



# **Welcome to Mission Mars**

## **Mars Rover 1 Part 1/3**



MODULE 6

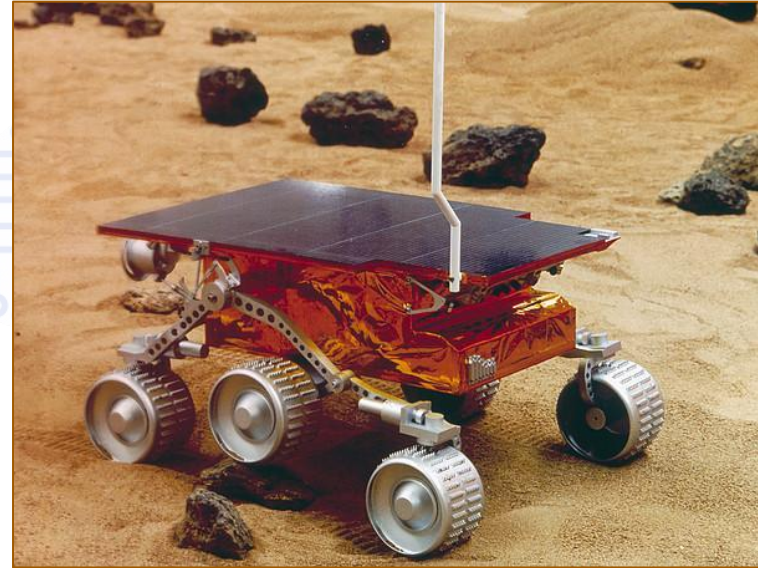


## **What is a Mars Rover**

**It is small vehicle sent from Earth to explore surface of Mars.**

**The first rover to land on Mars was named Sojourner.**

**It was launched in 1996 & landed in 97.**





**Rovers help scientists in their quest to understand what different parts of the planet are made of.**

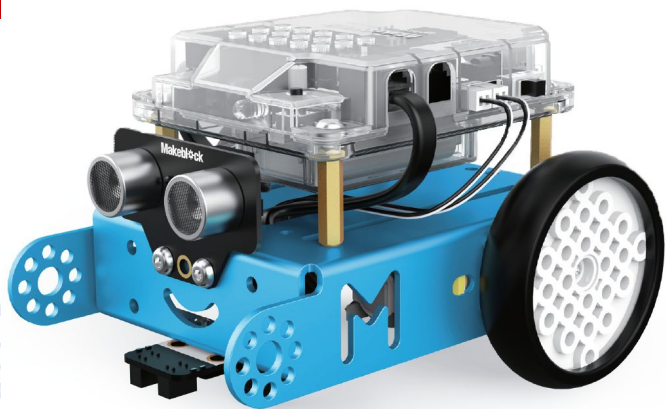
**Mars is made up of lots of different types of rocks and each rock is made up of a mixture of chemicals.**

