

**Engineering Notebook**

**(ANSWER KEY)**

**Barnabas-Bot**

Build your own robot!

**SESSION:**

**DATES:**

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

COMPUTER ID: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**WEEK 1 - INTRO TO ROBOTICS**

**OVERVIEW:** Today, we will learn about the basic parts of a robot (body, heart, brain and soul), and also about how we will work together to build, learn, teach and inspire through robotics!

**STEP 1:** Learning about robots

* Draw your favorite robot.
* What do robots help us do?

1. Personal Robotics: Roomba, Jibo
2. Farming: Robots can water crops
3. Photography: Drones for photography and video
4. Humanity: prosthetic arms, mine removers, military rescue bots
5. Healthcare: robotic surgery, small robots for diagnosis
6. Science: Moon rovers, space exploration, ocean exploration
7. Manufacturing: car manufacturing, painting
8. Delivery: drones
9. Security: cameras that follow you

**STEP 2:** Our first robot challenge

* We are going to work together to build a robot out of household items.
* Break up into teams of 2 or 3
* Your team will be given a servo motor that spins 180 degrees. Your teacher will show it working.
* Your team will also be given a kit of parts. Your job will be to work together to build a robot that can hit a cup that is 8 inches away.
* Note that all the kit of parts are different, so you’ll probably need to share parts.
* Also, we have a common goal of all groups succeeding, so remember to work together!

**STEP 3:** Designing our first robot

* Look at your parts together and think about how you can build a robot to achieve the challenge. Write down your ideas, or draw what you think your robot will look like.
* Now build your robot! Remember to work together, and to share parts with other groups!

**REFLECTION**

**Did you work well together as a team?**

**Did you work well together with other teams?**

**What is encouragement?**

To build one another up. To walk with someone so that they can reach their potential.

**What makes up a good community?**

Helping each other. Encouraging one another. Knowing our strengths and weaknesses so that we can do something greater than ourselves.

**WEEK 2 - BUILDING OUR**

**ROBOT’S BODY**

**OVERVIEW:** Today, we will learn how to design your robot’s body using computer aided design. We will use these files to 3-D print your one-of-a-kind robot!

**STEP 1:** Getting Started

* Go to [www.onshape.com](http://www.onshape.com). If your teacher has provided you with an account, skip to STEP 3.

**STEP 2:** Create An Account

* Use your own email address

**STEP 3:** Search For Barnabas-Bot

* Login to your account and L-CLICK (left click) on “Public” on the left side of your screen. In the search box on the top left, type in “BARNABAS-BOT 2.2” and search. If you see a file with your name, L-CLICK on it to get started, and skip to STEP 5.

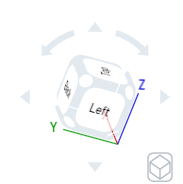
**STEP 4:** Create Your Own File

* If you don’t see a file with your name on it, L-CLICK on “BARNABAS-BOT 2.2”. Once it opens, L-CLICK on the icon show below, and L-CLICK on “Copy Workspace…”. Make the name: “BARNABAS-BOT 2.2 – [YOUR NAME]”. Also, make sure to select “Public”. L-CLICK “OK”.

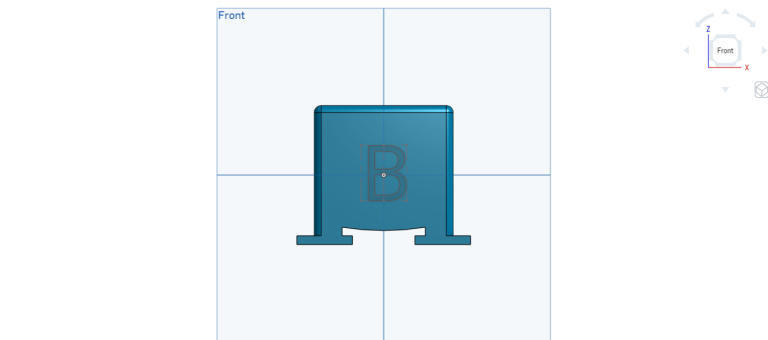


**STEP 5:** Viewing

* Open up “robot body front plate”
  1. Rotating (Method 1): Click on arrows in the cube on the top left to rotate the face plate

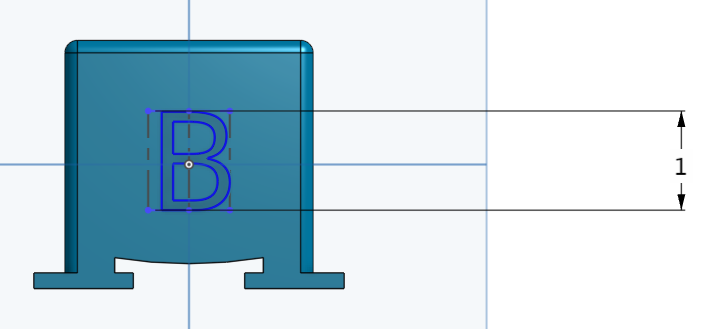


* 1. Rotating (Method 2): R-CLICK on a part and move the mouse
  2. Rotating (Method 3): Click on the “FRONT, BACK, LEFT, ETC.” On the cube on the top left.
  3. Translating (Method 1): Hold down CTRL and R-CLICK (right click) on it to move it around
  4. Translation (Method 2): Click down using the SCROLL button and move it around
  5. Zoom: Move the scroll button up forward and backward
* Go to the “FRONT VIEW”
* Press “F” to ZOOM TO FIT”. It should look like:

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**STEP 6:** Customizing The Front Plate

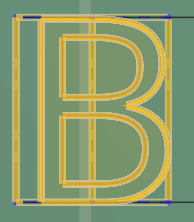
* Change the size of the text
  1. Double L-CLICK on the “B” until you see a “1” pop up on the right side of the screen



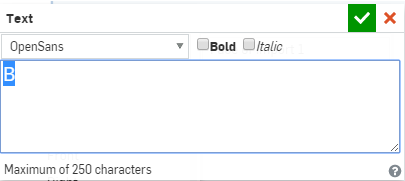
* 1. Change the “1” to “2”. The B should be larger now!
  2. Change the value to “0.5”. The B should be smaller now!
  3. Click on the green check mark to save your changes



* Move the location of the text
  1. R-CLICK on the “B” and L-CLICK on “Edit Sketch 1…”
  2. L-CLICK on one of the 4 blue corners (they are kinda small, you might need to zoom in) of the rectangle around the B and drag the blue rectangle up and down



* 1. Click on the green check mark to save your change.
* Change the text
  1. R-CLICK on the “B” and L-CLICK on “Edit Sketch 1…”
  2. R-CLICK on the “B” again and L-CLICK on “Edit Text”



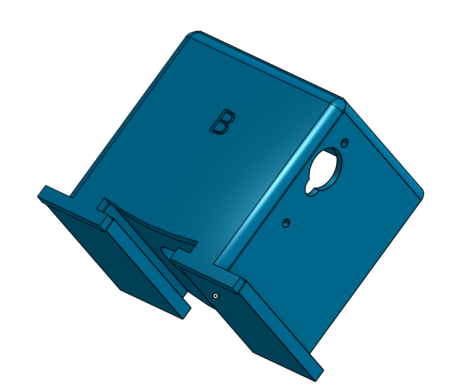
* 1. Now change the text to “C”. Click on the green check mark and see if it changes!
  2. Now change the text to “BARNABAS”. You’ll see that it doesn’t fit on the robot face. How can you make it fit? (Change the size of the text to 0.3 or less)
  3. Click on the green check mark and see if it changes!
  4. Now change the text to whatever you want! It can be a single letter, or many letters. Play with different sizes. Make sure that all of the text fit on the robot! Remember to click on the green check mark to save your changes!

**STEP 7:** Create An Assembly File

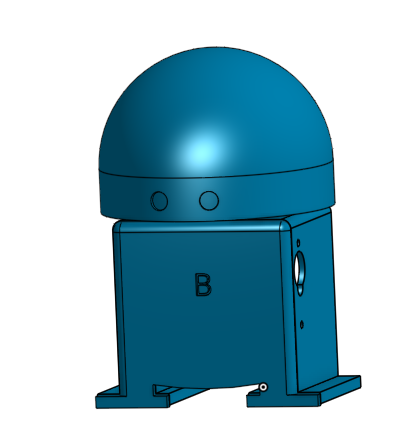
* Selecting your robot’s head
  1. Look at the following files:
     + “robot dome head”
     + “robot head mike1”
     + “robot head mike3”
  2. Select the head that you would like to use for your robot, and write it down
* Create an assembly file
  1. L-CLICK on the “+” sign at the bottom left of your screen
  2. L-CLICK on “Create Assembly”
  3. Your assembly file should automatically open up
* Inserting the body
  1. Insert your body by clicking on the insert button



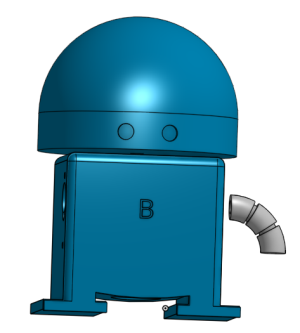
* 1. Now select the “robot body” file by selecting it in the list of files. Place it in your assembly file and click on the green check mark to save your work!
  2. Now go to the Front View
* Inserting your custom plate
  1. Now insert your “robot body front plate” file.
  2. Align the front plate with the body by left clicking on it and dragging it. You’ll need to rotate the views to get it to align correctly
  3. It should look something like:



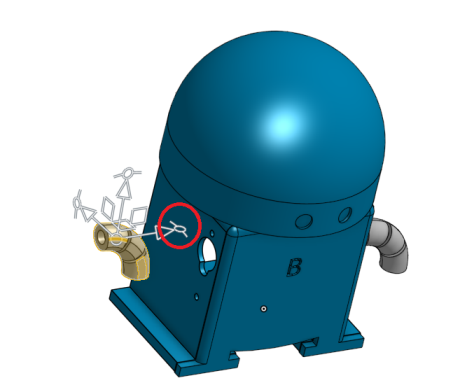
* Inserting your head
  1. Using the same process as before, insert the head that you want



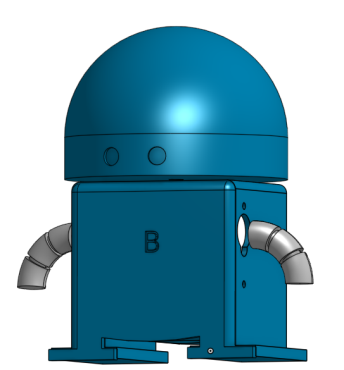
* Inserting your head
  1. Using the same process as before, insert the head that you want
* Insert your left arm and align it



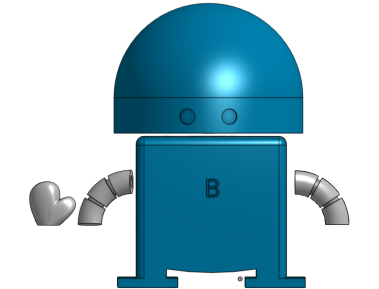
* Insert your right arm
  1. You’ll need to rotate it to align it correctly
  2. L-CLICK on the arm to show the rotation tool
  3. Click on the circle shown below and rotate it



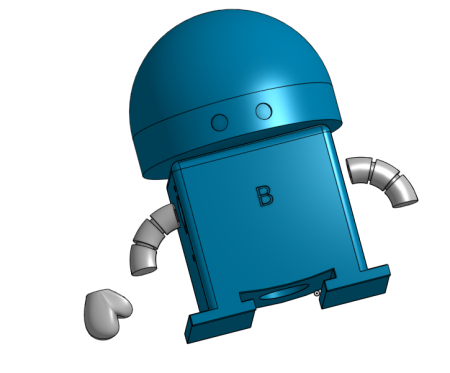
* 1. After it is rotated, align it correctly with the hole



* Insert your hand on the left side



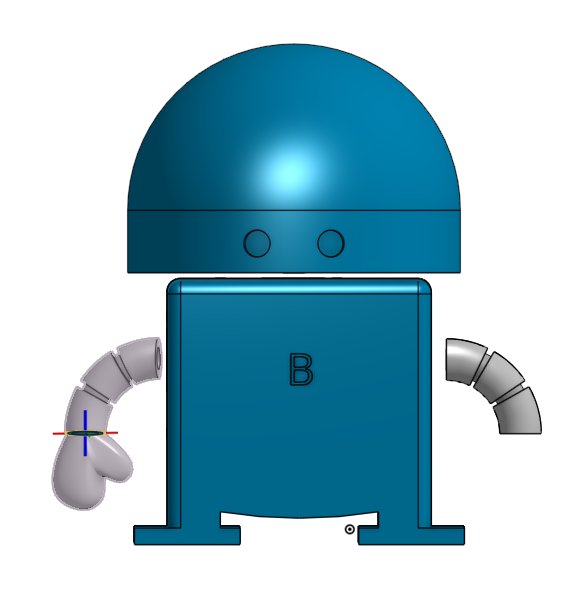
* 1. We’re going to learn a new tool, called the “Fasten Mate”. Using it, you can click on two faces, and it will automatically link them together
  2. Rotate your hand so that it is like this



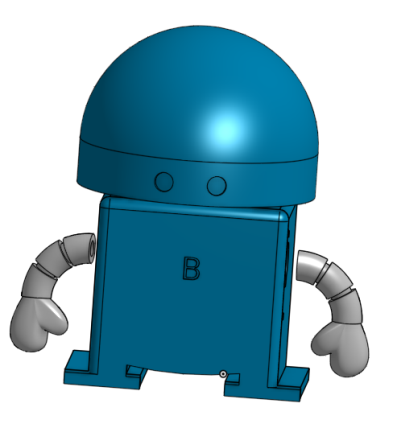
* 1. L-CLICK on the “Fasten Mate” icon



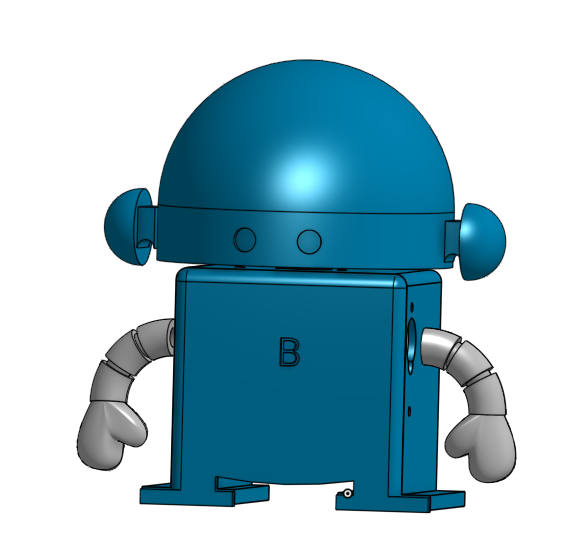
* 1. L-CLICK on the center of the bottom of the hand
  2. L-CLICK on the center of the bottom of the arm
  3. Now it should look like this!



* Now try doing the same with the other hand



* If you have time, try adding ears!



**STEP 8:** Create A Drawing

* R-CLICK on the assembly file tab that you just created
* L-CLICK on "Create drawing of ... "
* A screen will pop up. Make sure that "Four views" is selected under "OPTIONS", and L-CLICK on "OK"
* A drawing will be automatically created.
* Double L-CLICK on the text boxes to edit the text. Write your name as well as your robot's name.
* You are all done!

**REFLECTION**

**What does C.A.D stand for?**

Computer Aided Design

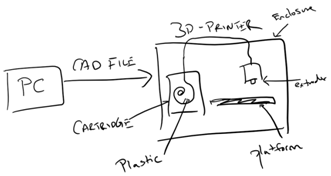
**What was your favorite part about today’s class?**

**WEEK 3 - 3D PRINTING & DESIGN**

**OVERVIEW:** Today, we will learn about design, see a 3-D printing demo, and most importantly, paint our robot!

**STEP 1:** 3-D printing basics

* Draw a diagram of a 3-D printer



* What does the extruder do?

It is the hot piece where the plastic (or filament) comes out. It also heats up the filament so that it melts.

* What type of material do most 3-D printers extrude?

It is mostly plastic. Two popular types of plastic are ABS and PLA. Most Barnabas-Bots are printed using ABS.

**STEP 2:** Design basics

* Design is the process that engineers go through to make something useful or beautiful. Everything that we have was designed by somebody wih these two things in mind. Let’s go through a simple design exercise
* Describe your favorite sandwich (or phone). Why do you like it?
* Now design a sandwich (or phone) for a friend.

**STEP 3:** Designing your robot

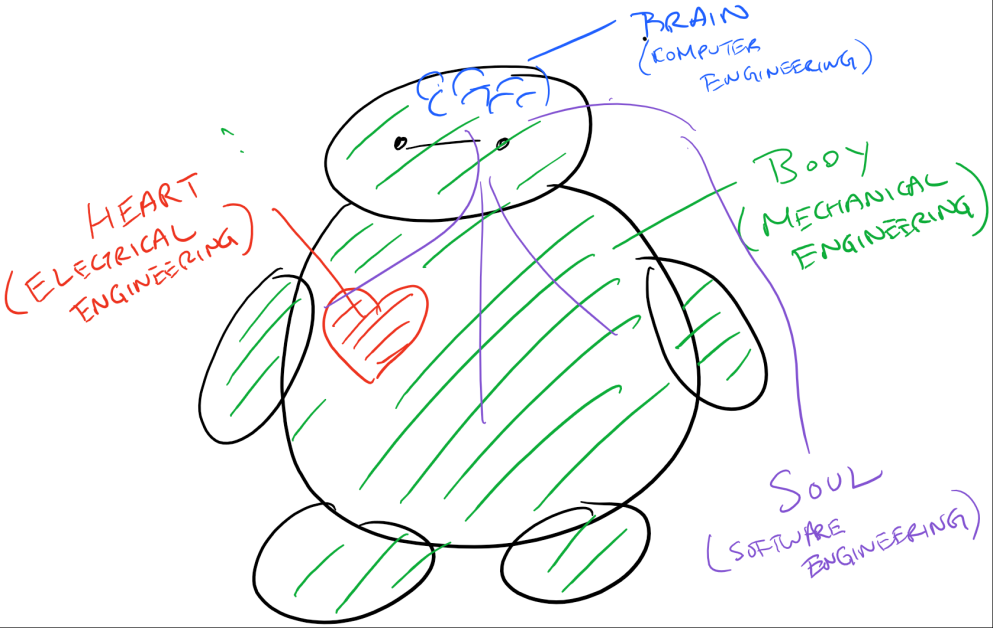
* Now that you have learned about design, answer the following questions to figure out how you want to paint your robot.
* Who is your robot for?
* What is your robot’s name?
* What is his/her purpose?
* What do you want this robot to look like based on who it is for?

