



FUD

Project Report
CECS 490B - Senior Project
3/27/20

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1 Introduction

1.1 Who Is Doing What?

Person:	Roles:
Alex Agustin	Food Maker: Fridge and Cooker (Design, Part Research, Manufacturing, Testing), Logo Design Example of tasks completed: -Created fusion 360 designs -Sent to be 3D printed and tested them. -Constructed Conveyor Belt.
Raul Solorio	Food Maker: Fridge and Cooker (Testing, Circuit Testing, Part Research, Manufacturing) Example of tasks completed: -Made all 9 motors move -Created code in Embedded C and C++ for motors. -Microcontroller Communication via UART in C and C++ -Developed circuit for motors including motor drivers.
Geoffrey Grepo	Food Maker: Fridge and Cooker (Testing, Part Research, Manufacturing) Example of tasks completed: -Tested durability of motors -Tested and researched LV-MaxSonar-EZ1 Ultrasonic Sensor -Created schematic for our system based on the circuit made.
Dennis Vivanco	App Development, Food Maker: Fridge and Cooker (Design, Parts, Manufacturing, Testing, Software), Obtaining Sponsors, Logo Design Example of tasks completed: -Developed app -Deconstructed fridge.



1.2 Why FUD?

We first came up with the idea of creating a food maker for our project due to our prior experience taking care of a disabled person or know someone with disabilities. We understood that someone with disabilities needs a lot of attention and sometimes have trouble preparing food to eat. As we continued to talk about the food maker, we decided to convert the food maker into something that anyone can use. The reason behind this change was because we noticed that many people don't have the time, energy, or method of enjoying a healthy homemade food. With this in mind, we decided to add components to the food maker in order to allow people to obtain healthy food even easier. This included adding an app where people can order food and a robot that can deliver the food. Below are some examples of how other people can use our product.

- Working individuals can use the FUD app to schedule food to be prepared at a specific time, so when they arrive tired from work, they can have a home cooked meal ready.
- College students can now eat healthier from home.
- Hospitals can have patients order food from their beds and then have the food delivered to their rooms.
- Senior centers can now serve food to the elderly no matter what time of day it is.
- Stay at home elderly people can now have a home cooked meal without being dependent on other family members.
- Everyone can meal prep at a given notice or push of a button within the app.



1.3 Problems To Be Solved

1) Convenience: Everyone must eat, but our design provides a more convenient way of getting cooked food, by behaving like a Keurig coffee machine but for food. All you need to do is select the food you want and done. Best of all, the food comes prepacked like Keurig coffee cups so all you must do is put the food container that were ordered into the machine and done.

2) Variety: FUD can also solve the problem of homes where different people will want to eat something else, by offering different recipes, and foods from different diet plan options like vegetarian, keto, vegan, and Atkins.

3) Meal Prepping: This can also eliminate meal prepping for a week, meaning you don't have to cook meals for the week when FUD can cook for you. Which is helpful since no matter the food, every recipe requires dishes, preparation, time, and cleanup. With FUD, we can reduce the number of dishes a person uses, nearly eliminate the preparation phase, reduce the amount of time needed to cook, and reduce the number of dishes that needed to be cleaned to 1.



1.4 Technical Challenges

From what we have seen so far there are several technical challenges that we going to face:

1) **Manufacturing:** A lot of parts will be required in this project. This has caused our total parts cost to be over \$700, which is more than expected. In order to help reduce this cost, parts can be manufactured via 3D printing, but this will require more time since the manufacturing process requires time for designing, 3D printing, and testing. To add on to this, if the manufactured part does not work, the whole process will need to be restarted thus taking more time. In the end, the big issue will be trying to find a medium of how much time we can dedicate to manufacturing parts and how much the group can afford to spend on parts. We must also deal with welding our cooking pot to a motor and test if the motor can handle the pressure it will go through as the cooking process completes.

2) **Microcontroller Communication:** This Project will require one TM4C123 development board and a Raspberry Pi thus an effective method of microcontroller communication will need to be implemented. Due to this project having different components, it's important that the microcontrollers can communicate with each other's with as little or no hiccups occurring, since a miscommunication can cause the whole cooking process to fail or be completed incorrectly.

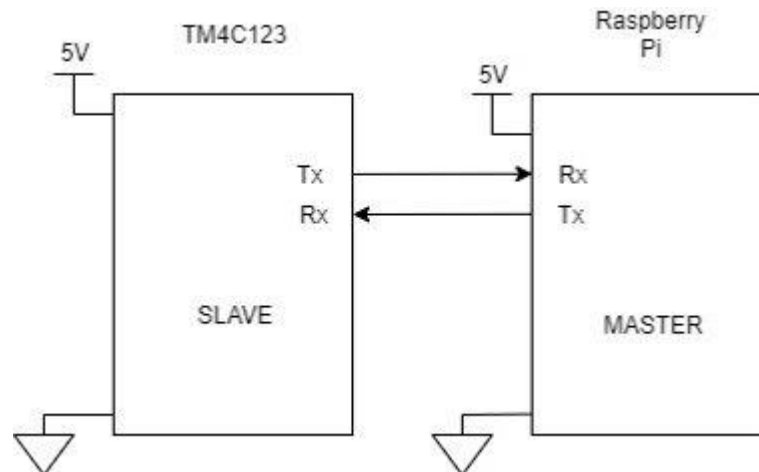


Figure 1. Wiring for UART communication between 2 microcontrollers

3) **Multiple parts project:** This project will incorporate many different components, especially in the food maker. Making all parts work together will be a heavy task, just in the fridge alone from the research that we have seen, the fridge will require around 20 parts, and the cooker will require 10 parts. To help tackle this challenge, we plan to order



extra parts to ensure we can replace parts that break/malfunction. We also plan to make sure that we have at least a working prototype of the fridge and cooker by the beginning of the spring semester in order to verify and test our design. Along with connecting the raspberry pi and mobile application to an API that will be in charge of placing orders on queue. The prototype will allow us to see how much time we need to allocate in order complete the finish product during the spring semester.

6) **Cooking process:** This project requires us to control the cooking process by using a microcontroller and various other parts. Being able to automate this process and figuring how to cook certain meals properly will be hard. If we have two different types of food that need to be prepared for the food, we will have to control how long each type is cooked since they may need different cooking times. We will have to properly mix, rotate, and heat up the food so that it can be eaten.

2 Design

Project consist of 3 main components, the app, the food maker, and the robot server. The group will mainly focus on the app and the food maker for now and make the food delivery robot as our stretch goal.

2.1 The App

The app's main goal is to order the food, and that will be the current focus of the app. If time permits, we will add other features, such as the ones shown below:

1. Display food nutrition information.
2. Keep track of food inventory and expiration dates.
3. View order history and reorder food.
4. Notify user when food is finished.
5. View food order queue.
6. Set up future food orders.

When ordering food from the app, the following actions will take place:

1. User opens FUD app.
2. App indicates the kind of food they can order, depending on what type of food the user placed into the fridge, and what inventory is available.
3. User selects the food that they want to order.
4. User confirms food order, and app displays estimated completion time.
5. App provides meal information to server which sends it to the raspberry pi.

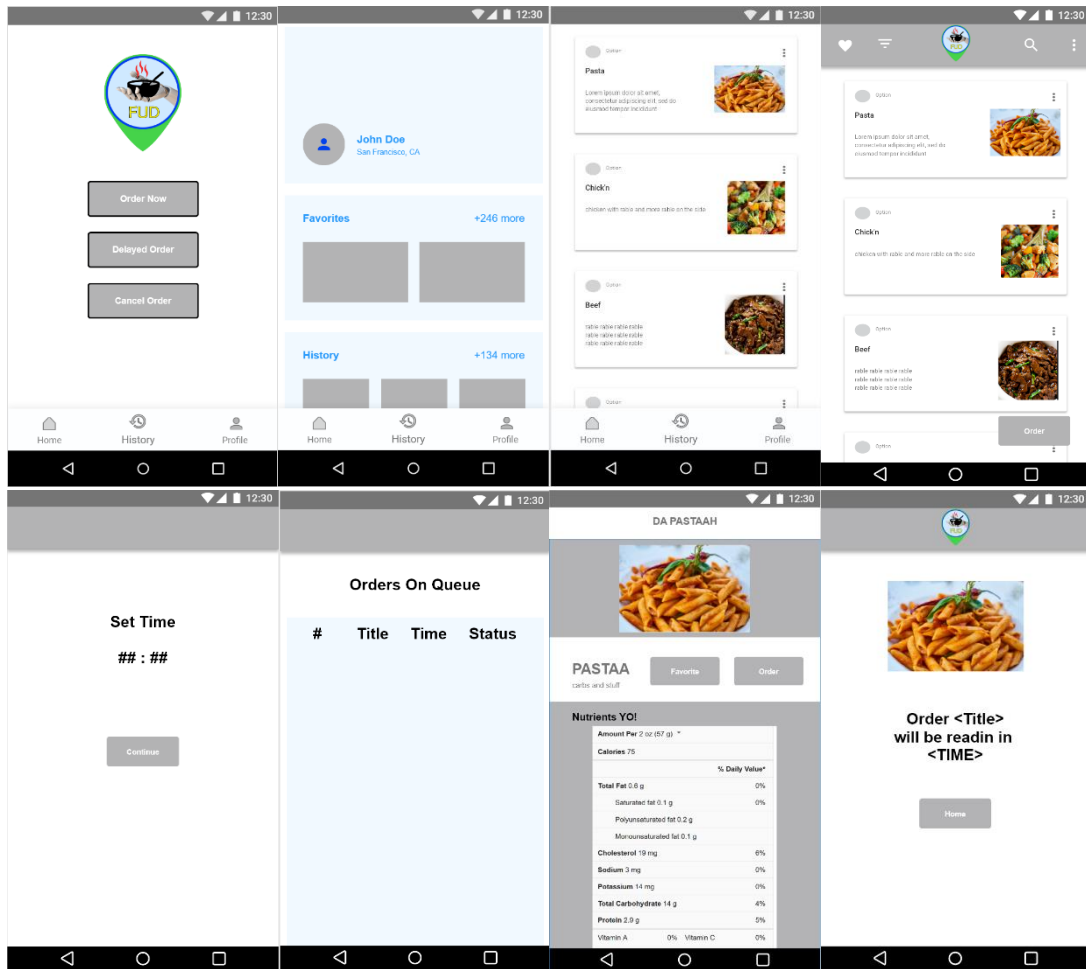


Figure 2. Screenshots of current app progress.



FUD APP FLOWCHART

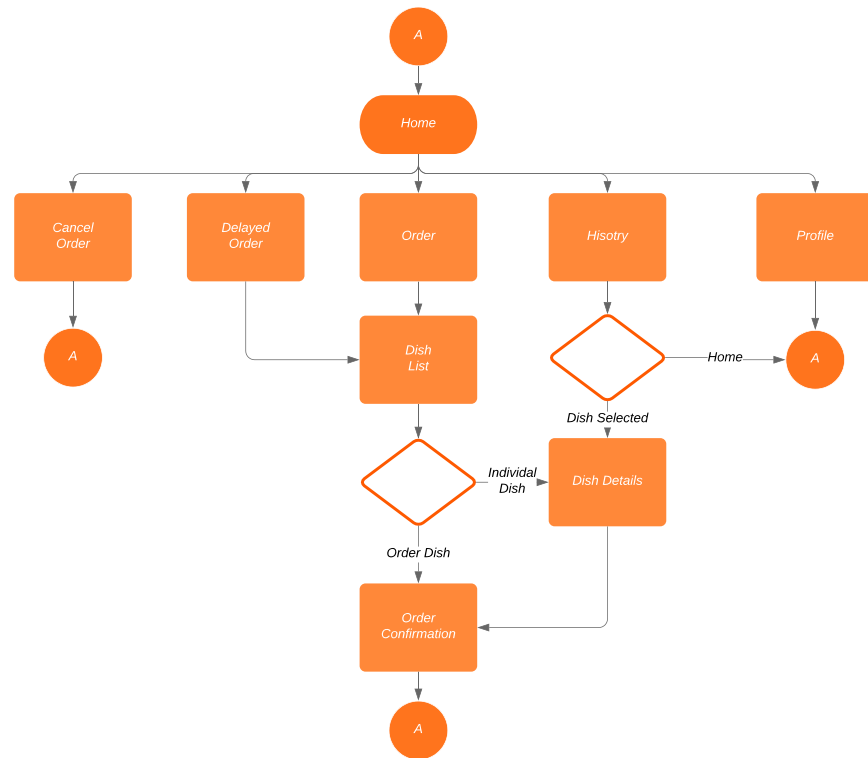


Figure 3. App Flowchart.



2.2 The Food Maker

The food maker's main goal is to cook the food. This is done by housing the ingredients in a fridge then transporting the food to the cooker, where the food is cooked and placed in a bowl for the user to grab and eat.

2.2.1 The Fridge

The fridge will house the bowls that are filled with ingredients and ensure that the food ingredients do not spoil quickly. The fridge design generated on Fusion 360 is shown below.

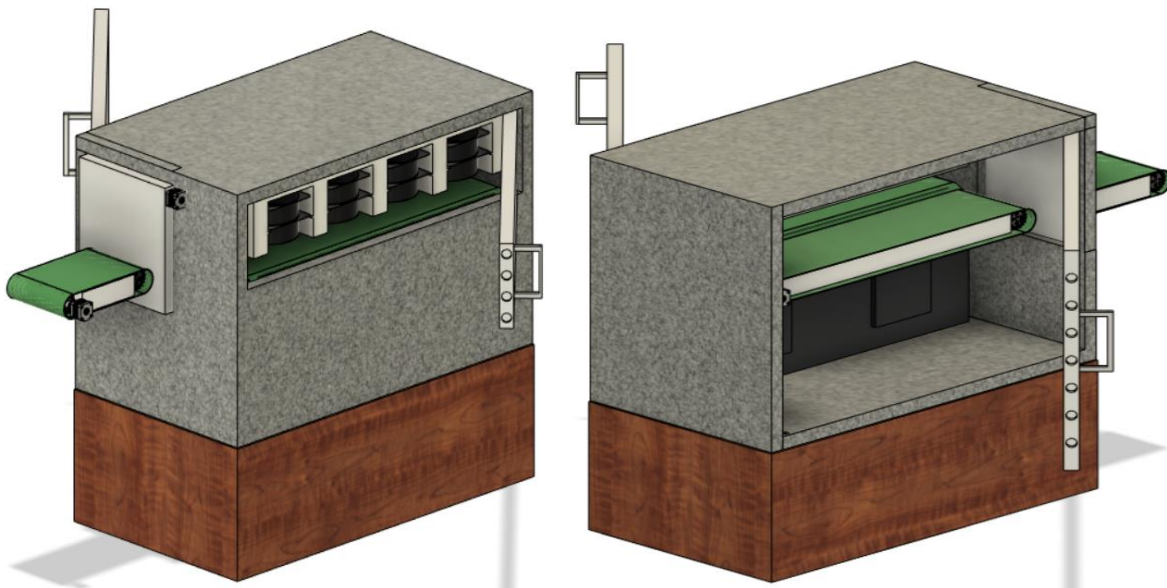


Figure 4. Fusion 360 fridge model

The fridge is composed of different components, and these components are shown below.



2.2.1.1 Conveyor Belt



Figure 5. Conveyor belt parts (left and middle) and finished component (right).

Purpose: Transport Bowls from the bowl holder to the food cooker.

Description: Motor will turn the axel, which holds the gears that latch to the tank treads. The tank treads once rotating will transport the bowl from the bowl holder to food cooker.

Part/Material	Purpose
7in Axels/Shfts	Aligns and acts as the backbone of conveyor belt.
Nema 17 Bipolar Motors	Rotates the axels which provide motion to the conveyor belt. Only 1 motor will be required since motors can provide up to 15 pounds of torque which is enough to transport 1-pound bowls.
Tank Treads	Will provide the grip needed to transport bowls and will be wrapped around the 18 tooth gears.
Shaft Collars	Hold the 18 tooth gears in place, thus preventing gear from shifting on axel.
5mm to 8mm Couplings	Help connect motor axel (cylinder face) to the 7in axels (rectangular face)
Support Block	Prevent tank treads from sagging and helps loosen tension on axels. Too much tension can cause axels to bend.
18 Tooth High Strength Gear	Tooth will latch to tank treads causing tank treads to move.



