

# UNIVERSITI TEKNIKAL MALAYSIA MELAKA

# A NEW STRATEGY OF WATER TEMPERATURE CONTROL BASED ON TEMPERATURE RATE MONITORING

WALAYSIA

This report is submitted in accordance with the requirement of the Universiti Teknikal Malaysia Melaka (UTeM) for the Bachelor of Electrical and Electronic Engineering Technology (Industrial Automation and Robotic) with Honours.

by UNIVERSITI TEKNIKAL MALAYSIA MELAKA

LEE WEI KEAT B071610479 960630-08-6039

FACULTY OF ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC ENGINEERING

TECHNOLOGY

2019



# UNIVERSITI TEKNIKAL MALAYSIA MELAKA

# BORANG PENGESAHAN STATUS LAPORAN PROJEK SARJANA MUDA

Tajuk: A NEW STRATEGY OF WATER TEMPERATURE CONTROL BASED ON TEMPERATURE RATE MONITORING

Sesi Pengajian: 2019

Saya LEE WEI KEAT mengaku membenarkan Laporan PSM ini disimpan di Perpustakaan Universiti Teknikal Malaysia Melaka (UTeM) dengan syarat-syarat kegunaan seperti berikut:

- 1. Laporan PSM adalah hak milik Universiti Teknikal Malaysia Melaka dan penulis.
- Perpustakaan Universiti Teknikal Malaysia Melaka dibenarkan membuat salinan untuk tujuan pengajian sahaja dengan izin penulis.
- 3. Perpustakaan dibenarkan membuat salinan laporan PSM ini sebagai bahan pertukaran antara institusi pengajian tinggi.
- 4. \*\*Sila tandakan (X)

	Mengandungi	maklumat	yang	berdarjah	keselamatan	atau
SULIT*	kepentingan M	alaysia seba	gaiman	a yang term	aktub dalam A	KTA
SULIT	RAHSIA RAS	MI 1972.				



Mengandungi maklumat TERHAD yang telah ditentukan oleh organisasi/badan di mana penyelidikan dijalankan.

TIDAK

TERHAD

Yang benar,	Disahkan oleh penyelia:
and the second sec	
LEE WEI KEAT	DR. MOHD BADRIL BIN NOR SHAH
Alamat Tetap:	Cop Rasmi Penyelia
329, JALAN PASIR BEDAMAR,	اونيۇم سىتى تيكنىد
36000, TELUK INTAN, I TEKNI	KAL MALAYSIA MELAKA
PERAK.	

Tarikh:

Tarikh:

\*Jika Laporan PSM ini SULIT atau TERHAD, sila lampirkan surat daripada pihak berkuasa/organisasi berkenaan dengan menyatakan sekali sebab dan tempoh laporan PSM ini

# DECLARATION

I hereby, declared this report entitled A NEW STRATEGY OF WATER TEMPERATURE CONTROL BASED ON TEMPERATURE RATE MONITORING is the results of my own research except as cited in references.



# APPROVAL

This report is submitted to the Faculty of Mechanical and Manufacturing Engineering Technology of Universiti Teknikal Malaysia Melaka (UTeM) as a partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of Bachelor of Electric and Electronic Engineering Technology (Industrial Automation and Robotic) with Honours. The member of the supervisory is as follow:



## ABSTRAK

Cerek elektrik adalah peranti elektronik yang digunakan untuk menyediakan air mendidih, satu-satunya tugas yang boleh dilakukan oleh cerek elektrik. Oleh itu, cerek elektrik tidak dapat memanaskan air kepada suhu tertentu yang dikehendaki oleh pengguna. Selain itu, cerek elektrik tidak mempunyai sebarang pengantaramuka untuk menunjukkan suhu air. Oleh itu, untuk mengatasi semua masalah ini, satu peranti direka untuk suhu air. Pengawal suhu air dilakukan oleh algoritma baru yang dibangunkan berdasarkan kadar perubahan suhu air. Satu prototaip dibangunkan untuk menguji kecekapan algoritma. Peranti ini juga mempunyai antaramuka untuk menunjukkan suhu air. Analisa dibuat pada suhu 50°C, 65°C dan 85°C. Adalah didapati bahawa pengawal algoritma baru akan mengurangkan turun-naik suhu pada suhu yang dikehendaki, seterusnya menyediakan prestasi pengawal yang lebih baik berbanding pengawal turun naik minimum berbanding dengan pengawal hidup-mati. Prestasi kedua-dua pengawal adalah dibandingkan dengan kaedah grafik.

