

C0Ding Workshop Wk03:Yuta Nakayama

# Quick Review: Week 02

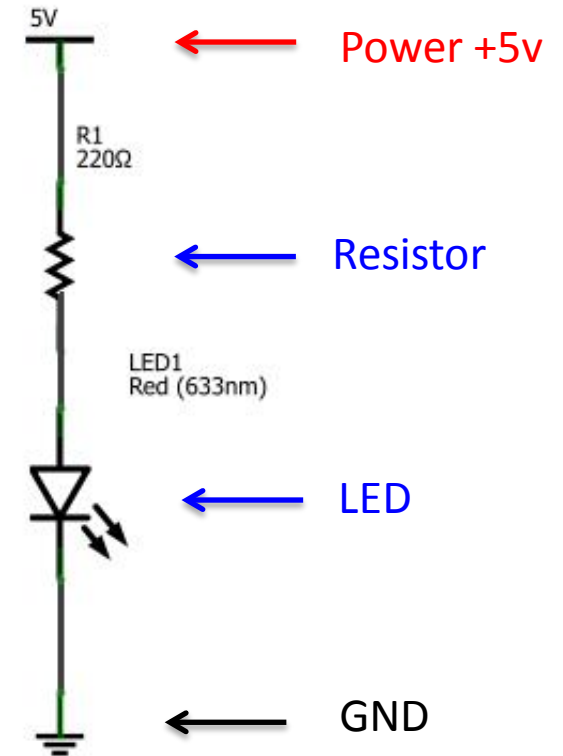
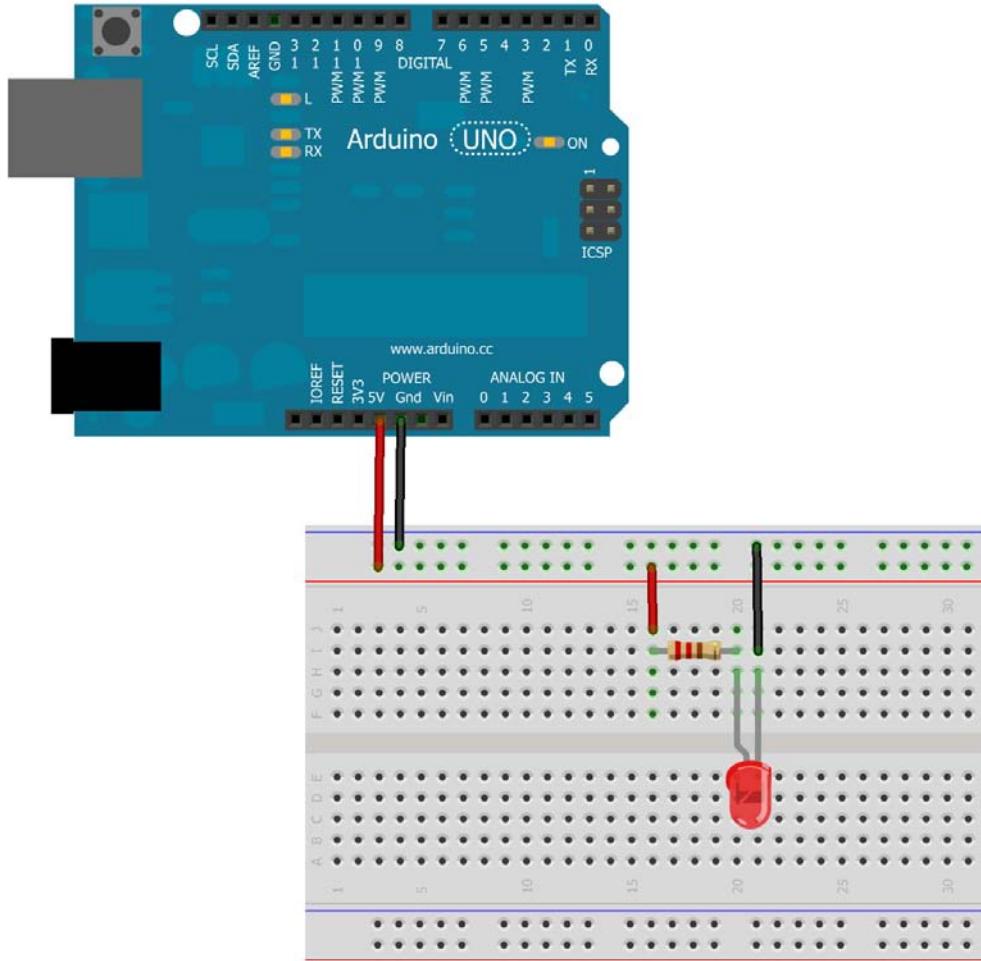
- **Introduction to Electronics/Arduino Programming**

- Digital Input / Output  
digitalRead(); | digitalWrite();

- **Analog Input / Output**  
analogRead(); | analogWrite();

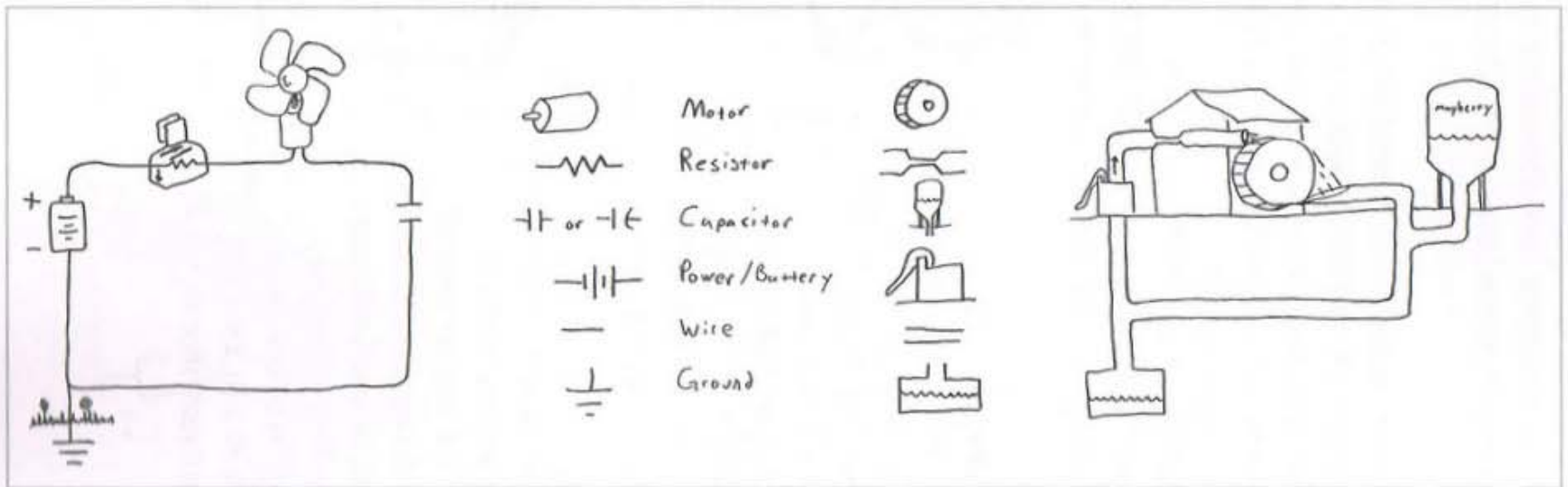
- Sensor Input  
map();  
Serial.begin();  
Serial.print(); / Serial.println();

# LED1:: My 1<sup>st</sup> LED Circuit



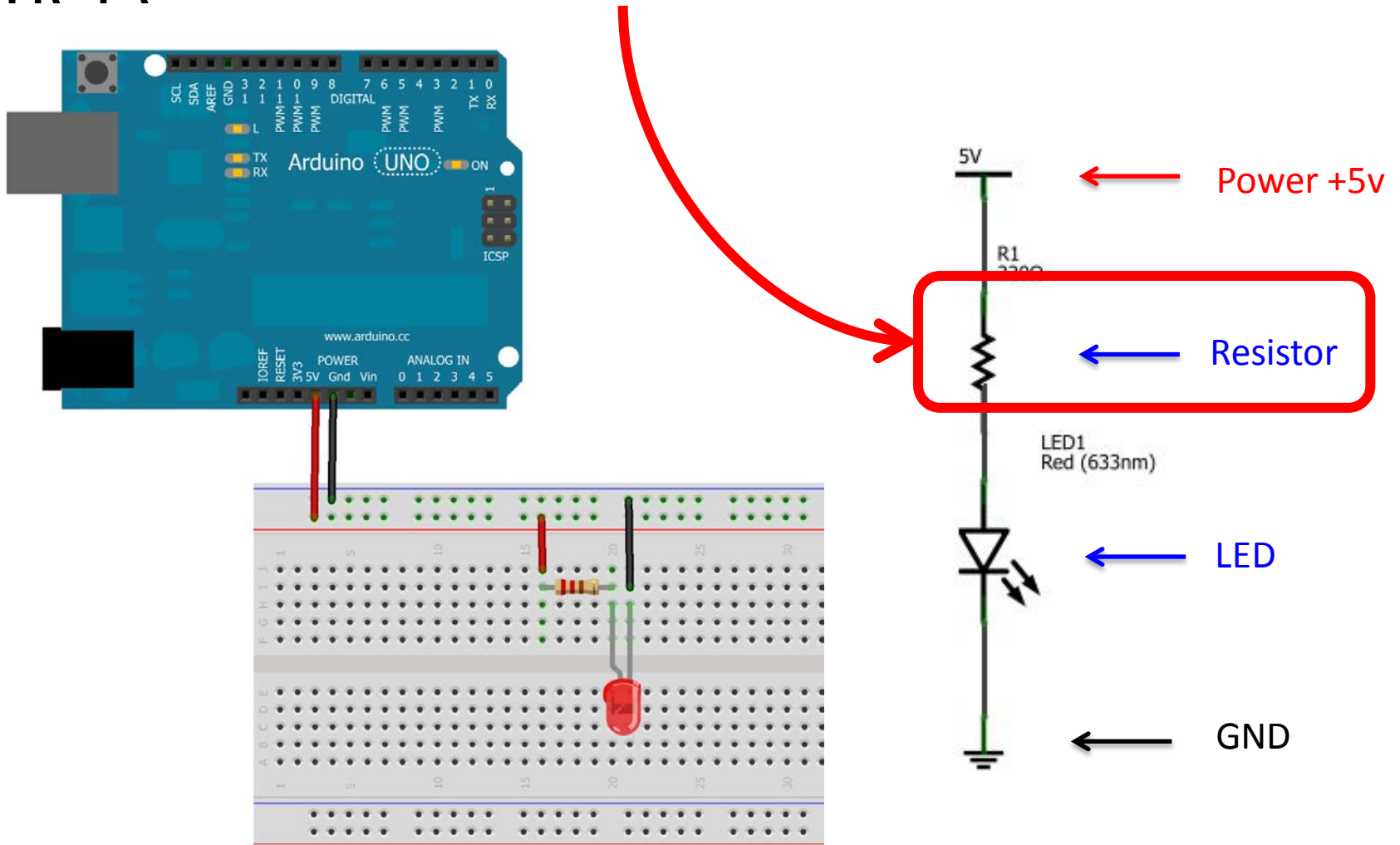
# Water Analogy of Electrical Circuit

FIGURE 5-4 Water analogy ecosystem representing electricity flow through electronic components

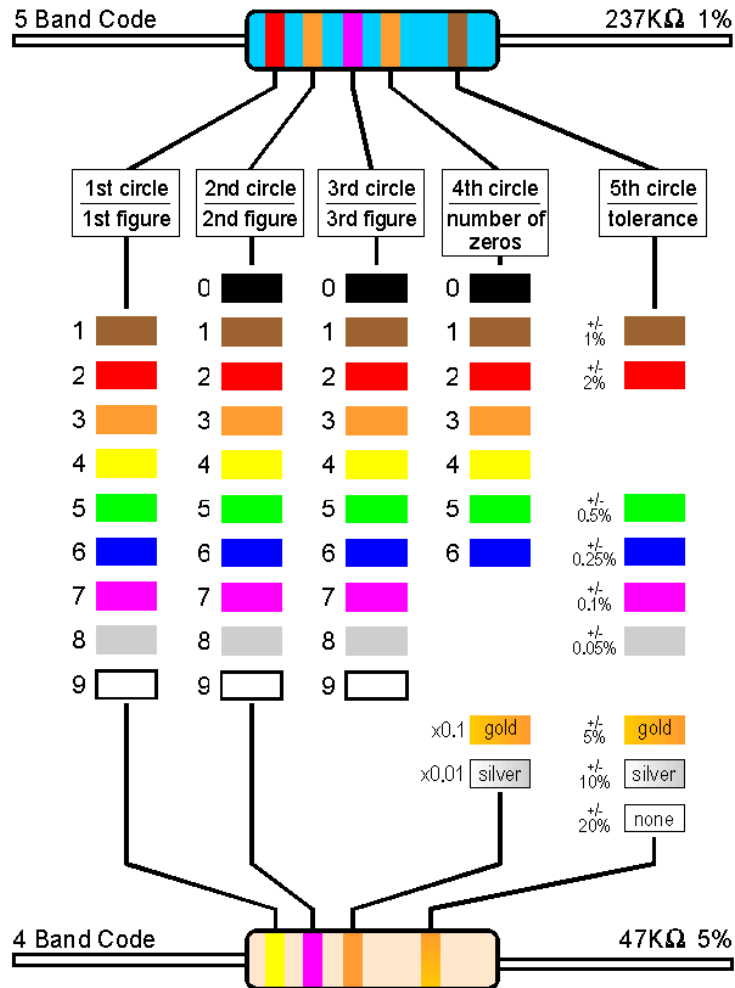


Making Things Move

Q1: Why do you need a resistor here?



