

Our goal was to create the firmware and hardware for a modular smart household appliance. The following instructions will instruct you on how to wire, setup, install, and use a smart appliance from scratch. The code is open source, and the project will continue to be maintained, eventually with a proprietary PCB controller. The following instructions are designed for a water heater, but instructions to convert the system to another appliance are included.

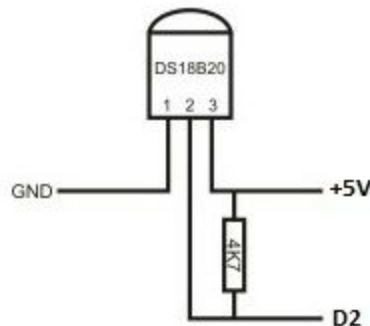
**Last Revised On: November 29, 2015**

## Installation Guide Steps

## Step

Sensor Setup	- 1
XBee Configuration and Setup	- 2
Relay (Heating or Cooling Element) Setup	- 3
(Optional) AVR Atmega 328P/88P & Wiring Diagram	- 4
Compiling & Running the Firmware	- 5
Possible Commands and Expected Functionality	- 6
Examples	- 7
Repurposing Instructions & Examples	- 8

1. Connect the red wire of the DS18B20 temperature sensor to +5Volts and a 4.7K $\Omega$  resistor in a pull-up resistor configuration bridging the white “data” wire to the +5Volt wire. Then connect the black wire of the sensor to common or ground. Connect the DS18B20 One Wire Sensor’s white data wire to PORT C, or PIN 0 on an AVR Microcontroller, which is located:
  - D2 → Pin 37 on an Arduino MEGA
  - D2 → Pin 23 on an AVR Atmega 328P or an AVR Atmega 88P



2. Configure and connect an XBee (IEEE 802.15.4) radio to the USART0 of the AVR microcontroller above.

If an XBIB-U development board is being used to configure the XBee, make sure the XBIB-U USB drivers are properly configured.

Then, using DIGI's XCTU software, make sure that the XBee is configured with:

- Baudrate = 19200
- PAN ID: 0xBEEF
- API MODE = DISABLED (TRANSPARENT MODE)
- ADDRESS = 0x0001 (16-Bit Address), count up by one for multiple nodes

Then Connect the RX/TX pins to the proper USART0 pins on the microcontroller

- Arduino MEGA: DOUT → TX0 (Pin 1), DIN → RX0 (Pin 0)
- AVR Atmega 328P/88P: DOUT → TXD (PCINT16/PD0) Pin 3, DIN → RXD (PCINT17/PD1) Pin 4

Then connect VCC to +3.3Volts (Atmega 328P/88P must use a +5V → +3.3V voltage regulator)

Connect VSS to common or ground

Connect VREF to +3.3Volts

3. Connect a relay connected to a heating element or an LED (use a 220Ω resistor in series to the LED's anode) with a ~ >+3.3Volts triggering voltage to PORTB, PIN 5 on the microcontroller.

- Arduino MEGA: PWM Pin 13
- AVR Atmega 328P/88P: PB5 - Pin 19

4. **ONLY FOR 328P/88P:** wire the Inline Serial Programmer to the microcontroller

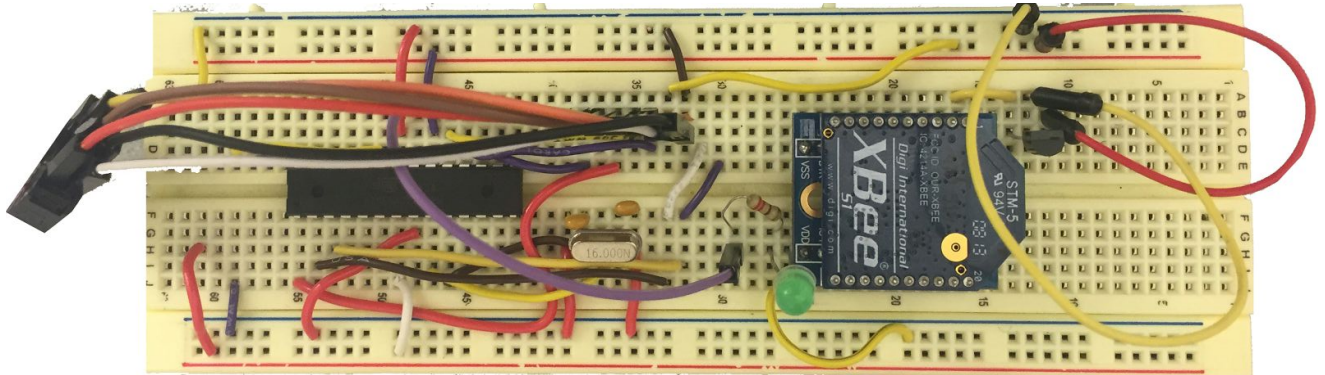
a. connect the ISP's:

- i. MOSI → Pin 17
- ii. MISO → Pin 18
- iii. /Reset (Active Low Reset Pin) → Pin 1
- iv. SCK → Pin 19
- v. +5Volts → VCC (ISP) → Pins: 7, 20, and 21
- vi. GND → GND (ISP) → Pins 8 and 22
- vii. Connect a 16MHz crystal oscillator to XTAL 1 & 2 via Pins 5 and 6 with a 22pF capacitors from each of the crystal's pins to ground or common
- viii. In the Makefile:

1. use AVR-GCC to compile for the given system
2. use AVR-ObjCOPY for ELF → HEX conversion
3. use AVR-DUDE to burn program through the ISP → chip
4. set F\_CPU = 16000000

5. select the proper -p, -P, and -c flags for AVR-DUDE for the given microcontroller and ISP and the proper -mmcu flags for AVR-GCC

Or use the given Makefile in the top level of /src/firmware. The Makefile uses an AVR USBASP ISP, but you can just change the -c flag for AVR-DUDE



5. Pull the current repository or download a zipfile at:  
[https://github.com/shivamndave/tiny\\_house/archive/master.zip](https://github.com/shivamndave/tiny_house/archive/master.zip) and then extract the .zip file into a working directory
6. Connect the ISP or MEGA to the build computer
  - **IMPORTANT:** disconnect the XBee temporarily while writing to the microcontroller. The microcontroller can not be programmed while its RX0/TX0 lines are active.Navigate to the project directory in your POSIX terminal, then /src/firmware and type:
  - MEGA: change the COMPILER\_PATH variable in the GNU Makefile to the proper port of the Arduino and type: \$make
  - 328P/88P: \$make eight (if using the Makefile in the git repository), or just \$make

```

bash-3.2$ make eight
#avr-gcc -fno-tree-scev-cprop -ffunction-sections -fdata-sections -ffreestanding
avr-gcc -Os -mmcu=atmega328p -DF_CPU=16000000UL -Wall -Werror -Wextra -Wimplicit -std=gnu99 -c main.c One_Wire_Libr
ary/OneWire.c UART_Library/uart.c Sensor_Driver/driver.c
avr-gcc -mmcu=atmega328p -Wl,-u,vfprintf -lprintf_flt -lm -omain.elf main.o OneWire.o uart.o driver.o
avr-objcopy -j .text -j .data -O ihex main.elf main.hex
avrdude -F -p m328p -c usbasp -e -b 115200 -U flash:w:main.hex

avrdude: warning: cannot set sck period. please check for usbasp firmware update.
avrdude: AVR device initialized and ready to accept instructions

Reading | ##### | 100% 0.01s

avrdude: Device signature = 0x1e950f
avrdude: erasing chip
avrdude: warning: cannot set sck period. please check for usbasp firmware update.
avrdude: reading input file "main.hex"
avrdude: input file main.hex auto detected as Intel Hex
avrdude: writing flash (8724 bytes):

Writing | ##### | 100% 6.21s

avrdude: 8724 bytes of flash written
avrdude: verifying flash memory against main.hex:
avrdude: load data flash data from input file main.hex:
avrdude: input file main.hex auto detected as Intel Hex
avrdude: input file main.hex contains 8724 bytes
avrdude: reading on-chip flash data:

Reading | ##### | 100% 5.57s

avrdude: verifying ...
avrdude: 8724 bytes of flash verified

avrdude: safemode: Fuses OK (H:07, E:D9, L:62)

```

**IMPORTANT:** If using a microcontroller, 8KB or greater program memory is required, it is strongly suggested that you use the repository's Makefile due to the GCC optimizations necessary to have the .hex file fit into the microcontroller's text field for an 8KB microcontroller.

7. Reconnect the XBee to RX0/TX0. The user should now have a system that behaves a smart water heater that can be configured and manipulated wirelessly. The commands are sent wirelessly via the XBee radio using DIGI's XCTU software, with a host XBEE with the same PAN ID as the one attached to the microcontroller, and API MODE enabled. The water heater can take the following commands each of which is a one byte hex value, followed by a one byte argument, followed by the delimiter currently equal to ASCII '-' or hex 0x2D:
  - a. **GET\_STATUS (0x33) - ARGUMENT MUST BE 0x00:**  
microcontroller returns a system status string including the current temperature, state in the FSM, current setpoint, current offsets
  - b. **ENABLE (0xFF) - ARGUMENT MUST BE 0x00:**  
enables the finite state machine.  
**NOTE:** the system must receive an ENABLE message before it can work.
  - c. **DISABLE (0xAA) - ARGUMENT MUST BE 0x00:**  
Disables the state machine by sending it back to the IDLE state no matter the current state
  - d. **CHANGE\_SETPOINT (0xBB):**  
changes the deadband setpoint for the water heater
  - e. **CHANGE\_POSITIVE\_OFFSET (0xCC):**

- changes the deadband positive setpoint
- f. **CHANGE\_NEGATIVE\_OFFSET (0x22):**  
changes the deadband negative setpoint

You can upload the file /srs/firmware/RX\_TX/xctu\_commands\_list.xml, which includes the above commands as ASCII commands, into XCTU and send the commands from their to manipulate the state machine. XCTU TX frames should use a 16-Bit destination address equal to the address of the receiving node.

