

ROBOTIC CAMP

NADUVIL HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL

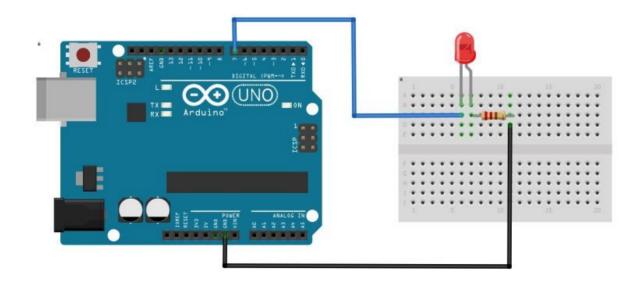


WHAT IS ARDUINO UNO

ഇലക്ട്രോണിക് പ്രോജക്റുകൾ നിർമ്മിക്കാൻ നിങ്ങളെ ്സഹായിക്കുന്ന ചെറുതും ഉപയോഗിക്കാൻ എളുപ്പമുള്ളതുമായ ഒരു കമ്പ്യൂട്ടറാണ് അർഡുനോ. ഇതിന് ലൈറ്റുകൾ, മോട്ടോറുകൾ, സെൻസറുകൾ എന്നിവയും അതിലേറെയും നിയന്ത്രിക്കാൻ കഴിയും. നിങ്ങൾ ഒരു കമ്പ്യൂട്ടറിൽ കോഡ് എഴുതി കാര്യങ്ങൾ പ്രവർത്തിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനായി അർഡുനോയിലേക്ക് അയയ്ക്കുന്നു.

PROJECTS

1) LED BLINKING



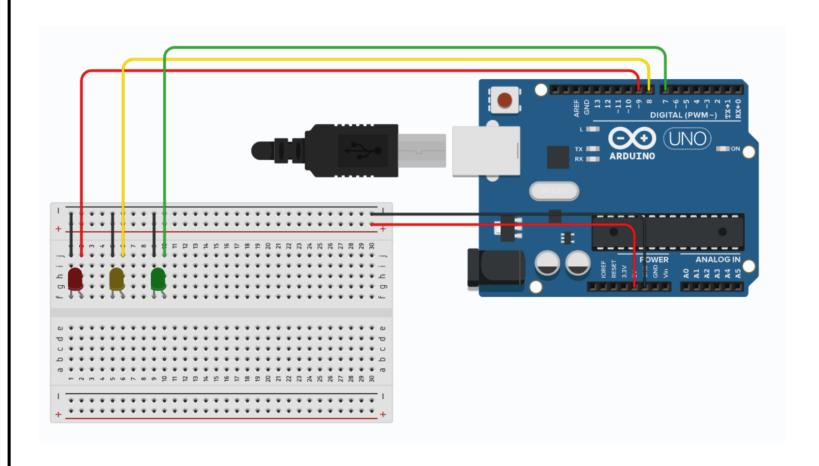


PROGRAMING





2} TRAFFIC LIGHT SYSTEM





PROGRAMING

```
set digitial pin# 13 v to
                          HIGH V
                          LOW •
set digitial pin# 12 v to
                          LOW •
set digitial pin# 11 ▼ to
wait
       500
              microseconds
set digitial pin# 13 ▼ to
                          LOW •
                          HIGH ▼
set digitial pin# 12 v to
set digitial pin# 11 ▼ to
                          LOW •
wait
       300
              microseconds
                          LOW v
set digitial pin# 13 ▼ to
                          LOW •
set digitial pin# 12 v to
                          HIGH ▼
set digitial pin# 11 ▼ to
wait
       500
              microseconds
```



