

工學碩士學位論文

A Study on the Development of the Electric Furnace  
Controller for Heat Treatment based on the Internet

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**Abstract.....**

<b>1</b>	<b>.....1</b>
1.1	.....1
1.2	.....2
<b>2</b>	<b>.....4</b>
2.1	.....4
2.1.1	.....4
2.1.2	.....7
2.1.3	.....10
2.2	.....12
2.2.1 WWW	.....12
2.2.2 DB	.....15
2.2.3	.....17
<b>3</b>	<b>.....20</b>
3.1	.....20
3.1.1 DB	.....21
3.1.2	.....22
3.1.3	.....24
3.2	.....29

3.2.1	.....	29
3.2.2	.....	30
3.2.3	.....	34
3.2.4	.....	38
<b>4</b>	.....	<b>41</b>
4.1	.....	41
4.2	.....	44
4.3	.....	47
4.4	.....	48
<b>5</b>	.....	<b>52</b>
	.....	<b>54</b>
	.....	<b>56</b>

# **A Study on the Development of the Electric Furnace Controller for Heat Treatment based on the Internet**

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## **Abstract**

The control based on the internet is just getting started: the first commercial projects appeared less than ten year ago but are now finding widespread application.

In this paper, we have developed the electric furnace controller for heat treatment using the internet.

The internet provides a low-cost and widely-available interface that can make teleoperated resources accessible to anyone with Web Brower.

Clients are connected the system which is electric furnace controller by using remote access watch for condition of electric furnace on

real-time and it is controlled by them precisely. The system is consisted of WWW(World Wide Web) server, DB(DataBase) server, control server and controller. They are connected to the internet but the communication between control server to controller are transmitted using RS-232C.

The WWW server algorithm has been designed to include log-in function, furnace watch function, etc. The DB server has been used relational database of 2-tire structure supported SQL(Structured Query Language). And it is constituted four tables that saved process-data. The control server has been designed to base on auto-tuning method algorithm for self-controlling.

The controller that embedded in 8-bit RISCA(Reduced Instruction Set Computer Architecture) chip is consisted of distributed temperature sensing module and electric furnace driver module.

It was confirmed that the system is able to control precision temperature, ramp time and holding time for electric furnace. This controller based on the internet has a variety functions for heat treatment. The validity of these functions is confirmed experimentally.

# 1

## 1.1

1969

(ARPA net)

1989

(CERN)

WWW(World Wide Web)

가 . WWW

ASP, CGI, JAVA

가 .

1.2)

가 가 ,

가 가 ,

가 ,

## 1.2

가

WWW

(client)

가

PID

가

(control server)

가 가

(fail- safe)

3,4,5,6)

WWW

DB (DataBase server)

2-

.

2

. 3

2

. 4

5

.

## 2

가

PID  
가 가 가 가  
WWW DB  
PID

### 2.1

#### 2.1.1

, 가 가  
(traffic) 가  
DTE(Data Terminal  
Equipment)  
 $T_p$ , DTE A가 0  
,  $T_p$   $T_p - \Delta t$  DTE B가

가 . , DTE B 가  
 (idle) , 가 ,  
 가 . DTE B  
 (jamming) .  $2 T_p$   
 DTE A , DTE A ,

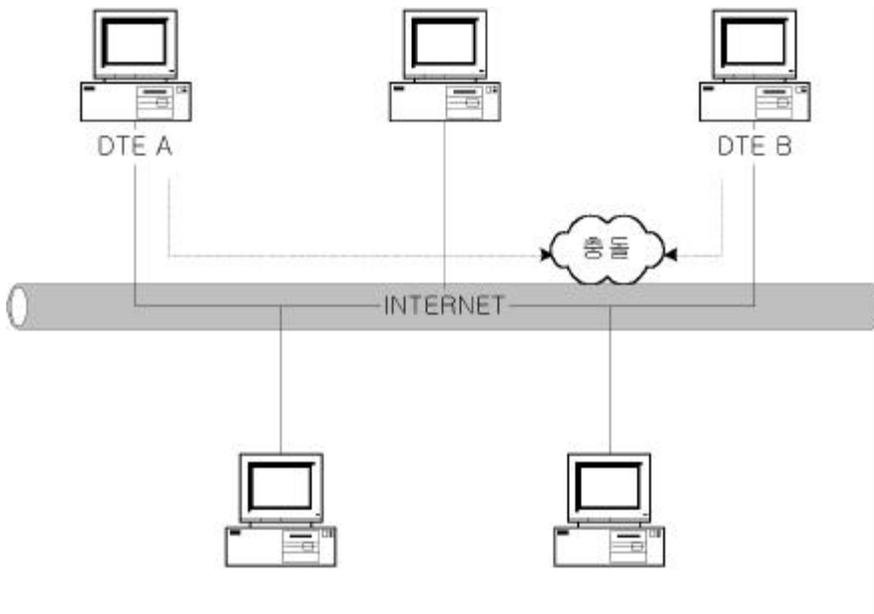


Fig. 2.1 Network transmission delay

가

가

WWW

DB

2-

7)

Fig. 2.2

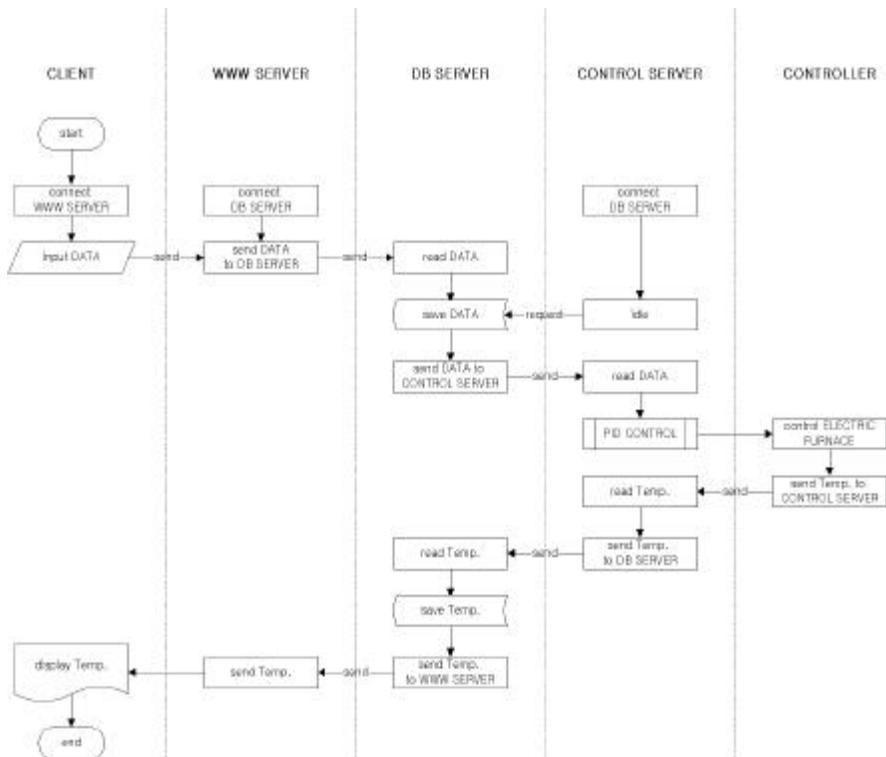


Fig. 2.2 Electric furnace control flowchart for heat treatment





- (current-drive capability,  $i_c$ ) .

$C_t$   $t$  .

