

FREENOVE

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Freenove is an open-source electronics platform.

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Warning

When you purchase or use this product, please note the following:

- This product contains small parts. Swallowing or improper operation them can cause serious infections and death. Seek immediate medical attention when the accident happened.
- Do not allow children under 3 years old to play with or near this product. Please place this product in where children under 3 years of age cannot reach.
- Do not allow children lack of ability of safe to use this product alone without parental care.
- Never use this product and its parts near any AC electrical outlet or other circuits to avoid the potential risk of electric shock.
- Never use this product near any liquid and fire.
- Keep conductive materials away from this product.
- Never store or use this product in any extreme environments such as extreme hot or cold, high humidity and etc.
- Remember to turn off circuits when not in use this product or when left.
- Do not touch any moving and rotating parts of this product while they are operating.
- Some parts of this product may become warm to touch when used in certain circuit designs. This is normal. Improper operation may cause excessively overheating.
- Using this product not in accordance with the specification may cause damage to the product.

About

Freenove is an open-source electronics platform. Freenove is committed to helping customer quickly realize the creative idea and product prototypes, making it easy to get started for enthusiasts of programing and electronics and launching innovative open source products. Our services include:

- Electronic components and modules
- Learning kits for Arduino
- Learning kits for Raspberry Pi
- Learning kits for Technology
- Robot kits
- Auxiliary tools for creations

Our code and circuit are open source. You can obtain the details and the latest information through visiting the following web sites:

<http://www.freenove.com>

<https://github.com/freenove>

Your comments and suggestions are warmly welcomed, please send them to the following email address:
support@freenove.com

References

You can download the sketches and references used in this product in the following websites:

<http://www.freenove.com>

<https://github.com/freenove>

If you have any difficulties, you can send email to technical support for help.

The references for this product is named Freenove Basic Starter Kit for Arduino, which includes the following folders and files:

- Sketches Code of Arduino Software
- Readme.txt Instructions

Support

Freenove provides free and quick technical support, including but not limited to:

- Quality problems of products
- Problems in using products
- Questions for learning and technology
- Opinions and suggestions
- Ideas and thoughts

Please send email to:

support@freenove.com

On working day, we usually reply to you within 24 hours.

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Preface

If you want to create somethings fun or make your great ideas real, using this product will be a good start. Maybe you have heard of Arduino before. If not, it doesn't matter. You can easily create dozens of interesting projects, and gradually realize the fun of using Arduino to complete creative works by reference to this book.

Arduino is an open-source electronics platform based on easy-to-use hardware and software. It's intended for anyone making interactive projects. Arduino has a lot of fans in the world. They contributed a lot of high quality open source code and circuit, so we can use these free code and the circuit to realize our own creativity more efficiently.

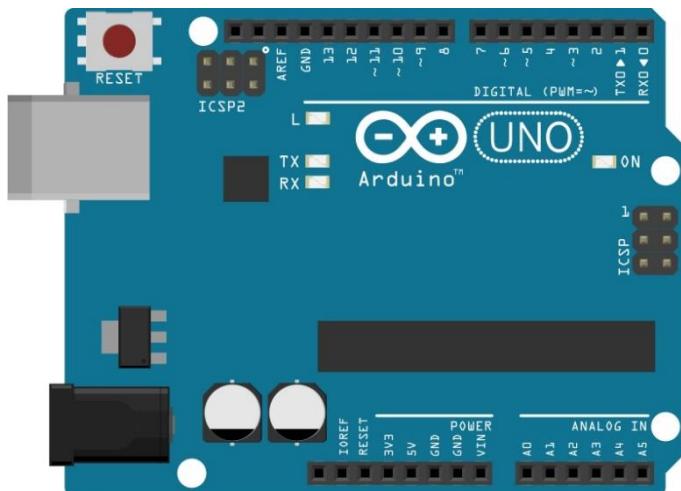
Usually, an Arduino project consists of code and circuit. If you never dealt with code and circuit before, don't worry. Because this book will gradually introduce C programming language and basic knowledge of electronic circuit from easy to difficult. And this product contains all electronic components and modules needed to complete these projects. You can also ask us for fast and free technical support at any time. It is especially suitable for beginners.

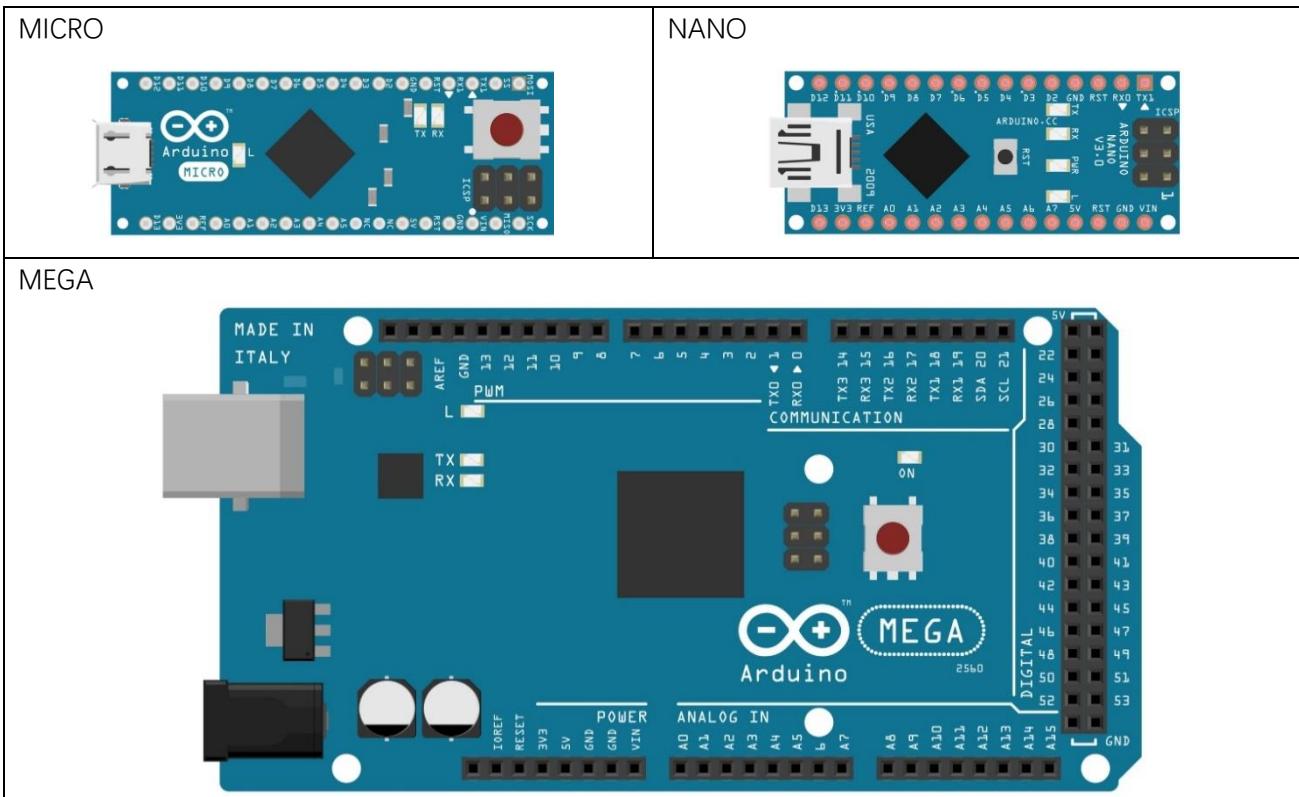
Arduino Board

Arduino Board is a circuit board, which integrates micro controller, input, output interface and etc. Arduino Board can use the sensor to sense the environment and receive user's operation to control LED, motor rotation, etc. We just need to assembly circuit and write the code.

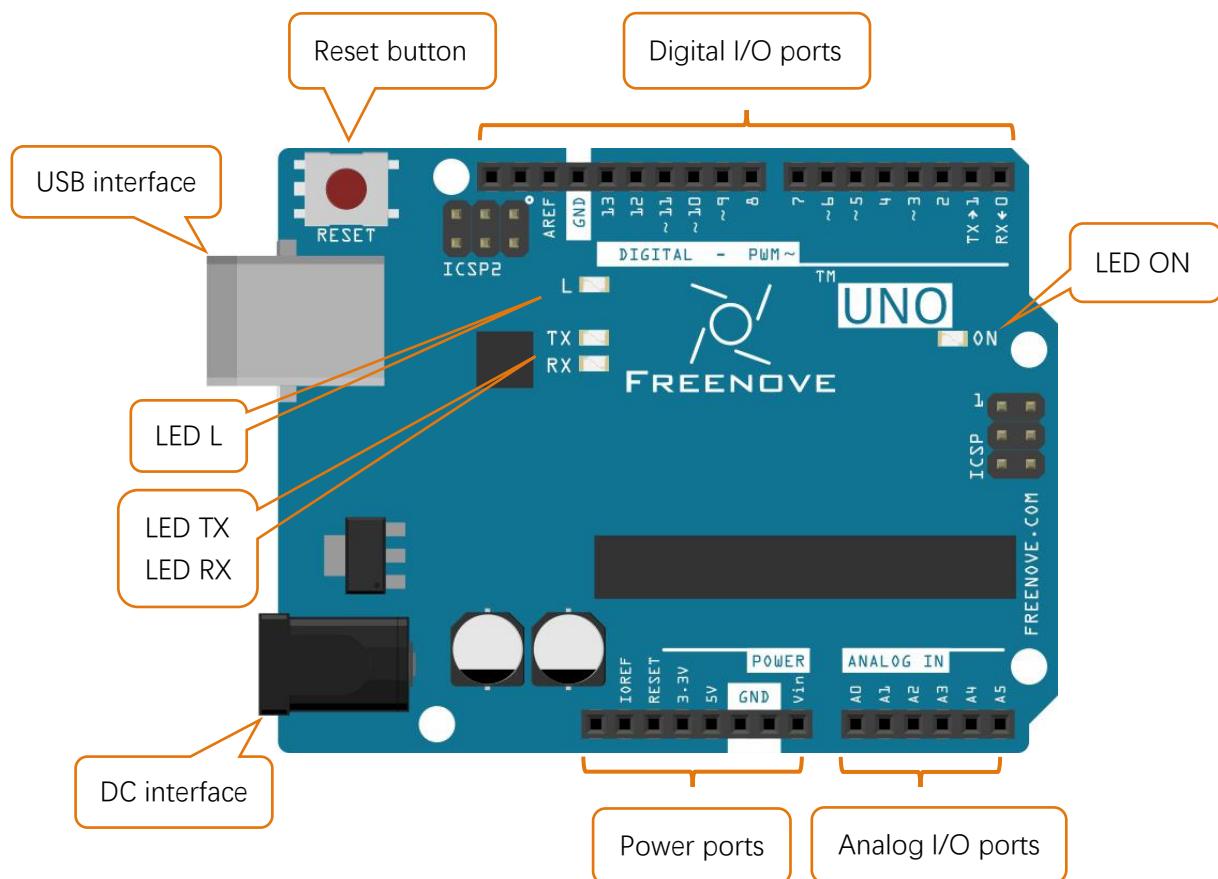
Currently, Arduino Board has several models, and the code between boards of different types is universal (some boards may not be completely compatible because of the differences in hardware). Popular boards include:

UNO





The board used in this book is Freenove UNO, and it is fully compatible to Arduino UNO. Diagram of Freenove UNO board is shown below:



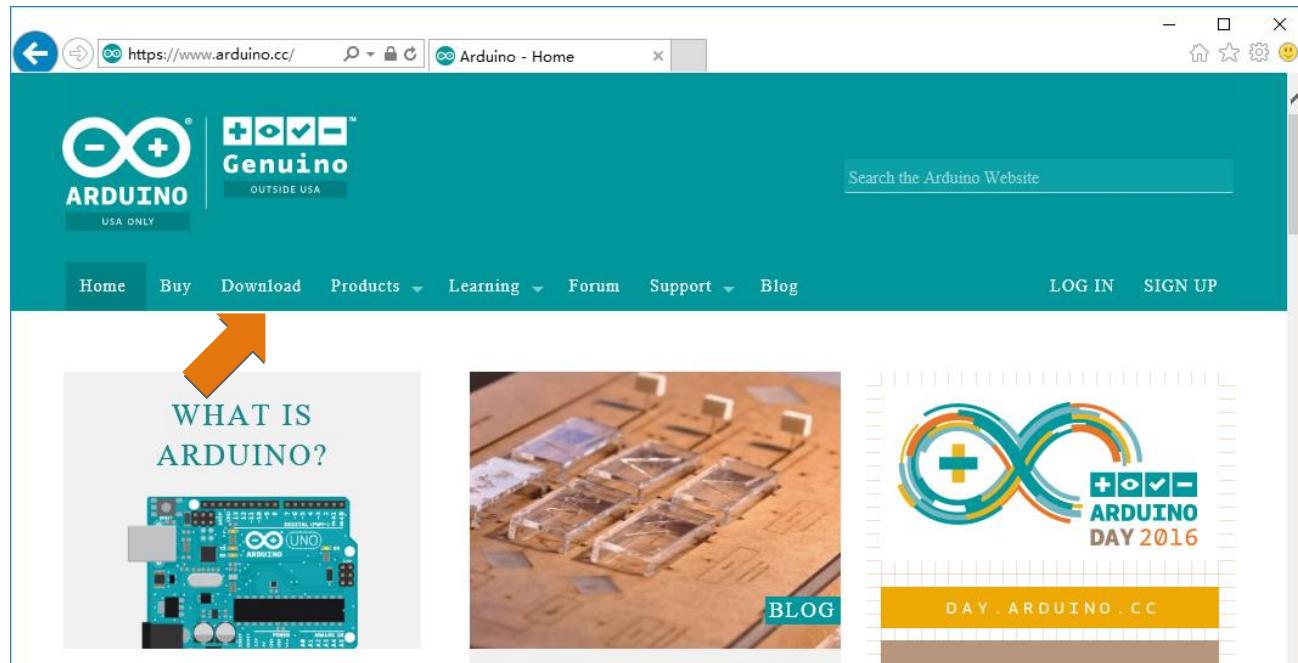
- Digital I/O ports is used to connect to other components or modules, to receive an input signal, or to send a control signal. Usually, we name it by adding a "D" in front of the number, such as D13.
- USB interface is used to provide power, upload code or communicate with PC.
- LED L is connected to digital I/O port 13 (D13).
- LED TX, RX is used to indicate the state of the serial communication.
- DC interface is connected DC power to provide power for the board.
- Power ports can provide power for electronic components and modules.
- Analog I/O ports can be used to measure analog signals.
- LED ON is used to indicate the power state.

Freenove UNO is the most suitable board to complete the experiments of this book. You can also choose to use Arduino UNO, Arduino MICRO, Arduino NANO, Arduino MEGA (or other boards compatible to them).

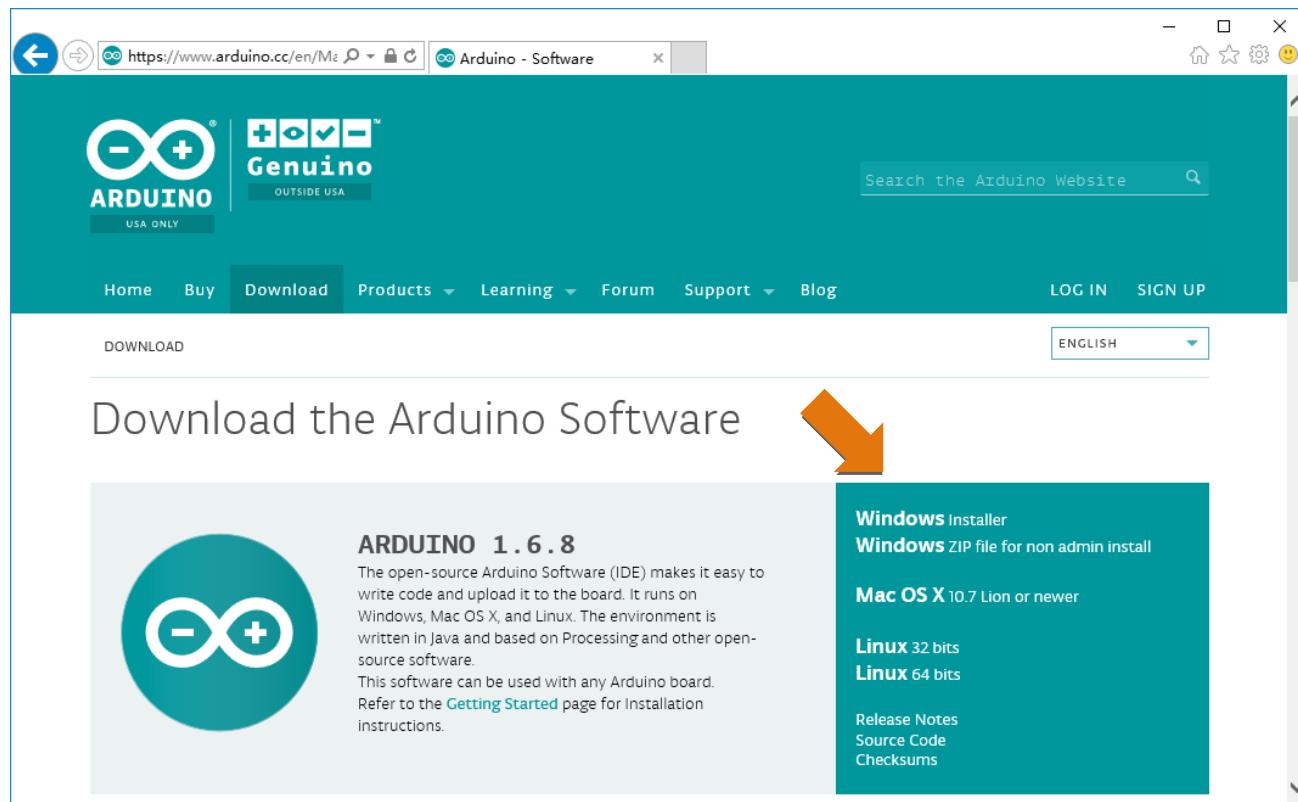
Arduino Software

Arduino Software (IDE) is used to write and upload the code for Arduino Board.

First, install Arduino Software (IDE): visit <https://www.arduino.cc>, click "Download" to enter the download page.



Download corresponding installation program according to your operating system. If you are a windows user, please select the "Windows Installer" to download to install the driver correctly.



After the download completes, run the installer. For Windows users, there may pop up a installation dialog box of driver during the installation process. When it is popped up, please allow the installation.

After installation is complete, an Arduino Software shortcut will be generated in the desktop. Run the Arduino Software.



The interface of Arduino Software is as follows:



Programs written using Arduino Software (IDE) are called **sketches**. These sketches are written in the text editor and are saved with the file extension **.ino**. The editor has features for cutting/pasting and for searching/replacing text. The message area gives feedback while saving and exporting and also displays errors. The console displays text output by the Arduino Software (IDE), including complete error messages and other information. The bottom right-hand corner of the window displays the configured board and serial port. The toolbar buttons allow you to verify and upload programs, create, open, and save sketches, and open the serial monitor.



Verify

Checks your code for errors compiling it.



Upload

Compiles your code and uploads it to the configured board.



New

Creates a new sketch.



Open

Presents a menu of all the sketches in your sketchbook. Clicking one will open it within the current window overwriting its content.



Save

Saves your sketch.



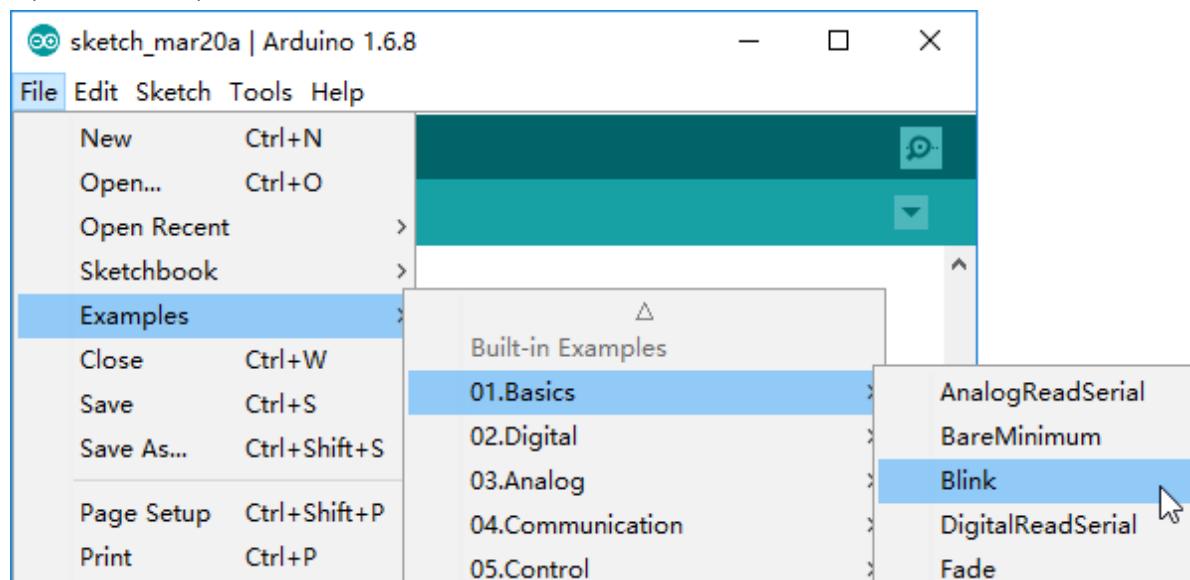
Serial Monitor

Opens the serial monitor.

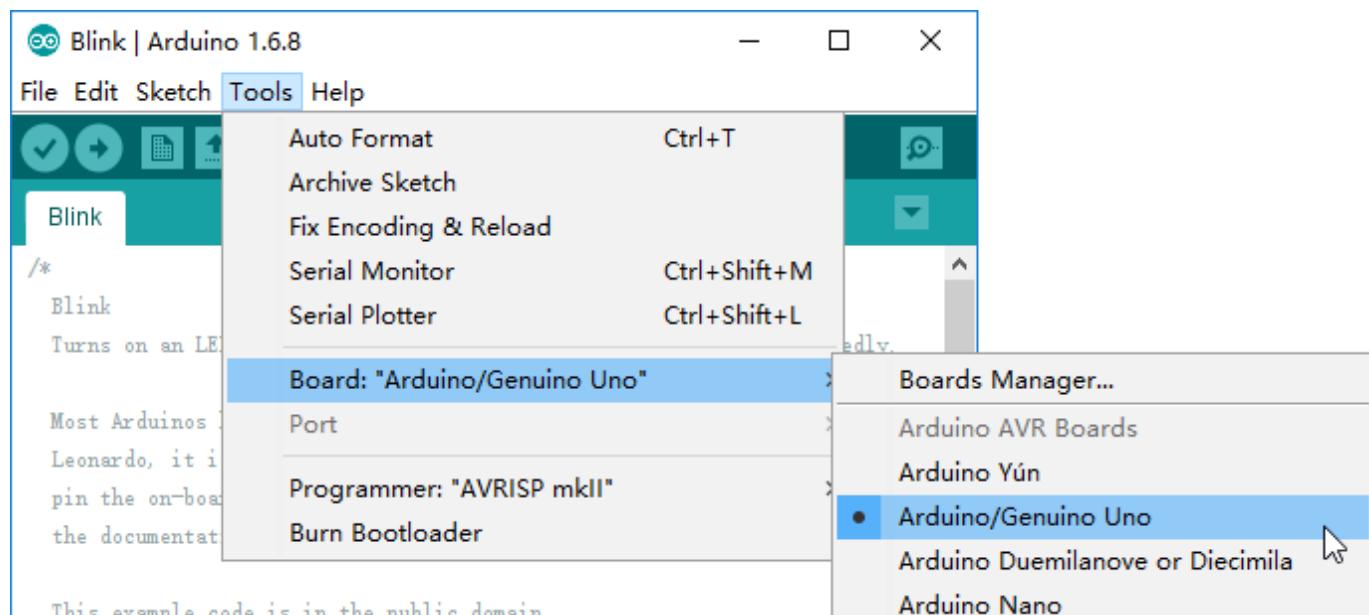
Additional commands are found within the five menus: File, Edit, Sketch, Tools, Help. The menus are context sensitive, which means only those items relevant to the work currently being carried out are available.

First Use

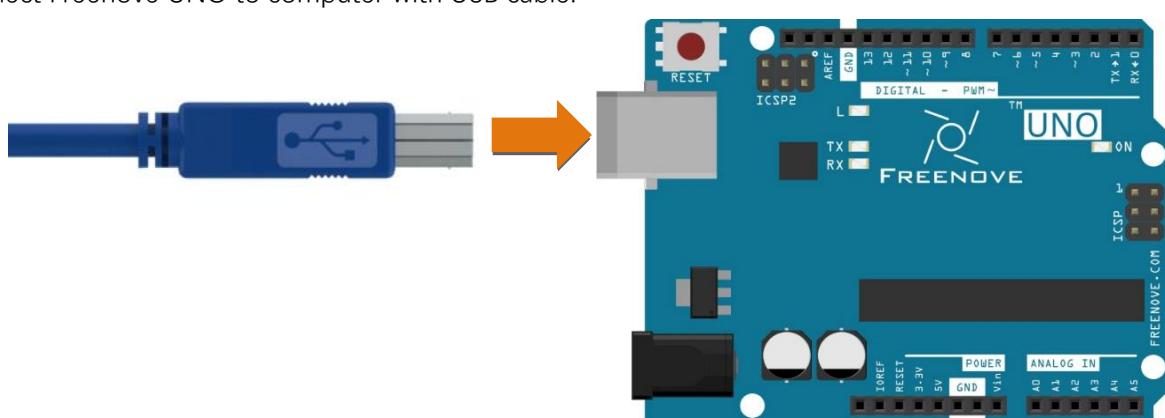
Open the example sketch "Blink" with Arduino Software.



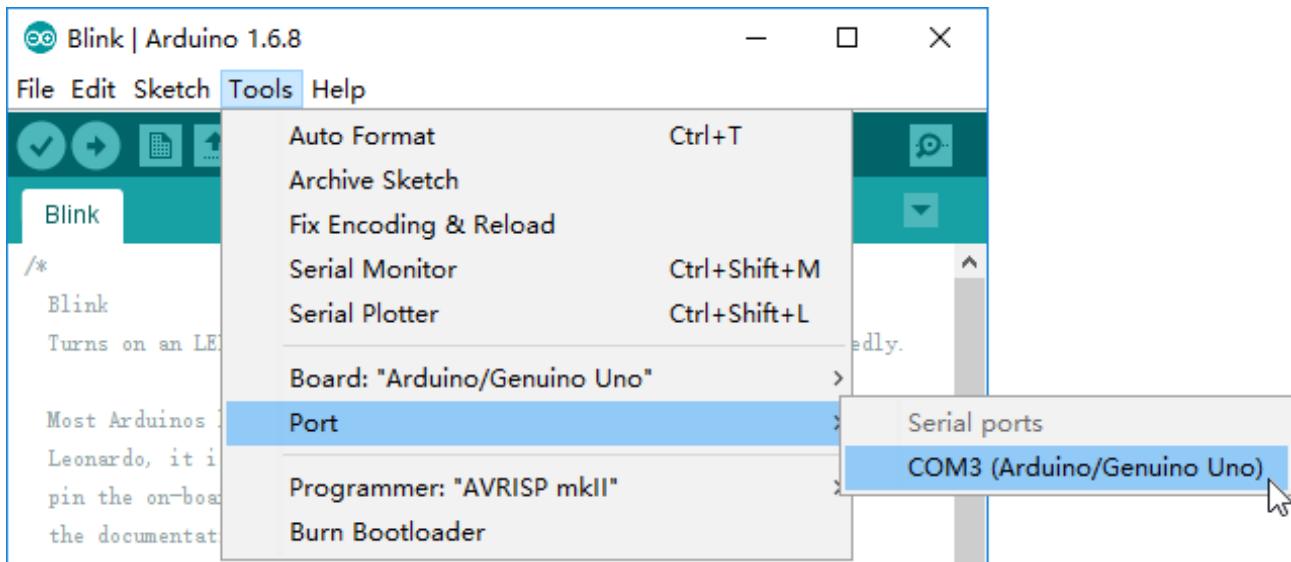
Select board "Arduino/Genuino Uno".



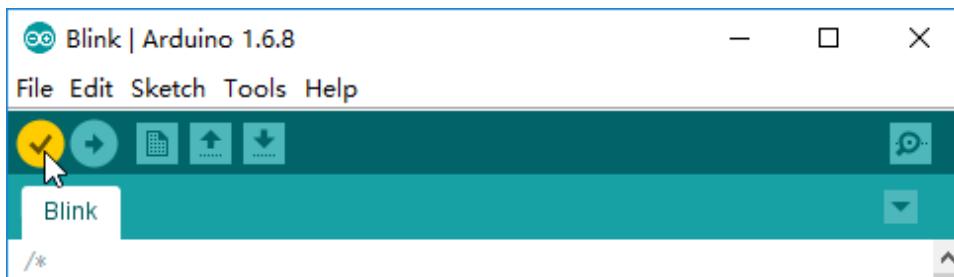
Connect Freenove UNO to computer with USB cable.



Select the serial port. Your serial number may be different from the following figure. If it is not detected immediately, please wait for a while, then click "Tools" to check again.



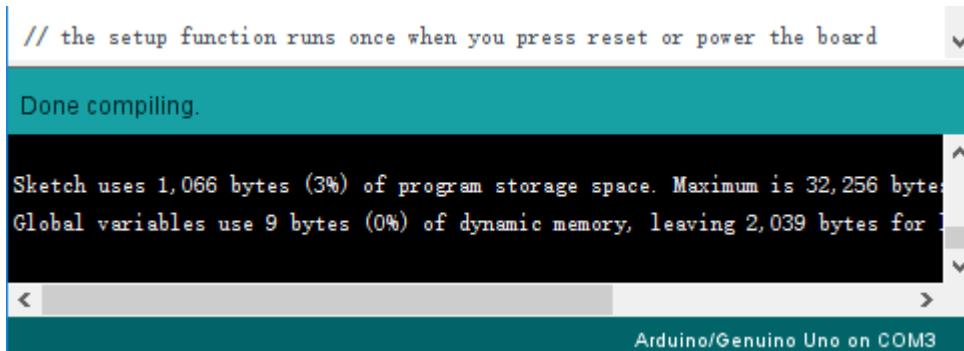
Click "Verify" button.



The following figure shows the code is being compiled.



Wait a moment for the compiling to be completed. Figure below shows the code size and percentage of space occupation.



Usually, when we write code, if it has a syntax error, the interface will prompt the error message. Then the compiling can't be completed.

Click "Upload" button.

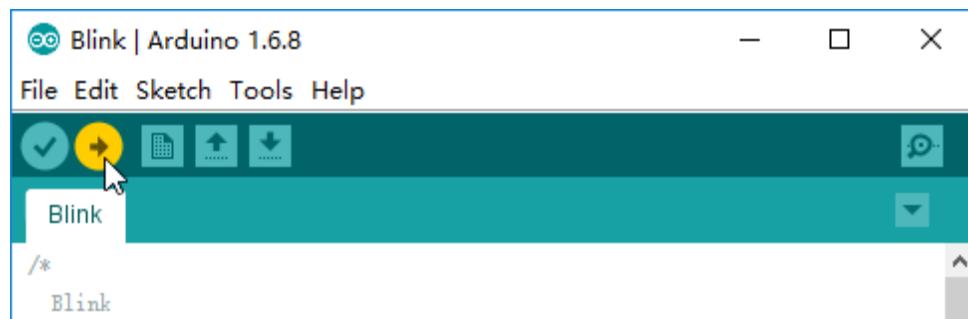
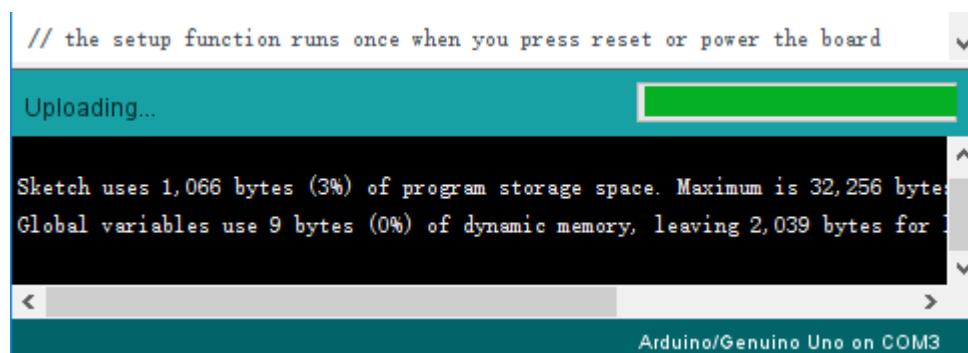
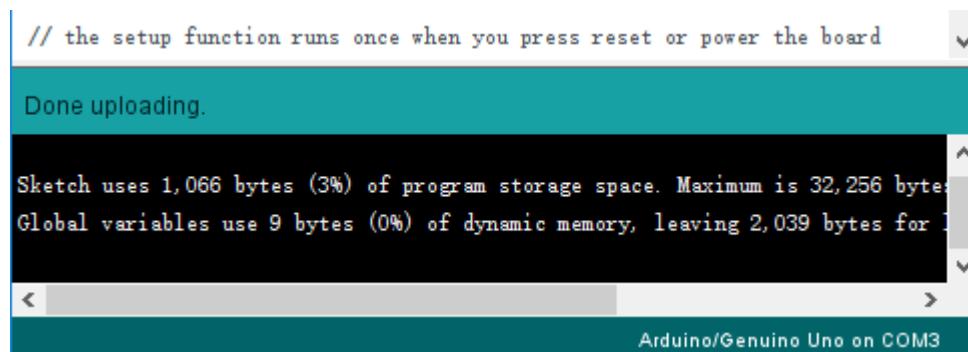


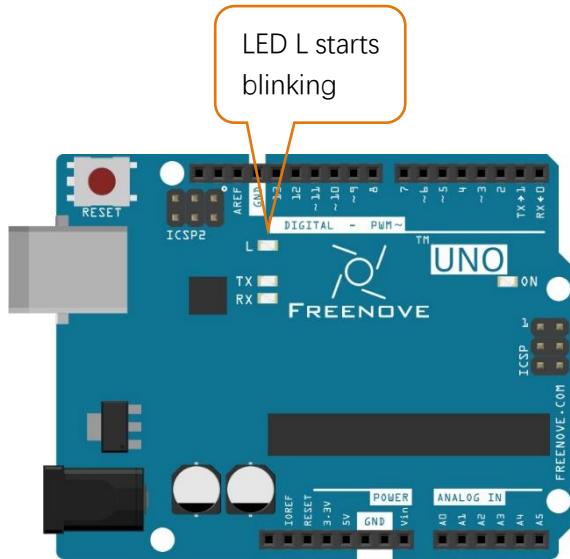
Figure below shows code are uploading.



Wait a moment, then the uploading is completed.



After that, we will see the LED marked with "L" on Freenove UNO starts blinking. It indicates that the code is running now!



So far, we have completed the first use. I believe you have felt the joy of it. Next, we will carry out a series of projects, from easy to difficult, taking you to learn the Arduino programming and the building of electronic circuit.

Chapter 1 LED Blink

We have previously tried to make the LED marked with "L" blink on Freenove UNO board. Now let us use electronic components and code to reproduce the phenomenon, and try to understand the principle among them.

Project 1.1 Control LED by Manual Button

First, try using the push button to make the LED blink manually.

Component list

Freenove UNO x1	Breadboard x1		
			
USB cable x1			
			
Jumper M/M x2	LED x1	Resistor 220Ω x1	Push button x1
			

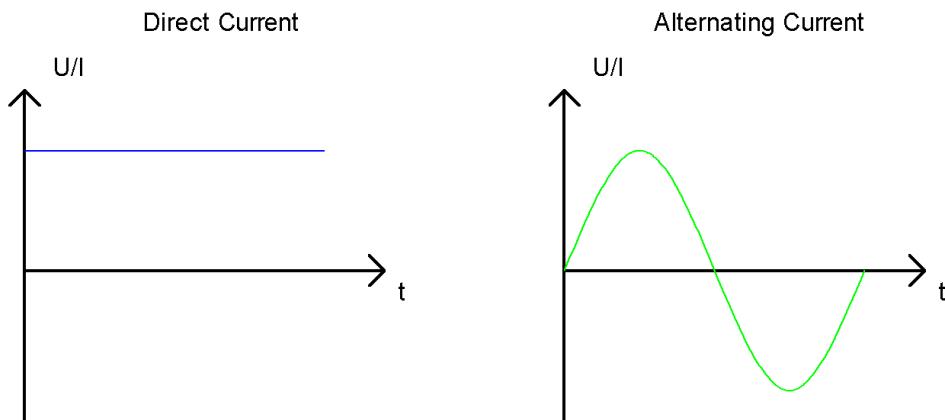
Circuit knowledge

Power supply

Power supply provide energy for the circuit, and it is divided into DC power and AC power.

Voltage and current of DC power supply remains the same over time, such as battery, power adapter.

Voltage and current of AC power supply evolves periodically with time. Its basic form is sinusoidal voltage(current). It is suitable for long-distance transmission of electric energy. And it is used to supply power to homes.



Generally, electronic circuits use DC. Home appliances have rectifiers to convert AC into DC before they use.

Battery or battery pack can be represented by the following symbols:

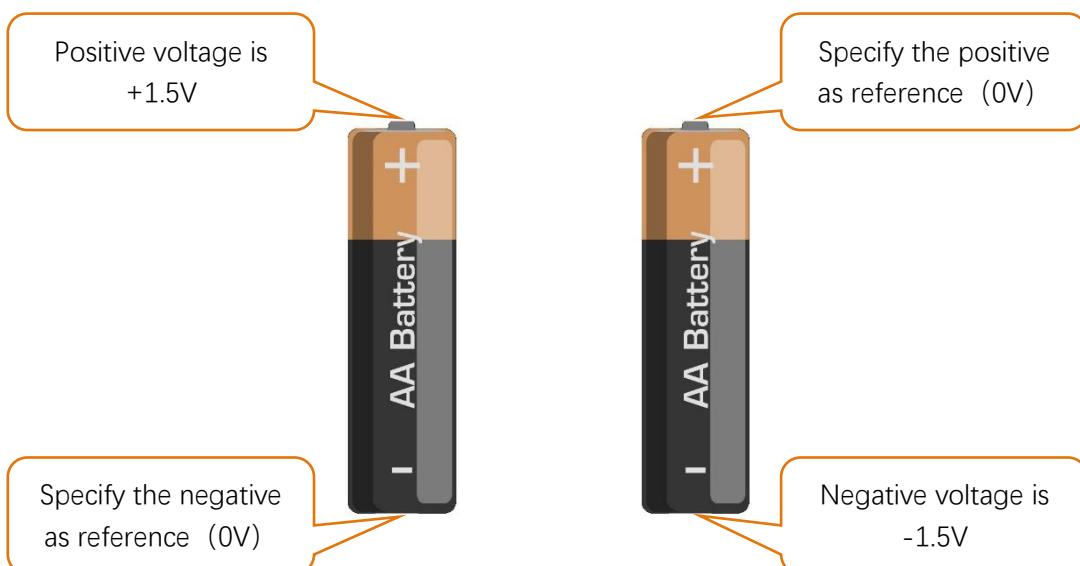


The positive and negative poles of the power supply can not be directly connected , otherwise it may scald you and cause damage to the battery.

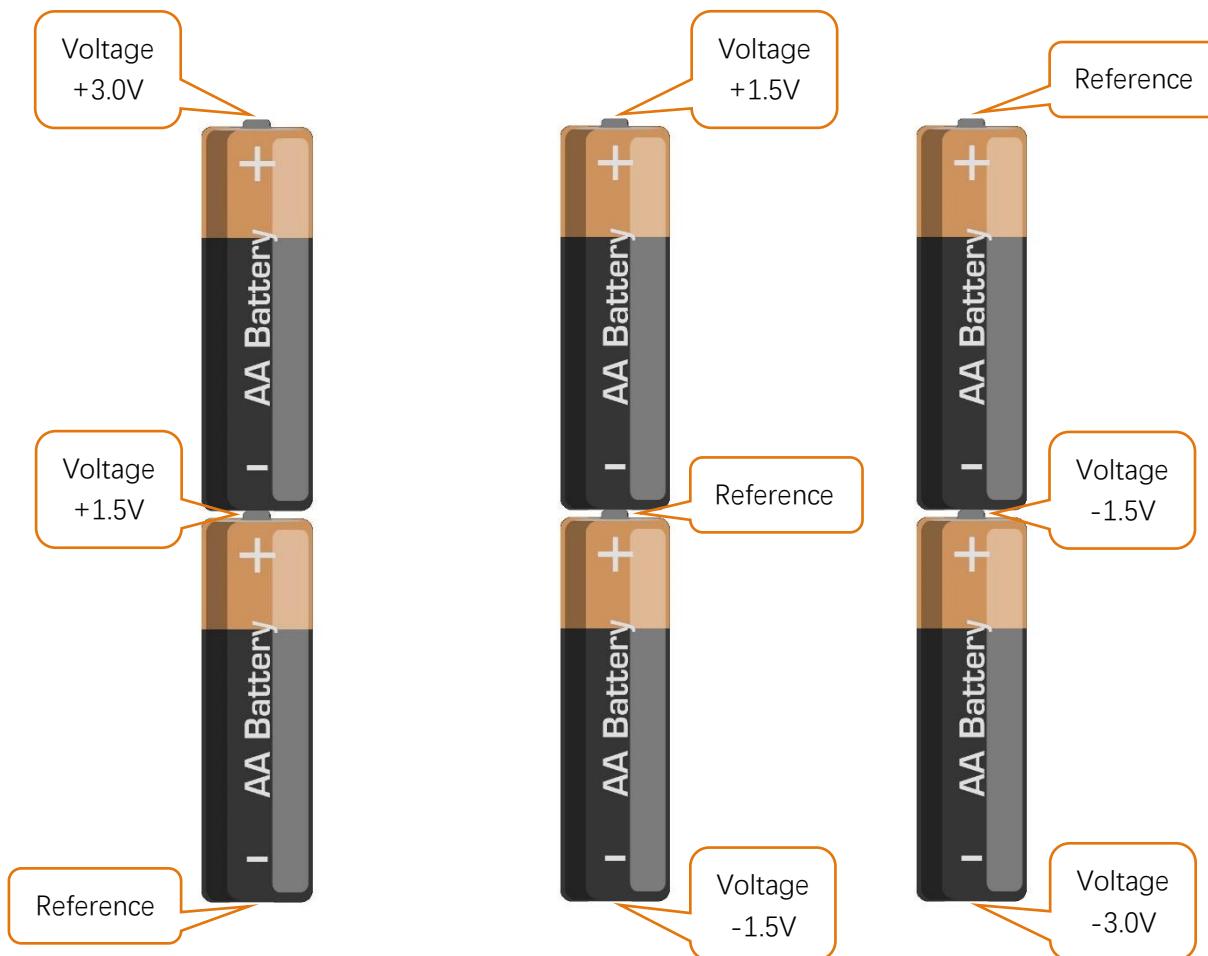
Voltage

The unit of voltage(U) is volt(V). $1\text{kV}=1000\text{V}$, $1\text{V}=1000\text{mV}$, $1\text{mV}=1000\mu\text{V}$.

Voltage is relative. As to a dry battery marked with "1.5V", it's positive (+) voltage is 1.5V higher than the negative (-) voltage. If you specify the negative as reference (0V) , the positive voltage will be +1.5V.



When two dry batteries are connected in series, the voltage of each point is as follows:



In practical circuits, we usually specify negative as reference voltage (0V), which is called "Ground". The positive is usually called "VCC". The positive and negative of power supply is usually represented by two following symbols:



Current

The unit of current(I) is ampere(A). $1A=1000mA$, $1mA=1000\mu A$.

Closed loop consisting of electronic components is necessary for current.

In the figure below: the left is a loop circuit, so current flows through the circuit. The right is not a loop circuit, so there is no current.

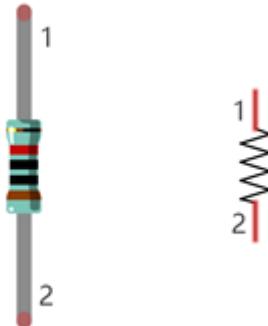


Resistor

The unit of resistance(R) is ohm(Ω). $1M\Omega=1000k\Omega$, $1k\Omega=1000\Omega$.

Resistor is an electrical component that limits or regulates the flow of current in an electronic circuit.

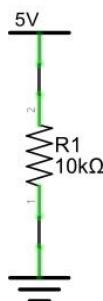
The left is the appearance of resistor. and the right is the symbol of resistor represented in circuit.



Color rings attached to the resistor is used to indicate its resistance. For more details of resistor color code, please refer to the appendix of this book.

With the same voltage there will be less current with more resistance. And the links among current, voltage and resistance can be expressed by the formula below: $I=U/R$.

In the following diagram, the current through R1 is: $I=U/R=5V/10k\Omega=0.0005A=0.5mA$.



Do not connect the two poles of power supply with low resistance, which will make the current too high to damage electronic components.

Component knowledge

Let us learn about the basic features of components to use them better.

Jumper

Jumper is a kind of wire. It is designed to connect the components together with its two terminals by inserting it onto Breadboard or Freenove UNO.

Jumpers have male end (pin) and female end (slot), so jumpers can be divided into the following 3 types.

Jumper M/M



Jumper F/F



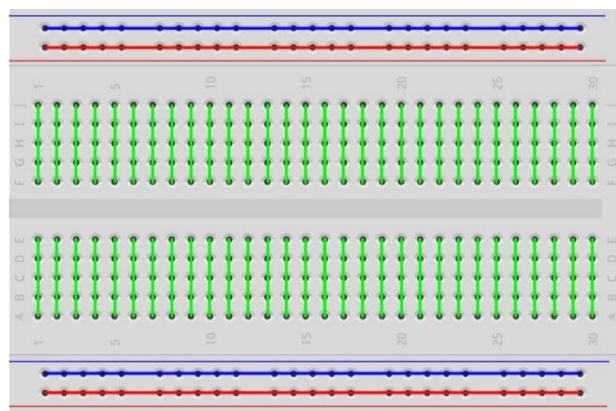
Jumper F/M



Breadboard

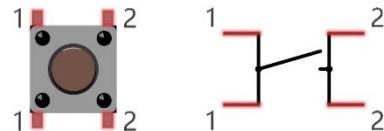
There are many small holes on breadboard to connect Jumper.

Some small holes are connected inside breadboard. The following figure shows the inner links among those holes.



Push button

Push button has 4 pins. Two pins on the left is connected, and the right is similar as the left, which is shown in the below:

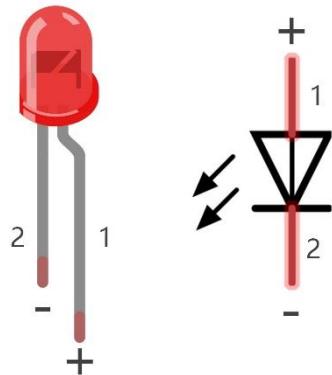


When the push button is pressed, the circuit is turned on.

LED

LED is a kind of diode. LED will shine only if the long pin of LED is connected to the positive electrode and the short pin is connected to negative electrode.

This is also the features of the common diode. Diode works only if the voltage of its positive electrode is higher than its negative electrode.

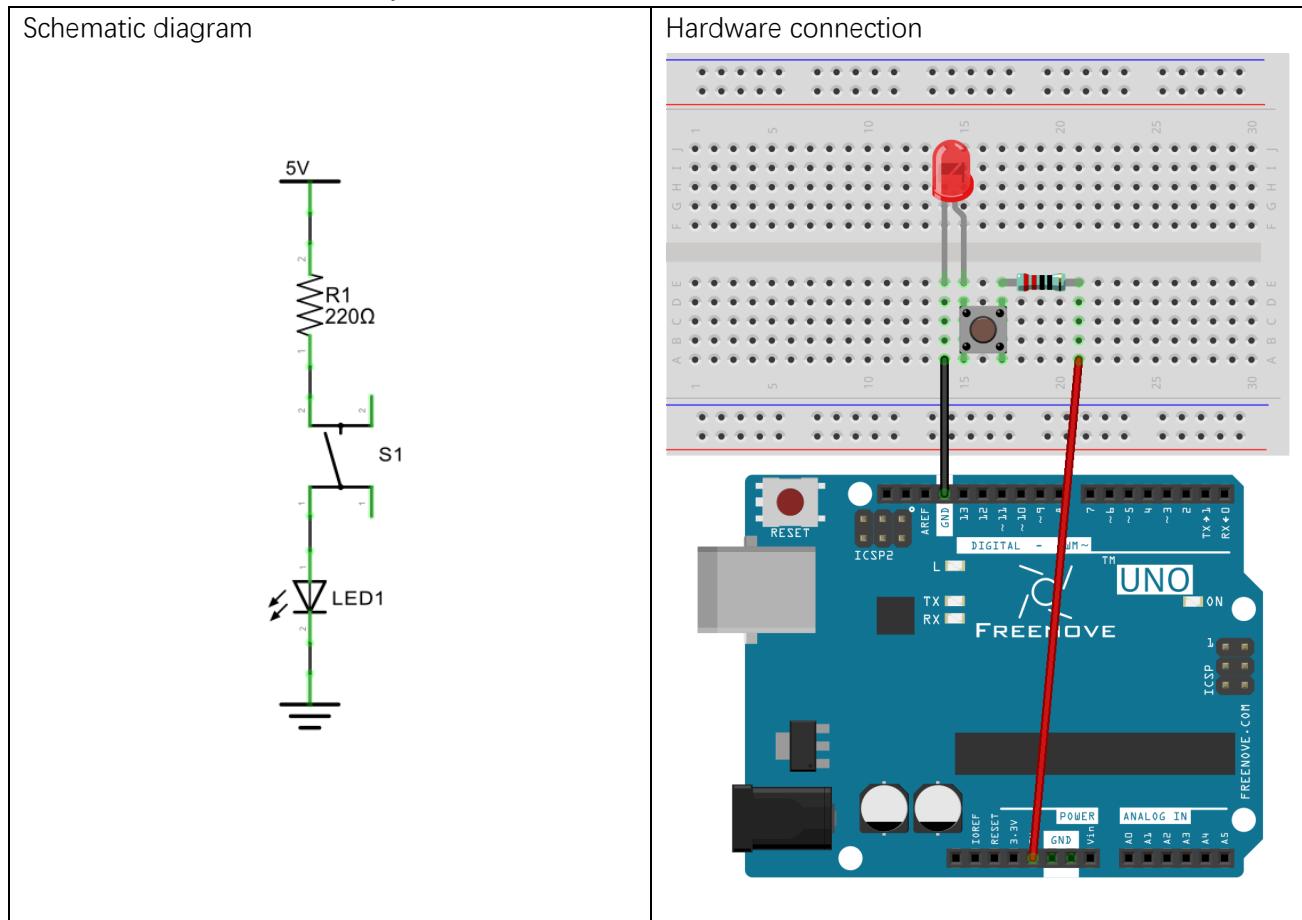


The LED can not be directly connected to power supply, which can damage component. A resistor with certain resistance must be connected in series in the circuit of LED.

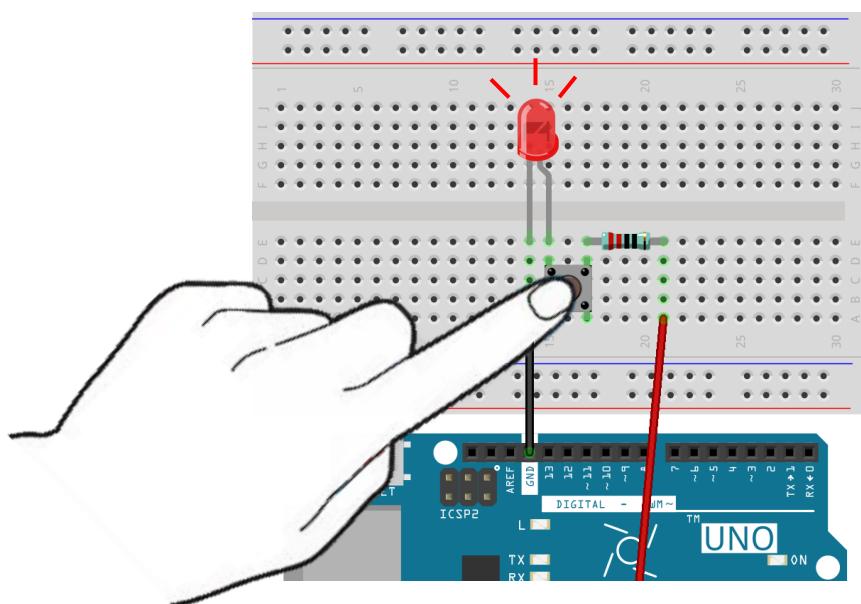
Circuit

In this experiment, the LED is controlled by push button, and Freenove UNO here only plays the role of power supply in the circuit.

Firstly, connect components with jumpers according to "hardware connection". Secondly, check the connection to confirm there is no mistakes. Finally, connect Freenove UNO board to computer with USB cable to avoid that touch on wires may cause short-circuit fault.



LED lights up when you press the push button, and it get off when you release the button.



Project 1.2 Control LED by Arduino

Now, try using Arduino to make LED blink through programming.

Component list

Components are basically the same with those in last section. Push button is no more needed.

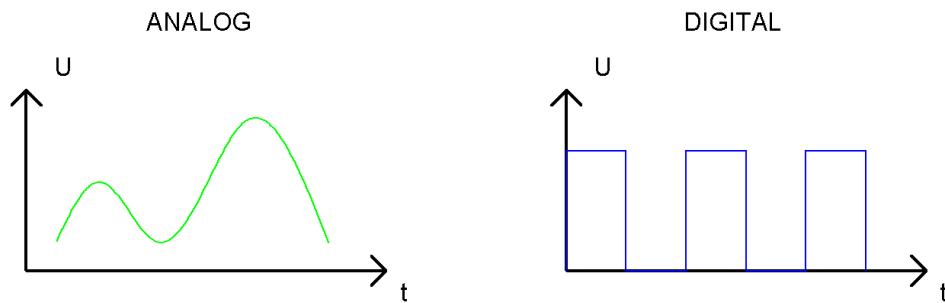
Circuit knowledge

Analog signal and Digital signal

The analog signal is a continuous signal in time and value. On the contrary, digital signal is a discrete signal in time and value.

Most signals in life are analog signals, for example, the temperature in one day is continuously changing, and will not appear a sudden change directly from 0°C to 10°C, while the digital signal is a jump change, which can be directly from 1 to 0.

Their difference can be illustrated by the following figure.



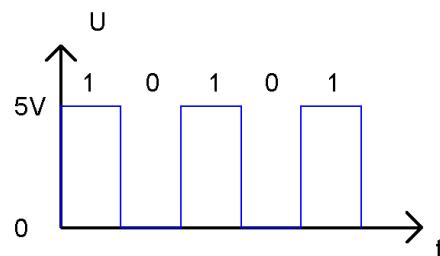
In practical application, the frequently used digital signal is binary signal, that is 0 and 1. The binary signal only has two forms (0 or 1), so it has strong stability. And digital signal and analog signal can be converted to each other.

Low level and high level

In circuit, the form of binary (0 and 1) is present as low level and high level.

Low level is generally equal to ground voltage(0V). High level is generally equal to the operating voltage of components.

The low level of Freenove UNO is 0V and high level is 5V, as shown below. When IO port on Freenove UNO outputs high level, components of small power can be directly lit, like LED.



Code knowledge

Before start writing code, we should learn about the basic programming knowledge.

Comments

Comments are the words used to explain for the sketches, and won't affect the running of code.

There are two ways to use comments of sketches.

1. Symbol "://"

"// will comment out the content behind it in current line:

```
1 // this is a comment area in this line.
```

The content in front of "//" will not be affected.

```
1 delay(1000); // wait for a second
```

2. Symbol "/*"and "*/"

"/*" and "*/" will comment out the content between them:

```
1 /* this is comment area. */
```

"/*" and "*/" can comment out multiple lines.:

```
1 /*
2      this is a comment line.
3      this is a comment line.
4 */
```

Data type

When programming, we often use digital, characters and other data. C language has several basic data types as follows:

int: A number that does not have a fractional part, an integer, such as 0, 12, -1;

float: A number that has a fractional part, such as 0.1, -1.2;

char: It means character, such as 'a', '@', '0';

For more date types, please visit the website: <https://www.arduino.cc-Learning-Reference-Data Types>.

Constant

Constant is a kind of data that can not be changed, such as int type 0, 1, float type 0.1, -0.1, char type 'a', 'B'.

Variable

A variable is a kind of data that can be changed. It consists of a name, a value, and a type. Variables need to be defined before use, such as:

```
1 int i;
```

"int" indicates the type, ";" indicates the end of the statement. The statement is usually written in one single line; and these statements form the code.

After declaration of the variable, you can use it. The following is an assignment to a variable:

```
1 i = 0; // after the execution, the value of i is 0
```

"=" is used to passes the value of a variable or constant on the right side to the variable on the left.

