LAMPIRAN I

FOTO ALAT

FOTO ALAT

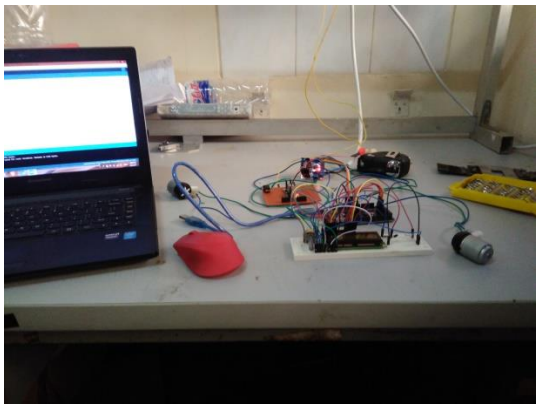


Foto Pengujian Driver Motor

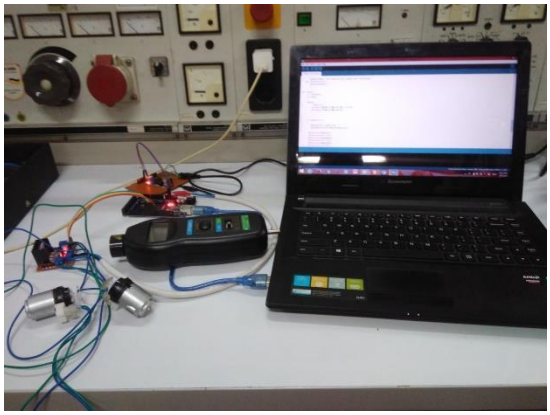


Foto Pengjian Motor DC

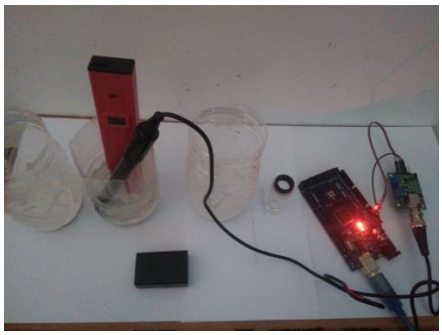


Foto Pengujian Sensor Ph SKU SEN0161

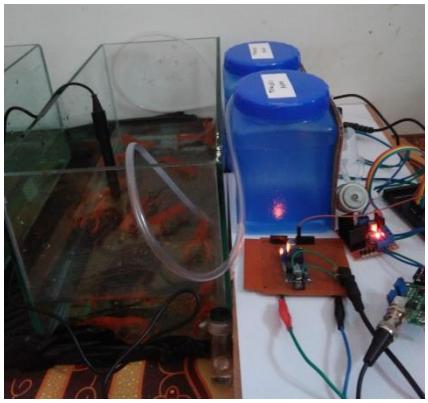


Foto Alat

LAMPIRAN II

Data Sheet Arduino Mega 2560

The power pins are as follows:

- **VIN.** The input voltage to the Arduino board when it's using an external power source (as opposed to 5 volts from the USB connection or other regulated power source). You can supply voltage through this pin, or, if supplying voltage via the power jack, access it through this pin.
- **5V.** The regulated power supply used to power the microcontroller and other components on the board. This can come either from VIN via an on-board regulator, or be supplied by USB or another regulated 5V supply.
- **3V3.** A 3.3 volt supply generated by the on-board regulator. Maximum current draw is 50 mA.
- **GND.** Ground pins.

Memory

The ATmega2560 has 256 KB of flash memory for storing code (of which 8 KB is used for the bootloader), 8 KB of SRAM and 4 KB of EEPROM (which can be read and written with the EEPROM library).

Input and Output

Each of the 54 digital pins on the Mega can be used as an input or output, using pinMode() , digitalWrite(), and digitalRead() functions. They operate at 5 volts. Each pin can provide or receive a maximum of 40 mA and has an internal pull-up resistor (disconnected by default) of 20-50 kOhms. In addition, some pins have specialized functions:

- **Serial: 0 (RX) and 1 (TX); Serial 1: 19 (RX) and 18 (TX); Serial 2: 17 (RX) and 16 (TX); Serial 3: 15 (RX) and 14 (TX).** Used to receive (RX) and transmit (TX) TTL serial data. Pins 0 and 1 are also connected to the corresponding pins of the ATmega8U2 USB-to-TTL Serial chip.
- **External Interrupts: 2 (interrupt 0), 3 (interrupt 1), 18 (interrupt 5), 19 (interrupt 4), 20 (interrupt 3), and 21 (interrupt 2).** These pins can be configured to trigger an interrupt on a low value, a rising or falling edge, or a change in value. See the attachInterrupt() function for details.
- **PWM: 0 to 13.** Provide 8-bit PWM output with the analogWrite() function.
- **SPI: 50 (MISO), 51 (MOSI), 52 (SCK), 53 (SS).** These pins support SPI communication using the SPI library. The SPI pins are also broken out on the ICSP header, which is physically compatible with the Uno, Duemilanove and Diecimila.
- **LED: 13.** There is a built-in LED connected to digital pin 13. When the pin is HIGH

value, the LED is on, when the pin is LOW, it's off.