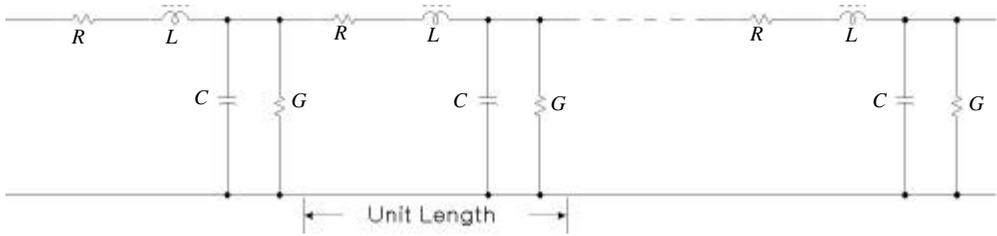


Fig. 2.5 Transmission line model

$$C_t = C \times l \tag{2.2}$$

$$i_c = C_t \frac{dv}{dt} \tag{2.3}$$

$$l \tag{2.3}$$

3V  
 “0” , 3V -3V , -3V “1”  
 . ±3V 가

### 2.1.3

(sampling time,  $T_s$ )

가

가

PID

$L$

(auto tuning

method)

$T_{SET}$

9)

$T_{PRESET}$

1 ON/OFF

PID

(duty rate,  $\alpha$ )

$\alpha=100\%$

$R_s'$

$K$

$$T_{PRESET} = T_{SET} - K_{PRESET} \cdot T_s \cdot R_s' \quad (2.5)$$

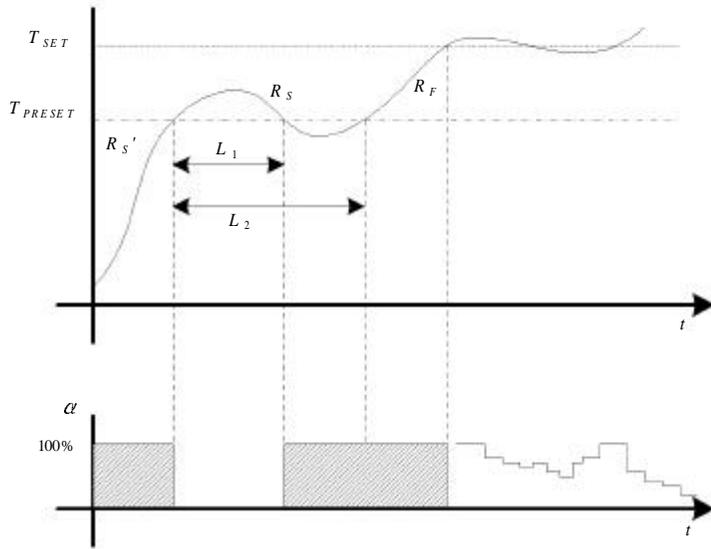


Fig. 2.6 Auto-tuning method controller graph

$$\alpha = \frac{T_{ON}}{T_S} \quad (2.4)$$

가  $\alpha=0\%$  ON/OFF  
 $R_s$  .  
 $R_s$  .  
 $L_s$  ON/OFF 1/2 .  
 PID .

$$K_{ps} = \frac{1.2}{R_s L_s}, \quad T_{is} = 2L_s, \quad T_{ds} = 0.5L_s \quad (2.6)$$

가  $\alpha=100\%$  가 가

$$K_{pF} = \frac{1.2}{R_{Fs}L_F}, \quad T_{iF} = 2L_F, \quad T_{dF} = 0.5L_F \quad (2.7)$$

PID 가

$$T_{PID} = T_{SET} - K_F \cdot T_s \cdot R_F \quad (2.8)$$

$$(2.9) \quad \alpha$$

$$U(kT) = K_p \left\{ e(kT) + \frac{T}{T_i} \sum_{i=0}^k e(i-1) + \frac{T_d}{T} (e(kT) - e((k-1)T)) \right\} \quad (2.9)$$

(2.9)  $k=0, 1, 2, \dots, e(kT)$

## 2.2

### 2.2.1 WWW

WWW

(Hyper Link)

site) 가 URL(Uniform Resource Location) . URL 가

WWW 가

Fig. 2.7 WWW

URL WWW 가 WWW URL DB WWW (log-in) (user id) DB UDT (UserData Table) 가 (session) (guest) UDT

가

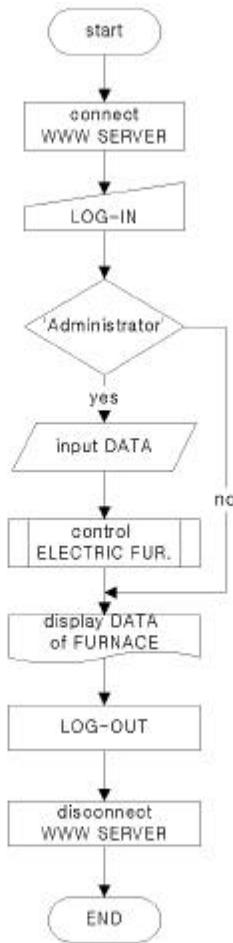


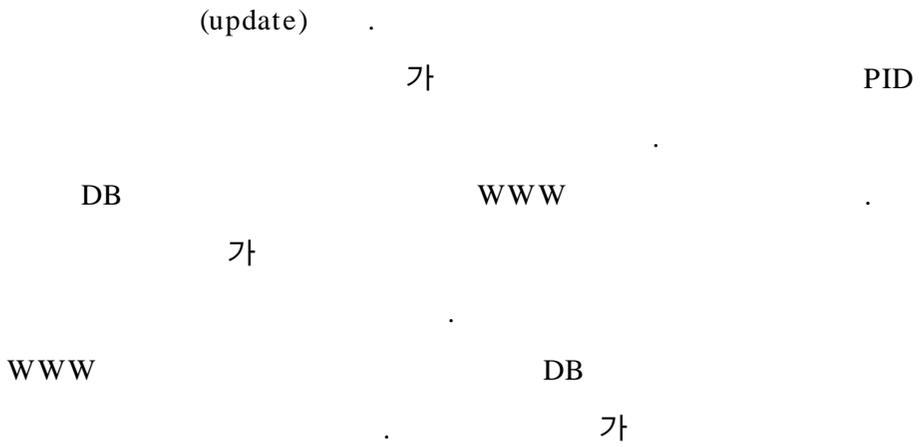
Fig. 2.7 WWW server operation flowchart

가 WWW

GUI(Graphic User Interface)

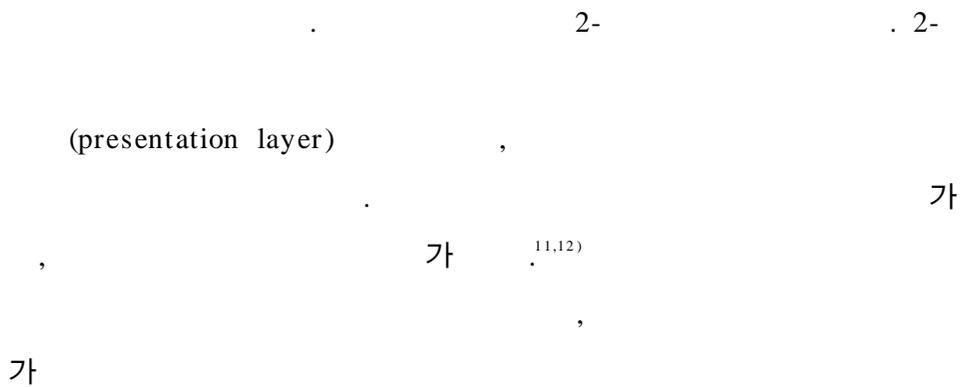
DB

PDT (ProcessData Table)



### 2.2.2 DB

(database) Dr. E.F.Codd



가

WWW

가

SQL (Structured Query Language)

