



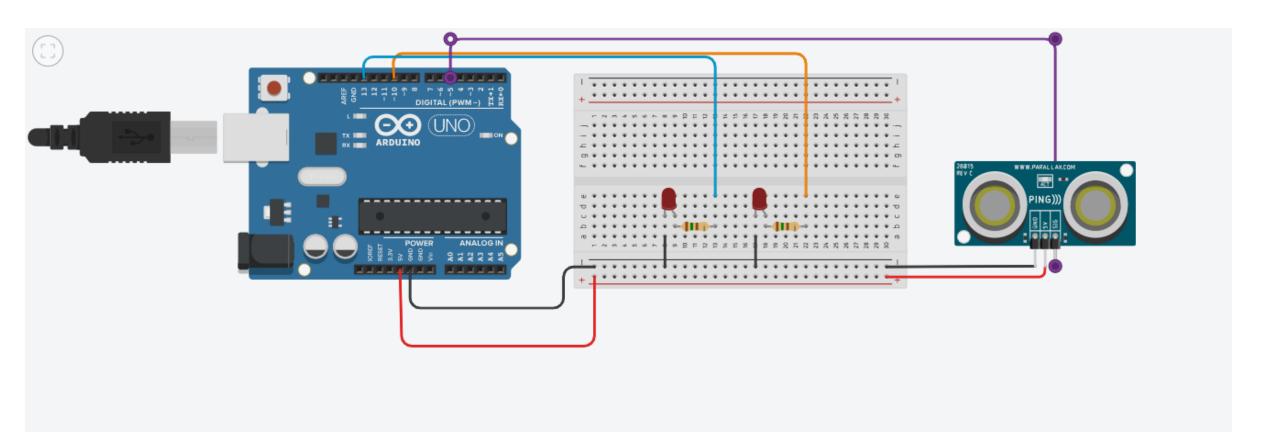
Sistemas Embarcados

Prof. Ederson Luiz Silva





• Nessa aula vamos fazer um sensor de presença de estacionamento.







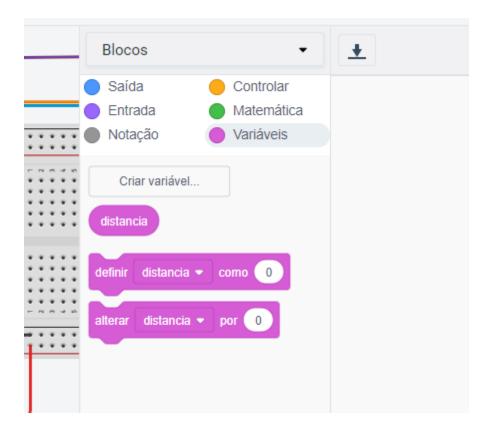
```
int distancia = 0;
long readUltrasonicDistance(int triggerPin, int echoPin)
  pinMode(triggerPin, OUTPUT); // Clear the trigger
  digitalWrite(triggerPin, LOW);
  delayMicroseconds(2);
 // Sets the trigger pin to HIGH state for 10 microseconds
 digitalWrite(triggerPin, HIGH);
 delayMicroseconds(10);
 digitalWrite(triggerPin, LOW);
  pinMode(echoPin, INPUT);
 // Reads the echo pin, and returns the
sound wave travel time in microseconds
 return pulseIn(echoPin, HIGH);
```

```
void setup()
 pinMode(10, OUTPUT);
 pinMode(13, OUTPUT);
void loop()
 distancia = 0.01723 *
readUltrasonicDistance(3, 3);
 if (distancia <= 50) {
  digitalWrite(10, HIGH);
  digitalWrite(13, LOW);
 } else {
  digitalWrite(10, LOW);
  digitalWrite(13, HIGH);
 delay(10); // Delay a little bit to
improve simulation performance
```





• Vamos criar uma variável distância







Vamos construir o nosso código no Tinkercad







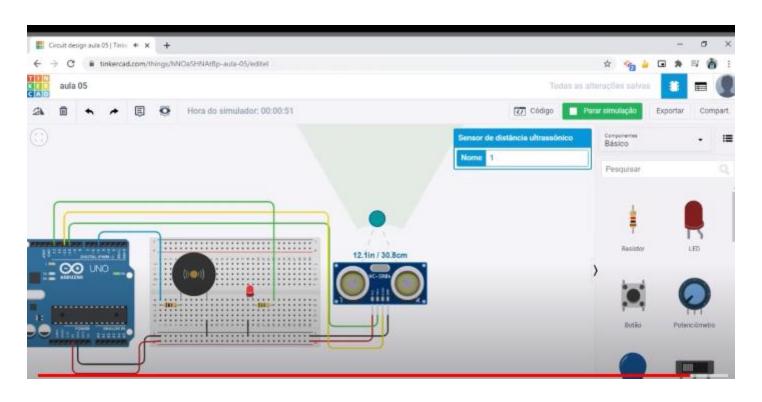
Agora na linguagem C

```
void setup()
 pinMode(13, OUTPUT);
 pinMode(10, OUTPUT);
void loop()
 distancia = 0.01723 * readUltrasonicDistance(5, 5);
 if (distancia <= 50) {
  digitalWrite(13, HIGH);
  digitalWrite(10, LOW);
 } else {
```

```
digitalWrite(13, LOW);
  digitalWrite(10, HIGH);
}
delay(10); // Delay a little bit to improve simulation
performance
}
```







Peso- 100 ohms





efinir distancia ▼ como k		ância ultrassônico no			and the second
e distancia s •	50 então				
definir pino 13 ▼ como /	ALTO -				
definir pino 5 ▼ como Al	то •				
aguardar 1 s 🕶					
definir pino 5 ▼ como B	AIXO -				
aguardar 1 s •					
utro					
definir pino 13 ▼ como I	BAIXO -				
definir pino 5 ▼ como B	AIXO -				





```
int distancia = 0;
long readUltrasonicDistance(int triggerPin, int echoPin)
 pinMode(triggerPin, OUTPUT); // Clear the trigger
 digitalWrite(triggerPin, LOW);
 delayMicroseconds(2);
 // Sets the trigger pin to HIGH state for 10 microseconds
 digitalWrite(triggerPin, HIGH);
 delayMicroseconds(10);
 digitalWrite(triggerPin, LOW);
 pinMode(echoPin, INPUT);
 // Reads the echo pin, and returns
the sound wave travel time in microseconds
 return pulseIn(echoPin, HIGH);
```

```
void setup()
 pinMode(12, OUTPUT);
 pinMode(9, OUTPUT);
void loop()
 distancia = 0.01723 * readUltrasonicDistance(3, 3);
 if (distancia < 50) {
  digitalWrite(12, LOW);
  digitalWrite(9, HIGH);
 } else {
  digitalWrite(12, HIGH);
  digitalWrite(9, LOW);
 delay(10); // Delay a little bit to improve simulation performan
```





• Bibliográfia

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mMWcB-vFYZs