**A rover can drive around to different areas, studying the different chemicals in each rock**



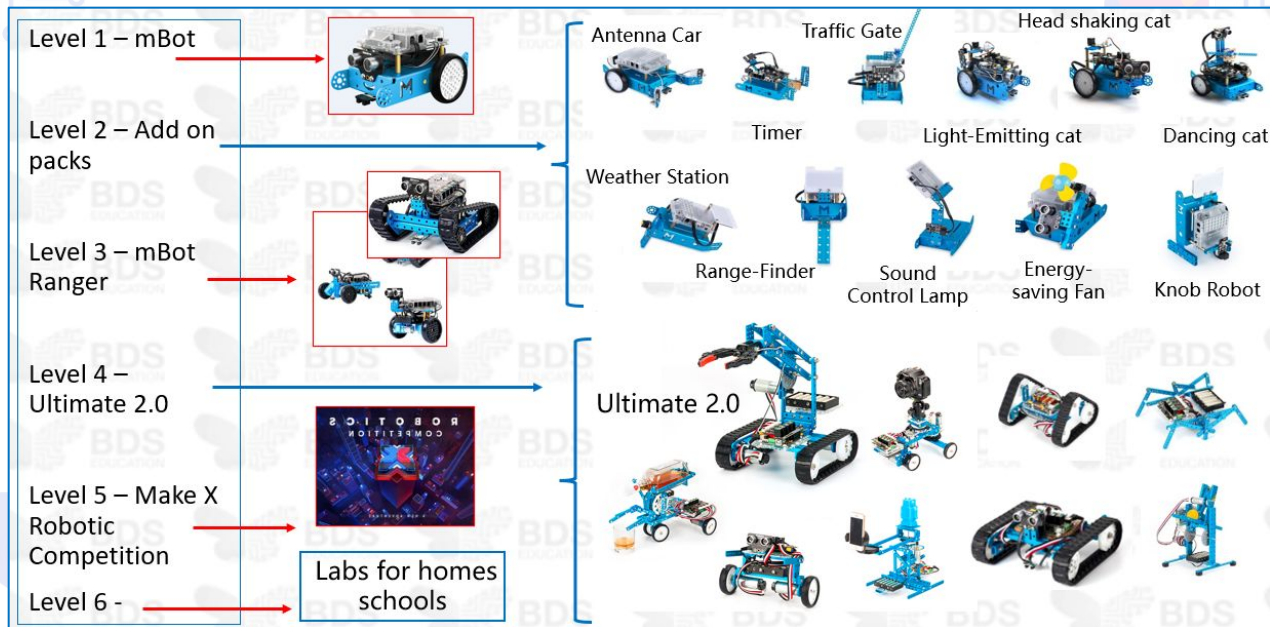


## **Welcome to mBot – Our Rover for Mission Mars**





## Six Level Family of mBot Robotic Kits.





## Components of Level 1 Robotic Kit - mBot

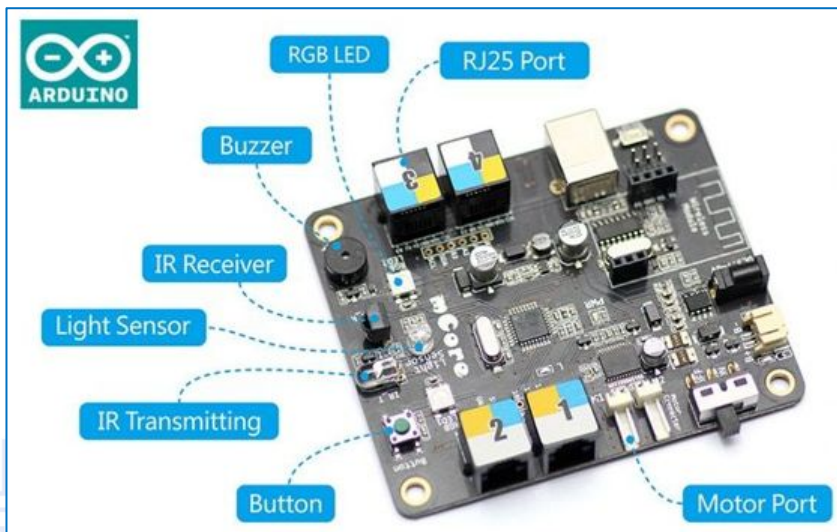
**Comes with a  
step by step  
DIY  
Assembly Guide**





