Class Kit Vending Machine  
Conceptual Design

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# Introduction

Around fifty devices a day are needed by students each year for their ECE (Electrical and Computer Engineering) courses. The main emphasis of this capstone project is the design and implementation of a vending machine that can loan out devices to students while keeping track of which students have taken the devices. A student can enter their information into the machine, and it will keep track of who has borrowed each device(s). Students will be able to view and choose which gadget to remove with the help of an LED (Light Emitting Diode) equipped drawer system. The purpose of this step in the design process is to complete the following: detail what subsystems must be in place in order for the vending machine to run, how these subsystems will interact with each other, and finally, what constraints each subsystem will have imposed on it and how each constraint can be tested. The following is a numbered list of specifications that are then discussed in the later paragraphs.

### 1. The machine shall be 2 to 4 feet in height.

*2. The machine shall use encrypted ethernet for data transfer*

*3. A Microcomputer/PC shall be used to manage the data and allow proper function*

*4. The devices shall be uniquely identifiable*

*5. The machine shall use a card reader to obtain identification*

*6. The machine shall have nonvolatile memory to store the programs and data*

*7. The machine shall have LED (light emitting diode) indicators*

*8. Locks shall be installed to prevent device theft*

*9. The machine shall allow auto-download of data given a USB drive*

*10. The machine shall have a motorized center in order to rotate which device should be taken.*

The machine will be no taller than the average window height, which is around 2 to 4 feet, and no smaller than 2 feet in height. This allows for easy portability from the office to the student lounge at Brown Hall and vice versa. The machine will use ethernet to send data to our customers and be encrypted to avoid others from accessing the students’ information as well.

A Microcomputer (PC) will be used to manage the data acquisition system and allow the proper function of the machine. An SQL (structured query language) database will be programmed into the Microcomputer to hold the student ID (identification) number, name, email, course, and which board has been rented, as required by the customer. The boxes the devices are held inside must be uniquely identifiable according to the department, so each box must be scanned into the database before a device is taken. This is to prevent the theft of a device by any student and allows the customer to know which is taken. For the same reason, the machine shall have a card reader to ID every student. This way no student can fake the number, even if other information was incorrect.

For the entire machine to function after a reset and to remember information for the customer, the machine is required to have a form of nonvolatile memory such as MicroSD or an actual separate drive. The machine must have a series of LED indicators so the student knows which drawer and compartment to access when retrieving the board. Solenoid Locks shall be installed into the drawers and compartments so no single person can easily break through to the devices when the machine is unsupervised. The current plan is for a drawer and compartment to hold for several minutes to allow enough time for a worker to notice the attempt.

The following subsections provide detail on each of the previous requirements and how each shall be completed according to the customer.

# Background

A question that may arise from the conceptual design is: why use a PLC and a Microcomputer in the vending machine? One reason that a PLC is being considered is due to a PLC is cycle-based. When discussing execution schemes, there are two that can be used: event-driven execution and cycle-based execution. In an event-driven scheme, like a microcomputer, “a run-to-completion step is executed each time an event is raised,” while in a cycle-based scheme, like a PLC, “a run-to-completion step is executed periodically in regular time intervals,” [1]. The reason this needs to be addressed and specified is to show how a PLC can be useful in our design. Being event-driven, a microcomputer will wait to scan until input is sent to it. On the other hand, a PLC will constantly check all inputs and sensors on a certain time cycle. It’s important to have a cycle-based execution for the hardware components, such as locks and component sensors, because they are the main security measure against stealing the devices. There is a chance that if this scanning is done by the microcomputer, it could execute at the end of a long command, such as a “for” loop. If this is the case, the hardware scanning could happen minutes after the request was sent. Whereas if a PLC was used, the hardware could be monitored every scan cycle, for example, every 200ms. This makes PLCs more reliable in relation to securing the devices and monitoring hardware.

**\*\*\*\*\*\* Mick will discuss why we need to use Ethernet and how we will secure the data\*\*\*\*\*\***

# Ethical Considerations

A scenario that must be considered is the stealing of a device from the vending machine. Given the chance that the faculty in the ECE office may step out of the office for a few minutes, there is a chance that someone could attempt to break into the vending machine to steal the devices within. To help prevent this, the vending machine will have locks on both the drawers and the lids of each device. There will also be a sensor system in place to detect if a box is in its compartment. While this will be mainly used for the SQL database, it can be given the purpose of detecting if a device is removed without approval.