# Resistor ColorCode



1 : Brown

2 : Red

3 : Orange

4 : Yellow

5 : Green

6 : Blue

7 : Purple

8 : Gray

9 : White

0 : Black

Tolerance

+/- 5% : Gold

+/- 10% : Silver

# Reading Resistor Color Code



Brown Black Red Gold

$$1 \quad 0 \quad \times \quad 100 \quad \pm 5\% = 1000 = 1k \text{ Ohm}$$



Yellow Purple Orange Gold

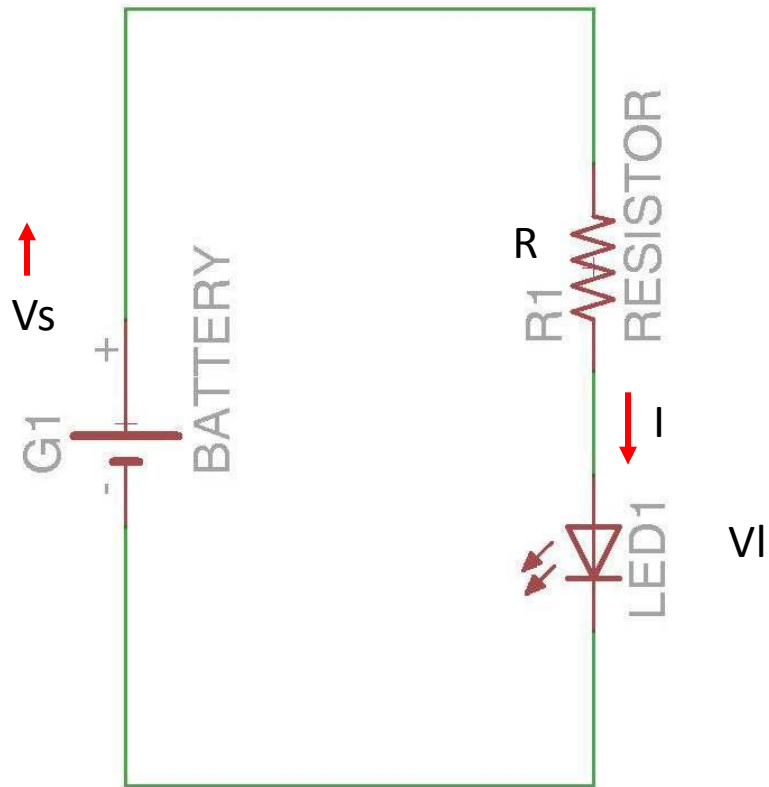
$$4 \quad 7 \quad \times \quad 1000 \quad \pm 5\% = 47000 = 47k$$



Brown Black Orange Gold

$$? \quad ? \quad \times \quad 1? \quad ? = ???$$

# How to lit a LED?



- $V_s$  = Battery Voltage
- $V_I$  = LED forward voltage
- $R$  = Resistance
- $I$  = LED Current

LED Brightness =  $I$  = LED current. Usually 10mA ~ 30mA

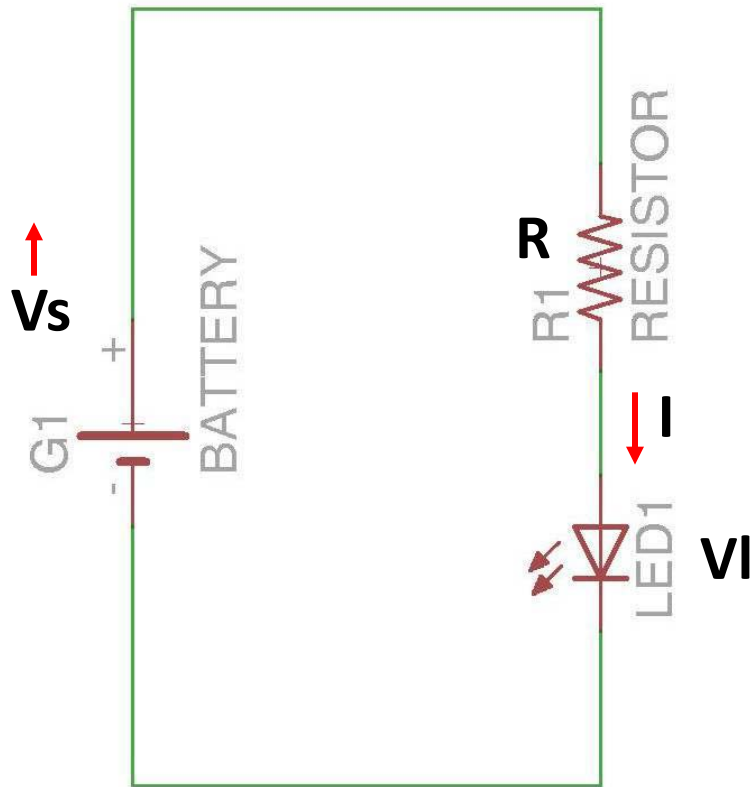


# Ohm's Law

- $V = IR$  :
  - Voltage = Current x Resistance
- $I = V / R$  :
  - Current = Voltage / Resistance
- $R = V / I$  :
  - Resistance = Voltage / Current

How to lit a LED?

= How to choose resistor value?



- $R = (V_s - V_I) / I$

$$V_s = 5v$$

$$V_I = 1.5$$

$$I = 20mA(0.02A)$$

$$R = (9 - 1.5) / 0.02$$
$$= 375 \text{ ohm}$$

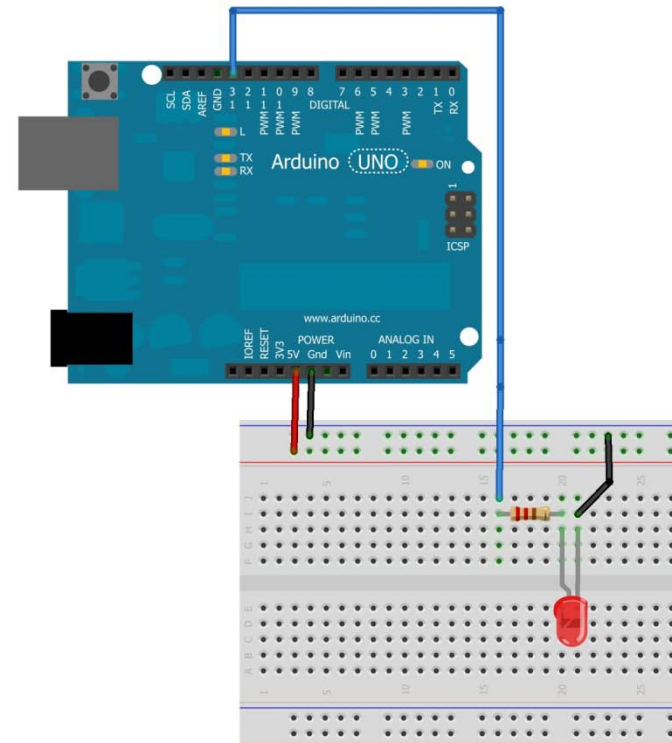
# Cable Color Convention

Power Line = RED

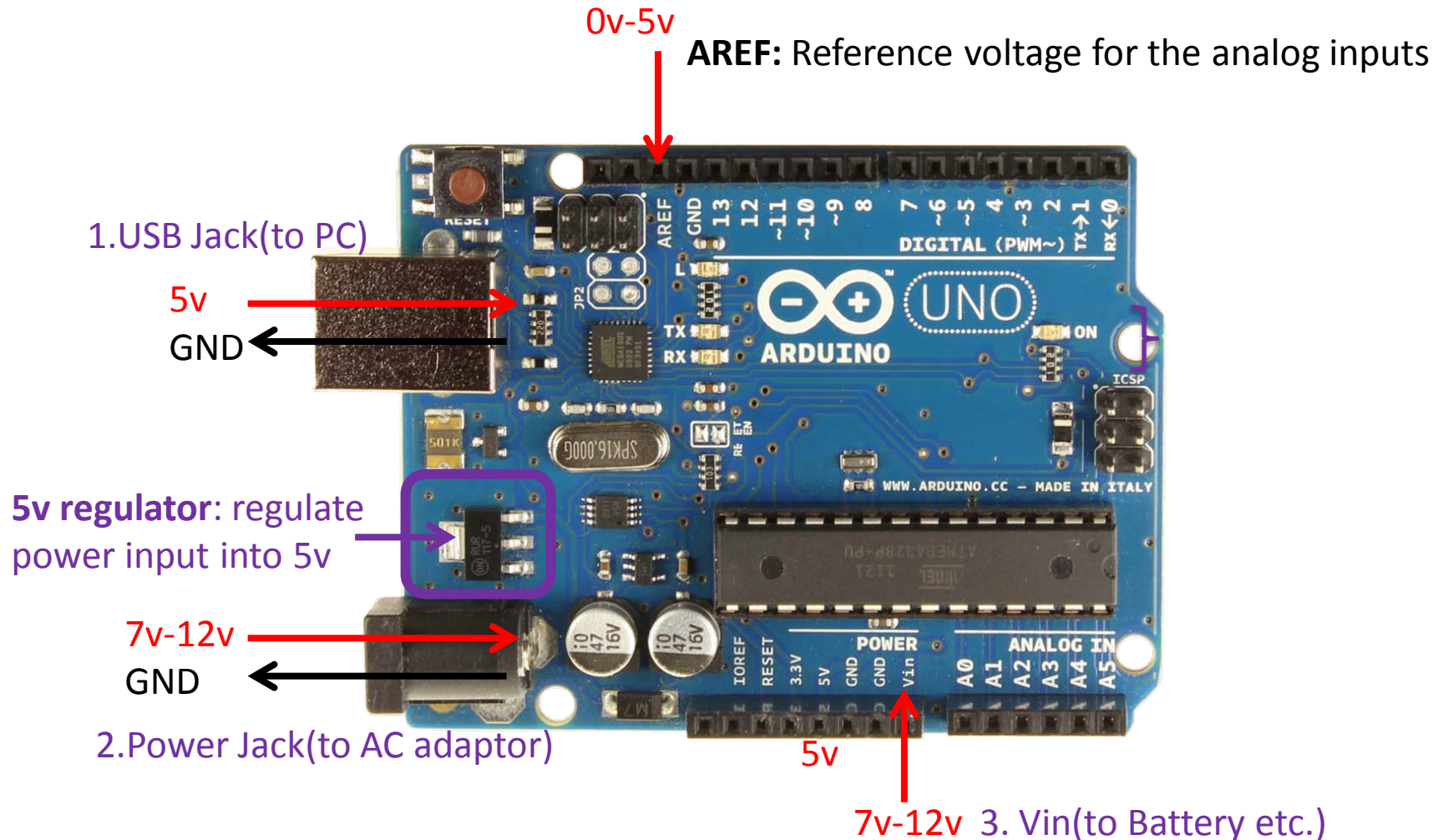
Ground Line = Black

Signal Line = Blue

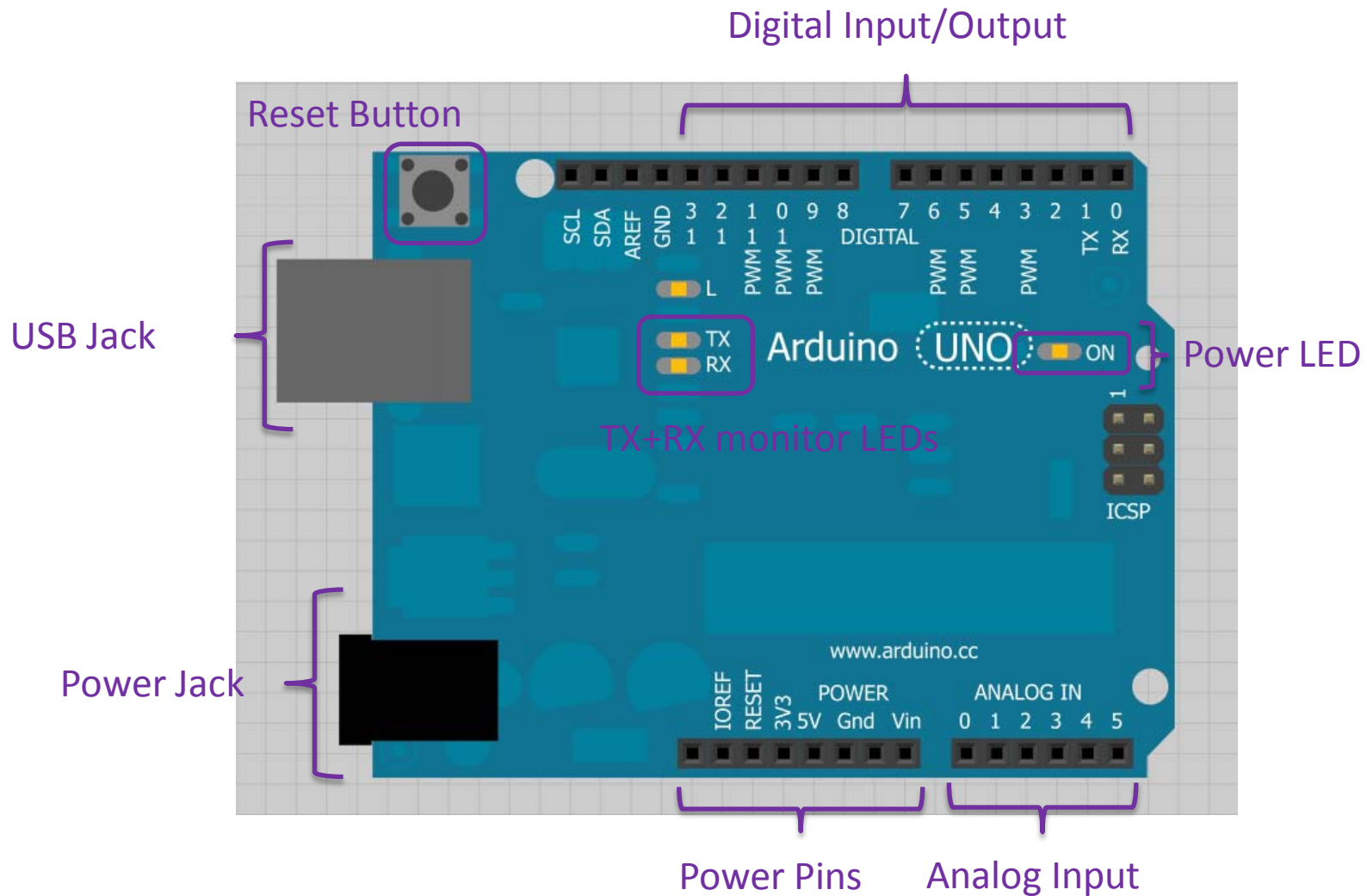
Helps you to find out  
**Short circuit/Power failure**