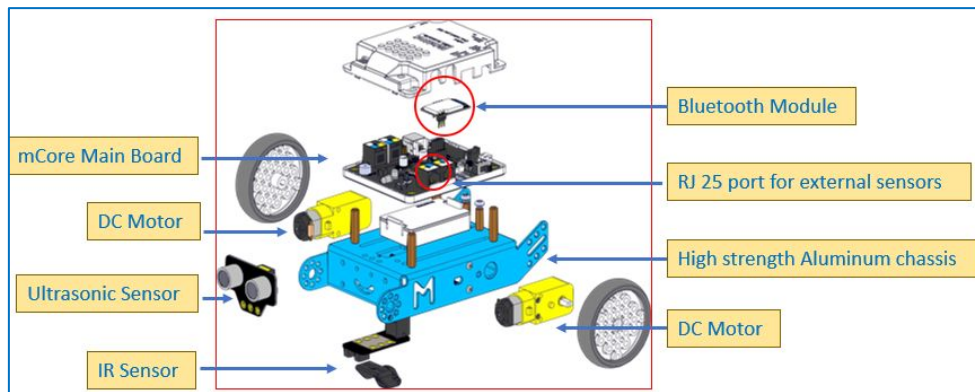


## Heart of mBot – mCore Arduino Board





## Layout of Major Components

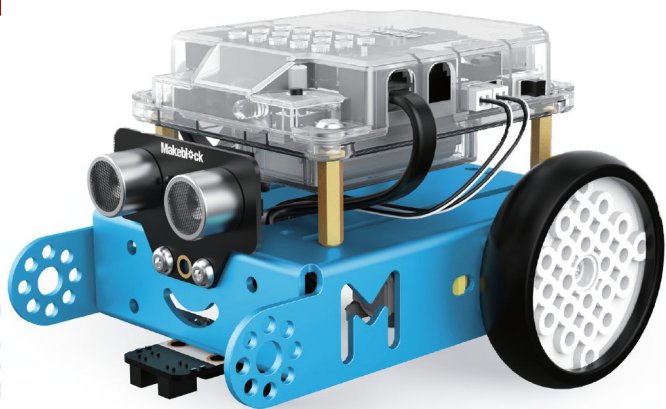


**Follow the illustrated manual to assemble the mBot**



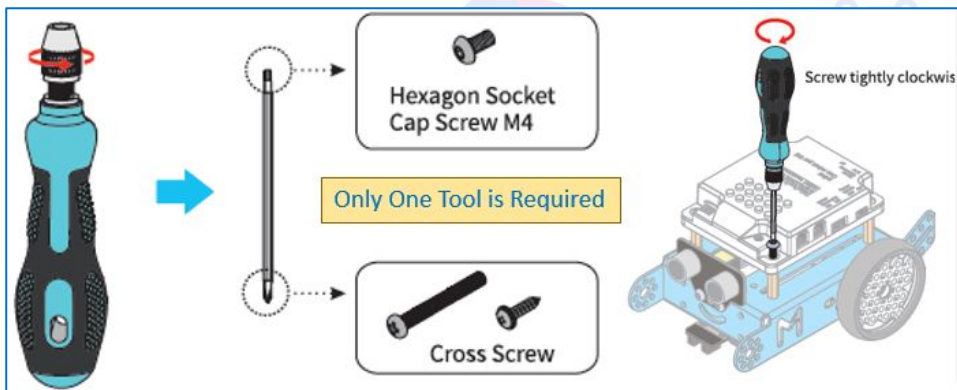


# Assembly & Testing of mBot





## mBot Assembly Tool



**Note:**  
**Screw heads**  
**& Direction of tightening**

**Let children follow the User Manual & assemble their mBot**



## Powering Options of mBot

mBot voltage range – 3.7 V to 6.0 V DC

Powering option 1 – 4 x AA batteries in a battery holder with a 2.5mm Barrel plug that connects to mBot.



Powering option 2 – 3.7 V Lithium battery with standard 2.0 interface that connects to mBot. It supports on board USB charging.



