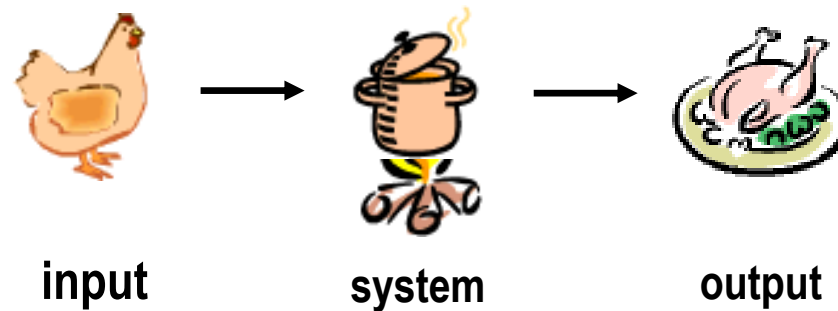


# Unit 1: Basic of Electronic Systems and Micro:bit

# What is a System?

- System: A combination and interconnection of several components to perform a task



# Electronic System Design

- **Input:** “cause” of the change
- **Output:** resulting action (“effect”) that occurs on the system output due to the cause

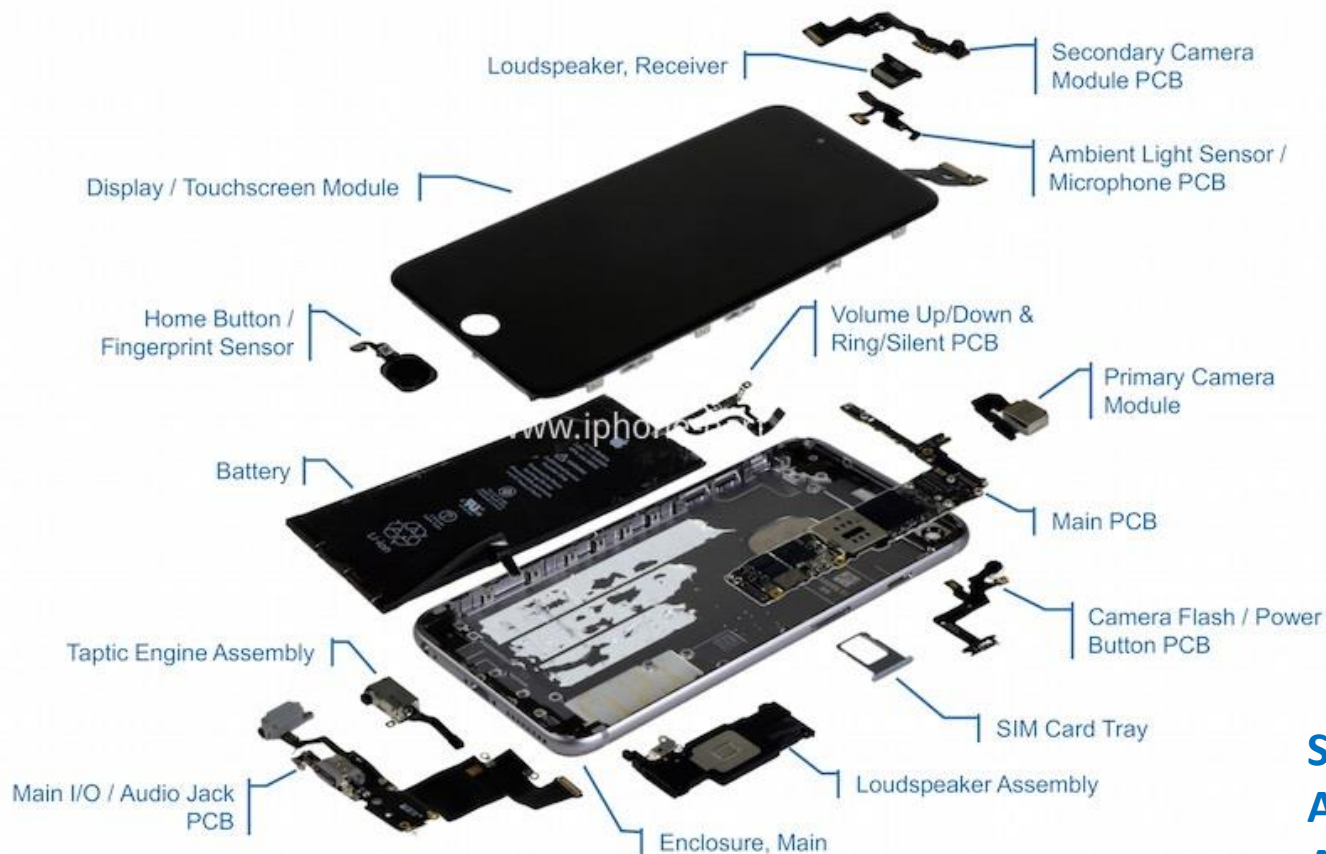


For an autonomous car, the **controller** drives the car (**OUTPUT**) based on the **road environment** (**INPUT**)



# Electronic System = Hardware + Software

- Eg. Mobile Phone



**Hardware:**  
Camera module,  
Loudspeaker,  
Battery,  
Fingerprint sensor,  
Home button,  
...

**Software:**  
Android / iOS (system)  
App

# Main Classification for Hardware Modules

– Controller / Processor :



