



**Group 39**

**Jeff Mueller, EE**  
**Jon Graff, EE**  
**Thierry Alerte, CpE**  
**Jonathan Schooley, EE**



# MOTIVATION

- Extra hand in the kitchen
- More time for family and friends
- Good for tailgating
- Better tasting food
- No CO - indoor/outdoor
- Cost effective
- Easy to clean



# SPECIFICATIONS



<b>Component</b>	<b>Parameter</b>	<b>Specification</b>
Grill Burners	Max Temp	500°F
Mobile Wireless Link	Maximum Range	18 meters
Voltage Regulator	Voltage Drop	9V to 5V
Rotisserie Speed	Revolutions per min	5rpm
Temperature Sensors	Temp Tolerance	± 5°F



# GOALS AND OBJECTIVES



- A. To accurately measure and display appropriate temperature to cook food completely and safely using temperature sensors
- B. Have user interface through LCD screen and Mobile App
- C. To time and send alerts to the user to let them know when to turn the food over to cook other side using LCD Screen as well as mobile app
- D. Personalize by inputting user settings to preference of the food when it is done cooking (rare, med-rare, well-done) as well as amount of time to cook



# GRILL OVERVIEW

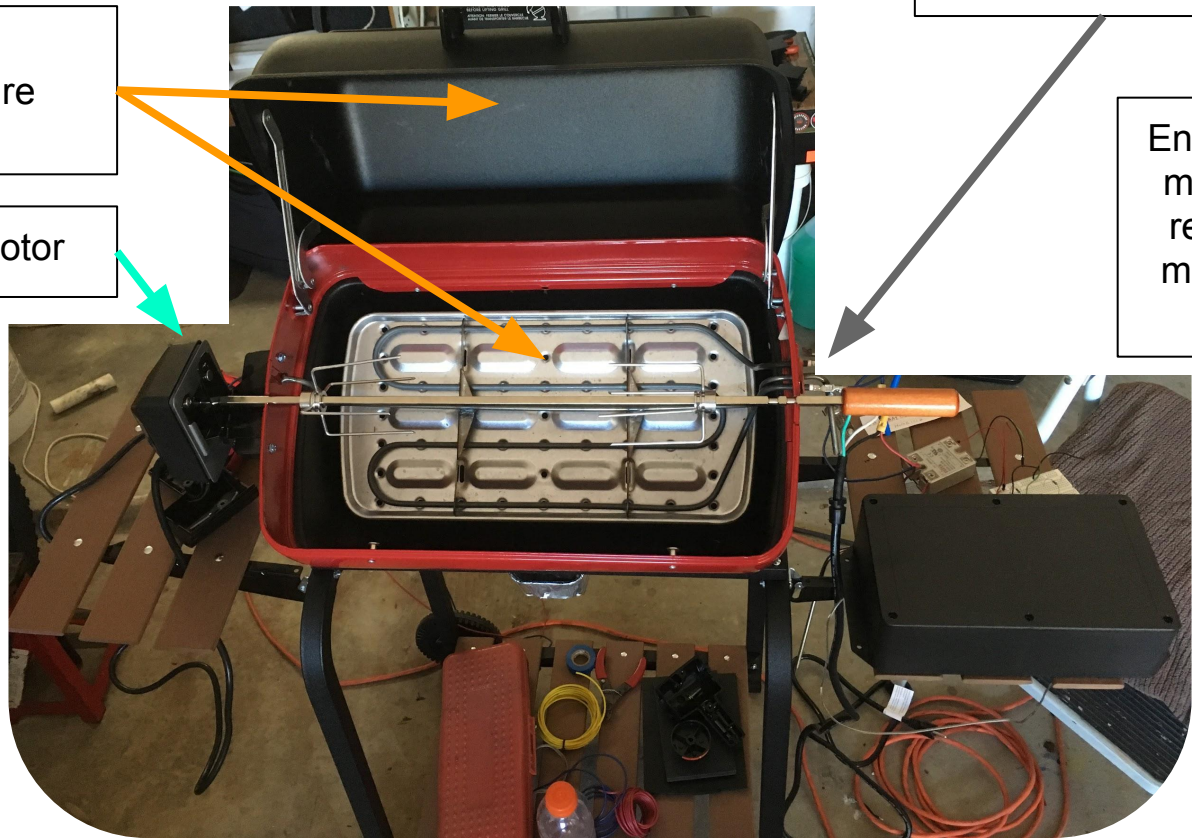


Mounted  
Temperature  
Sensors

Rotisserie Motor

Burner Connection

Enclosure for PCB,  
motor and burner  
relays, bluetooth  
module, and LCD  
touchscreen



# POWER SYSTEM



Mission - Get variable & ON/OFF control for burner temperature and rotisserie speed.

Solution - Use PWM phase-control signal on a relay for variable temperature/speed.

Constraint - use OEM temperature and rotisserie features each powered by separate single phase power supplies.



# POWER SYSTEM



## Burner

- rated @115VAC
- 1500W
- up to 500F
- Nichrome
- $V_s = IR \rightarrow 2500W?$



Element



# POWER SYSTEM



Burner Terminals



Bimetal Thermostat



Making things fit OK





# POWER SYSTEM

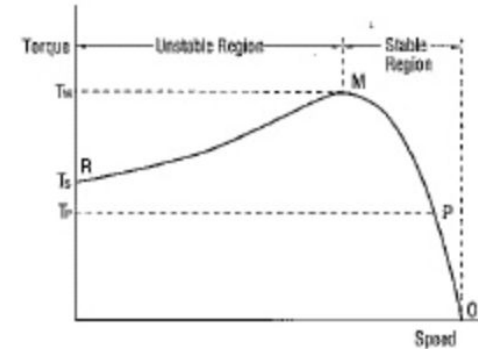
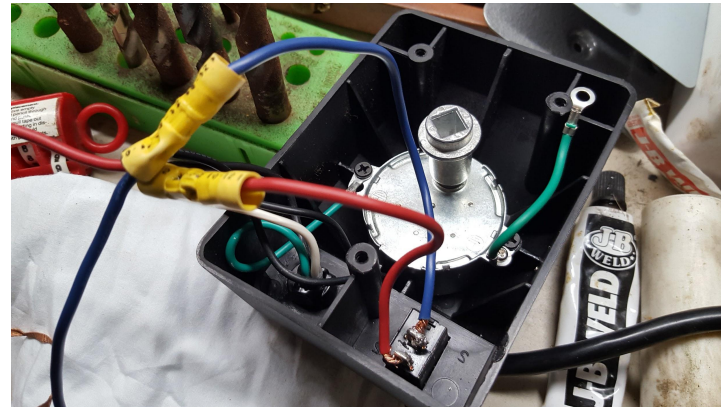
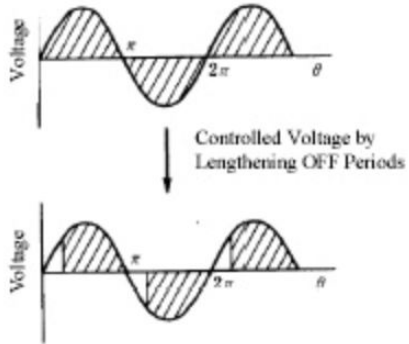
## Motor Requirements

