

Objectives

- Identifying the environment using sensors
- To be able to use code to take a reading from an ultrasonic sensor to gauge distance
- To be able to use code to take an analogue reading from a light sensor
- To be able to use code to detect the presence of a line or marker as part of a line follower

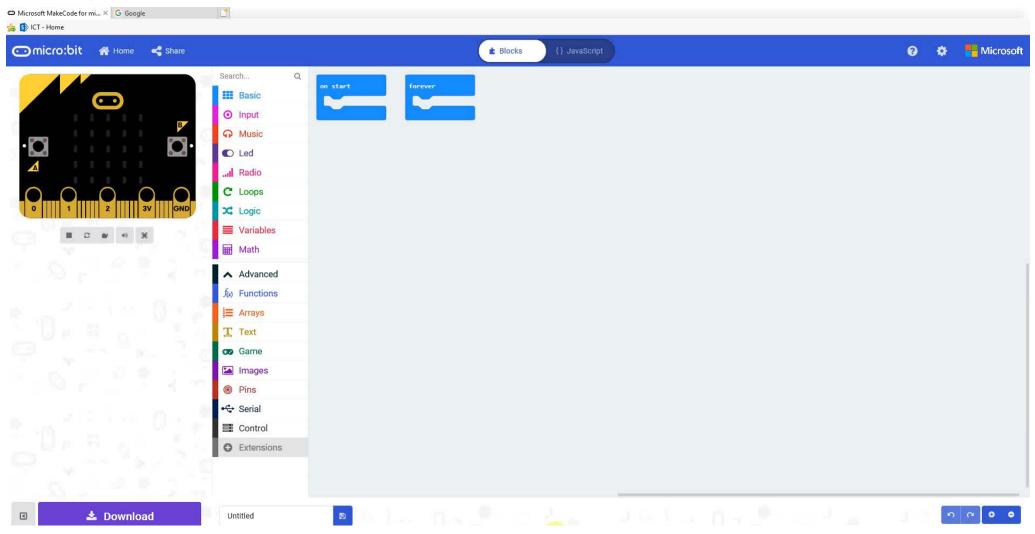


Introduction to the Bit:Bot

- The Bit:Bot from 4tronix is a robot kit with:
 - Motors
 - Sensors
 - LEDs
- You can use it to experiment with various inputs and outputs utilising the micro:bit as the core computer



Adding the Bit:Bot Extension





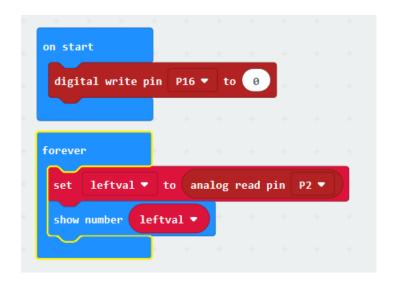
Light Sensor

- The two analogue light sensors at the front of the Bit:Bot will give a value between 0 and 1023 where
 - 0 is fully dark
 - 1023 is maximum brightness
- We need to use a digital output signal on Pin 16 to set whether we are reading from the left sensor or the right sensor
- Setting Pin 16 to:
 - O utilises the left sensor
 - 1 utilises the right sensor



Light Sensor

- Try out the example on the right
- What happens to the screen when you cover the sensor
- How high is the reading under ambient lighting conditions
- What happens if you point a torch on the sensor



