How to build a Loc camera with panning.

Document created 3-6-2020

Rev A: 9-6-2020 – hardcoded WIFI credentials are replaced with log-on box.

Rev B: 19-6-2020 – code changes – and detailed setup and configurations for Blynk and ESP8266

Rev C: 21-11-2020 – code moved from this document to GitHub.

https://github.com/JensKrogsgaard/cameraWaggon/blob/main/Cube Camera Pan V4.ino

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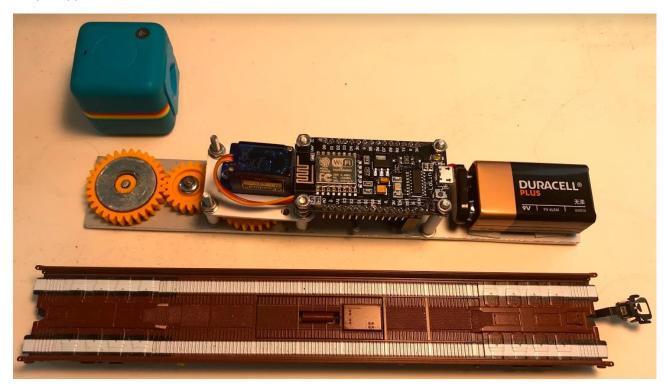


Content

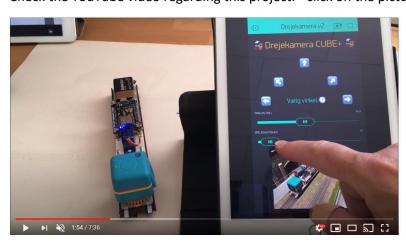
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1 Summary

This document contains a description of how I designed and programmed a camera wagon. The camera can pan and it is controlled by an ESP9266 Node MCU. To operate the camera, I have made an a Blynk app.



Check the YouTube video regarding this project: - click on the picture to start the video



1.1 Construction of the wagon

1.1.1 Bottom plate



Metal plate $-31 \times 200 \times 3$ mm. The weight of the plate stabilizes the wagon when driving Bought in Bauhaus and cut out.

The bottom plate is designed to match the wagon from Rollende Landstraße / Rolling Road

1.1.2 Gear

I have used 3 gear-wheels:

- wheel 31,5 mm
- 1 wheel 21,5 mm is used.

Bought at Conrad.de: https://www.conrad.de/de/search.html?search=237663

Shafts 4 mm – bought at bauhaus



Glue a metal disc onto the gear-wheel to carry the camera - check that it is magnetic

1.1.3 Servomotor

https://www.elextra.dk/details/H34768/servomotor-mikro-3-72vdc-120ms-60-9g



The servo is mounted on a 31 x 44 x 2 mm plastic plate

The screws are 3 mm - from the Bauhaus. The bushings are plastic tubes.

1.1.4 ESP8266 - Node MCU

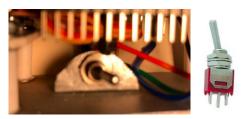
https://www.conrad.de/de/p/joy-it-entwickler-platine-node-mcu-esp8266-wifi-1613301.html



1.1.5 Power supply

I have used a 9V battery - Here you might consider a different solution so you don't have to change the battery.

A toggle switch to disconnect battery power is also necessary.



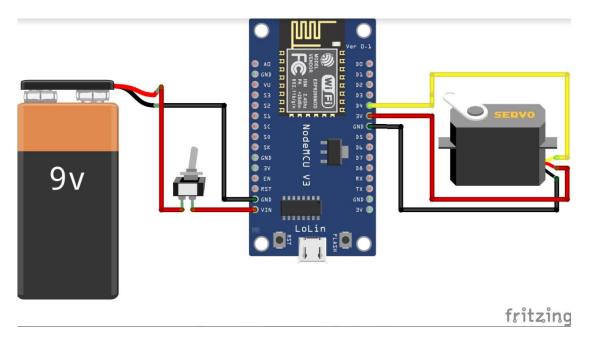
1.1.6 Camera

Polaroid Cube+ - wifi.