- **I2C: 20 (SDA) and 21 (SCL).** Support I2C (TWI) communication using the Wire library (documentation on the Wiring website). Note that these pins are not in the same location as the I2C pins on the Duemilanove or Diecimila.

The Mega2560 has 16 analog inputs, each of which provide 10 bits of resolution (i.e. 1024 different values). By default they measure from ground to 5 volts, though is it possible to change the upper end of their range using the AREF pin and analogReference() function.

There are a couple of other pins on the board:

- **AREF.** Reference voltage for the analog inputs. Used with analogReference().
- **Reset.** Bring this line LOW to reset the microcontroller. Typically used to add a reset button to shields which block the one on the board.

Communication

The Arduino Mega2560 has a number of facilities for communicating with a computer, another Arduino, or other microcontrollers. The ATmega2560 provides four hardware UARTs for TTL (5V) serial communication. An ATmega8U2 on the board channels one of these over USB and provides a virtual com port to software on the computer (Windows machines will need a .inf file, but OSX and Linux machines will recognize the board as a COM port automatically. The Arduino software includes a serial monitor which allows simple textual data to be sent to and from the board. The RX and TX LEDs on the board will flash when data is being transmitted via the ATmega8U2 chip and USB connection to the computer (but not for serial communication on pins 0 and 1).
A SoftwareSerial library allows for serial communication on any of the Mega2560's digital pins.
The ATmega2560 also supports I2C (TWI) and SPI communication. The Arduino software includes a Wire library to simplify use of the I2C bus; see the documentation on the Wiring website for details. For SPI communication, use the SPI library.

Programming

The Arduino Mega can be programmed with the Arduino software (download). For details, see the reference and tutorials.
The ATmega2560 on the Arduino Mega comes preburned with a bootloader that allows you to upload new code to it without the use of an external hardware programmer. It

communicates using the original STK500 protocol (reference, C header files).
You can also bypass the bootloader and program the microcontroller through the ICSP (In-Circuit Serial Programming) header; see these instructions for details.

Automatic (Software) Reset

Rather then requiring a physical press of the reset button before an upload, the Arduino Mega2560 is designed in a way that allows it to be reset by software running on a connected computer. One of the hardware flow control lines (DTR) of the ATmega8U2 is connected to the reset line of the ATmega2560 via a 100 nanofarad capacitor. When this line is asserted (taken low), the reset line drops long enough to reset the chip. The Arduino software uses this capability to allow you to upload code by simply pressing the upload button in the Arduino environment. This means that the bootloader can have a shorter timeout, as the lowering of DTR can be well-coordinated with the start of the upload.
This setup has other implications. When the Mega2560 is connected to either a computer running Mac OS X or Linux, it resets each time a connection is made to it from software (via USB). For the following half-second or so, the bootloader is running on the Mega2560. While it is programmed to ignore malformed data (i.e. anything besides an upload of new code), it will intercept the first few bytes of data sent to the board after a connection is opened. If a sketch running on the board receives one-time configuration or other data when it first starts, make sure that the software with which it communicates waits a second after opening the connection and before sending this data.
The Mega2560 contains a trace that can be cut to disable the auto-reset. The pads on either side of the trace can be soldered together to re-enable it. It's labeled "RESET-EN". You may also be able to disable the auto-reset by connecting a 110 ohm resistor from 5V to the reset line; see this forum thread for details.

USB Overcurrent Protection

The Arduino Mega2560 has a resettable polyfuse that protects your computer's USB ports from shorts and overcurrent. Although most computers provide their own internal protection, the fuse provides an extra layer of protection. If more than 500 mA is applied to the USB port, the fuse will automatically break the connection until the short or overload is removed.

Physical Characteristics and Shield Compatibility

The maximum length and width of the Mega2560 PCB are 4 and 2.1 inches respectively, with the USB connector and power jack extending beyond the former dimension. Three screw holes allow the board to be attached to a surface or case. Note that the distance between digital pins 7 and 8 is 160 mil (0.16"), not an even multiple of the 100 mil spacing of the other pins.

The Mega2560 is designed to be compatible with most shields designed for the Uno, Diecimila or Duemilanove. Digital pins 0 to 13 (and the adjacent AREF and GND pins), analog inputs 0 to 5, the power header, and ICSP header are all in equivalent locations. Further the main UART (serial port) is located on the same pins (0 and 1), as are external interrupts 0 and 1 (pins 2 and 3 respectively). SPI is available through the ICSP header on both the Mega2560 and Duemilanove / Diecimila. *Please note that I2C is not located on the same pins on the Mega (20 and 21) as the Duemilanove / Diecimila (analog inputs 4 and 5).*

