



INTRODUCTION TO EMBEDDED SYSTEMS

Instructors

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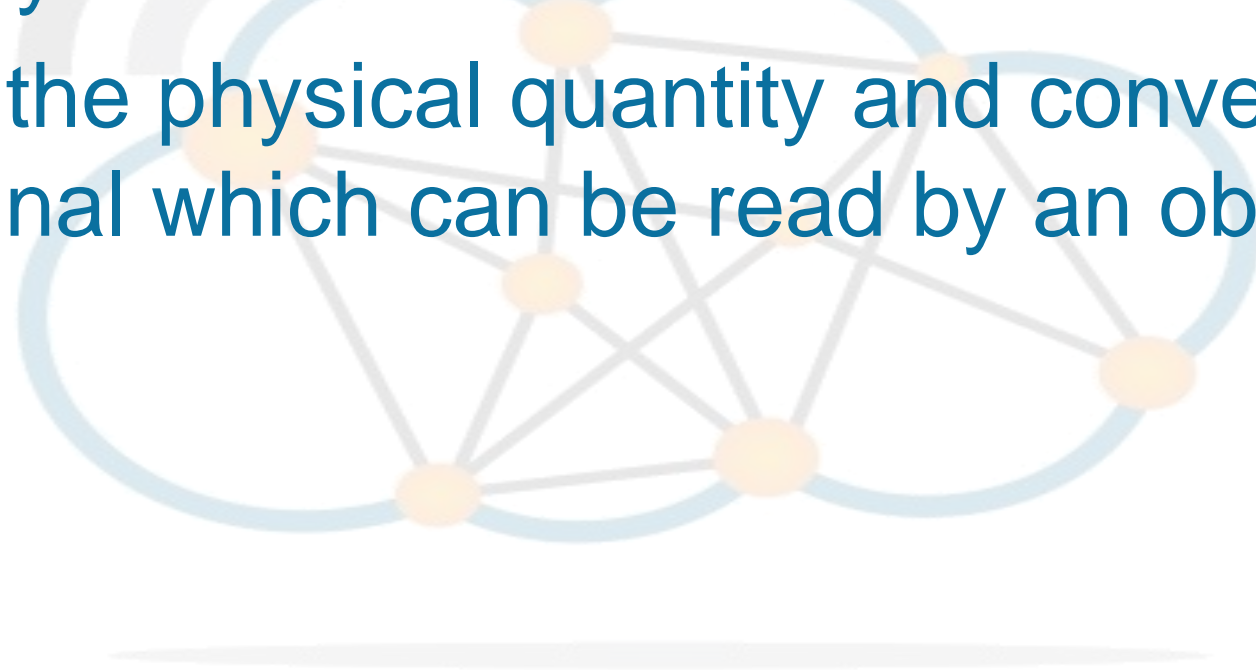
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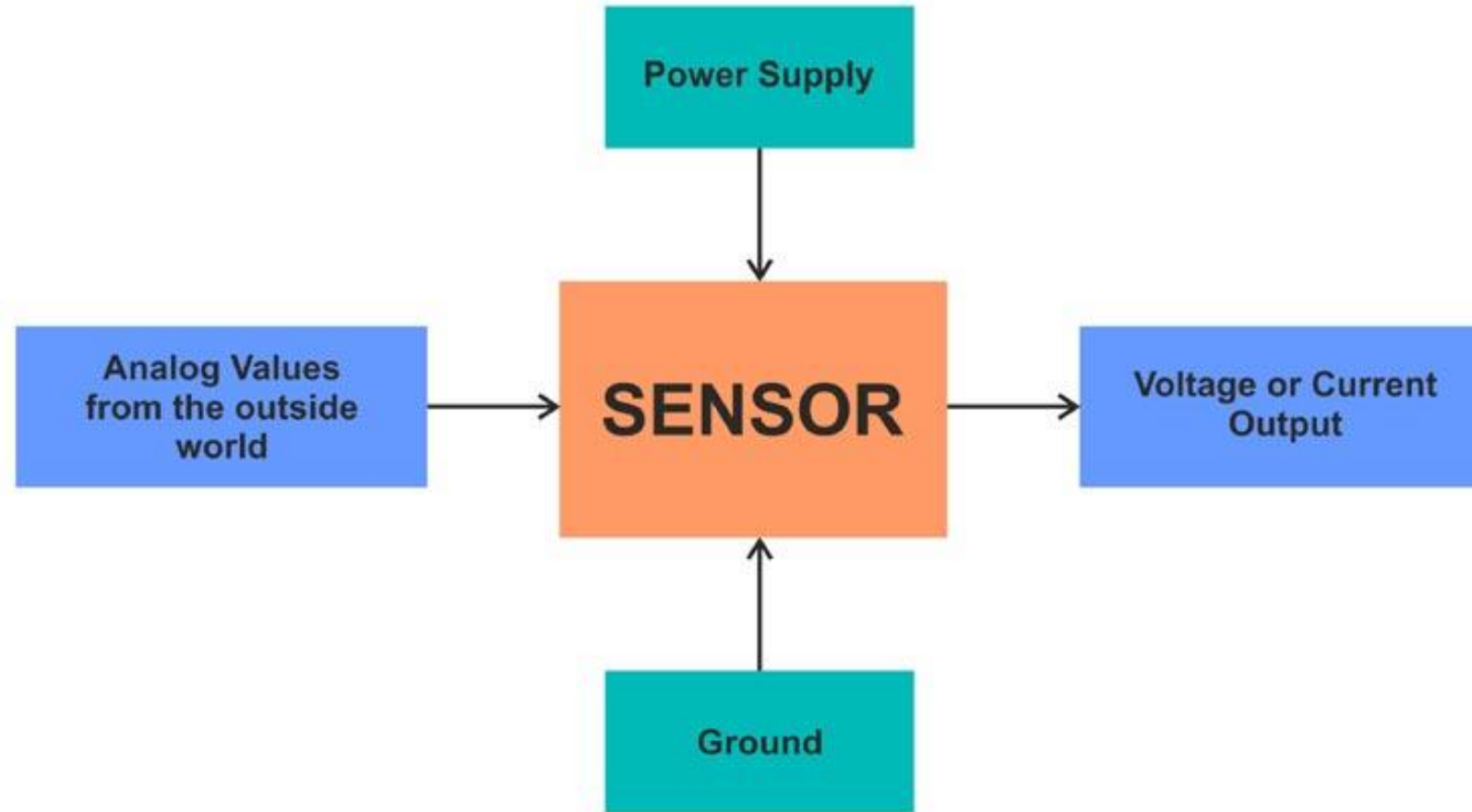
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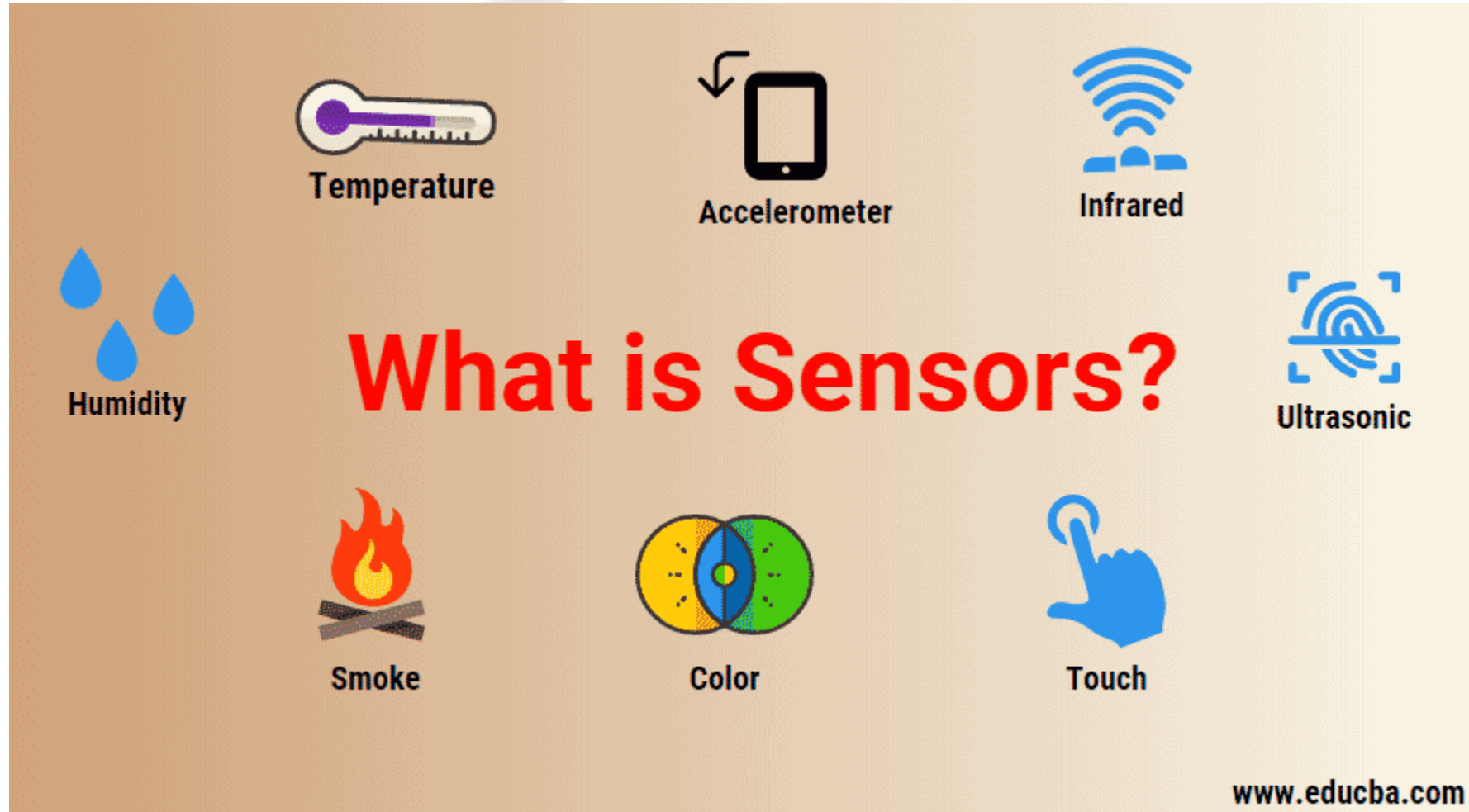
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- A sensor is a device that measures physical input from its environment and converts it into data that can be interpreted by either a human or a machine.
- It measures the physical quantity and converts it to an electrical signal which can be read by an observer.







