

Next Steps for Your Final Project

Reflect on your midterm project. You may expand your midterm project, or take a new approach to a Tangible User Interface that takes advantage of human senses beyond traditional user interfaces.

You may continue to work as a group (maximum of 3 members) or as an individual. If you work in a group, be clear about each member's role in the project.

Next Steps for Your Final Project

4/4

Finalize your group for project and post your proposal on the course website. Create a list of materials you need. (We may be able to help.)

4/13 & 4/18

In-class final project progress report and critique.

5/2 & 5/4

Final project exhibition. Present your prototype.

5/9 Final write up due in the ACM SIGCHI Extended Abstract format (6-8pgs)

Recommendations

Do your background research

Towards “publishable quality” work

- Avoid making redundant effort
- Discuss rationale for your design and your contributions

Engage in many design critiques, early

Iterate! Share your idea with others and test its potential, early.

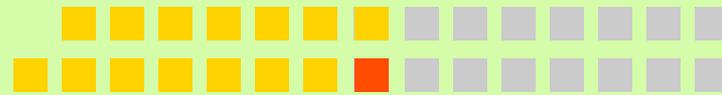
Use the resources

Kimiko: Mondays 2-3pm at South Hall 110 and by appointment.

Daniela: by appointment

Niranjan: by appointment

week 08



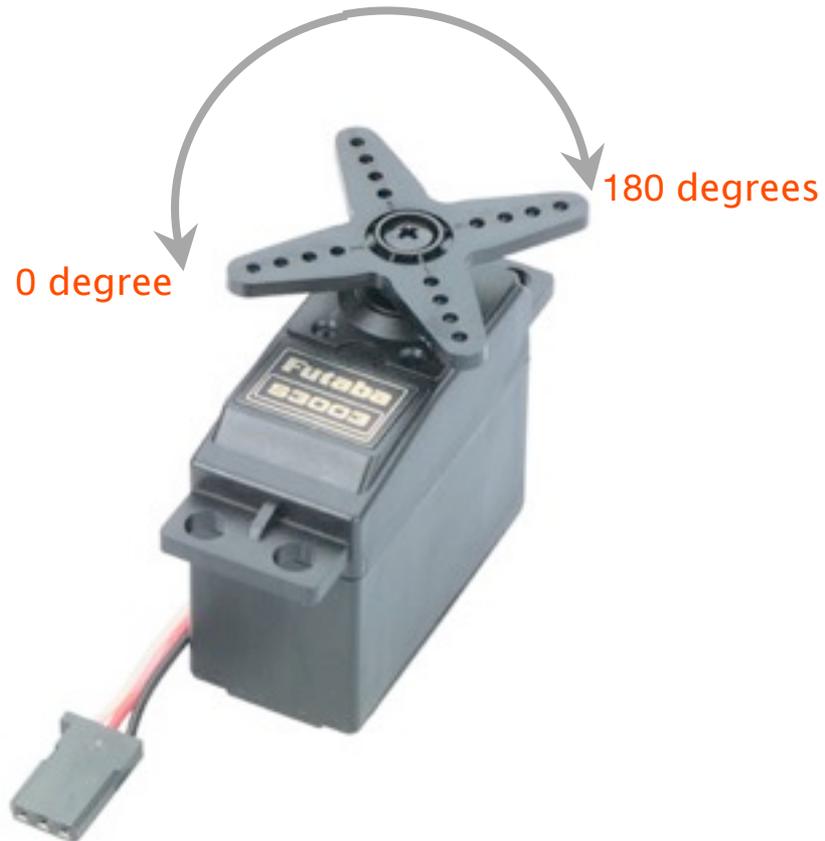
Output 3: Servo Motors

Making motions with servo motors

Servo Motor



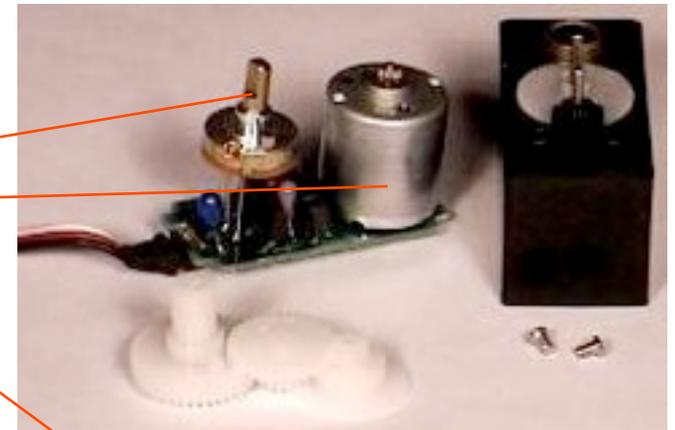
Servo Motor

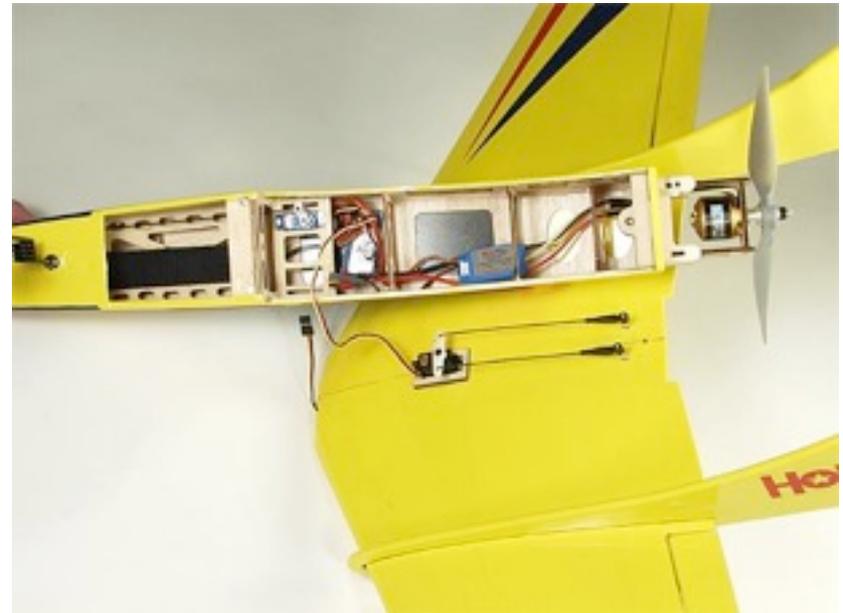
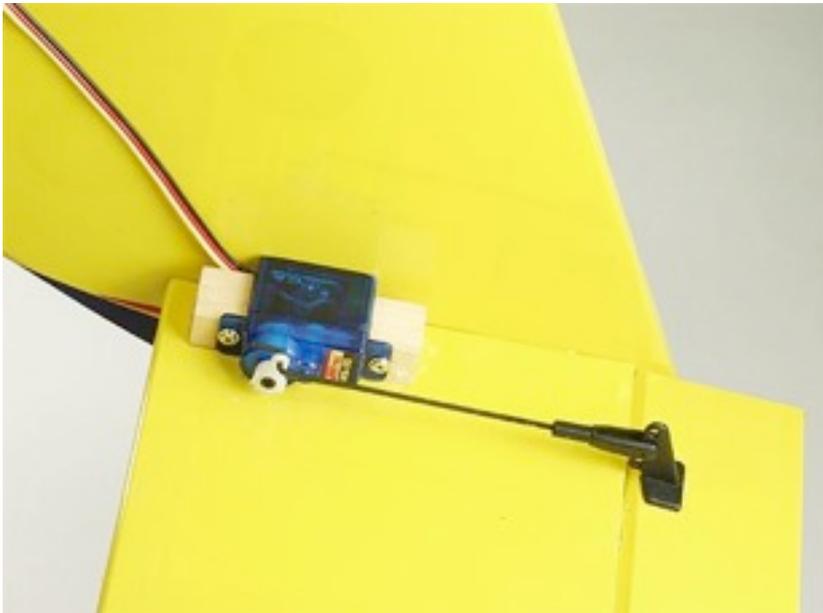
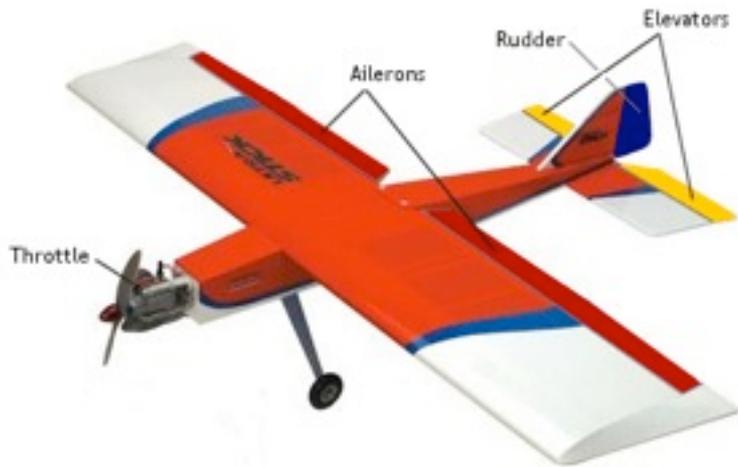