# Arduino Board(Power Signal)

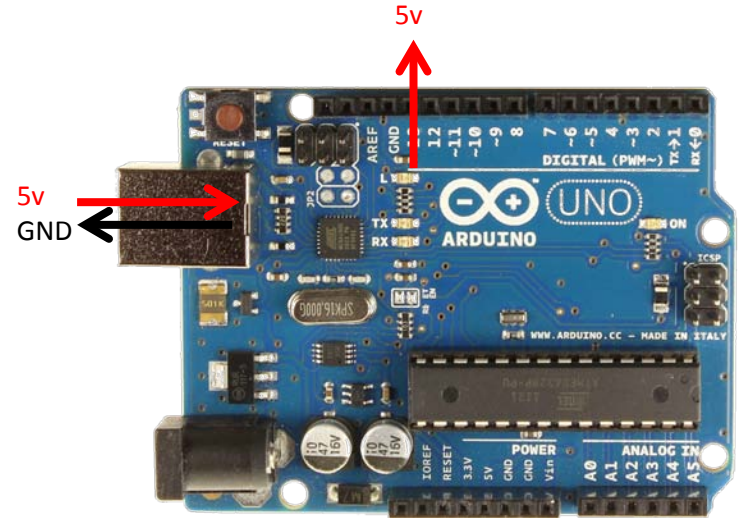


# Arduino Board



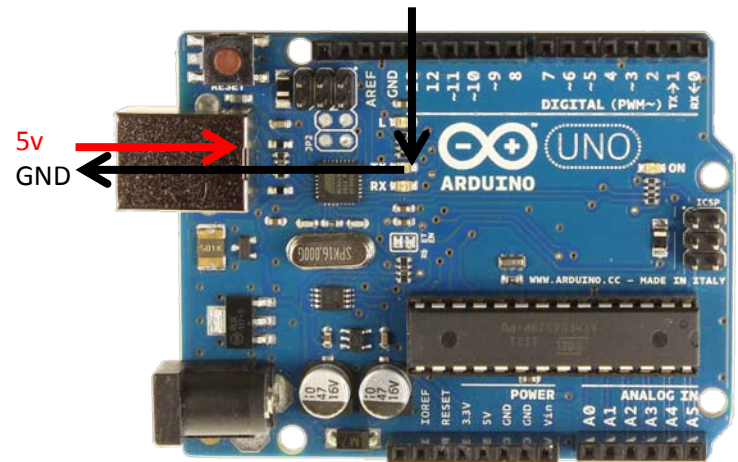
# digitalWrite(pin,value)

```
digitalWrite(11,HIGH);
```



---

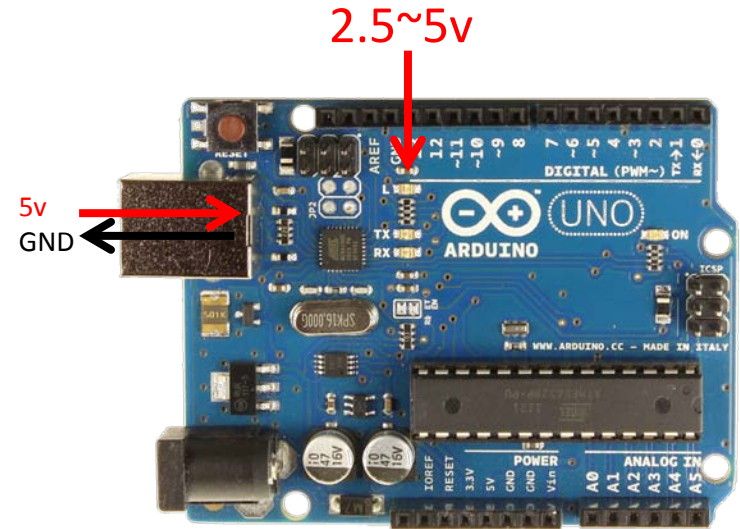
```
digitalWrite(11,LOW);
```



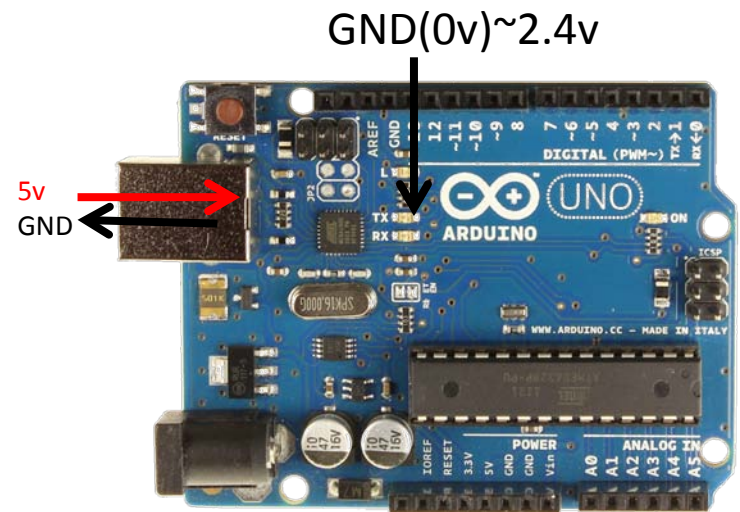
`digitalRead(pin)`

HIGH

---



LOW

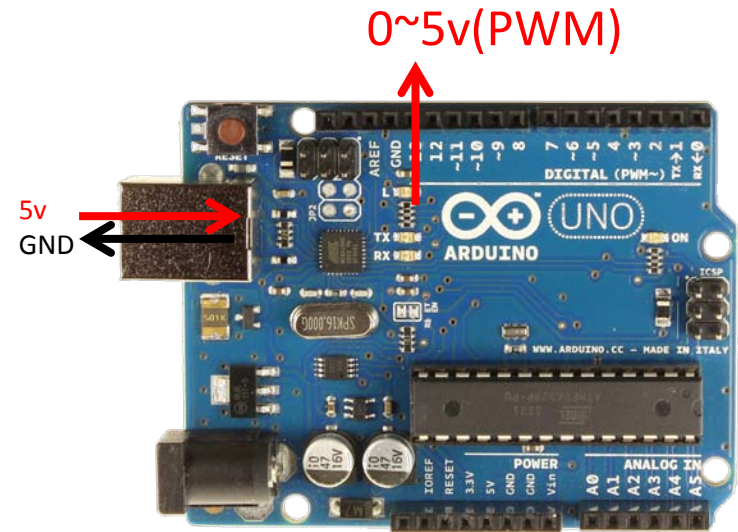




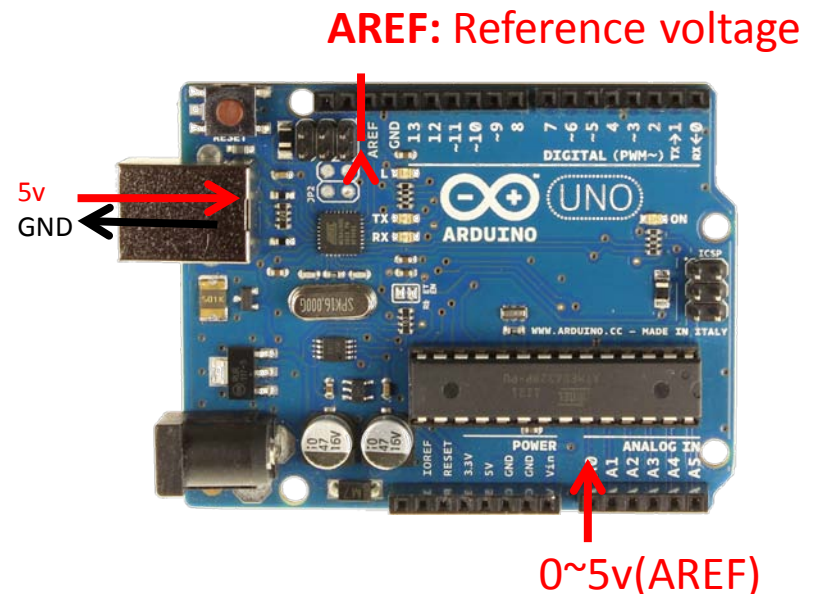
`analogWrite(pin, val), /analogRead(p  
in)`

Output analog-signal(PWM):  
value : 0 ~ 255  
voltage: 0 ~ 5v

---



Read analog-signal:  
voltage : 0 ~ 5v(**AREF**)  
value: 0 ~ 1023





# Power Sources



dry-cell battery  
(1.2 ~ 1.5v)



Li-poly battery  
(3v ~ 3.7v)



ACAdaptor  
(5v ~ 24v)

# Battery Types



**Round**  
**1.2v-1.5v**  
**600-2800mAh**



**Lithium cells**  
**3v**  
**30-1000mAh**



**Lithium-polymer**  
**3v~3.7**  
**30-3000mAh**

# Battery Capacity



+

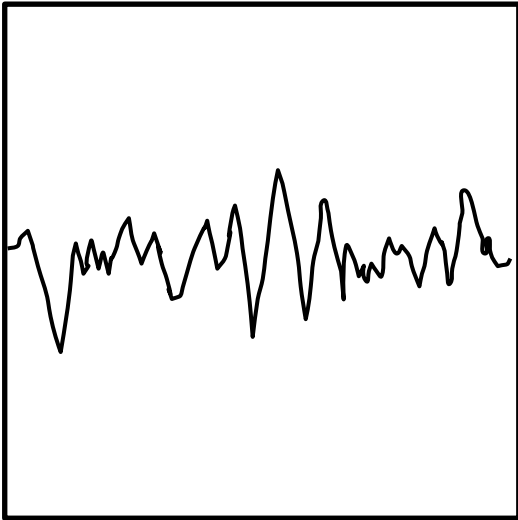


Lithium cell battery  
1000mAh

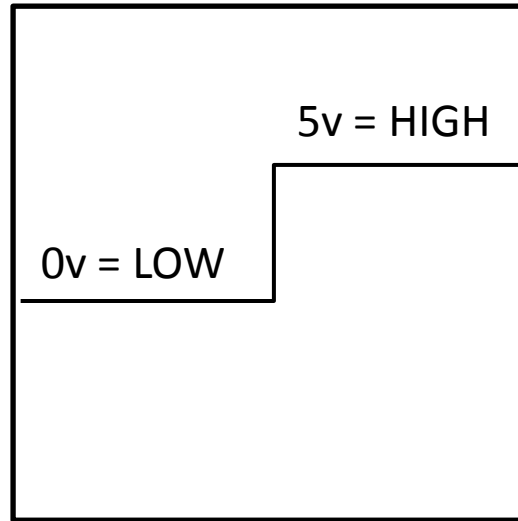
LED at 20mA

$$= \frac{1000\text{mAh}}{20\text{mA}} = 5\text{hr}$$

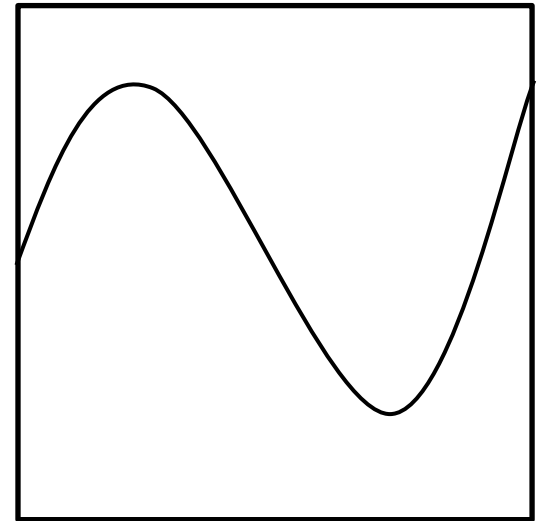
# Electrical Signals



Analog



Digital Signal  
TTL(5v)/LVTTTL3.3



AC Power Signal  
(245v 50hz)