– Sensors: **Temperature, light, ...**



– Wireless communications: **Bluetooth, Zigbee**



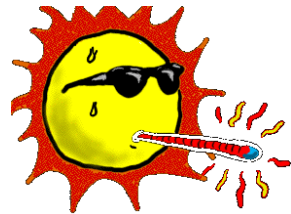
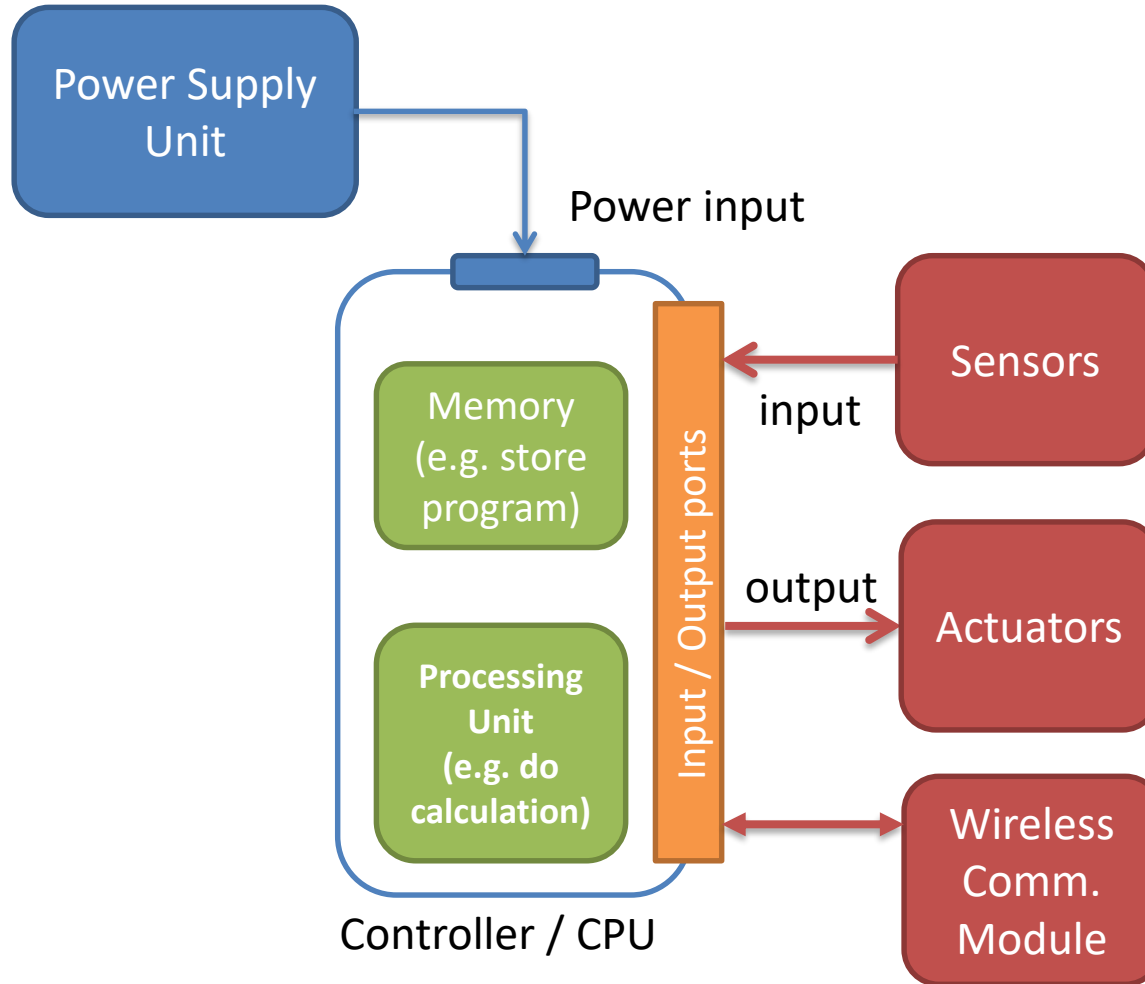
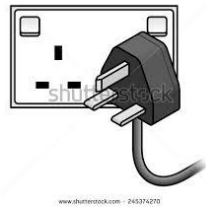
– Power: **battery, DC/DC converter**