Unfortunately, it does not appear to be available anymore



1.1.7 Connect Node CMU with servo and battery



The servo with its three wires is connected in this way:

- Yellow signal D4
- Red − 3v
- Black Ground

The battery is connected to GND and VIN

1.2 BLYNK – app

Here there are two options:

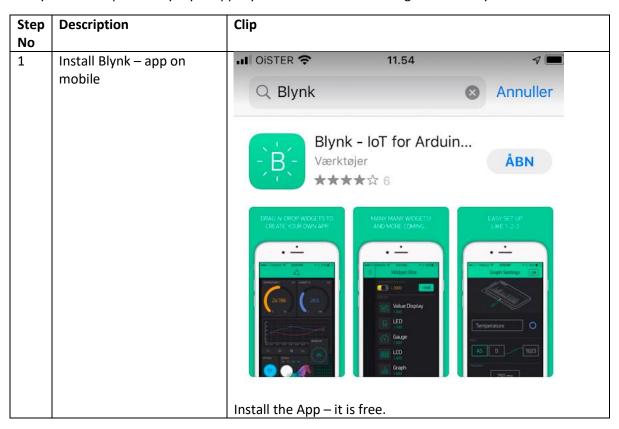
- Import a copy of my Blynk app
- Make your own Blynk-app from scratch

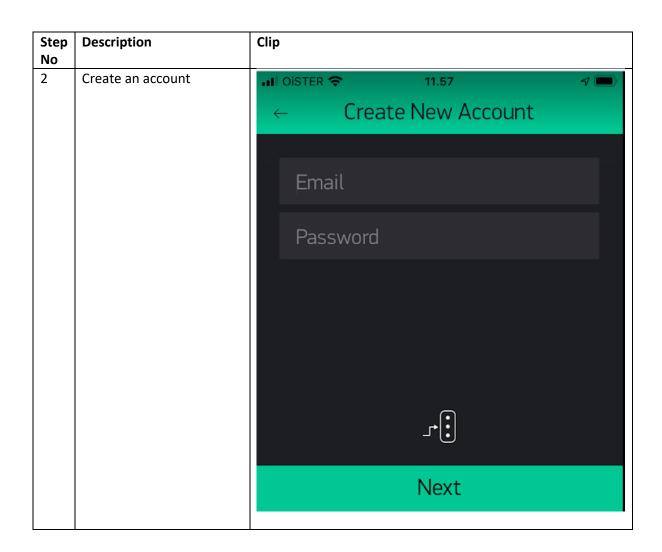
These two options are described in the next two chapters.

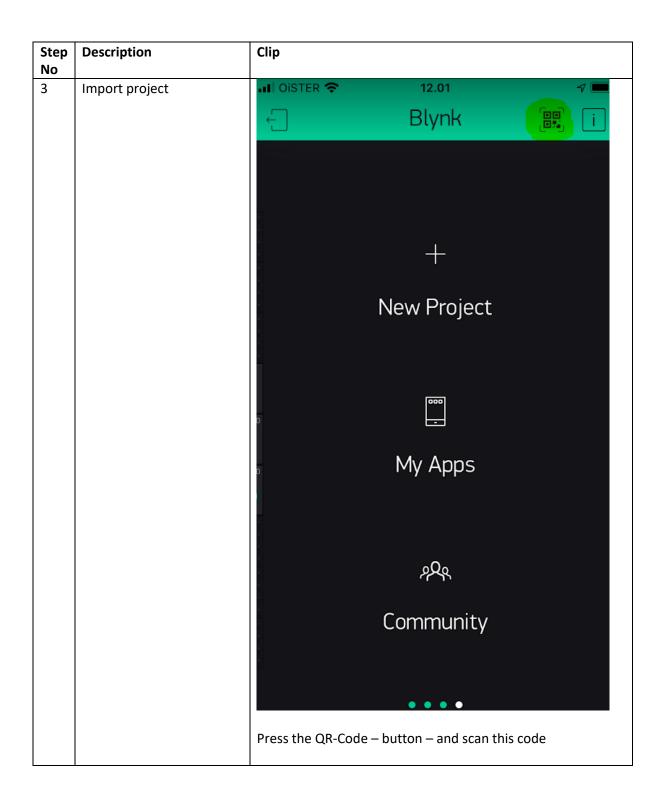
1.2.1 Import a copy of my Blynk app.