SQL-92가

가

Fig. 2.8

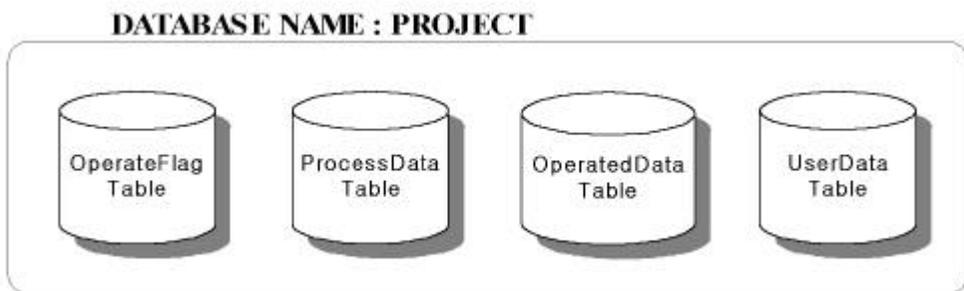


Fig. 2.8 Database structure of control system for heat treatment

4

. 4

OFT (OperateFlag Table)

(flag)

PDT (ProcessData Table)

(field) , ,

(ramp control time)

(holding control time)

ODT (OperatedData Table)

WWW

UDT (UserData Table)

가

(log - on)

, E-

(password)

2.2.3

DB

RS-232C

DB

. DB

ADO(ActiveX Data

Object)

13,14,15)

Fig. 2.9

(abstraction),

(encapsulation), (inheritance) (polymorphism)  
 가 (object-oriented programming)

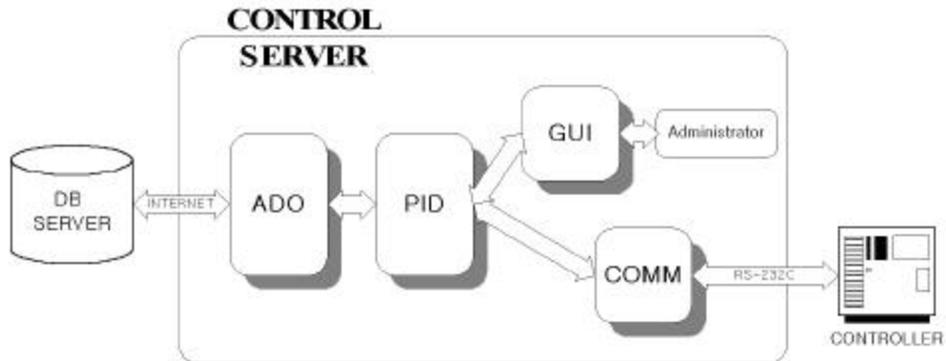


Fig. 2.9 Block diagram of control server

가  
 (reusability) (productivity)

ADO DB 가  
 CELEFURView (CELEFURView class)가  
 PID CComm (CCommunication class)

(administrator) GUI

, WWW

가

.

가

.

DB

UDT

.

### 3

#### 3.1

WWW, DB

3

가

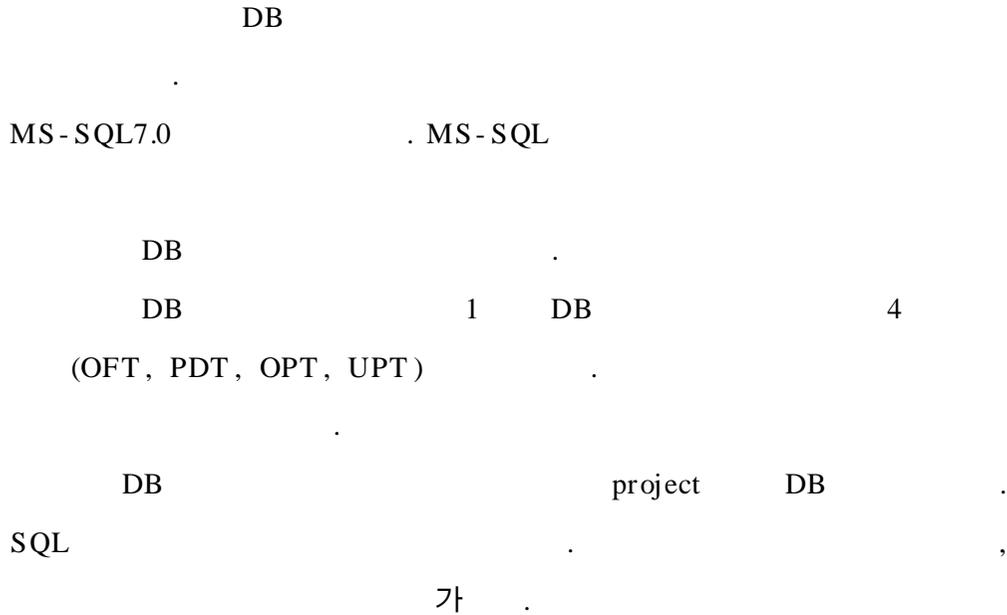
IP(static) URL

(domain) . Table.3.1

Table. 3.1 Internet control system

HARDWARE	CPU	Intel Pentium 400MHz
	RAM	128MB
	HDD	IBM DNES-309170W(SCSI) 9GB
	LAN CARD	3Com Fast EtherLink XL 10/100Mb TX Ethernet NIC (3C905B-TX)
SOFTWARE	OS	WindowNT4.0 Server(ServicePack5)
	Database	MS-SQL7.0
	WWW	Internet Information Server 4.0
	Program	Java Development Kit Visual Studio 6.0
INTERNET	Web browser	Microsoft Explorer 5.0
	domain	tongmyung.com
	IP	203.255.212.120

### 3.1.1 DB



```
CREATE TABLE dbo.OperateFlag(  
    state bit (1)  
)
```

Fig. 3.1 Create OperateFlag Table

```
CREATE TABLE dbo.ProcessData(  
    Step int (4) Null,  
    SetTemp int (4) Null,  
    RampTime int (4) Null,  
    HoldTime int (4) Null  
)
```

Fig. 3.2 Create ProcessData Table

```

CREATE TABLE dbo.OperatedData(
    Step int (4),
    NowTemp int (4),
    Error int (4),
    ProcessStep int (4)
)

```

Fig. 3.3 Create OperatedData Table

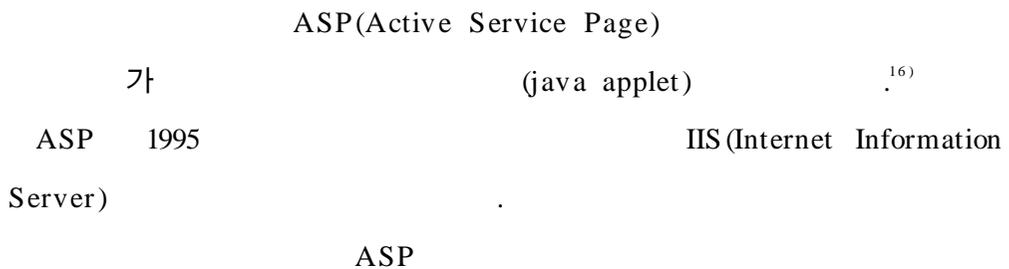
```

CREATE TABLE dbo.UserData(
    id varchar (10),
    passwd varchar (15),
    email varchar (50)
)