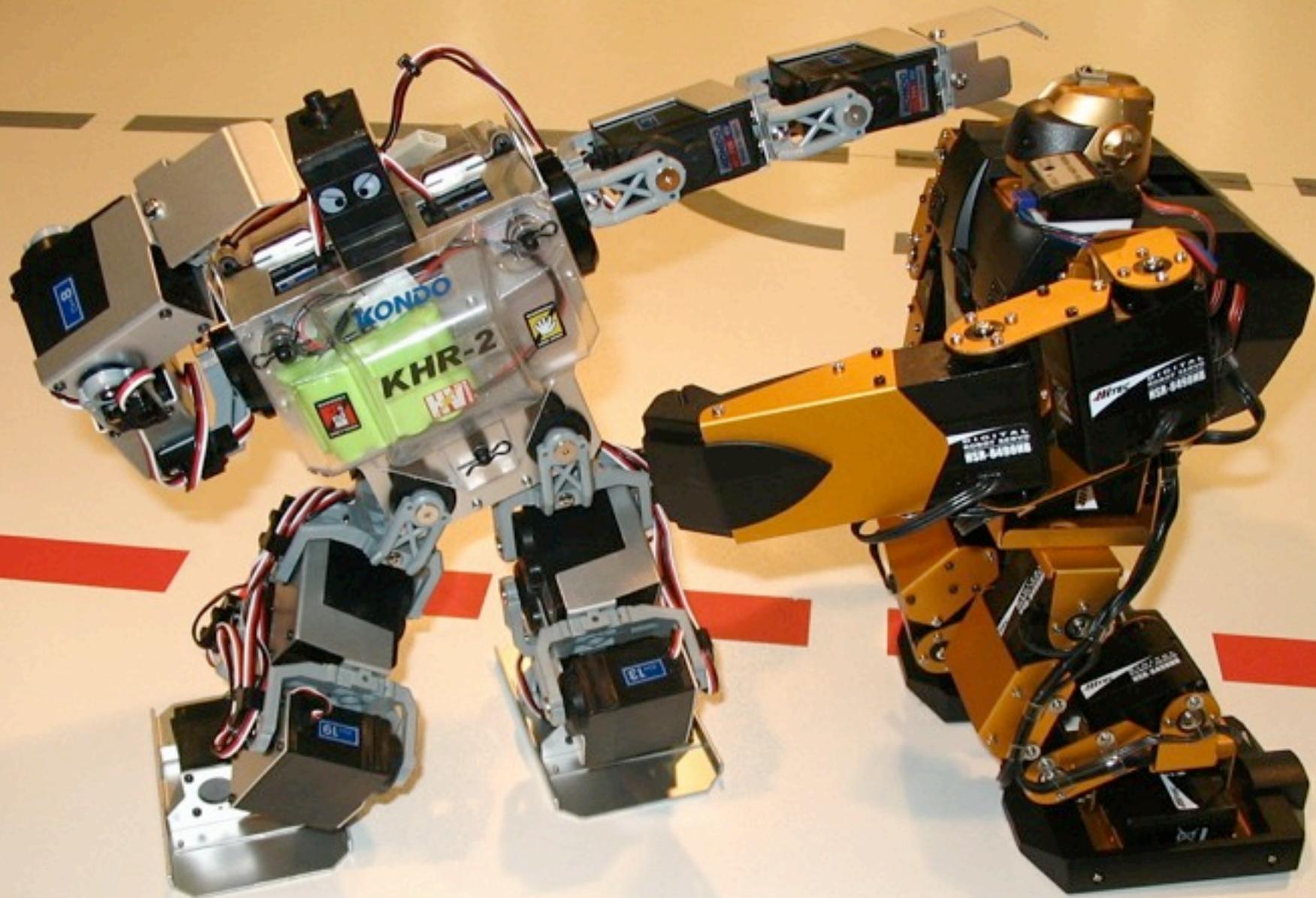
Servo Motor

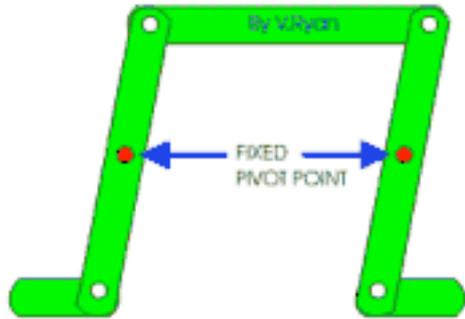


1. Gears
2. Potentiometer
3. Motor
4. Electronics









