Diagram of System

The XBee S2C Module

For the heart of this wireless system we decided to use the XBee IEEE 802.15.4 RF modules manufactured by Digi International. These light weight, low-power modules are idea for this type of system given the desired ranges and performance characteristics we were looking for. To make a suitable home security system, the transfer of information from point A to B must be fast but reliable, and without errors or interference.

IEEE 802.15.4 standard is a member of the 802.15 group of standards for wireless personal area networks (WPAN) and is used for a wide variety of applications. In our case, the implementation of this standard in the XBee modules provides an adequate range, about 200 ft (60 m) in an indoor environment, as well as an adequate data transfer speed of 250 Kbps over the 2.4 GHz RF channel.

The nodes we designed around the XBee modules are battery operated and thus must have relatively low power consumption. The XBee modules themselves draw a maximum of 45 mA when transmitting, 31 mA when receiving, and sell than 1 μ A when in the powered down state.

The XBee modules come complete with 15 I/O pins and multiple analog to digital converters. This makes them the perfect choice for data acquisition of remote transducers.

XBee modules are available in a variety of form factors. We chose the XB24CAPIT form factor for our designs. Its antenna is contained within the PCB, while this may have less range than a wire antenna or U.fl add-on type of antenna, it provides excellent range for our application with minimal complexity. This model XBee is through-hole mounted, making initial designs and testing much easier than with a surface mount variety, though these occupy a smaller rectangular footprint.

All of these considerations taken into account we decided that the XBee-XB24CAPIT would be the ideal communication module for the system we have designed.

Raspberry Pi

The Raspberry Pi 3 Model A+ is the latest product in the Raspberry Pi 3 range, weighing in at just 29 g. Like the Raspberry Pi 3 Model B+, it boasts

a 64-bit quad core processor running at 1.4?GHz, dual-band 2.4?GHz and 5?GHz wireless LAN, and Bluetooth 4.2/BLE. The dual-band wireless LAN comes with modular compliance certification, allowing the board to be designed into end products with significantly reduced wireless LAN compliance testing, improving both cost and time to market. The Raspberry Pi 3 Model A+ has the same mechanical footprint as the older Raspberry Pi 1 Model A+.



Figure 2: Raspberry Pi 3 Model A+

Raspberry Pi Camera (Hardware and Software)

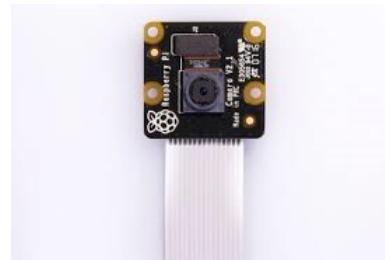


Figure 3: Pi NOIR Camera unit

The Raspberry Pi Camera v2 is the new official camera board released by the Raspberry Pi Foundation. The Raspberry Pi Camera Module v2 is a high quality 8 megapixel Sony IMX219 image-sensor custom designed add-on board for Raspberry Pi, featuring a fixed focus lens. It's capable of 3280 x 2464 pixel static images, and also supports 1080p30, 720p60 and 640x480p90 video. It attaches to Pi by way of one of the small sockets on the board upper surface and uses the dedicated

CSI interface, designed especially for interfacing to cameras.

PyAudio

To begin the raspberry pi will receive a trigger from the Xbee to activate the camera. The camera would then take several pictures or a video file. The goal was to take a video of whoever approached the front door sensed by the motion sensor. The motion sensor would then communicate in tandem with the Xbee device and send a signal to the other Xbee device on the Raspberry Pi. The Xbee is connected to pin 16 on the Raspberry Pi and that will then start the camera to record the person at the door. Once the camera has captured enough video or pictures, the raspberry pi will then send the files to the main computer for viewing through the GUI.

Since the camera component does not work, we are replacing with recording audio whenever pin 16 is activated the code to record the audio via the microphone for whenever a person is at the door will be the main process instead. Through the implementation of python code and the triggers from the Xbee the raspberry pi will record audio of whenever motion is detected at the door and then save an audio file of the encounter which will then be automatically transferred over to the main computer over the network via WinSCP and the use of the planned GUI.

Supplying Power

The next consideration to be made was supplying power. In the pursuit of making our devices truly wireless, we were determined to have all the end-point devices be completely battery operated. Though the XBee RF modules themselves use minimal power even while transmitting, an efficient power supply would be necessary for prolonged operation.

LM317 Linear Voltage Regulator The LM317 is an IC designed to maintain a constant voltage level. Voltage regulators usually have an input voltage range, but for the LM317 voltage regulator, the range is not specified because it has no ground connection. It has an output voltage range from 1.2 V to 37 V at 1.5 A. Since it is a linear regulator, the output voltage is always lower than

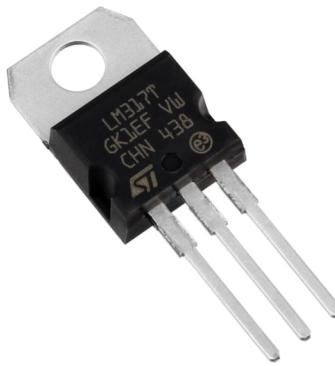


Figure 4: LM317 Linear Regulator (TH)

input. The LM317 is used in our project to power the XBee modules which require a supply voltage between 2.1 V and 3.6 V. We designed a circuit incorporating the LM317 to output 3.3 V, which is ideal to power our devices.

