

Lampiran

1. Spesifikasi Actuator linear dan Pneumatic

a. Actuator Linear

Linear Motor 150mm 12V DC 5mm/s 1200N / 120KG Linear/ Tubular Actuator

Belum Ada Penilaian | 0 Terjual

Rp775.000 - Rp935.000

Pengiriman: Gratis Ongkir (Gratis Ongkir dengan min. pembelian Rp90.000)

Pengiriman Ke: KOTA JAKARTA PUSAT ✓
Ongkos Kirim: Rp0 - Rp15.000 ✓

Variasi: linear 150mm | PAKET 1

Kuantitas: 1 tersisa 20 buah

Masukkan Keranjang | Beli Sekarang

Garansi Shopee | Dapatkan barang pesananmu atau uang kembal.

dcmotorshop
Aktif 1 Jam Lalu | Chat Sekarang | Kunjungi Toko

Penilai
Produk

Spesifikasi Produk

Kategori	Shopee > Elektronik > Kabel & Sparepart > Spare Part
Merek	Tidak Ada Merek
Stok	20
Dikirim Dari	KOTA JAKARTA PUSAT - SAWAH BESAR, DKI JAKARTA, ID

Deskripsi Produk

Linear Motor 150mm 12V DC 5mm/s 1200N / 120KG Linear/ Tubular Actuator

Stroke length : 150mm
Installation Length : 255mm
Extended Length : 355mm
Speed : 5mm/s
Voltage(V): DC 12V
Max load: 1200N = 120kg

Specifications:

- Material: Aluminum alloy
- Load capacity: 1200N/120Kg
- Speed: 5mm/s
- Input Voltage: 12V DC
- Stroke Length: 150mm/6 inch
- Duty cycle: 10%

b. Pneumatic



Power Merchant

CYLINDER PNEUMATIC SC 50X500

Jadilah Yang Pertama Mengulas Produk Ini ★ •

HARGA

Rp560.000

OVO Cicilan mulai Rp79.396
PayLater Lihat semua metode

JUMLAH Stok terbatas! Tersedia >50

1 Min. pembelian 1p

Tulis catatan untuk penjual

INFO PRODUK	Berat 4500gr	Kondisi Baru	Asuransi Opsiional
-------------	------------------------	------------------------	------------------------------

ONGKOS KIRIM Ke **Jakarta Barat, Cengkareng** ▾

Deskripsi CYLINDER PNEUMATIC SC 50X500

rod diameter : tread M16x1.5
 Bore Size : 50
 square cover : 75 mm
 port size : 3/8"
 action type : double action
 applicable : air
 pressure range : 1 - 9bar
 temperature : -5 - 60
 speed range : 50 - 800mm/s
 stroke : 500 mm

Notes: Mohon Konfirmasi Untuk Stock Terlebih Dahulu Sebelum melakukan pemesanan



mandiri teknik jaya

Jakarta Barat • Aktif 2 jam yang lalu • Dibalas ± 4 menit

Ikuti

Specifications:

- Rod diameter : tread M16x1.5
- Bore Size : 50
- Square cover : 75 mm
- Port size : 1/4"
- Action type : double action
- Applicable : air
- Pressure range : 1 - 9bar
- Temperature : -5 - 60
- Speed range : 50 - 800mm/s
- Caution type : adjustable cushion
- Stroke : 500 mm

2. Perhitungan tegangan *power suplay*

a. Perhitungan pada tegangan 12 VDC

1). Koreksi.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Koreksi} &= \bar{X} - Y \\ &= 12,5 - 12 = 0,5 \text{ VDC} \end{aligned}$$

2). Error.

$$\% \text{ Error} = \frac{Y - \bar{X}}{Y} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{12,5 - 12}{12} \times 100 \% = 0,04\%$$

3. Perhitungan pada pengukuran tegangan actuator linear dengan pengambilan data sebanyak 18 kali tiap actuator linear dengan berat yang berbeda

A. Perhitungan pada tegangan *actuator linear* kepala pada kondisi naik dengan input 12 VDC dan beban 0 Kg.

1). Rata-rata.

