

스마트시스템입문

2018년 1학기

# IDE programming

The Arduino Software (IDE) allows you to write programs and upload them to your board.

1. If you have a reliable Internet connection, you should use the online IDE (Arduino Web Editor). It will allow you to save your sketches in the cloud.
2. If you would rather work offline, you should use the latest version of the desktop IDE.

<https://www.arduino.cc/en/Guide/HomePage>

Download the Arduino IDE

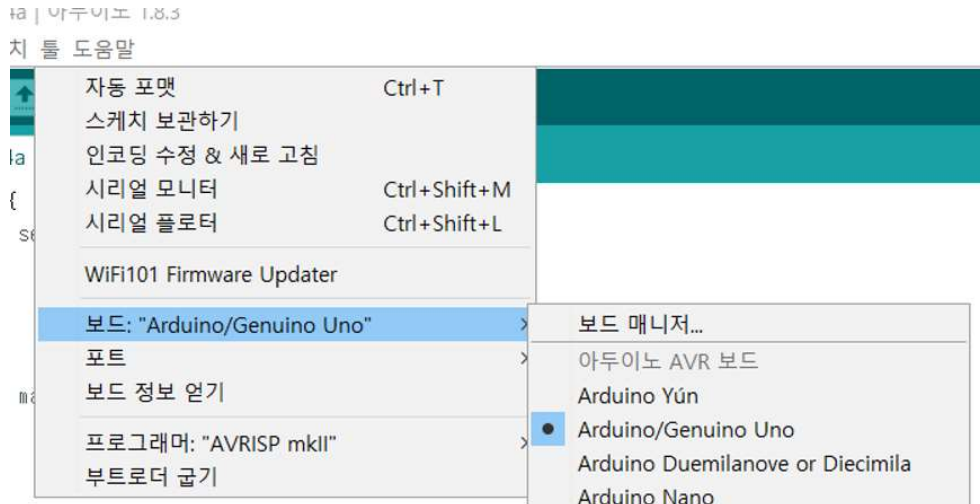


The screenshot shows the Arduino IDE download page. On the left, there is a large teal circle containing the Arduino logo (an infinity symbol with a minus and plus sign). To the right of the logo, the text reads: **ARDUINO 1.8.5**, followed by a paragraph describing the IDE as open-source software that runs on Windows, Mac OS X, and Linux. Below this, it states that the software can be used with any Arduino board and refers to the 'Getting Started' page for installation instructions. On the right side of the page, there is a teal sidebar with links for 'Windows Installer', 'Windows ZIP file for non admin install', 'Windows app' (with a note 'Requires Win 8.1 or 10' and a 'Get' button), 'Mac OS X 10.7 Lion or newer', 'Linux 32 bits', 'Linux 64 bits', 'Linux ARM', 'Release Notes', 'Source Code', and 'Checksums (sha512)'.

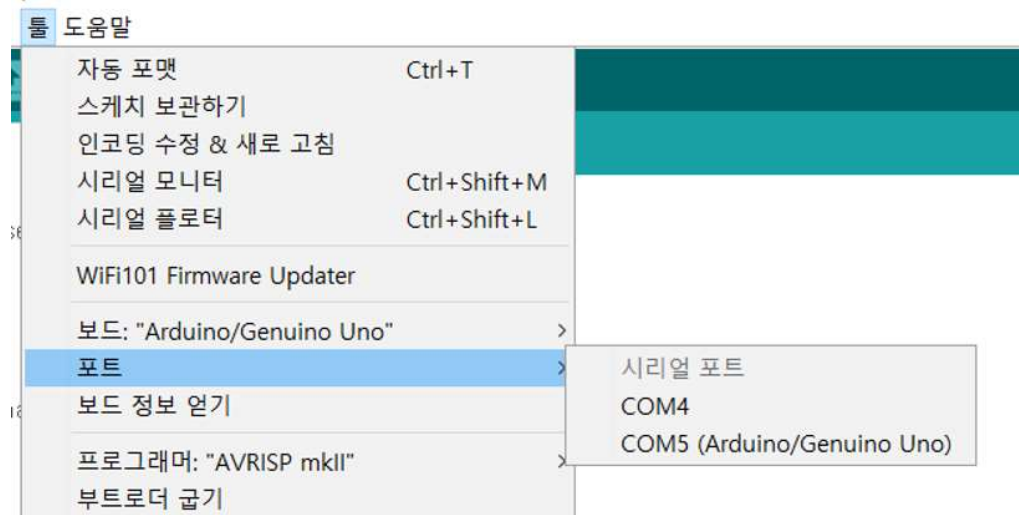
<https://www.arduino.cc/en/Main/Software>