LAMPIRAN III

Data Sheet Driver L298N

L298

DUAL FULL-BRIDGE DRIVER

- OPERATING SUPPLY VOLTAGE UP TO 46 V
- TOTAL DC CURRENT UP TO 4 A
- LOW SATURATION VOLTAGE
- OVERTEMPERATURE PROTECTION
- LOGICAL "0" INPUT VOLTAGE UP TO 1.5 V (HIGH NOISE IMMUNITY)

Multiwatt15

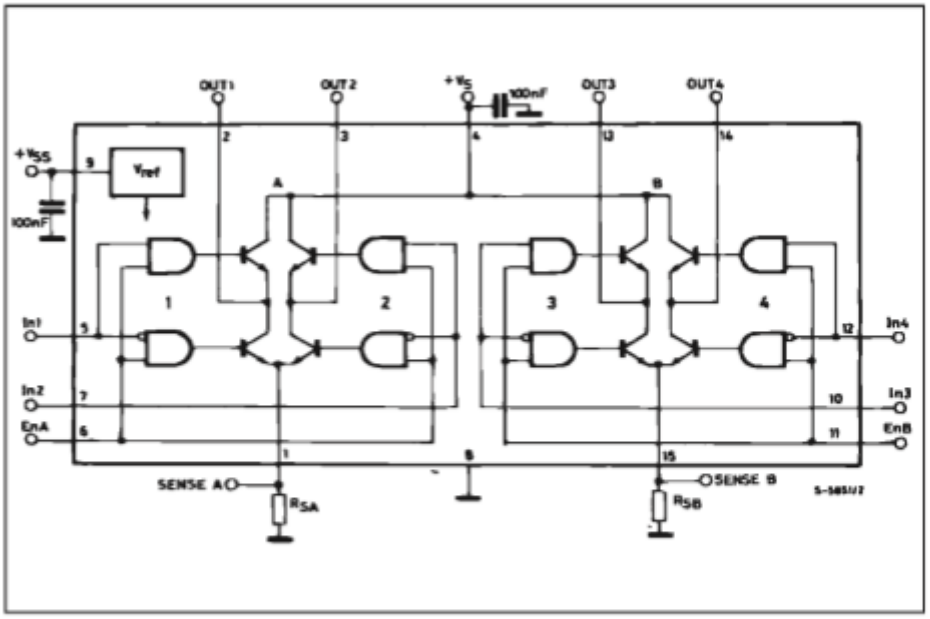
PowerSO20

ORDERING NUMBERS : L298N (Multiwatt Vert.)
L298HN (Multiwatt Horiz.)
L298P (PowerSO20)

DESCRIPTION

The L298 is an integrated monolithic circuit in a 15-lead Multiwatt and PowerSO20 packages. It is a high voltage, high current dual full-bridge driver designed to accept standard TTL logic levels and drive inductive loads such as relays, solenoids, DC and stepping motors. Two enable inputs are provided to enable or disable the device independently of the input signals. The emitters of the lower transistors of each bridge are connected together and the corresponding external terminal can be used for the connection of an external sensing resistor. An additional supply input is provided so that the logic works at a lower voltage.

