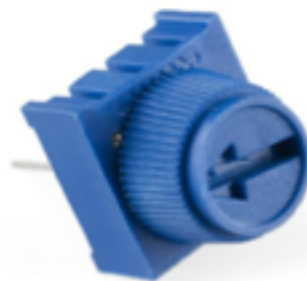


# Week 2: Inputs

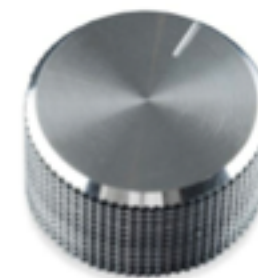
SFPC Electronics



Button



Potentiometer



Knob



Keypad



Switch



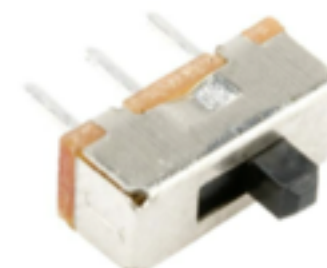
Switch



Knob



Arcade Button



Switch



5 way switch



Pulse



Gas



Motion



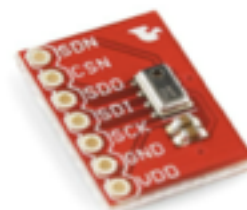
Pressure



Photocell



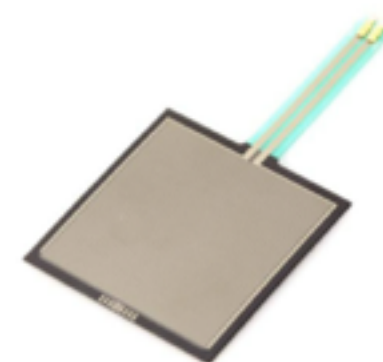
Range Finder



Barometric Pressure



Temperature



Force



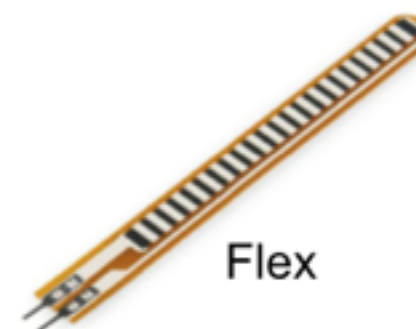
Color



Humidity



Light

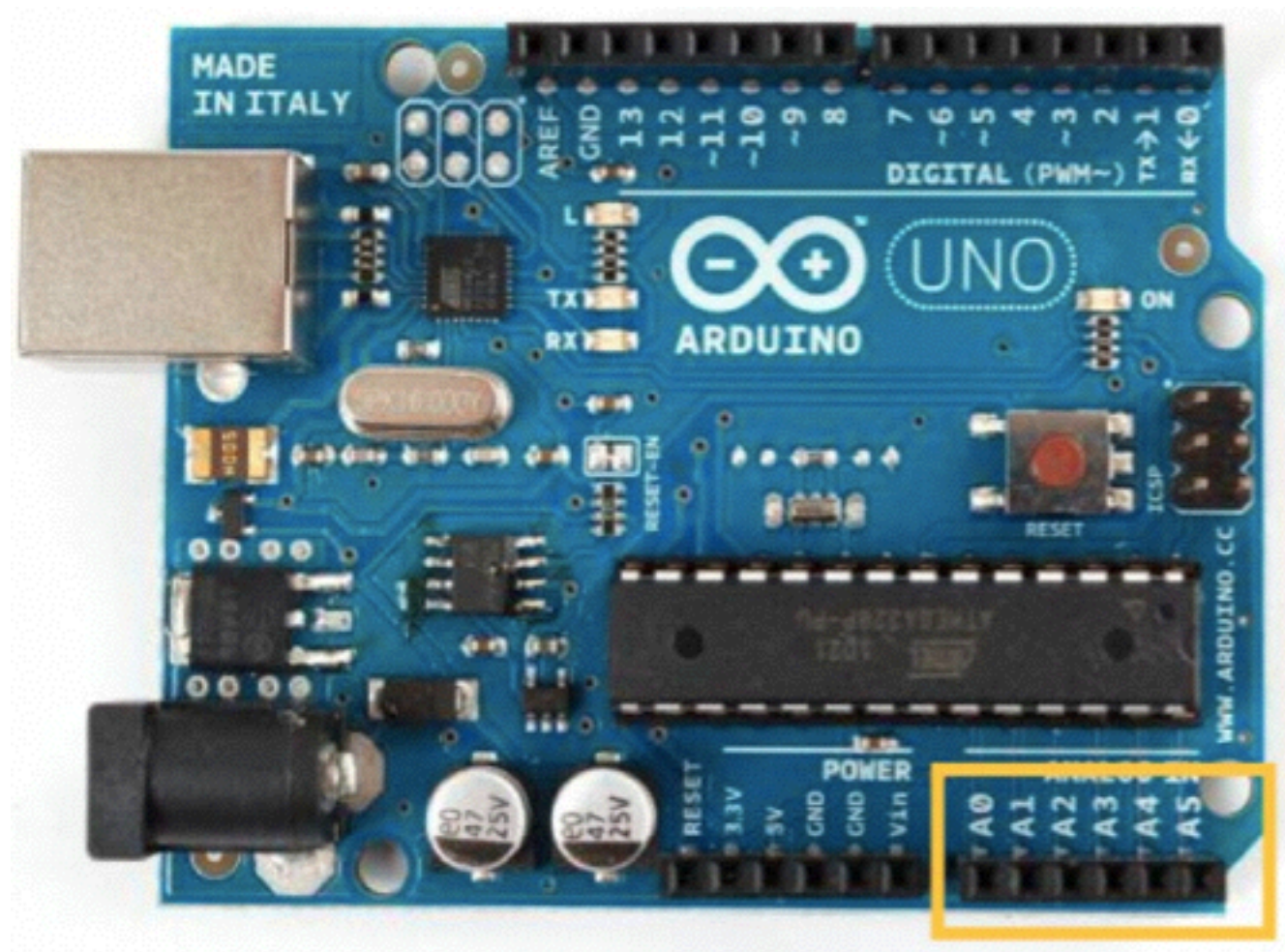


Flex



pH

# analog-digital converter



10-bit converter on pins A0-A5; converts returning voltage to a value range of 0-1023

