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MULTI-SENSOR DATA FUSION

Pawar Priti[1], Pasarge Sakshi[2], Amruta Chavan[3], Ketan Bhandekar[4]

[1] Instrumentation Engineering, AISSMS IOIT, Maharashtra, India
[2] Instrumentation Engineering, AISSMS IOIT, Maharashtra, India
[3] Instrumentation Engineering, AISSMS IOIT, Maharashtra, India
[4] Instrumentation Engineering, AISSMS IOIT, Maharashtra, India

Corresponding Author: Pawar Priti (pawarpriti188@gmail.com)

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ABSTRACT

Recent advancements in precision manufacturing technology has spurred significant research into multi-sensor data fusion, aimed at enhancing the linear range of a temperature measurement devices such as thermocouples and resistance temperature detectors (RTDs). In a multi-sensor system, each sensor in dependently measures specific parameters like temperature. The system then employs signal processing techniques to integrate these independent measurements into a cohesive set of results.

This project focuses on multi-sensor data fusion technology and its application in precision monitoring systems. The techniques proposed are designed to improve the linearity and overall performance of thermocouples and RTDs, ensuring accurate temperature measurements even if one sensor malfunctions. We propose a design of temperature measurement system employing multisensory data fusion. The objectives include the design of an Apparatus with improved sensitivity and linearity of the system while resisting the external corrupted sensors. The method is implemented by taking thermocouple different types of sensors such as thermocouples with an RTD, processing the outputs of the sensors o a standard one.

The system laboratory model has been tested, and the tested results indicate that the proposed technique provides a better performing linear and sensitive outputs than the output of systems that use only individual sensors.

KEYWORDS: Precision1, Thermocouple2, RTD3, Linearity4, Sensitivity5 etc.

1. INTRODUCTION

The ability to manage temperature is crucial since it influences nearly every other process found in nature and consequently, temperature needs to be controlled in various applications for optimum results. The ability to determine the temperature with precision is important and this involves several aspects which include temperature measuring devices also known as sensors or transducers, signal conditioning and data converting circuits (DCC's). Sensors are primary devices that are used to capture temperature data and convert the information into an electrical signal. Different types of sensors that are used in the measurement of temperature where the choice is mostly dependent on the measurement range, properties and the cost of the sensors. However, this choice most of the time, needs trade-offs between different properties of the sensor. Multi-sensor data fusion refers to the techniques used to combine the data from more than one sensor into a collective format. In this sense, the aim is to improve information and hence provide better results than the results that would be provided by particular sensors alone.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

1. Smith et al. (2015) - Incorporating soil moisture sensors with Arduino automated irrigation system for efficient water saving.

2. **Kumar and Patel (2016) -** Smart irrigation system using Arduino as well as GSM technology for remote operation.
3**. Ali et al. (2017) -** Proposed an inexpensive and energy efficient sprinkler system based on wireless sensor technology and Arduino.
4. Gupta and Sharma (2018) – Research work on designed and developed a IoT supported irrigation system with real time monitoring and control through mobile app and web access.
5. **Rodriguez et al. (2019**) - Studies the application of Arduino-based autonomous sprinkler with weather functionalities controlling system humidistat and thermostat.
6. Lee et al. (2020) – A solar powered irrigation system regulated by an Arduino for sustainable farming.
7. **Fernandez and Lopez (2021)** – Self-learning irrigation system based on Arduino and smart machine learning.
8. **Zhang et al. (2022) -** Internet-based automated irrigation sprinkler overhead control with data management from the cloud using Arduino.

3. OBJECTIVE OF THE PROJECT

The objective of this project is to improve the thermal control accuracy and stability of digital thermostat rectangular water baths by RTD thermocouples. The particular objectives are:

1. Installation of RTD or Thermocouple Sensors: This part of the project will focus on the employment of RTD or thermocouple temperature sensors in the digital thermostat rectangular water baths to improve the ideal functioning of the temperature measurements.
2. Calibration of Sensors and Controllers: Given achieving the effective performance of the system, the sensors and temperature controllers will also be calibrated to ensure that accurate readings are given and the water bath temperature is effectively controlled within a designated range.
3. Performance Testing and Validation: The peculiarities of the digital thermostat rectangular water baths with RTD thermocouples will undergo rigorous test and validation processes to demonstrate their accuracy and precision compliance.
4. Integration with Existing Equipment: The modified versions of the digital thermostat rectangular water baths will be fitted into the already existing setups in the laboratory or industrial facilities, including but not limited to, incubators and reactors, to enable better temperature control and maximal performance.

