Dionysus   
Control System Functional Requirements  
[XX/XX/XXXX]

Contents

[1. Overview 5](#_Toc96955124)

[1.1 Description 5](#_Toc96955125)

[1.2 Scope 5](#_Toc96955126)

[1.3 Acronyms and Abbreviations 5](#_Toc96955127)

[1.4 System Components 6](#_Toc96955128)

[1.5 Inputs 6](#_Toc96955129)

[1.6 Outputs 7](#_Toc96955130)

[2. Input Processing 7](#_Toc96955131)

[2.1 Debounce 8](#_Toc96955132)

[2.2 Anti-Tiedown 8](#_Toc96955133)

[2.3 Input Override 8](#_Toc96955134)

[2.4 Deadband 8](#_Toc96955135)

[2.5 Hysteresis 8](#_Toc96955136)

[3. Basic Functionality 8](#_Toc96955137)

[3.1 Power Management Controller 8](#_Toc96955138)

[3.2 Board Controller 8](#_Toc96955139)

[The board also uses an ATMEGA32U microcontroller. 8](#_Toc96955140)

[3.3 Two-Wire Interface Bus Isolator 8](#_Toc96955141)

[3.4 GPIO 8](#_Toc96955142)

[3.5 Pulse Width Modulation Controller 9](#_Toc96955143)

[3.6 Real-time Clock 9](#_Toc96955144)

[3.7 Temperature Sensor 9](#_Toc96955145)

[3.8 CAN Bus 9](#_Toc96955146)

[3.9 EZO Board 9](#_Toc96955147)

[3.10 Peristaltic Pump 9](#_Toc96955148)

[3.11 Water Pump 9](#_Toc96955149)

[3.12 Water Heater 9](#_Toc96955150)

[3.13 Air Pump 10](#_Toc96955151)

[4. Operating Mode 10](#_Toc96955152)

[4.1 Start-up/Initialization 10](#_Toc96955153)

[4.2 Normal Operation 10](#_Toc96955154)

[4.3 Fault Detection 10](#_Toc96955155)

[5. Failure Modes 10](#_Toc96955156)

[5.1 PMC failure 10](#_Toc96955157)

[5.2 Sensor failure 10](#_Toc96955158)

[5.3 Failure Mode 3 10](#_Toc96955159)

[6. Communications 10](#_Toc96955160)

[6.1 TWI-1 11](#_Toc96955161)

[a. Topology 11](#_Toc96955162)

[b. Message IDs 11](#_Toc96955163)

[6.2 TWI-2 11](#_Toc96955164)

[6.3 UART 11](#_Toc96955165)

[6.4 CAN 11](#_Toc96955166)

[a. Topology 11](#_Toc96955167)

[b. Message IDs 11](#_Toc96955168)

[6.5 1-Wire 11](#_Toc96955169)

[a. Topology 11](#_Toc96955170)

[b. Message IDs 11](#_Toc96955171)

[7. Limiting and Interlock 11](#_Toc96955172)

[7.1 Emergency Stop Device Interlock 11](#_Toc96955173)

[8. Output Processing 11](#_Toc96955174)

[13.1 FET Switch for High Current Load 11](#_Toc96955175)

[13.2 Flyback Protection 11](#_Toc96955176)

[9. Calibrations 11](#_Toc96955177)

[9.1 pH Sensor 12](#_Toc96955178)

[9.2 EC Sensor 12](#_Toc96955179)

[9.3 Peristaltic Pump 12](#_Toc96955180)

[10. Diagnostics 12](#_Toc96955181)

[10.1 LED Indication 12](#_Toc96955182)

[10.2 Header Pins 12](#_Toc96955183)

[10.3 Programming Port 12](#_Toc96955184)

[11. Telematics 12](#_Toc96955185)

[11.1 Telematics 12](#_Toc96955186)

[12. Data Logging 12](#_Toc96955187)

[12.1 Data Logging 12](#_Toc96955188)

[13. Applicable Standards 12](#_Toc96955189)

[13.1 EPS, Library Blocks, IEEE, SAE, ANSI 12](#_Toc96955190)

[A. Appendix 12](#_Toc96955191)

[B. Revision History 12](#_Toc96955192)

# Overview

*The overview section should include a brief description of the project and functionality so that someone outside of the project team would be able to understand the project. The section should include a list of commonly used acronyms and abbreviations, a list of system components and their purpose, and inputs and outputs as discussed on the I/O list deliverable.*

1. Description

The Dionysus project will be a self-sufficient NFT hydroponic garden capable of growing small vegetables and herbs. The controller for Dionysus will be an Arduino Due microcontroller embedded in the power distribution motherboard.