A consideration that must be taken into account when designing this vending machine is the potential to take away jobs from ECE faculty. However, given why the machine is being designed and implemented, i.e. automating part of the process of checking out devices, the jobs of the ECE faculty will not be negatively affected. The ECE office faculty will have their jobs simplified by not having to keep track of paperwork, rather they will have a spreadsheet with student information and checked-out boards.

**\*\*\*\*\* Here Mick will be discussing the use of encryption on the USB for student information breach \*\*\*\*\***

# Block Diagram

## Constraints

The following is the list of constraints that will be imposed on our subsystems:

i) Microcomputer System

(1) The microcomputer must contain a database that is programmed with SQL and another language such as C++ or Java.

ii) PLC

(1) The PLC must interface with the locks and LEDs.

(2) The PLC must control the step voltage of the motors.

(3) The PLC must communicate with the microcomputer.

(4) The PLC must know the device occupancy of each drawer.

(5) The PLC must have a timer system.

iii) Communication

(1) The machine must have a USB port to auto-transfer information between itself and the drive.

(2) The machine must receive a CSV file from the faculty computer.

(3) The Ethernet connection used to send the CSV file must have a form of encryption to secure student information.

(4) The machine must have a barcode scanner to send the board number to the microcomputer.

(5) The machine must use a card reader to read information off of an Eagle Card and use it as a unique ID.

(6) The machine must have a user interface involving a touchscreen to enter certain student information (such as name and email).

iv) Power System

(1) The power system must have a ground fault current interrupter (GFCI) to protect against the current surge.

(2) The power system must have an AC/DC converter to send power to the voltage-sensitive components.

(3) The power system must have an emergency stop control.

## Microcomputer System

The microcomputer system should be able to meet the following criteria: It should have enough storage to hold device information, student information, and programming. It should also have connectivity ports such as a USB (Universal Serial Bus) and an Ethernet port.

The Microcomputer will not only be used for keeping up with the Database but also be responsible for communication with other subsystem modules. It should comprehend input signals from the Card Reader, User Interface (UI), and barcode scanner. Also, it should communicate with PLC for carrying out the operation of vending devices.

The Microcomputer will be mainly used for the following functions:

### 1) SQL Database

### a. Inventory

With the aid of a sensor in the PLC system, the database will be utilized to keep track of the inventory inside the machine and will be able to inform the client whether a device is loaded or unloaded. If the package is loaded, the system will verify that the barcode scanner has read it. The system will check to see if the box hasn't been scanned and if it is unloaded. The database's inventory area will then be used to store and record all of the data.

*b. Student Information*

The database will also be used to maintain a list of the students who have borrowed gadgets for classes, and it will be able to transmit the data to the customer over Ethernet and/or a USB drive. The identification will be entered into the database under the students’ section using the card reader that is attached to the computer. A user interface will be used to input the student's name and email. From a list of courses the database has, a course portion will then be selected. The barcode of the chosen board will be read by the scanner once it has been selected, and the consumer will then be able to use it.

To validate whether the information has been correctly processed and stored in the database, a mock trial will be done by using a teammate’s Eagle card and after that, the data will be downloaded to see whether the information stored in the database is accurate or not. This will help verify that constraint i(1) has been satisfied and specifications 3 and 6 have been met.

## PLC

In order to give the vending machine’s hardware reactive functionality, a PLC will be implemented along with its necessary sensors. The PLC will be able to message the microcomputer as well in order for constraint ii(3) to be satisfied.

### Control System

#### Motor

The PLC will control the motor used for rotating the platform holding the devices. When a device is removed and the machine senses that the device is removed, the PLC will send a step voltage to the motor and the platform will rotate by a certain angle. This angle will be determined by seeing how many devices are on the platform and dividing 360 degrees by the number of devices.

Input: The PLC signal from a sensor indicating that a device has been removed, and a voltage from the power supply.

Output: A rotation angle to move the next device to the drawer door.

This motor system will follow constraint ii(2) and specification 10. It can be tested during design and implementation once the motor, platform, and sensors are implemented. Before these are put into the machine frame, a device can be placed in front of the sensor and removed right after. If the PLC is correctly connected to the motor and sensor, the motor should rotate by the predetermined angle.

#### b) Locks

The locking system will be solenoid coils energized by the PLC. The PLC will run the student’s course number and board needed through comparison functions to find where it is equal to a board number that isn’t checked out. Once it finds equality, the corresponding locks will become un-energized so the student can grab the board. The functionality will be tested by running a test line in the PLC to see if a lock’s tag correctly updates.

Input: Powered by the vending machine, energized by the PLC.

Output: Locking and unlocking the drawers and compartments containing the devices.