What is Sensors?

Humidity

Temperature

Accelerometer

Infrared

Ultrasonic

Smoke

Color

Touch

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Different Types of Sensors



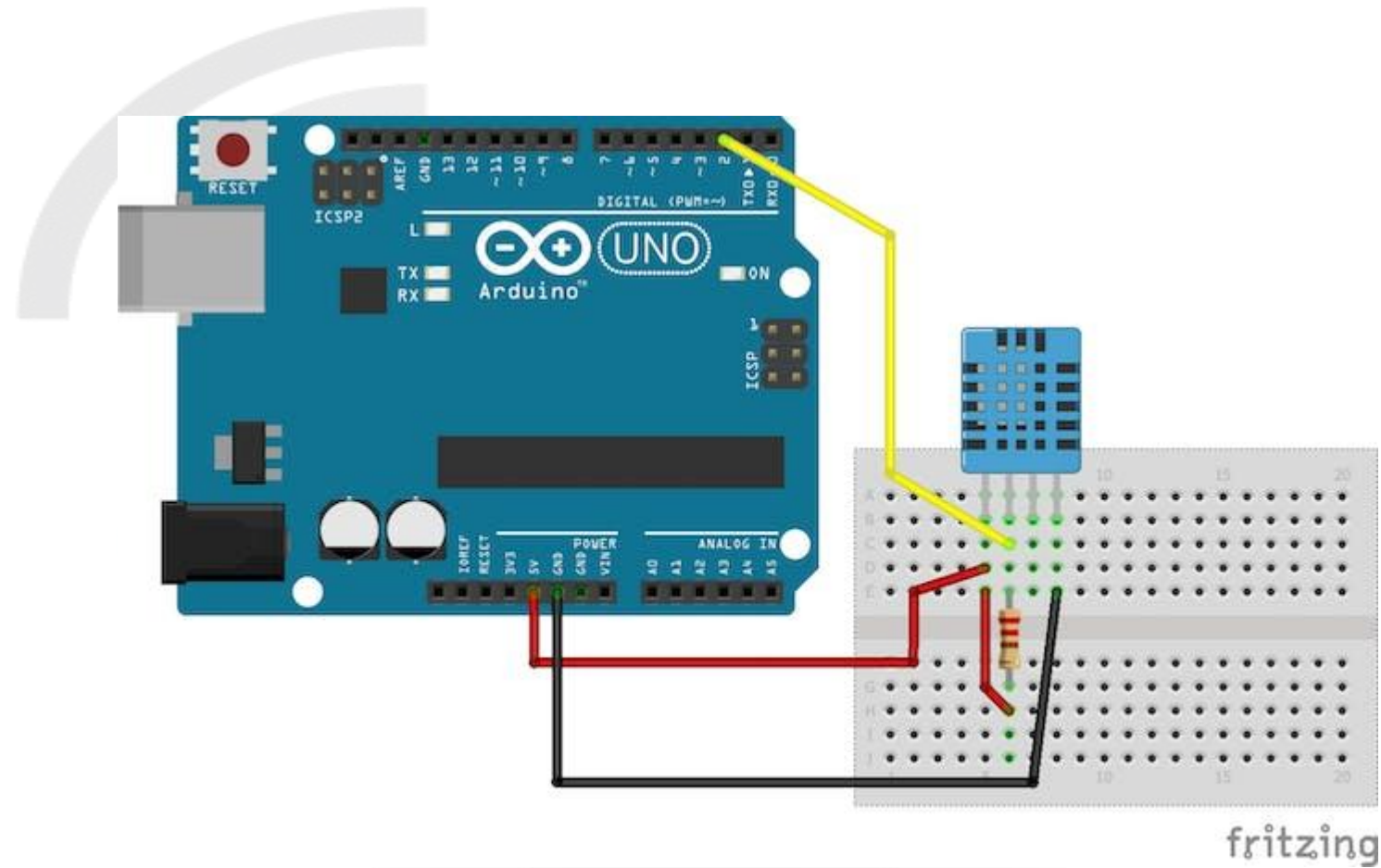


DHT11/22 Sensor

- It is a basic, ultra low-cost digital temperature and humidity sensor.
- It uses a capacitive humidity sensor and a thermistor to measure the surrounding air and spits out a digital signal on the data pin (no analog input pins needed)