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum xi}{n}$$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{217,62}{18} = 12,09 \text{ VDC}$$

2). Koreksi.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Koreksi} &= \bar{X} - Y \\ &= 12,09 - 12 = 0,09 \text{ VDC} \end{aligned}$$

3). Error.

$$\% \text{ Error} = \frac{Y - \bar{X}}{Y} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{12,09 - 12}{12} \times 100 \% = 0,0075\%$$

B. Perhitungan pada tegangan *actuator linear* kepala pada kondisi turun dengan input 12VDC dan beban 0 Kg.

1). Rata-rata.

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum xi}{n}$$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{-214,02}{18} = -11,89 \text{ VDC}$$

2). Koreksi.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Koreksi} &= \bar{X} - Y \\ &= 12 - 11,89 = 0,11 \text{ VDC}\end{aligned}$$

3). Error.

$$\begin{aligned}\% \text{ Error} &= \frac{Y - \bar{X}}{Y} \times 100 \\ &= \frac{12,11 - 12}{12} \times 100 \% = 0,0091\%\end{aligned}$$

C. Perhitungan pada tegangan *actuator linear* kepala pada kondisi naik dengan input 12 VDC dan beban 15 Kg.

1). Rata-rata.

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum xi}{n}$$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{212,76}{18} = 11,82 \text{ VDC}$$

2). Koreksi.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Koreksi} &= \bar{X} - Y \\ &= 12 - 11,82 = 0,18 \text{ VDC}\end{aligned}$$

3). Error.

$$\begin{aligned}\% \text{ Error} &= \frac{Y - \bar{X}}{Y} \times 100 \\ &= \frac{12 - 11,82}{12} \times 100 \% = 0,015\%\end{aligned}$$

D. Perhitungan pada tegangan *actuator linear* kepala pada kondisi turun dengan input 12VDC dan beban 15 Kg.

1). Rata-rata.

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum xi}{n}$$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{-212,76}{18} = -11,82 \text{ VDC}$$

2). Koreksi.

$$\text{Koreksi} = \bar{X} - Y$$

$$= 12 - 11,82 = 0,18 \text{ VDC}$$

3). *Error.*

$$\% \text{ Error} = \frac{Y - \bar{X}}{Y} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{12 - 11,82}{12} \times 100 \% = 0,015\%$$

E. Perhitungan pada tegangan *actuator linear* kepala pada kondisi naik dengan input 12 VDC dan beban 30 Kg.

1). Rata-rata.

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum xi}{n}$$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{218,34}{18} = 12,13 \text{ VDC}$$

2). Koreksi.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Koreksi} &= \bar{X} - Y \\ &= 12 - 12,13 = 0,13 \text{ VDC} \end{aligned}$$

3). *Error.*

$$\% \text{ Error} = \frac{Y - \bar{X}}{Y} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{12 - 12,13}{12} \times 100 \% = 0,010\%$$

F. Perhitungan pada tegangan *actuator linear* kepala pada kondisi turun dengan input 12VDC dan beban 30 Kg.

1). Rata-rata.

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum xi}{n}$$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{-212,58}{18} = -11,81 \text{ VDC}$$

2). Koreksi.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Koreksi} &= \bar{X} - Y \\ &= 12 - 11,81 = 0,19 \text{ VDC} \end{aligned}$$

3). *Error.*

$$\% \text{ Error} = \frac{Y - \bar{X}}{Y} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{12-11,81}{12} \times 100 \% = 0,015\%$$

G. Perhitungan pada tegangan *actuator linear* badan pada kondisi naik dengan input 12 VDC dan beban 0 Kg.

1). Rata-rata.

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum xi}{n}$$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{217,36}{18} = 12,02 \text{ VDC}$$

2). Koreksi.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Koreksi} &= \bar{X} - Y \\ &= 12-12,02 = 0,02 \text{ VDC} \end{aligned}$$

3). Error.

$$\% \text{ Error} = \frac{Y-\bar{X}}{Y} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{12-12,02}{12} \times 100 \% = 0,0016\%$$

H. Perhitungan pada tegangan *actuator linear* badan pada kondisi turun dengan input 12VDC dan beban 0 Kg.

1). Rata-rata.