# IDE programming

- Connect Arduino to PC using USB cable

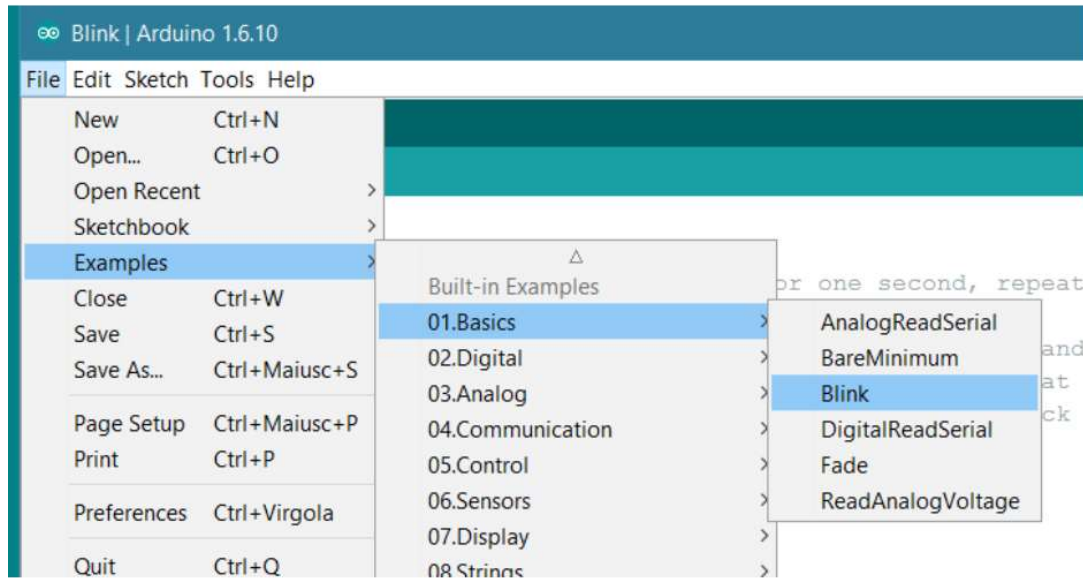


- USB 케이블을 끝까지 밀어서 연결해야함

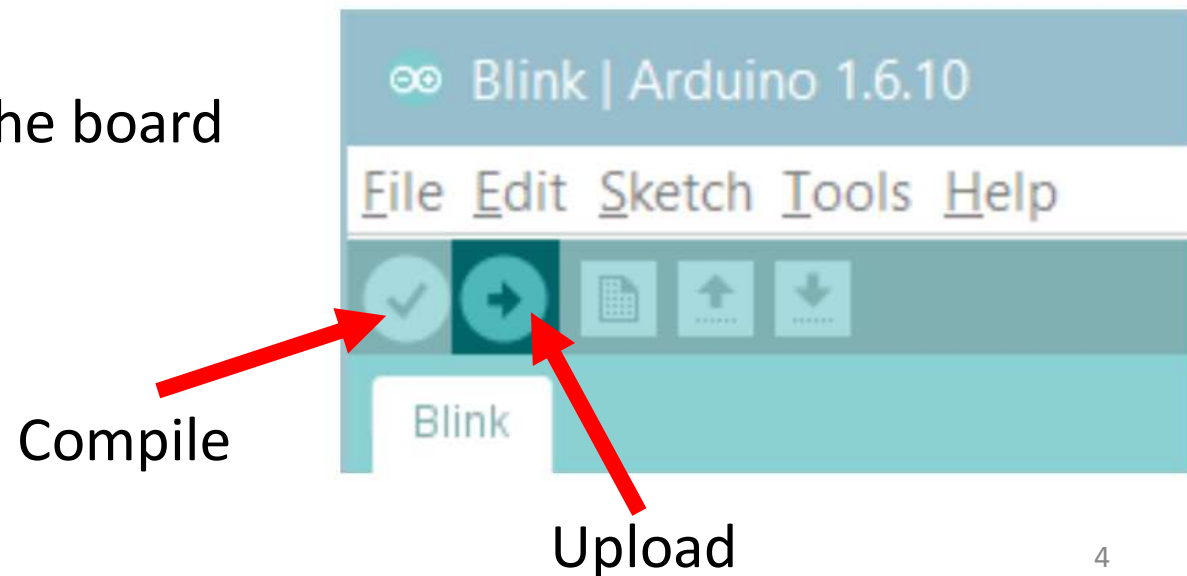


You must choose a right COM to make connection

# Blink exmaple




- Blink built-in LED
- Upload sketch to the board




# Blink exmaple

Run once at  
the beginning



```
// the setup function runs once when you press reset or power the board
void setup() {
  // initialize digital pin LED_BUILTIN as an output.