DHT11 Sensor Connection to Board

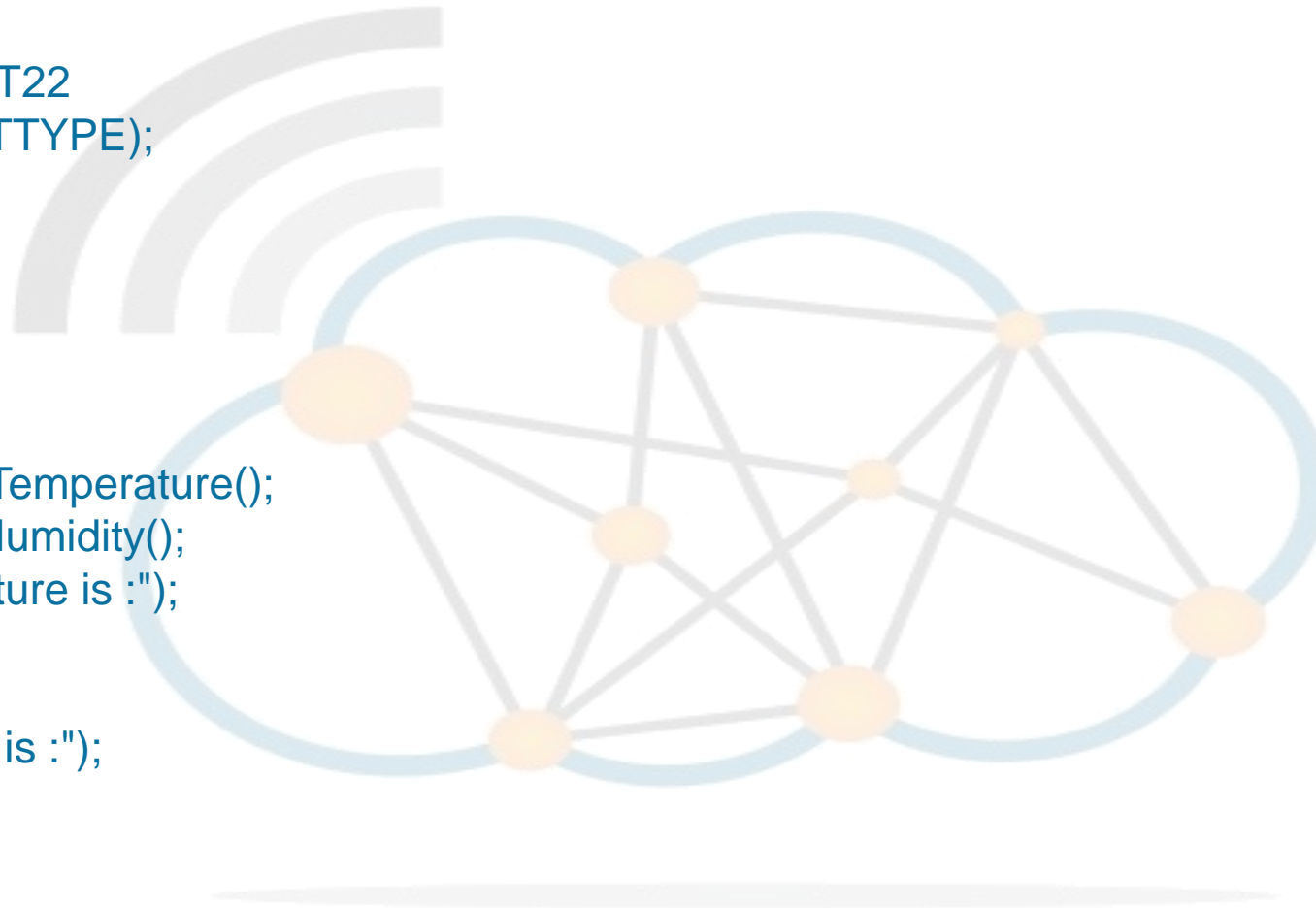


Sample Code



```
#include <DHT.h>
#define DHTPIN 2
#define DHTTYPE DHT22
DHT dht(DHTPIN, DHTTYPE);
void setup() {
  Serial.begin(115200);
  dht.begin();
}

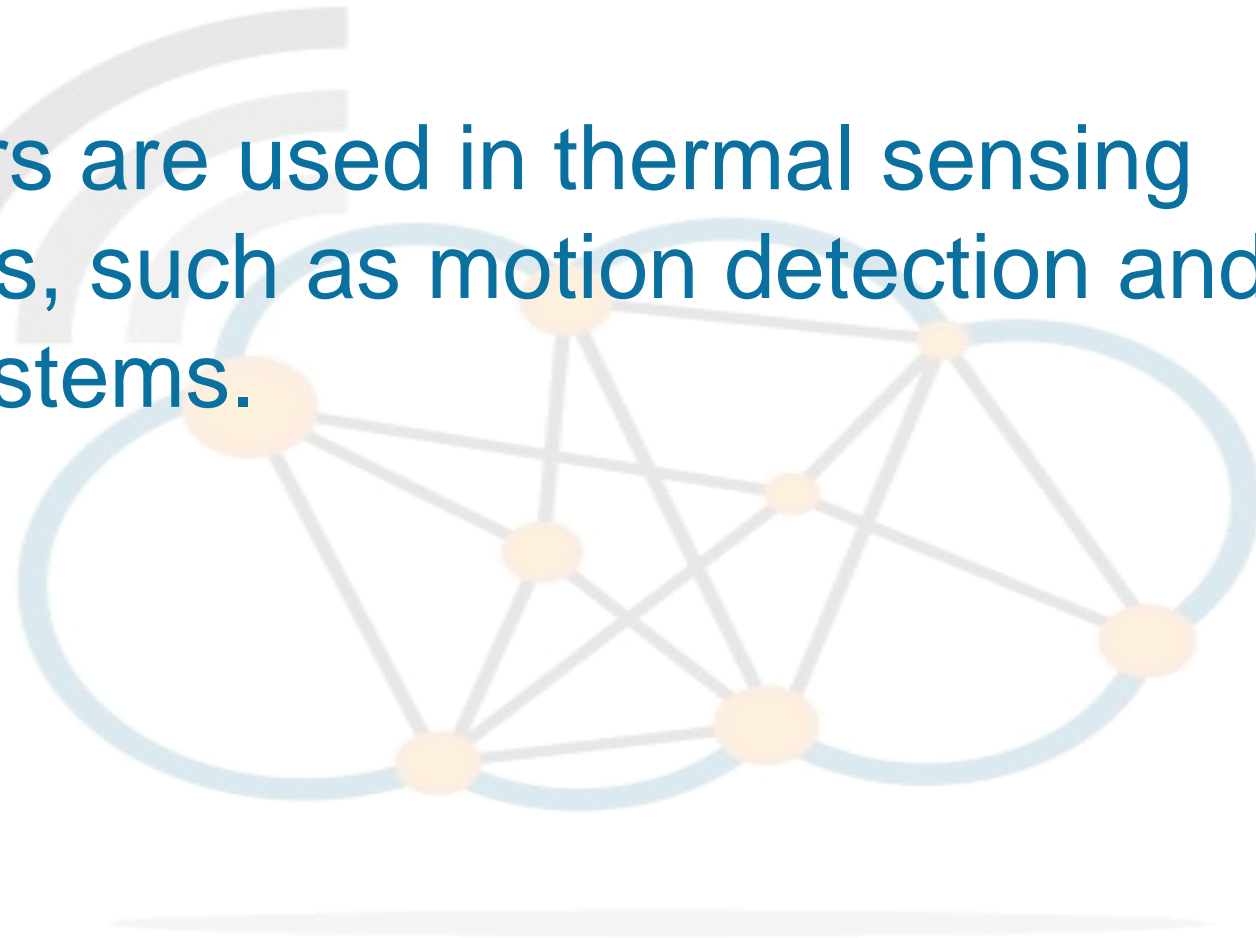
void loop(){
  float temp = dht.readTemperature();
  float hum = dht.readHumidity();
  Serial.print("Temperature is :");
  Serial.print(temp);
  Serial.print("C ");
  Serial.print("Humidity is :");
  Serial.print(hum);
  Serial.println("% ");
}
}
```



PIR Sensors

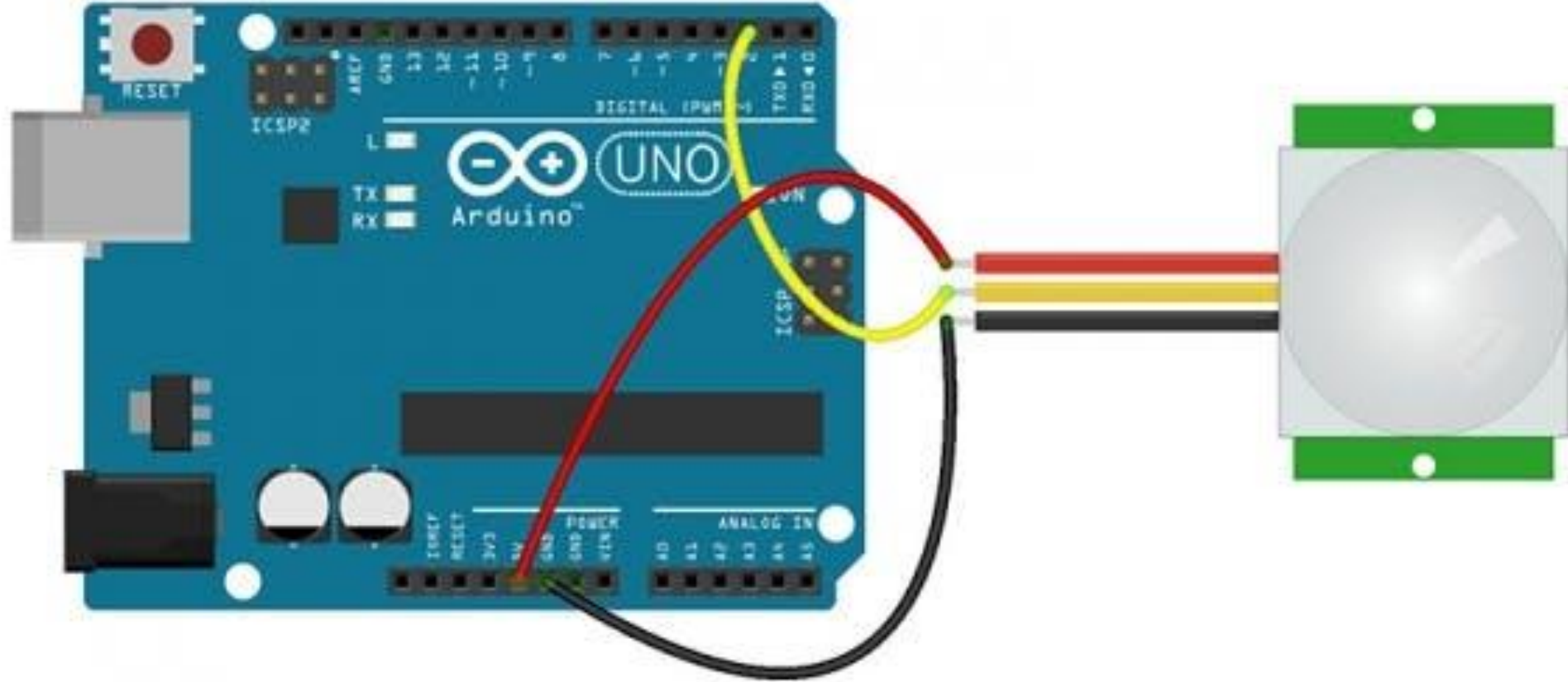


PIR sensors are used in thermal sensing applications, such as motion detection and security systems.





PIR Sensor Connection to Board

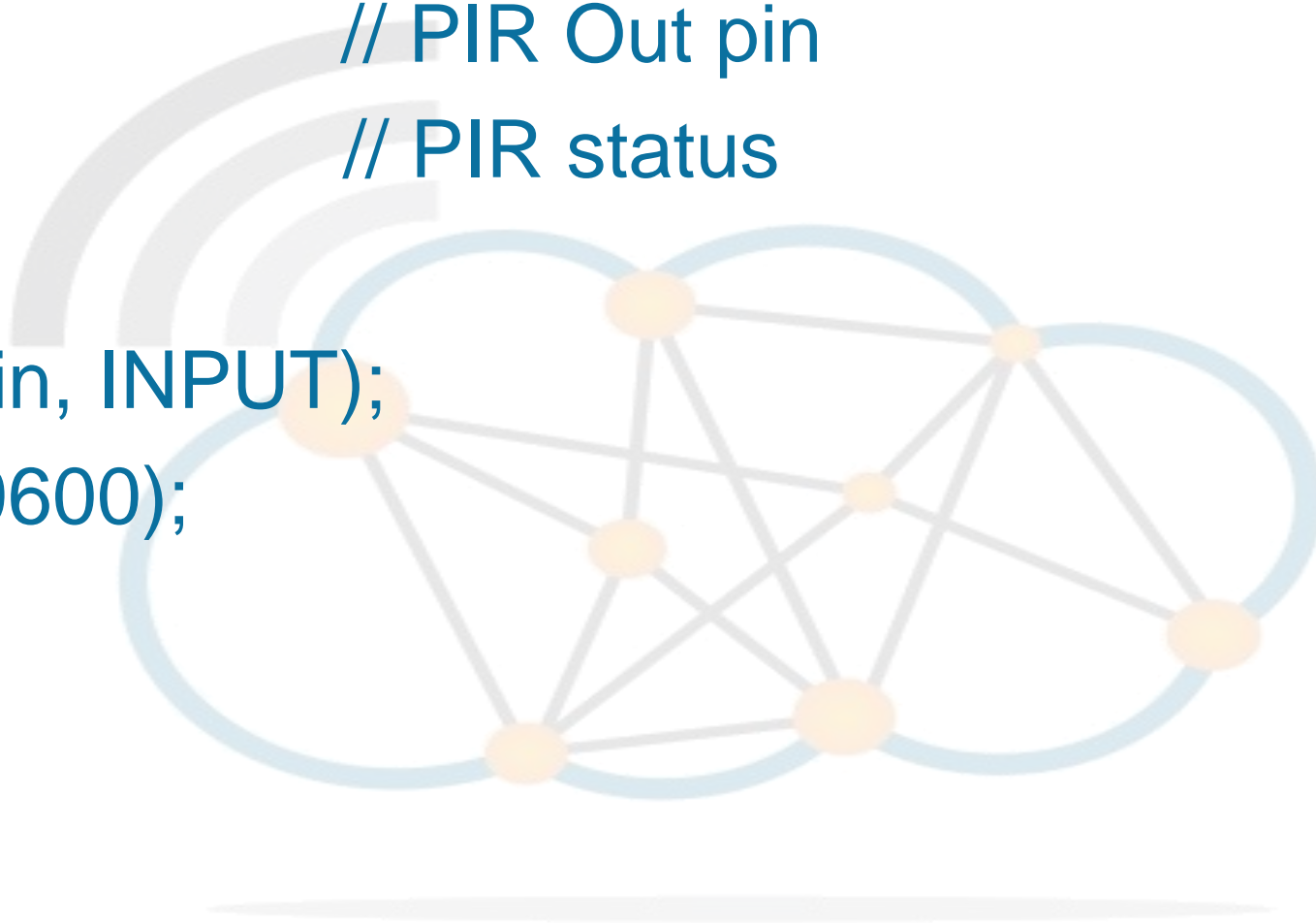


Sample Code



```
int pirPin = 2;           // PIR Out pin
int pirStat;              // PIR status

void setup() {
  pinMode(pirPin, INPUT);
  Serial.begin(9600);
}
```



```
void loop(){  
  pirStat = digitalRead(pirPin);  
  if (pirStat == HIGH) {           // if motion detected  
    Serial.println("Motion Detected");  
  }  
  else {  
    Serial.println("No Motion Detected");  
  }  
}
```

