

# Plastic Machine Embedded IOT Controller

SDDEC22-01

Website [sddec22-01.sd.ece.iastate.edu](http://sddec22-01.sd.ece.iastate.edu)

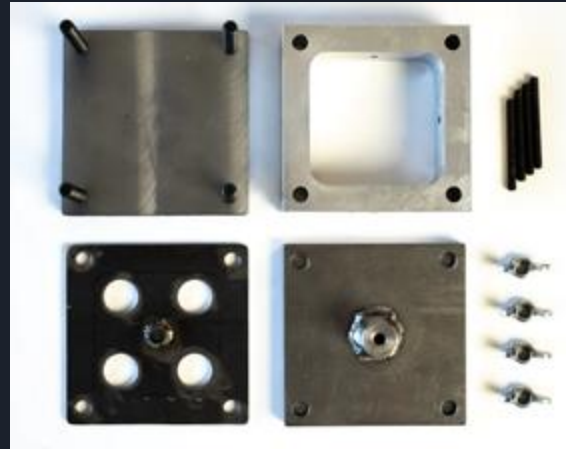
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Charles Sang, Rachel Teaberg, Stone Widder

Client - Mark Hansen

Faculty Advisor - Dr. Philip Jones

# Our Project

- Injection Molding
- Improve on Existing Technology
- Long Term Mission





# Requirements

## Hardware

- Thermocouple data input
- Relay Controlled Heating
- Microcontroller from market

## Software

- Display Pertinent Data
- Dynamic User Profiles
- AWS- Not implemented

## Non-Functional

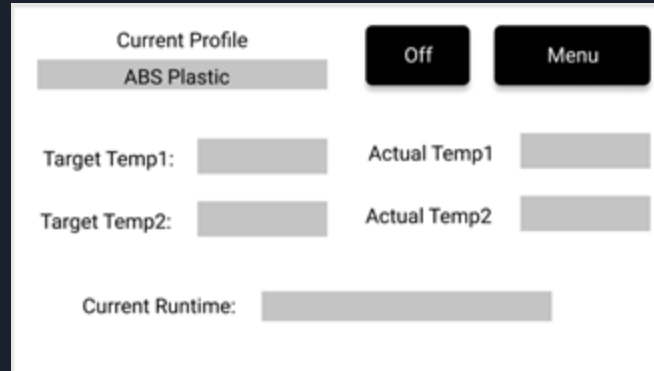
- Budget of \$250
- User-Friendly
- Minimal Upkeep