  pinMode(LED_BUILTIN, OUTPUT);
}
```

Repeat this  
loop function



```
// the loop function runs over and over again forever
void loop() {
  digitalWrite(LED_BUILTIN, HIGH); // turn the LED on (HIGH is the voltage level)
  delay(1000);                      // wait for a second
  digitalWrite(LED_BUILTIN, LOW);  // turn the LED off by making the voltage LOW
  delay(1000);                      // wait for a second
}
```

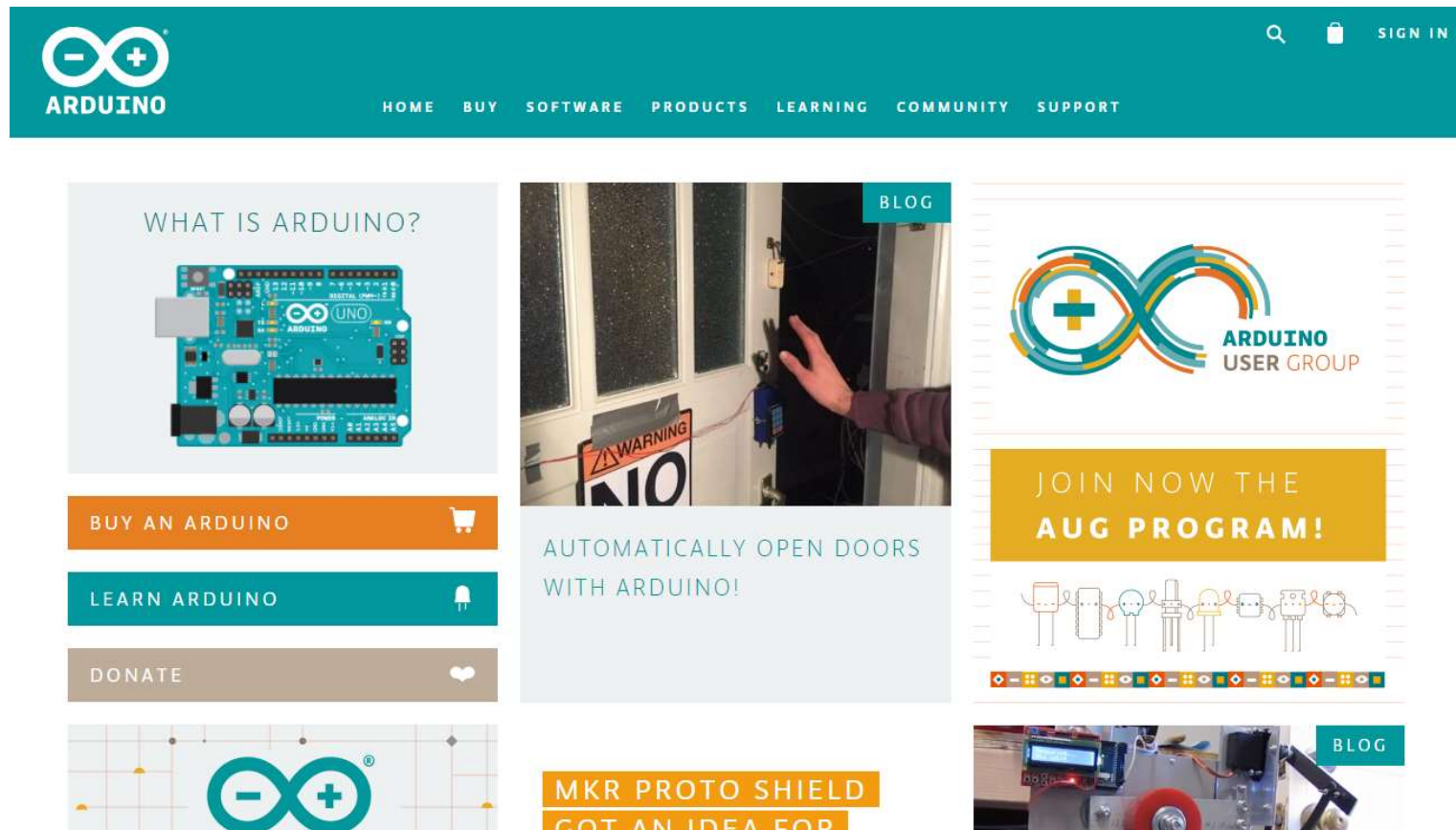
pinMode(LED\_BUILTIN, OUTPUT);

digitalWrite(LED\_BUILTIN, HIGH);

delay(1000);

# More information

- You can find more information from the official webpage



<https://www.arduino.cc/>

# How to destroy Arduino

<https://www.rugged-circuits.com/10-ways-to-destroy-an-arduino/>

## Do not make a short circuit!

### 10 Ways to Destroy An Arduino

#### Introduction

Use a sledgehammer, fire a bullet at it, throw it into a pool....that's not what we're talking about. We're going to show you how to electrically destroy your Arduino, though many of you seem to already know how to do that through unfortunate experience. You know what we mean....that funny smell, the scorch mark on a component, or the dreaded "programmer not in sync" error message -- all signs that you've just learned a lesson the hard way.

Why are we doing this? If you own an Arduino, it's good to know what is and what isn't OK to do with it. We also want you to consider buying our [Ruggeduino](#), which will survive all of the tortures described below.

#### Method #1: Shorting I/O Pins to Ground

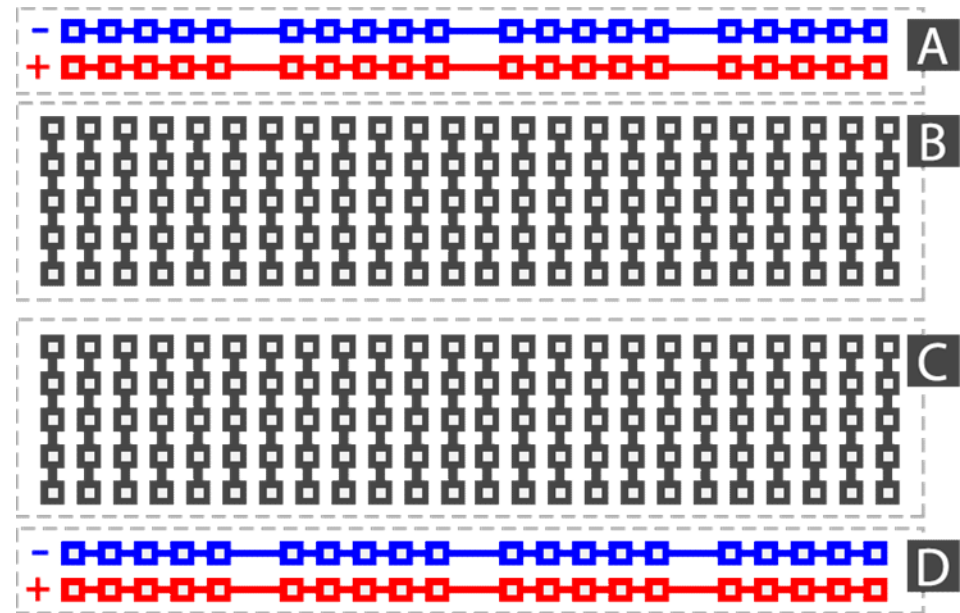
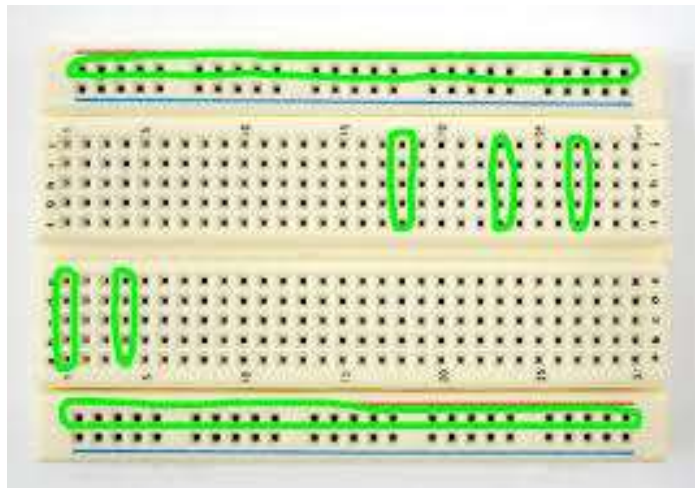
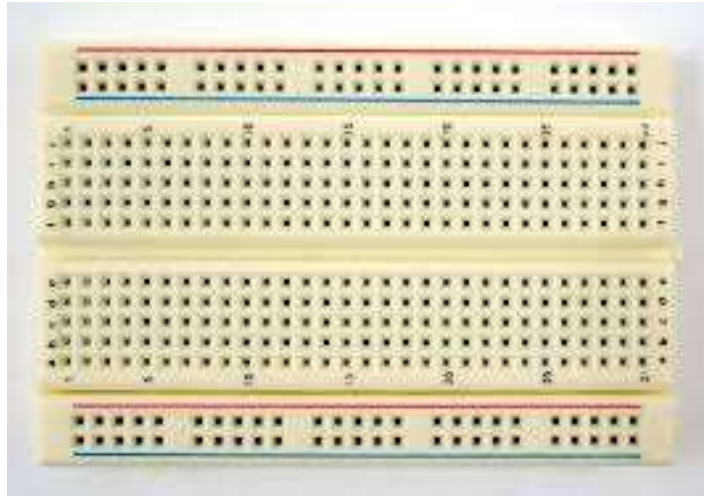
##### HOW

