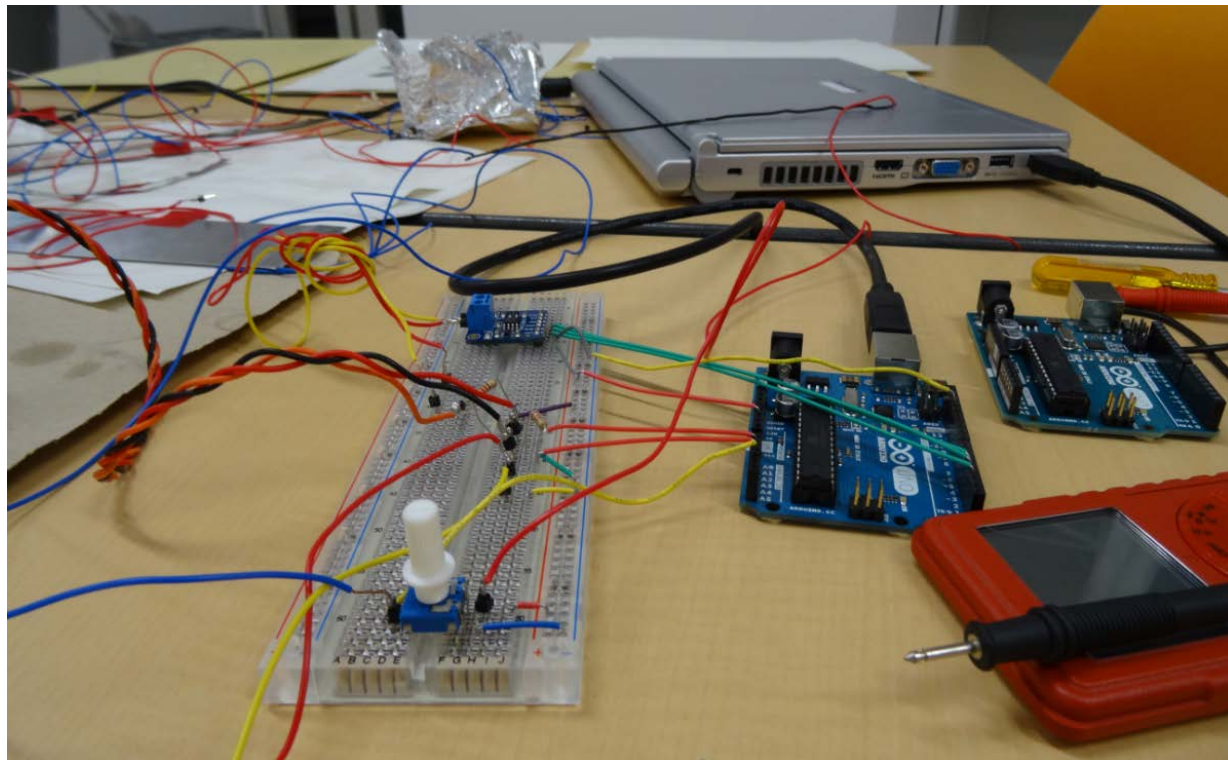


How to do physics with Arduino?

Frédéric Bouquet, université Paris Sud

www.vulgarisation.fr



How to do physics with Arduino?

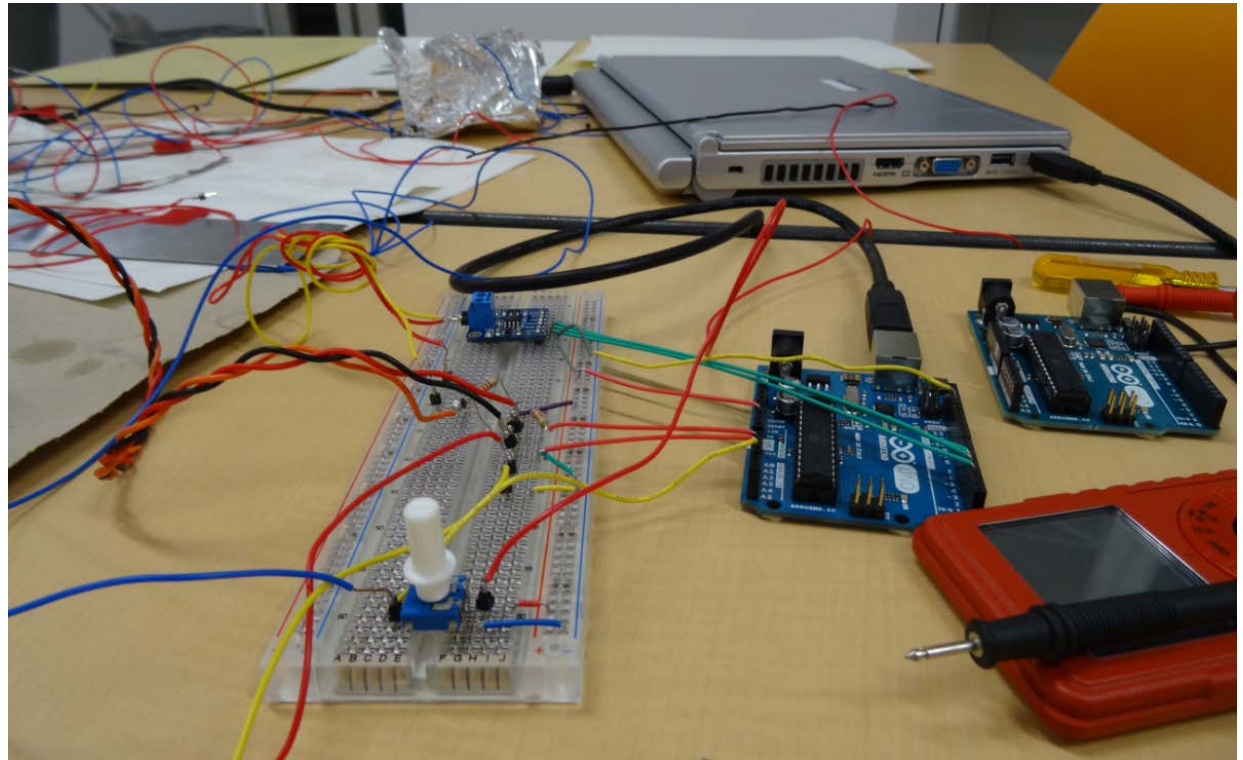
- Not exhaustive
- community, articles...