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum xi}{n}$$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{-216,9}{18} = -12,05 \text{ VDC}$$

2). Koreksi.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Koreksi} &= \bar{X} - Y \\ &= 12-12,05 = 0,05 \text{ VDC} \end{aligned}$$

3). Error.

$$\% \text{ Error} = \frac{Y-\bar{X}}{Y} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{-12,05-12}{12} \times 100 \% = 0,0041\%$$

I. Perhitungan pada tegangan *actuator linear* badan pada kondisi naik dengan input 12 VDC dan beban 15 Kg.

1). Rata-rata.

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum xi}{n}$$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{218,34}{18} = 12,13 \text{ VDC}$$

2). Koreksi.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Koreksi} &= \bar{X} - Y \\ &= 12 - 12,13 = 0,13 \text{ VDC} \end{aligned}$$

3). Error.

$$\% \text{ Error} = \frac{Y - \bar{X}}{Y} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{12,13 - 12}{12} \times 100 \% = 0,010\%$$

J. Perhitungan pada tegangan *actuator linear* badan pada kondisi turun dengan input 12VDC dan beban 15 Kg.

1). Rata-rata.

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum xi}{n}$$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{-217,98}{18} = -12,11 \text{ VDC}$$

2). Koreksi.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Koreksi} &= \bar{X} - Y \\ &= 12 - 12,11 = 0,11 \text{ VDC} \end{aligned}$$

3). Error.

$$\% \text{ Error} = \frac{Y - \bar{X}}{Y} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{12,11 - 12}{12} \times 100 \% = 0,009\%$$

K. Perhitungan pada tegangan *actuator linear* badan pada kondisi naik dengan input 12 VDC dan beban 30 Kg.

1). Rata-rata.

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum xi}{n}$$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{213,66}{18} = 11,87 \text{ VDC}$$

2). Koreksi.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Koreksi} &= \bar{X} - Y \\ &= 11,87 - 12 = 0,13 \text{ VDC}\end{aligned}$$

3). Error.

$$\begin{aligned}\% \text{ Error} &= \frac{Y - \bar{X}}{Y} \times 100 \\ &= \frac{12 - 11,87}{12} \times 100 \% = 0,010\%\end{aligned}$$

L. Perhitungan pada tegangan *actuator linear* badan pada kondisi turun dengan input 12VDC dan beban 30 Kg.

1). Rata-rata.

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum xi}{n}$$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{-218,34}{18} = -12,13 \text{ VDC}$$

2). Koreksi.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Koreksi} &= \bar{X} - Y \\ &= -12,13 - 12 = 0,13 \text{ VDC}\end{aligned}$$

3). Error.

$$\begin{aligned}\% \text{ Error} &= \frac{Y - \bar{X}}{Y} \times 100 \\ &= \frac{12 - 12,13}{12} \times 100 \% = 0,010\%\end{aligned}$$

M. Perhitungan pada tegangan *actuator linear* kaki kanan pada kondisi naik dengan input 12 VDC dan beban 0 Kg.

1). Rata-rata.

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum xi}{n}$$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{215,64}{18} = 11,98 \text{ VDC}$$

2). Koreksi.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Koreksi} &= \bar{X} - Y \\ &= 12-11,98 = 0,02\text{VDC}\end{aligned}$$

3). Error.

$$\begin{aligned}\% \text{ Error} &= \frac{Y-\bar{X}}{Y} \times 100 \\ &= \frac{12-11,98}{12} \times 100 \% = 0,0016\%\end{aligned}$$

N. Perhitungan pada tegangan *actuator linear* kaki kanan pada kondisi turun dengan input 12VDC dan beban 0 Kg.

1). Rata-rata.