A certain number of variables can be declared in one statement, and a variable can be assigned multiple times. Also, the value of a variable can be passed to other variables. For example:

```

1 int i, j;
2 i = 0;           // after the execution, the value of i is 0
3 i = 1;           // after the execution, the value of i is 1
4 j = i;           // after the execution, the value of j is 1

```

Function

Function is a collection of statements with a sequence of order, which perform a defined task. Let's define a function void blink() as follows:

```

1 void blink() {
2     digitalWrite(13, HIGH);
3     delay(1000);
4     digitalWrite(13, LOW);
5     delay(1000);
6 }

```

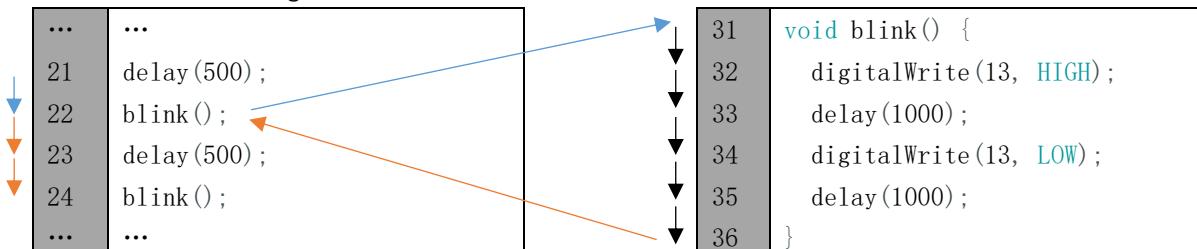
"void" indicates that the function does not return a value (the chapter 4 will detail the return value of functions); "()" its inside is parameters of a function (the chapter 2 will detail the parameters of the function). No content inside it indicates that this function has no parameters;

"{}" contains the entire code of the function.

After the function is defined, it is necessary to be called before it is executed. Let's call the function void blink(), as shown below.

```
1 blink();
```

When the code is executed to a statement calling the function, the function will be executed. After execution of the function is finished, it will go back to the statement and execute the next statement.



Some functions have one or more parameters. When you call such functions, you need to write parameters inside "()":

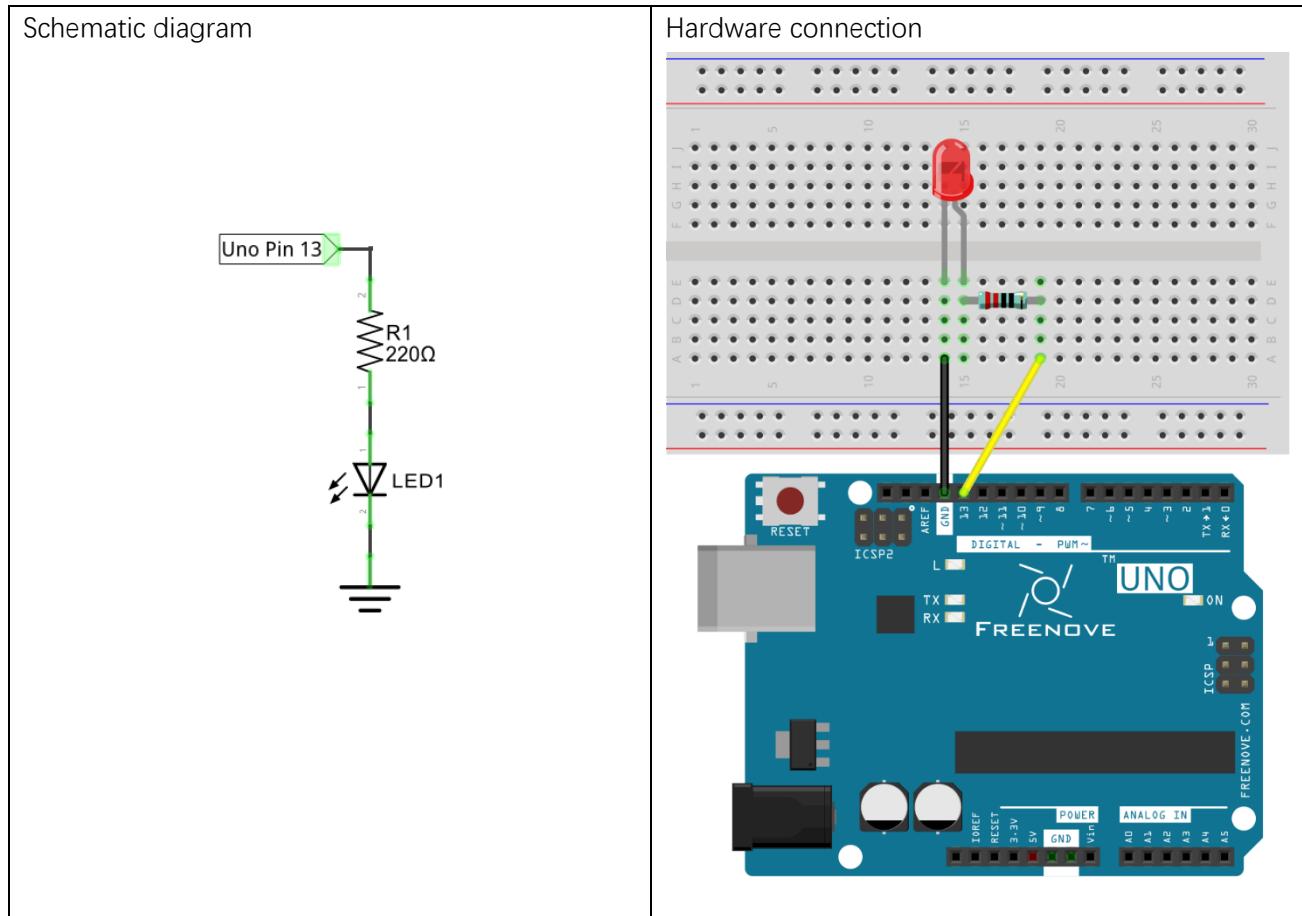
```

1 digitalWrite(13, HIGH); // turn the LED on (HIGH is the voltage level)
2 delay(1000);           // wait for a second

```

Circuit

Now, let's use IO port of UNO Freenove to provide power for the LED. D13 pin of Freenove UNO is the digital pin. It can output high level or low level. In this way, Freenove UNO can control the state of LED.



Sketch

Sketch 1.2.1

In order to make the LED blink, we need to make the 13 pin (D13) of Freenove UNO output high and low level alternately.

We highly recommend you type the code in person instead of copying and pasting, by this method, you can develop your coding skills and get more knowledge.

```

1 // the setup function runs once when you press reset or power the board
2 void setup() {
3     // initialize digital pin 13 as an output
4     pinMode(13, OUTPUT);
5 }
6
7 // the loop function runs over and over again forever
8 void loop() {
9     digitalWrite(13, HIGH);    // turn the LED on (HIGH is the voltage level)
10    delay(1000);           // wait for a second
11    digitalWrite(13, LOW);   // turn the LED off by making the voltage LOW
12    delay(1000);           // wait for a second
13 }
```

The Arduino code usually contain two basic functions: void setup() and void loop().

After Arduino board is **reset**, the setup() function will be executed firstly, then the loop() function will be executed.

setup() function is generally used to write code to initialize the hardware. And loop() function is used to write code to achieve certain functions. loop() function is executed repeatedly. When the execution reaches the end of loop(), it will jump to the beginning of loop() to run again.

Reset

Reset operation will lead the code to be execute from the beginning. Switching on the power, finishing uploading the code and pressing the reset button will trigger reset operation.



```

Reset
1 // the setup function runs once when you press reset or power the board
2 void setup() {
...
5 }
6
7 // the loop function runs over and over again forever
8 void loop() {
...
13 }
```

In the setup () function, first, we set the 13 pin of UNO board as output mode, which can make the port output high level or low level.

```
3 // initialize digital pin 13 as an output.  
4 pinMode(13, OUTPUT);
```

Then, in the loop () function, set the 13 pin of UNO to output high level to make LED light up.

```
9 digitalWrite(13, HIGH); // turn the LED on (HIGH is the voltage level)
```

Wait for 1000ms, that is 1s. Delay () function is used to make control board wait for a moment before executing the next statement. The parameter indicates the number of milliseconds to wait for.

```
10 delay(1000); // wait for a second
```

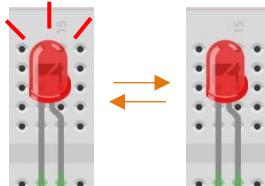
Then set the 13 pint to output low level, and LED light off. One second later, the execution of loop () function will be completed.

```
11 digitalWrite(13, LOW); // turn the LED off by making the voltage LOW  
12 delay(1000); // wait for a second
```

The loop() function is constantly being executed, so LED will keep blinking.

The function called above is standard function of the Arduino, which has been defined in the Arduino Software. Those function can be called directly. We will introduce more common standard functions in later chapters. For more standard functions and the specific use method, please visit <https://www.arduino.cc-Learning-Reference-Functions>.

Verify and upload the code, then the LED starts blinking.



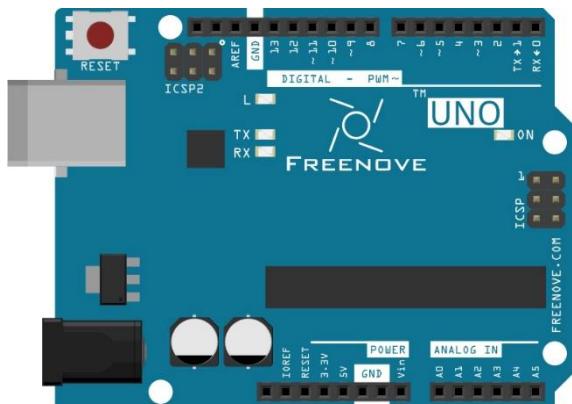
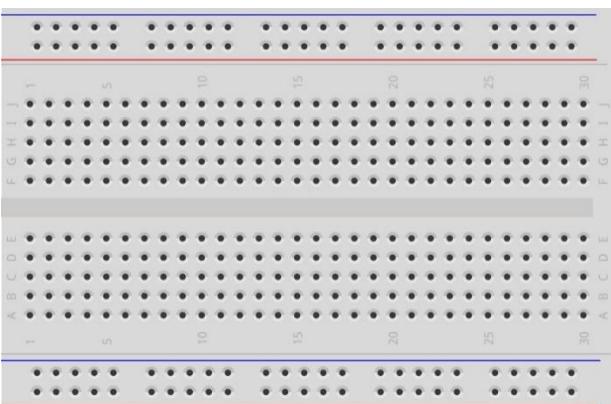
Chapter 2 Two LEDs Blink

In last chapter, we have already written code to make 1 LED blink on Freenove UNO board. And now, we will try to make 2 LEDs blink for further programming study.

Project 2.1 Two LEDs Blink

Now, try to make two LEDs blink through Freenove UNO board.

Component list

Freenove UNO x1	Breadboard x1
	
USB cable x1	LED x2
	
Jumper M/M x3	Resistor 220Ω x2
	

Code knowledge

In the last chapter, we have simple understanding of programming. Now let's learn more about the basic programming knowledge.

Parameters of function

In the last chapter, we have used a function with a parameter, such as:

```
1 delay(1000); // wait for a second
```

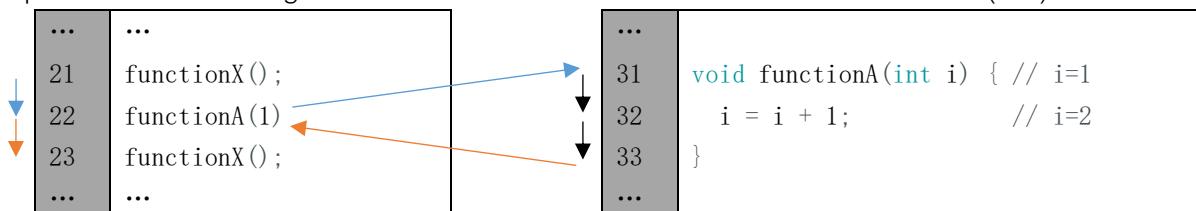
Next, we will define a function with a parameter as below:

```
1 void functionA(int i) {
2     i = i + 1;
3 }
```

"i" is the parameter of this function. "int" is the type of i. When calling this function, it is necessary to enter the parameter of int type:

```
1 functionA(1);
```

The input parameter will be assigned to "i" and involved in the calculation of the functionA(int i):



A function can define more than one parameter and the type of the parameters can be different:

```
1 void functionB(int i, char j) {
2     char k = 'a';
3     i = i + 1;
4     k = j;
5 }
```

Boolean data type

Date of Boolean type can only be assigned to "true" or "false".

"true" generally represents a certain relationship which is tenable and correct, and "false" is the opposite.

```
1 boolean isTrue;
2 isTrue = true; // after the execution, "isTrue" is assigned to true.
3 isTrue = false; // after the execution, "isTrue" is assigned to false.
```

In the code, the number 0 can be considered to be false, and nonzero numbers can be considered true.

Logical operator

The logic operators have "&&" (and), "||" (or), "!" (non), and the calculation object of them are Boolean type. The result of logic operation is as follows:

&&	true	false
true	true	false
false	false	false

	true	false
true	true	true
false	true	false

!	!
true	false
false	true

For example:

```

1 boolean isTrue;
2 isTrue = true && false; // after the execution, "isTrue" is assigned to false.
3 isTrue = true || false; // after the execution, "isTrue" is assigned to true.
4 isTrue = !true;        // after the execution, "isTrue" is assigned to false.

```

Relation operator

Relational operator is used to judge whether the relationship of the two amount is tenable and correct. If the relationship is tenable, the result is true. Otherwise, the result is false.

For example, the results of "1>2" is true and the result of "1<2" is false:

```

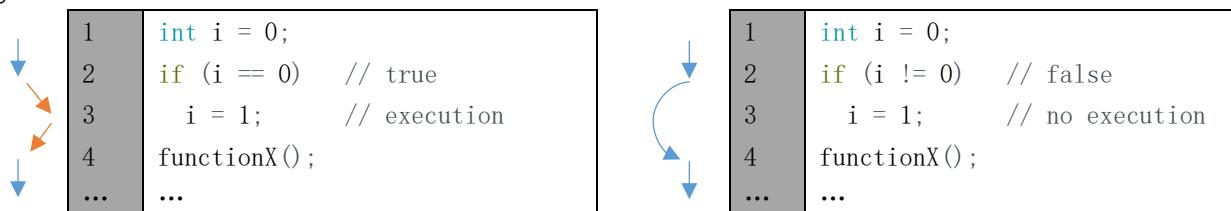
1 boolean isTrue;
2 isTrue = 1 < 2;           // after the execution, "isTrue" is true.
3 isTrue = 1 > 2;           // after the execution, "isTrue" is false.

```

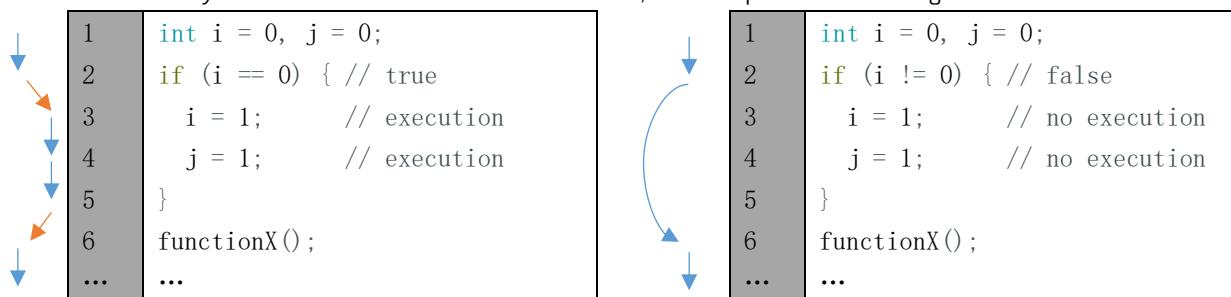
There are other relational operators such as "==" (equal to), ">=" (greater than or equal to), "<=" (less than or equal to) and "!=" (not equal to).

Conditional statement

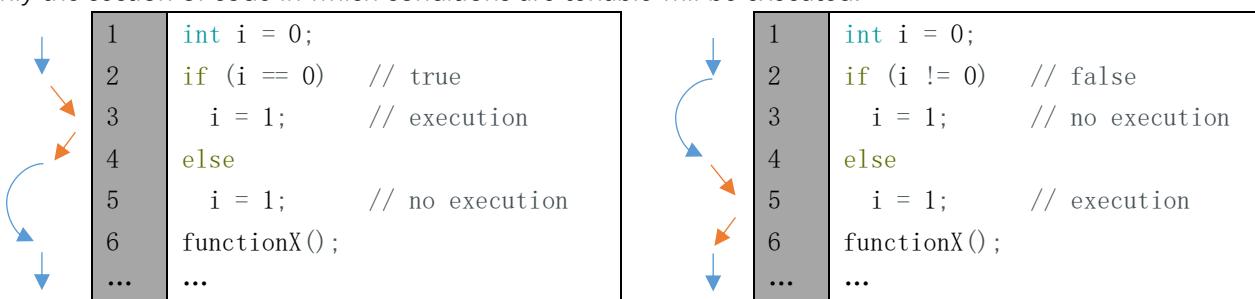
Conditional statements are used to decide whether or not to execute the program based on the result of judgment statement.



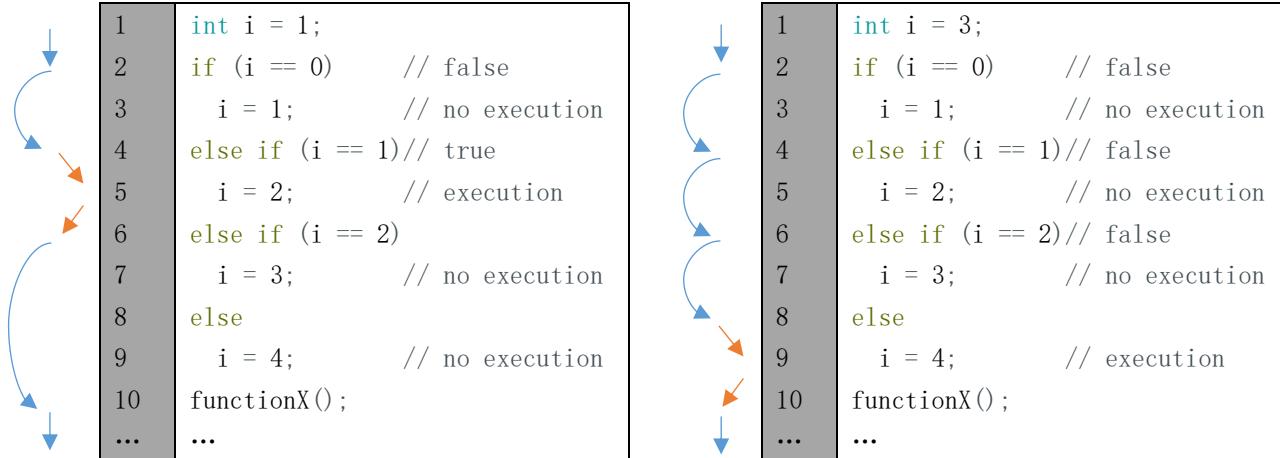
When there are many statements needed to be executed, we can put them into "{}":



Only the section of code in which conditions are tenable will be executed:



In addition, it can judge multiple condition.



Circuit

Use D4 and D5 pin of Freenove UNO to drive these two LEDs respectively.

Schematic diagram	Hardware connection

Sketch

In order to show the difference between use of function and no use of function, we will write two different sketches to make two LEDs blink.

Sketch 2.1.1

At first, use sketch without function to make two LEDs blink alternatively.

```

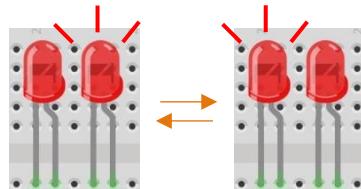
1 // set pin numbers:
2 int led1Pin = 4;           // the number of the LED1 pin
3 int led2Pin = 5;           // the number of the LED2 pin
4
5 void setup() {
6     // initialize the LED pin as an output:
7     pinMode(led1Pin, OUTPUT);
8     pinMode(led2Pin, OUTPUT);
9 }
10
11 void loop() {
12     digitalWrite(led1Pin, HIGH);    // turn the LED1 on
13     digitalWrite(led2Pin, LOW);    // turn the LED2 off
14     delay(1000);                // wait for a second
15
16     digitalWrite(led1Pin, LOW);   // turn the LED1 off
17     digitalWrite(led2Pin, HIGH);  // turn the LED2 on
18     delay(1000);                // wait for a second
19 }
```

This section of code is similar with the last section. The difference is the amount of LEDs are two. And two LED blink alternatively.

Variable scope

In the 2,3 rows of code above, we define two variables to store the pin number. These two variables defined outside of the function are called "Global variable", which can be called by all other functions. Variables defined within a function is called "local variable", which can be called only by the current function. When local variables and global variables have same names, the variable names represents local variable in the current function.

Verify and upload the code, then you will see the two LEDs blink alternatively.



Sketch 2.1.2

In the last sketch, we can see that the following two sections of the code are similar, so we will use one function to replace them to simplify code.

```
12   digitalWrite(led1Pin, HIGH); // turn the LED1 on
13   digitalWrite(led2Pin, LOW); // turn the LED2 off
14   delay(1000); // wait for a second
```

```
16   digitalWrite(led1Pin, LOW); // turn the LED1 off
17   digitalWrite(led2Pin, HIGH); // turn the LED2 on
18   delay(1000); // wait for a second
```

Now, we will use the function to improve the above code.

```
1 // set pin numbers:
2 int led1Pin = 4; // the number of the LED1 pin
3 int led2Pin = 5; // the number of the LED2 pin
4
5 void setup() {
6     // initialize the LED pin as an output:
7     pinMode(led1Pin, OUTPUT);
8     pinMode(led2Pin, OUTPUT);
9 }
10
11 void loop() {
12     setLed(HIGH, LOW); // set LED1 on, and LED2 off.
13     setLed(LOW, HIGH); // set LED1 off, and LED2 on.
14 }
15
16 void setLed(int led1, int led2) {
17     digitalWrite(led1Pin, led1); // the state of LED1 is determined by variable led1.
18     digitalWrite(led2Pin, led2); // the state of LED2 is determined by variable led2.
19     delay(1000); // wait for a second
20 }
```

In the sketch above, we integrate the 2 LED statements into one function void setLed(int led1, int led2), and control two LEDs through the parameters led1 and led2.

```
16 void setLed(int led1, int led2) {
17     digitalWrite(led1Pin, led1); // the state of LED1 is determined by variable led1.
18     digitalWrite(led2Pin, led2); // the state of LED2 is determined by variable led2.
19     delay(1000); // wait for a second
20 }
```

When the function above is called, we will control the two LEDs by using different parameters as below.

```
12 setLed(HIGH, LOW); // set LED1 on, and LED2 off.
13 setLed(LOW, HIGH); // set LED1 off, and LED2 on.
```

Verify and upload the code, then you will see the two LEDs blink alternatively.

HIGH and LOW

The macro is an identifier that represents a number, a statement, or a piece of code. HIGH and LOW are two macros. HIGH and LOW is defined in Arduino Software as below:

```
#define HIGH 1  
#define LOW 0
```

In the code, a macro is used as the content defined by itself. For example, setLed (HIGH, LOW) is equivalent to setLed (1, 0).

Using macros can enhance the readability of code and simplify code, such as INPUT, OUTPUT.

Sketch 2.1.3

In the last section of code, we used a function that integrates two similar paragraph of code. And We control two LEDs by using two parameters. As the two LEDs are always blinking alternatively, so let's try to use one parameter to control these two LEDs, which is achieved by conditional statements.

Now, we'll use conditional statement to improve the code above.

```
1 // set pin numbers:  
2 int led1Pin = 4;           // the number of the LED1 pin  
3 int led2Pin = 5;           // the number of the LED2 pin  
4  
5 void setup() {  
6     // initialize the LED pin as an output:  
7     pinMode(led1Pin, OUTPUT);  
8     pinMode(led2Pin, OUTPUT);  
9 }  
10  
11 void loop() {  
12     setLed1(HIGH);        // set LED1 on, and LED2 off.  
13     setLed1(LOW);         // set LED1 off, and LED2 on.  
14 }  
15  
16 void setLed1(int led1) {  
17     digitalWrite(led1Pin, led1); // the state of LED1 is determined by variable led1.  
18  
19     if (led1 == HIGH)       // the state of LED2 is determined by variable led1.  
20         digitalWrite(led2Pin, LOW); // if LED1 is turned on, LED2 will be turned off.  
21     else  
22         digitalWrite(led2Pin, HIGH); // if LED1 is turned off, LED2 will be turned on.  
23  
24     delay(1000);           // wait for a second  
25 }
```

Here, we rewrite the function so that we only need to set the state of LED1. And the state of LED2 can be set automatically.

Verify and upload the code, then two LEDs blink alternatively.

Chapter 3 LED bar graph

We have learned previously how to control 1 or 2 LED through Sketch on Freenove UNO board and learn some basic knowledge of programming. Now let's try to control 10 LEDs and learn how to simplify the code.

Project 3.1 LED bar graph Display

Let us use Freenove UNO to control a bar graph LED consist of 10 LEDs.

Component list

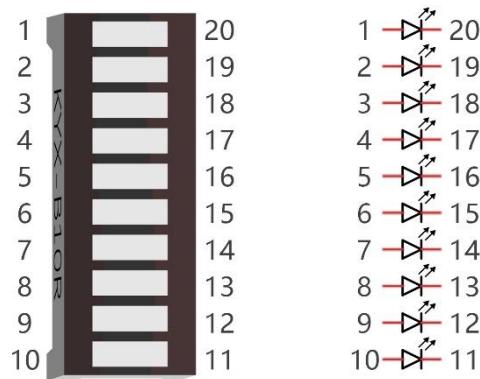
Freenove UNO x1	Breadboard x1
	
USB cable x1	LED bar graph x1
	
Jumper M/M x11	Resistor 220Ω x10
	

Component knowledge

Let us learn about the basic features of components to use them better.

LED bar graph

LED bar graph is a component Integration consist of 10 LEDs. There are two rows of pins at its bottom. At the bottom of the LED bar graph, there are two rows of pins, corresponding to positive and negative pole separately. If the LED bar graph can not work in the circuit, it was probably because the connection between positive and negative pole is wrong. Please try to reverse the LED bar graph connection.



Code knowledge

This section will use new code knowledge.

Array

Array is used to record a set of variables. An array is defined below:

```
1 int a[10];
```

"int" is the type of the array and "10" is an element of the array. This array can store 10 int types of elements as below.

```
1 int a[10] = {0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9};
```

Or there is another form that the number of elements is the size of the array:

```
1 int a[] = {0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9};
```

We can reference elements of an array as below:

```
1 int i, j;
2 i = a[0];
3 j = a[1];
4 a[0] = 0;
```

Among them, "[]" is the array index, with a[0] as the first elements in the array.

For example, now we define an array b[] below:

```
1 int b[] = {5, 6, 7, 8};
```

The value of each element in array b[] is as follows:

b[0]	b[1]	b[2]	b[3]
5	6	7	8

This is just the use of one-dimensional array. And there are two-dimensional arrays, three-dimensional arrays, and multi-dimensional arrays. Readers interested of this part can develop your own learning.

Loop

The loop statement is used to perform repetitive work such as the initialization to all the elements of an array.

```
1 while(expression)
2     functionX();
```

When there is more than one statement to be executed, the form is as follows:

```
1 while(expression) {
2     functionX();
3     functionY();
4 }
```

The first step of the execution is judgment expression inside "()". If the result is false, the statements inside "{}" will not be executed; if result is true, the statements will be executed.

```
1 int i = 0;
2 while (i < 2)
3     i = i + 1;
4 i = 5;
```

First time: i<2, i=0 is tenable, execute i=i+1, then i=1;

Second time: i<2, i=1 is tenable, execute i=i+1, then i=2;

Third time: i<2, i=2 is not tenable, execution of loop statements is completed. Statement i=5 will be executed next.

"do while" and "while" is similar. The difference is that the loop statements of "do while" is executed before judging expression. The result of the judgment will decide whether or not go on the next execution:

```
1 do {
2     functionX();
3 } while (expression);
```

"for" is another loop statement, and its form is as follows:

```
1 for (expression1; expression2; expression 3)
2     functionX();
```

When there is more than one statement to be executed, the form is as follows:

```
1 for (expression 1; expression 2; expression 3) {
2     functionX();
3     functionY();
4 }
```

Expression 1 is generally used to initialize variables; expression 2 is judgement which is used to decide whether or not to execute loop statements; the expression 3 is generally used to change the value of variables.

For example:

```

1 int i = 0, j = 0;
2 for (i = 0; i < 2; i++)
3     j++;
4 i = 5;

```

First: $i=0$, $i < 2$ is tenable, execute $j++$, and execute $i++$, then $i=1$, $j=1$;

Second: $i=1$, $i < 2$ is tenable, execute $j++$, and execute $i++$, then $i=2$, $j=2$;

Third times: $i < 2$ is tenable, $i=2$ is not tenable. The execution of loop statements is completed. Statement $i=5$ will be executed next.

