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# Temperature Control System in Datacentre

## 1: Introduction

In this project, you will be using a PIC16F877A microcontroller to design a simple control system to be used in a server room in some datacentre. Basically, the room is equipped with two huge 220-Volt DC fans and it is required to control the temperature inside the room in a power- efficient approach through adjusting the speed of the fans according to the room temperature.

## 2: Methodology

### 2.1. Configuration

The approach for this project was using the port-b change interrupt for the modes of the pic and the HOLD mode as well; the pic was configured using the ADCON0 to make the pic operates on ( $F_{osc}/8$ ) and making the LSB of port-a input (digital input), port-d configured to output and connected directly to the LCD as well as port-c.

The Pulse Width Modulation (PWM) module was configured using TM2 by putting the pre-scale of it to (16) and setting the bits of CCP1CON into PWM mode and capturing it.

### 2.2. Auto mode

This mode was set to be the default mode, once the pic is started the program will operates on this mode, in this mode the pic will first start reading the value that comes from pin RA0 (the result of KTY81), it will read it as an analog value then by calling the next sub-routine (READ) it converts it to digital in a range from (0 to 1023) as for this state we come to approach to split this range into four quarters, table [1] shows those them.

Range	Quarter
0-255	First
255-512	Second
512-778	Third
778-1023	Fourth

**Table [1]: The four quarters of the digital values**

### 2.3. Manual mode

### 3: Results

The diagram illustrates a PIC16F877A microcontroller-based tachometer circuit. The PIC is connected to an LCD display showing 'MODE-0 : AUTO' and 'S:2000RPM T=20C°'. It also controls two buzzers (BUZ10) via transistors Q1 and Q2. The PIC's I/O pins are connected to various components, including a 5V regulator and ground. The diagram includes a pinout table for the PIC16F877A and a legend for the components.

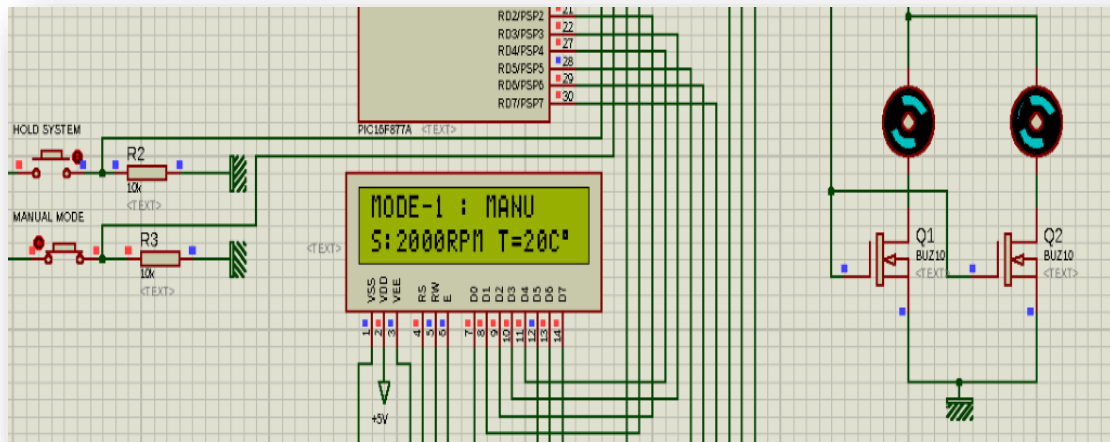
**PIC16F877A Pinout:**

Pin	Function
1	VSS
2	VDD
3	VEE
4	RS
5	RW
6	E
7	D0
8	D1
9	D2
10	D3
11	D4
12	D5
13	D6
14	D7
15	RD0/PS0
16	RD2/PS2
17	RD3/PS3
18	RD4/PS4
19	RD5/PS5
20	RD6/PS6
21	RD7/PS7

**Legend:**

- Q1, Q2: BUZ10
- BUZ10: BUZ10

From Fig. [1] we can see that the LCD show what mode we are at and also it displays the data into 8-bits into 2-lines with 5x7 Dots , also the S=2000 RPM which indicates that the ADRESH=2 (in the THIRD quarter) and after displaying that on the LCD it will transfer that value into the motors.



