

The NUSPACE logo features the word "NUSPACE" in a white, sans-serif font. An orange swoosh underline starts under the 'N', goes under the 'S', and then loops around to pass behind the 'P' and 'A'. A small satellite icon is positioned above the 'P' and 'A' area.

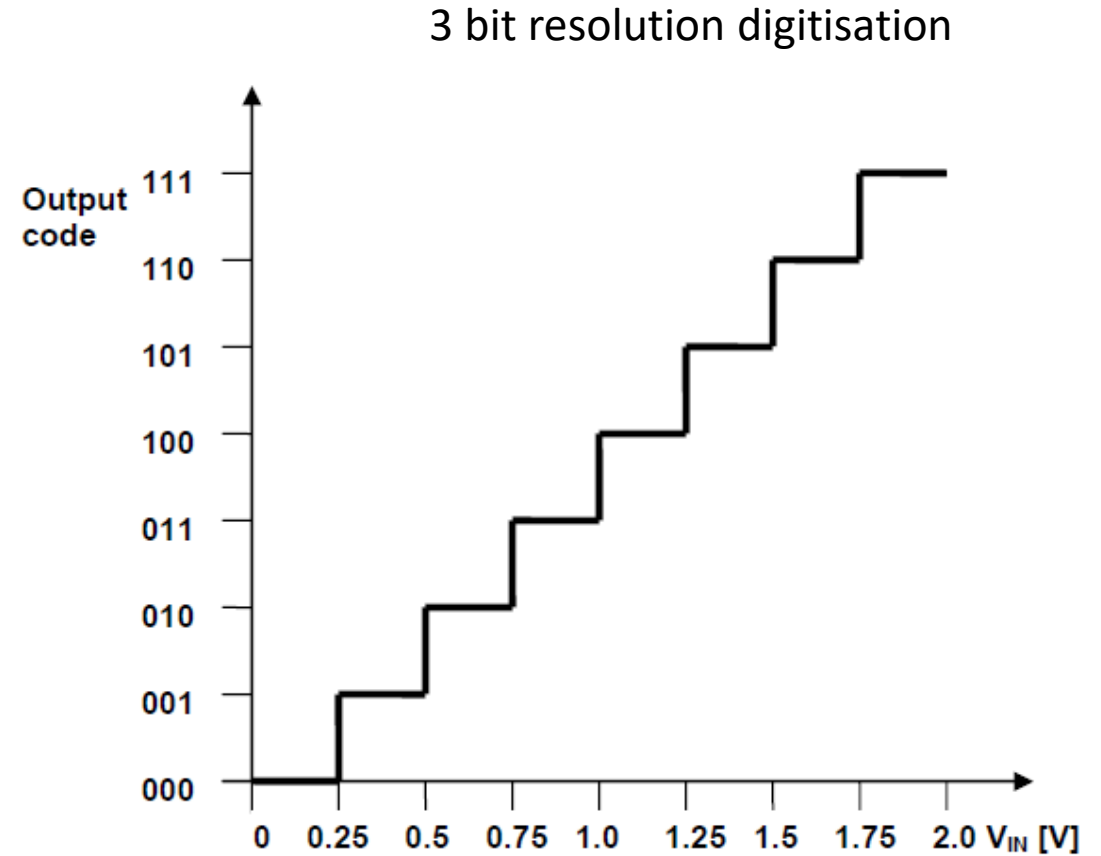
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Balloon Satellite – Lesson 3
ADC & PWM



➤ Analog to Digital Converters (ADC)

- Some sensor's output is an Analog Voltage
 - HIH-4030 Humidity Sensor
 - LDR
- In the digital world, everything is binary
- Analog signals go through a conversion process to represent analog voltages in digital world