– Actuators: **motor, Display unit**



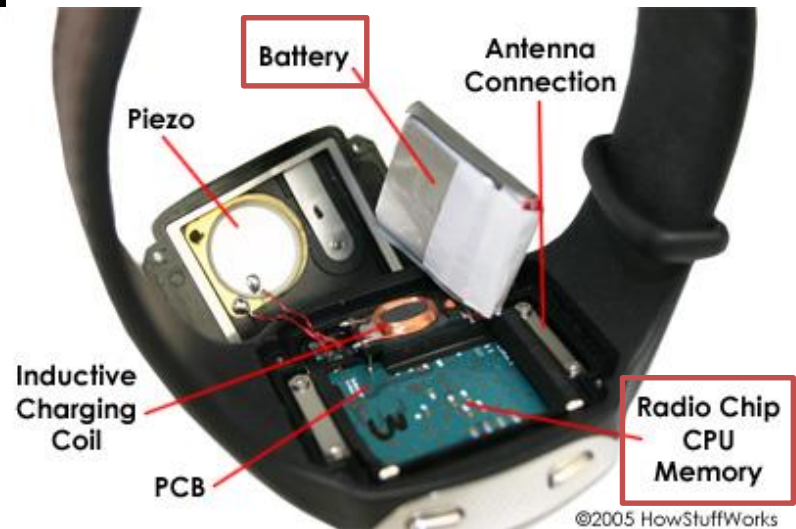
# Connections between Modules



# Example: Smart watch

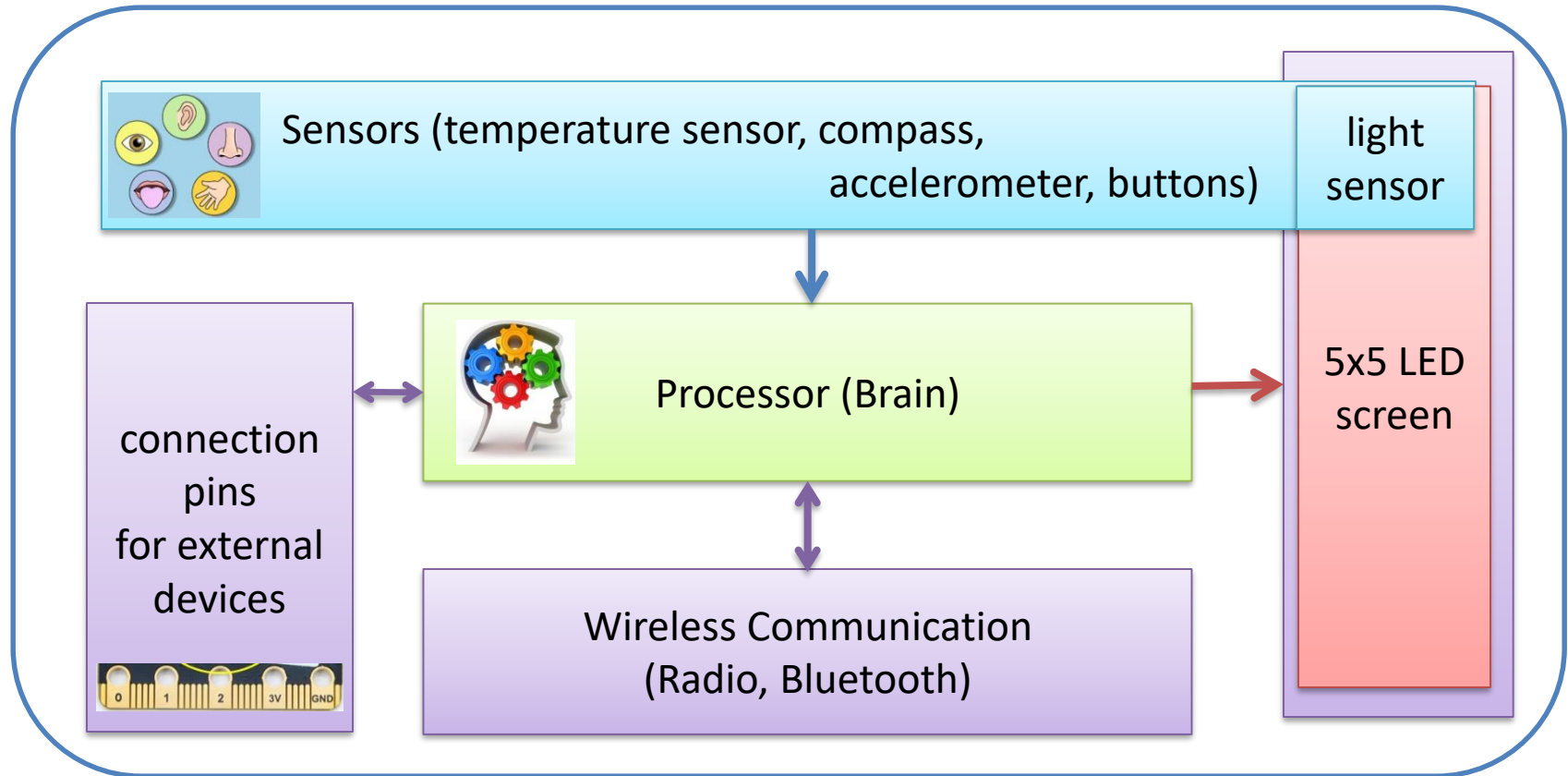
Sensor:  
heart beat sensor

Actuator:  
Display



Inside: Battery, controller,  
Radio chip + antenna (for wireless comm.)

# Micro:bit as a System



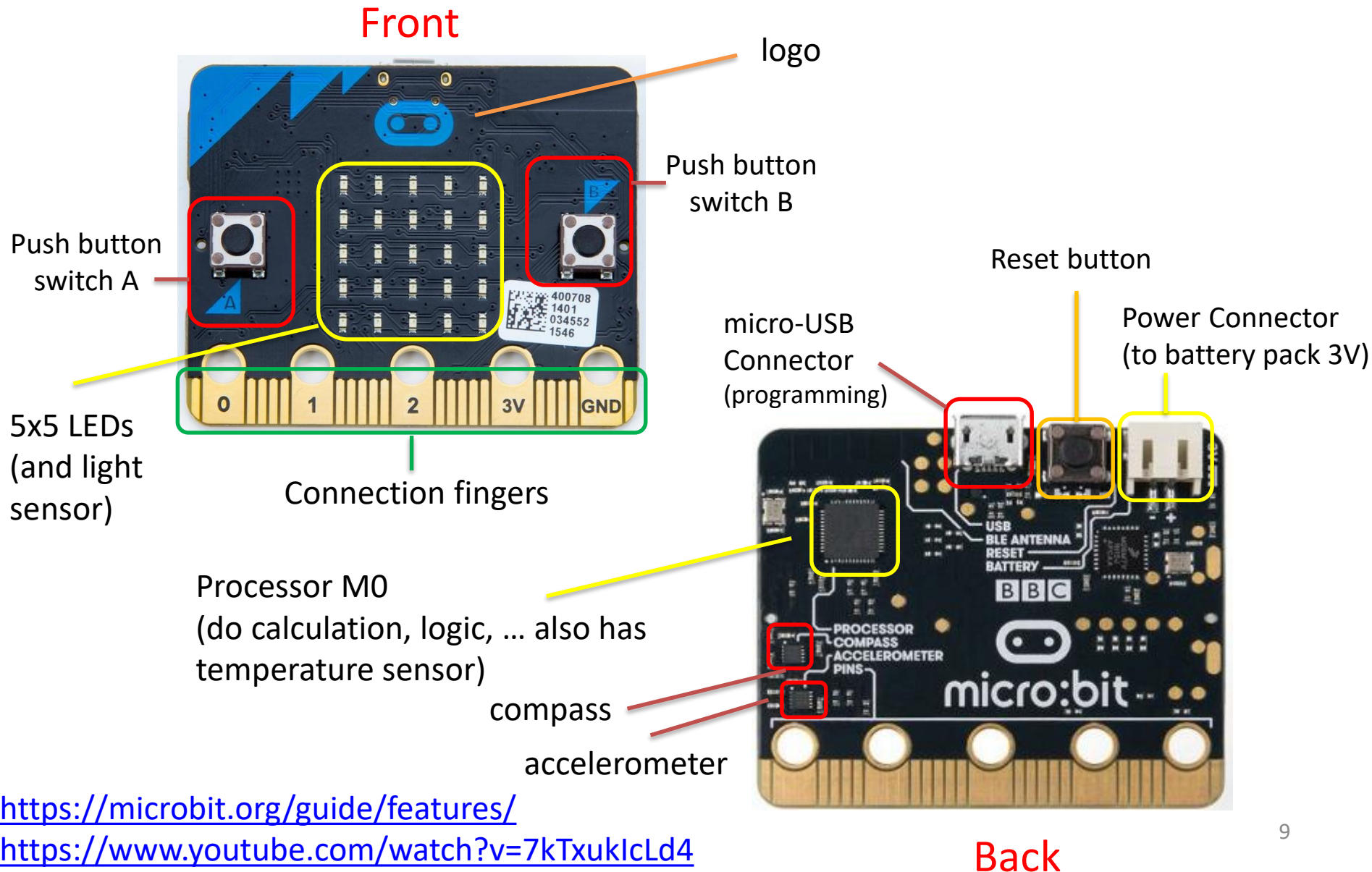
inputs

both  
Input / output

outputs



# Recognize Your Micro:Bit



# Overview

- 5x5 programmable LEDs (forming a LED screen)
- 2 programmable buttons (Button A and B)
- Physical connection pins (25 edge connectors)
- Light and temperature sensors; digital compass
- Motion sensors (accelerometer)
- Wireless Communication (Radio and Bluetooth)
- USB interface

# Basic Descriptions

- LED (Light Emitting Diode)
  - Allow you to display text, numbers and images
- Buttons (button A and button B)
  - Allow you to trigger codes on the device by detecting when these buttons are pressed or not.
- Pins
  - Allow you to read a sensor (as input) or control an actuator (as output) by connecting them to the pins

# Basic Descriptions

- **Light sensor**
  - By reversing the LEDs, they can be used to detect ambient light
- **Temperature sensor**
  - To detect the current ambient temperature, in degrees Celsius
- **Accelerometer**
  - To measure the acceleration of your micro:bit;
  - It can sense when the micro:bit is accelerating or detect other actions, e.g. shake, tilt, and free-fall.

