

File: showtell_P2_Pr1.m4a

Duration: 0:03:39

Date: 26/07/2016

Typist: 882

START AUDIO

Interviewer: All right [P2], what did you create today?

P2: Well, we started with a kind of a temperature sensor, and we did all different parts of the wiring up of a circuit, as you can see.

Interviewer: Hmm.

P2: And so you've got the different lights to indicate 'high' for red, 'low' for blue.

Interviewer: Hmmhmm.

P2: Got the temperature sensor, which is there; the input button, which is there; and the motion sensor, which is there.

Interviewer: All right.

P2: And all wired up to ground it, and then back to different voltages under the same sensors. And, ____[0:00:33] these different regions, where it's digital endings on and off.

Interviewer: Okay.

P2: So that's fine for the way it's-

Interviewer: Yes.

P2: And then I went on to- Well, actually, [____] coded the [downturn].

Interviewer: Hmm.

P2: And I can see it's very complicated coding.

Interviewer: Oh yes, quite a lot.

P2: Yes, we defined all the different integers, so for the lights, all on the different- Whether you're on the board.

Interviewer: Hmm.

P2: Then we've got the motion sensor, and where is that up to, and then integers for the working out of the distance and the temperature.

Interviewer: Hmm. All right.

P2: And then defining all those outputs/inputs, and the default for the monitor. And this is a code where we're creating the pulse for the motion sensor. And the pulse will come to some calculation.

Interviewer: Hmm.

P2: It's just to find out the temperatures on our log.

Interviewer: Yes.

P2: The temperature calculation, then, which is over here. So we'll press a button, or the distance on the motion sensor, that's in 10cms-

Interviewer: Hmmhmm.

P2: It'll work out the temperature reading, and then, if it's 'high', it'll send high pulse through red and low pulse to blue. Otherwise, it'll be high on blue and low on red.

Interviewer: All right.

P2: And then it does it afterwards to stop the flashing happening.

Interviewer: Yes, yes. Sounds very thoughtful. (Laughter)

P2: Yes.

Interviewer: A lot of thought in there.

P2: Yes. And we actually designed the top of the box that's going to house all the electronics, and we'd aligned all the holes together, and all the holes so the screws fit up, and the holes for the lights fit up. And it's ending up looking quite nice; it should show off the inner workings of the electronics quite well, as well.

Interviewer: Well, that's great, yes, yes. You see what's in the box; it's not a black box. (Laughter)

P2: Yes, yes, yes. And all we've got left to be done now is to print out the 3D-printed box and do the all stub ends for where the screws will screw into.

Interviewer: Oh great.

P2: And I'm also finished on key rings today, and they look quite nice, all lined up.

Interviewer: Yes, very nice. Cool. So how do you feel about today?

P2: Oh, feel great about it.

Interviewer: Yes? It was a lot done, right? It's actually not so much left for the next session?

P2: Yes. Yes, it was a lot, yes.

Interviewer: Well, we will see about the 3D printer. (Laughter)

P2: See what the 3D printer [encoding 0:03:00], and maybe once the sensor's built up, maybe some adjustments may have to be done to work out where everything goes in the box and if, maybe an adjustment if it's... Once the 3D box is printed, maybe a slight adjustment can be made to make it work better, and stuff like that.

Interviewer: Yes, yes.

P2: So it's really just doing the box and working out if any adjustments are needed.

Interviewer: Hmm. Yes. I mean, in the worst case, we can always jump over from 3D printer to the laser cutter and just do a box with that one instead.

P2: Yes, yes.

Interviewer: And learn from the test box, off the others. (Laughter)

P2: Yes. Yes, yes.

Interviewer: All right, thank you very much.

P2: Thank you, it looks very handsome.

Interviewer: Looking forward to next time. (Laughter)

P2: Yes.

END AUDIO

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