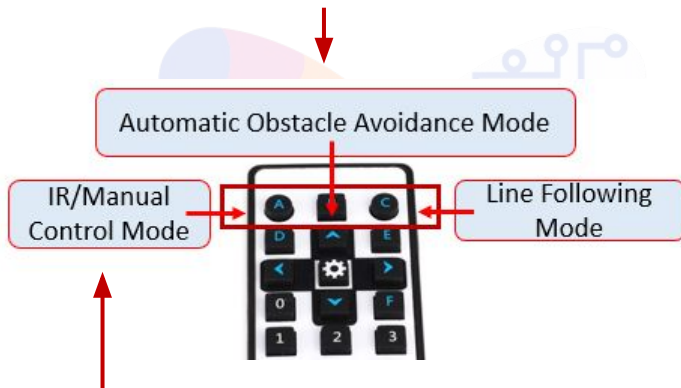
Powering option 3 – mBot can also be powered from a PC/laptop using a standard USB cable.





## Operating Modes of mBot.

The three mode are shown below:



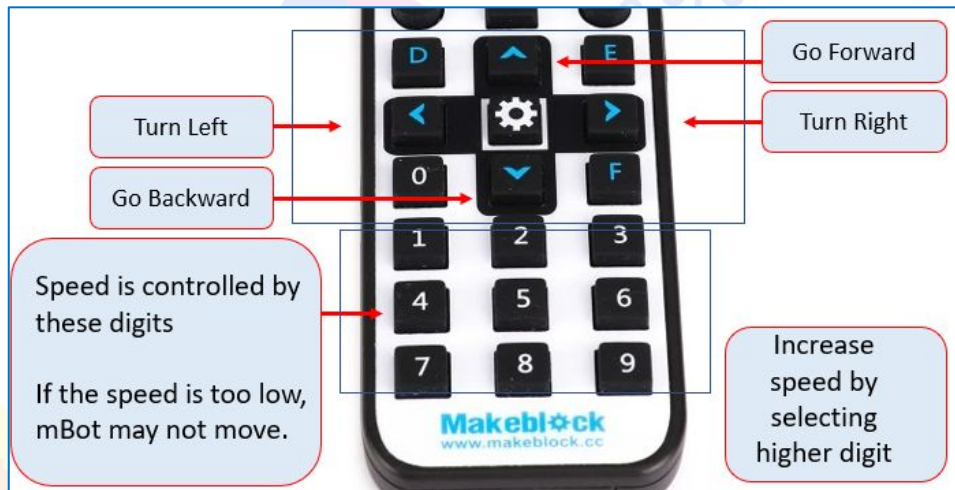
**Note:** IR/Manual mode, in turn has two modes:

- **Manual mode.** This is to operate mBot manually without coding. It is a good idea to use this before you start learning to code.
- **IR control mode.** This involves coding. This is what we shall learn.



## Manual Control of mBot

Button Functions are shown below:



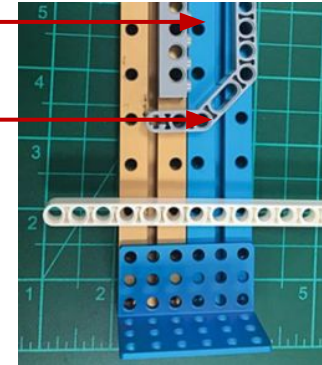
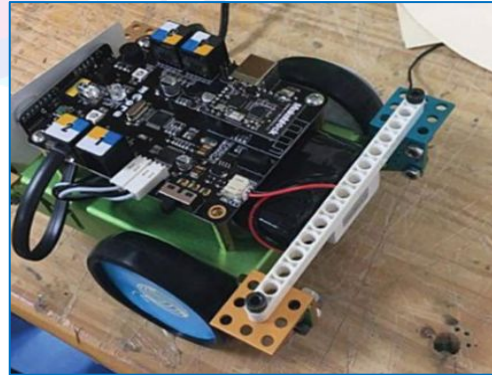


## Compatibility with Lego

Here blue & golden are mBot structural parts

Grey & white blocks are of Lego.

Both are compatible.  
Use these & similar  
blocks to expand the  
mBot structure.

