RFID Anti-Theft Door Lock

ECE 445 Design Document

Zhengchang Kou, Stanley Yang, and Xinyi Zhang
Team 45
TA: Jacob Bryan
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1. Introduction

● Objective

For most people, home is both the start and the end of their days. Home is also the place where people spend the most time staying in. However, home is also a private place; nobody is happy if everyone can enter his or her home without any limits. Therefore, most people install locks on their doors to prevent others to easily get inside. Nevertheless, the traditional door lock has become undependable. Sometimes, the key or the lock might be corrosive, and the lock becomes very hard to open. Many people have the experience that they plug in the key and spin it clockwise, but the door does not open. Then, they spin it counterclockwise, but it still does not open. Then, they try to spin it clockwise again, and the door finally opens. This process is absolutely annoying. Besides that, some people even meet the situation in which the keys are broken and parts of the keys are stuck inside the door. More importantly, those traditional locks do not have any anti-theft function. Burglars who master the skills of opening the locks can easily enter people's houses. Some people may think that there are so many families, so the percentage that they encounter burglaries is low. This opinion is imprudent. If they did not encounter burglaries, that would be perfect. However, if burglaries did occur and they did not have a reliable lock, the property loss could not be eliminated. Even their life safety could not be guaranteed.

Our goal is to design an RFID anti-theft door lock. This lock utilizes an RFID tag to open, so it is much more convenient than the traditional lock. It only takes less than one second to open the door, and people does not need to worry about the direction to spin. Also, this lock offers two protections, both during the burglary and after the burglary. This lock contains a crime alarm and camera. If a burglar attempted to open the lock without the tag or destroy the lock, the alarm would ring to notice the surrounding people and the burglar might leave immediately. If the intruder came at night and the house owners had already fell asleep, the alarm would wake up the house owners. This is the protection during the process of a burglary. Moreover, The camera would also take a photo of the burglar so as to help the police to apprehend the criminal. The house owners and the police could arrest the criminal and retrieve their properties. This is the protection after the burglary.

● Background

Currently, most people still use the traditional door locks with deadbolts. A deadbolt lock contains a bolt that extends to at least one inch in diameter and be is made of hardened steel. Cutting it through is extremely time-consuming [1]. The physical design of the deadbolt door locks is considerably solid, and most burglars are unable to commit forced entries by kicking or bumping against the doors. Nonetheless, this security level could only be achieved if the deadbolt is regularly used. Lance Cronk, owner of highly rated Metro Lock Service in Portland, Ore., mentions that many homeowners find it easier to lock the doorknob and often neglect to lock the deadbolt [2]. A doorknob is usually not solid enough to bear a strong impact. Also, even

if people lock the deadbolt, those locks are susceptible to lock bumping [1]. Therefore, many people's houses are actually in danger, but they are not aware of this fact. However, unlike the traditional door lock, our lock uses a deadbolt and can still bring people with very convenient experience. Our lock uses an RFID to control the lock, so people can unlock the door in less than 1 second. Also, the deadbolt inside can provide high security level, just like the deadbolts in those traditional door locks. Moreover, the traditional door locks are only able to check a forced entry in some extent. Once the burglar breaks the defense, those locks are unable to stop the intrusion. Because our design has a high-decibel alarm siren, our lock is able to make a considerably loud alarm, which can make the surrounding people vigilant and possibly stop an underway criminal behavior.

In the market, there are several security systems with comprehensive functions. Those systems can detect intrusion and some environmental hazards, but they are not locks. Also, customers have to continuously pay to the security company for the surveillance service. For example, ADT is a popular security system provider. Its cheapest service, including 24-HR monitoring, door/window sensors, infrared motion detector, and alarm siren, costs $36.99/month [3]. This price is like to purchase a new electric lock every 3 months. In contrast, our design is not only a security system, but also a durable and convenient door lock. Our design also contains the buzzer alarm and provides another useful anti-theft functions: camera. The camera is similar with the surveillance function: they can both capture the aspect of the intruder. However, people do not need to pay for this function, and our design is much less power-consuming. The ADT security system also has a backup battery, just like our design, but the duration is only 12 hours. The battery in our design can reach approximately 55 hours.

● High-level Requirements List

- The RFID lock must be convenient and reliable to be opened when an authorized RFID tag is detected.
- The buzzer must be loud enough to alert any people within a 20-meter radius in the absence of hearing impairments.
- The camera must be able to capture a photo when the door is opened and an authorized is not detected.