2.2.1.2 Bowl Holder



Figure 6. Bowl holder frame (top-left), bowl (top-right), motor with flaps (bottom-right) and finished component (bottom-left).

Purpose: Holds and dispenses 1 bowl at a time.

Description: The lower flap holds the first bowl. Once the motor rotates 90 degrees counterclockwise, the lower flap releases the first bowl while the upper flap holds the second bowl in place. After a couple of seconds, the motor returns to original place, causing the upper flap to release the second bowl, and is caught by the lower flap.

Part/Material	Purpose
2 in Axel/Shaft	Aligns parts.
Nema 17 Bipolar Motors	Rotates axel and will allow flaps to move.
Flaps	Will hold a corner of the bowl thus preventing them from dropping.
Shaft Collars	Hold the 18 flaps in place, thus preventing flaps from shifting on axel.
5mm to 8mm Couplings	Help connect motor axel (cylinder face) to the 2in axels (rectangular face)
6x2 inch Bowls	House the ingredients of the food.

2.2.1.3 Fridge Doors

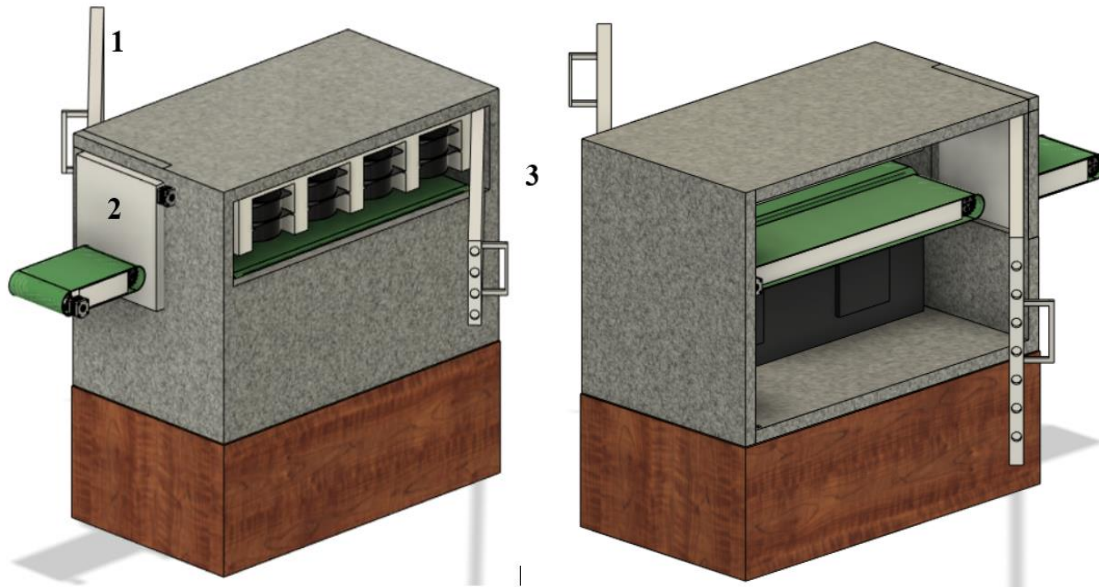


Figure 7. Fridge doors open.

Purpose: Bowls can enter and exit the fridge.

Description: The fridge will be composed of 3 doors. The biggest door (1) will allow the user and designers to debug or accesses the interior of the fridge. The longest door (3) will allow the user to insert/remove the bowls. The last door (2) will allow the bowls exit the fridge while traveling on the conveyor belt.

Part/Material	Purpose
Door Hinges	Connect the doors to the cover of the fridge and will allow the doors to shut and close.
1/5 th in metal + 1-inch insulation + 1/5 th in metal	The overall layering of the fridge doors. The 1/5 th in metal will provide a sturdy inside and outside frame for the fridge doors, and the insulation will help slow rate of heat transferring into the fridge.
1-inch circle magnets	Placed on the sides of the door and on the sides of the fridge, so when the door closes, the door snaps into place, thus preventing door from opening by itself.
Cabinet Handles	Handles so doors can be opened and closed.



2.2.1.4 Fridge Design Flow

With the design and components, figure 8 shows how each component will work together in order to take the bowl from the holder to outside the fridge.

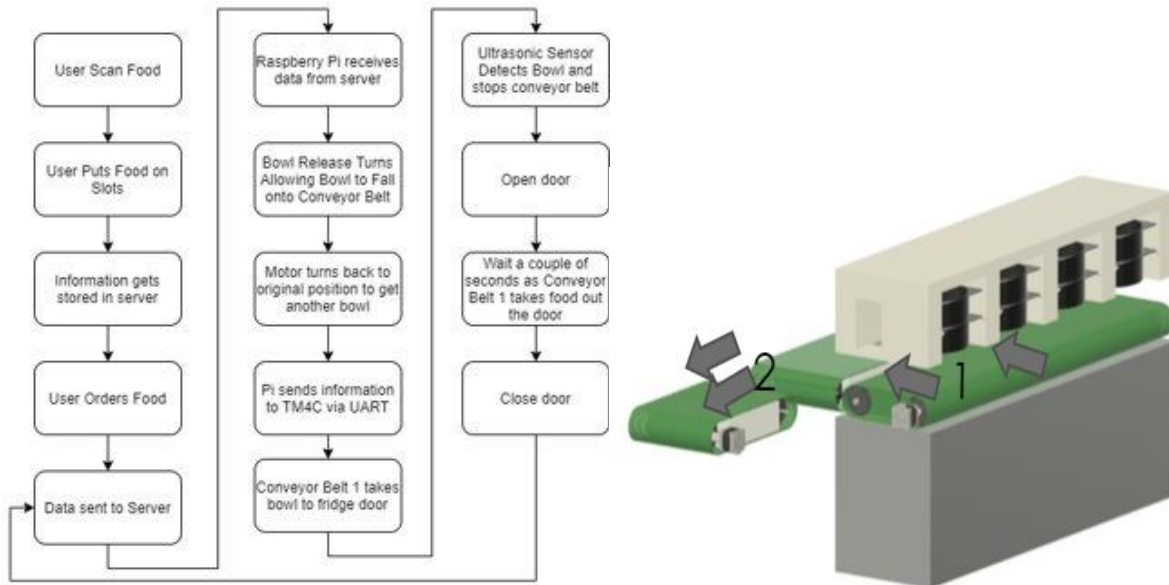


Figure 8. Design flow and fridge component model.

2.2.2 The Cooker

The Cooker will take the ingredients from the bowls and then cook them using the induction.



Figure 9. Fusion 360 cooker model.

The cooker is composed of different components, and these components are shown below.



2.2.2.1 Cook Stands



Figure 10. Fusion 360 cook stands model.

Purpose: Supports cooking components such as the cooking pot and induction cooker.

Description: Holds the induction cooker via Velcro, and provides the support needed for the cooking pot.

Part/Material	Purpose
Wood	Provides a sturdy material for the stands, and it is easy to cut and buy when editing the overall design of the stand.
Velcro	Used to attach the induction cooker to the cook stands.

2.2.2.2 Potholder and Cooking Mechanism

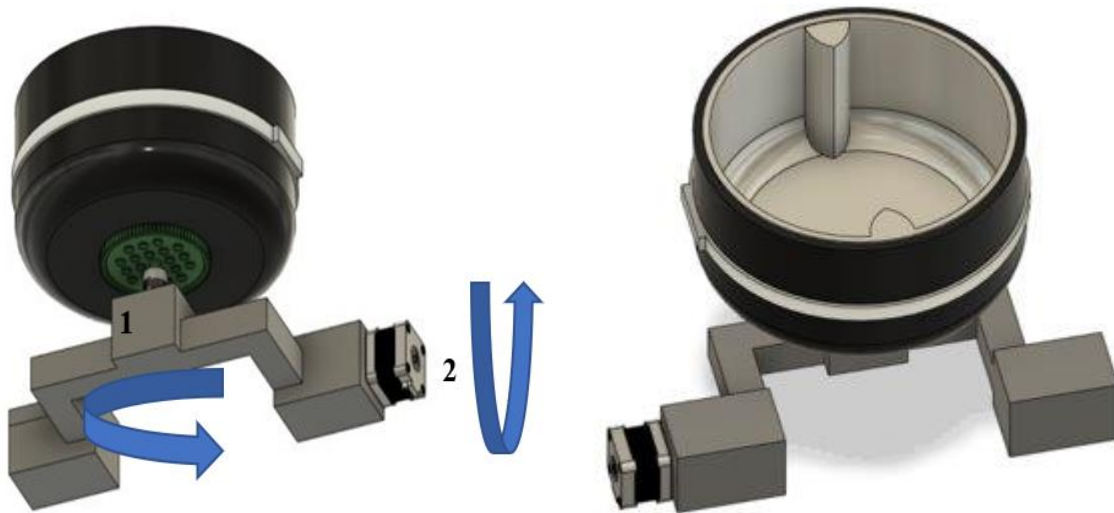


Figure 11. Fusion 360 potholder and cooking mechanism models

Purpose: Mixes and cooks the ingredients received from the bowls.

Description: The cooking pot with wedges will be rotated by motor 1, while motor 2 will tilt the cooking pot to a 45-degree angles. At an angle, the wedges will be to mix the ingredients.

Part/Material	Purpose
Hose Duct Clamps	Clamps flexible insulation sheet with cooking pot.
Nema 17 Bipolar Motors	Rotates axel causes the cooking pot to rotate.
Flexible Insulation Sheet	Ensure the heat from cooking pot does not transfer to surrounding parts/materials.
Magnetic Stainless-Steel Pot	Will hold and mix ingredients. Magnetic material ensures the induction cooker can heat up the pot.
5mm to 8mm Couplings	Help connect motor axel (cylinder face) to the 1in axels (rectangular face)
84 Tooth High Strength Gear	Connects the flexible insulation sheets to the motor via screws.



2.2.2.3 Induction Cooker



Figure 12. Fusion 360 induction cooker model (left) and Avalon Bay Cooker (right).

Purpose: Heats up the magnetic cooking pot

Description: As the cooking pot rotates, the induction cooker will heat up the sides of the bowl. The sides of the bowls will cook the ingredients due to the cooking pot being angled.

Part/Material	Purpose
Avalon Bay Induction Cooker	Heats up the sides of the bowl.

Technical Description: The induction cooking method was researched to be more efficient compared to an open flame, and a hot plate. It is also safer since no flames will be present, and the surface of the induction cooker will not heat up, but the cooking pot will. Induction cooking is performed by having a coil of copper wire, and then passing alternating current through the coil. The coil produces a magnetic field, which induces an electric current through the pot. This current flows through the pot which has a resistance, the resistance results in resistive heating.

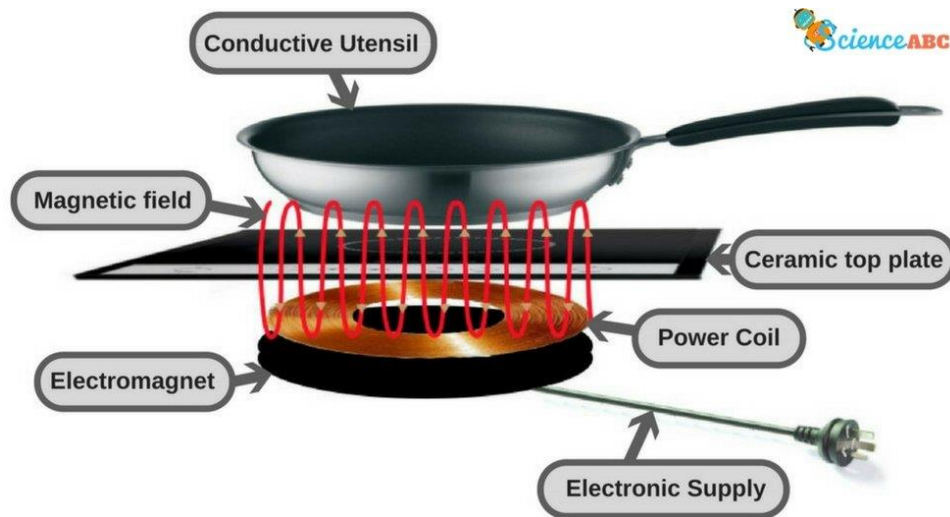


Figure 13. Induction Cooker Image

(<https://www.scienceabc.com/innovation/how-does-an-induction-cooktop-work.html>)



2.2.2.4 Claw

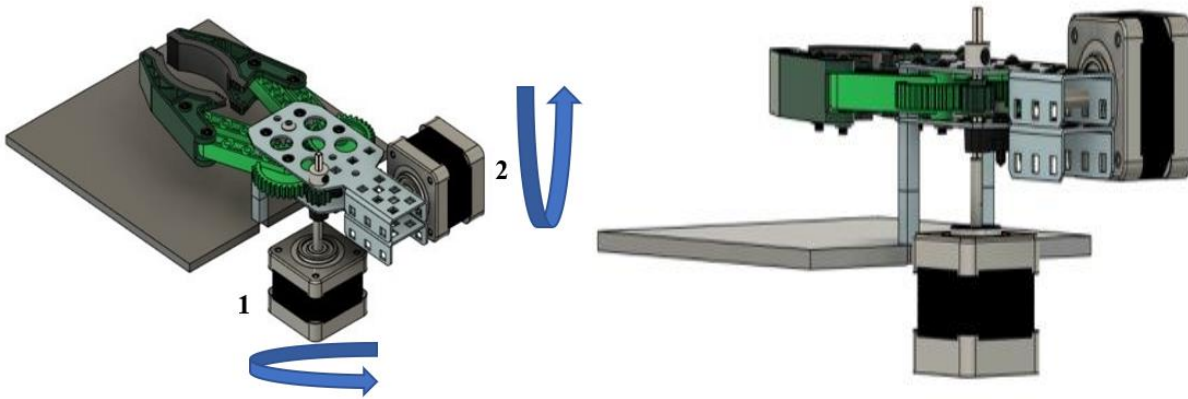


Figure 14. Fusion 360 claw model.

Purpose: Catches bowl and dumps ingredients into cooking pot.

Description: The claw is open when the bowl gets dropped onto the claw. The bowl is caught by the platform. The claw closes with motor 1 and causes the claw to grip the bowl. Motor 2 rotates and causes the claw to dip down and drop the ingredients to the cooking pot.

Part/Material	Purpose
32Tooth High Strength Gear	Connects to the claw and causes the claw to close when gears rotate.
12Tooth High Strength Gear	Connect to the motor and will turn the 32-tooth gear.
Nema 17 Bipolar Motors	Cause the claw to close or dip.
Shaft Collars	Will hold the axels in place when clamped to the metal sheets.
2in Axels	Will align 12 tooth gear with motor.
Metal Sheets	Provide metal structure to claw.
3D Printed Claw	Used to grip the bowl.

2.2.2.5 Cooker Design Flow

With the design and components, Figure 15 shows how each component will work together in order to cook the ingredients.