5. PLANNING

Me and the project guide will look into the situation and determine the exact issues. There will be different technologies in the system. The implementation of the project will be done through the guide, and the program specification was defined by the guide as well.

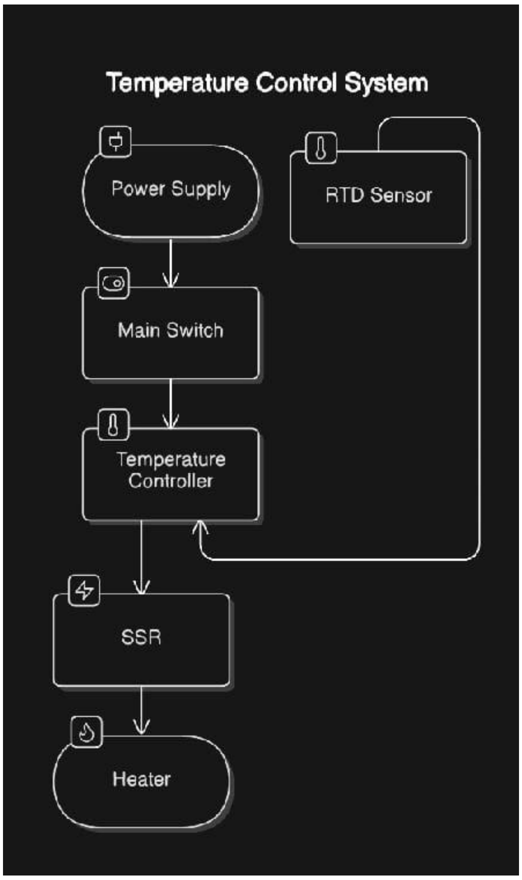

Fig.1. Block Diagram

6. WORKING METHODOLOGY

This project follows the implementation of Simplified Working Methodology for Multi-Sensor Data Fusion System Design and Component Selection Identify and select requisite sensors according to measurement range, sensitivity, and application which include RTDs, Thermocouples. The system architecture is designed in such a way that many sensors are integrated in the data processing system.

Introduce the sensors that have been chosen in an appropriate place (for example, into digital thermostat water baths).Provide a temperature measurement system comprising multiple thermostats that will allow temperature readings from all sensors to be taken at the same time Raise
the level of output from a sensor to the required standard by the use of a signal conditioner, such as a filter or an amplifier, before processing the information. Use the fusion algorithms, like the Kalman filter, general weighted average, neural

networks, etc. For different sensors' data linking, implement the system’s tunable algorithm.

The payload data fusion will be reassessed and improved based on the sensors’ data gradability and accuracy hierarchy as well as the algorithm itself. All the sensors must be calibrated in order to provide a degree of accuracy and to compensate the readings for any changes of the measurements. Supposedly the data fusion algorithm will be modified if calibration changes take place.

Develop a comprehensive testing plan to be performed in all laboratory environment in order to test the multi-sensor system. Compare the quality of the resulting data with accuracy standards for oriented data. Add the multi-sensor data fusion system to the existing temperature regulation systems. Make sure that the data communication is done.

Document the methodologies, calibration procedures, and performance results. Prepare reports detailing the effectiveness of the multi-sensor data fusion approach in improving temperature measurement accuracy. Gather data from ongoing operations to identify potential improvements in the sensor selection, data fusion techniques, or system design. Iterate on the methodology based on feedback and new advancements in sensor technology or data processing algorithms

