# NSF Lab Furnace Control System

Team 47

Client & Advisor: Dr. Gary Tuttle

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#### **Problem Statement**

#### What's wrong with the current NSF Furnace control system?

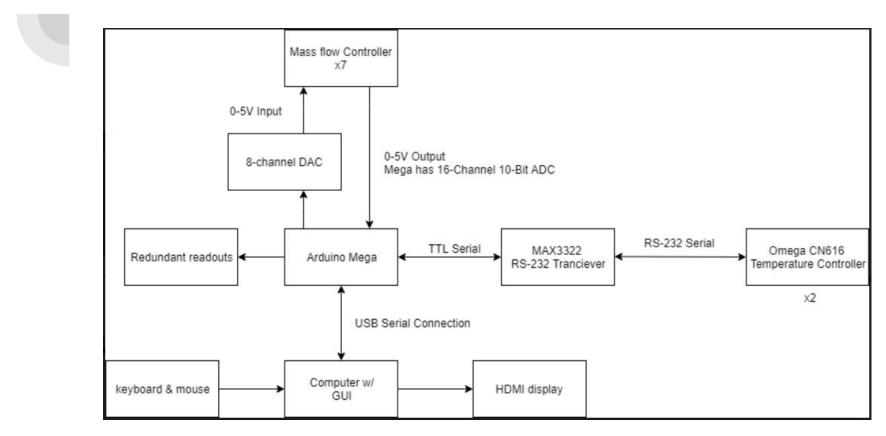
- Omega temperature controller requires long input sequences takes 11+ inputs to change temperature setting
- Not a constant current temperature and set temperature readout
- Mass flow controllers (MFC) and Omega temperature controllers (OTC) are not controlled through the same system

#### **Proposed Solution**

**Our Proposed solution has:** 

- One control system for both the MFCs and OTC
- Constant 24/7 information readouts
- Simple and quick setting adjustments
- Warnings and cautions
- Automated, timed controls ramped temperatures etc.

#### Concept



# **Functional Requirements**

The system must be able to:

- control and display gas flow
- control and display furnace zone temperature
- automate temperature and gas flow changes according to a given profile
- run 24/7
- include a data logging feature to allow a temperature time series to be written out to the user (if requested)

# **Non-Functional Requirements**

The system must be:

- Simple and intuitive to use
- Resistant to electronic failure
  - Reboot and reinitialize
- Robust
  - Compact and encased

# Technical/Other Constraints/Considerations

- Must work with existing OTC & MFCs
- Needs to display constantly updated data
- Display should provide warnings and errors
- Must connect to every temperature and mass flow controllers simultaneously

#### **Market Survey**

OTC: Omega has existing Windows software (old)

MFC: There exist programs to control these devices

- Neither of these integrates both for creating process profiles

Semiconductor manufacture:

Advanced systems exist that are for factory level fabrication

Client wants basic, inexpensive integration with existing hardware

# **Potential Risks & Mitigation**

- Overheating the furnaces and the wafers
  - Warnings when settings exceed limits or temperature readings exceed safety limitations
- System failure
  - OTC profile is managed by OTC
  - DAC is powered by the Arduino, so when the Arduino fails, the MFCs turn off
- Imprecise settings and readings
  - Extensive testing to ensure OTC temperature readouts are within 1% of actual furnace temperatures

# **Resource/Cost Estimate**

Part	cost
Rpi Model 3	\$35
Arduino Mega	\$40
Arduino Shield PCB	\$100
ICs (RS232 txrx and DAC)	free samples from TI and ADI
PCB connectors	\$20
Display screen	\$100
Total	\$295

# **Project Milestones and Schedule**

	8/21	9/4	9/18	10/2	10/16	10/30	11/13	11/27	12/11	12/17	1/14	1/28	2/11	2/25	3/11	3/25	4/8	4/22	5/6
form group and select project																			
Market research																			
System design																			
hardware aquisition																			
GUI research																			
Develop Arduino code																			
Test DAC/ADC/RS232 w/ breadboard																			
GUI & API design/implementation																			
MFC testing																			
PCB design																			
PCB Fabrication & soldering																			
installation and validation																			

# **Functional Decomposition**

Major Portions of the project include:

- The temperature controls and wiring
- DAC and gas flow controllers
- Microcontroller
- API development
- GUI and controls

# **Technological Platforms Used**

Using Python for GUI development

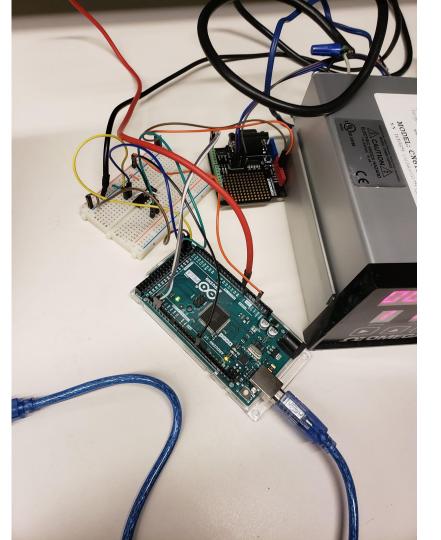
Using Arduino Mega for the Microcontroller