# Quick Overview: Week 03

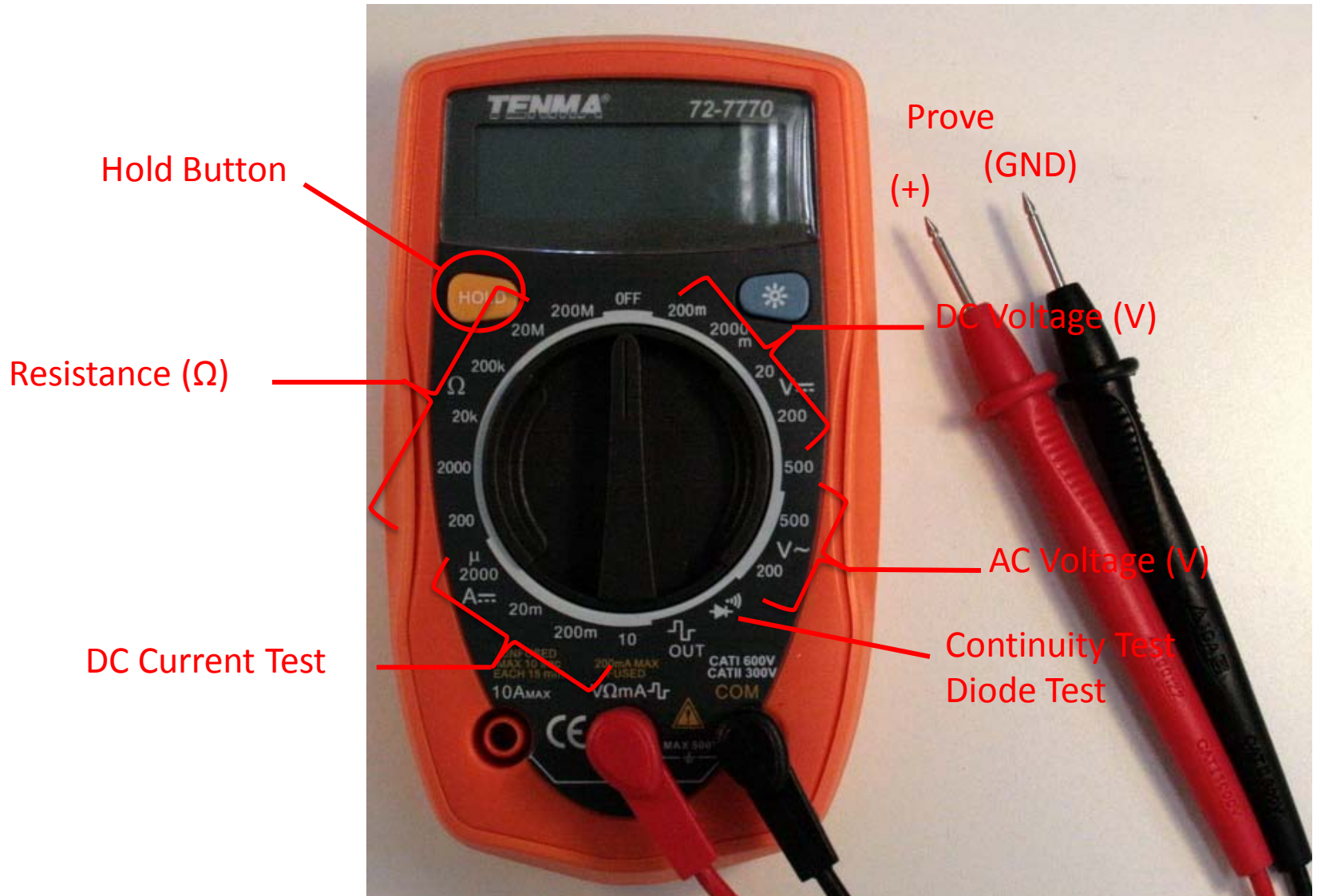
- **Introduction to Sensor/Actuator Modules**
- ***3-1 Sensor modules (1hr)***
  - Touch Sensor/ Sound Sensor/Pressure Sensor/
- ***3-2 Actuators and Basic Mechatronics (1hr)***
  - DC motor/Servo motor/Stepper motor/Solenoid
  - *Lever/Pulley/Gear*
- **Circuit Bending Exercise (2hr)**

# Multimeter

- Resistance ( $\Omega$ )
- DC Voltage (V)
- AC Voltage (V)
- DC Current (A)
- Continuity Test
- Diode Test



# Multimeter

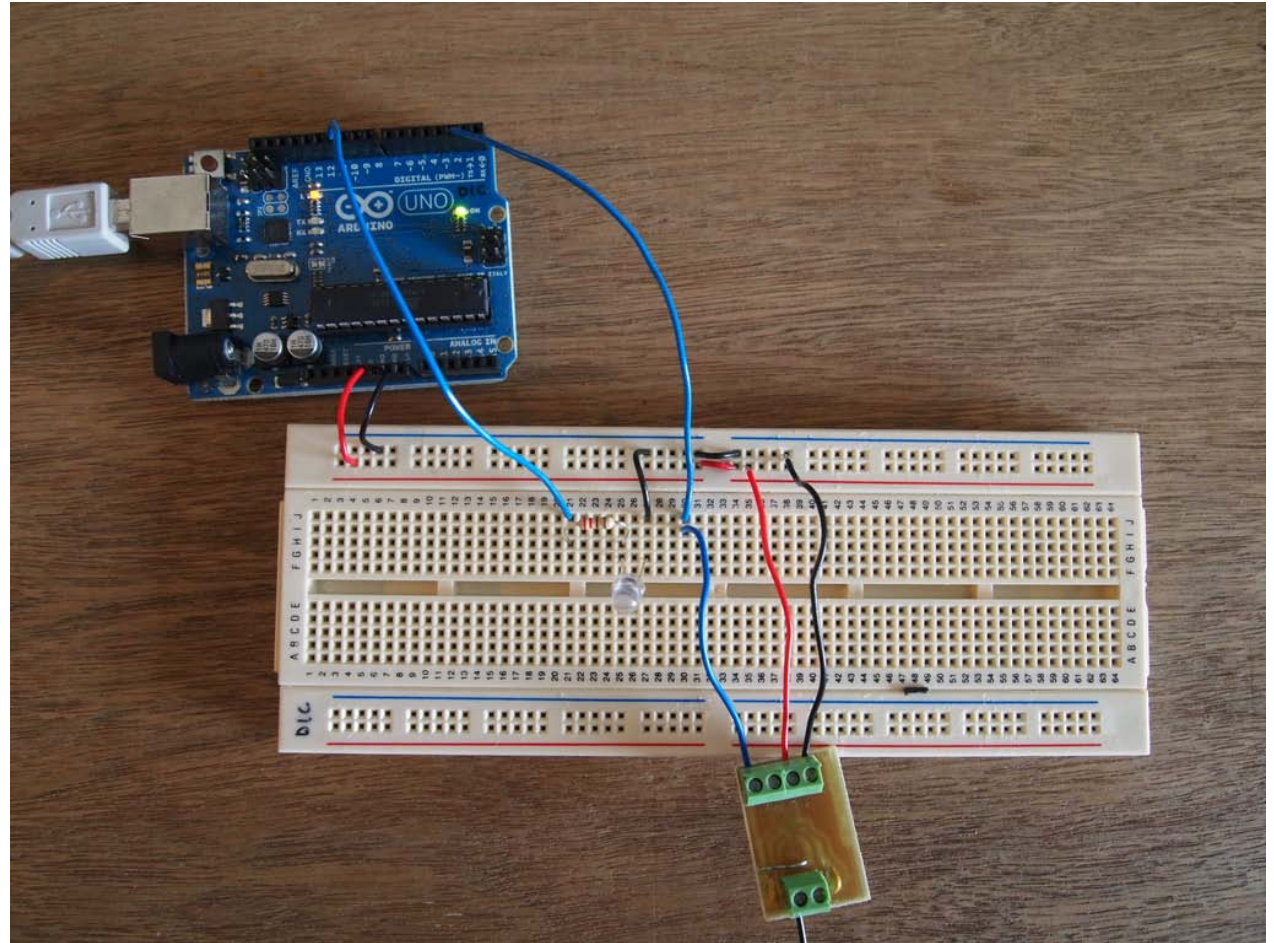


## 3-1 Sensor modules (1hr)

- Light Sensor
- Touch sensor
- Sound sensor
- Pressure Sensor

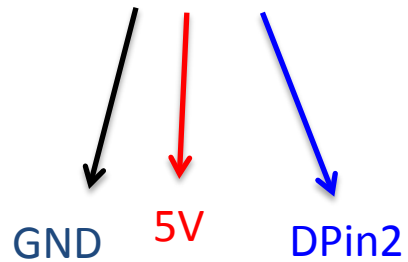
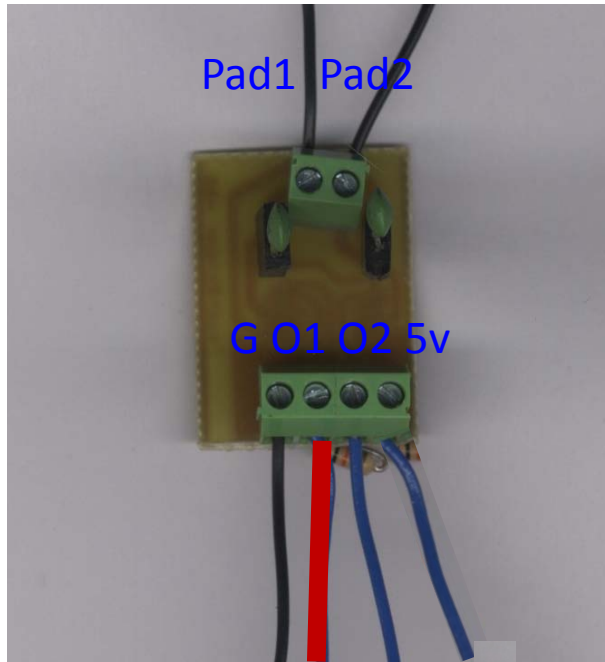