# Technical Ideation

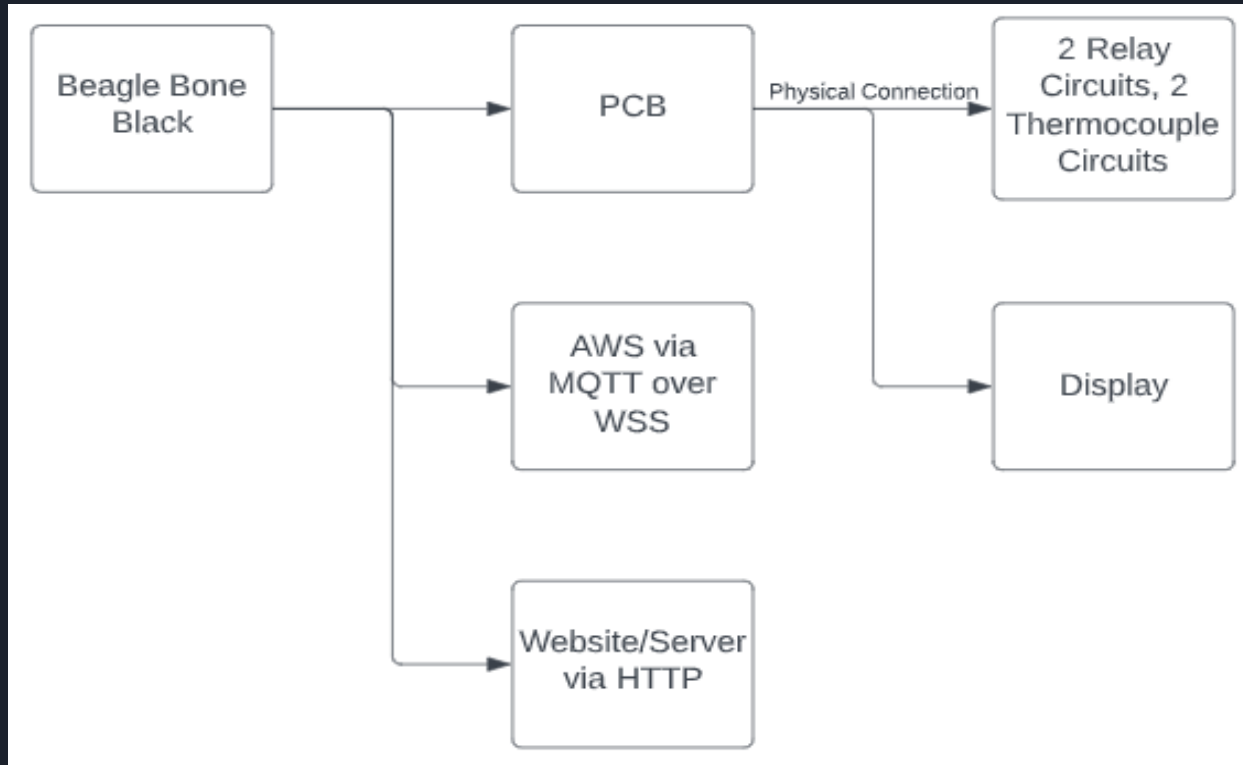


Options	Mikroe-55	Mikroe-495	E35KA-FW1000-N PH480272T005-IHC03	104990243	ATM0430D19A	AFY480272B0-4.3N12NTM-C
Price	5	5	3	3	2	4
Size	3	4	5	4	2	4
OBC	3	5	3	3	5	5
Connectivity	3	1	3	5	5	1
Res	1	3	3	4	5	4
Amount Available	5	1	2	1	1	5
	<b>32</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>36</b>

