

How a Pseudo-Pressure Sensor Improves Diagnostics in a Solenoid Actuated Valve

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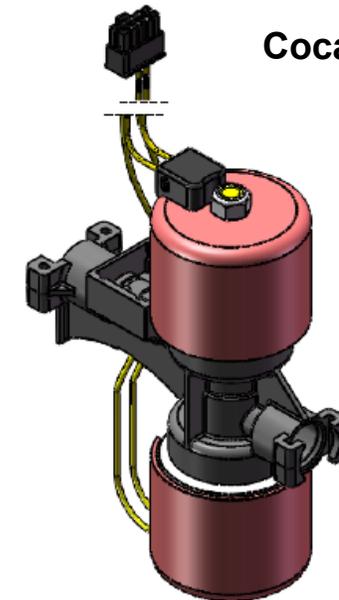
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What is the field issue?

Field issue:

- Coca-Cola Freestyle dispensers use a solenoid actuated valve called Flow Control Module (FCM) for regulating water flow.
- FCM is one of the highest replaced parts in the dispenser/field.
- **About 50% field return FCMs are good.**
- Service cost associated with these field replacements are high.
- The larger goal is to develop a diagnostics solution so that good FCMs are not getting pulled from the dispensers.



Coca-Cola Freestyle Dispensers

Flow Control Module (FCM)

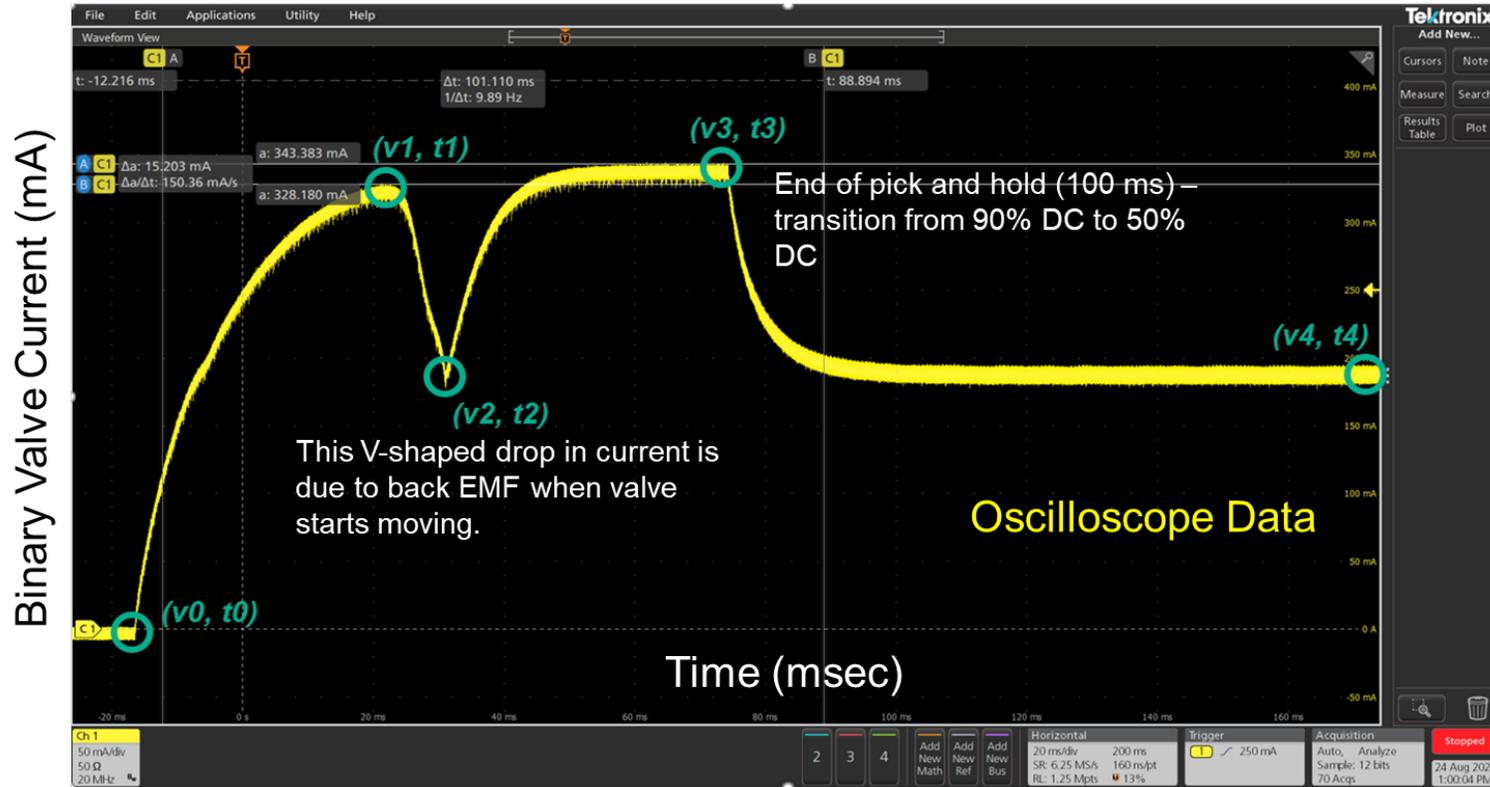
Why can't we do diagnostics now?

