



Duke University

IEEE Student Branch

Arduino Tutorial!

Follow Along

- ❖ Slides
- ❖ <https://goo.gl/VJWqkA>
- ❖ Code
- ❖ <https://goo.gl/b3mShp>

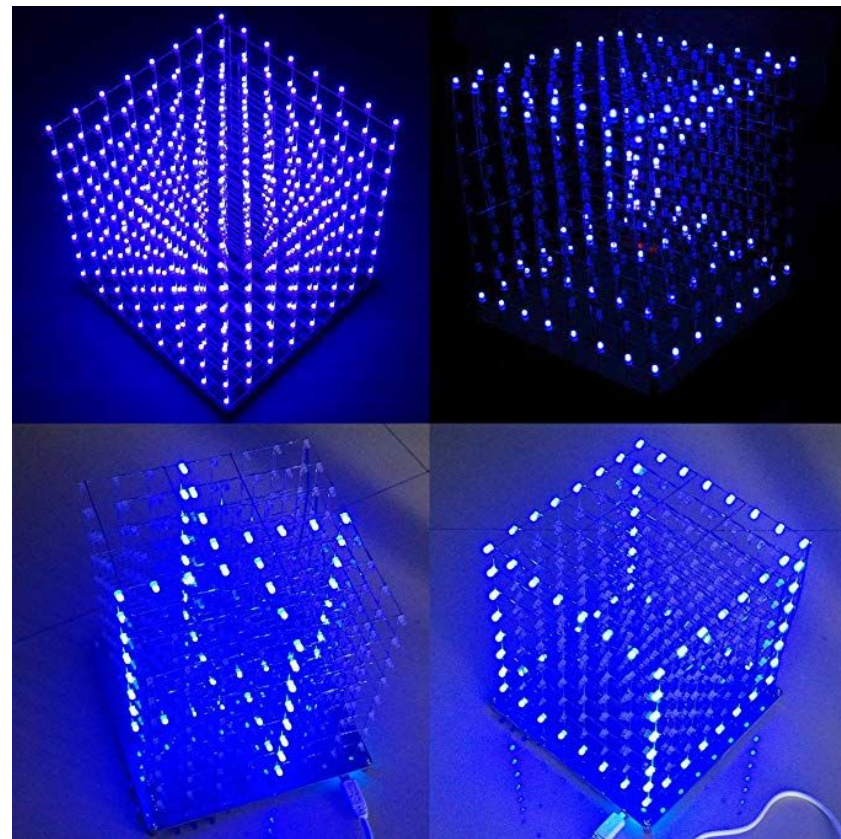
What?

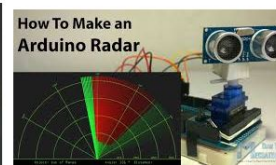
- ❖ An Arduino is a open source microcontroller board!
- ❖ Easy to program
- ❖ Many sensors and are made for them



Why?

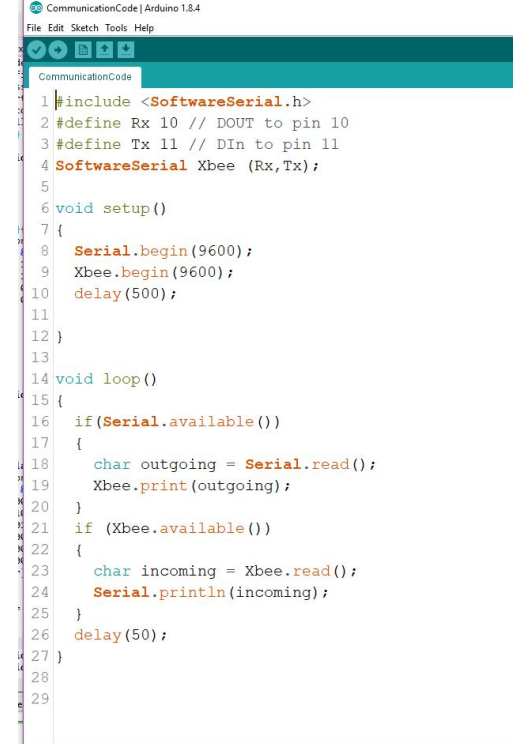
- ❖ Build cool stuff!





