

# Final

- 3 force measur.
- Horizontal
- Vertical
- Lateral

running → Power  
so speed to  
the wtt's produced

Other factors:  
body wght  
metabolic flex.  
Shoes.

- I need
- ↳ Potentiometer
  - ↳ Jumper wires
  - ↳ Arduino
  - ↳ Box
  - ↳ maybe a screen
  - ↳ A Bant / Strap

# Potentiometer

What is the best way to set up a potentiometer to run an 18 V battery motor with these parameters?

Asked 6 years, 5 months ago Modified 6 years, 5 months ago Viewed 998 times

Operating voltage:	6 - 12,6 V DC
Power input:	3 W
Starting current:	max. 2,5 A for max. 200 ms

These are the values on the tech sheet for the small motor I picked up. I just want to be able to have an 18 V battery power the motor, but I would like to regulate it, and would be running it around 9-10 volts on average, but would like to vary it from 6-12 volts. What is going to be my best option, without having to purchase and test several potentiometers? Or is that basically what I have to do? I don't want to resist the current too much and waste the power, I also don't want the potentiometer to heat up or fail...

→ measure current

# Potentiometer

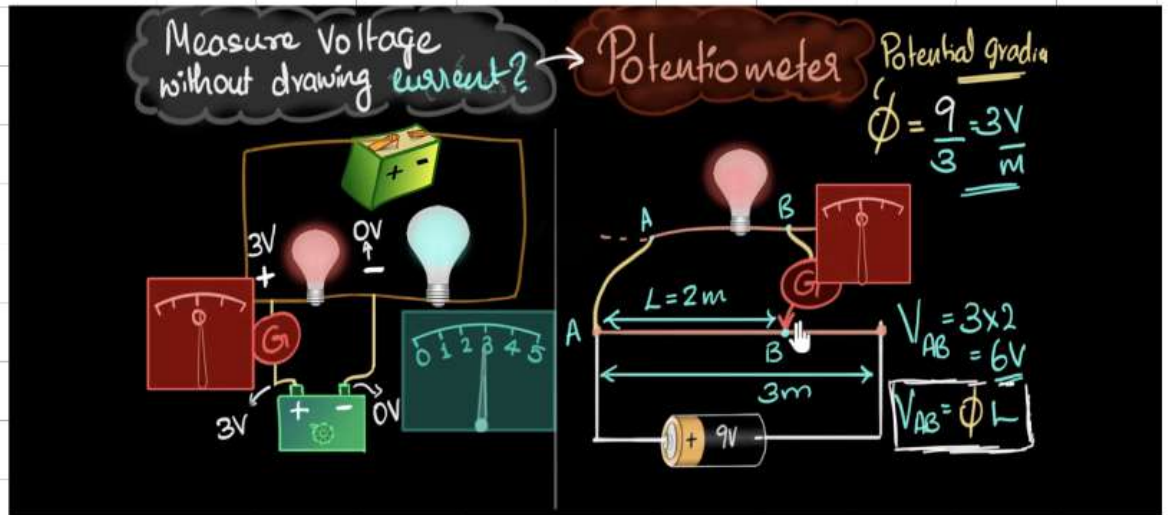
→ resistor

→ 3 terminals

1 & 2 → connect to  
the end of a resistive  
element

3 → an adjustable wiper

↓  
the position  
of it sets the  
resistive divider  
ratio



To Do:

- Circuit
- Interface on P5JS
  - (someone jumping) or (Lines & Curves to make Art)
- Start Button
- Q related to weight & height to calc. calories burnt

Accelerometer  
↓  
activity monitor.

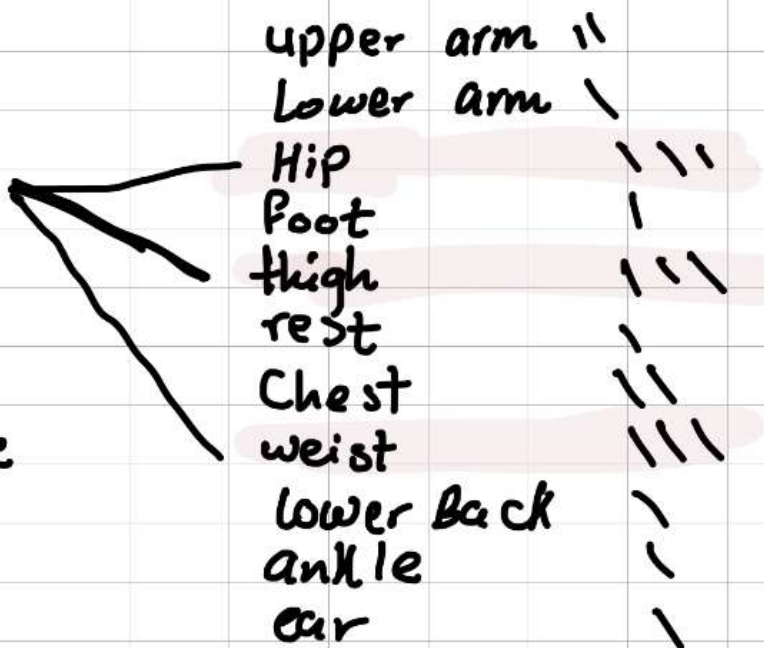
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3758644/>



according to this article

↳ Best placed on

Hip & wrist are v. close so let's put it somewhere there.