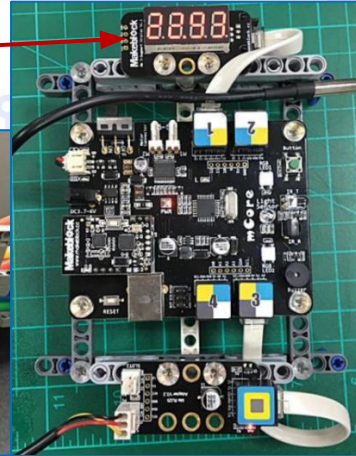
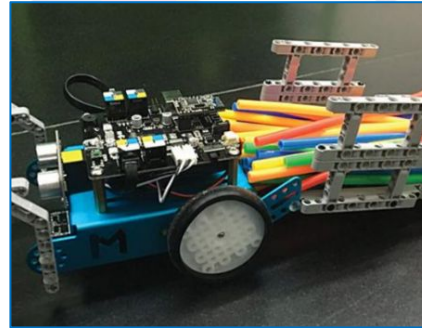






**Use the expanded structure to:**

1. Mount external sensors & components.
2. Free imagination.
3. Explore possibilities.
4. Create more robots. → & learn more.



**Let us now Learn how to use the mBot**



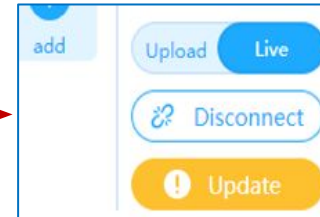
## Need for Firmware Update

A firmware update may be required on two occasions:

- When connecting for the first time.
- In case not used for some time.

To update, connect mBot to PC.  
Select live mode. This screen appears. →

If there is no update, it does not appear.





## Connecting PC/Laptop to upload the Code

Coding is done on a PC or laptop  
Once the code has been written, it must be uploaded to the mBot to play.  
Options are:

- Use USB cable.



- Use Wireless dongle.





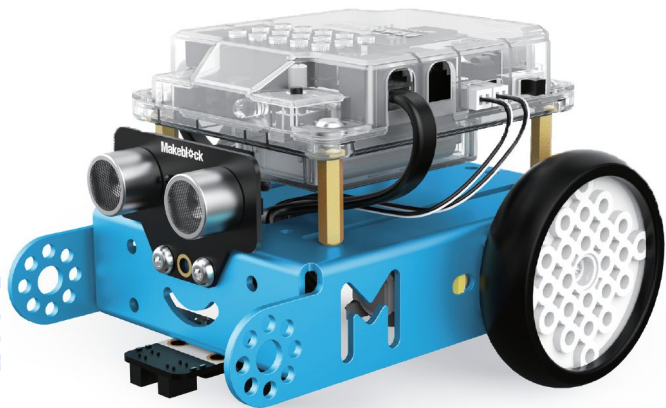
**Wireless** in turn has two options:

- **Option 1 – Use in-built Bluetooth.**  
Its version on PC must be 4.0.
- **Option 2 - In case it is not 4.0**  
use supplied 2.4 Ghz USB Dongle. →





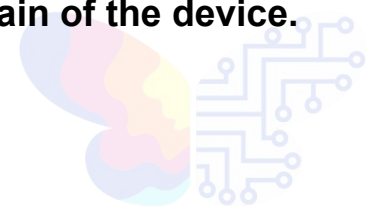
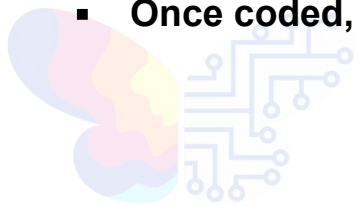
## **Procedure for Coding Devices**





**The basic procedure for coding Devices is like those for coding Sprites.  
The main features are:**

- **Devices have a library like sprite library.**
- **Devices have no background library because they perform in the real world & not on a stage.**
- **Devices are coded on the PC in the same ways as a sprite.**
- **Once coded, the code needs to be uploaded to the brain of the device.**





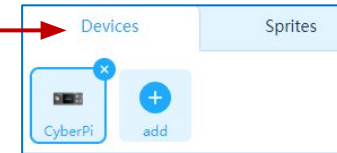


## Accessing the Device Library

Coding with devices starts from the Device library.

