

# Developments in control electronics enable intelligent vending machines

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*This article reviews sensors for customer identification, presence detection and reliable note recognition in the mechanisms of intelligent vending machines, and also discusses remote reset switches.*

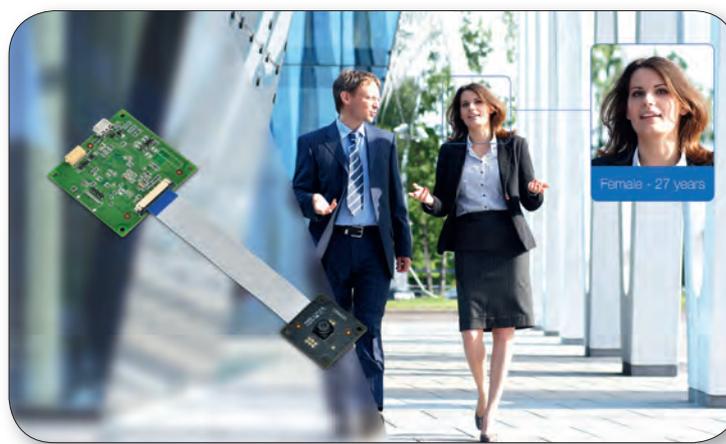


Figure 1. HVC builds on the Omron OKAO vision software, a proven set of image recognition algorithms used in over 500 million digital cameras, mobile phones and surveillance robots around the world.

■ Vending machines are a relatively unrecognised, but fast growing, market opportunity for the electronics industry. This growth is being driven by a new class of unit: the intelligent vending machine, which marries the convenience and accessibility of instant, on the spot transaction fulfilment with the tailored, entertaining and connected retail experience that customers now expect. According to a March 2017 report from Grand View Research, this market is expected to reach \$11.84 billion by 2025. Each and every one of these machines will encompass electronic systems to facilitate the interaction with the user, to control product and cash dispensing and to manage energy use. What solutions are available to create this new breed of intelligent vending machines?

Essentially, this new breed of intelligent vending machines offers a purchasing experience that is personal and individual for each user. The machines themselves can be tailored to the application, in terms of colour, size, space and dispensing rate, which is essential as roll-outs can be quite small. They also embrace fully the Internet of Things paradigm, and are fully connected offering cloud-based server support, scanning tools, and value-added services based on web-based interaction.

Vendors can use the Internet to update content for their interactive platforms and present custom advertising. What are these new vending machines selling? Whilst the range of goods on offer is huge, food and beverages is one of the largest markets: especially hot drinks. Research and Markets found that the hot drinks segment dominated the industry, accounting for more than 62% of the overall volume due to the surging demand for refreshment drinks. Many of these machines are located in offices, as they facilitate employees grabbing a quick snack in between breaks without the need of placing an order and waiting for it to be processed.

The barista in your favourite coffee shop will quite naturally greet a business executive, an elderly lady and a teenager very differently. The more engaged staff will try and tempt the customer with a croissant, a cake or a healthy snack depending on their experience of what this kind of customer or even this individual customer normally buys. Vending machine manufacturers recognise that this interaction is an essential part of the experience, and can even be monetised. For example, their market research may show that a specific snack appeals strongly to customers

aged 20-25 – so a tailored offer to these customers might have an impact. A quite different offer might appeal to the sixty-plus age group. So how can a vending machine emulate something that a human does quite easily and naturally? Fitting vending machines with a camera is straightforward and inexpensive, but the challenge is interpreting what it sees. Fortunately, consumer electronics is already providing a solution. Phones can recognise their owners face, and vending machines can make use of the same algorithms and technology. Implementing them is a challenge though – vending machines are produced in tiny volumes compared to phones, and have a very different architecture. The success of the design depends critically on the use of good algorithms that deliver a reliable result without using excessive system resources. Even well-designed algorithms will be processor and memory intensive, and adding vision will demand additional system resource.

The Omron HVC module (figure 1) is aimed at such applications, available in low volumes and readily integrated by any designer without any need to understand the complex algorithms needed to analyse the image or the optical design. HVC builds on the



Figure 2. The B5W light convergent reflective sensor detects target objects even those that are often a challenge such as reflective, transparent, diffuse or black surfaces.

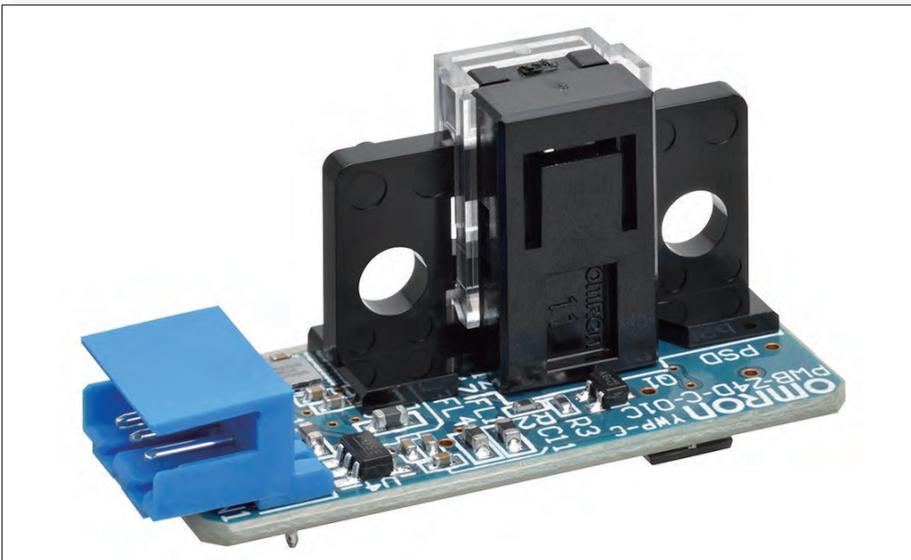


Figure 3. The ZAD micro-displacement sensor is capable of resolving just 10 microns.

Omron OKAO vision software, a proven set of image recognition algorithms used in over 500 million digital cameras, mobile phones and surveillance robots around the world. Key features of the module include speed and consistency of response, and the distance over which it can take readings. For example, HVC can capture, detect and recognise a face and provide information like age, gender and mood over a distance of 1.3m in 1.1s and will provide a confidence level with its reading. HVC implements the OKAO software on a hardware platform complete with camera, processor and data interface optimised specifically in terms of its digital and optical design for this application. The module is a fully integrated, plug-in solution. The developer can just look at the outputs and configure the

system to make appropriate decisions depending on their status. Intelligent vending machines offer an even wider range of goods, and need to adapt quickly to changing retail needs. Drinks vending machines offer a particular challenge, as they need to detect the presence and level of different liquids, some of which may be entirely clear, and the presence or absence of cups, which again could be clear plastic. The fact that these liquids may be hot and pose a safety hazard increases the importance machine manufacturers attach to accurate and reliable detection.

Although conventional photo micro sensors (PMS) are often suitable, it is well known that they struggle with many types of surface. Transparent objects and liquids have always

been hard to detect, as have mirrored, diffuse and deep black surfaces. The new Omron B5W Light Convergent Reflective Sensor (figure 2) detects target objects much more reliably than general reflection photo sensors, even those that are often a challenge such as reflective, transparent, diffuse or black surfaces. The sensor convergent light beam can be accurately set to trigger on the presence of an object within a tightly specified target area, and ignore any objects in the background or foreground. These sensors are equally suitable for contactless detection of clear or coloured liquids in transparent tanks. The B5W features a combination of a cylindrical and a non-spherical lens.

Despite the increasing popularity of contactless payment, many customers still like to present cash. Inflation means that increasingly, machines need to accept notes and to return them in change. The latest high-resolution micro displacement sensors can greatly increase the reliability of these mechanisms, offering contactless measurement of the thickness of paper and multi-feed detection through minute changes in the location of light reflected from the object.

For example, the new ZAD micro-displacement sensor (figure 3) from Omron is capable of resolving just 10 microns – one tenth the diameter of a human hair or the thickness of a coat of paint. The exceptional resolution is based on a proprietary optical design using the triangulation. This structure achieves very good and stable linearity between the output voltage and distance, simplifying the design of the host circuit. Like other electronic systems, intelligent vending machines are subject to power control directives, like the EU ErP Ecodesign Directive which specifies that the power consumption of equipment in standby mode should not exceed 0.50W, unless the equipment has a status display in which case 1W is permissible. This issue applies particularly to tabletop vending machines such as coffee machines issued to offices, which are used less intensively and can be left to switch off when not in use, overnight for example.

To support this requirement, Omron has introduced the industry-smallest remote-reset rocker switch supporting zero-standby power design. This switch can be controlled remotely and is offered in a version with a delayed-off feature to support safe system shut-down. With this switch, the power to the system is maintained when the switch is returned to the off position. The system is then powered down by an external signal after an interval determined by the designer. This prevents issues with data loss or circuit damage through forced power-off by the user, and can help safer application design. ■