How to do physics with Arduino?

- How to communicate
- How to do a measure
- A word on sensors
- How to use it at school?

How to communicate?

Serial port!



How to communicate?

Serial port!

```
void setup() {  
  // initialize serial communications at 9600 bps:  
  Serial.begin(9600);  
}  
  
void loop() {  
  // read the analog in value:  
  sensorValue = analogRead(analogInPin);  
  
  // print the results to the serial monitor:  
  Serial.print("sensor = " );  
  Serial.println(sensorValue);  
  delay(100);  
}
```

How to communicate?

Serial port!

```
void setup() {  
  // initialize serial communications at 9600 bps:  
  Serial.begin(9600);  
}  
  
void loop() {  
  // read the analog in value:  
  sensorValue = analogRead(analogInPin);  
  
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  Serial.print("sensor = " );  
  Serial.println(sensorValue);  
  delay(100);  
}
```

Tool/Serial Monitor

(see File/Example/Analog/AnalogInOutSerial)

How to communicate?

Serial port!

SD, Wifi are possible...

How to do a measure?

AI, (DI)

0 – 1023 on 5V

(Ref can be changed)

How to do a measure?

AI,

```
const int analogInPin = A0; // Analog input pin
int sensorValue = 0;        // value read

void setup() {
  // initialize serial communications at 9600 bps:
  Serial.begin(9600);
}

void loop() {
  // read the analog in value:
  sensorValue = analogRead(analogInPin);

  // print the results to the serial monitor:
  Serial.print("sensor = ");
  Serial.println(sensorValue);

  delay(100);
}
```

How to do a measure?

AI,

```
const int analogInPin = A0; // Analog input pin
int sensorValue = 0;        // value read

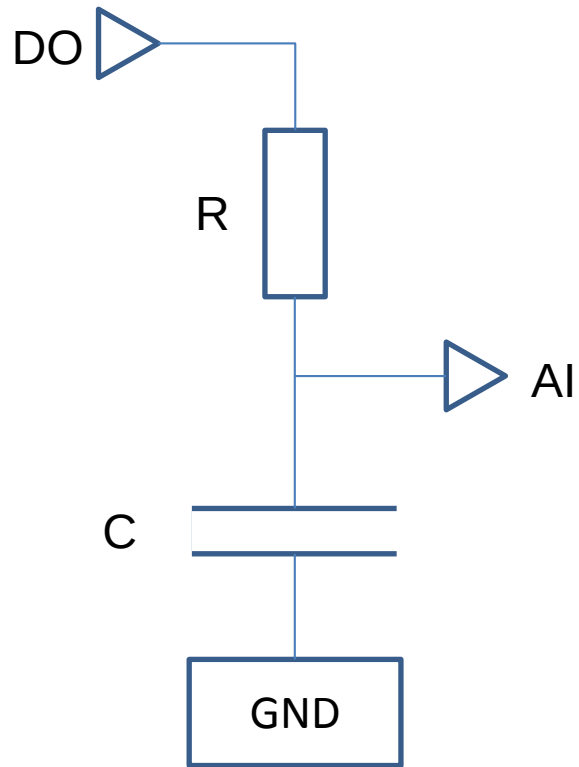
void setup() {
  // initialize serial communications at 9600 bps:
  Serial.begin(9600);
}

void loop() {
  // read the analog in value:
  sensorValue = analogRead(analogInPin);

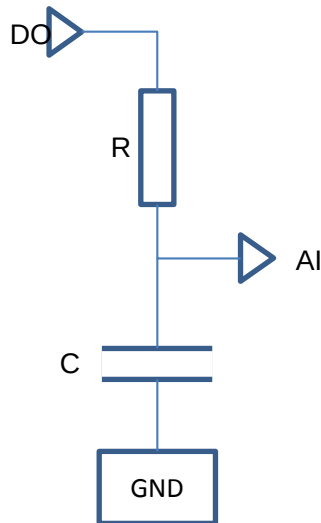
  // print the results to the serial monitor:
  Serial.print("sensor = ");
  Serial.println(sensorValue);

  delay(100);
}
```