To access the device library, in SIA, Select devices.

Default device **Cyber Pi** is highlighted.

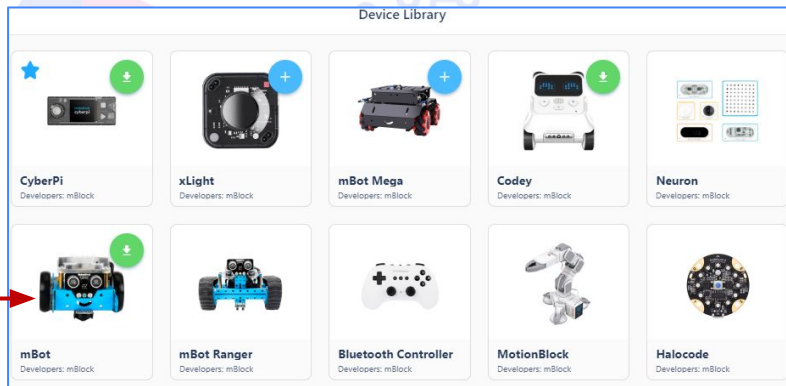




## Device Library offers dozens of options

These including use of **third party devices** like Arduino & Raspberry Pi.

In Mission Mars  
**We shall learn**  
**mBot only.** →



Scroll & see the device options of mBlock. Possibilities are limitless.



### **Default Device**

**Cyber Pi is the default device.  
It is used for Learning Python.**

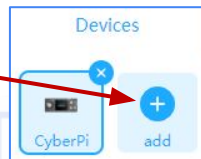
**However, it can be coded in Scratch as well.  
We shall use it in some on our advance projects on planet Mars.**





## Accessing the Library for Other Devices

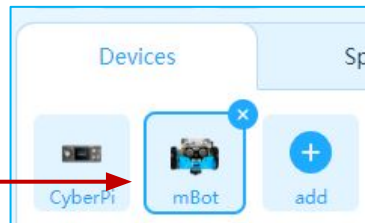
To add other devices, Click add.



Device library opens.

In device library:

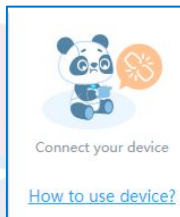
- Select device (mBot) & click ok.
- mBot gets added & blocks & block statements for mBot can be seen & used.
- In addition, are the blocks & block statements of mBots block extension library.
- Kindly go over them for information of possibilities.





## In-built Device Tutorials

**When the device gets added, you will see this useful link on the screen.**



**On clicking it a short tutorial on the device appears.**

### Introduction

Codey Rocky combines the hardware and software, enabling children to learn about the basics of programming through playing and creating. Integrated with over 10 programmable electronic modules, Codey Rocky is fun to play with a few lines of code. You can use mBlock 5 to unleash your imagination and creativity. Programming is as easy as building blocks with mBlock 5. You can also write Python in mBlock 5 to have your Codey Rocky do more amazing things.

**See it on your own.**

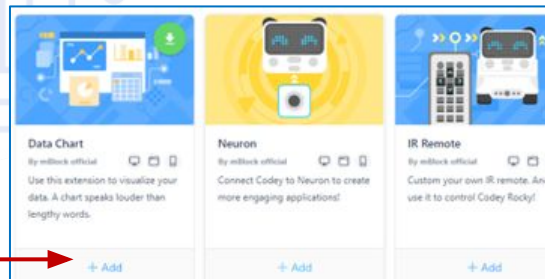


## Block Extension of Selected Device

Every device has its extension library as well.  
These are similar to Sprites & are used in same way.

They contain addl block statements  
to do more coding projects  
with the selected device.

To use click on add.



Blocks related to that extension appear.





**Code Karega India Badhega**