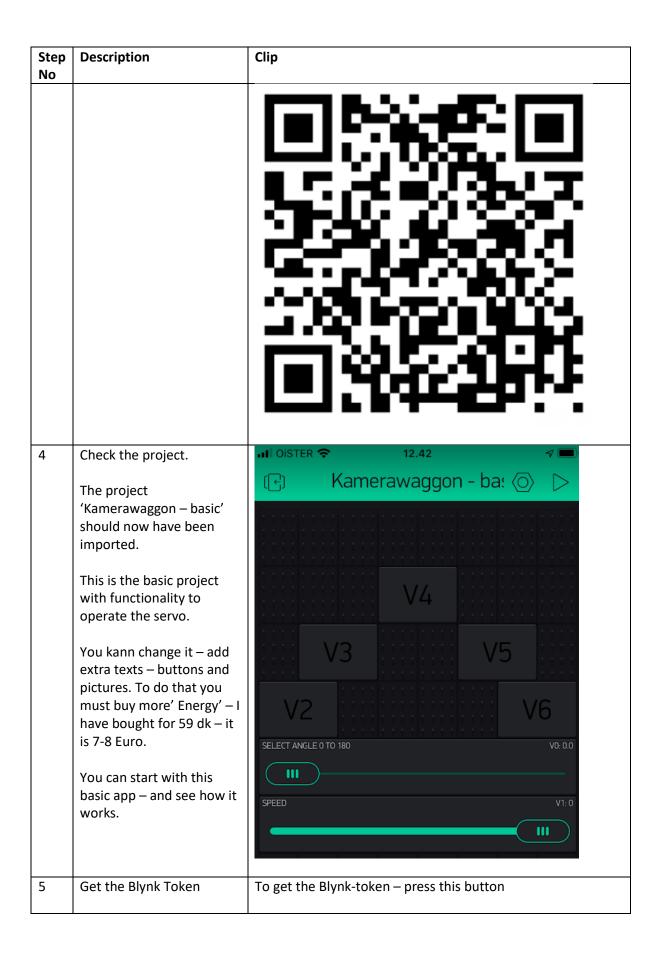
Follow the guide below step 1 to 5 to import a full functional copy of my app.