- 1 - 5rpm with phase control
- CW/CCW
- Synchronous



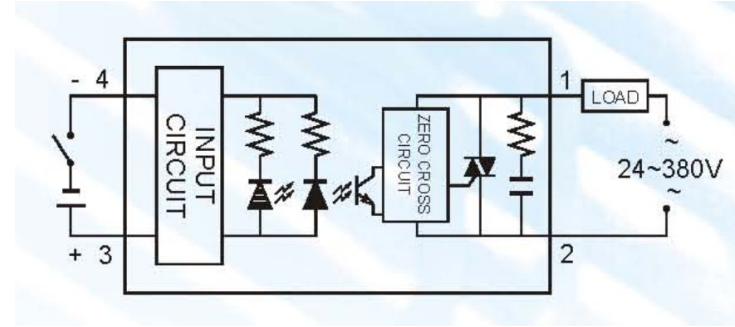
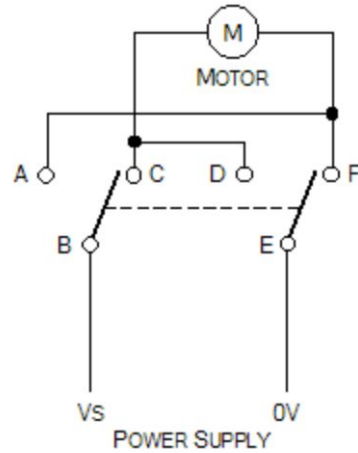
## Rotisserie motor push switch

- toggles direction every time turned OFF



# POWER SYSTEM

- SSR - TRIAC
- faster but hotter
- DPDT



## FOTEK SSR-25 DA

Input = 3-32 VDC

Output = 24-380 VAC

Max Current = 25A

Op. J.Temp. = 80C = ~180F

Switching ON/OFF Speed = <10ms



# TEMPERATURE SENSING



Temperature Measurement - Requires 3 Temperature sensors

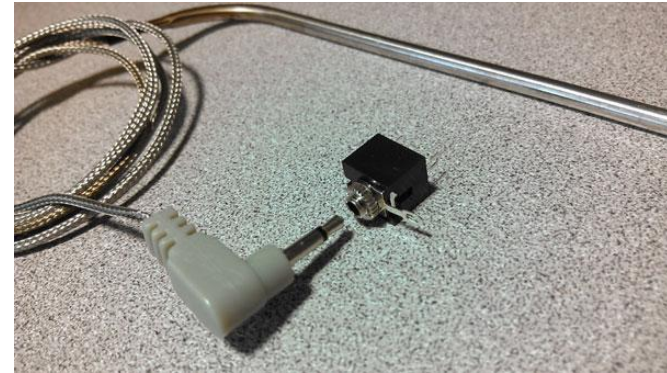
## **(3) Accuon ACU0235 Temperature Probes**

- A. Ambient Temperature
- B. Burner Food Temperature
- C. Rotisserie Food Temperature

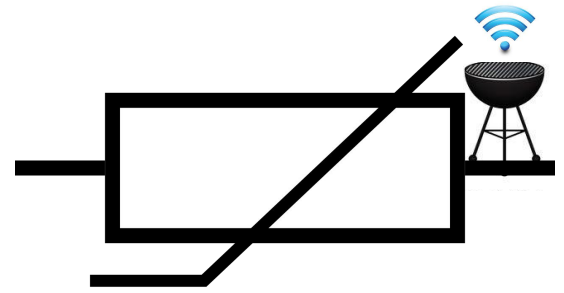


# TEMPERATURE SENSING

- (3) Thermistor Temperature Sensors
- (3) 3/32" Panel Mount phone Jacks
- (3) 1M ohm Resistors



# TEMPERATURE SENSING



Thermistor - What is it? How is it used?

A Thermistor is a resistor whose resistance is dependant on temperature

$$\Delta R = k\Delta T$$

$\Delta R$  = Change in Resistance

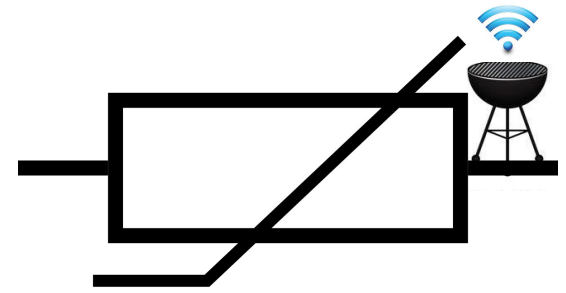
$\Delta T$  = Change in Temperature

$k$  = First order Temperature Coefficient of Resistance



# TEMPERATURE SENSING

Thermistor - What is it? How is it used?



$$\Delta R = k \Delta T$$

$k$  = First order Temperature Coefficient of Resistance

If  $k$  is positive  $R \uparrow T \uparrow$

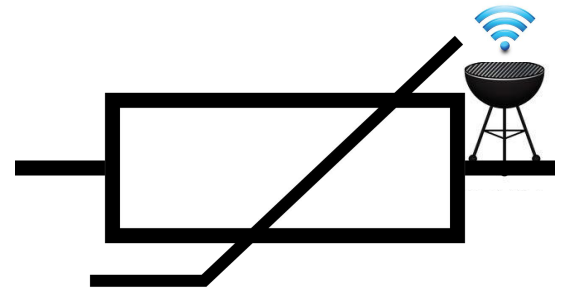
**Positive Temperature Coefficient (PTC)**

If  $k$  is negative  $R \downarrow T \uparrow$

**Negative Temperature Coefficient (NTC)**



# TEMPERATURE SENSING



Thermistor - What is it? How is it used?

$$\Delta R = k\Delta T$$

$k$  = First order Temperature Coefficient of Resistance

- For our project our Thermistor Temperature sensors are **Negative Temperature Coefficient** (NTC) sensors
- As the **Temperature**  $\uparrow$  the **Resistance**  $\downarrow$
- Linear relationship, Not very accurate, Small Temp ranges





# TEMPERATURE SENSING

- We determined we needed;
  - A Larger Temperature Range
  - More Accurate Measurements

Used Steinhart-Hart equation instead as a 3rd order approximation instead of a 1st order approximation.

a, b and c are called the Steinhart-Hart parameters

$$\frac{1}{T} = a + b \ln(R) + c (\ln(R))^3$$

$$R = \exp \left[ \left( x - \frac{1}{2}y \right)^{\frac{1}{3}} - \left( x + \frac{1}{2}y \right)^{\frac{1}{3}} \right]$$







# TEMPERATURE SENSING

- We used the Steinhart-Hart equation in our code for the Temperature sensors

```
// get the Kelvin temperature    tempK = log(((10240000/temp)
- 10000));
    tempK = 1 / (0.001129148 + (0.000234125 * tempK) +
(0.00000000876741 *      tempK * tempK * tempK))
```

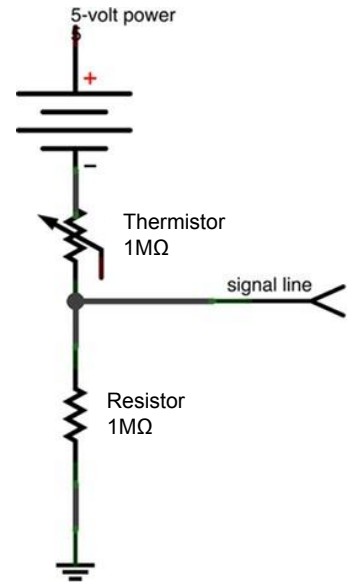
$$\frac{1}{T} = a + b \ln(R) + c (\ln(R))^3$$