Example



Example



```
const int analogInPin = A0;      // Analog input pin
const int driveDigitalPin = 13 ; // Digital pin
int Value = 0;                   // value read

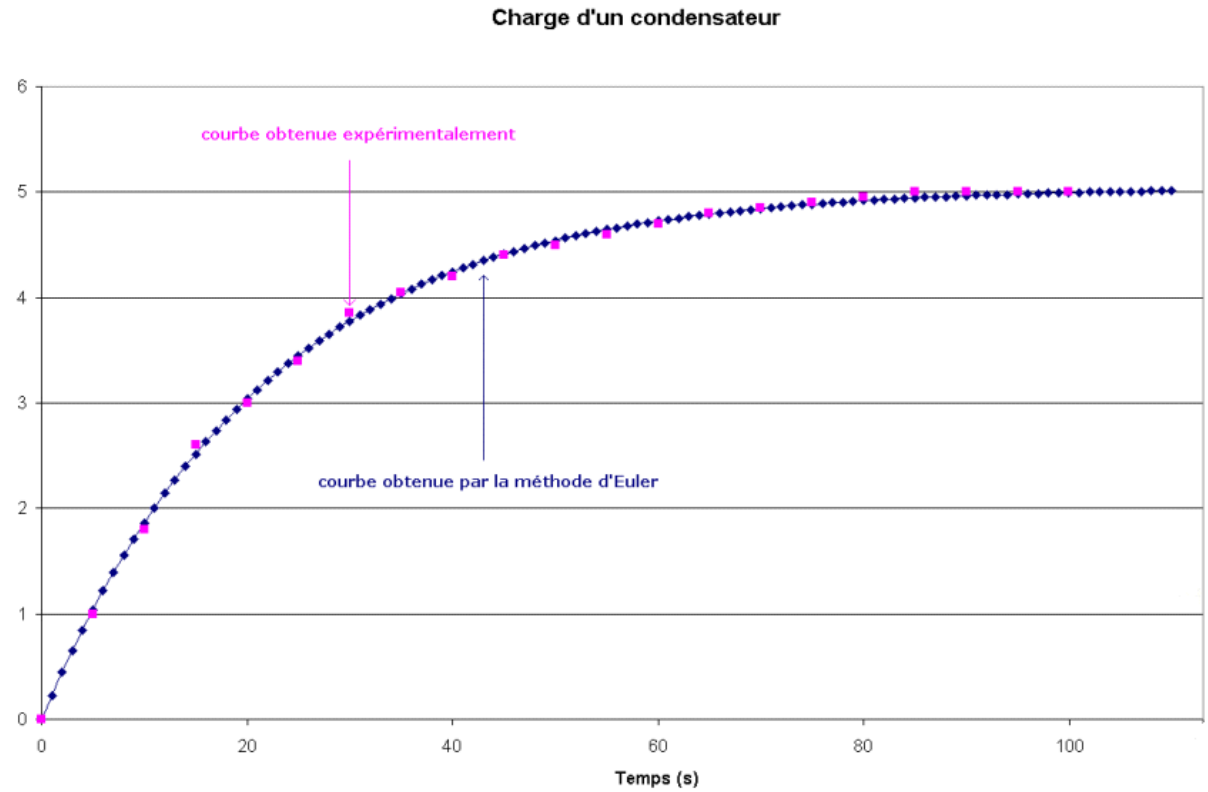
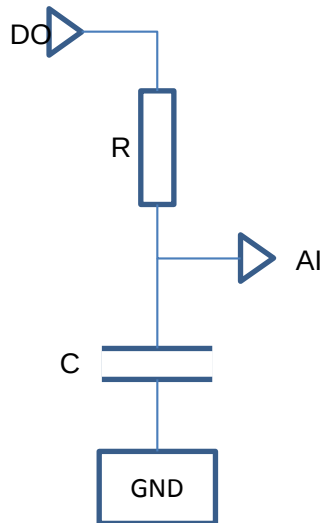
void setup() {
    // initialize serial communications at 9600 bps:
    Serial.begin(9600);
    // initialize digital pin 13 as an output.
    pinMode(driveDigitalPin, OUTPUT);
    digitalWrite(driveDigitalPin, LOW);    // turn off the voltage (LOW = 0 V)
    delay(10000);                          // wait for 10s
    digitalWrite(driveDigitalPin, HIGH);   // turn on the voltage (HIGH = 5 V)
}

void loop() {
    // read the analog in value:
    Value = analogRead(analogInPin);

    // print the results to the serial monitor:
    Serial.print(millis());
    Serial.print("\t");
    Serial.println(Value);

    delay(100);
}
```

Example



Bandwidth?

Serial!

```
void loop() {  
    Serial.println(analogRead(analogInPin));  
}
```

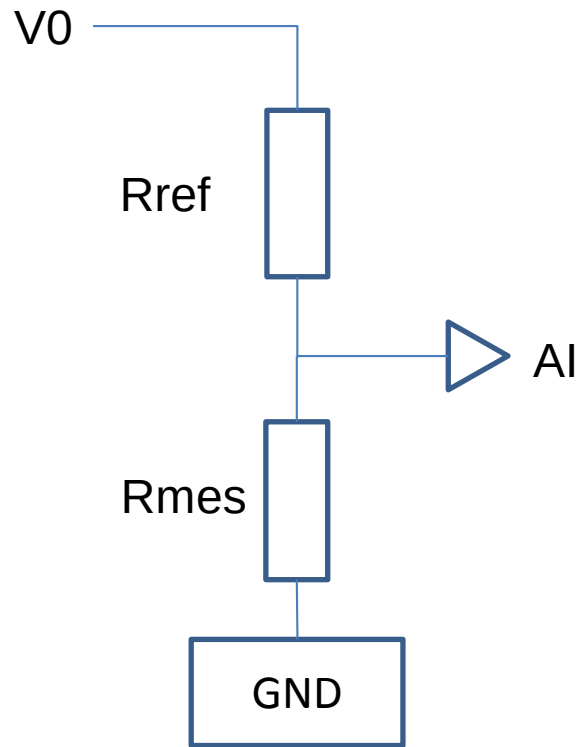
8 kHz at max serial speed

Sensitivity?

