



UNIVERSITI TEKNIKAL MALAYSIA MELAKA

DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT OF CAR ALARM SYSTEM USING SMS BASED

This report is submitted in accordance with the requirement of the Universiti Teknikal Malaysia Melaka (UTeM) for the Bachelor of Mechanical Engineering Technology (Automotive Technology) with Honors.

by

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DECLARATION

I hereby, declared this report entitled “Design and Development of a Car Alarm System Using SMS Based” is the results of my own research except as cited in references.

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APPROVAL

This report is submitted to the Faculty of Engineering Technology of UTeM as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Bachelor of Mechanical Engineering Technology (Automotive Technology) with Honors. The member of the supervisory is as follow:

.....

(Project Supervisor)

ABSTRAK

Projek ini membincangkan tentang reka bentuk dan pembangunan sistem penggera kereta berasaskan khidmat pesanan ringkas (SMS). Secara amnya, projek ini bertujuan untuk meningkatkan sistem keselamatan kereta dengan menambah fungsi sensor gerakan dan pelaksanaan fungsi SMS yang akan membolehkan pemberitahuan penggera kepada pemilik dengan lebih cepat apabila kereta pemilik dicerobohi. Program ini dilaksanakan dengan menggunakan perisian Arduino untuk kemudahan penggunaan. Komponen utama sistem ini adalah Arduino Mini, modul GSM dan juga sensor PIR. Daripada hasil kajian, sebuah prototype sistem penggera kereta berasaskan khidmat pesanan ringkas telah berjaya dibangunkan.

ABSTRACT

This project discusses the design and development of a car alarm system based on Short Message Service (SMS). In general, this project aims to improve the car safety system by adding motion sensor functionality and SMS function which would enable alarm notification to owner more quickly when the owner's car is compromised. This program is implemented using Arduino software for ease of use. The main components of this system are Arduino Mini, GSM modules and PIR sensors. From the results of the study, a prototype of a car alarm system based on SMS has been successfully developed.

DEDICATION

I would like to say that I am grateful for all the support my parents had given me until now. To my beloved mother and father,

Amran bin Ahmad and Shymzeeleena binti Iskandar.

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I would like to thank my supervisor, Madam Nurul Amira binti Zainal for her guidance, support, constant encouragement and patience towards myself during my bachelor degree project at Universiti Malaysia Melaka (UTeM).

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction

This chapter discussed background study of the alarm system, objectives of the study, problem statements, work scope and expected result of this project.

1.1 Background Study

An alarm system is widely used in a variety of places but for the same important reason. It is used to prevent important or valuable assets from being stolen. Normally, alarm system alerts the owner by sounding the siren when an unauthorized entry is detected. For example, a car emitting high volume sounds i.e. a siren when detecting forced entry or if someone is attempting to pick the lock. By doing this, it alerts the surrounding area that an auto theft is occurring. However, car thief usually steals a vehicle that is parked in a remote place and after they have done a thorough survey of the surrounding area to ensure that there are no other people in the vicinity. Because of this, the effectiveness of the siren greatly diminished since people would not notice or hear the alarm being sound. Hence, this project attempts to not only emit sound but also to notify the car owner that the alarm has been activated by sending a text message directly to the owner. When someone is trying to pick the car's lock, this allows the owner to immediately take action such as calling the law enforcement to avoid being a victim of the theft.

In addition to the car theft, hot car death has been on the rise in the past year. There were 336 cases involving hot car death from 2010 to 2016 in the US only. In Malaysia, an increase of cases can be identified regarding this problem in the past year. Most of the victims of the hot car death are children. However, the parents are not to blame for negligence. People tend to make mistakes. According to an article, the tragedy occurs when the habit memory in the brain which enables people to do repetitive tasks outperforms the prospective memory that controls the planning and execution of an action. The people or specifically the parents just forget about their children in the car with them as they enter the repetitive part of their life such as driving to work. In such a case, the brain simply processes the action as a habit and their children with them in the car is not registered in their brain as they think that they may already send their children to a nursery. To avoid and reduce this incident from frequently occurring, the alarm system equipped with in-car motion sensors can detect any movement within the interior of the car and directly notify the owner using text messages.