# Basic Descriptions

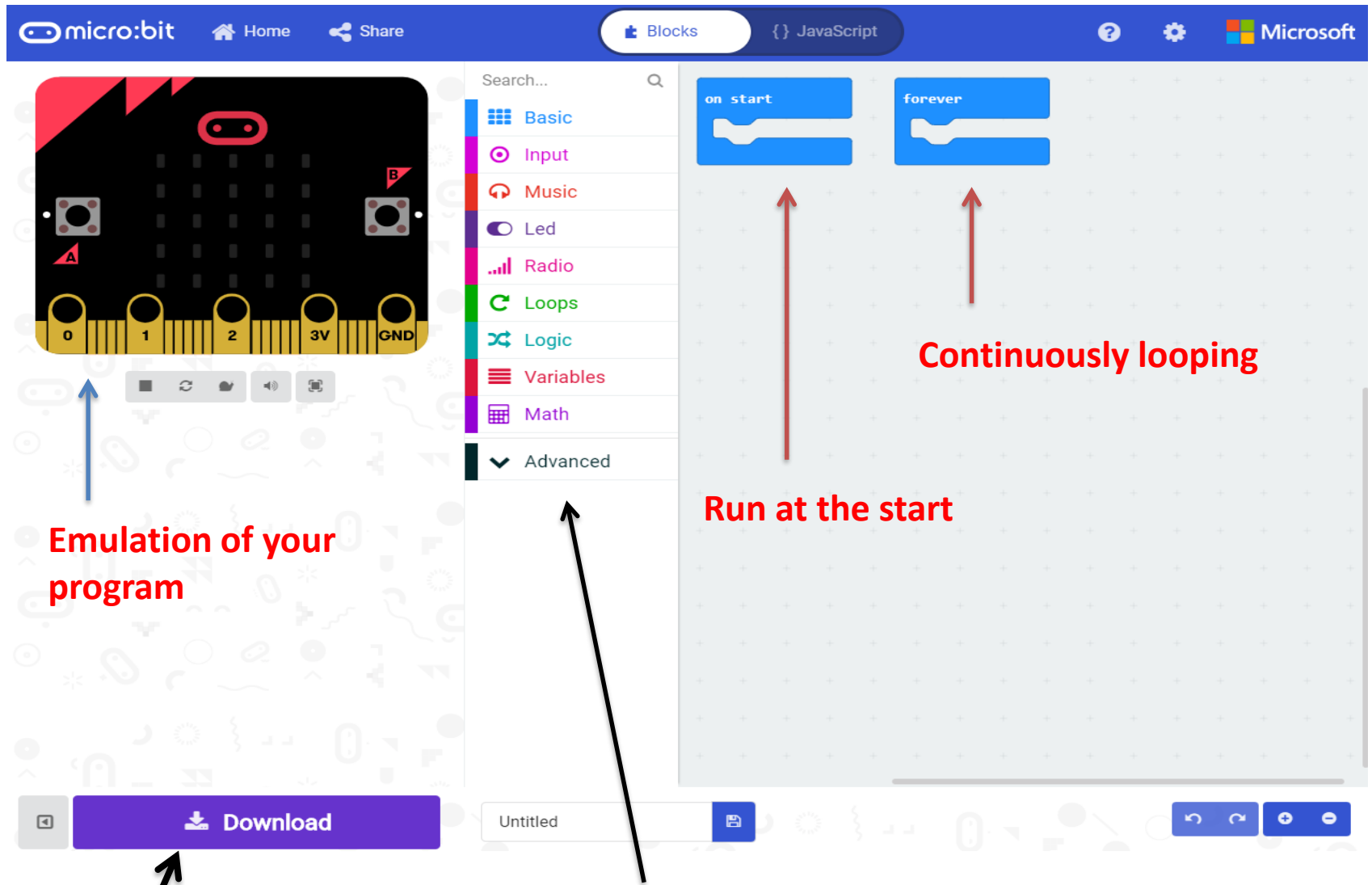
- **Compass / Magnetometer**
  - It detects the earth's magnetic field, and hence can detect which direction the micro:bit is facing.
  - The compass needs to be calibrated before use.
- **Radio**
  - Allow wireless communications between micro:bits
- **Bluetooth**
  - Allow the micro:bit communicating with a phone
- **USB Interface**
  - To power up the micro:bit and download programs onto micro:bit
  - Allow wired communication with PCs

# Programming Platform

There is a number of programming platforms supporting MicroBit. All these platforms have their own pros and cons. Due to various reasons, we will use some of these platforms in the beginning to illustrate the functionality of MicroBit. Moreover, MU python editor will be selected as the main software tool in this course.

- Microsoft MakeCode (Blocks or JavaScript) (for beginning)
  - <https://www.microsoft.com/en-hk/makecode>
- Micropython (python based, Mu editor)
  - <https://microbit-micropython.readthedocs.io/en/latest/> (Microsoft editor)
  - [\\*https://codewith.mu/en/about](https://codewith.mu/en/about) (MU editor as main tool in this course)
- Arduino IDE (C language based) (will not be used)
  - <https://learn.adafruit.com/use-micro-bit-with-arduino/overview>