~ 5 mV by default

- averaging
- amplifying
- Lock In techniques

Measuring a resistor



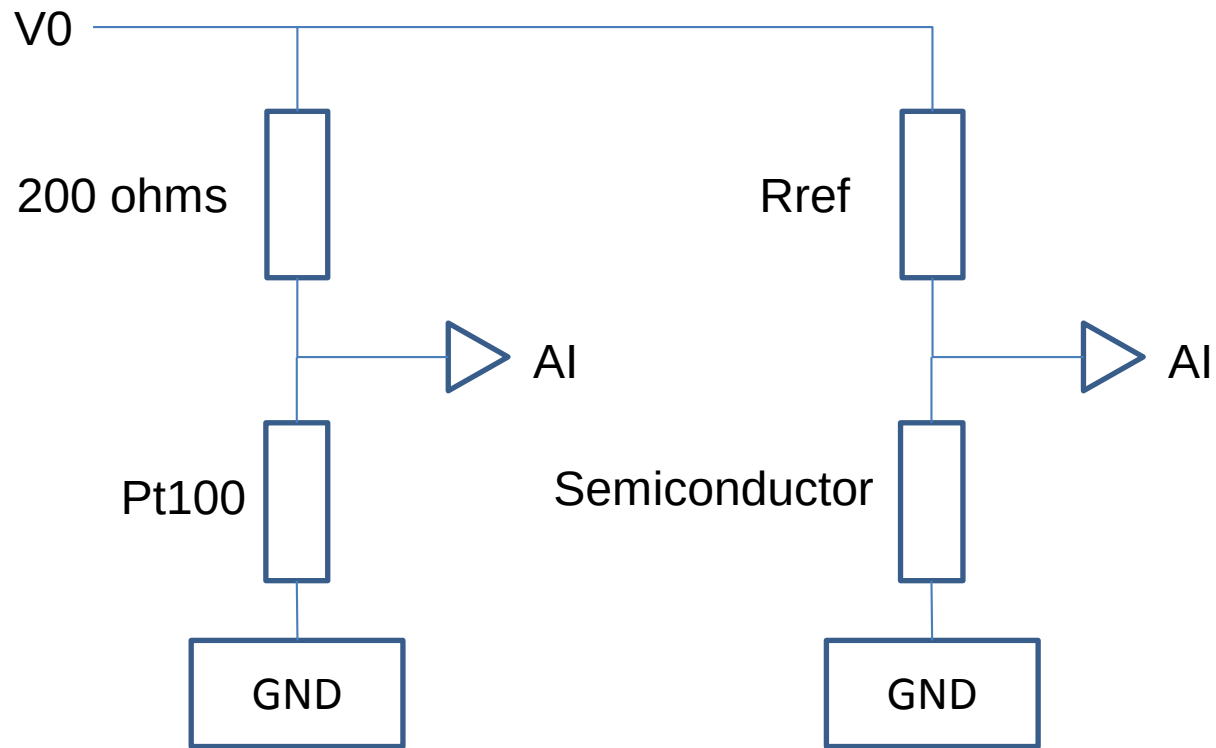
- Temperature
- Light
- Force

Measuring temperature

Pt100

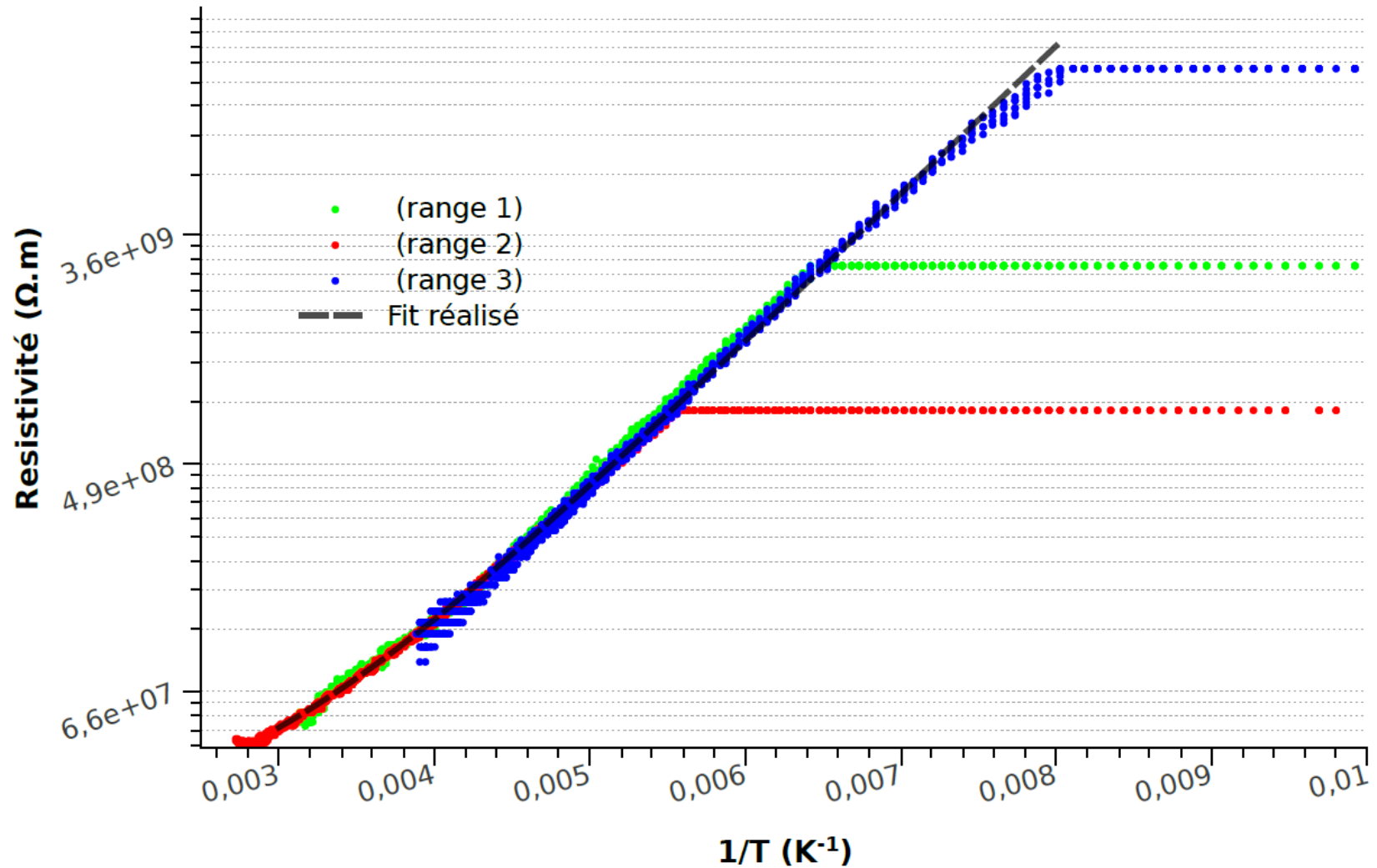


Example





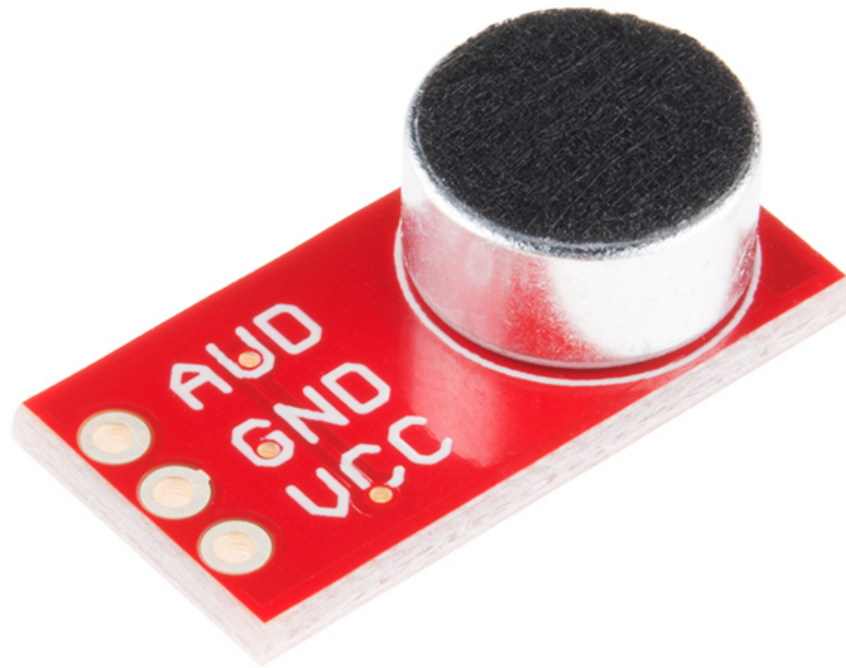
Example



Sensors

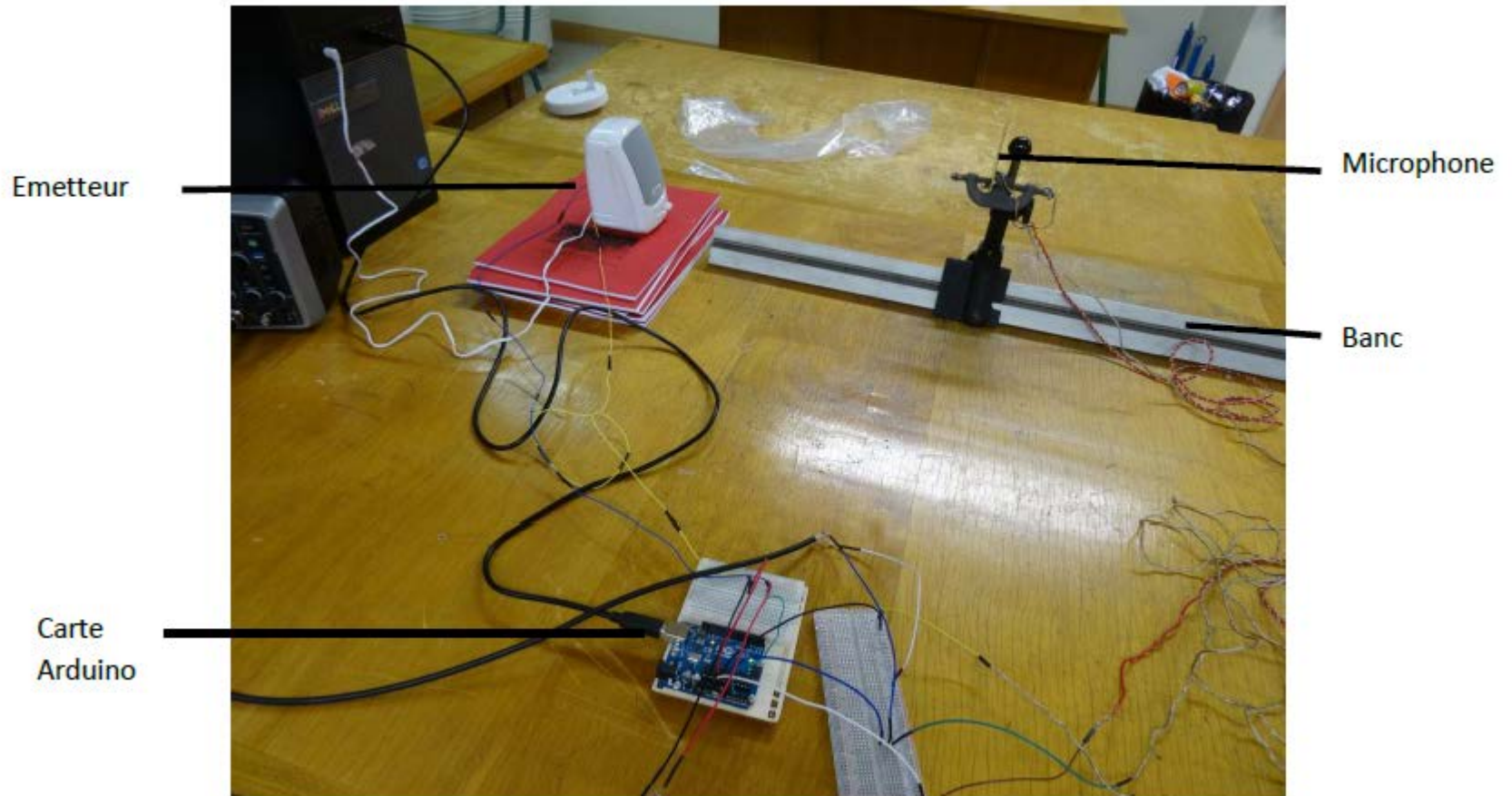
- Analog Sensors
- Digital Sensors

Analog Sensors



- microphone
- Hall sensors
