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EL-03. **Design and Simulation of Fuzzy Logic Based Temperature Controller for Machine Tool Spindle**

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Abstract:

Fuzzy logic controller has been extensively used for control applications in the industrial and commercial world. The recent tendency in manufacturing industry is demanding high spindle speeds and precision machining to improve productivity and product quality. In this paper a fuzzy logic temperature controller has been designed to control temperature of machine tool Spindle. The temperature of spindle has been controlled with the use of thermoelectric cooler. Mathematical model of a system has been obtained in the form of transfer function. The fuzzy logic controller model has been simulated in Matlab Software.

Keywords: Fuzzy Logic Controller (FLC), spindle, Thermoelectric cooler.

1. Introduction:

With the escalating industrial requirement of higher productivity and increased accuracy, machine tools with high precision machining capability are required. The spindle dominates the machining precision and productivity. Spindle is the major internal heat source in machining operations. The spindle would generate large amount of heat when it is running at high speed. The heat flow generated due to internal heat source results in thermal deformation of each component. The complex thermal behavior is the predominant factor for determining the performance of machine tool. The accuracy can be increased by reducing or compensating the machining error [1-4].

Kuo et al. implemented analytical modeling for temperature control in surface grinding [5]. Analytical modeling offers high precision in the estimation of thermal deformation, but this model takes large time in the development [6]. Finite Element Method and Finite Difference Method can be used for modelling thermal error. It provides accuracy in results but boundary conditions are not considered in heat transfer characteristics. It takes large time in development [7].P. Ramanathanet al. has been developed Fuzzy Logic Controller for temperature regulation process. He has studied the performance of fuzzy controller and PID controller. It was observed that the Fuzzy Logic Controller is faster than the conventional PID Controller [8].

Since the temperature activity of spindle is nonlinear phenomenon, handling the spindle thermal deformation becomes relatively a complex. Fuzzy logic controller (FLC) can deal with this kind of complex problem exactly. Fuzzy systems are signifying good assurance in consumer products, industrial, commercial and decision support systems. Fuzzy Logic can be customized and attuned effortlessly to get better or significantly alter system performance, because the FLC processes user-defined rules ruling the target control system. The control strategies implemented using classical controllers are expressed in mathematical functions and are fundamentally different from human control. FLC easily handles ambiguity and fuzziness present in the database, and process imprecise information with reasoning [9].

The present paper portrays design and simulation of two inputs–single output (DISO) Fuzzy Logic Based Temperature Controller to maintain the spindle temperature within deformation limit.

2. Mathematical Modelling of System:

Transfer Function (TF) has been employed for mathematical modeling of thermal Error. TF includes the excellence of the heat transport ethics. Hence the experimental parameters can be calibrated easily and it is reliable with untested inputs. The mathematical form similar to real time response can be acquired by extrapolating data [10]. Mathematical model contains heating effect of spindle, cooling effect of thermoelectric cooler and thermal deformation of spindle.The thermal deformation error [11] is specified by Eq. (1)

$$G_{Error} = \frac{E_{zheat}}{\Delta T} \tag{1}$$

Similarly the first order transfer function for a spindle temperature is represented as Eq. (2).

$$G(t) = \frac{Spindle\ Temperature}{Time} \tag{2}$$

The transfer function of spindle at 1000 rpm [12] is given by Eq. (3)

$$G(t) = \frac{4.88}{523s+1} \tag{3}$$

Thermal step response of spindle at a 1000 rpm is displayed in Figure.1.

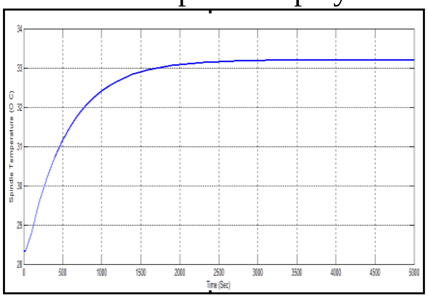

Figure 1. Thermal step response of spindle at 1000 rpm

The cooling system will increase the machining precision with heat confiscation. For cooling jacket cooling or chiller system can be used but it involves complex expensive equipment, chillers required water treatment plant.Thermal errors can be abridged by driving away the heat in the machine tool. Thermoelectric cooling has fewer moving parts, more flexibility and reliability and hence more suitable in high speed machine tool cooling. The thermoelectric air to air cooling method has been projected for the temperature control of machine tool spindle unit [13].