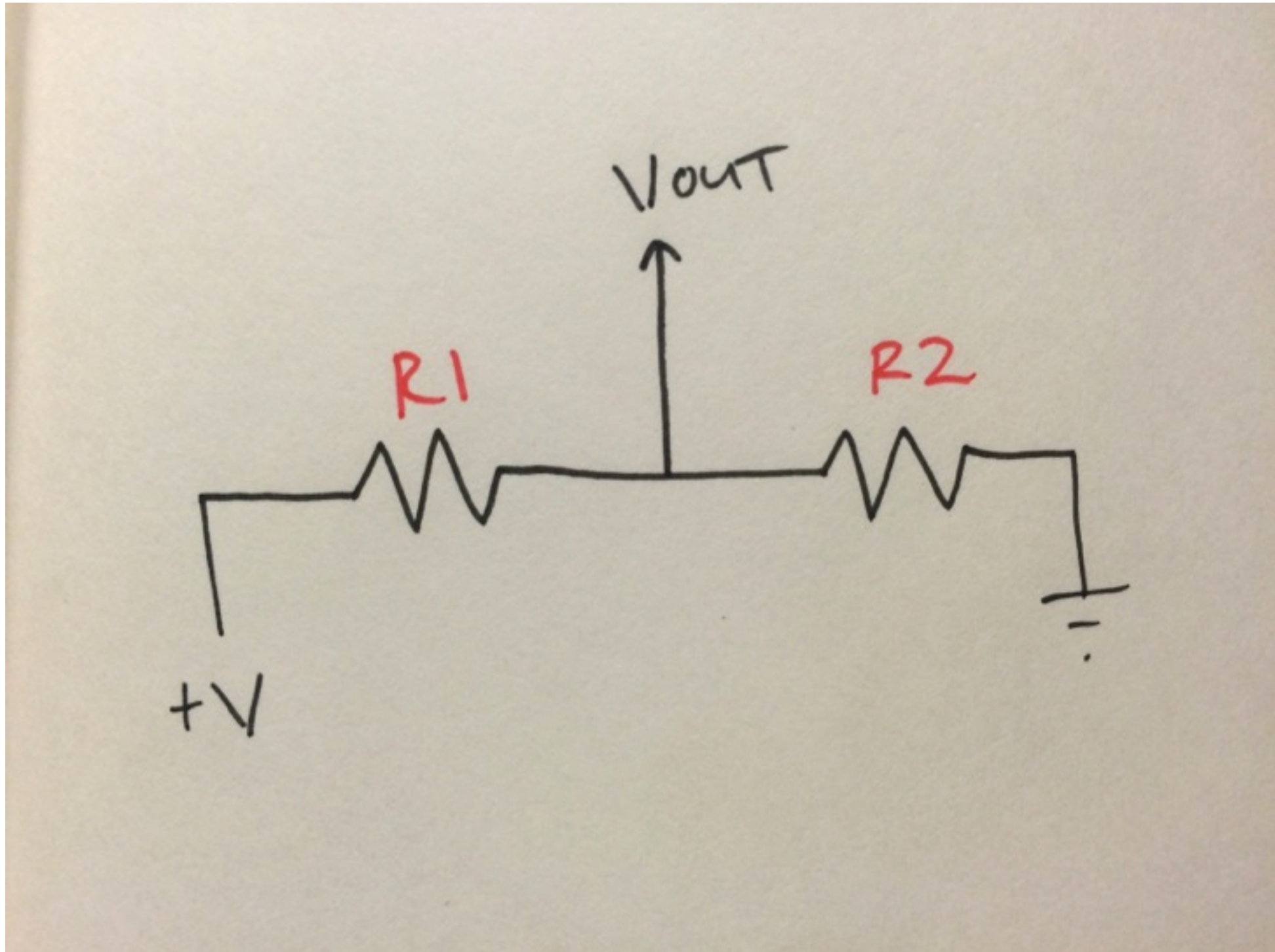


# Potentiometer

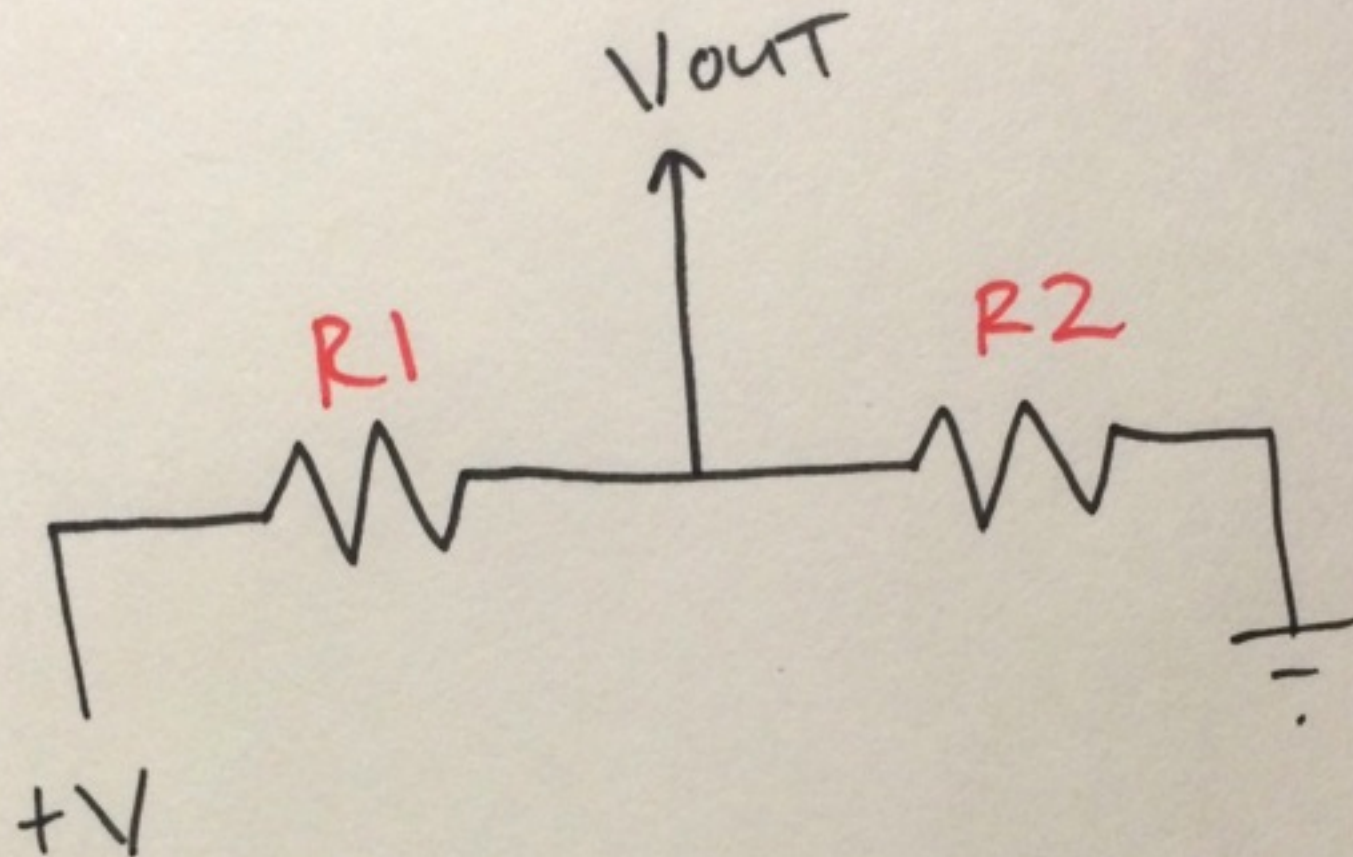
Variable resistor. Resistivity varies with the position of the dial.