# TEMPERATURE SENSING



- There is a change in voltage between the resistors where it is read on the analog pin at the signal line
- At **75°F** the Thermistor Resistance measures **1MΩ**
- This is Baseline for most Thermistors to have a resistance at 75°F
- 75°F is room temperature

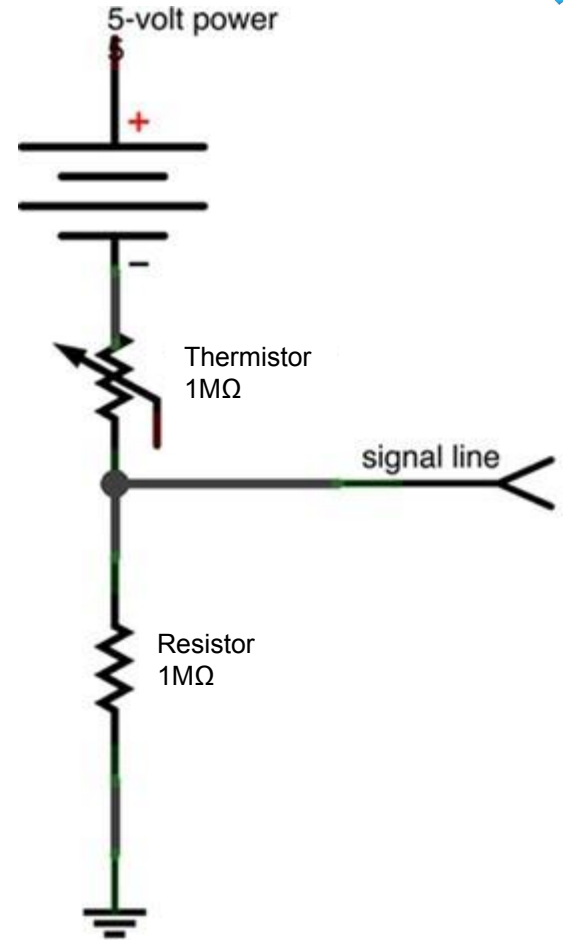




# TEMPERATURE SENSING

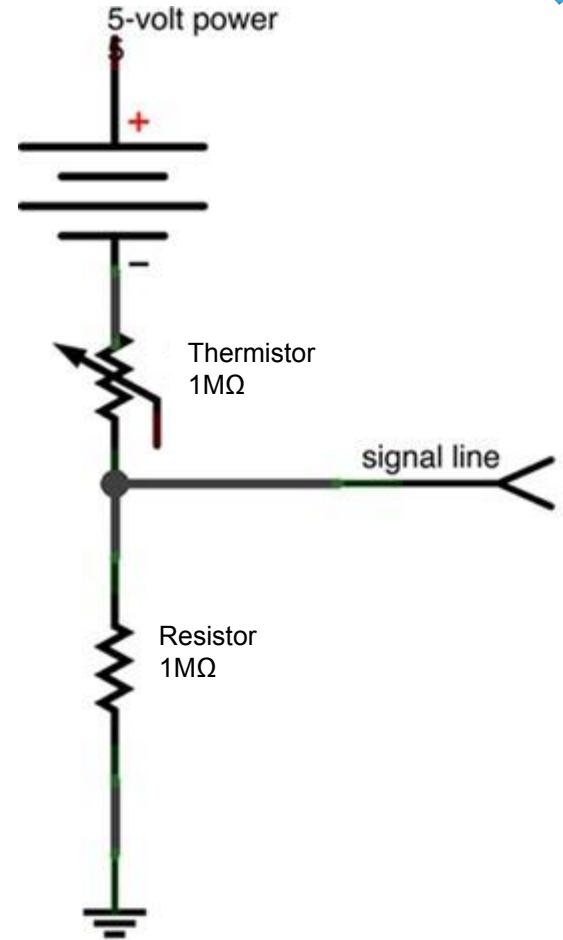
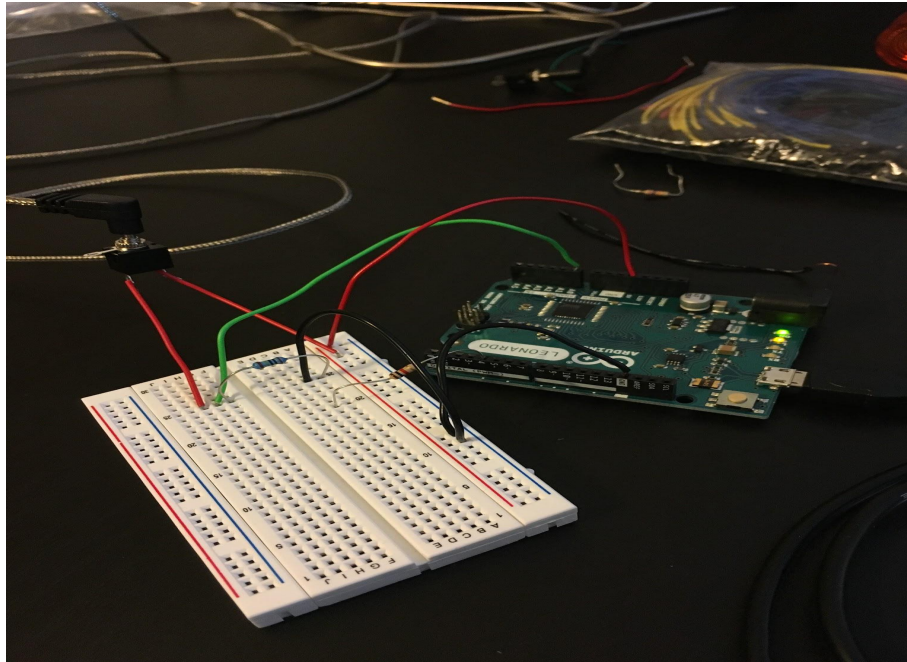
## Temperature Sensor Circuit

- 1M ohm resistor
- 1M ohm Thermistor @75F
- Funduino Uno (prototyping)
- ATmega328 Microcontroller



# TEMPERATURE SENSING

## Temperature Sensor Circuit



# TEMPERATURE SENSING



```
#include <Math.h>
const int TestLT = 13; //Test LED const int sensorPin = A0; //Temp Sensor int temp; //Temp Variable double
tempK, tempC, tempF;
void setup() {
  // put your setup code here, to run once:   Serial.begin(9600);   delay(1000);
  digitalWrite(TestLT, HIGH);
}
void loop() {
  // put your main code here, to run repeatedly:
  temp = analogRead(sensorPin); //read sensor pin and save in temp variable
  // get the Kelvin temperature   tempK = log(((10240000/temp) - 10000));
  tempK = 1 / (0.001129148 + (0.000234125 * tempK) + (0.0000000876741 * tempK * tempK * tempK));
  // convert to Celsius and round to 1 decimal place
  tempC = tempK - 273.15;
  tempC = round(tempC*10)/10;
  // get the Fahrenheit temperature, rounded   tempF = (tempC * 1.8) + 32;
  tempF = round(tempF*10)/10;
  Serial.print("Current Temperature: "); //Print the temp text to screen
  Serial.println(tempF); //Print the temp value to screen   delay(500); //wait 500ms
}
```