Arduino Programming Language

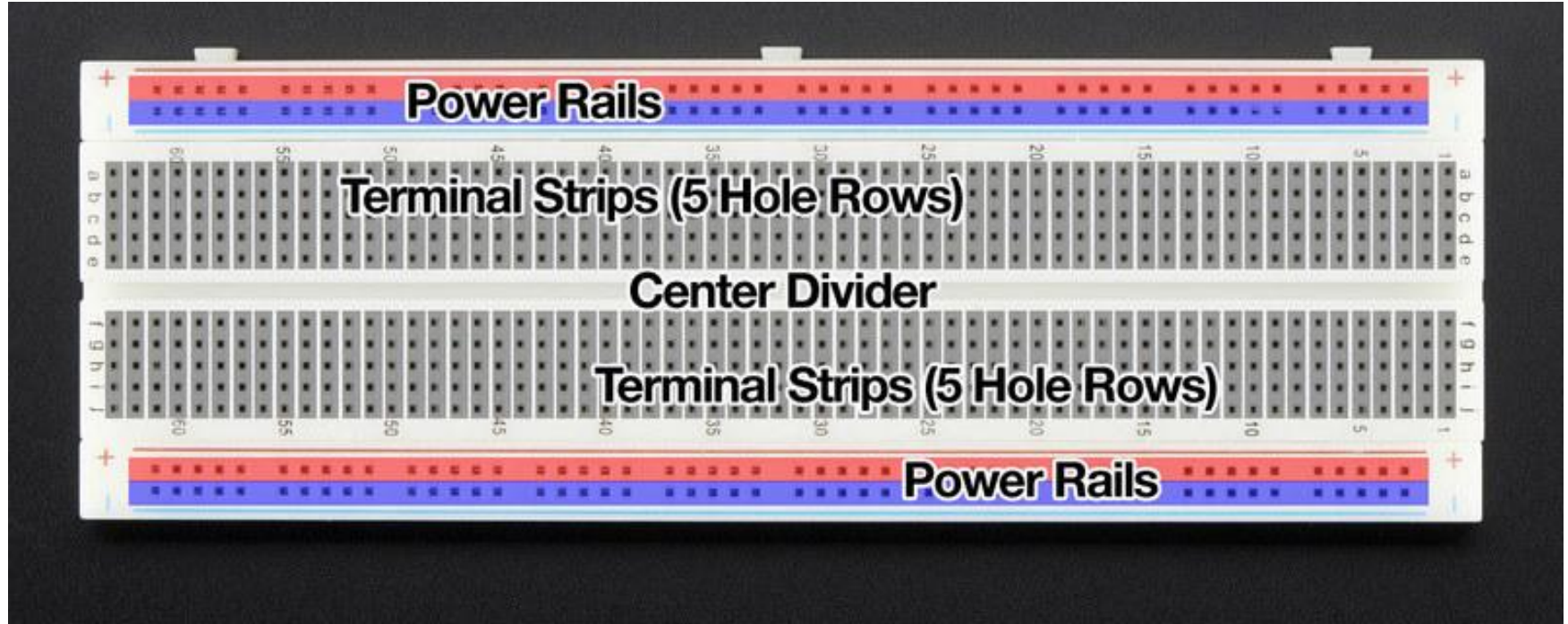
- ❖ Based of C/C++
- ❖ Can import libraries to do stuff for you
- ❖ Most of the code you need is already on the internet



The screenshot shows the Arduino IDE interface with a file named 'CommunicationCode' open. The code is written in C++ and uses the `SoftwareSerial` library. It defines two pins, Rx (10) and Tx (11), and initializes a `Xbee` object. The `setup` function initializes the serial port at 9600 baud and starts the `Xbee` module. The `loop` function checks for incoming data from the `Xbee` module and prints it to the serial monitor, with a 50ms delay between checks.

```
1 #include <SoftwareSerial.h>
2 #define Rx 10 // DOUT to pin 10
3 #define Tx 11 // DIn to pin 11
4 SoftwareSerial Xbee (Rx,Tx);
5
6 void setup()
7 {
8   Serial.begin(9600);
9   Xbee.begin(9600);
10  delay(500);
11 }
12
13
14 void loop()
15 {
16   if(Serial.available())
17   {
18     char outgoing = Serial.read();
19     Xbee.print(outgoing);
20   }
21   if (Xbee.available())
22   {
23     char incoming = Xbee.read();
24     Serial.println(incoming);
25   }
26   delay(50);
27 }
28
29
```