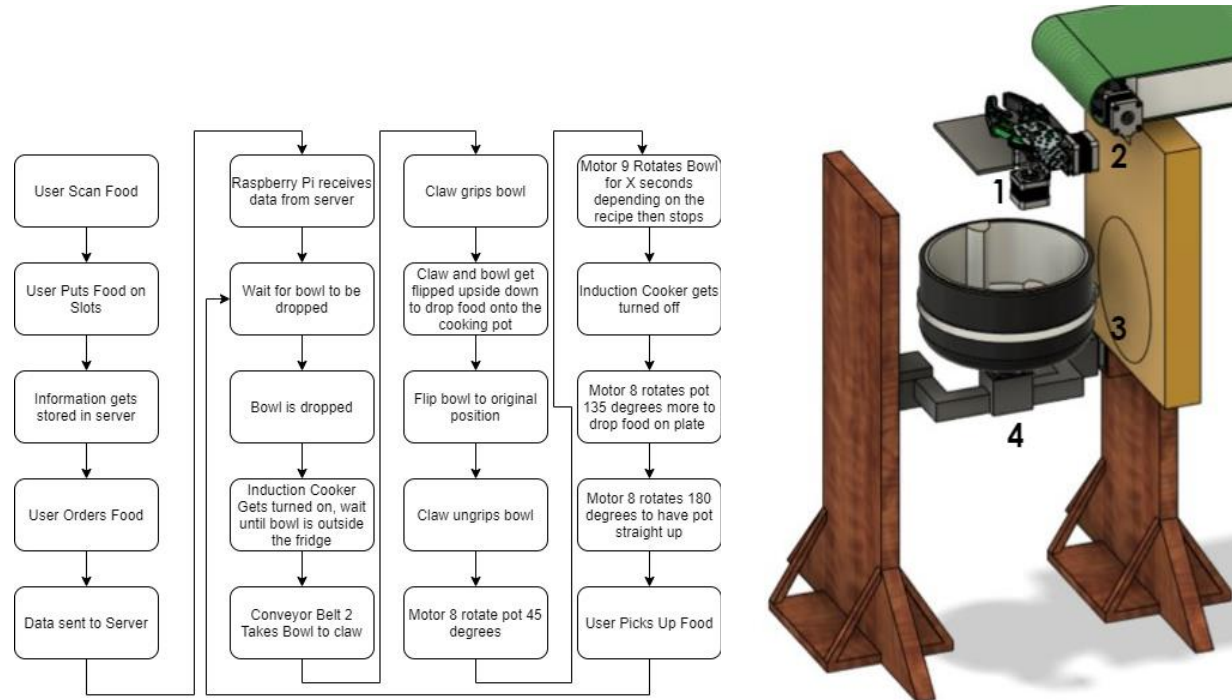


Figure 15. Cooker design flow (left) and fusion 360 cooker model (right).



2.2.3 Combined Design

With all the components of the food maker shown. Figure 16 shows the Fusion 360 image how each component is connected to each other.

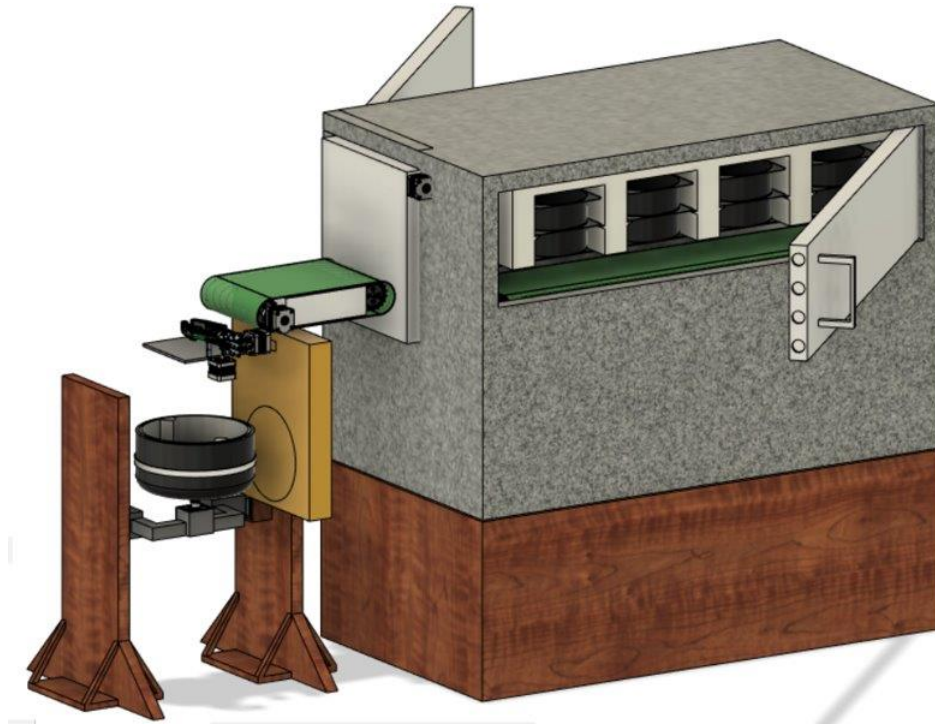


Figure 16. Complete food cooker design.

2.2.4 Circuit Schematics

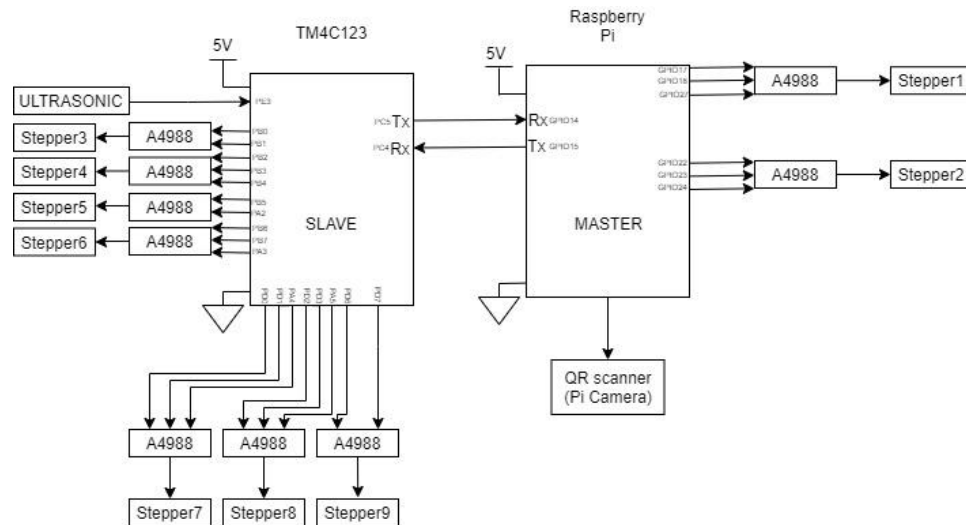




Figure 17. shows an overall block diagram on the connectivity for electronic components

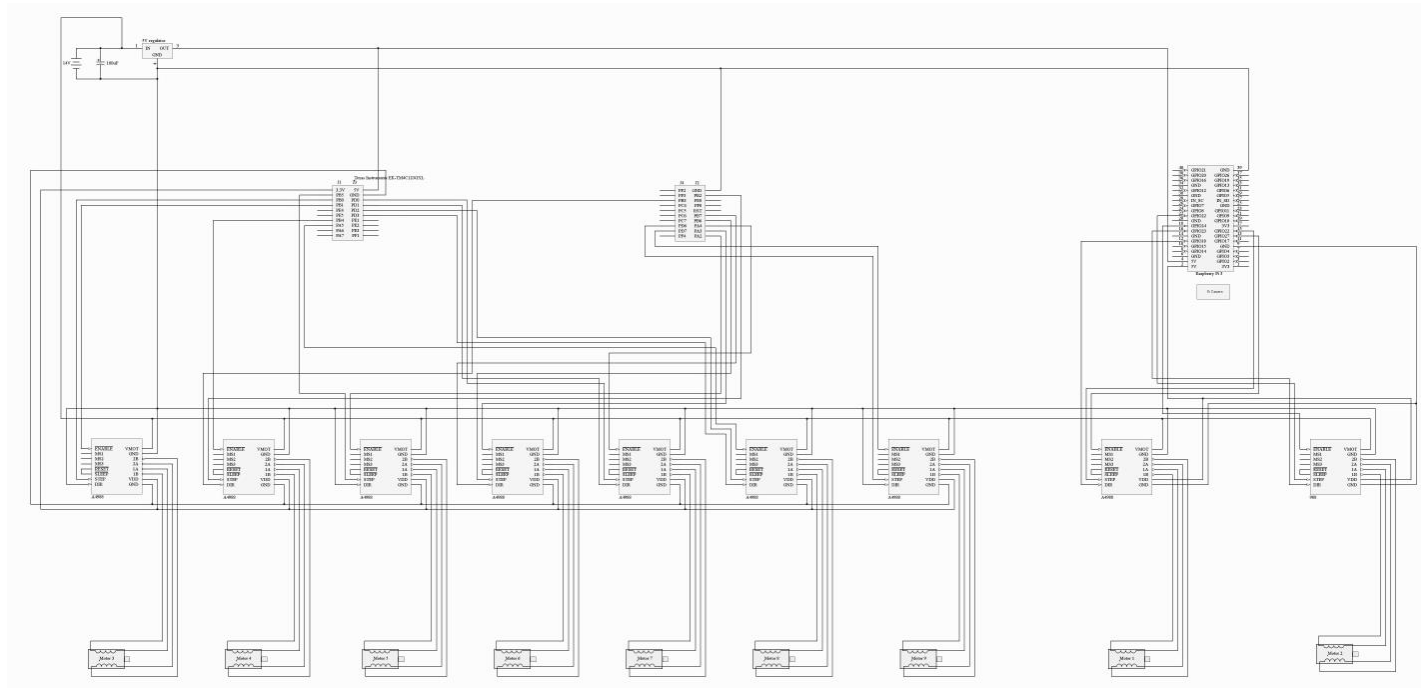


Figure 18. Full schematic of connections of microcontrollers to motors and sensors

TM4C Port	Motor Driver Connection
PA2	~EN
PA3	~EN
PA4	~EN
PA5	~EN
PB0	STEP
PB1	~EN
PB2	STEP
PB3	DIR
PB4	~EN
PB5	STEP
PB6	STEP
PB7	DIR
PD0	STEP
PD1	DIR
PD2	STEP
PD3	DIR
PD6	STEP
PD7	~EN



Raspberry Pi Ports	Motor Driver Ports
GPIO17	STEP
GPIO18	DIR
GPIO27	~EN
GPIO22	STEP
GPIO23	DIR
GPIO24	~EN

Table 1: Shows which Ports on the Microcontrollers were used and what it is connected to.

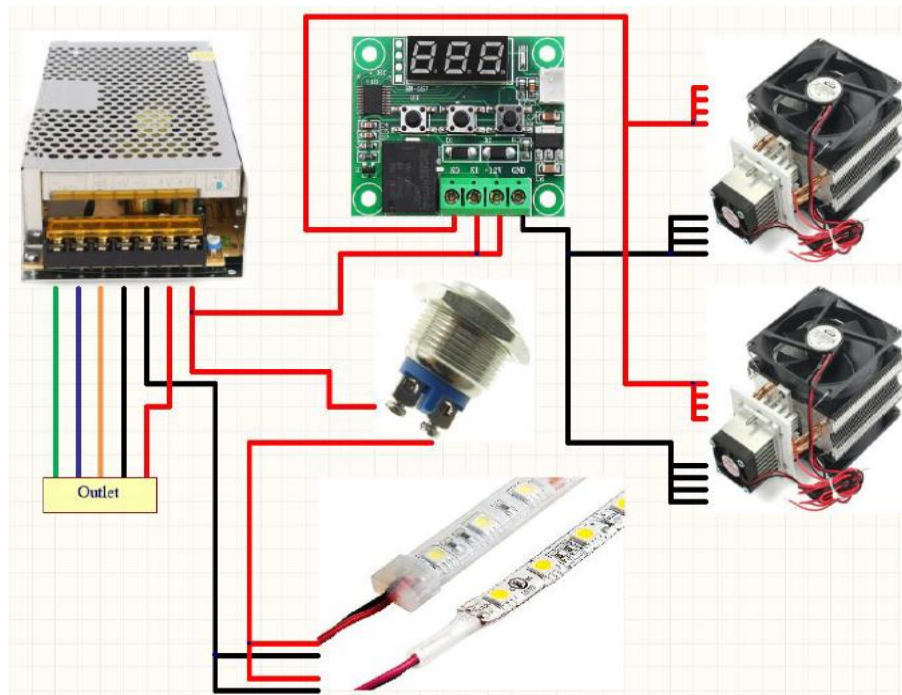


Figure 19. Full schematic of connections of fridge.

Even though the fridge schematic is created. We are currently also looking into getting the fridge cooling components from a mini fridge. This will provide us with an alternative method of cooling the fridge. Figures 20 show the progress made into obtaining the fridge cooling system.



Figure 20. Cooling system extraction progress.



2.3 Web Server

2.3.1 Database

The database contains information of the user and the meals that will be used for the cooker and the mobile application. The meals are still to be determined as we need to do trial and error to see which meals are going to be used. The profile only saves the basic information: Name, History meals, and favorites, anything more and we must consider encrypting user information (Refer to section 5 for ethical implications we must provide).

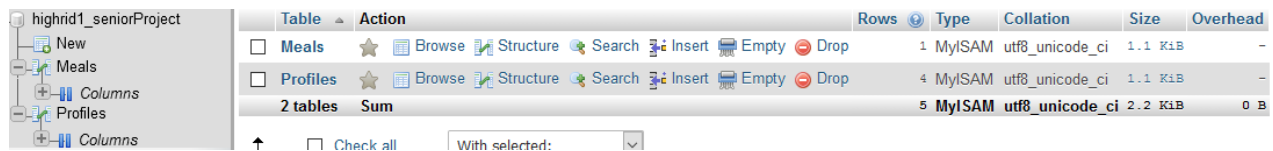
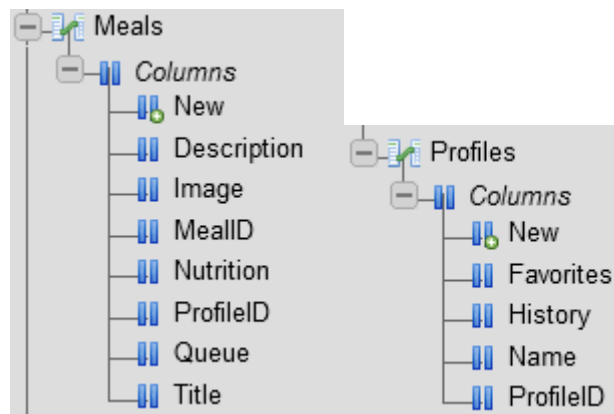


Table	Action	Rows	Type	Collation	Size	Overhead
<input type="checkbox"/> Meals	★ Browse Structure Search Insert Empty Drop	1	MyISAM	utf8_unicode_ci	1.1 KiB	-
<input type="checkbox"/> Profiles	★ Browse Structure Search Insert Empty Drop	4	MyISAM	utf8_unicode_ci	1.1 KiB	-
2 tables	Sum	5	MyISAM	utf8_unicode_ci	2.2 KiB	0 B



Meals require basic dietary information, description of the meal, and an image of the finish meal. Along with details when it should be sent to the cooker, whether the user wanted a delay or not. Profile saves information to be displayed in the “Profile” section on the mobile application. The details of the meals will be displayed under the “Meal” section of the mobile application.