# TEMPERATURE SENSING



- When test measurements were taken results very accurate

A screenshot of an Arduino IDE serial monitor window. The title bar reads "/dev/cu.usbmodem1411 (Arduino Leonardo)". The window contains a list of temperature readings. At the bottom, there are settings for "Autoscroll" (checked), "No line ending", and "9600 baud".

```
Current Temperature: 129.00  
Current Temperature: 132.00  
Current Temperature: 141.00  
Current Temperature: 150.00  
Current Temperature: 159.00  
Current Temperature: 167.00  
Current Temperature: 176.00  
Current Temperature: 183.00  
Current Temperature: 188.00  
Current Temperature: 195.00  
Current Temperature: 204.00  
Current Temperature: 212.00  
Current Temperature: 213.00
```

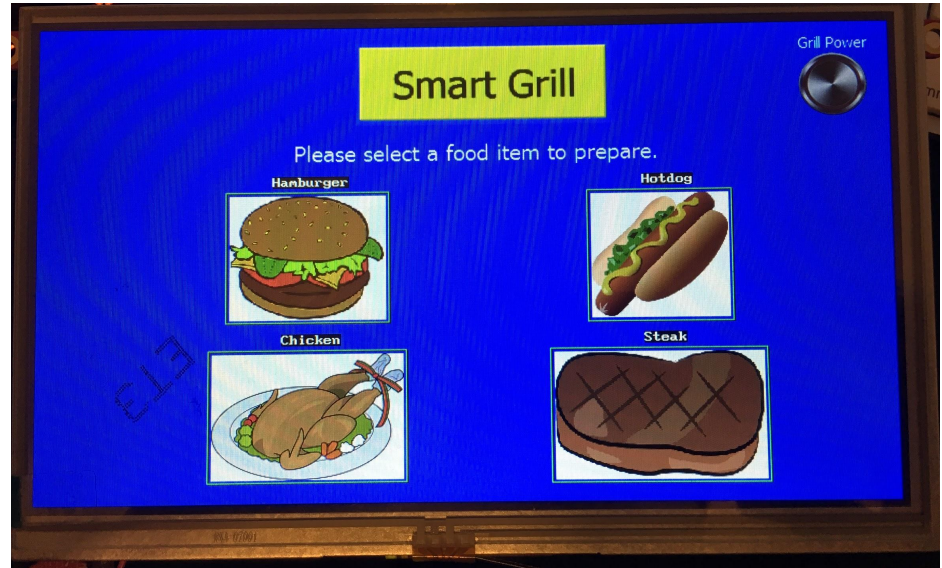


# LCD TOUCHSCREEN



- Primary way for user to interact with the Smart Grill.
- Main Menu allows user to choose from a variety of food options
- 3 Steps: Preheat/Prep/Cook

Part Number	uLCD-70DT
Price	\$179.95
Supplier	<a href="http://www.sparkfun.com">www.sparkfun.com</a>
Screen Size	7in



# LCD TOUCHSCREEN



## Grill Preheating

- Thermometer and red LED digits display burner temperature
- Green LED digits display time remaining for preheating

The image shows a simulated LCD touchscreen interface for a smart grill. The background is blue. At the top center, a yellow rectangular button contains the text "Smart Grill". To the right of this button is a circular "Cancel Preheat" button with a metallic texture. Below the "Smart Grill" button, the text "The grill is now preheating to 350F." is displayed. On the left side of the screen is a vertical thermometer with a scale from 50 to 400 in increments of 25. A red liquid column is visible, with a red triangle marker at the 250 mark and a blue triangle marker at the 350 mark. Below the thermometer are two digital displays: the first is labeled "Burner Temperature (F)" and shows "350" in red LED digits; the second is labeled "Estimated Time Remaining" and shows "00:00" in green LED digits. On the right side, there is a white-bordered box containing the text "You are cooking:" followed by the word "Hotdog" in bold, and an image of a hotdog in a bun with mustard and relish. In the bottom right corner of the screen, there is a small icon of a grill's legs.

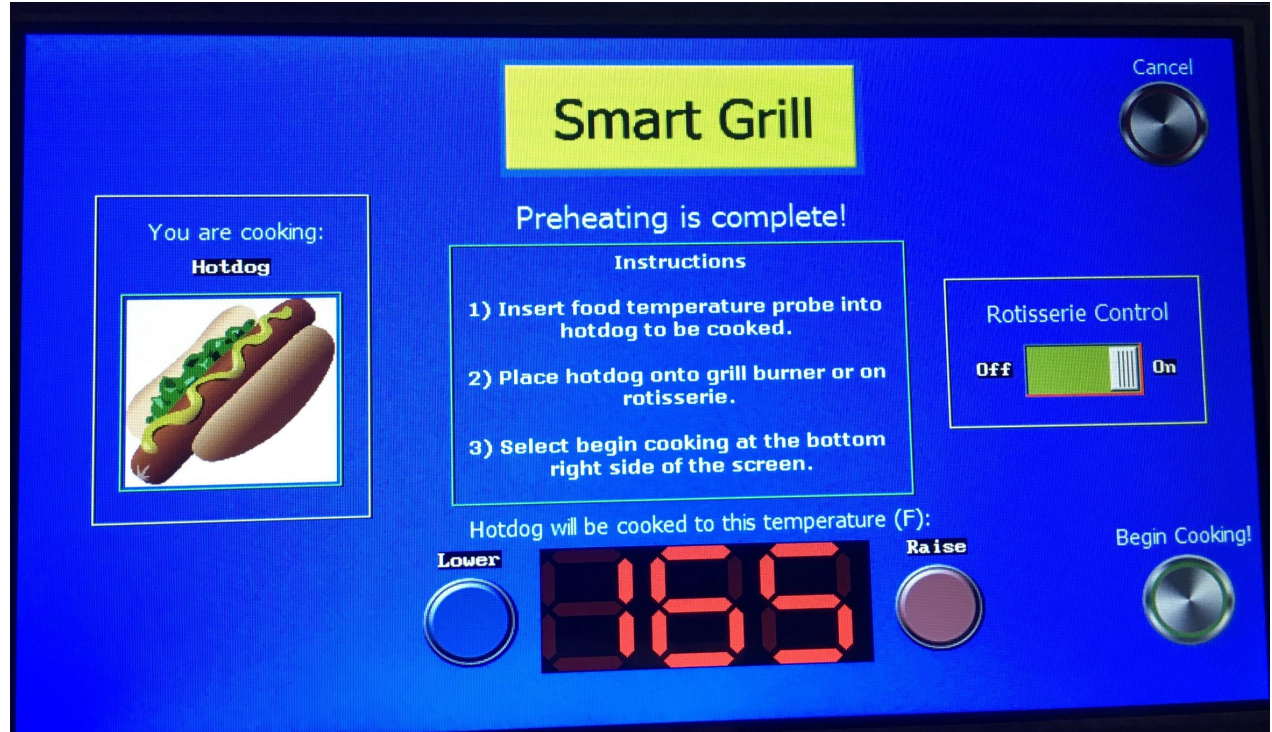


# LCD TOUCHSCREEN



## Grill Prep

- Enable/Disable rotisserie
- Adjust final cooking temp for food being made
- Place food on grill with temp probe inserted