```

Fig. 3.4 Create UserData Table

### 3.1.2



. Fig. 3.5

ASP

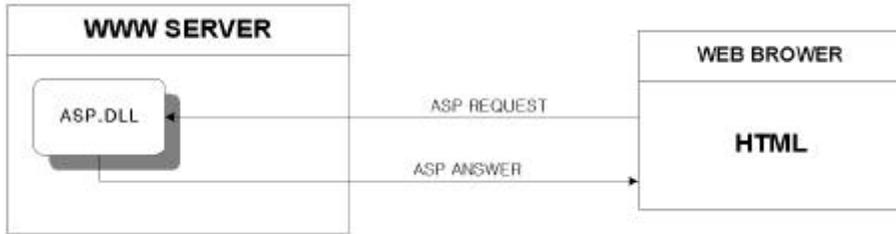


Fig. 3.5 Process ASP

WWW

(method)

가

(bytecode)

(java runtime

environment)

17)

가

2

가

(web browser)

가

Fig. 3.6

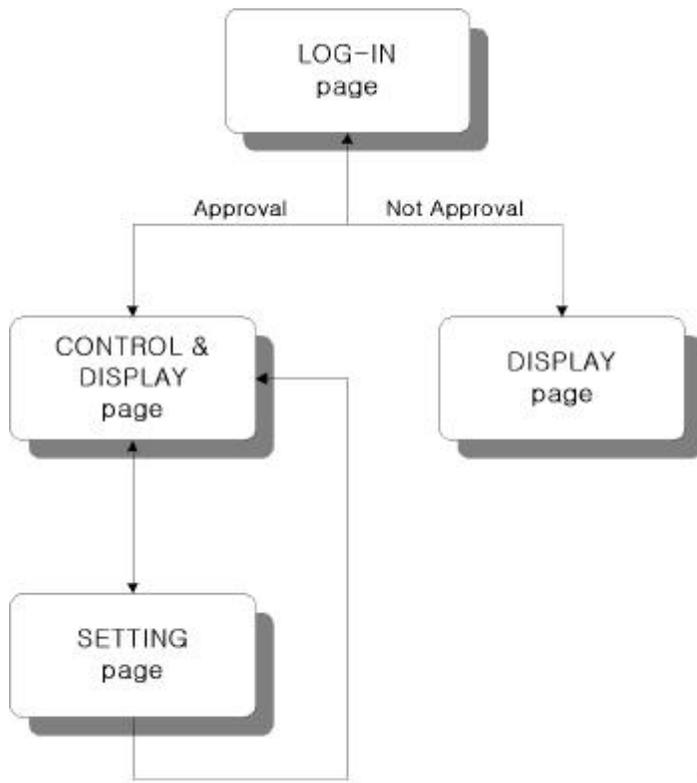


Fig. 3.6 Web program flowchart

### 3.1.3

(Event- Driven Programming) 가 MFC(Microsoft Foundation Class)

MFC 3가 가 , DB  
(ActiveX)

CFormView

SDI(Single Document Interface)

Fig. 3.7

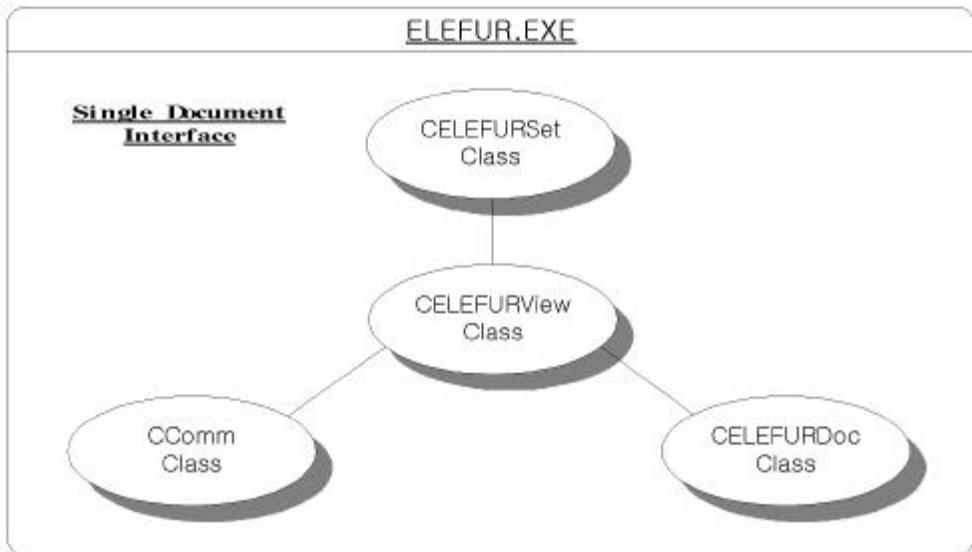


Fig. 3.7 Block diagram of control program class

CELEFURSet

(container window)

CELEFURView

CComm

CELEFURSet

가

```

class CComm
{
public:
//----- 환경 변수 -----//
HANDLE      m_hComm;           // 통신 포트 파일 핸들
CString     m_sPortName;      // 포트 이름 (COM1 ..)
BOOL        m_bConnected;     // 포트가 열렸는지 여부를 나타냄.
OVERLAPPED  m_osRead, m_osWrite; // 포트 파일 Overlapped structure
HANDLE      m_hThreadWatchComm; // Watch함수 Thread 핸들.
WORD        m_wPortID;        // WM_COMM_READ와 함께 보내는 인수.

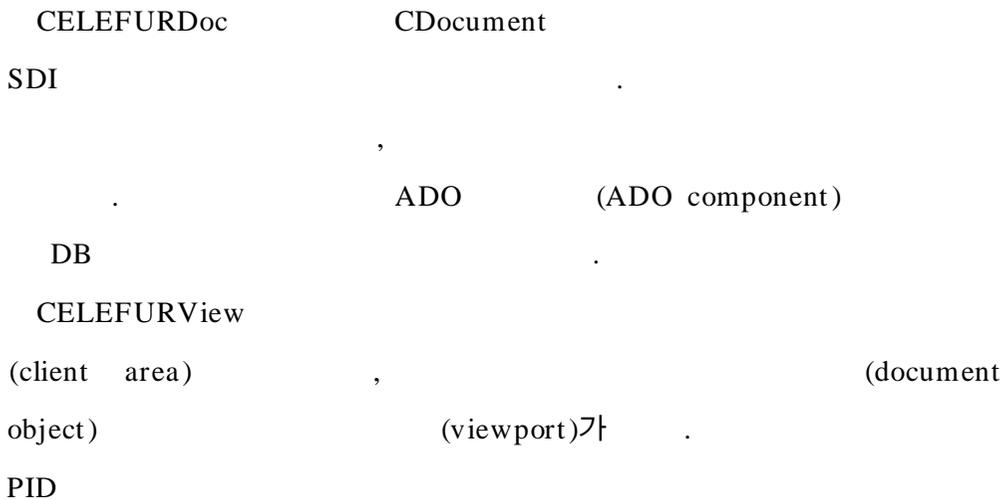
//----- 통신 버퍼 -----//
CQueue      m_QueueRead;

//----- 외부 사용 함수 -----//
BOOL        OpenPort(CString sPortName, DWORD dwBaud, WORD wParam);
void        ClosePort();
DWORD       WriteComm(BYTE *pBuff, DWORD nToWrite);

//----- 내부 사용 함수 -----//
DWORD       ReadComm(BYTE *pBuff, DWORD nToRead);
};