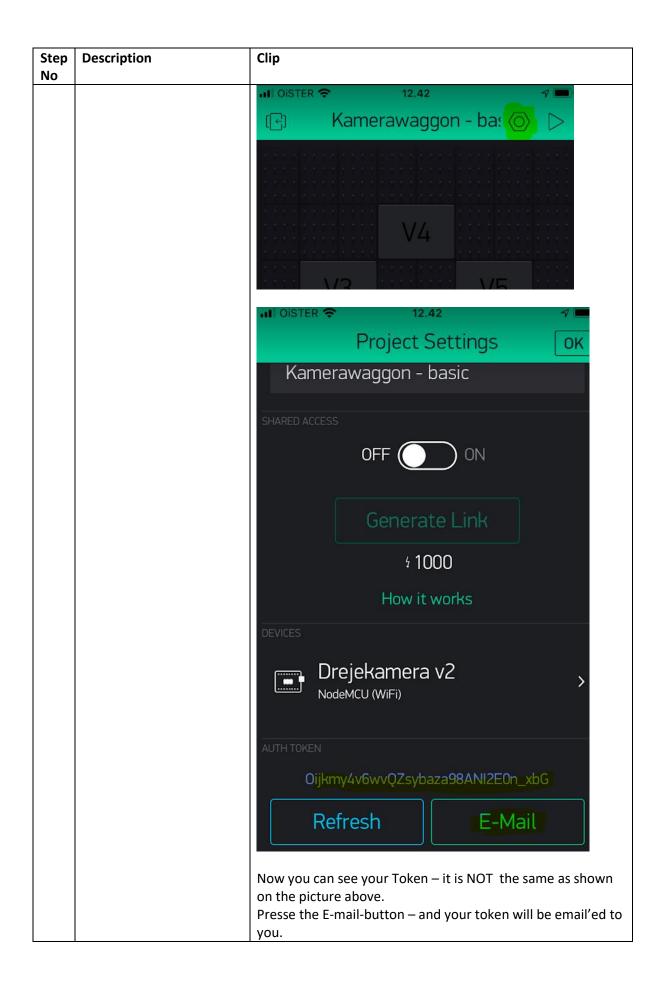
When you have imported my Blynk app – you can make all the changes to it that you want.











1.2.2 Make your own Blynk-app from scratch

Follow the guide below if you want to make your own Blynk app – and not a copy of my app. See previous chapter.

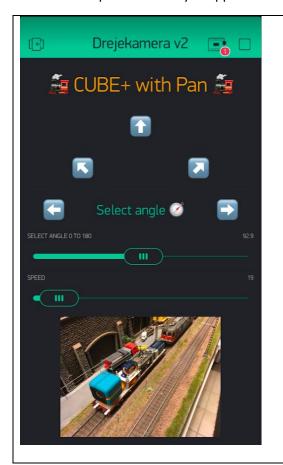
There are many videos on YouTube describing how to work with Blynk.

Take a look at this video: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EYrEjC3QEew&t=8s

Install the Blynk app on your Mobile or iPad and follow the instructions in the video above.

Make sure to get the authorization code – you shall use it later.

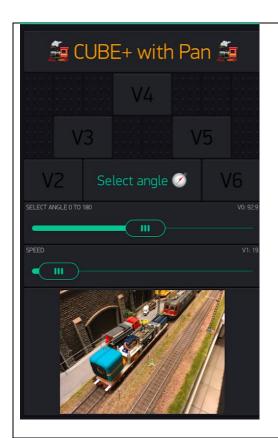
Below a description of the Blynk app to control the Servo:



This is the finished application.

There are 5 buttons with arrows and 2 horizontal sliders.

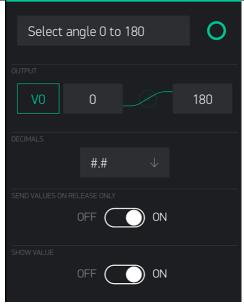
The other elements are just texts and pictures - you can compose them as you like.



This is Design view.

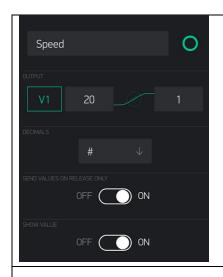
Each of the sliders and the angle-buttons have a virtual pin.

- V0 select angle slider
- V1 speed slider
- V2 0 degree
- V3 45 degree
- V4 90 degree
- V5 135 degree
- V6 180 degree



Detail for: The Select angle slider.

The values are 0 to 180



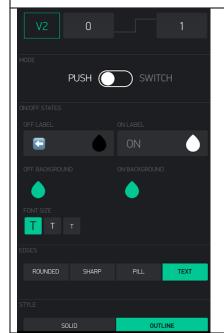
Detail for: The select speed slider

NB: the values goes from 20 to 0

The speed is implemented as an delay in milliseconds between each change of degree.

Example – go from 45 to 90 degree.