Breadboard

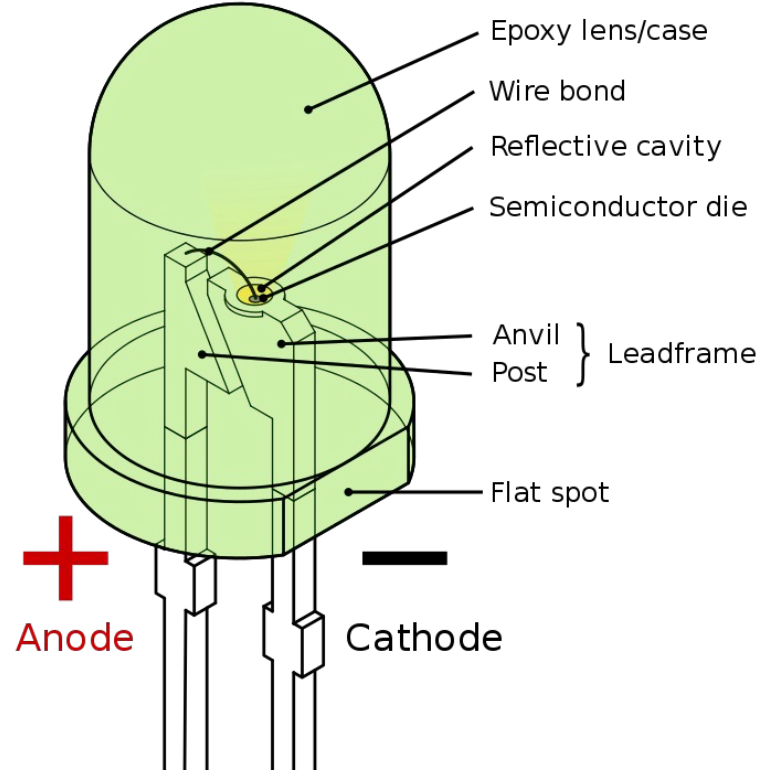


Digital

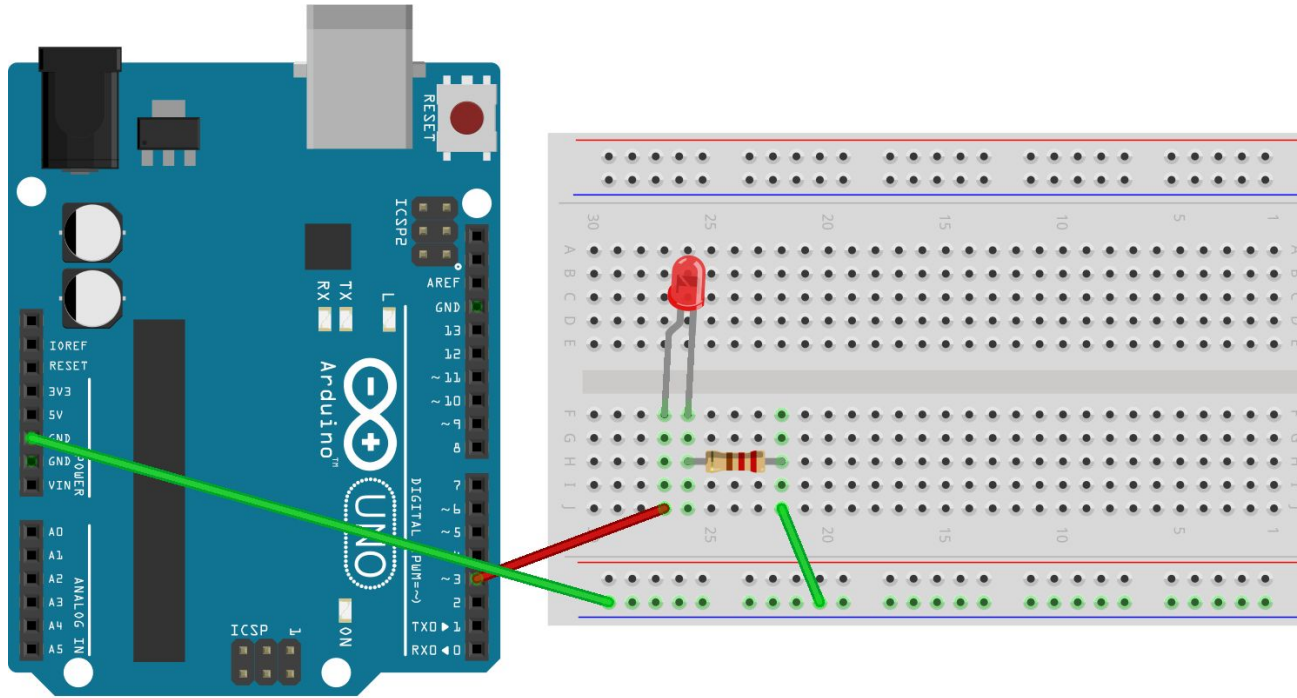
- ❖ 0's and 1's, HIGHs and LOWs
- ❖ Arduino high output is 5 V
 - Enough to power an LED
- ❖ Sorta like the “Hello World” of hardware