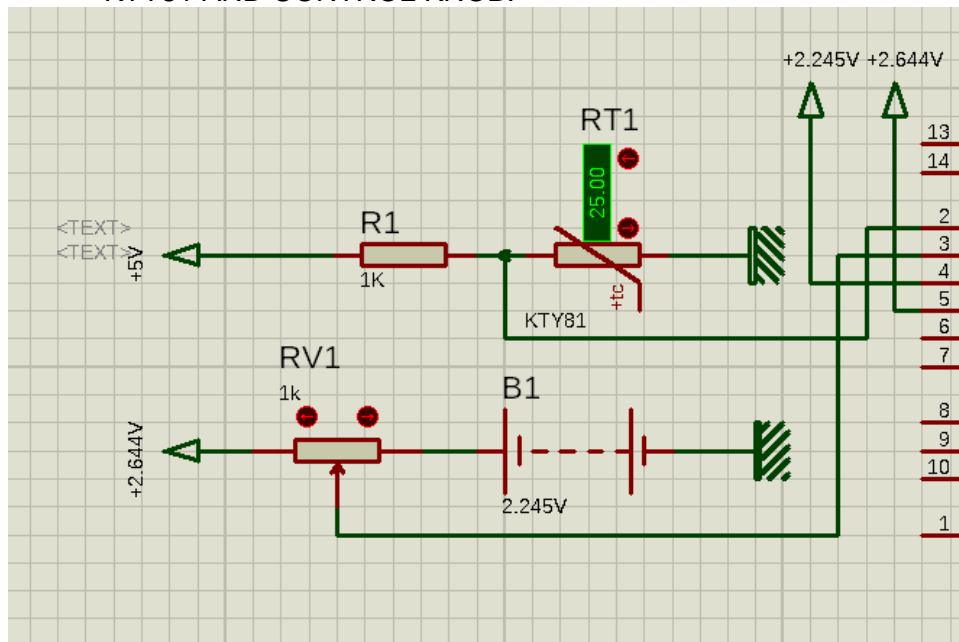
**Figure [2]: proteus file running in the MANUAL mode**

## References

- [1]: (LibStock - KTY-81 Temperature Sensor (Binary Search Algorithm), 2020)  
Libstock.mikroe.com. 2020. *Libstock - KTY-81 Temperature Sensor (Binary Search Algorithm)*.  
[online] Available at: <<https://libstock.mikroe.com/projects/view/1400/kty-81-temperature-sensor-binary-search-algorithm>> [Accessed 26 December 2020].
- [2]: Electronics Hub. 2020. *Digital Temperature Sensor Circuit Using 8051 & AVR Microcontrollers*.  
[online] Available at: <<https://www.electronicshub.org/digital-temperature-sensor-circuit/>> [Accessed 26 December 2020].
- [3]: Circuit Digest. 2020. *Digital Thermometer Using LM35 And 8051 Microcontroller*. [online]  
Available at: <<https://circuitdigest.com/microcontroller-projects/digital-thermometer-using-lm35-8051>> [Accessed 26 December 2020].
- [4]: 2020. [online] Available at: <<https://embedded-ju.ucoz.com/>> [Accessed 26 December 2020].
- [5]: Circuit Digest. 2020. *Generating PWM Using PIC Microcontroller With MPLAB And XC8*.  
[online] Available at: <<https://circuitdigest.com/microcontroller-projects/pic-microcontroller-pic16f877a-pwm-tutorial>> [Accessed 26 December 2020].

## Appendices

- KTY81 AND CONTROL KNOB:



- PUSH BUTTONS:

