Project 1 Lessons

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Functions can be abstractions

- Hide details from their “callers”
- In our case: we are hiding the details of manipulating bits
- But: must only manipulate the relevant bits. Otherwise, the function could interfere with the activities of other functions

Project 1 Lessons

- Documentation is important
  - Three levels: file/project, function and in-line
  - Each has their own purpose
- Integrate code review feedback: your code will be used in subsequent projects (and points will be subtracted for persistent errors)

Project 2: Analog Sensor Processing

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- Each group has two Sharp distance sensors
- Connect to your circuit board & then to the Teensy
- Code: read the raw sensor state
- Collect data and analyze
- Model your sensors
- Write a function that returns calibrated distance values

Component 1: Circuit

Connect each sensor to circuit board:

- Power: +5V power: Vin on the Teensy
- Ground
- Signal: analog input pin on the Teensy

Component 2: Set up a Periodic Action

```
extern void sensor_display_step();
PeriodicAction sensor_display_task(1000,
 sensor_display_step);


void sensor_display_step(){…}
```

- Read the raw sensor values
- Print out the sensor values

```
Serial.printf(“Foo: %d\n”, 42);
```

Using the USB Serial Port

- In this context, *serial* refers to the exchange of character-based information

- setup():

```
Serial.begin(115200);
```

- loop():

```
sensor_display_task.step()
```

- Viewing the output:
  - Use the *serial monitor* (upper right corner of the Arduino window)

Reading from an Analog Port

- Define the analog pin at the top of your INO file:

```
const int SENSOR_PIN = 1;
```

  - The “1” corresponds to analog input A1
- Read from the pin:

```
int val = analogRead(SENSOR_PIN);
```

The use of the constant is not required by the compiler, but it makes for much more readable code (and this class requires it)

Component 3: Data Collection and Analysis

- Take at least 5 samples each for: 8, 9, 10, 14, 20, 30, 40, 60, 80 cm.
- Two plots for each sensor:
  - Mean sensor value as a function of distance (cm)
  - Mean sensor value as a function of 1/distance (1/cm)

Component 4: Sensor Model

Fit a *simple* function to your data

- 8cm should be captured well
- Adjust the other parameters of your function to capture the rest of your data as best as possible

Component 5: Implement the Model

- Define a new variable type in "project.h":

```
typedef enum {
    SHARP_LEFT = 0,
    SHARP_RIGHT = 1
} SharpSensor;
```

- Implement the function:

```
float read_distance(SharpSensor side)
```

  - Return value in cm

Component 6: Test

- Take at least 5 samples each for: 8, 9, 10, 14, 20, 30, 40, 60, 80 cm.
- Plot sensed distance value as a function of true distance (one curve for each sensor)
  - Your results should be what you expect!

Hints

- The sensors can interfere with one-another
- The different sensors will likely require different model parameters
- Make sure that the signal is reflecting off a vertically-oriented surface and not the table
- Start this project early
- Keep things simple