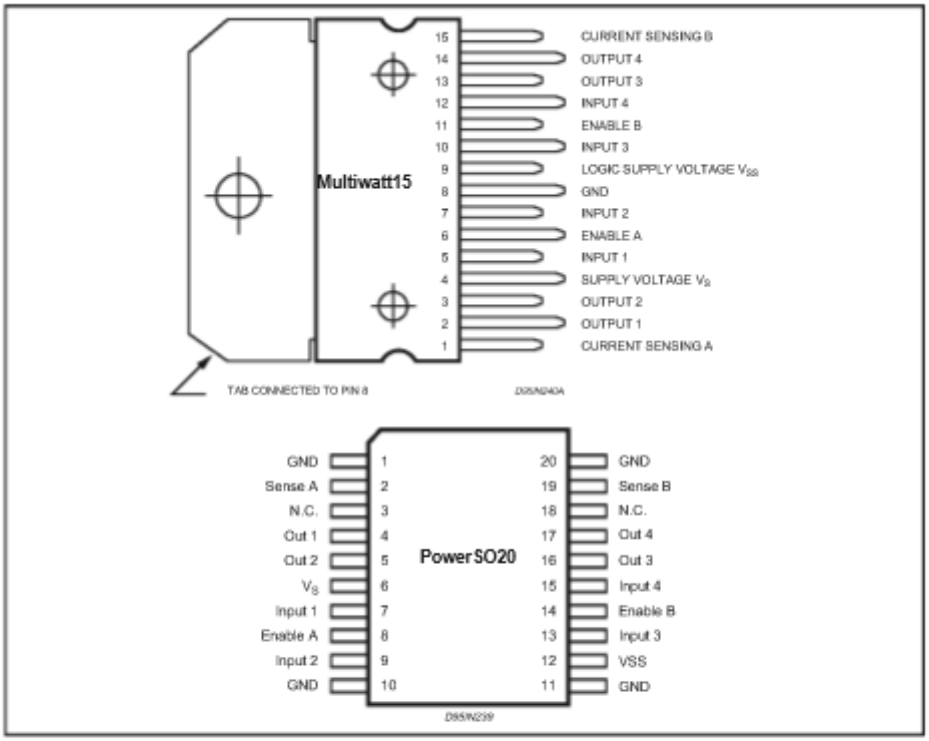
BLOCK DIAGRAM



ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit
V_S	Power Supply	50	V
V_{SS}	Logic Supply Voltage	7	V
V_i,V_{en}	Input and Enable Voltage	–0.3 to 7	V
I_O	Peak Output Current (each Channel) – Non Repetitive (t = 100µs) –Repetitive (80% on –20% off; t_{on} = 10ms) –DC Operation	 3 2.5 2	 A A A
V_{sens}	Sensing Voltage	–1 to 2.3	V
P_{tot}	Total Power Dissipation (T_{case} = 75°C)	25	W
T_{op}	Junction Operating Temperature	–25 to 130	°C
T_{stg}, T_j	Storage and Junction Temperature	–40 to 150	°C

PIN CONNECTIONS (top view)



THERMAL DATA

Symbol	Parameter		PowerSO20	Multiwatt15	Unit
$R_{th\ j\text{-}case}$	Thermal Resistance Junction-case	Max.	–	3	°C/W
$R_{th\ j\text{-}amb}$	Thermal Resistance Junction-ambient	Max.	13 (*)	35	°C/W

(*) Mounted on aluminum substrate

PIN FUNCTIONS (refer to the block diagram)

MW.15	PowerSO	Name	Function
1;15	2;19	Sense A; Sense B	Between this pin and ground is connected the sense resistor to control the current of the load.
2;3	4;5	Out 1; Out 2	Outputs of the Bridge A; the current that flows through the load connected between these two pins is monitored at pin 1.
4	6	V_S	Supply Voltage for the Power Output Stages. A non-inductive 100nF capacitor must be connected between this pin and ground.
5;7	7;9	Input 1; Input 2	TTL Compatible Inputs of the Bridge A.
6;11	8;14	Enable A; Enable B	TTL Compatible Enable Input: the L state disables the bridge A (enable A) and/or the bridge B (enable B).
8	1,10,11,20	GND	Ground.
9	12	VSS	Supply Voltage for the Logic Blocks. A100nF capacitor must be connected between this pin and ground.
10; 12	13;15	Input 3; Input 4	TTL Compatible Inputs of the Bridge B.
13; 14	16;17	Out 3; Out 4	Outputs of the Bridge B. The current that flows through the load connected between these two pins is monitored at pin 15.
–	3;18	N.C.	Not Connected

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (V_S = 42V; V_{SS} = 5V, T_j = 25°C; unless otherwise specified)

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
V_S	Supply Voltage (pin 4)	Operative Condition	V_{IH} +2.5		46	V
V_{SS}	Logic Supply Voltage (pin 9)		4.5	5	7	V
I_S	Quiescent Supply Current (pin 4)	V_{en} = H; I_L = 0 V_i = L V_i = H		13 50	22 70	mA mA
		V_{en} = L V_i = X			4	mA
I_{SS}	Quiescent Current from V_{SS} (pin 9)	V_{en} = H; I_L = 0 V_i = L V_i = H		24 7	36 12	mA mA
		V_{en} = L V_i = X			6	mA
V_{iL}	Input Low Voltage (pins 5, 7, 10, 12)		–0.3		1.5	V
V_{iH}	Input High Voltage (pins 5, 7, 10, 12)		2.3		VSS	V
I_{iL}	Low Voltage Input Current (pins 5, 7, 10, 12)	V_i = L			–10	µA
I_{iH}	High Voltage Input Current (pins 5, 7, 10, 12)	V_i = H ≤ V_{SS} –0.6V		30	100	µA
V_{en} = L	Enable Low Voltage (pins 6, 11)		–0.3		1.5	V
V_{en} = H	Enable High Voltage (pins 6, 11)		2.3		V_{SS}	V
I_{en} = L	Low Voltage Enable Current (pins 6, 11)	V_{en} = L			–10	µA
I_{en} = H	High Voltage Enable Current (pins 6, 11)	V_{en} = H ≤ V_{SS} –0.6V		30	100	µA
$V_{CEsat(H)}$	Source Saturation Voltage	I_L = 1A I_L = 2A	0.95	1.35 2	1.7 2.7	V V
$V_{CEsat(L)}$	Sink Saturation Voltage	I_L = 1A (5) I_L = 2A (5)	0.85	1.2 1.7	1.6 2.3	V V
V_{CEsat}	Total Drop	I_L = 1A (5) I_L = 2A (5)	1.80		3.2 4.9	V V
V_{sens}	Sensing Voltage (pins 1, 15)		–1 (1)		2	V