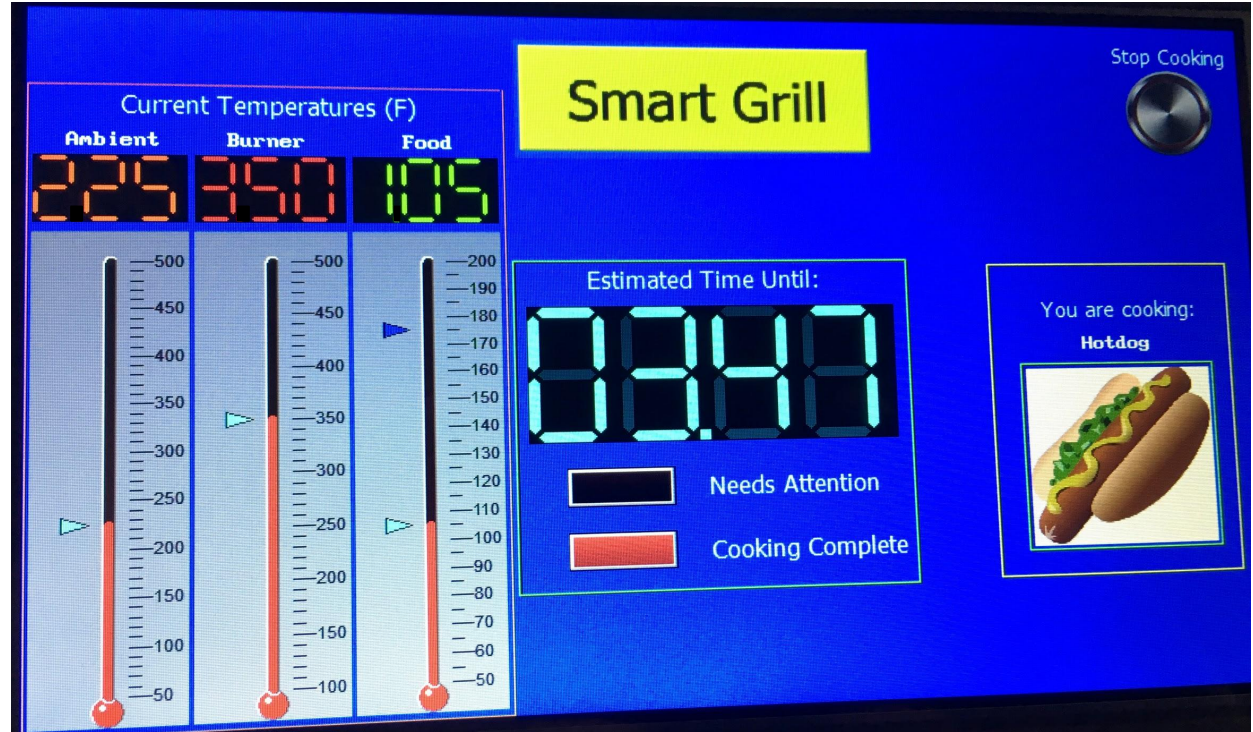


# LCD TOUCHSCREEN



## Grill Cooking

- Monitor current ambient, burner, and food temperatures
- Estimated time until food needs turned over or is finished

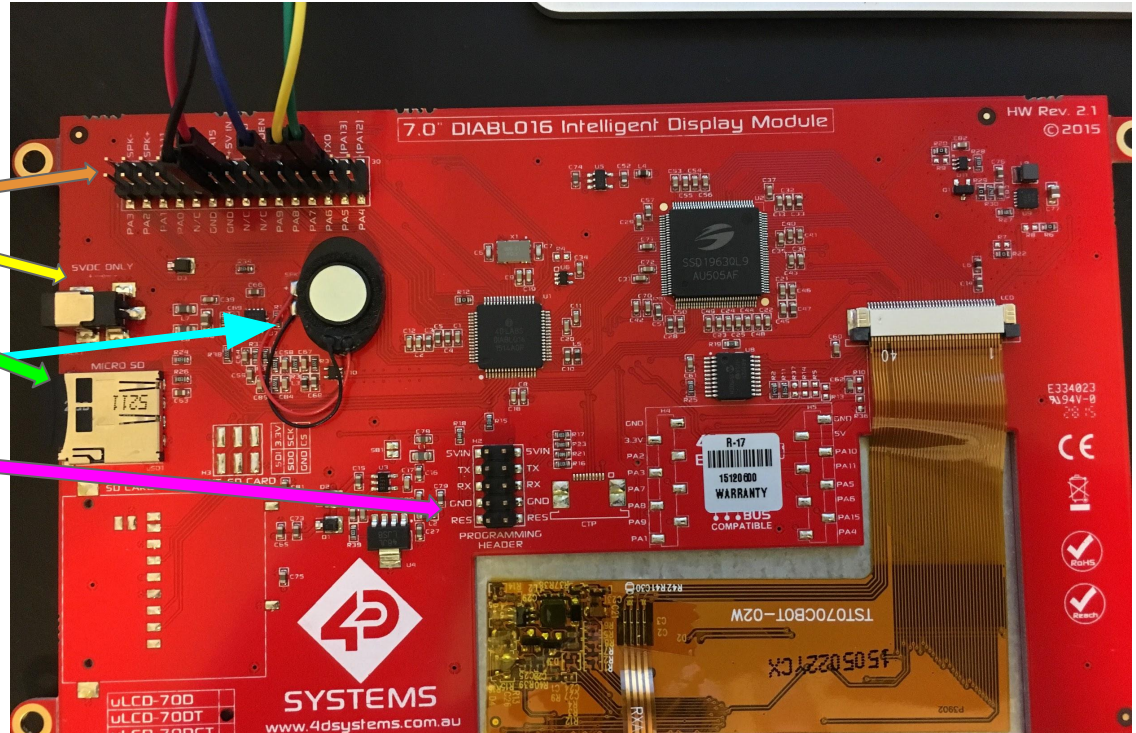


# LCD TOUCHSCREEN



## Back of LCD Overview

- 5V, GND, TX, RX, Reset
- Optional 5V DC Jack
- 2GB Micro SD Card
- Speaker
- Programming Header



# MOBILE APPLICATION



- Which mobile operating system: ~~Windows~~, Android, or iOS
  - Winner: Android
- Wireless Connections: ZigBee, Bluetooth, and/or Wi-Fi
  - Winner: Bluetooth
- Features
  - Display Temperatures
  - Display Timers
  - Set emergency alerts
  - Create User Accounts: Using Parse