The purpose is to create a control board that can handle the inputs and outputs necessary to operate a Dionysus system. Today’s microcontrollers and single board computers are not capable of driving all the components required. Additional hardware and circuitry is required.

Rather than a larger collection of harnessing, piggyback boards, and modifications, a single power distribution board will be created to handle the necessary inputs, outputs, and communications.

1. Scope

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **In Scope** | **Out of Scope** |
| Self-contained computer power | Raspberry Pi Model 4 and Compute Module compatibility |
| GPIO for IO expansion | Voltage and current feedback measurements on input/outputs |
| Raspberry Pi or Arduino based microcontroller | True grow light drivers |
| E-stop circuitry |  |

1. Acronyms and Abbreviations

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Acronym** | **Meaning** | **Notes** |
| NCS | Nutrient Control System | XXXXXXXXXXX |
| LED | Light-emitting Diode | XXXXXXXXXXX |
| TWI | Two-Wire Interface | Also known as I2C |
| TWD | Two-Wire Data | Also known as SDA |
| TWCK | Two-Wire Clock | Also known as SCL |
| CAN | Controller Area Network |  |
| USART | Universal Asynchronous Receive/Transmit |  |
| SPI | Serial Peripheral Interface |  |
| STB | Short to Battery |  |
| STG | Short to Ground |  |

1. System Components

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Abbreviation** | **Meaning** | **Notes** |
| XXXXX | XXXXXXXXX | XXXXXXXXXXXXXX |

1. Inputs

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Name** | **Abbreviation** | **Description** |
| Ambient Temperature | AmbEnv | Ambient temperature for plants |
| Ambient Light | AmbLt | Ambient light for plants |
| Emergency Stop Feedback | EmStopFdbk | Emergency stop feedback to control system |
| NCS Flow Rate | NCSFlow | Volumetric flow rate going through nutrient control system |
| NCS Temperature In | NCSTempIn | Input temperature to nutrient control system in Celsius |
| Chemical 1 Level Minimum | Chem1LvlMin | Chemical 1 tank almost empty |
| Chemical 2 Level Minimum | Chem2LvlMin | Chemical 2 tank almost empty |
| Chemical 3 Level Minimum | Chem3LvlMin | Chemical 3 tank almost empty |
| Chemical 4 Level Minimum | Chem4LvlMin | Chemical 4 tank almost empty |
| Chemical 5 Level Minimum | Chem5LvlMin | Chemical 5 tank almost empty |
| Chemical 1 Pump Feedback | Chem1PmpFdbk | Chemical 1 peristaltic pump dispensing active |
| Chemical 2 Pump Feedback | Chem2PmpFdbk | Chemical 2 peristaltic pump dispensing active |
| Chemical 3 Pump Feedback | Chem3PmpFdbk | Chemical 3 peristaltic pump dispensing active |
| Chemical 4 Pump Feedback | Chem4PmpFdbk | Chemical 4 peristaltic pump dispensing active |
| Chemical 5 Pump Feedback | Chem5PmpFdbk | Chemical 5 peristaltic pump dispensing active |
| Reservoir pH | RsvrPh | Reservoir pH level measured in nutrient control system |
| Reservoir Flow Rate | RsvrFlow | Volumetric flow rate out of reservoir |
| Reservoir Temperature In | RsvrTempIn | Input temperature to reservoir in Celsius |
| Reservoir Temperature Out | RsvrTempOut | Output temperature of reservoir in Celsius |
| Reservoir TDS | RsvrTDS | Reservoir total dissolved solids measured in nutrient control system |
| Reservoir Level Minimum | RsvrLvlMin | Reservoir water level almost empty |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