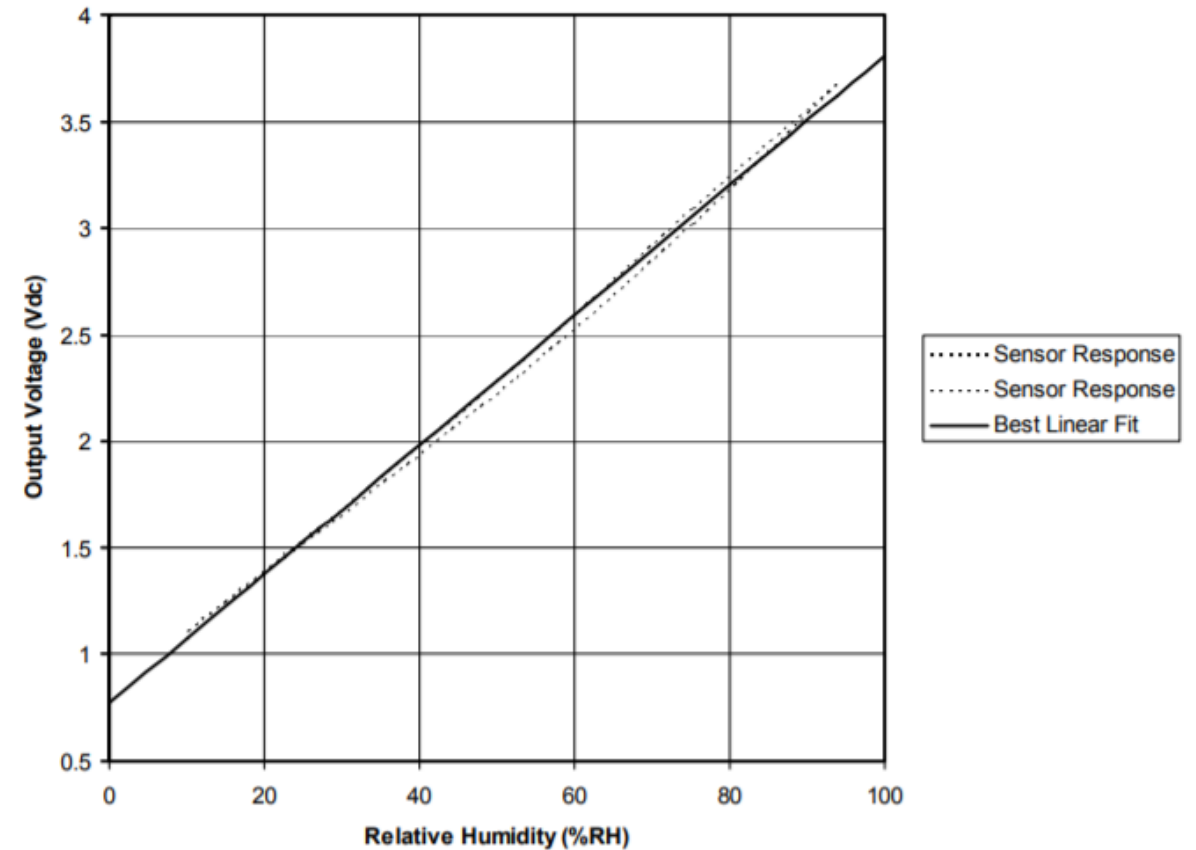


▷ ADC [cont]

- Arduino Mega contains 16 channels for analog inputs (A0 – A15)
 - Each channel has a 10bit ADC
 - Each channel is able to read voltages between 0V – 5V
 - 10 bit = 1024 steps
 - Hence resolution of ADC is $5V/1024 = 4.8828 \text{ mV per step}$
 - Use function `analogRead()` to read the voltage from the specified analog pins
 - Typical sampling rate (rate at data is refreshed) on an Arduino is 10KHz
- Exercise: If an ADC has a 12 bit resolution and it is able to read voltages between 0V – 8V, what is the voltage per step?

▷ ADC [cont]

- Humidity Sensor: HIH-4030
- <https://www.sparkfun.com/datasheets/Sensors/Weather/S-EN-09569-HIH-4030-datasheet.pdf>
- Operation Voltage: 4V – 5.8V
- Exercise: Go through datasheet to find the equations to convert analog reading from Arduino to RH readings