Blink an LED - Wiring

- ❖ Wire anode to any digital pin
- ❖ Wire cathode to resistor
- ❖ Wire resistor to ground



Blink an LED - Wiring



fritzing

Blink an LED - Coding

- ❖ In setup, declare the pin as an output pin
- ❖ In loop, digitalWrite the pin high and low with delays in between
- ❖ Compile and push to Arduino

```
LED_blink
1 int LED_pin = 3;
2
3 void setup() {
4   // put your setup code here, to run once:
5   pinMode(LED_pin, OUTPUT);
6 }
7
8 void loop() {
9   // put your main code here, to run repeatedly:
10  digitalWrite(LED_pin, HIGH);
11  delay(500);
12  digitalWrite(LED_pin, LOW);
13  delay(500);
14 }
```

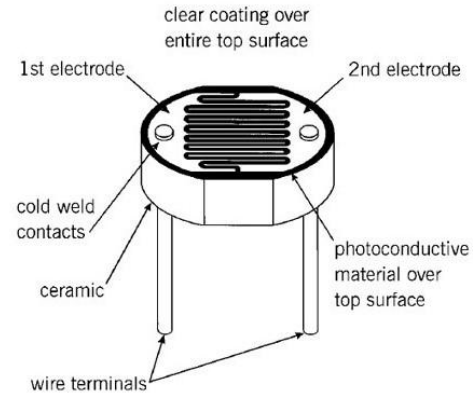
Fade an LED - Coding

- ❖ Write a for loop from 0 to 255
- ❖ Increment each time by 1, and delay for a bit
- ❖ Reverse the for loop

```
LED_fade
1 int LED_pin = 3;
2
3 void setup() {
4     // put your setup code here, to run once:
5     pinMode(LED_pin, OUTPUT);
6 }
7
8 void loop() {
9     // put your main code here, to run repeatedly:
10    for (int i = 0; i < 256; i++) {
11        analogWrite(LED_pin, i);
12        delay(10);
13    }
14    for (int i = 256; i >= 0; i--) {
15        analogWrite(LED_pin, i);
16        delay(10);
17    }
18 }
```