# Touch Sensor/

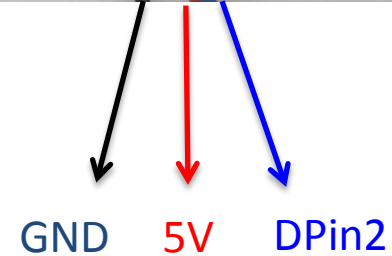


# Touch Sensor

2ch Touch Sensor Module



1ch Touch Sensor Module

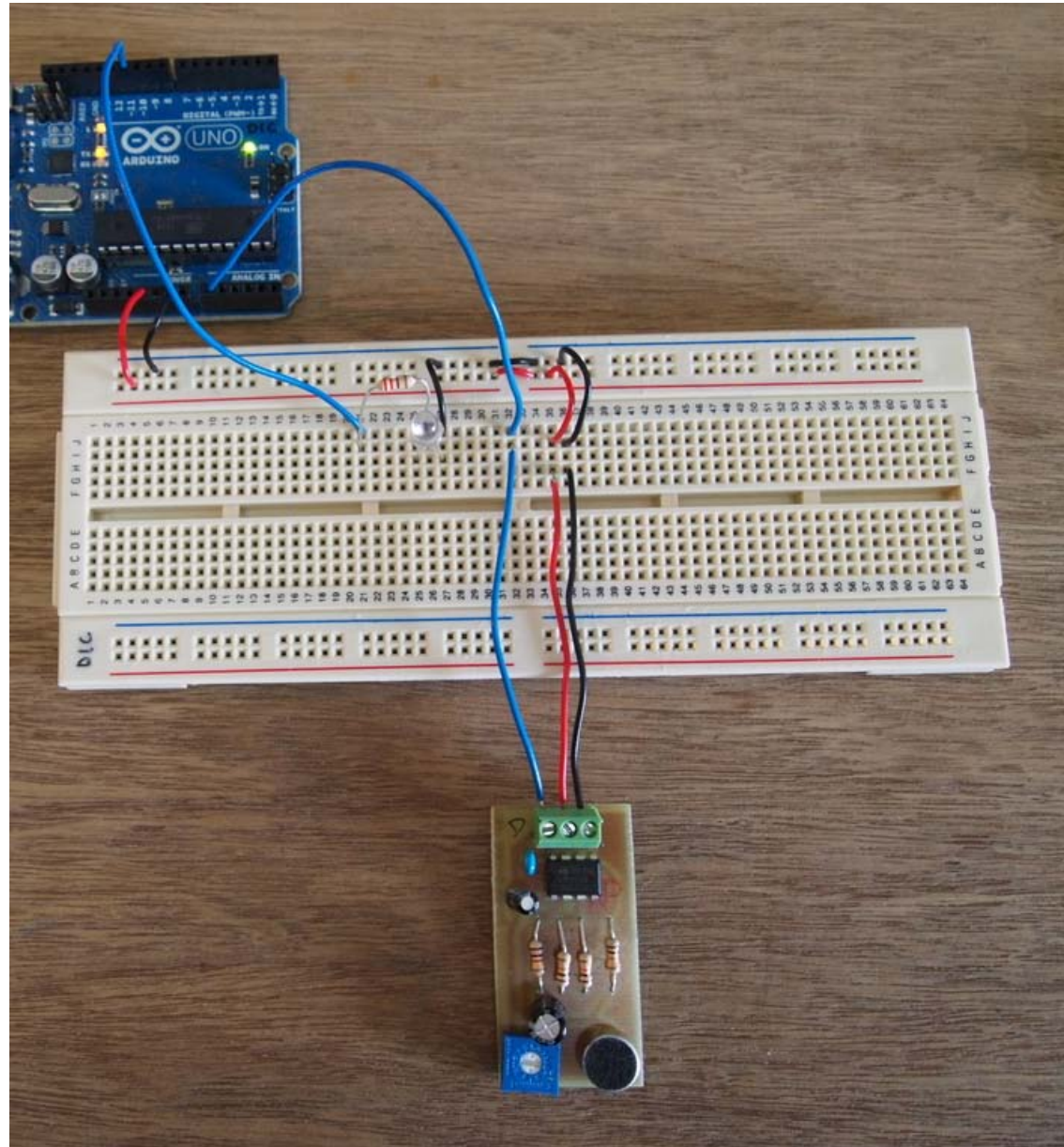


# Sound Sensor/

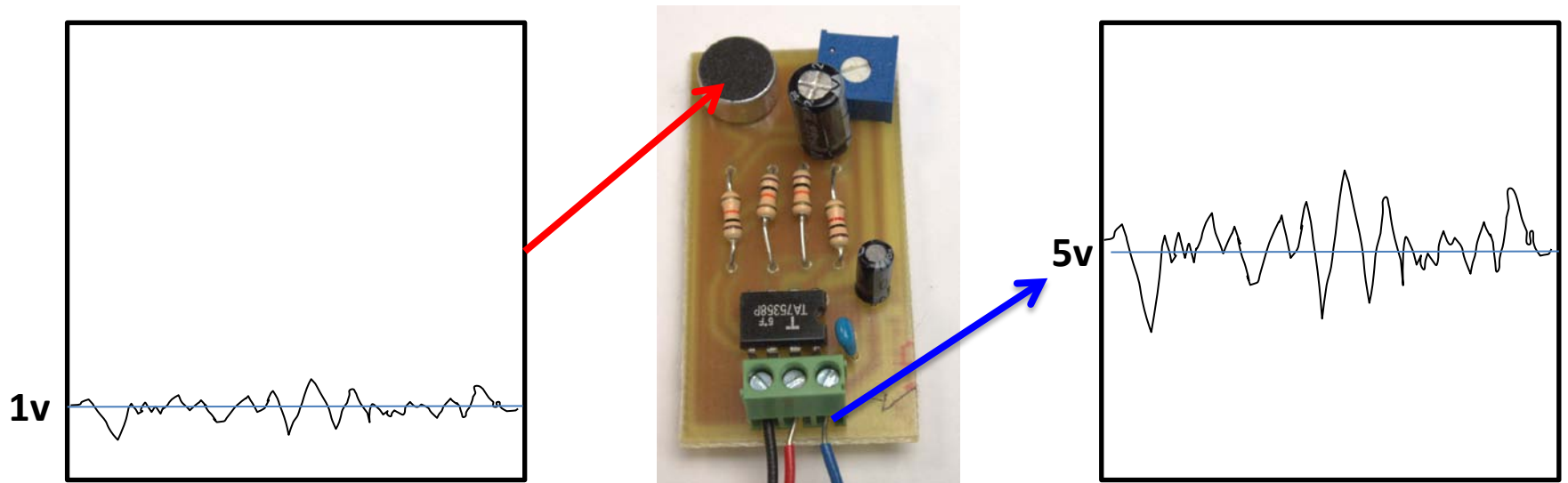
microphone      mic gain



GND      5V      A0



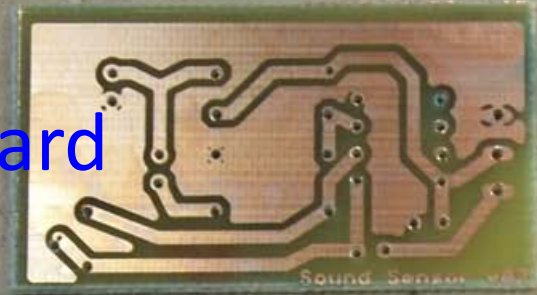
# SoundSensor/ microphone amplifier





# Sound Sensor Components List

PCB board



mic

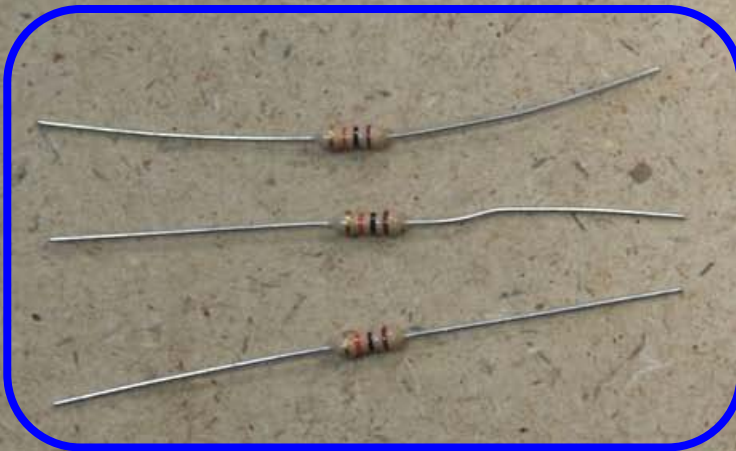


Capacitor  
220uF 10uF



10K

Resistors



1K



Potentiometer  
(100k)



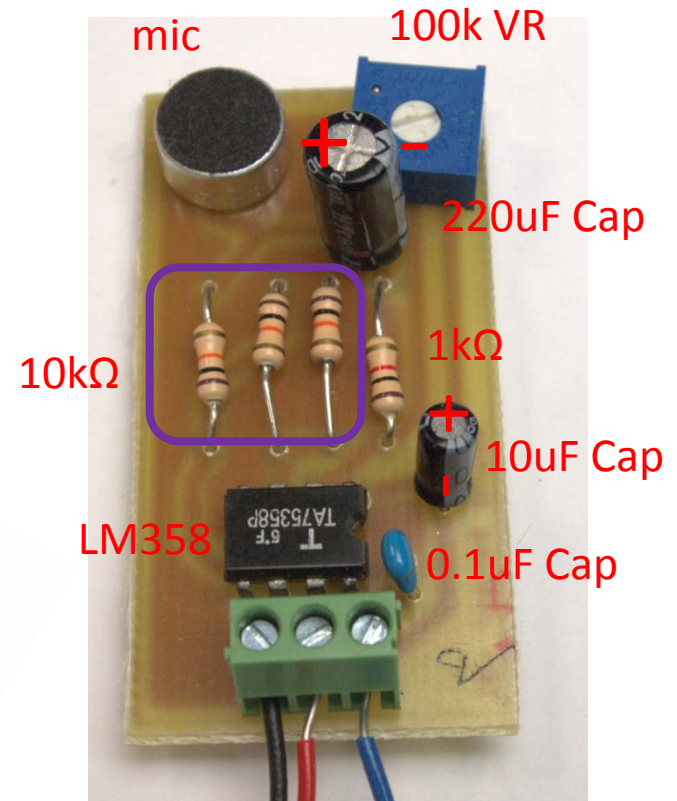
OpAmp  
(lm358)



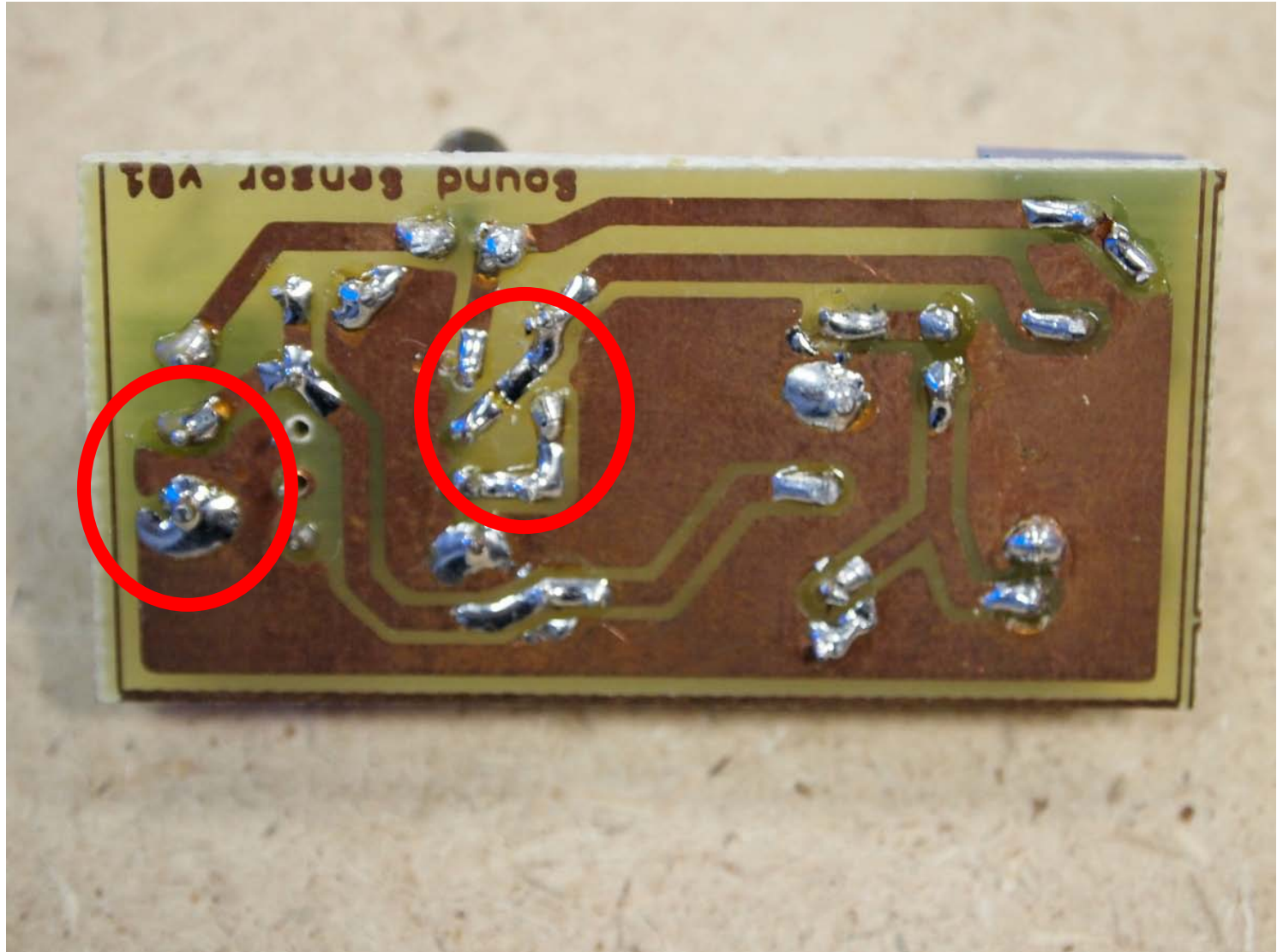
# Sound Sensor ASSY

Order of Soldering  
(shorter profile first)

1. Resistors(10k $\Omega$  x3 1k $\Omega$  x1)
2. LM358
3. 0.1uF Capacitor
4. mic and 100kVP
5. 220uF & 10uF
6. 3pin Connector



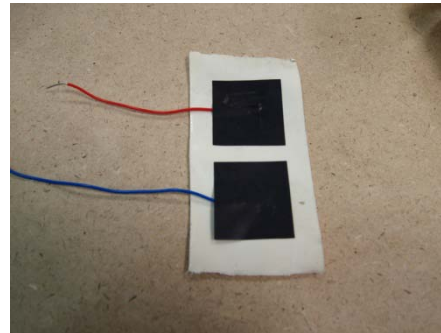
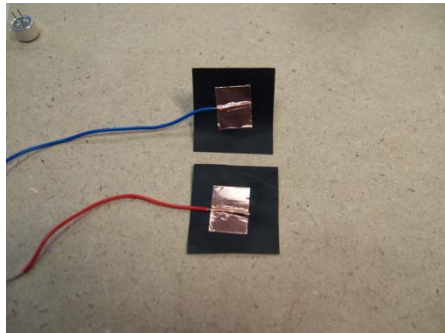
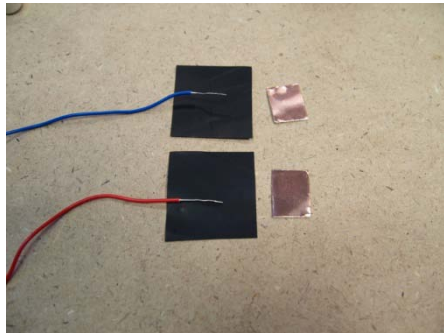
Do Check All connections  
before plug into Arduino