Transfer function for cooling effect of thermoelectric cooler is estimated in Eq. (4).

$$G(S)=\frac{Temperature}{Current}=\frac{-2.6}{50s+1}e^{0s} \tag{4}$$

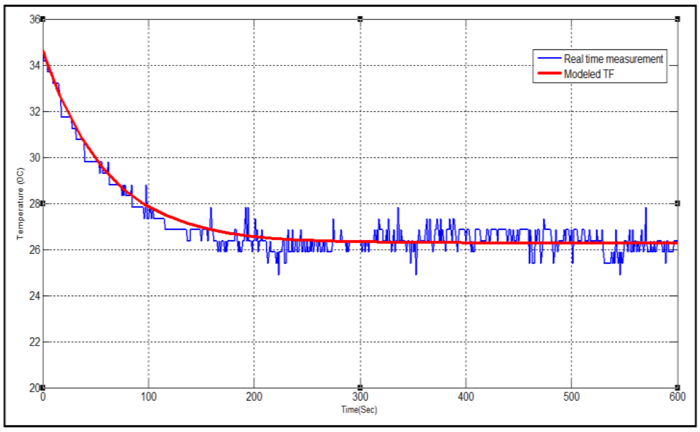

Figure 2. Thermoelectric cooler response

Figure 2 reveals that thermoelectric cooler able to reduce the temperature about by 9°C .The transfer function of spindle system prototype is given in Eq. (5).This equation has been used for simulation.

$$G(t)=\frac{-0.815}{573.1s+1} \tag{5}$$

1. Fuzzy Logic Based Temperature Controller

The Fuzzy Logic based temperature control system for spindle is as in Figure 3. The present control system has a process i.e spindle, Fuzzy Inference System (FIS) with sensor feedback and thermoelectric cooler.

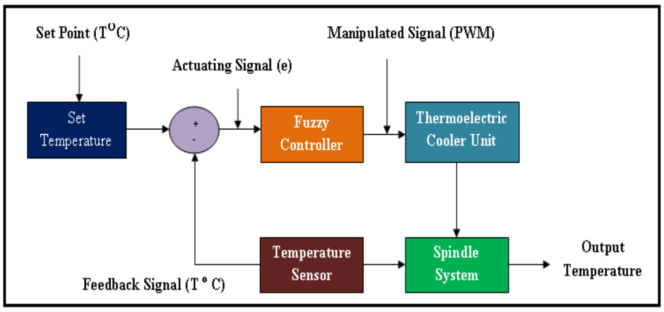

Figure 3. Fuzzy Logic based Temperature Controller

The set point is the reference temperature of the process. The error signal is the variation between the present temperature and standard reference temperature of the process. The Fuzzy controller generates the requisite control signal to control actuators to handle the process. The FIS make a use of fuzzy set for mapping input to the output. FIS includes fuzzy membership functions, operators, and fuzzy rules.

3. Design and Matlab simulation of Fuzzy Logic Based Temperature control System:

The Fuzzy Temperature Controller has been designed and simulated using Fuzzy Logic Tool Box and Simulink framework of Matlab [Ver.2015b]. It has two inputs "Error" and "Change-in-Error (CE)" these inputs are processed by Fuzzy Logic Temperature controller and provide the control signal to the thermoelectric cooler to control the temperature of machine tool. Error is the difrrence between present temperature and set temperature. The change in error is the difrrence between the present error and previous error. The block diagram of two input and one output Fuzzy Mamdani system has been displayed in 4.