```

Fig. 3.8 Create CComm class



```

class CELEFURDoc : public CDocument
{
public:
    BOOL m_IsConnectionOpen;           // ADO연결여부 나타내는 변수
    _ConnectionPtr m_pConnection;
protected: // create from serialization only
    CELEFURDoc();
    DECLARE_DYNCREATE(CELEFURDoc)
// Overrides
    // ClassWizard generated virtual function overrides
    //{{AFX_VIRTUAL(CELEFURDoc)
public:
    virtual BOOL OnNewDocument();      // DB 연결시
    virtual void Serialize(CArchive& ar); // DB 연결해제시
    virtual void OnCloseDocument();
    //}}AFX_VIRTUAL
// Implementation
public:
    virtual ~CELEFURDoc();
#ifdef _DEBUG
    virtual void AssertValid() const;
    virtual void Dump(CDumpContext& dc) const;
#endif
protected:
// Generated message map functions
protected:
    //{{AFX_MSG(CELEFURDoc)
    //}}AFX_MSG
    DECLARE_MESSAGE_MAP()
};

```

Fig. 3.9 Create CELEFURDoc class

```

class CELEFURView : public CFormView
{
protected: // create from serialization only

    --      중략      --

// Attributes
public:      // 인스턴트 생성
    CELEFURDoc* GetDocument();
    CSetDlg      m_dlg;
    CsetTime     m_time;
    CComm        m_pComm;
    CBitmap*     m_pBitmap, *pOldBitmap;
    CDC*         pMemDC;

// Operations
public:
    void PidControl();      // PID 제어기
    void OnTimer(UINT nIDEvent);      // 타이머 함수
    void OnSetPort();      // 전용망 포트설정
    void OnSetSet();      // 열처리 데이터설정
    void OnExit();      // 프로그램 끝내기
    void OnStart();      // 열처리 공정 시작
    void OnEnd();      // 열처리 공정 종료
    int MaxTemp();      // 최대온도값 구하는 함수
    void SetGraphMode1(int step);      // 공정모드1함수
    void SetGraphMode2(int step);      //공정모드2함수

public:
    virtual ~CELEFURView();

protected:
    //{AFX_MSG(CELEFURView)
    //}AFX_MSG
    DECLARE_MESSAGE_MAP()
};

```

Fig. 3.10 Create CELEFURView class

## 3.2

### 3.2.1

$U(kT)$

· CPU가

· CPU(Central Processing Unit)가

- (fail-safe)

Fig. 3.11 <sup>18)</sup>

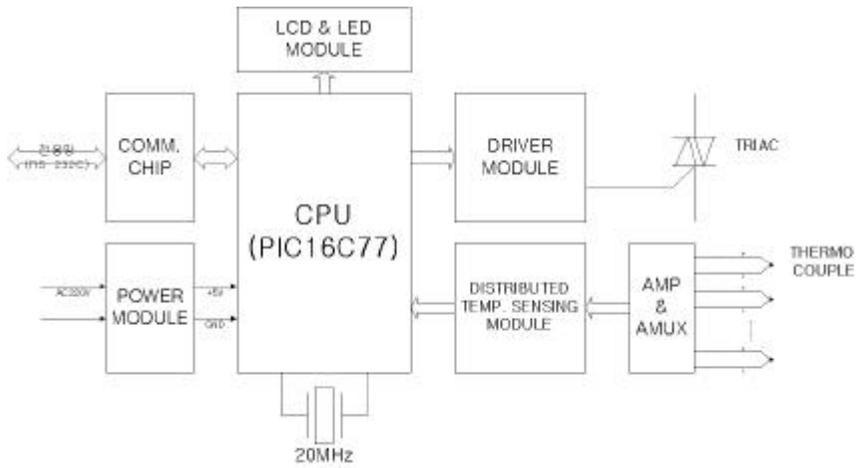


Fig. 3.11 Block diagram of controller

### 3.2.2

CPU, LCD(Liquid Crystal Display)  
 CPU Microchip PIC16C77  
 (pipe line) 가 RISC (Reduced Instruction Set  
 Computer Architecture)  
 가 가 Table. 3.2  
 PIC16C77

Table. 3.2 Characteristics of PIC16C77

Program Memory	8MB
Data RAM	192Bytes
Max. Speed	20MHz
I/O	33Ports
ADC(8- Bits)	8
Serial I/O	USART/SPI
PWM	2
Brown- Out Detection	Yes
Timers	3+WDT
In- System Programming	Yes

(charge) MAXIM MAX232  
 LCD 16 × 2 UC- 16206- SNAR5- N  
 CCS PCM PIC  
 C (compiler) <sup>19,20)</sup>  
 가 , ,  
 PIC (PIC assembler) 가  
 가 . PCM PIC C Fig. 3.12  
 Fig. 3.13

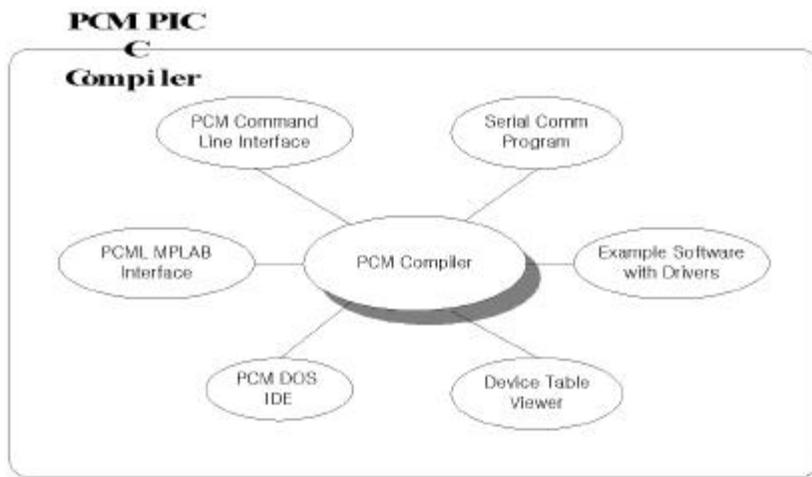


Fig. 3.12 Block diagram of PIC C compiler

```

ELEFUR.c

#include <16c77.h>
#fuses HS, NOPROTECT, NOWDT
#use delay(clock=20000000) // 사용 clock 정의
#use rs232(baud=9600, xmit=PIN_C6, rcv=PIN_C7) // RS-232C 초기화

void init_ext_eeprom(); // 직렬EEPROM 초기화
void lcd_init(); // LCD 초기화
void DataXmit(); // 데이터 전송
long NowTemp(char position); // 온도 검출
void OperateFur(short int state); // 전기로 작동함수
void DisplayData(); // 데이터 LCD에 디스플레이
void Control(); // 제어함수
void enable_interrupts(level); // 인터럽트 동작
void disable_interrupts(level); // 인터럽트 정지

void main()
{
    |
}
  