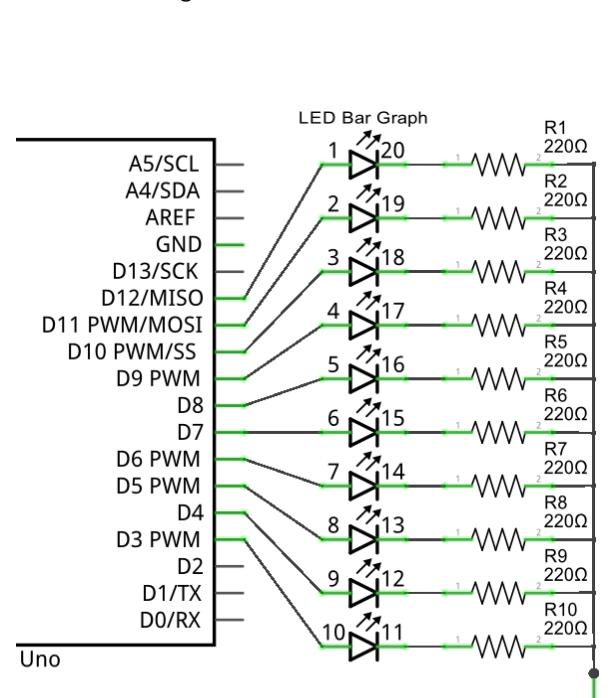
Operator $++$, $--$

" $i++$ " is equivalent to " $i=i+1$ ". And " $i--$ " equivalent to " $i=i-1$ ".

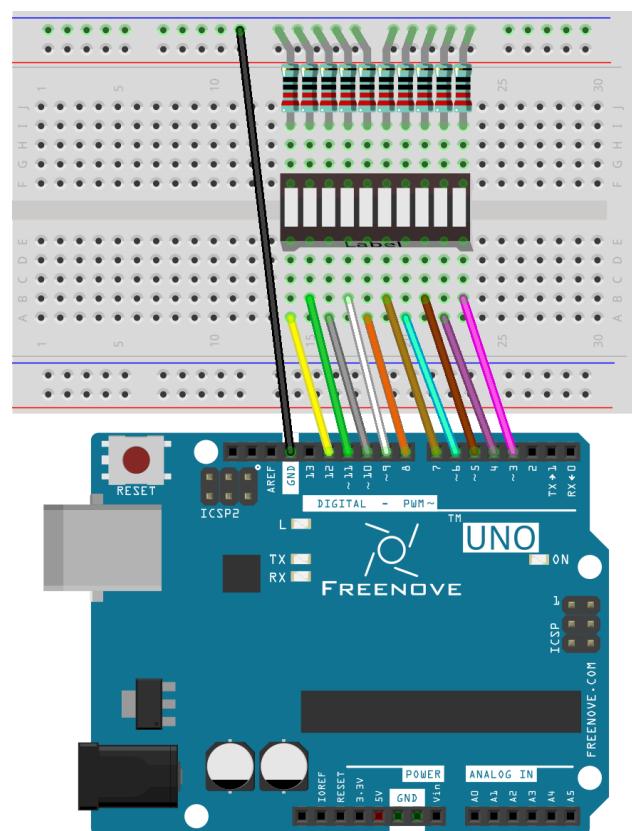
Circuit

Let us use D3, D4, D5, D6, D7, D8, D9, D10, D11, D12 pin of Freenove UNO board to drive LED bar graph.

Schematic diagram



Hardware connection



Sketch

Now let us complete the sketch to control LED bar graph.

Sketch 3.1.1

First, write a sketch which can achieve the LED light water.

```
1 const int ledCount = 10;      // the number of LEDs in the bar graph
2
3 // an array of pin numbers to which LEDs are attached
4 int ledPins[] = { 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 };
5
6 void setup() {
7     // loop over the pin array and set them all to output:
8     for (int i = 0; i < ledCount; i++) {
9         pinMode(ledPins[i], OUTPUT);
10    }
11 }
12
13 void loop() {
14     // the ith LED of LED bar graph will light up in turn
15     for (int i = 0; i < ledCount; i++) {
16         barGraphDisplay(i);
17     }
18 }
19
20 void barGraphDisplay(int ledOn) {
21     // make the "ledOn"th LED of bar graph LED on and the others off
22     for (int i = 0; i < ledCount; i++) {
23         if (i == ledOn)
24             digitalWrite(ledPins[i], HIGH);
25         else
26             digitalWrite(ledPins[i], LOW);
27     }
28     delay(100);
29 }
```

Firstly, let us define a read-only variable to record the number of LEDs as the number of times in the loop.

```
1 const int ledCount = 10;      // the number of LEDs in the bar graph
```

Read-only variable

"const" keyword is used to define read-only variables, which is called in the same way with common variable. But read-only variables can be assigned only once.

Then we define an array used to store the number of pins connected to LED bar graph. So it is convenient to manipulate arrays to modify the pin number.

```
3 // an array of pin numbers to which LEDs are attached
4 int ledPins[] = { 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 };
```

Use loop statement to set the pins to output mode in function setup().

```
6 void setup() {
7     // loop over the pin array and set them all to output:
8     for (int i = 0; i < ledCount; i++) {
9         pinMode(ledPins[i], OUTPUT);
10    }
11 }
```

Define a function to open a certain LED on the LED bar graph and close the other LEDs.

```
20 void barGraphDisplay(int ledOn) {
21     // make the "ledOn"th LED of LED bar graph on and the others off
22     for (int i = 0; i < ledCount; i++) {
23         if (i == ledOn)
24             digitalWrite(ledPins[i], HIGH);
25         else
26             digitalWrite(ledPins[i], LOW);
27     }
28     delay(100);
29 }
```

Finally, when the above function is called cyclically, there will be the formation of LED water effect in LED bar graph.

```
13 void loop() {
14     // make the "i"th LED of LED bar graph on and the others off in turn
15     for (int i = 0; i < ledCount; i++) {
16         barGraphDisplay(i);
17     }
18 }
```

Verify and upload the code, then you will see the light water on the LED bar graph.



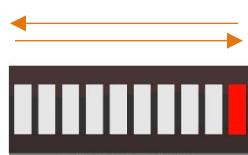
Sketch 3.1.2

Then modify the code to create a reciprocating LED light water.

```
1 const int ledCount = 10;      // the number of LEDs in the bar graph
2
3 // an array of pin numbers to which LEDs are attached
4 int ledPins[] = { 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 };
5
6 void setup() {
7     // loop over the pin array and set them all to output:
8     for (int i = 0; i < ledCount; i++) {
9         pinMode(ledPins[i], OUTPUT);
10    }
11 }
12
13 void loop() {
14     // makes the "i"th LED of LED bar graph bright in turn
15     for (int i = 0; i < ledCount; i++) {
16         barGraphDisplay(i);
17     }
18     // makes the "i"th LED of LED bar graph bright in reverse order
19     for (int i = ledCount; i > 0; i--) {
20         barGraphDisplay(i - 1);
21     }
22 }
23
24 void barGraphDisplay(int ledOn) {
25     // make the "ledOn"th LED of LED bar graph on and the others off
26     for (int i = 0; i < ledCount; i++) {
27         if (i == ledOn)
28             digitalWrite(ledPins[i], HIGH);
29         else
30             digitalWrite(ledPins[i], LOW);
31     }
32     delay(100);
33 }
```

We have modified the code inside the function loop() and make the LED bar graph light in order, and then light in reverse order cyclically.

Verify and upload the code, then you will see the reciprocating LED light water on LED bar graph.



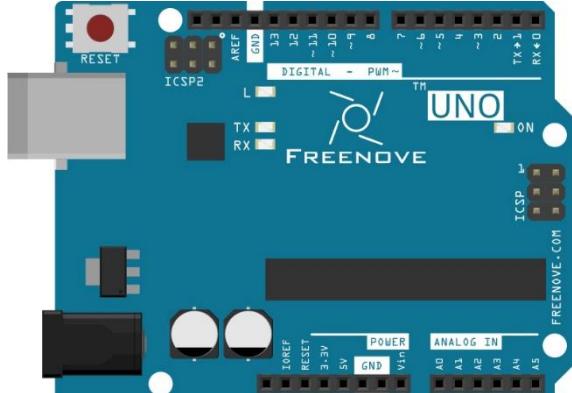
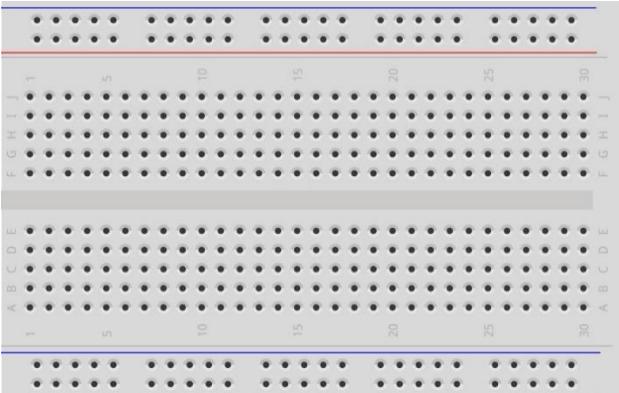
Chapter 4 LED Blink Smoothly

In the previous chapter, we have used Sketch on the Freenove UNO board to control up to 10 LED blink and learned some basic knowledge of programming. Now, let us try to make LED emit different brightness of light.

Project 4.1 LEDs Emit Different Brightness

Now, let us use Freenove UNO board to make 4 LED emit different brightness of light.

Component list

Freenove UNO x1	Breadboard x1
	
USB cable x1	LED x4
	
Jumper M/M x5	Resistor 220Ω x4
	

Circuit knowledge

At first, let us learn the knowledge how to use the circuit to make LED emit different brightness of light,

PWM

PWM, namely Pulse Width Modulation, is a very effective technique for using digital signals to control analog circuits. The common processors can not directly output analog signals. PWM technology make it very convenient to achieve this purpose.

PWM technology uses digital pins to send certain frequency of square waves, that is, the output of high level and low level last for a period alternately. The total time for each set of high level and low level is generally fixed, which is called period (the reciprocal of the period is frequency). Output high time is generally called pulse width, and the percentage of pulse width is called duty cycle.

The longer the output of high level last, the larger the duty cycle and the larger the corresponding voltage in analog signal. The following figures show how the analog signal voltage vary between 0V-5V (high level is 5V) corresponding to the pulse width 0%-100%:



The larger PWM duty ratio, the larger the output power. So we can use PWM to control the brightness of LED, the speed of DC motor and so on.

Code knowledge

We will use new code knowledge in this section.

Return value of function

We have learned and used the function without return value, now we will learn how to use the function with return value. A function with return value is shown as follow:

```

1 int sum(int i, int j) {
2     int k = i + j;
3     return k;
4 }
```

"int" declare the type of return value of the function sum(int i, int j). If the type of the return value is void, the function does not return a value.

One function can only return one value. It is necessary to use the return statement to return the value of function.

When the return statement is executed, the function will return immediately regardless of code behind return statement in this function.

A function with return value is called as follows:

```

1 int a = 1, b = 2, c = 0;
2 c = sum(1, 2);           // after the execution the value of c is 3
```

A function with a return value can also be used as a parameter of functions, for example:

```
1 delay(sum(100, 200));
```

It is equivalent to the following code:

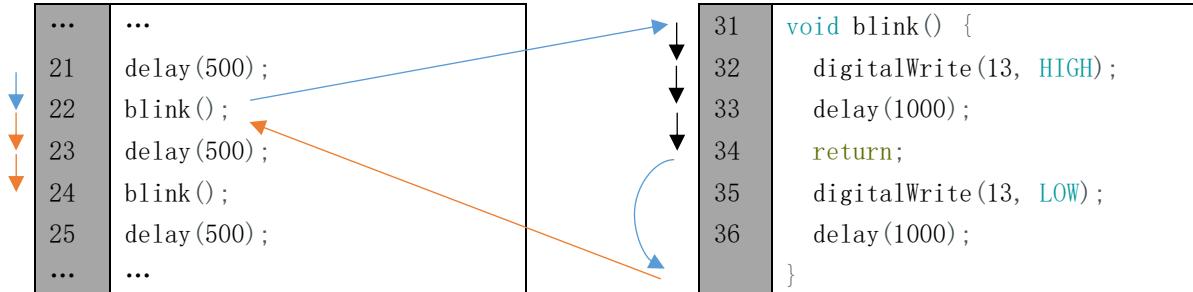
```
1 delay(300);
```

return

We have learned the role of the return statement in a function with a return value. It can also be used in functions without return value, and there is no data behind the return keyword:

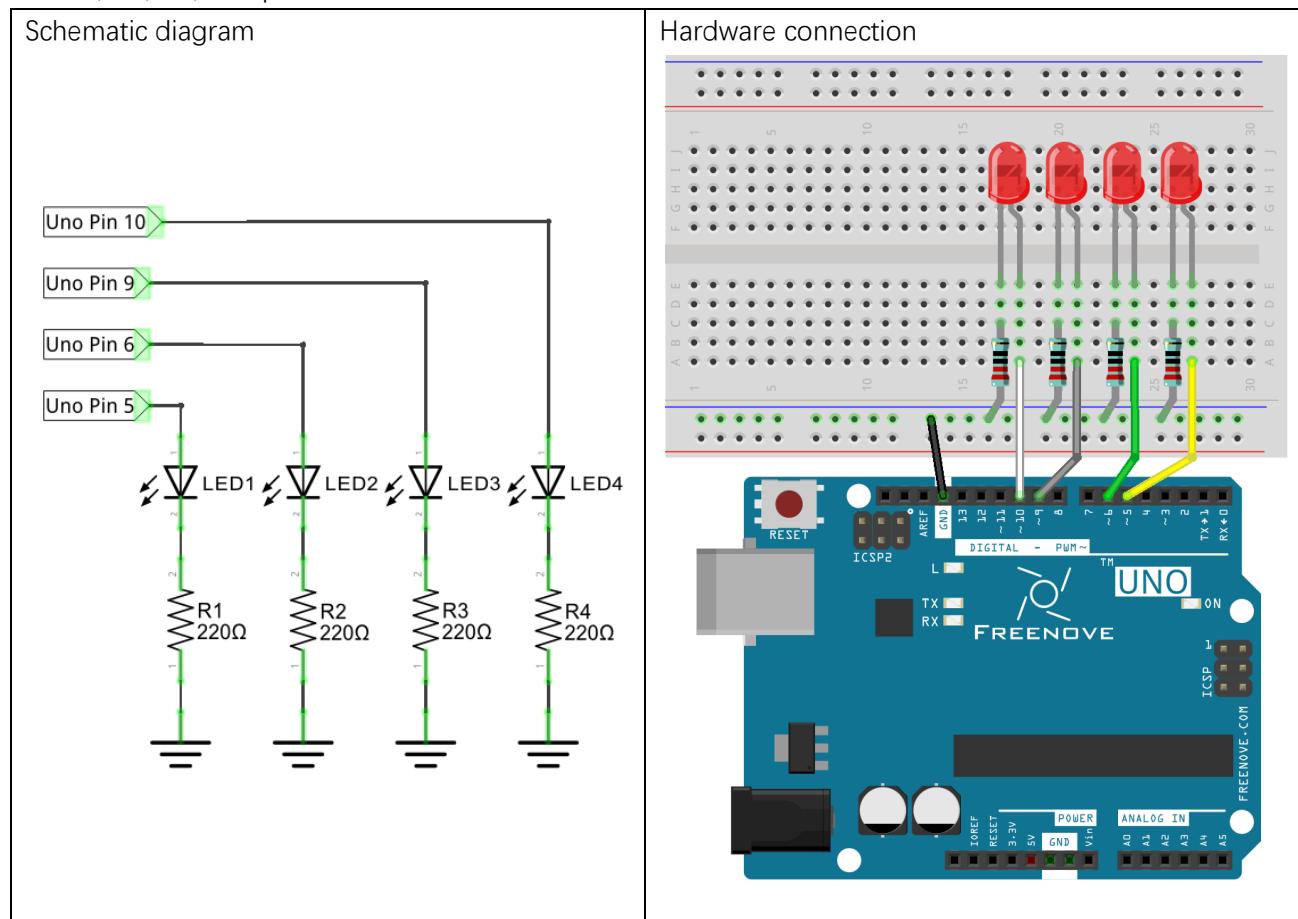
```
1 return;
```

In this case, when the return statement is executed, the function will immediate end its execution rather than return in the end of the function. For example:



Circuit

Use D5, D6, D9, D10 pin on Freenove UNO board to drive 4 LEDs.



Sketch

Sketch 4.1.1

Now let us use sketch to make 4 LEDs emit different brightness of light. We will transmit signal to make the 4 ports connected to LEDs output the PWM waves with duty cycle of 2%, 10%, 50%, and 100% to let the LED emit different brightness of the light.

```

1 // set pin numbers:
2     int ledPin1 = 5,           // the number of the LED1 pin
3         ledPin2 = 6,           // the number of the LED2 pin
4         ledPin3 = 9,           // the number of the LED3 pin
5         ledPin4 = 10;          // the number of the LED4 pin
6

```

```

7 void setup() {
8     // initialize the LED pin as an output:
9     pinMode(ledPin1, OUTPUT);
10    pinMode(ledPin2, OUTPUT);
11    pinMode(ledPin3, OUTPUT);
12    pinMode(ledPin4, OUTPUT);
13 }
14
15 void loop()
16 {
17     // set the ports output PWM waves with different duty cycle
18     analogWrite(ledPin1, map(2, 0, 100, 0, 255));
19     analogWrite(ledPin2, map(10, 0, 100, 0, 255));
20     analogWrite(ledPin3, map(50, 0, 100, 0, 255));
21     analogWrite(ledPin4, map(100, 0, 100, 0, 255));
22 }
```

After the initialization of the 4 ports, we set the ports to output PWM waves with different duty cycle. Take ledPin1 as an example, firstly map 2% to the 0-255 range, and then output the PWM wave with duty cycle of 2%,

```
1   analogWrite(ledPin1, map(2, 0, 100, 0, 255));
```

analogWrite(pin, value)

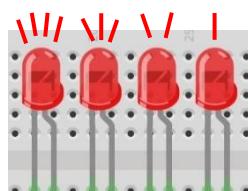
Arduino Software provides the function `analogWrite (pin, value)` which can make ports directly output PWM waves. Only the digital pin marked "˜" symbol on The UNO board can use this function to output PWM waves. In the function `analogWrite(pin, value)`, the parameter "pin" specifies the port used to output PWM wave. The range of value is 0-255, which represent the duty ratio 0%-100%.

In order to use this function, we need to set the port to output mode.

map(value, fromLow, fromHigh, toLow, toHigh)

This function is used to remap a value, which will return a new value whose percent in the range of toLow-toHigh is equal to the percent of "value" accounting for in range of fromLow-fromHigh. Such as 1 is in the range 0-1 in the maximum and the maximum value in the scope of 0-2 is 2, that is, the result value map (1, 0, 1, 0, 2) is 2.

Verify and upload the code, then you will see the 4 LEDs emit light with different brightness.



Project 4.2 LED Blink Smoothly

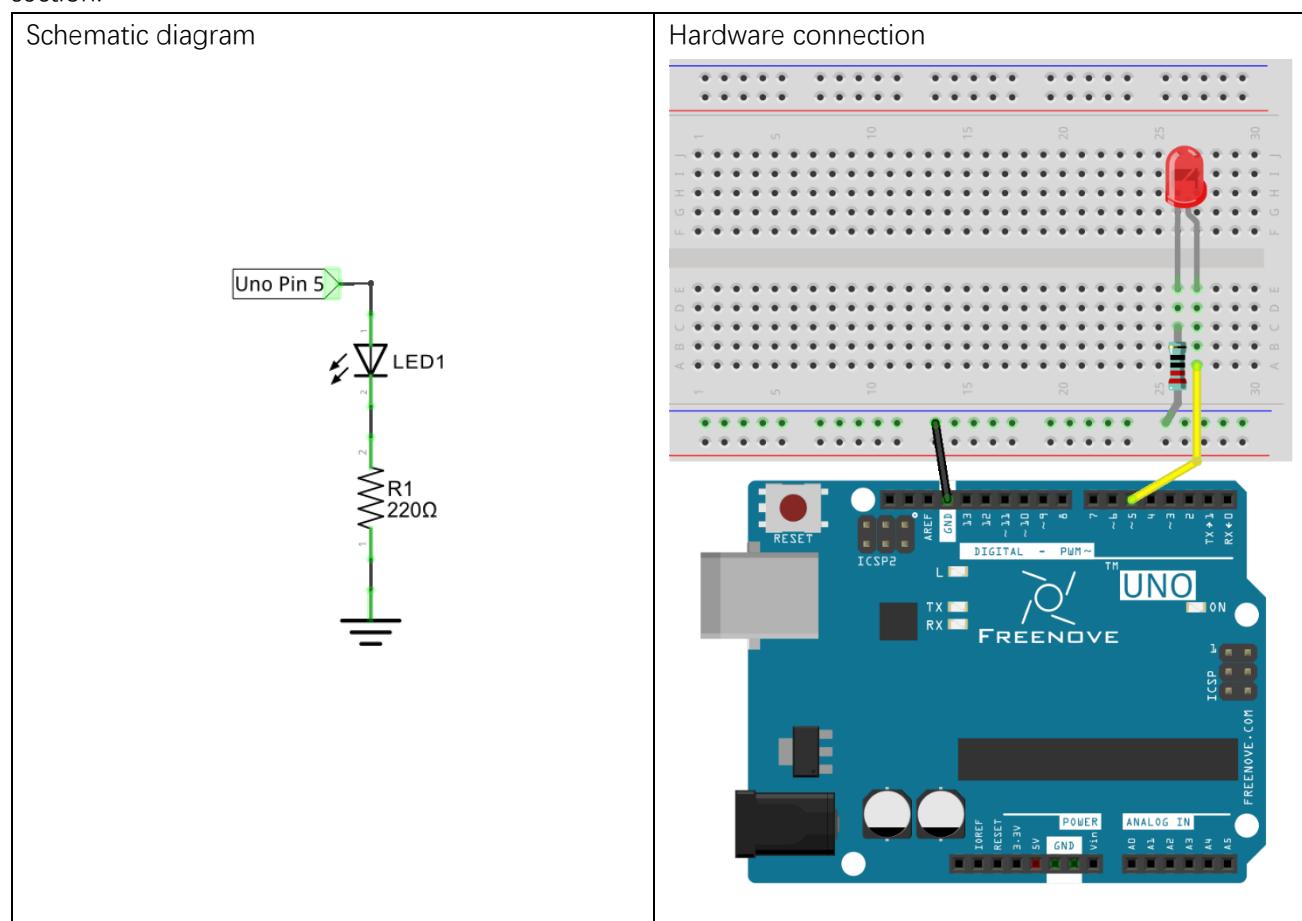
We will learn how to make LED blink smoothly, that is, breathing light.

Component list

The Component list is basically the same as those in last section. And we need to get rid of a few LEDs and resistors.

Circuit

Remove some LEDs and resistors connected to D6, D9, D10 pin on Freenove UNO board in circuit of the last section.



Sketch

Sketch 4.2.1

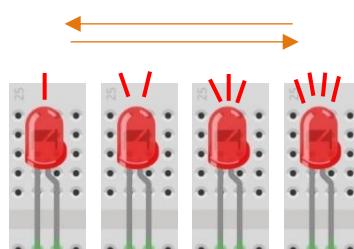
Now complete sketch to make brightness of LED change from dark to bright, and then from the bright to dark. That is to make the duty cycle of the PWM wave change from 0%-100%, and then from 100%-0% cyclically.

```

1 // set pin numbers:
2 int ledPin = 5;           // the number of the LED pin
3
4 void setup() {
5     // initialize the LED pin as an output:
6     pinMode(ledPin, OUTPUT);
7 }
8
9 void loop() {
10    // call breath() cyclically
11    breath(ledPin, 6);
12    delay(500);
13 }
14
15 void breath(int ledPin, int delayMs) {
16     for (int i = 0; i <= 255; i++) { // "i" change from 0 to 255
17         analogWrite(ledPin, i);      // corresponding duty cycle change from 0%-100%
18         delay(delayMs);          // adjust the rate of change of brightness
19     }
20     for (int i = 255; i >= 0; i--) { // "i" change from 255 to 0
21         analogWrite(ledPin, i);      // corresponding duty cycle change from 0%-100%
22         delay(delayMs);          // adjust the rate of change in brightness
23     }
24 }
```

Through two cycles, the duty cycle of the PWM wave changes from 0% to 100%, and then from 100% to 0% cyclically. `delay(ms)` function is used to control the rate of change in the "for" cycle, and you can try to modify the parameters to modify the rate of change in brightness.

Verify and upload the code, then you will see that the brightness of the LED changes from dark to light, and from the light to dark cyclically.



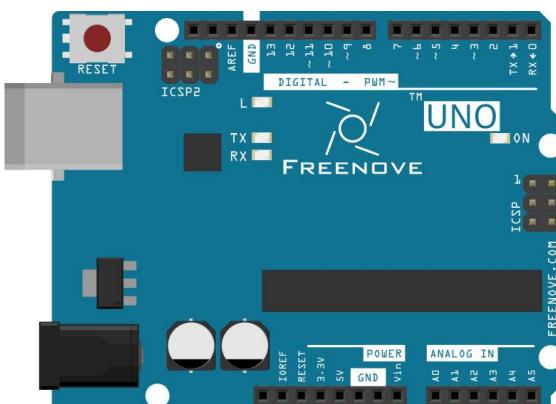
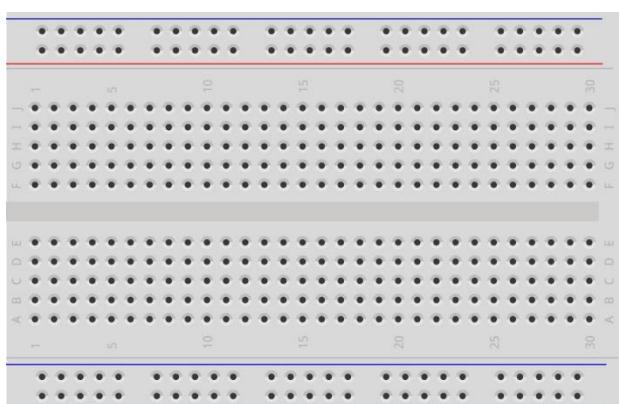
Chapter 5 Control LED Through Push Button

From previous chapter, we have used Freenove UNO to output signals to make 10 LEDs flash, and make one LED emit different brightness. Now, let's learn how to get the input signal.

Project 5.1 Control LED Through Push Button

We will use the Freenove UNO to get the status of the push button, and show that through LED.

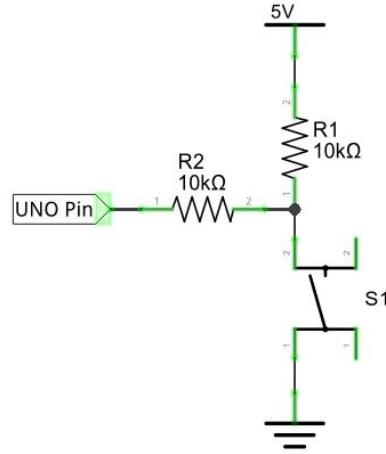
Component list

Freenove UNO x1	Breadboard x1
	
USB cable x1	LED x1 Resistor 220Ω x1 Resistor 10kΩ x2 Push button x1
Jumper M/M x4	   

Circuit knowledge

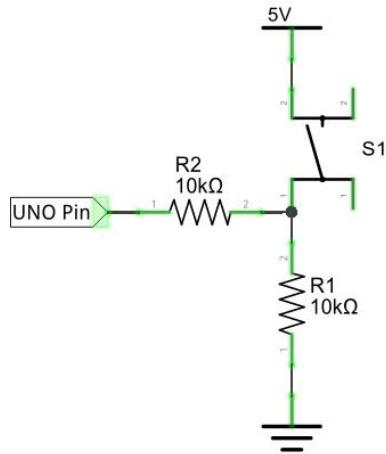
Connection of Push Button

In Chapter 1, we connect push button directly to power line of the circuit to control the LED to light on or off. In digital circuits, we need to use the push button as the input signal. The recommended connection is as follows:



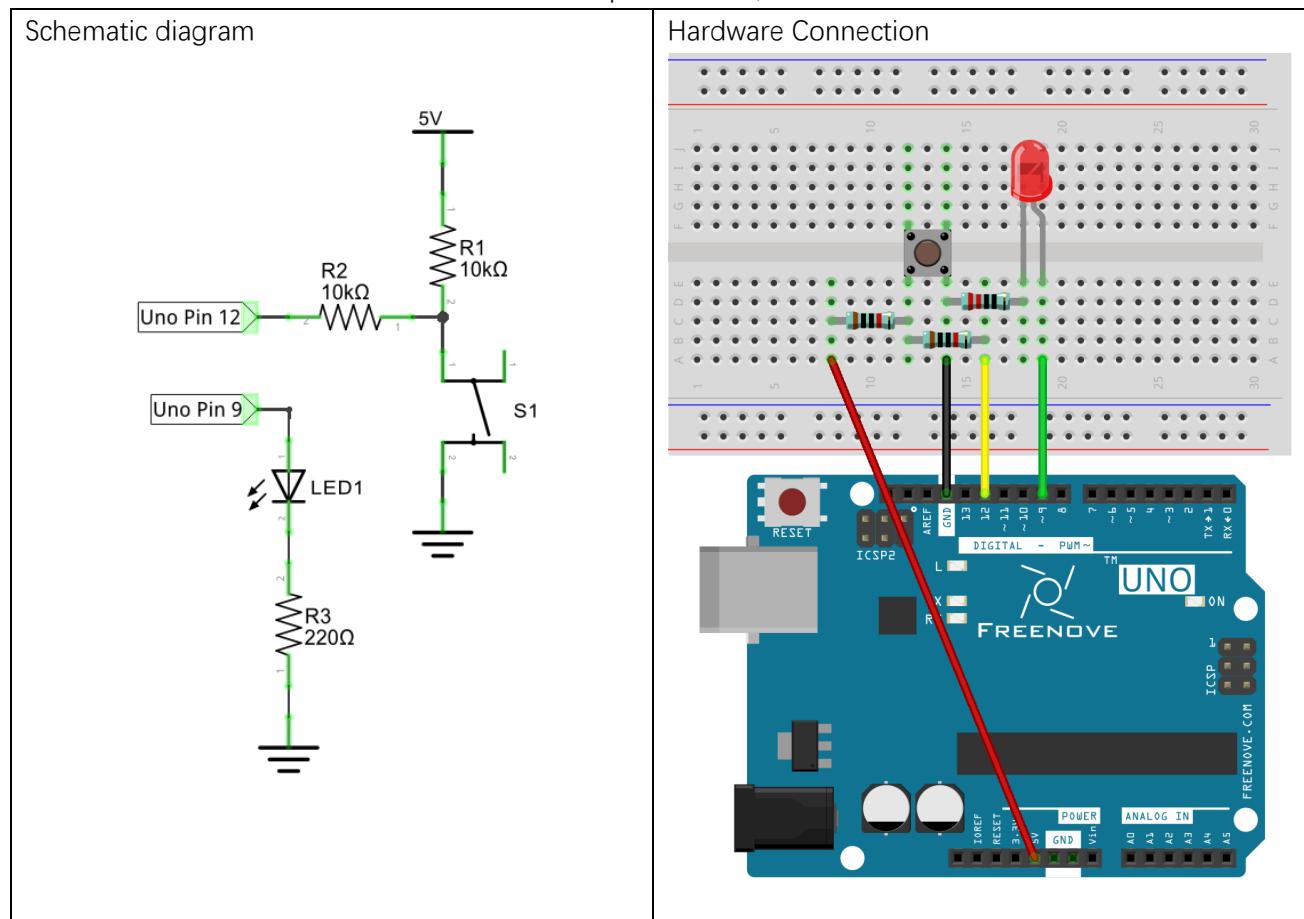
In the above circuit diagram, when the button is not pressed, 5V (high level) will be detected by Uno port; and 0V (low level) when the button is pressed. The role of Resistor R2 here is to prevent the port from being set to output high level by accident, which could be connected directly to the cathode and cause a short circuit when the button is pressed.