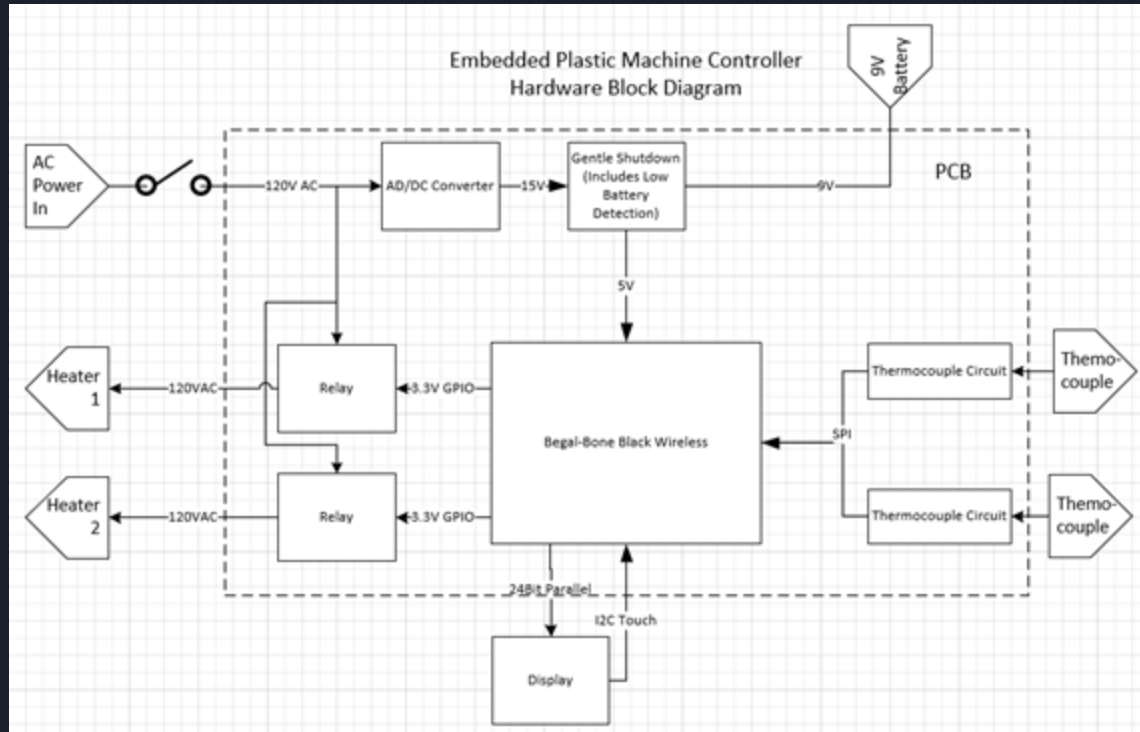
# Decisions and Research

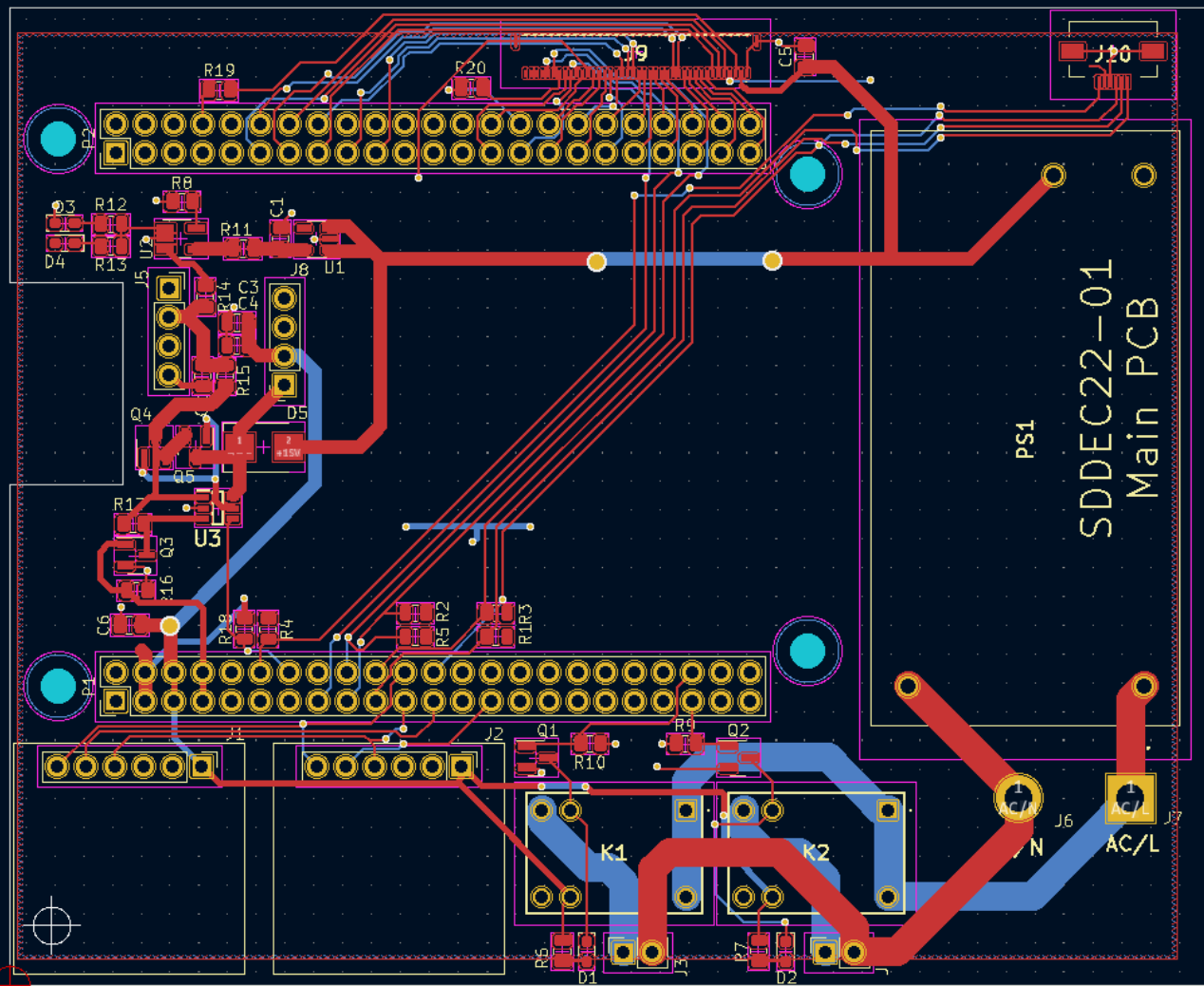


# Software Block Diagram



# Hardware Block Diagram





PS1  
SDDEC22-01  
Main PCB

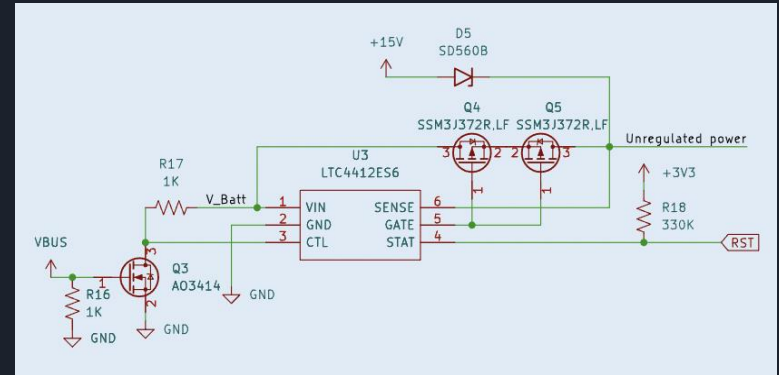




# Circuits of Interest

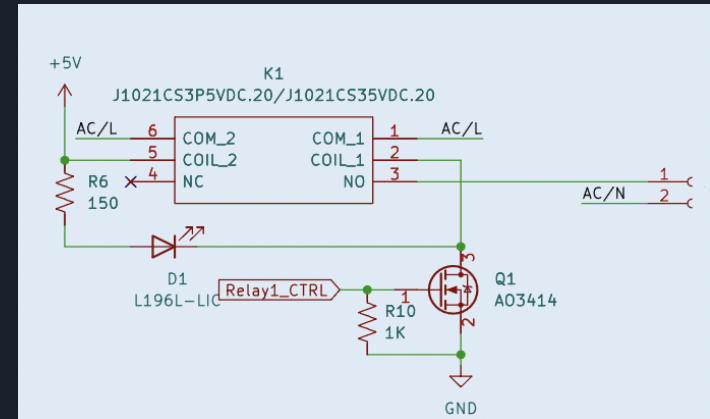
# Gentle Shutdown Circuit

- Purpose : Prevent OS corruption when BBB shuts down
  - When 15V line shuts down, MOSFETS and a load sharing IC will connect 5V regulator to LIPO battery
- First Iteration
  - Used a regular 9V battery
  - Tried to use only passive components
- Second Iteration
  - LIPO battery with charging circuit
  - Load sharing ic to handle switching rails
- Third Iteration
  - Added MOSFET Q3 to prevent battery rail leakage



# Relay Control Circuit

- Purpose: quickly turn on and off power to heating element to regulate temperature
  - Interfaces with AC
- First iteration:
  - Relays would switch but not maintain the switch
  - Caused by insufficient power and current
- Second/Final Iteration
  - Changed relays used
  - Added Mosfet to control switching
  - Powered via 5V instead of 3.3V
- Future iteration
  - Use solid state relay instead of mechanical

