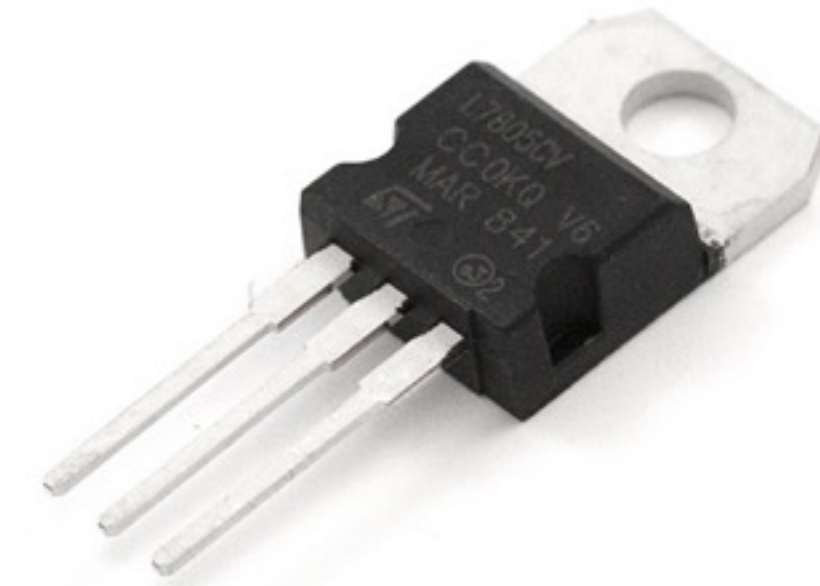
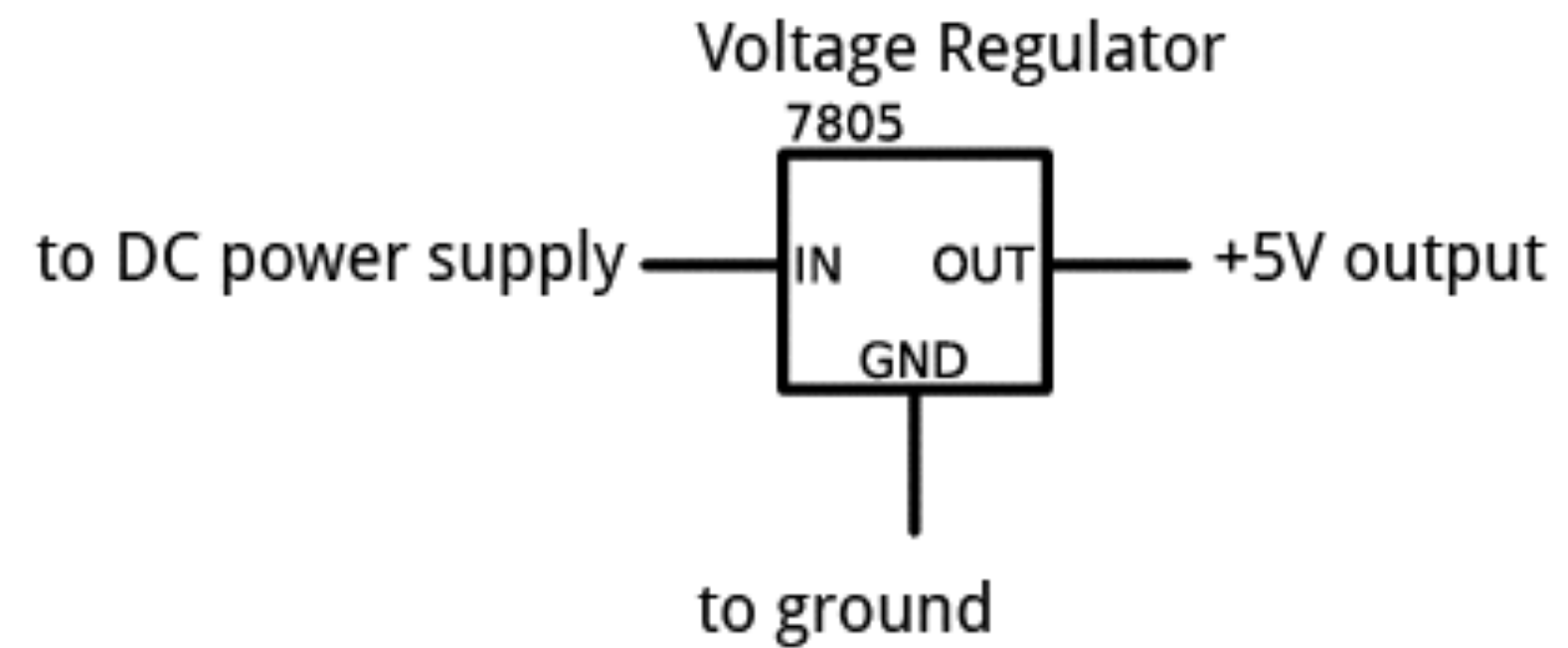