The product would use an Arduino Nano as the core of the product, a passive infrared motion sensor as known as PIR sensor to detect the motion within the car and a GSM module which is an abbreviation for Global System for Mobile Communication that is needed to send the notification using the text messaging function. These three components are the main components that are vital for the project to be functional. Moreover, the casing for the product is designed with the criteria that it is compact so that it can be installed without interfering the cockpit of the car. The program is written using the Arduino Software before it is uploaded to the Arduino Nano.

In conclusion, this project is designed to increase the security of the vehicle as well as ensuring that hot car death is significantly reduced. To prevent this accident, an alarm system that can detect motion and directly send an urgent alert directly through Short Message Service (SMS) is in need in order to reduce fatal cases of hot car death also to decrease the potential of cars from getting stolen.

1.2 Problem Statement

Current car security system is not secure enough. The reason for this is because auto theft prevention only works outside the vehicle. In other words, the current car alarm system only detects if anyone is trying to break into the car from the outside. If the exterior alarm system is nullified, there would be no any other alarm system to prevent an auto thief from stealing the car. This shows that once the exterior alarm system is hacked, the thief would have the luxury of stealing the car and the car owner would not be able to do anything. Hence, this project aimed to prevent that. With the installation of the motion sensor, the auto thief would not have free roam once the exterior alarm system is nullified. Also, by connecting the alarm system to an SMS service, the alarm system would be able to notify the car owner as quickly as possible so that countermeasure such as calling the police can be done.

1.3 Objectives

The objectives of this study are:

1. To generate a concept design of car alarm system using SMS based.
2. To develop a car alarm system that utilizes motion sensor and notifies car owner of any unwanted activity using SMS.

1.4 Work Scope

This project focuses on designing a car alarm system that uses motion sensor and SMS based. A mini Arduino would be the core of in this system and equip with GSM T35 module for sending SMS and a PIR sensor to detect the motion inside the car. Some basic program is written in the mini Arduino to manage the Passive Infra-Red (PIR) sensor and the GSM T35 module. Furthermore, designing it in a compact form would increased the ease in its installation and usability.

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

The purpose of this chapter is to provide the information about the component that were used in the project, the software required, the program involved and the housing design.

2.1 History of Alarm System

In the early ages, animals were used as a security alarm. Then, in the mid-1700s, an English inventor designed an alarm system using a series of bell and chimes that was connected to a lock. This invention served as a simple way of notifying the homeowner that the door or window had been opened. In 1853, Augustus Russell Pope designed an alarm system that uses electromagnets as the switch in his system, refer to Figure 2.1. However, most people usually assume Edwin Holmes as the father of modern home alarm system. The reason for this is because Edwin Holmes bought the rights to Pope's invention and then, managed to spread the benefits and advantages of using his security alarm system to the public, refer to Figure 2.2.

Although Edwin Holmes achievement was significant, his son made an impact in the security alarm industry as he came up with an idea that managed to connect the security system he implemented throughout the city. After Holmes, Edward A. Calahan

made another milestone in the security alarm industry. Apparently, Calahan designed the security alarm to aid his boss when his boss was robbed in his own house. Calahan's invention worked by notifying the other houses in the area if any of their neighbors' house was being robbed. His invention also able to distinguish which of the houses in the area is being robbed.

After that, Calahan had another idea to improve his security system. Calahan thought that if the security system not only triggers the alarm but can also notify the emergency central station, therefore, increased the speed for the police and fire services to respond, refer to Figure 2.3. During the 1970s, motion sensor was introduced to the security industry. This was to prevent aburglar from having free rein inside the house after breaking in. For the next 40 years, the security industry stayed the same until video monitoring was introduced. These days, home owners can know when people are arriving at their footstep.