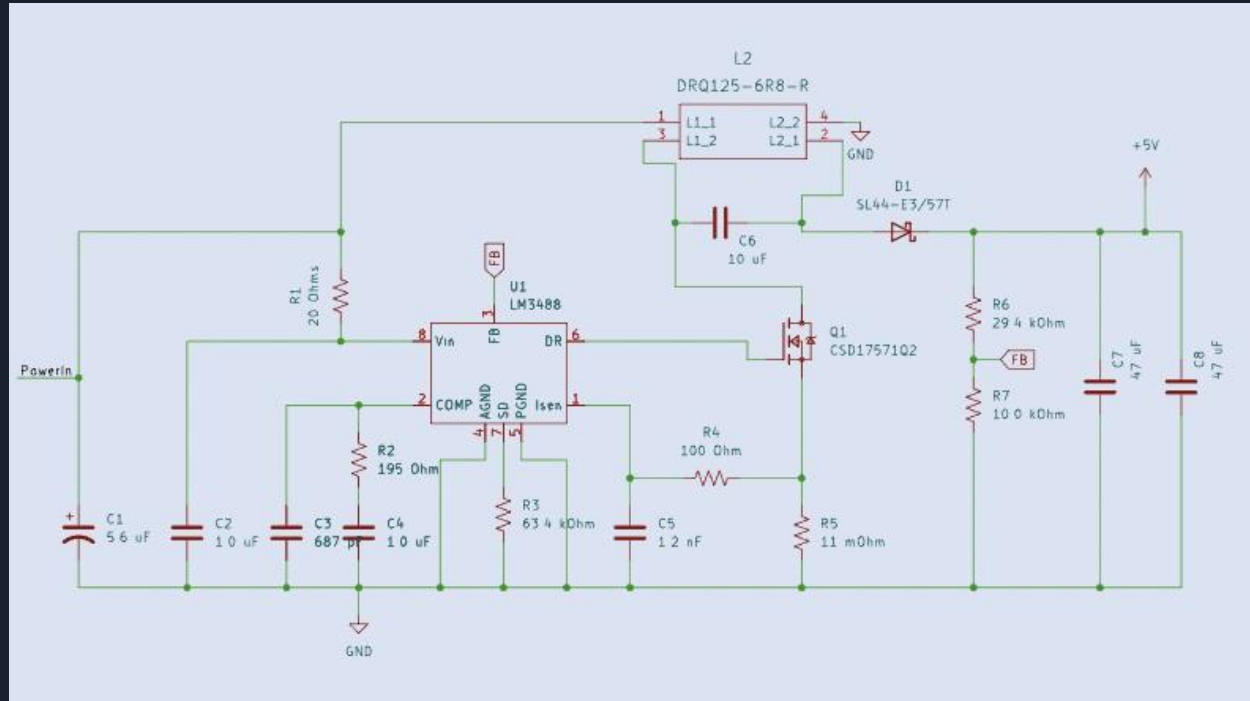




# 5V Regulator Circuit

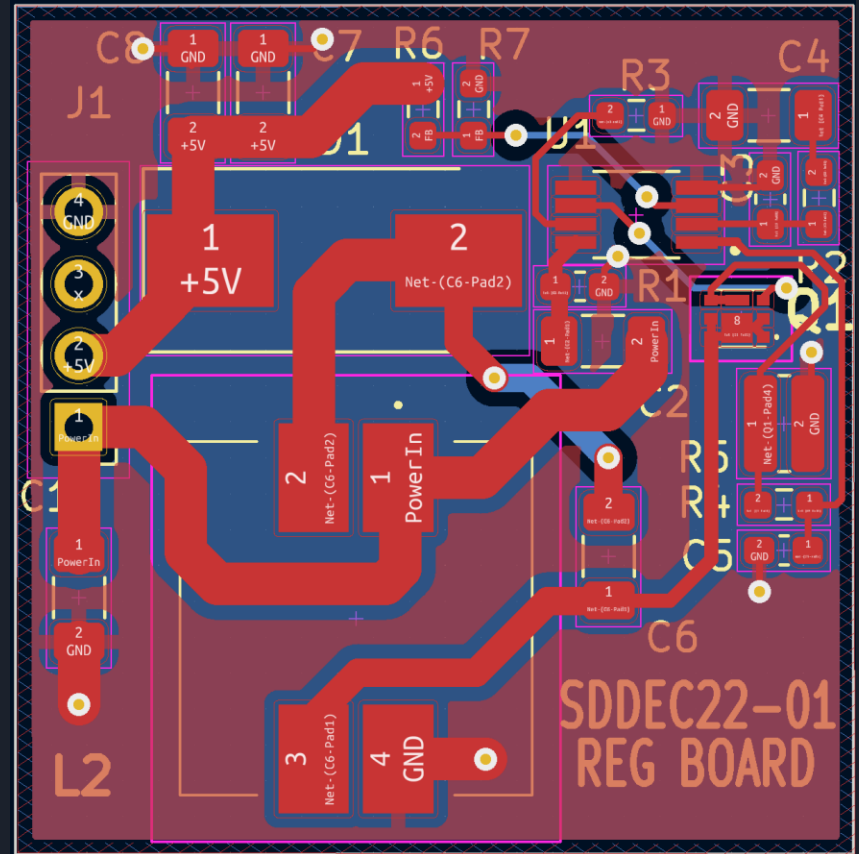
- Purpose: Provide 5V to Beagle bone from the 15V power rail
- First Iteration:
  - We used a Linear 5V regulator
  - Didn't work because
- Second Iteration:
  - Switched to a 5V switching regulator with a buck boost convertor due to switch in gentle shutdown circuit
  - Pulls 3.7V from LIPO battery up to 5V and 15V from power rail down to 5V
  - While testing discovered it had a ripple of 1V
- Final Iteration:
  - Fixed ripple issue by changing layout of feedback traces
  - Shuts off with load higher then .05Amp
  - Tested for shorts, voltage of sd/freq/sink pin, isense pin resistor was lower then short circuit detection level
- Future Iteration: More extensive testing and help from external sources

