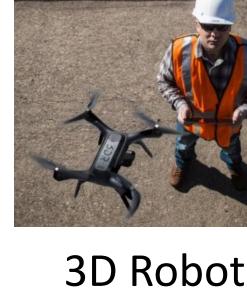


What is open source?

Linux









3D Robotics

Start Now

Learn more

```
pump relais
ist int pump=9;

pump status, 0 for off, >0 for on
; pumpstate = 0;

pumplevel 3,2,1,0 corresponding to 1000 ms, 1250 ms, 170
; pumplevel = 3;

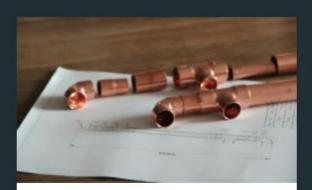
pumppause of 1000, 1250, 1700, 2500 ms corresponding to signed long pumppause = 1000;

heater relais
ist int heater=10;
```

Arduino Code ver0.2

In the last months significant improvements were made on the code. Today ver 0.2 is released. The main new features...





Drawings Issue 02

Two months ago the drawings issue 01 was posted. Making the microstill I found typos and errors that needed to...

Read more



Birdwatchers – Recipe of the Month

Birdwatchers is a simple recipe for sugar wash. Sometimes it is referred to as TPR (tomato past recipe). It produces a...

Read more

What is Arduino?

"Arduino is an open-sourced electronics prototyping platform based on flexible, easy-to-use hardware and software. Its intended for artists, designers, hobbyists, and anyone interested in creating interactive objects or environments".

http://arduino.cc

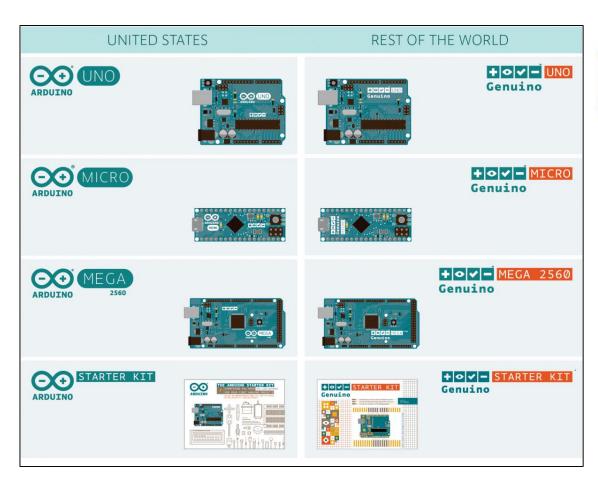


What is Arduino?

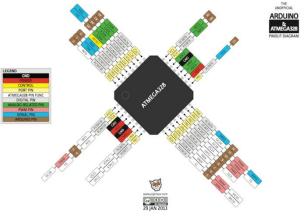
- Atmega chip: microcontroller
- Breakouts: easy access to microcontroller "microcontroller kits"
- Arduino open-source hardware
- Arduino programming language

Arduino is two parts

1. Hardware







Arduino is two parts"

1. Hardware

2. Software

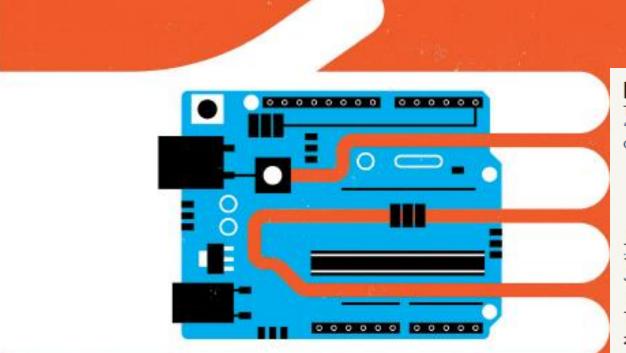
```
😵 🖨 📵 🛮 Blink | Arduino 1.0
File Edit Sketch Tools Help
  Blink
 Blink
 Turns on an LED on for one second, then off for one second, repe
 This example code is in the public domain.
void setup() {
 // initialize the digital pin as an output.
 // Pin 13 has an LED connected on most Arduino boards:
 pinMode(13, OUTPUT);
void loop() {
 digitalWrite(13, HIGH); // set the LED on
 delay(1000);
                          // wait for a second
 digitalWrite(13, LOW);
                         // set the LED off
 delay (1000);
                            // wait for a second
                                            Arduino Uno on /dev/ttyACM1
```

TOOLBOX

AGE OF THE ARDUINO

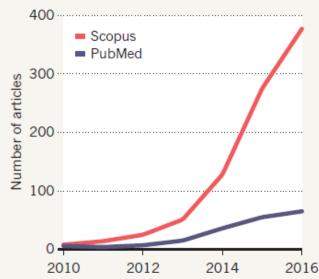
A booming market for small, cheap 'single-board computers' offers researchers a helping hand in fields such as automation, networking and data collection.