# ABSTRACT

Electric kettle is an electronic device that used for provides boiled water, the only task that can perform by electric kettle. Thus, electric kettle is unable to boil water to a specific temperature that wanted by user. Besides, electric kettle does not have any interface to show temperature of water. So, to overcome all these problems, a device is designed with water temperature control. Water temperature controller perform by a new algorithm that derived from temperature rate response of water. A prototype is developed to test the efficiency of the algorithm. This device is also having an interface to show water temperature. The analysis is tested with set temperature 50°C, 65°C and 85°C. It is found out that the new algorithm controller can reduce the temperature fluctuation along desired temperature, thus provide improve performance as compared to on-off controller. The performance of both controllers is compared in graphical method.

### **DEDICATION**

To my beloved parents, they taught me there is nothing impossible as long as having a lot of passion and patient. A lot of appreciation and thankful to my supervisor, Dr. Mohd Badril Bin Nor Shah for his endless patience in helping and teaching me throughout the entire process. Lastly, I would like to thank all my friends who giving me support along the way of doing this thesis.



## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to express my highest appreciation and thankful to my supervisor, Dr. Mohd Badril Bin Nor Shah. He always provides me a lot of help and lead me to the right path when doing experimental as well as thesis work so that I can finished this project successfully.

Besides, I would like to thank all my friends that always giving me moral support so that I can have my greatest passion and effort to finish this project. First and foremost, Lim Ying Ying, Lee Wei Min, Tan Li Zhuang and Teoh Yi Xiang for their friendship and love.

Lastly, my beloved parents; Lee Chai Guan and Soon Teh Heoh for their endless love and encouragement to me. To whom that indirectly contributed in this thesis, your contribution means priceless to me. Thank you very much.

# **TABLE OF CONTENTS**

TABLE OF CONTENTS	PAGE x
LIST OF TABLES	xiii
LIST OF FIGURES	xiv
LIST OF APPENDICES	xvii
LIST OF SYMBOLS	xviii
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	xix
CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1   Background     1.2   Problem Statement	1 1 اونيوم
1.3 Objective ERSITI TEKNIKAL MALAYSIA ME	LAKA 4
1.4 Work Scope	4
CHAPTER 2 LITERATURE REVIEW	5
2.1 Introduction	5

2.2.1	Arduino Microcontroller	7
2.2.2	Arduino Software (IDE)	8

5

2.2

Microcontroller

2.3	Controller	11
	2.3.1 PID Controller	12
	2.3.2 On-off Controller	13
2.4	Temperature Sensor	14
	2.4.1 LM35 Temperature Sensor	15
	2.4.2 DS18B20 Temperature Sensor	16
2.5	Previous Related Study	17
<ul><li>CHAI</li><li>3.1</li><li>3.2</li></ul>	PTER 3   Introduction Circuit Design 3.2.1 Arduino UNO 3.2.2 Solid State Relay UNDERSTITEEKNEAL MALAYSIA MELAKA 3.2.3 Temperature Sensor	<ul> <li>20</li> <li>20</li> <li>23</li> <li>24</li> <li>25</li> <li>26</li> </ul>
	3.2.4 LCD Display	26
3.3	Controller Design	31
3.4	Program Development	32
3.5	Hardware Development	32

# CHAPTER 4RESULTS AND ANALYSIS33

4.1	Introduction 3		33
4.2	Hardware Preparation 33		
4.3	Experimental Results 3		36
	4.3.1	Performance of On-off Controller	36
	4.3.2	Performance of New Algorithm Controller	38
	4.3.3	Comparison on Performance of On-off Controller and New Algorithm	l
		Controller	40



APPENDIX 50

# LIST OF TABLES

TABLE	TITLE	PAGE
Table 2.1:	MCS-51 family (Deshmukh,2005)	6
Table 2.2:	Example of PIC micorcontroller (Deshmukh,2005)	7
Table 2.3:	Effect of P(proportional), I(integral) and D(derivative) to contr system (Ang et.al, 2005)	rol 12
Table 4.0:	Comparison Results of On-off and New Algorithm Controller	42
TEXUNAL TEXUNA	مسم <b>UTER</b> اونيونرسيتي تيڪنيڪل مليسيا ما	
UNI	VERSITI TEKNIKAL MALAYSIA MELAKA	

# LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE	TITLE	PAGE
Figure 1.1:	Output Results of ON-OFF Controller (Anonymous, (n.d))	3
Figure 2.1:	Micorcontroller System	6
Figure 2.2:	Arduino Board (Badamasi, 2014)	8
Figure 2.3:	Initial Window for IDE (Arduino, 2015)	9
Figure 2.4:	Arduino Board Configuration (Arduino, 2015)	10
Figure 2.5	COM Port Configuration (Arduino,2015)	10
Figure 2.6:	Example of Open- Loop System (Nagrath, 2006)	11
Figure 2.7:	Example of Closed-Loop System (Nagrath, 2006)	11
Figure 2.8:	PID Controller VERSITI TEKNIKAL MALAYSIA MELAKA	13
Figure 2.9:	Basic Block Diagram of On-off Controller	13
Figure 2.10:	Ouput Signal of On-off Controller (Haber et.al, 2012)	14
Figure 2.11:	Pin Configuration and O verview of LM35 (Texas Instrumer	ıt, 1999)
		14
Figure 2.12:	Configuration of DS18B20 in datasheet	16
Figure 2.13:	DS18B20 in Software Proteus	17
Figure 3.1:	Flow Chart of Methodology for this Project	17

Figure 3.2:	Diagram of water temperature control based on temperature rate	
	monitoring	22
Figure 3.3:	Circuit that done by using software Proteus	23
Figure 3.4:	Arduino UNO (Badamasi, 2014)	24
Figure 3.5:	Solid-state relay	24
Figure 3.6:	DS18B20 Temperature Sensor	25
Figure 3.7:	Liquid- Crystal Display (LCD)	25
Figure 3.8:	Response of on-off controller	26
Figure 3.9:	Illustrative description of $\theta_r$ , $\theta_s$ , $\theta_n$ , $t_1$ and $t_2$	27
Figure 3.10:	Sequence of Algorithm Performance	29
Figure 3.11:	Illustrative description of $t_3$	30
Figure 3.12:	Flowchart of program sequence of this project	31
Figure 4.1:	Front View of Developed Device	34
Figure 4.2:JNIV	Back View of Developed Device AYSIA MELAKA	35
Figure 4.3:	Prototpe Perform Process of Water Temperature Control	36
Figure 4.4:	Performance of On-off controller with desired temperature 50°C	37
Figure 4.5:	Performance of On-off controller with desired temperature 65°C	37
Figure 4.6:	Performance of On-off controller with desired temperature 85°C	38
Figure 4.7:	Performance of New Algorithm controller with desired temperature 50°C	39
Figure 4.8:	Performance of New Algorithm controller with desired temperature 65°C	39

Figure 4.9:	Performance of New Algorithm controller with desired temperature	
	85°C	40
Figure 4.10:	Comparison of both On-off and New Algorithm controller at desired	l
	temperature 50°C	41
Figure 4.11:	Comparison of both On-off and New Algorithm controller at desired	l
	temperature 65°C	41

Figure 4.12:Comparison of both On-off and New Algorithm controller at desired<br/>temperature 85°C42



# LIST OF APPENDICES

# APPENDIXTITLEPAGEAppendix 1Coding for New Algorithm Controller50



# LIST OF SYMBOLS

°C	-	Degree Celsius
$\theta_s$	-	Water temperature once kettle is stopped
$\theta_r$	-	Point where temperature starts to drop after kettle stopped for $\theta_s$
$\theta_n$	-	Point where kettle stopped for temperature rise to desired temperature
$t_1$	-	Time taken to reached $\theta_s$
<b>t</b> <sub>2</sub>	Stat MAL	Time once the water temperature dropped from desired temperature
<b>t</b> <sub>3</sub>	TEK	Time taken for heating process of second algorithm
m	- BURAINI	Gradient of graph Temperature versus Time
	باملاك	اونيۈمرسيتي تيكنيكل مليسب
	UNIVER	SITI TEKNIKAL MALAYSIA MELAKA

# LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

- *PID* Proportional, Integral and Derivative
- CPU Central Processing Unit
- RAM Random Access Memory
- **ROM** Read Only Memory
- PIC Peripheral Interface Controller
- **RISC** Reduced Instruction Set Computer
- PWM Pulse Width Modulation

USB	Universal Serial Bus
SMC	Sliding Mode Controller
LCD	Liquid Crystal Display
SSR	Solid State Relay
UNIVER	SITI TEKNIKAL MALAYSIA MELAKA

### **CHAPTER 1**

### **INTRODUCTION**

### 1.1 Background

Water temperature controller is a device to control temperature at the desired level. This water temperature controller can be widely used in electric kettle. As electric kettle can only perform one purpose, that is boil water to 100°C, a kettle also does not have any display devices to show current water temperature

Electric kettle is widely used nowadays but with this simple feature obviously it is not enough to satisfy user that wish to boil water to certain level of temperature. With the aid of water temperature controller, the disadvantages that having by electric kettle, that is cannot control the level of temperature and without temperature display can be overcomed.