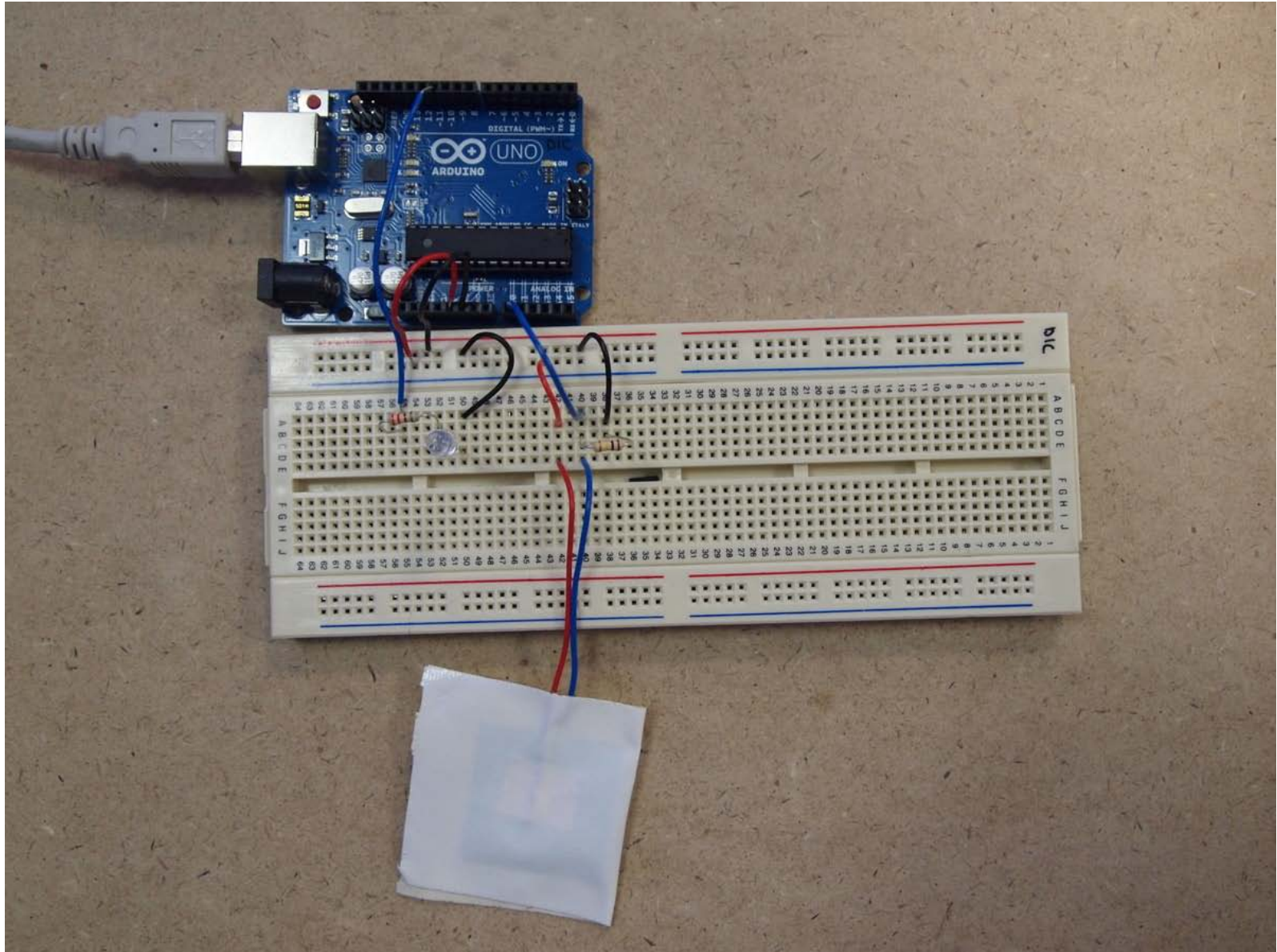
# Making a Pressure Sensor

- **Stickytape Bend Sensor in less than 4 minutes**  
[http://www.youtube.com/watch?feature=player\\_embedded&v=FEPgLbPv6NM](http://www.youtube.com/watch?feature=player_embedded&v=FEPgLbPv6NM)
- Material: 1. Conductive Plastic Bag 2. Copper Tape





# Pressure Sensor Circuit



# List of Actuators

Servo



DC Geared Motor



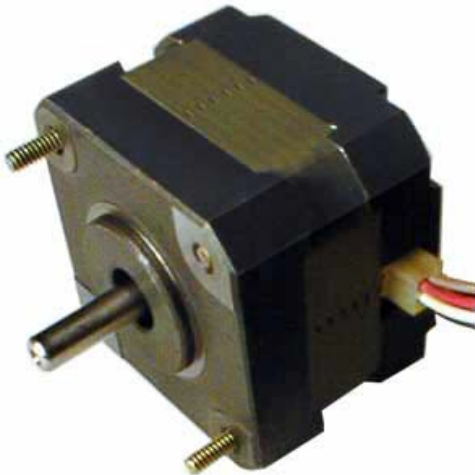
DC Motor



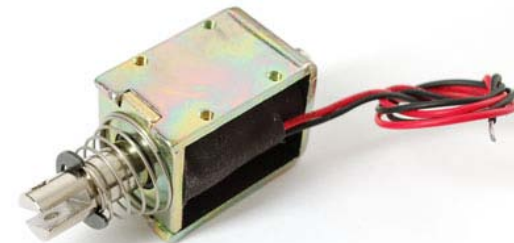
Linear Servo



Stepper Motor



Solenoid



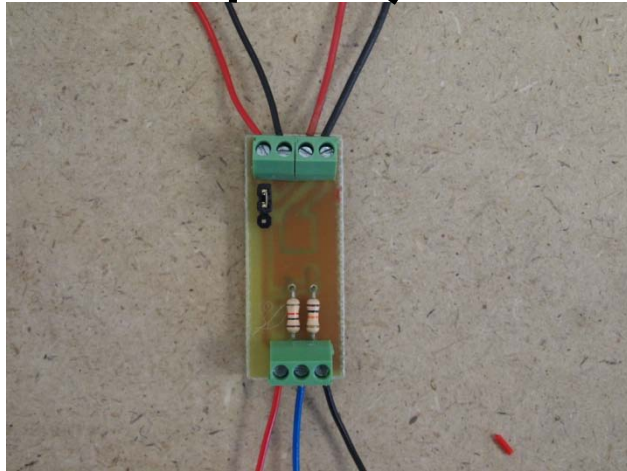
# DC Geared motor





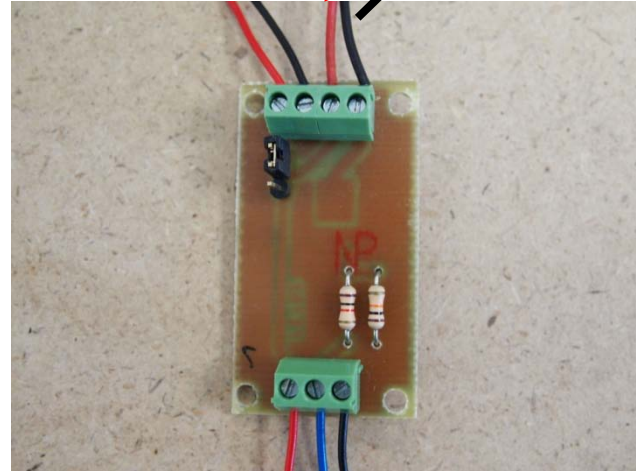
# FET module

Ext power 0v-24v  
ExtGND  
Out+  
Out-



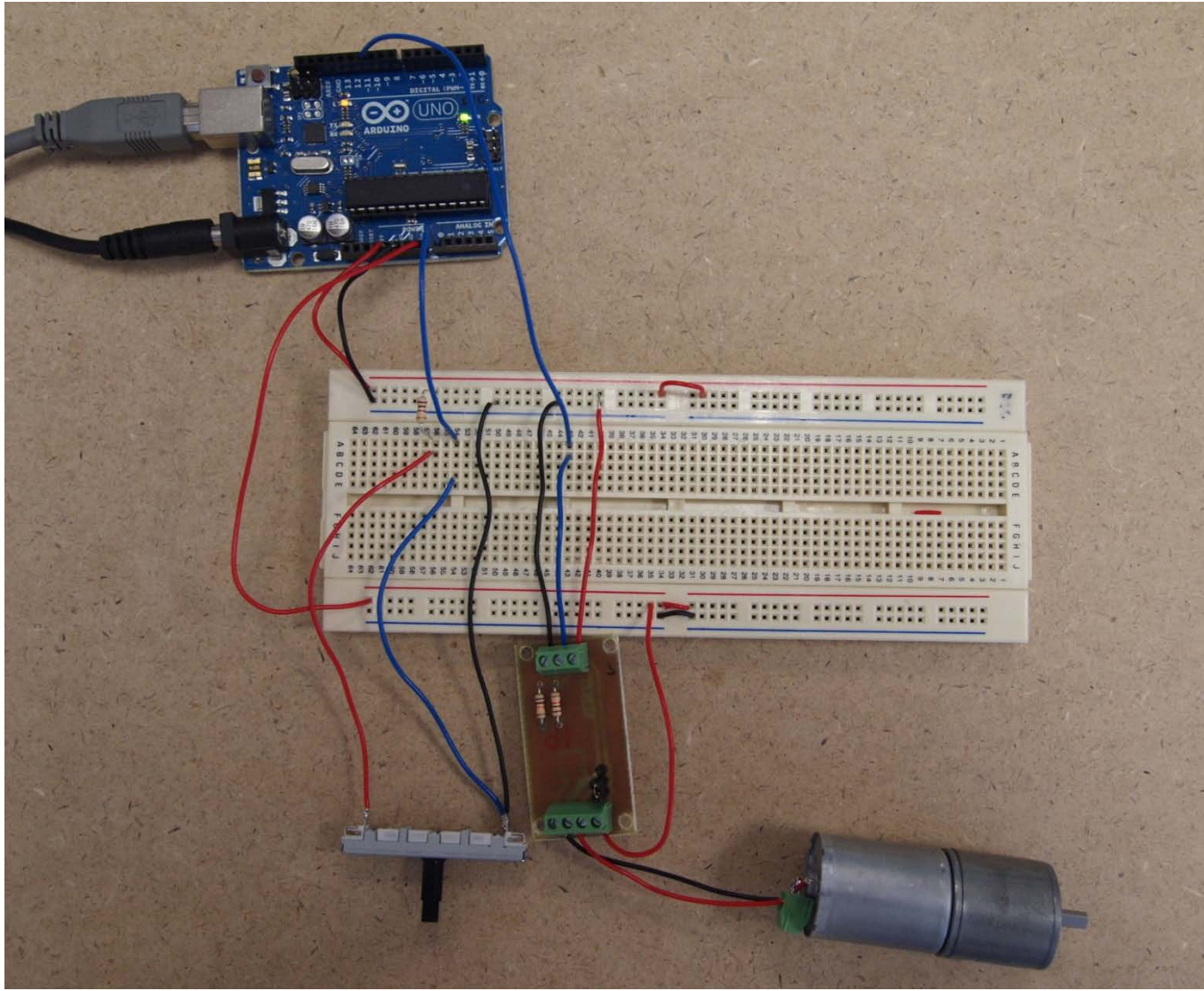
+5v CTL GND

Ext power 0v-24v  
ExtGND  
Out+  
Out-



+5v CTL GND

# DC Geared Motor Control (FET driver)



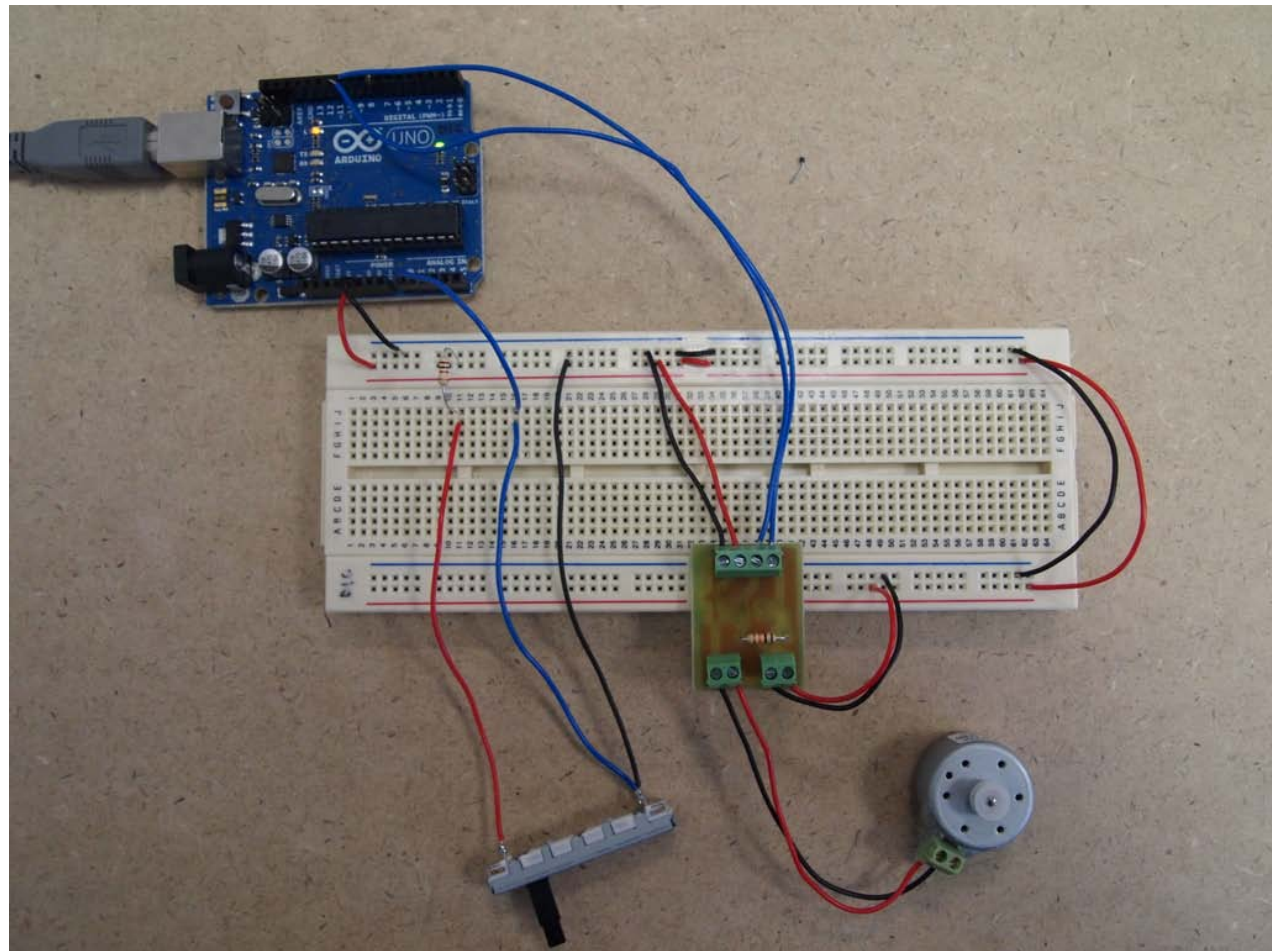
# DC Motor Control (H-Bridge driver)