"Cheap, stripped-down microcontrollers are allowing users to pack huge amounts of computing power into tiny spaces"

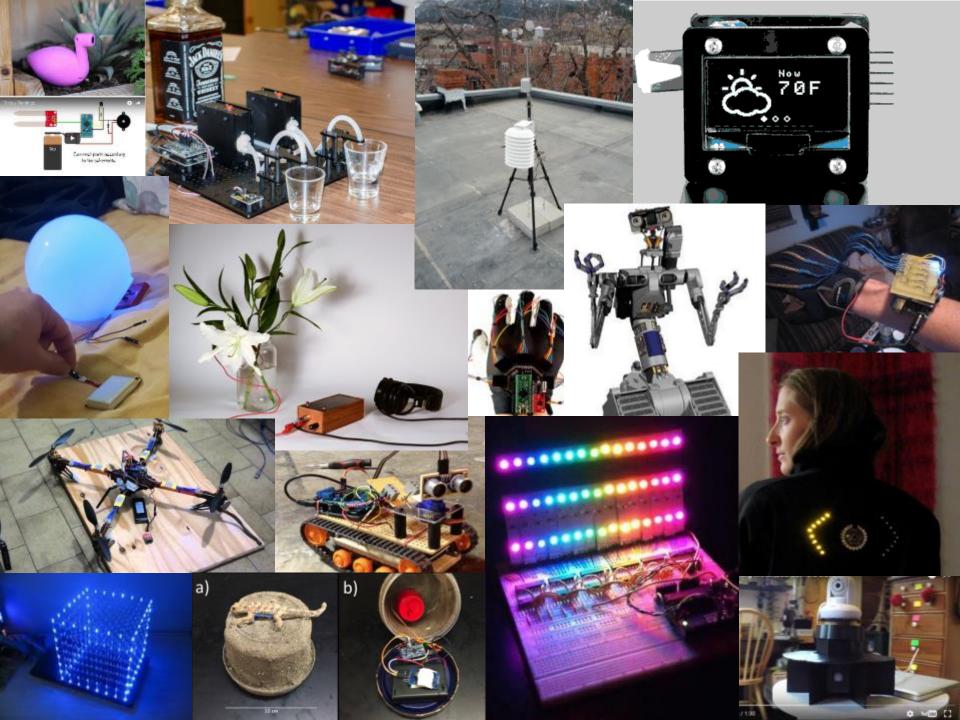


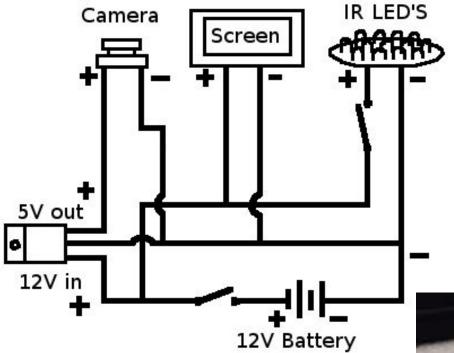
MARCH OF THE MINI-COMPUTERS

The number of papers including the terms 'Raspberry Pi' or 'Arduino' has been rising in databases of scientific publications.



Cressey, D. 2017. The DIY electronics transforming research. Nature 544: 125-126





DIY Infrared Night Vision Device by <u>MattGyver92</u>



Our Goals

- Turtle research
- GPS loggers are expensive, want alternative
- Create community
- Interdisciplinary student research

Turtle Research

Wanted: GPS logger for box turtle research

- Affordable
- Easy-to-use
- Small footprint (e.g.,<5% of the body mass)