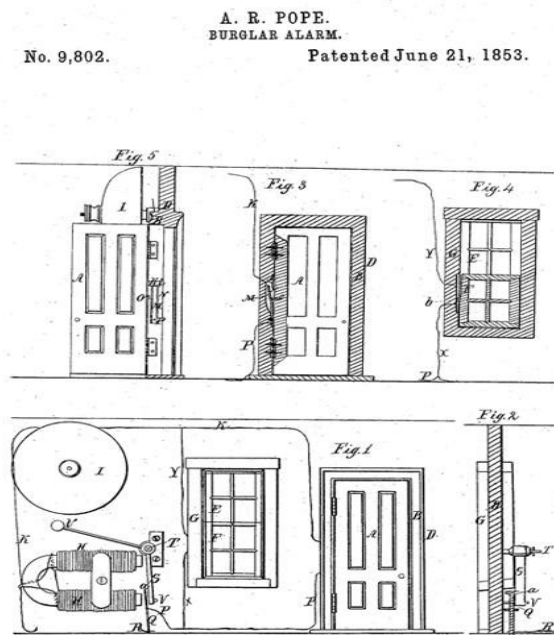


Figure 2.1: Augustus Russell Pope Patent



Figure 2.2: Holmes's burglar alarm telegraph



Figure 2.3: Calahan's Call Box

A burglar alarm system comprising detection elements at points of entry adapted to energize a triggering circuit, a housing remote from the detection elements containing energizing elements in connection with said triggering circuit to actuate an alarm circuit, said housing containing a selective circuit and movable axially to close the alarm circuit with the triggering circuit(Henry J. Soltau, 1968).

As an important element which defines the quality of a system, security, represent the capacity of a system to preserve his own functional characteristics under the pressure of external disruptive agents capable to represent a danger for the system, for the system environment, for the life of people inside the defined risk zone(Ing & Şchiopu, 2011).

2.1.1 The History of Car Alarm System

The increased of auto theft in the mid-1970s brought about the rising of third-party security alarm that was implemented in the car. With a wide variety and make for every car model, the third-party security alarm was able to sell very well. This also managed to make the car manufacturer to also invest in research and making a better security alarm for their car. Figure 2.4 shows the early car alarm system.

Car alarm system began with Victor Helman in 1954 who design an innovative system that incorporated a safe resettable control box that was connected to various switches in the car. In the event of breaking in, two electromagnetic solenoids would trigger a siren. The further enhancement was made by John Yurts by adding motion detector so that it can detect even the tiniest movement. Later in 1971, Charles E. Davis solved the issue regarding the battery problem when using the system. To simplify, when using an alarm system, it is either always switches on or when the alarm starts, it would not stop therefore can quickly deplete battery life.

A while after that, Radatron Company made a booklet that allows the people to their own car alarm system. But their method has somewhat of a flaw in it. An amateur car thief can simply cut the wire to the battery and the alarm system is shut off. Then, Chrysler Enterprise offered a more modern system in 1973 that was targeted to prevent a marginally skilled car thief. According to an expert car thief, in the mid-1970s, it is easy to disarm the alarm system of a car. He said “he would stroll up and take a look at the bumper to check whether the alarm was turned on, then he would reach under the back by the bumper and haul the wire out of it. That is the simplest way to disarm a car alarm”. Figure 2.4 shows the early car alarm system.

