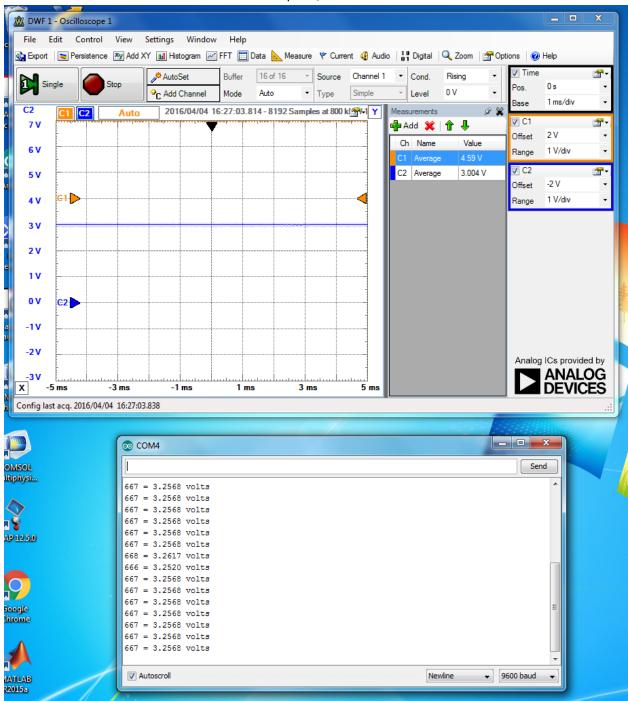
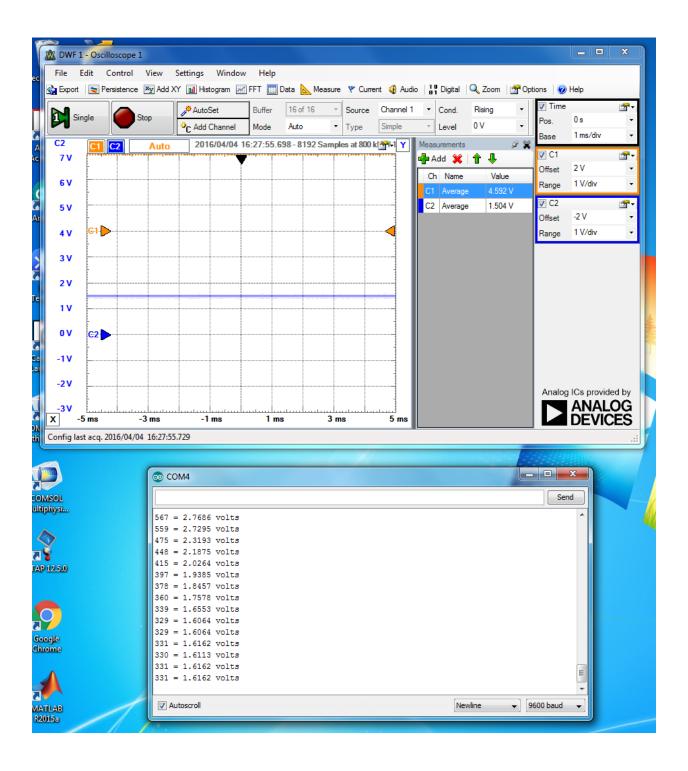
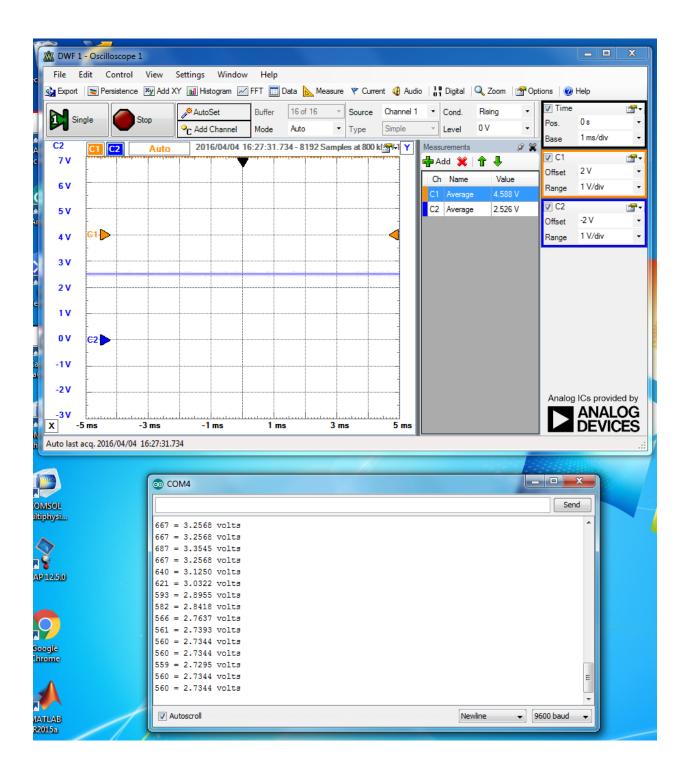
TERRAN BLAKE // Lab Report 9 // ECE 241 April 4, 2016