- We don't have a pressure sensor in the line.
- We can't tell the difference between FCM fault and upstream pressure loss.
- Adding pressure sensor not an option.
 - We can't retrofit the field.
 - Physical sensors add cost
 - Sensors can become another failure point.

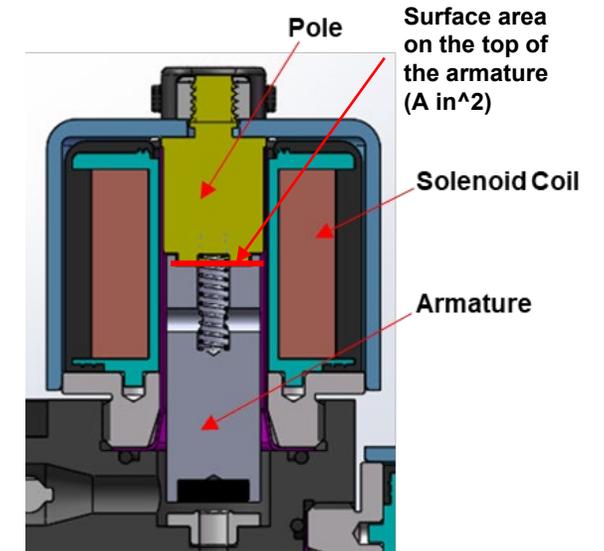
Pseudo Pressure Sensor

- Alternate option to a physical pressure sensor.
- It is a software solution.
- **This pseudo sensor is the focus of this presentation.**
 - What is it?
 - How was it developed?
 - How was it deployed?

Physics Behind Pseudo Pressure Sensor



Binary valve cross section



Equating electric and mechanical work, there is a correlation between pressure and current at which the valve starts to move.

$$\text{Mech work} = \text{Pressure} * \text{Area} * \text{distance}$$

$$\text{Electrical work} = \text{Current} * \text{Voltage}$$

Physics Behind Pseudo Pressure Sensor Contd.

- See how the V-shaped drop in current travels as the pressure increases.
- The reverse will be true as the pressure drops – the valve will start opening quicker and you will see the V-shaped drop at a lower current.
- Note, we don't have oscilloscope quality data in the dispenser. We have low fidelity Op-Amp based current sensor feedback.