ProfileID	Name	History	Favorites
0	Dennis Vivanco	0,31,99,31,31,31,31,31	5,1,2,3
1	Bruce	1,3,3,3,1,6	3

ProfileID	MealID	Queue	Title	Description	Nutrition	Image
1	1	0	Pasta	pasta is food	some OG nutrition yo!	http://highridgeroofing.com/SeniorProject/pasta.jp



2.3.2 API

The API will be delivering the information of the user to the mobile application. The API connects to the database in the server and either display the user information or updates/inserts new user information. The meals are also displayed through this method. The API is created with PHP and SQL commands so the database can display the correct information.

```
<?php
$servername = "localhost";
$username = "*****";
$password = "*****";
$dbname = "highrid1_seniorProject";

// Create connection
$conn = new mysqli($servername, $username, $password, $dbname);

// Check connection
if ($conn->connect_error) {
    die("Connection failed: " . $conn->connect_error);
}
```

Connecting to the database

```
if ( $_SERVER['REQUEST_METHOD'] == "GET" ) {
    $name = $_GET['Name'];
    // -----
    // Display records
    // -----
    $sql = "SELECT * FROM Profiles WHERE Name='".$name."' ";
    $select_results = $conn->query($sql);

    if ( $select_results->num_rows > 0 ) {
        // output data of each row
        while ( $row = $select_results->fetch_assoc() ) {
            echo $row["Name"] . "|" . $row["History"] . "|" . $row["Favorites"] . "<br>";
        }
    } else {
        echo "0 results";
    }
    http_response_code(200);
    $conn->close();
}
```

Retrieve information about the user and display them accordingly so the mobile application can parse it

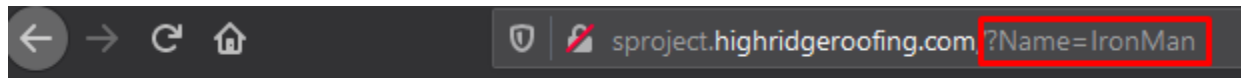


```
} elseif ( $_SERVER['REQUEST_METHOD'] == "POST" ) {  
    // -----  
    // Update record  
    // -----  
    if ($mode == 1) {  
        $sql = "UPDATE Profiles SET History=concat(History,','31') WHERE ProfileID = 0";  
  
        if ($conn->query($sql) === TRUE) {  
            echo "Record updated successfully";  
        } else {  
            echo "Error updating record: " . $conn->error;  
        }  
    }  
    // -----  
    // INSERT NEW record  
    // -----  
    elseif ( $mode == 2 ) {  
        // prepare and bind  
        $stmt = $conn->prepare("INSERT INTO Profiles (ProfileID, Name, History, Favorites) VALUES (?, ?, ?, ?)");  
        $stmt->bind_param("iss", $ProfileID, $Name, $History, $Favorites);  
  
        // set parameters and execute  
        $ProfileID = "33";  
        $Name = "Pikachu";  
        $History = "5,5,1,2";  
        $Favorites = "5";  
        $stmt->execute();  
  
        echo "New records created successfully";  
  
        $stmt->close();  
        $conn->close();  
    }  
    else {  
        echo "incorrect mode option";  
    }  
} else {  
    http_response_code(405);  
}
```

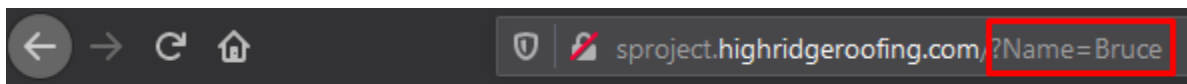
Updating or inserting new information to the database according to user profile



All attempts to update or request information from the database returns the proper response codes and connection to the database is always closed after being used. If the user is not in the database the API will display no information, but if there is the API returns the necessary data to be parse by the mobile application.



0 results



Bruce|1,3,3,3,1,6|3

If user is in the database the information will be displayed in this order: Name, History of meals, and favorite meals. This information can be displayed in the mobile application with the meals corresponding information (current data displayed is only for testing purposes and does not correspond to any meal).



3 Verification

Fall 2019:

We tested the Nema 17 Stepper Motor and the A4988 Motor Driver to observe how powerful the motor is and how the TM4C123 microcontroller interacts with it. Each Motor requires a certain amount of voltage and current in order to operate correctly since the Nema 17 has a variety of models. The datasheet contains the required voltage and current. The A4988 motor driver has a built-in potentiometer that limits the current going into the motor. For our motor, we noticed we needed a voltage of 3.6V and current of 1A. Before connecting the motor to the driver, we need to confirm the current going out of the driver is 1A. To do that we find the Reference Voltage using the formula $V_{ref} = \text{Rated motor current} * 8 * R_{sense}$. Different manufacturers have different R_{sense} values which the datasheet indicate. We did our calculations and our V_{ref} turned out to be 0.4V. However, we need to provide a 10% safety margin to not burn out any component. Thus $0.4 * 1 = .04$ and the final V_{ref} value is $0.4 - .04 = 0.36V$. To adjust the potentiometer to this value first put the positive probe of our multimeter to the potentiometer and the ground probe to ground on the bottom of VDD. Twist the potentiometer with a flathead screw to adjust the V_{ref} , which basically adjusts the current. We applied a 12V power supply to the motor since a higher voltage gives us higher step rates and a 100uF cap to smoothen out the voltage signal. The microcontroller sends the Step and Direction signal to the Driver. Motor driver requires a voltage of 3.3-5V and 5mA current which the microcontroller can provide so we hooked those wires up together to VDD. The rest were left unconnected since we wanted a Full Step Microstep Resolution. We connected the step from two A4988 to PC4 and PC6 and the DIR from the A4988 to PC5 and PC7. Both motors were continuously going one way drawing a total current of 0.22A. We do have a strange outcome when both motors are turned off drawing a current of 0.27A which at this point there is a noise coming out from one of the motors. We will need to investigate why we are obtaining this current and noise. If we apply a finger as the load on both motors the current goes up to around 0.31A. This load is not that useful since we need a real load to determine the total real current drawn from it.

MS1	MS2	MS3	Microstep Resolution	Excitation Mode
L	L	L	Full Step	2 Phase
H	L	L	Half Step	1-2 Phase
L	H	L	Quarter Step	W1-2 Phase
H	H	L	Eighth Step	2W1-2 Phase
H	H	H	Sixteenth Step	4W1-2 Phase

Figure 21: Microstepping Resolution Truth Table

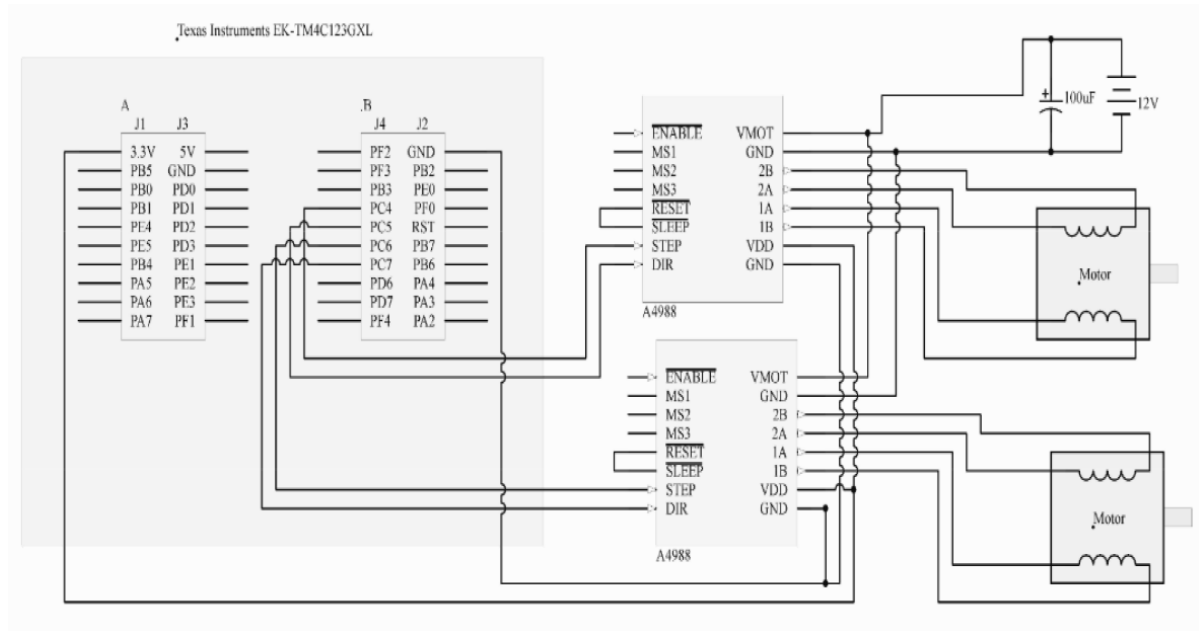


Figure 22: Schematic for two NEMA 17, two A4988, and TM4C connection

Our next test included making the two motors stop or rotate one direction with UART. We used UART0 within the TM4C123 to do a USB serial communication. The same schematic as above was used since UART0 is connected to PA0 and PA1 within the TM4C which the USB port uses. In our laptop we downloaded a program called RealTerm. Within the TM4C we configured our UART to be 115200 baud rate, 8 bits, no parity, 1 stop bit. We setup RealTerm to the same configurations. Within RealTerm we send the character 'r' or 'g'. 'r' turns the Red on-board LED on, and the two motors do not spin. If a 'g' is sent, the green on-board LED turns on and the motors continuously move 1 direction. We switch our clocks frequency from 16Mhz to 80Mhz to make the data transfer more accurate. We did not have time to set up the UART on the Raspberry Pi to make this exact functionality happen, however during the winter break we will get together and keep working on any tests we did not do this semester. We will make the Pi output the character 'g' and 'r' in certain time intervals as a starting point to make sure they are communicating with each other effectively.

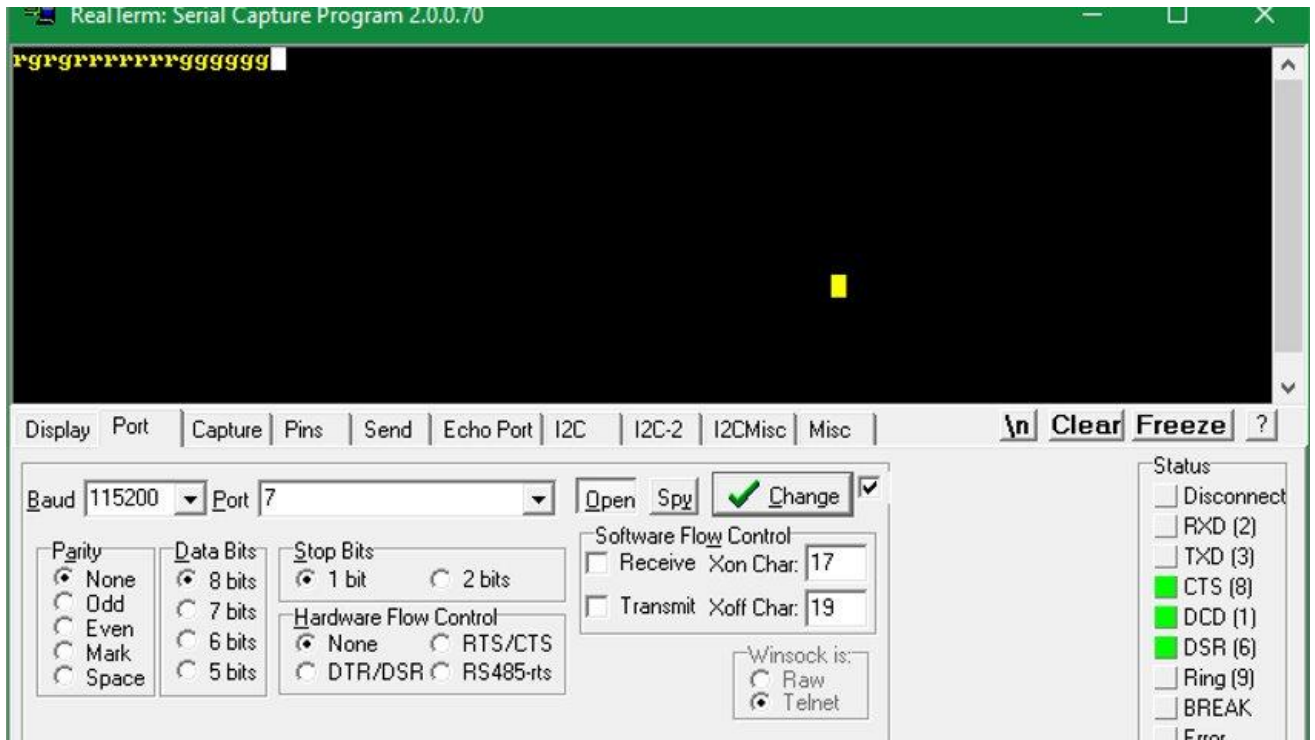


Figure 23: Showing characters inputted and the setup 115200 baud, no parity, 8 bits, 1 stop bit.



Figure 24: Green onboard LED on.



Figure 25: Red onboard LED on.

We proceeded to reducing the voltage from 12V to 5V using a LM7805. These 5V will be feed into the TM4C and Raspberry Pi. With a multimeter, we put the probes on the output of the voltage regulator and ground which read the 5V we wanted.

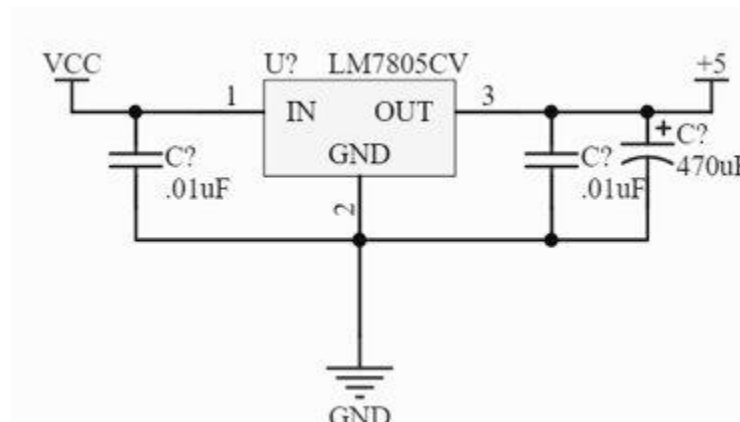


Figure 26: 5V regulator circuit.

Spring 2020:

Each Motor Drivers were configured to a different reference voltage to allow more torque to be provided to the motors. Since extra weight was added to the motors, we had to increase the current on them. Extra ports on the TM4C123 were used to connect the \sim EN pin from the motor drivers. This pin allows the Motor to be ON or OFF, by default the motor stays on when not connected or when not provided a logic 1. The direction pin on three motor drivers will be connected to ground since both conveyor belts are going one direction and the cooking pot will also rotates one direction. Using UART0, we tested the movement of each of the motors and adjusted how long it was going to rotate or how many degrees to rotate it. Once we got the motors to mimic the movements, we proceeded to setting up the Pi's serial and GPIO to make two motors move 90 degrees counterclockwise and clockwise. Both motors were put on the Pi due to the limited ports we have available on the TM4C and makes it more efficient since those motors will be the first to move. Both Serial and GPIO were set up with C++ and we used user input to test what motor we want to move either motor 1 or 2. Any other will just turn the motors off with the \sim EN pin. Since we knew the TM4C123 and the PI were both working individually we proceeded to combine both by making them communicate via UART. We changed the TM4C from using UART0 to using UART1 so it could obtain outside signals and not use the USB one and sent a string from the Pi to the TM4C containing a key character that starts the cooking process and numbers representing how long we want to cook the food in seconds. We were able to see the LED transition from RED



to GREEN along with the movement of the motors meaning the communication and hardware are working correctly. Each motor performs its operation in series meaning only one motor is moving at a time allowing the system to not consume a lot of current. The connection between the actual motor and driver are a bit weak so the motor stalls at times. This could be fixed by creating a PCB and soldering the header pin, so it is stable. We did a load test on the motors by connecting the pot, conveyor belts, and claw to the motors and see if they work. The test was successful. We then proceeded to testing the fridge sequence and the cooking individually and they both worked.

The voltage regulator was put into test by attempting to power the TM4C and the Pi individually. The regulator was able to power the TM4C without a problem by connecting it to VCC and GND. The Pi on the other had was not booting up, however a second attempt was made after that day and the Pi booted up. We believe the current outputted by the voltage regulator is not enough since there is a yellow lightning bolt on the upper right-hand screen when booting up the Pi indicating not enough power is being provided.