## User Interface of Microsoft MakeCode



Emulation of your program

Run at the start

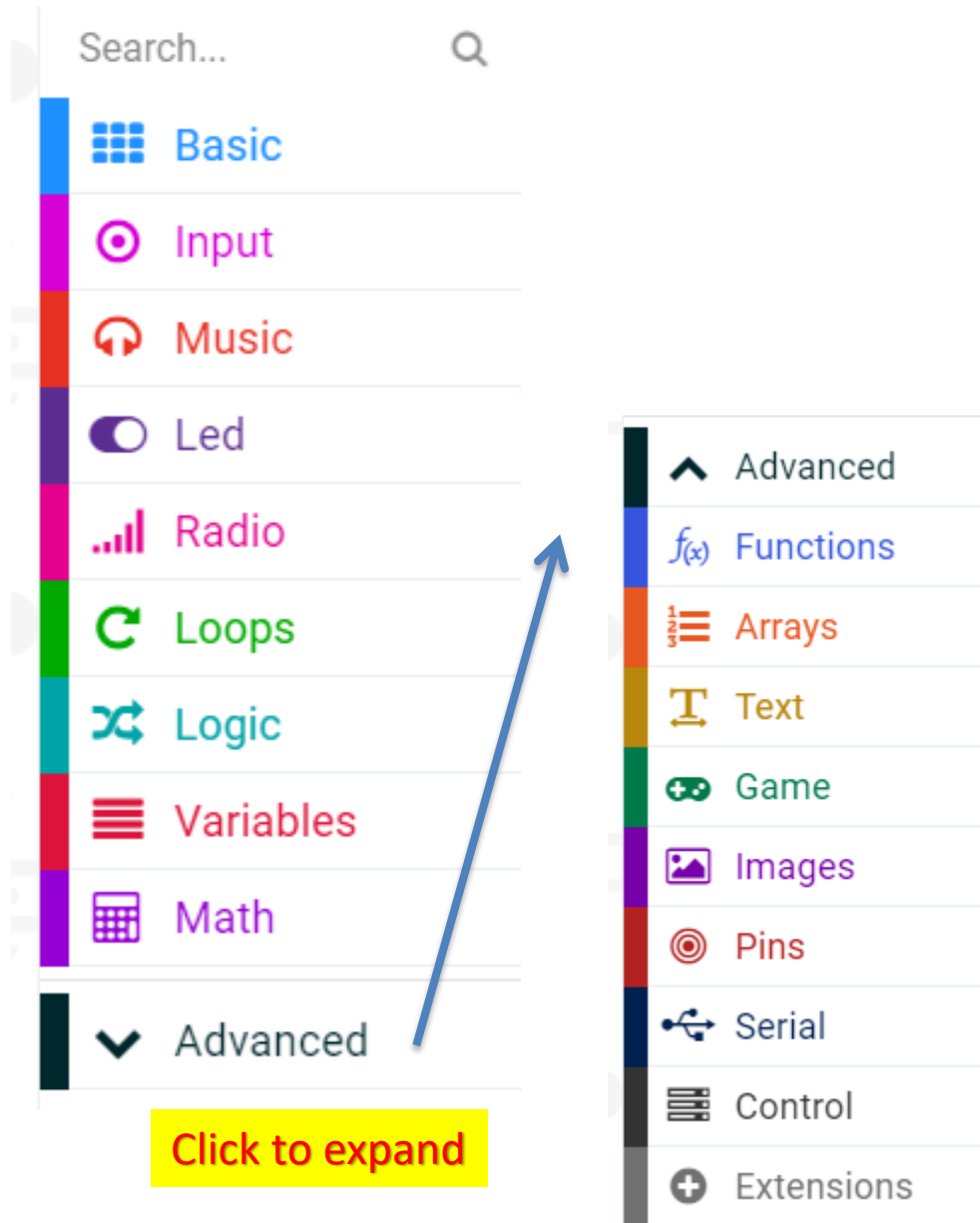
Continuously looping

Libraries that you can use by dragging the blocks

Download (hex file) to micro:bit after finished coding

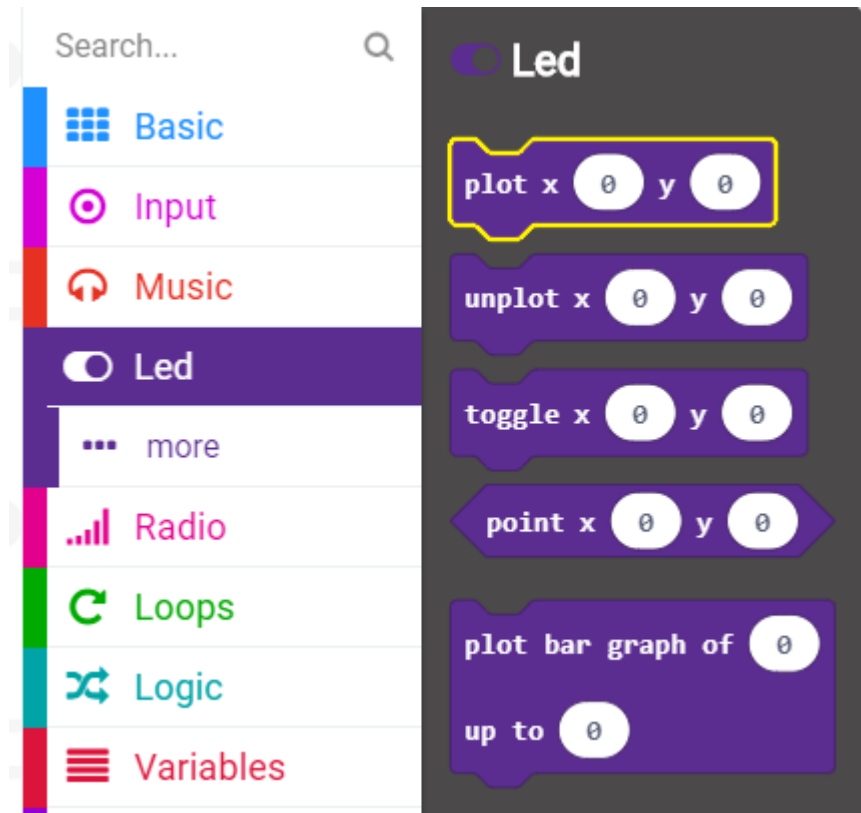
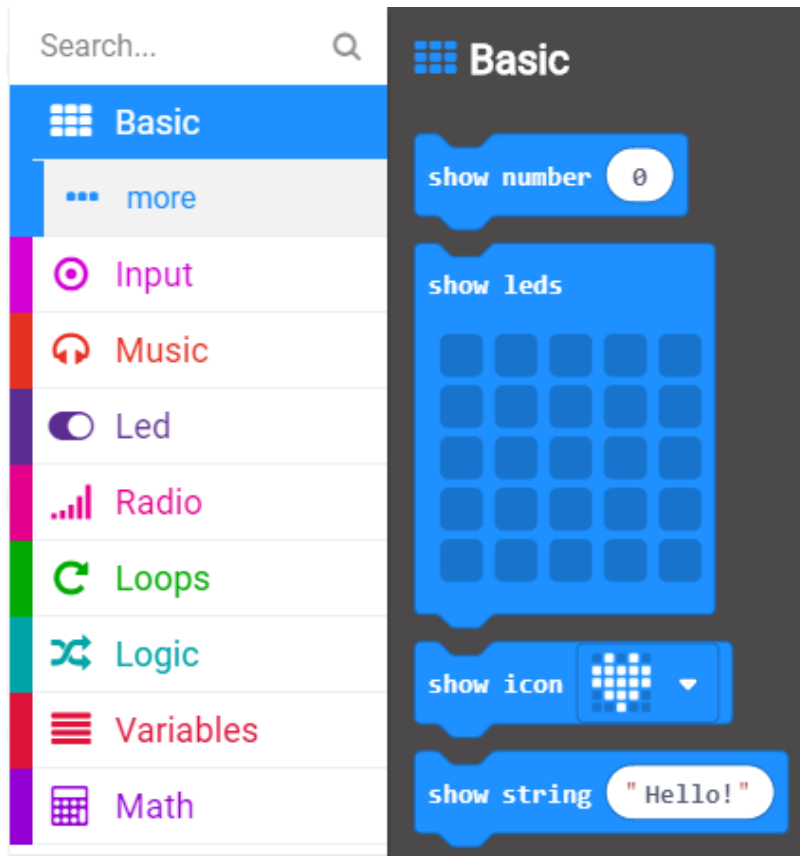
# Libraries