75 psi pressure



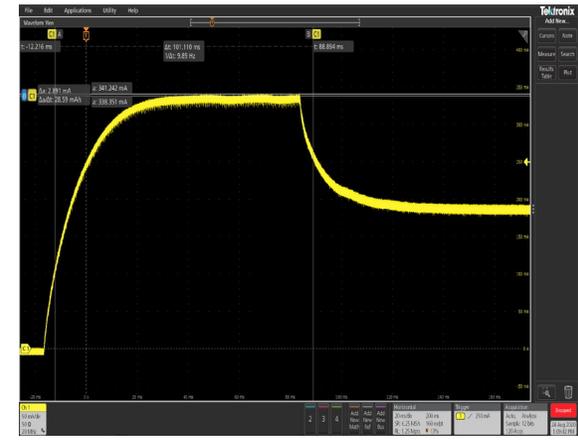
110 psi pressure



Valve almost did not open

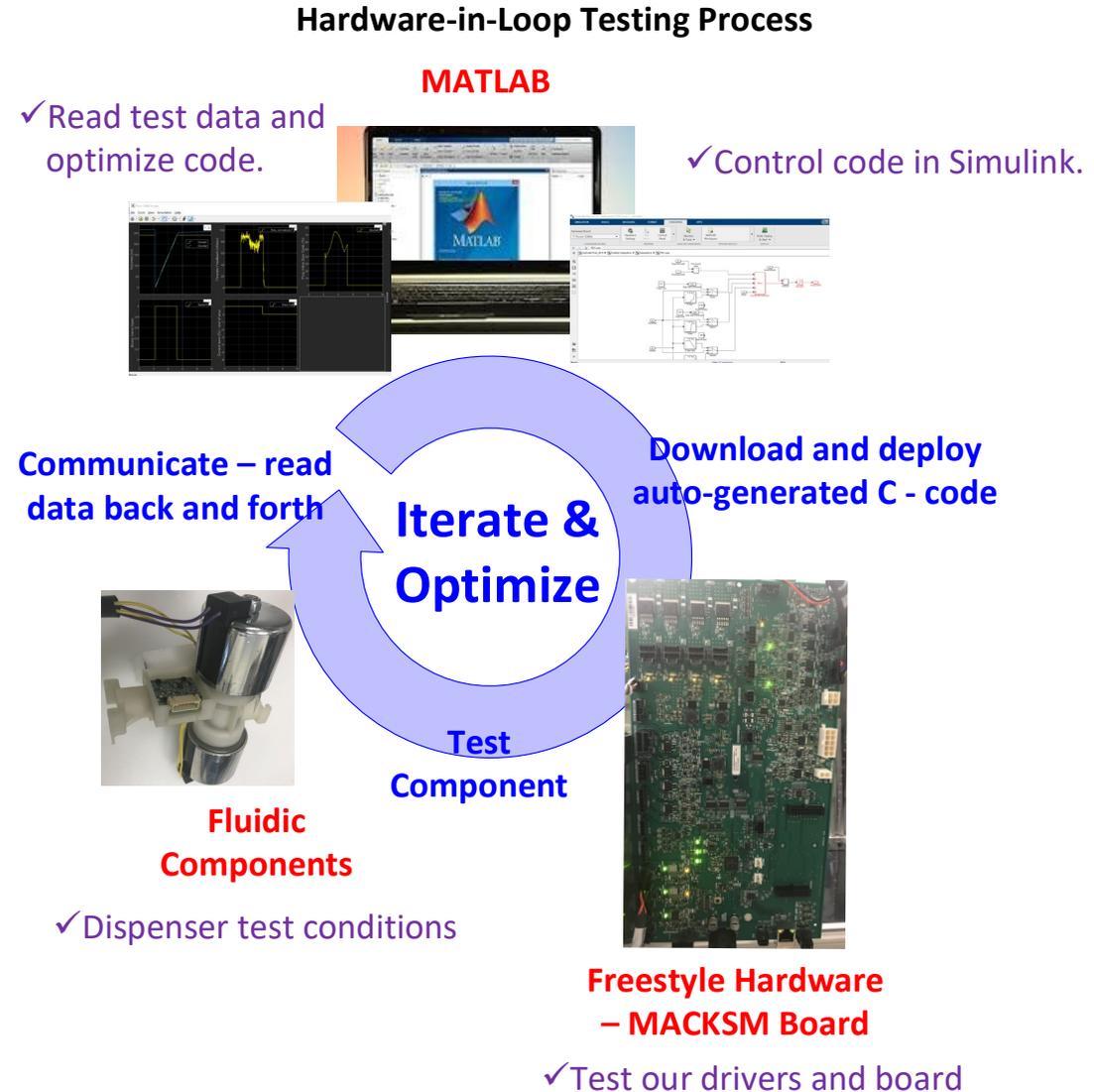


Valve did not open
140 psi pressure



Pseudo Sensor Development – Part 1: Data Collection

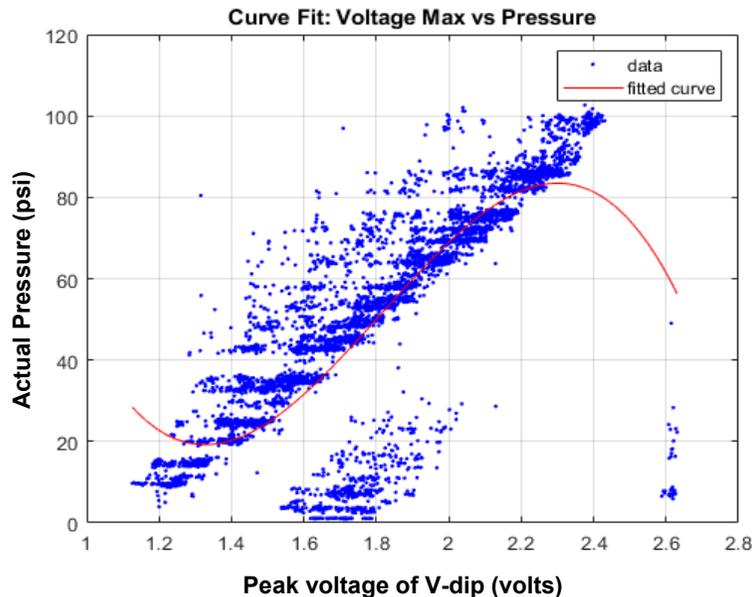
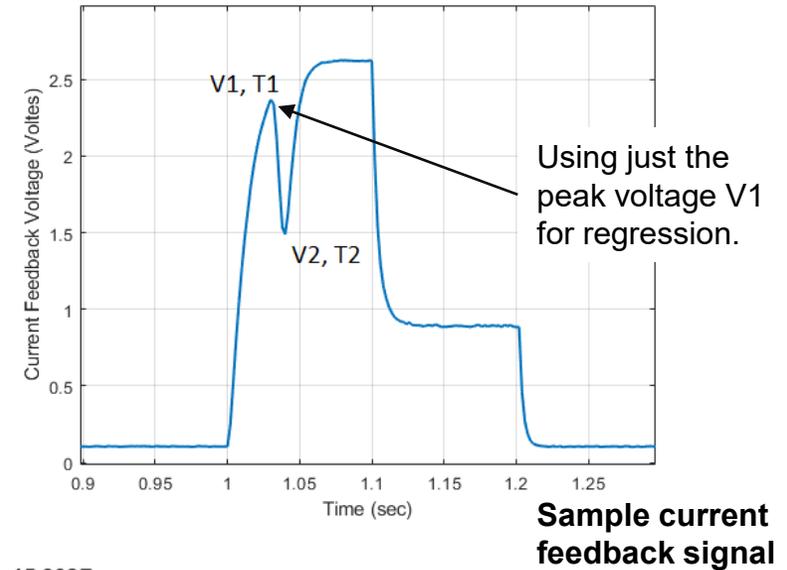
- The key is to collect data at dispenser condition using dispenser control board.
- **Data collected using hardware-in-loop (HIL) testing process.**