The Sensor was a bit more challenging to figure out how to obtain data from it. We found online sources that told us it was way easier to obtain the Analog output from the sensor and decode it with the ADC. We tried previous codes from classes but that did not work, thus we looked online and found some sample code from an Arduino. We connected the sensor to the Arduino with the sample code and it was giving us inaccurate results. We looked at the datasheet to figure out what were the exact calculations we needed to get the desired results from the ADC. The only thing given from the datasheet is that the analog output is based on $(VCC/512)$ per inch and we have to sample it every 50ms or at a 20Hz rate. We didn't know where the 512 was coming from. Once we tried the sample code, we noticed that the results were coming back double than what the actual distance was. The Arduino has a 10-bit ADC which detects up to 1024 discrete analog levels. We noticed that was double the amount from 512 which made sense why the distance was reading double the amount of the real distance. The TM4C123 has a 12-bit ADC meaning it gets up to 4096, thus dividing by 8 gives us the 512 bits. Once we started to sample at a rate of 20Hz and divided the ADC value by 8, we got accurate results. We did a small test where if the sensor detected something less than 12 inches then the conveyor belt would stop else the conveyor belt would keep going mimicking the movement of the bowl out the fridge.

```
#include <iostream>
#include <wiringPi.h>           // GPIO library
#include <wiringSerial.h>       // serial library

using namespace std;

int main()
{
    int fd;
    fd = serialOpen("/dev/serial0", 38400); // opens AMA0 at a baud rate of 38400, 8N1
    wiringPiSetup();                     // set up wiring pi --> mandatory; found in his website
    pinMode(0, OUTPUT);                  // CONFIGURE GPIO17 (0 for wiringPI) as output for step
    pinMode(1, OUTPUT);                  // GPIO18 is DIR
    pinMode(2, OUTPUT);                  // GPIO27 is ~EN (turn on/off motor) --> MOTOR 1
    pinMode(3, OUTPUT);                  // GPIO22 STEP
    pinMode(4, OUTPUT);                  // GPIO23 DIR
    pinMode(5, OUTPUT);                  // GPIO24 ~EN ; MOTOR 2
```

Figure 27: Library import, UART and GPIO setup

```
while(1)
{
    int slot;
    cout << "Which slot is the food you desire? ";
    cin >> slot;
```

Figure 28: User Input



```

if(slot == 1)
{
    /*
    COUNTER-CLOCKWISE
    */
    digitalWrite(2,0);    // turn on motor
    digitalWrite(1,1);    // motor spins counter-clockwise
    for(int x=0; x<50; x++)    // spin 90 degrees
    {
        digitalWrite(0,1); // step
        delay(1);          // wait 1ms
        digitalWrite(0,0); // see the stepping transition
        delay(1);          // wait 1ms
    }
    digitalWrite(2,1);    // turn off motor
    delay(1000);           // wait 1000 milliseconds

    /*
    CLOCKWISE
    */
    digitalWrite(2,0);    // motor on
    digitalWrite(1,0);    // motor spins clockwise
    for(int x=0; x<50; x++)    // spin 90 degrees
    {
        digitalWrite(0,1); // step
        delay(1);          // wait 1ms
        digitalWrite(0,0); // see the stepping transition (1->0)
        delay(1);          // wait 1ms
    }
    digitalWrite(2,1);    // turn off motor
    delay(1000);           // wait 1000 milliseconds
    serialPrint(f, "f30\r");    // sends string "f30" via UART...TM4C needs to see 'ENTER' aka \r to work
}

```

Figure 29: Spin Motors then send cooking starting command and seconds to TM4C

```

else
{
    digitalWrite(2,1);    // turn off motor
    digitalWrite(5,1);    // turn off motor
}

```

Figure 30: Turn off motors

```

void degreeSpin(unsigned char ports, unsigned long volatile motor, unsigned long volatile motor1, unsigned long volatile steps, unsigned long volatile time)
{
    if(ports == 'B'){
        // motors attached to this port
        for(x=0; x<steps; x++){
            // 360 degrees = 200 steps. Each step goes 1.8 degrees
            GPIO_PORTB_DATA_R = motor;    // STEP, DIRECTION and NOT ENABLE value. Dir = 0 (or 1 for the other direction)..Step = 1. NOT E
            SysTick_Wait(time);            // waits a certain amount of time. Ex:1000 microseconds (1000*10^-6) --> (1000*10^-6) /
            GPIO_PORTB_DATA_R = motor1;    // motors goes same way. Dir = 0 (or 1)... Step = 0 --> needs to see a transition from 1 to 0 to
            SysTick_Wait(time);            // Wait
        }
    }
    else if(ports == 'E'){
        // motors attached to this port
        for(x=0; x<steps; x++){
            // comment the same as above
            GPIO_PORTB_DATA_R = motor;    // STEP, DIRECTION and NOT ENABLE value
            SysTick_Wait(time);            // wait
            GPIO_PORTB_DATA_R = motor1;    // Should only change STEP value
            SysTick_Wait(time);            // wait
        }
    }
}

```

Figure 31: Move motors

```

void Delay(unsigned int loops){
    for(i=0; i<loops; i++){
        SysTick_Wait(16777203);
    }
}

```



Figure 32: Delays

```
void SysTick_Handler(void) {  
    ADCpot = ADC0_In();  
    inch = ADCpot / 8;  
    if(inch > 12){  
        sensorFlag = 1;  
    }  
    else{  
        sensorFlag = 0;  
    }  
}
```

Figure 33: Reads ADC value and divides by 8 to get correct inches value. Flags were set / cleared.

```
int main(void) {  
    PLL_Init();  
    ADC0_Init();  
    PortA_Init();  
    PortB_Init();  
    PortD_Init();  
    PortE_Init();  
    UART1_Init();  
    PortF_Init();  
    EnableInterrupts();  
    SysTick_Init(4000000);  
}
```

Figure 34: Initialize Ports



```
while(1){
    char InStringg[3];
    char TimeInt[2];
    GPIO_PORTF_DATA_R = 0x02;
    GPIO_PORTA_DATA_R = 0x3C;
    GPIO_PORTD_DATA_R = 0x0C;
    GPIO_PORTE_DATA_R = 0x20;
    GPIO_PORTB_DATA_R = 0x02;
    UART1_InString(InStringg,3);
    for(j=0;j<2;j++)
    {
        TimeInt[j] = InStringg[j+1];
    }
    sec = atoi(TimeInt);
    rot = sec / 0.5;
    rotDeg = 360 * rot;
    degStep = rotDeg / 1.8;
```

Figure 35: Stops all motors; Takes in UART string and splits the character plus number.

```
GPIO_PORTD_DATA_R = 0x08;
degreeSpin('B',0x06,0x02,545,80000);
GPIO_PORTD_DATA_R = 0x0C;
Delay(2);
GPIO_PORTD_DATA_R = 0x04;
degreeSpin('B',0x09,0x02,50,80000);
Delay(2);
GPIO_PORTD_DATA_R = 0x08;
degreeSpin('B',0x06,0x02,400,80000);
Delay(4);
GPIO_PORTD_DATA_R = 0x04;
degreeSpin('B',0x1A,0x12,50,80000);
GPIO_PORTD_DATA_R = 0x0C;
```

Figure 36: Turn on and off certain motors from the fridge and cooker. Spins a certain amount of time.



```
while(sensorFlag == 1){
    GPIO_PORTD_DATA_R = 0x08;
    degreeSpin('B',0x06,0x02,545,80000);
}
GPIO_PORTD_DATA_R = 0x0C;
```

Figure 37: Testing the sensor only. If no object, spin motor, else stop it.

```
GPIO_PORTA_DATA_R = 0x38;
degreeSpin('B',0x22,0x02,7200,80000);
GPIO_PORTA_DATA_R = 0x34;
degreeSpin('B',0x42,0x02,200,80000);
GPIO_PORTA_DATA_R = 0x3C;
Delay(3);
GPIO_PORTA_DATA_R = 0x2C;
degreeSpin('E',0x21,0x20,100,1000000);
GPIO_PORTA_DATA_R = 0x3C;
Delay(3);
GPIO_PORTA_DATA_R = 0x2C;
degreeSpin('E',0x23,0x22,100,1000000);
GPIO_PORTA_DATA_R = 0x3C;
GPIO_PORTA_DATA_R = 0x34;
degreeSpin('B',0xC2,0x82,200,80000);
GPIO_PORTA_DATA_R = 0x3C;
GPIO_PORTA_DATA_R = 0x1C;
degreeSpin('E',0x24,0x20,25,1000000);
GPIO_PORTA_DATA_R = 0x3C;
Delay(3);
degreeSpin('E',0x10,0x00,degStep,100000);
GPIO_PORTA_DATA_R = 0x20;
Delay(3);
GPIO_PORTA_DATA_R = 0x1C;
degreeSpin('E',0x24,0x20,75,1000000);
GPIO_PORTA_DATA_R = 0x3C;
Delay(3);
GPIO_PORTA_DATA_R = 0x1C;
degreeSpin('E',0x2C,0x28,100,1000000);
GPIO_PORTA_DATA_R = 0x3C;
```

Figure 38: Turn on and off certain motors from the fridge and cooker. Spins a certain amount of time.

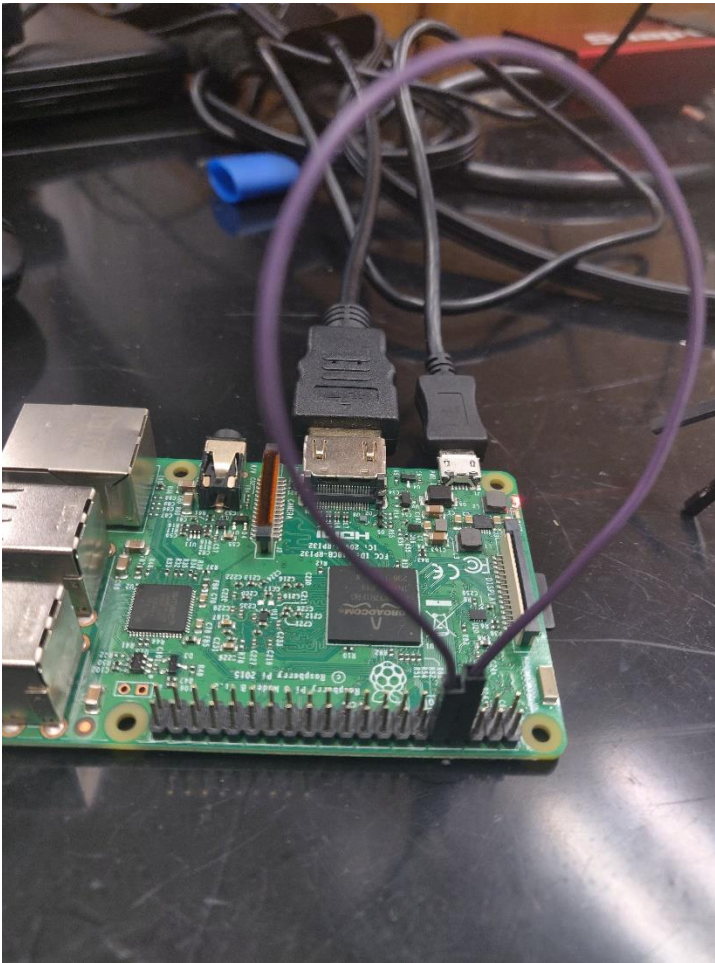


Figure 39: TX and RX connected to transmit and receive data for testing purposes

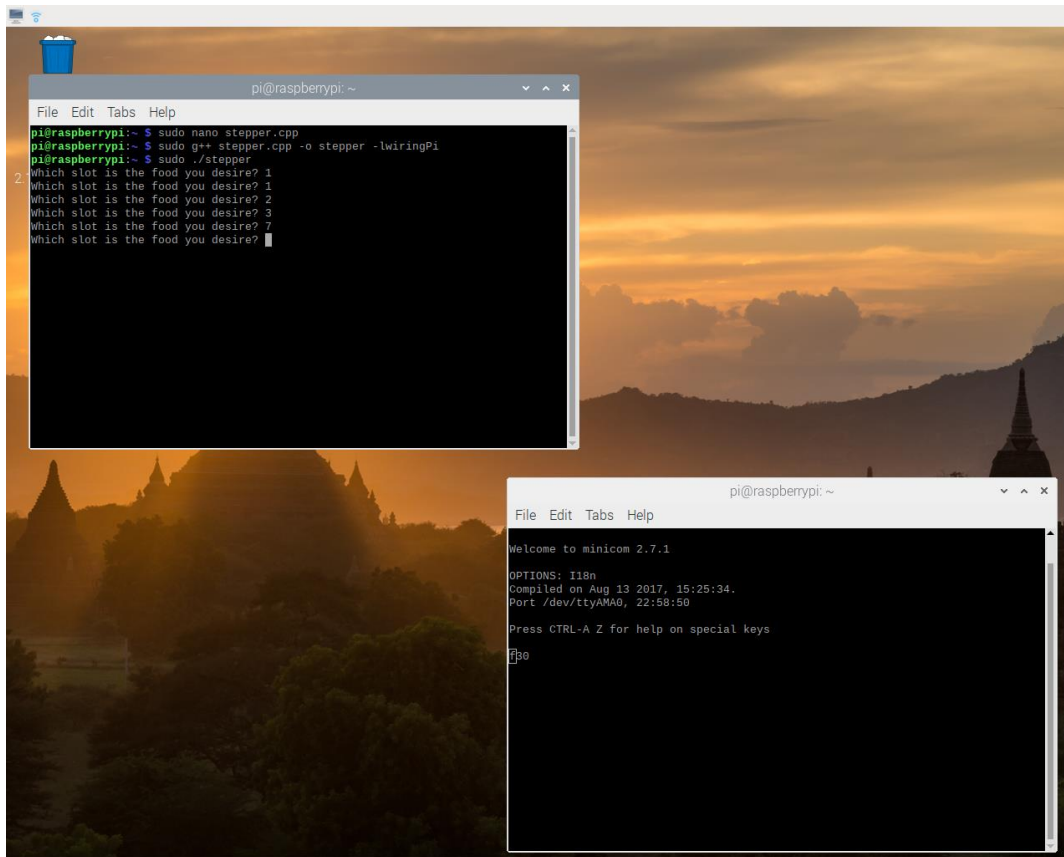


Figure 40: UART test with minicom

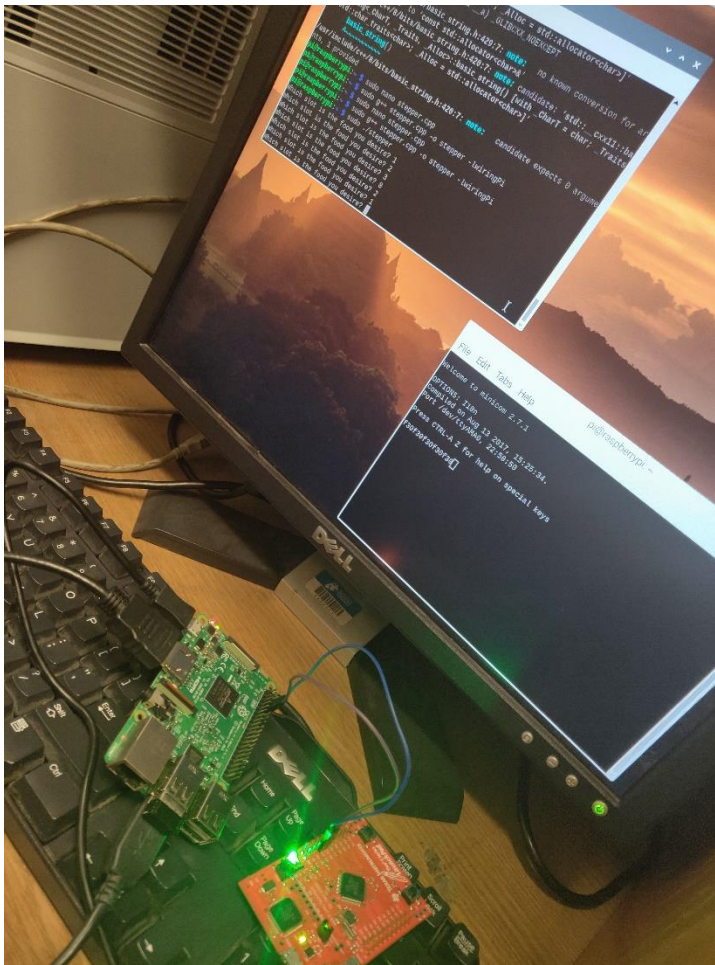


Figure 41: Actual TX and RX connected; green LED means food is cooking

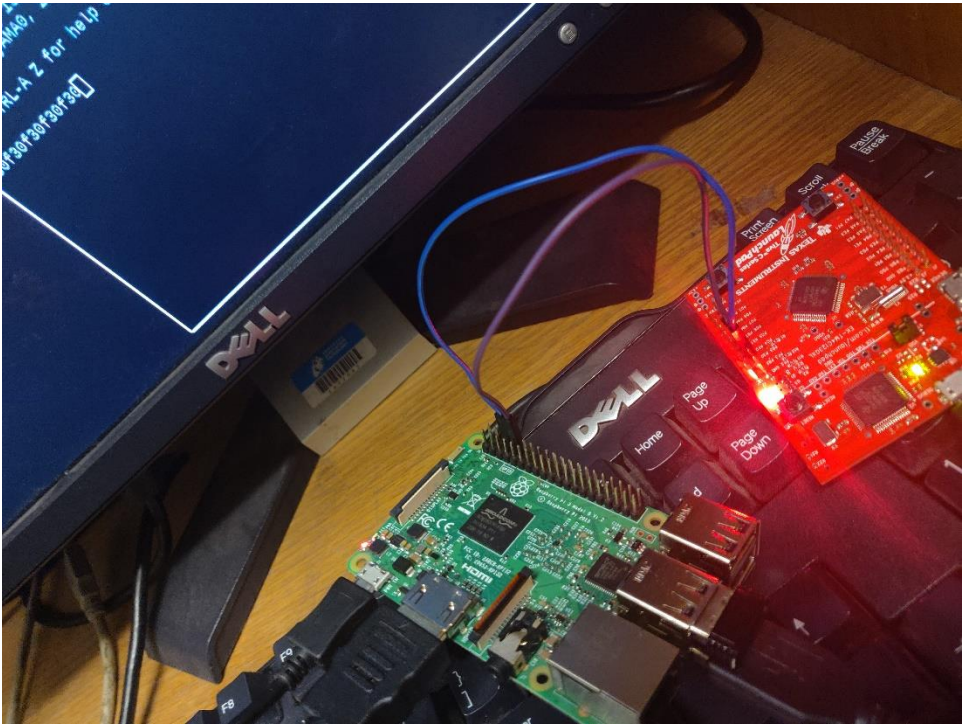
[illegible]



Figure 43: UART test with minicom, TM4C sends data it receives back to Pi. Minicom captures it.