- In **MakeCode**, there are pre-installed libraries that contain built-in functions





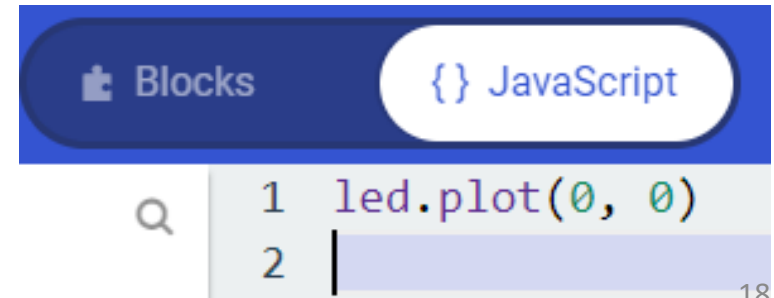
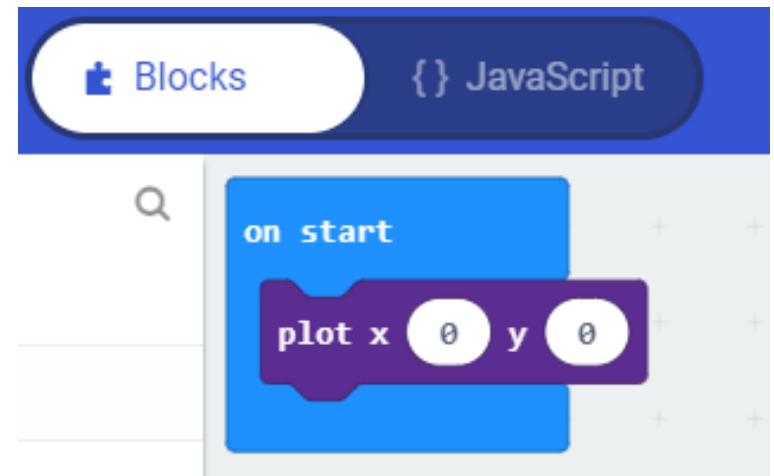
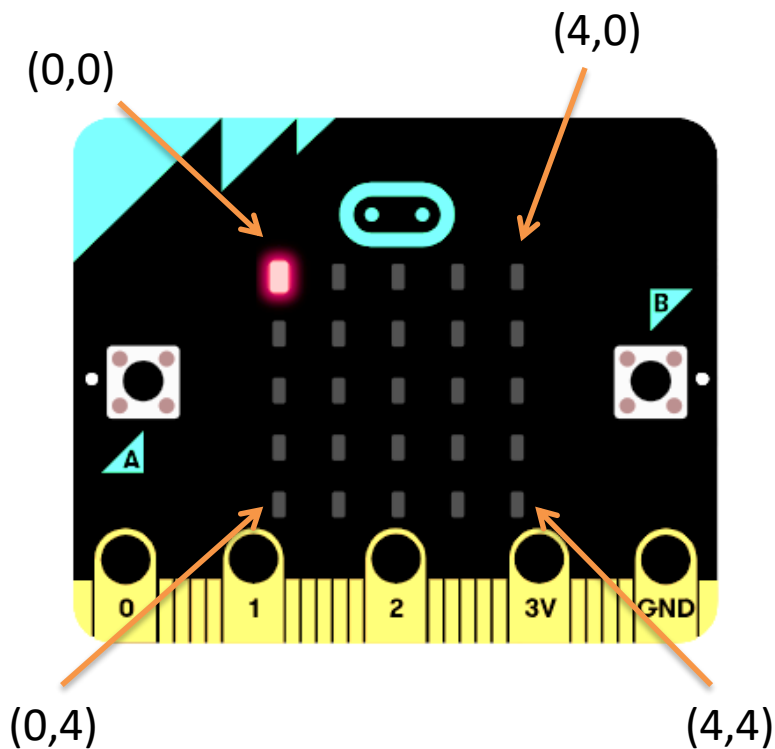
# Examples of Libraries



- many others ...