Water temperature controller is a usually perform by using on-off or PID controller. However, on-of controller will induce large fluctuation of along desired temperature. PID controller can regulated water temperature precisely, but to tune PID gain to obtain such performance is not an easy task.

Therefore, in this work, a new algorithm of water temperature control will be developed for precise temperature regulation. The algorithm will perform the water temperature control based on temperature rate monitoring.

# **1.2 Problem Statement**

Water is one of the most important things in daily life. Besides, water temperature also taking a big role as different level of water temperature has its own usage. For example, to

produce a coffee, the best water temperature is about 88°C to 93°C (Brown, 2014). For powdered milk, it is recommended to use water in temperature above 70°C but not boiling (Llewellyn et al, 2018).

Due to electric kettle do not have the features of water temperature control and temperature display, we have to use expensive water heater is needed to buy so that it can fulfil the requirements. With the aid of the proposed device, user can also obtain the features that only exist in an expensive water heater with just using a normal electric kettle.

On-off controller is a controller that widely used nowadays (Sarkar, 2014). On-off controller also known as two position controller or bang bang controller as the output is just involved two outcomes, that is 'on' when it is not in desired set point and 'off' when it reached above or nearly desired set point (Sonal, 2015). This controller is having a significant disadvantage, that is this type of controller will induce a large fluctuation that shown in Figure 1.1.

UNIVERSITI TEKNIKAL MALAYSIA MELAKA

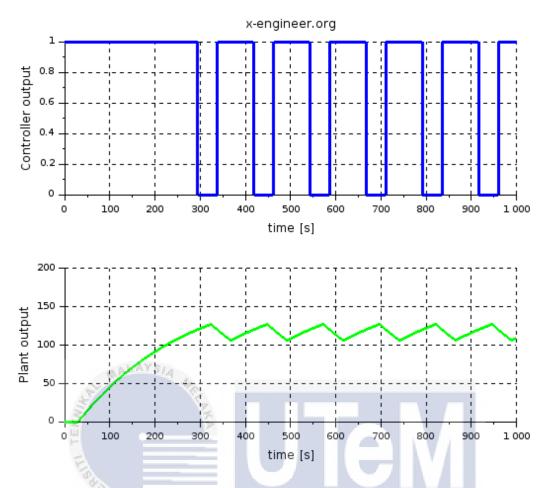


Figure 1.1 Output results for ON-OFF controller (Anonymous, (n.d.))

Nowadays, PID (Proportional-Integral-Derivative) controller is the most well-known controller that being used in industrial application. PID controller is used to improve the performance and stability of a control system. By setting in derivative mode to allow the changes in proportional gain, integral gain as well as speed of the controller response, the stability of system will be improved. By tuning PID controller, the desired water temperature that set by user can be achieved. However, tuning the PID gain is tedious work, and may require many sets of gains to cater different desired temperature control, as shown in work done by Nayan (2018).

# 1.3 Objective

The objectives of this project are:

- a) To design a water temperature control device, complete with temperature display and control input.
- b) To design a new algorithm controller to regulate water temperature at the level that desired by user.

# 1.4 Work Scope

This project concentrates about water temperature control that able to control desire level of temperature that set by user. There are few elements that need to complete in order the achieve the aim of this project:

a) Circuit Design

A microcontroller-based circuit is designed for this project combined with temperature sensor

### b) Controller Design

A new controller will be designed based on water temperature rate to provide precise temperature control.

# c) Hardware Prototype

A hardware is developed to show that the efficiency of the designed controller.

### **CHAPTER 2**

### LITERATURE REVIEW

### 2.1 Introduction

Literature review is article to provide reader the historical and present background information that related to a project or research from time to time. The information can be obtained through some thesis, reference books, journal article as well as project papers. This information can be used as a guideline by provided a correct path to make the process easier in develop this project. The literature review about microcontroller, PID controller, temperature sensor and previous research about this project will be provide in this chapter.

# 2.2 Microcontroller

Microcontroller is a microprocessor with combination of memory and input/ output ports (Ying Bai, 2016). A microcontroller basically contains of Central Processing Unit (CPU), Random Access Memory (RAM), Read Only Memory (ROM), input/ output ports, timer and counter, interrupts control, analog to digital converter, digital to analog converter, serial interface ports and oscillatory circuits.