1. Outputs

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Name** | **Abbreviation** | **Description** |
| LED Channel 1 | LEDCh1 | 3-wire RGB LED channel 1 |
| LED Channel 2 | LEDCh2 | 3-wire RGB LED channel 2 |
| LED Channel 3 | LEDCh3 | 3-wire RGB LED channel 3 |
| LED Channel 4 | LEDCh4 | 3-wire RGB LED channel 4 |
| LED Channel 5 | LEDCh5 | 3-wire RGB LED channel 5 |
| LED Channel 6 | LEDCh6 | 3-wire RGB LED channel 6 |
| LED Channel 7 | LEDCh7 | 3-wire RGB LED channel 7 |
| LED Channel 8 | LEDCh8 | 3-wire RGB LED channel 8 |
| NCS Pump Activation | NCSPmpAct | Nutrient control system water pump activation |
| Reservoir Heater Activation | RsvrHeaterAct | Reservoir heater activation |
| Reservoir Pump Activation | RsvrPmpAct | Reservoir water pump activation |
| Chemical 1 Pump | Chem1Pmp | Chemical 1 peristaltic dispensing control |
| Chemical 2 Pump | Chem2Pmp | Chemical 2 peristaltic dispensing control |
| Chemical 3 Pump | Chem3Pmp | Chemical 3 peristaltic dispensing control |
| Chemical 4 Pump | Chem4Pmp | Chemical 4 peristaltic dispensing control |
| Chemical 5 Pump | Chem5Pmp | Chemical 5 peristaltic dispensing control |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

# Input Processing

*The input processing section should include a description of the input processing requirements of the system. This should cover details about Debounce, Anti Tie-down, Overrides, dead banding, and other project specific input processing options.*

1. Debounce
2. Anti-Tiedown
3. Input Override
4. Deadband
5. Hysteresis

# Basic Functionality

*This section should define regular machine operation and modes, describing how the inputs will drive outputs for PDCL targets.*

1. Power Management Controller

The system microcontroller requires 3.3 and 5.0 volt power. The water pump(s) and reservoir heater activation use a FET to provide medium to high power to AC relays. Flyback protection should be used.

The chemical peristaltic pumps and grow lights operate between 12 and 24 volts.

Power regulation is required for the board. Power management will consist of voltage regulation for the board’s controller, sensors, and other low power accessories. Four high side drivers will be used to power larger loads, such as peristaltic pumps, grow lights, and water pump relay coil activation.

The board must be able to take in voltage between 12 and 24 volts DC, and supply clean power rails at 3.3V, 5.0V, and input voltage (12-24V). Circuit protections must be enforced.

The input voltage terminal block must have reverse polarity protection, overvoltage protection, overcurrent protection

1. Board Controller

The system controller will be the ATSM3X8E microcontroller by Microchip Technology. It contains a 32-bit ARM Cortex-M3 processor. The microcontroller circuitry will be based on the Arduino Due board.

The board also uses an ATMEGA32U microcontroller.

1. Two-Wire Interface Bus Isolator

The Atlas Scientific EZO boards require voltage isolation if multiple boards are used on the same two-wire bus. Each EZO board will have a voltage and communication isolator circuit. It uses a two-wire interface digital isolator along with an isolated DC-DC converter.

The isolated busses require termination resistors.

1. GPIO

10 digital input/outputs and 5 analog inputs are available as general purpose input/outputs. These are available to the end user for additional sensors and system input/outputs.

Digital input/outputs should be protected against short to battery and short to ground

Overvoltage protection, overcurrent protection, back EMF protection, current limiting, basic filtering, external clipping diodes

1. Pulse Width Modulation Controller

The grow lights used will be 3-wire RGB LED lights requiring brightness and color control. An RGB PWM LED driver will be used to drive at least 2 channels of grow lights. Additional channels may be add if space and circuitry constraints allow. Red and blue will be the main colors used.

PWM control will be used to control the brightness of the LEDs. This simulates the rising and setting of the sun.

Optional feature would be a way to create sectors of addressable LEDs. This would allow for simulating the sun moving east to west in the sky.

1. Real-time Clock

This optional feature would be nice to have for data logging and future product improvements.

1. Temperature Sensor

For the first design iteration, digital 1-wire temperature sensors, Maxim DS18B20, are acceptable. They require no additional hardware or circuitry to integrate. The digital communication bus must be scanned on start up to search for all available sensors.

5 temperature sensor channels are available.

There is no requirement for PCBA temperature sensors. The circuit board should have at least 1 temperature sensor installed for board diagnostics and ambient redundancy.

1. CAN Bus

The microcontroller has CAN bus communication available. A CAN bus transceiver will be implemented into the PDB. CAN high and low will be externally available to the end user for additional functionality.

CAN high, low, 12 volt power, and 12 volt ground will be available in a four pin terminal block.

The CAN bus has selectable termination using a selector switch.

1. EZO Board

The motherboard will allow for at least 4 Atlas Scientific EZO sensor boards. They use 2-three pin headers in a daughterboard configuration. Any EZO board must be compatible in any of the four spots.