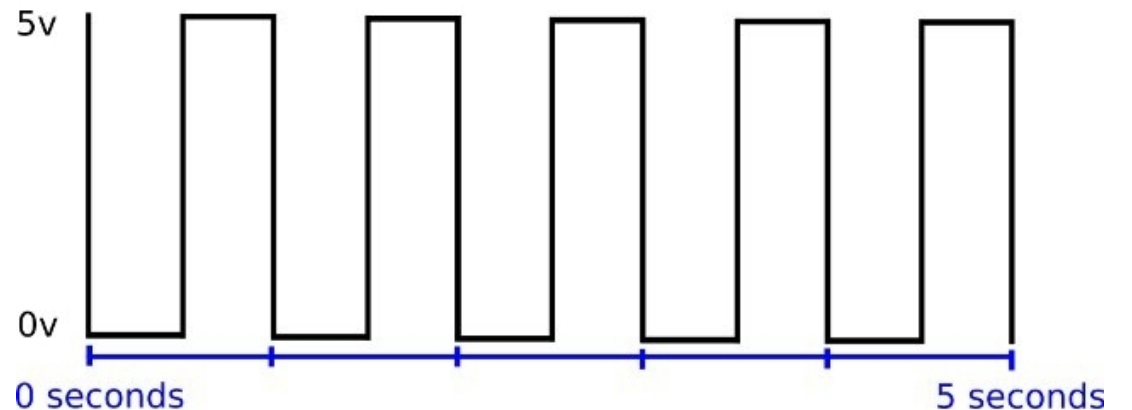
Task 1

- You are provided with a HIH-4030 sensor and an Arduino Mega. Your customer has requested for a system that prints out on the computer the RH value of the surrounding every 30s.

▷ Pulse Width Modulation

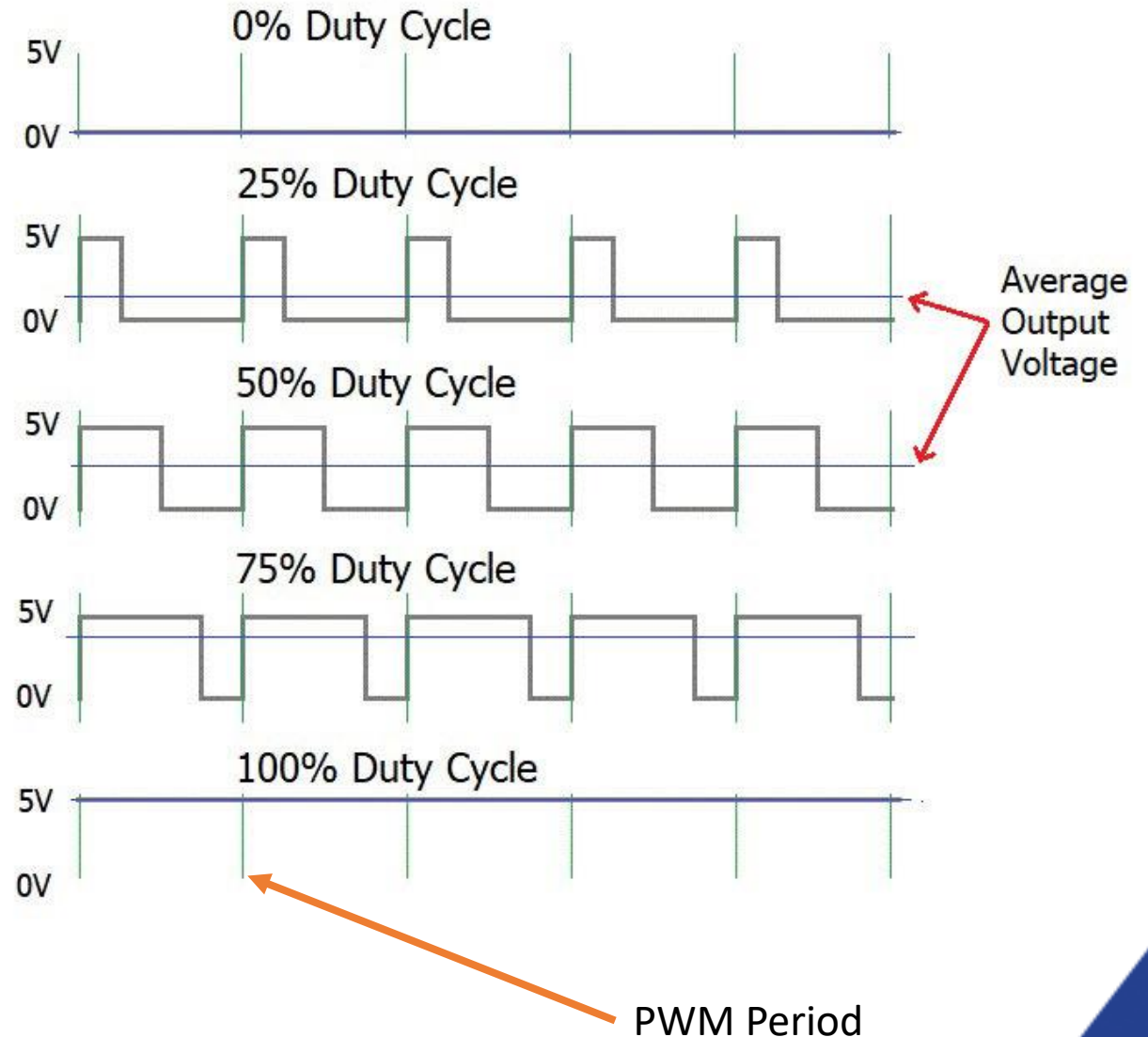
- Pulse Width Modulation (PWM) is a method of reducing average power delivered by an electrical signal by chopping it up into discrete parts
- It is an efficient way of providing intermediate amounts of power to a device by varying its duration of High (on) and Low (off) cycles
- Applications: Dimming of lights, Servo Control

