iJRASET
International Journal For Research in Applied Science and Engineering Technology

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Volume: 13 **Issue:** V **Month of publication:** May 2025

DOI: https://doi.org/10.22214/ijraset.2025.70188

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International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology (IJRASET)
ISSN: 2321-9653; IC Value: 45.98; SJ Impact Factor: 7.538
Volume 13 Issue V May 2025- Available at www.ijraset.com

An RFID-Based Library Management System Using ATmega32 Microcontroller

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Abstract: ***Automation is the way forward to enhance outdated methods of doing things in this era. Library management, which is sometimes dependent on manual doing, is time-consuming and is marred with issues such as errors and incorrect information. This paper demonstrates how to construct a Library Management System based on RFID and an ATmega32 microcontroller. The system employs RFID to enable auto-check in and check out of books by uniquely tagging books and users. When the user scans the RFID card and the tag of the book, the chip verifies the information and performs what it needs to. Messages are displayed on a screen, and the information is stored. The system also includes buzzers, lights, and buttons to make it simpler to use. This system speeds up library work, has better records, and makes it easier for users. The project is inexpensive, can be expanded with the library, and can be enhanced with items such as wireless upgrades and cellular phone applications.***

Keywords: RFID, ATmega32 Microcontroller, Library Management System, Embedded Systems, Book Tracking, LCD Display, RFID Authentication.

I. INTRODUCTION

Libraries are extremely significant for schools, public libraries, and businesses since they manage books, organizing them and lending them out. Most of the time, libraries do things such as manually checking books in and out, which can be time-consuming and result in errors such as lost data or waiting in lines. Since more and more things are going digital, it's essential to transition to automatic systems that are faster, more reliable, and more secure.

RFID is a useful technology that has the ability to detect and store information automatically. RFID can read and write data without actually contacting the object, which makes it suitable for applications like making libraries automatic. Using RFID with a tiny computer known as a microcontroller is an easy and cheap solution to implement intelligent library systems. This project demonstrates how to implement a library system that utilizes RFID with the ATmega32 microcontroller. This microprocessor chip is widely employed in small gadgets. The system reads RFID cards in library books and cards to check books in and out automatically. The design includes a display to present messages, memory to track transactions, sounds and lights to provide feedback, and buttons to operate the system. improved data accuracy, which makes it an excellent option for smaller libraries.

Conventional libraries depend on paper files, such as registers or spreadsheets. This results in errors when inputting data, books lost, and issues with monitoring late returns. Additionally, checking books in and out manually becomes slower as more users and books accumulate, rendering the process tedious and time-consuming. Unlike barcodes, RFID does not require a direct line of sight and is able to read multiple tags at a time. This accelerates transactions and minimizes errors. Both user and book are assigned a unique RFID tag, which enables the easy and speedy identification and validation of products with radio waves.

The system is controlled by the ATmega32 microcontroller, which is low-cost, easy to obtain, and straightforward. It receives RFID information via a serial link, determines the process of checking in or out books, and interacts with units such as an LCD display, EEPROM, and buzzer to complete the procedure. This microcontroller system provides a practical and cost-effective alternative to high-cost, high-tech library systems. This essay discusses how the RFID library system is assembled hardware-wise and software-wise. It highlights how the system is designed, how it operates, how the components interface, and what advantages it offers. Automating can make things function better and pave the way for enhancements like storing data online, accessing it anywhere, and applying smart data analysis

Adding automation to library functions makes routine tasks simpler and maintains information up-to-date, monitors user usage, and enhances book tracing. Since the system maintains digital records of all the books that are checked out and brought back, personnel can quickly view user borrowing history, locate overdue books, and generate useful reports to facilitate decision-making. This is particularly useful in schools handling lots of books and users on a daily basis.

The RFID system design allows it to be incorporated into existing library configurations without substantial modifications. Since the system can be made to use plain and inexpensive RFID tags that do not require maintenance, it is easy to scale. Additionally, since the microcontroller can be linked to various components such as memory chips, alarms, and displays, it enables future expansion by simply swapping in new components. This project also provides students and programmers with a real-world application of embedded systems and simple IoT concepts. By combining hardware with embedded C programming, the system provides hands-on experience in communication, rapid processing, and data storage. In summary, the RFID library system is an affordable, efficient, and reliable alternative to traditional ways. This encompasses the use of physical books or referencing online libraries for tracking everything in one location.