**Use Example:** changing the setpoint to 100 degrees, offsets, and enabling the water heater:

1. Install the firmware onto the system described above
2. Send a CHANGE\_SETPOINT command, with an argument to change the current setpoint to 100 degrees celsius, followed by the delimiter.
3. Send a CHANGE\_POSITIVE\_OFFSET, followed by a CHANGE\_NEGATIVE\_OFFSET command to change the +/- deltas to 5 degrees
4. Then enable the state machine with an ENABLE command

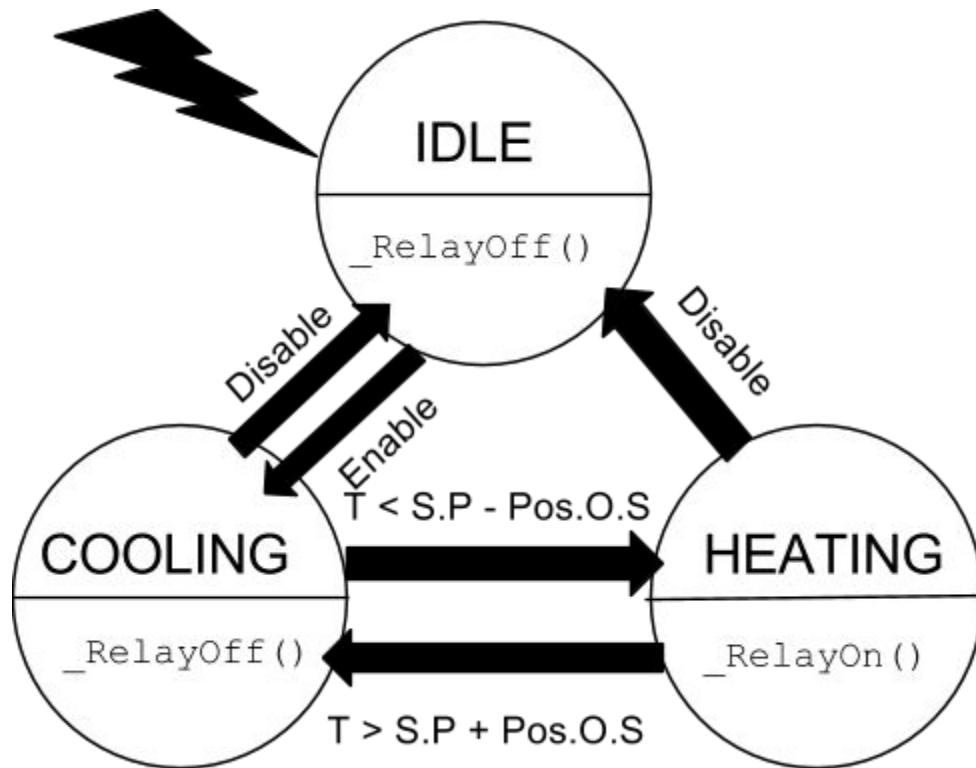
To do so, send the following strings:

```
>> 0xBB 0x64 0x2D  
>> 0xCC 0x05 0x2D  
>> 0x22 0x05 0x2D  
>> 0xFF 0x00 0x2D
```

**Repurposing Instructions:** To have this system function as a another smart wirelessly controlled appliance

1. Redefine the states in the global variable `FSM[]` of type `fsm_t` at the top of `main.c` accordingly to the function for which it is intended.
2. Redefine `SensorResult()` in `driver.c` to provide the correct next state response
3. connect the system to proper auxiliary output if necessary

**Repurposing Example:** To have the system behave as a refrigerator. Observe the current state machine intended for a water heater. The state machine diagram is as follows:



To have the system behave as a refrigerator, we want to switch the transition conditions between the Heating and Cooling states since a refrigerator works oppositely to a water heater.

```

FSM_t FSM[] =
{
  {&_RelayOff, {IDLE_STATE, IDLE_STATE, IDLE_STATE,
  IDLE_STATE, HEATING_STATE, HEATING_STATE, COOLING_STATE,
  IDLE_STATE}},

  {&_RelayOff, {IDLE_STATE, IDLE_STATE, IDLE_STATE,
  IDLE_STATE, IDLE_STATE, HEATING_STATE, COOLING_STATE,
  IDLE_STATE}},

  {&_RelayOn, {IDLE_STATE, IDLE_STATE, IDLE_STATE,
  IDLE_STATE, IDLE_STATE, HEATING_STATE, COOLING_STATE,
  IDLE_STATE}}
};
  
```

manipulate `SensorResult()` to go into the `HEATING_STATE` when above the deadband, and into the `COOLING_STATE` below the positive end of the deadband by flipping the return values of the conditions 2 and three

Connect PORTB PIN5 to a cooling element, then recompile and reburn onto the system

Reset the setpoint and offsets as necessary, and enable the machine wirelessly