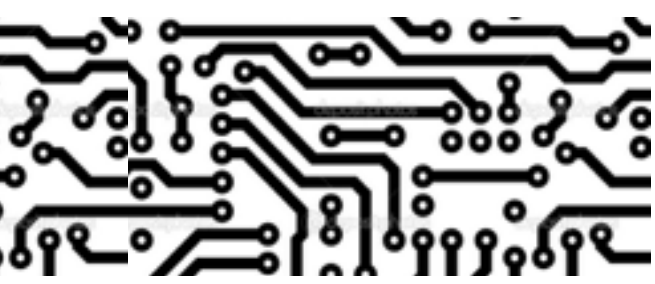
Rapid Prototyping of Urban Sensors

Lecture 2: Electricity and Programming Microcontrollers

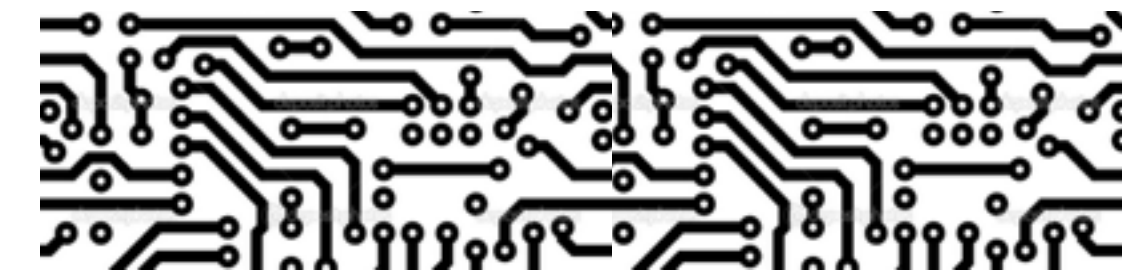
Using Voltage Regulator

- takes 5-18volts and outputs a steady 5v signal

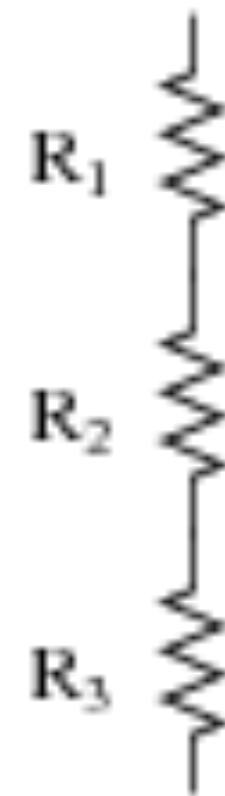




LEDs in Parallel and Series

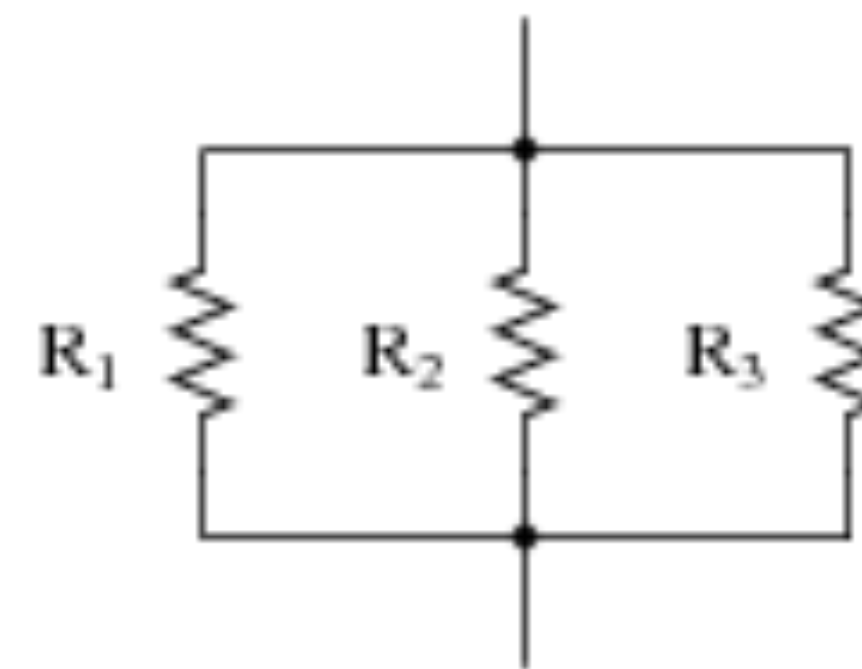


$$R_{\text{total}} = R_1 + R_2 + R_3$$

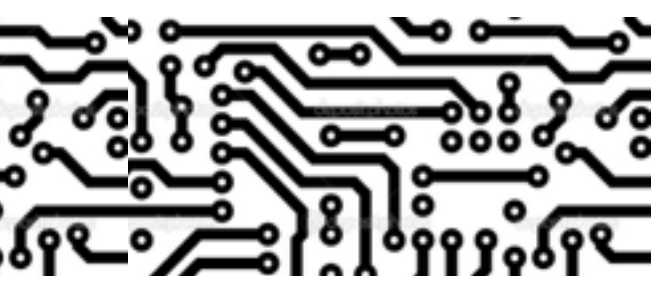


$$G_{\text{total}} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{G_1} + \frac{1}{G_2} + \frac{1}{G_3}}$$

