



Lesson 3 (High Power)

Controlling Motors, Pumps, Deathrays*, and other high power devices

* No, not for reals...

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Current Limits

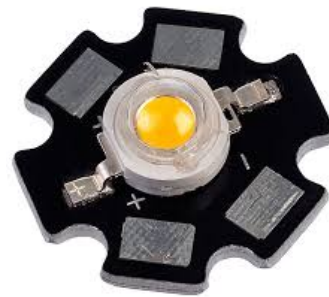
- Arduino UNO max current
 - 40 mA per I/O pin
 - 200 mA total
 - 5V pin can supply 500mA
(but, cannot be controlled in program)



20mA



150mA



300mA



1.8A
(each motor)

Current Limits

- 20mA is only enough for...
 - Small LEDs
 - Small speakers
 - Sensors (...most requires very little current)

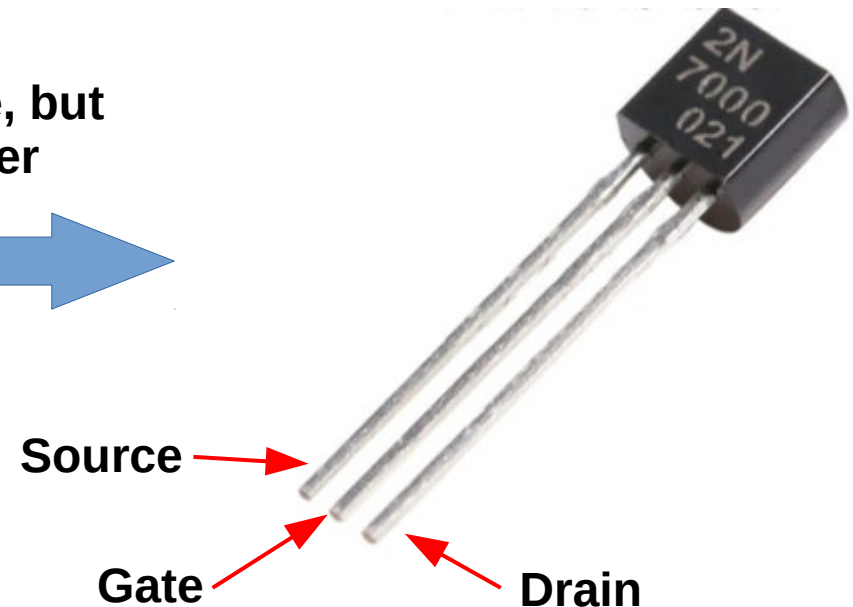


Transistor

- Works like a switch
 - Can control higher current than an Arduino I/O pin
 - Arduino I/O pin can be used to turn on or off



Works the same, but
without the finger



Transistor

Positive Voltage

Connect to Arduino 5V pin.