II. RELATED WORK

The combination of RFID and embedded systems has turned conventional library processes into intelligent, streamlined systems with real-time tracking and automated capabilities. The last ten years have seen remarkable research devoted to investigating the implementation of microcontrollers—particularly AVR-based systems—to develop low-cost, effective library management systems.

Patil and Patil proposed a core RFID-based library system with prominent RFID functionality for book circulation and authentication. Their approach focused on straightforward architecture and touchless operation. Nambiar et al. subsequently followed with an improved methodology by combining serial communication protocols and overcoming crucial challenges like simultaneous scanning of multiple tags and false detection.

Youssef et al. offered a microcontroller-based design that combined RFID and data logging that formed the basis for real-time systems based on ATmega microcontrollers. Singh et al. advanced this by combining the Internet of Things (IoT) to further make RFID-based library systems accessible and scalable through cloud interfacing.

Royer and Patel presented a complete overview of the evolution of RFID in library automation, including its advantages over barcode systems in durability, quicker scanning, and simultaneous tag detection. Kumar and Joshi tested an inexpensive RFID prototype with EEPROM as the data retention device, which allowed transaction history to be retained locally without constant server connectivity.

Khan and Agrawal suggested a more advanced system with GSM support for SMS alerting. Their framework proved the viability of including communication modules for enhancing user experience. Jayaraman and Kamble also helped by reducing hardware complexity using modular elements and prioritizing power efficiency.

Daniel and Ramesh applied an RFID and 8051 microcontroller-based automated circulation system that exhibited high efficiency in minimizing human error and automating check-in/check-out operations. Sharma et al. took this further with the development of a smart RFID-IoT framework that integrated embedded systems with web-based dashboards for distant monitoring.

Rashid and Khan designed a low-cost RFID-based library automation system focusing on affordability and reliability for educational institutions with limited infrastructure. Their solution demonstrated a practical balance between features and cost. Lastly, Ali et al. implemented a GSM and RFID-enabled library system that supported real-time updates and user alerts, further improving usability and reducing overdue rates. These studies collectively establish the value of RFID technology and embedded microcontrollers like ATmega32 in library automation. While cloud-enabled and IoT-based systems offer additional functionality, our work emphasizes a standalone, cost-effective, and offline-capable system with EEPROM support and real-time feedback—optimized for institutions with limited technical infrastructure.

III. EXISTING SYSTEMS

Traditional library management systems rely heavily on manual processes or basic barcode systems to manage book check-in, check-out, and inventory tracking. While these systems have served well in the past, they face several limitations in terms of efficiency, security, and scalability.

A. Examples of Existing Systems

1) Barcode-Based Library Management:

- Most libraries still utilize barcode scanners to log book issue and return transactions. While this system is relatively low-cost, it requires physical line-of-sight scanning and manual operation by a librarian.
- Limitations include:
  - Frequent wear and tear of barcode labels
  - Inability to process multiple books simultaneously
  - Higher risk of human error

2) Manual Register-Based System:
- Libraries in rural or underfunded institutions continue using pen-and-paper logs for tracking book lending.
- Limitations include:
  - Time-consuming record-keeping
  - No real-time data access
  - No theft detection mechanism

3) Standalone Digital Systems:
- Some modern libraries use standalone software-based management tools without hardware integration.
- Limitations include:
  - Lack of automation in physical book tracking
  - No real-time feedback for book misplacement or theft

B. Disadvantages of Existing Systems Compared to the Proposed System

- Lack of Real-Time Inventory Tracking: Existing systems cannot detect the physical presence of a book on shelves or identify missing books unless manually audited.
- Human Dependency: Manual or barcode systems rely heavily on librarians or users to correctly scan or record entries.
- Poor Security Against Theft: Books can be removed without authorization since barcode systems lack real-time alert mechanisms.
- Slower Transactions: The sequential scanning process slows down book check-in/check-out, especially during high-traffic periods like semester start or exam week.