3.3 V Power Supply

Max V_{in} : 43 V
Max current: 1.5 A

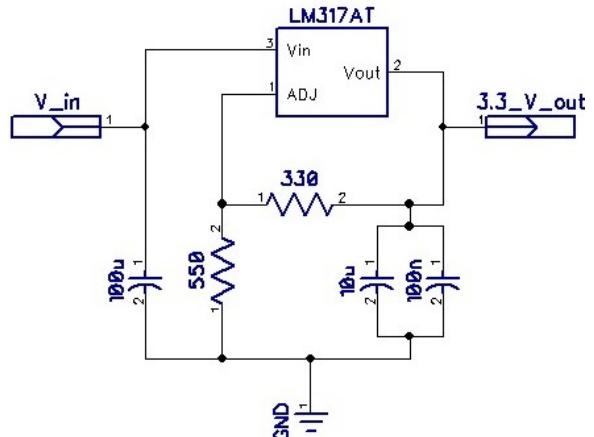


Figure 5: Complete power supply circuit.

As in figure 5, the values we know are $V_o = 1.2$ V, $V_{out} = 3.3$ V and setting $R1 = 330 \Omega$. The value of I_{adj} is very small hence it can be considered negligible. The value of $R2$ came to 550Ω . We then added the $C1 = 100 \mu F$, $C2 = 0.1 \mu F$ and $C3 = 10 \mu F$ for the improvement of transient response of a system to change from steady state.

LM7805 5V Voltage Regulator To power our devices that require a 5 volt source such as the MQ-6 LP gas sensor, we chose to design a circuit around the LM7805 voltage regulator. This regulator has an input range of 5 to 18 volts, ideal for our 6 volt battery packs, and produces a constant 5 volt output.

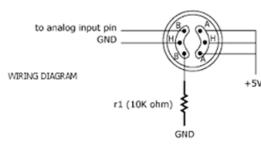
Environment Monitoring Hardware

MQ6 Liquid Petroleum Gas Sensor

The MQ-6 LPG Sensor is a highly sensitive, metal oxide based detector[2], designed to detect different petroleum derived gases, such as propane, butane and other flammable gasses including natural gas and methane. The sensor's conductivity changes proportional to the gas concentration in contact with the Tin Dioxide (SnO_2) sensing material within the shroud of the unit. The relatively low cost and wide range of detection make it an excellent choice for our system. The MQ-6 sensor operates at 5-volts.



(a) MQ6 Liquid Petroleum
Gas Sensor Package



(b) MQ6 Liquid Petroleum
Gas Sensor Diagram

Figure 6: MQ6 Gas Sensor

Parallax Passive Infra-red Motion Sensor

To trigger subsequent elements of the proposed system we needed a motion detecting sensor. An infra red motion sensor works through applying the concept of pyroelectricity, a characteristic of materials that will generate a potential difference when heated. In this case the heat source is reflected infra red light. When there is no movement, current through a resistor in series with the pyroelectric material's electrodes will be constant. When movement occurs in the field of view of the infra red source, the amount of reflected light will change causing a change in the pyroelectric voltage. This change in voltage causes the current through the circuit to change, this is measured triggers the output accordingly.[3]

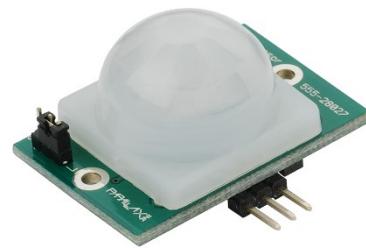


Figure 7: PIR Motion Sensing Module

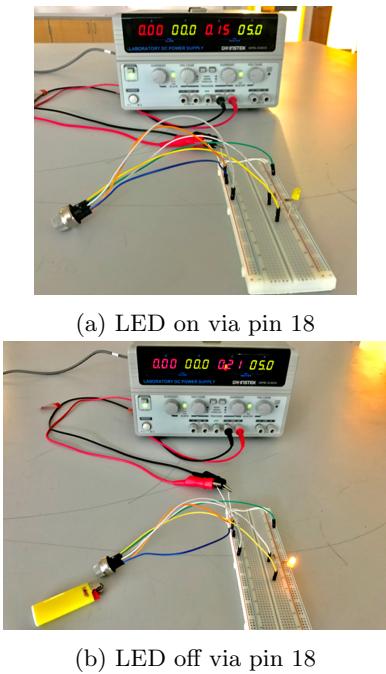
In our case, we desire a sensor such that negligible movement will be ignored. If this input was to trigger a camera, picking up a very small object's movement or similar "false alarms" would result in an over abundance of images taking up memory on the users pc or the system itself. Moreover if this device triggered an alarm, false alarms would be unacceptable in most cases. Most infra-red motion sensors on the market today are all-in-one units that take this into consideration by only raising a digital output high when a sufficiently large current change in the pyroelectric circuit is measured by the sensor module.

For our system we chose to use a Parallax passive infra-red (*PIR*) motion sensor. This PIR motion sensor operates from 3 volts to 6 volts meaning it can utilize the same power source as the XBee modules. The XBee will read the digital signal generated by the PIR sensor to trigger the rest of the system remotely.

III Hardware Testing

Testing the MQ6 gas sensor

Next, we wanted to test this sensor independently. To do this we first started off with reading the data-sheet to find out the appropriate voltage input and pin layout. We found out that it operates at 5 volts with a minimum of 0 volts. We supplied 5 volts from the power supply to our breadboard and we used an LED to our output pin to see if it detects any gas.



Solving for R1:

$$1.2 = \frac{5100}{R1 + 5100} * 5 \quad (2)$$

$$R1 = 16150\Omega$$

Testing the PIR Motion Sensor

The Parallax sensor allows us to choose between two set logic-high, trip duration options, either an approximate time of 2 seconds or 5 seconds. This means that when the sensor is triggered it will hold its output high for the selected option. This setting is changed with the manual moving of a jumper that connects a center pin with a second pin either on its left or right. In essence this is a crude switch. To yield as flexible a system as possible, a small DIP switch has been designed to toggle this setting. This allows the user to decide between a "Shorter" or "Longer" setting depending on which is best suited to their operating environment. This would be set to the "Shorter" option by default.