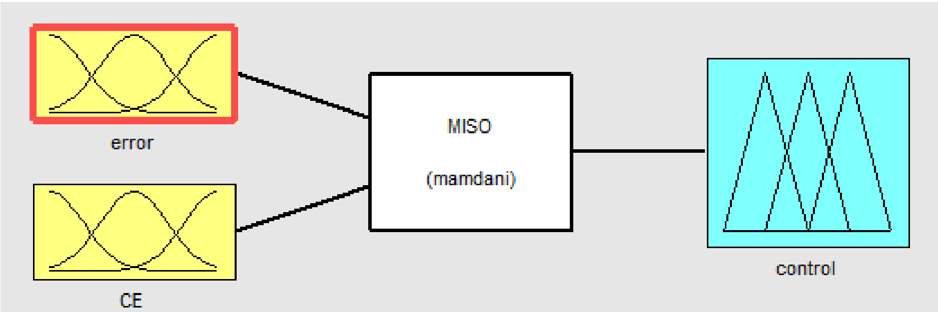

Figure 4. Block diagram of DISO Fuzzy Mamdani System

The input variable "Error" is consisting of five membership functions (MF's) contains two trapezoidal and three triangular MF's (Figure 5).

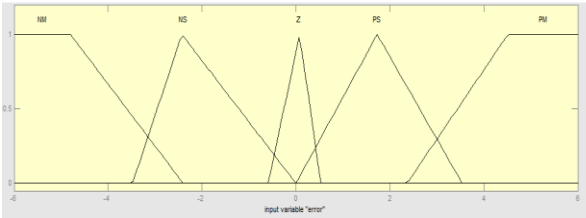

Figure 5. MF for Input Variable "Error"

The second input "Change-in –Error" variable has five triangular membership functions (Figure6).

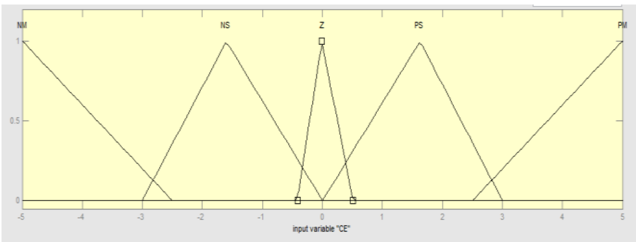

Figure 6. MF for Input Variable "Change-in-Error (CE)"

output variable "Control" consist of two trapezoidal and three triangular MF's (Figure 7).

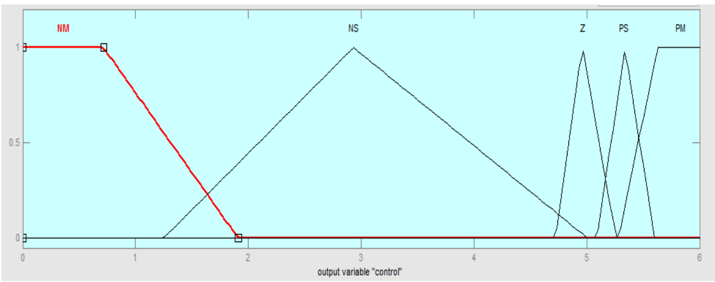

Figure 7. MF for Output Variable "Control"

Input and output linguistic variable range has been displayed in Table 1. The five linguistic variables are NM=Negative Medium, NS= Negative Medium, Z=Zero, PS=Positive Small, PM= Positive Medium.

Table 1. All Input and Output Range of Linguistic Variable

Sr. No	Input Variable Name	Crisp Input Range of "Error"	Crisp Input Range of "Change-in-Error (CE)"	Crisp Output Range of "Control"
01	NM	[-6 -6 -4.6 -2.4]	[-5 -5 -2.5]	[0 0 0.7 1.9]
02	NS	[-3.5 -2.024 0]	[-3 -1.6 0]	[1.25 3 5]
03	Z	[-0.489 0 0.437]	[-0.5 0 0.5]	[4.7 5 5.26]
04	PS	[0 1.45 2.95]	[0 1.6 3]	[5 5.34 5.6]
05	PM	[1.9 3.76 6 6]	[2.5 5 5]	[5.28 5.63 6 6]

In fuzzy logic decision relies on the rules. The rule base is constructed to control the output variable. A fuzzy rule is a IF-THEN rule with condition and conclusion. Fuzzy rules are presented in Table 2. It consists of 25 rules. The all 25 rules are executed. For example if the error is Negative Small (NS) and Change-in-Error (CE) is Negative Medium (NM) then control output is Positive Medium (PM).