Analog

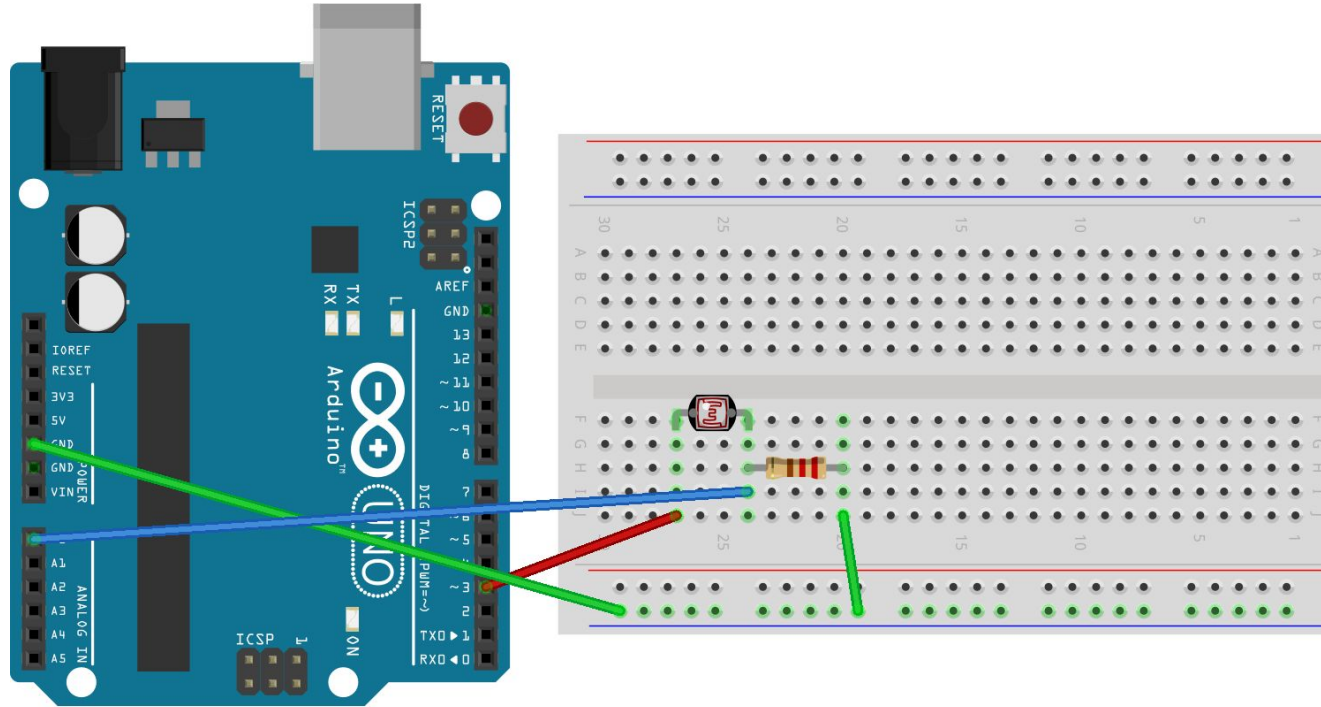
- ❖ Dynamic, can map 0 to 5 V input to 0 to 1023
- ❖ Useful for reading in voltage values
- ❖ Can use photoresistors to show variable voltage divider



Photoresistor Voltage Divider - Wiring

- ❖ Can put wire on to 5 V
- ❖ Put photoresistor in series with 220 Ohm resistor
- ❖ 220 Ohm resistor to ground
- ❖ Wire analog port to node between photoresistor and 220 Ohm resistor

Photoresistor Voltage Divider - Wiring



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Photoresistor Voltage Divider - Coding

- ❖ Start serial monitor in setup
- ❖ Poll every few seconds on the analog port with analogRead
- ❖ Vary the light on the photoresistor

photoresistor_read

```
1 int power_pin = 3;
2 int volt_pin = 0;
3 int piezo_pin = 9;
4
5 void setup() {
6   // put your setup code here, to run once:
7   pinMode(power_pin, OUTPUT);
8   digitalWrite(power_pin, HIGH);
9   Serial.begin(9600);
10 }
11
12 void loop() {
13   // put your main code here, to run repeatedly:
14   int read_val = analogRead(volt_pin);
15   Serial.println(read_val);
16   delay(100);
17 }
```