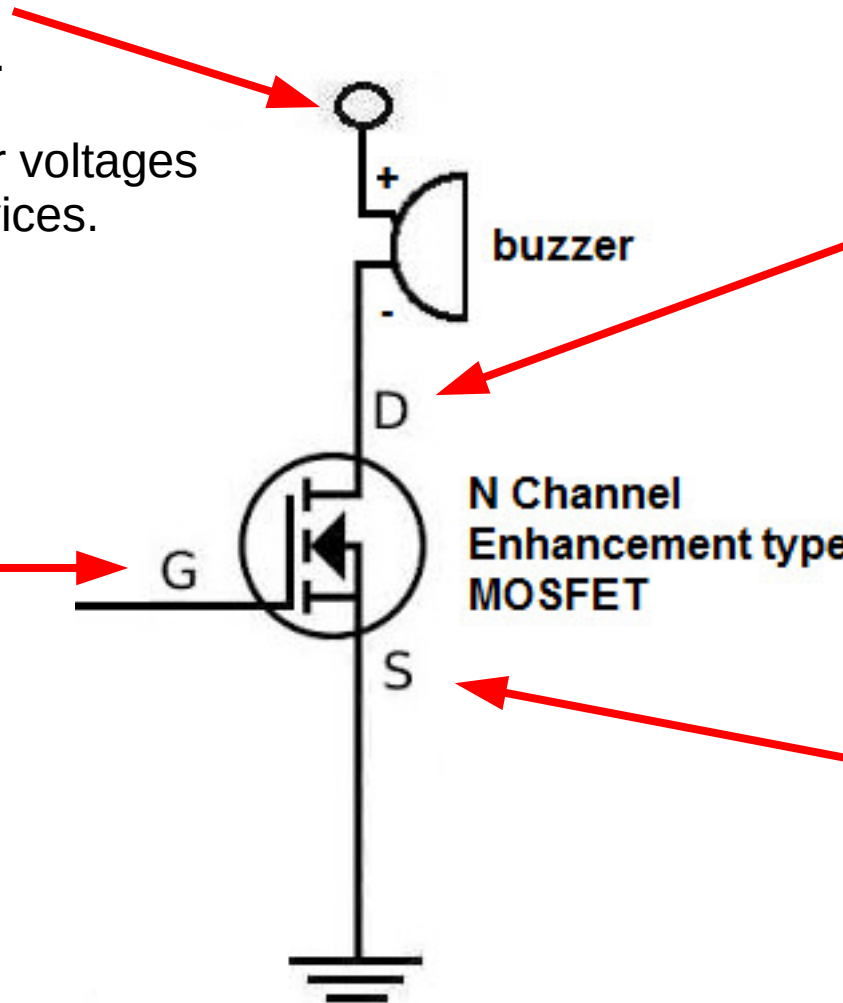
Can also connect to higher voltages to drive more powerful devices.

Gate

Connect to Arduino I/O pin (eg. pin 11).

Transistor turns on when pin 11 is **High (5V)**.

Transistor turns off when pin 11 is **Low (0V)**.



Drain

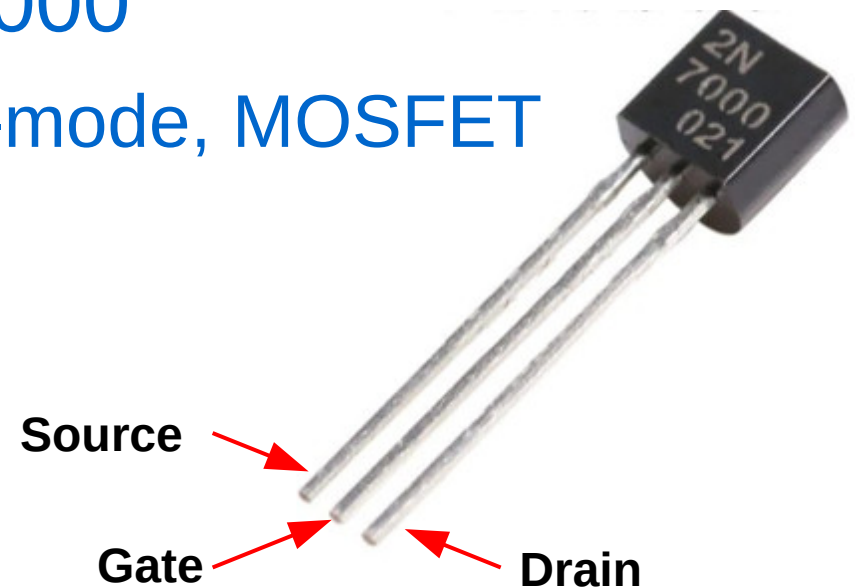
Connect to the load.
Load can be a buzzer, LED, motor, etc...

Source

Connect to Gnd

Transistor

- Many types of transistors...
 - BJT, Darlington, MOSFET, JFET, PNP, NPN, etc...
- Model we are using: 2N7000
 - N-channel, Enhancement-mode, MOSFET
 - Max voltage 60V
 - Max current 200mA



2N7000

- N-Channel
 - Connect transistor between Load and Ground
- Enhancement-mode
 - Supply voltage to turn on
- MOSFET
 - Gate draws very little current (...treated as zero)

