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### TABLE OF CONTENTS

## VOLUME 1

PLENARY SESSION - Paraconsistent Annotated Logic Program and its Application to Intelligent Control	23
Radio Communications, Microwaves, Antennas	
1.Investigation of Second and Third Order Distortions Influence in the CATV/HFC Oleg Panagiev	33
<b>2.Experimental study on availability of FSO system under a heavy snowfall</b>	37
<b>3.Design of Cross Coupled Meander Folded Hairpin Resonator Filters</b>	41
4.For certain problems with DVB-T reception	45
5. Comparative Performance Studies of Laboratory WPA IEEE 802.11b,g Point-to-Multipoint	49
Links	47
<b>6.Two-way Doherty amplifier</b> – <b>asymmetry analysis and linearization</b>	53
<b>7.Environmental wireless sensor node</b> Vladimir Smiljaković, Siniša Ranđić, Uroš Pešović	57
<b>8.</b> Effectiveness of Reed-Solomon and Convolutional Codes used in Digital Video Broadcasting Lidia Jordanova, Lyubomir Laskov and Dobri Dobrev	61
<b>9.Linearization of microwave power amplifier for broadband applications</b> Aleksandra Đorić, Aleksandar Atanasković, Nataša Maleš-Ilić, Bratislav Milovanović	65
10.Modelling of a Coaxially Loaded Probe-Coupled Cylindrical Cavity using the Cylindrical TLM Method	69
Tijana Dimitrijević, Jugoslav Joković, Bratislav Milovanović	
11.Analysis of Electromagnetic Emissions from Printed Circuit Board in Enclosure Using TLM  Method  Jugoslav Joković, Nebojša Dončov and Tijana Dimitrijević	73
Telecommunication Systems and Technology	
1.The level crossing rate of the ratio of product of two k-µ random variables and k-µ random variable	79
Časlav Stefanović, Danijel Đošić, Dušan Stefanović, Miloš Perić, Mihajlo Stefanović, Srđan Maričić	
<b>2.Second order statistics of MRC receiver over α-μ multipath fading channels</b> Danijel Đošić, Časlav Stefanović, Stefan Panić, Nataša Kontrec, Petar Spalević, Negovan Stamenković	83
<b>3.Development of Mobile Backhaul and Transport Demands</b> Maja Kukulovska and Liljana Gavrilovska	87

4.Active Time-slot Extension in Wireless Sensor Networks	91
<b>5.Modeling and Analyzing LTE Networks with EstiNet Network Simulator and Emulator</b> Stojan Kitanov and Toni Janevski	95
6.BER Performance of IM/DD FSO System with PIN Photodiode Receiver over Gamma-Gamma Atmospheric Turbulence Channel	99
<b>7.Preemptive and Non-preemptive Service of IoT Traffic Flows</b>	103
<b>8.Carrier Frequency Offset Problem Solving in the OFDM/MDPSK System</b>	107
<b>9.Overview of current trends in IPTV related FP7 projects.</b> Biljana Veselinovska, Marjan Gusev, Toni Janevski	111
Signal Processing	
1.Dynamic compensation of the gyroscope bias offset	117
<b>2.Simulation of Codec for Adaptive Delta Modulation</b> Rumen Mironov	121
<b>3.Omnidirectional Sound Sources for Usage in a Small Anechoic Chamber</b>	125
<b>4.Practical realization and analysis of shotgun microphone prototype</b>	129
5.EEG Sleep Spindles Identification Using Empirical Mode Decomposition and Morphological Operations	133
Yuliyan Velchev, Deyan Milev and Kalin Dimitrov  6.A Wavelet Based Approach for K-complexes Identification for Automated EEG Sleep Staging Deyan Milev, Yuliyan Velchev and Kalin Dimitrov	137
7.Inharmonicity of Two-Tones In Contra Octave of Upright Piano	141
8.Tempo Map Retrieval from the MIDI Clock Stream	145
9.Customization of software for sound insulation prediction in buildings to national legislations  - Case study: Slovenia	149
10.The influence of less available physical parameters on the sound insulation calculation according to EN 12354	153
Digital Image Processing	
1.Content-Based Facial Image Retrieval Using SIFT Descriptor with Reduced Number of Matched Keypoints Nikolay Neshov	159
2.Text Extraction from Complex Background Images	161
<b>3.</b> Estimation of the Global and Local Text Skew in the Old Printed Documents	165