**WEEK 4 – YOUR ROBOT’S HEART**

**OVERVIEW:** This week, we will be learning how the “heart” of our robot works. Remember, the heart refers to the battery of our robot, and it has to do with the area of electrical engineering. Have fun!

**STEP 1:** Robot review

* Make a simple sketch of your robot. Label the 4 main parts of a robot (body, heart, brain, and soul). Can you remember what type of engineers work on each part?



**STEP 2:** Learning more about how your robot’s heart works.

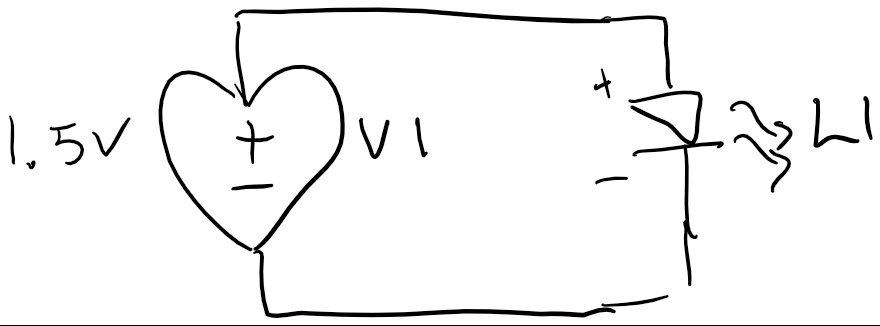
* **Battery:** The battery is the heart of the robot.  We cannot live without our hearts pumping blood to the rest of our bodies, and robots cannot turn on without a battery.  Human hearts pump blood, similar to how robots batteries supply electrical power.
* **Wires:** Wires are analogous to a human's arteries, veins, and capillaries.   We cannot be healthy if our arteries are blocked or veins are weak and cannot supply appropriate blood flow to our body, similarly, issues with wiring can seriously affect the robot even if the battery is fully charged.
* **Circulation:** Electrical current flow is analogous to human circulation.  Just as blood flows in one direction in our bodies: from our heart out to arteries into capillaries in our bodies where oxygen is used to veins

that carry the blood back to our heart where the oxygen can be replenished, a circuit goes in particular directions in a robot to work best.  Just as the circulatory system makes a loop, a circuit makes a loop too. Review the circuit definitions below.

* + *Closed-Circuit:* A closed-circuit is when there is a complete loop in your electrical system.  In this case, electricity can flow.
  + *Open-Circuit:* An open-circuit is when the loop is broken.  In this case, electricity cannot flow.
  + *Short-Circuit:* A short-circuit is when you have a loop, but electricity is flowing too fast.
  + *Resistance:* Resistance is introduced in a circuit to slow down the flow of electricity so that our wires don't burst (like in a short-circuit).  It is important, because without it, our circuits may get really hot and catch on fire!  In a circuit, we call this component the resistor.

**STEP 3:** Reading our first schematic

* A schematic is a blue-print or plan of a circuit. Engineers first create schematics before they start building their circuit.
* Review the schematic below.



* 1. The heart (V1) is the battery
  2. The 1.5V refers to the voltage, which has to do with the power of the battery. The unit of voltage is Volt.
  3. The triangle-like symbol (L1) represents a LED (Light Emitting Diode)
  4. Both V1 and L1 are *components*.
  5. Notice that there are positive and negative sides on both components. You will need to pay attention to these when you start building the schematic, because they need to match up, just like in the schematic.
  6. Draw a path through the “circulation loop” on your schematic. It should start at the positive side of the heart and end on the negative side of the heart.

**STEP 4:** Building our first circuit

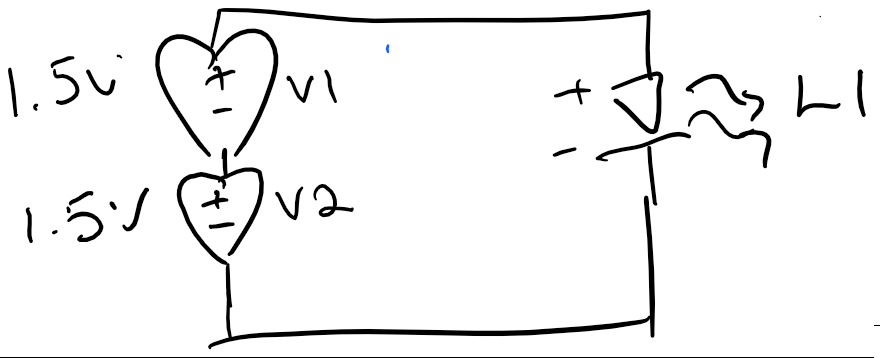
* Take out your AA battery and AA battery holder. Check the voltage on the battery. It should match the voltage label on your schematic.
* Place your AA battery into the battery holder. Make sure that it is in the right direction. The red wire should be connected to the positive side of the battery, and the black wire should be connected to negative side of the battery.
* Take out your LED. NOTE: the longer wire coming out of the LED is the positive side.
* Take some time to put your circuit together, and see if you can get your LED to turn on!

**STEP 5:** Why it didn’t work...

* Our LED needs 3 Volts to turn on. Take a look to see what voltage our battery puts out. You’ll notice that we don’t have enough!
* Now think about how we can get our battery to turn on.

**STEP 6:** Two batteries are better than one.

* One way to address our issue is to combine two batteries. Review the new schematic below. You’ll see that we now have two batteries, which will double our total voltage to the LED.



* Find a partner and build your new circuit based on the schematic. Remember to keep track of the positive and negative sides of all your components. The connections need to match your schematic!

**STEP 7:** Review questions

* What is the color of your LED once it is on?

Blue

* What is the total voltage that the LED now sees?

3 voltes

* What happens when the wire connections are loose?

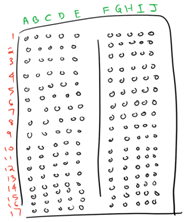
The light does not stay on. It kind of blinks.

* What happens when the wire connections are tight?

The light stays on. It is solid.

**STEP 8:** Introducing the breadboard

* The breadboard helps us make circuits in a way where we can make strong connections without needing to hold the wires together.
* Take a look at the picture of the breadboard below

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* 1. Notice that each row has 10 holes in it. They are divided into sets of 5 (A-B-C-D-E, and F-G-H-I-J) by a column down the middle.
  2. How many rows are there?

17

* 1. Each set of 5 holes has an individual wire underneath that connects the 5 holes together. To illustrate, draw the three lines below to show three of the wires.
     + Draw a line that connects A1, B1, C1, D1 and E1.
     + Draw a line that connects A2, B2, C2, D2 and E2
     + Draw a line that connects F1, G1, H1, I1 and J1
  2. Draw in the rest of the wires. How many total wires do you end up with?

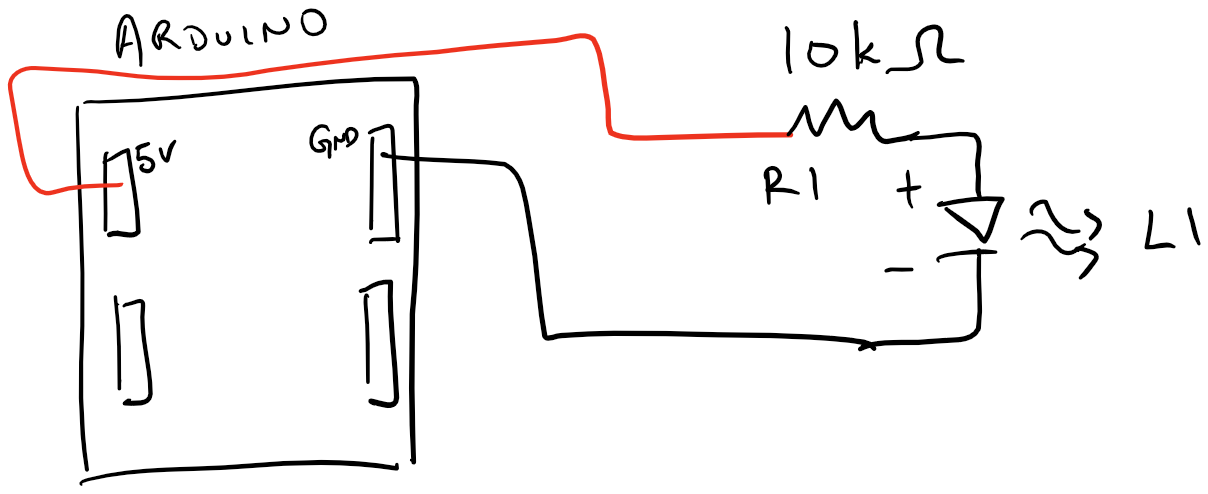
34 = 17 rows and 2 main colunmns

**STEP 9:** Our first breadboard circuit

* Using what you’ve learned, now use the breadboard to make your circuit from STEP 6. The goal here is to create a circuit that stays on without you needing to hold on to any wires. HINT: You can stick the AA battery holder wires and LED wires directly into the breadboard.

**STEP 10:** Increasing the voltage

* Now that we have learned how we use schematics to plan circuits, and how to actually build them, we will look at increasing the voltage, because our robot is going to need more than 1.5V to run!
* Review this new schematic



* 1. Note that Arduino is acting like the battery in this case (kind of – more on this later). The 5V is the positive and the GND is the negative.
  2. What is the voltage of this new circuit?