Ext power  
0v-7v

Ext GND

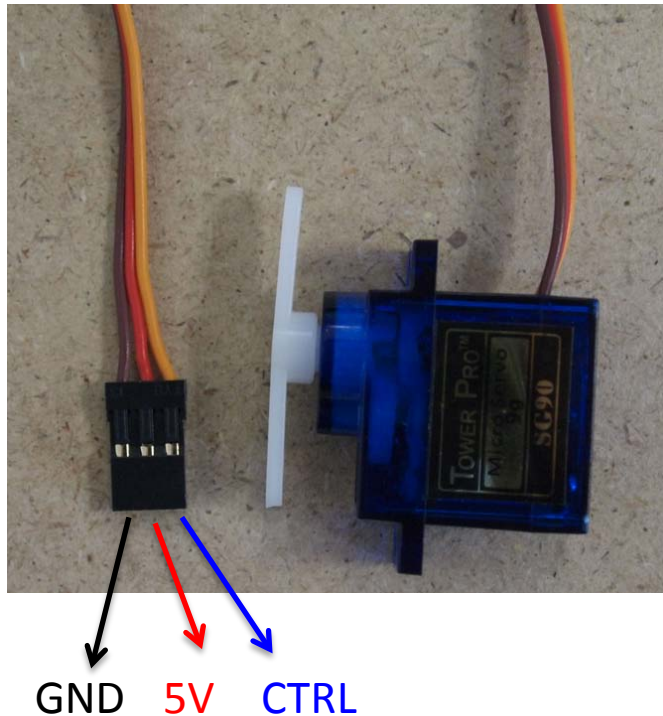


FWD RWD +5v GND

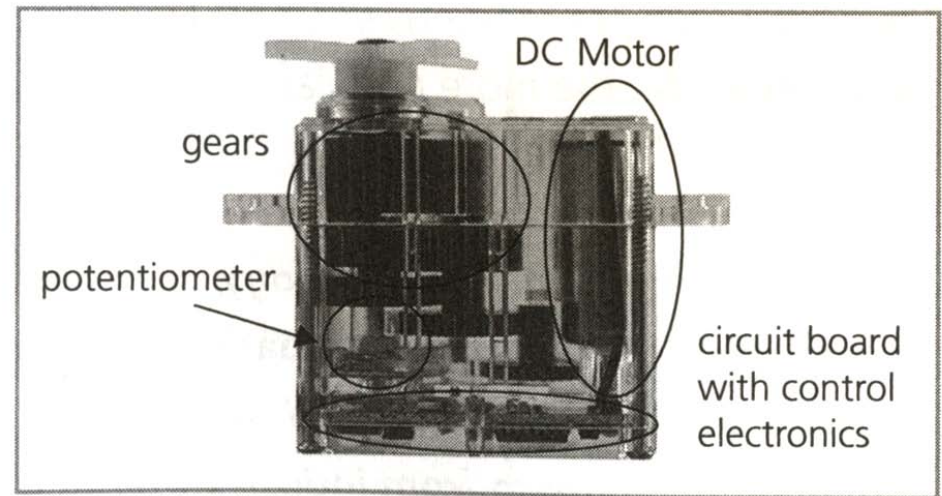




# Servo Motor (Geared motor + angle sensor)

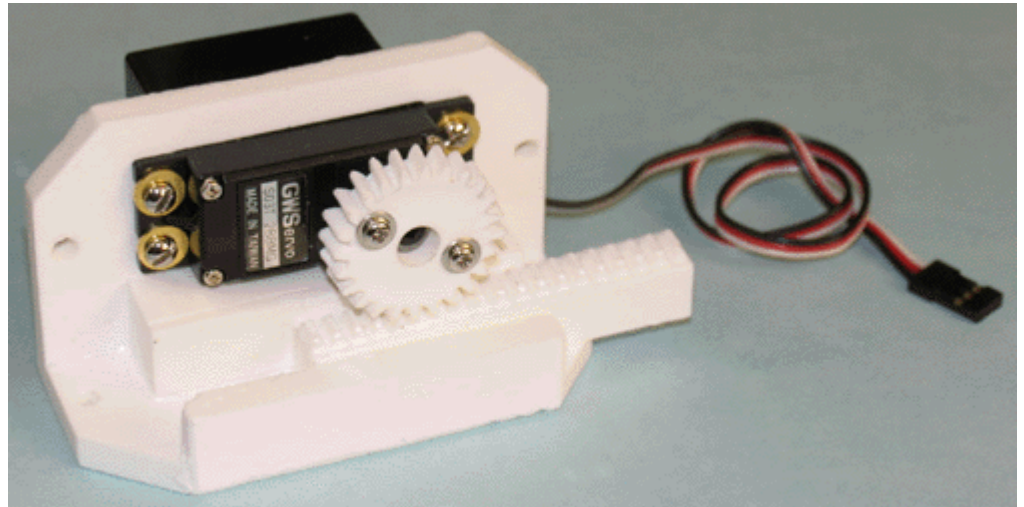


**FIGURE 6-9** Anatomy of a hobby servo motor  
(image used with permission from ServoCity)



Make Things Move

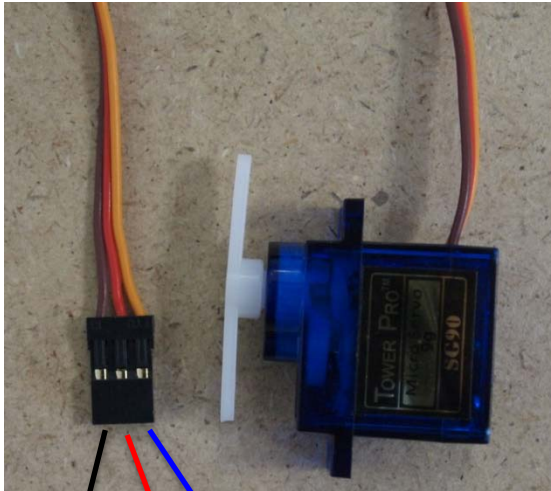
# Linear Servo



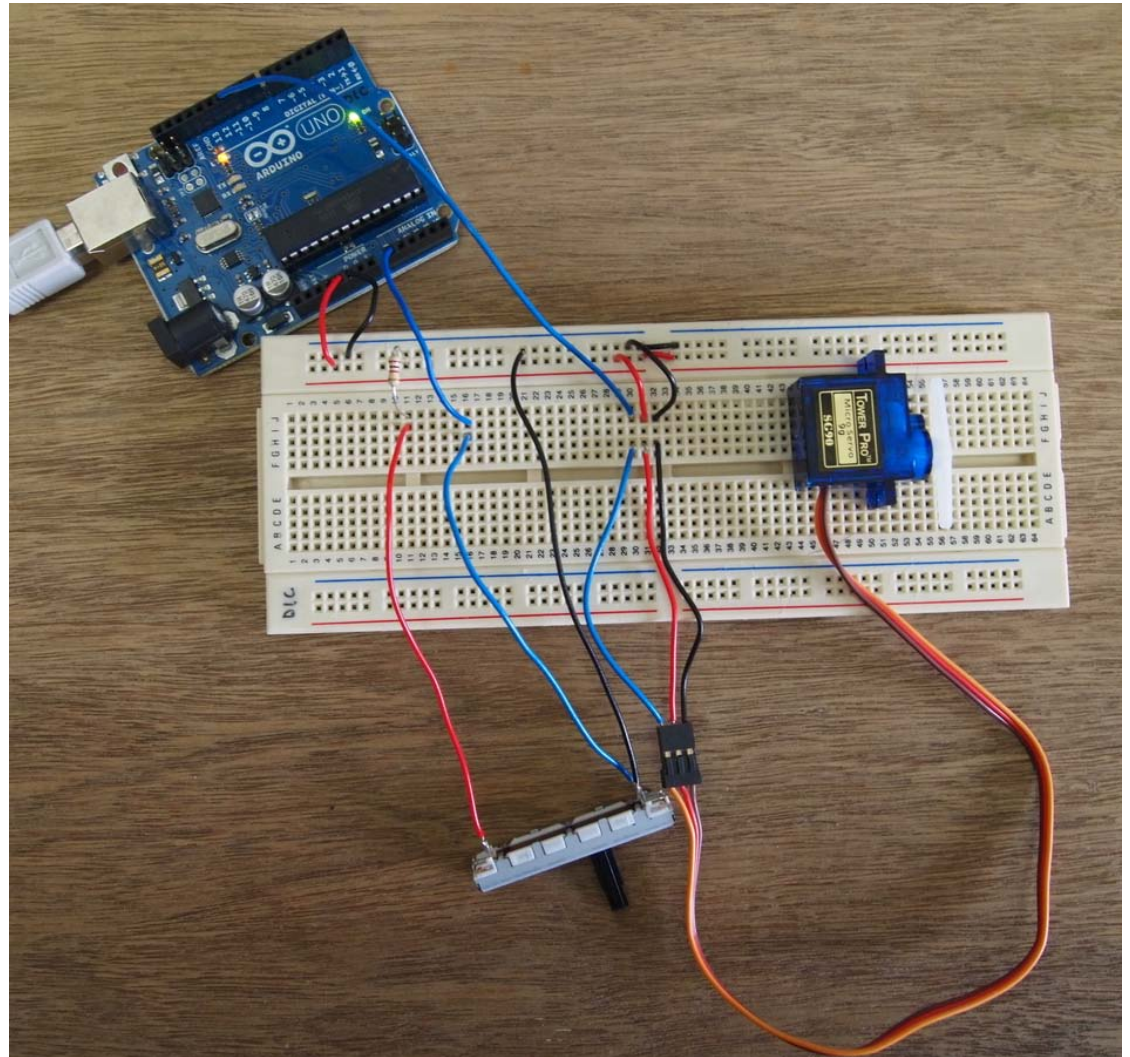
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fq5u7jFQFCg&feature=relmfu>



# Servo Control



GND 5V D11



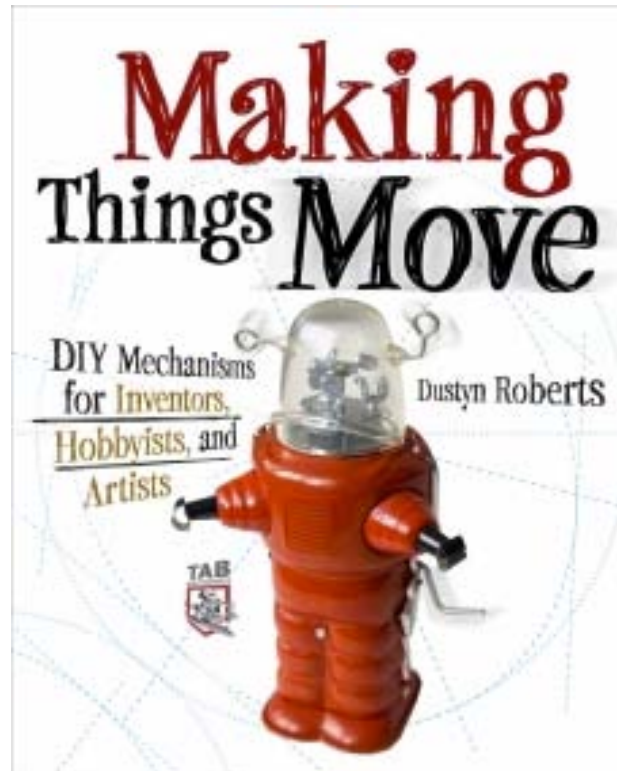
# What do we do with Sensors/Actuators?