```

Fig. 3.13 Functions of data process unit

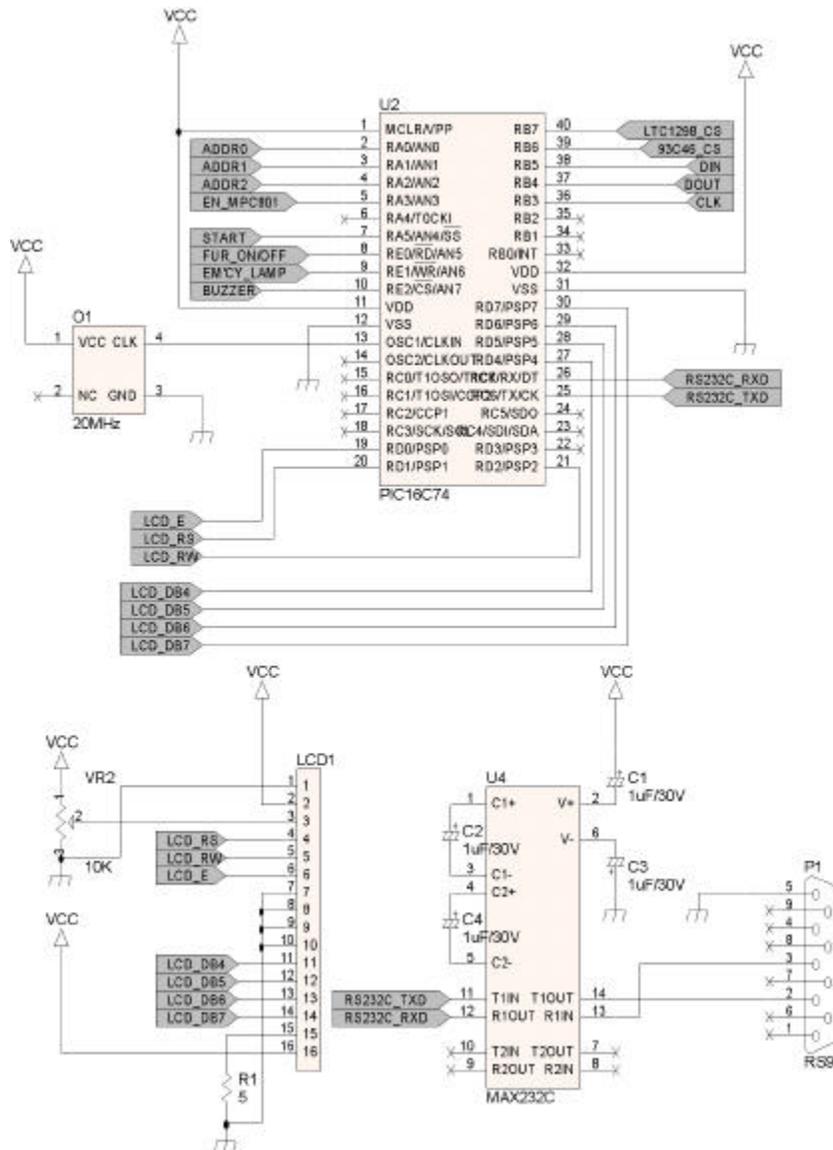


Fig. 3.14 Data process unit circuit

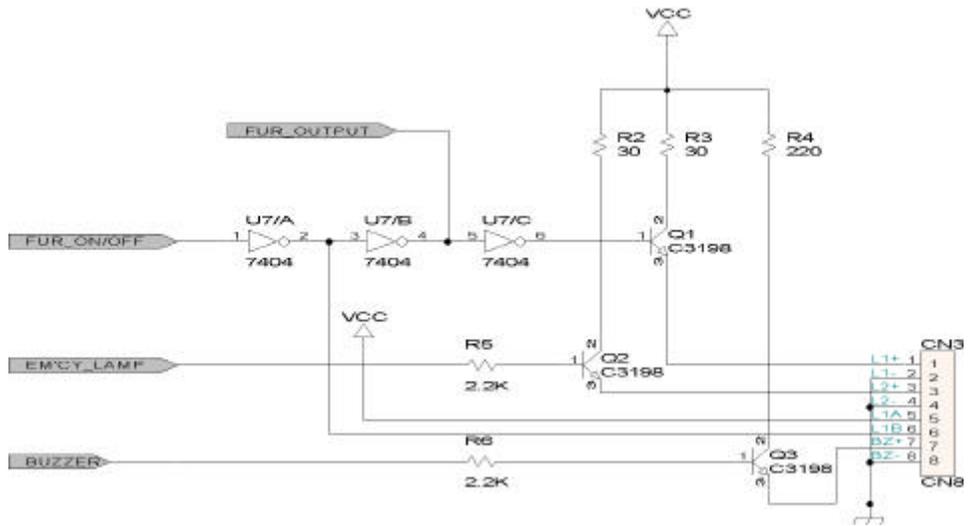


Fig. 3.15 controller I/O circuit

### 3.2.3

$$Q_e = Q_l + Q_s \quad (3.1)$$

$$Q_l = C \frac{dT_F}{dt} \quad (3.2)$$

$$Q_s = \frac{T_F - T_a}{R_{FS}} \quad (3.3)$$

$$\cdot \quad Q_l \quad , \quad Q_e$$

, C

$$R_{FS} \quad \cdot \quad T_F$$

$$, \quad T_a \quad \cdot \quad (3.3)$$

가  
가

200

1600

R

<sup>20)</sup>

12

AD

가 0

JIS

<sup>20)</sup>

R

<sup>21)</sup>

가

가

가

10

PIC16C77

JIS

ROM

$V_i(x)$

$k$

$V_o(x)$

$$V_o(x) = k \cdot V_i(x)$$

(3.4)

$$T_a = F_{DB} \left( \frac{f_{v_o}(x)}{D} \times 160 \right) \quad (3.5)$$

$$\Delta d = \frac{F_{DB}(n) - F_{DB}(n-1)}{n - (n-1)} = F_{DB}(n) - F_{DB}(n-1) \quad (3.6)$$

$$T_b = \Delta d \cdot (f_{v_o}(x) - F_{DB}^{-1}(T_a)) \quad (3.7)$$

$$T = T_a + T_b \quad (3.8)$$

(3.7)  $T$

Fig. 3.18

4

4

AMUX(Analog Multiplexor)