Table 2. Control Rules

Control		Change-in-Error (CE)				
		NM	NS	Z	PS	PM
Error (E)	NM	PM	PM	PM	PS	Z
	NS	PM	PM	PS	Z	NS
	Z	PM	PS	Z	NS	NM
	PS	PS	Z	NS	NM	NM
	PM	Z	NS	NM	NM	NM

The Simulink model for Two Input Single Output system (DISO) is given in Figure 8. The Simulink model simulates and analyzes the mathematical modeling of DISO system in the Matlab framework. The FLC has two inputs “Error” and “Change-in-Error”. This Simulink model consists of spindle transfer function, TEC cooler prototype and fuzzy logic controller (FLC). The set temperature is 27°C. The FLC generates control output that drives the TEC used for compensation of spindle temperature.

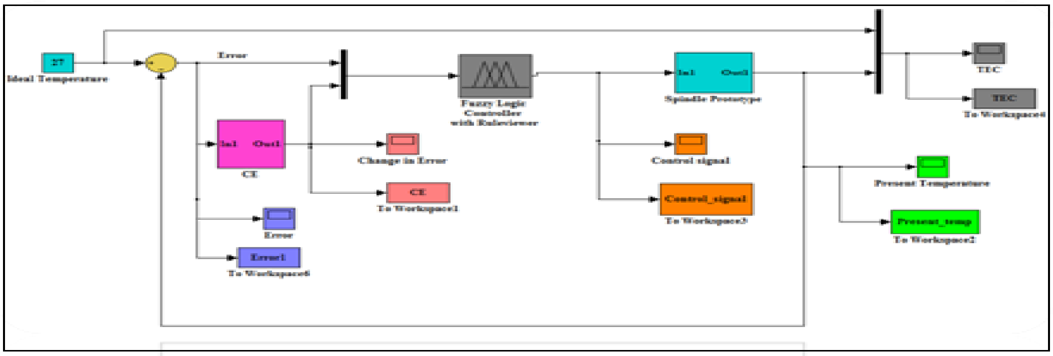

Figure 8. Simulink Model for DISO fuzzy logic controller

4. Simulation Results:

The Matlab simulation of two input-single output (DISO) fuzzy logic system has been carried out to maintain spindle temperature at 27^0 C. the machining operations are generally executed at ambient temperature. Therefore for the demonstration purpose 27^0C is chosen as an Ideal temperature for a spindle system prototype. The result of simulation has been displayed in Figure 9.

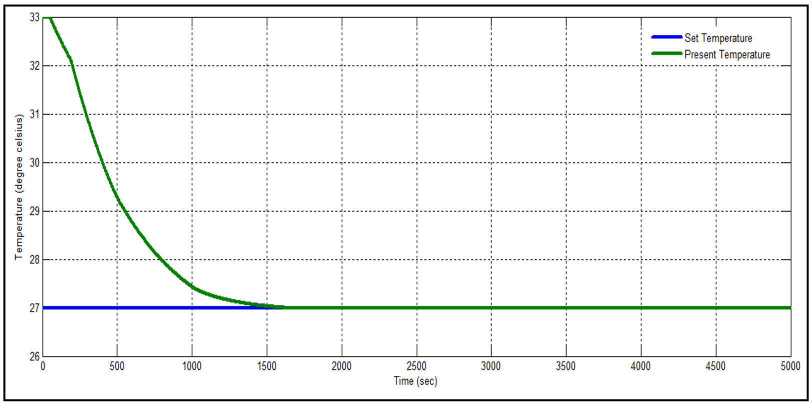

Figure 9.Set point achieved

From the Figure 9, it is observedthat the spindle temperature reaches up to 33^0 C at 1000 rpm. In the present research thermoelectric cooler reduces the temperature by 6^0 C.