Figure 8: Simple LED activation over 802.15.4 (2)

Properly connected, the gas sensor produced quantifiable results. Using a common butane lighter, we tested the sensors ability to detect ambient gases. The LED was able to indicate the presence of LPG, thus we now know our gas sensing components are functional.

Since the XBee modules analog to digital converter requires an input in the range of 1.2 volts, we must reduce the 5 volt output of the gas sensor down to this level to be quantified and processed. To do this a simple voltage divider was designed (1). With voltages constant and one resistor value constant we only need to solve for one unknown (2).

$$V_{\text{out}} = \frac{R1}{R1 + R2} * V_{\text{in}} \quad (1)$$

IV Software Testing

Python, Primary Programming Language

Python is an interpreted, interactive, object-oriented programming language. It incorporates modules, exceptions, dynamic typing, very high-level dynamic data types, and classes. Python combines remarkable power with very clear syntax. It has interfaces to many system calls and libraries, as well as to various window systems, and is extensible in C or C++. It is also usable as an extension language for applications that need a programmable interface. Finally, Python is portable: it runs on many Unix variants, on the Mac, and on Windows 2000 and later.

We will use Python to control each module via the coordinator XBee module that will be attached to a PC. Its versatility provides the ability to interface lower level controls on the XBee with a high level graphical interface all in one language.

A readily available python package allows for easy interfacing with the camera unit. This package provides a pure Python interface to the Raspberry Pi camera module for Python 2.7 (or above) or Python 3.2 (or above). It can configure resolution and give different dimensions to the video or picture files. It can also take photos under varying conditions if given the right parameters for a camera to take a good picture in a variety of different conditions including poor lighting. The code for the camera is as follows:

```
# A test of the cameras functions
from time import sleep
from picamera import PiCamera

camera = PiCamera()
camera.capture('/home/pi/Desktop/test.jpg') #saves camera picture
to file location specified

# Camera trigger implementations
import RPi.GPIO as GPIO
from picamera import PiCamera
from time import sleep
GPIO.setmode(GPIO.BCM)
GPIO.setup(16, GPIO.IN, pull_up_down=GPIO.PUD_DOWN) #Pull down to
make pin read active high
GPIO.input(16) #pin 16 being read
if GPIO.input(16):
    camera = PiCamera()
    camera.capture('/home/pi/Desktop/test.jpg')
    print('input high/camera on')
else:
    camera = PiCamera()
    camera.capture('/home/pi/Desktop/testfail.jpg')
    print('input low/camera off')
GPIO.cleanup()
```

Creating the Wireless Network between the Coordinator and Router modules

We wanted to create a wireless network between the coordinator and router modules this time. Firstly, we started off with soldering our XBee Explorer to connect our router modules on top of them. The reason we chose XBee Explorer was because it will allow us to solder the input power voltage and the output pins that will be connected to the sensors. We used the application XCTU to help us set up each XBee as a coordinator or router modules. We first set our coordinator in API mode that will allow us to communicate directly with the sensors via router modules. At the same time, we set the other three router modules to be in a AT or Transparent mode. This will allow sensors to send data directly to the coordinator. We also made sure all the XBee modules used the same Channel and Personal area network (PAN) ID.

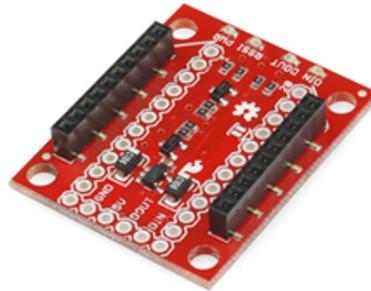


Figure 9: Small XBee interface to be used in each module

Controlling the Router XBee with XCTU Remote AT Command

We decided to test our router XBee remotely by sending some AT Commands. We used the XCTU application to first create the Remote AT Command to turn on and off pin 18 of the router XBee. To see if we receive any output, we put an LED to see if the pin was turned on or not. In the figure below you can see the LED turning on and off via

Pin 18 of the XBee device. The pictures help visualize what the pin is doing corresponding to the LED.

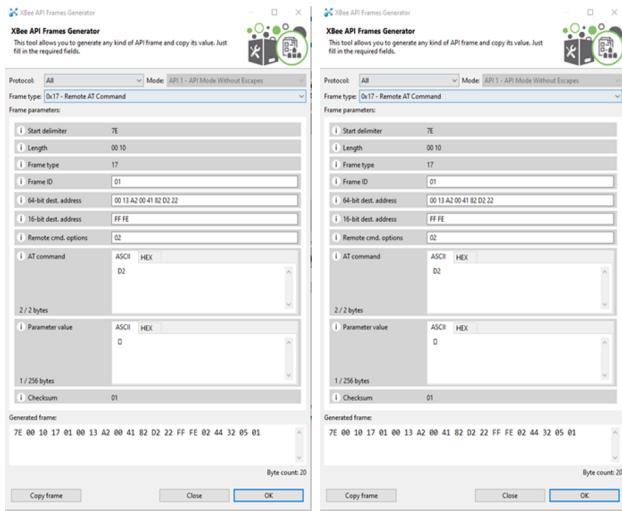


Figure 10: Simple LED activation over 802.15.4

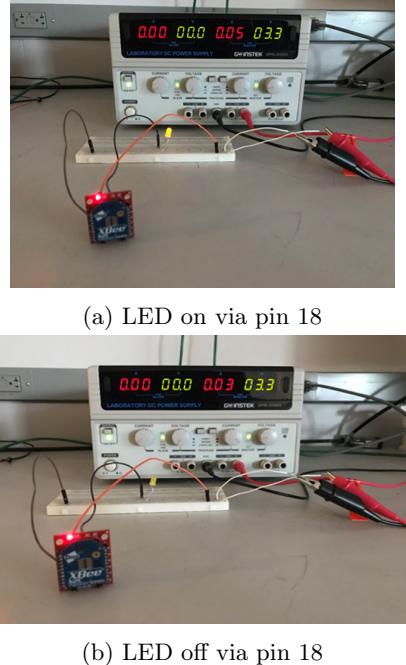


Figure 11: Simple LED activation over 802.15.4 (2)