Figure 44: Motor on Claw

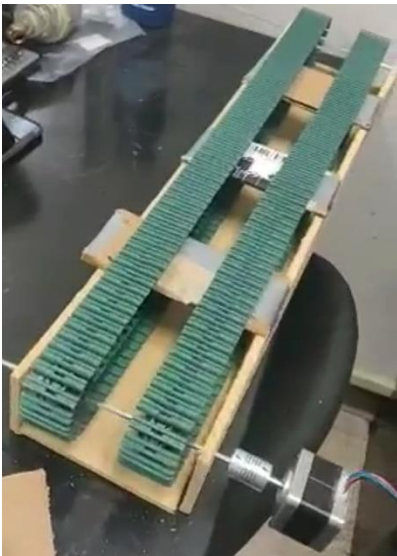
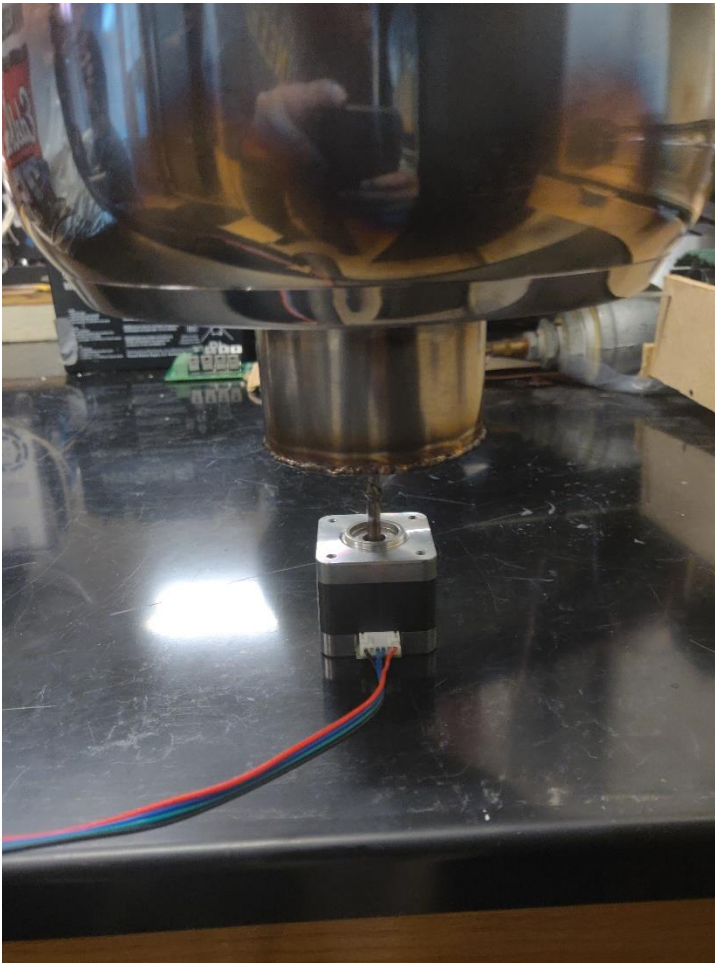


Figure 45: Motor on Conveyor Belt



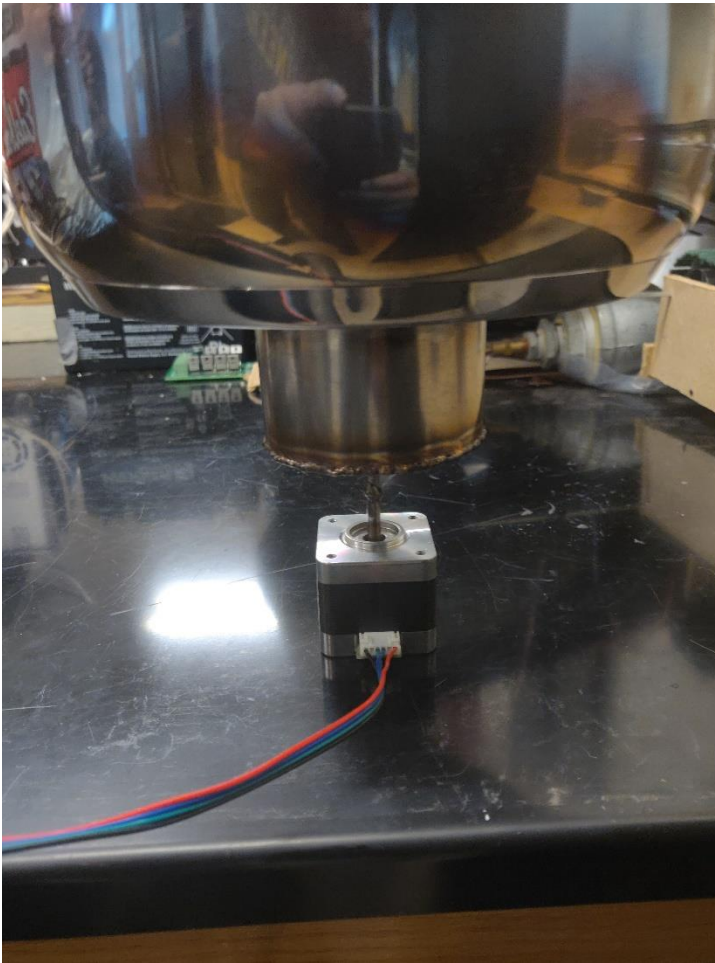
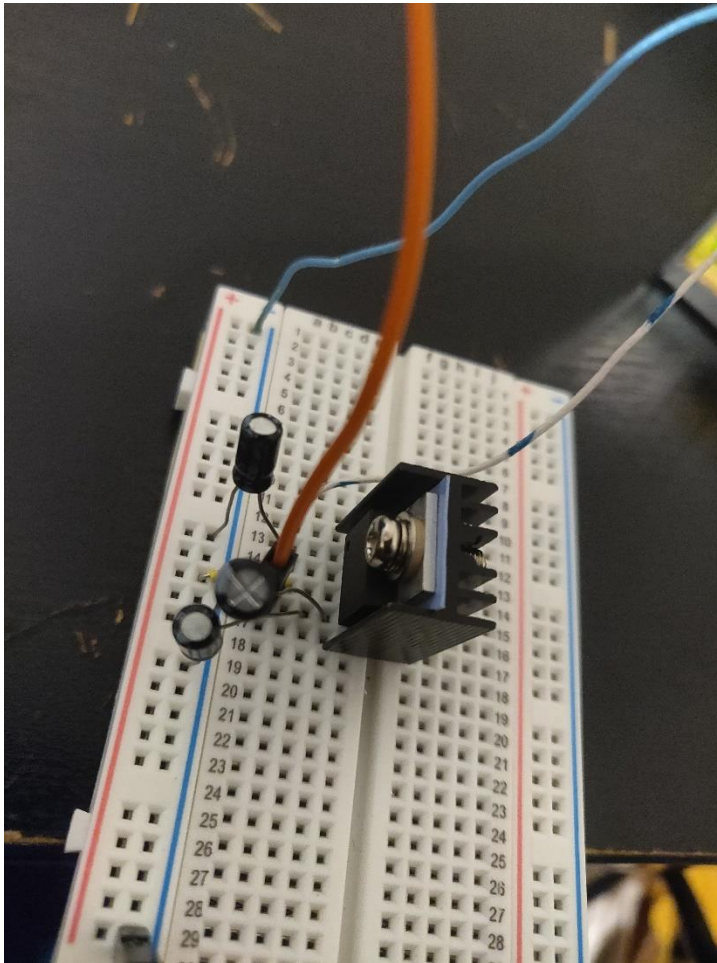


Figure 46: Motor on Pot



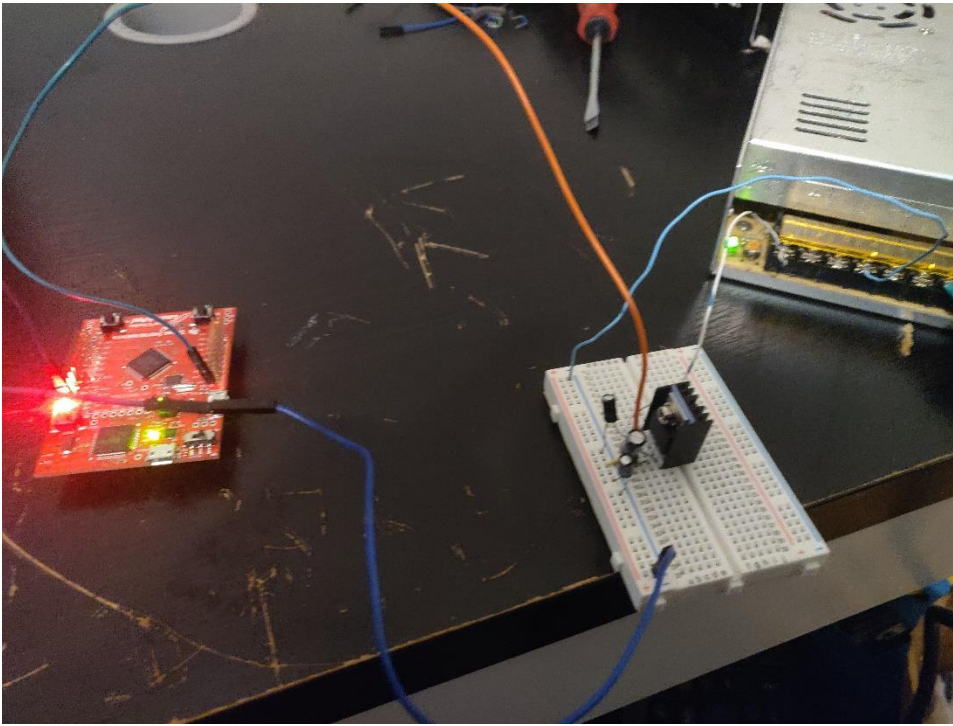


Figure 47: Voltage Regulator powering TM4C

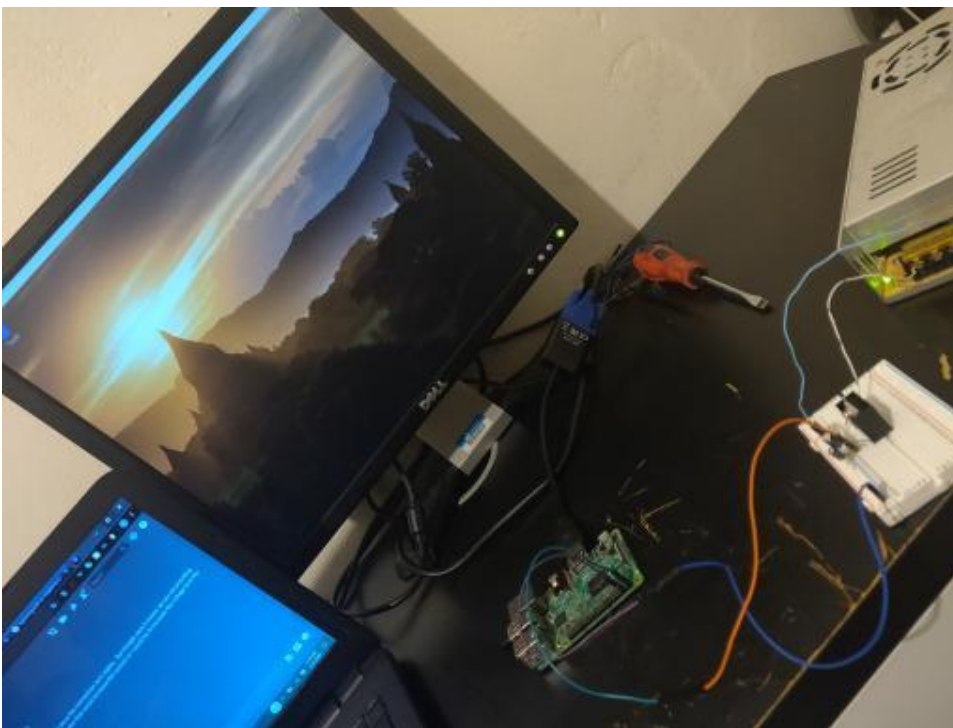


Figure 48: Voltage Regulator powering Raspberry Pi





Figure 49: Shows Sensor by conveyor belt detecting Bowl



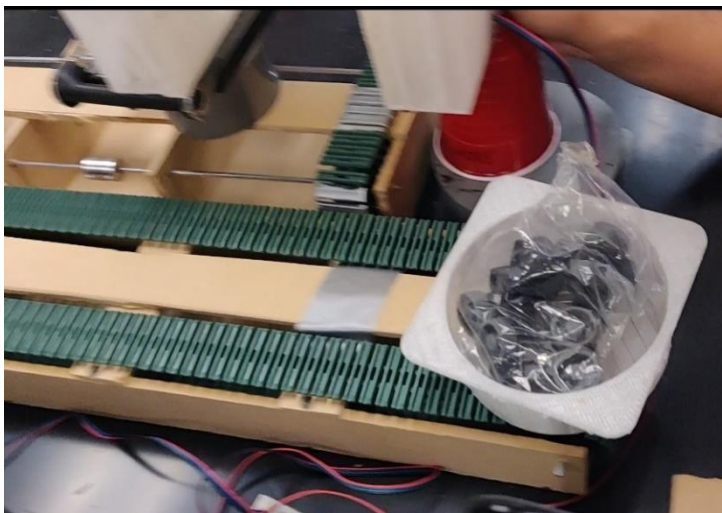
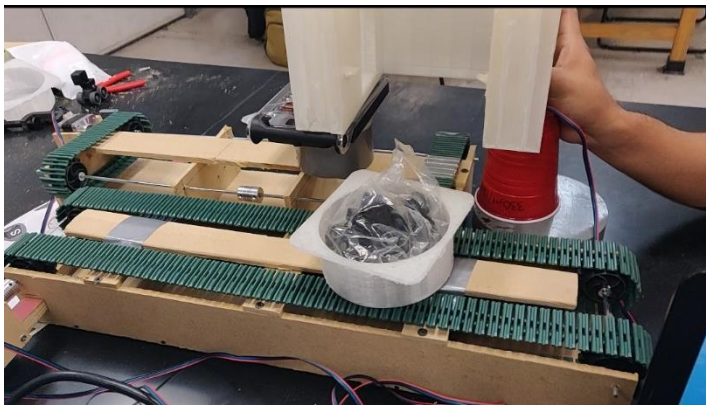
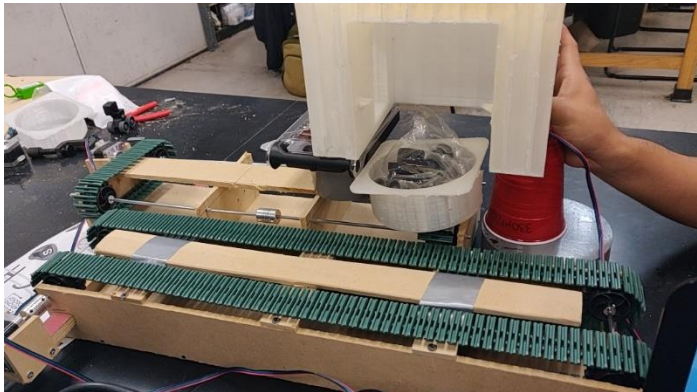


Figure 50: Shows Position of bowl, being dropped onto the conveyor belt and taken outside.