Pulse Width Modulation



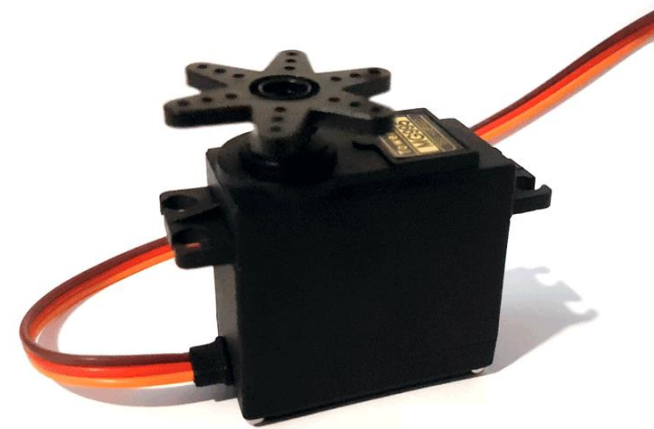
▷ Pulse Width Modulation (cont)

- PWM Period (T_p) is defined as the regular interval or period of time of the PWM waveform
 - PWM frequency = _____
- Duty Cycle describes the proportion of On time within the PWM period
 - Low duty cycle = _____ power



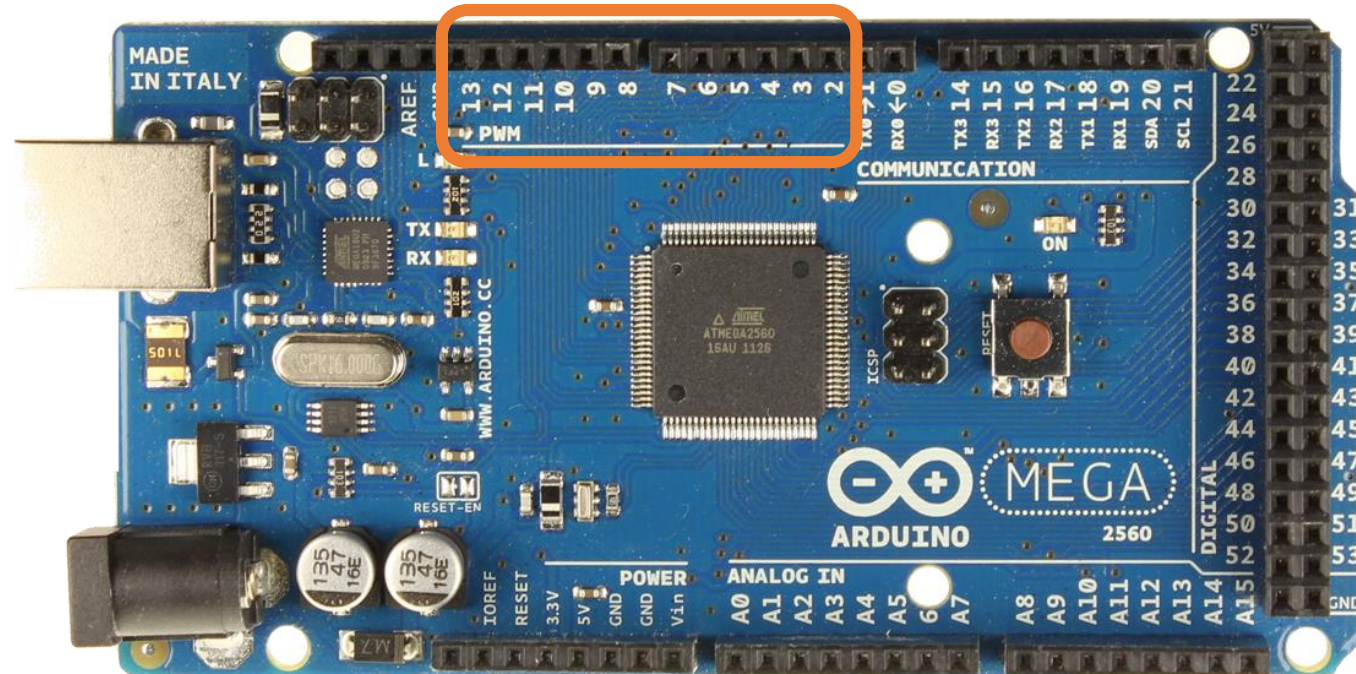
▷ Pulse Width Modulation (cont)