4.New and advantageous approach for lossless compression of computer tomography image sequences	169
Peter Ivanov, Agata Manolova, Roumen Kountchev	
Computer Systems and Internet Technologies	
1.Comparison of Open Source Cloud Platforms	175
<b>2.Interactive Environment for Solving Multiple Objective Programming Problems GENS-IM</b> Leonid Kirilov, Krasimira Genova, Vassil Guliashki and Peter Zhivkov	179
<b>3.Managing Risk In Transmission System With Implemented Service Oriented Arhitecture</b> Nevenka Kiteva Rogleva, Vladimir Trajkovik, Vangel Fustik, Atanas Iliev and Dimitar Dimitrov	183
<b>4.Performance Analysis of Different Queuing Scheduling Disciplines for Internet Applications</b> Sarhan M. Musa, Mahamadou Tembely, Matthew N. O. Sadiku, and J. D. Oliver	187
<b>5.A study of open source PKI systems applicable into INDECT project</b> Nikolai Stoianov and Emil Altimirski	191
<b>6.Implementation of the Objects Queue of 20 elements for the File Cabinet Memory Method</b> Vladimir Stankovic and Kristina Stanisavljevic	195
<ul> <li>7.Implementation of Parallel LFSR for BIST</li></ul>	199
8.Improving performance of geospatial data processing using OpenMP	203
<b>9.Acquiring Performability Metrics of e-Commerce Systems</b> Pece Mitrevski and Ilija Hristoski	207
10.Web Services Performance on Commercial Virtual Environment (VMware ESX)	211
11.Using Petri Nets to Capture Search Behavior Patterns in the Context of Query Reformulation Vesna Gega and Pece Mitrevski	215
12.Dataflow Computing: Trend in HPC  Nenad Anchev, Blagoj Atanasovski, Sasko Ristov and Marjan Gusev	219
<b>13.QoS Routing Models in Mobile Applications that Implement Ad-Hoc Networking</b> Trajche Kocev, Pece Mitrevski and Tome Dimovski	223
14.Cloud Solutions for Bug Reporting	227
15.Optimization of DC/AC inverter driving	231
16.A 900 MHz Self-Tunable Narrowband Low-Noise Amplifier	235
Informatics and Computer Science	
1.Evaluation of smartphone capabilities for efficient physical activity recognition	241
<b>2.A Method for Estimation Camera Georeference in GIS-based Video Surveillance</b>	245
<b>3.</b> Computation of Best Fixed Polarity Reed-Muller Transform on Multicore CPU Platform Miloš Radmanović	249
<b>4.</b> Hybrid Evolutionary Algorithm for Integer Multiple-Objective Optimization Problems	253

<b>5.Reasoning-enabled Semantic E-Learning Approach</b> Martin Jovanović and Dejan Todosijević	257
<b>6.</b> Efficient Parallel Computation of the Galois Field Expressions for Ternary Logic Functions Dušan Gajić and Radomir Stanković	261
7. Calculation and Visualization of Electromagnetic Field Strength Estimate using Real Terrain Model	265
Vladan Mihajlović, Marko Kovačević, Aleksandar Milosavljević and Dejan Rančić	
8. Solving Kakuro puzzle – comparison of deterministic approaches	269
9.Cache Misses Challenge to Modern Processor Architectures	273
<b>10.Machine Learning Based Classification of Multitenant Configurations in the Cloud</b> Monika Simjanoska, Goran Velkoski, Sasko Ristov and Marjan Gusev	277
<b>11.Buffer Management in High-performance Routers</b>	281
Electronics	
1.VHDL-AMS Description of Digitally Programmable Gain Amplifiers through SPI	287
<b>2.Concurrent X-fault simulator – problems and decision</b> Pavlinka Radoyska and Kamen Fillyov	291
<b>3. Design of GPS-based Wild Animal's Tracking System with Reduced Size and Weight</b> Eltimir Stoimenov, Tsvetan Shoshkov, Rosen Miletiev, Ivailo Pandiev	295
4.Finite Element Analysis for Multiconductor in Non-Homogenous Multilayered Dielectric Media	299
Sarhan M. Musa, Matthew N. O. Sadiku, and J. D. Oliver	
<b>5.Computer-Aided Parameter Extraction of Behavioral RF Inductor Models</b> Elissaveta Gadjeva	303
<b>6.Effectiveness of the Verilog-A Noise Macromodel of Current Feedback Operational Amplifier</b> Georgi Valkov and Elissaveta Gadjeva	307
<b>Energy Systems and Efficiency</b>	
1.Optimal experiment for determination of the thermo physical properties on materials with	
low thermal conductivity	313
<b>2.Daily Optimal Operation of Cascade Hydro Power Plants With Small Storage Capacities</b> Anton Causevski and Sofija Nikolova-Poceva	317
3.Distributed Renewable Energy and Conviviality	321
4.Probabilistic Assessment of the Impact of Renewable Energy Sources on the Power Flows of Medium Voltage Grids	325
<b>5.Optimal Modules Deployment in Large-Scale Photovoltaic Plants.</b> Dimitar Dimitrov, Atanas Iliev and Nevenka Kiteva Rogleva	329
<b>6.Benefits of 6 kV Smart Grid Implementation in Open Cast Coal Mine Suvodol - REK Bitola</b> Ljupco Trpezanovski and Jove Gjorgjijovski	333
<b>7.Analysis of the Grounding System of the Thermal Power Plant Oslomej</b>	337

8.The State of Renewable Electricity – Worldwide, in EU and in R.Macedonia	341
Control Systems	
1.Analyzing the number and the nature of the injuries in a industrial system from Bitola, R.  Macedonia	347
2.Trajectory Tracking Control for the Slew Motion of a Dragline Excavator	351
<b>3.Global path planning algorithm for mobile robots</b> Stojanche Panov and Saso Koceski	355
<b>4.Efficient RF voltage transformer with bandpass filter characteristics</b>	359
<b>5.Dynamic Models for Induction Motor Drives for Heavy Duty Regimes.</b> Dragan Vidanovski and Slobodan Mirčevski	361
Measurement Science and Technology	
1.Investigation of Memory Effect by Measurement of Time Delay of Electrical Breakdown in Commercial Gas-filled Surge Arresters	367
2.Smart sensor network for ergonomic evaluation of working environment	371
3.Measurements and Test Performance for Integrated Digital Loop Carrier for White Noise Impairment with Fast Mode	375
4.Testing Procedure applied to Virtual Instrument for Analysis of the Power Quality  Disturbances  Milan Simić, Dragan Živanović, Dragan Denić and Goran Miljković	379
<b>5.Improved Pseudorandom Absolute Position Encoder</b>	383
Engineering Education	
1.Trends in Increasing the Channel Capacity of FSO Systems	389
<b>2.A New Curriculum Design for an Engineer-Constructor Study Program</b>	393
Poster 1 - Radio Communications, Microwaves, Antennas	
1.Topologies of Wireless Sensor Networks	399
2.QWS Surge Protectors Testing Using Random High-Voltage Pulses Modeling Kliment Angelov and Miroslav Gechev	403
3.Impact of Laser Beam Divergence on Power Design of Free Space Optics Communication Systems Boncho Bonev	407

4.Methods of Coordinates Determination in Wireless Sensor Networks  Zlatan Ganev	409
<b>5.Statistical study of dispersion properties of the CATV reverse channel</b> Ilia Iliev and Marin Nedelchev	413
<b>6.System for monitoring and management of energy efficiency in public buildings</b> Emil Altimirski, Nicola Kaloyanov, Plamen Vichev, Veselin Plamenov	417
7.Methods for Determination of Coordinates in Two-Dimensional Navigation System by Measuring the Delay of the Signal.  Emil Altimirski, Petko Simeonov	421
<b>8.Efficient Neural Model for Estimation of the Microwave Antenna Noise Temperature</b> Ivan Milovanovic, Zoran Stankovic, Marija Agatonovic and Marija Milijic	425
<b>9.2D DOA Estimation of Two Coherent Sources based on RBF Neural Networks</b>	429
10.Statistical analysis of multiple reflections in single mode waveguides	433
AUTHOR INDEX	437
VOLUME 2	
Poster 2 - Telecommunications Systems and Technology	
1.Investigate common work of IP software phone systems and PSTN equipment  Todorka Georgieva and Borislav Necov	455
<b>2.Integration of optical and wireless networks under the Radio-over-Fiber concept</b> Suzana Miladic	459
3.Optical Line Terminal Process modeling	463
4.Development of algorithm and simulation program for audio and video information quality estimation in multimedia systems	467
5.Comparative Analysis of Modern Wireless Communication Systems Relevant to Smart  Metering	471
6.Mobile Wireless Sensor Networks Localization	475
<b>7.Laboratory SCADA – System for Control on Railway Traffic.</b> Emiliya Dimitrova	479
8. Channel Capacity of Dual SC Diversity System Based on Desired Signal Decision Algorithm in Microcell.  Aleksandra Panajotović, Mihajlo Stefanović, Dragan Drača and Nikola Sekulović	483
9.Simulation of Effects of Group Velocity Dispersion on Gaussian Pulse Propagation through Optical Fiber	487
10.Algorithm for modular exponentiation in public key cryptosystems	491
11.Energy Efficient Add/Drop Approach for Heterogeneous Networks	495

### **Poster 3 - Signal Processing**

1.A Variational Approach of Optimization the Signal Form in the Radio Communication Systems	501
Galina Cherneva, Elena Dimkina	
2.Synchronization in Radio Communication Systems with Pseudo Random Restructuring Operation	503
Antonio Andonov and Filip Iliev	
3.The Reduction of Rotating Element Noise Using Active Noise Control	505
$ \textbf{4.Investigation of second-order digital filter structures having low sensitivity to parasitic effects.} \\ \text{Maria Nenova} $	509
Poster 4 - Computer Systems and Internet Technologies	
<b>1.A</b> Methodology of Developing Interoperable Electronic Business in the Transport Sector Slađana Janković, Snežana Mladenović, Marko Vasiljević, Irina Branović, Slavko Vesković	515
<b>2.Recommendation in E-Learning Based On Learning Style</b> Aleksandar Kotevski, Gjorgi Mikarovski and Ivo Kuzmanov	519
<b>3.</b> Analysis and Classification of Robot Control Algorithms	523
<b>4.</b> Elaboration of Internet of Things Security Functional Model	527
<b>5.Internet of Things in Healthcare Applications</b> Evelina Pencheva, Ivaylo Atanasov, Raycho Dobrev	531
<b>6.Determining the importance of the usability attributes of Web-based GIS applications</b> Nebojša Djordjević, Dejan Rančić	535
<b>7.Implementation of LMS in the Education in the Field of Programming</b>	539
<b>8.Adaptive vs. Non-adaptive e-Learning Systems</b> – a <b>Petri Net-based Evaluation Approach</b> Emilija Spasova Kamceva and Pece Mitrevski	543
<b>9.Content Management Systems – Unleashed Possibilities</b>	547
10.Appropriate Learning Tools and Approaches According to the Different Learning Styles and Collaboration Skills of the Students	551
11.Optimal Design of Elements in Confirmation of Panel Buildings	555
<b>12.Modification of Algorithms to Control of Mobile Object</b> Maya Todorova	559
13.Creating a virtual reality application from Memorial Museum "11th October" – Prilep	563
<b>14.Improved Data Transfer for Wireless Meteorological Stations.</b> Orlin Stanchev, Emilian Bekov and Vencislav Valchev	567
15.Interoperability of Cloud and Mobile Services	571

Poster 5 - Digital Image Processing	
1.Adaptive Vision System	577
<b>2.An Approach for Position Detection of Industrial Objects</b> Veska Georgieva and Plamen Petrov	581
3.Approaches for Texture Image Creation	585
<b>4.Coding of a Video with the Inserted Watermark using H.264/AVC Coder</b>	589
<b>5.3D Modelling from video</b> Svetlana Mijakovska, Igor Nedelkovski	593
<b>6.Automated Vegetation Classification for LANDSAT 7 Multispectral Images</b>	597
Poster 6 - Informatics and Computer Science	
1.Numerical Experiments for the Study of the Influence of Wavelength in Laser Impact onto Metals and Alloys Nikolay Angelov	603
2.Similarity search in text data for Serbian language	607
<b>3.Optimization of Vehicle Maintenance Concept Using Simulation</b> Ivan Djokic, Ljubomir Lazic, Aldina Pljaskovic, Aleksandra Pavlovic	611
<b>4.</b> Use of genetic algorithms for optimal design of electrical resistive furnaces insulation	615
<b>5.Communications in Realized Industrial Computer Networks</b>	619
<b>6.Information technology to calculate energy savings using solar panels and home appliances</b> Nanko Bozukov, Tanya Titova and Veselin Nachev	623
<b>7.Using Dashboards as tools to improve the process of decision making in heathcare</b> Jasmina Nedelkoska, Snezana Savoska and Emilija Taleska	625
<b>8.Preparation of data for visualization using SQL Server 2008</b>	629
9.Statistical parameters of the first order for Rayleigh Fading with EGC Diversity combiner using MATLAB  Borivoje Milosevic, Mihajlo Stefanovic, Slobodan Obradovic and Srdjan Jovković	633
10.Expert systems for managing asbestos in premises	637
11. Ontology-based Personalization and Recommender System in Digital Libraries  Daniela Kjurchievska	641
Poster 7 - Electronics	

**1.Autonomous Inverters With Energy Dosing For Ultrasonic Applications 647** Nikolay Dimitrov Madzharov

Nikola Draganov, Totka Draganova, Anatolii Aleksandrov

<b>3.Based on AMR Sensor Device for Contactless Measurement of AC Current</b> Nikola Draganov	655
4.Design and Signal Processing Techniques on 0.18µm CMOS Hall Microsensors	659
5.Investigation of the Defects Formation in Flexible Organic Light Emitting Devices by Thermal Activated Currents  Mariya Aleksandrova	663
<b>6.Incremental Encoder Macromodel for Educational Purpose</b> Marieta Kovacheva and Peter Yakimov	667
7.Electrical Properties of Poly(Vinylidene Fluoride-COHexafluoropropylene) Nanocomposites with Nanoclays  Pavlik Rahnev, Dimitrina Kiryakova, Lyudmila Borisova and Atanas Atanassov	671
8.Metal – Polymer Based Power Bulk Resistors	675
9.Modeling of high voltage periodically attenuating discharge in liquid with controllable high voltage switch thyratron	677
10.Analysis and Design of Instrumentation Amplifiers	681
11.Pspice Simulation of Optoelectronic Circuits of Detectors	685
12.Subtraction Procedure for Removing the Baseline Drift from ECG Signals: Adaptation For Real Time Operation With Programmable Devices	687
13.Investigation of Thin PZT and ZnO Piezoelectric Layers in Dynamic Mode for Application in MEMS  Georgi Kolev, Krassimir Denishev, Mariya Aleksandrova and Yordanka Dutsolova	691
14.Sputtering of Thin Films on Flexible Substrates	695
15.Design and Realization of a small 10 Watt Forward Converter	699
Poster 8 - Measurement Science and Technology	
1.Vibration Measurement with Piezoelectric Transducer	705
2.Examination of capacitive transducers and their use for measurement of small linear displacements	709
<b>3.RADFET as a sensor and dosimeter of gamma-ray irradiation</b> Milić Pejović, Momčilo Pejović and Nikola Nešić	713
4.New approach for designing high-performance controllers in electrical drives systems using Programmable Logic Devices	717
Poster 9 - Energy Systems and Efficiency	
1. Analysis of the Mesh Voltage Calculation Method in the Presence of a Two-Layer Soil	723

Mihailo Lazarević, Srećko Batalov, Milan Cajić and Petar Mandić	001
Systems	797 801
1.Development of a system for power supply monitoring and autonomous ignition of gasoline generator	793
Poster 10 - Control Systems	
17. Numerical analysis and calculation of parameters of Three-Phase Induction Motor with Double Squirrel Cage	787
16.Electromagnetic field analysis on salient poles synchronous motor in 3D	783
15.Daily Load Curves for Different Months of Commercial Load Excluding Craft Stores and Shops	779
<b>14.LED Technology in public lighting installations – facts or fiction</b> Andrej Djuretic, Nebojsa Arsic and Mile Petrovic	775
13.Vector Analysis and Comparative Valuation of Precise and Approximate Non-Linear Models of Discrete Regulator with Reducing Input AC Voltage  Emil Panov, Emil Barudov and Stefan Barudov	771
12.Design of Photovoltaic plant for research purposes in University of Transport – Sofia	767
11.Model Study of the Processes In Current Instrument Transformers For The Purposes of Relay Protection	763
10.Heat-accumulation system powered by photovoltaic modules	759
9.Optimization of Electric Resistance Furnace Using Backtracking Algorithm Borislav Dimitrov, Marinela Yordanova and Hristo Nenov	755
8.Mechanical Design of High Voltage Overhead Transmission Lines With Thermal-Resistant Aluminum Alloy Conductors Considering the Heating From The Electrical Current	751
Power Systems	747
Konstantin Gerasimov, Yulian Rangelov and Nikolay Nikolaev 7.Functionalities Extension of the NASAVR Software For Small-Signal Stability of Electric	
6.Experimental Verification of Algorithm for Indirect Domestic Load Recognition	743
5.Renewable Energy Sources and Tariffng of Electrical Power	739
4.Model-experiment comparative analysis of roof type photovoltaic generator  Bohos Aprahamian and Milena Goranova	735
3.Energy Capability of Metal-Oxide Surge Arresters in Electric Power Lines 20 kV	731
<b>2.Design, Construction, Calibration and Use of A New Type of Electromagnetic Brake</b> Miroslav Bjekic, Milos Bozic, Marko Rosic, Marko Popovic, Dragisa Petkovic	727

<b>4.Investigating the behaviour of the welding manipulator tip</b>	805
<b>5.Neuro-Genetic Algorithm for Non-Destructive Food Quality Determination.</b> Tanya Titova, Veselin Nachev, Chavdar Damyanov and Nanko Bozukov	809
<b>6.11DoF inertial system for dynamics analysis of moving objects</b> Rosen Miletiev, Emil Iontchev, Ivaylo Simeonov, Rumen Yordanov	813
<b>7.Principles and Methods of Data Models Creation Within Automated Control Systems</b> Zoya Hubenova, Antonio Andonov, Vladimir Gergov	817
<b>8.Bond Graph Modelling and Simulation of the 3D Crane System Using Dymola</b> Dragan Antić, Dragana Trajković, Saša Nikolić, Staniša Perić and Marko Milojković	821
<b>9.Identification of Dynamic Processes with Artificial Neural Networks</b> Jordan Badev and Ivan Maslinkov	825
10.AGV Guidance System Simulation with Lego Mindstorm NXT and RobotC	829
Poster 11 - Engineering Education	
1.Teaching FPGA-Based CPU Cores and Microcontrollers	835
2.Interactive Learning Module Implementing "Divide and Search" Procedure in Convolutional Encoders Analysis	839
Adriana Borodzhieva, Galia Marinova and Tzvetomir Vassilev	
3.GUI for Properties Measurement of Medical Images	843
<b>4.Realization of flying shear for laboratory experiments</b> Božić Miloš, Nebojša Mitrović and Marko Rosić	847
<b>5.Curricula Innovation of the Study Program in Environmental Protection Engineering</b> Tale Geramitcioski, Vangelce Mitrevski, Ilios Vilos and Pece Mitrevski	851
<b>6.English for specific purposes on Cloud Platform</b> Danica Milosevic and Borivoje Milosevic	855
<b>7.Online simulation of nonlinearity limitations in a single mode optical fiber</b>	859
AUTHOR INDEX	861



## Incremental Encoder Macromodel for Educational Purpose

Marieta Kovacheva<sup>1</sup> and Peter Yakimov<sup>2</sup>

Abstract- In this paper a macromodel of incremental rotary encoder is described. The basic characteristics and the behaviour of the encoders are studied. A digital electronic circuit generating the output signals of the incremental encoder and simulating its operation is designed. Results of the macromodel simulations are given.

Keywords - Rotary incremental encoder, Macromodelling, Digital circuits design, Simulation.

#### I. INTRODUCTION

In the past decade, the simulation has taken on an increasingly important role within electronic circuit design. The most popular simulation tool for this is PSpice A/D, which is available in multiple forms for various computer platforms. However, to achieve meaningful simulation results, designers need accurate models of many system components.

Simulation and modelling are investigations approaches which take place in different fields of scientific and applications developments [4, 5]. First the behaviour of a circuit or module is simulated and the parameters are adjusted and then they are verified by investigation over real object.

Harsh industrial applications often expose plant equipment to caustic chemical materials, resulting in premature deterioration and failure. Complex systems control requires complete cover of the behaviour of every industrial object and process in all working regimes. This could be achieved using the possibilities of the simulation and modelling. These methods have wide application in industry areas like electric power production, chemical manufacture, machine building and etc. where interruption and accident regimes creation in order to adjust the control equipment are impermissible.

The use of motion transducers has become commonplace and increasingly important to motion control systems designers in all sectors of manufacturing industries. As rapid advances in size, accuracy, resolution, and application sensitive mechanical packaging develops, close loop systems become more attractive to design engineers. The broad range of devices that are currently available can offer design engineers multiple solutions to their motion control needs.

Encoders enable design engineers to control motion by providing reliable feedback within the process loop. Optical rotary encoders are the most widely used method of

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transforming mechanical rotary motion into electrical output.

Compact macromodels of different devices and in particular, incremental encoders are desired to speedup the simulation without sacrificing any of the required accuracy. One method to decrease simulation time and improve the convergence, without a significant loss of information, is by using behavioural macromodelling technique. Macromodelling is a way of providing macroscopic models of the corresponding devices.

Simulation investigations are of great importance for systems intended for applications in gas and oil production, chemical processing, grain and coal dust, and other hazardous environments.

Macromodels are very useful in education, where the students can investigate and study the basic characteristics of the encoders and the circuits processing their output signals.

Without any doubt macromodels of incremental encoders are necessary for simulating controllable motion systems. However, powerful simulation macromodels have not been available yet.

#### II. ENCODERS PRINCIPLES

#### A. Classification

Encoders are mechanical to electrical transducers whose output is derived by "reading" a coded pattern on a rotating disk or a moving scale. Encoders are classified by the:

- method used to read the coded element contact or non-contact;
- type of output absolute digital word or series of incremental pulses;
- physical phenomenon employed to produce the output electrical conduction, magnetic, optical, capacitive.

In comparison to the absolute encoders the incremental ones have some advantages. Generally, incremental encoders provide more resolution at a lower cost than their absolute encoder analogs. They also have a simpler interface because they have fewer output lines. In a simple form, an incremental encoder would have 4 lines: 2 quadrature (A & B) signals, and power and ground lines. A 12 bit absolute encoder, by contrast, would use 12 output wires plus a power and ground line.

#### B. Theory of operation

The principle of incremental encoder operation is generation of a symmetric, repeating waveform that can be used to monitor the input motion. The basic components of all optical incremental encoders are the light source, light shutter system, light sensor, and signal conditioning electronics.



These components will be housed and assembled to various mechanical assemblies, either rotary or linear in design depending on how motion will be monitored. The encoder mechanical input operates the light shutter which modulates the intensity of the light at the sensor. The sensors electrical output is a function of the incident light. The encoders electrical output is produced from the sensor output by the signal conditioning electronics and can be either:

- a sine-wave;
- a shaped, square-wave;
- a series of equally spaced pulses produced at regular points on the waveform.

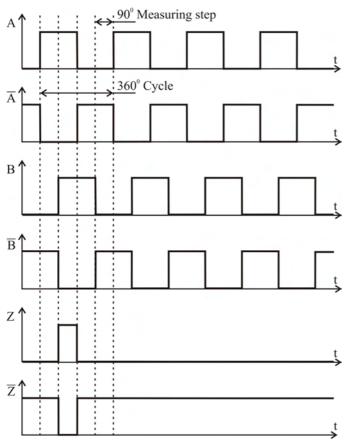


Fig. 1. Output signals in CCW rotation

An incremental encoder produces a series of square waves as it rotates. The number of square wave cycles produced per one turn of the shaft is called the encoder resolution. Incremental encoders work by rotating a code disc in the path of a light source. The code disc acts like a shutter to alternately shut off or transmit the light to a photodetector. The pulse range of an encoder is dictated by the number of tracks of clear and opaque lines located on the disc. Thus, the resolution of the encoder is the same as the number of lines on the code disc. A resolution of 360 means that the encoder code disc will have 360 lines on it and one turn of the encoder shaft will produce 360 complete square wave cycles, each cycle indicating one degree of shaft rotation. Since the resolution is "hard coded" on the code disc, optical encoders are inherently very repeatable and, when well constructed,

very accurate. The square wave output is inherently easy for digital signal processing techniques to handle.

Incremental encoders are usually supplied with two channels (A & B) that are offset from one another by 1/4 of a cycle (90 electrical degrees). This signal pattern is referred to as quadrature and allows the user to determine not only the speed of rotation but its direction as well. By examining the phase relationship between the A and B channels can be determined that A leads B for counterclockwise (CCW) rotation of the input shaft as it is shown on Fig. 1.

Generally in addition to the signals A and B, their inverse forms are also available. The complete signals set includes also a "zero" pulse -Z and its inverse form. This signal is generated using another track on the disc that has only one opaque line. Signal Z rises high once per one turn of the shaft.

The relationship of the encoder output signals for turning clockwise (B leads A) is shown on Fig. 2.

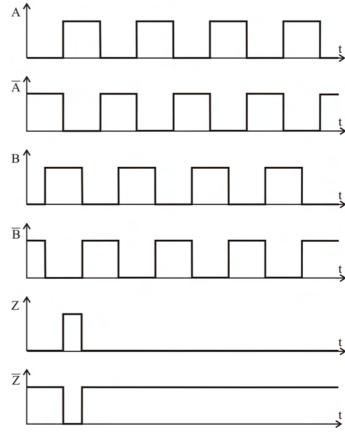


Fig. 2. Output signals in CW rotation

Except for discrimination between direction of movement (CW versus CCW), the quadrature relation allows for error detection in high vibration environments and higher resolution by using edge detection. With quadrature detection the controller can derive 1X, 2X or 4X the basic code disc resolution. 10,000 counts per turn can be generated from a 2500 cycle, two-channel encoder by detecting the Up and Down transitions on both the A and B channels as it is shown on Fig.1. In this case the measuring step is 90 electrical degrees. With a quality disc and properly phased encoder, this 4X signal will be accurate to better than 1/2 count.

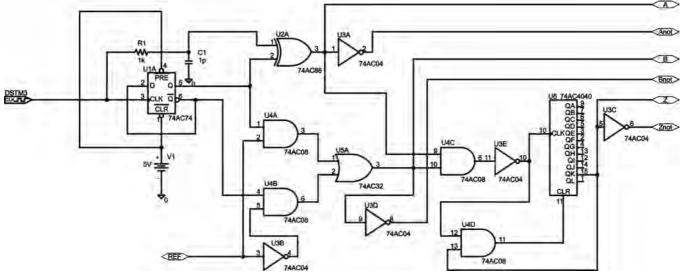


Fig. 3. Macromodel electric circuit

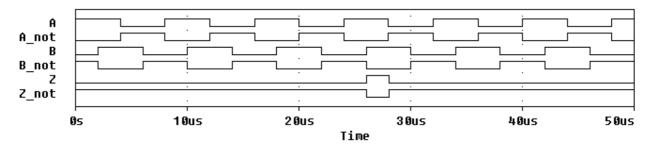


Fig. 4. Simulation results in CCW rotation

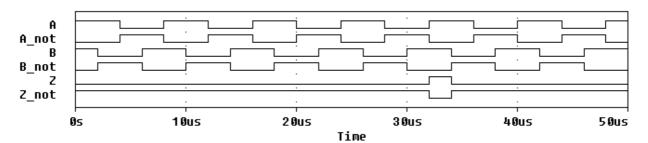


Fig. 5. Simulation results in CW rotation

#### III. MACROMODEL DEVELOPMENT

The macromodel electric circuit is designed using standard advanced CMOS combinational and sequential logic circuits and is shown on Fig. 3. It simulates the action of a rotary encoder. The frequency of the output signals A and B is set by the digital stimulus DSTM3 and can be adjusted editing its model parameters. This is important for the flexibility of the macromodel because this is the possibility to set the value of the speed of the movement. The main part of the circuit is the generation of the signals with quadrature relation. This is obtained using the D flip-flop (U1A) acting as a frequency

divider and the XOR logic gate (U2A). To the inputs of the same gate are applied the signal with the clock frequency and the one with its half value. In this way the signal produced by the XOR gate and the signal produced by the normal output of the flip-flop are with 90 electrical degrees phase shift. If the initial state of the flip-flop is high then the signal from its normal output will lead the signal produced by the XOR gate. In the same time the signal obtained from the inverted output of the flip-flop will lag the output signal of the XOR gate. If it is accepted that the output of the XOR gate produces the signal A, then there must be a part of the circuit that will simulate the signal B and the change of the direction of the rotation. Thus there is a two-input multiplexer realized with the AND gates U4A and U4B, the inverter U3B and the OR



gate U5A. The signal B is obtained from the output of the multiplexer. An external logic signal applied to the input REF determines the relation between the signals A and B. When this input is tied low signal B will be produced by the inverted output of the flip-flop and then A will lead B as it is shown on Fig. 4. In contrary when a high level is applied to the REF input the signal B will lead the signal A as it is depicted in Fig. 5. Thus the change of the logic level applied to the REF input simulates the change of the direction of the rotation. In order to have the inverted forms of the signals A and B, two inverters are added. The logic gate U3A produces the inverted form A\_not and the logic gate U3D - the inverted form B\_not. The complete set of signals of the rotary encoder includes the "index" signal Z. There is another part of the circuit that generates it. The circuit consists of the 12-stage binary ripple counter 74AC4040 (U6) and the logic gates U4C, U4D, U3E and U3C. This circuit must produce a pulse on every previously defined number of pulses on outputs A and B. So this pulse is generated once per one turn of the shaft of the encoder. Because the counter advances on the high-tolow transition of CP input and to simulate correctly the operation of the rotary encoder the clock pulses for the counter are produced by AND function of the signals A and B followed by inversion. The number of cycles of A and B signals per one turn of the encoder shaft is simulated by choosing the output of the counter from which the Z signal will be derived. In the shown example the Z signal is derived from the output QK which means that there will be 1024 cycles per one turn. The biggest number of cycles that can be simulated using this macromodel is 2048 if the signal Z is derived from the output QL. Any less number equal to a power of two can be obtained. In this way the resolution of the encoder is simulated. To shape the Z pulse an additional logic for resetting the counter is used. The width of this pulse must be equal to one quarter of the cycle. To achieve it the AND gate U4D produces the active high level for the master reset input of the counter. Since the chosen output has risen after the falling edge of the clock signal one of the inputs of the AND gate receives logic one. The output of the counter will hold its high level till the clock pulse raises its state. This time interval will continue one quarter of the cycle and after lowto-high transition of the clock pulse logic "1" will be applied to the other input of U4D. At that moment MR input of the counter will receive its active level and all outputs will be cleared. The inverter U3C produces the inverted form of the signal Z\_not. So all output signals of the incremental encoder are generated and the simulated timing diagrams are shown on Figs. 4 and 5.

#### IV. CONCLUSION

In this paper an incremental rotary encoder macromodel is presented. It simulates the operation of the encoder in both directions of rotation. The full set of output signals is generated. The simulated timing diagrams of the signals correspond to the real ones. This macromodel has been used in the laboratory work of the students at the Technical university of Sofia. The macromodel can be used in design

and studying electronic circuits for processing incremental rotary encoder signals.

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