2. Design

- Block Diagram

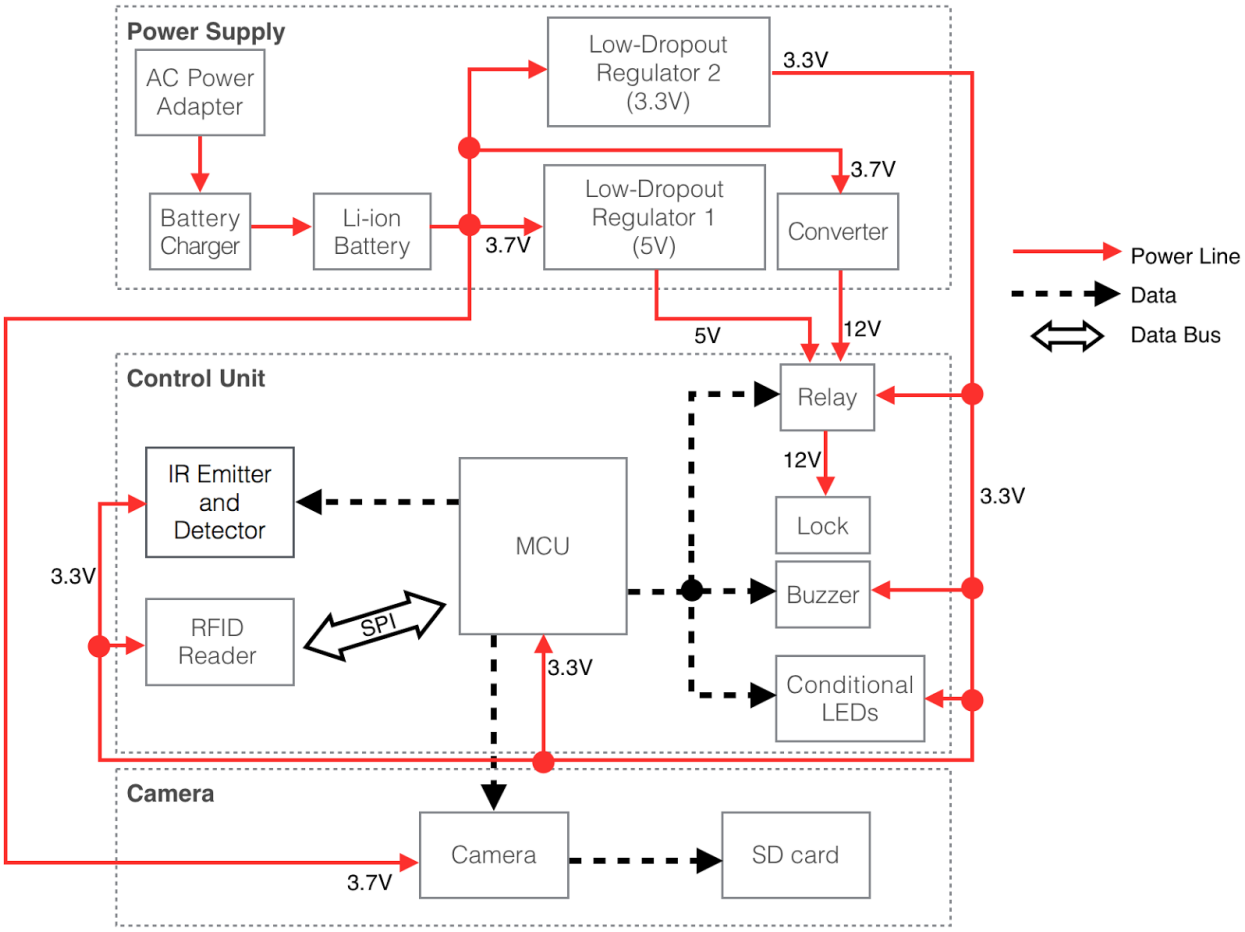

Fig. 1. Block Diagram

- Physical Design

On the front surface of our lock, there is a camera, a buzzer, the RFID reading area, and a handle. We place the camera on the top of the lock so that the view would not be impeded by the handle. We place the electronic lock, power supply unit, and the control unit inside of the lock.

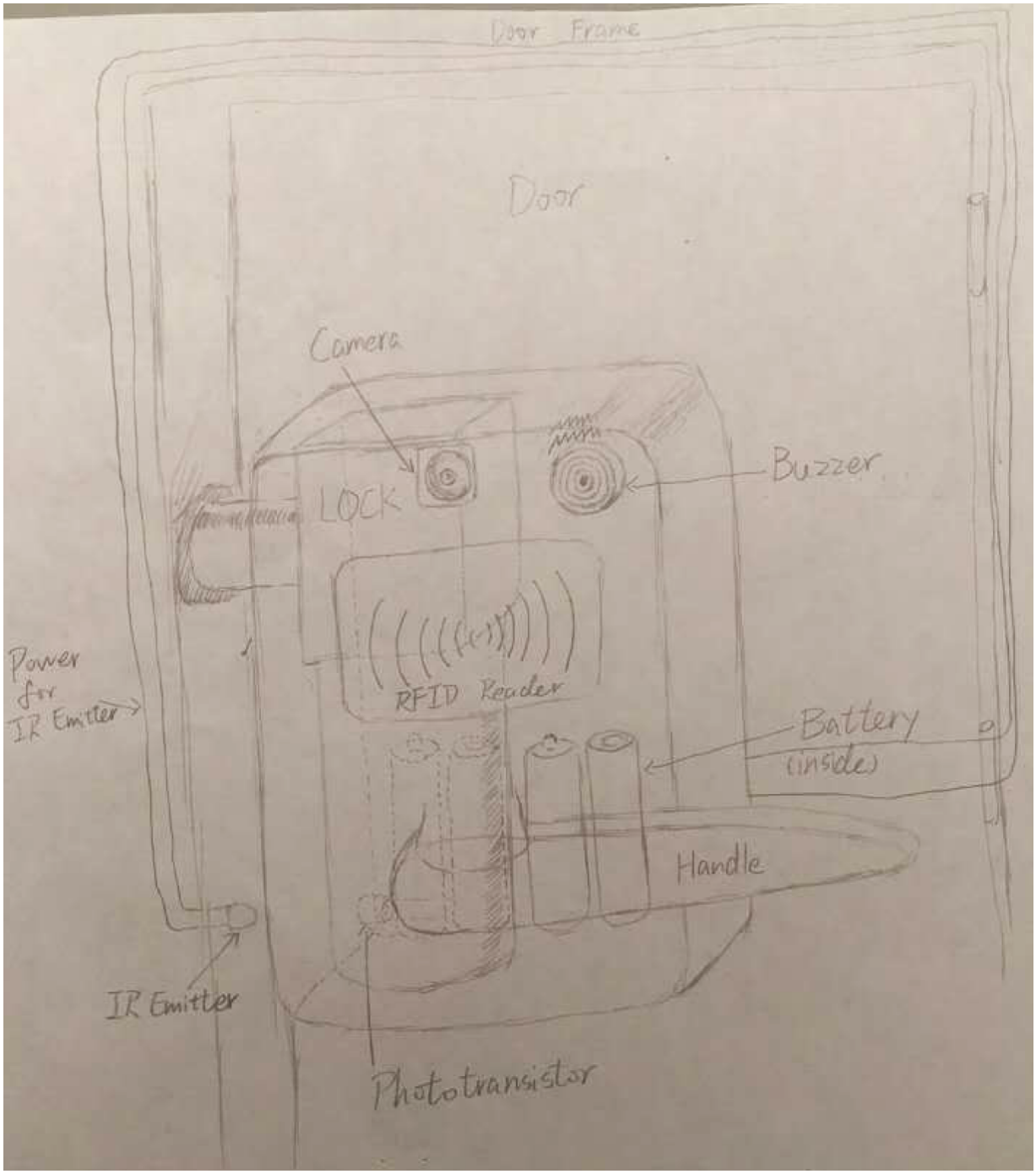

Fig. 2. Physical Design

- Block Design

1) Power Supply

The power supply unit provides power for all components in our design. It has a voltage regulator to provide 3.3V voltage for the buzzer, conditional LEDs, RFID reader, IR emitter, and phototransistor. It has another voltage regulator providing 5V voltage for the relay and a converter providing 12V voltage for the electronic lock. The primary power source is the power outlet. We continuously charge the Li-ion batteries, and use the batteries to power up the whole system. When a power cut occurs, the batteries are able to work independently for approximately 55 hours to avoid the situation that the homeowner is locked out by the lock. The power supply has to assure that the lock works 24/7.

Circuit Schematics:

One ground symbol is in the mcu schematic. All the grounds are connected by assigning the same name “ground”.