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum xi}{n}$$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{-215,82}{18} = -11,99 \text{ VDC}$$

2). Koreksi.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Koreksi} &= \bar{X} - Y \\ &= 11,99-12 = 0,01 \text{ VDC}\end{aligned}$$

3). Error.

$$\begin{aligned}\% \text{ Error} &= \frac{Y-\bar{X}}{Y} \times 100 \\ &= \frac{12-11,99}{12} \times 100 \% = 0,0008\%\end{aligned}$$

O. Perhitungan pada tegangan *actuator linear* kaki kanan pada kondisi naik dengan input 12 VDC dan beban 15 Kg.

1). Rata-rata.

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum xi}{n}$$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{216,54}{18} = 12,03 \text{ VDC}$$

2). Koreksi.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Koreksi} &= \bar{X} - Y \\ &= 12,03-12 = 0,03\text{VDC}\end{aligned}$$

3). Error.

$$\begin{aligned}\% \text{ Error} &= \frac{Y-\bar{X}}{Y} \times 100 \\ &= \frac{12-12,03}{12} \times 100 \% = 0,025\%\end{aligned}$$

P. Perhitungan pada tegangan *actuator linear* kaki kanan pada kondisi turun dengan input 12VDC dan beban 15 Kg.

1). Rata-rata.

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum xi}{n}$$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{-215,46}{18} = -11,97 \text{ VDC}$$

2). Koreksi.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Koreksi} &= \bar{X} - Y \\ &= 11,87 - 12 = 0,13 \text{ VDC}\end{aligned}$$

3). *Error*.

$$\begin{aligned}\% \text{ Error} &= \frac{Y-\bar{X}}{Y} \times 100 \\ &= \frac{12-11,87}{12} \times 100 \% = 0,010\%\end{aligned}$$

Q. Perhitungan pada tegangan *actuator linear* kaki kanan pada kondisi naik dengan input 12 VDC dan beban 30 Kg.

1). Rata-rata.

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum xi}{n}$$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{216}{18} = 12,00 \text{ VDC}$$

2). Koreksi.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Koreksi} &= \bar{X} - Y \\ &= 12 - 12 = 0 \text{ VDC}\end{aligned}$$

3). *Error*.

$$\begin{aligned}\% \text{ Error} &= \frac{Y-\bar{X}}{Y} \times 100 \\ &= \frac{12-12}{12} \times 100 \% = 0\%\end{aligned}$$

R. Perhitungan pada tegangan *actuator linear* kaki kanan pada kondisi turun dengan input 12VDC dan beban 30 Kg.

1). Rata-rata.

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum xi}{n}$$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{-214,74}{18} = -11,93 \text{ VDC}$$

2). Koreksi.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Koreksi} &= \bar{X} - Y \\ &= -11,93 - 12 = 0,07 \text{ VDC} \end{aligned}$$

3). Error.

$$\% \text{ Error} = \frac{Y - \bar{X}}{Y} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{12 - 11,93}{12} \times 100 \% = 0,005\%$$

S. Perhitungan pada tegangan *actuator linear* kaki kiri pada kondisi naik dengan input 12 VDC dan beban 0 Kg.

1). Rata-rata.

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum xi}{n}$$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{216,9}{18} = 12,05 \text{ VDC}$$

2). Koreksi.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Koreksi} &= \bar{X} - Y \\ &= 12,05 - 12 = 0,05 \text{ VDC} \end{aligned}$$

3). Error.

$$\% \text{ Error} = \frac{Y - \bar{X}}{Y} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{12 - 12,05}{12} \times 100 \% = 0,0041\%$$

T. Perhitungan pada tegangan *actuator linear* kaki kiri pada kondisi turun dengan input 12VDC dan beban 0 Kg.

1). Rata-rata.

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum xi}{n}$$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{-216,18}{18} = -12,01 \text{ VDC}$$

2). Koreksi.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Koreksi} &= \bar{X} - Y \\ &= 12,01 - 12 = 0,01 \text{ VDC}\end{aligned}$$

3). Error.

$$\begin{aligned}\% \text{ Error} &= \frac{Y - \bar{X}}{Y} \times 100 \\ &= \frac{12 - 12,01}{12} \times 100 \% = 0,0008\%\end{aligned}$$

U. Perhitungan pada tegangan *actuator linear* kaki kiri pada kondisi naik dengan input 12 VDC dan beban 15 Kg.

1). Rata-rata.

