

CS 5331: Special Problems in CS:
Cyber Physical Systems Spring 2023

Assignment 6:
Gesture Controlled Servo Motor

Amir Faiyaz
R11772642

- a. The objective of the work was to control the direction of a servo motor by moving the hand closer or further from the light sensor. The procedure involved setting up the hardware with an Arduino board, a servo motor, a light sensor, and a breadboard. The key results were achieved by scaling the data from the light sensor to fit the range of servo motor angle (0° to 180°) for smooth transitions, using a linear expression equation. The Arduino code written for this purpose was able to control the servo motor angle in response to the distance of the hand from the light sensor.

b.

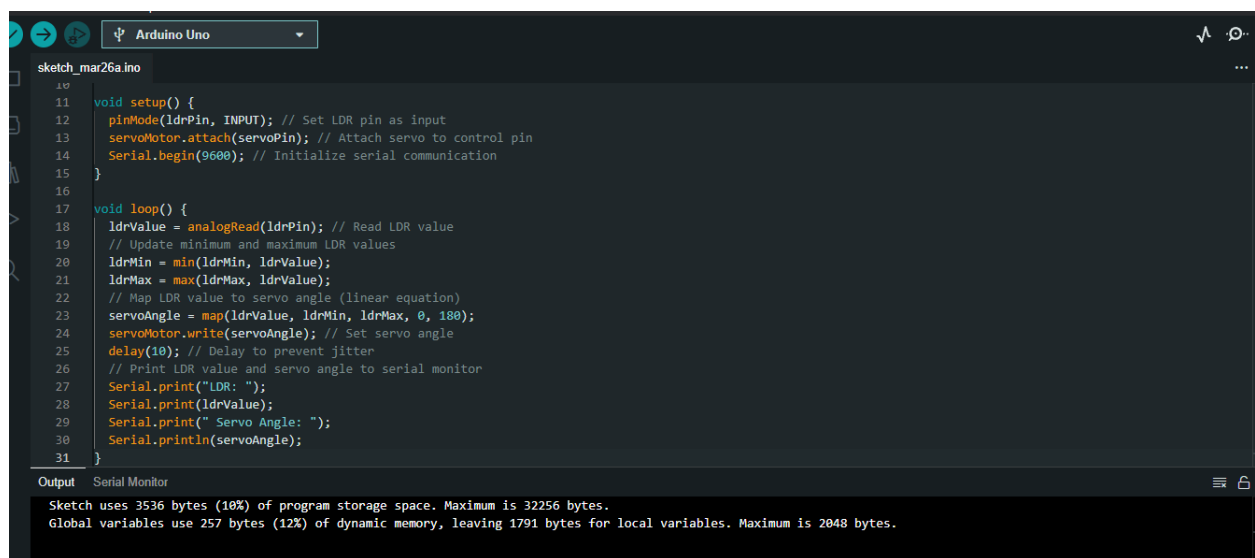
```
c. include <Servo.h>
d.
e. int ldrPin = A0; // LDR analog input pin
f. int ldrValue = 0; // LDR value
g. int servoPin = 9; // Servo control pin
h. Servo servoMotor; // Servo object
i. int servoAngle = 0; // Servo angle
j. int ldrMin = 1023; // Minimum LDR value
k. int ldrMax = 0; // Maximum LDR value
l.
m. void setup() {
n.   pinMode(ldrPin, INPUT); // Set LDR pin as input
o.   servoMotor.attach(servoPin); // Attach servo to control pin
p.   Serial.begin(9600); // Initialize serial communication
q. }
r.
s. void loop() {
t.   ldrValue = analogRead(ldrPin); // Read LDR value
u.   // Update minimum and maximum LDR values
v.   ldrMin = min(ldrMin, ldrValue);
w.   ldrMax = max(ldrMax, ldrValue);
x.   // Map LDR value to servo angle (linear equation)
y.   servoAngle = map(ldrValue, ldrMin, ldrMax, 0, 180);
z.   servoMotor.write(servoAngle); // Set servo angle
aa. delay(10); // Delay to prevent jitter
bb. // Print LDR value and servo angle to serial monitor
cc. Serial.print("LDR: ");
dd. Serial.print(ldrValue);
ee. Serial.print(" Servo Angle: ");
ff. Serial.println(servoAngle);
gg. }
```

c.

We used a light sensor to detect the proximity of the hand to implement the servo motor movement to correlate with the hand gesture. The servo motor moved towards an angle of 0° as the hand moved closer to the sensor, while it moved away from the sensor at an angle of 180°. We accomplished this by scaling the light sensor data with a linear expression equation to fit the range of servo motor angle for smooth transitions.

Other types of sensors, such as accelerometers or gyroscopes, which can detect movement along different axes, could be used to detect other types of hand motion, such as side to side.

d.



The screenshot shows the Arduino IDE interface with a sketch named 'sketch_mar26a.ino' for an Arduino Uno. The code is as follows:

```
11 void setup() {
12   pinMode(ldrPin, INPUT); // Set LDR pin as input
13   servoMotor.attach(servoPin); // Attach servo to control pin
14   Serial.begin(9600); // Initialize serial communication
15 }
16
17 void loop() {
18   ldrValue = analogRead(ldrPin); // Read LDR value
19   // Update minimum and maximum LDR values
20   ldrMin = min(ldrMin, ldrValue);
21   ldrMax = max(ldrMax, ldrValue);
22   // Map LDR value to servo angle (linear equation)
23   servoAngle = map(ldrValue, ldrMin, ldrMax, 0, 180);
24   servoMotor.write(servoAngle); // Set servo angle
25   delay(10); // Delay to prevent jitter
26   // Print LDR value and servo angle to serial monitor
27   Serial.print("LDR: ");
28   Serial.print(ldrValue);
29   Serial.print(" Servo Angle: ");
30   Serial.println(servoAngle);
31 }
```

The Output window at the bottom shows the following memory usage information:

```
Sketch uses 3536 bytes (10%) of program storage space. Maximum is 32256 bytes.
Global variables use 257 bytes (12%) of dynamic memory, leaving 1791 bytes for local variables. Maximum is 2048 bytes.
```

e.