Carapace Length: ~11 – 15 cm

Weight: $\overline{x} \sim 600g$

Commercially available products



Create a community



Research possibilities

Interdisciplinary research

wired.com

Want to Make It as a Biologist? Better Learn to Code

Author: Emily Dreyfuss. Emily Dreyfuss Science





Research possibilities

Interdisciplinary research

 Otherwise cost-prohibitive **VS**

Soldering Equipment



Soldering Iron



Lead-free solder



Brass Sponge



Third hand

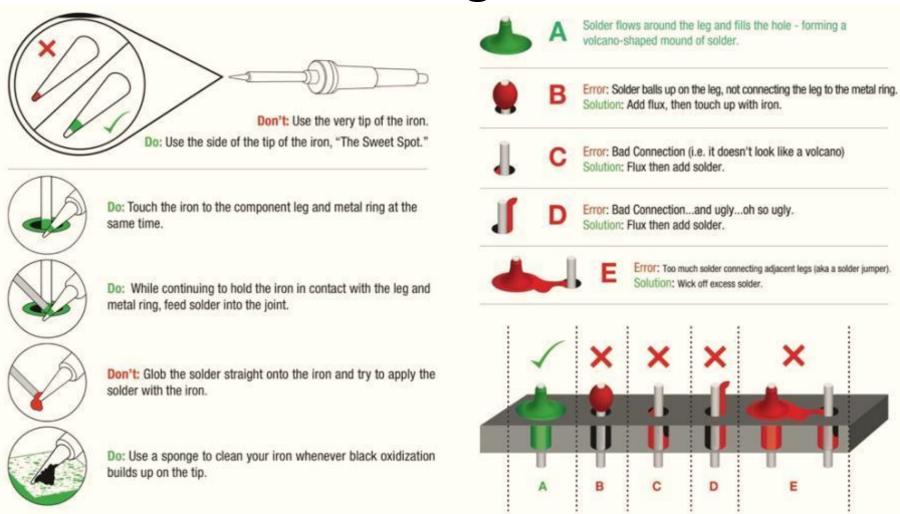


Desoldering braid



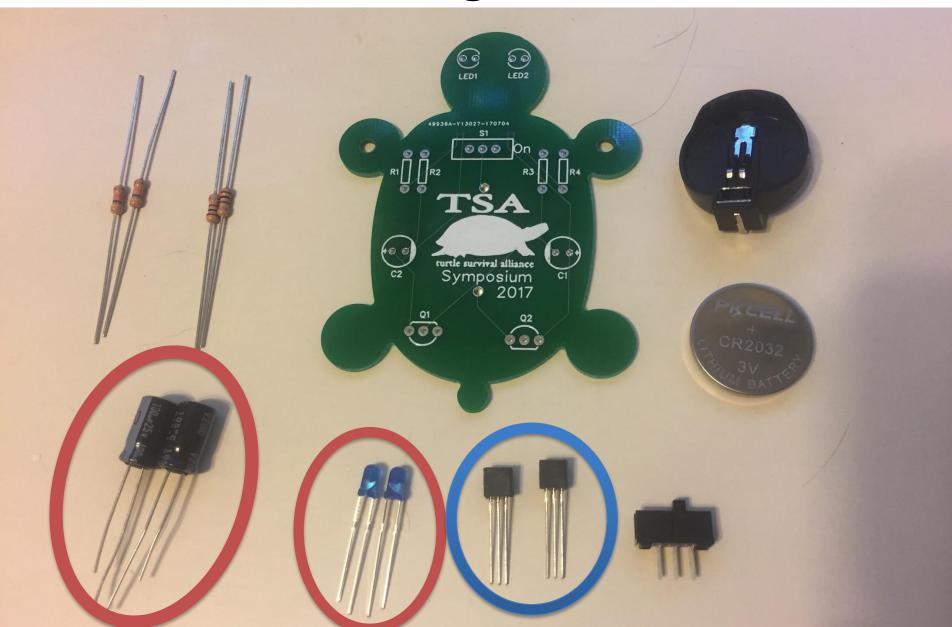
Tip cleaner

Soldering Basics



https://learn.sparkfun.com/tutorials/how-to-solder---through-hole-soldering

Soldering Exercise





Major Components



Arduino Pro mini microcontroller



On/Off switch



Transistor



56 Channel GPS receiver



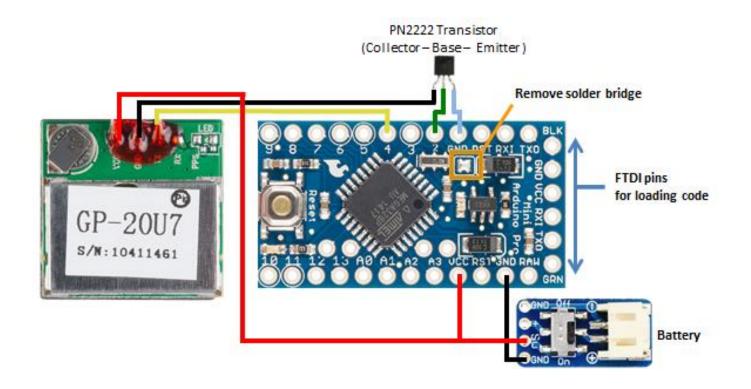
Hook-up wire (solid)



Lipo battery

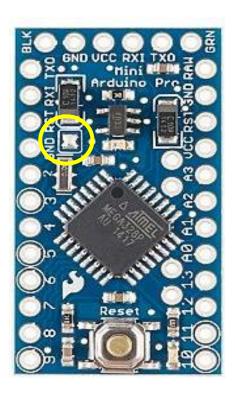
GPS unit assembly

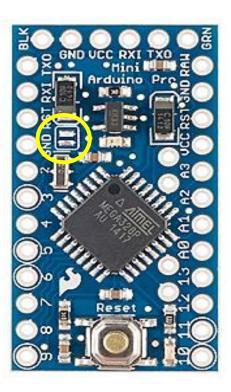
Work in pairs



Microcontroller prep

Remove solder bridge to power regulator

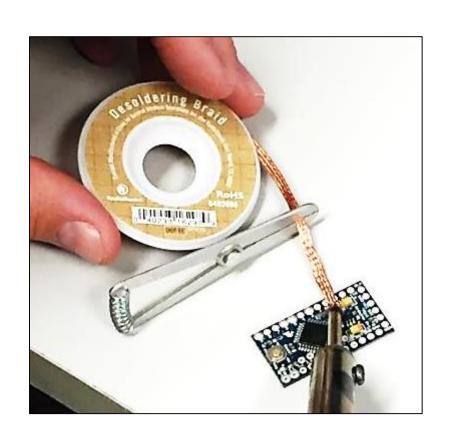


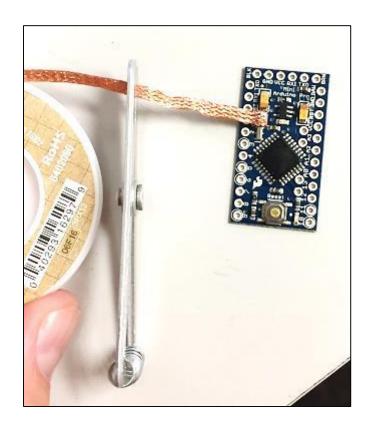






Removing the solder bridge





Cut wires

Practice stripping (wires) on 22 and 28 AWG

Lengths:

Jumpers: 2.5-3.0 cm

Trim GPS wires

Black: 3 cm

Red: 3 cm

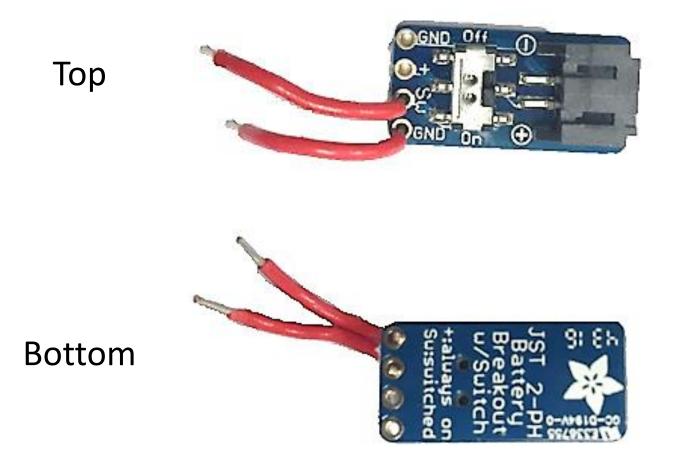
White: 4 cm



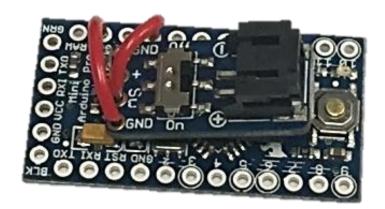




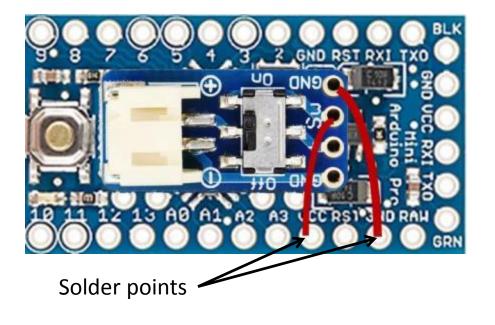
Solder jumpers to switch



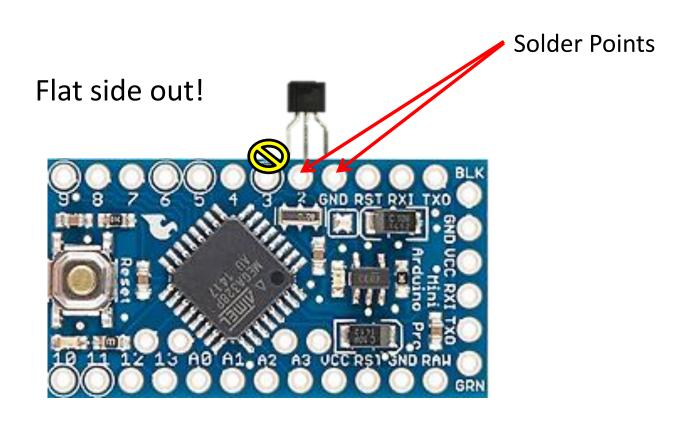
Attach switch to Pro Mini



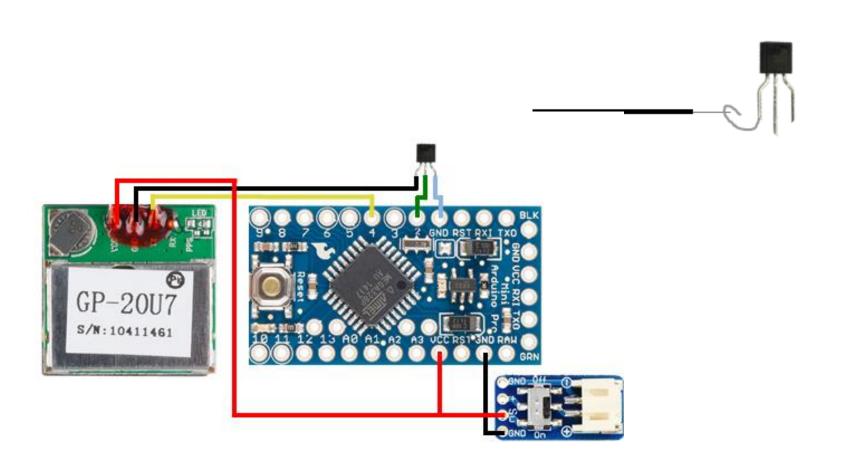
Hot glue or electrical tape

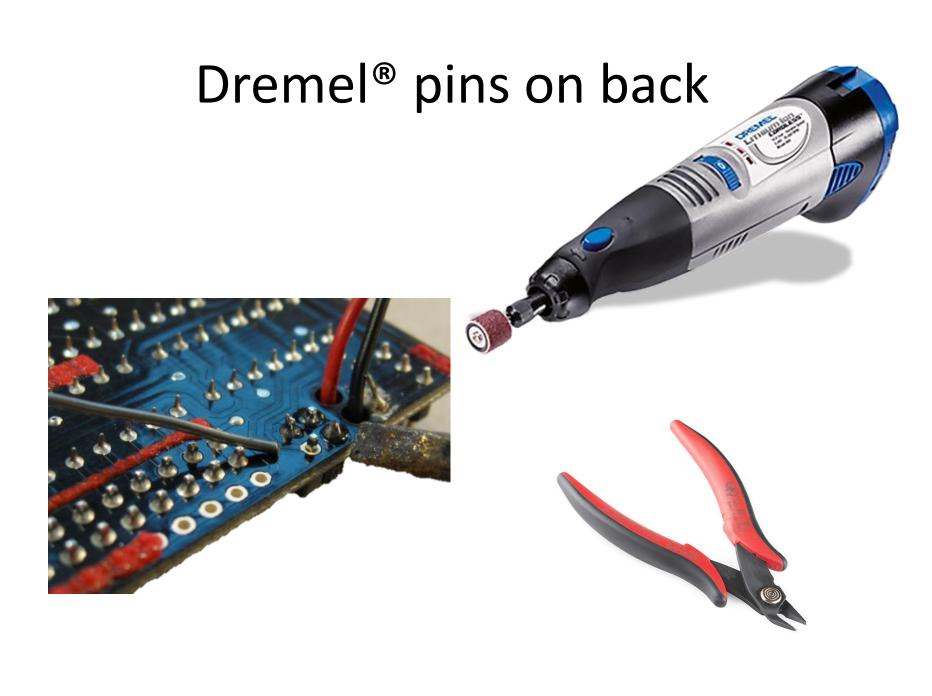


Solder transistor



Solder GPS wires

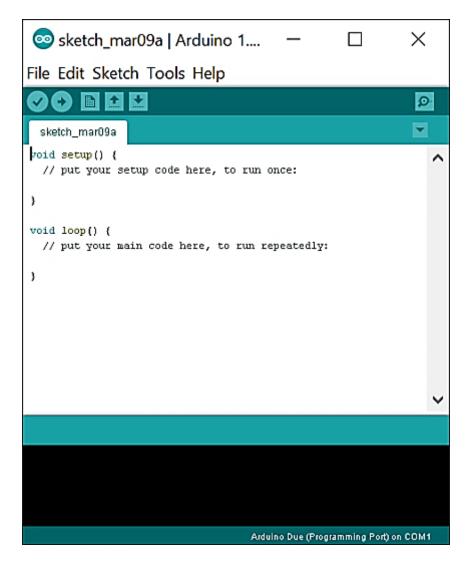




This is what it should look like...



Arduino IDE



Load blink sketch to make sure it works

Install libraries:

Tiny GPS++

LowPower

EEPROMex

Load code

```
2
                    Code for a turtle GPS receiver and logger
3
                                 March 2016
                    P. Cain, Indiana State University, Terre Haute, IN
               M. Cross, Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green, OH
7
    * Microcontroller is the Arduino Pro Mini 3v3: https://www.sparkfun.com/products/11114
9
    * GPS Receiver: https://www.sparkfun.com/products/13740
10
    * Wiring:
13
    * Power pin to 3v3
    * GND pin transistor to GND
    * Tx pin to D4
16
    * PN2222 Transistor: base (middle pin) to Pin D2
17
     18
19
   // Libraries and Links to download.
20
   //For info on installing Arduino libraries, see https://www.arduino.cc/en/Guide/Libraries
   #include <SoftwareSerial.h>
23
   #include <TinyGPS++.h>
                           // http://arduiniana.org/libraries/tinygpsplus/
   #include <LowPower.h>
                           // https://github.com/rocketscream/Low-Power
25
    #include <EEPROMex.h>
                           // http://thijs.elenbaas.net/2012/07/extended-eeprom-library-for-arduino
26
   27
28
   Two varibles to define are how long the GPS will stay on to acquire a signal (stay_on). Tradeoff GPS
    up time with battery life. The other variable is how often the unit wakes and logs data (logger interval.
    This occurs in hour intervals, starting on power up. Twelve hours will give you two points a day, eight
30
   will give you three, etc. */
31
32
33
   // how long will GPS receiver stay on
   int stay_on = 2; /*minutes*/
35
36
   // how long is the data logging interval? (time between readings)
37
    int logger_interval = 5; /*hours*/
    38
39
48
                                                    //time GPS is awake and feeding data to variable containers
41
    uint32_t feedDuration = stay_on * 60000;
    uint32_t sleepInterval = (logger_interval * 60 * 60) / 8; //raw number of cycles of watchdog interrupt
43
   static const int RXPin = 4, TXPin = 3;
45 static const uint32_t GPSBaud = 9600;
```

Code

```
2
                    Code for a turtle GPS receiver and Logger
3
                                 March 2016