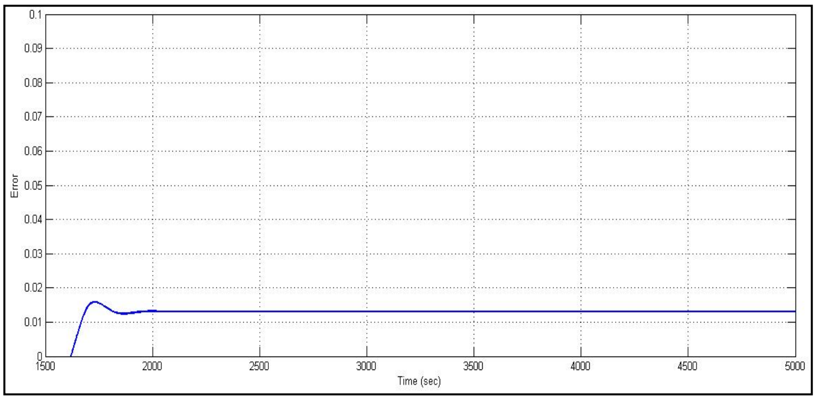

Figure 10. Error Obtained

Figure.10 shows the result of simulation of spindle system prototype. The simulation was performed from 0 to 5000 sec. The "Error" in simulation is 0.015^0 C that is ± 0.25%. The settling time for the simulation is 2000 sec.

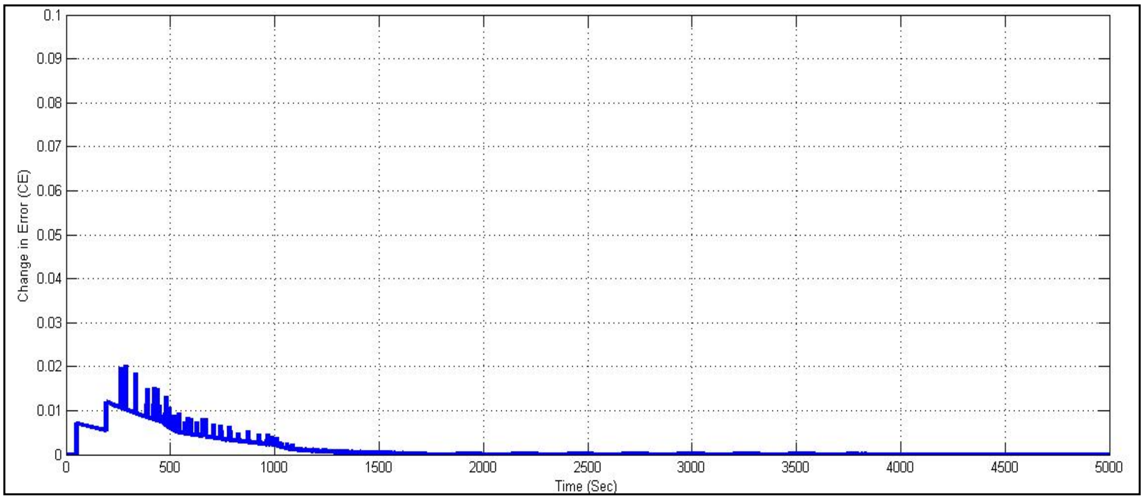

Figure 11. Change in Error (CE)

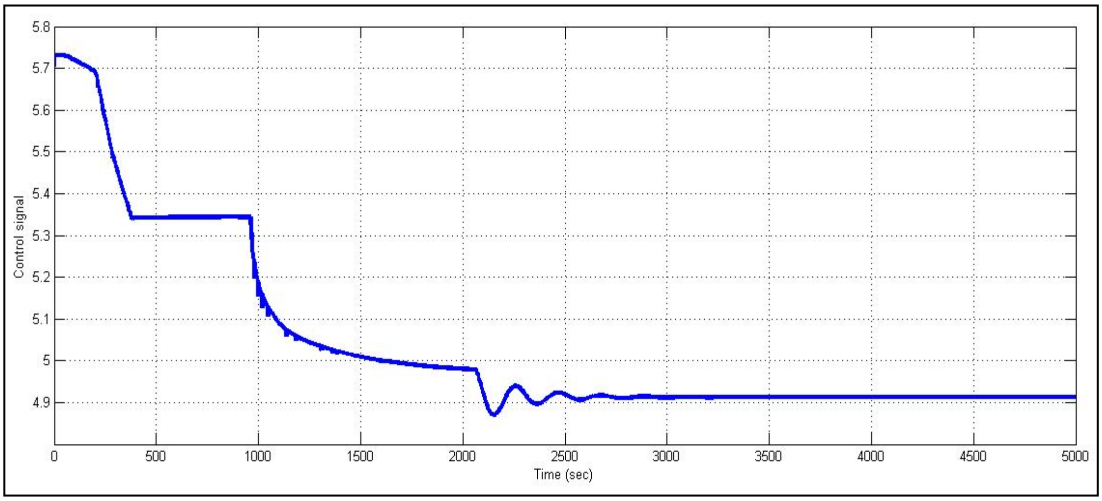

Figure 12. Control Signal

The “change-in-error” (Figure 11) varies continuously between the 0 and 0.02 range. Gradually it settles down to 0 at about 1200 sec. Figure.12 gives an idea about the output control signal generated by FLTC that supplied to the Thermoelectric Cooler to compensate spindle temperature. According to thermal error produced control signal varies to reduce the “Error” and “Change-in-Error” and to settle down the system at the requisite temperature.