# 5V Regulator Schematic



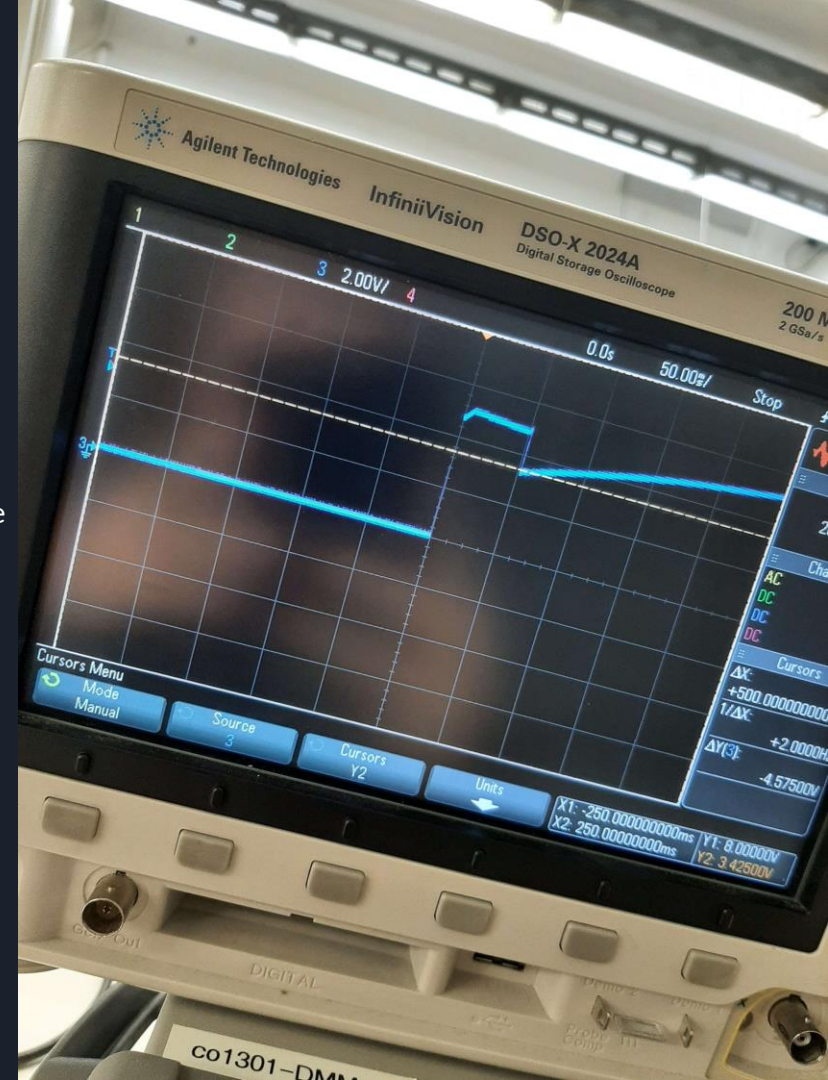
# 5V Regulator Layout

- First iteration
  - Voltage swings between 5.4 and 6.6V
- Second iteration
  - Steady voltage output
  - Fails to maintain voltage with load
  - Switching loop as small as possible
  - Fixed footprint mistakes
  - More extensive ground plane



# Hardware Testing

- For main board circuits, bread board first
- Switching reg must be on board to test.
- Using Oscilloscope to watch individual signals
  - Pictured: Trying to reduce 5V Reg Startup Time
- Following high heat signatures
- Thermocouples temperature are tracked to within 10°C of set point.
- Verify relays heating up correctly as per thermocouples.





# Software





# Graphic User Interface

- The display should be interactive with the ability to scroll up and down the profile menus and, should have a touchscreen functionality.
- We used a python library called Tkinter since it is lightweight, easy to program.
- GUI allows the user to create, edit and save different profiles needed to melt a variety of plastics.
- Communicates with an underlying command line interface to do things such as
  - Accessing the databases to work with profiles.
  - Loading and tracking PID values.
  - Running the main program.
- It should open on screen when the system has been powered up and the setup script ran.



# Boot up Script

- Single bash script
  - Updates the image
  - Sets up the databases used to store the profiles,
  - Sets up history and PID values,
  - Configures the script needed for the SPI bus to be run at boot.
