



# “Prep-Less” Door Position Switch

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## Customer Background

Allegion has built its company around door security. They currently own over 30 companies focused on securing where people “live, work and visit.” Residential and commercial locks, door closer and exit devices, access control and production systems, as well as even entire doors themselves, are designed by Allegion and their sub-companies. Allegion also employs a wide variety of technical specification writers and experts to create codes and standards to adhere their products to in order to ensure their customers have the best possible security for their businesses and homes.

## Problem Statement

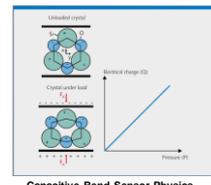
Current DPS (Door Position Switch) technology requires preparation that permanently alters the existing door frame, consumes too much power, and is not reliable for a wide variety of environmental conditions. Allegion’s customers need a robust, “prep-less,” low-power DPS solution that can easily integrate with the rest of Allegion’s products.

## Requirements Matrix

Req. #	Requirement	Description	Test to Verify
1	Low Power	Sensor must be < 300 μA, 3.3V, and Battery Friendly.	Use a spec sheet to first verify sensors we order, then test actual product with a submeter. If it is within this threshold the test passes. This will be determined by test 0005 Power Draw. Please consult section 3.5 for further details on testing.
2	“DIY” Installation	DPS can be assembled with basic tools in <1 hour, no door prep or technician needed.	When installing the sensor to the door, we can time how long it takes us to set up. We can also document any tools necessary to install the system. If they can be commonly found in households, then the test passes.
3	Detect Open/Closed	NC Switch that can detect opened/closed door states. Door is “open” when there is 0.75” gap between the door frame and the door. With a 36” door that is 1.75” thick, this translates to ~4 degrees.	This is the primary aspect we will be testing in the lab. For both of our sensors, we are trying to measure the angle of the door’s position. We bought a door and frame so we can attach the sensors to the hinges and test this application. This will be a go-no-go style test.
4	Compatibility	Design is Compliant with Standard Door Preparation	Application to all doors. Testing commercial and residential hinges for fitment with implemented sensors. Hinges come in different shapes and sizes, so testing design dimensions and implementation would play a big part in testing.
5	Robust and Accurate	DPS will need to be applicable to industry standard doors or hinges. The solution must be able to measure when a door is open more than 0.75 inches. Exact degrees or distances may be included but not required.	The door will be opened exactly 1/2 inch and a reading will be taken, and then another at exactly 1 inch. The solution will be implemented with an industry standard door in lab.
6	Easily Testable	DPS can be tested with general equipment, like Arduino Microcontroller.	Record readings from our program with each sensor using the Arduino controllers.
7	Wireless or Wire Minimal	Must be battery operated or battery compatible. No external boxes and wires	Visual inspection, just make sure the solution, sensor, battery etc. can all fit within an attachable casing.

## Concepts Exploration

#	Requirement	Weighting factor	Capacitive Bend Sensor	Photoelectric Sensor	Rotary Sensor	Ultrasonic Sensor
1	Detect Open/Closed	0.21	4	3	4	4
2	“DIY” Installation	0.20	4	1	2	1
3	Low Power	0.20	4	4	3	4
4	Accuracy & Robust Against Environment	0.15	3	3	4	3
5	Wireless or Wire Minimal	0.10	4	1	4	3
6	Easily Testable	0.07	3	2	2	2
7	Compatibility	0.07	2	1	1	2
	Total		24	15	20	19
	Weighted Total		3.64	2.39	3.05	2.87

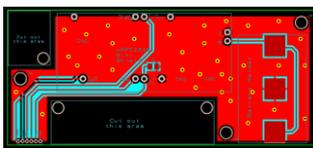


Capacitive Bend Sensor Physics



Rotary Sensor

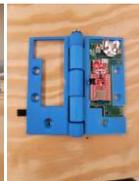
## Final Design



PCB Design



PCB Assembly



Full Hinge Assembly



nRF52840 Configuration

## FMEA

Item	Function	Inputs	Outputs	Failure Mode	Failure Effect	Failure Cause	Severity	Occurrence	Detection	Control Plan
1	Detect Open/Closed	Door Position	Signal	Signal not detected	Door not secured	Wiring error	10	1	Visual inspection	Wiring diagram
2	Low Power	Battery	Current	Current too high	Battery drain	Component failure	5	1	Power measurement	Component selection
3	DIY Installation	Tools	Time	Time too long	Installation error	Tool quality	3	1	Time tracking	Tool list
4	Accuracy & Robust Against Environment	Temperature	Signal	Signal drift	Measurement error	Calibration	4	1	Calibration	Calibration schedule
5	Wireless or Wire Minimal	Antenna	Signal	Signal loss	Communication error	Antenna placement	2	1	Signal strength	Antenna design
6	Easily Testable	Test Equipment	Readings	Readings not clear	Test failure	Equipment calibration	3	1	Equipment check	Test procedure
7	Compatibility	Door Hinges	Signal	Signal not detected	Door not secured	Hinge design	4	1	Visual inspection	Hinge selection

## Testing

Test ID	Req. Matrix	Test Name	Specifications & Test Methods	Test Description	Test Results
0001	1 - Robust and Accurate	Perpendicular Pressure Test	Test effects of pressure applied to the side of the sensor	Pass - Pressure does not cause signal change greater than 1 degree from the sensor	Pressure exceeding 100lb causes the sensor output to change from 180 to 90 degrees
0002	1 - Robust and Accurate	Resolution Test	Determine the minimum achievable resolution to verify the theoretical resolution from the datasheet	The smallest detectable change in angular position.	Pass
0003	1 - Robust and Accurate	Shock Test	Test effects of axial impulse loads on the bend sensor	Pass - Load does not induce signal change greater than 1 degree	Shocking the sensor causes severe and unpredictable changes in the output. The sensor required recalibration after shocks identified.
0004	-	Localized vs Distributed Stress Test	Verify the concept of punch impedance (impacting there is no differential load on the localized vs distributed bend stress)	No test requirements. This concept is not design critical to this case. Information for further development.	Sensor functions as defined in theory guide from manufacturer.
0005	1 - Low Power	Power Draw	Determine power requirements for the bend sensor	Pass - Current draw < 300uA. Not Pass - Current draw > 300uA.	Pass
0006	1 - Low Power	Power on Sample Size	Determine the effects of sample size on the power consumption of the bend sensor	The sample size that produces a 300uA average current draw.	Pass
0007	1 - Robust and Accurate	Creep Test	Ensure the sensor output will not drift significantly after prolonged periods of time.	The bend sensor output should not drift more than 1 degree.	Pass
0007	1 - Robust and Accurate	Vibration Test	Ensure the sensor output is unaffected by external vibration	The bend sensor output should not change by more than 1 degree.	Pass
0010	-	Vibration Sensor Test	Determine ability of Allegion sensor to sense DPS during motion while transmitting	Pass - Produces Signal when test surface is moved vertically or when above threshold. Not Pass - Does not produce signal during either or both of the tests.	The sensor sent signals when nudged and vibrated, but not signals of motion from the test surface.