CS 193: Design Project Summer Study Abroad 2014: System Design Plan & Schematic

## **OVERVIEW**

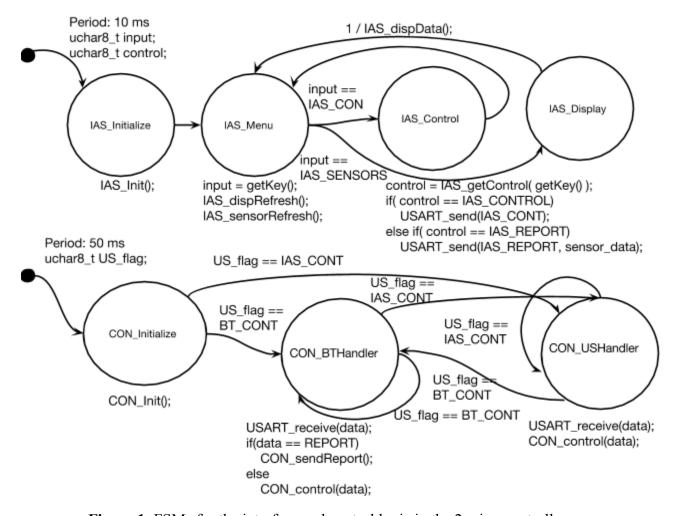
The goal of the Integrated Appliance System project is to design and implement the control system for a series of solar-powered appliances, in a way that mitigates the end user's need to set up or interface with the system. Several methods and technologies will be implemented. Firstly, several different sensors will be used for data acquisition, in order to determine temperature, humidity, or any other variables that factor into the runtime of the dryer, water heater, space heating, or air conditioning. Microcontrollers will be utilized for the logic to be implemented as both the user interface, and the controls of the system. Within the logic in the microcontrollers, protocols and techniques such as Pulse-Width Modulation, Universal Asynchronous Receiver-Transmitter, feedback loop control, and Finite State Machines will be used to implement the control of the IAS.

## **DESIGN**

The design of the will be implemented through fundamental steps learned from the previous Embedded Systems course taken. Firstly, finite state machines will be drawn to represent the overall process by which the logic in the microcontrollers will run. There will be two microcontrollers to run the system; one for handing the user interface, and the other to handle all controls. This will be done to prevent missed control signals from both the keypad interface or the wireless interface from the Android application. To ensure a proper communication is set up between the two microcontrollers, USART will be utilized to send flags that will be interpreted as a signal for certain controls. Similarly, the Android application will

communicate to the controlling microcontroller using USART on a Bluetooth module that will be connected.

The main features of the interface will include the option to view sensor data. This will include temperature (set up to be either Celsius or Fahrenheit), humidity, or motion. To ensure data is accurate, the FSM will allow for a refresh of incoming sensor data every few seconds, or when requested from the interface microcontroller. In terms of control, the controls to actuate the Space Heater, Water Heater, and A/C appliances will be simulated by letting the user know it has been turned on through the LCD display. Figure 1 shows high-level synchronous and concurrent Finite State Machine illustrates the general flow and process of the IAS:



**Figure 1**: FSMs for the interface and control logic in the 2 microcontrollers

## **COMPONENTS**

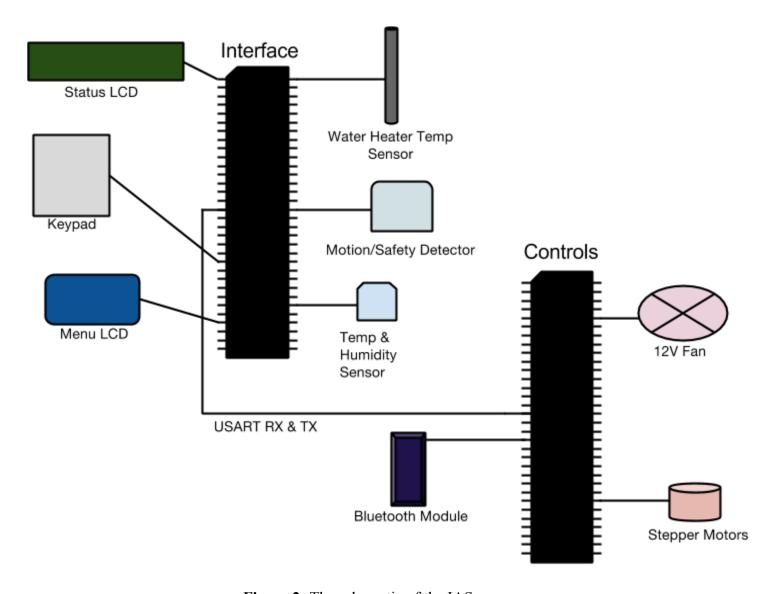
The following parts will be used in the design:

| Part # | Qty | Description                      | Vendor     | Description & Use                              |
|--------|-----|----------------------------------|------------|--|
| E1     | 2   | Ventilation Fans (top)           | N/A        | Keeps constant temperature throughout closet   |
| E2     | 2   | In-line fans (side)              | Amazon     | Draws in heat from solar collector             |
| E3     | N/A | 22-30 gauge (AWG) Wire           | Amazon     | Connections between components                 |
|        |     |                                  |            | May be used as alternative for automated logic |
| E4     | 1   | (Optional) Raspberry Pi          | Amazon     | with/ microcontrollers.                        |
| E5     | 2   | ATmega 1284PU Microcontroller    | Digikey    | Contains programmed logic for IAS              |
| E5-1   | 4   | MOSFET 60V 30A (FQP30N06L)       | Sparkfun   | Powers automated fan through logic             |
|        |     | 16x2 Character LCD               |            |  |
| E5-2   | 1   | (TC1602A-01T)                    | Adafruit   | Used as display for menu system                |
| E5-3   | 1   | Bluetooth HC-05/06 Module        | Adafruit   | Allows USART communication to/from phone       |
| E5-4   | 1   | Level Shifter (HEF4050BP)        | Adafruit   | Converts 5.5V to 3.3V                          |
| E5-5   | 2   | Shift Register (CD74HC595)       | Digikey    | Saves pins on microcontroller ports            |
| E5-6   | 1   | 8-pin Keypad (4 row/column)      | Digikey    | Serves as the input for the user interface     |
| E5-7   | 2   | 10K Ohm Potentiometer            | Radioshack | Variable resistance                            |
| E5-8   | 10+ | 100, 330, 1k, 2K Ohm resistors   | Radioshack | Limits current                                 |
| E5-9   | 10+ | 1uF and 25uF capacitors          | Radioshack | Miscellaneous purposes                         |
|        |     |                                  |            | Alternative to MOSFET transistors to switch on |
| E5-10  | 4   | Parallax Single Relay 120VAC/10A | Amazon     | high-voltage components                        |
| E6     | 1   | Temp/Humidity Sensor (DHT22)     | Amazon     | Used as main sensor for IAS                    |
| E7     | 2   | PC Power Supply                  | N/A        | For 12V Fan Source                             |
| E8     | 4   | Motion Detector (HC-SR501)       | Amazon     | Used as safety measures                        |
| E9     | 4   | Pressure Sensor (optional)       | Amazon     | Extra component for safety measure             |
| E10    | 1   | Stepper Motor                    | Amazon     | Used to simulate actuation of valves           |

The schematic in **Figure 2** and the wiring diagram in **Figure 3** will describe an example of how such components would be wired for one of the appliances for IAS. Included are extra parts that may substitute others if necessary, such as a Raspberry Pi, would could serve as the data logging scripted in Python, in contrast to being programmed in C on the ATmega microcontroller. Similarly, different switches will be experimented to find the most suitable way to power the fans, e.g the relay or the MOSFET transistor listed above.

## **SCHEMATIC**

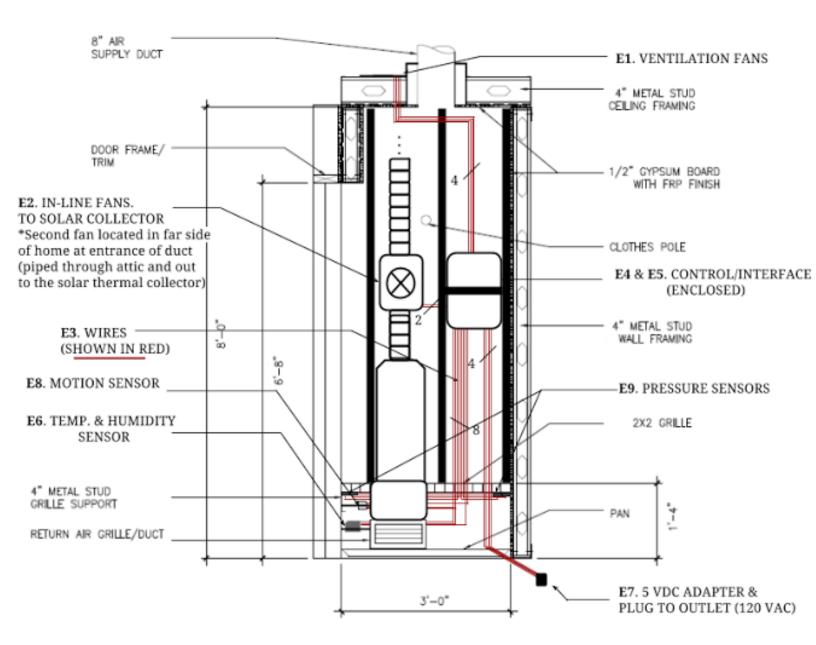
The following schematic in **Figure 2** provides a layout of how the components will be put together to form the interface and control system for the Integrated Appliance System:



**Figure 2:** The schematic of the IAS.

Note that most components connected to the ATmega1284 microcontrollers will require more than one pin, with some taking up to an entire port (8 pins.) The Bluetooth module will serve as the connection between the Android application and the control system through USART. Both microcontrollers will be powered on 5V.

The IAS senior design team currently only has a prototype for the closet dryer, so the focus is placed on this appliance in particular. **Figure 3** describes the wiring and placement for the controls of the system:



**Figure 3**: The Side view of the Closet Dryer.

The plan intends for the microcontrollers to be enclosed and protected from the environment, leaving only wiring and the sensors/motors outside. The figure illustrates how the closet dryer works: the inline fans, with variable speed based on the current inside temperature, will draw in heated air from a solar collector (not picture,) into the closet. From this, the 'Air Supply Duct' will allow for vents leading into the home to essentially function as the space heater. Although this is simulated, it shows the robust functionality of the IAS, as the vents may also allow for integration for the water heater and A/C as well.