4
                    P. Cain, Indiana State University, Terre Haute, IN
 5
               M. Cross, Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green, OH
 6
7
8
     * Microcontroller is the Arduino Pro Mini 3v3: https://www.sparkfun.com/products/11114
9
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10
11
    * Wiring:
    * -GPS-
12
13
    * Power pin to 3v3
    * GND pin transistor to GND
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    * Tx pin to D4
15
    * PN2222 Transistor: base (middle pin) to Pin D2
16
17
     18
19
20
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21
22 #include <SoftwareSerial.h>
23 #include <TinvGPS++.h>
                           // http://arduiniana.org/libraries/tinygpsplus/
24
   #include <LowPower.h>
                           // https://github.com/rocketscream/Low-Power
   #include <EEPROMex.h>
                           // http://thijs.elenbaas.net/2012/07/extended-eeprom-library-for-arduino
26
    27
28
   Two varibles to define are how long the GPS will stay on to acquire a signal (stay_on). Tradeoff GPS
29
   up time with battery life. The other variable is how often the unit wakes and logs data (logger_interval.
    This occurs in hour intervals, starting on power up. Twelve hours will give you two points a day, eight
31
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32
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36
37
    int logger_interval = 5; /*hours*/
    38
39
40
                                                      //time GPS is awake and feeding data to variable containers
    uint32_t feedDuration = stay_on * 60000;
    uint32_t sleepInterval = (logger_interval * 60 * 60) / 8; //raw number of cycles of watchdag interrupt
43
44
    static const int RXPin = 4, TXPin = 3;
   static const uint32_t GPSBaud = 9600;
```

To Change Recording Frequency

```
20
                      ***( USER DEFINED VARIABLES )***********
27
28
    Two varibles to define are how long the GPS will stay on to acquire a signal (stay_on). Tradeoff GPS
    up time with battery life. The other variable is how often the unit wakes and logs data (logger_interval.
    This occurs in hour intervals, starting on power up. Twelve hours will give you two points a day, eight
30
31
    will give you three, etc. */
32
    // how long will GPS receiver stay on
                                                           You can change how long the unit attempts to
    int stay_on = 2; /*minutes*/
                                                           get a fix
35
       now long is the data logging interval? (time between readings)
    int logger interval = 5; /*hours*/
                               This is where you can change the time
                              between readings
```