5 volts

* 1. Notice R1. R1 is a resistor. The value is 10K Ohm, or 10,000 Ohm. Do you remember when we need to use resistors?

We need resistors whenever there is too much electricy going through a circuit. The resistor slows down the electricity so that the circuit does not burn out

* 1. On the schematic, trace the path where electricity will flow. It should start at 5V and end with GND
* Now build this circuit using your breadboard. HINT: You will need your 10K Ohm resistor (it has an orange stripe). You will also need two bread-board wires. Use a red and black one for this challenge.
  1. Once you are done, you’ll notice that the light does not turn on. This is because you need to provide a main power source. In this case, our 9V battery will be our main power source. The Arduino will then take the 9V and reduce it to 5V for our robot. This reduction in voltage is called “step-down” voltage regulation. Sometimes you will have a circuit that increases the source voltage, which is called “step-up” voltage regulation.
  2. Plug the 9V battery into the 9V battery holder, and stick it into the round power connector. Your light should now turn on!

**STEP 11:** Review questions

* The higher the resistor, the lower the flow of electricity. The lower the resistor, the higher the flow of electricity. If we change the resistance from 10K to 100 Ohm, what do you think will happen to the light?

The light will become brighter because there is now more electricity flowing throug the light.

1. Try replacing the 10K Ohm resistor with the 100 Ohm resistor. What happens to the light?

It is now brighter.

1. Put the 10K Ohm resistor back into your circuit.

* The flow of electricity is called ***current***. If you have a lot of flow, you have high current. If you have a little flow, you have low current. You can actually calculate this current using a formula, called Ohms Law. This is an important tool for engineers when they design circuits. The formula is:

**V (Voltage) = I (Current) x R (Resistance).**

The unit is Amps.

1. If the voltage is 5V, what is the current when you use the 10K Ohm resistor?

5 / 10,000 = .005 A = 5 mA

1. If the voltage is 5V, what is the current when you use the 100 Ohm resistor?

5 / 100 = .05 = 50 mA

* Have you seen a light switch that you turn like a dial? Think about how you might build something like that based on what you have learned.

You would connect a battery to a light along with a resistor. If you are able to change the value of the resistor (or the resistance), you can change the brightness of the light.

**WEEK 5 – INTRO TO PROGRAMMING**

**OVERVIEW:** This week, we will be creating a light circuit for your robot.

**STEP 1:** What is a power indicator?

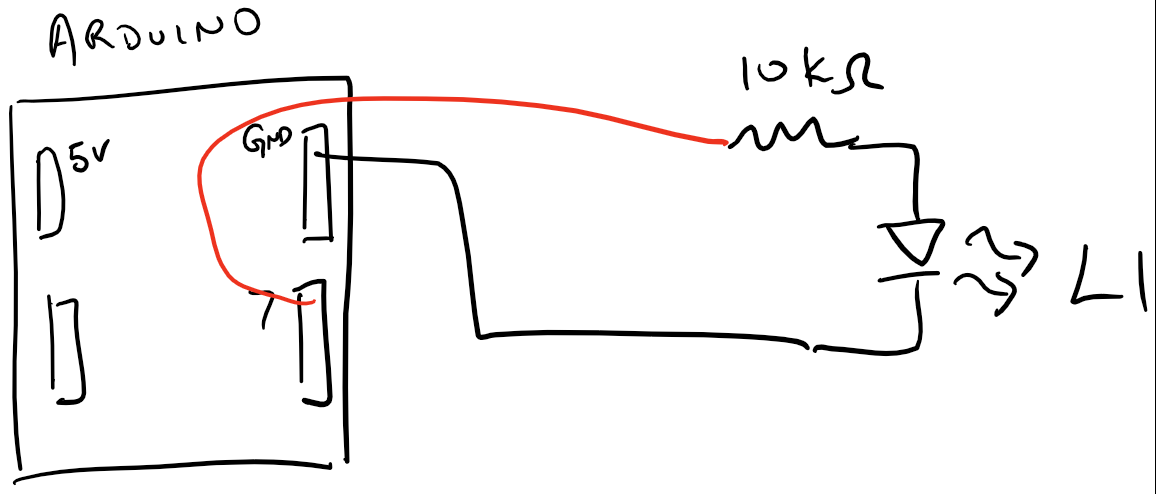
* What typically happens when you turn on electronics (cell phone, computer, tv, etc.)?

A light turns on, or a sounds turns on.

* Electronics use power indicators to let us know that electronics are on. Write down the two common components that are used to build power indicator circuits. Remember that a circuit is the “loop” that is formed that allows electricity to flow through your electronics. Every circuit needs a battery, or heart.

**STEP 2:** Building your circuit

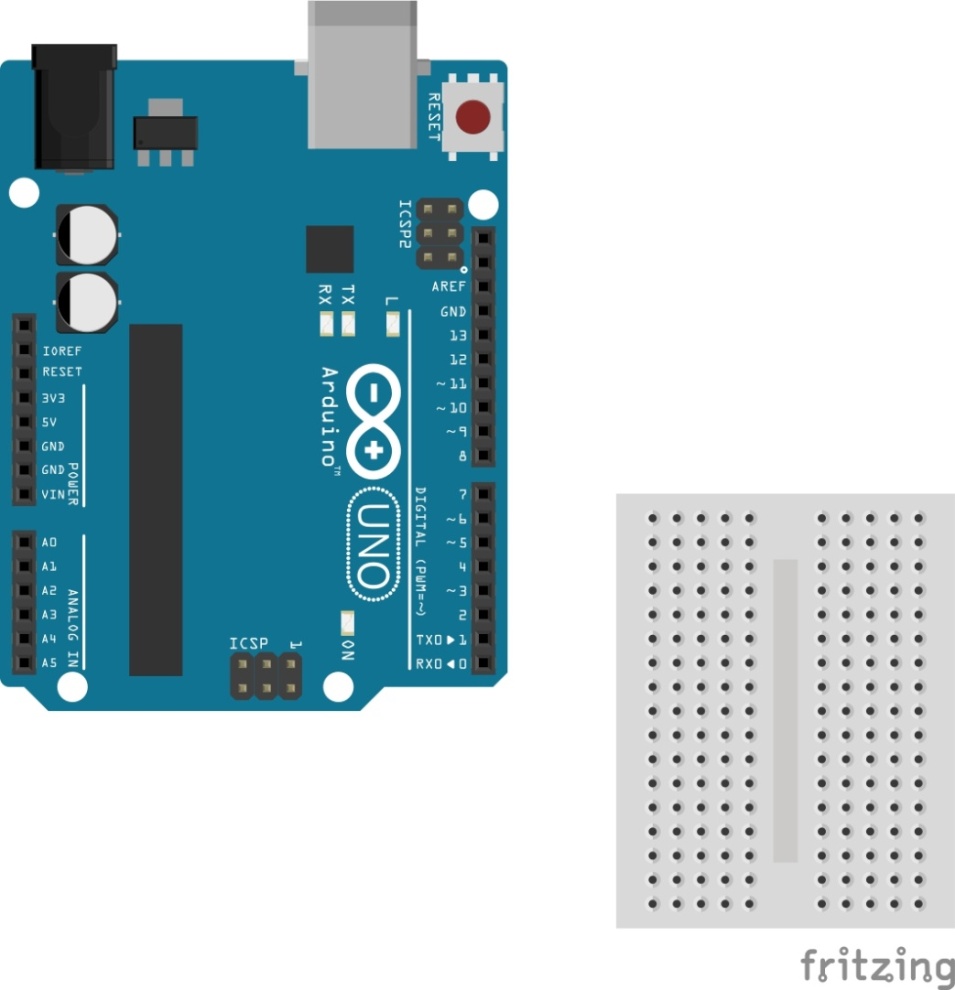
* Build the following circuit based on the schematic below. Hints: You will need a resistor, LED and two jumper wires. Also, remember that there is a plus and minus on the LED. The minus of the LED should be connected to GND.



* Note that pin 7 is a digital output. This will allow you to turn your light on and off using robot’s brain (the Arduino)!
* How many components do you see in your schematic?

3 (Arduino, 10K resistor, LED or light (L1)

* When you are breadboarding, remember that two different sides of a component are always connected to DIFFERENT wires (or rows).
* Using the breadboard drawing below, let’s create a wiring diagram so that we know how to build our circuit.
  1. Draw in your components (LED, Resistor, Arduino). Remember that the LED has a plus and minus – the resistor doesn’t.
  2. Starting from the pin 7 on the Arduino, draw in the connections that will complete our circuit. Remember that you’ll need to end up with a loop so that electricity can flow!



1. Make sure that your drawing is correct. Once you have it confirmed, go ahead and build your circuit!

**STEP 4:** Connecting your Arduino

* You are now ready to connect your Arduino to your computer so that you can start programming!
* Using the USB cable, plug in the Arduino to your computer. Make sure to first unplug any other batteries that are connected to your Arduino when you do this.