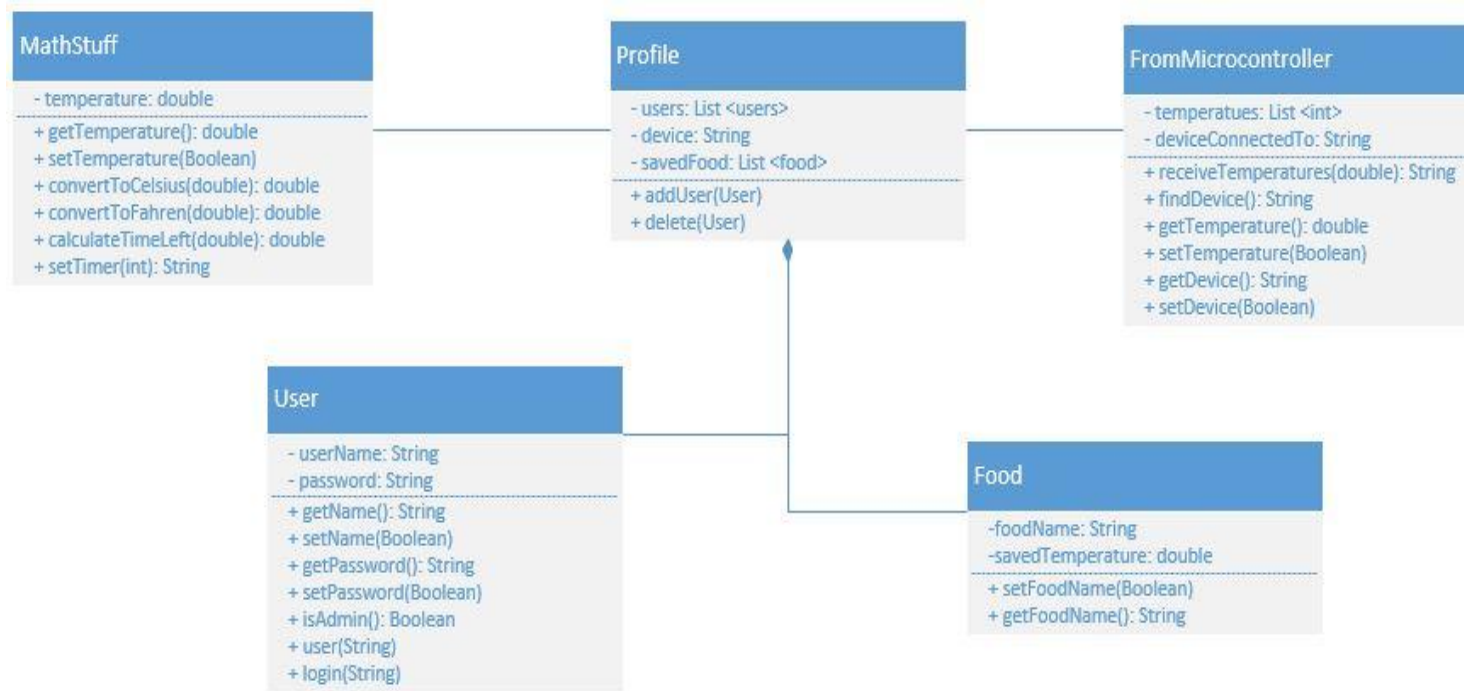
# WHY ANDROID OVER IOS ... AND OTHERS



- Android makes it easier to constantly update apps
  - Quick feedback from users
- Developer entry
  - Already paid \$25 fee to register for Google Play Store
  - iOS requires \$99 annual fee
- iOS requires a Mac for development
- Android dominate the market share



# CLASS DIAGRAM



# PARSE



- Database
- Email Verification
- Current User
- Anonymous User
- Secured Information
- Password Reset
- Twitter Login
- Facebook Login
- Google Login
- Push Notification
- Documentation
- Automatically Scaling
- Works Offline

PARSE: January 28, 2017



# BLUETOOTH MODULE



Device: BlueSMirf Silver

- FCC Approved Class 2 Bluetooth Radio Modem
- Extremely small radio - 0.15x0.6x1.9"
- Very robust link both in integrity and transmission distance (18m)
- Hardy frequency hopping scheme - operates in harsh RF environments like WiFi, 802.11g, and Zigbee
- Encrypted connection
- Frequency: 2.4~2.524 GHz
- Operating Voltage: 3.3V-6V
- Serial communications: 2400-115200bps
- Operating Temperature: -40 ~ +70C
- Built-in antenna