- Light sensors
- Accelerometers

Example

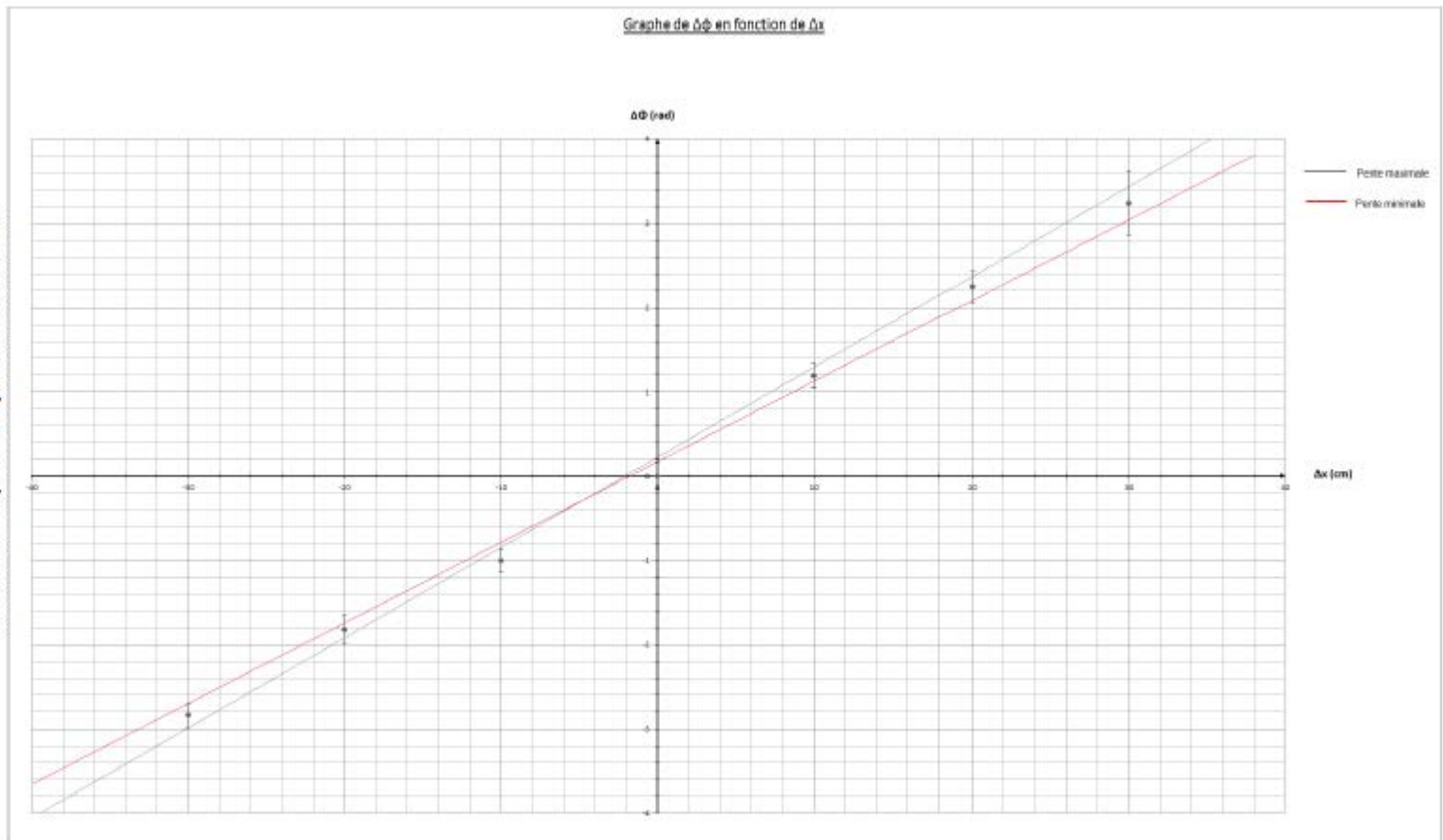


Example

```
void loop() {  
  Serial.print(analogRead(A0));  
  Serial.print("\t");  
  Serial.println(analogRead(A1));  
}