Fig.2. Multi-sensor data fusion

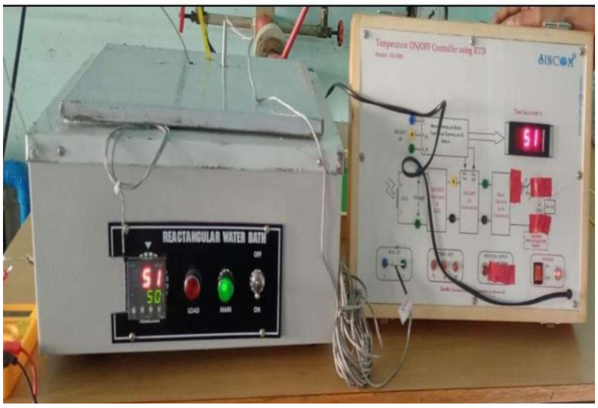

Fig.3. Multi-sensor data fusion

7. CIRCUIT DIAGRAM

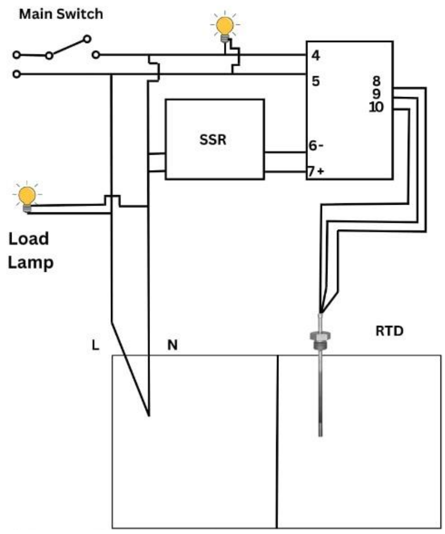

Fig.4. Connection diagram for rectangular water bath

8. COMPONENTS

8.1 Radix PID Controller

A Radix PID (Proportional-Integral-Derivative) controller is a modern controller design methodology that integrates the basic PID control method with some optimization techniques which typically improve control performance.

Fig.5. Radix pid controller

Elements of a Radix PID Controller

1. Proportional Control (P):
– It reacts to the present error value.
– The output is proportional to the error hence any deviation from the set point will be immediately corrected.

2. Integral Control (I):
– Deals with the past errors which have accumulated
– It sums up the error over a period of time to avoid steady-state error thus ensuring that the desired set-points attained by the system.

3. Derivative Control (D):
- Is a control mode that Estimating future error by observing the trend of error is known as Derivative. control.
- It helps to control the rate of the system so that the system stabilizes rapidly without oscillating so much or causing overshooting of the setpoint.

4.RADIX Optimizations:

- PID parameters (Kp, Ki, Kd) are optimized through other methods and algorithms.
- It improves the controller's effectiveness in tuning to system disturbances and dynamics with the use of genetic algorithms or particle swarm optimization.

Regulator Water Bath

A controlled environment chamber that is used in laboratories and in industry where a constant temperature is required is known as a regulator water bath. Below is a brief description of its parts, working mechanism, and uses

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Fig.6. Regulator water bath

Components Regulator Water bath
1. Heating Element: This heating element is electric and may incorporate electric coils or immersion heaters to provide consistent heating.
2. Temperature Sensors: Provides temperature measurement and monitoring within the system using members such as RTDs or thermocouples.
3. Temperature Controller: It retains the constant temperature by switching the heating medium on or off or regulating it in relation to readings from at least one temperature sensor. This can be an uncomplicated uni-directional device or a much advanced PID control.
4. Insulation: It is placed around the bath in order to avoid heat loss from the bath and aid in the stabilization of temperature.
5. Water Reservoir: Contains the water, which acts as the medium for temperature control.
6. Circulation Pump (optional): Promotes even heating throughout the bath to maintain the temperature.

8.2 TYPES Of TEMPERATURE SENSOR
RTD PT 100
8.2.1 Thermocouple K type
Rtd PT 100

Fig.7. RTD PT 100

An RTD PT100 is exactly what the name stands for: an RTD (Resistance Temperature Detector) sensor that has a resistance of 100 Ohms at zero degrees Celsius . The PT in PT100 is the platinum material used in the construction of the sensing element while 100 specifies that the resistance of the sensor at the zero degrees Celsius is 100 ohms.