Alternative Module

- HC-06 RS232 TTL
- BLE Mini
- ITEAD BT
- BlueFruit EZ-Link

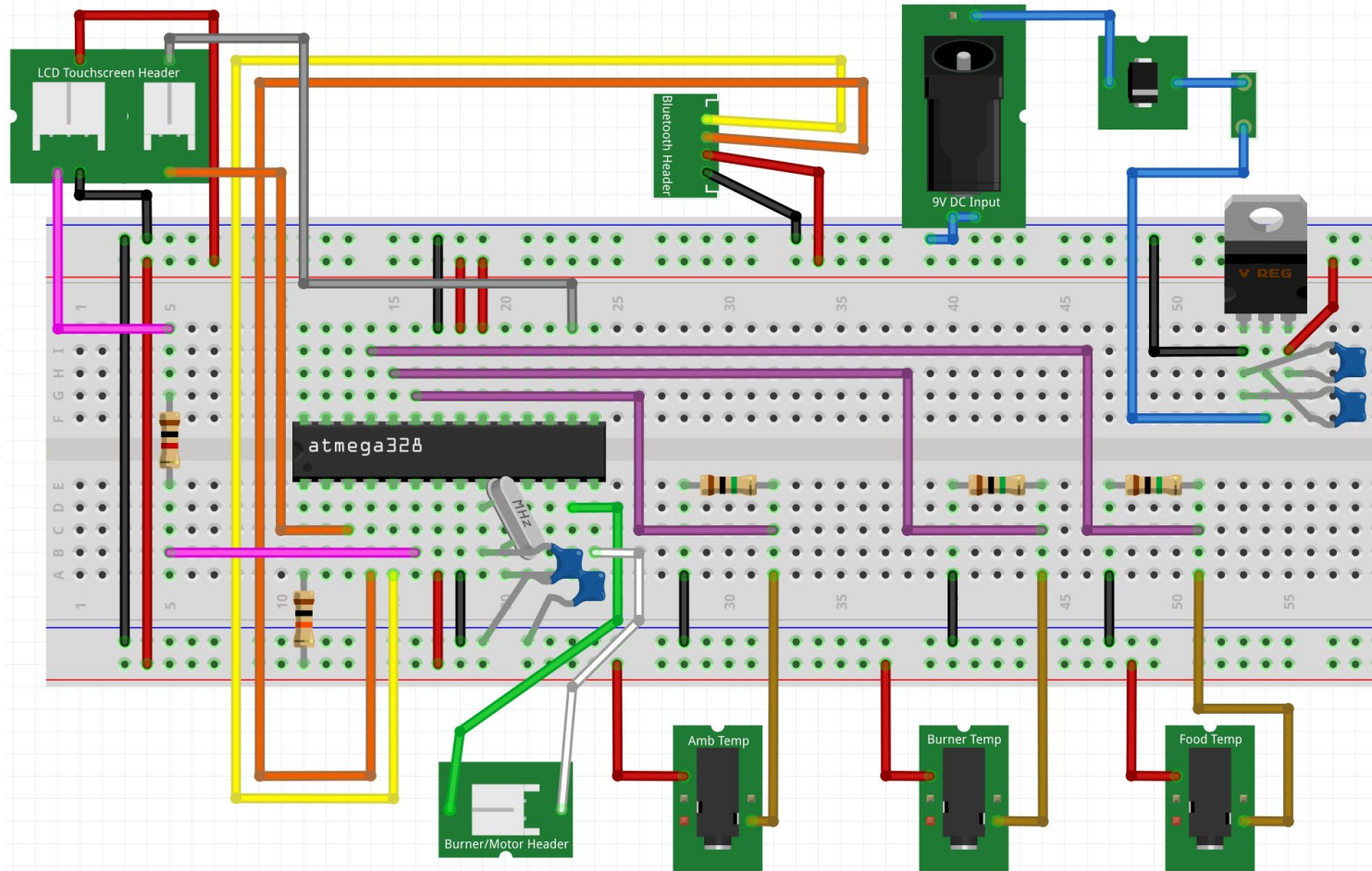
**Dimensions:** 45x16.6x3.9mm





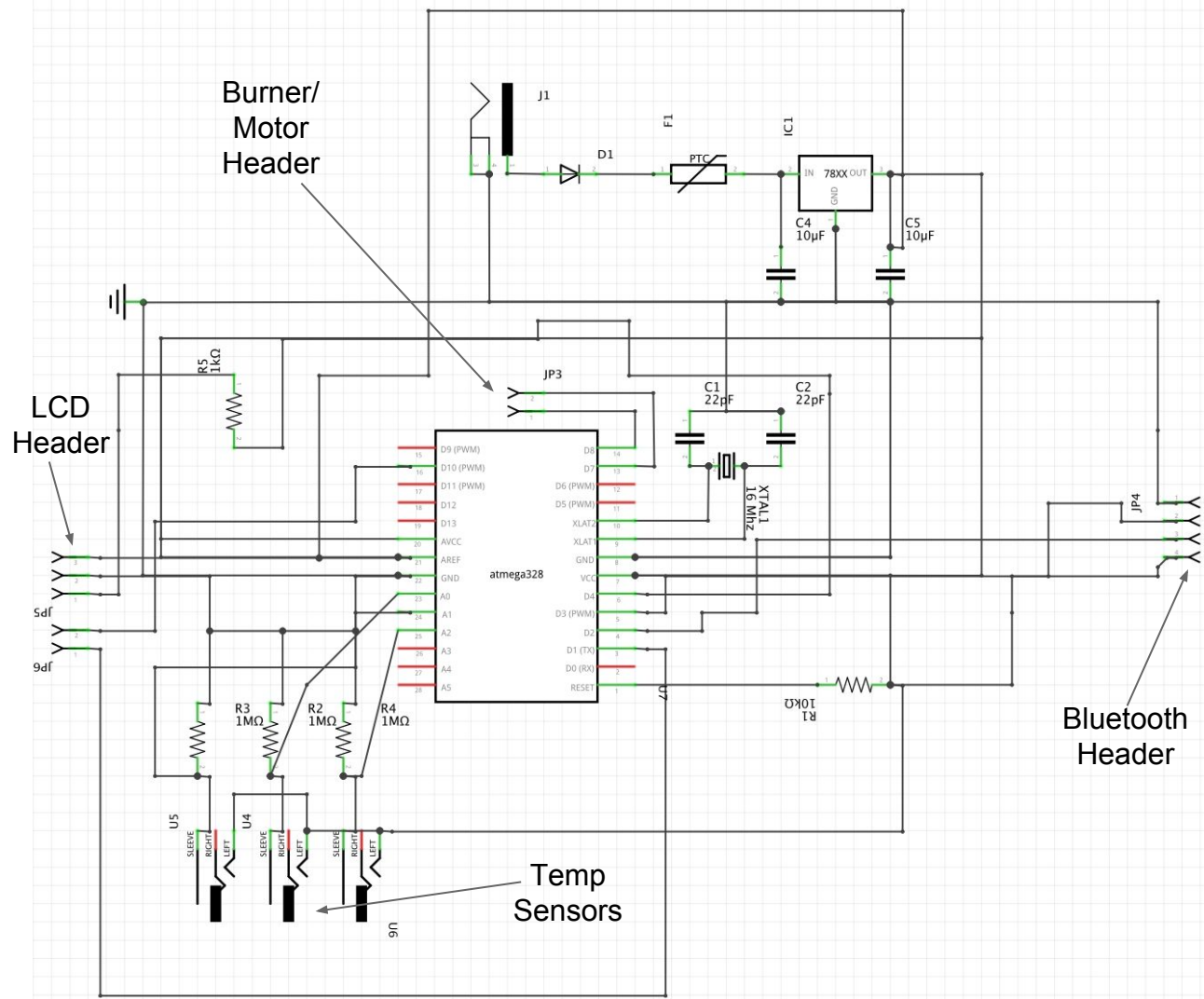
# PCB LAYOUT

Breadboard  
Prototype  
View



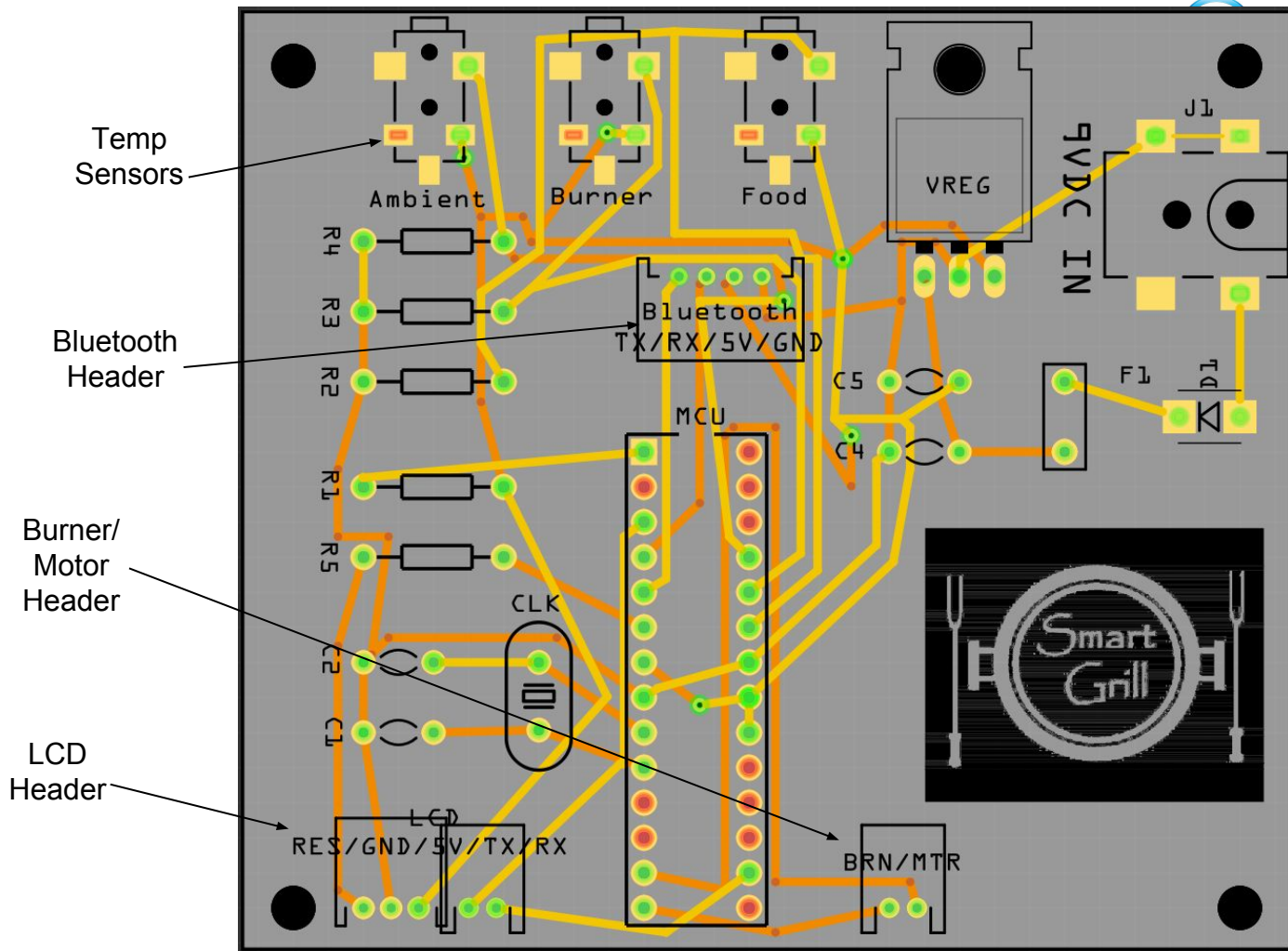
# PCB LAYOUT

## Schematic View

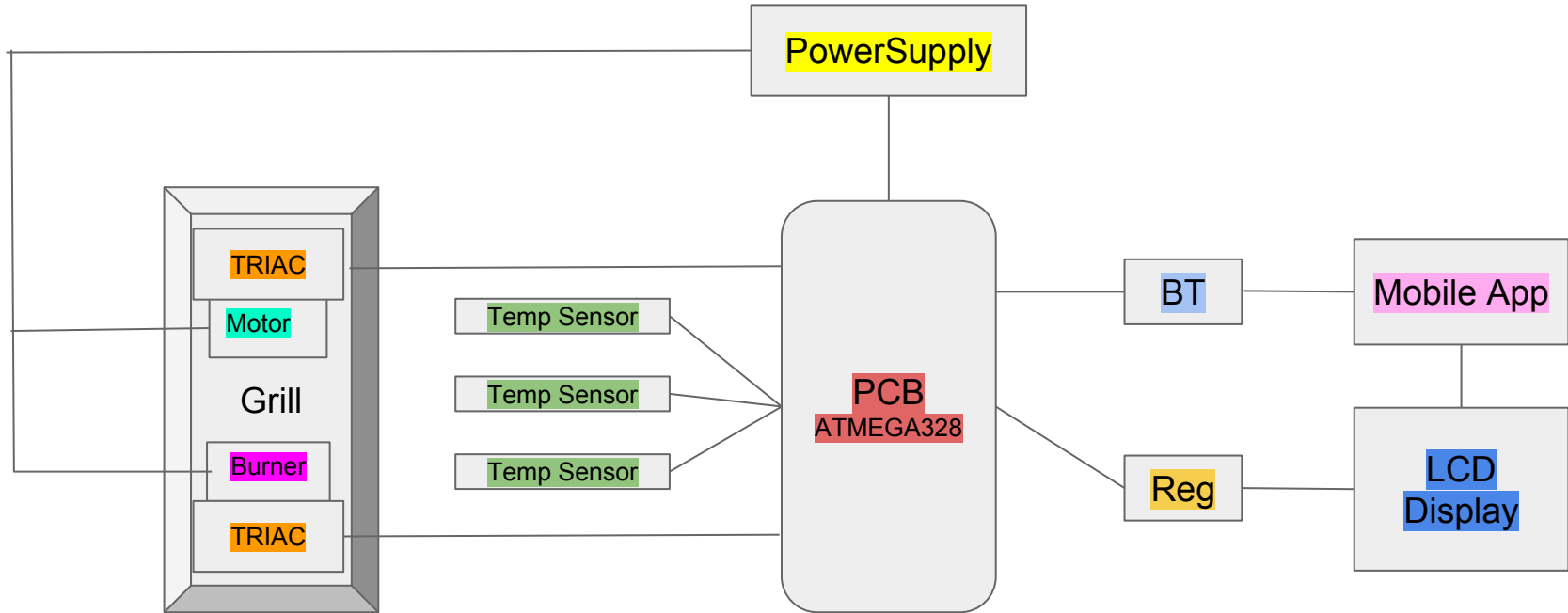


# PCB LAYOUT

## PCB View



# BLOCK DIAGRAM



# WORK DISTRIBUTION



<b>Group Member</b>	<b>Primary Focus</b>	<b>Secondary Focus</b>
<b>Jeff Mueller</b>	Power Management	PCB
<b>Jon Graff</b>	Temperature Sensing	Bluetooth
<b>Thierry Alerte</b>	Mobile App/Bluetooth	LCD User Interface
<b>Jonathan Schooley</b>	LCD User Interface/PCB	Temperature Sensing



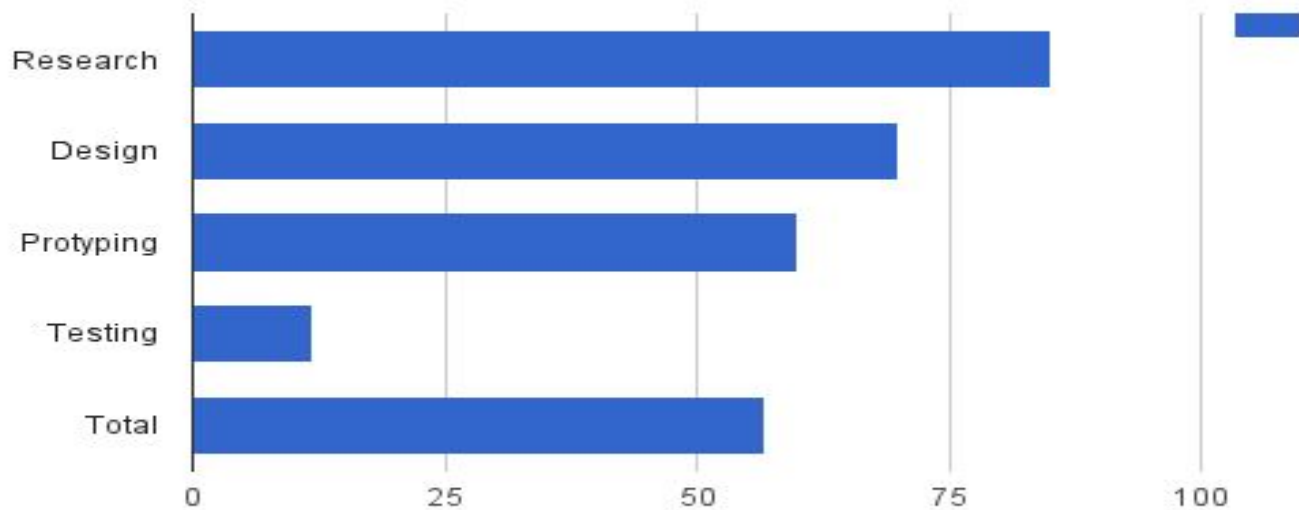
# BUDGET



Part	Quantity	Price/Unit	Total Cost	Part	Quantity	Price/Unit	Total Cost
Grill Housing	1	\$174.99	\$174.99	3/32" Connector	3	\$1.26	\$3.78
Fundduino UNO	1	\$9.99	\$9.99	DC Barrel Power	1	\$1.96	\$1.96
7" Touchscreen LCD	1	\$179.95	\$179.95	22 pF Capacitor	2	\$0.17	\$0.34
Wifi/Bluetooth Shield	1	\$24.95	\$24.95	16MHz Crystal	1	\$0.96	\$0.96
Thermistor	3	\$10.00	\$30.00	USB to Serial Bridge	1	\$24.95	\$24.95
Power System		\$1.69	\$16.40	0.1 mF Capacitor	1	\$0.17	\$0.17
PCB	1	\$60.00	\$60.00	10 uF Capacitor	1	\$0.10	\$0.10
10K Resistor	3	\$0.12	\$0.36	Diode	1	\$0.44	\$0.44
Android Phone	1	n/a	n/a	<b>Total Planned Expenses</b>			\$601.49
Food for Testing	10	\$5.00	\$50.00				
Breadboard/Wire	1	\$20.00	\$20.00				



# PROGRESS



# ISSUES



- Food temperature sensing without cable getting tangled around rotisserie
- Providing accurate estimated cooking times to user





# QUESTIONS