 - MathWorks helped develop a Hardware Support Package (HSP) for the dispenser control board.
 - HIL testing process enabled data collection at dispenser condition.
- More than 5000 pour data collected in the test bench with 10 different FCMs.
- Pressure range for data collection - 1 psi to 140 psi at 5 psi interval.



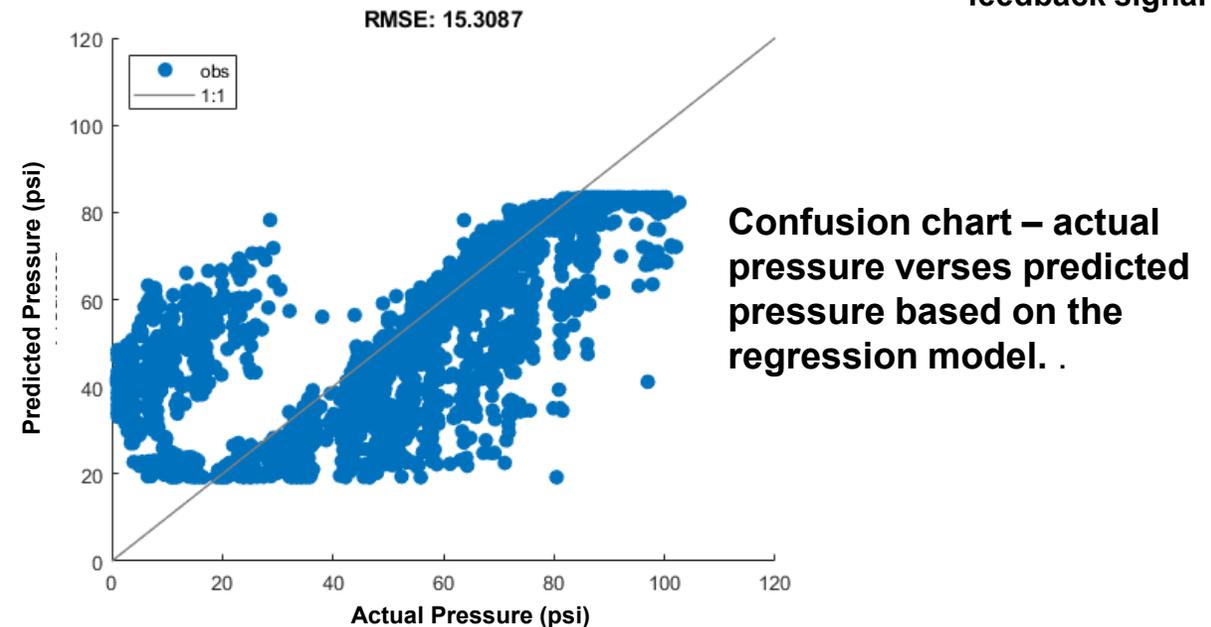
Pseudo Sensor Development – Part 2: Model Development