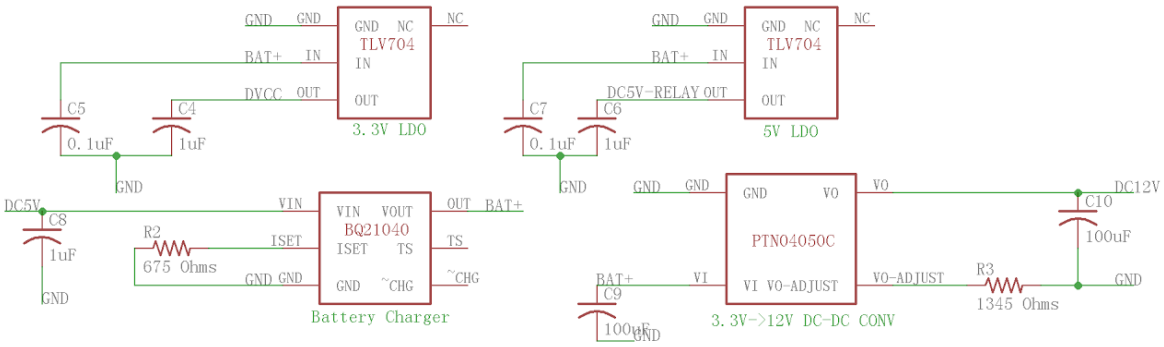

Fig. 3. Power Supply Unit

AC Adapter: SoulBay 12W Universal Multi-Voltage AC/DC Adapter

Our lock requires a reliable power supply, so we choose the power outlet. We use the power outlet to continuously charge the Li-ion batteries and use the power from the batteries to power up the whole system. In case people may want to use our lock out of the US, the AC/DC adapter must be able to convert input voltages from 100V to 240V.

Requirements	Verification
1. Must be able to convert AC input voltages from 100V to 240V. 2. The output voltage must be 5V±5% VDC with a current at least 1A.	1. A. Swap the input voltage from 100V to 240V. B. Test the output voltage change when an 1 ohm resistor is the load.

Battery Charger: BQ24040

This battery charger is powered by the adapter and used to charge those Li-ion batteries. Although it is placed indoor, it still has to be able to charge at maximum current and voltage in relatively high temperatures. This chip was chosen for its affordability and thermal stability.

Requirements	Verification
1. Li-ion battery charges to 4.16-4.23V when a continuous 5V input voltage is applied with a supply current of 1A. 2. Charging at maximum current and voltage can be sustained below 50°C.	1. A. Discharge a li-ion battery to 3.7V cell voltage. B. Charge the battery at the output of the charger without limiting current. C. At the termination of the charge cycle, use a voltmeter to check the voltage of the battery. 2. A. Throughout the charging cycle, observe the temperature. Use an IR thermometer to ensure that the temperature is below 50°C.

Battery: YKS Universal Li-ion Rechargeable Batteries

The batteries is used when a power cut occurs in the house. They are charged by the battery charger. They have to power up the whole system and be able to work independently for at least 48 hours. These batteries must be safe and ready to work 24/7.

Requirements	Verification
1. Must be able to provide power for the system for at least 48 hours without power outlet.	1. A. Calculate the total current consumption B. Calculate the total mAh of batteries C. Divide the total mAh by the total current consumption to make sure that the duration is longer than 48 hours.

Based on our plan, the duration of batteries should be at least 48 hours in case there is a power cut in the house. We first need to calculate the current consumptions of LDO1, LDO2, converter, and camera to get the total current consumption.

$$\text{Current input of LDO1} = 138.432\text{mA} \times 3.3\text{V} \div 3.7\text{V} = 123.5\text{mA} \quad \text{Eq.1}$$

$$\text{Current input of LDO2} = 40\text{mA(current of Relay)} \times 5\text{V} \div 3.7\text{V} = 54.1\text{mA} \quad \text{Eq.2}$$

$$\text{Current input of Converter} = \text{current of lock} = 450\text{mA} \quad \text{Eq.3}$$

$$\text{Current input of Camera} = 80\text{mA} \quad \text{Eq.4}$$

Total current consumption=707.6mA Eq.5

Duration of batteries = 4 x 9800mAh ÷ 707.6mA ≈ 55 hours Eq.6

The calculated duration is about 55 hours, which satisfies our plan.

LDO1 (low dropout voltage regulator): TLV704

This LDO is used to provide power for the relay. It is powered by the Li-ion battery. Because the input voltage of the relay is 5V, this LDO must provide stable 5V output voltage.

Requirements	Verification
1. The output voltage has to be 5V ±2% when the load current is 40mA and the input voltage is 3.6V to 4.2V	1. A. Connect a 100Ω resistor to the output pin. B. Connect the input to the power supply C. Measure the voltage of the resistor with a voltmeter. Swap the input voltage from 3.6V to 4.2V. Measure the output voltage,

LDO2 (low dropout voltage regulator): TLV704

This LDO is powered by the Li-ion battery and used to provide power for the buzzer, conditional LEDs, MCU, RFID reader, IR emitter, and phototransistor. Because 3.3V is in the input voltage range of the MCU, RFID reader, and buzzer we chose, we selected the LEDs, IR emitter, and phototransistor based on this input voltage requirement. This LDO is selected since it can provide stable 3.3V output voltage.

Requirements	Verification
2. The output voltage has to be 3.3V ±2% when the load current is 150mA and the input voltage is 3.6V to 4.2V	1. A. Connect a 22Ω resistor to the output pin. B. Connect the input to the power supply C. Measure the voltage of the resistor with a voltmeter. Swap the input voltage from 3.6V to 4.2V. Measure the output voltage.

The following chart is the components powered by the LDO2. Toe total current consumed by these components must be less than the output current of LDO2.

Devices connected to LDO2 (3.3V)	Current
MCU	2.432mA

Buzzer	50mA
LEDs	40mA (20mA each)
IR Emitter	20mA
Phototransistor	6mA
RFID Reader	20mA
TOTAL	138.432mA

The maximum current output of the LDO is 150mA, so this design is feasible.

DCDC Converter: PTN04050C

Since the voltage input of the electronic lock is 12V, we need a converter to convert 3.7V voltage to 12V voltage. This converter is selected because the maximum current output is 2.4A, which is sufficient for the lock, which requires a working current of 450mA.

Requirements	Verification
1. When the input is from 3.2 V to 4.2 V the output voltage has to be 12V±5% when the load current is at least 450mA.	1. A. Connect the input of the converter to the power supply and the load of the converter is 25 Ohm resistor. B. Swap the input voltage from 3.3V to 4.2V and measure the output voltage.

2) Control Unit

The control unit is to accomplish the main functions of this lock. It contains a micro control unit to send data to the lock, buzzer, and LED. When the RFID reader detects a proper tag, it will send a signal to the MCU, and the MCU will unlock the door and turn on the green LED. If an incorrect tag is detected, the red LED will be turned on. If the IR emitter and phototransistor notice that the door is opened and no signal from the RFID reader goes to the MCU, the MCU will trigger the alarm and ask the camera to take a picture.

Circuit Schematics:

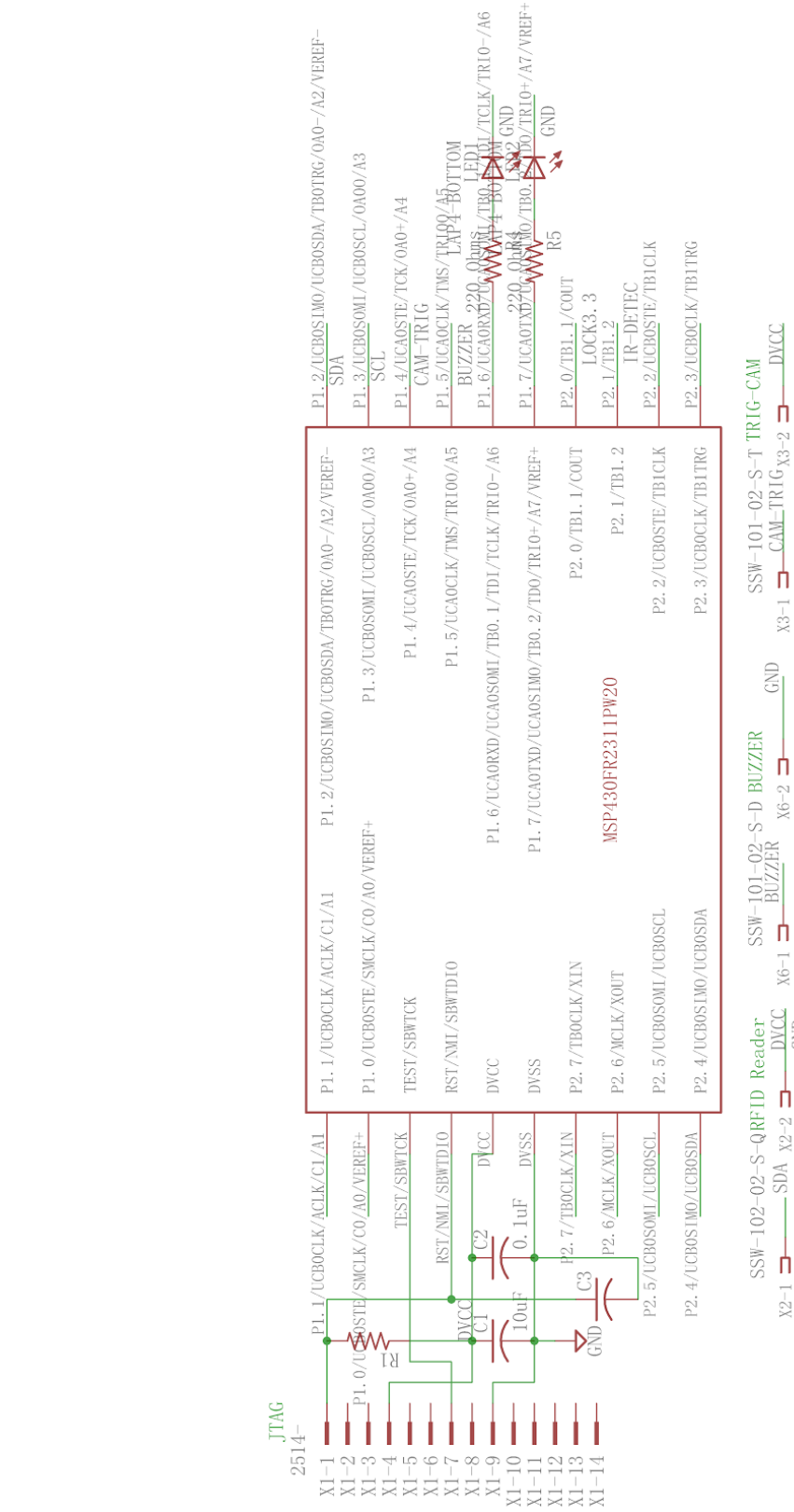

Fig. 4. Control Unit

MCU: MSP430FR2310

The micro control unit is powered by the 3.3V LDO and used to process all the data. It receives data from the IR detector and RFID reader and tells the lock, buzzer, camera, and LEDs what to do. The processing speed has to be very fast. The MCU should be able to unlock the door in 100ms after a proper RFID tag is detected. We decide to use MSP430FR2310 made by Texas Instruments.

Requirements	Verification
1. The Responding time from the RFID starting the reading to the lock or camera trigger IO change has to be less than 100ms	1. Connect the RFID to MCU. 2. Connect the SDA pin and Trigger IO pin to the oscilloscope and measure the time between two signal change.

Door and Alarm Logic Flow Chart:

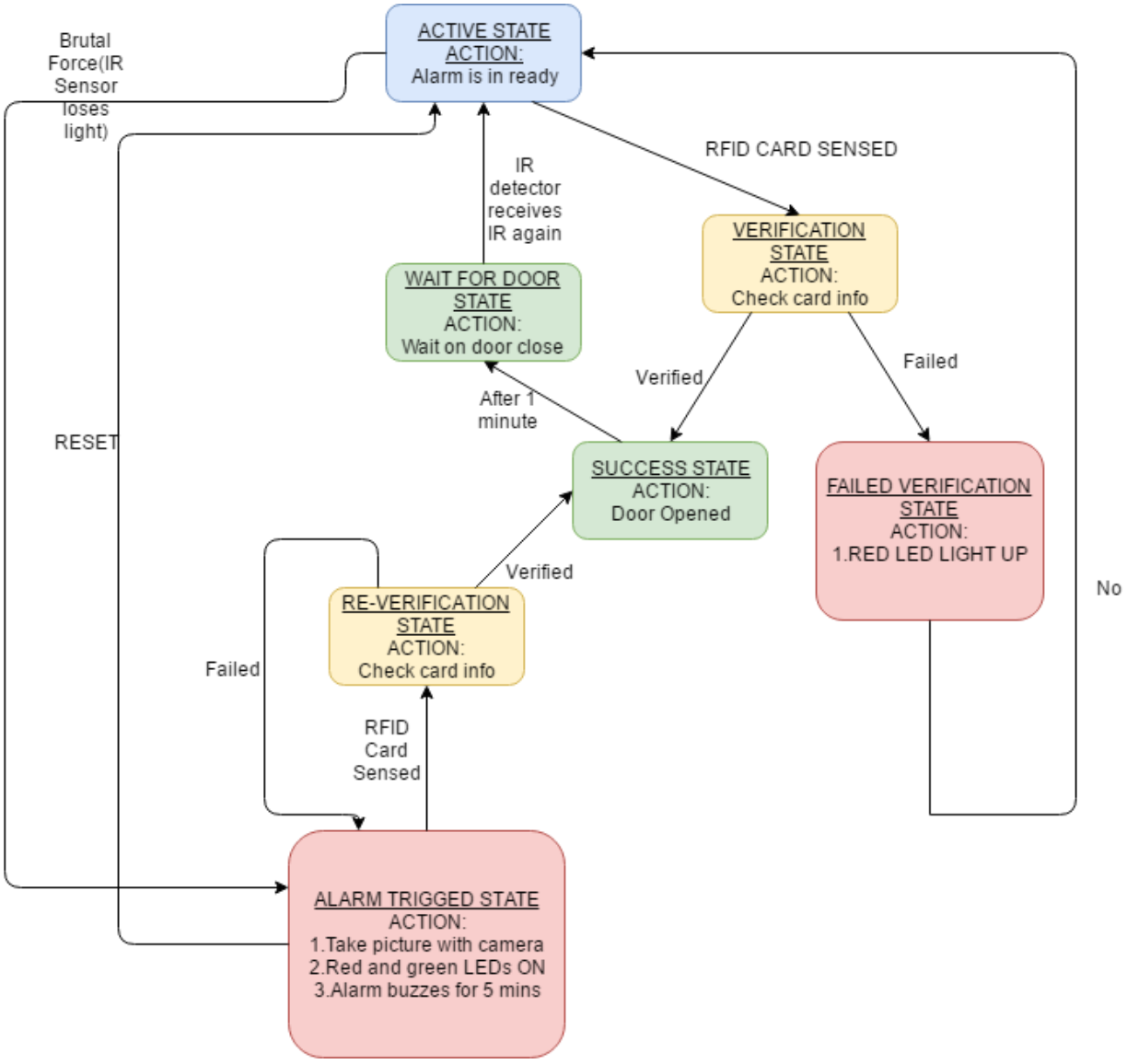

Fig. 5. Door and Alarm Logic Flow Chart

IR Emitter and Phototransistor: WP3A10SF4BT and QSE122

The IR emitter is placed on the door and makes the phototransistor know that the door is closed. The phototransistor is used to detect if the door is open. If the phototransistor cannot detect the IR, that means the door is open. Since the input range of analog voltage for the ADC on the MCU is 0-3.3V, the phototransistor can make the MCU work as long as the phototransistor can produce a current. The arrangement of IR emitter and phototransistor is demonstrated in the following figure:

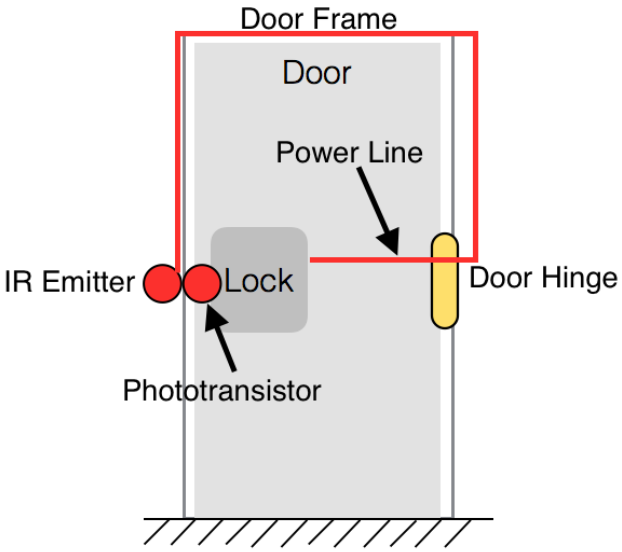

Fig. 6. Arrangement of IR Emitter and Phototransistor

By placing the IR emitter and phototransistor like this, they can sensitively detect the condition of the door. The disadvantage is the long wire to power up the IR emitter. We also considered an alternative arrangement, Fig. 7, but we think that this approach has an even larger disadvantage.

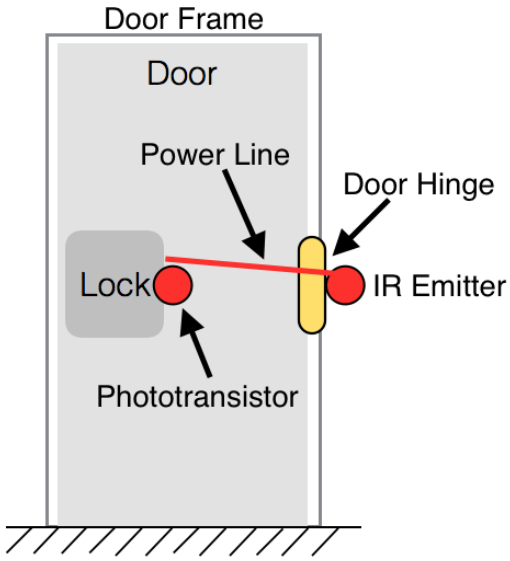

Fig. 7. Alternative Arrangement of IR Emitter and Phototransistor

In this arrangement, we can use a shorter wire, but the distance between the IR emitter and phototransistor becomes much longer. As a result, the interface can be easily blocked by some unpredictable things, which cause the whole system unable to work properly.

We plan to place the IR emitter and the phototransistor inside of the door so that people could not intentionally block or destroy them. However, there is still a possibility that the IR emitter or the phototransistor fail to work due to some other factors. Therefore, in our future improvement, we plan to add a reed switch to detect if the door is open. If the interface between the IR emitter and the phototransistor is interrupted and they always assume that the door is

open, we will use the reed switch to determine if the door is open. Otherwise, the buzzer would keep ringing even though no intrusion occurs.

When the emitted IR is detected, the phototransistor will produce a current. We will connect a series resistor to the phototransistor. The voltage of the resistor is the signal we send to the MCU. The minimum logic-high voltage for the ADC is 0.5V. Since the resistor is 100Ω, the output current of the phototransistor has to be at least 3mA.

Requirements	Verification
1. The phototransistor must be able to detect the IR emitter within 10 cm, and the output current has to be at least 3mA. 2. The phototransistor must be able to detect the emitter at up to 40°C.	1. A. Power up the IR emitter and phototransistor with a 1.5V voltage source. B. Place the phototransistor 10cm away from the emitter. C. Connect a 100Ω resistor to the emitter of the phototransistor. D. Use the phototransistor to detect the IR. E. Measure the voltage across the series resistor. Ensure that the current through the phototransistor is above 3mA. 2. A. Before performing the verification in 1, use a hair dryer to heat the emitter. B. Use a thermometer to measure the surrounding temperature. C. When the temperature reaches 40°C, turn off the hair dryer and perform the verification in 1.

Circuit Schematics:

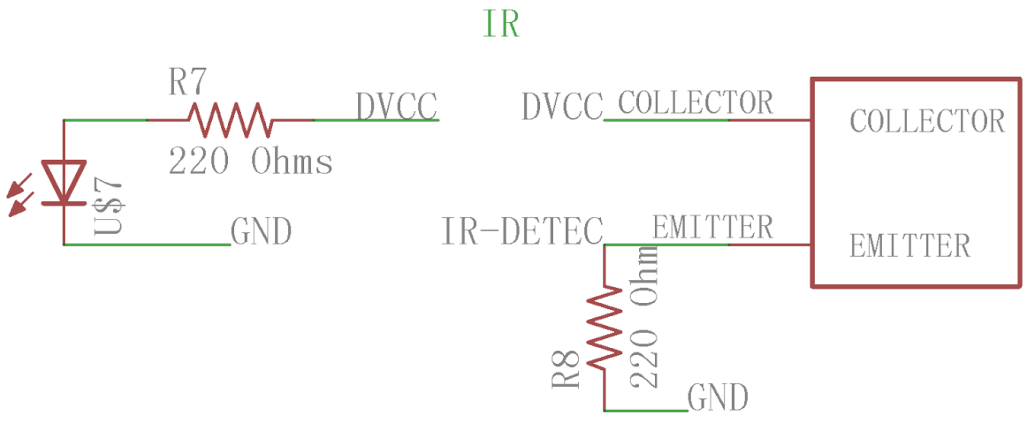

Fig. 8. IR Unit

RFID Reader: RC522 RFID Reader

The RFID reader is used to detect the tag in order to open the door. The reading distance of our RFID reader has to be short. Otherwise, people may unintentionally open the door when they just walk by.

In fact, RFID has some disadvantages in its security level. In our future improvement, we would consider changing the RFID to near-field communication (NFC), a specialized subset within the family of RFID technology. NFC has a higher security level than RFID does. It is designed for contact or very close to contact information [4]. RFID has one-way communication, and NFC has two-way communication: an NFC device is capable of being both an NFC reader and an NFC tag [5]. However, this feature is not so useful in an electronic lock. What we concern is the difference in the security level between these two technologies. The operating frequencies for both RFID and NFC are 13.56 MHz. Nonetheless, the typical scan distance for RFID can reach up to 1m while the scan distance for NFC is less than 10cm [5]. A person can stand 1 meter away from an RFID tag and use an antenna to copy the unique ID of the RFID tag, but for NFC, people would not be able to easily gain the information stored in NFC devices. In the future development, we will consider using NFC, instead of RFID, in order to improve the security level.

Requirements	Verification
1. The reading distance must be less than 10+0.5 cm. 2. The operating voltage must be 3.3V±2%.	1. A. Perform the reading in the distance from 2cm to 10cm in 2cm step with a ruler to measure the distance. B. Once the distance reaches 10cm, increase the distance by 0.1cm each to perform the reading. C. Ensure that the reader cannot detect the RFID tag once the distance is above 10+0.5cm. 2. A. Swap the input voltage of RFID reader from 2.8V to 3.4V. Check whether it works properly

Lock: Electric Drop Door Lock Z9W0

We use an electronic lock since it is easy to control. Also, it is appropriate for diverse doors and has an anti residual magnetism design. The lock we choose is made from durable and high aluminium alloy material and durable for use. Also, this is a deadbolt door lock, which is the most popular and solid physical design for door lock. The operating current is 450mA, and the lock is powered with the converter, which has a maximum output current of 2.4A.

Requirements	Verification
1. The working current has to be less than 2.4A.	1. A. Use a current generator to apply 450mA(based on the description) to ensure the lock works.

2. Must be quickly unlocked when the power is cut.	2. A. Stop the power supply. B. Ensure that it is unlocked immediately.

Circuit Schematics:

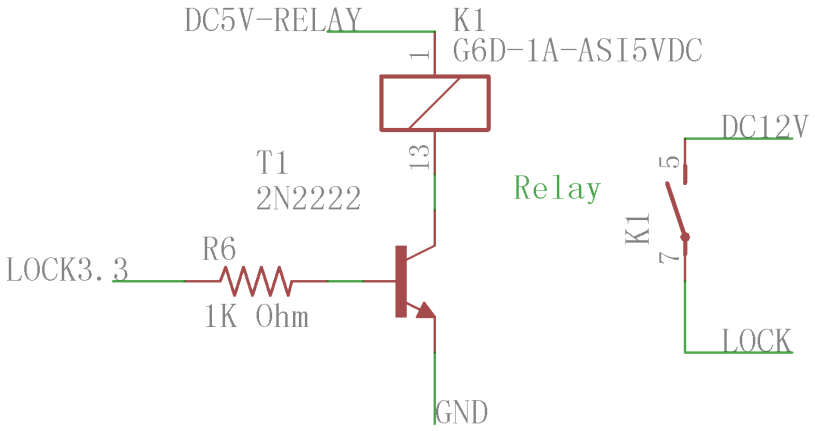

Fig. 9. Lock Unit

Buzzer: Uxcell Electronics Buzzer LZQ-3022

The buzzer is powered by the 3.3V LDO. If someone tries to intrude, the buzzer will ring to notice the surrounding people. In most cases, the burglar will choose to leave immediately. Also, if the burglar comes at night, the buzzer has to be loud enough to wake up the house owner. The decibel of Uxcell Electronics Buzzer LZQ-3022 is 110 dB. The decibel at 20m away is:

$$110 + 10 \times \log(0.1m/20m) = 86.99dB \quad \text{Eq.7}$$

Based on the calculation, this buzzer is able to achieve this level of sound output.

Requirements	Verification
1. The noise must be at least 80 dB at 20m away from the buzzer.	1. A. Connect the buzzer to a 3.3V voltage source. B. Use a decibel meter to measure the decibel at 20m away from the buzzer. Ensure that the noise is above 80 dB.

Conditional LED: LED Light Emitting Diodes

The LEDs are powered by the 3.3V LDO. When a proper tag is detected, the LED is green to tell the houseowner that the door is unlocked. When an incorrect tag is detected, the LED is red. When an incursion occurs, both the red LED and the green LED are on.

Requirements	Verification
1. Must have green light and red light.	1. A. Connect those LEDs to a 3.3V voltage source. B. Ensure that there are green and red LEDs.

Relay: Omron G6D-1A

The relay is powered by the 5V LDO and used to control the lock. It conveys the power from the converter to the lock to lock it. Once a proper RFID tag is detected, the relay will cut the power to the lock. Without power, the lock will be unlocked.

Requirements	Verification
1. Must be able to output a 12V±5% voltage when a 3.3V signal voltage is sent to the relay.	1. A. Power up the relay with 5V voltage. B. Connect a 100Ω resistor to the pin 5. C. Connect the relay to a 12V voltage source. D. Send a 3.3V voltage to the relay. E. Use a voltmeter to measure the voltage across the resistor. Ensure the voltage is 12V±5%.

3) Camera

When the lock detects a person who attempt to intrude, the MCU will send a signal to the camera, and the camera will take a photo for that person. The photo is saved in the MicroSD card. The house owners and the police can use the photo to arrest the intruder.

Camera: Mini Spy Trigger Camera for Photo or Video

If a person tries to intrude, his or her face is usually closed to the lock, so we can simply install the camera in the lock, instead of the place closing to the peephole. However, capturing the face of the person is not our only concern. Sometimes, the camera might fail to capture the face due to some factors, such as light. If the camera could capture some details of the person's clothes or accessories, that would be considerably helpful. Therefore, the resolution has to be relatively high.