*i) Drawer Locks*

The first line of defense for the stored objects is the locks for the drawers. Since these are easily accessible, they will require stronger locks than internal locks. They will have to resist forceful entry and external interference. These locks will return to standby (closed) after the item has been removed and the drawer is shut.

*ii) Compartment Locks*

These locks prevent the opening of the separate compartments inside the drawer. Since they are harder to access and in a more compact environment, the locks will not be as strong as the ones holding the drawers shut. These locks will return to standby (closed) after the item has been removed and the compartment is closed.

*c) Indicator*

The vending machine will have an indication system to guide the student to the correct drawer and compartment. When the PLC finds the correct board needed by the student, it will run the board’s tag through compare commands until it finds the corresponding indicator tags. Once the tags are found, they will be energized and un-energized on a timed system.

Input: Voltage from the machine, energized from PLC, set to flash at a certain interval with a timer system.

Output: Drawer and compartment indicators will flash to show where the device is located.

*i) LEDs*

To assist the user in identifying the location of their required device, there will be LED indicators on both the drawers and separate compartments. There is a total of 1 LED for each drawer, and 1 LED for each compartment inside of the drawer. When the user is given the location of their rented device, the LED will blink on the drawer that has been unlocked, as will the LED of the specified compartment. LEDs will return to standby after the item has been removed and the drawer has been shut.

*d) Timer System*

The PLC will run the timer system used in tandem with the lock and indication systems. This system will be used to hold the solenoid coils as unlocked for a reasonable duration in order for the student to grab their device (roughly 15-20 seconds). Once the time has elapsed, the coils will become energized and will lock once the drawer and compartment are closed. The timer system will also set the period of flashing for the indication system. Once the time for the coils has elapsed, the indicators will also stop flashing.

Input: Total duration from PLC, tag update from PLC.

Output: Solenoid coils will be unlocked for a given duration. During this duration, the indicators will flash to show where the device is located.

This timer system will follow constraint ii(5) by allowing the solenoid coils to be unlocked and the LEDs to flash for a given duration. This will be tested during the implementation phase by manually updating a lock or LED tag in the PLC. There will also be a timer, such as a TON (Timer ON) or RTO (Retentive Timer), linked to the tag. If the tag is updated and the PLC is correctly linked to the lock or LED, the lock should receive power or the LED should flash as long as the TON or RTO is active.

*e) Sensors*

To determine if the compartments of the vending machine need to be restocked, the PLC must know which compartments are empty or full. Sensors can be used to communicate the occupancy status of each compartment to the PLC. If there are no sensors, then the machine would not know which compartment is stocked with a device or not.

There are hundreds of sensor options to deliberate between; the sensor we choose must be able to fit in the designed compartment, not require to be recalibrated after implementation, and must be within the limit of our budget. Ideally, the sensor will send a one-bit binary signal back to the PLC for simplicity in communication and ladder logic code. In regard to this, photoelectric sensors are more advantageous than weight or distance sensors because they don’t send back a multi-bit signal.

The sensor we choose must be connected electrically to the control system to communicate feedback with the PLC. The sensor must also have power delivered to it; This can be delivered by the power supply.

The implemented sensors satisfy constraint ii (4) by communicating to the PLC which compartments have a device in them and which ones do not. In order to test the sensors, a device will be placed between the send and receive ends. The signal will then be examined to make sure the sensor is detecting the “obstruction” properly.

Input: Power from the system

Output: Bit signal to the PLC system

## Power Supply

For all of the mending machine’s main systems to execute their tasks, they must be powered electrically. We plan on using a wall outlet as our power source; we will connect a power cord with a ground-fault circuit interrupter, GFCI, to the power supply that is nested in our vending machine. This will supply power to the PLC, microcomputer, barcode scanner, card reader, solenoid locks, sensors, and LEDs. Most of these systems will all need varying direct current voltage levels which require an AC/DC converter.

*a) AC/DC Converter*

All of the systems that compose our vending machine require a lower DC voltage than the 120 V AC wall outlet supplies--the PLC will probably be the only system that is powered with 120 V AC. The AC/DC converter will step down the 120 V and convert the AC power to DC power. From there the voltage will be amplified by Op-Amp circuits each corresponding to the voltage level required by each system. This system satisfies constraint iv (2) and will be verified through simulation and measurement using a DMM (Digital Multimeter) and Oscilloscope.