Exercise 1

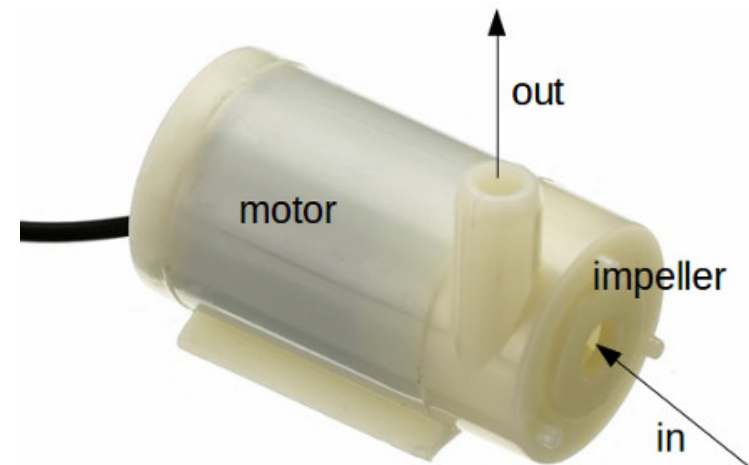
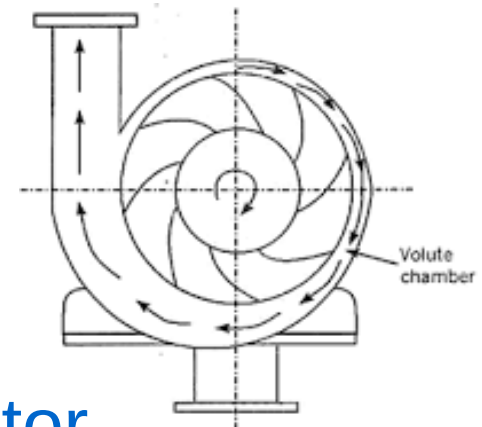
Connecting Pumps

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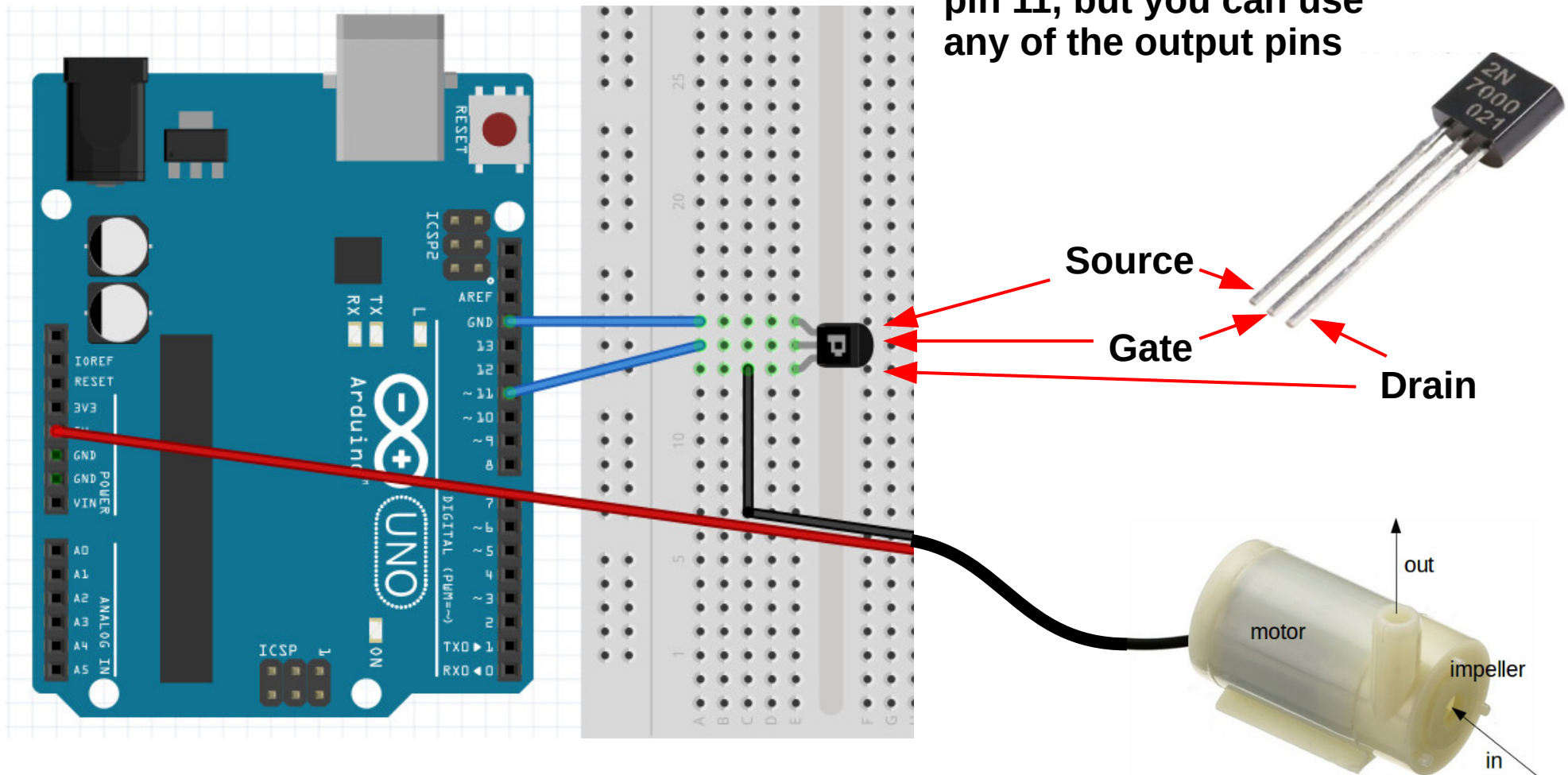
Pump