The following diagram shows another connection, in which the level detected by Uno port is opposite to above diagram, when the button is pressed or not.



Circuit

Use D12 of Freenove UNO to detect the status of push button, and D9 to drive LED.



Sketch

Sketch 5.1.1

Now, write code to detect the state of push button, and show that through LED.

```

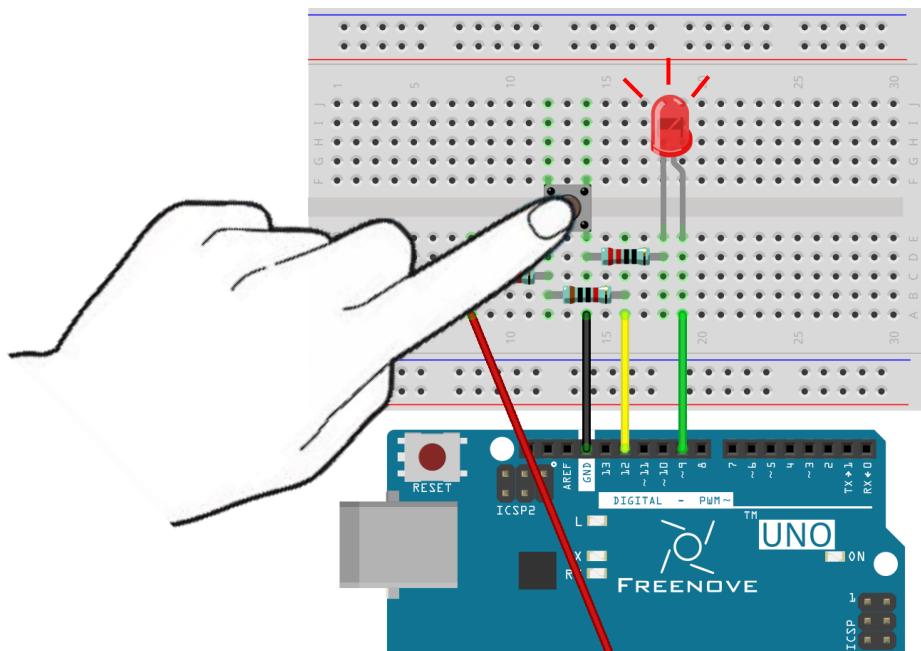
1 int buttonPin = 12; // the number of the push button pin
2 int ledPin = 9; // the number of the LED pin
3
4 void setup() {
5     pinMode(buttonPin, INPUT); // set push button pin into input mode
6     pinMode(ledPin, OUTPUT); // set LED pin into output mode
7 }
8
9 void loop() {
10    if (digitalRead(buttonPin) == HIGH) // if the button is not pressed
11        digitalWrite(ledPin, LOW); // switch off LED
12    else // if the button is pressed
13        digitalWrite(ledPin, HIGH); // switch on LED
14 }
```

After the port is initialized, the LED will be switched on or off in accordance with the state of the pin connected to push button.

digitalRead(pin)

Arduino Software provides a function `digitalRead(pin)` to obtain the state of the port pin. The return value is HIGH or LOW, that is, high level or low level.

Verify and upload the code, press the button, then LED lights up; loosen the button, then LED lights off.



Project 5.2 Change LED State by Push Button

In the last section, we have finished the experiment that LED lights on when push button is pressed, and off as soon as it's released. Now, let's try something new: each time you pressed the button down, the state of LED will be changed.

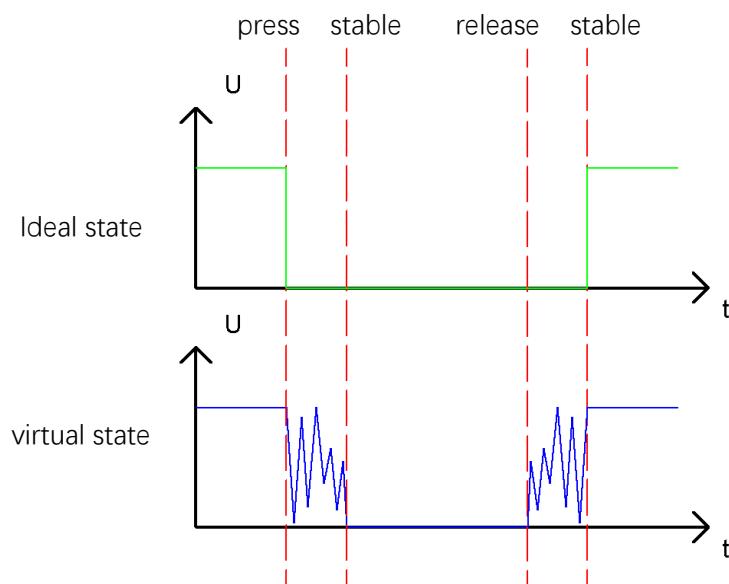
Component List

Same with the last section.

Circuit knowledge

Debounce for push button

When push button is pressed, the potential won't transfer from one state to another state ideally. In fact, it will occur a continuous bounce process before it becomes final stable state.



If you detect the state of push button, there may be repeated "press" and "release" detected during one process of pressing. So it is necessary to eliminate the influence caused by the bounce. Here is the most direct and effective way: when the changed signals are received by Freenove UNO for the first time, the program does not operate immediately, just waits for a certain time to skip the bounce process and confirm the final state of push button.

Circuit

Same with the last section.

Sketch

Sketch 5.2.1

Now, write the code to detect the state of push button. Every time you pressed, the state of LED will be changed.

```
1 int buttonPin = 12; // the number of the push button pin
2 int ledPin = 9;      // the number of the LED pin
3 boolean isLighting = false; // define a variable to save the state of LED
4
5 void setup() {
6     pinMode(buttonPin, INPUT); // set push button pin into input mode
7     pinMode(ledPin, OUTPUT); // set LED pin into output mode
8 }
9
10 void loop() {
11     if (digitalRead(buttonPin) == LOW) { // if the button is pressed
12         delay(10); // delay for a certain time to skip the bounce
13         if (digitalRead(buttonPin) == LOW) { // confirm again if the button is pressed
14             reverseLED(); // reverse LED
15             while (digitalRead(buttonPin) == LOW); // wait for releasing
16             delay(10); // delay for a certain time to skip bounce when the button is released
17         }
18     }
19 }
20
21 void reverseLED() {
22     if (isLighting) { // if LED is lighting,
23         digitalWrite(ledPin, LOW); // switch off LED
24         isLighting = false; // store the state of LED
25     }
26     else { // if LED is off,
27         digitalWrite(ledPin, HIGH); // switch LED
28         isLighting = true; // store the state of LED
29     }
30 }
```

We use a function `reverseLED ()` to change the state of the LED.

When judging the push button state, if it is detected "pressed down", wait for a certain time to detect again to eliminate the effect of bounce. When confirmed, it starts to wait for the push button to be released, and waits for a certain time to eliminate the effect of bounce after it is released.

Verify and upload the code, then each time you press the button, LED changes its state accordingly.

Sketch 5.2.2

Beginners can upload Sketch_5.2.2 to try not dealing with the push button bounce and see what happens.

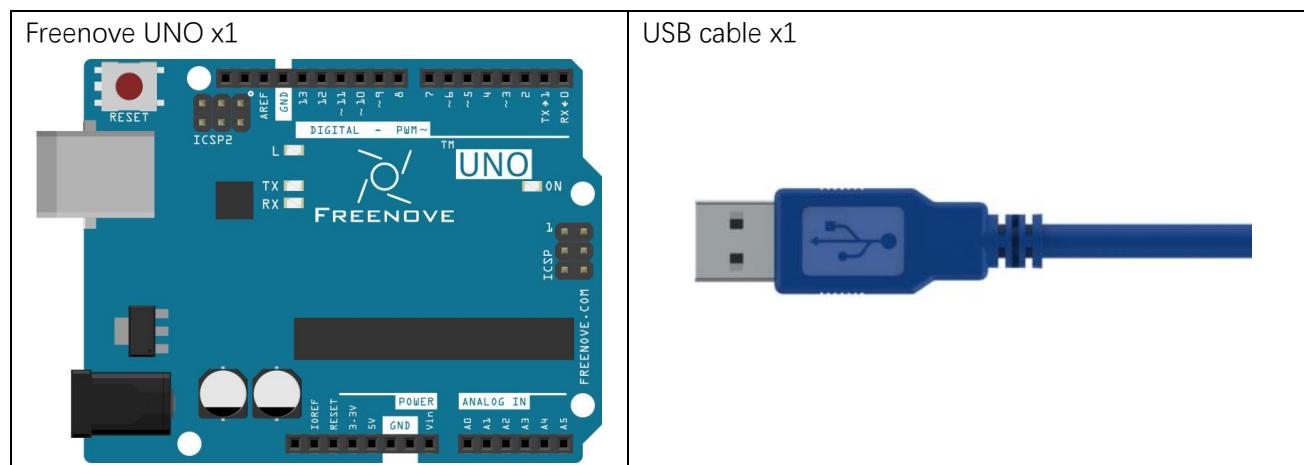
Chapter 6 Serial

Earlier, we already try to output signals to LED, and get the input signal of push button. Now, we can try a more advanced means of communication, serial communication.

Project 6.1 Send data through Serial

We will use the serial port on Freenove UNO to send data to computer.

Component list



Code knowledge

Bit and Byte

As mentioned earlier, the computer uses a binary signal. A binary signal is called 1 bit, and 8 bits organized in order is called 1 byte. Byte is the most basic unit of storage and communications for processors. 1 byte can represent a $2^8=256$ numbers, that is, 0-255. For example:

As to binary number 10010110, "0" usually present the lowest in code.

Sequence	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Number	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0

When a binary number need to be converted to decimal number, first, the nth number of it need be multiplied by n power of 2, then sum all multiplicative results. Take 10010110 as an example:

$$1 \cdot 2^7 + 0 \cdot 2^6 + 0 \cdot 2^5 + 1 \cdot 2^4 + 0 \cdot 2^3 + 1 \cdot 2^2 + 1 \cdot 2^1 + 0 \cdot 2^0 = 150$$

We can make decimal number divided by 2 to convert it to binary number. Quotient continuously obtained divided by 2 until quotient is zero. Arrange all remainders from right to left in a line. Then we complete the conversion. For example:

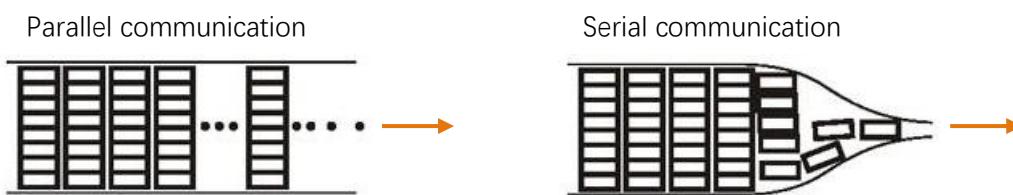
		Remainder	Sequence
2	150 0	0
2	75 1	1
2	37 1	2
2	18 0	3
2	9 1	4
2	4 0	5
2	2 0	6
2	1 1	7
	0		

The result is 10010110.

Circuit knowledge

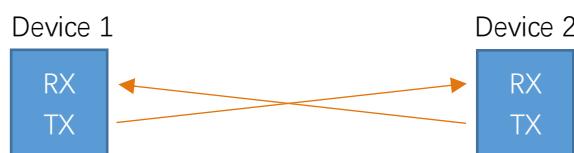
Serial and parallel communication

Serial communication uses one data cable to transfer data one bit by another in turn. Parallel communication means that the data is transmitted simultaneously on multiple cables. Serial communication takes only a few cables to exchange information between systems, especially suitable for computers to computer, long distance communication between computers and peripherals. Parallel communication is faster, but with more cables and the high cost, so it is not appropriate for long distance communication.



Serial communication

Serial communication generally refers to the Universal Asynchronous Receiver/Transmitter (UART). And it is commonly used in electronic circuit communication. It has two communication lines, one is responsible for sending data (TX line) and another for receiving data (RX line). The serial communication connections two devices use is as follows:



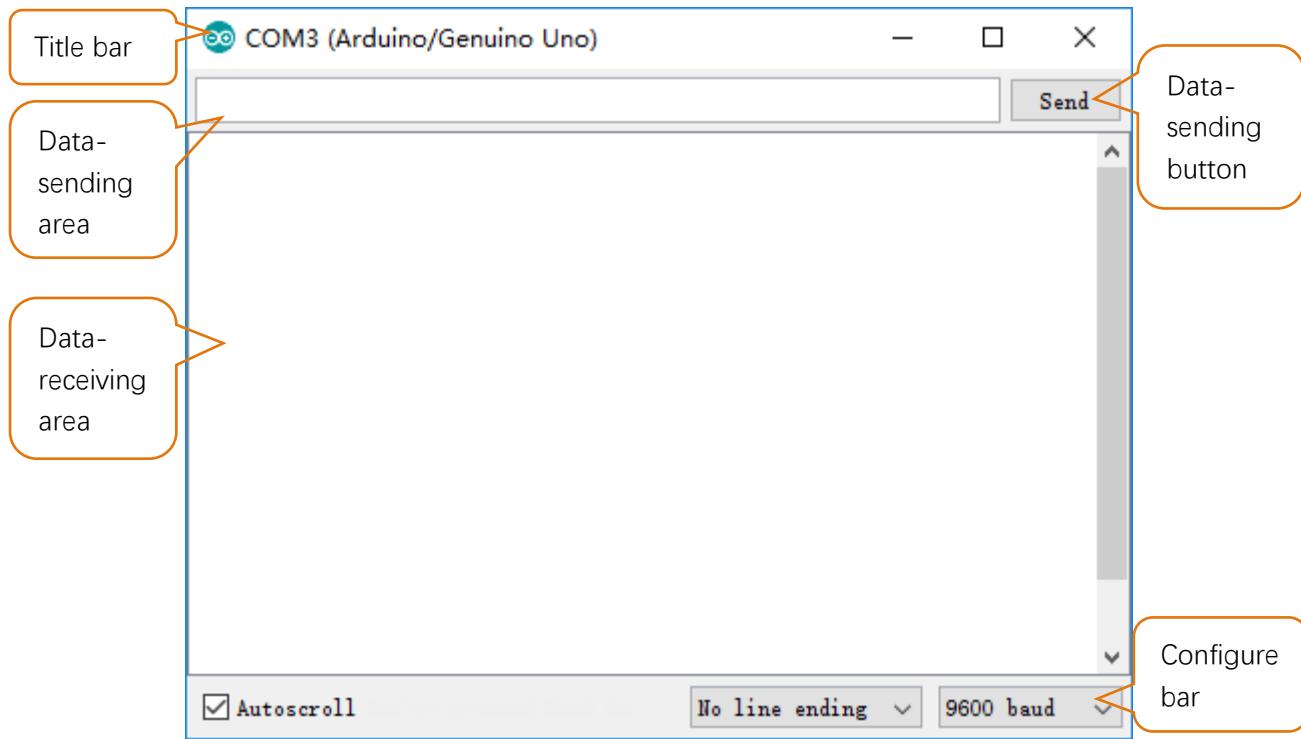
Before serial communication starts, the baud rate in both sides must be the same. Only use the same baud rate can the communication between devices be normal. The baud rates commonly used is 9600 and 115200.

Serial port on Arduino

Freenove UNO has integrated USB to serial transfer, could communicates with computer when USB cable get connected to it. Arduino Software also uploads code for Freenove UNO through the serial connection. Computer identifies serial devices connected to your computer as COMx. We can use the Serial Monitor window of Arduino Software to communicate with Freenove UNO, connect Freenove UNO to computer through the USB cable, choose the right device, and then click the Serial Monitor icon to open the Serial Monitor window.

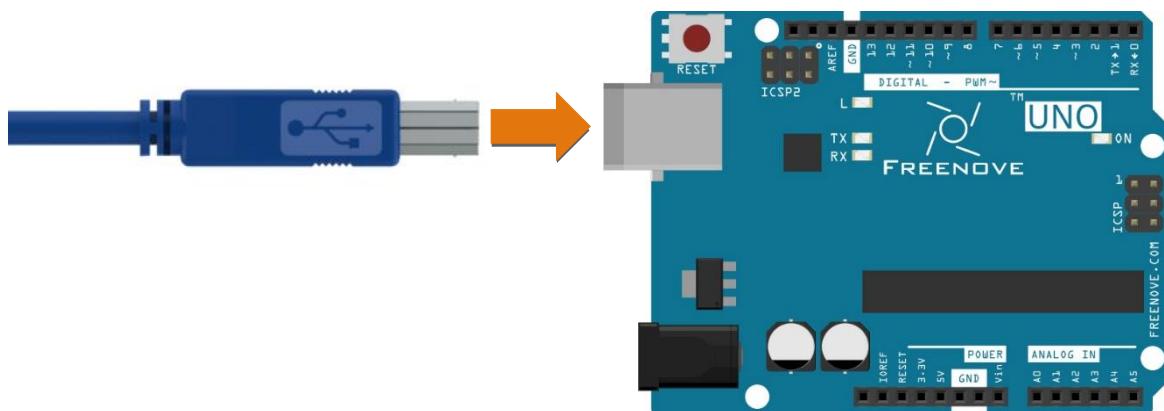


Interface of Serial Monitor window is as follows. If you can't open it, make sure Freenove UNO had been connected to the computer, and choose the right serial port in the menu bar "Tools".



Circuit

Connect Freenove UNO to the computer with USB cable.



Sketch

Sketch 6.1.1

Now, write code to send some text to the Serial Monitor window

```
1 int counter = 0; // define a variable as a data sending to serial port
2
```

```

3 void setup() {
4     Serial.begin(9600);           // initialize the serial port, set the baud rate to 9600
5     Serial.println("UNO is ready!"); // print the string "UNO is ready!"
6 }
7
8 void loop() {
9     // print variable counter value to serial
10    Serial.print("counter:");
11    Serial.println(counter);      // print the variable counter value
12    delay(500);                // wait 500ms to avoid cycling too fast
13    counter++;                 // variable counter increases 1
14 }

```

setup() function initializes the serial port and send the string "UNO is ready!".

Then continuously sends variable counter values in the loop () function.

Serial class

Class is a C++ language concept. Arduino Software supports C++ language, which is a language extension. We don't explain specifically the concept here, only describes how to use it. If you are interested, you can learn that by yourself. Serial is a class name, which contains variables and functions. You can use the "." operational character to visit class variables and functions, such as:

Serial.begin(speed): Initialize serial port, the parameter is the serial port baud rate;

Serial.print(val): Send string, the parameter here is what you want to send;

Serial.println(val): Send newline behind string.

Verify and upload the code, open the Serial Monitor, then you'll see data sent from UNO.

If it is not displayed correctly, check the Serial Monitor whether configuration in the lower right corner of the window is correct.



Project 6.2 Receive Data through Serial Port

From last section, we use Serial port on Freenove UNO to send data to a computer, now we will use that to receive data from computer.

Component list

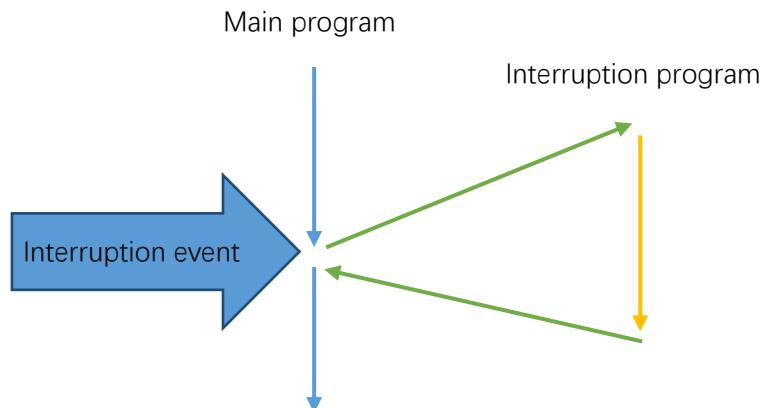
Same with last section.

Code knowledge

Interruption

Interruption is controller's response to an event. The event causing an interruption is interruption source. We'll illustrate this interruption concept. If you're watching TV, while water is heating, then you have to check whether the water is boiling or not from time to time, so you can't concentrate on watching TV. But interruption can work as warning device for kettle, and before the water is boiling, you can focus on watching TV until a beep warning comes out, then go to handle it.

Advantages of interruption here: Processor won't need to check whether the event has happened every now and then., but when the event occurs, it informs the controller immediately. When an interruption occurs, the processor will jump to the interrupt function to handle interruption events, then return to the interruption place after finishing it and go on this program.



Circuit

Same with last section.

Sketch

Sketch 6.2.1

Now, write code to receive the characters from Serial Monitor window, and send it back.

```
1  char inChar;      // define a variable to store characters received from serial port
2
3  void setup() {
4      Serial.begin(9600);          // initialize serial port, set baud rate to 9600
5      Serial.println("UNO is ready!"); // print the string "UNO is ready!"
6  }
7
8  void loop() {
9      if (Serial.available()) {    // judge whether data has been received
10         inChar = Serial.read();   // read one character
11         Serial.print("UNO received:"); // print the string "UNO received:"
12         Serial.println(inChar);    // print the received character
13     }
14 }
```

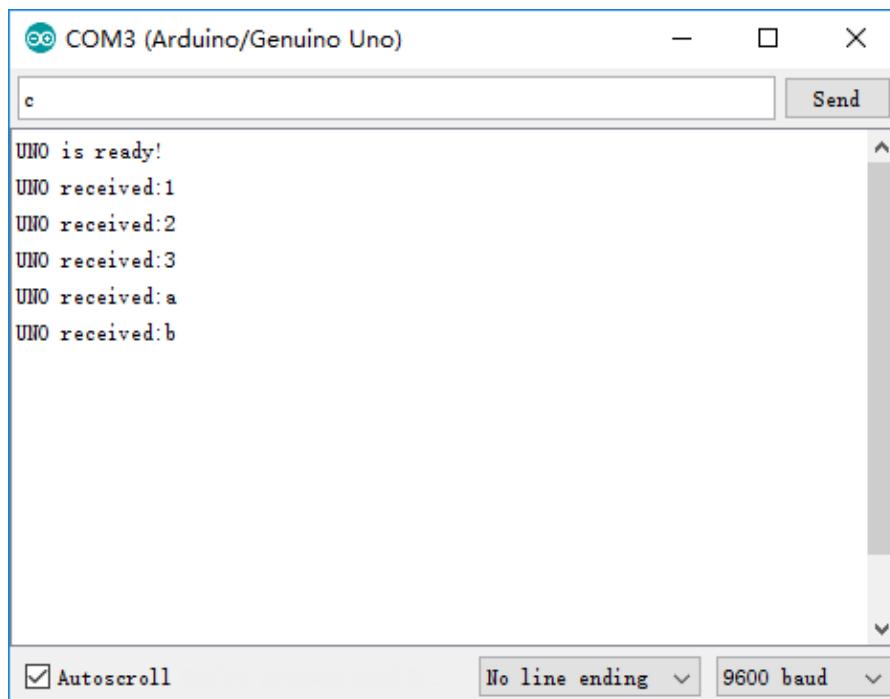
In the setup() function, we initialize the serial port and send the string "UNO is ready!". Then, the loop() function will continuously detect whether there are data needs to be read. If so, read the character and send it back.

Serial Class

Serial.available(): return bytes of data that need to be read by serial port;

Serial.read(): return 1 byte of data that need to be read by serial port.

Verify and upload the code, open the Serial Monitor, write character in sending area, click Send button, then you'll see information returned from UNO.



char type

char type variable can represent a character, but char type cannot store characters directly. It stores numbers to replace characters. char type occupies 1-byte store area, and use a value 0-127 to correspond to 128 characters. The corresponding relation between number and character is ruled by ASCII table. For more details of ASCII table, please refer to the appendix of this book.

Example: Define char aChar = 'a', bChar = '0', then the decimal value of aChar is 97, bChar will be 48.

Sketch 6.2.2

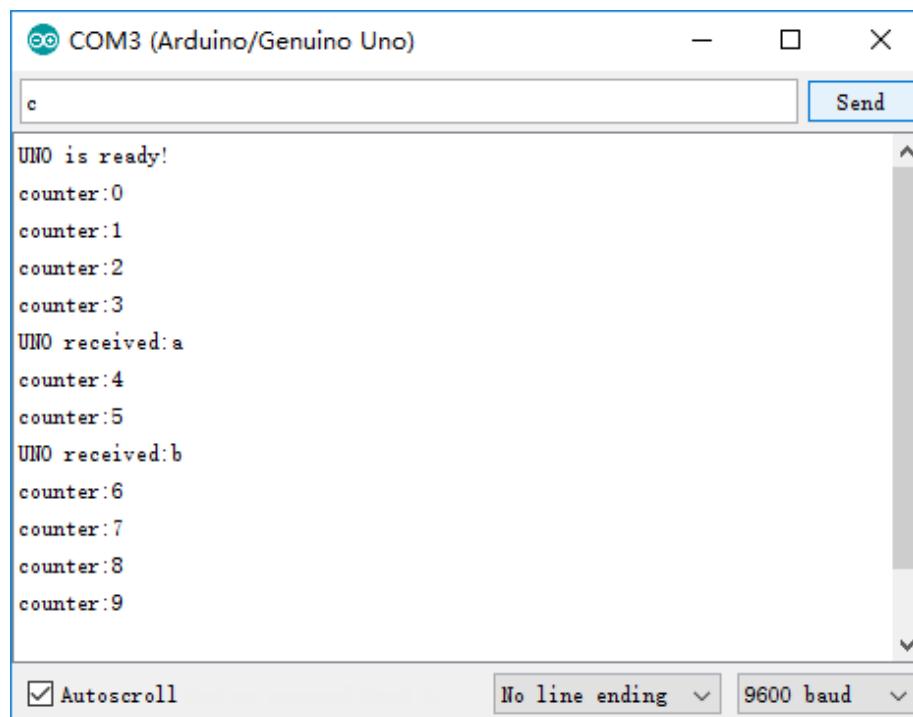
When serial port receives data, it can trigger an interrupt event, and enter into the interrupt handling function. Now we use an interrupt to receive information from Serial Monitor window, and sends it back. To illustrate the interrupt does not influence the program's running, we will constantly send changing number in loop () function.

```

1  char inChar;      // define a variable to store character received from serial port
2  int counter = 0; // define a variable as the data sent to Serial port
3
4  void setup() {
5      Serial.begin(9600);           // initialize serial port and set baud rate to 9600
6      Serial.println("UNO is ready!"); // print the string "UNO is ready!"
7  }
8
9  void loop() {
10     // Print value of variable counter to serial
11     Serial.print("counter:");
12     Serial.println(counter);    // print the value of variable "counter"
13     delay(1000);              // wait 1000ms to avoid cycling too fast
14     counter++;                // variable "counter" increases 1
15 }
16
17 void serialEvent() {
18     if (Serial.available()) {    // judge whether the data has been received
19         inChar = Serial.read(); // read one character
20         Serial.print("UNO received:");
21         Serial.println(inChar); // print the received character
22     }
23 }
```

void serialEvent () function here is the serial port interrupt function. When serial receives data, processor will jump to this function, and return to the original interrupt place to proceed after execution. So loop () function's running is not affected.