```



Example



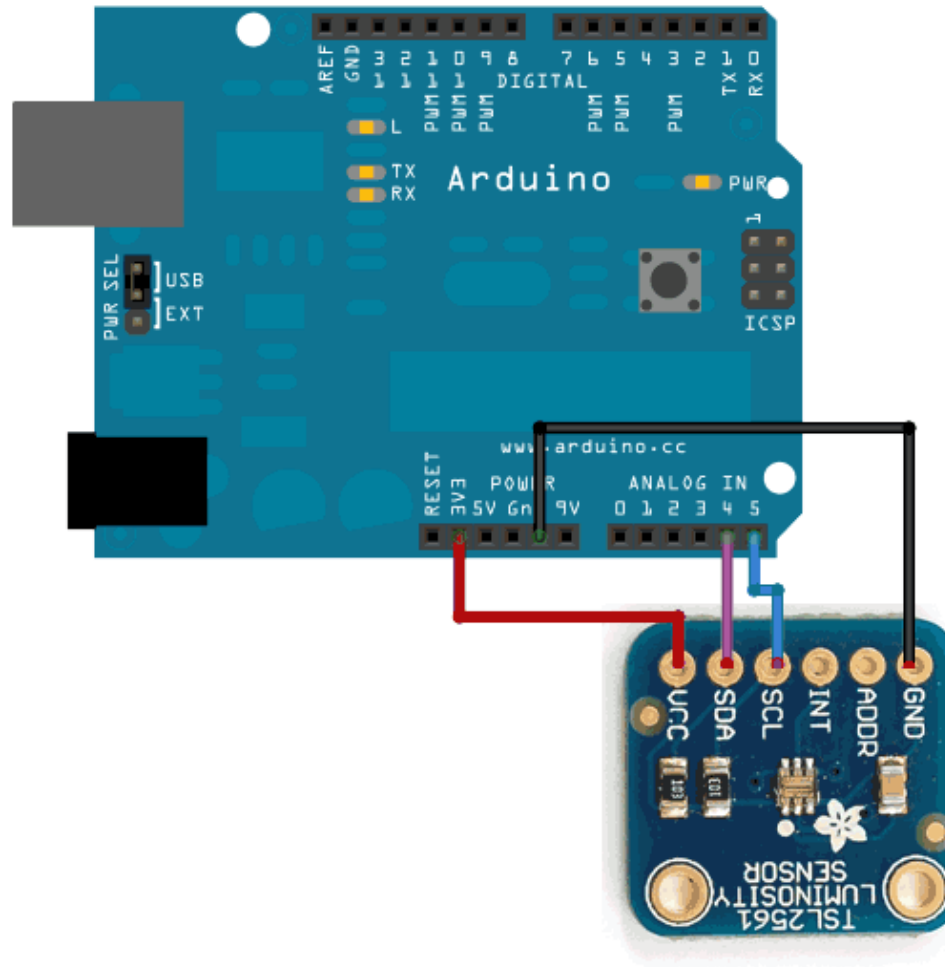
Digital Sensors

Library

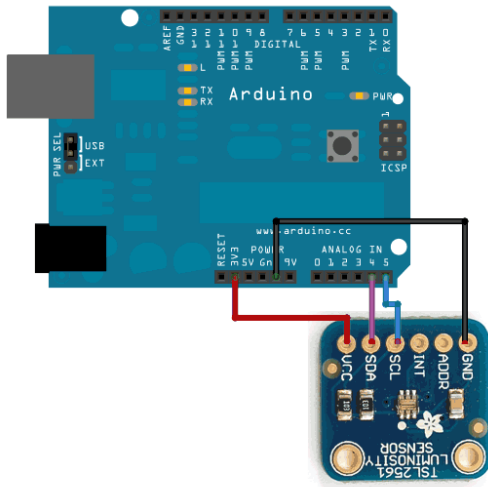
```
#include <Wire.h>
#include <Adafruit_Sensor.h>
#include <Adafruit_TSL2561_U.h>
```