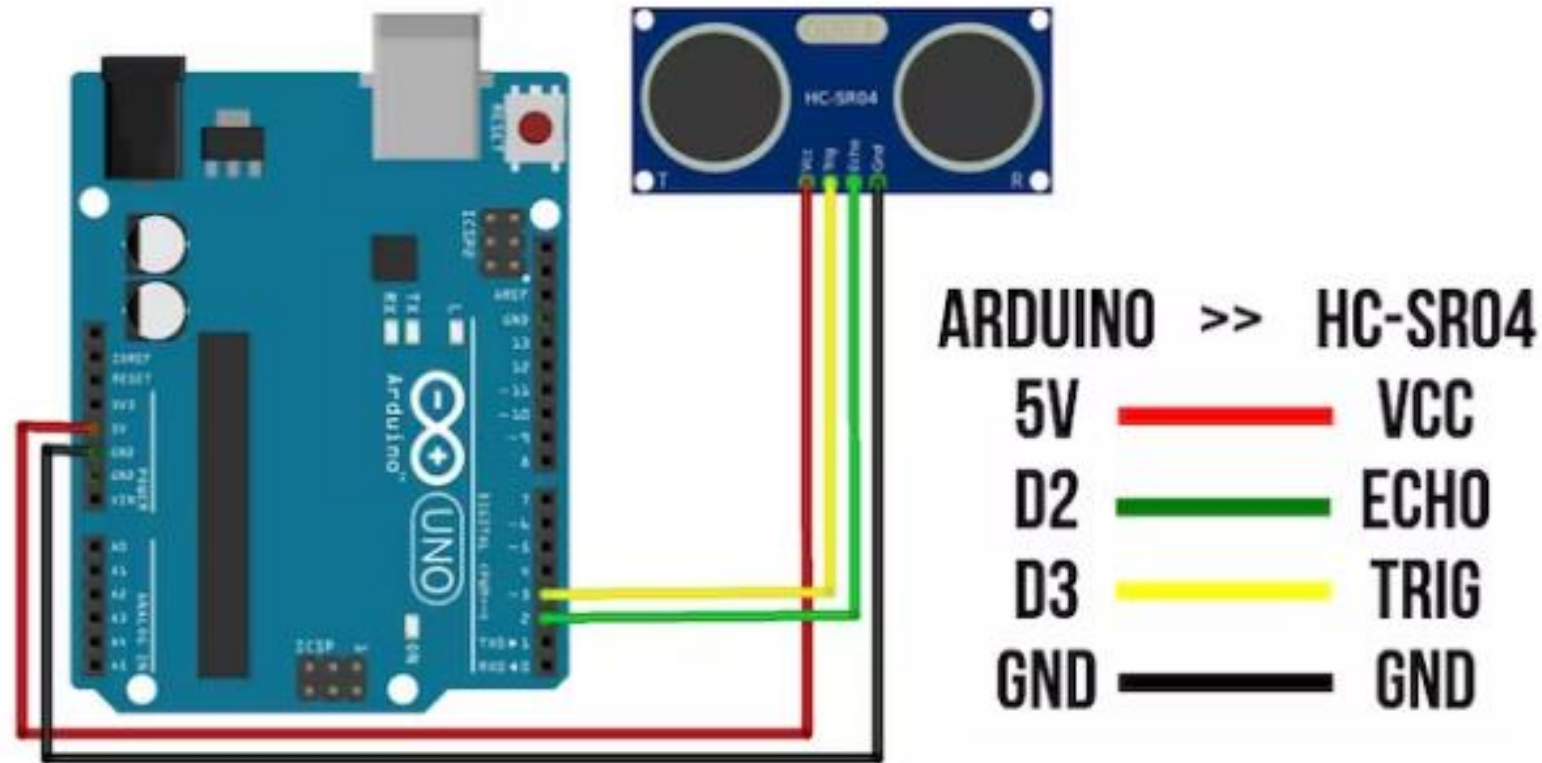


Ultrasonic Sensors

An ultrasonic sensor is an electronic device that measures the distance of a target object by emitting ultrasonic sound waves, and converts the reflected sound into an electrical signal.



Ultrasound Sensor Connection to Board



Sample Code

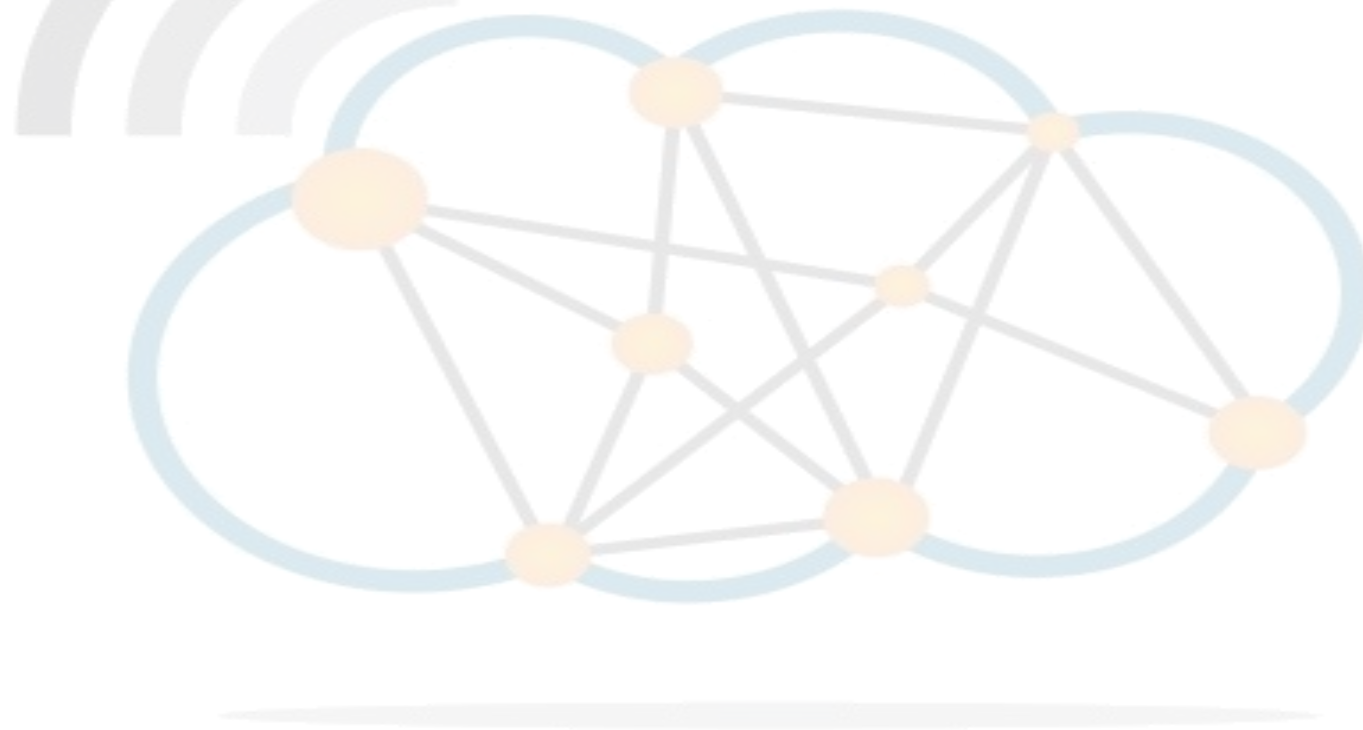


```
int echoPin = 2;
int trigPin = 3;
// defines variables
long duration; // variable for the duration of sound wave travel
int distance; // variable for the distance measurement

void setup() {
  pinMode(trigPin, OUTPUT); // Sets the trigPin as an OUTPUT
  pinMode(echoPin, INPUT); // Sets the echoPin as an INPUT
  Serial.begin(9600); // Serial Communication is starting with
  9600 of baudrate speed
}
```

```
void loop() {  
  // Clears the trigPin condition  
  digitalWrite(trigPin, LOW);  
  delay(2000);  
  // Sets the trigPin HIGH (ACTIVE) for 10 microseconds  
  digitalWrite(trigPin, HIGH);  
  delay(1000);  
  digitalWrite(trigPin, LOW);  
  // Reads the echoPin, returns the sound wave travel time in microseconds  
  duration = pulseIn(echoPin, HIGH);  
  // Calculating the distance  
  distance = duration * 0.034 / 2; // Speed of sound wave divided by 2 (go and back)  
  Serial.print("Distance: ");  
  Serial.print(distance);  
  Serial.println(" cm");  
}
```

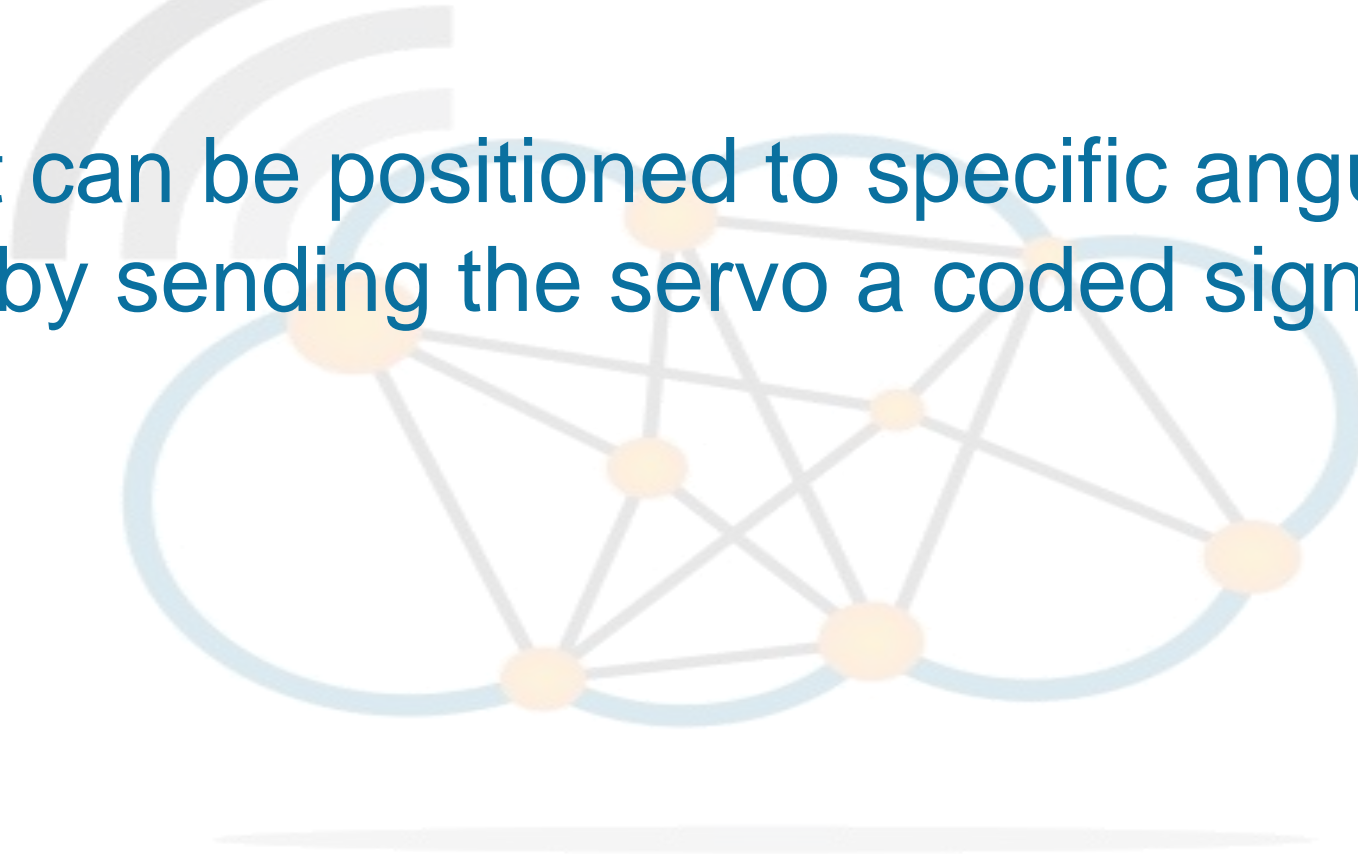
- An actuator converts electrical signals into another (i.e. not-electrical) form of energy e.g. light, sound.