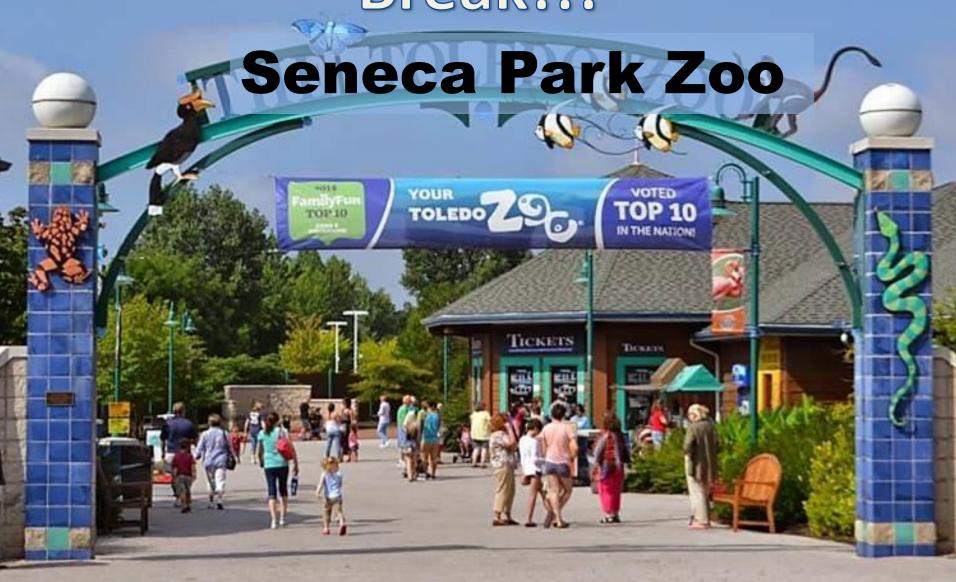
For now set the interval to record once every minute or 0.017

Remember Adjusting these parameters will affect battery life and the unit has a limited amount of memory (83 locations).

Calculating Battery Life

size of memory (kilobytes)	1000			
# readings per day	1			
total min (min per gps feeding)	1		Days to fill EEPROM	
hours/day spent feeding	0.02		83	
mA per day feeding	1.67			
sleep draw (mA)	0.03			
Battery size (mAh)	days	weeks	Memory	Total readings
100	41.9	6.0	Mem left	42
150	62.8	9.0	Mem left	63
360	150.8	21.5	Mem full	83
770	322.6	46.1	Mem full	83
1000	419.0	59.9	Mem full	83

Break!!!



Data download

Bring up GPSlogger_ReadClear sketch.

Connect FTDI connector.

Load sketch to logger.

Type "R" for read.

Troubleshoot.

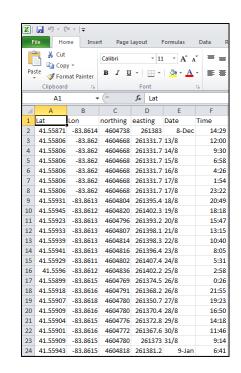
```
📤 🚳 💥 🕙 🖟 🛜 🜒 50% [∱] Tue Mar 14 21:52 Pat Cain Q 👩 🖃
                                                                                                                                                         /dev/cu usbserial-A603H8A3
                                                                                                                                                                                                                       Send
                                                                                                                 lat.Lon.Date.Time
                                                                                                                 41.370922.-83.617897.15/3.01:41
                                                                                                                 41.370941,-83.617912,15/3,01:42
         1) (R) Read all non-zero values from address 0
2) (C) Clear EEPROM (write zeros to all addresses
                                                                                                                 41.370887.-83.617912.15/3.01:43
                                                                                                                 41.370899,-83.617889,15/3,01:44
41.370918,-83.617912,15/3,01:45
                                                                                                                41 370880 -83 617904 15/3 01:46
                                                                                                                 41.370910, -83.617919,15/3,01:47
                                                                                                                 41.370914,-83.617897,15/3,01:48
13 #include FEPROMey by
                                                                                                                 Please type C to clear EEPROM, R to Read, A to print last address used
17 double latOut = 0:
 9 byte dayOut = 0:
20 byte monthOut = 0;
21 byte hourOut = 0;
22 byte minuteOut = 0
23 byte secOut = 0;
 int addressDouble = sizeof(double);
26 int addressByte = sizeof(byte);
30 int x = 0:
34 void setup() {
    Serial.begin(115200);
     EEPROM.setMemPool(memBase, EEPROMSizeUno);
    const int maxAllowedWrites = 1024;
EEPROM.setMaxAllowedWrites(maxAllowedWrites);
                                                                                                                                                                                                        115200 baud
                                                                                                                  Autoscroll
```

Data Visualization

Copy data into notepad

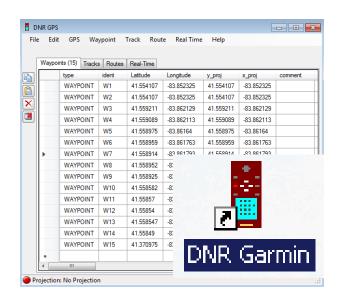
Save as .csv file

Import...