- 3 axis magnetometer
- 3 axis accelerometer and gyroscope
- Light sensors
- thermocouple amplifier

Example



Example

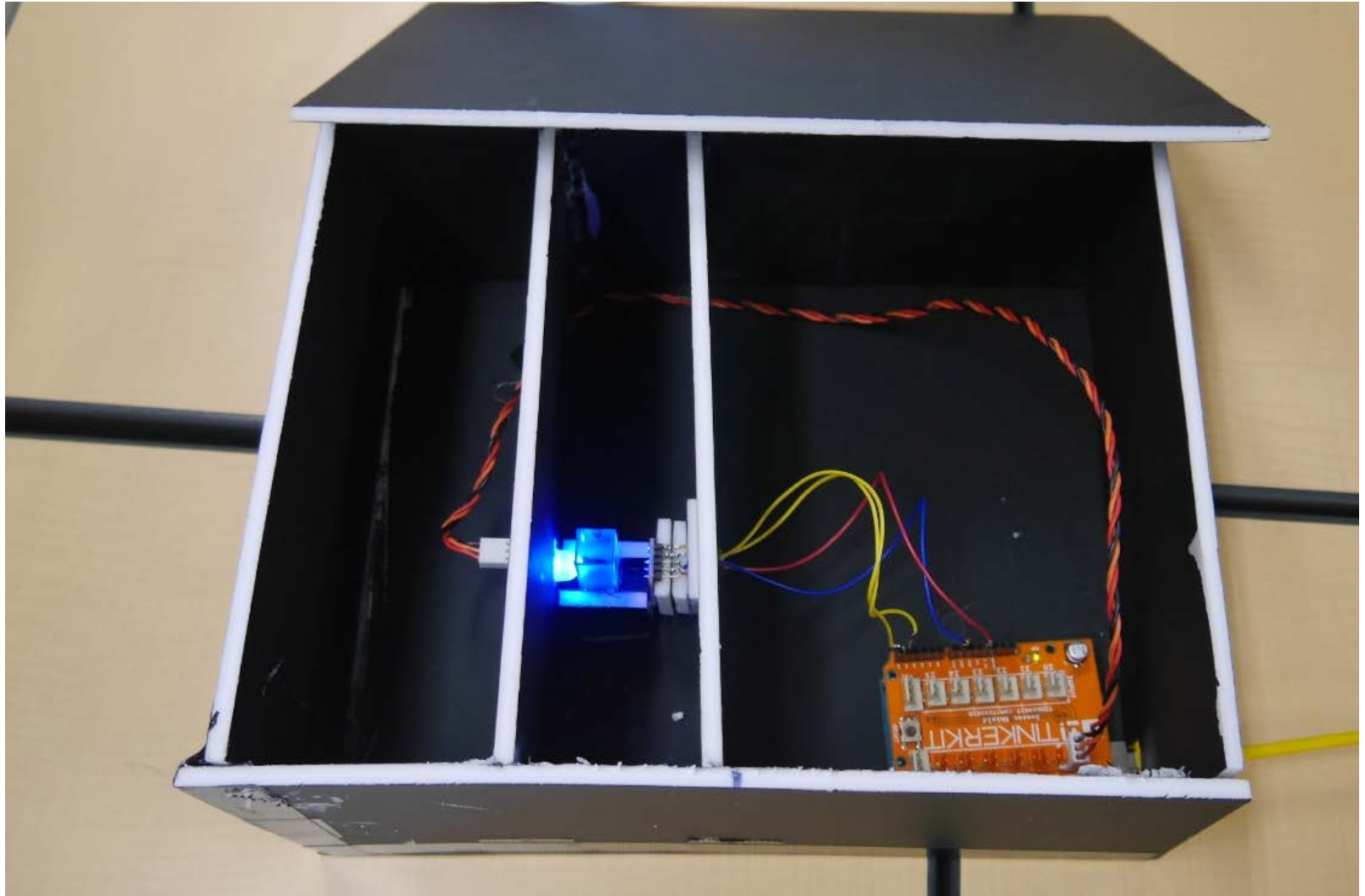


```
#include <Wire.h>
#include <Adafruit_Sensor.h>
#include <Adafruit_TSL2561_U.h>
```

```
void loop()
{
    /* Get a new sensor event */
    sensors_event_t event;
    tsl.getEvent(&event);

    /* Display the results (light is measured in lux) */
    if (event.light)
    {
        Serial.print(event.light); Serial.println(" lux");
    }
    else
    {
        /* If event.light = 0 lux the sensor is probably saturated
           and no reliable data could be generated! */
        Serial.println("Sensor overload");
    }
    delay(250);
}
```

Example



Example



Shields



Extension of Arduino

- SD capacity
- Wifi, Ethernet, ...
- Motor control
- Audio

How to use *Arduino* in a classroom

- Low cost students' labs
- Students' labs outside of the classroom
- PBL