- Duty cycle is represented in percentages; 0-100%, 100% is fully on
- PWM Resolution gives the number of steps between 0-100% duty cycle
 - Arduino Mega has a PWM resolution of _____ steps
- Generally, PWM frequency is fixed and duty cycle is varied to effectuate a change to external systems



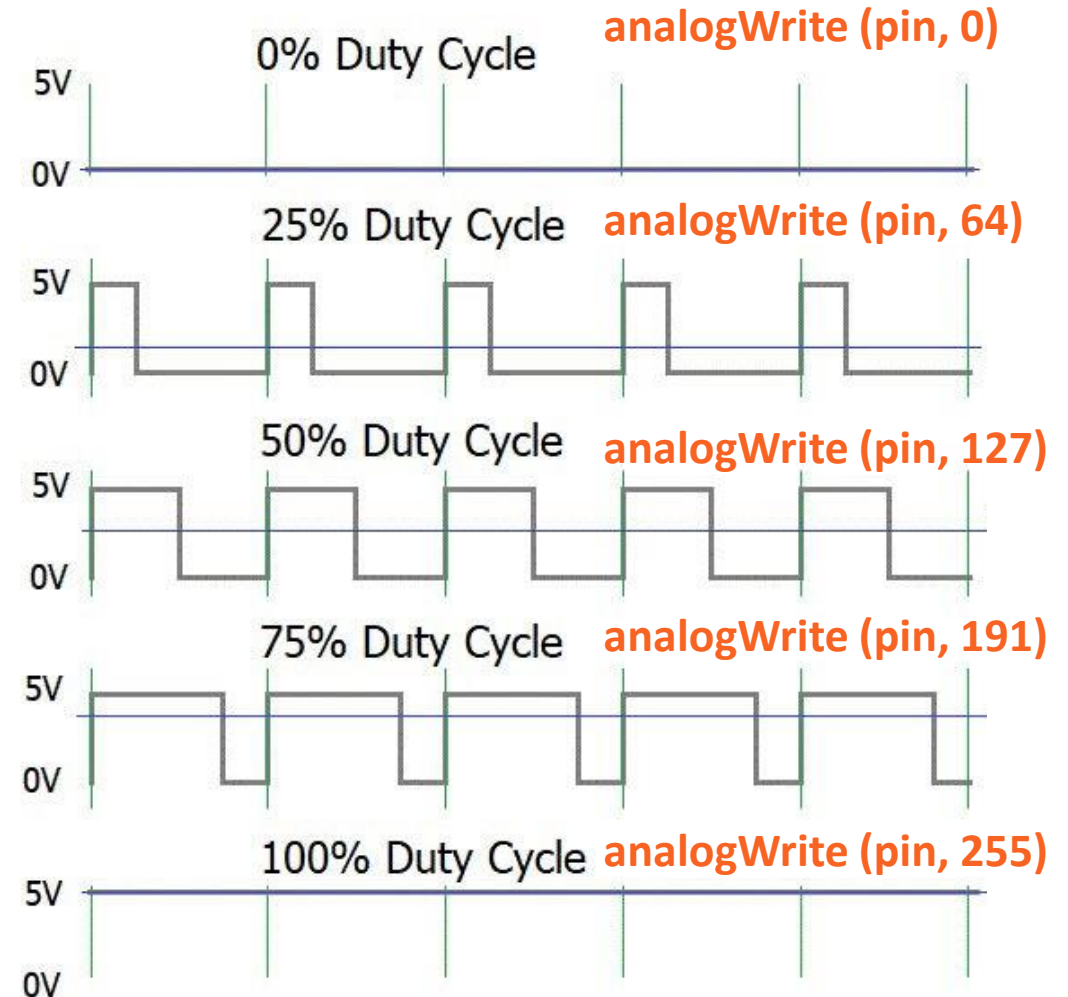
▷ PWM Output Pins

- The operating voltage of PWM Output Pins on the Mega is _____V



➤ Arduino – analogWrite()