Parallel Motion Linkage



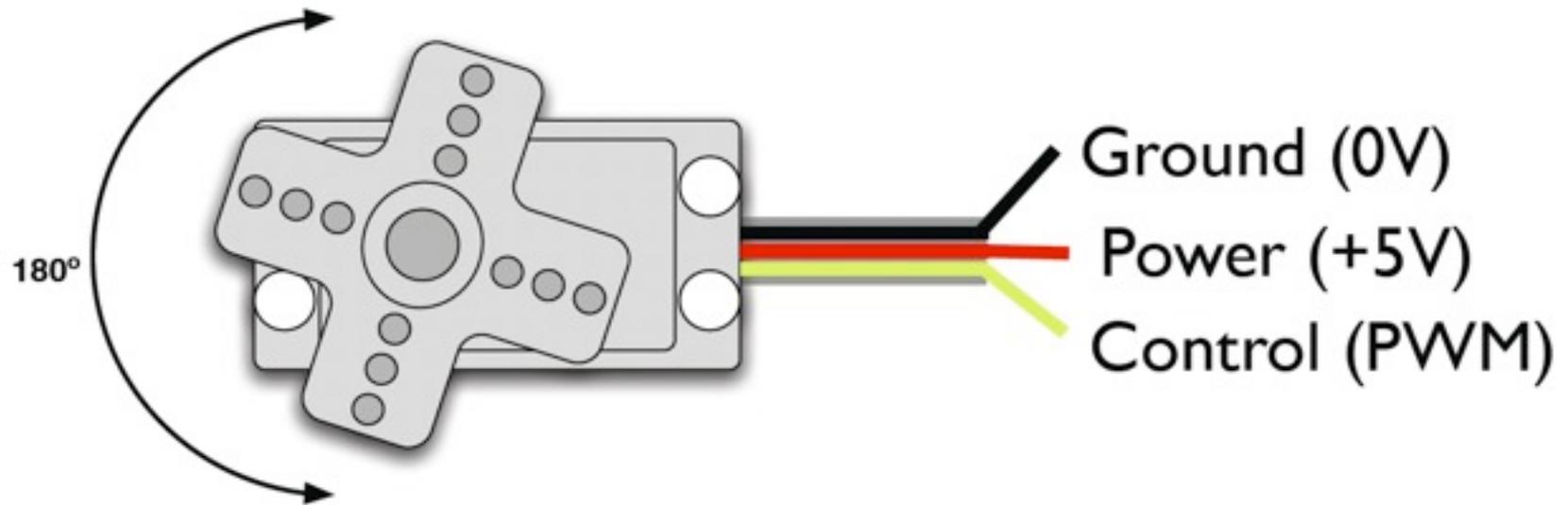
Mechanism Inside a Toolbox

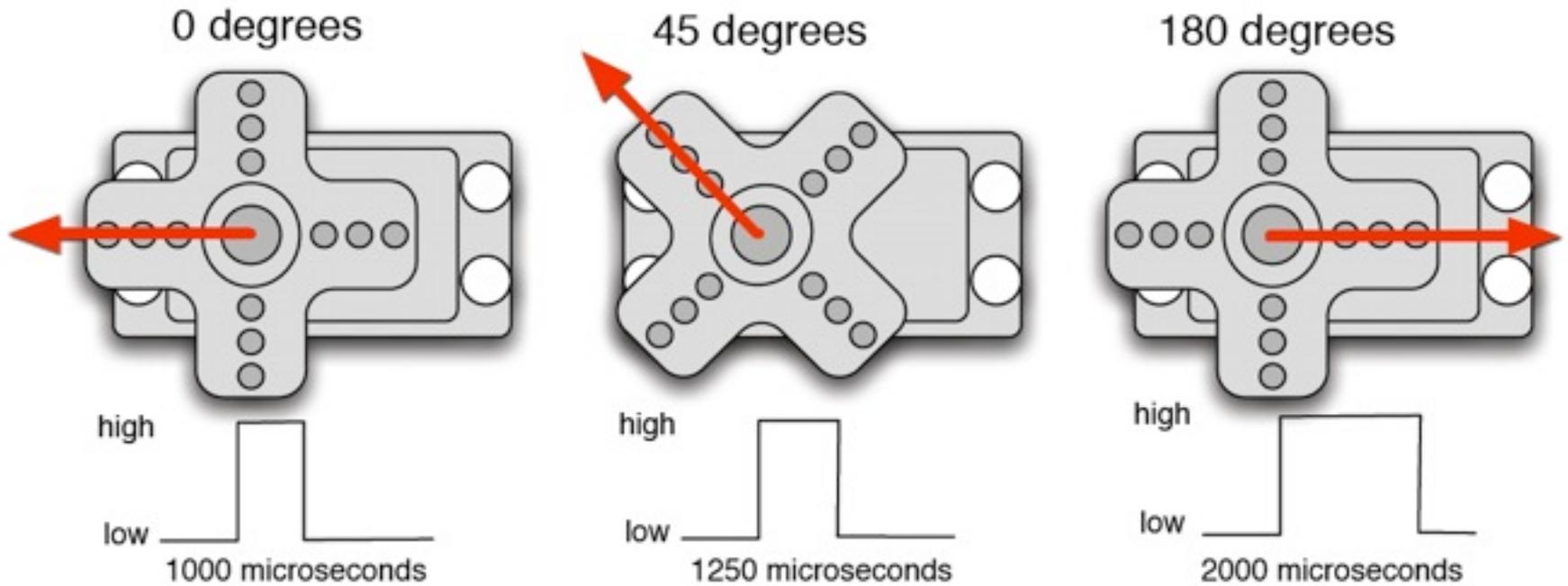


4~6g



37.2g (1.3oz)