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum xi}{n}$$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{214,2}{18} = 11,90 \text{ VDC}$$

2). Koreksi.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Koreksi} &= \bar{X} - Y \\ &= 11,90 - 12 = 0,1 \text{ VDC}\end{aligned}$$

3). Error.

$$\begin{aligned}\% \text{ Error} &= \frac{Y - \bar{X}}{Y} \times 100 \\ &= \frac{12 - 11,90}{12} \times 100 \% = 0,008\%\end{aligned}$$

V. Perhitungan pada tegangan *actuator linear* kaki kiri pada kondisi turun dengan input 12VDC dan beban 15 Kg.

1). Rata-rata.

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum xi}{n}$$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{-215,82}{18} = -11,99 \text{ VDC}$$

2). Koreksi.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Koreksi} &= \bar{X} - Y \\ &= 11,99 - 12 = 0,01 \text{ VDC}\end{aligned}$$

3). Error.

$$\begin{aligned}\% \text{ Error} &= \frac{Y - \bar{X}}{Y} \times 100 \\ &= \frac{12 - 11,99}{12} \times 100 \% = 0,008\%\end{aligned}$$

W. Perhitungan pada tegangan *actuator linear* kaki kiri pada kondisi naik dengan input 12 VDC dan beban 30 Kg.

1). Rata-rata.

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum xi}{n}$$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{214,2}{18} = 11,90 \text{ VDC}$$

2). Koreksi.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Koreksi} &= \bar{X} - Y \\ &= 11,90 - 12 = 0,10 \text{ VDC}\end{aligned}$$

3). Error.

$$\begin{aligned}\% \text{ Error} &= \frac{Y - \bar{X}}{Y} \times 100 \\ &= \frac{12 - 11,90}{12} \times 100 \% = 0,008\%\end{aligned}$$

X. Perhitungan pada tegangan *actuator linear* badan pada kondisi turun dengan input 12VDC dan beban 30 Kg.

1). Rata-rata.

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum xi}{n}$$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{-215,28}{18} = -11,96 \text{ VDC}$$

2). Koreksi.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Koreksi} &= \bar{X} - Y \\ &= -11,96 - 12 = 0,04 \text{ VDC}\end{aligned}$$

3). Error.

$$\% \text{ Error} = \frac{Y - \bar{X}}{Y} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{12 - 11,96}{12} \times 100 \% = 0,003\%$$

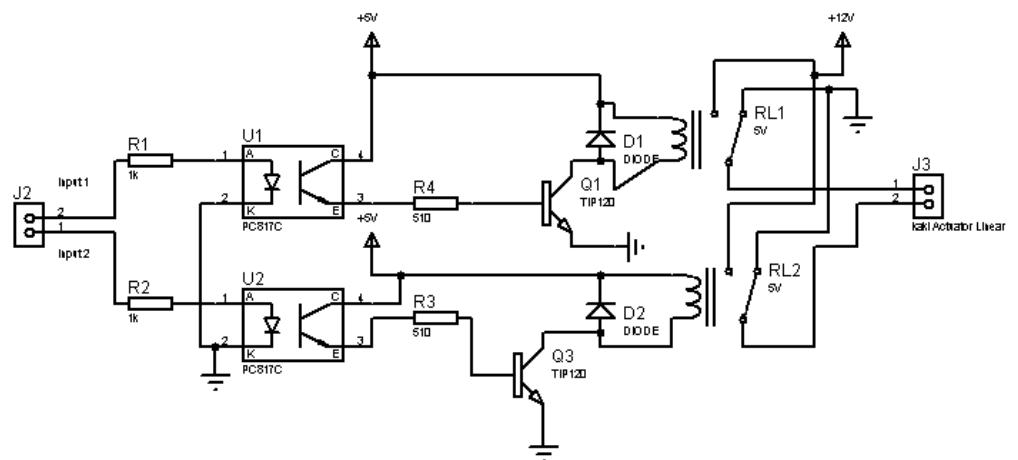
3. Perhitungan Nilai Komponen Resistor Driver Relay