5. Conclusion:

The Fuzzy Logic based Temperature Controller for spindle of a machine tool has been designed and simulated using Matlab Software successfully. In the simulation result it is found that the system maintains spindle temperature at ambient temperature (27^{0}C). This reduces thermal error and increases accuracy in spindle machining operation.

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EL-10. **Web Enabled Temperature and Humidity Monitoring System**

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Abstract:

The development in IoT based wireless sensor network system has proved to be a real time and reliable solution in monitoring environmental parameters. The work aims to built an IoT based system which can be a universal solution for monitoring environmental parameters. With the development of tiny smart sensor devices equipped with wireless technologies, it is possible to remotely monitor the environmental parameters viz. temperature and humidity. These components used in this work include DHT11 (humidity and Temperature) sensor and raspberry-pi as a computing platform to collect and share the real time environmental data. This data will be sent to the cloud-based service such as "ThingSpeak". This platform allows multiple users to access the shared data through the Internet. The uncontrolled industrial, medical developments are causing large damage to the environmental resources and becoming a foremost concern of the human/Animal/Plant life. The system developed in this work will enable remote monitoring of multiple locations in industrial, agricultural and medical sectors.

Keywords: Automation, LCD display, DHT11 Digital humidity, Temperature sensor.

1. Introduction:

Pollution and resulting environmental changes are major issues of concern. Uncontrolled industrial, medical and transport developments are causing large damage to the environmental resources[1], and becoming a foremost concern of the human/Animal/Plant life. Internet of things (IoT)[2], is a tremendous opportunity for a large-scale environmental parameter monitoring and store in cloud by connecting the sensor with Internet with help of IoT enabled embedded Systems[3]. The Internet of Things is the interconnectivity of physical device and electronic device i.e. embedded system, software, sensor and network connectivity which allow these substances to accumulate and exchange the data. ThingSpeak is an IoT analytics platform service that allows to accumulate, visualize, and study live data streams in the cloud server[2].

The aim of web-based temperatures and humidity monitoring system is achieved by using the latest technologies such as Internet of things (IoT) and Cloud [4,5]. In ThingSpeak cloud server create the new channel for temperature and humidity, also input API key provide to Raspberry Pi.The raspberry pi GPIO port has been configured to sense temperature and humidity using DHT11 and transfer this data to ThingSpeak cloud server over internet link[6]. The purpose of this work is creating web-based monitoring system with temperature and humidity sensor so that data monitor web services.

2. IMPLEMENTATION SETUP

2.1. Components required:

2.1.1 Hardware

a) Raspberry PI3Model B

b) USB Cable

c) Computer

d) Temperature and Humidity Sensor (DHT11)