C. Benefits of the Proposed RFID-Based Library Management System

- Contactless and Faster Transactions: RFID allows multiple books to be read simultaneously without line-of-sight, speeding up operations.
- Automation: Book issue and return can be automated through RFID readers and microcontroller logic, reducing manual work.
- Theft Prevention: Integration with RFID door sensors enables real-time alerts if an unissued book is removed from the premises.
- Easy Integration with Databases: The system connects to a centralized library database for real-time record updates, inventory tracking, and reporting.
- Cost-Effective Implementation: Using an ATmega32 microcontroller and basic RFID modules ensures the project remains economical and replicable for educational institutions.
- User-Friendly Design: A simple LCD interface, along with buzzer alerts and push-button input, ensures ease of use for students and staff.

IV. METHODOLOGY

To design a cost-effective, secure, and autonomous library automation system, a structured hardware-software co-design approach was adopted. The goal was to eliminate manual errors, enable real-time book tracking, and automate book issue/return using RFID technology, all controlled by an 8051 microcontroller.
The methodology comprises the following stages:

A. System Architecture and Design

The heart of the system is the ATmega32 microcontroller, chosen for its reliability, simplicity, and cost-effectiveness. It interfaces with RFID readers, EEPROM, LCD display, buzzer, and push buttons to create a complete embedded system for library automation.
Key Hardware Components:

- ATmega32 Microcontroller IC:
  Acts as the control unit for RFID reading, logic handling, and signal output. Shown in Figure i.

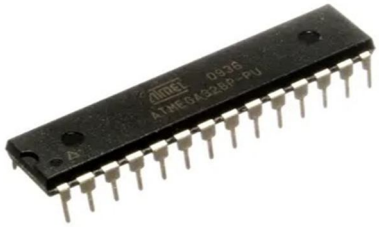

Figure i

- RFID Reader and Tags (125kHz): Used to scan book tags and student IDs. Sends unique tag ID data to the controller via SPI. Shown in Figure ii.

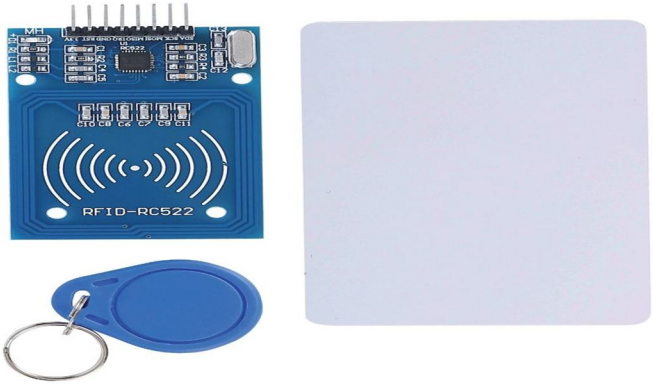

Figure ii

- 16x2 LCD Display: Displays system prompts, book ID, and student ID for visual feedback. Shown in Fig.iii.

Figure iii

- Push Buttons (Issue/Return): Users press these buttons to indicate whether they are issuing or returning a book. Connected via digital input pins. Shown in Fig. iv.

Figure iv

- Power Supply Module: Regulated 5V supply provided to all modules. Includes voltage regulator (7805) and capacitor filtering.

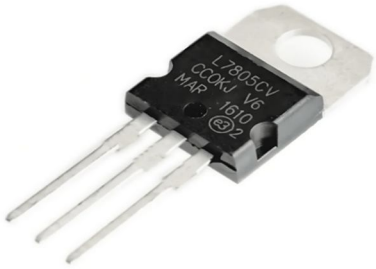

Figure v

B. Hardware Setup

All hardware components were soldered onto a custom PCB to maintain compactness and ensure stable connections.