XBee Digital In/Out setup (*DIO*)

The XBee devices have the capability to detect a change in a digital input signal. This edge detection allows the remote motion sensing module to transmit its data only if the signal changes. The coordinator will receive two packets, the first being

a reading of logic high, the second being a reading of logic low once the sensor has stopped detecting any movement. In this way the unit does not need to send samples at a continuous rate, which saves power.

To enable the change detection feature on DIO3, we need to set the hexadecimal value in the setting DIO change detect to 0x4. As seen on the right side of Figure 12 this will enable the change detection on bit 2 only, which corresponds to DIO3.

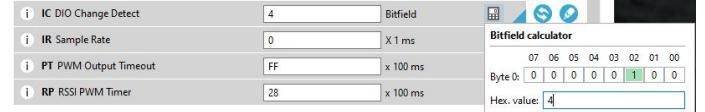


Figure 12: Change detection parameters in XCTU

When initially attempting to read data from the XBee's DIO pin, the value read would always read high. This reading was verified with a multimeter as well as on the scope. After some trouble shooting it was discovered that the issue lie in the I/O settings of the XBee, which has the ability to pull its digital inputs or outputs high or low based on a bit mask.

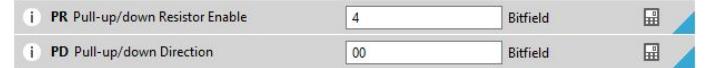


Figure 13: Bit masking settings for pull-up/pull-down resistors.

In XCTU the mask had been set to pull all DIO pins high, which was not allowing a low input to be seen. Once re-masked, pulling the DIO pin used for the sensor reading down by default, the values were read correctly.

Digital I/O Interfacing with Python

The next step was to interact with the system through via python. After some initial testing of functions and learning the syntax a small GUI (Figure 14) was created to display red when tripped and green when no movement was present.



Figure 14: Motion Sensor Interface

```
# setup gui elements -----
```

```
window = tk.Tk(screenName="Test Name", baseName=None,
    className='Tk', useTk=1)
window.title("Motion Sensor Console")
motion_canvas = tk.Canvas(window, bg="green", width=50,
    height=50)
btn_ON_OFF = tk.Button(window,
    activebackground="grey",
    text="Off",
    fg='white',
    bg='red'
)
# window title banner
window_banner = tk.Label(window,
    text="Motion Sensor Console",
    fg='grey',
    bg='black',
    relief="solid",
    font=("Arial", 30, "normal")
)
```

Then, by establishing a serial connection with the coordinator, the whole network can be controlled and modified from a python program. Reading the digital input from the remote sensor, its is converted into a usable format, and if a rising edge was detected the program enter the triggered state and display a a red block. When a falling edge is received, the program will reset to a normal state.

```
def get_motion_status(red_time):
    data_raw = ''
    initial_red_time = 0
    ser1 = serial.Serial('COM3', 9600, timeout=1.75)
    data_raw = ser1.read(14)
```

When using a GUI in python the window runs in an infinite loop, constantly updating. This prevents the program from executing anything while the *"mainloop()"* is running. To avoid this issue. The gui will setup the window environment and then enter a recursive function that reads and interpenetrates the digital data being received and updates the window elements accordingly.

```
window_banner.pack()
motion_canvas.pack()
print("re-paint")
window.update()
print("set window interrupt")
window.after(0, get_motion_status()) # recursive function
```

If the remote module was sending samples at a

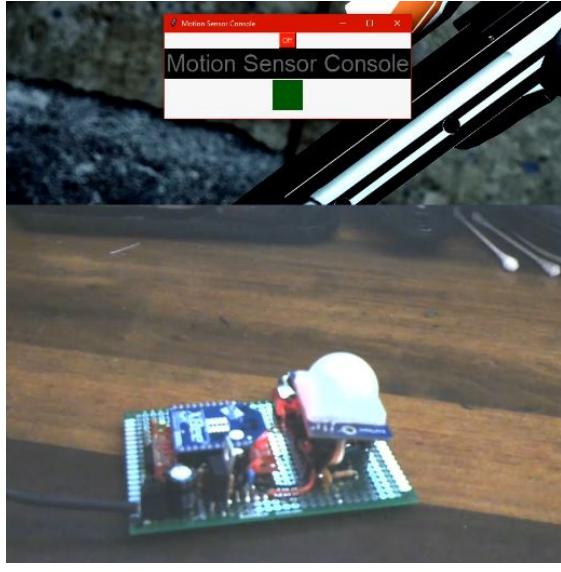
constant rate this is much simpler, missed packets are less of a concern. The change detect digital IO configuration will only send a data packet when an event occurs. This means that the python program must spend most of its time waiting for data to arrive from the serial port. By setting a timeout in the serial setup, the program will wait for data for a set time before executing the rest of the loop. If the timeout was indefinite the window would not update properly. If the timeout is too short, the program will miss packets that arrive while the rest of the function is executing. With a timeout slightly less than the 2 second high-time of the sensor itself, the program spend the majority of its time listening for data and will miss very few data transmissions, while still updating the window elements at a reasonable rate.

```
if data_raw == '':
    ser1.close()
    window.after(0, get_motion_status())
    window.update()
else:
    try:
        data_hex = binascii.hexlify(data_raw).decode('utf-8')
        D2 = data_hex[22:26] # extract desired bits
        base_ten_val = int(D2, 16)
        # print("this sample:")
        print(base_ten_val) # view data

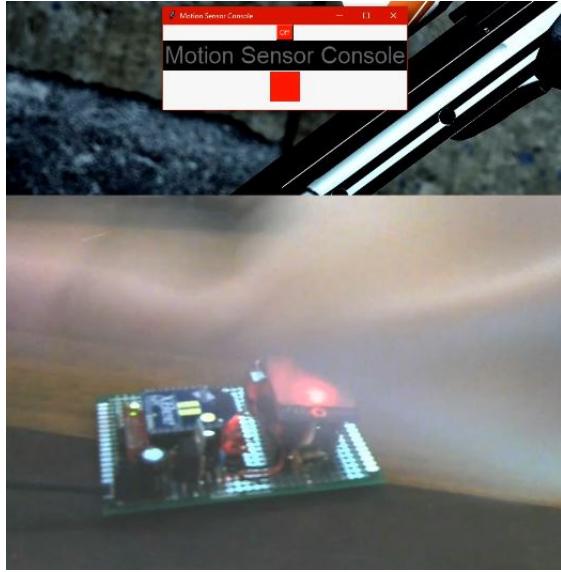
    except ValueError:
        # print("caught ValueError")
        ser1.close()
        # print("re-paint")
        window.update()

    else:
        print("Data received")
        if base_ten_val == 4:
            print("set indicator: red")
            motion_canvas.config(bg="red")
            print("re-paint")
            initial_red_time = time.now()
            window.update()
        elif base_ten_val == 0 or '':
            print("set indicator: green")
            motion_canvas.config(bg="green")
            print("re-paint")
            initial_red_time = 0
            window.update()
finally:
    ser1.close()
    # print("re-paint")
    window.update()
    # print("set window interrupt")
    window.after(0, get_motion_status())
```

to account for any data that is missed a contingency was added to the program such that if the program is in the "tripped" state for too long it will automatically reset to "safe." If the sensor is being tripped it will be set to the "tripped" state again almost immediately. Remaining tripped for too long indicate that a rising edge was received but a falling edge was not. If no movement occurs after a missed falling edge the program would remain in the tripped state indefinitely.



(a) Safe



(b) Triggered

Figure 15: Motion Sensor GUI functionality

```

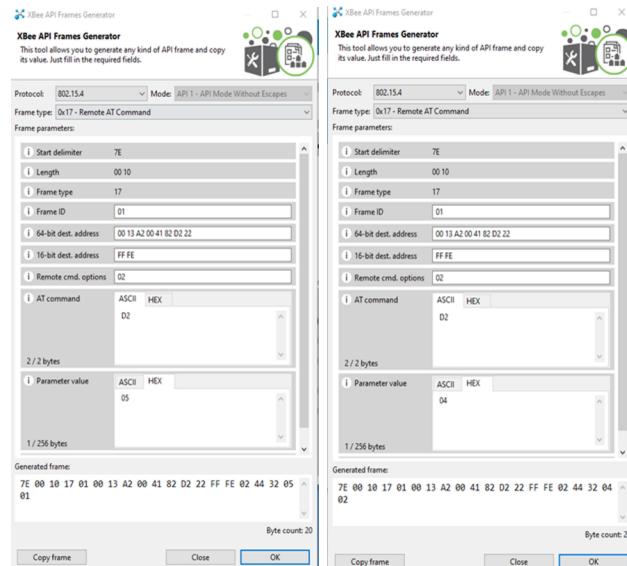
delta_t = time.now() - initial_red_time
threshold_time = time.time(0, 0, 10) # threshold for missed
low == 10 sec

if delta_t - threshold_time < 0:
    """IF time after a high signal received exceeds 10
    seconds, reset. If a falling edge missed program
    will remain high until the falling edge of
    subsequent trigger. If tripped value will return to
    tripped state on the next loop until 10 seconds
    have passed again. """
    print("set indicator: green")
    motion_canvas.config(bg="green")
    print("re-paint")
    initial_red_time = 0
    window.update()

```

Controlling XBee module using Python

Since we now know that remote router XBee can be controlled by the coordinator XBee wireless, we decided to use python program for the same task. First, we connected our coordinator XBee module to the computer and set it to API mode. Then we powered up the router module and now we know that it has been connected in a wireless mesh network. We used the XCTU application to generate the same Remote AT Command frame to control the pin 18 of the router module. Then opened the python program to start writing our program in a new script file. API frame generated to Turn on & Off pin 18:



(a) Turn On Pin 18

(b) Turn Off Pin 18

Figure 16: API Frames created in XCTU

```

#Configure AD2 and DIO2 to control pin-18

import serial
import binascii
import time

ser = serial.Serial(COM3)
ser.baudrate = 9600

#XCTU API Frame remote AT command used to control pin-18
#Power ON
turnOn = "7E 00 01 17 01 00 13 A2 00 41 82 D2 22 FF FE 02 44 32
          05 01"
#Power OFF
turnOff = "7E 00 01 17 01 00 13 A2 00 41 82 D2 22 FF FE 02 44 32
          04 02"

#Use binascii to convert hex instruction to binary
messageOn = "".join(turnOn.split())
on = binascii.unhexlify(messageOn)

messageOff = "".join(turnOff.split())
off = binascii.unhexlify(messageOff)

#Test write commands, flash led at 5 sec intervals

```

```
count = 0
while (count < 10)
    ser.write(on)
    time.sleep(5)
    ser.write(off)
    count = count + 1
```

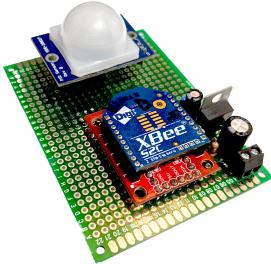
V Physical Construction of End-point Devices

The modules themselves will be constructed on 6x8 cm perf-board and will be contained in a housing. Each module will contain all circuitry necessary including power, data acquisition and transmission.