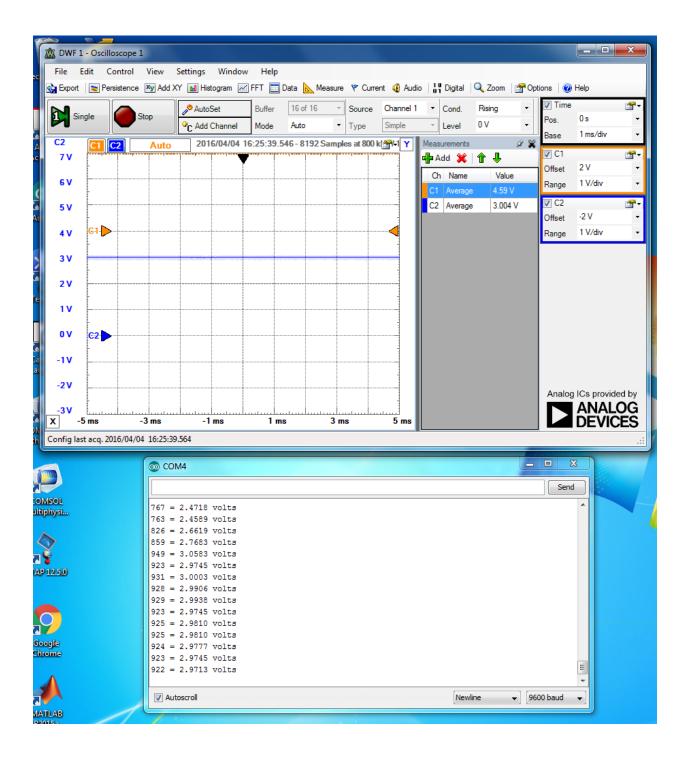


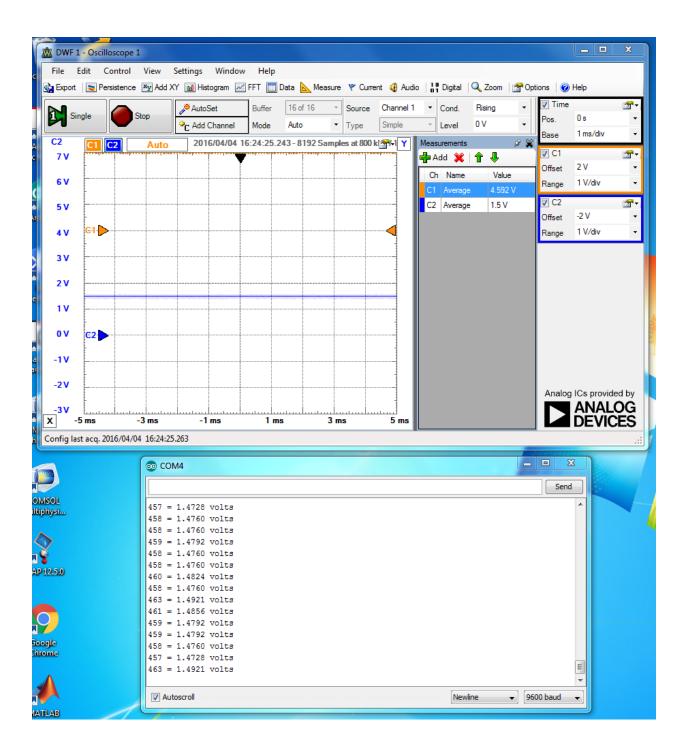


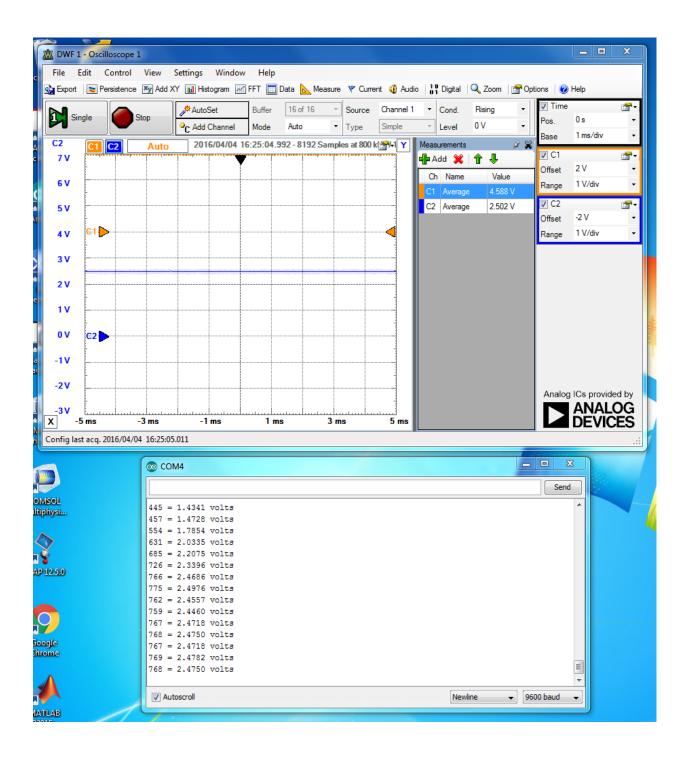
	5 volts setting			
		1.5 volts	2.5 volts	3.0 volts
Analog Discovery Measurement:		1.504 volts	2.528 volts	3.018 volts
Arduino Serial Measurement:		1.6260 volts	2.7441 volts	3.2818 volts

Picture 1:	5.0 Volt Power Supply: 1.5 Volt Potentiometer Reading on Analog Discovery and Arduino
Picture 2:	5.0 Volt Power Supply: 2.5 Volt Potentiometer Reading on Analog Discovery and Arduino
Picture 3:	5.0 Volt Power Supply: 3 Volt Potentiometer Reading on Analog Discovery and Arduino
Picture 4:	Voltage Readings from the Analog Discovery and Arduino in an Excel Document

Question 1: The percent of error that was measured between the Arduino(Computed reading) and the Analog Discovery(Calculated reading) , limited to 5.0 Volts, was 5.25% overall.







	3.3 volts setting			
		1.5 volts	2.5 volts	3.0 volts
Analog Discovery Measurement:		1.496 volts	2.512 volts	3.004 volts
Arduino Serial Measurement:		1.4792 volts	2.4943 volts	2.9745 volts

Picture 5: 3.3 Volt Power Supply: 1.5 Volt Potentiometer Reading on Analog Discovery and Arduino

