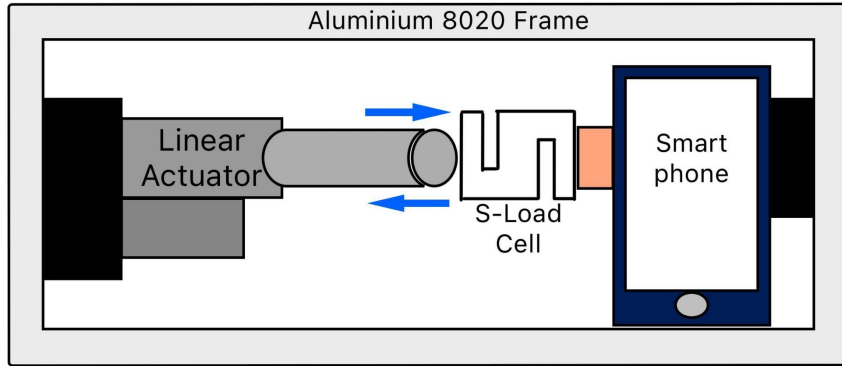


Initial Design

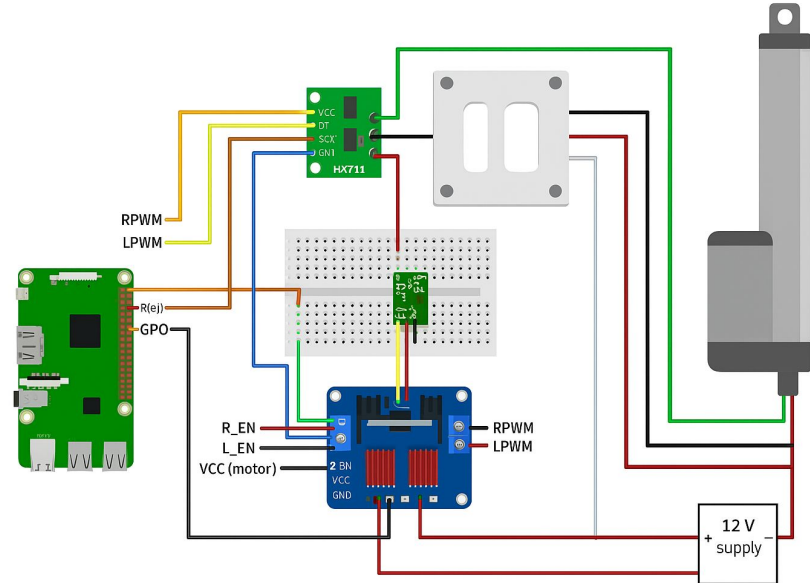
Components

- **Linear Actuator:** Applies controlled force to the smartphone.
- **Raspberry Pi 5:** Controls and coordinates all components.
- **Load Cell:** Measures the applied force.
- **HX711 Amplifier:** Amplifies signals from the load cell.
- **H-Bridge Motor Driver:** Powers the linear actuator with 12V.
- **Aluminium 8020:** Provides structural support.

Plan for Rig Setup



Circuit



Raspberry Pi - Linear Actuator Setup

Pin Setup

Power Circuit

- **BTS7960 VCC** → Pi 5V (Pin 2)
- **BTS7960 GND** → Pi GND (Pin 6) and 12V power supply GND
- **BTS7960 M+ and M-** → 12V linear actuator terminals
- **12V Power Supply** → + to BTS7960 VCC (B+), - to GND (B-)

Control Pins from Raspberry Pi to Actuator

- **RPWM** → GPIO 27 (PWM) (Pin 13)
- **LPWM** → GPIO 22 (PWM) (Pin 15)
- **R_EN** → Pin 4 (5V PWR)
- **L_EN** → GPIO 17 (Pin 11)

Enable Pins (R_EN, L_EN):

These pins are held **high at all times** to keep the motor driver active, allowing the control logic to function. They are not used for direction switching in this setup.

Direction Control:

The **direction of motion** is controlled by the **polarity of the voltage** applied to the linear actuator terminals, determined by the state of the **RPWM** and **LPWM** signals:

- **Forward Motion:** LPWM = HIGH, RPWM = LOW
- **Reverse Motion:** RPWM = HIGH, LPWM = LOW

PWM Signal Use:

The **PWM pins** (RPWM, LPWM) are used not only for direction but also to **modulate speed**.

- In the **first test**, fixed HIGH/LOW signals generate a basic to-and-fro motion.
- In the **second test**, the **duty cycle** of the PWM signal is varied at a fixed frequency to control the **speed of actuator movement**.

HX711 Amplifier Setup

Pin Setup

🔌 HX711 → Load Cell Connections

- **E+ (Excitation +)** → **Red** wire (Power to Load Cell)
- **E- (Excitation -)** → **Black** wire (Ground to Load Cell)
- **A+ (Signal +)** → **Green** wire (Load Cell output)
- **A- (Signal -)** → **White** wire (Load Cell output)

💻 HX711 → Raspberry Pi Connections

- **DT (Data)** → Connect to **GPIO** pin – GPIO2
- **SCK (Clock)** → Connect to **GPIO** pin – GPIO3
- **VCC** → Connect to **5V** on Raspberry Pi
- **GND** → Connect to **Ground** on Raspberry Pi