- Write a PWM value to a digital pin. It can be used to light a LED at varying brightness or to drive a motor at different speeds or positions
- Upon calling analogWrite(), the output will be a steady square wave based on the specified duty cycle till next call of analogWrite()
- PWM Frequency is fixed
- analogWrite(pin, value)
 - Pin: which PWM pin to command
 - Value: 0(off) – 255(on)

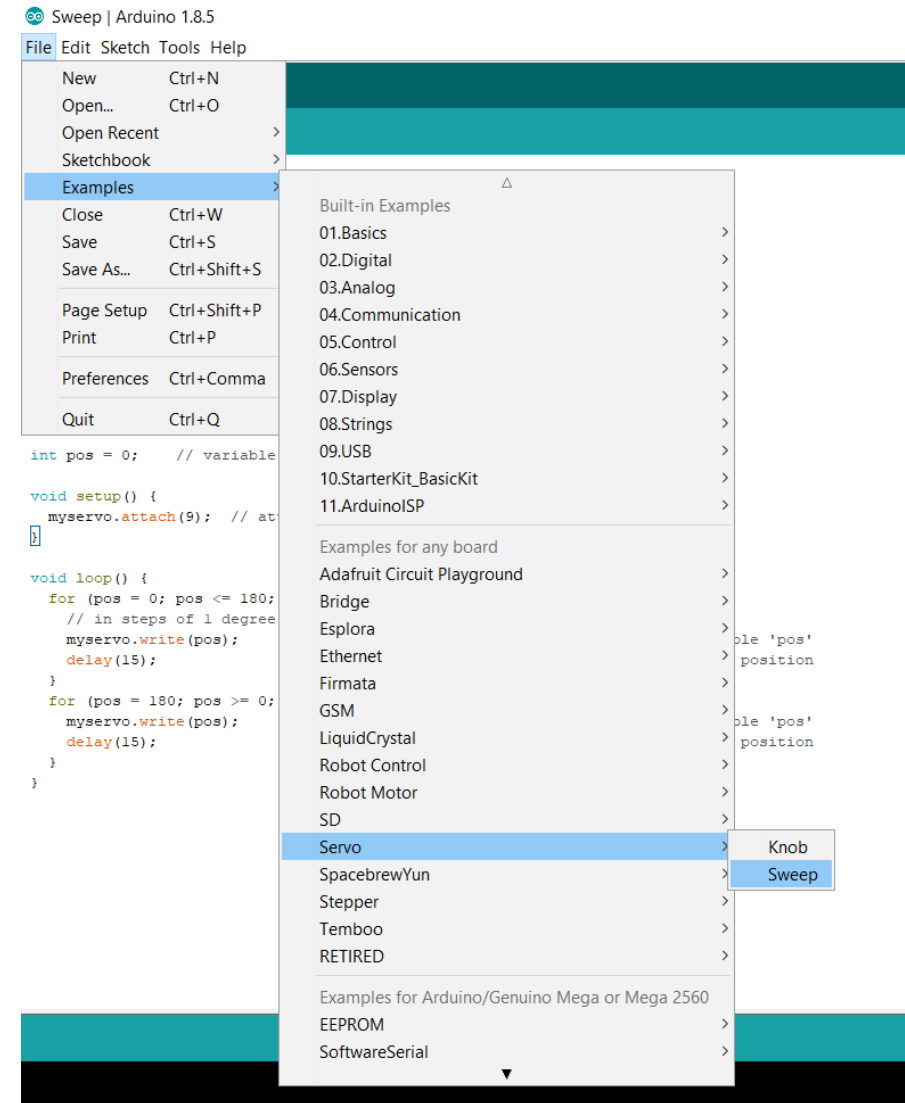


▷ Arduino – Servo Library

- Included in distributions of Arduino IDE
- 2 types of servos
 - Continuous Rotation, Speed Controlled
 - Position Controlled Servo
- Servo Part:
https://www.sgbotic.com/index.php?dispatch=products.view&product_id=2844
- Servo Library: <https://www.arduino.cc/en/Reference/Servo>
- attach() function attaches the servo variable to the pin
- write() function commands the servos to a desired angle

Task 2

- Play with the servo library and a physical servo. Understand how the functions and commands work.



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Thank You

Contact: zning@nuspace.sg