4 Cost and Schedule

4.1 Cost Analysis

a. Labor

- Raul
 $(\$35/\text{hour}) \times 2.5 \times 100 \text{ hours} = \8750
- Geoffrey
 $(\$35/\text{hour}) \times 2.5 \times 100 \text{ hours} = \8750
- Dennis
 $(\$35/\text{hour}) \times 2.5 \times 100 \text{ hours} = \8750
- Alex
 $(\$35/\text{hour}) \times 2.5 \times 100 \text{ hours} = \8750
- **TOTAL LABOR = \$35, 000**

b. Parts

▪ Fridge:	
Adhesive Rubber Seal	\$8.00
Styrofoam	\$14.99
11x A4988 Drivers	\$22.77
Shrink Tubes	\$9.00
Capacitors	\$11.99
Wire Terminals	\$17.99
3x Cooling equipment	\$53.94
Power supply	\$17.98
2x Ultrasonic sensor	\$44.00
Pi Camera	\$29.95
5x Shaft Coller	\$27.45
3x Door Hinges	\$5.12
2x Door Handles	\$4.30
27x Circle Magnets	\$4.99
3x Tank Treads	\$98.87
4x axels	\$19.98
Lock Nuts	\$7.69
Total	\$399.01



- Cooker:

Induction Cooker	\$29.99
Cooking Bowl Bottom	\$1.89
Cooking Bowl Top	\$8.99
2x Motor Drivers	\$3.04
2x Insulation Sheet	\$43.50

Total	\$87.41
--------------	----------------

- Microcontrollers

TM4C123GXL	\$12.99
Wires	\$12.99
10x 5V regulators	\$13.81
10x Heatsink	\$4.49

Total	\$44.28
--------------	----------------

- **TOTAL PARTS = \$530.7**

c. GRAND TOTAL

- **TOTAL LABOR + TOTAL PARTS = \$35530.7**



4.2 Schedules

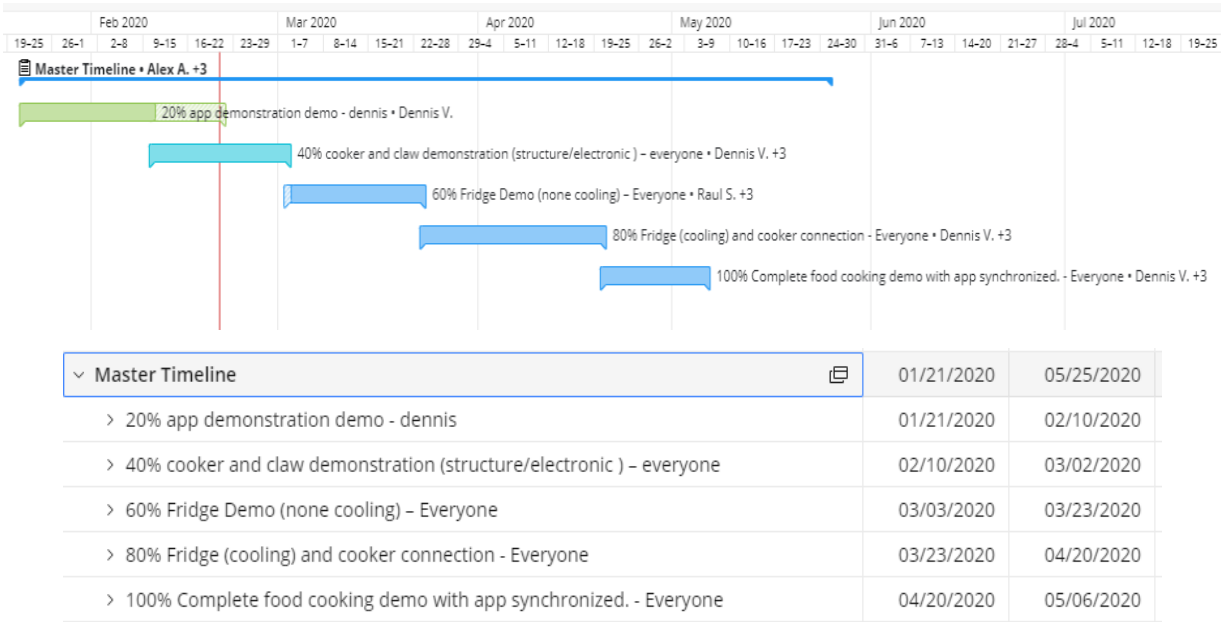
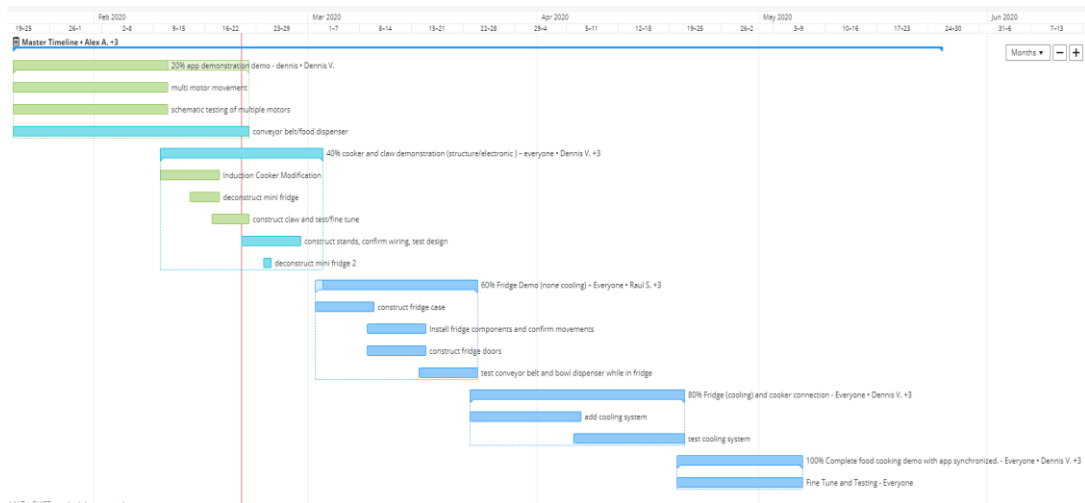


Figure 51: Master Timeline





Title	Start date	Due date
▼ Master Timeline	01/21/2020	05/25/2020
▼ 20% app demonstration demo - dennis	01/21/2020	02/10/2020
multi motor movement	01/21/2020	02/10/2020
schematic testing of multiple motors	01/21/2020	02/10/2020
conveyor belt/food dispenser	01/21/2020	02/21/2020
▼ 40% cooker and claw demonstration (structure/electronic) – everyone	02/10/2020	03/02/2020
Induction Cooker Modification	02/10/2020	02/17/2020
deconstruct mini fridge	02/14/2020	02/17/2020
construct claw and test/fine tune	02/17/2020	02/21/2020
construct stands, confirm wiring, test design	02/21/2020	02/28/2020
deconstruct mini fridge 2	02/24/2020	02/24/2020
▼ 60% Fridge Demo (none cooling) – Everyone	03/03/2020	03/23/2020
construct fridge case	03/02/2020	03/09/2020
Install fridge components and confirm movements	03/09/2020	03/16/2020
construct fridge doors	03/09/2020	03/16/2020
test conveyor belt and bowl dispenser while in fridge	03/16/2020	03/23/2020
▼ 80% Fridge (cooling) and cooker connection - Everyone	03/23/2020	04/20/2020
add cooling system	03/23/2020	04/06/2020
test cooling system	04/06/2020	04/20/2020
▼ 100% Complete food cooking demo with app synchronized. - Everyone	04/20/2020	05/06/2020
Fine Tune and Testing - Everyone	04/20/2020	05/06/2020

Figure 52: Progress Against Timeline



5 Ethical Implications

On September 7th, 2017, Equifax announced that a cybersecurity incident had occurred, where personally identifiable information or PII was accessed. Our project will incorporate an app which will ask for personal identifiable information or PII. The PII will include name and address information, which is used to ensure the user receives the bowls of food they order from the app. In order to ensure that data is not leaked like in the Equifax incident, the server used to hold the user's PII information must be secure and free of human security errors. Stanford University has some tips on how to prevent these human security errors, like to "[know everything that runs on the server, why, and which users have access.](#)" By following these tips, the server's databases can be more secure and free of human security errors.

To add on to this, computer engineers need to verify and ensure the software they create is compatible with the hardware they use. Just recently CBS News announced that "[Nissan recalled 1.23 million vehicles for faulty back camera.](#)" The faulty camera was caused due to a software error, which caused the cameras to not turn on when reversing. Specially for this senior project, since FUD will require a lot of physical components, a lot of software and hardware testing will need to be done to ensure everything works. For example, an error in the cooking process like a failure in the cooling system can cause the food to spoil, thus can cause human harm.

6 Local Contributions and Project Tools

6.1 Local Contributions

Long Beach Makers Society:

Makers Society has helped us by providing us with parts for our project and future 3D prints for free. As well as guidance to efficiently print our designs to make sure they fit properly in the end.

Irwin Jimenez:

Mr. Jimenez has provided his expertise with welding at no charge, including the labor and parts necessary to complete the bowl design we have created for this project.



6.2 Project Tools

Task Management:

Wrike



Communication:

Discord, Wrike Messaging, and Text



Software:

Circuit Maker (Schematics), TinkerCAD (3D Modeling), Fusion 360 (3D Modeling), Android Studio (App Development), Microsoft OneDrive (Document Storage), uVision IDE (TM4C programming)





7 References

- [Nema 17](#)
- [SPYCE](#)
- [Android Development](#)
- [Temperature Control Switch](#)
- [Danger Zone for Food](#)
- [Motors](#)
- [Motor Driver](#)
- [Ultrasonic Sensor](#)
- [Induction Cooking](#)
- [Measuring Vref](#)
- [OS download](#)
- [UART configuration](#)
- [C++ Setup](#)
- [WiringPi](#)
- [WiringPi Fix](#)
- [Direction Grounding](#)
- [TM4C datasheet](#)



- [Sensor Datasheet](#)
- [Pi Datasheet](#)
- [Motor Driver Datasheet](#)
- [Voltage Regulator Datasheet](#)
- [Power Supply Datasheet](#)
- [Pin Layout](#)
- TM4C123G Labware (UART1 code and ADC)

8 Appendix

8.1 Percentage done

We believe we are about 75% done with our project. We have most of the Fridge and Cooker side done. It's a matter of building the frames for it and mounting the components as needed. Then head over to test the electrical side whether the motors need more current or could hold the pot and claw when it's tilted.

8.2 Progress against the timeline

We have a big chunk of our timeline turn out correct. Some estimates were indeed wrong thus we have changed what we need to do from now all the way to the end of the semester. These changes affected the things shown in demonstration 4 and 5. These changes are shown below.

Before:

4 – 80%: Fridge Demo (Cooling) and Cooker Connection

Fully assembled fridge will now provide cooling to the ingredients. The electronic components will be explained, and the cooker/claw will be connected to the fridge, to show the completed design.

5 – 100%: Complete Food Cooking Demo with app synchronized.

Project will have successfully implemented the app into the project that will send meal orders to the server where the raspberry pi would retrieve said orders and start cooking the selected meal. Once complete the raspberry pi will send a message to the server that will push a notification to the app letting the user know that it is complete.

After:

*4 – 80%: Fridge Demo (Non-Cooling) and Cooker Connection



The bowl will be displayed and show the components transported from the inside to the outside of the fridge. Motors moving around the bowl from storage section to where the food would exit and enter the cooking section of the project. The electronic components will be explained, and the cooker/claw will be connected to the fridge, to show completed design.

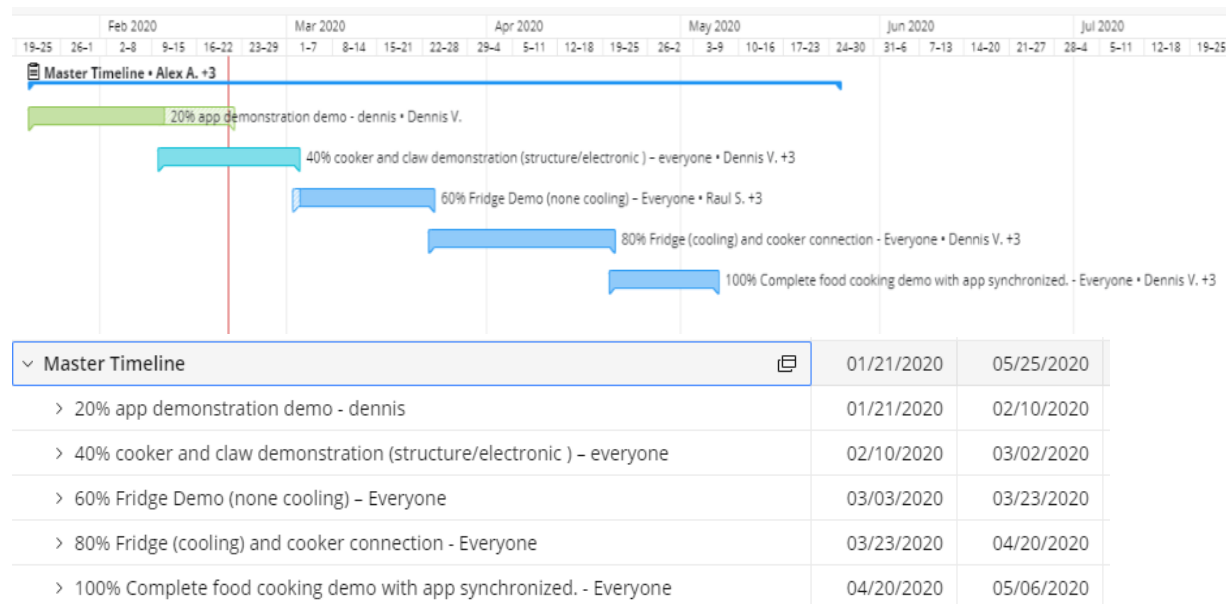
*5 – 100%: Cooking process with app synchronized.

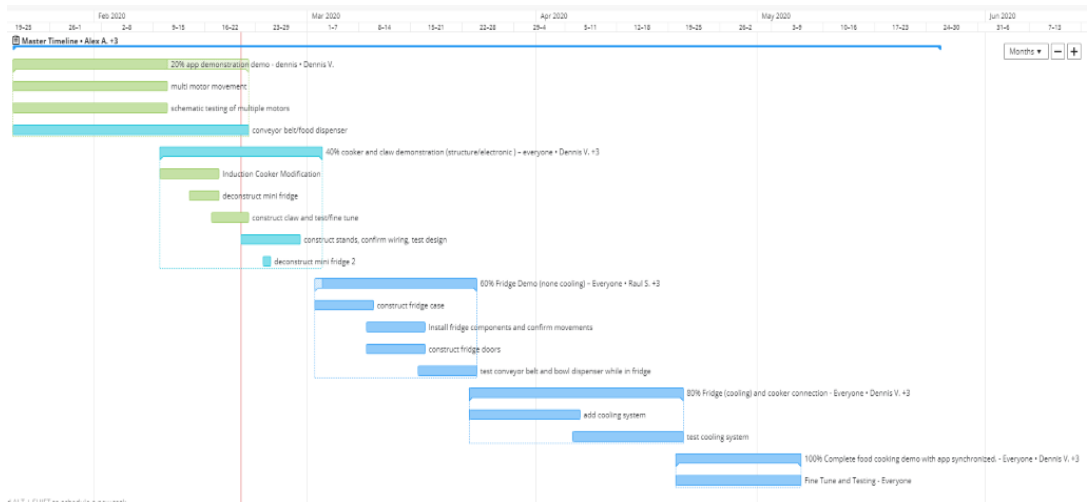
Project will have successfully implemented the app into the project that will send meal orders to the server where the raspberry pi would retrieve said orders and start cooking the selected meal. Once complete, the raspberry pi will send update the queue and the app will let the user know that the meal is complete. This demo will not show the actual cooking but the communication between the app and the server. It will show how the bowl will move from the fridge to the cooker itself.