Requirements	Verification
1. The photo resolution has to be at least 1280x720.	1. A. Connect the red wire to a 3.7V Li-ion battery and connect the black wire to the ground B. Connect the white wire to the battery for less than 1 second to take a photo

	C. Check the photo on a laptop to ensure that the resolution is 1280x720.

SD card: SanDisk 8GB Class 4 MicroSDHC Card

The SD card is used to store the photos taken by the camera. The photo resolution of the camera is 1280x720. Since the camera is not often used and the typical size of a 1280x720 photo is less than 500kb, the storage can be relatively small. We choose this 8GB MicroSDHC card because those cards with small storages are rare in the current market. 8GB card is an economical option.

Requirements	Verification
1. The storage must be at least 512 MB and less than 32 GB.	1. A. Plug the microSD card into a laptop to check the storage.

● Tolerance Analysis

One important tolerance we must maintain is that the phototransistor matches to the IR emitter because these two components are used to detect whether the door is open or closed. If these two components did not work properly, the anti-theft function would not exist. The wavelength of our IR emitter is 880nm, so the phototransistor must detect this wavelength no matter what.

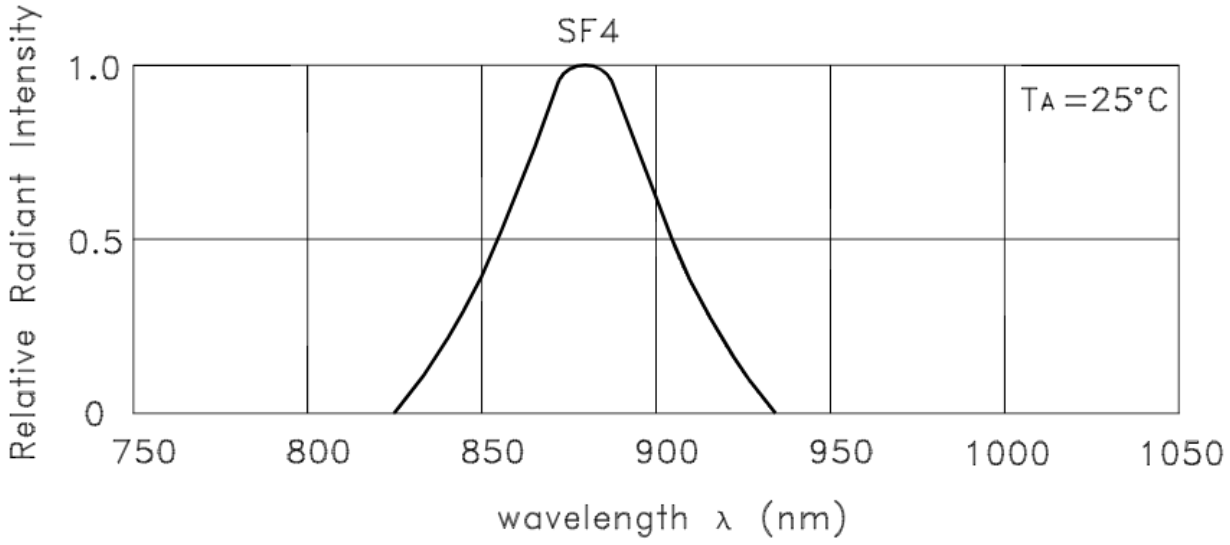

Fig. 10. Relative Intensity Vs. Wavelength of the IR Emitter [6]

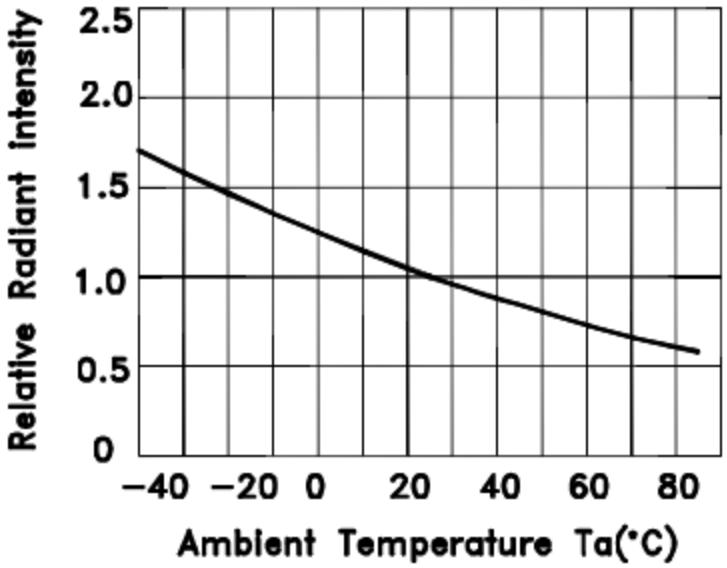

Fig. 11. Relative Intensity Vs. Ambient Temperature of the IR Emitter[6]

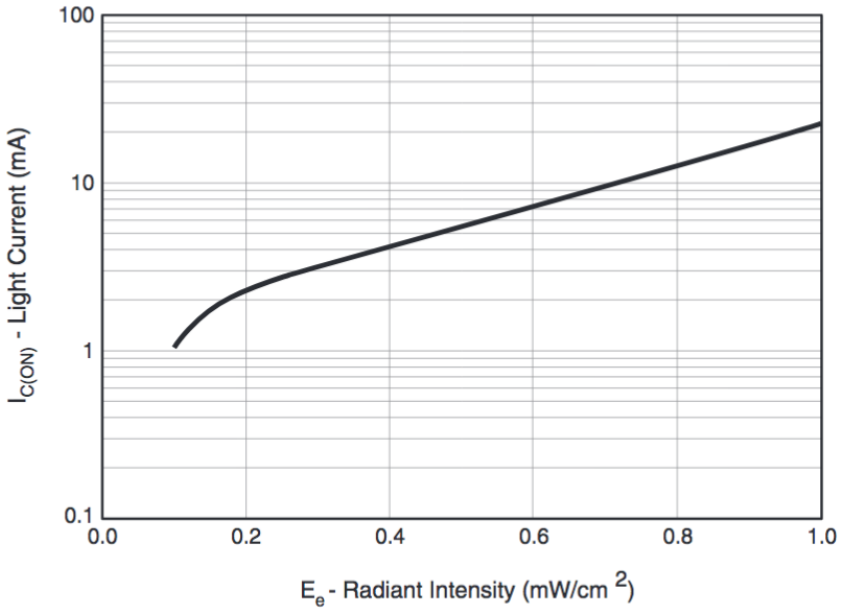

Fig. 12. Light Current vs. Radiant Intensity of the Phototransistor[7]