- Door Camera/Lock Module - This module, when directed to do so, can take an image of the area as well as lock the door automatically. This is the most complicated module in the system and includes a Raspberry Pi to transfer frames over the local area network.



(a) Gas Module



(b) Motion Module

Figure 17: Internals of Gas (a), and Motion (b) sensing units

The gas sensor module requires two power supplies, one 3.3 volts to power the XBee itself and 5 volts to operate the Tin Dioxide (SnO_2) gas sensor.

Our system consists of 4 separate modules:

- Coordinator Module - Connects directly to the PC, connects to user interface and controls messages between subsequent end point modules.
- LP Gas Module - A liquid petroleum gas sensor to detect gas leaks in the home. Can detect a wide range of flammable gasses commonly found a typical home.
- Motion Sensing Module - The motion sensing module will detect movement and trigger a system response to suit. The Motion module is stand alone to allow the as much freedom of placement as possible.

VI Design Difficulties

Testing Raspberry Pi & Camera

Camera difficulties Camera Component sends a camera control callback error and does not take and save pictures anymore. The OS of the raspberry pi has been reset and re-downloaded to the raspberry pi. There is a visible trigger to the camera activating when using the Pi NOIR camera board. There is a red light on the board of the camera that signifies when it is turned on or activated. The camera when activated through the command window will sometimes create the file but have no data inside of it. Upon receiving this error it seems to slow down the raspberry pi board significantly that it requires a restart. The raspberry pi has been test with three different camera modules and all of them give back the same callback control error. Raspberry Pi has configuration settings to activate and recognize when a camera is connected, however the issues may seem to arise with a faulty port on the raspberry pi itself.

```
mmal: Received unexpected camera control callback event,  
0x4f525245
```

Figure 18: Error from camera module

When attempting to switch to audio recording instead of using the camera the only devices available were 3.5mm jack from a headset with built in microphone. The assumption was to connect to the audio jack output of the raspberry pi, and record and listen through the headset itself. However, this is impossible due to the specifications of the raspberry pi the audio jack is meant for output only. The only way to record audio was using a USB microphone connected to the Raspberry Pi device itself. The other problem was unfortunately due to limitations the GUI was not implemented due to not having components being able to come together, so manual transfer of file is required but is shown that it can be implemented to work automatically as a python script.

PyAudio

To begin the raspberry pi will receive a trigger from the Xbee to activate the camera. The cam-

era would then take several pictures or a video file. The goal was to take a video of whoever approached the front door sensed by the motion sensor. The motion sensor would then communicate in tandem with the Xbee device and send a signal to the other Xbee device on the Raspberry Pi. The Xbee is connected to pin 16 on the Raspberry Pi and that will then start the camera to record the person at the door. Once the camera has captured enough video or pictures, the raspberry pi will then send the files to the main computer for viewing through the GUI.

Since the camera component does not work, we are replacing with recording audio whenever pin 16 is activated the code to record the audio via the microphone for whenever a person is at the door will be the main process instead. Through the implementation of python code and the triggers from the Xbee the raspberry pi will record audio of whenever motion is detected at the door and then save an audio file of the encounter which will then be automatically transferred over to the main computer over the network via WinSCP and the use of the planned GUI.

PIR Motion Sensor

In initial testing of the sensor, the output received at the XBee itself was subject to some instability. This was solved by adding an RC filter between the digital input of the XBee and the output of the sensor module. This eliminated a DC component that would sometimes be present in the signal.

VII Cost Analysis and Bill of Materials

RefDes	Name/PN	Description	Value	Quantity	UNIT PRICE	EXT PRICE
C1	UVZ1H101MPD	CAPACITOR RADIAL 100U 50V +/-20%	100u	4	\$0.31	\$1.24
C2	EEUF1H100	CAPACITOR RADIAL 10U 50V +/-20%	10u	4	\$0.29	\$1.16
C3	C315C104M5U5TA7301	CAPACITOR RADIAL 100N 50V +/-20%	100n	4	\$0.24	\$0.96
C4	EEUF1H100	CAPACITOR RADIAL 10U 50V +/-20%	10u	4	\$0.29	\$1.16
C5	C315C104M5U5TA7301	CAPACITOR RADIAL 100N 50V +/-20%	100n	4	\$0.24	\$0.96
J1	644456-2	CONN HEADER MALE 1X2		4	\$0.77	\$3.08
J2	644456-2	CONN HEADER MALE 1X2		4	\$0.77	\$3.08
J3	644456-2	CONN HEADER MALE 1X2		4	\$0.77	\$3.08
R1	RES330	RES330 330OHM 1/4W 5% AXIAL	330 Ohm	4	\$0.10	\$0.40
R2	RES220	RES220 220 OHM 1/4W 5% AXIAL	220 Ohm	4	\$0.10	\$0.40
R3	RES330	RES330 330 OHM 1/4W 5% AXIAL	330 Ohm	4	\$0.10	\$0.40
U1	LM317T	IC REG LIN POS ADJ 1.5A TO220AB		4	\$0.71	\$2.84
U2	LM7805CT	PMIC REG LINEAR 5V 1A TO220-3		1	\$1.54	\$1.54
RF1	XB24CDMPIT-001	XBEE/XBEE-PRO S2C ZIGBEE RF MODULE		1	\$24.99	\$24.99
RF2	XB24CDMPIT-001	XBEE/XBEE-PRO S2C ZIGBEE RF MODULE		1	\$24.99	\$24.99
RF3	XB24CDMPIT-001	XBEE/XBEE-PRO S2C ZIGBEE RF MODULE		1	\$24.99	\$24.99
RF4	XB24CDMPIT-001	XBEE/XBEE-PRO S2C ZIGBEE RF MODULE		1	\$24.99	\$24.99
	1568-1075-ND	Board Xbee Explorer		4	\$10.95	\$43.80
U3	555-28027-ND	Parallax PIR motion		1	\$15.00	\$15.00
U4	SEN-09405/1568-1411-ND	LPG Sensor - MQ-6		1	\$4.95	\$4.95
	RASPBERRY PI 3 A+	Raspberry Pi 3 Model A+		1	\$37.44	\$37.44
	913-2664	PiCamera Module		1	\$29.90	\$29.90
U5	CST-931AP/102-1458-ND	"Buzzer magnetic 2-4v"		1	\$1.06	\$1.06
TOTAL PRICE						\$252.41

