

# Stepper Speed Control

## Overview



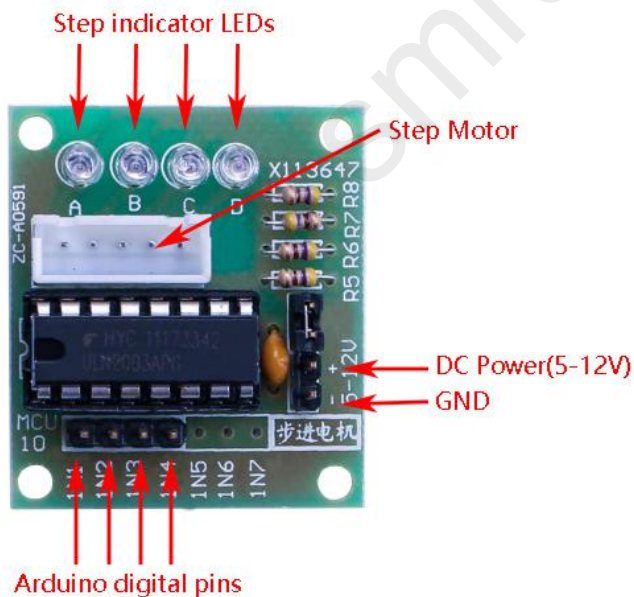
In this example, a potentiometer (or other sensor) on analog input 0 is used to control the rotational speed of a stepper motor using the Arduino Stepper Library. The stepper is controlled by with digital pins 2, 3, 4, and 5 for either unipolar or bipolar motors.

## Specification





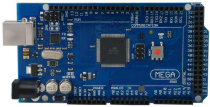
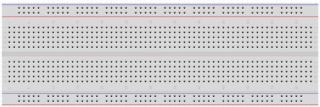


Please view "Stepper-Motor.pdf"

Path: \Public\_materials\Datasheet\ Stepper-Motor.pdf

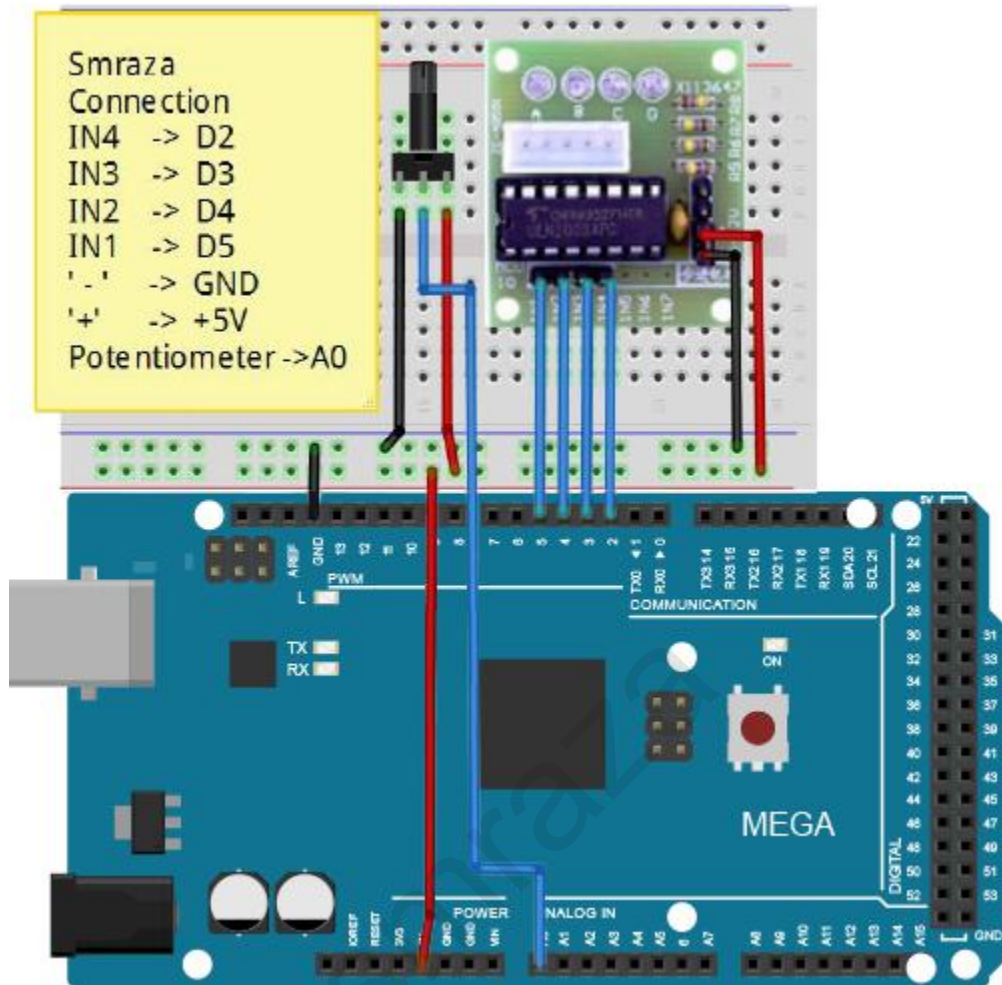
## Pin definition



## Hardware required

Material diagram	Material name	Number
	Step motor	1
	ULN2003 step motor driver board	1
	10KΩ potentiometer	1
	USB Cable	1
	MEGA 2560	1
	Breadboard	1
	Female to male Jumper	6
	Jumper wires	Several

## Connection diagram



Note: The middle pin of the potentiometer is connected to the analog port 0(A0).