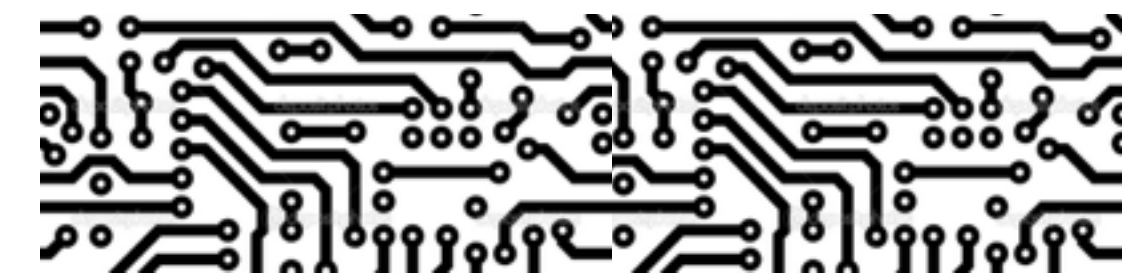
$$G_{\text{total}} = G_1 + G_2 + G_3$$



$$R_{\text{total}} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_3}}$$



Buttons/Switches



Push button



Tilt switch



Magnetic



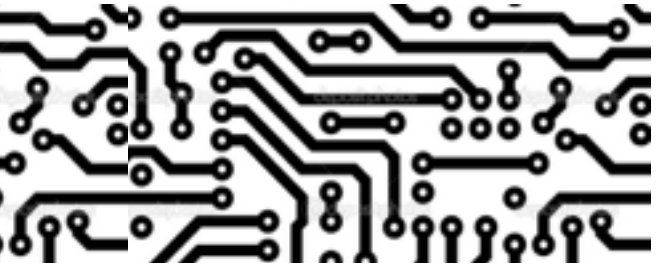
Toggle switches



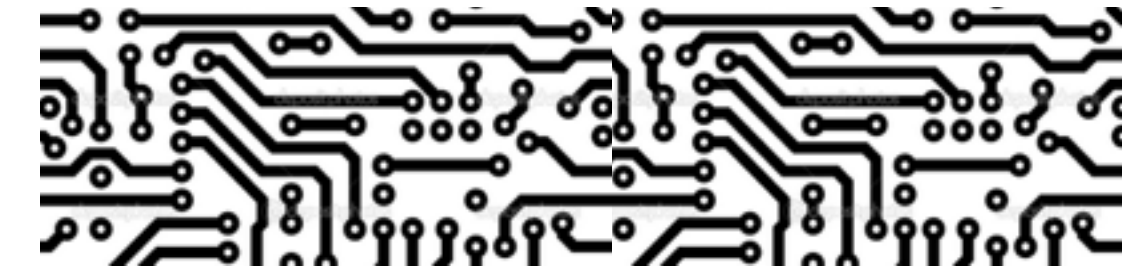
Roller



slide switch



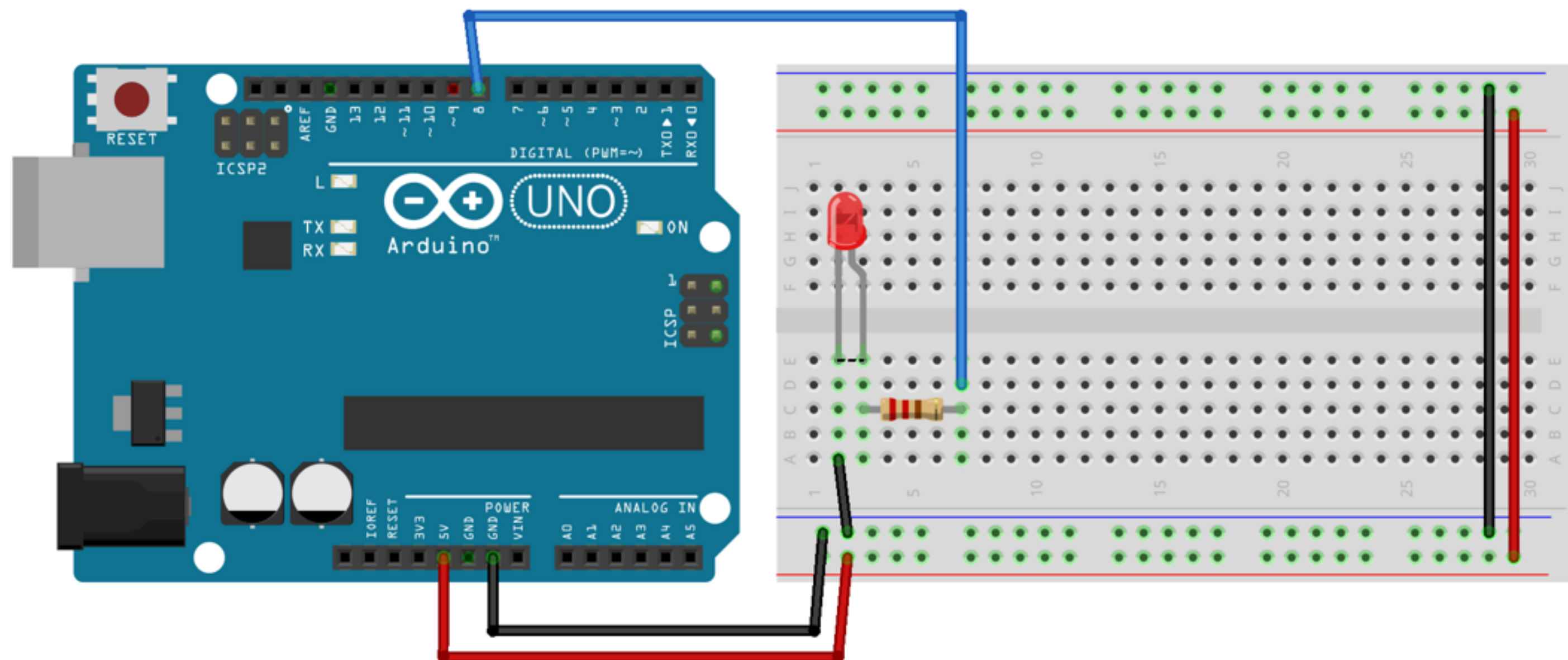
Notes on Arduino



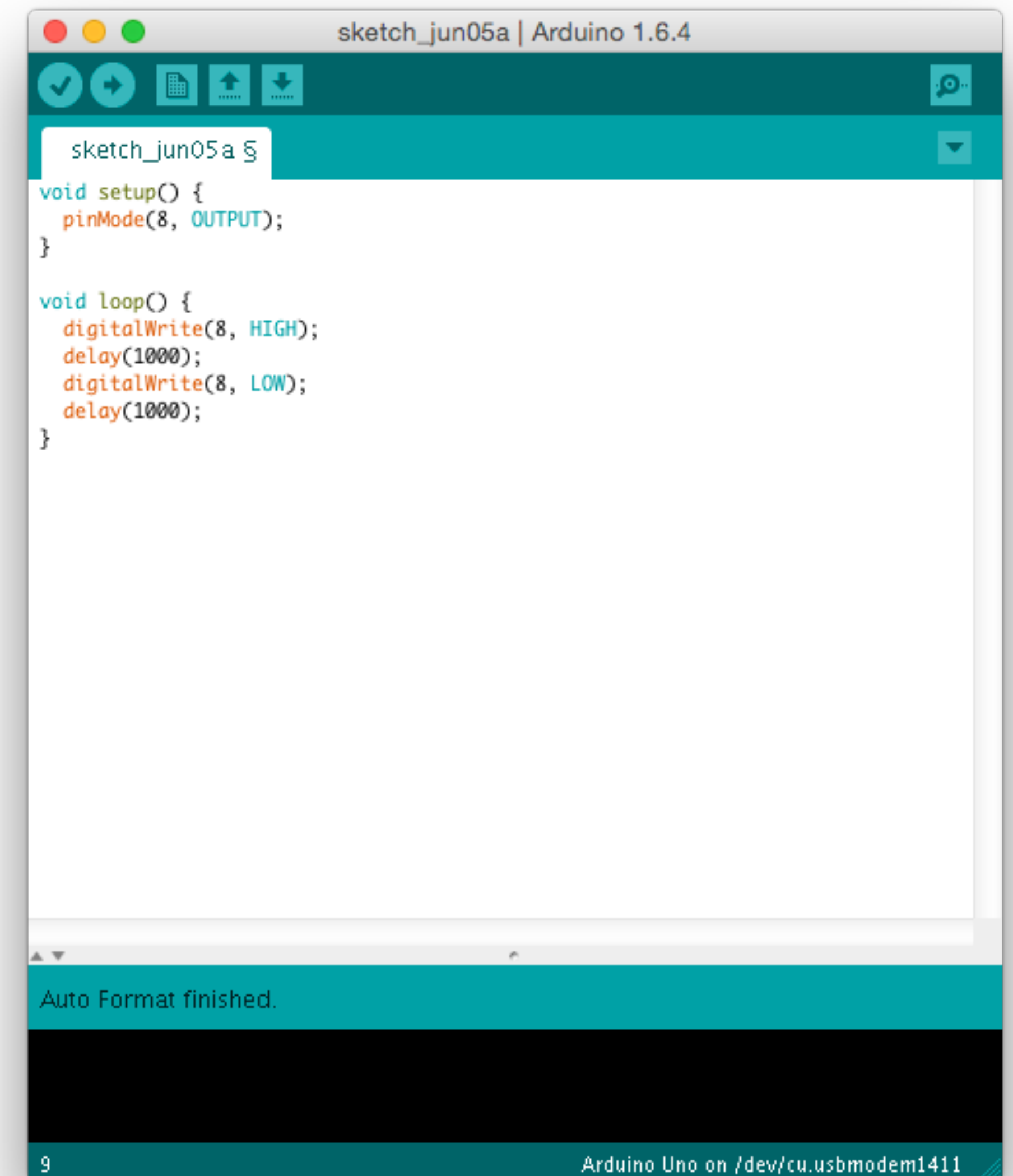
- USB - Data and power, 5v
- 8-15v DC (not needed if using usb)
- once the board is programmed you can disconnect USB
- Vin is what's coming in from the DC connector
- Analog inputs - input a voltage
- Digital in/out (only read/write 5v)