Picture 6: 3.3 Volt Power Supply: 2.5 Volt Potentiometer Reading on Analog Discovery and Arduino

Picture 7: 3.3 Volt Power Supply: 3 Volt Potentiometer Reading on Analog Discovery and Arduino

Picture 8: Voltage Readings from the Analog Discovery and Arduino in an Excel Document

Question 2: The percent of error that was measured between the Arduino(Computed reading) and the Analog Discovery(Calculated reading), using the 3.3 Volts reference, was 0.58% overall. In comparison to the error for the 5.0 Volt reference, the 3.3 Volts reference was more accurate by over 4%.

Question 3: The relative errors are very consistent between the various values measured, even when the Potentiometer is being changed at a rapid pace.

CODE:

```
Added 3.3 Volt Reference Code
void setup() {
 Serial.begin(9600);
 analogReference(EXTERNAL);
}
unsigned long oldMillis = 0;
void loop() {
 unsigned long currentMillis = millis();
 int interval = 500;
 int SampleFromADC;
 if (millis() - oldMillis >= interval) {
  SampleFromADC = analogRead(0);
  analogWrite (10, SampleFromADC/4);
  Serial.print(SampleFromADC);
  Serial.print( " = " );
  Serial.print( 3.3 5.0 * SampleFromADC / 1024.0, 4 );
  Serial.println( " volts " );
  oldMillis += interval;
 }
```