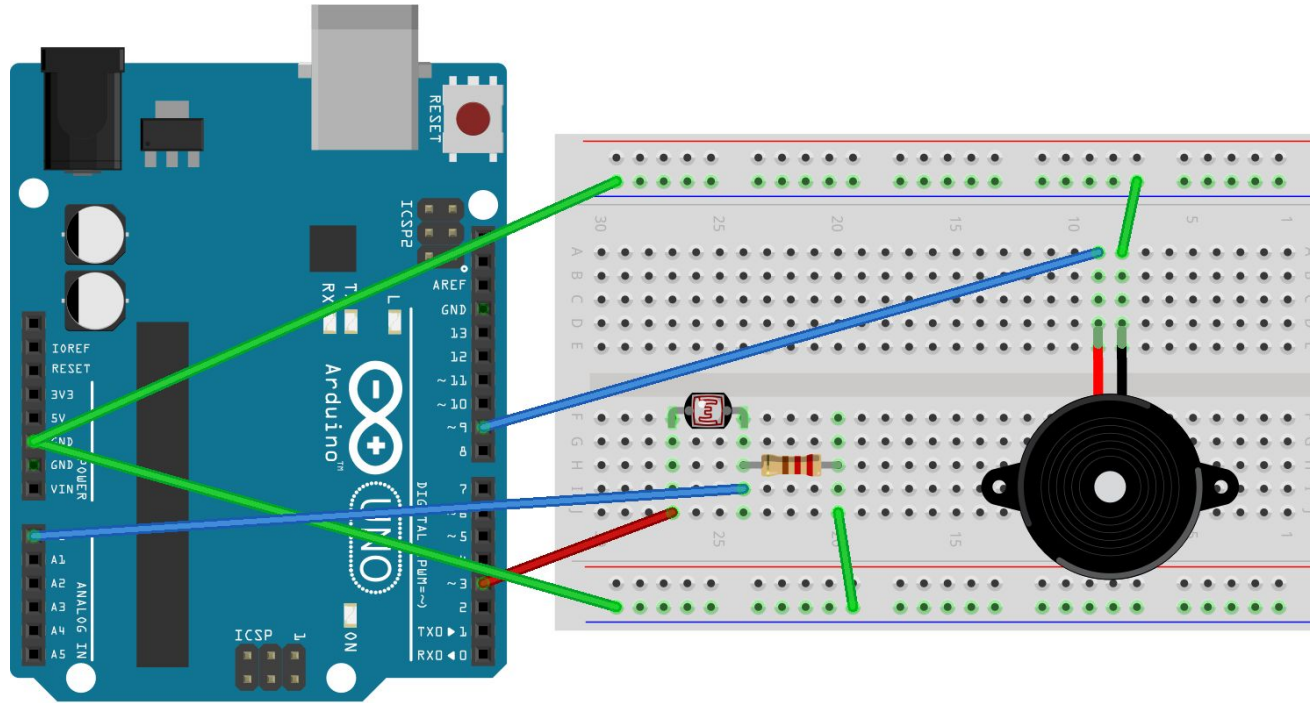


Jank Theremin - Wiring

- ❖ Wire up a piezobuzzer + up to a PWM digital pin
- ❖ Wire other side to -



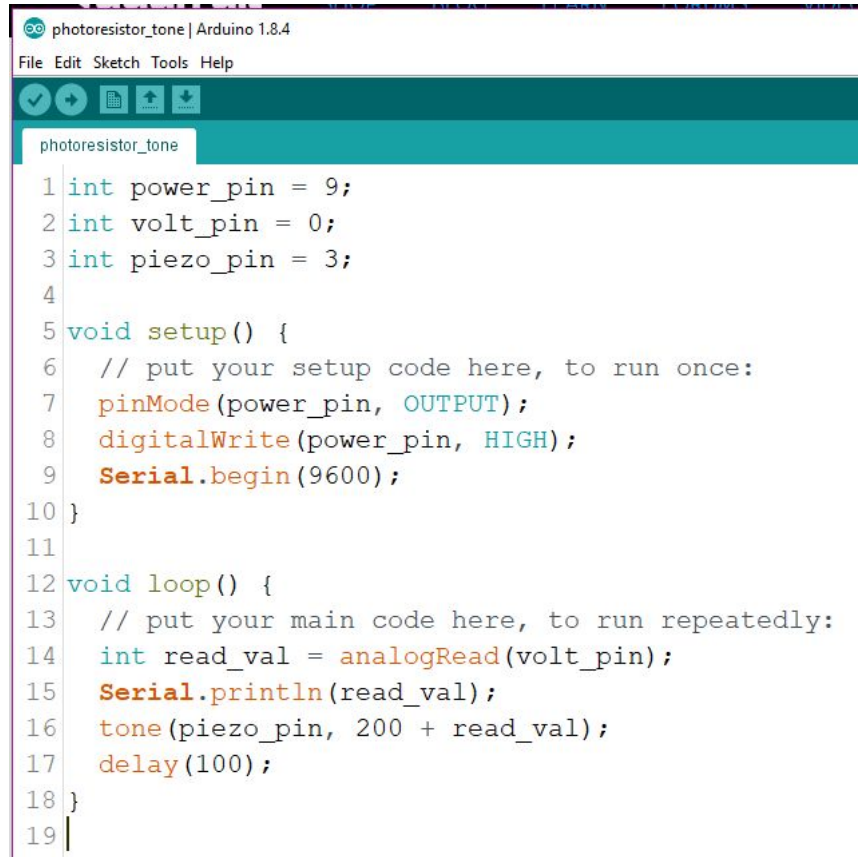
Jank Theremin - Wiring



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Jank Theremin - Coding

- ❖ Adding to your photoresistor code, save the `analogRead` to a `int`
- ❖ Call the `tone` command on the piezobuzzer pin with the value of the `analogRead`



```
photoresistor_tone | Arduino 1.8.4
File Edit Sketch Tools Help

photoresistor_tone
1 int power_pin = 9;
2 int volt_pin = 0;
3 int piezo_pin = 3;
4
5 void setup() {