Table 1: Cost analysis and bill of materials.

Bibliography

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- [2] A. Dey, “Semiconductor metal oxide gas sensors: A review,” 2018.
- [3] J. G. Webster, *The Measurement, Instrumentation and Sensors Handbook*. 2000 Corporate Blvd. N.W. Boca Raton Florida 33431: CRC Press LLC, 1999, pp. 32–116.

Appendices

Appendix A

MQ-6 LPG Sensor Data-sheet

TECHNICAL DATA**MQ-6 GAS SENSOR****FEATURES**

- * High sensitivity to LPG, iso-butane, propane
- * Small sensitivity to alcohol, smoke.
- * Fast response . * Stable and long life * Simple drive circuit

APPLICATION

They are used in gas leakage detecting equipments in family and industry, are suitable for detecting of LPG, iso-butane, propane, LNG, avoid the noise of alcohol and cooking fumes and cigarette smoke.

SPECIFICATIONS**A. Standard work condition**

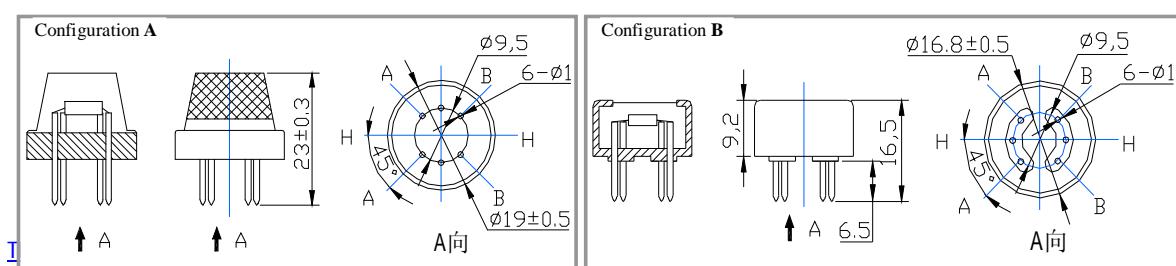
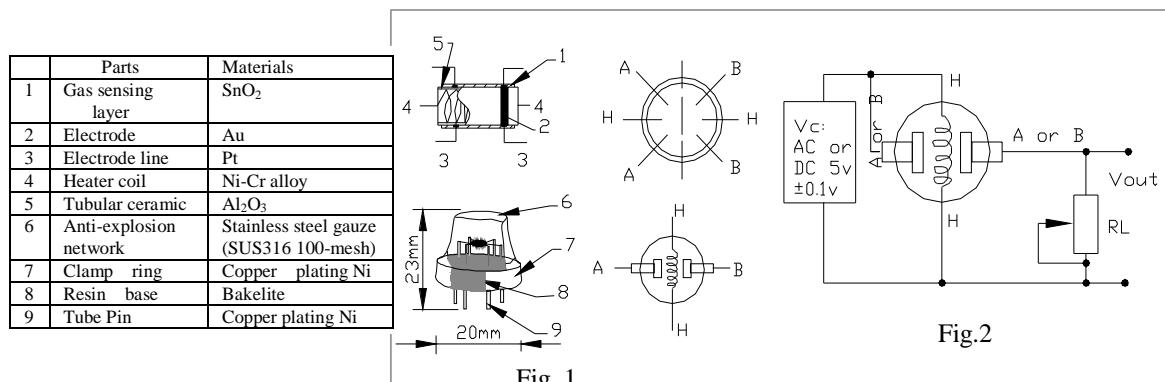
Symbol	Parameter name	Technical condition	Remarks
V _c	Circuit voltage	5V±0.1	AC OR DC
V _H	Heating voltage	5V±0.1	ACOR DC
P _L	Load resistance	20KΩ	
R _H	Heater resistance	33Ω ±5%	Room Tem
P _H	Heating consumption	less than 750mw	

B. Environment condition

Symbol	Parameter name	Technical condition	Remarks
T _{a0}	Using Tem	-10°C-50°C	
T _{aS}	Storage Tem	-20°C-70°C	
R _H	Related humidity	less than 95%Rh	
O ₂	Oxygen concentration	21%(standard condition)Oxygen concentration can affect sensitivity	minimum value is over 2%

C. Sensitivity characteristic

Symbol	Parameter name	Technical parameter	Remarks
R _s	Sensing Resistance	10KΩ - 60KΩ (1000ppm LPG)	
α (1000ppm/ 4000ppm LPG)	Concentration slope rate	≤ 0.6	
Standard detecting condition	Temp: 20°C ±2°C Humidity: 65%±5% V _c :5V±0.1 V _h : 5V±0.1		
Preheat time	Over 24 hour		

D. Structure and configuration, basic measuring circuit

Appendix B

Parallax PIR Motion Sensor Data-sheet

PIR Sensor (#555-28027)

The PIR (Passive Infra-Red) Sensor is a pyroelectric device that detects motion by sensing changes in the infrared (radiant heat) levels emitted by surrounding objects. This motion can be detected by checking for a sudden change in the surrounding IR pattern. When motion is detected the PIR sensor outputs a high signal on its output pin. This logic signal can be read by a microcontroller or used to drive an external load; see the source current limits in the features list below.