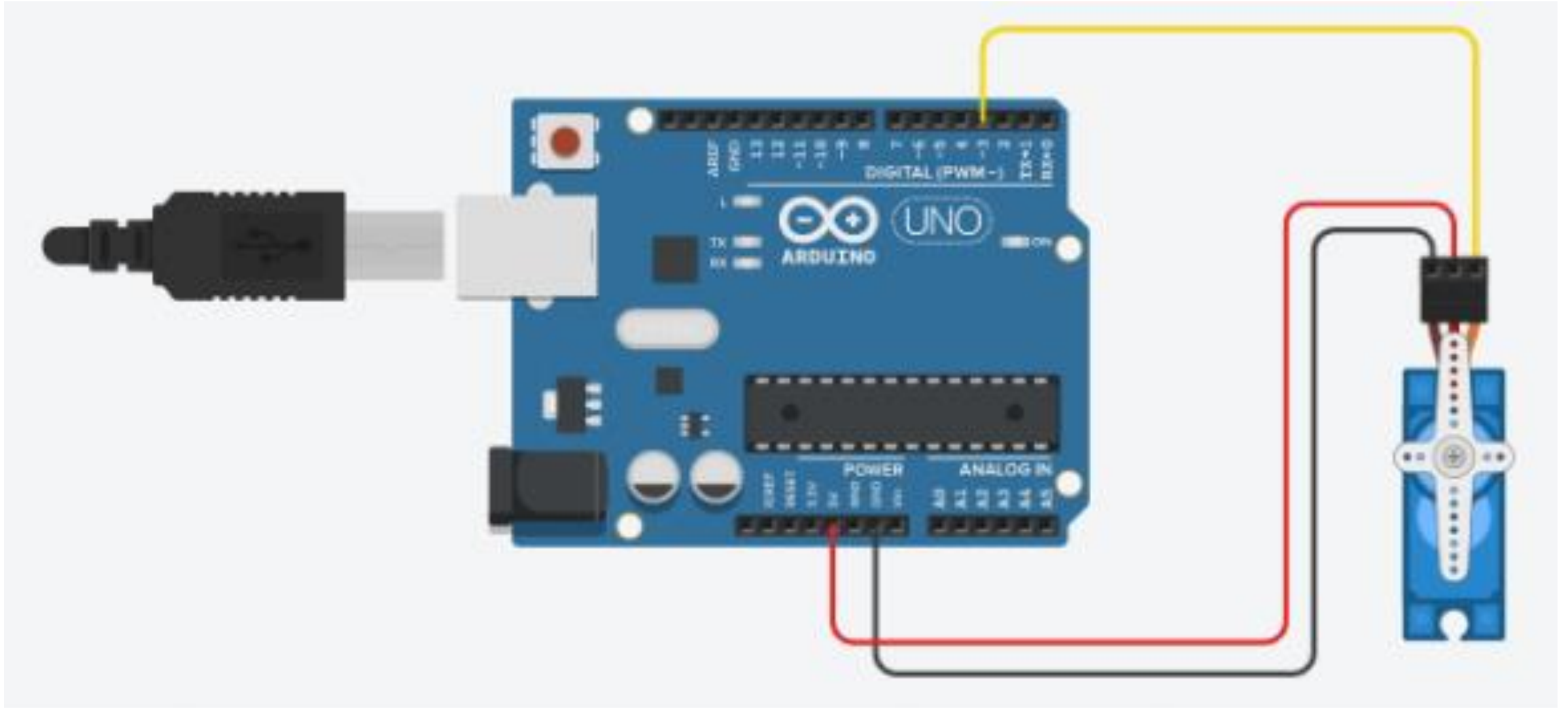
Servo Motor Actuator



- A Servo Motor is a small device that has an output shaft.
- This shaft can be positioned to specific angular positions by sending the servo a coded signal.