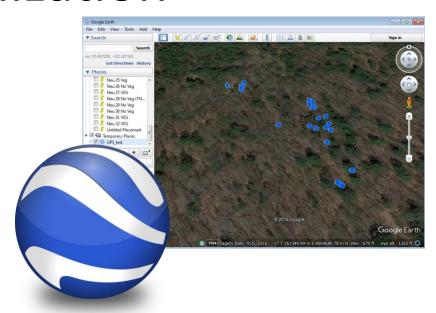


```
19 160518.txt - Notepad
                       - - X
File Edit Format View Help
Lat,Lon,Date,Time
41.556339,-83.854194,19/4,21:15
41.557888,-83.860252,20/4,02:21
41.557865,-83.860214,20/4,07:26
41.557991,-83.860084,20/4,12:31
41.558422.-83.860305.20/4.17:38
41.558395,-83.860252,20/4,22:45
41.558555,-83.860290,21/4,03:51
41.558460,-83.860267,21/4,08:56
41.558261,-83.860313,21/4,14:01
41.558414,-83.860427,21/4,19:07
41.558441,-83.860496,22/4,00:14
41.558456,-83.860870,22/4,05:19
41.558532,-83.860382,22/4,10:25
41.558666.-83.860443.22/4.15:30
41.558715,-83.860481,22/4,20:37
41.558681,-83.860420,23/4,01:42
41.558746,-83.860435,23/4,06:48
41.558769,-83.860481,23/4,11:52
41.558952,-83.861396,23/4,16:58
41.558975,-83.861381,23/4,22:06
41.559032,-83.861366,24/4,03:11
41.558979,-83.861396,24/4,08:16
41.558925,-83.861381,24/4,13:20
41.558986,-83.861587,24/4,18:28
41.558986,-83.861587,24/4,18:28
```

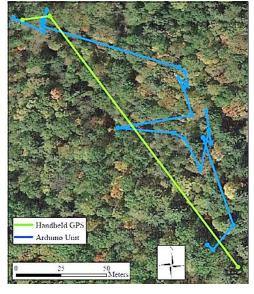
Data visualization









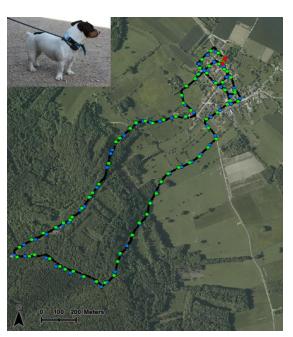


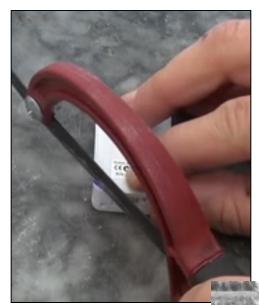
Other DIY GPS Logger Research: As-is



Other DIY GPS Logger Research: Modifications











Other DIY GPS Logger Research:

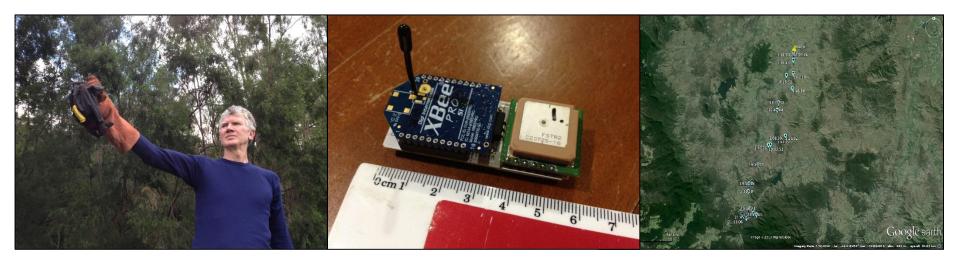
DIY

A Low-Cost GPS GSM/GPRS Telemetry System: Performance in Stationary Field Tests and Preliminary Data on Wild Otters (*Lutra lutra*)

Lorenzo Quaglietta¹*, Bruno Herlander Martins², Addy de Jongh³, António Mira⁴

, Luigi Boitani¹



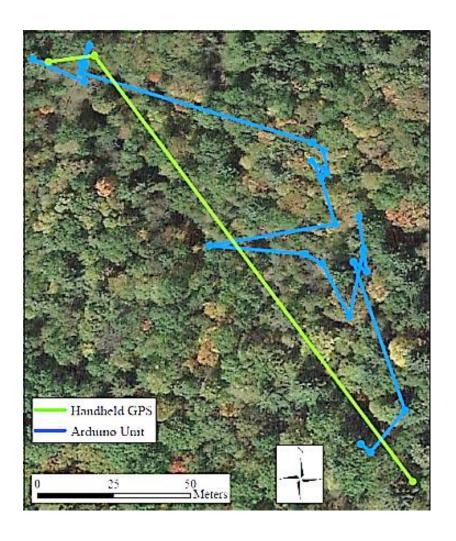


http://fritzing.org/projects/wireless-gps-datalogger

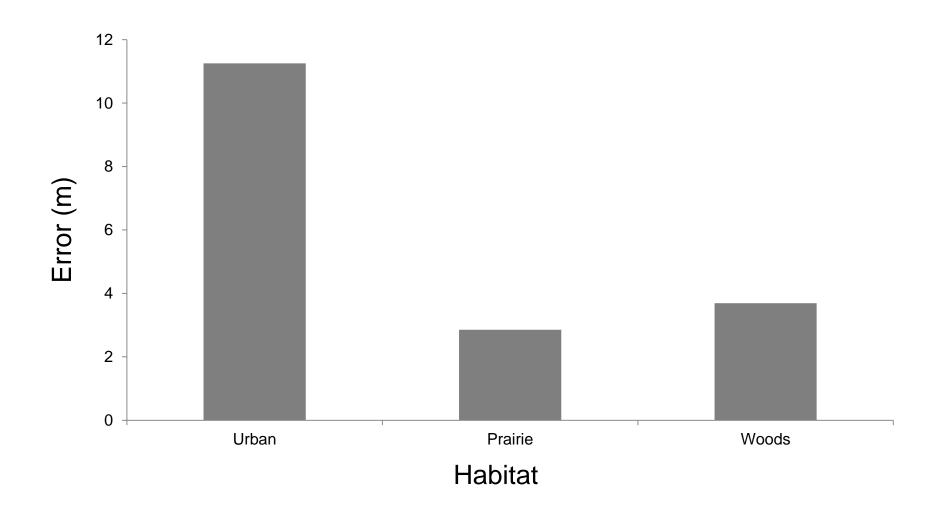
Turtle test







Accuracy assessment



Attachment methods



Casing options







Interdisciplinary/Outreach

Presented high school students with a problem to solve:

"Design a GPS logger case for box turtles".