e) DC power Supply with 2 Ampere rating

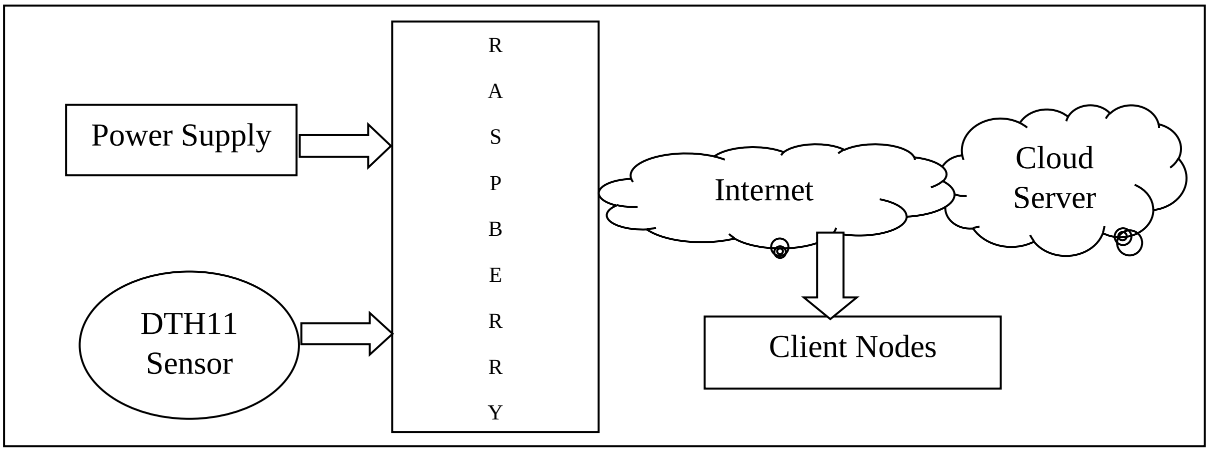
f) 8 GB micro SDHC(CLASS10) CARD for Raspbian operating system.

2.2 Software

a) Raspbian operating system
b) Network tools
    I) Advance IP Scanner
    II) Putty- SSH and Telnet application.
c) Adafruit_DHT library

3. DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTION OF THE SYSYTEM

The first phase include planning which start withselectingthe embedded system, sensor and IOT service satiable for this application.After implantation of the system the collected data will be then sent and store in the cloud server.The thing speak platform facilitated graphicaldisplay of the collected data and this feature can be accessed anywhere over the Internet.



4. SYSTEM HARDWARE AND SOFTWARE DESIGN:

A.Raspberry PI 3 Model B: Raspberry PI is the most significant unit and the core element of the system Fig.2(a) and (b). It handles all the processes, controlling, and sending data required for the system to function. It collects the temperature and humidity data from DHT11, processes it and upload it ThinkSpeak. It is an ARM-based small SBC (Single Board Computer) generated by Raspberry Pi Foundation[7]. The features include Quad Core 1.2 GHz Broadcom 64bit CPU, 1GB RAM, Wireless LAN and Bluetooth Low Energy (BLE) on board, 100 Base Ethernet, 40-pin extended GPIO, 4 USB 2.0 ports[7], The DTH11 sensor has been interface with Raspberry pi according to the pin connection give in Table.1.

Table.1. Raspberry pi and DHT11 pin connection

Raspberry PI GPIO port and pin	DHT11 pin	Description
pin 2	pin 1	+5 VDC power supply in DHT11 from PI
pin 6	pin 4	Ground
pin 7 (GPIO 4)	Pin2	DHT11 data out pin 2

The Raspberry pi kit is booted with the Raspbian operating image installed on the micro-SD card.After login in the GPIO library and Adafruit library where installed using following command [7]

```
a) Sudo apt-get update
b) Sudo apt-get install rpi-gpio
c) Sudo pip3 install Adafruit_DHT
```

A python has been used for created a DHT11_WWEB.py for reading the sensor (DHT11)[8] and uploading sensor data to ThingSpeak cloud. The file was created following command and scripting 1.0 python code.

```
import sys
import urllib2
from time import sleep
import Adafruit_DHT as dht
# ThingSpeak Channel API key
myAPI = '************SCOE'
# ThingSpeak URL
baseURL = 'https://api.thingspeak.com/update?api_key=%s' % myAPI
def DHT11_data():
        # Reading from DHT11 and storing the temperature and
humidity
humi, temp = dht.read_retry(dht.DHT11, 4)
        return humi, temp
while True:
        try:
```

The data plotted on thing speak cloud server has been shown in figure 3 (a) Temperature (b) Humidity and (c)Sensor location

B. Temperature and Humidity Sensor (DHT 11): DHT11 is a humidity and temperature sensor[9]. The DHT11 sensor measure temperature reading from 0°C to 50°C with accuracy of ±2°C and Humidity from 20 % to 80 % reading with accuracy ±5%. The data transmission is 100 metre distances. This sensor is suitable for the systemimplementation.

C.Advance IP Scanner: It is fast and free software for network scanning. Itdetect the all-network computers and display their detailsallowed to fast detect all network computer and find access them.