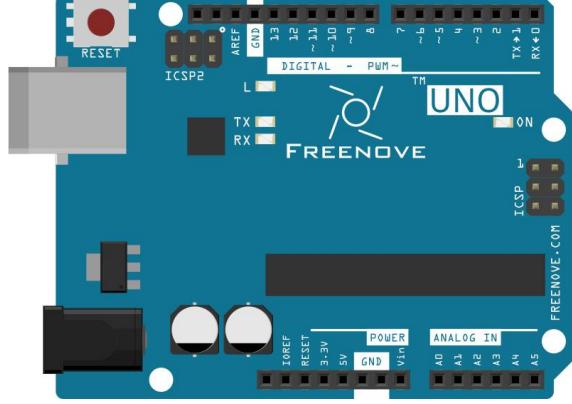
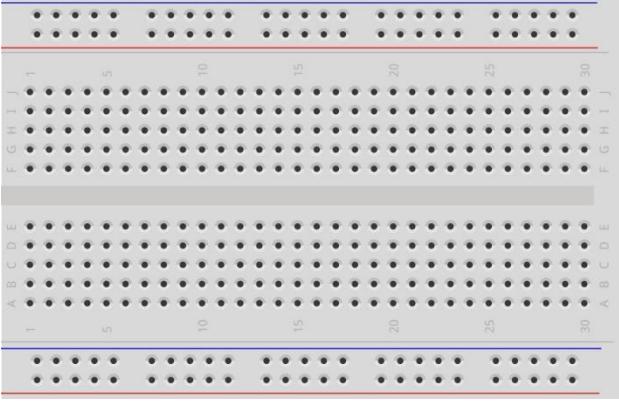
Verify and upload the code, open the Serial Monitor, then you'll see the number constantly sent from UNO. Fill character in the sending area, and click the Send button, then you'll see the string returned from UNO.



Project 6.3 Application of Serial

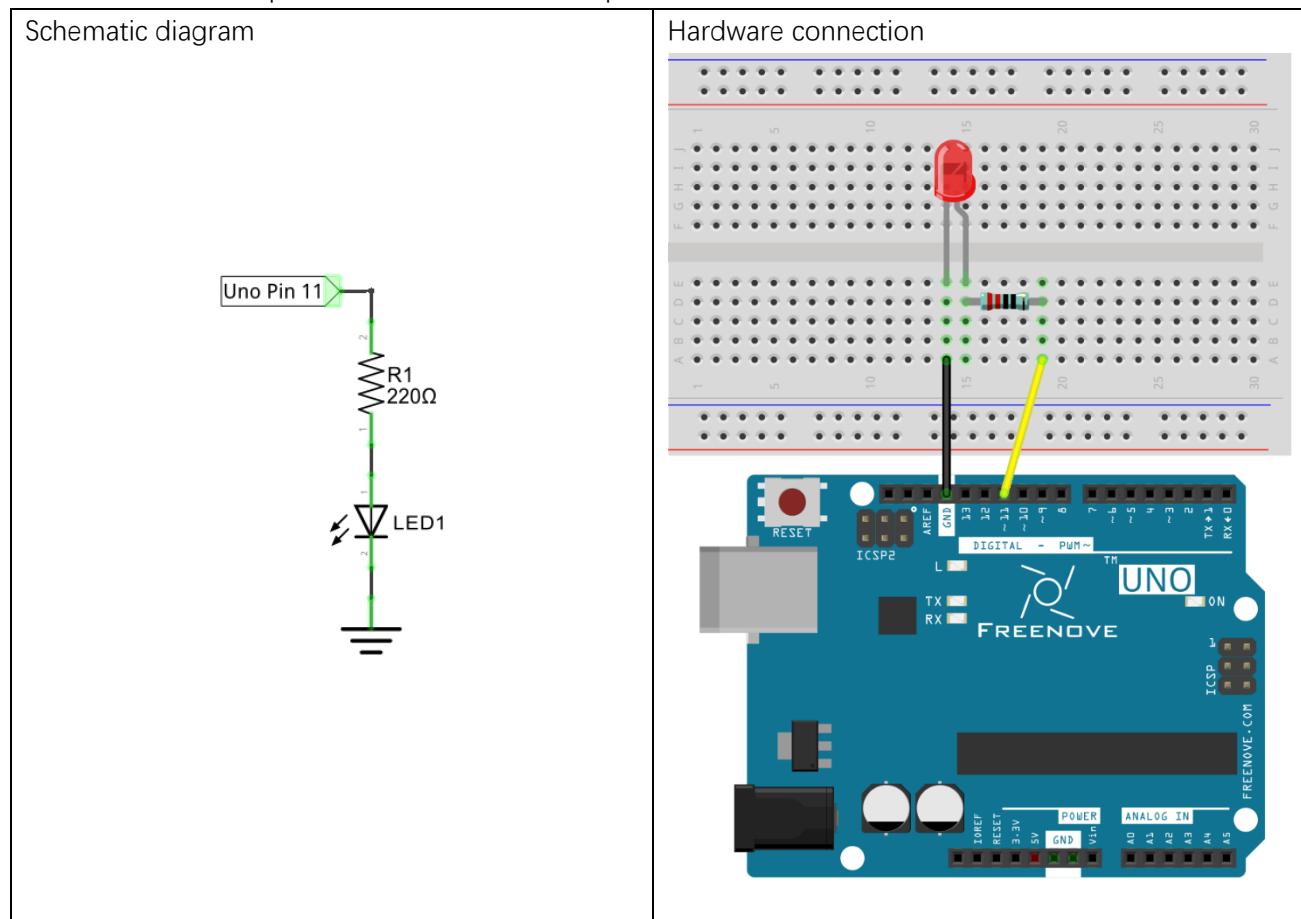
We will use the serial port on Freenove UNO to control one LED.

Component list

Freenove UNO x1	Breadboard x1	
		
USB cable x1	LED x1	Resistor 220Ω x1
		
Jumper M/M x2		
		

Circuit

Here we will use D11 pin of Freenove UNO to output PWM to drive 1 LED.



Sketch

Sketch 6.3.1

Code is basically the same with Sketch 6.2.1. But after receiving the data, Freenove UNO will convert it into PWM duty cycle from output port.

```

1 int inInt;           // define a variable to store the data received from serial
2 int counter = 0;    // define a variable as the data sending to serial
3 int ledPin = 11;    // the number of the LED pin
4
5 void setup() {
6     pinMode(ledPin, OUTPUT);          // initialize the LED pin as an output
7     Serial.begin(9600);             // initialize serial port, set baud rate to 9600
8     Serial.println("UNO is ready!"); // print the string "UNO is ready!"
9 }
10

```

```

11 void loop() {
12   if (Serial.available()) {           // judge whether the data has been received
13     inInt = Serial.parseInt();        // read an integer
14     Serial.print("UNO received:");    // print the string "UNO received:"
15     Serial.println(inInt);           // print the received character
16     // convert the received integer into PWM duty cycle of ledPin port
17     analogWrite(ledPin, constrain(inInt, 0, 255));
18   }
19 }
```

When serial receives data, it converts the data into PWM duty cycle of output port, and then causes LED to emit light with corresponding brightness.

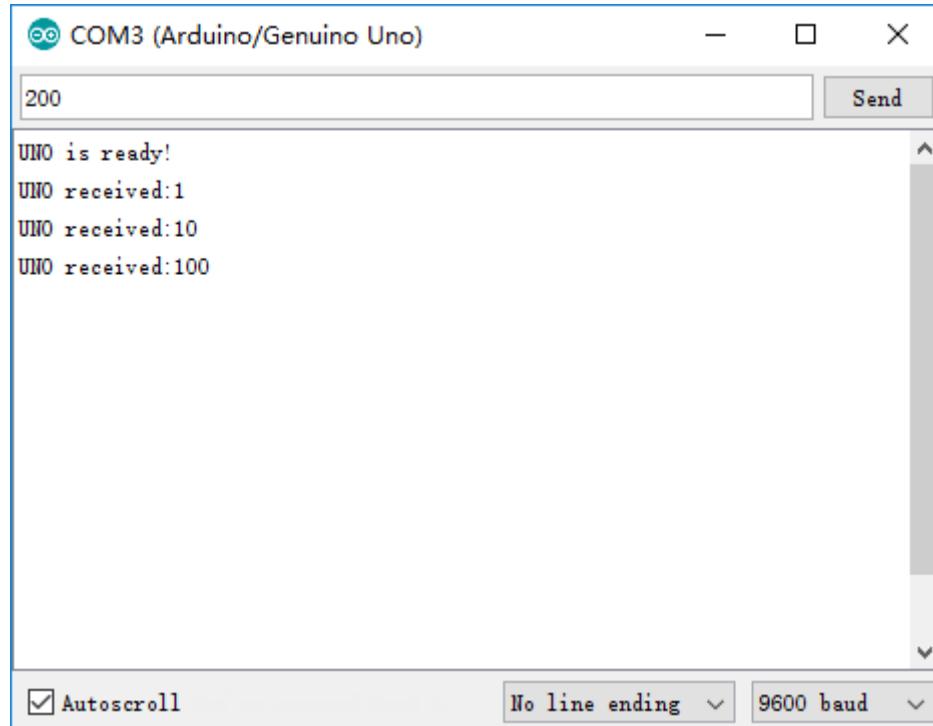
Serial Class

`Serial.parseInt()`: Receive an int type number as the return value.

constrain(x, a, b)

Limit x between a and b, if $x < a$, return a; if $x > b$, return b.

Verify and upload the code, open the Serial Monitor, and put a number in the range 0-255 into the sending area and click the Send button. Then you'll see information returned from UNO, meanwhile, LED can emit light with different brightness according to the number you send.



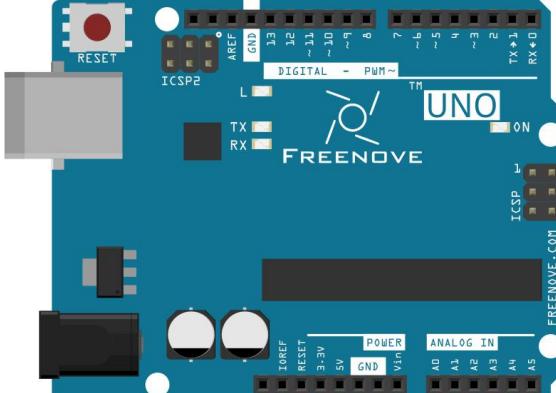
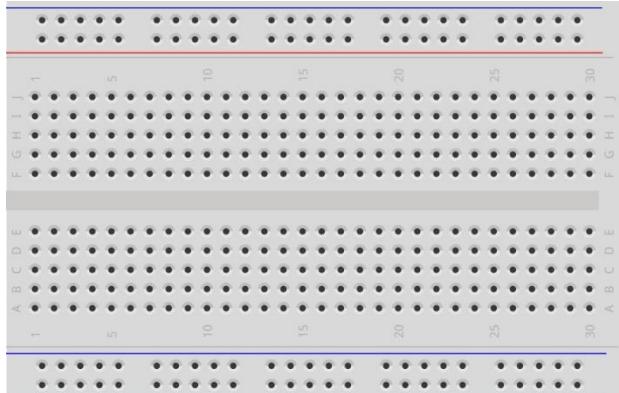
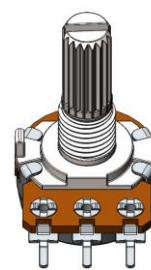
Chapter 7 ADC

Before, we have learned the digital ports of Freenove UNO, and tried the output and input signals. Now, let's learn how to use analog ports.

Project 7.1 ADC

ADC is used to convert analog signals into digital signals. Control chip on Freenove has integrated this function. Now let us try to use this function to convert analog signals into digital signals.

Component list

Freenove UNO x1	Breadboard x1
	
USB cable x1	Rotary potentiometer x1
	
Jumper M/M x3	

Circuit knowledge

ADC

ADC, Analog-to-Digital Converter, is a device used to convert analog to digital. Freenove UNO has a 10 bits ADC, that means the resolution is $2^{10}=1024$, and the range (here is 5V) will be divided equally into 1024 parts. The analog of each section corresponds to one ADC value. So the more bits ADC has, the denser the partition of analog will be, also the higher precision of the conversion will be.



Subsection 1: the analog in rang of 0V-5/1024V corresponds to digital 0;

Subsection 2: the analog in rang of 5 /1024V-2*5/1024V corresponds to digital 1;

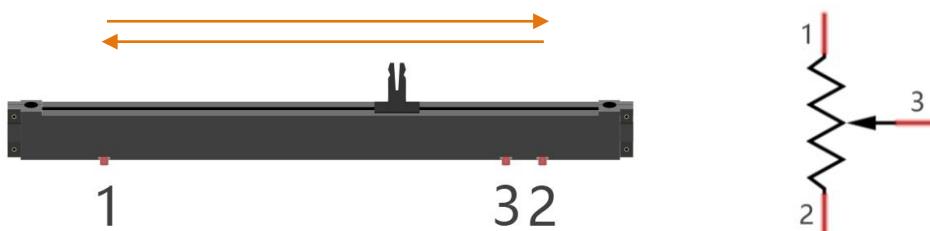
...

The following analog will be divided accordingly.

Component knowledge

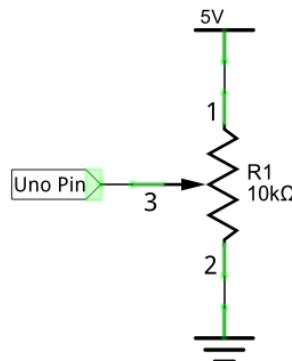
Potentiometer

Potentiometer is a resistive component with three terminal parts and its resistance can be adjusted in accordance with according to a certain change rule. Potentiometer is often made up by resistance and removable brush. When the brush moves along the resistor body, there will be resistance or voltage that has a certain relationship with displacement on the output side (3). Figure shown below is the linear sliding potentiometer and its symbol.



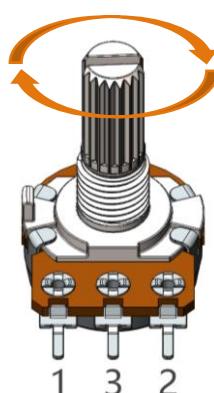
Pin 1 and pin 2 of the potentiometer is connected to two ends of a resistor body respectively, and pins 3 is connected to a brush. When the brush moves from pin 1 to pin 2, resistance between pin 1 and pin 3 will increase up to max resistance of the resistor body linearly, and resistance between pin 2 and pin 3 will decrease down to 0 linearly.

In the circuit, the two sides of resistor body are often connected to the positive and negative electrodes of a power respectively. When you slide the brush of pin 3, you can get a certain voltage in the range of negative voltage to positive voltage of the power supply.



Rotary potentiometer

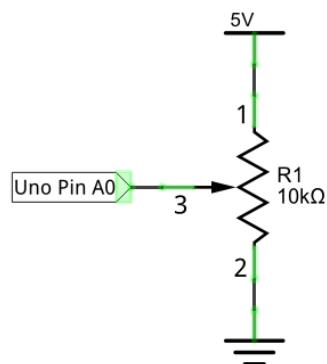
Rotary potentiometer and linear potentiometer have similar function; the only difference is: the resistance is adjusted through rotating the potentiometer.



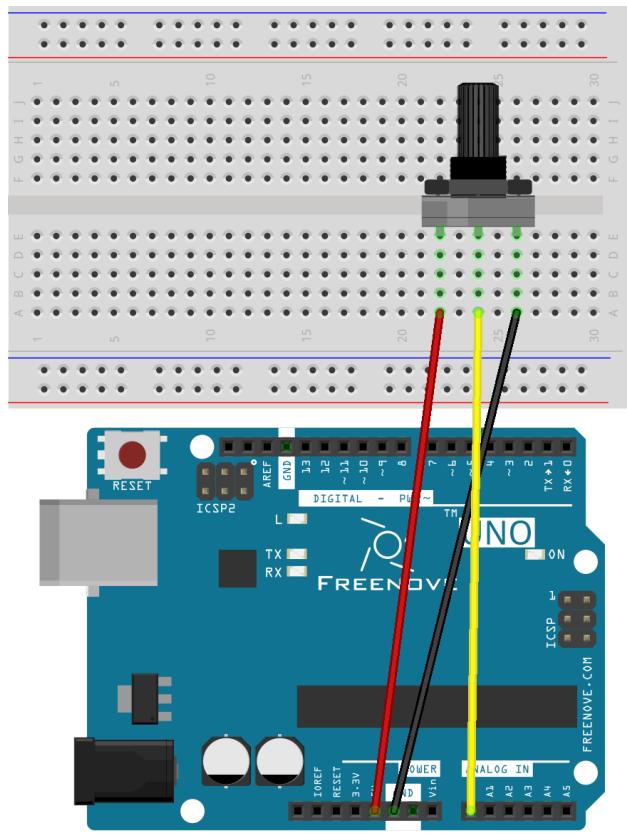
Circuit

Use A0 port on Freenove UNO to detect the voltage of rotary potentiometer.

Schematic diagram



Hardware connection



Sketch

Sketch 7.1.1

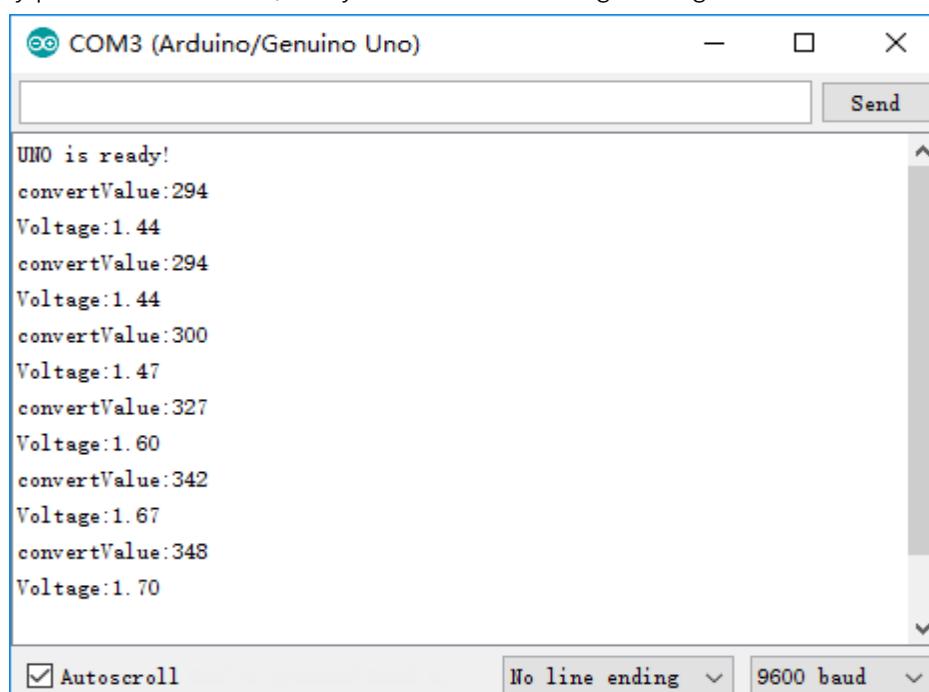
Now, write code to detect the voltage of rotary potentiometer, and send the data to Serial Monitor window of Arduino Software through serial port.

```
1 int adcValue; // Define a variable to save ADC value
2 float voltage; // Define a variable to save the calculated voltage value
3
4 void setup() {
5     Serial.begin(9600); // Initialize the serial port and set the baud rate to 9600
6     Serial.println("UNO is ready!"); // Print the string "UNO is ready!"
7 }
8
9 void loop() {
10    adcValue = analogRead(A0); // Convert analog of A0 port to digital
11    voltage = adcValue * (5.0 / 1023.0); // Calculate voltage according to digital
12    // Send the result to computer through serial
13    Serial.print("convertValue:");
14    Serial.println(adcValue);
15    Serial.print("Voltage:");
16    Serial.println(voltage);
17    delay(500);
18 }
```

From the code, we get the ADC value of A0 pin, then convert it into voltage and sent to the serial port.

Verify and upload the code, open the Serial Monitor, then you will see the original ADC value and converted voltage sent from UNO.

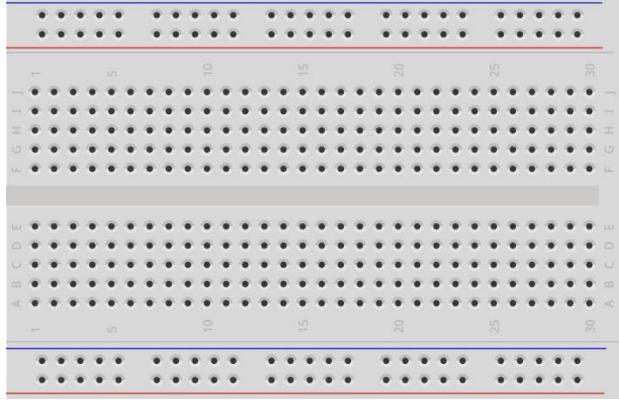
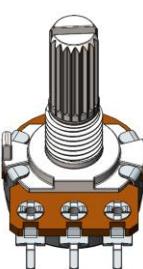
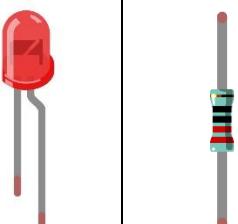
Turn the rotary potentiometer shaft, and you can see the voltage change.



Project 7.2 Control LED by Potentiometer

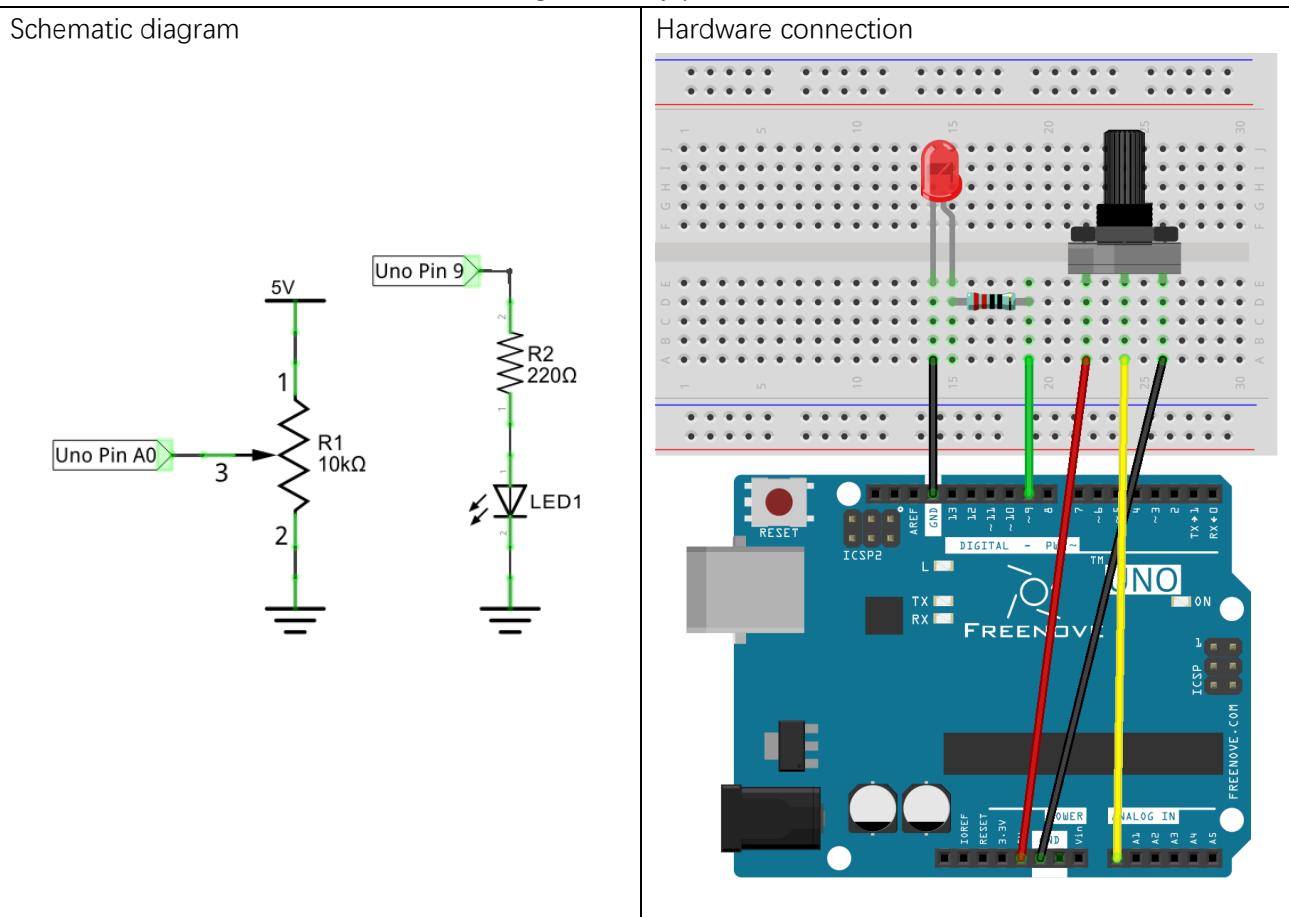
In the last section, we have finished reading ADC value and convert it into voltage. Now, we will try to use potentiometer to control the brightness of LED.

Component list

Freenove UNO x1	Breadboard x1
	
USB cable x1	Rotary potentiometer x1
	LED x1
Jumper M/M x5	Resistor 220Ω x1
	 

Circuit

Use A0 on Freenove UNO to detect the voltage of rotary potentiometer, and use D9 to control one LED.



Sketch

Sketch 7.2.1

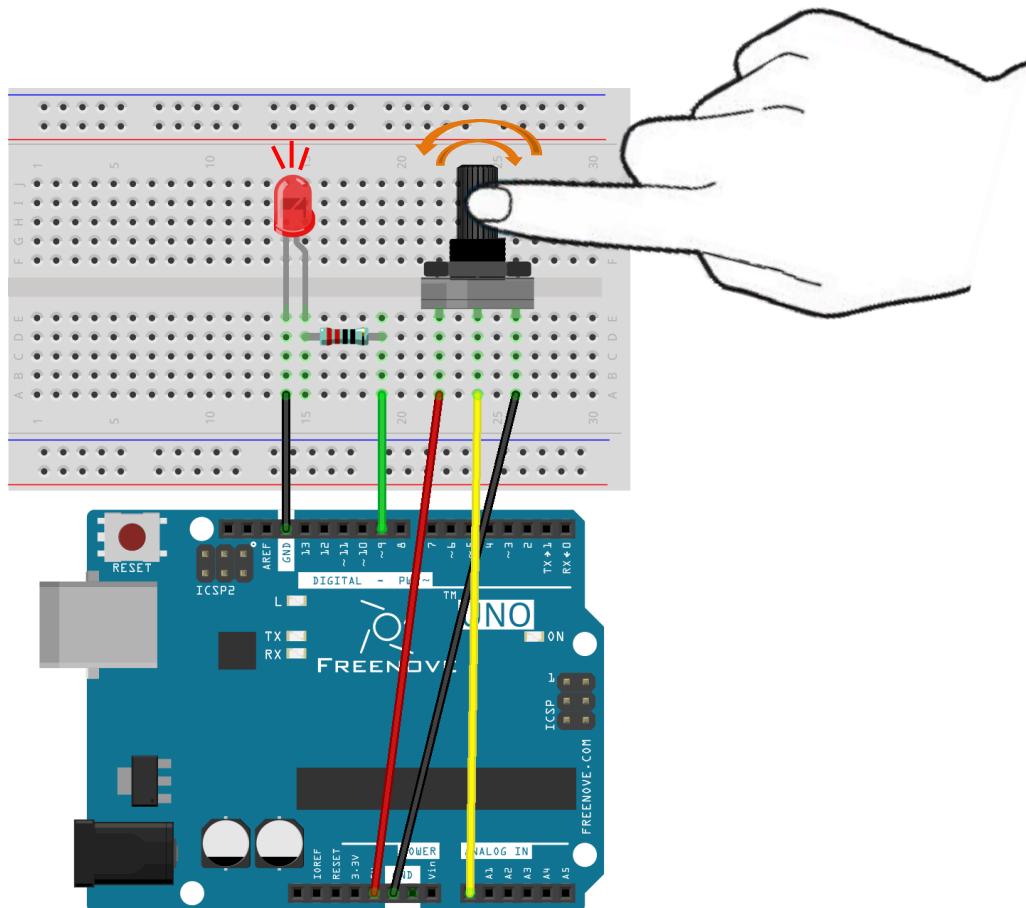
Now, write the code to detect the voltage of rotary potentiometer, and control LED to emit light with different brightness according to that.

```

1 int adcValue; // Define a variable to save the ADC value
2 int ledPin = 9; // Use D9 on Freenove UNO to control the LED
3
4 void setup() {
5     pinMode(ledPin, OUTPUT); // Initialize the LED pin as an output
6 }
7
8 void loop() {
9     adcValue = analogRead(A0); // Convert the analog of A0 port to digital
10    // Map analog to the 0-255 range, and works as PWM duty cycle of ledPin port
11    analogWrite(ledPin, map(adcValue, 0, 1023, 0, 255));
12 }
```

In the code, we get the ADC value of A0 pin and map it to PWM duty cycle of LED pin port. According to different LED brightness, we can see the voltage changes easily.