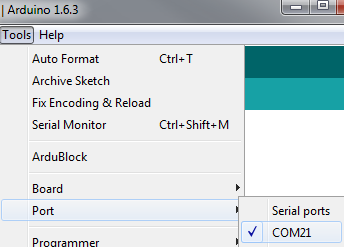
**STEP 5:** Opening the Software

* Open the Arduino software by clicking on the Arduino icon on your computer desktop.
* Wait for the software to open



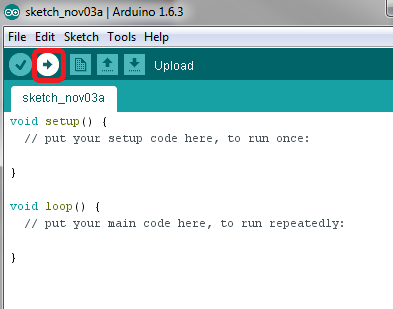
**STEP 6:** Selecting the COM Port

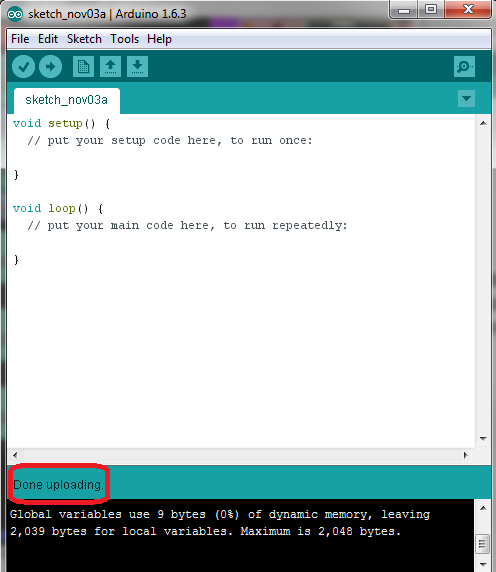
* Go to TOOLS->PORT, and click on the item that starts with the 3 letters, “COM”. It says “COM21” in the picture below, but yours may say a different number. That’s OK.



**STEP 7:** Uploading

* Click on the UPLOAD button and wait. It will take a few minutes. You will notice a green progress bar at the bottom right of your screen. If you see “DONE UPLOADING”, then you are good to go! If you see red on your screen, you selected the wrong “COM”, so go back to STEP 6, select a different “COM” port and try the upload again.

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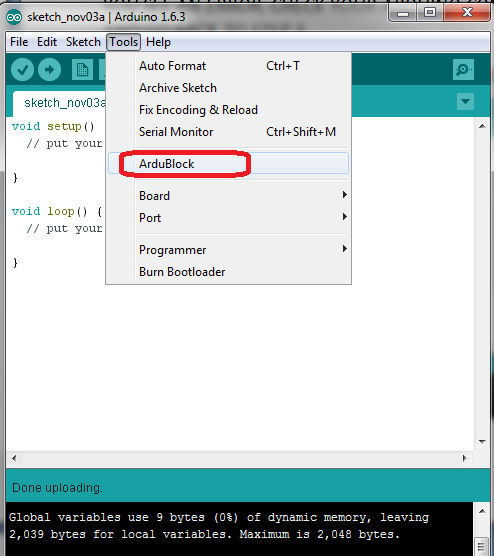


**STEP 7:** Uploading

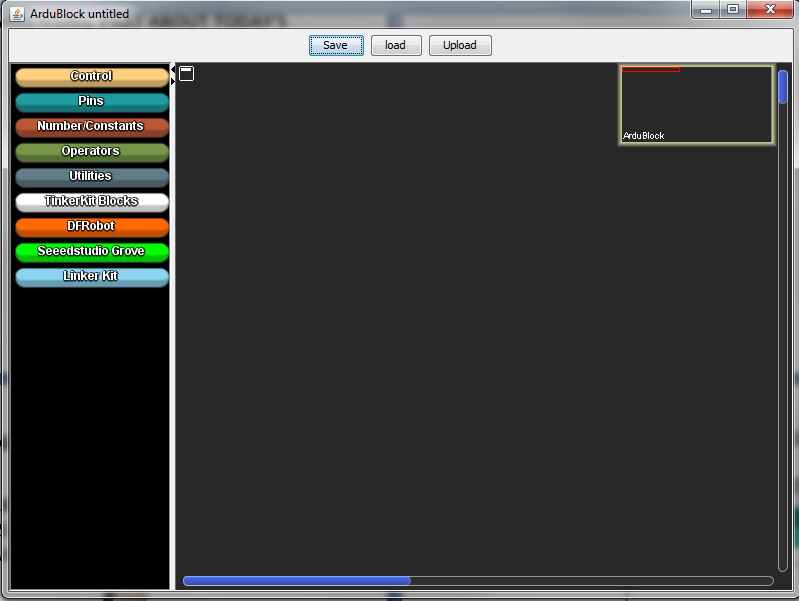
* Click on the UPLOAD button and wait. It will take a few minutes. You will notice a green progress bar at the bottom right of your screen. If you see “DONE UPLOADING”, then you are good to go! If you see red on your screen, you selected the wrong “COM”, so go back to STEP 6, select a different “COM” port and try the upload again.

**STEP 8:** Open ArduBlock

* You are now able to write a program to your Arduino! Now open ArduBlock by going to TOOLS->ARDUBLOCK.

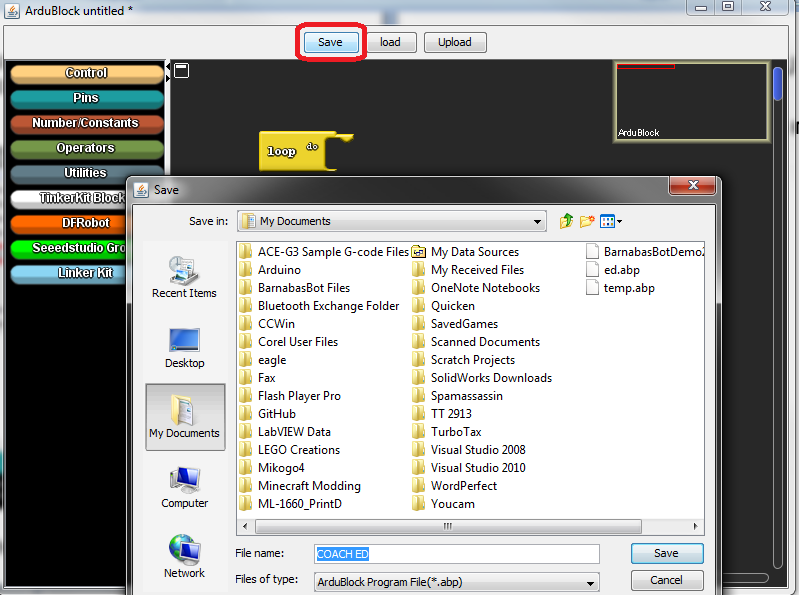
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* The following screen will appear

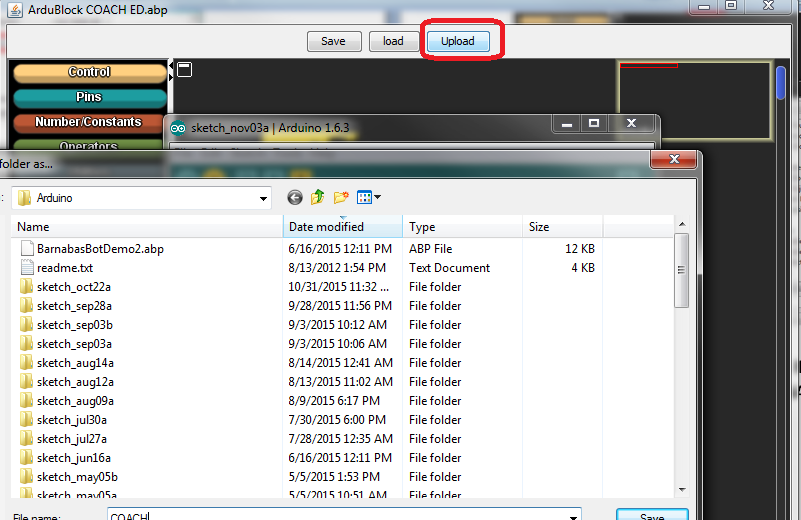
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**STEP 9:** Writing Your First ArduBlock Program

* Go to [CONTROL], and drag in a [LOOP-DO] block. Click on [SAVE], type in your name, and click [SAVE] again. Note that every program needs a [LOOP-DO].

**

* Now click [UPLOAD], type in your name, and click [SAVE]. Your program will now upload!

**

**STEP 10:** Programming your LED

* Notice that we have a wire connected to digital output 7. Can you guess which programming block allows us to control digital output 7. HINT: look under [PINS]. Write down the name of the block.

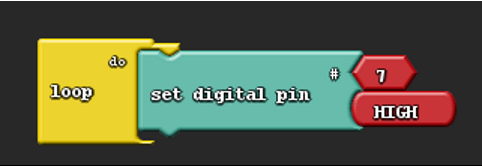
SET DIGITAL PIN

* Notice that there is a #, and a HIGH/LOW. What do you think we should put as the pin #?