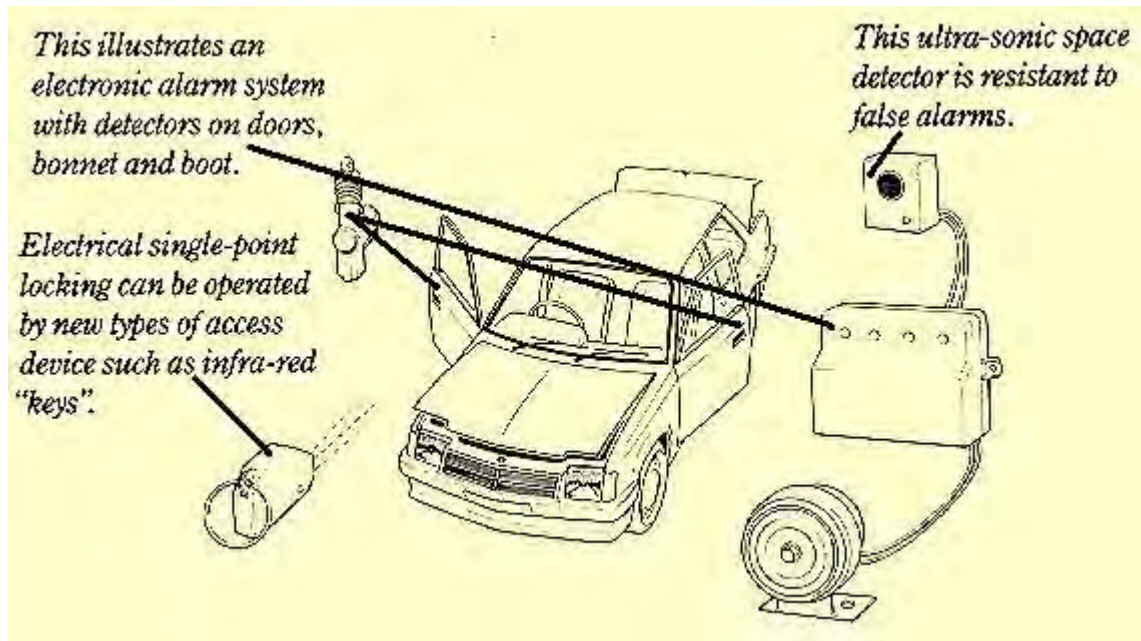


Figure 2.4: Early Car Alarm System

A motor vehicle alarm system incorporates 5 integrated circuits mounted on a printed circuit board enclosed within a case. The integrated circuits include a high-speed oscillator as a clock source, a twelve-stage binary counter, a set of flip-flops used as memories, a three input AND gate, and a flip-flop used as the start or stop memory for the clock source. The alarm system becomes armed approximately four minutes and fifteen seconds after the ignition key is turned off. If a door is then opened, the alarm would be actuated unless the ignition switch is turned on within fifteen seconds (Sasaki et al. 1976).

In addition to that, an alarm system suitable for protection of automobiles against burglary has a first intruder switch suitable for the driver's door, and a second intruder switch for the passenger doors, trunk or hood. When a control switch, which is located in the vehicle interior, energizes the system by connection thereof to the battery, a time delayed signal is applied to a first inhibit circuit controlled by the first intruder switch. The output of the first inhibit circuit is applied to a second-time delay circuit whose output is applied to a trigger circuit which is controlled by the second intruder switch, with the output of the trigger circuit energizing a suitable alarm (Burner, 1964).

Among the various car alarm system available in the market, the GSM-based security systems are much stouter than an ordinary security system. The ordinary systems are simply based on the concept of sensors. They sound an alarm on detecting movement. This system of technology has now lost its appeal as it has become a common sighting in metros where these alarms go off unnecessarily (Sehgal et al, 2012).

2.2 Type of Security System

There are several types of security systems. In this section, the type of security system is discussed and investigated.

2.2.1 Home Security System

The fundamental home security framework appeared above is like a portion of the "free" or low estimated alert frameworks that are offered as a motivating force to focus on longer-term observing assertions.

Ordinarily, this fundamental framework incorporates a control board, keypad, transformer, standby battery, RJ31X, movement identifier, siren and contacts for the front and secondary passages, refer to Figure 2.5.



Figure 2.5: Typical Wired Alarm Layout

The control board has been midway situated in the lobby storage room giving simple get to and short wire hurries to 120V AC for the low voltage transformer and the phone organization benefit from off-site alert checking. Storm cellars and utility/mechanical rooms are additionally basic areas for the control board.