$$R = \frac{V}{I}$$

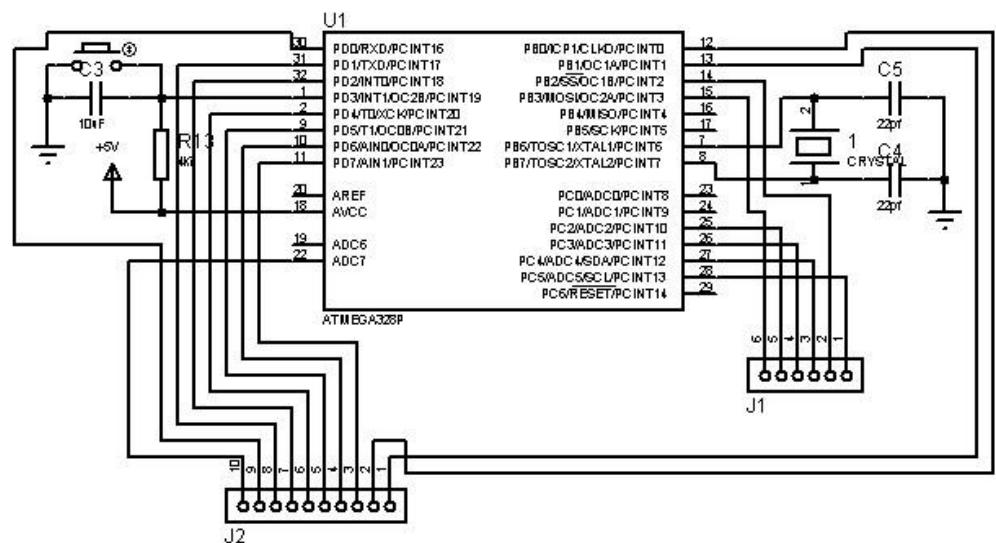
$$R = \frac{5}{3} = 1,6\Omega$$

4. Diagram Rangkaian Yang Digunakan

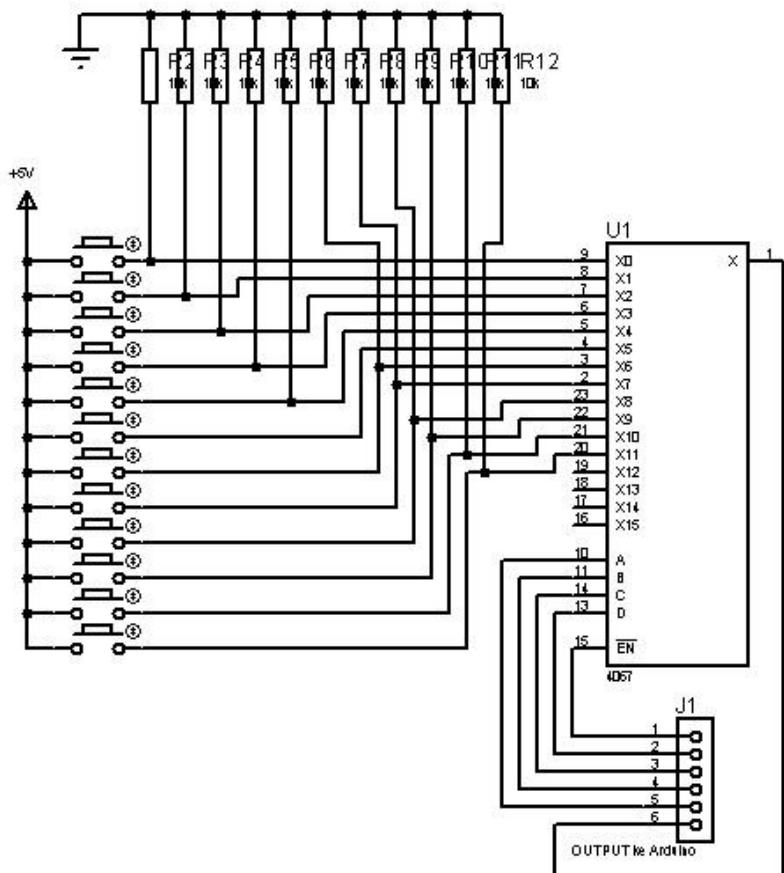
A. Rangkaian Driver Relay



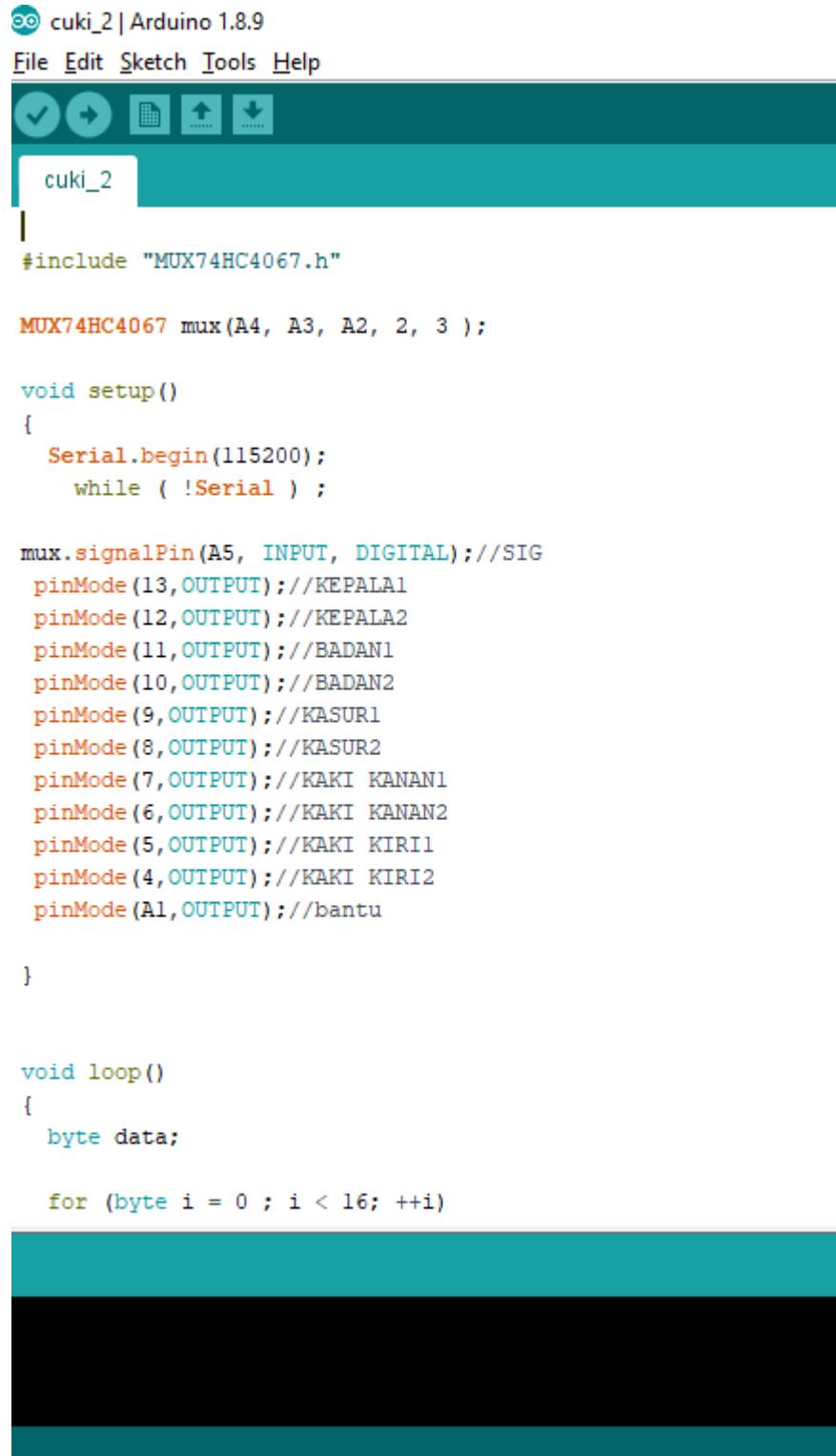
B. Rangkaian Minimum System



C. Rangkaian Push Button



6. Program Arduino Yang Digunakan



The screenshot shows the Arduino IDE interface with the sketch named "cuki_2". The code is as follows:

```
cuki_2 | Arduino 1.8.9
File Edit Sketch Tools Help
cuki_2
#include "MUX74HC4067.h"

MUX74HC4067 mux(A4, A3, A2, 2, 3);

void setup()
{
    Serial.begin(115200);
    while ( !Serial ) ;

    mux.signalPin(A5, INPUT, DIGITAL); //SIG
    pinMode(13,OUTPUT); //KEPALA1
    pinMode(12,OUTPUT); //KEPALA2
    pinMode(11,OUTPUT); //BADAN1
    pinMode(10,OUTPUT); //BADAN2
    pinMode(9,OUTPUT); //KASUR1
    pinMode(8,OUTPUT); //KASUR2
    pinMode(7,OUTPUT); //KAKI KANAN1
    pinMode(6,OUTPUT); //KAKI KANAN2
    pinMode(5,OUTPUT); //KAKI KIRI1
    pinMode(4,OUTPUT); //KAKI KIRI2
    pinMode(A1,OUTPUT); //bantu

}

void loop()
{
    byte data;