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
T_1 (V_i)	Source Current Turn-off Delay	0.5 V_i to 0.9 I_L (2); (4)		1.5		µs
T_2 (V_i)	Source Current Fall Time	0.9 I_L to 0.1 I_L (2); (4)		0.2		µs
T_3 (V_i)	Source Current Turn-on Delay	0.5 V_i to 0.1 I_L (2); (4)		2		µs
T_4 (V_i)	Source Current Rise Time	0.1 I_L to 0.9 I_L (2); (4)		0.7		µs
T_5 (V_i)	Sink Current Turn-off Delay	0.5 V_i to 0.9 I_L (3); (4)		0.7		µs
T_6 (V_i)	Sink Current Fall Time	0.9 I_L to 0.1 I_L (3); (4)		0.25		µs
T_7 (V_i)	Sink Current Turn-on Delay	0.5 V_i to 0.9 I_L (3); (4)		1.6		µs
T_8 (V_i)	Sink Current Rise Time	0.1 I_L to 0.9 I_L (3); (4)		0.2		µs
fc (V_i)	Commutation Frequency	I_L = 2A		25	40	KHz
T_1 (V_{en})	Source Current Turn-off Delay	0.5 V_{en} to 0.9 I_L (2); (4)		3		µs
T_2 (V_{en})	Source Current Fall Time	0.9 I_L to 0.1 I_L (2); (4)		1		µs
T_3 (V_{en})	Source Current Turn-on Delay	0.5 V_{en} to 0.1 I_L (2); (4)		0.3		µs
T_4 (V_{en})	Source Current Rise Time	0.1 I_L to 0.9 I_L (2); (4)		0.4		µs
T_5 (V_{en})	Sink Current Turn-off Delay	0.5 V_{en} to 0.9 I_L (3); (4)		2.2		µs
T_6 (V_{en})	Sink Current Fall Time	0.9 I_L to 0.1 I_L (3); (4)		0.35		µs
T_7 (V_{en})	Sink Current Turn-on Delay	0.5 V_{en} to 0.9 I_L (3); (4)		0.25		µs
T_8 (V_{en})	Sink Current Rise Time	0.1 I_L to 0.9 I_L (3); (4)		0.1		µs

1) 1)Sensing voltage can be -1 V for $t \leq 50$ µsec; in steady state V_{sens} min ≥ -0.5 V.
2) See fig. 2.
3) See fig. 4.
4) The load must be a pure resistor.

Figure 3 : Source Current Delay Times vs. Input or Enable Switching.

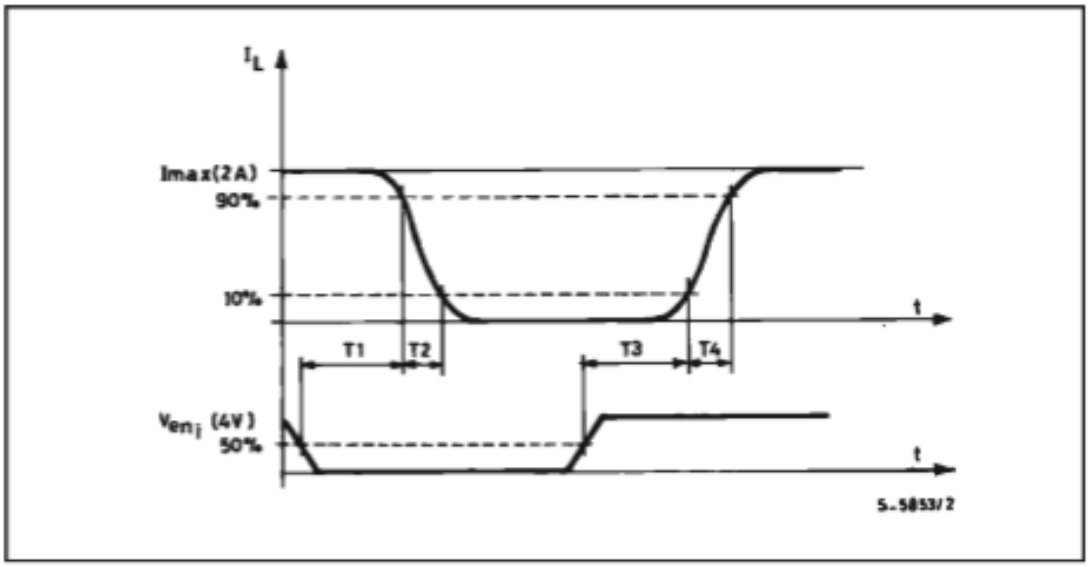
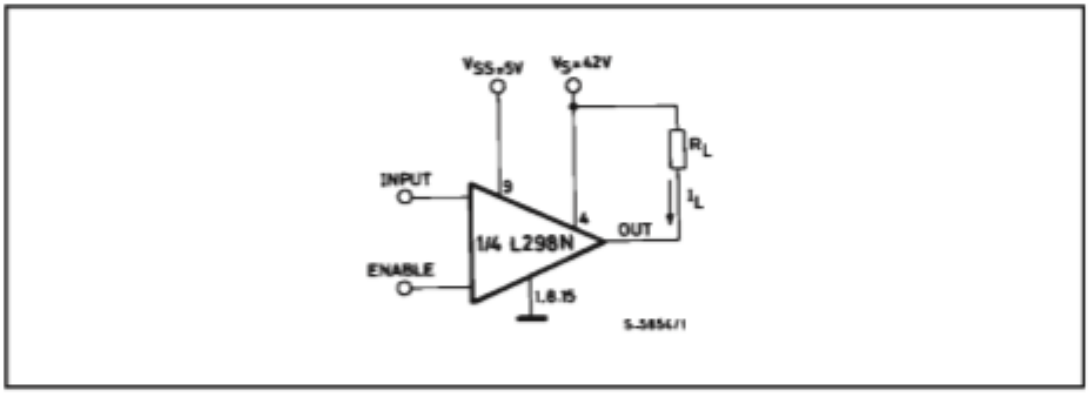