- Specs
 - GPS logger should be easily accessed
 - Should not increase the footprint of the logger by too much
 - Lightweight
- The rest was up to them

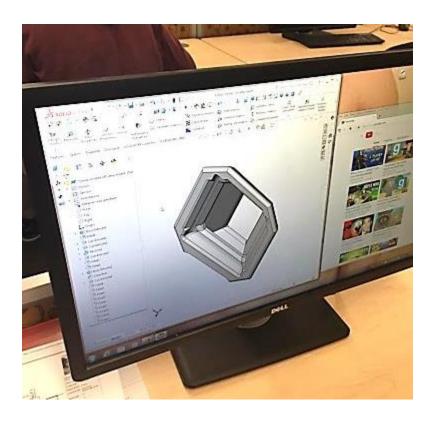






Response was incredible





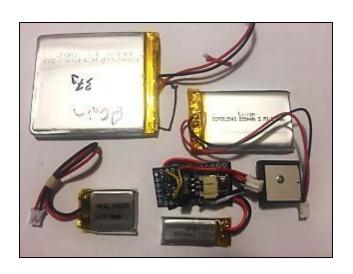




Customization

- Temperature
- Remote download
- Increased storage
- Etc...





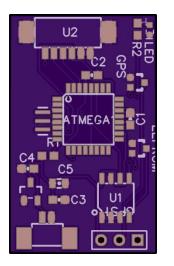


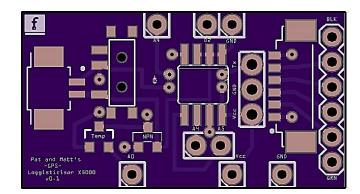


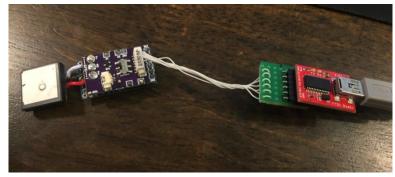


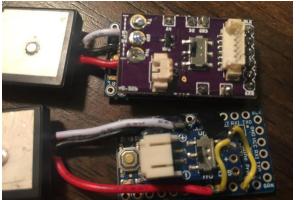
Customization: PCBs



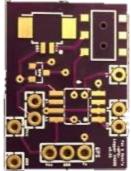






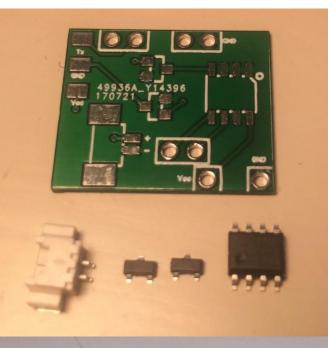






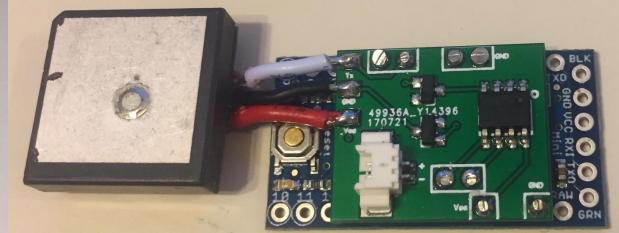


TNG expanded memory









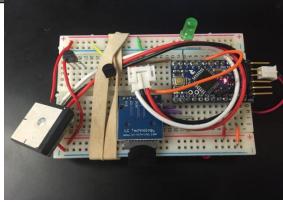
GPS logger evolution



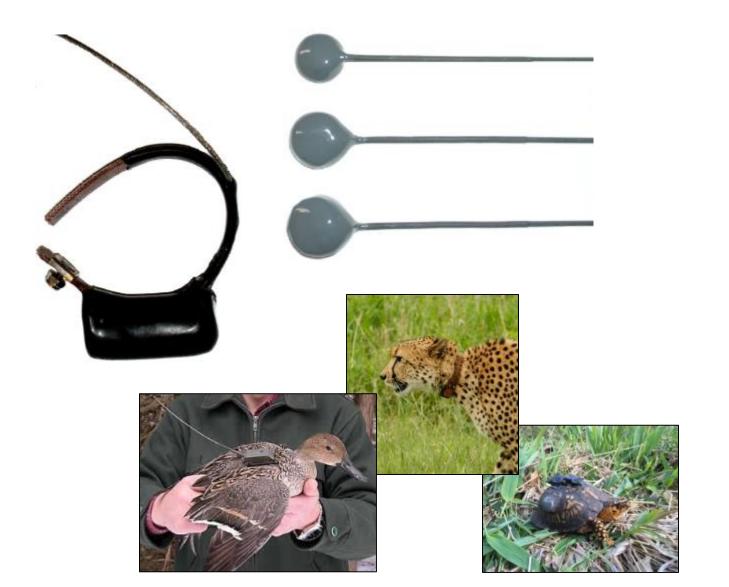








Will still need a transmitter!!!





Acknowledgements

RocketScream (low power library)

Mikal Hart (TinyGPS++ library)

Thijs Elebaas (extended EEPROM library)

Sparkfun.com

Adafruit.com

Electricity



Questions?