- Mini-Submersible Pump

- Red wire (positive): Connect to 5V
- Black wire (ground): Connect to Transistor
- Can be submerged in water
- Cannot be reversed
- Centrifugal type pump

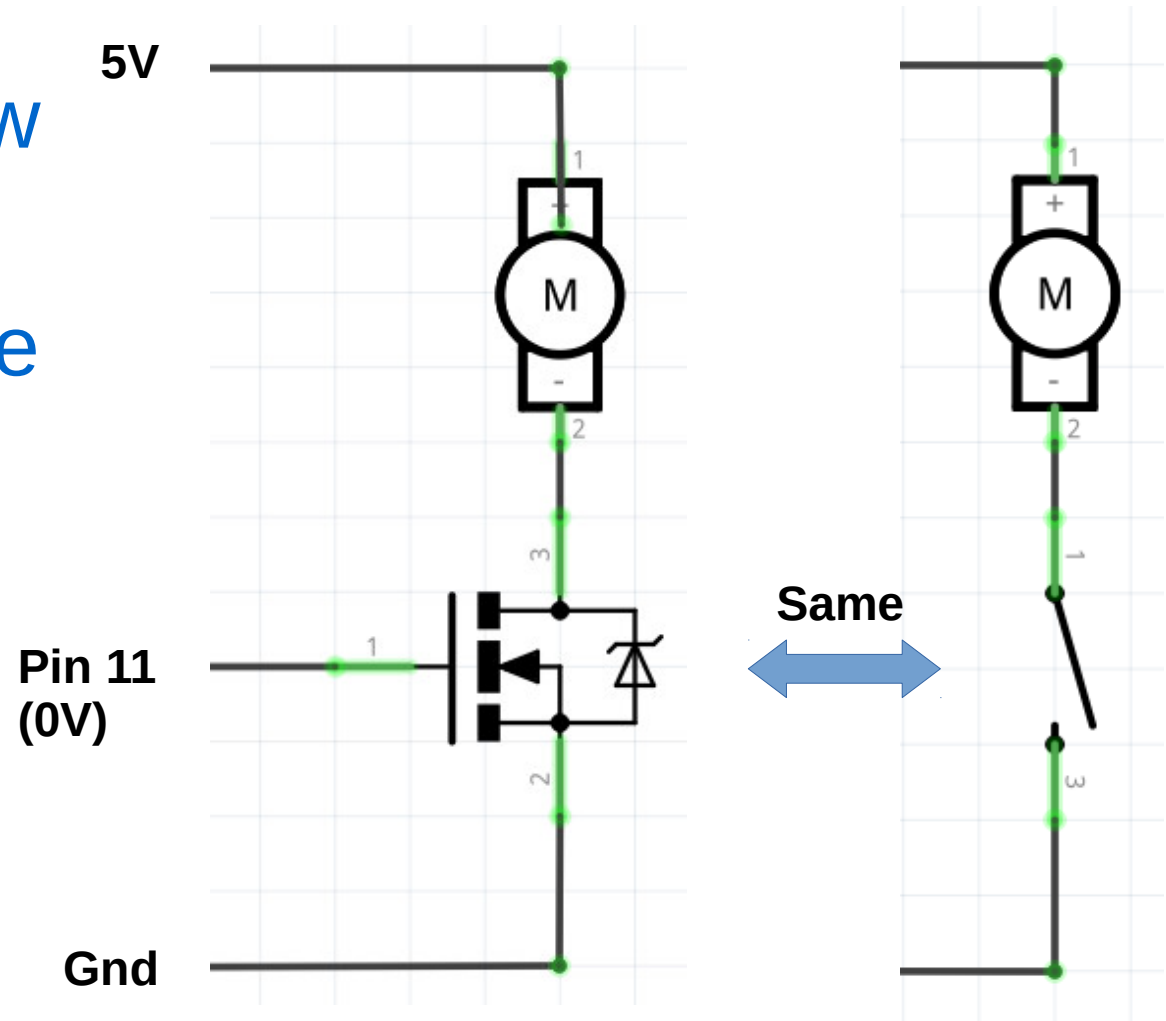


Transistor + Pump



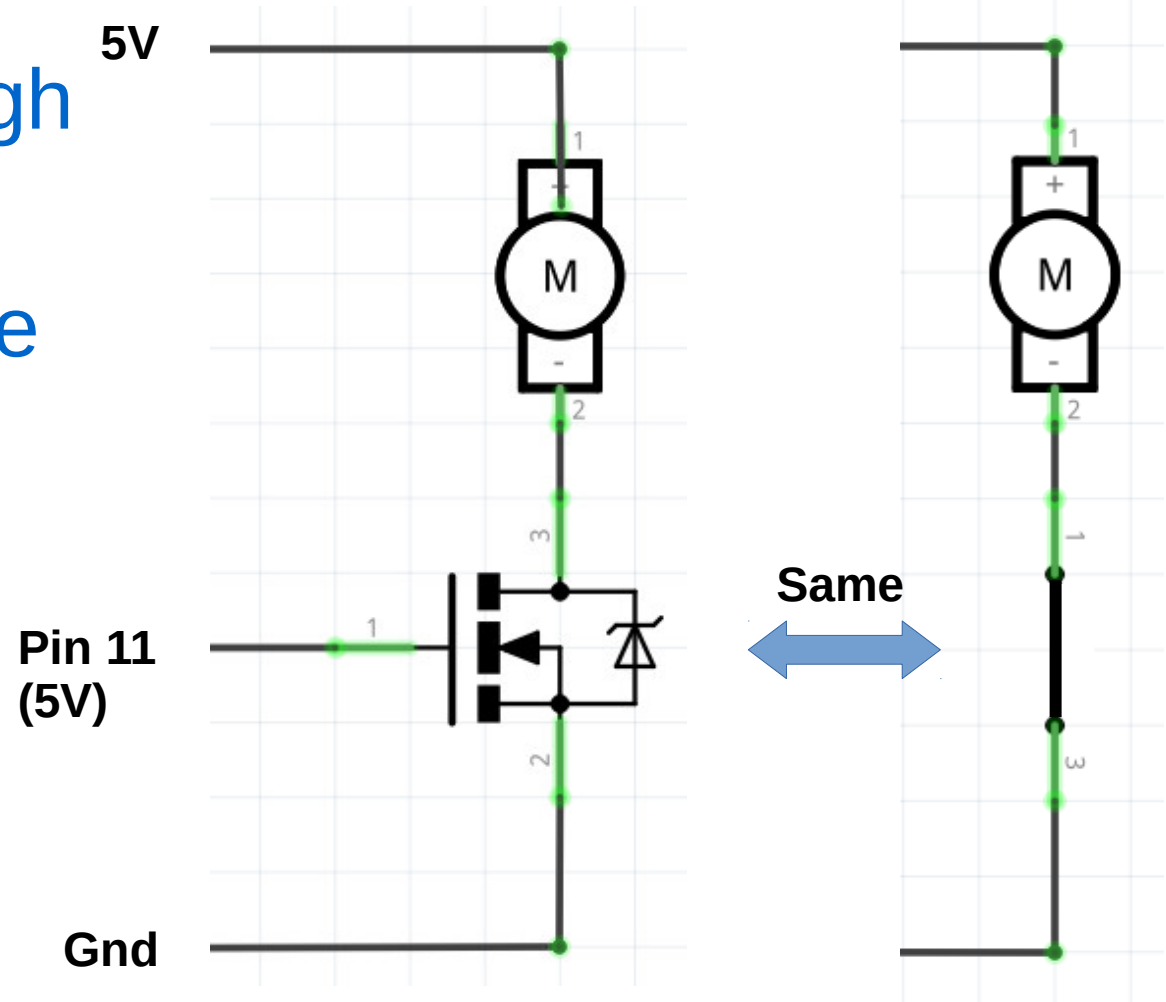
Transistor + Pump

- When pin 11 is low (0 V)
- Transistor acts like an opened switch



Transistor + Pump

- When pin 11 is high (5 V)
- Transistor acts like an closed switch



Exercise 2

Controlling Pumps

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Try It Out

- Like an LED, we can adjust the power of the pump using PWM.
- Unlike an LED, the pump may not turn at all if the PWM power is too low

What's the lowest power you can set and still have the pump turn?

Minimum Power

- Unlike an LED, a pump motor has inductance. This means that it takes a while for the current to flow.
- The pump will also need to overcome friction to start turning.
- If the PWM power is too low, it's not enough to overcome friction.

Up / Down Power

Use 2 buttons as Up/Down power inputs – when Up is pressed, the power increases (pump pumps faster), and when Down is pressed the power decreases...

You can use the Serial Monitor and Serial Arduino class to see the power being used in the program.