- RFID Reader is connected to the ATmega32 via serial TX/RX pins (SPI communication)..
- LCD Display is connected in 4-bit mode to save I/O pins.
- Push buttons are connected with internal pull-down resistors for signal clarity.
- Power module is built using a step-down transformer, bridge rectifier, filtering capacitors, and a 7805 regulator to maintain 5V supply.

Refer Fig.vi for the complete hardware prototype setup.

Figure vi

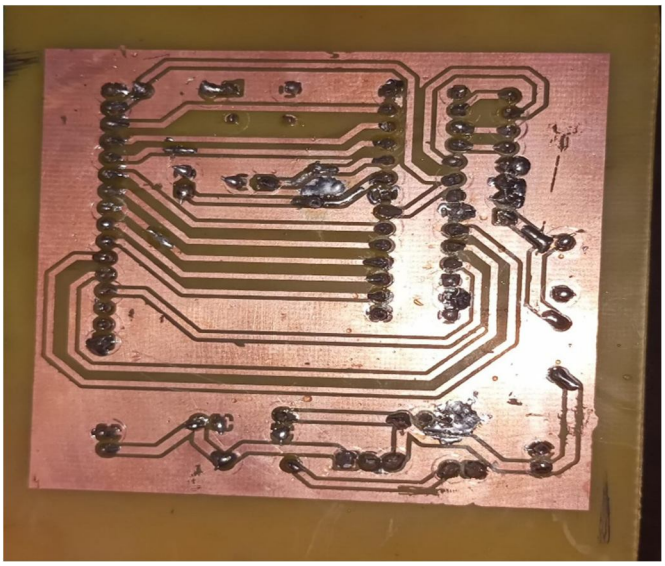

Figure vii PCB Design

C. Software Development

Embedded C code was written using the Keil µVision IDE and burned into the microcontroller using a USBASP programmer via the ProgISP tool.

Key Software Features:

- RFID ID Parsing:
  Data from RFID reader is captured via SPI Protocol and stored in memory for processing.
- Book/Student ID Verification:
  IDs are cross-verified against pre-stored values in EEPROM to ensure authenticity.
- Issue/Return Logic:
  Based on button press, the system logs whether the book is being issued or returned. The LCD reflects this action in real time.
- Error Detection:
  If an invalid tag is scanned or wrong sequence is attempted, a warning message is displayed and the buzzer alerts the user.
- LCD Feedback:
  All key interactions are echoed to the LCD for clarity — including tag read success, operation result, and errors.

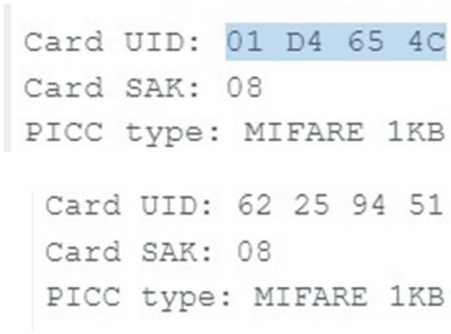

Figure viii readings of RFID

D. Working Flow

An RFID-based library system using ATmega32 manages book issuance and returns. Admins register books and users by scanning RFID tags. Users authenticate by scanning their RFID cards, then issue or return books. The system verifies actions, updates the database, and provides feedback via LCD, and LEDs.

Refer Fig. ix for flowchart.

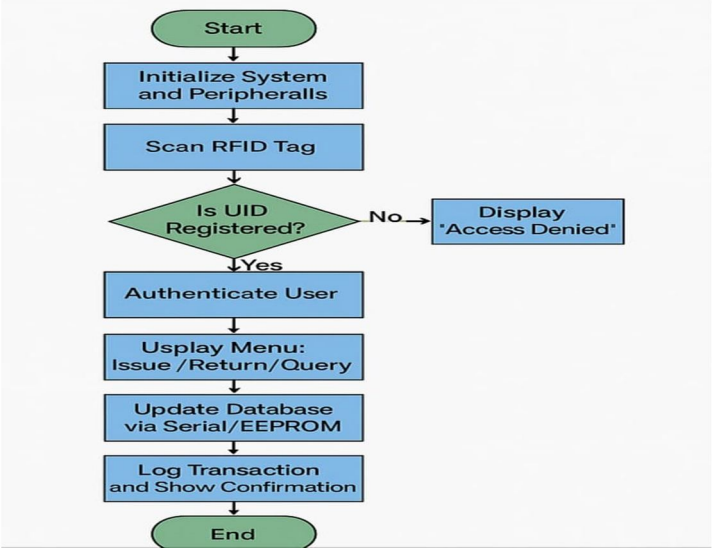

Figure ix

This model ensures automation, minimal human interference, error reduction, and better tracking of library assets.