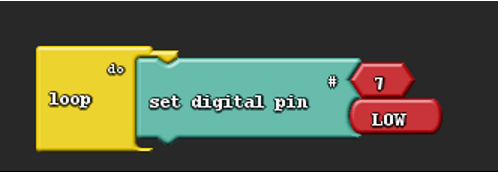
#: 7

HIGH/LOW: turns the light ON/OFF

* Try writing a program to turn your LED on. Remember to click [SAVE] and then [UPLOAD]



* Try writing a program to turn your LEF off. Remember to click [SAVE] and then [UPLOAD]



**STEP 11:** Make It Blink!

* Now you will need a new block. Go to [UTILITIES]->[delay milliseconds]. This block tells your program to wait a certain amount of time. Note that 1000 milliseconds is the same as 1 second.
* **CHALLENGE 1:** Try writing a program that turns your light on for 1 second, off for one second, and then repeats forever



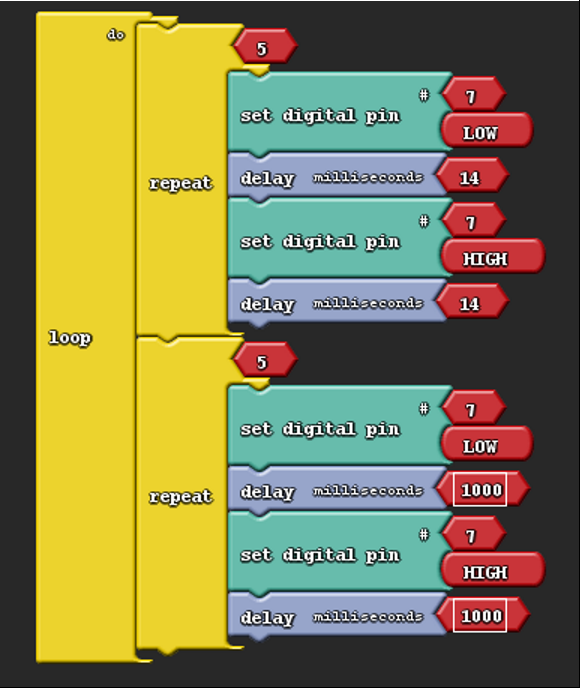
* **CHALLENGE 2:** Write a program that turns your light on for ½ a second, off for ½ a second, and then repeats forever.



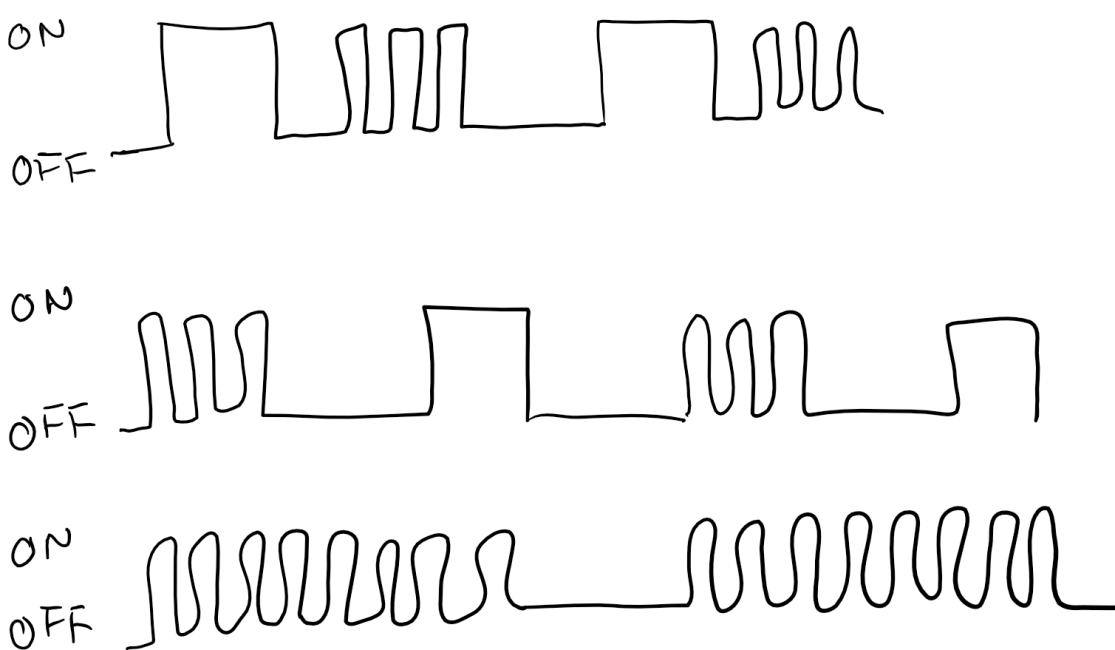
* **CHALLENGE 3:** Write a program that makes your light blink as fast as possible!



* **CHALLENGE 4:** Write a program that makes blinks 5 times fast, 5 times slow, and repeats forever. Hint: use the repeat block



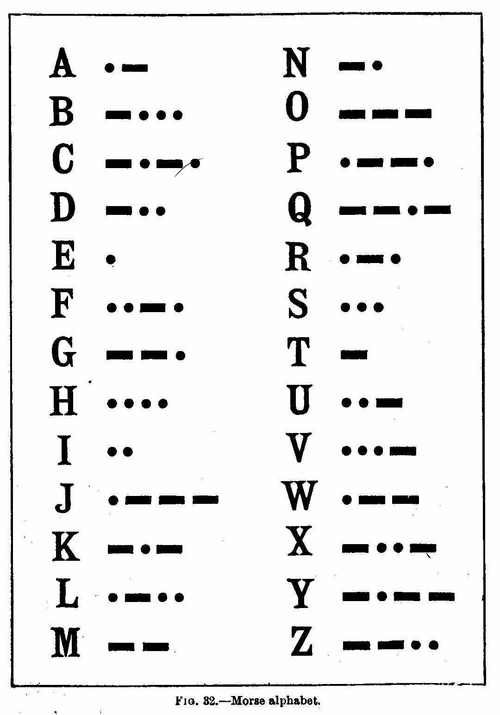
* **CHALLENGE 5:** Write a program that can match these light patterns below.



* **CHALLENGE 6:** Create your own light patterns and challenge your classmates to program them!

**STEP 12:** Morse Code

* Before there were cell phones, we used to use a telegraph to send information using short and long taps. In the past, people have also used light signals to make short and long blinks.
* Using the table below, try to program a word by turning your light on and off. Once you are done, see if another student can guess what you coding.
* You’ll need to following information to complete the challenge:
  1. Every time you see a dot, you want your light to turn on for 500 ms.
  2. Every time you see a dash, you want your light to turn on for 1000 ms.
  3. In between dash or dot within a letter, you want to wait for 500 ms
  4. When you write a new letter, you want to turn the light off for 2000 ms.

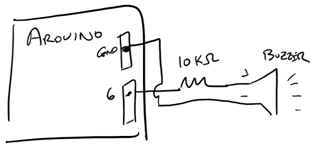


**WEEK 6 - THE BUZZER**

**OVERVIEW:** This week, you will be learning how to use a buzzer to play music!

**STEP 1:** Building your circuit

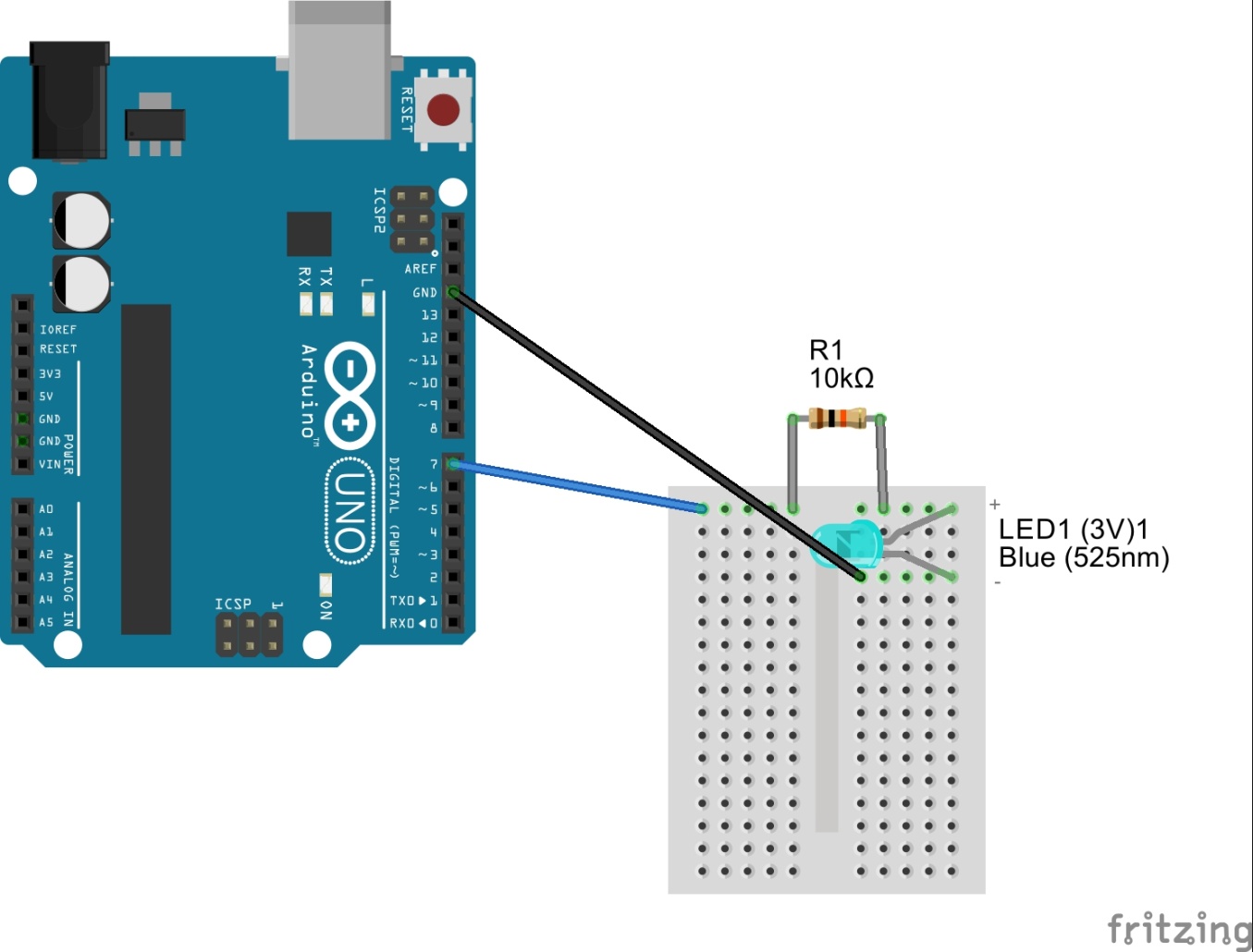
* We will not be taking our circuits apart from last week. Instead, we will be ADDING to it!
* Build the following circuit based on the schematic below. Hints: You will need a resistor, buzzer and two jumper wires. Can you guess which is the positive side of the buzzer?