Configure an I/O pin to be an output then set it high. Short the pin to ground. You have now created an overcurrent condition on the I/O pin and it will be destroyed.





# Breadboard



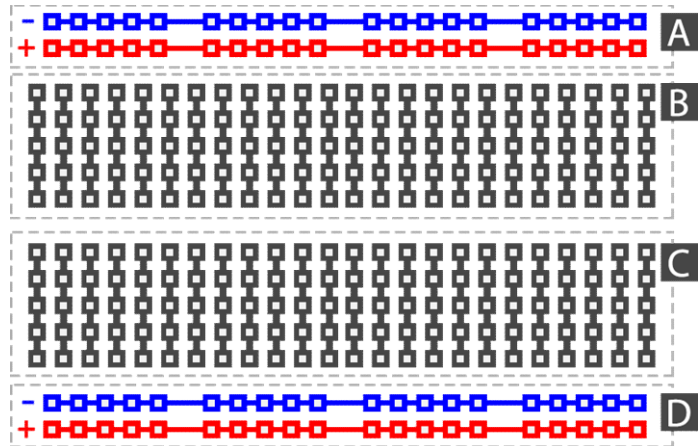
[https://www.tweaking4all.com/wp-content/uploads/2013/12/basic\\_breadboard\\_layout.png](https://www.tweaking4all.com/wp-content/uploads/2013/12/basic_breadboard_layout.png)

[https://encrypted-tbn0.gstatic.com/images?q=tbn:ANd9GcS\\_JK1WV9iT070i5hwivskrwTGbMfHu\\_ek0lMEpNUADmWSsEkvx](https://encrypted-tbn0.gstatic.com/images?q=tbn:ANd9GcS_JK1WV9iT070i5hwivskrwTGbMfHu_ek0lMEpNUADmWSsEkvx)

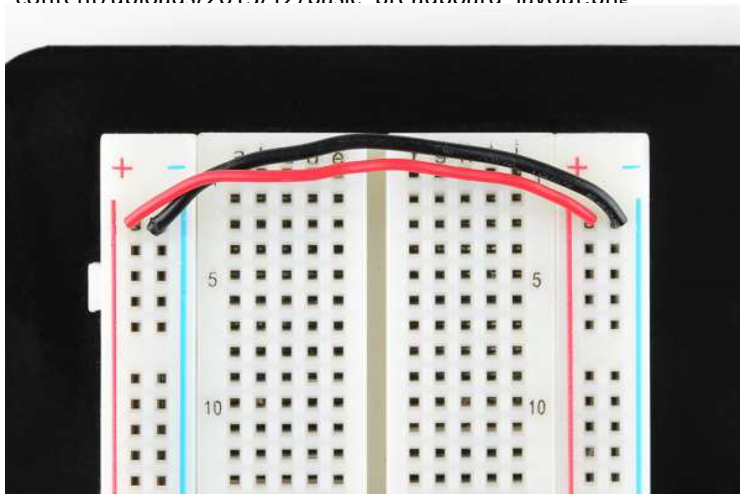
[https://encrypted-tbn0.gstatic.com/images?q=tbn:ANd9GcQcgUGI233OVpO\\_Y1o2a1uEuWJb1TyZT\\_XAb69mQ2eeS\\_WcJ2xy](https://encrypted-tbn0.gstatic.com/images?q=tbn:ANd9GcQcgUGI233OVpO_Y1o2a1uEuWJb1TyZT_XAb69mQ2eeS_WcJ2xy)