ADC

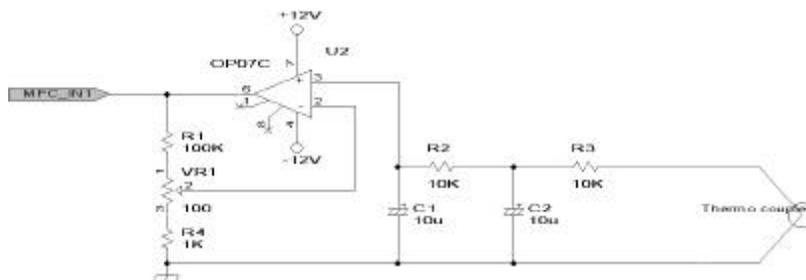


Fig. 3.16 Amp. circuit of thermo couple

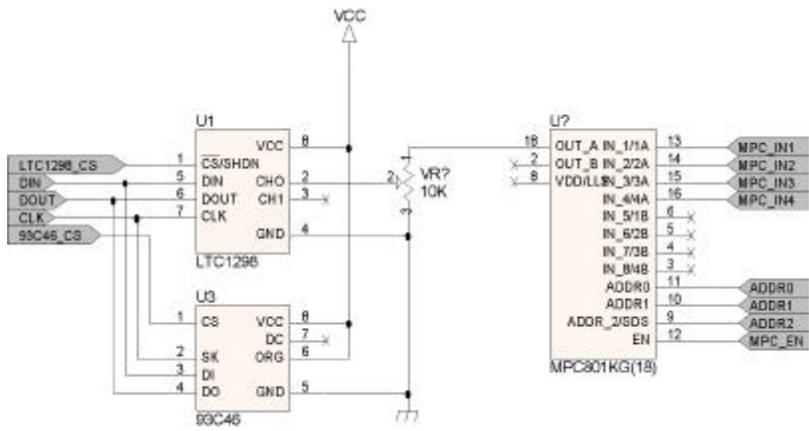


Fig. 3.17 AD converter and Analog Multiplexor circuit

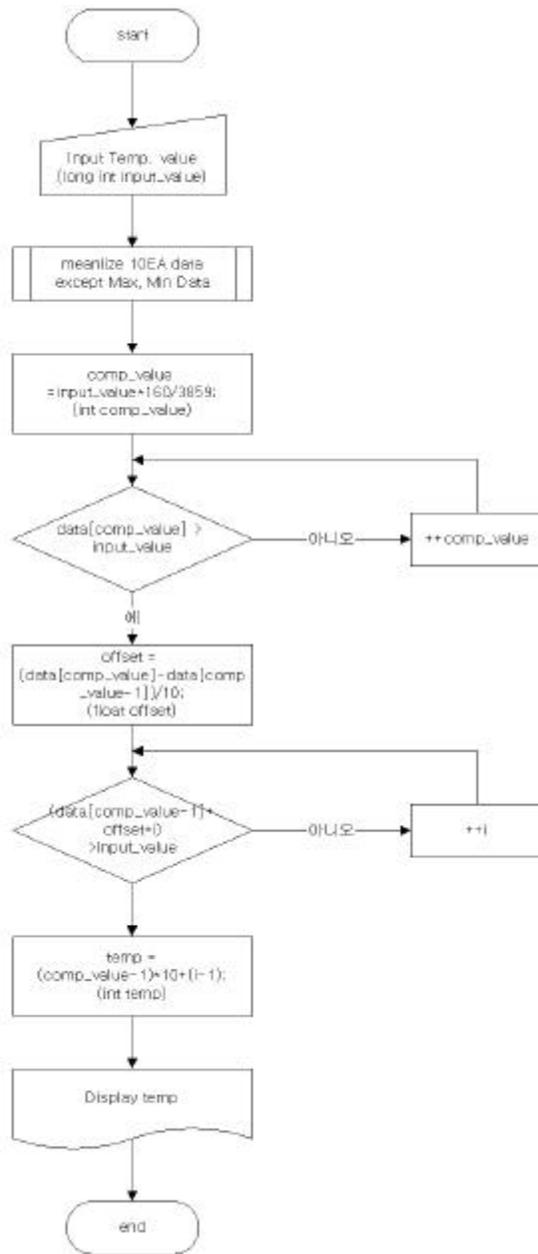


Fig. 3.18 Flowchart of distributed temperature sensing

3.2.4

ON/OFF

가

가

SanRex TG25C40 (traic)

가 . 25A

(surge current) 250A , (surge voltage) AC2500V

Table. 3.3 TG25C40

가

MOC3040

Table. 3.3 Electrical Characteristics of TG25C40

Item	Ratings	Unit
Repetitive Peak Off- state Current, max	5	mA
Peak On- State Voltage, max	1.4	V
Non- Trigger Gate Voltage, min	0.2	V
Turn- On Time, max	10	V

(power ripple)

가

(voltage regulator)

Fig. 3.18

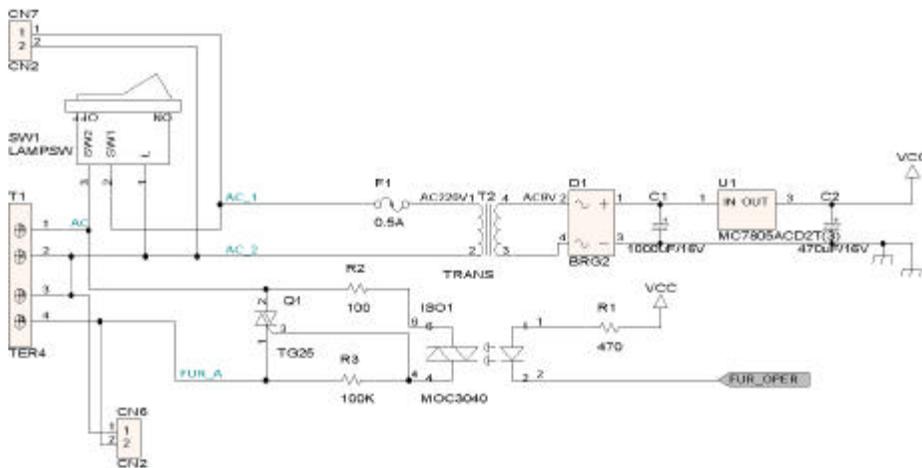


Fig. 3.18 Furnace switching module circuit

# 4

## 4.1

2 3

Fig. 4.1 . (a) WWW , DB  
가 , (b) (c)  
. (d) CPU  
(emulator) .



Fig. 4.1 Electric furnace controller for heat treatment using Internet



Fig. 4.2 Client computer



Fig. 4.3 External view of controller

Fig. 4.2

(switch hub)

IP

Fig. 4.3

Fig. 4.4

Fig. 4.5

LCD가

Fig. 4.6

R



Fig. 4.4 Internal view of controller

Fig. 4.5

LCD가

Fig.

4.6

R



Fig. 4.6 LCD of data process unit



Fig. 4.6 "R" type temperature sensor

4.2

가 WWW

DB

가 DB

WWW

. WWW

(update time) 3

Fig. 4.7 가 WWW

Fig. 4.8 WWW , Fig. 4.9

Fig.4 .10

WWW

1.93 ,

WWW

1.88 .