A BNC or three pin terminal block will be used to connect the EZO sensor to the power distribution board.

1. Peristaltic Pump

The Atlas Scientific peristaltic pumps will be used. These require 12 to 24 volt power for the motor and 3.3 to 5 volt power for the control section. Motor power is supplied through a two pin terminal block on the PDB and pump. The control section uses a Molex connection.

The circuit board must accommodate at least 5 peristaltic pumps.

1. Water Pump

The PDB must be able to drive 2 AC relays. These will activate the reservoir and nutrient control system pumps. Each pump output will have its own two position terminal block, a positive and negative.

1. Water Heater

The PDB must be able to drive an AC relay that provides power to the reservoir heater.

1. Air Pump

The PDB must be able to drive an AC relay that provides power to the reservoir air pump.

# Operating Mode

*This section should define conditional operating modes of the system for expected use.*

1. Start-up/Initialization
2. Normal Operation
3. Fault Detection

# Failure Modes

*A failure mode is a mode that the system may enter into automatically upon a system fault. The most common system faults occur at an input or an output. This section should list potential input/output/communication faults and system responses.*

1. PMC failure
2. Sensor failure
3. Failure Mode 3

# Communications

*This section should describe the modes of communication used on the project, examples including CAN, Radio, Ethernet, Multiplex, etc.*

The circuit board will be a flexible design for the end user. Some or all of the inputs, outputs, and sensors may be used. Internal communication must be flexible. A two-wire interface bus will be used for internal board communication. The EC, pH, flow meter, and peristaltic pumps specified for this project are TWI and UART compatible. UART is simpler in its design but does not allow for the flexibility that a TWI bus has.

All communication busses will have selectable termination resistors at various points to allow the end user to select where the bus is terminated.

An external connector will be provided for TWI communication to an external board should once be added.

1. TWI-1
   1. Topology
   2. Message IDs
2. TWI-2
3. UART
4. CAN
   1. Topology
   2. Message IDs
5. 1-Wire
   1. Topology
   2. Message IDs

# Limiting and Interlock

*This section should describe the components/devices/functionality which will limit functionality or provide interlock signals for the device. This section should describe what components allow for expected functional use.*

1. Emergency Stop Device Interlock

The emergency stop device interlock consists of two circuits: a hardwired loop and feedback signal.

The feedback signal provides confirmation to the control system to prevent false errors.

The hardwired loop runs through various connectors to prevent power from being delivered to various components.

# Output Processing

*This section should be used if there are outputs to be processed by the control system.*

1. High Current Load FET
2. Flyback Protection

# Calibrations

*This section should list the expected calibrated inputs to the system.*

1. pH Sensor
2. EC Sensor
3. Peristaltic Pump

# Diagnostics

*This section should list the planned diagnostic/health information that is intended.*

1. LED Indication

LED indication will be provided for all major functions of the board.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Indication Color | Function |
| Green | Device functioning properly |
| Yellow | Device functionality limited, but not crucial to operation |
| Red | Device error occurred. Functionality is disabled. |
| Blue |  |
| Orange/Amber |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Indication Pattern | Function |
| Solid |  |
| Flashing |  |
| Flashing |  |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Component | Component Signal | Color |  |
| Input Voltage | - | Green |  |
| 3.3V Regulator | Regulator output | Green |  |
| 5.0V Regulator | Regulator output | Green |  |
| High Side Drivers | Driver output | Green |  |
| Chemical Pumps | Pump interrupt | Green |  |
| NCS Pump | Pump FET activation | Green |  |
| Reservoir Pump | Pump FET activation | Green |  |
| Reservoir Heater | Heater FET activation | Green |  |
| TWI Busses | Data FET | Green |  |
| UART Bus | Data FET | Green |  |
| CAN Bus | Data FET | Green |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

1. Header Pins

Header pins are available for all communication busses.

1. Programming Port

# Telematics

1. Telematics

This board does not contain any ability to transmit data.

# Data Logging

1. Data Logging

This board does not contain any ability to log data.

# Applicable Standards

*This section should list the standard requirements for the project, as well as the expected use of standardized information, such as EPS, Library Blocks, IEEE, SAE, etc.*

1. EPS, Library Blocks, IEEE, SAE, ANSI

# Appendix

# Revision History

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Revision History** | | |
| When: | Who: | What: |
| XX/XX/XXXX | XXXXXXX | XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |