

**LAB REPORT**

**ENGINEERING LABORATORY**

**ENGR 1204, FALL 2022**

**Laboratory Exercise #8**

**Laboratory Name: Arduino PWM**

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**Date of Lab Exercise: 11/08/22**



**WENTWORTH**  
Institute of Technology

**Objective:** Arduino software program is used to control the direction and speed of a Sumobot's wheels as it is connected to a PC.

**Procedure & Results:** The code used to run the Sumobot had to first be set up in the Arduino Software program:



```

La7_AL_Updated | Arduino IDE 2.0.1
File Edit Sketch Tools Help

La7_AL_Updated.ino
1 //Lab 8 by Andy Le
2 #include<TimerOne.h>
3 void setup() {
4   // put your setup code here, to run once:
5   Timer1.initialize(20000); //
6   pinMode(9,OUTPUT); //
7   Timer1.pwm(9,76); //
8   pinMode(10,OUTPUT); //
9   Timer1.pwm(10,78); //
10 }
11
12 void loop() {
13   // put your main code here, to run repeatedly:
14 }
15
16
  
```

After code is written, the sumobot is setup. First, the Arduino Uno board is connected to a PC. Then, set output pins as 9 and 10. A  $P_{integer}$  value is inputted to set up a duty cycle. Once pins and duty cycle have been established, a square sin wave is checked to come out of pin 9. BNC Cable is then connected from oscilloscope to Arduino. Arduino code begins after connection from oscilloscope to Arduino. Bench Power Supply is set to 5 V and this powers on the sumobot. Once set-up of code and sumobot is complete, various  $P_{integer}$  values were plugged in so that the wheels of the sumobot both rotate in the same direction and at the same speed:

	Left Motor and Wheel		Right Motor and Wheel	
Motor Behavior	Duty Cycle (%)	$P_{(integer)}$ (integer, range 1-1024)	Duty Cycle (%)	$P_{(integer)}$ (integer, range 1-1024)
Forward Fastest	6.5%	67	8.5%	87
Forward Slow	7.4%	76	7.6%	78
Stopped	7.5%	77	7.5%	77
Reverse Slow	7.6%	78	7.4%	76
Reverse Fastest	8.5%	87	6.5%	67

1) Fill out the following table (fill out the left motor only) and show all the equations/calculations:

Motor and Wheel		
Duty Cycle (%)	P <sub>integer</sub> (integer, range 1-1024)	
6.5%	67	$6.5/100 = 0.065 * 1024 = 66.56 \sim 67$
7%	72	$7/100 = 0.07 * 1024 = 71.68 \sim 72$
7.4%	76	$7.4/100 = 0.074 * 1024 = 75.776 \sim 76$
7.5%	77	$7.5/100 = 0.075 * 1024 = 76.8 \sim 77$
7.6%	78	$7.6/100 = 0.076 * 1024 = 77.824 \sim 78$
8%	82	$8/100 = 0.08 * 1024 = 81.92 \sim 82$
8.5%	87	$8.5/100 = 0.085 * 1024 = 87.04 \sim 87$

2) Figure out how to set PWM Period T to 20 mS. Determine and write what integer value in microseconds should be used to do this (show math calculation).  
 $T = 20 \text{ ms} = \underline{20,000} \mu\text{s}$  (show work for conversion).

$$20 \text{ ms} \rightarrow 20 * 10^3 = 20,000 \mu\text{s}$$

PWM Period was 20 milliseconds and was converted into integer value as 20,000 microseconds. integer values within 6.5% to 8.5% duty cycle were calculated for Sumobot's servomotor. We realized that for the wheel to turn in the same direction at the same speed, the P<sub>integer</sub> values of the left motor must be inverse to the right motor.

**Summary:** Arduino code was able to successfully run on the Sumobot and turn the wheels on the left and right servomotor when P<sub>integer</sub> values were inputted. This lab also showed that because the left and right servomotors were on opposite of the Sumobot, their P<sub>integer</sub> values had to be inverse from one another. That means that the left servomotor's fast clockwise rotation is the right servomotor's fast counterclockwise rotation. And that is true for all rotation direction and speed of the servomotors.