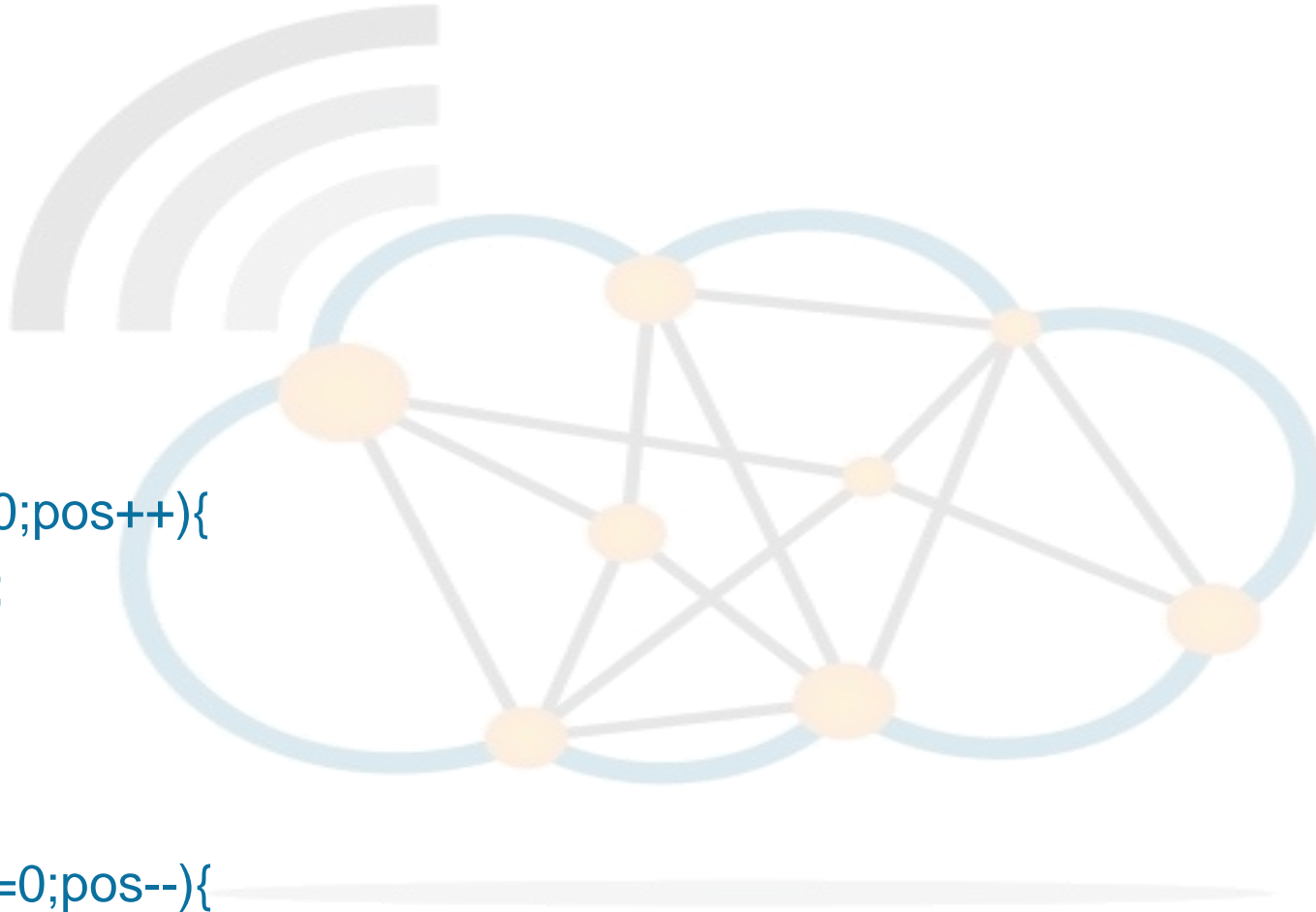
Servo Motor Actuator



Sample Code



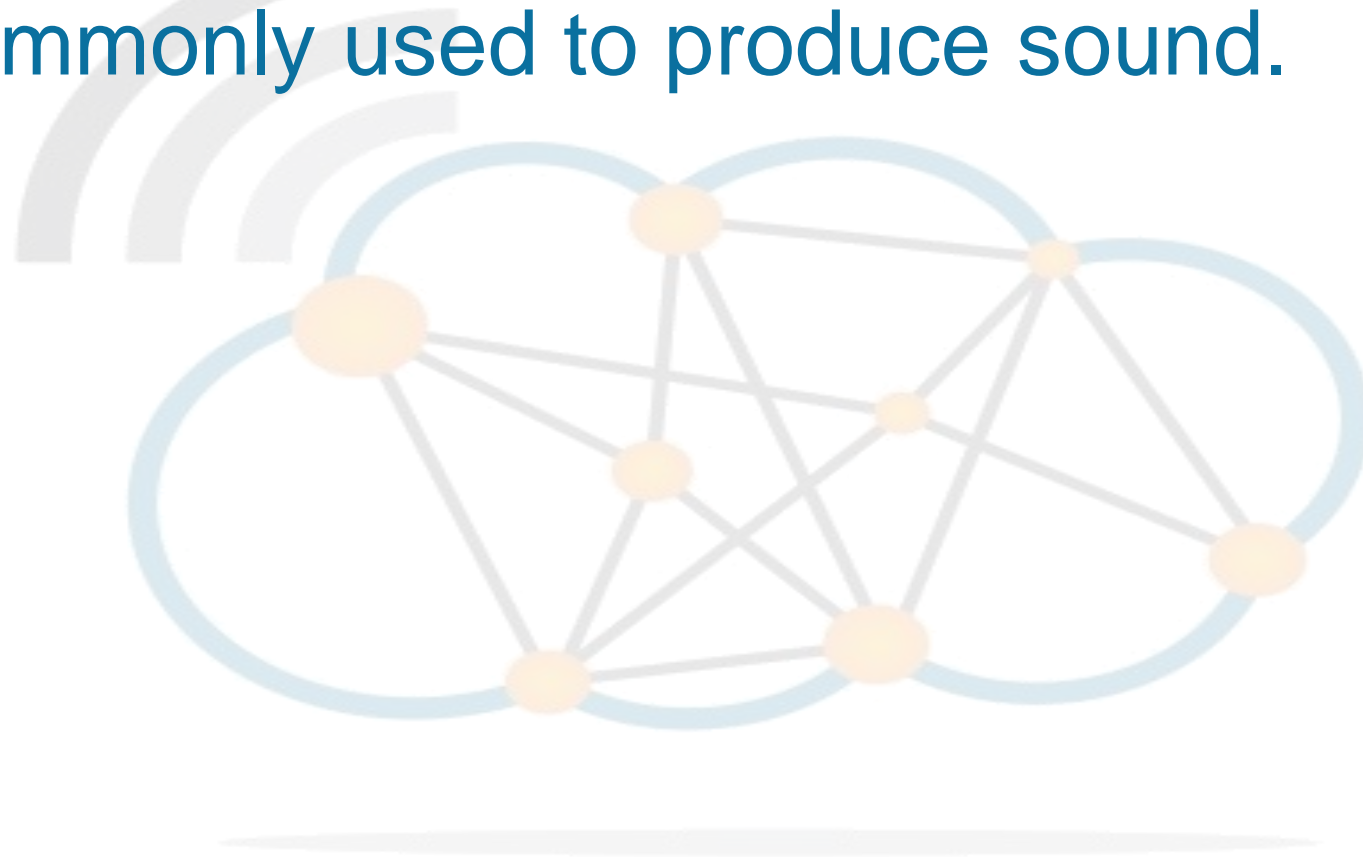
```
#include<Servo.h>
Servo Myservo;
int pos;
void setup() {
  Myservo.attach(3);
}
void loop(){
  for(pos=0;pos<=180;pos++){
    Myservo.write(pos);
    delay(15);
  }
  delay(1000);
  for(pos=180;pos>=0;pos--){
    Myservo.write(pos);
    delay(15);
```



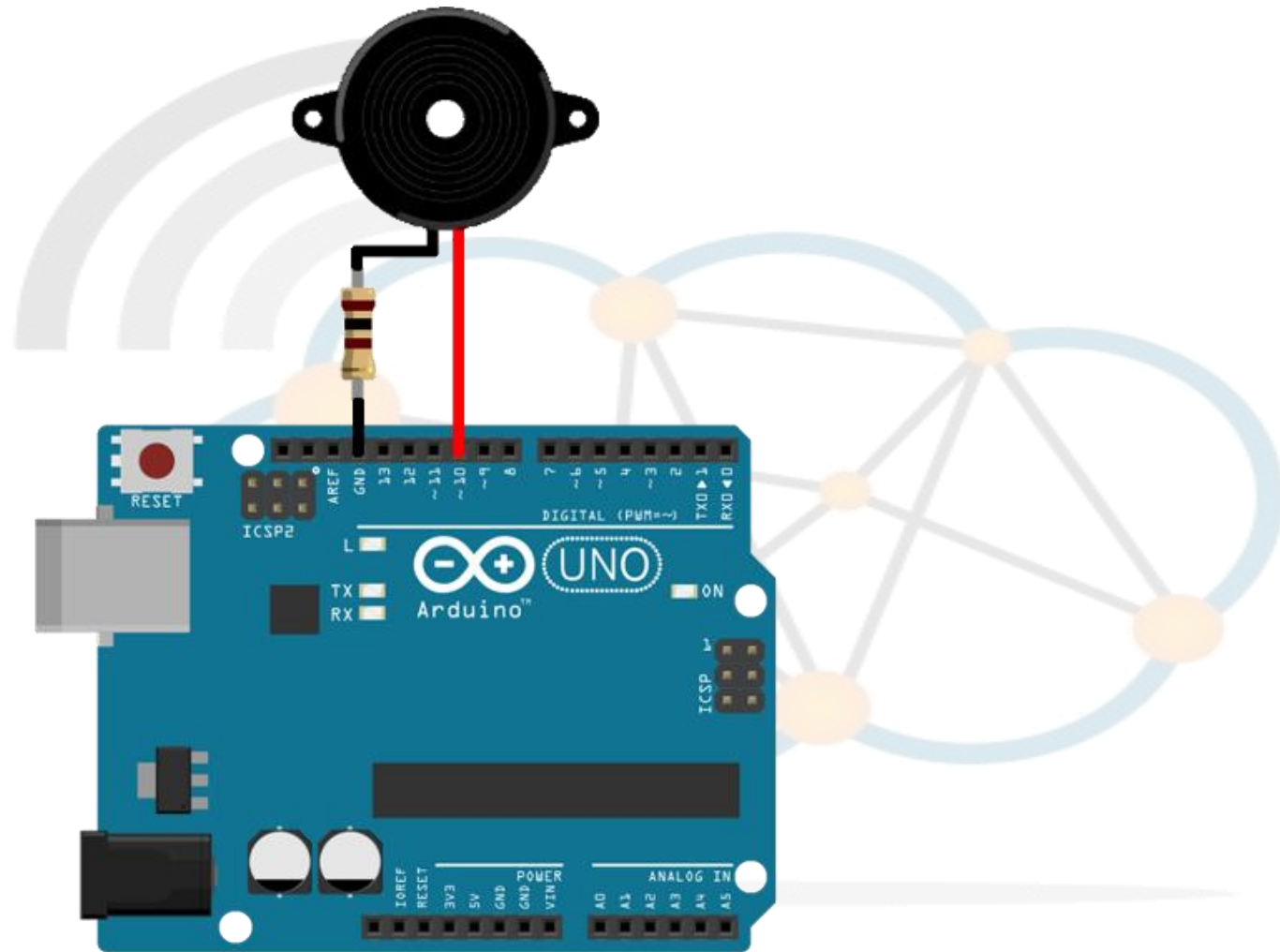
Buzzer Actuator



- A **buzzer** or piezo speaker is an audio signaling device commonly used to produce sound.