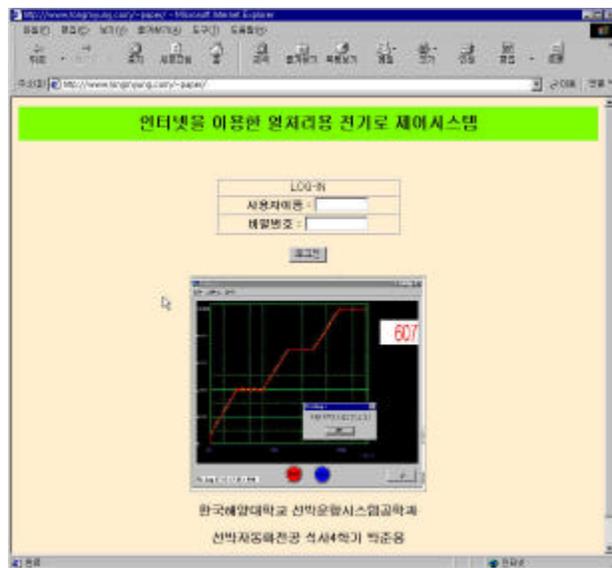


Fig. 4.7 Log-in window of WWW server

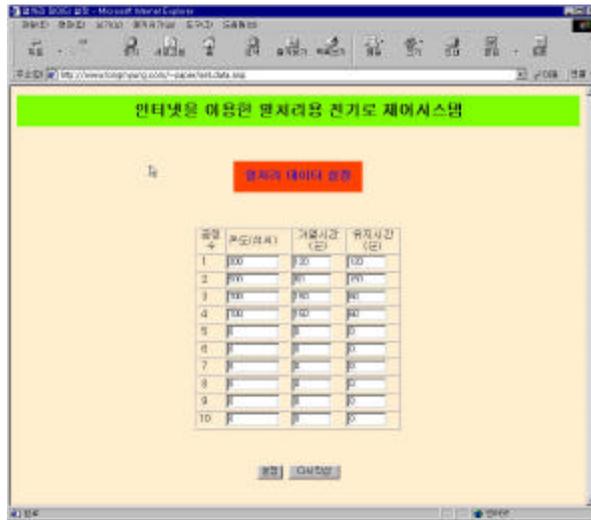


Fig. 4.8 Data transmission window of WW server

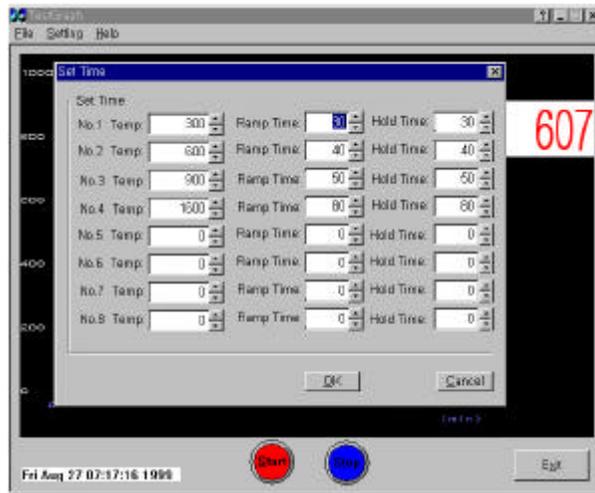


Fig. 4.9 Data transmission window of control server

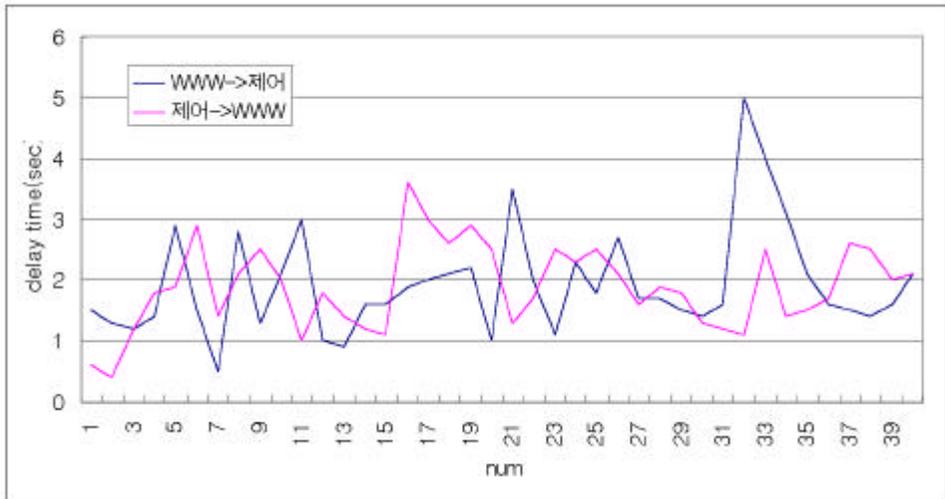


Fig. 4.10 Network delay time

4.3

2

PID

가

가

2

PID

(2.7)

$$K_{pF} = 9.76, T_{iF} = 0.164, T_{dF} = 0.014$$

$T_s = 5$        $K_F = 10$  .

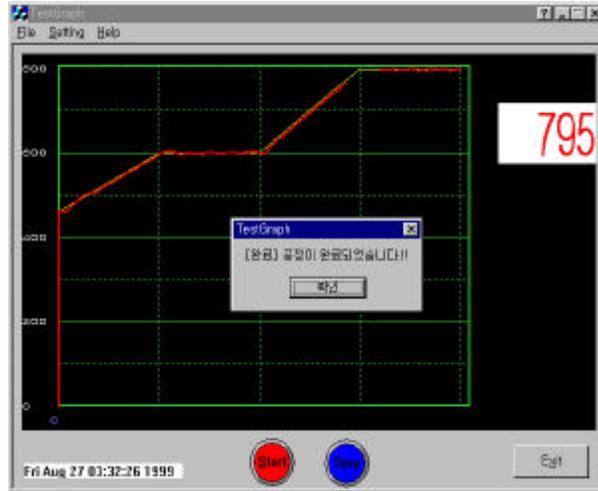


Fig. 4.11 Test result of PID controller

Fig.4.11

(600 )      ± 3      가 ,  
 ± 1.5      가 . ,

4.4

4.2      4.3

가 WWW

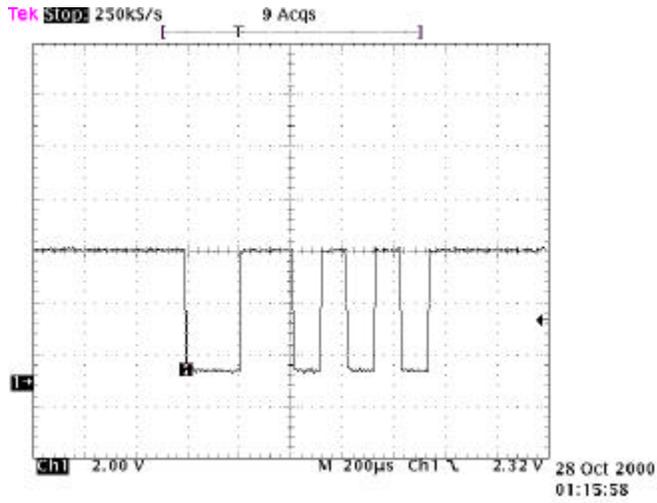


Fig. 4.12 Output voltage waveforms of data transmission

Fig. 4.12

Fig. 4.13

$$T_D \quad (4.1)$$

± 3

가

,

± 1.5

가

Fig. 4.14

$$T_u - T_D > 0 \quad (4.1)$$

$$(4.1) \quad T_u$$

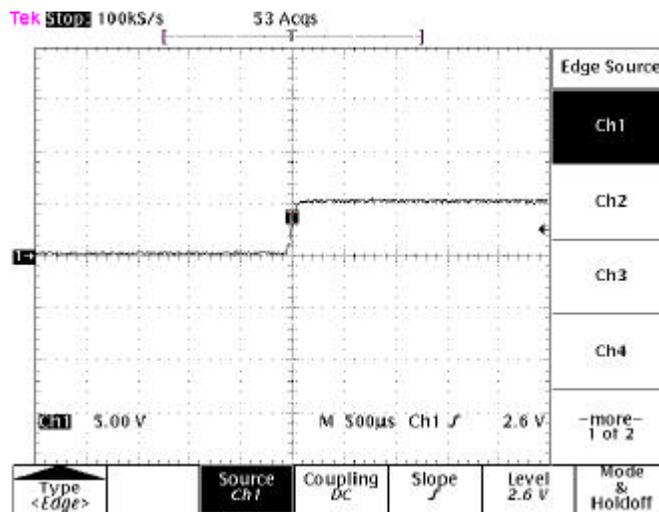


Fig. 4.13 Output voltage waveforms of switching signal

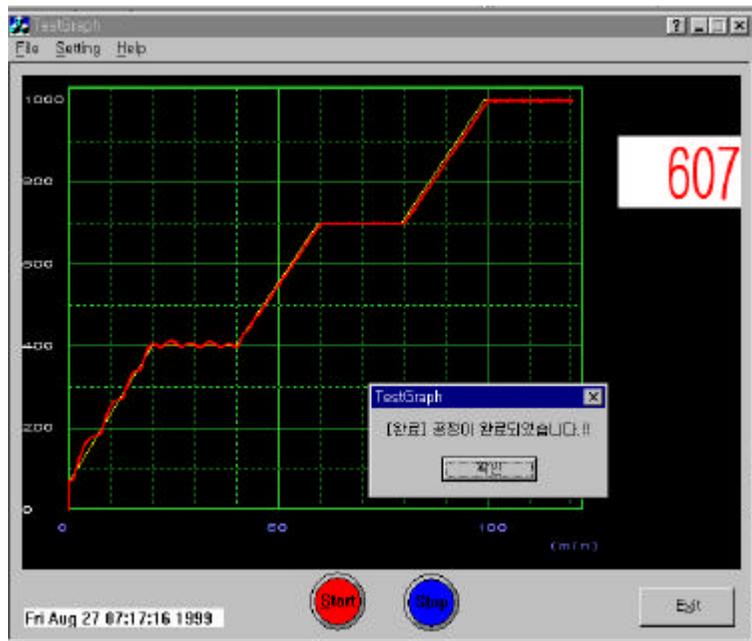


Fig. 4.14 Test result of control using internet

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1. WWW , DB

2. 가

3. 가

가 가

(cracking)

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