Essential Characteristics
1. Temperature variation: Normally -200°C and above+850°C depending on the design and construction of the specific thermocouple.
2. Precision: They are characterized by high precision usually within ±0.1°C, therefore can be

used to measure temperature with a high degree of accuracy.
3. Rigid body dynamics: It can be presented that there is almost a straight line between the temperature and resistance, thus it is easy to change the resistance value in to temperature value.
4. Invoking Resistance: In the PT100 sensor, the resistance increases with increasing temperature. It is 100 ohms at 0°C, which increases by almost 0.385 ohms/°C.

8.2.2 K TYPE THERMOCOUPLE

The K-type thermocouple is a commonly used temperature measurement device due to its flexibility and its wide range of operation. It consists of two different metals wired the chromel and alumel, the two wires are welded together at one end. This joint creates a voltage proportional to the difference in temperature of the metal junction and the reference junction.

Fig.8. K Type thermocouple

8.3 CORE CHARACTERISTICS

1. Temperature Scope: Normally Operate Between Upper And Lower Limits Of -200C To 1260C, Which Makes It Beneficial For Many Applications. -328F To +2300F.
2. Output Voltage: Creates Small Output Voltage (millivolts) Which Is Temperature Dependent; Provided Output Is About 41 μV/°C.
3. Design: There Are Different Types Such As Exposed Junction, Grounded Junction As Well Ungrounded Junction Depending On The Application.
4. Reliability: K-type thermocouples are tough and can withstand extreme conditions including oxidizing environments.

9. OBSERVATION

The usage of multi-sensor data fusion illustrates its considerable improvement in measurement's accuracy, robustness and reliability in the course of its application.
Despite the issues remaining, the net outcome of the on going advancements in technology incorporates the measure of its effectiveness.

10. RESULT

To Calculate Error Percentages
Error percentage = |(Measured value - Actual value) / Actual
value| x 100%
For Example =
1] Actual Temperature = 18 ºC
Measured Temperature = 18.3 ºC
Error = ?
Error percentage = |(Measured value - Actual value) / Actual
value| x 100%
Substituting the given values:
Error percentage = |(18.3 - 18) / 18| x 100%
Error percentage = |0.3 / 18| x 100%
Error percentage = 0.0167 x 100%
Error percentage = 1.67%

2] Actual Temperature = 24 ºC
Measured Temperature = 23.5 ºC
Error = ?
Error percentage = |(Measured value - Actual value) / Actual
value| x 100%
Substituting the given values:
Error percentage = |(23.5 ºC - 24ºC) / 24ºC| * 100
Error percentage = |-0.5 ºC / 24ºC| * 100
Error percentage = 0.02083 * 100
Error percentage = 2.08%

3] Actual Temperature = 29 ºC
Measured Temperature = 28.4 ºC
Error = ?
Error percentage = |(Measured Temperature - Actual
Temperature) / Actual Temperature| *
100

Substituting the given values:
Error percentage = |(28.4 ºC - 29ºC) / 29ºC| * 100
Error percentage = |-0.6 ºC / 29ºC| * 100
Error percentage = 0.02069 * 100
Error percentage = 2.069%
Output of RTD temperature sensor

Output of RTD temperature sensor

Sr.no	Actual temp in ºC	Measured Temperatu e in °C	% Errors
1.	45	45.2	0.44
2.	50	50.5	1.00
3.	55	55.6	1.09
4.	60	60.4	0.67
5.	65	65.3	0.46
6.	70	69.7	0.43

Output of K Type thermocouple

Sr.No	Actual temperature in °C	Measured Temperature in °C	%Error
1.	45	37.8	16
2.	50	49.7	0.6
3.	55	56	1.8
4.	60	59.5	0.83
5.	65	64.2	1.23
6.	70	69	1.43

11. CONCLUSION

The sensor is the most crucial aspect of any measurement strategy and plays a high role in determining the accuracy of the measuring device. In choosing the sanitization agents and devices, their range of operation, linearity, sensitivity, and size are taken into account. Nevertheless, this kind of selection is often fraught with difficulties, necessitating the compromise of certain sensor requirements. On the other hand, instead of focusing on a plethora of information all at once and turning to other traditional means, a more creative way of communication is put into place and it becomes possible to apply multi-sensor data fusion even beyond the level which can be achieved by individual sensors. In addition, the aim of the project is to implement and test approaches for detection and isolation of sensor faults to ensure that such incorrect data will not interfere with the overall measurement process.

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