- **Prediction Model:** Input is binary current feedback voltage and output is a predicted pressure. Started with a linear regression model.
- Prediction model developed using MathWorks Machine Learning Toolbox.
- The only feature we considered was the peak voltage of V-dip (V1).
- **It did not work. Too much error in prediction (see confusion chart).**



Peak voltage of V-dip (V1) verses actual pressure data, and the regression curve or model (red line).

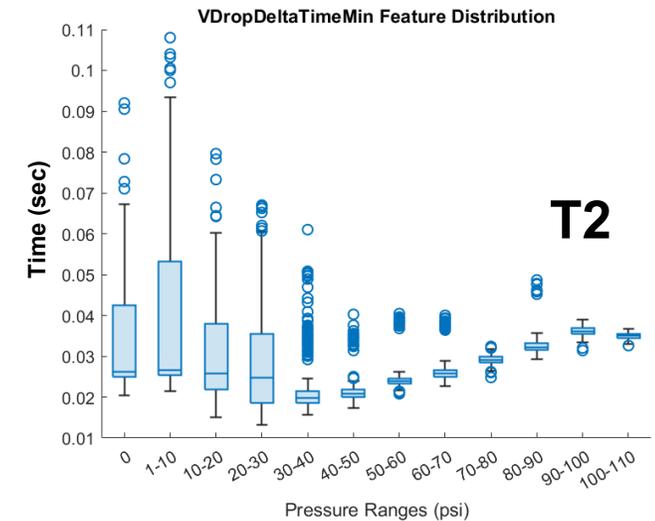
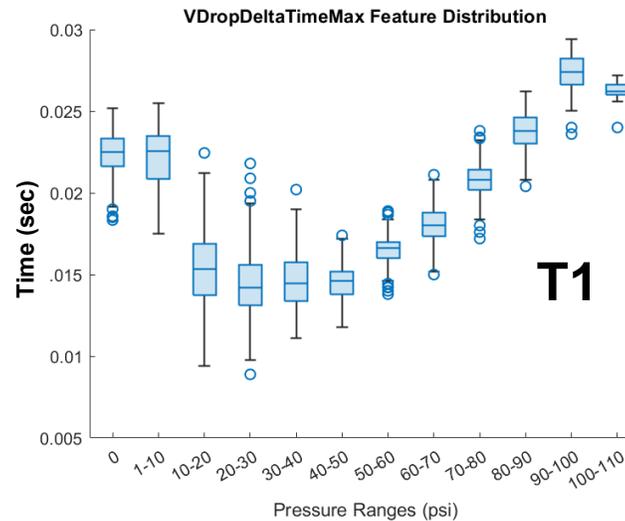
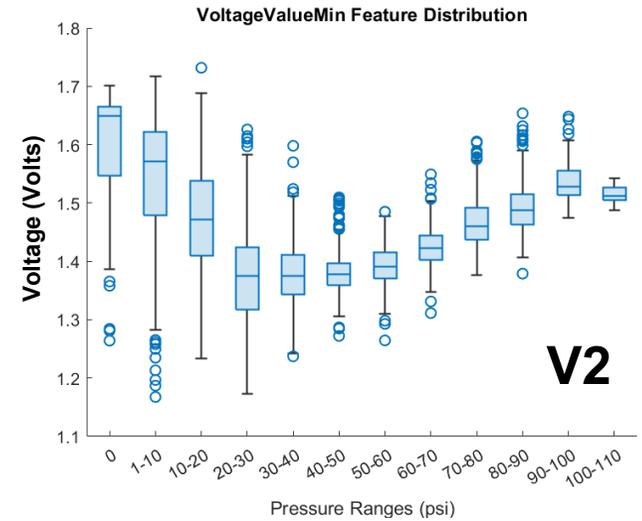
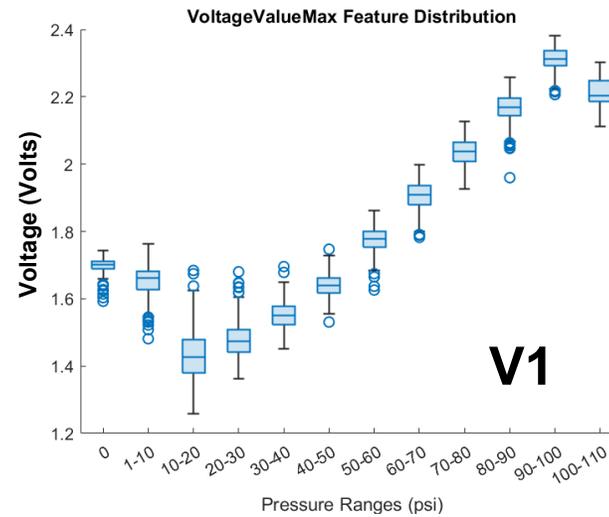
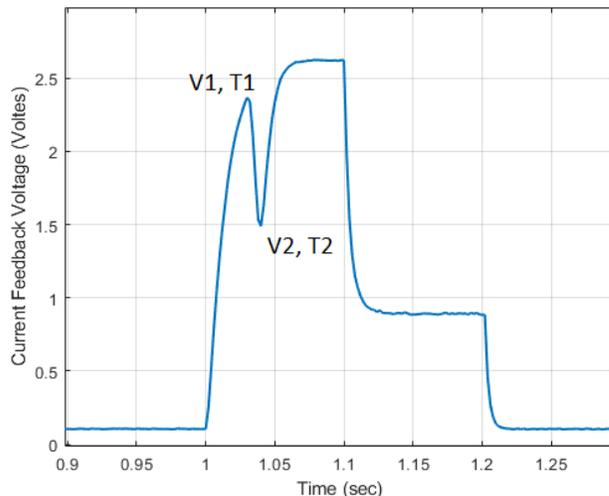