NOTE: Rev B of this sensor provides many updates and improvements from Rev A. If your PIR Sensor's PCB does not read "Rev B," please use the information found in the Revision History section on page 5. For the Wide Angle PIR Sensor, search for product "28032" at www.parallax.com.

Features

- Detect a person up to approximately 30 ft away, or up to 15 ft away in reduced sensitivity mode
- Jumper selects normal operation or reduced sensitivity
- Source current up to 12 mA @ 3 V, 23 mA @ 5 V
- Onboard LEDs light up the lens for fast visual feedback when movement is detected
- Mounting holes for #2 sized screws
- 3-pin SIP header ready for breadboard or through-hole projects
- Small size makes it easy to conceal
- Easy interface to any microcontroller



Key Specifications

- Power Requirements: 3 to 6 VDC; 130 µA idle, 3 mA active (no load)
- Communication: Single bit high/low output
- Operating temperature: 32 to 122 °F (0 to 50 °C)
- Dimensions: 1.41 x 1.0 x 0.8 in (35.8 x 25.4 x 20.3 cm)

Application Ideas

- Motion-activated nightlight
- Alarm systems
- Holiday animated props

Appendix C

Included Reference



Review

Semiconductor metal oxide gas sensors: A review

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ARTICLE INFO

Keywords:

Types of gas sensors
Ammonia sensing
Semiconductor metal oxide
Sensitivity
Selectivity
Stability
Dopant induced variations

ABSTRACT

This review paper encompasses a detailed study of semiconductor metal oxide (SMO) gas sensors. It provides for a detailed comparison of SMO gas sensors with other gas sensors, especially for ammonia gas sensing. Different parameters which affect the performance (sensitivity, selectivity and stability) of SMO gas sensors are discussed here under. This paper also gives an insight about the dopant or impurity induced variations in the SMO materials used for gas sensing. It is concluded that dopants enhance the properties of SMOs for gas sensing applications by changing their microstructure and morphology, activation energy, electronic structure or band gap of the metal oxides. In some cases, dopants create defects in SMOs by generating oxygen vacancy or by forming solid solutions. These defects enhance the gas sensing properties. Different nanostructures (nanowires, nanotubes, heterojunctions), other than nanopowders have also been studied in this review. At the end, examples of SMOs are given to illustrate the potential use of different SMO materials for gas sensing.

1. Introduction

Detection and monitoring of flammable, toxic and exhaust gases are important for both energy saving as well as environmental protection [1,72]. Gas sensors have been in use for monitoring flammable as well as toxic gases in domestic and industrial environment [1]. The cheap, reliable, small and low power-consuming gas sensors are in great demand due to the wide range of applications. With the increasing demand for better gas sensors of higher selectivity and sensitivity, rigorous efforts are in progress to find more suitable material with required surface and bulk properties [13]. SMO gas sensors are generating interest as these materials fulfill the requirement of an ideal sensor to a very good extent.

Semiconductor metal oxide (SMO) gas sensors are the most investigated group of gas sensors [3] and recently the SMOs, having size in the range of 1 nm–100 nm, are being increasingly used for gas sensing due to their size dependent properties. Nanomaterials are unique because of their mechanical, optical, electrical, catalytic and magnetic properties. Apart from this, these materials also possess high surface area per unit mass. Further, new physical and chemical properties emerge when particles are in nanometer scale. The specific surface area as well as surface to volume ratio increase drastically when the size of the material decreases. Also, the movement of electrons and holes in semiconductor nanomaterials are affected by size and geometry of the materials [8]. High crystalline structure, ability of noble metal doping, and competitive production rate increase the demand of production for nanoparticles for gas sensors development [51].

This review article is focused on types of gas sensors and their comparison, factors affecting the sensitivity, selectivity and stability of SMO gas sensors, gas sensing mechanism of the above group of gas sensors. Furthermore the prospect of NH₃ sensing by different sensors are reviewed and compared with SMO gas sensors. Dopant or impurity induced variations which improve the properties of SMO materials for gas sensing applications is also being considered in this review.

2. Types of gas sensors

Over the past decades, many types of gas sensors have been developed based on different sensing materials and methods. Accordingly, the gas sensors are classified as catalytic combustion, electrochemical, thermal conductive, infrared absorption, paramagnetic, solid electrolyte and metal oxide semiconductor sensors [22]. Liu et al. [35] has classified the gas sensors based on their sensing methods and divided them to two groups: (a) methods based on variation in electrical properties and (b) methods based on variation in other properties. Materials like semiconductor metal oxides (SMO), carbon nanotubes and polymers are able to sense gas based on variation in electrical properties. The other variations are optic, acoustic, gas chromatographic and calorimetric. Comini [10] classified the gas sensors according to the measurement methods as (1) DC conductometric gas sensors (2) Field-Effect-Transistors (FET) based gas sensors (3) Photoluminescence (PL) based gas sensors. A comparison of various types of gas sensors is given in Table 1 and has been studied by Korotcenkov [29].

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