We loop from 45 to 90 – that is 45 steps. In each step we have a delay – if the value of the is small – for example 5 – then the speed is fast. If the delay is high – for example 18 – then the speed is slow



Detail for: This is button 0 degree – V2.

The other 4 buttons are identical – of course another pin (v3 - v4 - v5 - v6) and another label

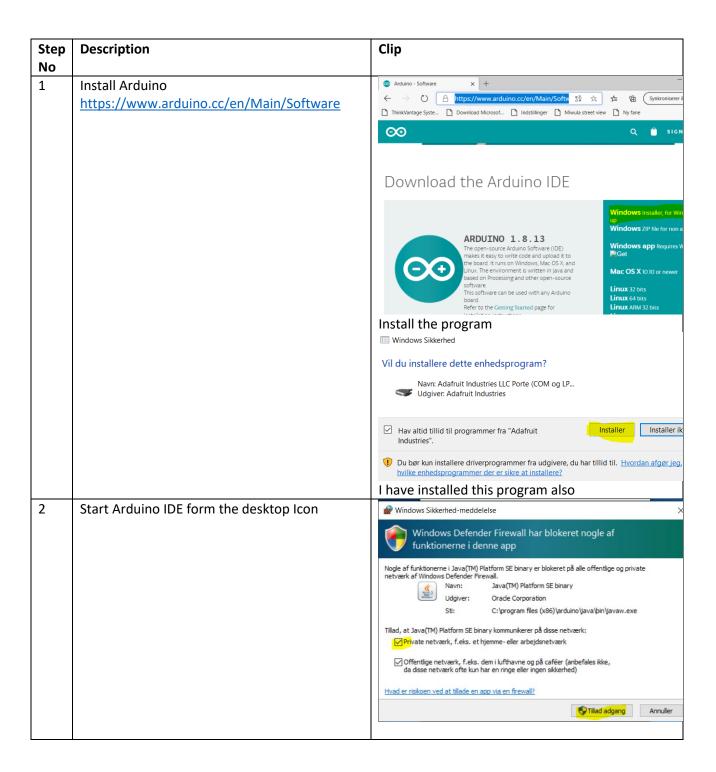
1.3 Coding the Node MCU – ESP8266

Coding of the Node MCU is done in the Arduino environment. First you must configure the Arduino IDE – and the compile the code and send it to the ESp8266.

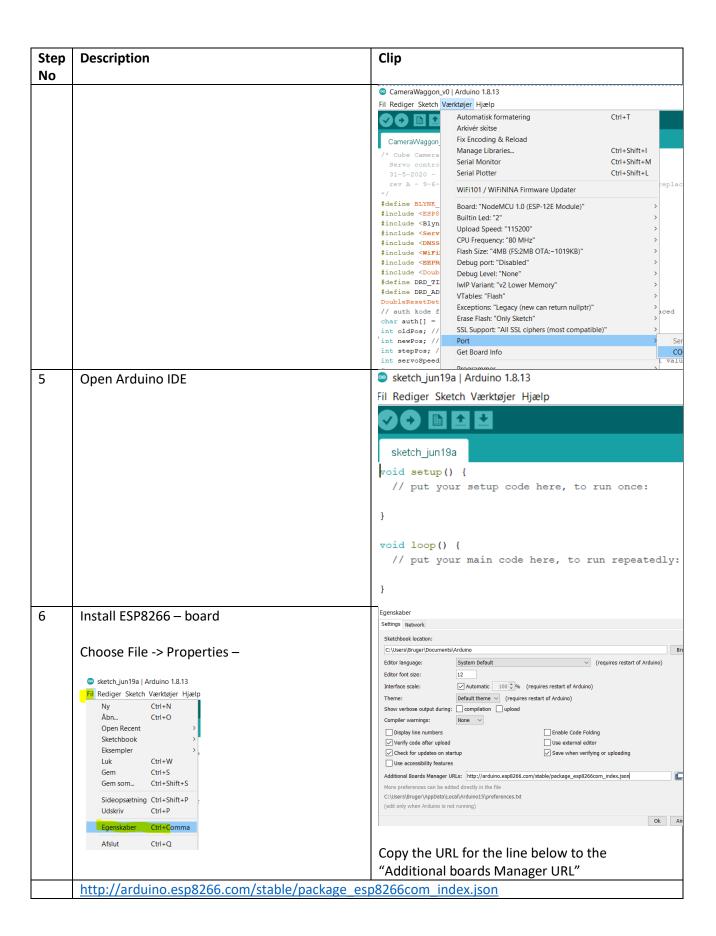
If you are new in Arduino coding you might want to have a look on this video:

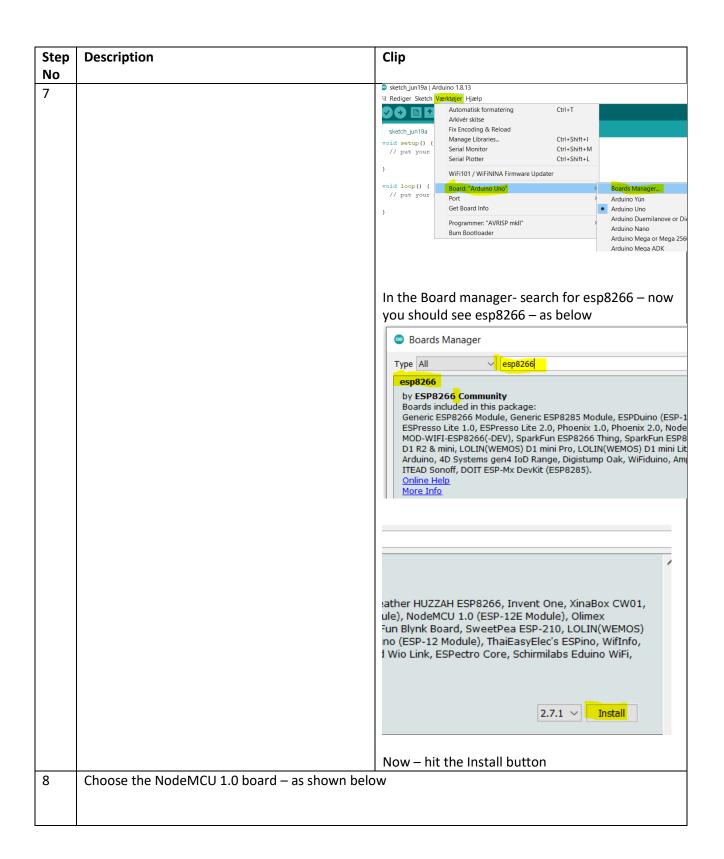
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=p06NNRq5NTU&t=331s

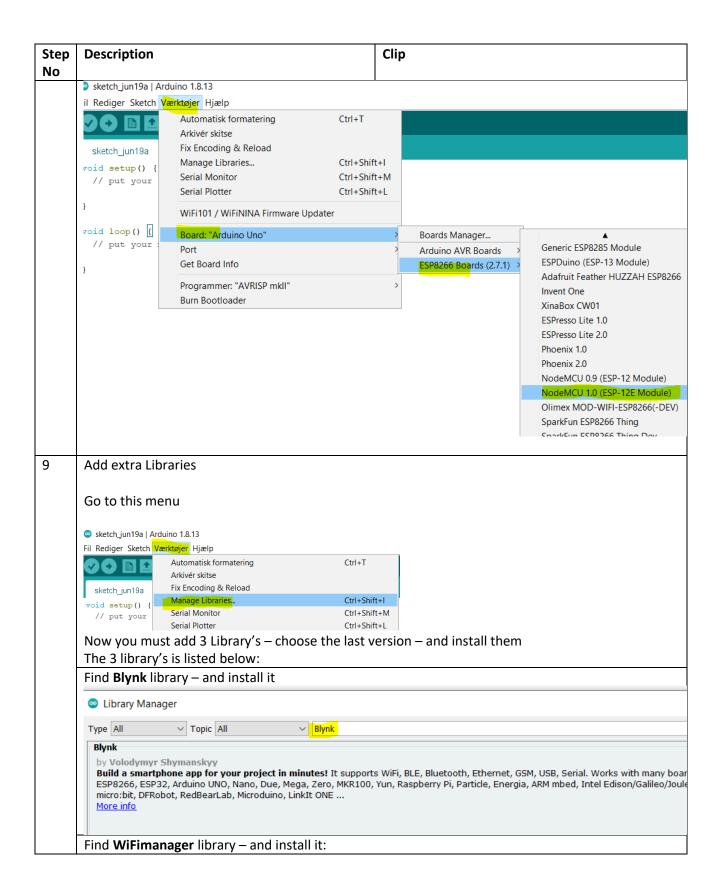
Follow the guide below to code the Node MCU – step 1 to 14.

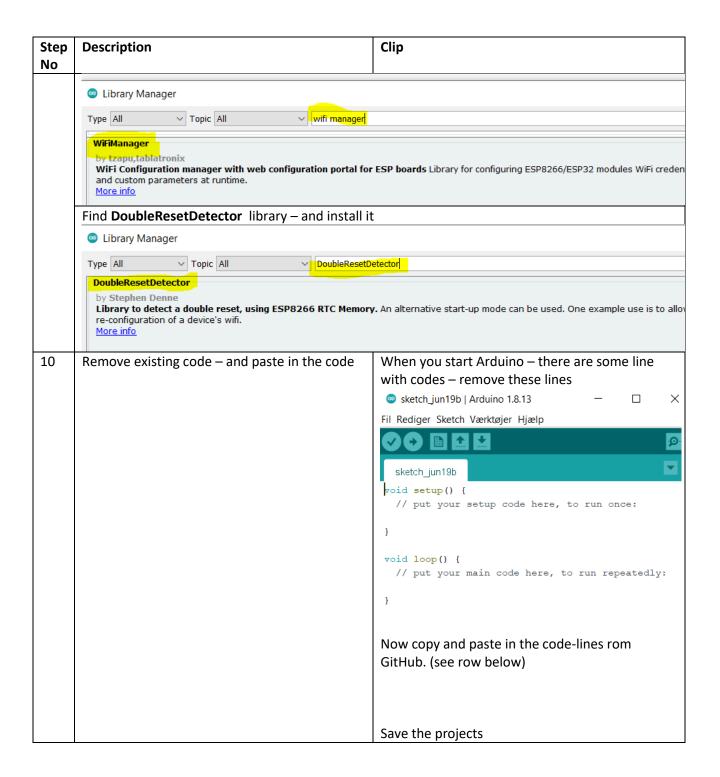


Connect the ESP8266 to the PC with USB-cable Check com-port Open device manger — and check the com-port number. In this Example is et COM3 Light Handling is Hjælp Billedenheder Bille	Step No	Description	Clip
Open device manger – and check the com-port number. In this Example is et COM3 Filer Handling Vis Hjælp	3	Connect the ESP8266 to the PC with USB-cable	8 9 m 5 6 d 6 d 7 m 6 m 7 m 7 m 7 m 7 m 7 m 7 m 7 m 7 m
Now choose this port in Arduino:	4	Open device manger – and check the com-port	Filer Handling Vis Hjælp Image: Section of the controller of th



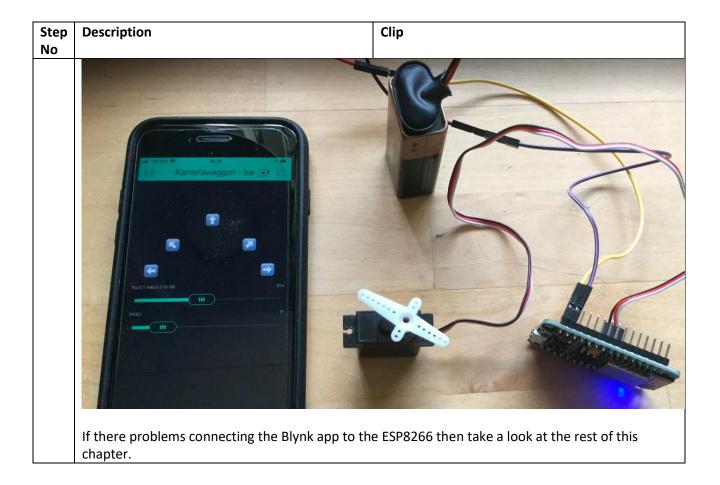






Step No	Description	Clip
		CameraWaggon_v0 Arduino 1.8.13
		Fil Rediger Sketch Værktøjer Hjælp
		Ny Ctrl+N
		Åbn Ctrl+O
		Open Recent >
		Sketchbook >
		Eksempler > hd movement 0
		Luk Ctrl+W and
		Gem Ctrl+S led wifi crede
		Gem som Ctrl+Shift+S
		Sideopsætning Ctrl+Shift+P
		Udskriv Ctrl+P 56.h>
		Egenskaber Ctrl+Comma
		Afslut Ctrl+Q /https://githu
11	Copy in the Blynk-Token	In the Blynk installation – step 3 – you emailed the Blynk token. Now find this token and paste it
		into the code:
		That is – replace the yellow-marked text in the code above with your Blynk token.
		When you have done it save the project.
12	Compile the project	Press the Check/compile button
		CameraWaggon_v0 Arduino 1.8.13
		Fil Rediger Sketch Værktøjer Hjælp
		Verificer
		CameraWaggon_v0
		/* Cube Camera Pan - v3
		Servo controle - speed and movement 0 t
		31-5-2020 - Jens Krogsgaard rev A - 9-6-2020: Hardcoded wifi creden
		*/
		#define BLYNK_PRINT Serial
		#include <esp8266wifi.h></esp8266wifi.h>
		<pre>#include <blynksimpleesp8266.h></blynksimpleesp8266.h></pre>
		#include <servo.h></servo.h>
		#include <dnsserver.h></dnsserver.h>
		<pre>#include <wifimanager.h> //https://githu</wifimanager.h></pre>

Step No	Description	Clip
		If everything is OK- in the bottom of the screen you will now see this message:
		Færdig med at kompilere.
		BSS : 25680) - zeroed variables (global, stati Sketch uses 345744 bytes (33%) of program storage space. Maximu Global variables use 31420 bytes (38%) of dynamic memory, leaving
		This is Danish – in English it must be Finish compiling
		If there are errors they will belistet and you must correct them.
13	Send the code to the ESP8266	CameraWaggon_v0 Arduino 1.8.13
		Fil Rediger Sketch Værktøjer Hjælp
		CameraWaggon_v0
		/* Cube Camera Pan - v3
		Servo controle - speed and movement 0 to 180 degree 31-5-2020 - Jens Krogsgaard
		rev A - 9-6-2020: Hardcoded wifi credentials and h
		*/ #define BLYNK PRINT Serial
		#include <esp8266wifi.h></esp8266wifi.h>
		finaluda <rlumbqimmlafem8266 h=""></rlumbqimmlafem8266>
		If everything is OK – you will see this message in
		the bottom of the screen
		Done uploading.
		Leaving
		Hard resetting via RTS pin
14	Test – test – test	



Follow this procedure to connect the Camera Train to your wifi-network – if it not connected automatically:

- 1 Find your Blynk token from mail or in the Blynk app. Copy this token to the clipboard
- 2 Turn on the camera-train with the switch button.
- 3 On your Mobile/Ipad or PC find the hotspot 'ConnectCameraTrain and choose this hotspot. See Examples below