6   // put your setup code here, to run once:
7   pinMode(power_pin, OUTPUT);
8   digitalWrite(power_pin, HIGH);
9   Serial.begin(9600);
10 }
11
12 void loop() {
13   // put your main code here, to run repeatedly:
14   int read_val = analogRead(volt_pin);
15   Serial.println(read_val);
16   tone(piezo_pin, 200 + read_val);
17   delay(100);
18 }
19
```

Libraries

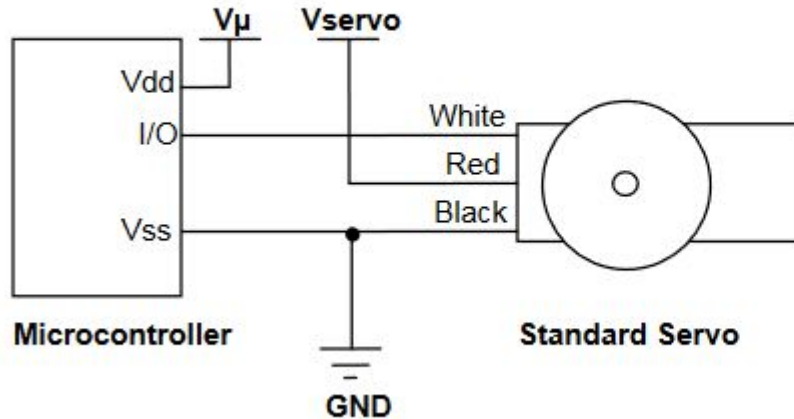
- ❖ Provide extra functionality for use in sketches, e.g. working with hardware or manipulating data
- ❖ Servo is standard Arduino Library
- ❖ Lots of sensors that you use have pre written libraries