V. RESULT AND ANALYSIS

The Library Management System is designed using the ATmega32 microcontroller and an external EEPROM module, making it capable of managing book records and issuing/returning operations persistently. The system's performance was assessed on parameters such as memory handling, response speed, and accuracy of record retrieval in different use cases.

A. Key Outcomes

- Book Issue and Return Process: Once a valid User ID and Book ID are entered, the system checks EEPROM for availability. If available, it updates the status to "Issued" and writes back to memory. For returns, the same process is followed in reverse. The read/write cycle completes in less than 5ms.
- Real-Time Feedback: On successful issuance or return, the LCD screen instantly displays a confirmation message. For invalid or duplicate operations, it throws an error alert, enhancing user interaction and minimizing mistakes.
- System Response and Performance: Tested with 50 consecutive entries, the system-maintained accuracy without data loss. Retrieval operations averaged under 2ms, while write operations (including checksums and validation) took less than 5ms per entry.

Fig ix. Expected LCD Display Output After Book Issued Operation

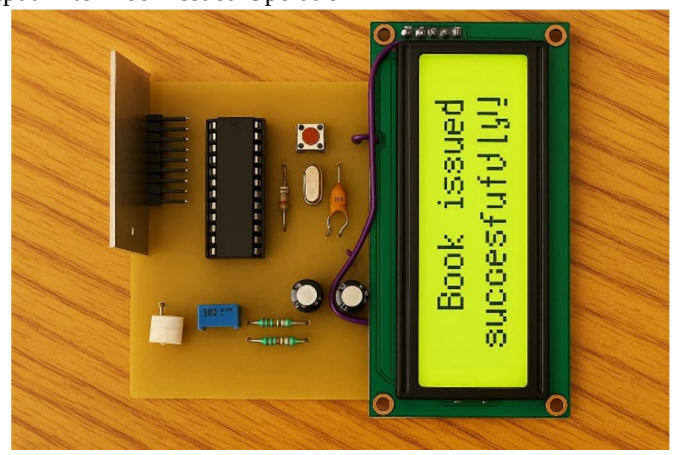

Figure x Output

Fig.ix shows the LCD message displayed after a successful book issue. It confirms that the book is now marked as “Issued”, ensuring data is logged correctly in real-time.

VI. CONCLUSION

The Library Management System developed on the ATmega32 microcontroller with EEPROM integration provides a robust, small, and efficient solution for general library operations. Through the use of external EEPROM for storing data, the system provides non-volatile, persistent memory management, even in case of power failures. Fundamental operations such as book issue, return, and real-time status validation are carried out with high speed and precision. The simplicity of the user interface with push buttons and LCD display simplifies the system to use, making it suitable for small-scale library installations or educational institutions. The modular design and scalability of the system provide scope for future expansions such as RFID-based authentication, keypad integration, and PC interfacing for larger databases.

VII. FUTURE WORK

• RFID-Based User and Book Authentication:
  o Incorporating RFID technology to uniquely identify users and books, minimizing manual entry and security and automation enhancement in book issue and return.

• PC and Database Integration:
  o Connecting the system to a computer and database software to keep, handle, and retrieve vast amounts of user and book records, enabling efficient digital tracking and backup.

• Keypad and Display Enhancements:
o Incorporating a matrix keypad for simpler entry of book IDs or user passwords and enhanced visualization using a graphical LCD or OLED display for improved user interaction and data presentation.

• Wireless Communication (Bluetooth/Wi-Fi):
o Adding wireless modules like Bluetooth or Wi-Fi to facilitate remote book maintenance, access logs, and synchronization with cloud storage for real-time access.