The single keypad is strategically placed quite recently inside the kitchen/carport entryway. The movement finder is deliberately situated to give scope to the kitchen and eating territories, front room and portions of the corridor and hall.

For this situation, the low voltage transformer that provisions energy to the framework is situated in the storeroom alongside the control board. While by and large situated in closeness to the control, it can be situated in a non-exchanged repository anyplace on the premises.

The RJ31X gives some methods for rapidly separating the alert framework from the phone line without intruding on the administration to the house telephones and is

required by FCC Regulations. The RJ31X is generally found in or close to the metal fenced in area lodging the control.

The advent of the information age has changed the way people at home, and people want to have a more secure, convenient, comfortable, and smart home. GSM SMS, which is simple and practical and can be sent remotely through the GSM network, has been widely used in the field of remote control. Thus, to design a smart home system with the way of sending GSM SMS as a remote control mode, in order to improve the quality of people's home (Jia, P. Z. L. X. H., & Shunyan, L. P. C, 2013).

2.2.2 Car Security System

The very meekest alarm would have its siren would start wailing if someone opened the door since a switch would be wired on the driver's door. You could implement this car alarm with a switch, a couple of pieces of wire and a siren.

However, most contemporary car alarm systems are much more sophisticated. They consist of:

- Switches, pressure sensors, and motion detectors.
- A siren.
- A radio receiver to allow wireless control from a key.
- A supplementary battery so that the alarm can operate even if the main battery gets disconnected.
- A computer control unit that monitors everything and sounds the alarm.

The core in most of the alarm systems is actually a small computer. The core's job is to activate alarm devices such as your horn, headlights or an installed siren by closing the switches. Which sensors are used and how the various devices are wired into the core differs for every security systems.

In addition, the core and alarm features may be wired to the car's main battery; however, they usually have a secondary power source as well. The secondary battery kicks in when somebody cuts off the main power source for example by clipping the battery cables. Since disturbing the power source is a possible indication of an intruder, it triggers the core to sound the alarm. Figure 2.6 shows the parts of a car alarm system..

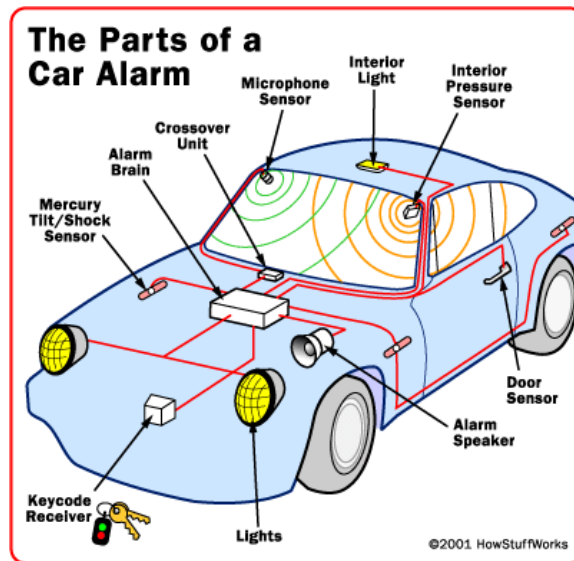


Figure 2.6: Typical Car Alarm System

The appearance of automobiles impacts the lives of people. It is becoming the progressive symbol of modern society. Not only the demand for performance and quality of vehicle increase rapidly, but there is also demand on the anti-theft system for a vehicle (Cheong En Yi, 2010).

In the current time, just having a basic alarm system is considered to have a very weak safety and it would not protect the car from even an amateur car thief. Nowadays, some car manufacture showcased an alarm system that is able to email a 360° view of the car if the alarm system is activated. Although this innovation is impressive, using the data network is not reliable. They would have to face cut off from the phone line or line failure and the cost is also very high. GSM is simple to install, low cost, low maintenance, more sensitive and more integrated. It is only affected by weather change but only subject to a little problem.