Figure 4 : Switching Times Test Circuits.



Note : For INPUT Switching, set EN = H
For ENABLE Switching, set IN = L

Figure 1 : Typical Saturation Voltage vs. Output Current.

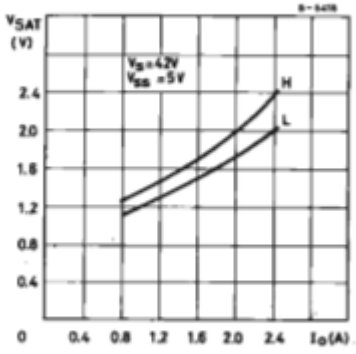
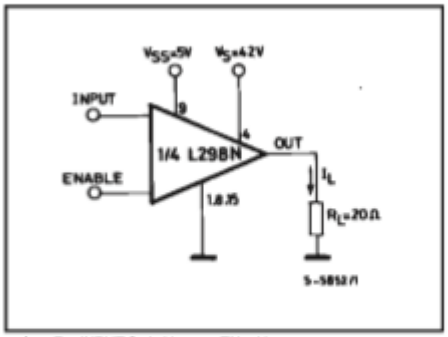


Figure 2 : Switching Times Test Circuits.



Note : For INPUT Switching, set EN = H
For ENABLE Switching, set IN = H

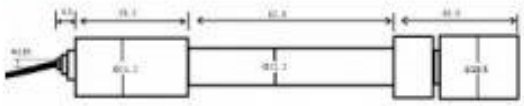
LAMPIRAN IV

Data Sheet Sensor SKU SEN0160

Introduction

Need to measure water quality and other parameters but haven't got any low cost pH meter? Find it difficult to use with Arduino? Here comes an analog pH meter, specially designed for Arduino controllers and has built-in simple, convenient and practical connection and features. It has an LED which works as the Power Indicator, a BNC connector and PH2.0 sensor interface. You can just connect the pH sensor with BNC connector, and plug the PH2.0 interface into any analog input on Arduino controller to read pH value easily.

Specification



SEN0161 dimension

- Module Power: 5.00V
- Circuit Board Size: 43mm×32mm
- pH Measuring Range: 0-14
- Measuring Temperature: 0-60 ℃
- Accuracy: ± 0.1pH (25 ℃)
- Response Time: ≤ 1min
- pH Sensor with BNC Connector
- PH2.0 Interface (3 foot patch)
- Gain Adjustment Potentiometer
- Power Indicator LED

Precautions

- Before and after use of the pH electrode every time, you need to use (pure)water to clean it.
- The electrode plug should be kept clean and dry in case of short circuit.
- **Preservation**: Electrode reference preservation solution is the **3N KCL** solution.
- Measurement should be avoided staggered pollution between solutions, so as not to affect the accuracy of measurement.
- Electrode blub or sand core is defiled which will make PTS decline, slow response. So, it should be based on the characteristics of the pollutant, adapted to the cleaning solution, the electrode performance recovery.

- Electrode when in use, the ceramic sand core and liquid outlet rubber ring should be removed, in order to make salt bridge solution to maintain a certain velocity.

NOTE: Differences between the probes, SEN0161 and SEN0169

Their usages/ specifications are almost the same. The differences locates at

Long-firing Operation: SEN0169 supports, while SEN0161 NOT, i.e. you can not immerse SEN0161 in water for Continuous Testing.

Life Span: In 25 ℃, pure water, do Continuous Testing with them both, SEN0169 can work two years, while SEN0161 can only last for 6 months. And just for reference, if put them in turbid, strongly acid and alkali solution, 25℃, the life span would drop to one year (SEN0169), 1 month(or shorter, SEN0161).
Tempreture, pH, turbidity of the water effect the probe life span a lot.

Waterproof: You can immerse the whole probe SEN0169 into the water, while you can only immerse the front part of the probe SEN0161, the electrode glass bulb, into water, the rear part, from the white shell to the cable, MUST NOT be under water.