# voltage dividers



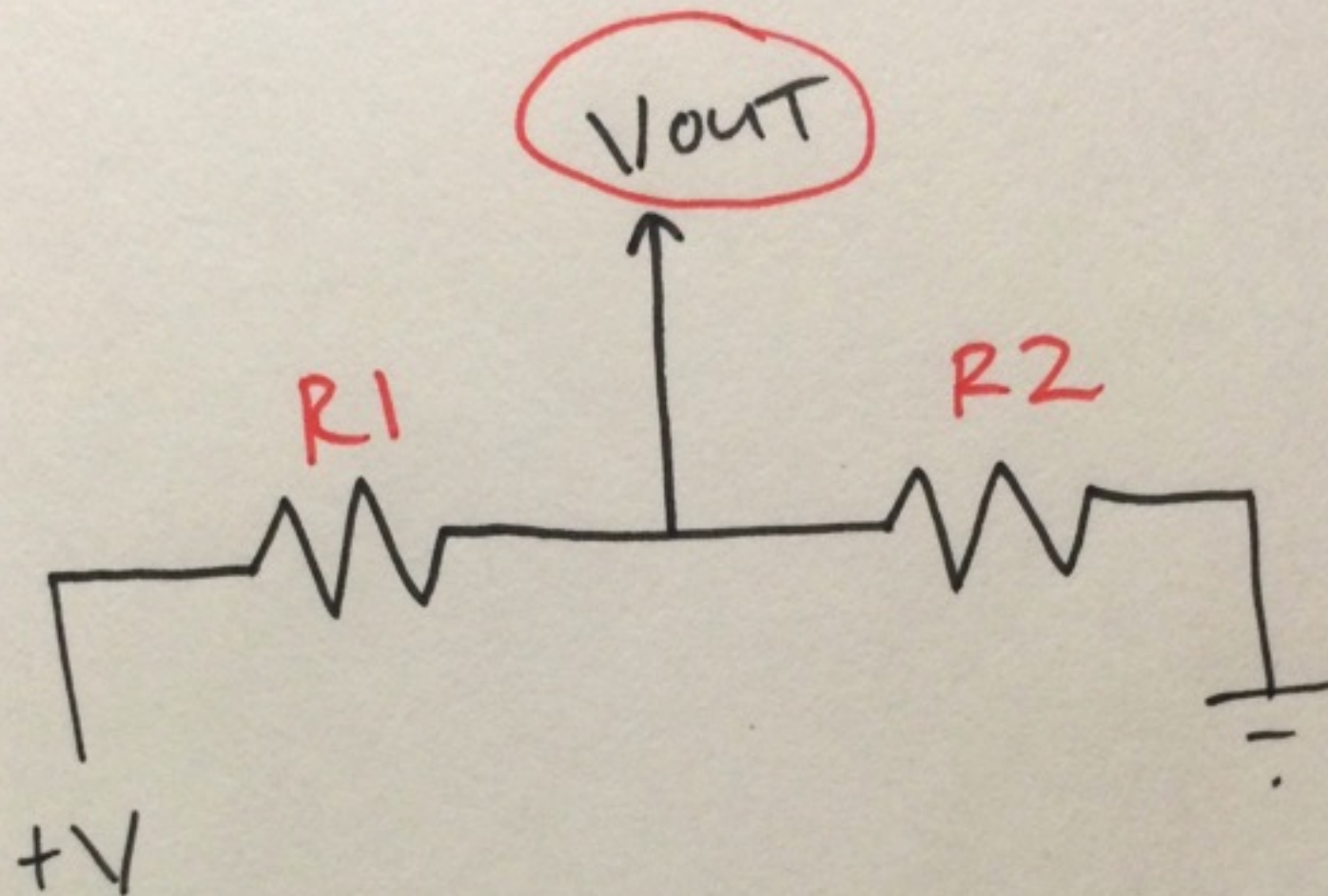
# voltage dividers



$$V_{out} = V_{in} \cdot \frac{R2}{R1 + R2}$$



# voltage dividers



$$\textcircled{V_{out}} = V_{in} \cdot \frac{R2}{R1 + R2}$$

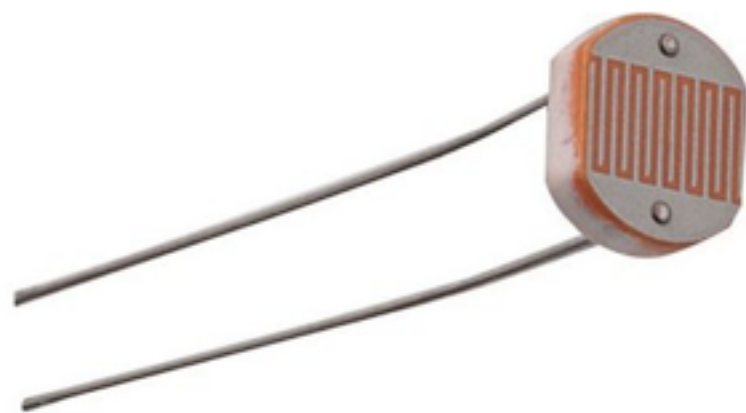


# Photoresistor

Resistivity varies with the amount of light hitting the surface.