Verify and upload the code, turn the rotary potentiometer shaft, then you will see the LED brightness changes.



Project 7.3 Control LED through Photoresistor

In the last section, we have finished reading ADC value and converted it into LED brightness. There are many components, especially the sensor whose output is analog. Now, we will try to use photoresistor to measure the brightness of light.

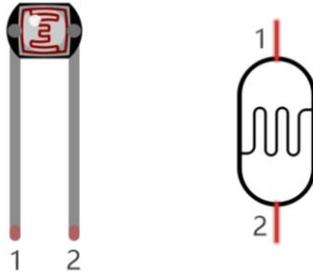
Component list

Freenove UNO x1	Breadboard x1
	
USB cable x1	Photoresistor x1
	LED x1
Jumper M/M x5	Resistor 10kΩ x1
	Resistor 220Ω x1

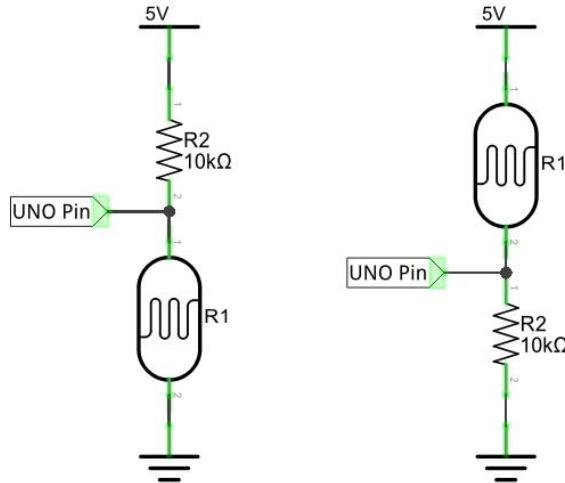
Component knowledge

Photoresistor

Photoresistor is a light sensitive resistor. When the strength that light casts onto the photoresistor surface is not the same, resistance of photoresistor will change. With this feature, we can use photoresistor to detect light intensity. Photoresistor and symbol are as follows.



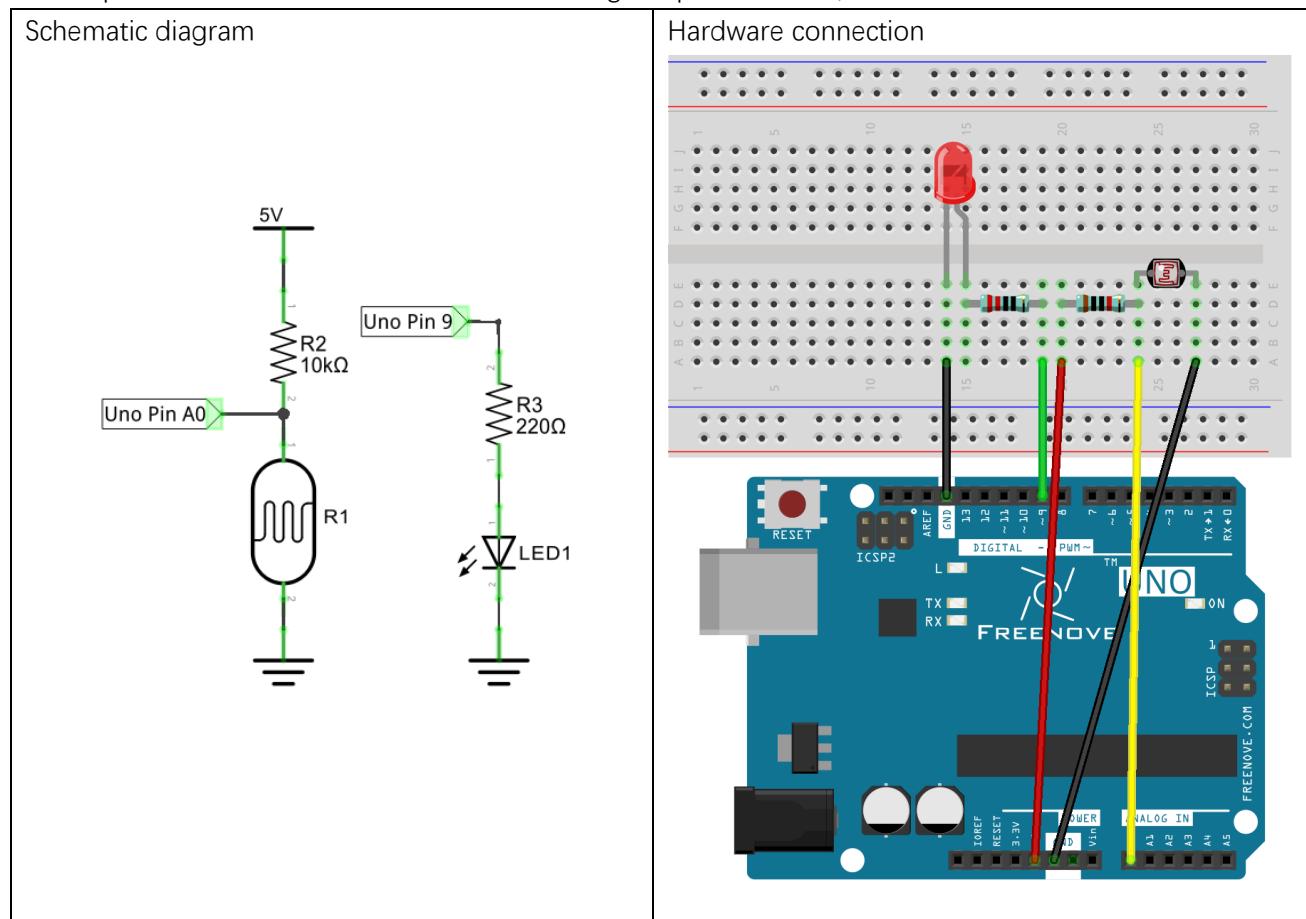
The circuit below is often used to detect the change of photoresistor resistance:



In the above circuit, when photoresistor resistance changes due to light intensity, voltage between photoresistor and resistor R1 will change, so light's intensity can be obtained by measuring the voltage.

Circuit

Use A0 port on Freenove UNO to detect the voltage of photoresistor, and use D9 to control one LED.



Sketch

Sketch 7.3.1

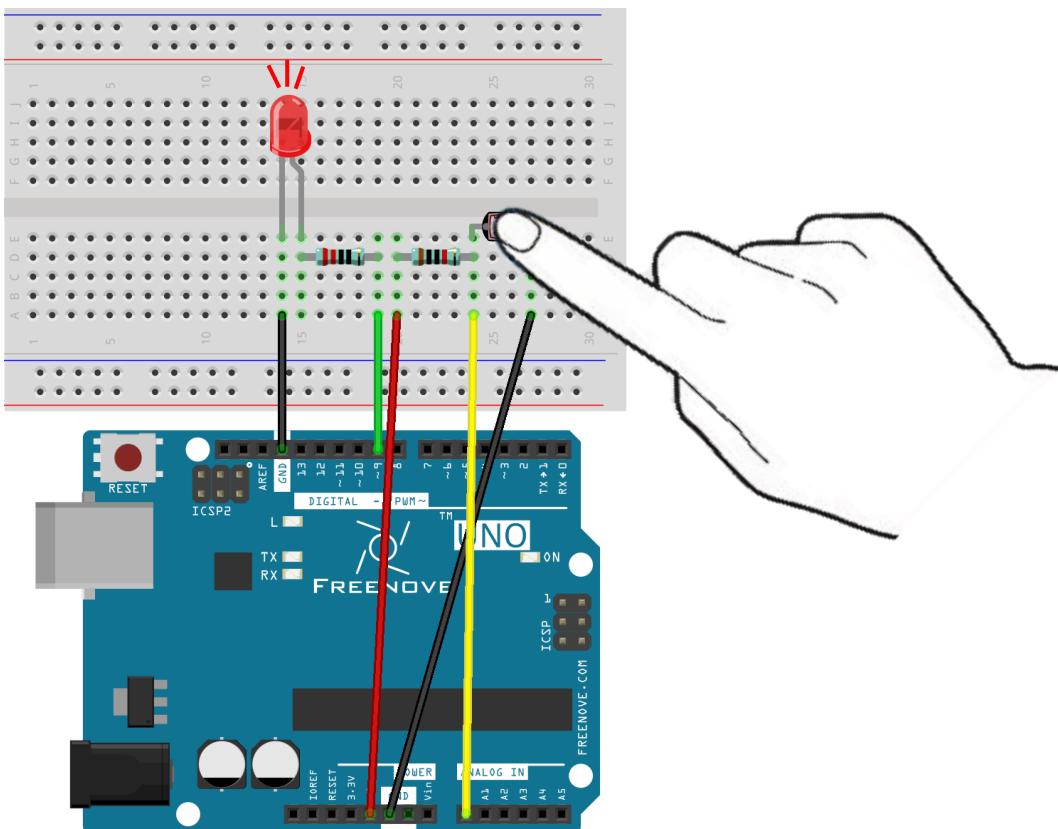
Now, write code to detect the voltage of photoresistor, and control LED to emit light with different brightness according to that.

```

1 int convertValue; // Define a variable to save the ADC value
2 int ledPin = 9; // The number of the LED pin
3
4 void setup() {
5     pinMode(ledPin, OUTPUT); // Set ledPin into output mode
6 }
7
8 void loop() {
9     convertValue = analogRead(A0); // Read analog voltage value of A0 port, and save
10    // Map analog to the 0~255 range, and works as ledPin duty cycle setting
11    analogWrite(ledPin, map(convertValue, 0, 1023, 0, 255));
12 }
```

In the code, we get the ADC value of A0 pin, map that to PWM duty cycle of LED pin port. According to the LED brightness, we can see the voltage changes easily.

Verify and upload the code, cover photoresistor with your hand, then you can see the LED brightness changes.



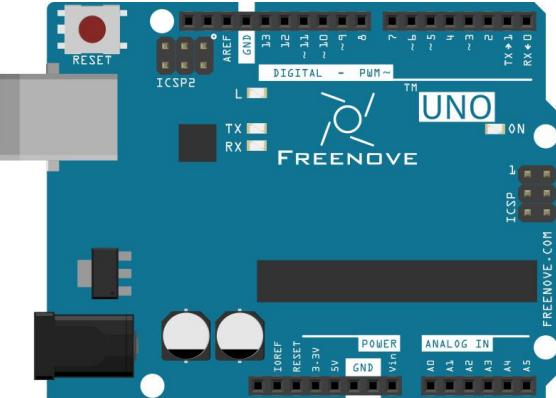
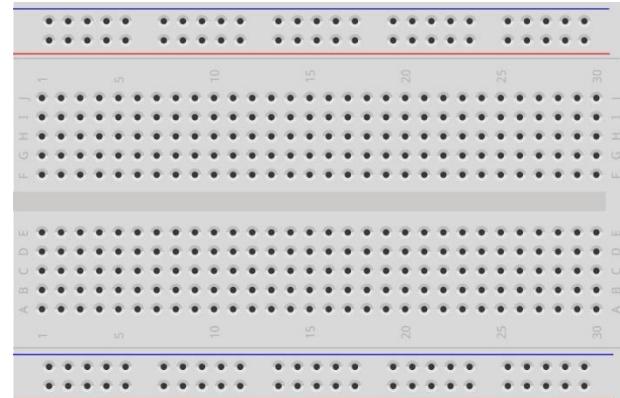
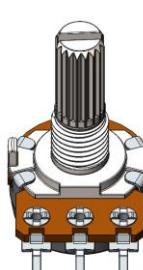
Chapter 8 RGB LED

Before, we have learned to apply the analog port and ADC of Freenove UNO. Now, we'll use ADC to control RGB LED.

Project 8.1 Control RGB LED through Potentiometer

RGB LED has three different-color LED inside, and we will use 3 potentiometers to control these 3 LEDs to emit light with different brightness, and observe what will happen.

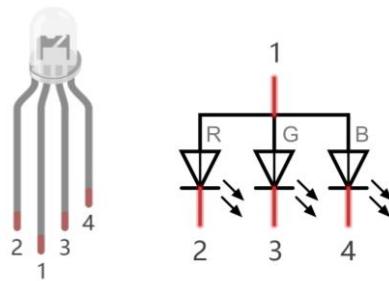
Component list

Freenove UNO x1	Breadboard x1
	
USB cable x1	Rotary potentiometer x3
	
Jumper M/M x15	RGB LED x1
	
	Resistor 220Ω x3
	

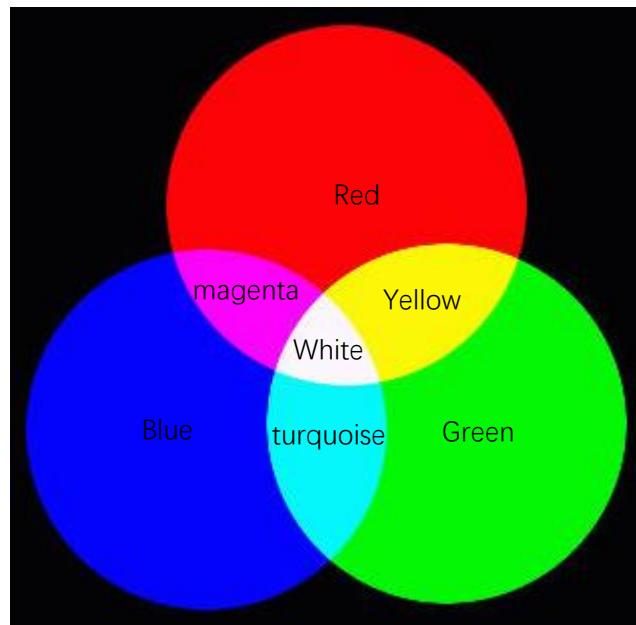
Component knowledge

RGB LED

RGB LED has integrated 3 LEDs that can respectively emit red, green and blue light, and it has 4 pins. The long pin (1) is the common port, that is, 3 LED's cathode or anode. The RGB LED with common anode and its symbol are as follows. By controlling these 3 LED to emit light with different brightness, we can make RGB LED emit various colors of light.



Red, green, and blue light are called tricolor light. When you combine these three primary-color light with different brightness, it can produce almost all visible light. Computer screens, single pixel of cell phone screen, neon, and etc. are working through this principle.



We know from previous section that, UNO controls LED to emit a total 256(0-255) different brightness by PWM. So, through the combination of three different colors of LED, RGB LED can emit $256^3 = 16777216$ Colors, 16Million colors.

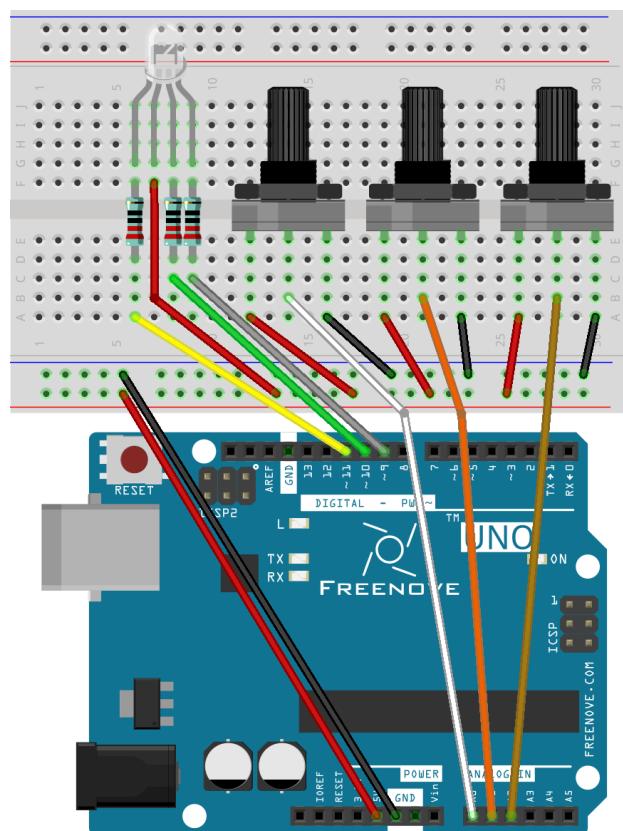
Circuit

Use A0, A1, A2 port of Freenove UNO to detect the voltage of rotary potentiometer, and control RGB LED by D9, D10, D11.

Schematic diagram



Hardware connection



Sketch

Sketch 8.1.1

Now, write code to detect the voltage of these three rotary potentiometers, and convert that into PWM duty cycle to control 3 LED inside the RGB LED.

```
1 // set pin numbers:  
2 int ledPinR = 11; // the number of the LED R pin  
3 int ledPinG = 10; // the number of the LED G pin  
4 int ledPinB = 9; // the number of the LED B pin  
5  
6 void setup() {  
7     // initialize the LED pin as an output:  
8     pinMode(ledPinR, OUTPUT);  
9     pinMode(ledPinG, OUTPUT);  
10    pinMode(ledPinB, OUTPUT);  
11}  
12  
13 void loop() {  
14     int adcValue; // Define a variable to save the ADC value  
15     // Convert analog of A0 port into digital, and work as PWM duty cycle of ledPinR port  
16     adcValue = analogRead(A0);  
17     analogWrite(ledPinR, map(adcValue, 0, 1023, 0, 255));  
18     // Convert analog of A1 port into digital, and work as PWM duty cycle of ledPinG port  
19     adcValue = analogRead(A1);  
20     analogWrite(ledPinG, map(adcValue, 0, 1023, 0, 255));  
21     // Convert analog of A2 port into digital, and work as PWM duty cycle of ledPinB port  
22     adcValue = analogRead(A2);  
23     analogWrite(ledPinB, map(adcValue, 0, 1023, 0, 255));  
24 }
```

In the code, we get the voltage of three rotary potentiometers, and convert that into PWM duty cycle to control these three LED of the RGB LED to emit light with different brightness.

Verify and upload the code, turn the three rotary potentiometer shaft, then you can see the LED light changes in color and brightness.

Project 8.2 Colorful LED

From previous section, we have finished controlling the RGB LED to emit light with different color and brightness through three potentiometers. Now, we will try to make RGB LED emit colorful light automatically.

Component list

Freenove UNO x1	Breadboard x1
	
USB cable x1	RGB LED x1
	
Jumper M/M x4	Resistor 220Ω x3
	

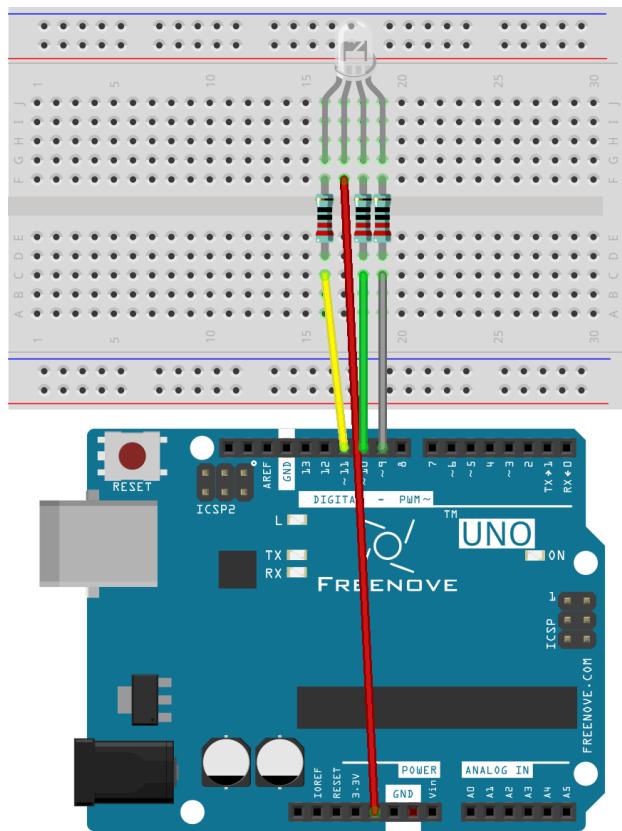
Circuit

Use D9, D10, D11 of Freenove UNO to control RGB LED.

Schematic diagram



Hardware connection



Sketch

Sketch 8.2.1

Now, write code to generate three random number, and convert that into PWM duty cycle to control these three LED of RGB LED.

```
1 // set pin numbers:  
2 int ledPinR = 11; // the number of the LED R pin  
3 int ledPinG = 10; // the number of the LED G pin  
4 int ledPinB = 9; // the number of the LED B pin  
5  
6 void setup() {  
7     // initialize the LED pin as an output:  
8     pinMode(ledPinR, OUTPUT);  
9     pinMode(ledPinG, OUTPUT);  
10    pinMode(ledPinB, OUTPUT);  
11}  
12  
13 void loop() {  
14     // Generate three random numbers between 0-255 as the output PWM duty cycle of ledPin  
15     rgbLedDisplay(random(256), random(256), random(256));  
16     delay(500);  
17 }  
18  
19 void rgbLedDisplay(int red, int green, int blue) {  
20     // Set three ledPin to output the PWM duty cycle  
21     analogWrite(ledPinR, constrain(red, 0, 255));  
22     analogWrite(ledPinG, constrain(green, 0, 255));  
23     analogWrite(ledPinB, constrain(blue, 0, 255));  
24 }
```

In the code, we create three random number, and convert that into PWM duty cycle, controlling these three LED of RGB LED to emit light with different brightness. At regular intervals, a new random number will be created, so RGB LED will start flashing light with different colors and brightness.

random(min, max)

random (min, max) function is used to generate random number, and it will return a random value in the range (min, Max-1).

You can also use random (max) function, the function set the minimum value into 0 by default, and returns a random value in the range (0, Max-1).

Verify and upload the code, then RGB LED starts flashing with different colors and brightness.

Chapter 9 Buzzer

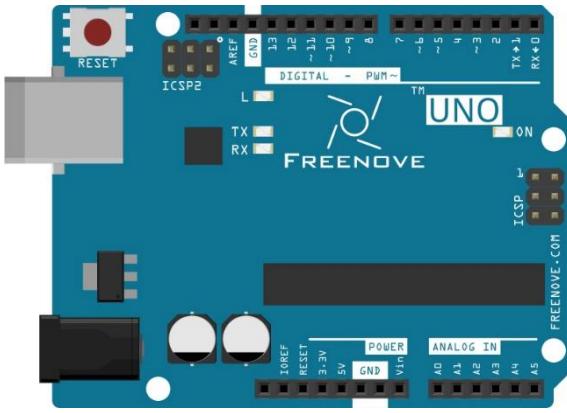
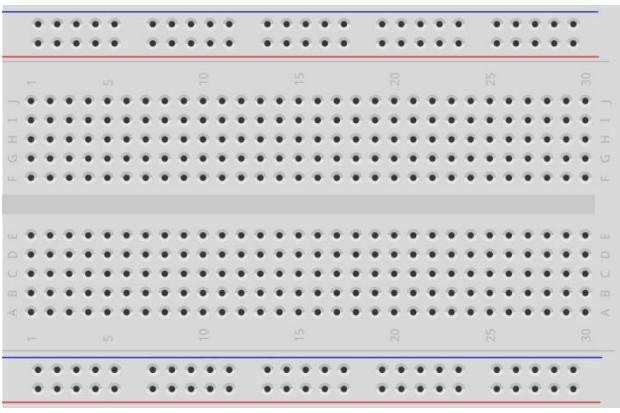
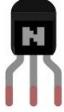
Before, we have used Freenove UNO and basic electronic components to carry out a series of interesting projects. Now, let's learn how to use some integrated electronic components and modules. These modules are usually integrated with a number of electronic components, so it has special features and uses.

In this chapter, we'll use a sounding module, buzzer. It has two types: active and passive buzzer.

Project 9.1 Active Buzzer

First, let's study some knowledge about active buzzer.

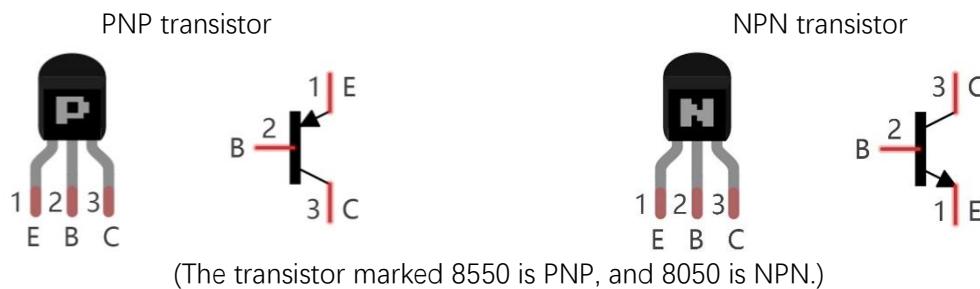
Component list

Freenove UNO x1	Breadboard x1			
				
USB cable x1	Jumper M/M x6			
				
NPN transistor x1	Active buzzer x1	Push button x1	Resistor 1kΩ x1	Resistor 10kΩ x2
				

Component knowledge

Transistor

Transistor, the full name: semiconductor transistor, is a semiconductor device that controls current. Transistor can be used to amplify weak signal, or works as a switch. It has three electrodes(PINs): base (b), collector (c) and emitter (e). When there is current passing between "be", "ce" will allow several-fold current (transistor magnification) pass, at this point, transistor works in the amplifying area. When current between "be" exceeds a certain value, "ce" will not allow current to increase any longer, at this point, transistor works in the saturation area. Transistor has two types shown below: PNP and NPN,



According to the transistor's characteristics, it is often used as a switch in digital circuits. For micro-controller's capacity of output current is very weak, we will use transistor to amplify current and drive large-current components.

Buzzer

Buzzer is a sounding component, which is widely used in electronic devices such as calculator, electronic warning clock, alarm. Buzzer has active and passive type. Active buzzer has oscillator inside, and it will make a sound as long as it is supplied with power. Passive buzzer requires external oscillator signal (generally use PWM with different frequency) to make a sound.

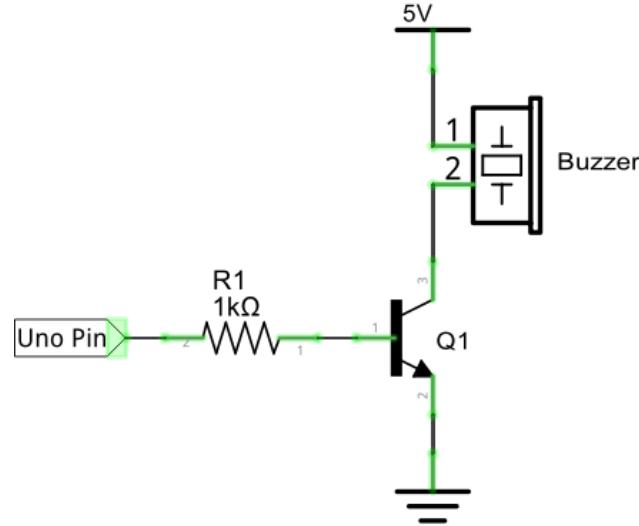


Active buzzer is easy to use. Generally, it can only make a specific frequency of sound. Passive buzzer requires an external circuit to make a sound, but it can be controlled to make a sound with different frequency. The resonant frequency of the passive buzzer is 2kHz, which means the passive buzzer is loudest when its resonant frequency is 2kHz.

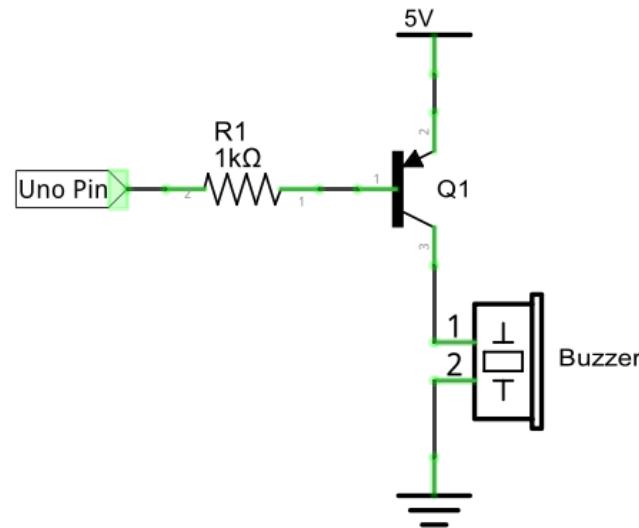
The attached active buzzer is carrying a white label, and the passive buzzer is not labelled.