This phototransistor is designed to detect the wave with wavelength=880 nm. For the IR emitter, the relative radiant intensity of 880 nm is the highest at any ambient temperature. The normal operating temperature of our lock is from -20°C to 35°C. As the temperature drops, the radiant intensity of the IR emitter increases. Based on the datasheet, the IR emitter can work in down to -40°C, so we do not need to worry about those cold days. At -20°C, the light current of the phototransistor is about 30mA. In some very hot days, with temperature approaching 40°C, the relative radiant intensity can still be approximately 0.8 mW/cm². When the intensity is 0.8 mW/cm², the light current of the phototransistor is about 12mA. We will connect a load resistor

to the phototransistor and use the voltage across the resistor as the analog input voltage sent to the ADC in the MCU. The input range of the analog input voltage is 0-3.3V, and the minimum logic-high voltage is 0.5V [8]. We have to make sure that the voltage across the resistor is more than 0.5V and less than 3.3V. When the light current is 30mA, which is the maximum possible light current in the normal temperature range, the resistor has to be less than:

$$3.3V \div 0.03A = 110\Omega \quad \text{Eq. 8}$$

Suppose we use a 100Ω resistor, we have to ensure that in a hot day, the 12mA light current can produce a voltage larger than 0.5V for the ADC.

$$0.012A \times 100\Omega = 1.2V \quad \text{Eq. 9}$$

The voltage in this situation is 1.2V, which is larger than the minimum detectable voltage for the ADC, a 100Ω resistor is suitable for our design. Therefore, in both hot days and cold days, the phototransistor is capable of producing a current to the load resistor and providing a feasible voltage for the ADC. The whole system would not fail in any normal temperature.

3. Cost and Schedule

● Cost Analysis

1) Labor

Name	Hourly Rate	Hours	Total	Total x 2.5
Zhengchang Kou	$25	300	$7500	$18750
Stanley Yang	$25	300	$7500	$18750
Xinyi Zhang	$25	300	$7500	$18750
Total				$56250

2) Parts

Block	Part	Quantity	Cost/unit	Manufacturer	Vendor	Total Cost
AC Adapter	SoulBay 12W Universal Multi-Volta	1	$10.97	SoulBay	Amazon	$10.97

	ge AC/DC Adapter					
Battery Charger	BQ24040	1	$1.12	Texas Instruments	Texas Instruments	$1.12
Li-ion Battery	YKS Universal Li-ion Rechargeable Batteries	4	$1.50	YKS	Newegg	$6.00
DCDC Converter	PTN04050C	1	$0.77	Texas Instruments	Texas Instruments	$0.77
Low-Dropout Regulator	TLV704	2	$0.77	Texas Instruments	Texas Instruments	$1.54
MCU	MSP430FR2310	1	$1.60	Texas Instruments	Texas Instruments	$1.60
IR Emitter	WP3A10SF4BT	1	$2.50	Honeywell	Mouse Electronics	$2.50
Phototransistor	QSE122	1	$0.40	Fairchild	Mouse Electronics	$0.40
RFID Reader	RC522 RFID Reader	1	$5.28	Sunfounder	Ebay	$5.28
Lock	Electric Drop Door Lock Z9W0	1	$17.82	Unbranded	eBay	$17.82
Buzzer	Uxcell Electronics Buzzer LZQ-3022	1	$9.08	Uxcell	eBay	$9.08
Conditional	Round	2	$0.02	n/a	eBay	$0.04

LED	LED Light Bulb Emitting Diode Lamp					
BJT	2N2222	1	$1.55	Farnell	American Microsemiconductor	$1.55
Relay	G6D-1A-ASI-NP DC24	1	$6.39	Omron	Mouse Electronics	$6.39
Camera	Mini Spy Trigger Camera for Photo or Video	1	$12.50	Adafruit	Adafruit.com	$12.50
SD Card	SanDisk 8GB Class 4 MicroSDHC Card	1	$6.99	SanDisk	Amazon	$6.99
Total						$84.46

3) Grand Total

Section	Total
Labor	$56250
Parts	$84.46
Grand Total	$56334.46

- Schedule(* Bolded Task means official task.)

Week	Task	Responsibility
10/2	**Design Document**	All

	Due(Thurs)	
	Research on Parts	Zhengchang
	Order proper launchpad	Stanley
	Writing Documentation	Xinyi
10/9	**Preparation of Design Review(Tues)**	All
	Revise Design Document	Xinyi
	Revise program logic	Stanley
	Revise on using parts	Zhengchang
10/16	**Soldering Assignment Due(Fri)**	All
	Familiarize coding software	Stanley
	Parts Selection	Zhengchang
	Parts Purchasing and Acquiring	Xinyi
10/23	**1st Round PCBway Orders(Thurs)**	All
	Certify PCB layout	Xinyi
	Learn MCU coding	Stanley
	Create PCB	Zhengchang
10/30	Learn MCU coding and RFID Communication	Stanley
	Test all sensors and component	Xinyi
	Improve PCB	Zhengchang
11/06	**Individual Progress Reports Due(Mon)**	All
	Final Round PCBway	All

	Orders(Thurs)	
	Fix Any Problems Found in 1st Round	Zhengchang
	Implementing Logics on launchpad + JTAG connector	Stanley
	Help with Implementation and assemble components on board	Xinyi
11/13	Implementing Logics and Test cases	Stanley
	Help with Coding	Xinyi
	Solder Component on PCB	Zhengchang
11/20	Test Corner Cases(Try to Find Bugs)	Xinyi
	Test PCB are working + help with JTAG	Zhengchang
	Debug and fix corner cases for project and compile it into PCB MCU	Stanley
11/27	**Mock Demo(All week)**	All
	Fix any problems encountered in Mock Demo	Zhengchang
	Create presentation	Xinyi
	Fix software issues	Stanley
12/4	**Demo**	All
	Mock Presentation	All
	Start working on final papers	All
12/11	**Presentation**	All
	Final Papers(Wed)	
	Lab Notebook Due(Thurs)	

4. Discussion of Ethics and Safety

Our lock contains a Li-ion battery, so we have to pay attention to the safety of the battery. If the battery is placed in an extreme temperature, there is a possibility of explosion [9]. Most houses are not located in places with extremely high temperature, so the air temperature is not a big deal. However, if the lock is under direct sunlight, the temperature of the battery may become much higher than the air temperature, which will be hazardous. The lock is a half outdoor and half indoor device, so we plan to place the battery in the indoor part to avoid the direct sunlight.

The ACM code of ethics mentions that engineers are required to respect the privacy of others [10]. In fact, this is also the main goal of our project. For most people, their houses are the most important place, and they absolute want to protect the privacy in a considerably high level. Our RFID anti-theft lock is able to accomplish this desire for people.

Moreover, the basic function of our lock is to protect people and their properties. Therefore, we have to consider any situations that might happen in order to make sure that our lock is considerably reliable. For example, we have to make sure that the reading range of the RFID reader is very short. Less than 10 cm would be acceptable. If the reading range is 5m, the door might be opened when the house owners just walk by their house without the intention of opening the door. That would be a huge security risk. We have to pay attention to all details as it is our duty to build a high-quality product.

Finally, based on the IEEE code of ethics, engineers should “improve the understanding of technology; its appropriate application, and potential consequences [11]”. Many people knows the necessity of protecting their houses; they just do not know the appropriate approach. We design this lock not only to provide convenience and high-level protection, but also to make people realize the reliable approach to protect their privacy and property.

5. References

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