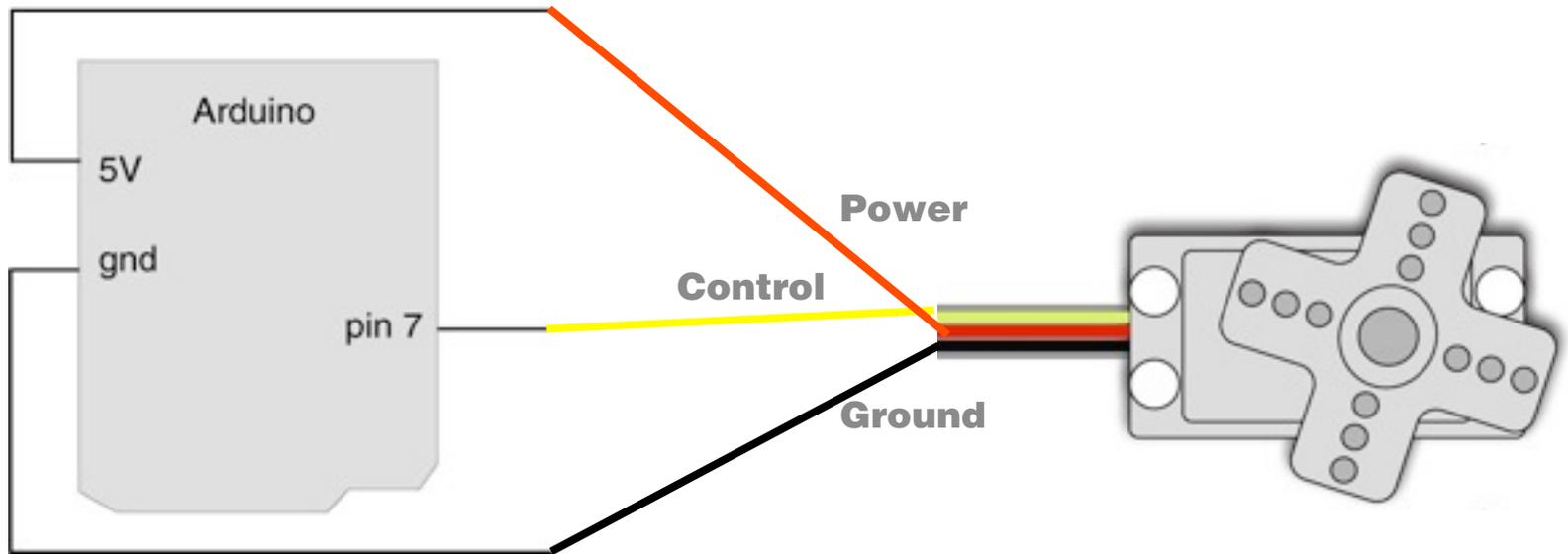


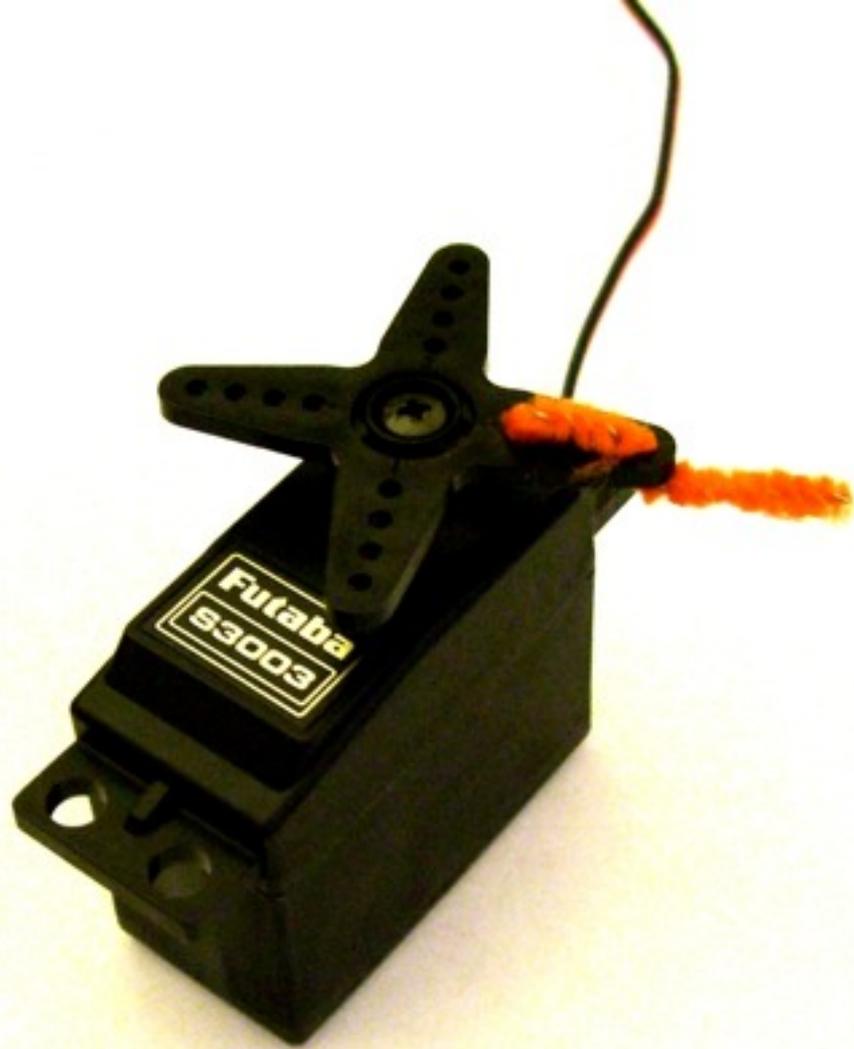


In Class Exercise

- 1. Connect the servo to Arduino**
2. Control the servo via serial communication
3. Control the servo with a pot
4. Make a crawler!