To make design good.

⇒ Box with all the circuit buttons attached to a table

long wire with acc. attached to wrist.

accelometer  
Gyroscope

→ Uses earth Gravity to deter. Orientation velocity

Position & orientation of obj  
acceleration

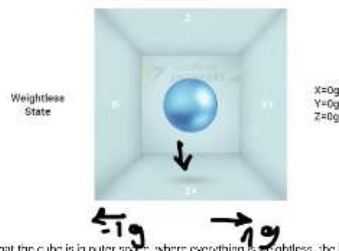
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eqZgxR6eRjo>

## ADXL335 accelerometer

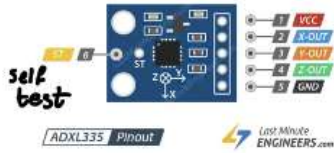
acceleration

↳ in form of gravity 1g if ball rests on Z | pulled to the floor.

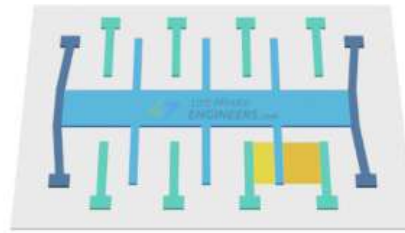
To understand how accelerometers work, imagine a ball inside a 3D cube.



Assuming that the cube is in outer space, where everything is weightless, the ball will simply float in the center of the cube.



- VCC** Supplies power to the module. Connect it to the 5V output of your Arduino.
- X-OUT** outputs an analog voltage proportional to acceleration along the X axis.
- Y-OUT** outputs an analog voltage proportional to acceleration along the Y axis.
- Z-OUT** outputs analog voltage proportional to acceleration along the Z axis.
- GND** is the ground pin.



- Suspended mass
- Fixed plates
- Silicon wafer
- Polysilicon springs
- Change in capacitance

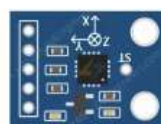
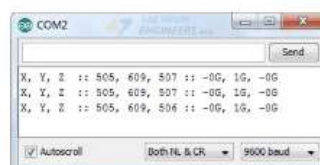
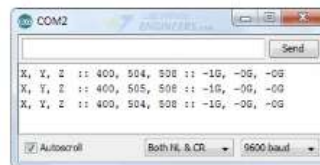
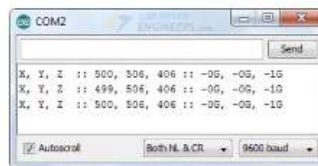
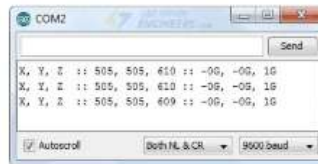
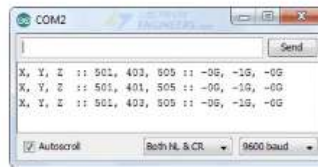
This structure is suspended by polysilicon springs. It allows the structure to deflect when accelerated along the X, Y, and/or Z axes.

As a result of deflection, the capacitance between fixed plates and plates attached to the suspended structure changes. This change in capacitance is proportional to the acceleration along that axis.

To connect the Light-Switch



5V → Red.  
Resistor



## Code Communication

① Interface appears on P5JS

② Once the Switch is pressed  
(Arduino sends to P5)  
(P5 receives)

(A) Switch lights up

(B) (Arduino starts reading data &  
sending it to P5JS)

(P5JS Receives the data and moves  
the sprit sheet)

(C) A Counter / time starts in P5JS

(D) Music is played in P5JS

③ Switch pressed again.  
(Arduino sends to P5JS)  
(P5 receives)

(A) Arduino stops sending to P5JS  
the data &  
P5 stops moving the Sprit sheet

(B) Counter stops

Ⓑ PE calculates calo. burned/time estimate

Ⓒ Music Stops.

Ⓓ Play again appears  
click switch to start.

## Problems

1st thing      Switch / LED

↳ I was not using the input-pullup for the LED

↳ For the specific button I am using I had to switch high to low so it works. & then control the LED-state.

## Also

acceleration to  
Speed  
↓

assume its linear  
velocity & use  
 $v = w + at$   
↓  
zvalue.

I only wanted to use data when LED is on so I had to say that in P5JS  
also I had to remove `str(xval)` to read data

I was using an array of 4 & forgot that 0 counts so it,  
0 1 2 3      no 1 2 3 4  
which also created a problem in my code.



function  
reset

↳ Data goes  
Back to  
initial  
State

$$\boxed{\text{acceleration}} \frac{v - \text{Initial velocity}}{t} = a$$

\* Declare State

↓  
initial value  
= 0

↓  
to keep checking  
data

LED on → mouse click  
↳

Save Data

LED off →

To try  
& control  
different  
levels.