Strongly Acid and Alkali: SEN0169 are preferred for strongly acid and alkali test. And if your testing range is usually within pH6~8, then SEN0161 is capable for that.

pH Electrode Characteristics

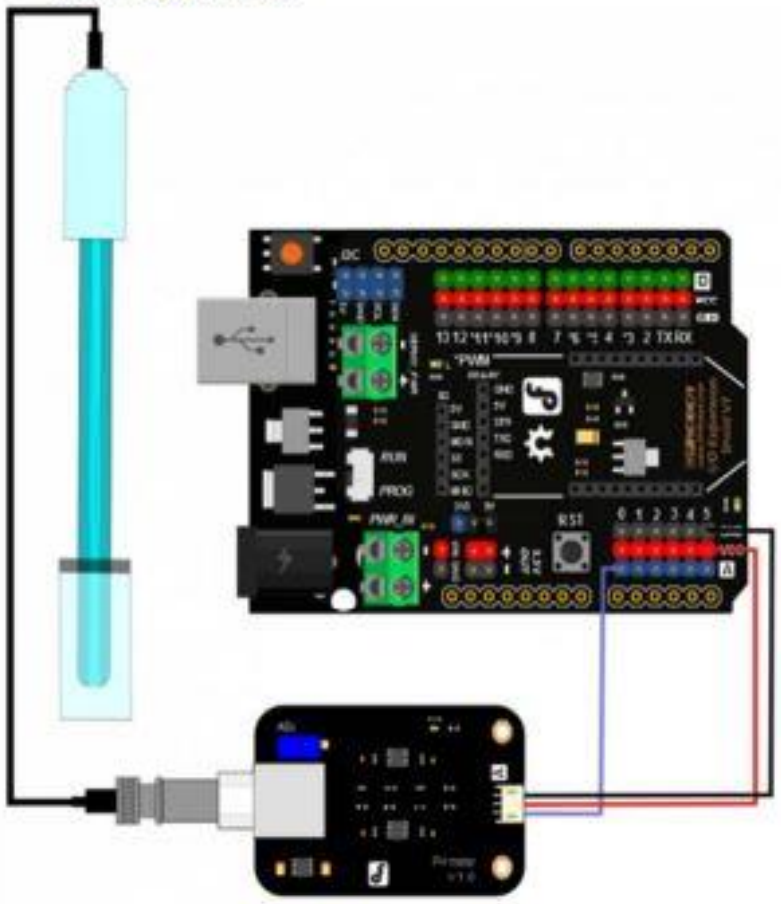
The output of pH electrode is Millivolts, and the pH value of the relationship is shown as follows (25 ℃):

VOLTAGE （mV）	pH value	VOLTAGE （mV）	pH value
414.12	0.00	-414.12	14.00
354.96	1.00	-354.96	13.00
295.80	2.00	-295.80	12.00
236.64	3.00	-236.64	11.00
177.48	4.00	-177.48	10.00
118.32	5.00	-118.32	9.00
59.16	6.00	-59.16	8.00
0.00	7.00	0.00	7.00

NOTE: It is normal that if your reading is much different with the table since you are not reading from the electrode directly but from the voltage adapter, it has converted the original voltage (-5V ~ +5V) to Arduino compatible voltage, i.e. 0 ~ 5V. See the discussion on Forum.

Usage

Connecting Diagram



LAMPIRAN V

Program Matlab

Listing program Matlab mencari nilai s dalam *Root Locus*

```
Num = [2.573 1.298];

Den= [1 5.466 2.372];

GH=tf(num, den)

Rlocus(GH)
```

Listing program Matlab mencari nilai parameter Kp dan Ki dengan Root Locus

```
%nilai pole yang ditentukan dari Gambar root locus

s1=-5.87

KI=[0.01 0.1 0.5 1 2]

plant_num=[0 2.573 1.298];

plant_den=[1 5.466 2.372];

s1mag = abs(s1)

beta = angle(s1)

plant_a1 = polyval(plant_num,s1)/polyval(plant_den,s1);

plants1mag = abs(plant_a1)

psi = angle(plant_a1)

t=0:1:20:300;

for k =1:5

KP = -sin(beta+psi)/(plants1mag*sin(beta))-2*KI(k)*cos(beta)/s1mag
nilai_KI = KI(k)
KD = sin(psi)/(s1mag*plants1mag*sin(beta))+KI(k)/s1mag^2

Gcnum = [KD KP KI(k)];
Gcden = [0 1 0];

Tnum = conv(plant_num,Gcnum);
Tden = conv(plant_den,Gcden)+conv(plant_num,Gcnum);

r = roots(Tden)

step (Tnum,Tden,t)
hold on
end

hold off
figure, rlocus(Tnum,Tden)
```