* How many components do you see in your schematic?

3 (Arduino, 10K resistor, Buzzer)

* When you are breadboarding, remember that two different sides of a component are always connected to DIFFERENT wires (or rows).
* Using the breadboard drawing below, let’s create a wiring diagram so that we know how to build our circuit.
  1. Draw in your components (Buzzer, Resistor).
  2. Go ahead and draw in the necessary connections. However, this time, we don’t want to connect GND directly to the Arduino. We want to connect it on a row on the breadboard. See which row is already connected to GND!



1. Ask your teacher to see if your drawing is correct. Once you have it confirmed, go ahead and build your circuit!

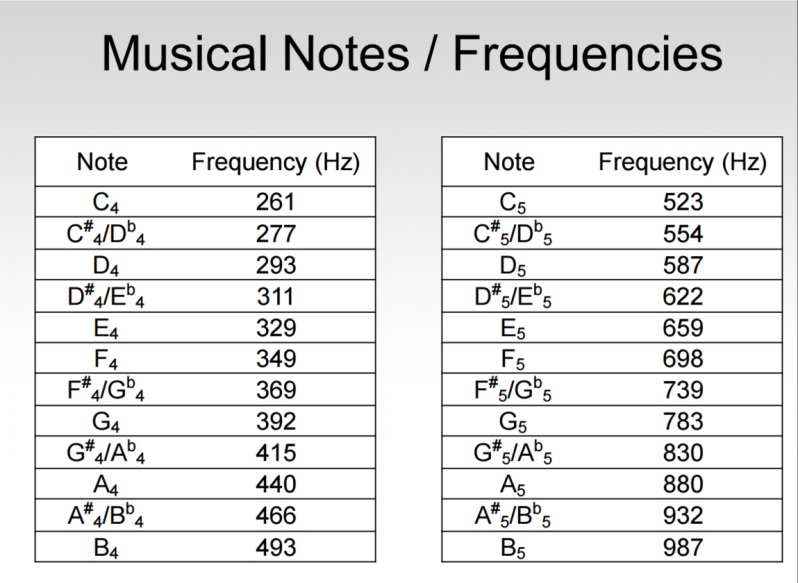
**STEP 2:** How does the buzzer work?

* Note that pin 6 is a PWM. A PWM is a signal that allows us to change the voltage that goes into the buzzer. As we change the voltage, the buzzer sound will change!
* Every sound that your buzzer makes creates a certain frequency. This frequency makes different notes – just like a piano. Can you think about how we might play music now?

If you change the frequency of the buzzer sound, you can play different notes. Putting these notes togther in a pattern can create a song.

**STEP 3:** Frequency Table

* Using the frequency table below, you will be able to play specific notes to make music!
* Note that you have low notes (left column) as well as high notes (right column).

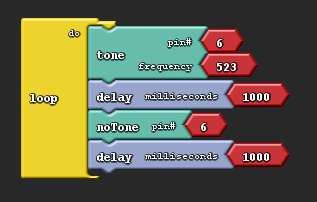
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**STEP 4:** Music time!

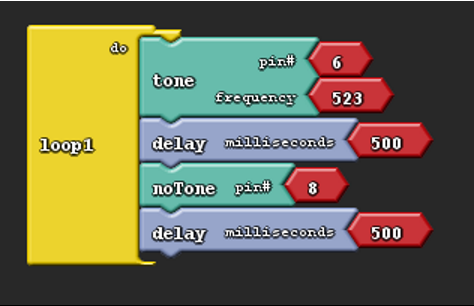
* Try to challenges below. Because we are using a 10K resistor, you’ll need to put your ear pretty close to the hear the sound.
* Connect your Arduino. If you forget how to start up ArduBlock, go back to the directions from the previous week
* Program blocks. This time, you’ll need a few more blocks:
  + PINS-> tone
    - Pin# should match your PWM pin
    - Frequency should match the frequency of the note that you are trying to play
  + PINS-> noTone
    - Pin# should match your PWM pin
    - Frequency should match the frequency of the note that you are trying to play
* Challenges
  + **CHALLENGE #0**: Play “C” forever!



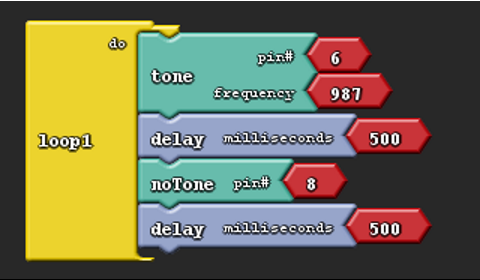
* + **CHALLENGE #1:** PLAY “C” FOR 1 SEC, REST 1 SEC, AND REPEAT FOREVER



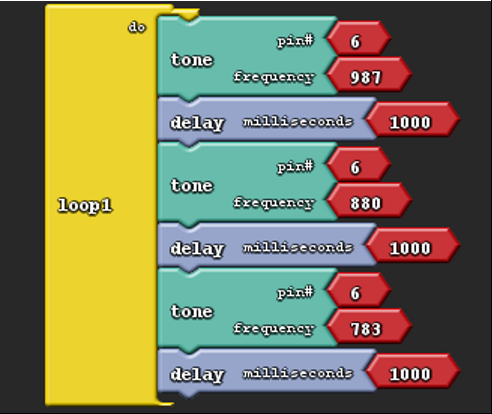
* + **CHALLENGE #2**: PLAY “C” FOR 500 MS, REST 500 MS AND REPEAT FOREVER

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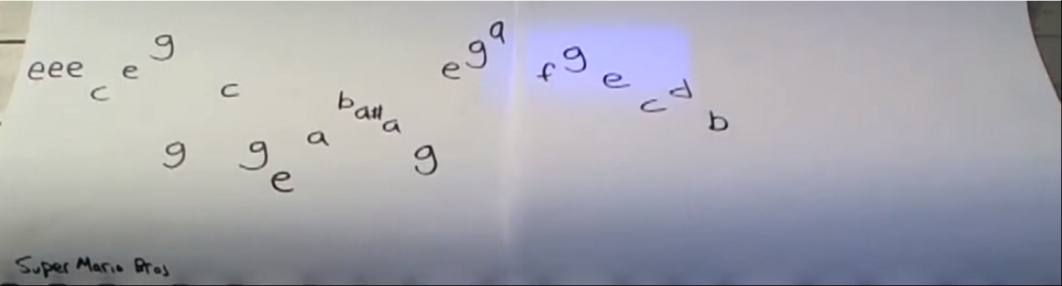
* + **CHALLENGE #3**: PLAY “B” FOR 500 MS, REST 500 MS AND REPEAT FOREVER

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* + **CHALLENGE #4**: PLAY “B” FOR 1 SEC, PLAY “A” FOR 1 SEC, PLAY “G” FOR 1 SEC, REST FOR 1 SECOND AND REPEAT FOREVER. You just played Hot Cross Buns!

****

* + **CHALLENGE #5**: PLAY TWINKLE-TWINKLE(CC GG AA G FF EE DD C GG)
  + **CHALLENGE #6**: PLAY HAPPY BIRTHDAY(G G A G C B G G A G D C G G G E C C B A)
  + **CHALLENGE #7**: PLAY MARY HAD A LITTLE LAMB (B A G A BB B <> AA A <> BB B <> B A G A BBBB AAA BAG)
  + **CHALLENGE #8**: PLAY SUPER MARIO BROTHERS!
    - Note that there are both low notes and high notes on this one!

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* + **CHALLENGE #9**: WORK WITH YOUR NEIGHBOR TO PLAY A SONG TOGETHER!
  + **CHALLENGE #10:** PLAY YOUR OWN SONG!

**REFLECTION**

**WHAT DID YOU LEARN TODAY THAT YOU DIDN’T KNOW BEFORE?**

**WHAT WAS YOUR FAVORITE PART ABOUT TODAY’S CLASS?**

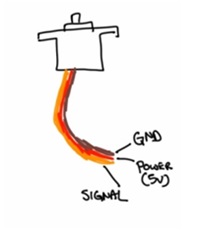
**WHAT WAS THE MOST CHALLENGING PART ABOUT TODAY’S CLASS?**

**WEEK 7 – MAKE YOUR ROBOT WAVE!**

**OVERVIEW:** This week, we will be making your robot wave (or shake his/her head). ☺

**STEP 1:** Introduction to servos

* The servo motor has an axel that rotates 180 degrees.  It only moves along that circular path.
* Explain the significance of the 3 wires on the PWM wires coming out of the servos. 5V (RED) powers the servo motor.  GND (BROWN) is ground, and the orange wire gives information.  The Arduino uses the orange wire to tell the motor what degree to turn to. We call the yellow wire, SIGNAL.