Pseudo Sensor Development – Part 2: Model Development Contd.



- Identify other features that have a correlation to pressure.
- Features in the binary current feedback signal that have correlation to pressure.
 - Peak voltage at V-drop (V1), Peak time (T1), Dip voltage (V2), Dip time (T2), V1-V2, T1-T2.
- Features that did not have any impact are
 - Frequency, raise time, RMS values, mean, range,

Sample current feedback signal



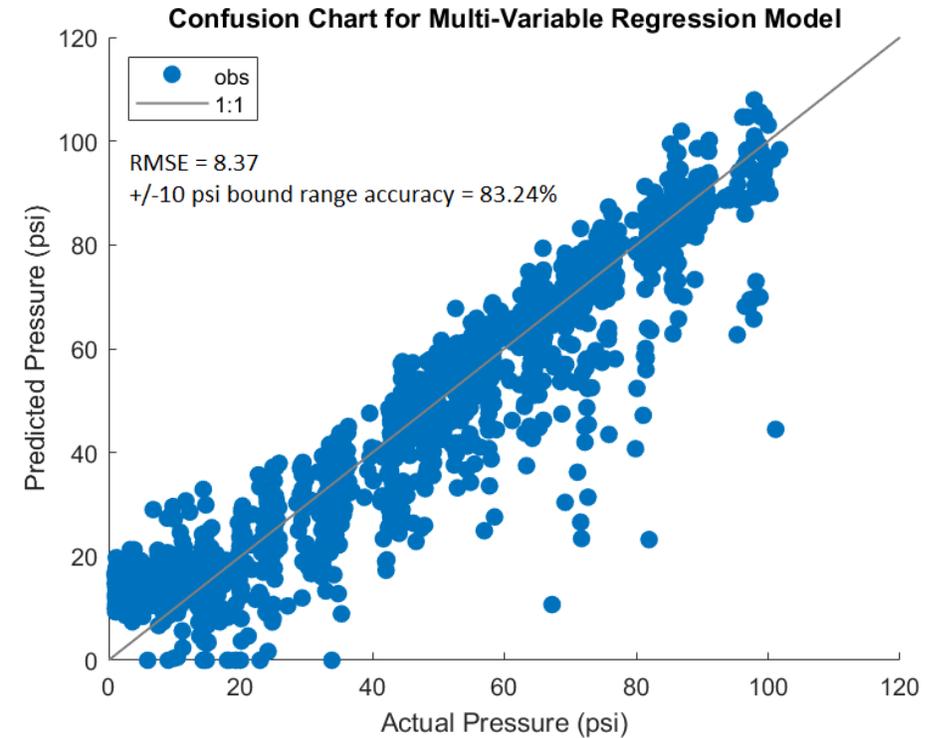
Pseudo Sensor Development – Part 2: Model Development Contd.