Digital Output

- Setting up the breadboard
- connecting 5v and Ground
- 220ohm resistor, LED

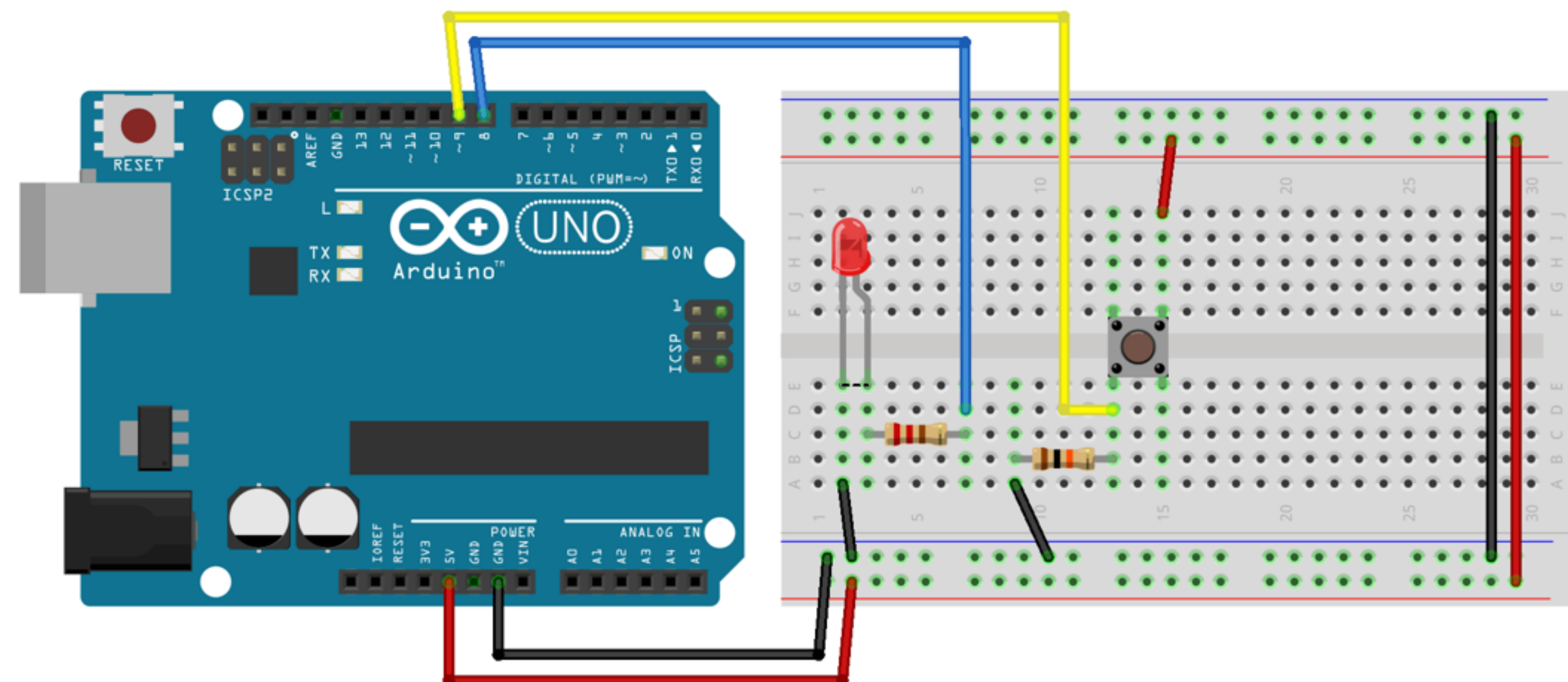


fritzing

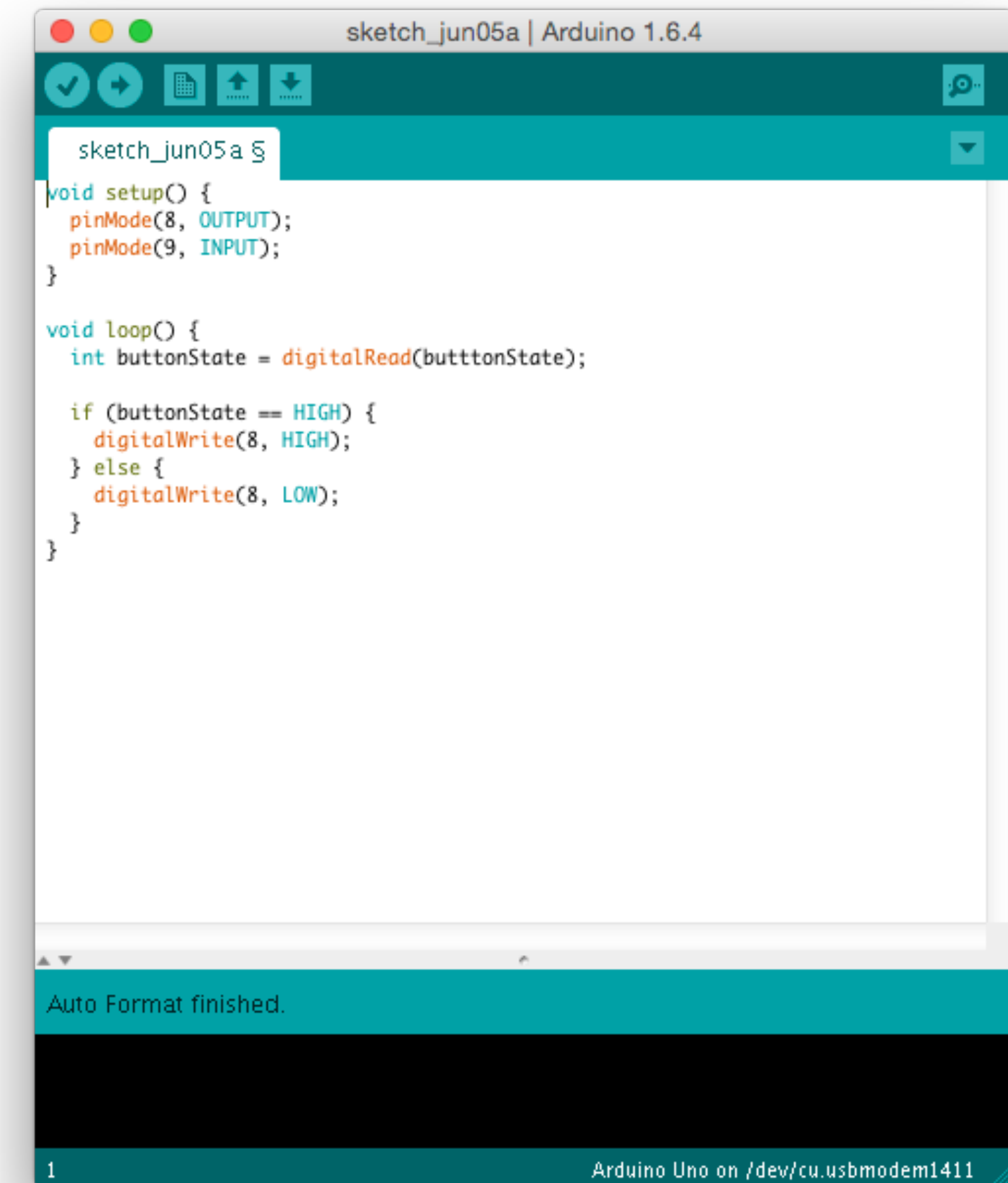


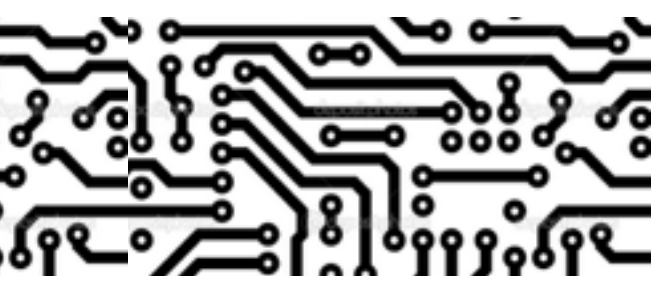
Digital Input

