Name:	Date:	Class:	

# **Echolocation Activity Datasheet Example Answers**

#### Original Design—Data Gathering 1

Threshold	Reaction time for object at 100 cm	Reaction time for object at 200 cm
10 cm	7.1 secs	15.2 secs
25 cm	5.6 secs	13.6 secs
50 cm	3.8 secs	11.9 secs
75 cm	2.6 secs	11.0 secs
90 cm	1.5 secs	9.6 secs

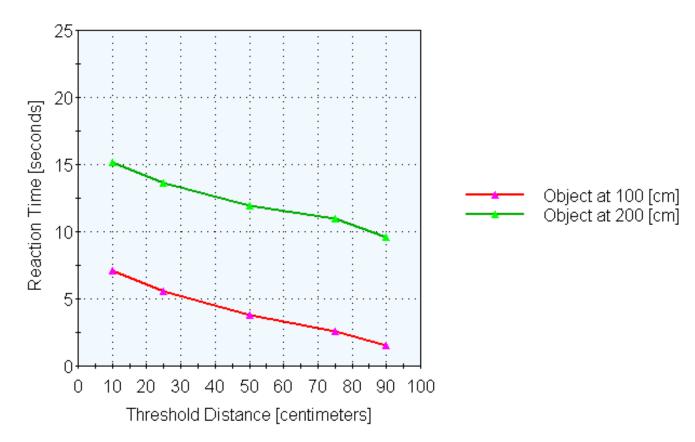
Where is your ultrasonic sensor attached on the robot? Circle one:

rear



front

## **Reaction Time vs Threshold Distance**



#### **Analysis Notes**

After your analysis of the gathered data from your team and other teams, what redesign adjustments will you make to optimize the robot's ability to avoid the obstacle?

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### Redesign—Data Gathering 2

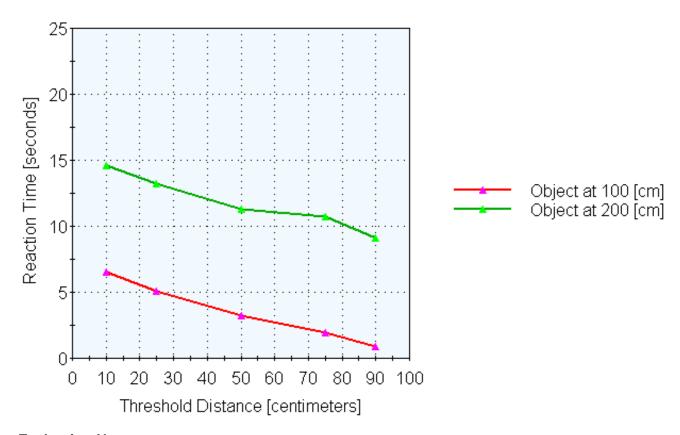
Threshold	Reaction time for object at 100 cm	Reaction time for object at 200 cm
10 cm	6.5 secs	14.6 secs
25 cm	5.1 secs	13.2 secs
50 cm	3.2 secs	11.3 secs
75 cm	1.9 secs	10.7 secs
90 cm	0.9 secs	9.1 secs

Where is your ultrasonic sensor attached on the robot? Circle one:

rear middle



### **Reaction Time vs Threshold Distance**



#### **Evaluation Notes**

Look at the new data gathered. What changed? What conclusions can you draw?

Na	me:	Date:	Class:
Εv	valuation Questions		
1.		esponse times than the	he original design response times?
	Example answer: The redesign results show fast times. The amount is small, but still noticeable.	•	han the original design response
2.	Please justify your answer as to why the respormay have changed with the robot.	nse time was faster o	or slower with reference to what
	Example answer: I believe the response time w was closer to the object, thus allowing it to dete		
3.	You have two bats. Bat 1 has the response time the response times listed in the redesign data ta higher chance of survival and why?	•	
	Example answer: Bat 2 would have a greater clared predator more quickly than Bat 1.	nance of survival bed	cause it would be able to react to a