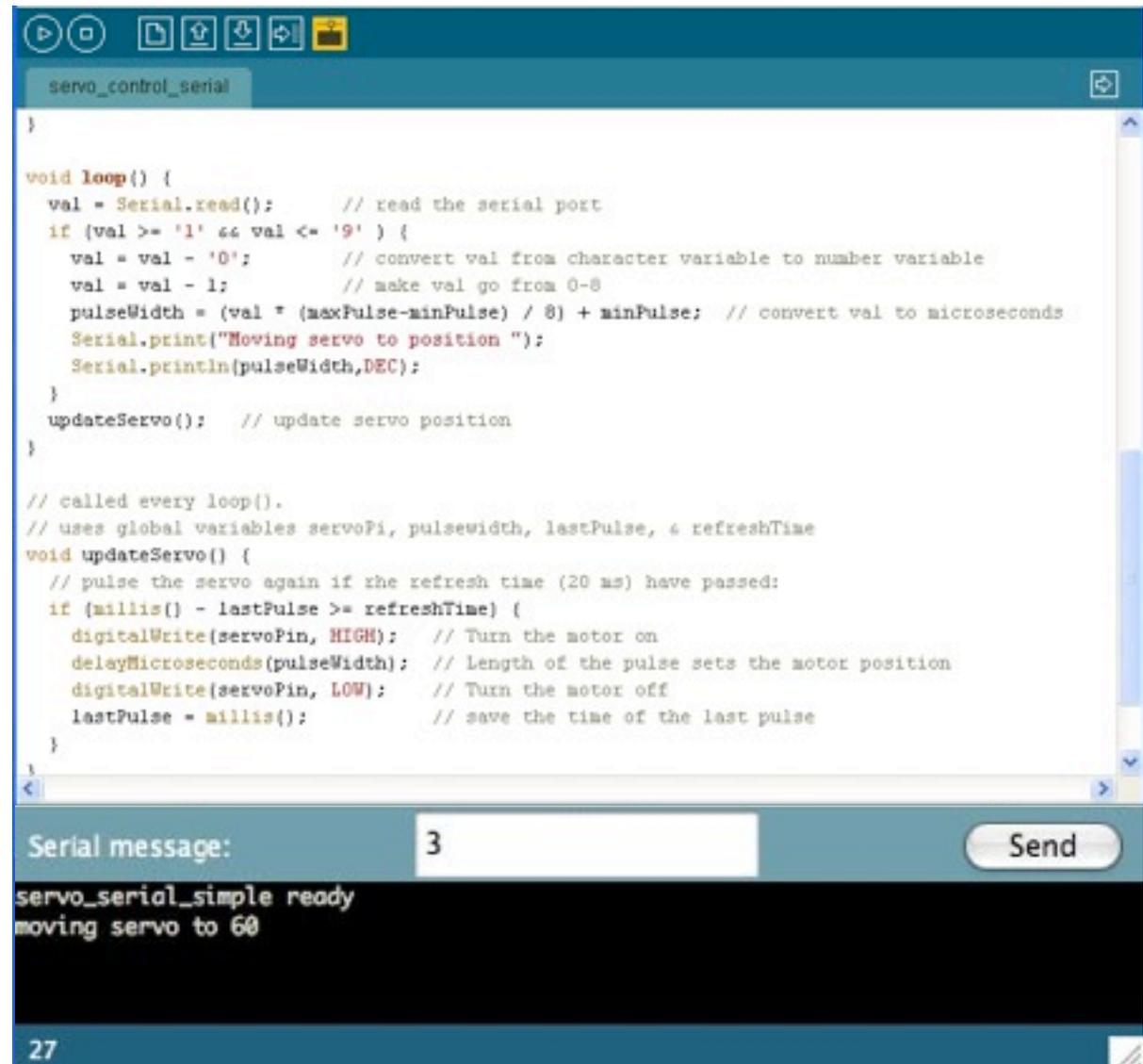






In Class Exercise

1. Connect the servo to Arduino
- 2. Control the servo via serial communication**
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```
servo_control_serial

}

void loop() {
  val = Serial.read();    // read the serial port
  if (val >= '1' && val <= '9') {
    val = val - '0';      // convert val from character variable to number variable
    val = val - 1;        // make val go from 0-8
    pulseWidth = (val * (maxPulse-minPulse) / 8) + minPulse; // convert val to microseconds
    Serial.print("Moving servo to position ");
    Serial.println(pulseWidth,DEC);
  }
  updateServo(); // update servo position
}

// called every loop().
// uses global variables servoPi, pulsewidth, lastPulse, & refreshTime
void updateServo() {
  // pulse the servo again if the refresh time (20 ms) have passed:
  if (millis() - lastPulse >= refreshTime) {
    digitalWrite(servoPin, HIGH); // Turn the motor on
    delayMicroseconds(pulseWidth); // Length of the pulse sets the motor position
    digitalWrite(servoPin, LOW); // Turn the motor off
    lastPulse = millis(); // save the time of the last pulse
  }
}