• Voice Alert and Smart Notifications
o Adding voice modules or buzzers to provide audio feedback for operations such as successful issue/return and low stock alerts, enhancing usability across all age groups

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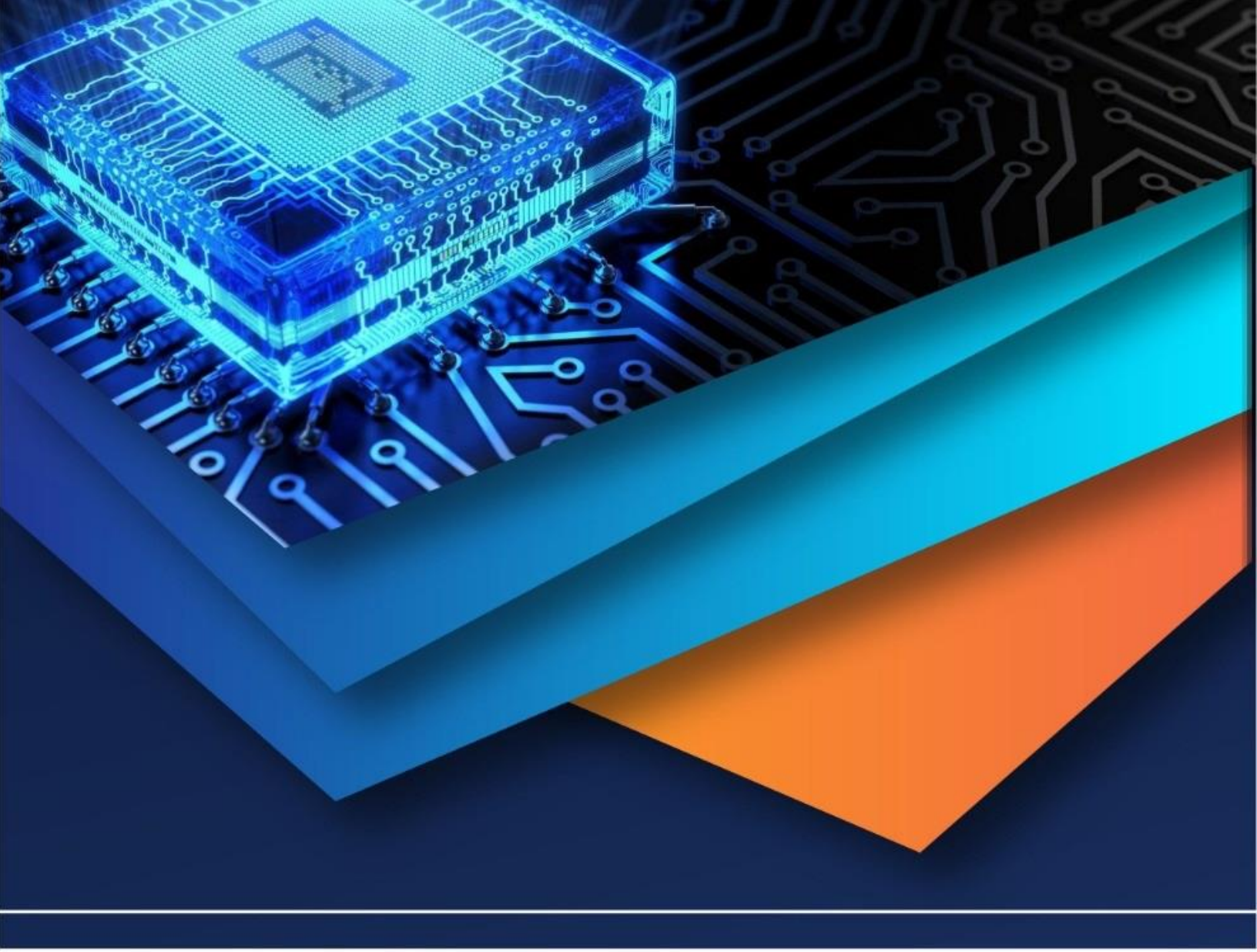

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