- Operation manual explains how to run script
- After running and rebooting, the system is ready to use



# Command Line and Display Overlay Interface

- Command Line Interface
  - Using a command line interface allow for easy future use and GUI changes
  - Uses
    - Handles SQL query's,
    - Reads the thermocouples
    - Turns on the relays
- Device Tree Overlay
  - Had to create our own device tree overlay
  - Must use with specific image of Debian OS
  - Uses
    - Configures the pins needed to control the display
    - Sets resolution,
    - Sets timings of frames
    - Sets clock frequencies.

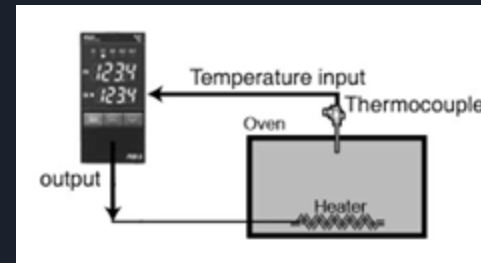


# PID

- Manual
  - The PID controller can be manually tuned by entering new values in the GUI and observing the results by running the system.
- Autotune
  - Written in python but based on Arduino autotune library
    - Implements Ziegler-Nichols(ZN) method
  - Basic process
    - Heats to max setpoint
    - Cools to min setpoint
    - Tracks time it takes to do a cycle
    - Using that time and ZN constants calculates  $K_p$ ,  $K_d$ , and  $K_i$
    - Repeats for set number of cycles averaging gains together
    - Returns PID gains
  - Was not able to fully implement due to time constraints

# Testing

- Unit Testing
  - GUI functionality
  - Command line
  - Thermocouple circuit and PCB
  - Safe Power down
- Integration Testing
  - Verify that reading from thermocouple controls the relay
  - PID controller is able to hold the temperature within 10 degrees of setpoint
- System Testing
  - Everything happens behind the scenes and is set via the GUI





# Questions?