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on start

digital write pin P16 ▼ to 1

forever

set rightval ▼ to analog read pin P2 ▼

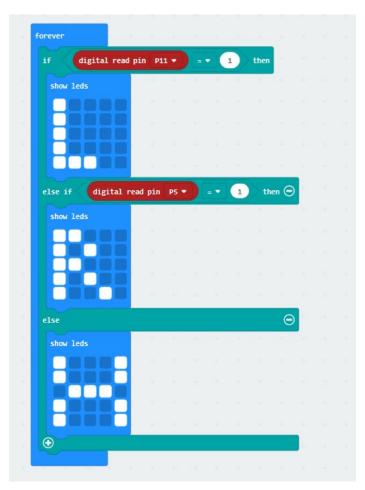
plot bar graph of rightval ▼

up to 1023
```



Line Follower Sensor

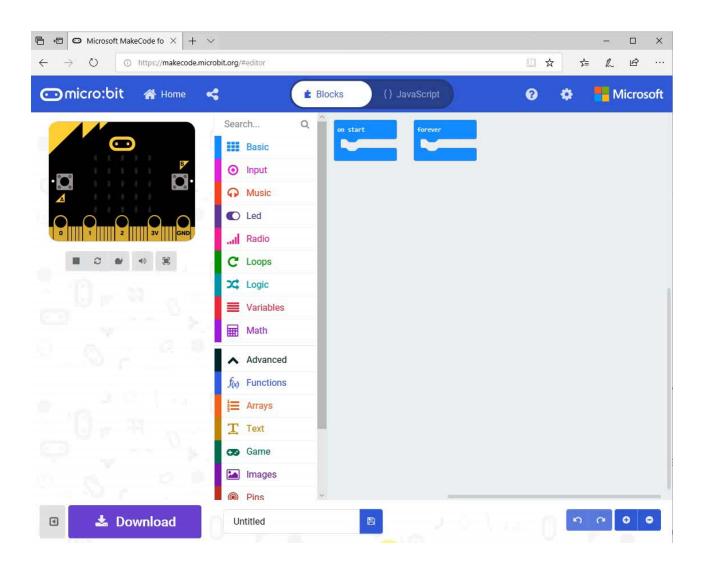
These connect to Pin 11 for the left and Pin 5 for the right



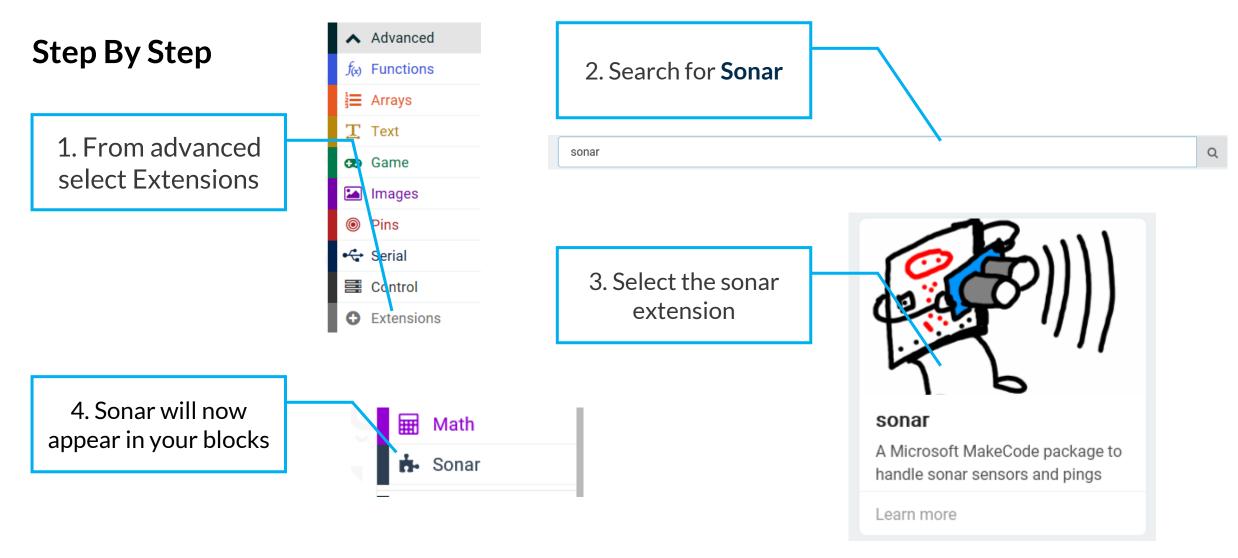
- Try out the example on the left
- What happens when you cover each sensor
- What happens when no sensors are covered
- Try experimenting with different thickness of lines, different colours and on different materials
- Identify the best size, colour and material for a line to be detected reliably
- Create a table of your results



- The Bit:Bot comes with an optional HC-SR04 ultrasonic distance sensor
- To use this sensor you will need to add the Sonar package
- Follow the video to add this extension

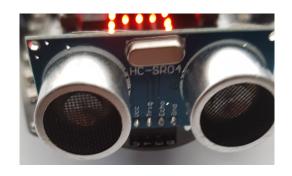








- An ultrasonic sensor works by:
 - Sending out an ultrasonic sound wave out as ping
 - It measures how long it takes for the sound wave to reflect off a solid object and be echoed back
 - This time can then be converted into distance





- Try out the example on the left
- It simply sends a ping out every 2 seconds and displays the distance on the screen
- How accurate is the sensor?
- What materials reflect the sound best? (brick, plaster, wood etc)
- Is the sensor affected by outside noise sources?
- Document your results



Thank You Danke Merci 谢谢 ありがとう Gracias Kiitos 감사합니다 धन्यवाद תודה