## Sample code

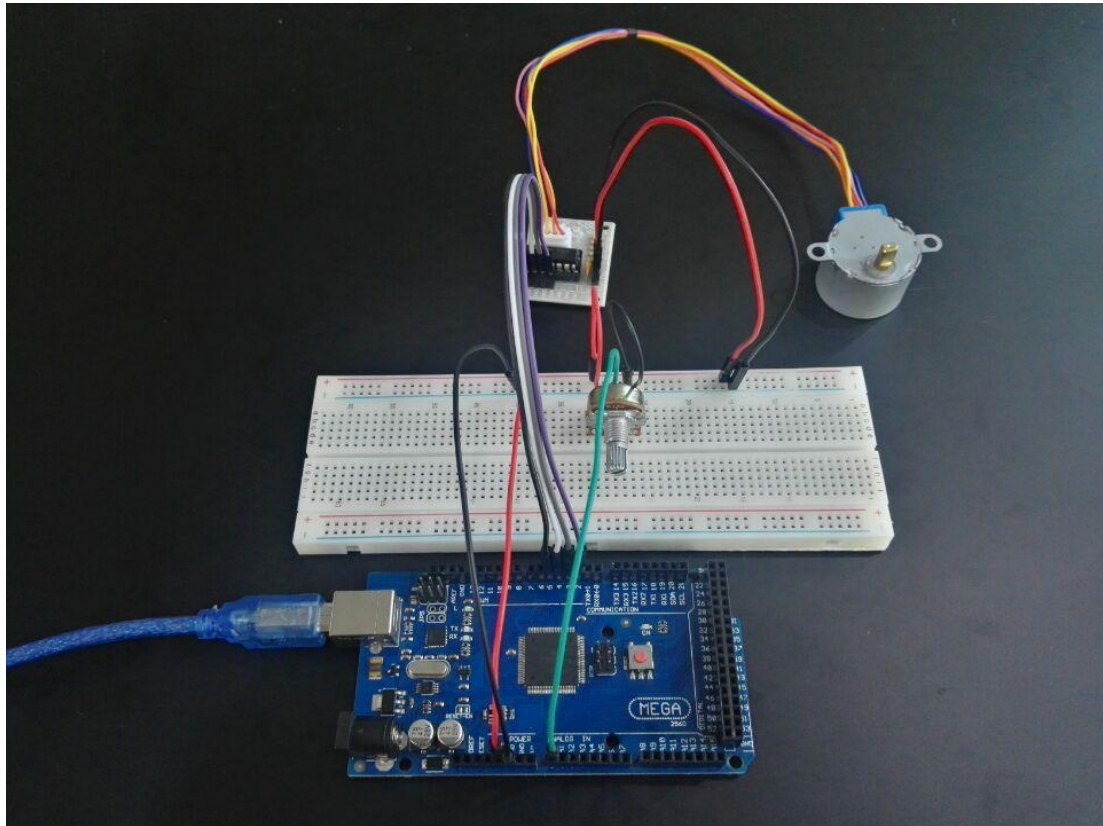
Note: sample code under the **Sample code** folder

```
#include <Stepper.h>
const int stepsPerRevolution = 200; // change this to fit the number of steps per
revolution
// for your motor

// initialize the stepper library on pins 2 through 5:

Stepper myStepper(stepsPerRevolution, 2, 4, 3, 5);
int stepCount = 0; // number of steps the motor has taken
void setup() {
    // nothing to do inside the setup
}
void loop() {
    // read the sensor value:
    int sensorReading = analogRead(A0);
    // map it to a range from 0 to 100:
    int motorSpeed = map(sensorReading, 0, 1023, 0, 100);
    // set the motor speed:
    if (motorSpeed > 0) {
        myStepper.setSpeed(motorSpeed);
        // step 1/100 of a revolution:
        myStepper.step(stepsPerRevolution / 100);
    }
}
```

## Example picture



## Language reference

Note : click on the following name to jump to the web page.

If you fail to open, use the Adobe reader to open this document.

[Stepper myStepper = Stepper](#)(steps, pin1, pin2, pin3, pin4)

[stepper.setSpeed\(\)](#)

[stepper.step\(\)](#)

## Application effect

The motor will rotate in a clockwise direction. The higher the potentiometer value, the faster the motor speed. Because setSpeed() sets the delay between steps, you may notice the motor is less responsive to changes in the sensor value at low speeds.

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