Dark environment = high resistance

Bright environment = low resistance



# Converting inputs to outputs

Use the `map()` function to convert the 10-bit input range (0-1023) to the 8-bit output range (0-255).

```
map(value, inMin, inMax, outMin, out Max);
```

# Servomotors

Motors with embedded position sensing. These can be addressed with PWM, with the output range of 0-255 corresponding to their 0-180 degree rotation range.

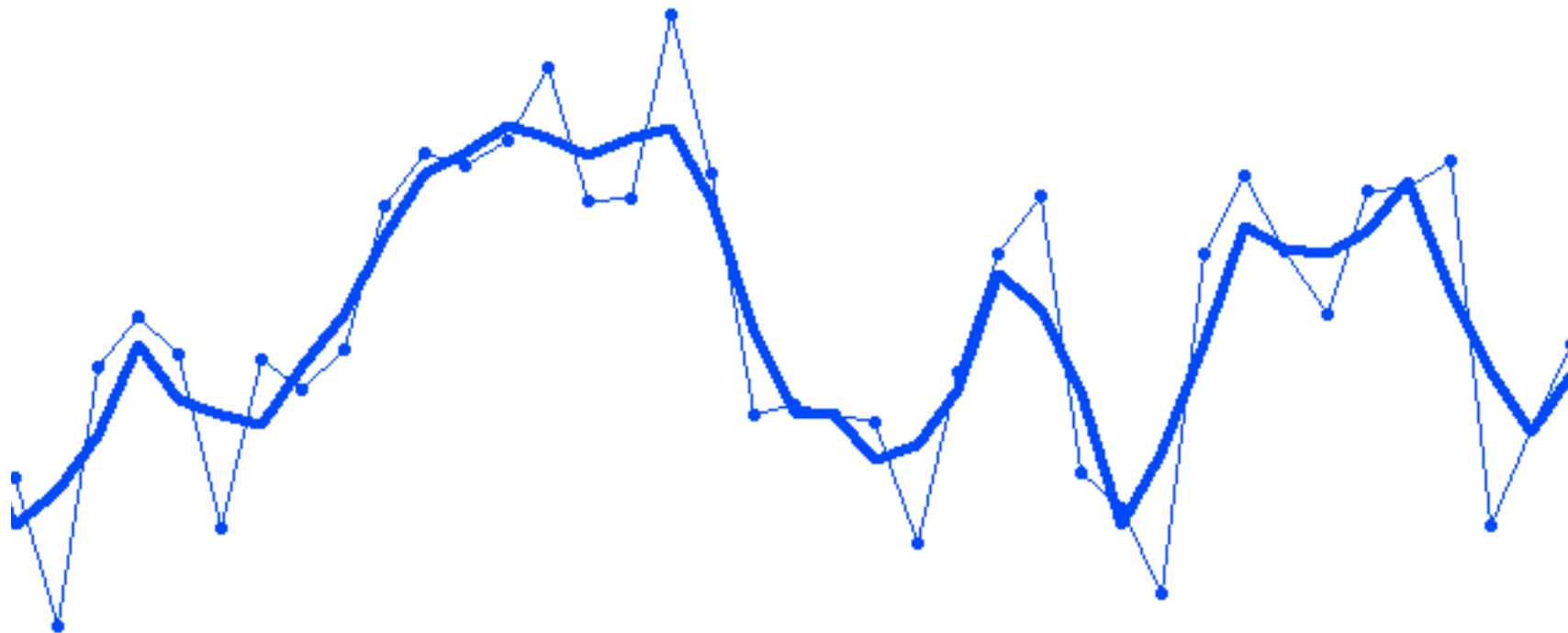


Exercise: map an analog input onto  
the rotation value of a servomotor

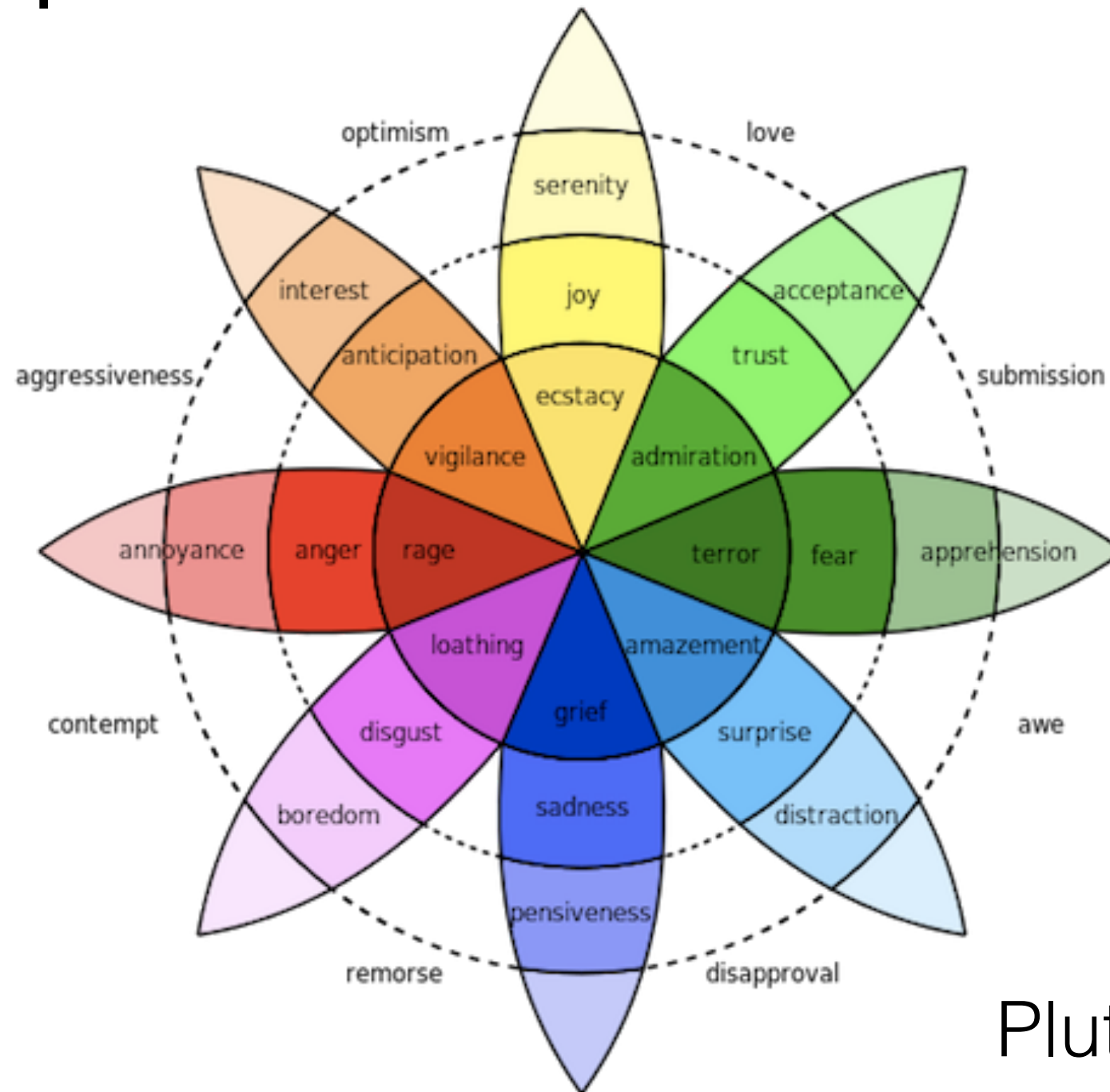


# Smoothing analog data

Take a running average of the data to smooth it out over time.



# Make a physical sketch to represent an emotion



Plutchik's Wheel