Servo - wiring

- ❖ Put white wire on PWM digital port

Quick-Start Circuit

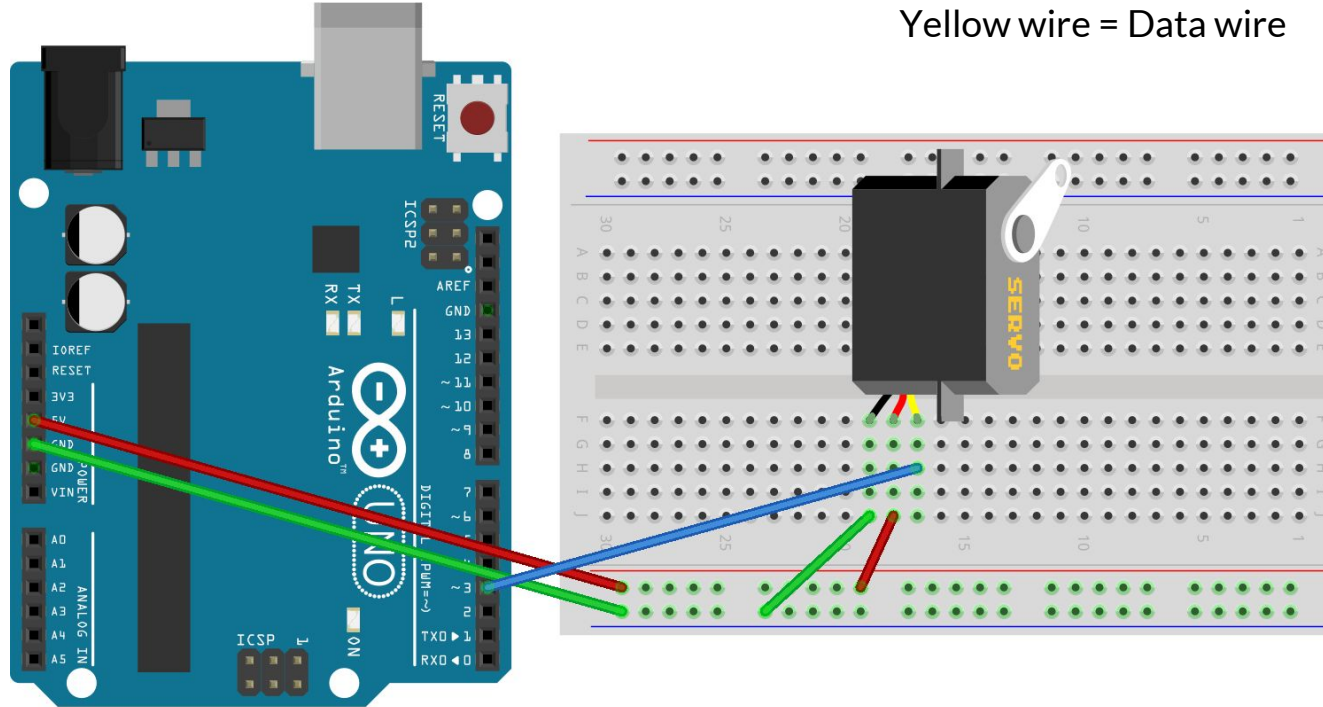


V_{μ} = microcontroller voltage supply

V_{servo} = 4 to 6 VDC, regulated or battery

I/O = PWM TTL or CMOS output signal from microcontroller: 3.3 to 5 V, not to exceed $V_{servo} + 0.2$ V

Servo - wiring



Yellow wire = Data wire

fritzing

Servo - coding

- ❖ Remember to include the Servo.h
- ❖ Servo can set itself to any angle between 0 and 180

```
servo
1 #include <Servo.h>
2
3 int servo_pin = 3;
4 Servo s;
5 int count = 0;
6
7 void setup() {
8   s.attach(servo_pin);
9   s.write(0);
10  randomSeed(analogRead(2));
11 }
12
13 void loop() {
14   int randhold = random(60);
15   count += randhold;
16
17   if (count > 180) {
18     count %= 180;
19   }
20   s.write(count);
21   delay(500);
22 }
```

What's Next?

- ❖ Combine all the code you've done together for fun
- ❖ Make functions to help with repetitive code
- ❖ You now know enough Arduino to do any project you want to do
- ❖ You can probably google most questions that you have
- ❖ Make cool projects!

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- ❖ We make cool microcontroller projects!
- ❖ It's flashy and has a ton of LEDs
- ❖ Use a ton of algorithms to play chess / solve rubik cubes
- ❖ Good group / personal projects
- ❖ Questions? Come and ask