Buzzer needs larger current when it works. But generally, microcontroller port cannot provide enough current for that. In order to control buzzer by UNO, transistor can be used to drive a buzzer indirectly.

When use NPN transistor to drive buzzer, we often adopt the following method. If UNO pin outputs high level, current will flow through R1, the transistor gets conducted, and the buzzer make a sound. If UNO pin outputs low level, no current flows through R1, the transistor will not be conducted, and buzzer will not sound.

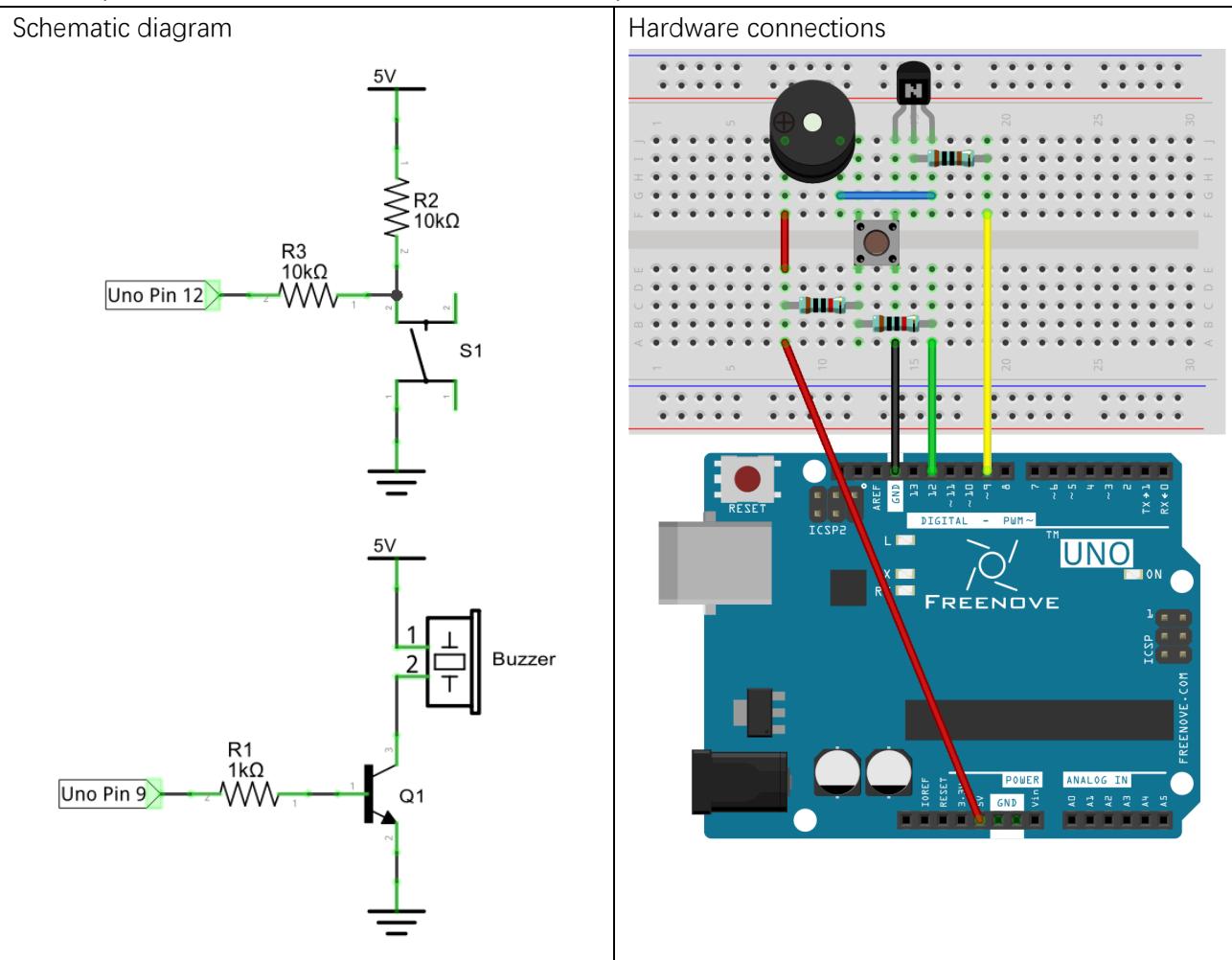


When use PNP transistor to drive buzzer, we often adopt the following method. If UNO pin outputs low level, current will flow through R1, the transistor gets conducted, buzzer make a sound. If UNO pin outputs high level, no current flows through R1, the transistor will not be conducted, and buzzer will not sound.



Circuit

Use D12 port of Freenove UNO to detect the state of push button, and D9 to drive active buzzer.



Sketch

Sketch 9.1.1

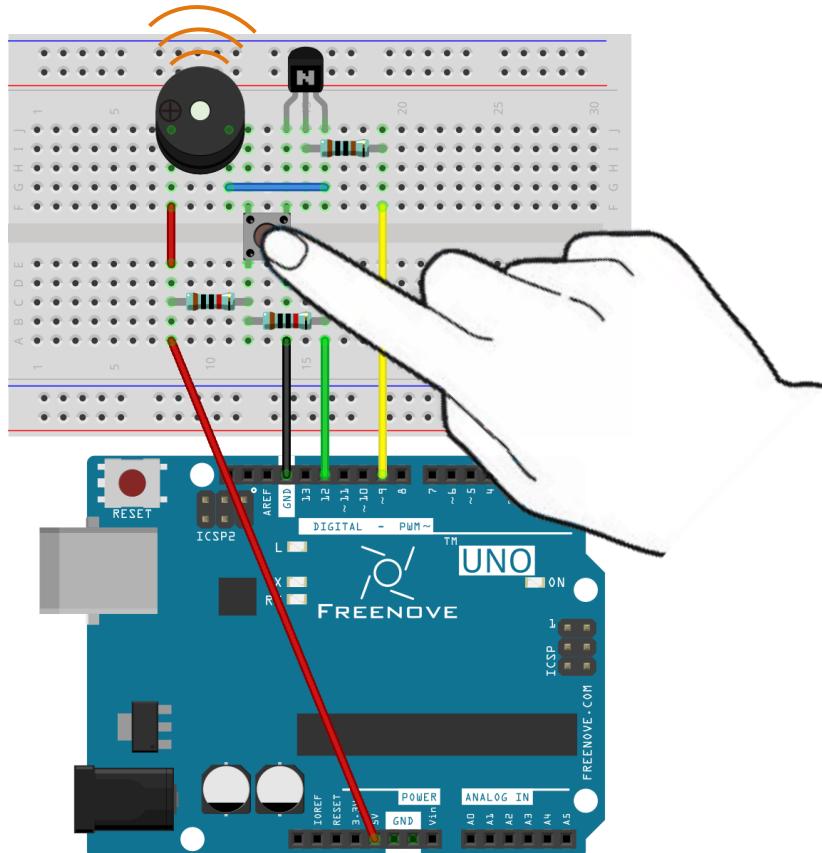
Now, write code to detect the state of push button, and drive active buzzer to make a sound when it is pressed.

```

1 int buttonPin = 12; // the number of the push button pin
2 int buzzerPin = 9; // the number of the buzzer pin
3
4 void setup() {
5     pinMode(buttonPin, INPUT); // Set push button pin into input mode
6     pinMode(buzzerPin, OUTPUT); // Set Buzzer pin into output mode
7 }
8
9 void loop() {
10    if (digitalRead(buttonPin) == HIGH)// If the pin is high level, the button is not pressed.
11        digitalWrite(buzzerPin, LOW); // Turn off Buzzer
12    else // The button is pressed, if the pin is low level
13        digitalWrite(buzzerPin, HIGH); // Turn on Buzzer
14 }
```

In the code, we check the state of push button. When it is pressed, the output high level controls transistor to get conducted, and drives active buzzer to make a sound.

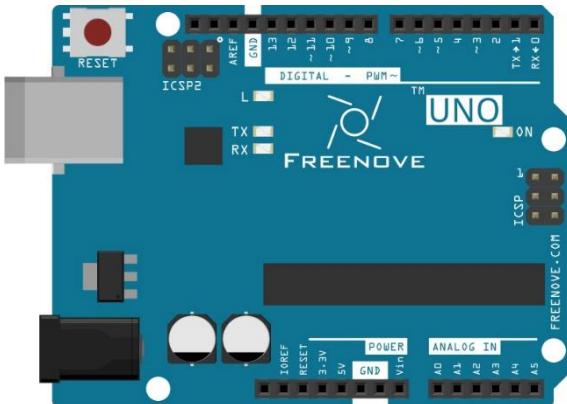
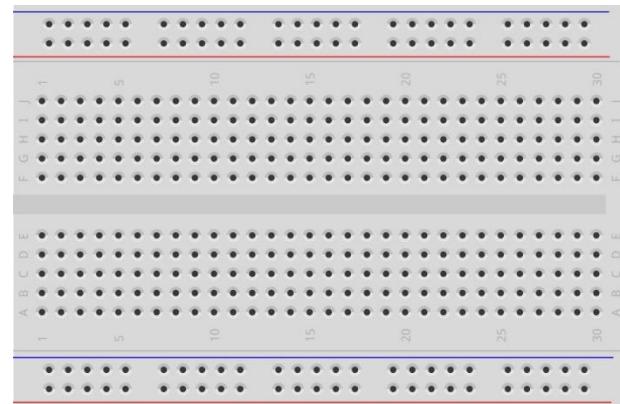
Verify and upload the code, press the push button, then the active buzzer will make a sound.



Project 9.2 Passive Buzzer

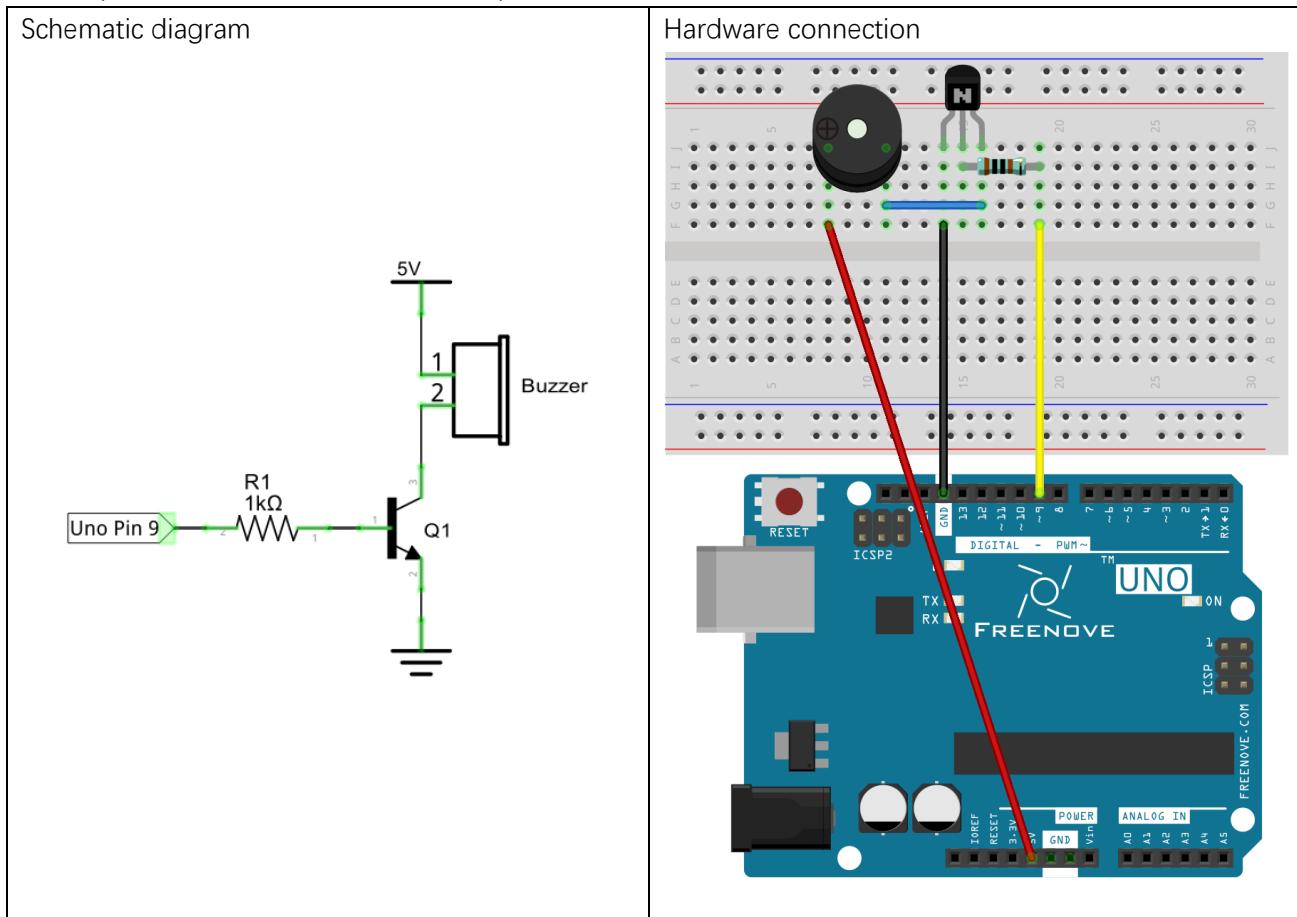
In last section, we have finished using transistor to driven active buzzer to beep. Now, we will try to use passive buzzer to make a sound with different frequency.

Component list

Freenove UNO x1	Breadboard x1
	
USB cable x1	NPN transistor x1
	
Jumper M/M x4	Passive buzzer x1
	
	Resistor 1kΩ x1
	

Circuit

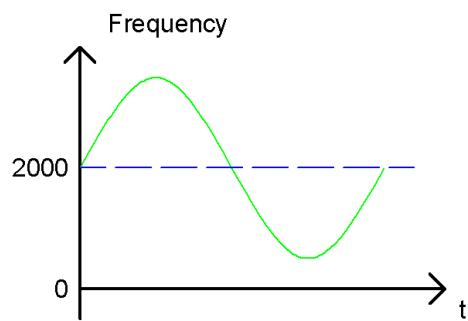
Use D9 port of Freenove UNO to drive a passive buzzer.



Sketch

Sketch 9.2.1

Now, write code to drive a passive buzzer to make a warning sound. The frequency of that conforms roughly to following sine curve over time:



Output PWM wave with different frequency to the port, which is connected to transistor, to drive buzzer to make a sound with different frequency.

```

1 int buzzerPin = 9;      // the number of the buzzer pin
2 float sinVal;          // Define a variable to save sine value
3 int toneVal;           // Define a variable to save sound frequency
4
5 void setup() {
6     pinMode(buzzerPin, OUTPUT); // Set Buzzer pin to output mode
7 }
8
9 void loop() {
10    for (int x = 0; x < 360; x++) {           // X from 0 degree->360 degree
11        sinVal = sin(x * (PI / 180));         // Calculate the sine of x
12        toneVal = 2000 + sinVal * 500;         // Calculate sound frequency according to the sine of x
13        tone(buzzerPin, toneVal);             // Output sound frequency to buzzerPin
14        delay(1);
15    }
16 }
```

In the code, use one loop to control the sound frequency, varying according to sine curve in the range 2000 ± 500 .

```

10 for (int x = 0; x < 360; x++) {           // X from 0 degree->360 degree
11     sinVal = sin(x * (PI / 180));         // Calculate the sine of x
12     toneVal = 2000 + sinVal * 500;         // Calculate sound frequency according to the sine of x
13     tone(buzzerPin, toneVal);             // Output sound frequency to buzzerPin
14     delay(1);
15 }
```

The parameter of `sin()` function is radian, so we should convert unit of π from angle to radian first before using it.

`tone(pin, frequency)`

Generates a square wave of the specified frequency (and 50% duty cycle) on a pin.

Verify and upload the code, passive buzzer starts making a warning sound.

You can try using PNP transistor to complete the project of this chapter again.

Chapter 10 Temperature Sensor

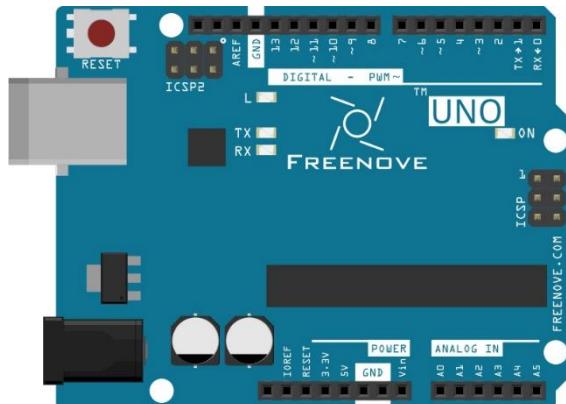
Before, we have used Freenove UNO and photoresistor to detect the intensity of light. Now, we will learn to use the temperature sensor.

Project 10.1 Detect the temperature

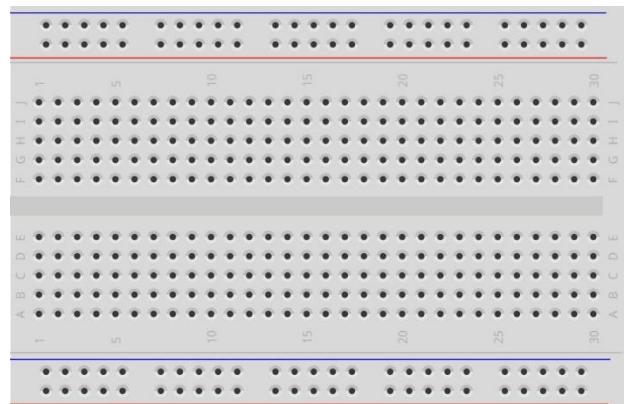
We will use a thermistor to detect the ambient temperature.

Component list

Freenove UNO x1



Breadboard x1



USB cable x1



Jumper M/M x3



Thermistor x1



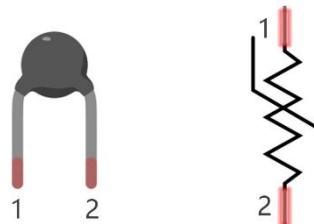
Resistor 10kΩ x1



Component knowledge

Thermistor

Thermistor is a temperature sensitive resistor. When the temperature changes, resistance of thermistor will change. With this feature, we can use thermistor to detect temperature intensity. Thermistor and symbol are as follows.



The relationship between resistance value and temperature of thermistor is:

$$R_t = R \cdot \exp[B \cdot (1/T_2 - 1/T_1)]$$

Where:

R_t is the thermistor resistance under T_2 temperature;

R is the nominal resistance of thermistor under T_1 temperature;

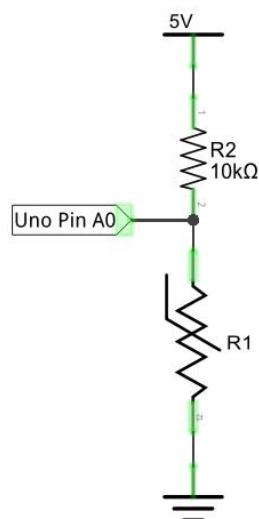
$\exp[n]$ is nth power of E;

B is for thermal index;

T_1, T_2 is Kelvin temperature (absolute temperature). Kelvin temperature = 273.15 + Celsius temperature.

Parameters of the thermistor we use is: $B=3950$, $R=10k$, $T_1=25$.

The circuit connection method of the thermistor is similar to photoresistor, like the following method:



We can use the value measured by the analog pin of UNO to obtain resistance value of thermistor, and then can use the formula to obtain the temperature value.

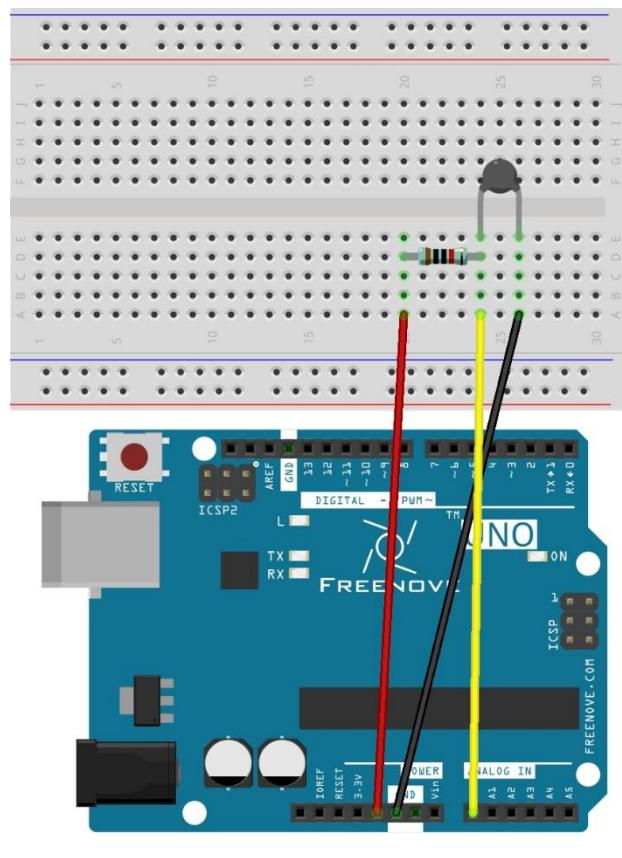
Circuit

Use A0 port on Freenove UNO to detect the voltage of thermistor.

Schematic diagram



Hardware connection



Sketch

Sketch 10.1.1

Now, write the code to detect the voltage value of thermistor, calculate the temperature value, and send it to Serial Monitor window.

```

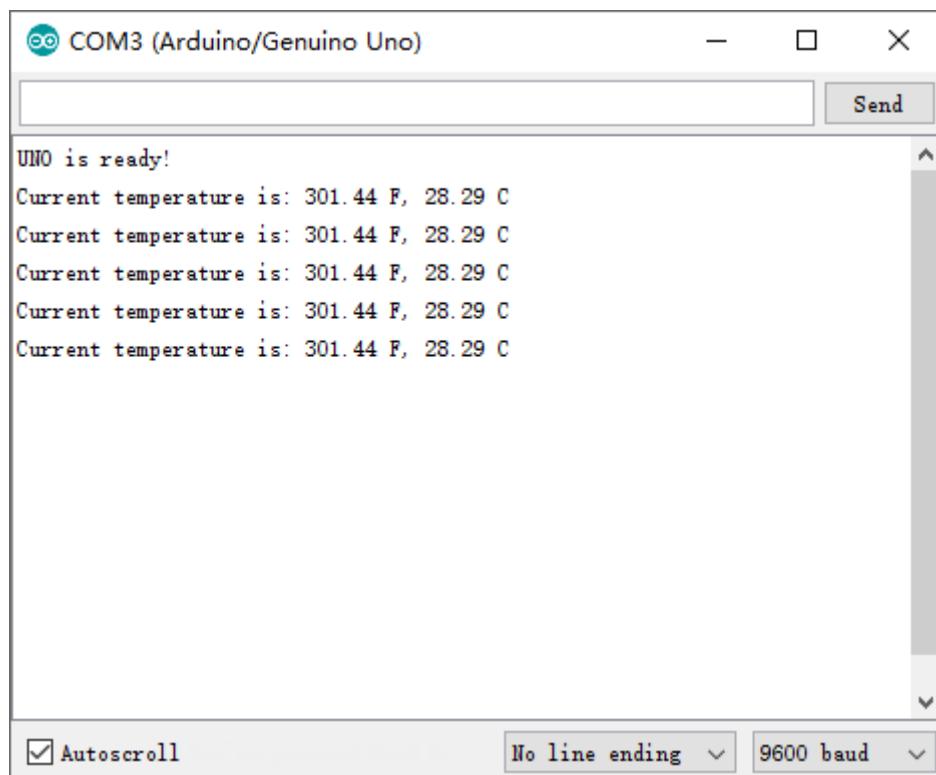
1 void setup() {
2     Serial.begin(9600);           // Initialize the serial port, set the baud rate
3     into 9600
4     Serial.println("UNO is ready!"); // Print the string "UNO is ready!"
5 }
6
7 void loop() {
8     // Convert analog value of A0 port into digital value
9     int adcVal = analogRead(A0);

```

```
9 // Calculate voltage
10 float v = adcVal * 5.0 / 1024;
11 // Calculate resistance value of thermistor
12 float Rt = 10 * v / (5 - v);
13 // Calculate temperature (Kelvin)
14 float tempK = 1 / (log(Rt / 10) / 3950 + 1 / (273.15 + 25));
15 // Calculate temperature (Celsius)
16 float tempC = tempK - 273.15;
17
18 // Send the result to computer through serial port
19 Serial.print("Current temperature is: ");
20 Serial.print(tempK);
21 Serial.print(" K, ");
22 Serial.print(tempC);
23 Serial.println(" C");
24 delay(500);
25 }
```

In the code, we obtain the ADC value of A0 pin, and convert it into temperature value, then send it to the serial port.

Verify and upload the code, open the Monitor Serial, then you will see the temperature value sent from UNO board.





What's next?

Thanks for your reading.

This book is all over here. If you find any mistakes, missions or you have other ideas and questions about contents of this book or the kit and ect, please feel free to contact us, and we will check and correct it as soon as possible.

If you want to learn more about Arduino, Raspberry Pi, smart cars, robots and other interesting products in science and technology, please continue to focus on our website. We will continue to launch cost-effective, innovative and exciting products.

Thank you again for choosing Freenove products.

Appendix

ASCII table

Dec	Hex	Char	Dec	Hex	Char	Dec	Hex	Char	Dec	Hex	Char
0	00	Null	32	20	Space	64	40	Ø	96	60	`
1	01	Start of heading	33	21	!	65	41	A	97	61	a
2	02	Start of text	34	22	"	66	42	B	98	62	b
3	03	End of text	35	23	#	67	43	C	99	63	c
4	04	End of transmit	36	24	\$	68	44	D	100	64	d
5	05	Enquiry	37	25	%	69	45	E	101	65	e
6	06	Acknowledge	38	26	&	70	46	F	102	66	f
7	07	Audible bell	39	27	'	71	47	G	103	67	g
8	08	Backspace	40	28	(72	48	H	104	68	h
9	09	Horizontal tab	41	29)	73	49	I	105	69	i
10	0A	Line feed	42	2A	*	74	4A	J	106	6A	j
11	0B	Vertical tab	43	2B	+	75	4B	K	107	6B	k
12	0C	Form feed	44	2C	,	76	4C	L	108	6C	l
13	0D	Carriage return	45	2D	-	77	4D	M	109	6D	m
14	0E	Shift out	46	2E	.	78	4E	N	110	6E	n
15	0F	Shift in	47	2F	/	79	4F	O	111	6F	o
16	10	Data link escape	48	30	Ø	80	50	P	112	70	p
17	11	Device control 1	49	31	1	81	51	Q	113	71	q
18	12	Device control 2	50	32	2	82	52	R	114	72	r
19	13	Device control 3	51	33	3	83	53	S	115	73	s
20	14	Device control 4	52	34	4	84	54	T	116	74	t
21	15	Neg. acknowledge	53	35	5	85	55	U	117	75	u
22	16	Synchronous idle	54	36	6	86	56	V	118	76	v
23	17	End trans. block	55	37	7	87	57	W	119	77	w
24	18	Cancel	56	38	8	88	58	X	120	78	x
25	19	End of medium	57	39	9	89	59	Y	121	79	y
26	1A	Substitution	58	3A	:	90	5A	Z	122	7A	z
27	1B	Escape	59	3B	:	91	5B	[123	7B	{
28	1C	File separator	60	3C	<	92	5C	\	124	7C	
29	1D	Group separator	61	3D	=	93	5D]	125	7D	}
30	1E	Record separator	62	3E	>	94	5E	^	126	7E	~
31	1F	Unit separator	63	3F	?	95	5F	_	127	7F	□

Resistor color code

The diagram illustrates two resistor color coding schemes:

- 4-Band-Code:** Shows a resistor with four bands. The first three bands (Red, Green, Blue) correspond to the value 220, and the fourth band (Gold) corresponds to a tolerance of ± 5%.
- 5-Band-Code:** Shows a resistor with five bands. The first four bands (Red, Green, Blue, Gold) correspond to the value 220, and the fifth band (Silver) corresponds to a tolerance of ± 1%.

Resistor Value: 220 Ω ± 5%

Resistor Tolerance: ± 5% (J)

Table:

COLOR	1 ST BAND	2 ND BAND	3 RD BAND	MULTIPLIER	TOLERANCE
Black	0	0	0	1Ω	
Brown	1	1	1	10Ω	± 1% (F)
Red	2	2	2	100Ω	± 2% (G)
Orange	3	3	3	1KΩ	
Yellow	4	4	4	10KΩ	
Green	5	5	5	100KΩ	± 0.5% (D)
Blue	6	6	6	1MΩ	± 0.25% (C)
Violet	7	7	7	10MΩ	± 0.10% (B)
Grey	8	8	8		± 0.05%
White	9	9	9		
Gold				0.1Ω	± 5% (J)
Silver				0.01Ω	± 10% (K)