* Why the change: Our method of working on the project required all of us to attend the meetings. Raul was in charge of ensuring proper connection between all hardware components and making any modifications to the code that drove the hardware together. While Dennis, Alex, and Geoff worked on the hardware/mechanical components and made any changes to the designs if the code could not solve these issues. Since we all had to work in unison in order to make progress in the project, having us work separately from home is a very time-consuming operation. Having a shift to all software will allow all members to contribute to the project without worrying about having social interaction with one another, which is currently crucial in this current time.

We are making progress against the timeline we publish. Some things will changed as we have encountered problems due to the Coronavirus restricting us to meet and continue the progress we hope for.

Old Time Line:



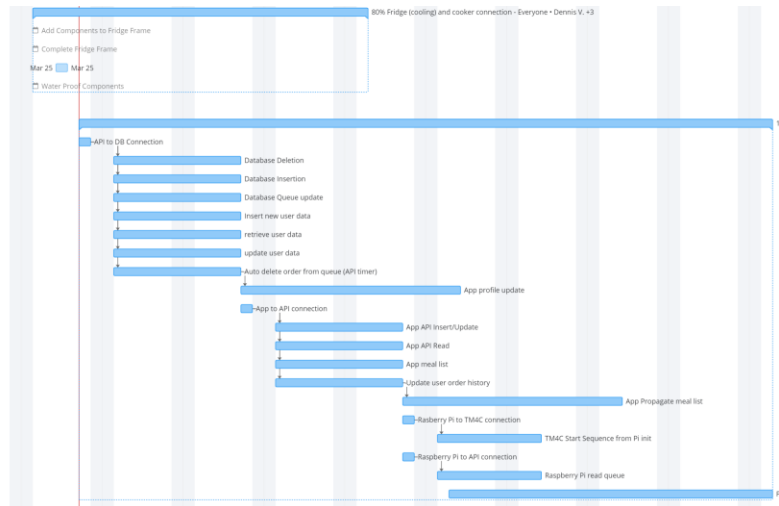


Title	Start date	Due date
▼ Master Timeline	01/21/2020	05/25/2020
▼ 20% app demonstration demo - dennis	01/21/2020	02/10/2020
multi motor movement	01/21/2020	02/10/2020
schematic testing of multiple motors	01/21/2020	02/10/2020
conveyor belt/food dispenser	01/21/2020	02/21/2020
▼ 40% cooker and claw demonstration (structure/electronic) - everyone	02/10/2020	03/02/2020
Induction Cooker Modification	02/10/2020	02/17/2020
deconstruct mini fridge	02/14/2020	02/17/2020
construct claw and test/fine tune	02/17/2020	02/21/2020
construct stands, confirm wiring, test design	02/21/2020	02/28/2020
deconstruct mini fridge 2	02/24/2020	02/24/2020
▼ 60% Fridge Demo (none cooling) - Everyone	03/03/2020	03/23/2020
construct fridge case	03/02/2020	03/09/2020
Install fridge components and confirm movements	03/09/2020	03/16/2020
construct fridge doors	03/09/2020	03/16/2020
test conveyor belt and bowl dispenser while in fridge	03/16/2020	03/23/2020
▼ 80% Fridge (cooling) and cooker connection - Everyone	03/23/2020	04/20/2020
add cooling system	03/23/2020	04/06/2020
test cooling system	04/06/2020	04/20/2020
▼ 100% Complete food cooking demo with app synchronized. - Everyone	04/20/2020	05/06/2020
Fine Tune and Testing - Everyone	04/20/2020	05/06/2020



New Time Line:

80% Fridge (cooling) and cooker connection - Everyone	03/23/2020	04/20/2020
Add Components to Fridge Frame		
Complete Fridge Frame		
Fine Tune Bowl Exiting Fridge		
Water Proof Components		
conveyor belt/food dispenser	01/21/2020	02/21/2020
100% Complete food cooking demo with app synchroni...	03/27/2020	05/25/2020
API to DB Connection	03/27/2020	03/27/2020
Database Deletion	03/30/2020	04/09/2020 17FS
Database Insertion	03/30/2020	04/09/2020 17FS
Database Queue update	03/30/2020	04/09/2020 17FS
Insert new user data	03/30/2020	04/09/2020 17FS
retrieve user data	03/30/2020	04/09/2020 17FS
update user data	03/30/2020	04/09/2020 17FS
Auto delete order from queue (API timer)	03/30/2020	04/09/2020 17FS
App profile update	04/10/2020	04/28/2020 24FS
App to API connection	04/10/2020	04/10/2020
App API Insert/Update	04/13/2020	04/23/2020 26FS
App API Read	04/13/2020	04/23/2020 26FS
App meal list	04/13/2020	04/23/2020 26FS
Update user order history	04/13/2020	04/23/2020 26FS
App Propagate meal list	04/24/2020	05/12/2020 30FS
Raspberry Pi to TM4C connection	04/24/2020	04/24/2020
TM4C Start Sequence from Pi init	04/27/2020	05/05/2020 32FS
Raspberry Pi to API connection	04/24/2020	04/24/2020
Raspberry Pi read queue	04/27/2020	05/05/2020 34FS
Fine Tune and Testing - Everyone	04/28/2020	05/25/2020



8.2 Changes within the project

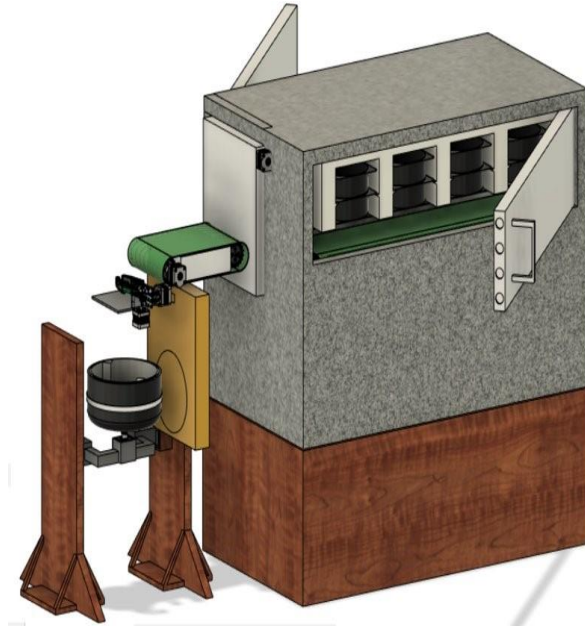
We need to change the way we meet up to work on the project. The virus has allowed the President of the U.S. to limit gatherings of no more than 10 people nationally. Our professor restricted us to not go over to anyone's house thus making it more difficult since this project is composed of a lot of mechanical parts. Our plan is for 1 group member to have the entire project at a time to build things for the project or test it.

If you have a roadblock on a specific item, did you accomplish something else instead?

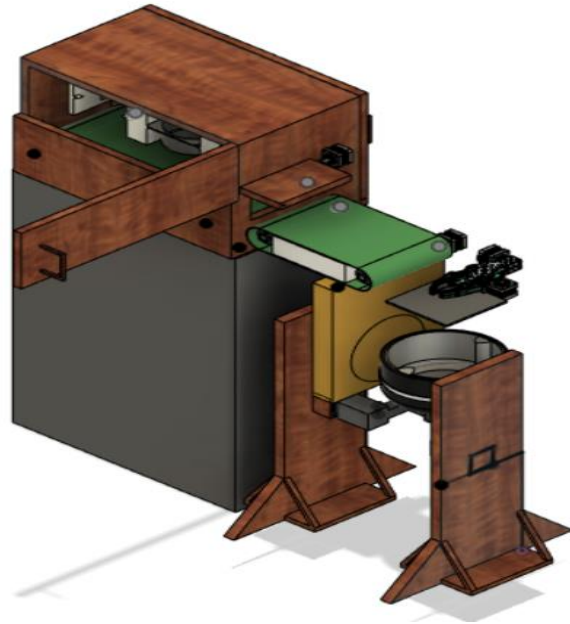
Complexity of Project: Due to how complex the mechanical components were, we had to do some changes to the design. These changes mainly revolved around the fridge component of the project. The changes done included: removing 1 conveyor belt (one under the bowl holder), reducing the amount of bowls that each slot can hold from 2 to 1 bowls, reducing the number of slots in the bowl holder from 3 to 2, and reducing the size of the bowl holder. These changes were done to help reduce the amount of materials used in the project, help reduce complexity, and reduce the size of the project. These changes are better shown below in the images below.



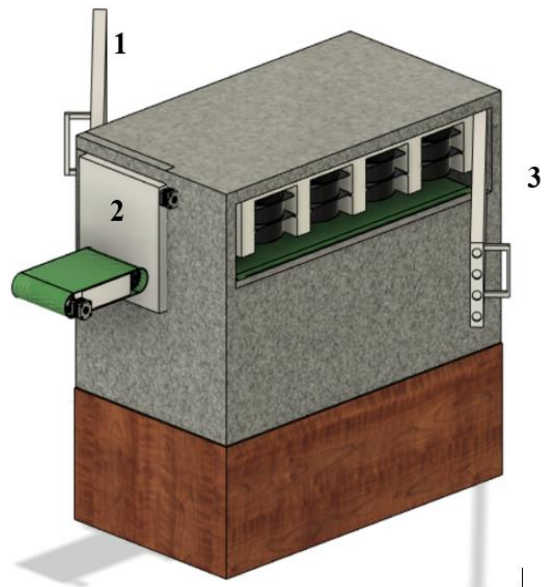
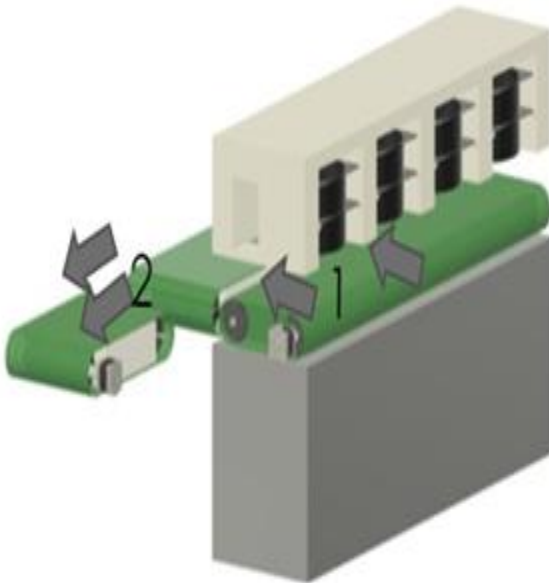
Exterior Design
Before:



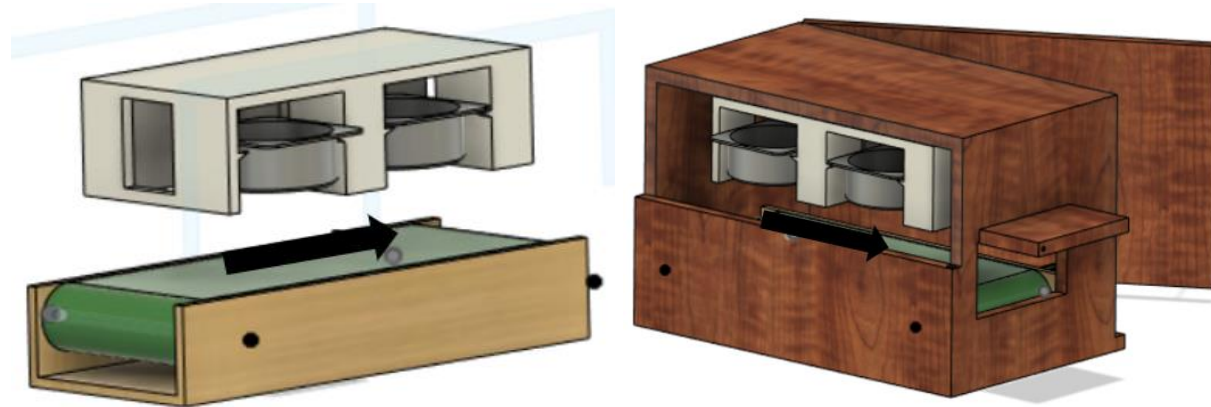
After:



Interior Design
Before:



After:



Mechanical Road Blocks:

During the construction of some mechanical parts, some road blocks were noticed. One of these road blocks included the fact that the claw wasn't big enough to hold on to the 5-inch bowls. In order to tackle this problem, an extension for the claw was created in fusion 360 (shown below), and sent for printing. The extension is meant to make the claw hand larger, so be able to hold on to the 5-inch bowls. Even though the extension file was sent for printing, the quarantine caused another road block. The 3D print got delayed and is currently unobtainable since the VEC building is currently closed.



Another road block occurred when constructing the pot and claw. Since the claw and pot get tilted, it was noticed that the strength of the motor was not enough to hold the pot/claw at a stationary angle. For example, if the pot was titled to 30 degrees, the motor would not have enough strength to hold the pot at 30 degrees, and would cause the motor to continue to rotate. To help this, a worm gear (shown below) was bought since it was said to provide the holding torque needed to keep the pot/claw in the correct angle. The only current issue is that the components are currently locked in the VEC so the worm gear and claw/pot can't be tested.





8.3 Concerns and expected path to resolution

Our primary concern is whether we're be able to complete the fridge and cooker due to unexpected constraints. As a team we all bring skills to make the fridge and cooker design go from design, modification, testing, adjustments, and back to design. Because we're unable to have in-person meetings to complete the frame and put together all the components for the cooker and fridge, doing the alternative to have one person work on the design at a time and transfer the completed work to the next person to pass other necessary testing requires too much unnecessary work i.e. transportation, testing, compatibility issues, redesign, 3D reprinting, etc. As a result, we're allocating our resources to completing the fridge frame and mobile application. Members are going to complete and polish the mobile application to communicate with the API and communication between Raspberry Pi and microcontroller.

8.4 Team and individual contributions

Dennis established connections between mobile application, API, database, Raspberry Pi, and TM4C. Data was also transferred with placeholder data between devices and API. More data needs to be inserting into the database, so deletion, update, and insertion is tested properly as other devices need to communicate with the API. Also worked on the frame for the fridge and disassembled the fridge cooling system from a secondary mini fridge I purchased in order to replace the old cooling system that was damaged upon removal.

Raul completely adjusted the code and circuit since last semester by adding the full sequence from the fridge all the way to where it finishes "cooking". He redesigned a lot of the circuit from his original plan such as how we were going to power the Motors and Drivers and reducing the amount of hardware we need, thus saving money. He got the microcontroller communication via UART in C and C++ working perfectly so far. We need further testing with the whole system in order to tell if he needs to adjust something with the communication or with the current provided to the motors.

Raul and Geoffrey implemented the sensor code after Demo 2.

Geoffrey adjusted the schematic on CircuitMaker. This takes time to create and modify since we need to make sure all connections are accurate due to us having a lot of wires within this schematic. The old schematic was also scrunched up and too crowded until now because we realized you could change the schematic sheet size. Now it is more spaced out and easier to see the wiring.

Alex has worked on the mechanical parts of the project, from constructing the cooker frame, constructing/modifying the conveyor belts, testing the mechanical parts, help designing the fridge frame, changing the Fusion 360 design, and purchasing any parts needed.



Overall, multiple tests have been done with the mechanical and electrical components we have which is why in writing, it sounds like not much have change from last semester. When looking at the physical project, the team and the customer could tell we have major advancement compared to last semester and Demo 2.