Buzzer Actuator



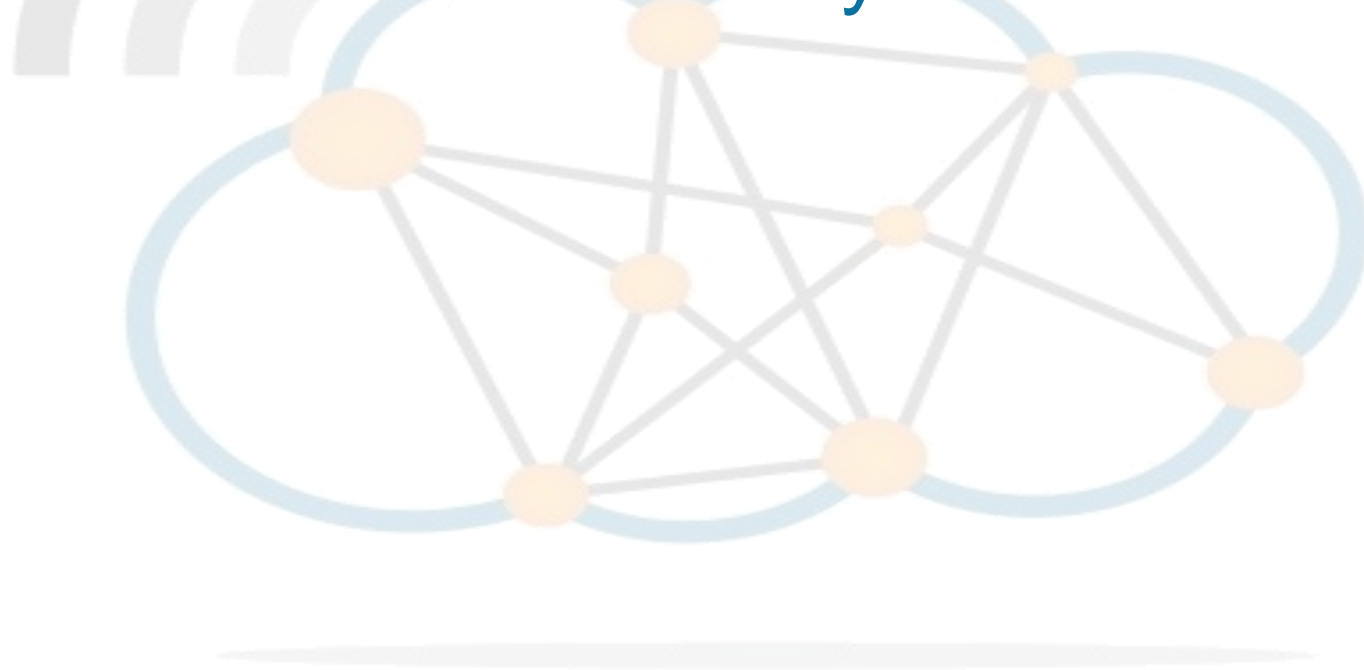
Sample Code



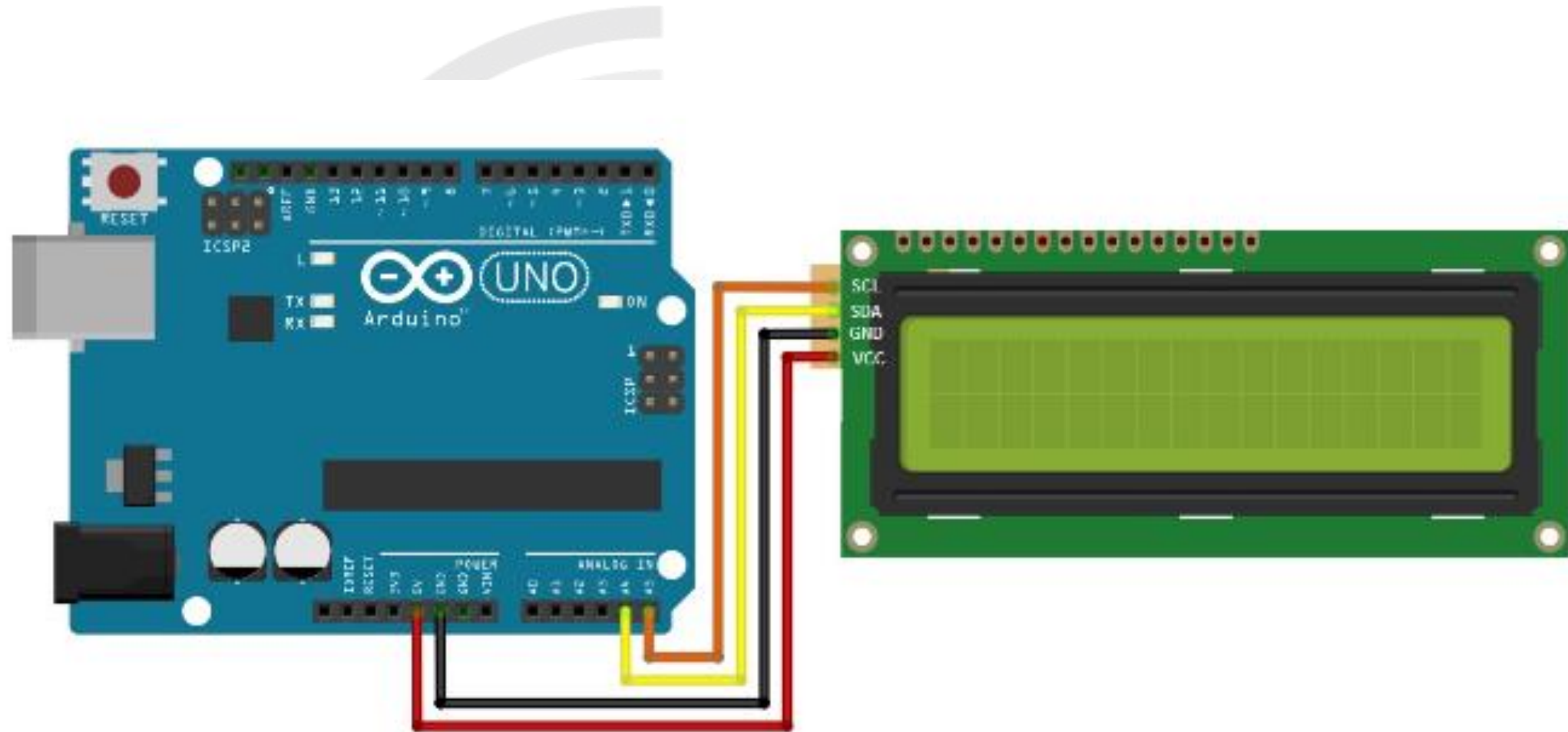
```
int buzzer=10;           //Defining variable and the GPIO pin on Arduino
void setup()
{
  pinMode(buzzer, OUTPUT); //Defining the pin as OUTPUT
  //put your setup code here:
}

void loop() {
  digitalWrite(buzzer, HIGH); //Setting the pin HIGH
  delay(2000);
  digitalWrite(buzzer, LOW);  //Setting the pin HIGH
  delay(2000);
  //put your main code here, to run repeatedly:
}
```

- LCDs (**Liquid Crystal Displays**) are used in embedded system applications for displaying various parameters and status of the system.



LCD Screen



Sample Code



```
#include <Wire.h>
#include <LiquidCrystal_I2C.h>
LiquidCrystal_I2C lcd(0x27,20,4); // set the LCD address to 0x27 for a 16 chars and 2 line display
void setup(){
  lcd.init();           // initialize the lcd
  lcd.init();
  // Print a message to the LCD.
  lcd.backlight();
  lcd.setCursor(1,0);
  lcd.print("hello everyone");
  lcd.setCursor(1,1);
  lcd.print("Hey");
}
```

A faint background illustration of a network. It features a central cluster of yellow nodes connected by grey lines, surrounded by larger blue circles. To the left, there are three concentric grey arcs representing a signal or radio waves.