**STEP 2:** Attaching your servo motors to your robot’s body

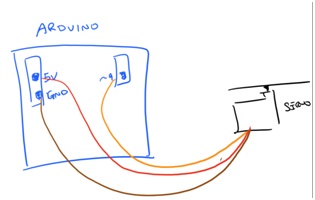
* Connect the servo motor to one of the arm or head sockets on your robot. You’ll need two 7/16” servo screws and two lock nuts per servo motor to keep them in place. Use the provided allen wrench.



* Attach your robot's head or arm to the servo motor.
  + Use the 1/8” screw to attach the head (unless there is a coupling on the head already)
  + Use the 9/16” (the longest one) servo screw to screw in the arm.
* WARNING: You will notice that the motor won't allow you to physically turn the motor shaft more than 180 degrees.  Be careful not to keep turning it more than the limit (you will feel it stop mechanically).  Doing so may damage the plastic gears inside, which will prevent your motor from moving.

**STEP 3:** Wiring up your motor

* Pull the cables coming out of the servo motors through the hole on the bottom of your robot. There should be three in total.
* Look at the wiring diagram below. Based on what you’ve learned, add the necessary wires to connect your motor!



**STEP 4:** Programming motion

* Connect your Arduino. If you forget how to start up ArduBlock, go back to the directions from the previous week
* Program blocks. This time, you’ll need a few more blocks:
  + PINS-> Servo
    - Pin# should match your PWM pin
    - Angle accepts a value between 0 and 180 degrees
* Challenges
  + **CHALLENGE #0**: Go to 0 degrees
  + **CHALLENGE #1:** Go to 90 degrees
  + **CHALLENGE #2:** Go to 0 degrees, wait 1 second, go to 90 degrees, wait 1 second, and repeat.
  + **CHALLENGE #3:** Make your robot wave very fast
  + **CHALLENGE #4:** Make your robot wave very slowly
  + **CHALLENGE #5:** Make your robot wave AND light up at the same time
  + **CHALLENGE #6:** Make your robot turn his light on while it is moving, but turn his light off while he is stopped
  + **CHALLENGE #7:** Make your robot light up, play music, and move all at the same time!

**REFLECTION**

**WHAT DID YOU LEARN TODAY THAT YOU DIDN’T KNOW BEFORE?**

**WHAT WAS YOUR FAVORITE PART ABOUT TODAY’S CLASS?**

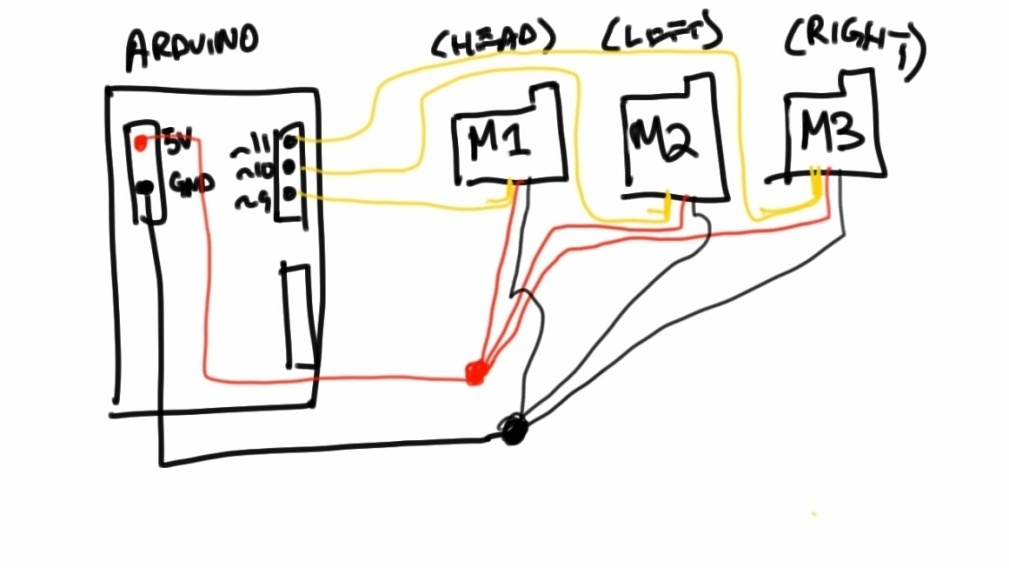
**WHAT WAS THE MOST CHALLENGING PART ABOUT TODAY’S CLASS?**

**WEEK 8 - BUILDING YOUR FINAL CIRCUIT**

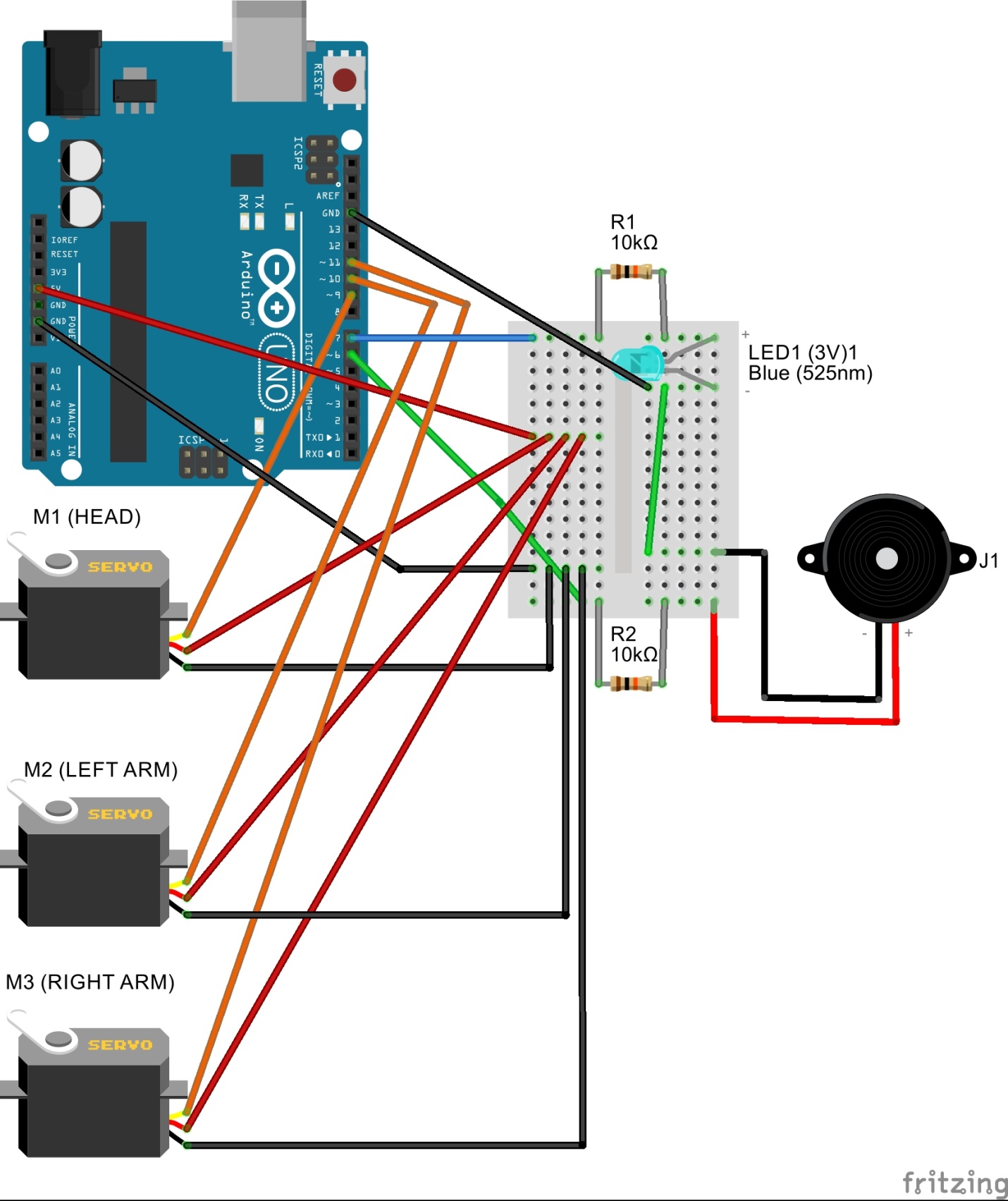
**OVERVIEW:** This week, we will be putting it all together. By the end of this section, your robot will dance, light up and play music!

**STEP 1:** Final robot assembly

* If you haven’t already, assemble the rest of the servo motors. You should have 3 total. Remember that each servo motor has two 7/16” servo screws.
* If you haven’t already, make sure that all 3 motors are wired up. See the wiring diagram below.

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* If you need help, you can look at the full wiring diagram below. Remember that there are many ways to connect your breadboard, so this isn’t the only answer!



**STEP 2:** Program away!

* This is where you get to put everything together. Program your favorite song, make your robot dance to it, and have your robot say his or her name via the LED using morse code!

**STEP 3:** Presentation

* We will have short presentation to share what you made. Answer the questions below to prepare.
* What is your name and age?
* What is your robot’s name?
* Tell us the hardest part about designing your robot.
* Tell us the part that you enjoyed the most about building your robot.
* Tell us what you learned about yourself during this class.