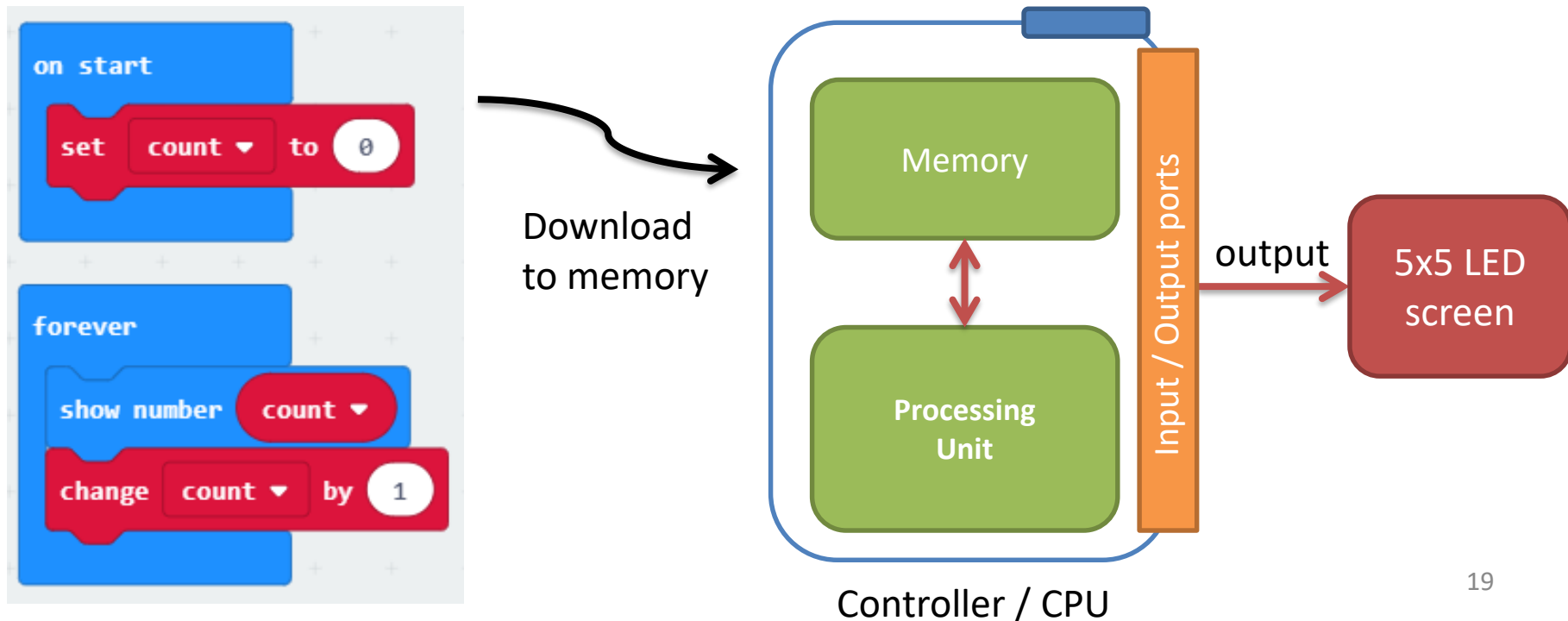
# Simple Program Examples

- Example 1: Lighting an on-board LED



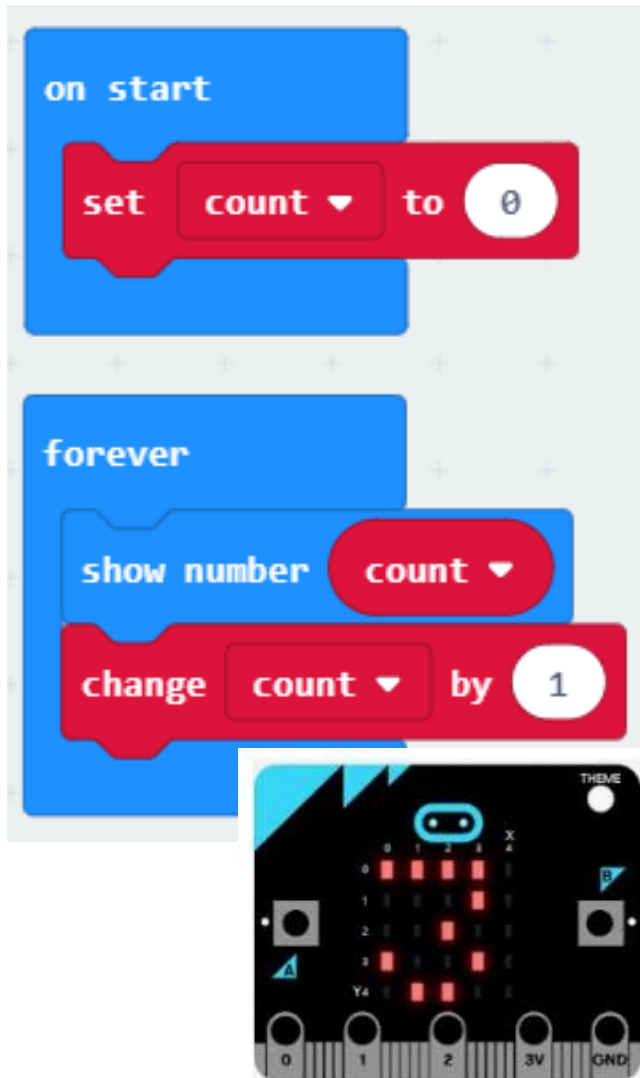
# Program Structure

- A controller program consists of 2 parts:
  - **on start**: For initialization, and the codes only run once.
  - **forever**: The codes will loop continuously (Note: Controller program will not stop)
- The program is downloaded to the memory



# Example 2

- Display 0,1,2,... consecutively



Javascript (syntax must be correct)

```
1 let count = 0
2 count = 0
3 basic.forever(function () {
4     basic.showNumber(count)
5     count += 1
6 })
```

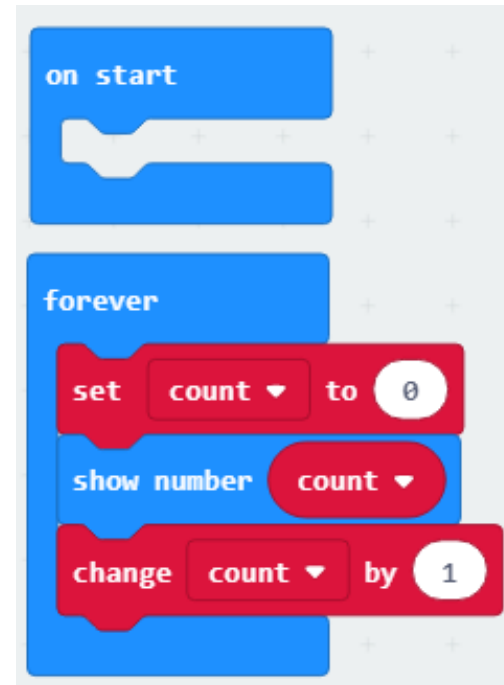
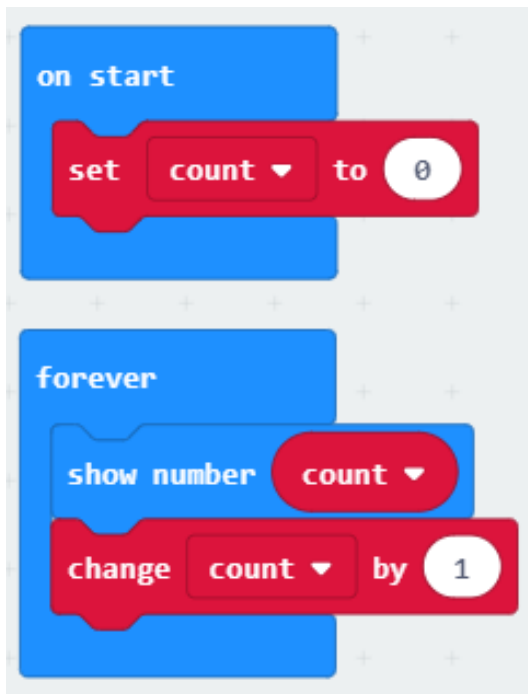
TEXT format (simply copying the texts based on blocks)

```
on start
{
    set count to 0
}
forever
{
    show number count
    change count by 1
}
```

Note: This is not a programming language. It is only used in pen-and-paper exercises (eg. test, exam).