Omega Temperature Controllers

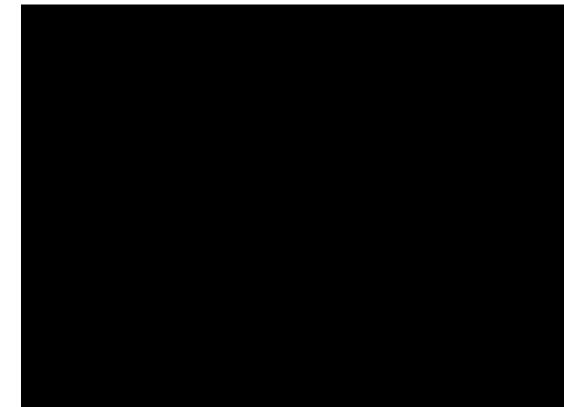
Soldered Circuit Board with DAC to Gas Flow Controllers

#### **Test Setup**

- Arduino IDE serial monitor-> Mega
- Mega-> RS232 transceiver -> temp controller
- Mega-> LTC1660 DAC -> DMM
- 0-5V Power supply -> analogread pins on Mega



#### **DAC Test**



# **DAC Implementation**

```
val = userVal*1023/5 ;
val = (channel << 12) | (val << 2) ;</pre>
```

```
void dacWrite(unsigned int val) {
```

```
// take the SS pin low to select the chip:
digitalWrite(slaveSelectPin, LOW);
delay(10);
// send in the address and value via SPI:
SPI.transfer16(val);
delay(10);
// take the SS pin high to de-select the chip:
digitalWrite(slaveSelectPin, HIGH);
```

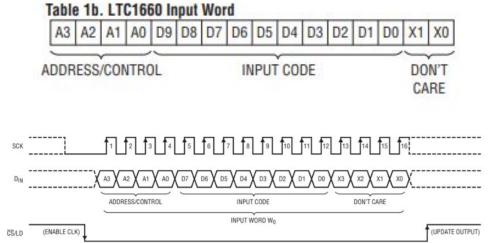
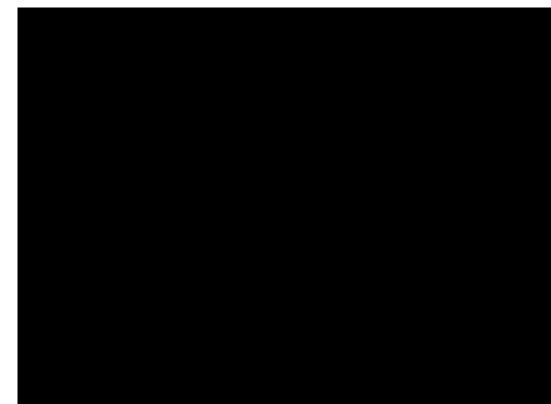


Figure 3: LTC1660 SPI DAC timing diagram

#### **ADC Test**



# RS232 Test

COM3 (Arduino/Genuino Mega or Mega 2560)

#### L0T



#### **Prototype Implementations: GUI**

Python GUI			File Help	
1		<b>–</b> A	Tab 1 Tab 2	
File Help Monty Python Enter a name: Disabled C Blue	Choose a number: 1 ~ C UnChecked C Gold	Click Me!	Monty Python Enter a name: Choose a number: 1 Click Me!	
	Labels in a Frame Label1 whooooooplaaaaaaaaaa Label2 Label3		Python Message Info Box A Python GUI created using tkinter: The year is 2018. OK	×

#### **Detailed Design**

Unit 0 Ty			and the second	a carried a car		lo Alarm	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
Setpoint	0440	0020	0100	0000	0444	0444	
lemperature	0064	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
CN616Log	g.txt			FILE P	ATH	10 S	econds ~
Configu	ire s	Set Setpoints		Set rofile	Sta Data		EXIT

# **Current Project Status**

We have gone past several milestones.

- Hardware, RS232 communication, most of the GUI and other research is done
- Have some examples of basic GUI building blocks.
- Basic Python API for data communication with OTC
- DAC and ADC are implemented

#### **Plan for Next Semester**

Design, fabricate, & fill PCB

GUI prototyping will begin in earnest

Building more advanced and robust API's

Hardware testing

Connect to the furnace system

# **Task Responsibility**

Nick: Systems engineering, Mega programming, DAC/ADC test

Jeremy: Hardware Engineer, Report Manager, GUI implementation

Adam: OTC and MFC Python API development

Chris: GUI Design

Kevin: OTC and DAC research and implementation. PCB design and soldering