    for (byte i = 0 ; i < 16; ++i)
```

The screenshot shows the Arduino IDE interface with a sketch titled "cuki_2". The code implements a 16-step sequence, likely for a 16-channel multiplexer (MUX), to control a 16-segment display or similar device. The steps are mapped to digital pins 13 through 1, corresponding to segments 0 through 15. The code uses a loop to iterate through the segments, setting the appropriate pins high or low based on the MUX reading.

```
for (byte i = 0 ; i < 16; ++i)

{
    data = mux.read(i);
    if ( data == HIGH )
    {
        if(i==0)
        {digitalWrite(13,HIGH);}//kepala
        if(i==1)
        {digitalWrite(12,HIGH);}//kelapa
        if(i==2)
        {digitalWrite(11,HIGH);}//badan
        if(i==3)
        {digitalWrite(10,HIGH);}//badan
        if(i==4)
        {digitalWrite(7,HIGH);
         digitalWrite(5,HIGH);}//kaki
        if(i==5)
        {digitalWrite(6,HIGH);
         digitalWrite(4,HIGH);}//kaki
        if(i==6)
        {digitalWrite(9,HIGH);}//kasur
        if(i==7)
        {digitalWrite(8,HIGH);}//kasur
        if(i==8)
        {digitalWrite(7,HIGH);
         digitalWrite(A1,HIGH);}//kaki kanan
        if(i==9)
        {digitalWrite(6 ,HIGH);
         digitalWrite(A1,HIGH);}//kaki kanan
        if(i==10)
```

The screenshot shows the Arduino IDE interface with a sketch titled "cuki_2". The code is written in C++ and uses digital pins 4 through 13 and A1. It includes logic for step sequences, specifically for a two-legged robot's gait. The code is as follows:

```
  if(i==6)
  {digitalWrite(9,HIGH);}//kasur
  if(i==7)
  {digitalWrite(8,HIGH);}//kasur
  if(i==8)
  {digitalWrite(7,HIGH);
  digitalWrite(A1,HIGH);}//kaki kanan
  if(i==9)
  {digitalWrite(6 ,HIGH);
  digitalWrite(A1,HIGH);}//kaki kanan
  if(i==10)
  {digitalWrite(5,HIGH);
  digitalWrite(A1,HIGH);}//kaki kiri
  if(i==11)
  {digitalWrite(4,HIGH);
  digitalWrite(A1,HIGH);}//kaki kiri
}

}
digitalWrite(13,LOW);
digitalWrite(12,LOW);
digitalWrite(11,LOW);
digitalWrite(10,LOW);
digitalWrite(9,LOW);
digitalWrite(8,LOW);
digitalWrite(7,LOW);
digitalWrite(6,LOW);
digitalWrite(5,LOW);
digitalWrite(4,LOW);
digitalWrite(A1,LOW);
}
```