LAMPIRAN VI

Program Utama

Source Code Main Program

```
/*================================================*
*================================================*
@Version : Ver.1 (Sunday, November 9th 2017)
@IDE     : Arduino IDE
======================
=======================================================*
*================================================*/

#include <PID_v1.h>

double pH_Setpoint=7;    // Masukkan nilai pH setpoint disini

double pH_Input;

double pH_Output;



double pH_Kp=0.6906, pH_Ki=0.01, pH_Kd=0.0588;

PID PID_pH(&pH_Input, &pH_Output, &pH_Setpoint, pH_Kp, pH_Ki, pH_Kd, DIRECT);




/*

 * MOTOR PIN MACROS

 */

#define PUMP_A_PWM_PIN        3

#define PUMP_A_DIRECTION_A_PIN 4

#define PUMP_A_DIRECTION_B_PIN 5

#define PUMP_B_PWM_PIN        8

#define PUMP_B_DIRECTION_A_PIN 6

#define PUMP_B_DIRECTION_B_PIN 7


#define IDLE_MODE 0

#define ACID 1
```

```
#define BASE 2



/*
 *  pH Sensor
 */
#define SensorPin A0          //pH meter Analog output to Arduino Analog Input 0
unsigned long int avgValue;  //Store the average value of the sensor feedback
float phValue;
float b;
int buf[10],temp;

void setup()
{
   pHSensorInit();
   Pump_Init();
   Serial.begin(9600);

   PID_pH.SetMode(AUTOMATIC);
}

void loop()
{
  GetpH();
  pH_Input= phValue;

  if(pH_Input<pH_Setpoint)
```

```
  {
     pH_Input=phValue;
     PID_pH.Compute();
     Pump_Drive(BASE, pH_Output);
  }
  else if(pH_Input>pH_Setpoint)
  {
     pH_Input=-phValue;
     PID_pH.Compute();
     Pump_Drive(ACID, pH_Output);

  }
  else
  {
     Serial.print("(Steady State)");
     Pump_Drive(IDLE_MODE, 0);
  }

}

void Pump_Init(void)
{
    //pin driver
  pinMode(PUMP_A_PWM_PIN,OUTPUT);
  pinMode(PUMP_A_DIRECTION_A_PIN,OUTPUT);
  pinMode(PUMP_A_DIRECTION_B_PIN,OUTPUT);
```

```
  pinMode(PUMP_B_PWM_PIN,OUTPUT);
  pinMode(PUMP_B_DIRECTION_A_PIN,OUTPUT);
  pinMode(PUMP_B_DIRECTION_B_PIN,OUTPUT);



  digitalWrite(PUMP_A_DIRECTION_A_PIN,HIGH);
  digitalWrite(PUMP_A_DIRECTION_B_PIN,LOW);
  digitalWrite(PUMP_B_DIRECTION_A_PIN,HIGH);
  digitalWrite(PUMP_B_DIRECTION_B_PIN,LOW);
}
// @param:
//         0 -> idle
//         1 -> Pump A (Acid) Activated)
//         2 -> Pump B (Base) Activated
void Pump_Drive(unsigned int cmd, double PWM)
{
   switch(cmd)
   {
      case IDLE_MODE:
                    {
                       analogWrite(PUMP_A_PWM_PIN, 0);
                       analogWrite(PUMP_B_PWM_PIN, 0);
                       digitalWrite(PUMP_A_DIRECTION_A_PIN,LOW);
                       digitalWrite(PUMP_A_DIRECTION_B_PIN,LOW);
                       digitalWrite(PUMP_B_DIRECTION_A_PIN,LOW);
                       digitalWrite(PUMP_B_DIRECTION_B_PIN,LOW);
                    }break;
```

```
    case ACID    :
                {
                   analogWrite(PUMP_A_PWM_PIN, PWM);
                   digitalWrite(PUMP_A_DIRECTION_A_PIN,HIGH);
                   digitalWrite(PUMP_A_DIRECTION_B_PIN,LOW);
                   digitalWrite(PUMP_B_DIRECTION_A_PIN,LOW);
                   digitalWrite(PUMP_B_DIRECTION_B_PIN,LOW);
                }break;
    case BASE    :
                {
                   analogWrite(PUMP_B_PWM_PIN, PWM);
                   digitalWrite(PUMP_B_DIRECTION_A_PIN,HIGH);
                   digitalWrite(PUMP_B_DIRECTION_B_PIN,LOW);
                   digitalWrite(PUMP_A_DIRECTION_A_PIN,LOW);
                   digitalWrite(PUMP_A_DIRECTION_B_PIN,LOW);
                }break;
  }
}
void pHSensorInit(void)
{
 pinMode(SensorPin,INPUT);
}
void GetpH(void)
{
 for(int i=0;i<10;i++)       //Get 10 sample value from the sensor for smooth the value
 {
   buf[i]=analogRead(SensorPin);
```

```
  delay(10);
 }
 for(int i=0;i<9;i++)        //sort the analog from small to large
 {
  for(int j=i+1;j<10;j++)
  {
   if(buf[i]>buf[j])
   {
    temp=buf[i];
    buf[i]=buf[j];
    buf[j]=temp;
   }
  }
 }
 avgValue=0;
 for(int i=2;i<8;i++)                    //take the average value of 6 center sample
  avgValue+=buf[i];
 phValue=(float)avgValue*5.0/1024/6; //convert the analog into millivolt
 phValue=3.5*phValue;                    //convert the millivolt into pH value
 Serial.print("    pH:");
 Serial.print(phValue,2);
 Serial.println(" ");
}
```