UpDown Buttons

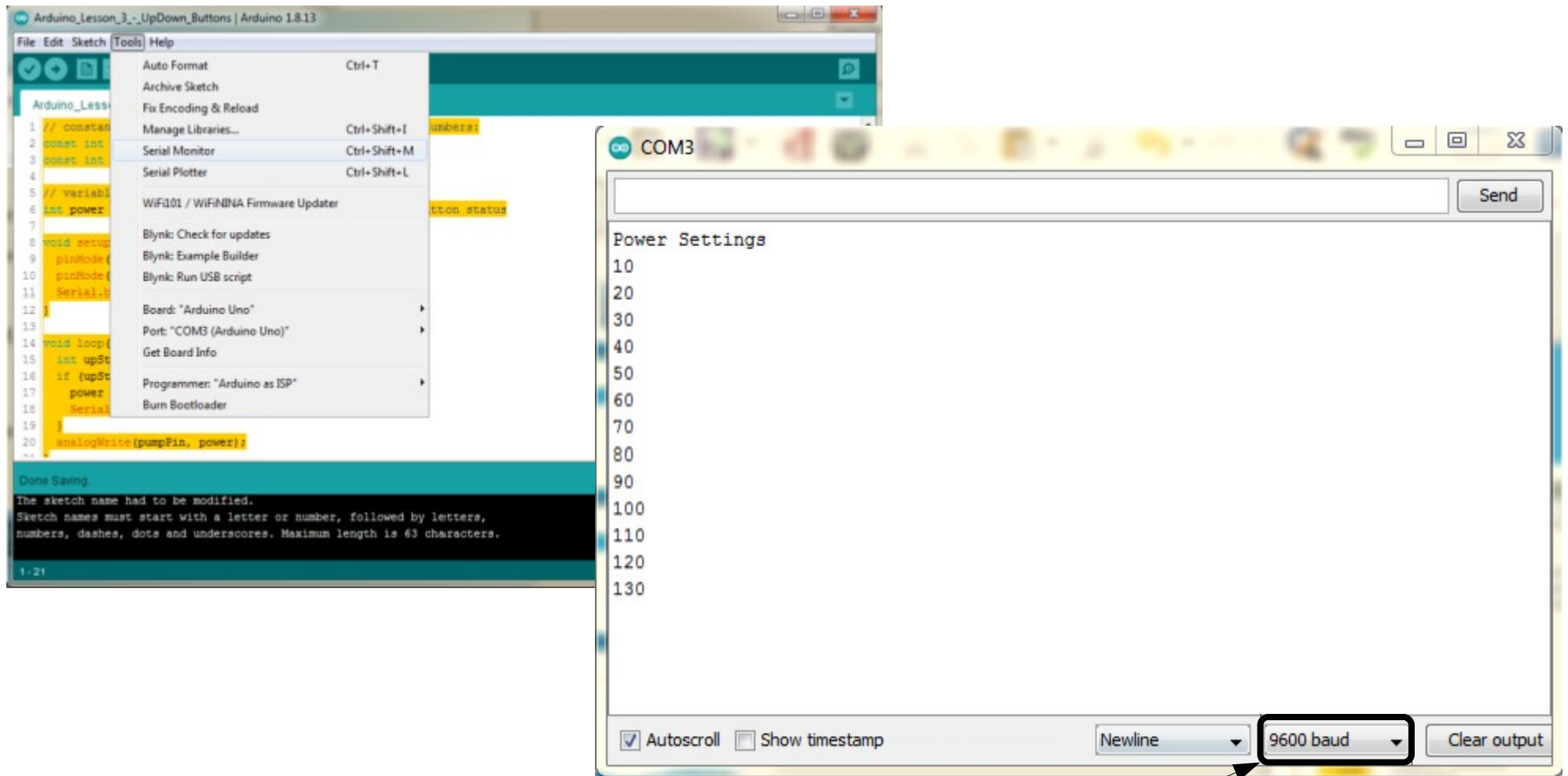
```
const int upPin = 2;    // the Up pushbutton pin
const int pumpPin = 11; // the pump pin

int power = 0;         // variable for remembering & setting power level

void setup() {
  pinMode(pumpPin, OUTPUT);
  pinMode(upPin, INPUT);
  Serial.begin(9600); // Create a Serial
  Serial.println("Power Settings");
}

void loop() {
  int upState = digitalRead(upPin);
  if (upState == HIGH) {
    power += 10;
    Serial.println(power);
    delay(500); // button freeze, to avoid undesired behavior (test without!)
  }
  analogWrite(pumpPin, power);
}
```

Serial Monitor



Make sure to match the Baud rate here with the one in your program: `Serial.begin(9600);`

Challenges

Hand Sanitizer with Button

- Create a program and circuit that...
 - Has a button to initiate pump squirts
 - Creates a “Off Time” to prevent over-squirting...
Can use an LED to indicate when the program is ready to squirt again...

Functions

Use Functions to Simplify Code:

- Reduce code repetition / redundancy
- Avoid long, hard-to-decipher programs - everything put into one big Loop() function
- Create code bits that are easy to understand and follow
- Modularize the code for quick changes

Functions

Simplify code by using functions, like “void squirt(int power, int time)”, which makes the pump turn on with a certain power and time to effect a squirt.

```
int pumpPin = 11; // Pump transistor connected to digital pin 11
```

```
void setup() {  
  pinMode(pumpPin, OUTPUT);  
}
```

```
void squirt(int power, int time) {  
  // Turn on pump with indicated power, for indicated duration, and then shut it  
  analogWrite(pumpPin, power);  
  delay(time);  
  analogWrite(pumpPin, 0);  
}
```

```
void loop() {  
  // Use a button to initiate squirts  
  squirt(100, 500);  
  delay(5000);  
}
```

Summary

- Use transistors to control high power devices
- Motors require a minimum power to start
- Use Functions to...
 - Replace repeated code
 - Break down complicated programs into smaller parts

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