3
```

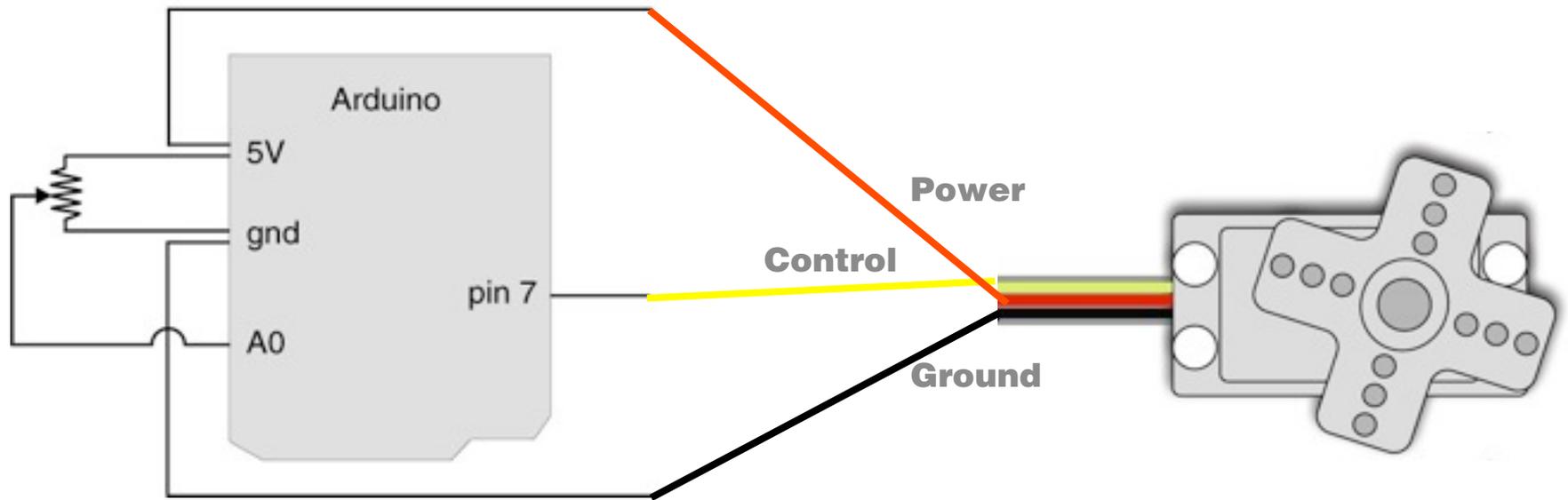
Serial message:

```
servo_serial_simple ready
moving servo to 60
```

27

In Class Exercise

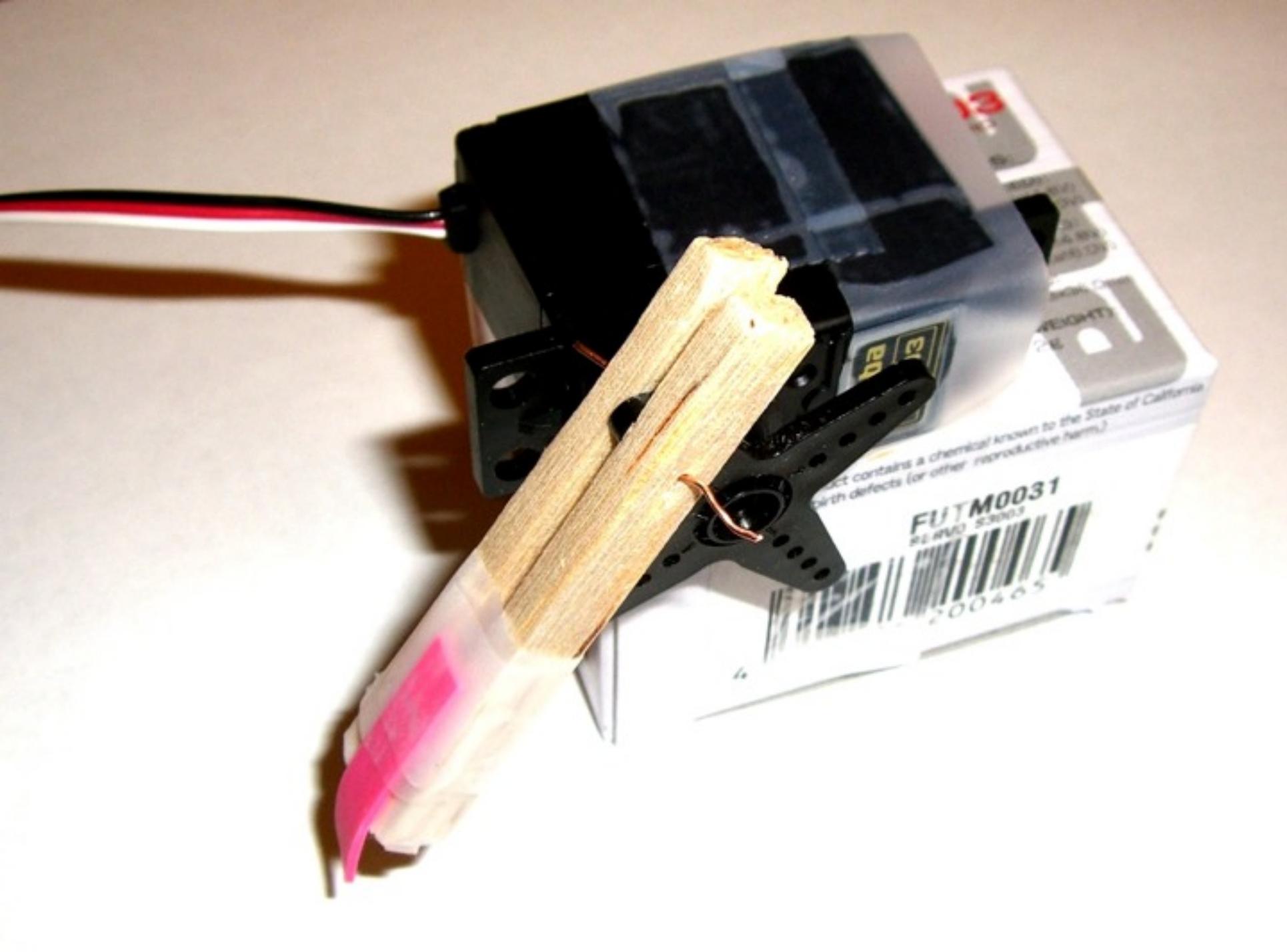
1. Connect the servo to Arduino
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In Class Exercise

1. Connect the servo to Arduino
2. Control the servo via serial communication
3. Control the servo with a pot
4. **Make a crawler!**



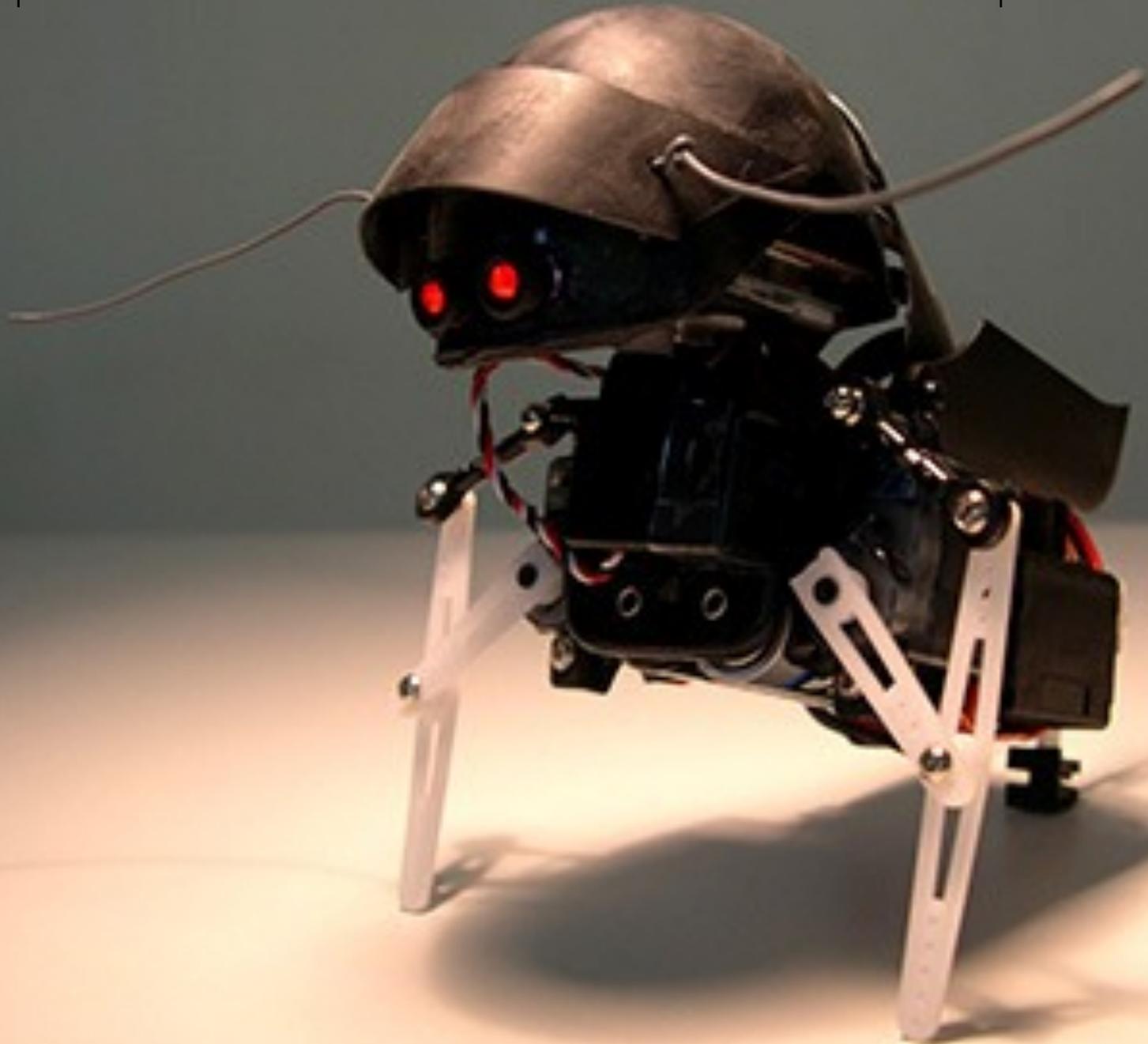


Assignment

Make a crawler that moves forward.

You may want to generate movement from your program, or use your potentiometer to control the speed of the movement. You may also team up with a friend and use two servos instead of one.

Post descriptions and photo(s) of your crawler on the course website.



Thanks!