D. PuTTY: The software (PuTTY) is used to communicate with raspberry pi using SSH protocolwithout the need for hardware peripherals like a screen, keyboard or mouse. The reason behind running the raspberry pi without keyboard and mouse is the power that saved by the raspberry PI kit running alone. Hence, by using this method, the raspberry pi power utilization is reduced to have a more effective and reliable system.

E. ThingSpeak:ThingSpeak is an open-source Internet of Things (IoT) application and API to store and recover data from things using the HTTP protocol over the Internet or via a Local Area Network(LAN).ThingSpeakallows for the creation of sensor data storeand display application and public network of things with status updates[10].

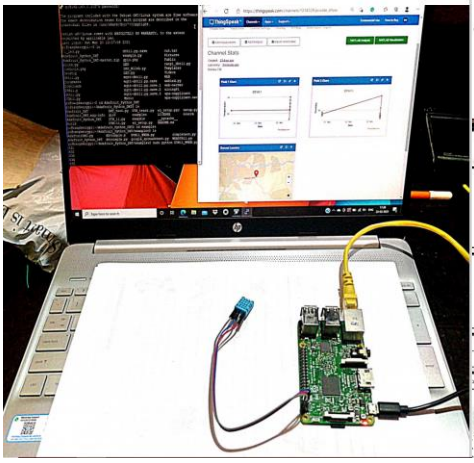


Figure 2a. System Hardware and web display **Figure2b.** System Hardware connection

5. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The system implemented as part of this work is a web-enable real-time temperature and humidity monitoring system which polls sensor at static interval of time. The Sensor employed here is the DHT11 Temperature and Humidity sensor which is suitable for environmental parameter measure. The raspberry PItakes real-time Temperature and humidity data from the sensor and sends it to the ThingSpeak cloud server. The ThingSpeak cloud server shows graphical representation of data in is data base. In addition, that it also allows data to be exported in CSV format. Raspberry PI processed data will be updated continuously on a cloud server in defined time intervals & stored data logs in the ThingSpeak on an hourly and daily basis.The onboard Wireless WIFI in Raspberry PI is attached to the wireless network so that it fetches data with the help of the internet and user can access location-wise temperature and humidity from any part of the world. The blow Figure 3(a) Temperature (b) Humidity and (c)Sensor locationshows implemented system result.

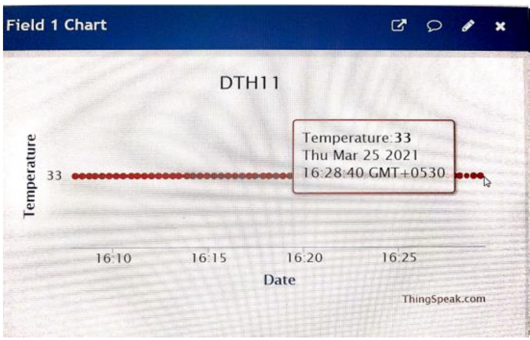


Figure 3a. Temperature

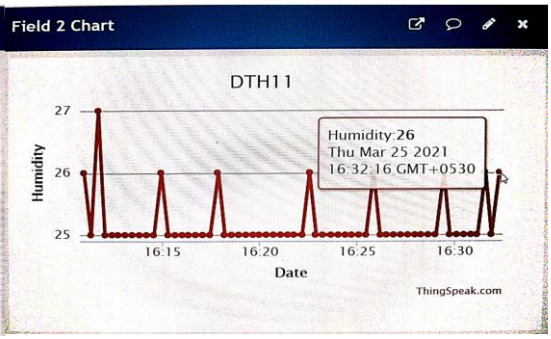


Figure 3b. Humidity

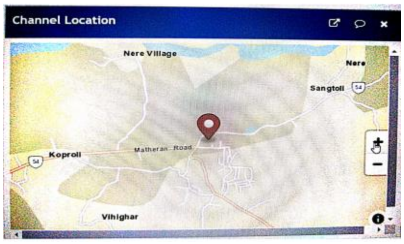


Figure 3.(c) Sensor location

6. CONCLUSION:

It is a low-cost, accurate, creative method of web-based monitoring Temperature and humidity using a IoT enabled embedded system via Internet. The environmental parameter temperature and humidity data stored in ThingSpeakcloud server to accessed anywhere over the Internet.

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