Input: Power from the mains outlet

Output: Lower-level DC voltage

b) *Power Protection*

To physically guard our systems against current there will need to be several different circuit protection components to the point of redundancy. If the GFCI senses any leaks in the electric current it will immediately trip and shut off the power protecting the power supply of the vending machine—this satisfies constraint iv (1) that was created due to engineering standard NEC 422.51. There will also be a circuit breaker before the power supply and fuses after the power supply to protect each sub-system. With these multiple layers of protective measures, all of the systems will be safe from damage caused by possible over currents. To satisfy constraint iv (3) the power cord that connects the vending machine to the wall outlet will be accessible to unplug—acting as an emergency stop control. In order to test the GFCI, there are cheap testing devices online that can be purchased to verify that it is functioning.

## Communication

1. *USB (Universal Serial Bus) Port*

The vending machine will have a USB port as a form of communication between itself and the faculty computer. The device that will be used is a USB drive that will be able to auto-download the appropriate data from the Microcomputer. Constraint iii (1) and specification 9 will be satisfied after the device has been tested. Constraint iii(1) was created due to broader implications. In order for the machine to positively affect the office workers, the team is adding the auto-download function in case there is no nearby computer that can communicate with the machine. To test the device, a drive will be inserted and then removed after a short amount of time. The data will then be read from the drive by a separate device to verify the drive contains the correct data.

Input: Data from the machine

Output: Data from Drive into the same or different machine

1. *Ethernet*

The ethernet cord shall be used to send and receive data to and from the customer. If the customer wants to see the database and who has taken items, they can request the file and it will be transmitted. The file will likely be a CSV from Excel that will feed from and to the database. The ethernet cable can be directly connected to the microcomputer and user PC using an ethernet connector, and with the right steps of static IP configuration, one can start transferring data from the microcomputer. The implemented Ethernet connection allows for constraints iii(2) and iii(3) to be satisfied, along with specification 2. Constraint iii(3) comes from the team’s ethical consideration. There is no single specific standard applying to the data held, but the team believes that it needs to be protected regardless of the lack of a standard. In order to verify correct operation, the Microcomputer and a PC will be connected by ethernet, and data will be read and sent. Then the team will analyze the data to ensure it has been properly transmitted.

Input: Encoded message to the database

Output: Message signal to the connected device

1. *Barcode Scanner*

To register the individual devices to the machine and properly keep track of the current owner of the device, a barcode scanner will be installed. When loading the devices, the user will first have to scan their barcode, registering them to the indicated compartment. This will tie the device’s ID to the compartment’s location. The next board cannot be loaded until the previous one has been registered and locked. This will allow the database to then tie the rented device to the student, allowing us to keep track of its possession.

Input: ID of the device.

Output: Registering the location of said device.

1. *Card Reader*

The card reader shall receive a signal from an ID card issued to the student by the college. When the signal is received, the device will send the data to the database through the microcomputer. The Reader will have an indicator light for a correctly scanned card to notify the student that he/she is good to proceed. The card reader will satisfy constraint iv(5) and specification 5 once it is fully functioning. In order to verify correct operation, an Eagle card will be scanned and the data sent from the scanner will be checked to ensure the ID is read.

Input: Information from Eagle Card

Output: Create Data and send a signal to the microcomputer

1. *UI (User Interface)*

The user interface will be connected to the microcomputer and will allow the user to input their name, email, and which class(s) he or she needs a device for. The information is also relayed through the PLC system.

1. *LCD (Liquid Crystal Display)*

A User Interface (UI) is necessary for the student to select the necessary board since it can be used to collect information from the student, such as their name and email address, and when the information has been verified, the UI can be used to select the needed board from the given set of choices available. For the interface, it would most likely be a touch screen LCD if not a display for the user to input the information required. One of the constraints that we must follow is that it should be compatible with the microcomputer system we would end up using. For the system to work the following functions of the user interface should be read: a) should be able to recognize the depression of any key/screen and should be able to identify it and send it to the microcomputer. b) should be able to display coming off from different systems or subsystems or from the interface itself. Each time the operator accesses a menu function, the user interface module will send a notification to the main system i.e., Microcomputer. The relevant system will be informed by the microcomputer in response, and that system will then establish a direct connection with the user interface (UI). When the operator selects a menu function, the user interface module will communicate with the microcomputer, which will then alert the appropriate systems so that the function can be performed.

The system will be analytically validated by inputting student information and by selecting a board from the given set of choices and will be checked to see if the system was able to grab user information and send it to the database or not. The system would also be checked to see whether each message from the different pertaining systems is displayed properly or not. For example, if any information was not valid then the microcomputer should be able to communicate to the UI to display an error message and should ask the user to enter the information again. The UI will allow constraint iii(6) to be satisfied after the appropriate testing is verified.

Input: Message Signal to Microcomputer System

Output: Microcomputer signaling to PLC or UI itself.

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