- <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DIGTD1WGFdM>
1. Transform Energy
  2. Transfer Energy
  3. Multiply / Change direction of force
  4. Multiply Speed

# Making Things Move

Dustyn Roberts

- <http://www.makingthingsmove.com/>



# Basic Mechatronics

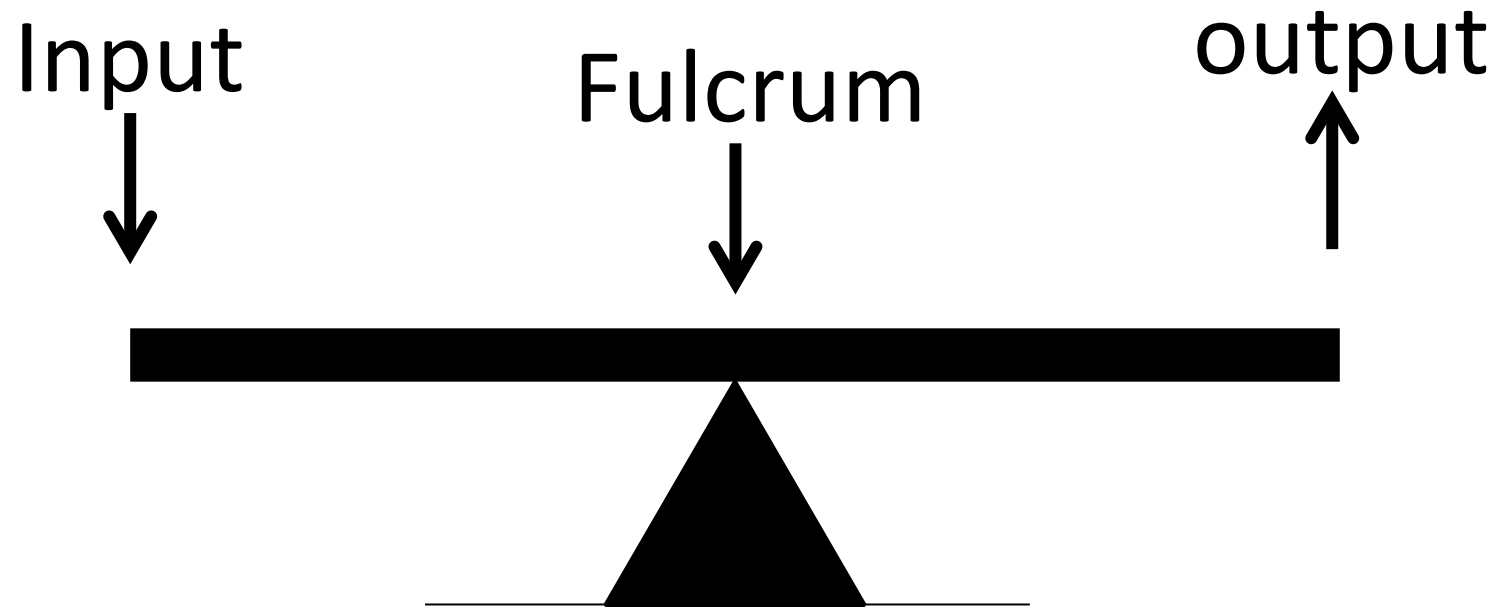
1.Lever

2.Pulleys

3.Gears

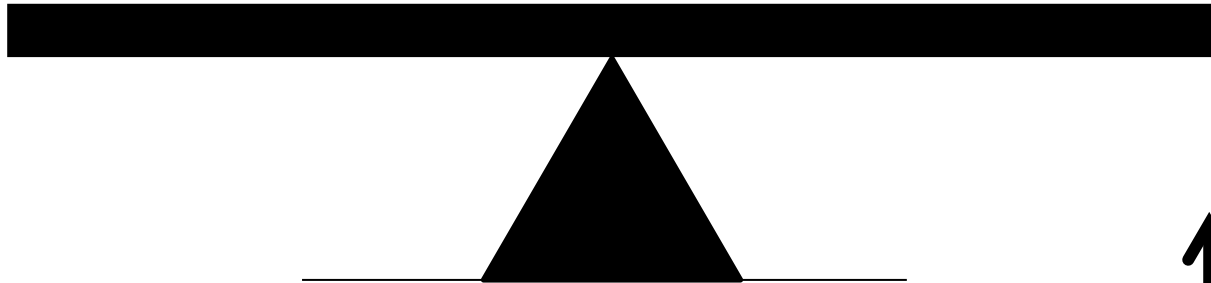
4.Wheel

# Lever



$$\text{Output} = D_i/D_o$$

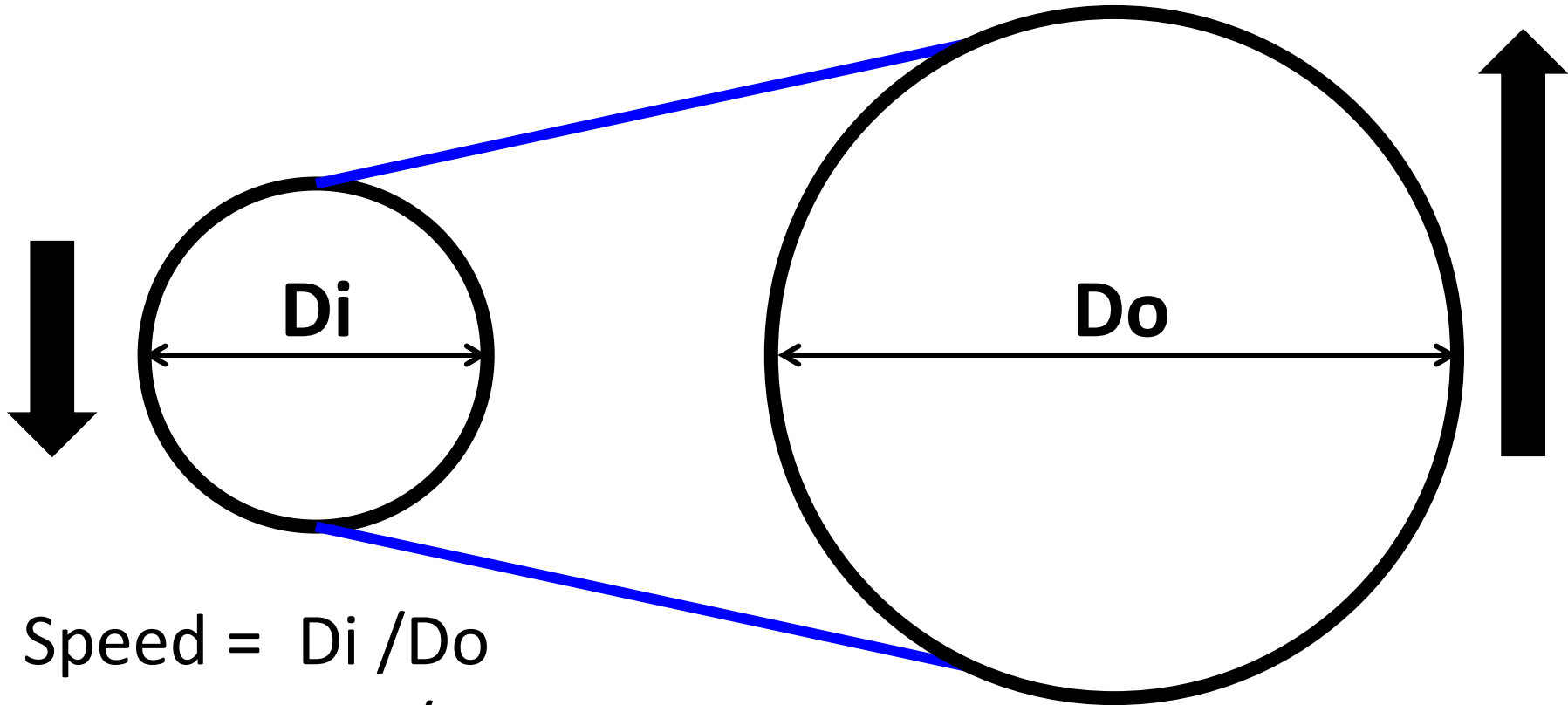
1 ↓       $D_i$       :       $D_o$       ↑ 1  
         1                                  1



1 ↓       $2/3$       :       $1/3$       ↑ 2



# Pulley:

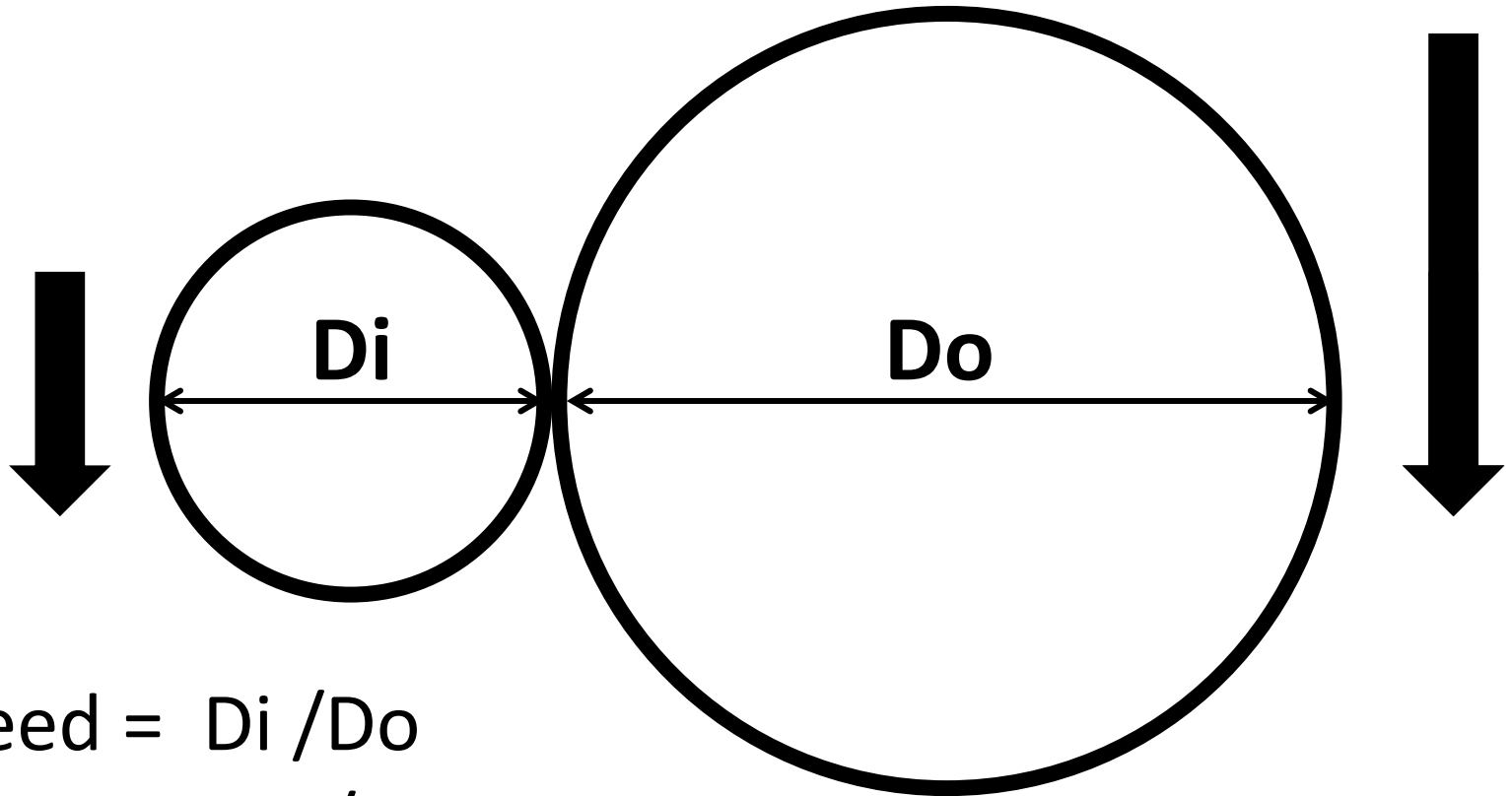


$$\text{Speed} = D_i / D_o$$

$$\text{Torque} = D_o / D_i$$

Rotate Same the Direction

# Gear



$$\text{Speed} = D_i / D_o$$

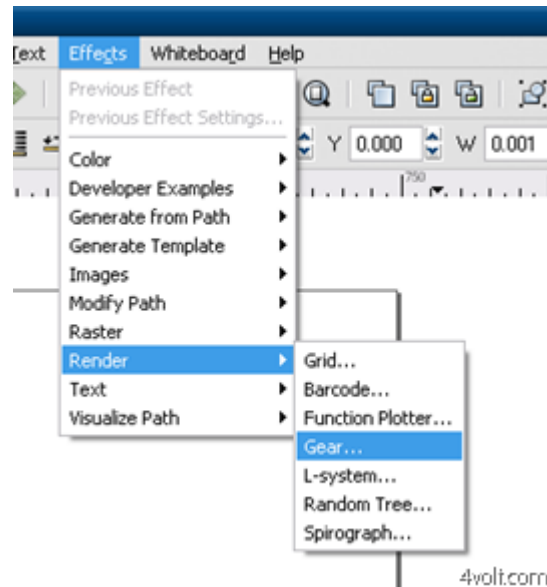
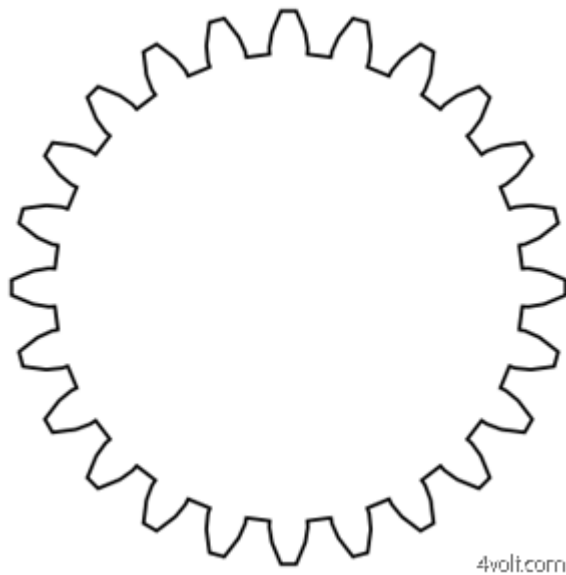
$$\text{Torque} = D_o / D_i$$

Rotate Opposite Directions



# Making Laser Cut Gears with InkScape Tutorial

- <http://4volt.com/Blog/archive/2009/01/05/laser-cut-gears-and-inkscape.aspx>



# Assignment1: Rolling Ball machine

## *Design a rolling ball machine*

- *Size within w:42cm h: 30cm d:30cm (A4 paper)*
- A mechanism to lift up balls
- Minimum 3 Gimmicks using switches or sensors
- <http://www.oobject.com/category/15-videos-of-amazing-rolling-ball-machines/>
-

# List of Shops for materials/components.

- Sim-lim tower
  - B1 Continental Electronic
  - 4F Kaichin/SunLight
- Sgbotic:
  - [www.sgbotic.com](http://www.sgbotic.com)
- Sparkfun products
  - <http://www.sparkfun.com/>
- Element14
  - <http://sg.element14.com/>
- RS-components
  - <http://singapore.rs-online.com>
- RotorHobby
  - <http://rotor.com.sg/>
- McMasterCarr
  - <http://www.mcmaster.com/#>
- *ServoCity*
  - <http://www.servocity.com>