- Blink Example with a switch to turn the LED on and off
- 10k ohm resistor

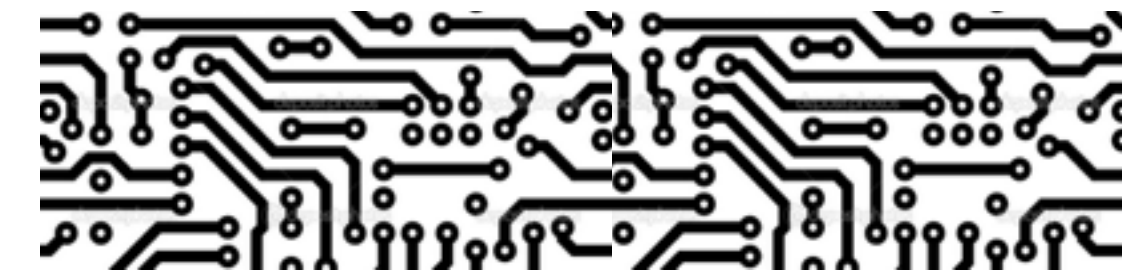


fritzing





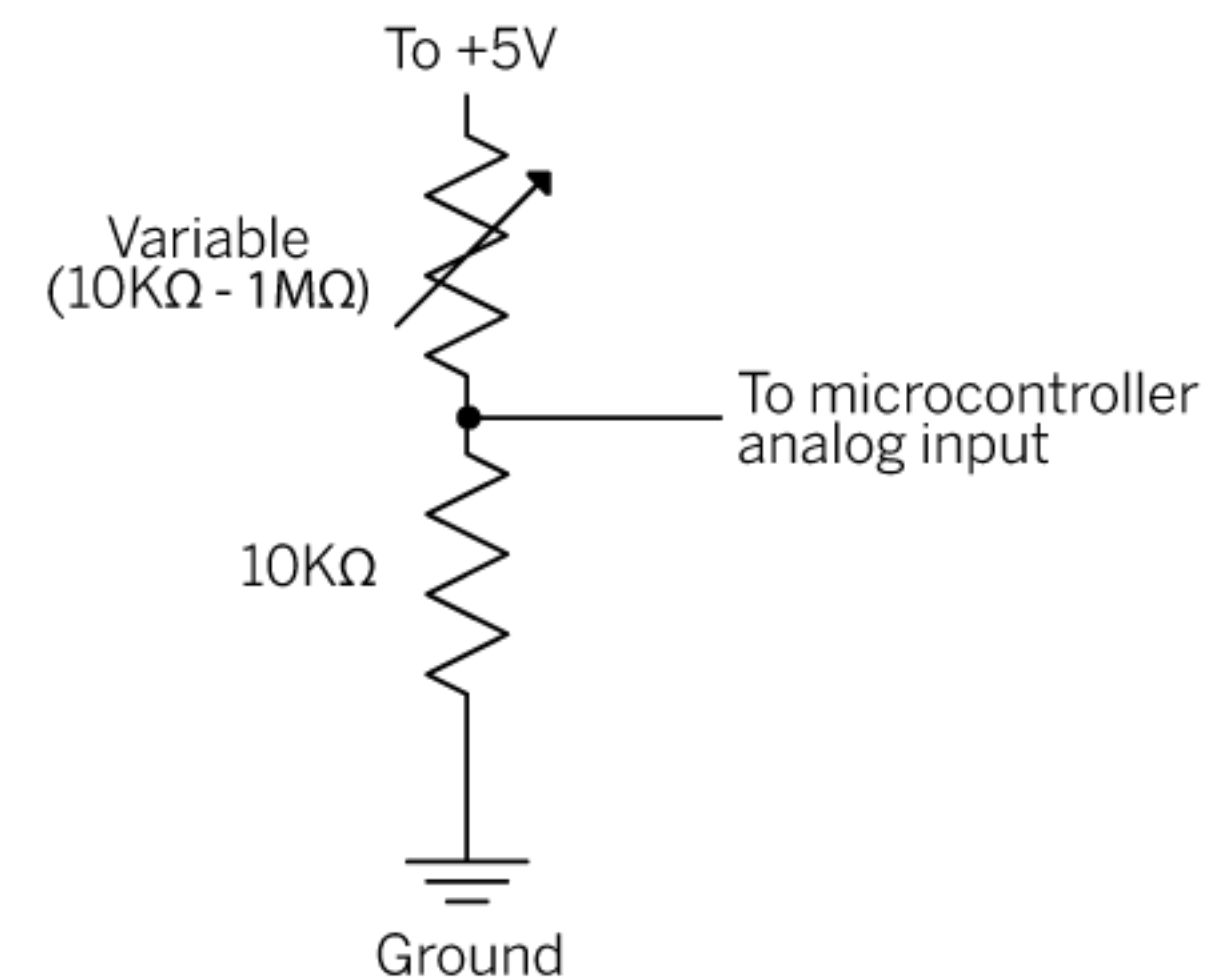
Analog Input - Voltage Divider Circuit



- The Arduino has an analog to digital converter of 10bits. Which means it can change a +5v signal into a number between 0 and 1023

```
int sensorReading = analogRead(A1);  
float voltage = sensorReading * (5.0 / 1024.0);
```

- can map() ranges



Analog Input

- Read a potentiometer value(analog value) and print it to the Serial Monitor