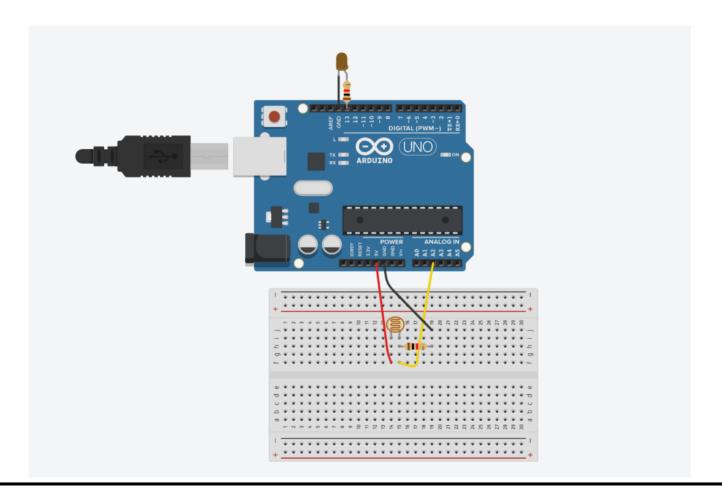
USING SENSOR

LDR LIGHT SENSOR





3) AUTOMATIC STREET LIGHT





PROGRAMING





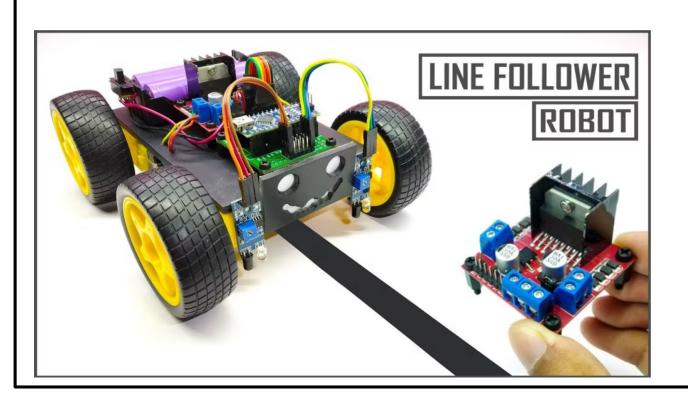
ഇതുവരെ നാം അർഡ്ബ്ലോക്സ് ഉപയോഗിച്ചാണ് പ്രോഗ്രാമിംഗ് ചെയ്തത്. ഇനി മുതൽ നാം ആർഡുയിനോ ഐഡിഇ ഉപയോഗിക്കും.

So far we have been programming using Ardblox. From now on we will use the Arduino IDE.



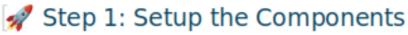


Line following bot





: Line Follower Robot - Step-by-Step Guide (Arduino IDE)



- Connect 2 DC motors to Arduino pins (2, 3, 4, 5)
- Connect Left IR sensor to pin 7, Right IR sensor to pin 8
- Power the Arduino with battery or USB

Step 2: Sensor Detection

- · IR Sensors detect surface color:
 - o Black Line = 0 (LOW)
 - o White Surface = 1 (HIGH)

Step 3: Arduino Reads Sensor Values

- In the loop() function:
 - Arduino uses digitalRead() to read both sensors
 - o Example: leftSensor = digitalRead(leftIR);

Left Sensor	Right Sensor	Action
0	0	Move Forward
0	1	Turn Left
1	0	Turn Right
1	1	Stop / Wait

Step 5: Motor Control

- Arduino controls motor direction using signals
- Example:
 - Move Forward: Both motors ON forward
 - Turn Left: Right motor ON, Left motor OFF
 - Turn Right: Left motor ON, Right motor OFF
 - Stop: Both motors OFF

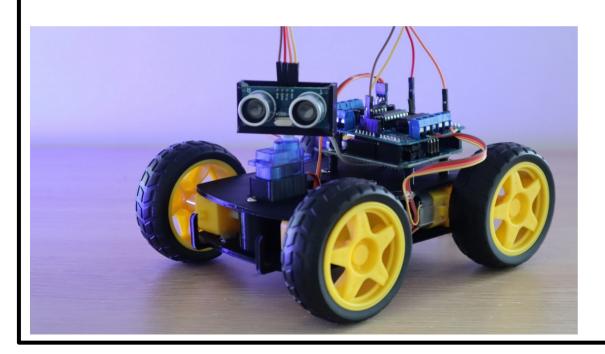


Step 6: Robot Follows the Line!

Constantly adjusts based on sensor inputs

Automatically stays on the black path
 Works best on smooth surfaces with clear black lines

Obstacle avoiding bot



Obstacle Avoiding Robot - Step-by-Step Guide (Arduino

IUE)

Step 1: Setup the Components

- 2 DC Motors connected to Arduino using L298N motor driver
- Ultrasonic Sensor (HC-SR04) to detect distance
- **Servo Motor (SG90)** to rotate the ultrasonic sensor
- Arduino UNO as the controller

Step 2: Initial Forward Scan

- Servo rotates ultrasonic sensor to 90° (front)
- Robot checks for obstacle in front
- If clear, robot moves forward



- Robot stops immediately
- Servo turns left (150°) and checks distance
- Then turns right (30°) and checks again

Step 4: Smart Decision Making ■

Left Distance	Right Distance	Robot Action
Clear	Not Clear	Turn Left
Not Clear	Clear	Turn Right
Not Clear	Not Clear	Move Backward

Step 5: Motor Control

- Controlled with <u>PWM</u> signals for speed
- Motor pins IN1-IN4 set direction:
 - o Forward, Left, Right, Backward, or Stop

- · Servo resets to forward
- Robot continues scanning and adjusting
- This makes it autonomous and obstacle-aware

Components Used

- Arduino UNO
- Ultrasonic Sensor (HC-SR04)
- Servo Motor (SG90)
- Motor Driver (L298N)
- 2 DC Motors
- Battery Pack
- Wires, Chassis