- Multi-variable regression using 6 features.
- The regression model is given below. It is a single equation using the 6 features and has 26 terms.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Pressure} = & P_1 + P_2V_1 + P_3V_2 + P_4T_2 + P_5(T_1 - T_2) + P_6V_1V_2 + P_7V_1T_2 \\ & + P_8V_1(T_1 - T_2) + P_9V_2T_2 + P_{10}V_2(T_1 - T_2) + P_{11}T_2(T_1 - T_2) \\ & + P_{12}V_1^2 + P_{13}V_2^2 + P_{14}T_2^2 + P_{15}(T_1 - T_2)^2 + P_{16}V_1V_2T_2 \\ & + P_{17}V_1V_2(T_1 - T_2) + P_{18}V_2T_2(T_1 - T_2) + P_{19}V_1^2V_2 + P_{20}V_1^2T_2 \\ & + P_{21}V_1^2(T_1 - T_2) + P_{22}V_1V_2^2 + P_{23}V_2^2(T_1 - T_2) + P_{24}V_2T_2^2 + P_{25}V_1^3 \\ & + P_{26}T_2^3 \end{aligned}$$

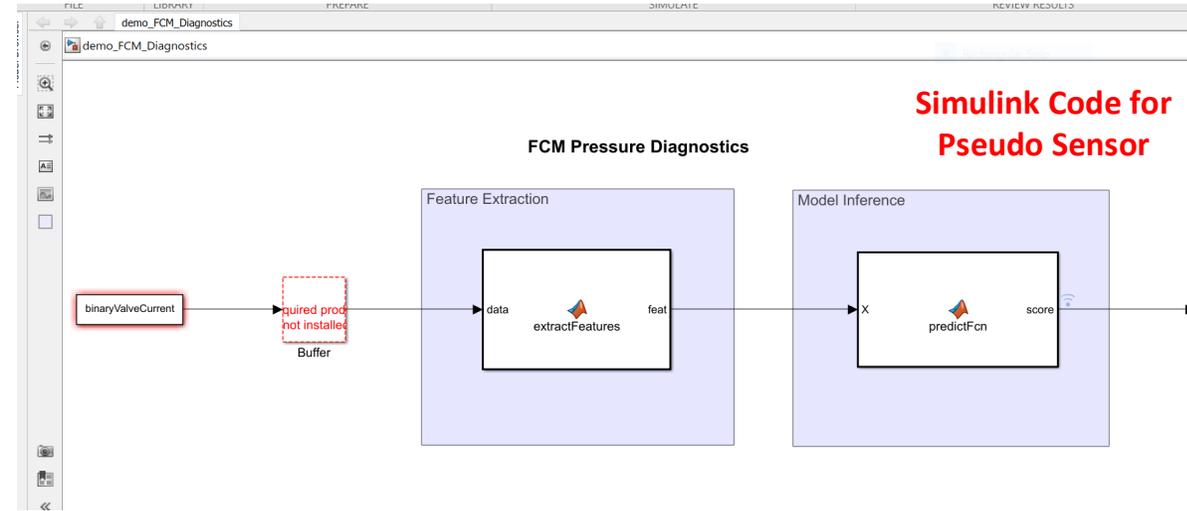
P_1 to P_{26} are constants

- The confusion chart for the model is shown on the right.

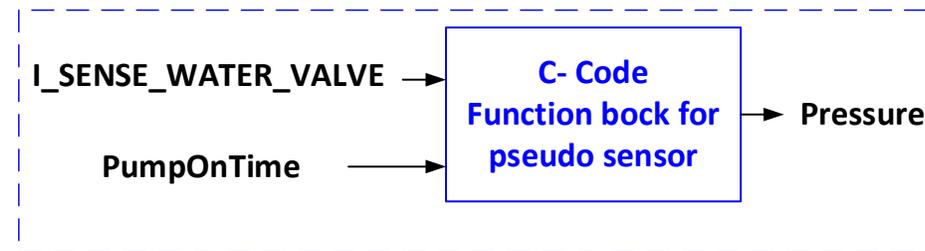


Pseudo Sensor Development – Part 3: Deployment, Testing & Validation

- Simulink model - feature extraction function & prediction model.
- This model was then deployed to a memory-constrained ARM-Cortex M microprocessor using Simulink auto code generation.
- Pseudo sensor tested at dispenser condition in the lab.