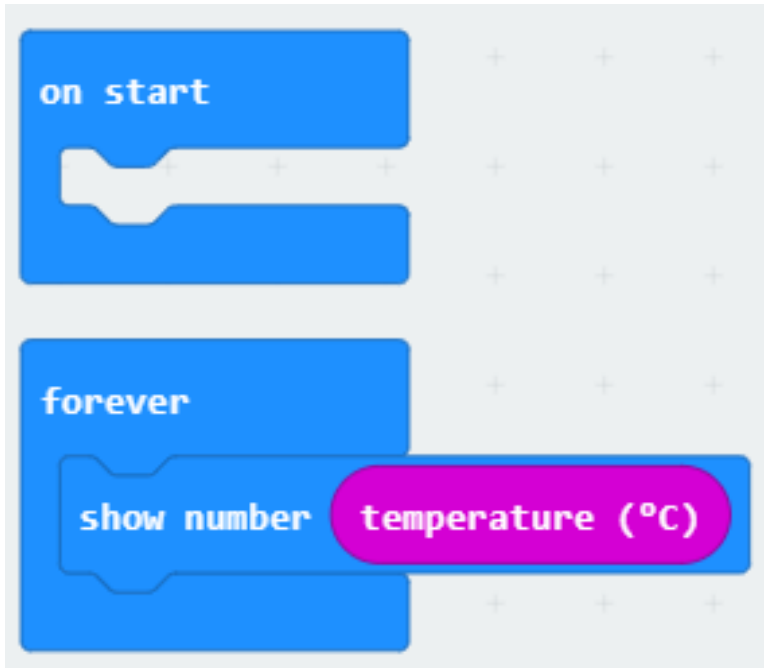
# Question

- What are the outputs of the following two programs?



# Example 3

- Display the current temperature



```
1 basic.forever(function () {  
2   basic.showNumber(input.temperature())  
3 })
```

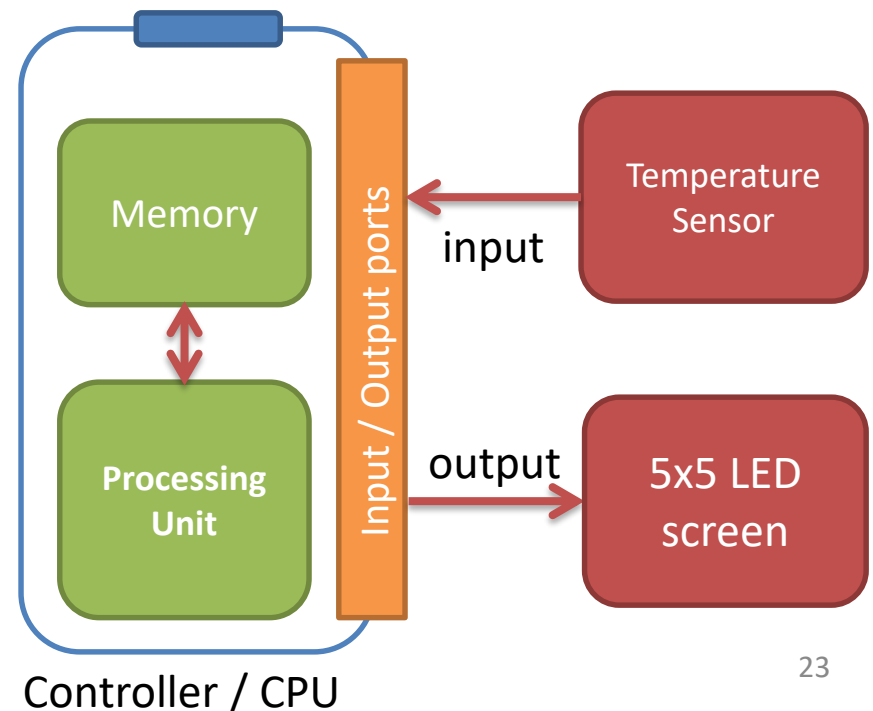
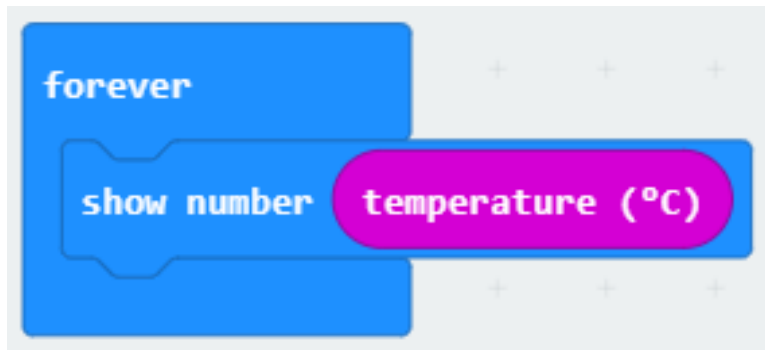
sense the ambient  
temperature



TEXT format (simply copying the texts in the blocks)  
forever  
{  
 show number temperature (C)  
}

# Explanation

- The controller performs the followings repetitively
  - Get the output from the sensor
  - Convert it into degree Celsius
  - Output the value to 5x5 LED screen



# References

- Make-code for MicroBit
  - <https://makecode.microbit.org/reference>
  - <https://makecode.microbit.org/courses/cintro>
- MU python editor for MicroBit
  - [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=my\\_MkYRoXQ8](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=my_MkYRoXQ8)  
(video – new version)
  - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zmOxOusMvjo>  
(video – old version)
  - <https://codewith.mu/en/tutorials/1.0/microbit>  
(latest version 1.0.3)



**END**