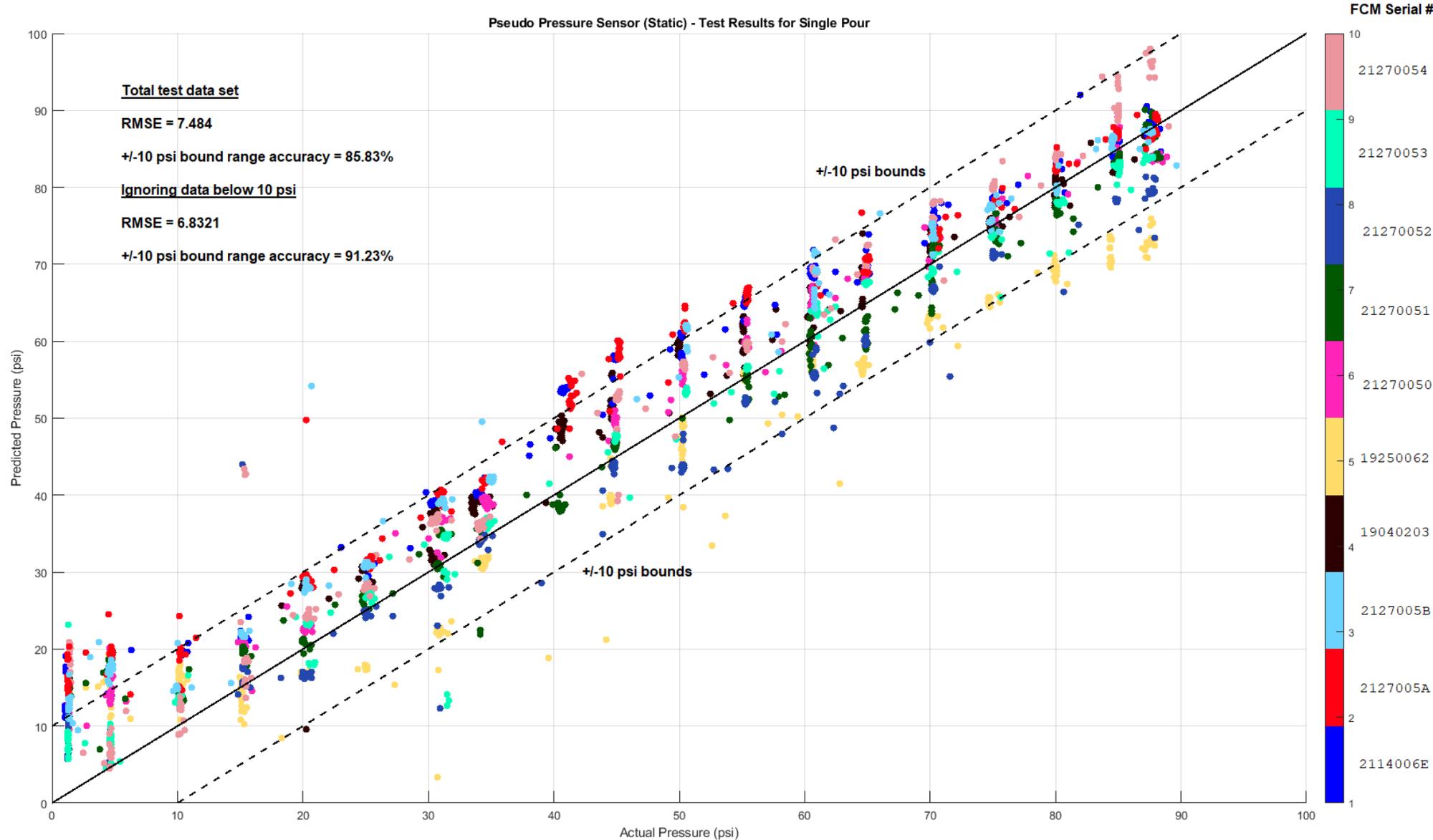
Auto-code generation



Download code to board & HIL Test



Pseudo Sensor Development – Part 3: Test Results



- 10 different FCMs tested on 2 different control boards.
- Data from 3300 tests.
- Automated test – valve opened for 200 ms and with an interval of 1 sec between pours.

Conclusion

- **FCM pseudo pressure sensor developed and deployed in dispensers in the field.**
 - **It is a software in lieu of a physical sensor.**
 - **It has transformed the FCM into a “Smart Component”**
 - **It enables effective diagnostics.**
- **Ongoing work: FCM diagnostics development using field pseudo sensor data.**

Acknowledgement



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Thank You