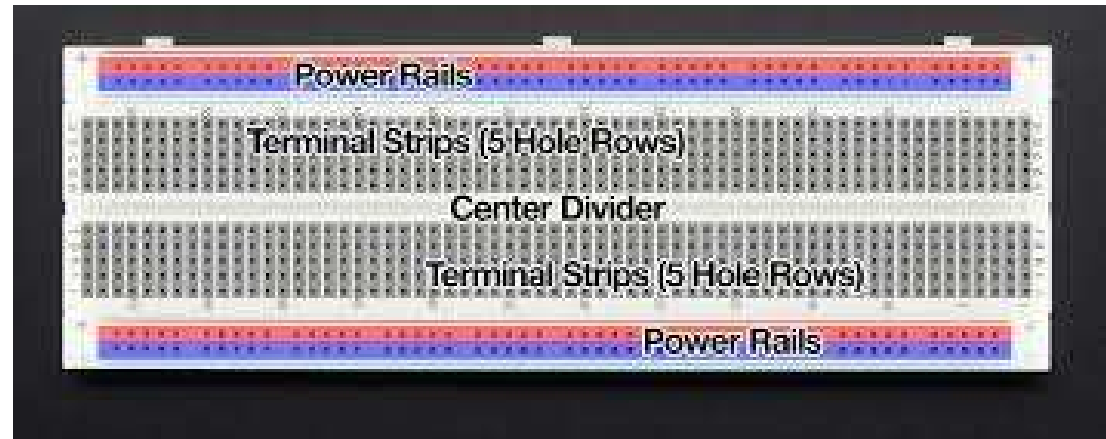
# Breadboard



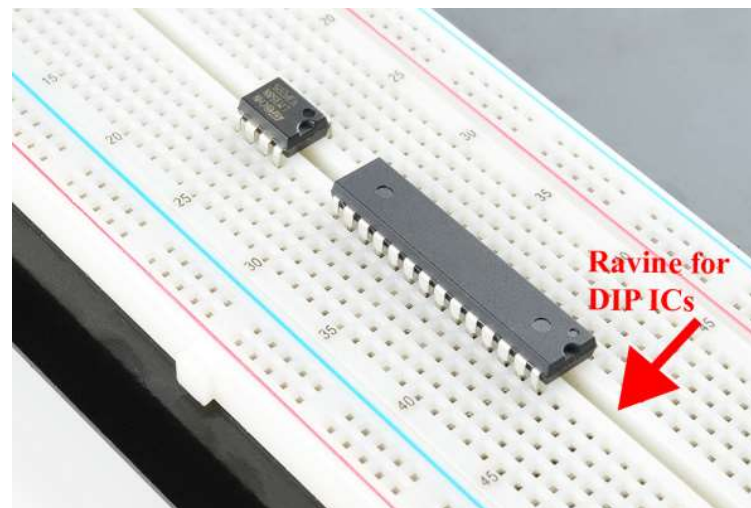
<https://www.tweaking4all.com/wp-content/uploads/2013/12/basic-breadboard-layout.png>



<https://learn.sparkfun.com/tutorials/how-to-use-a-breadboard>



[https://encrypted-tbn0.gstatic.com/images?q=tbn:ANd9GcQVr2BtZ8enjA-ZTOF\\_HiVY0yTD5LTdsiOpa7-6rPuPEAoXy3pSLA](https://encrypted-tbn0.gstatic.com/images?q=tbn:ANd9GcQVr2BtZ8enjA-ZTOF_HiVY0yTD5LTdsiOpa7-6rPuPEAoXy3pSLA)

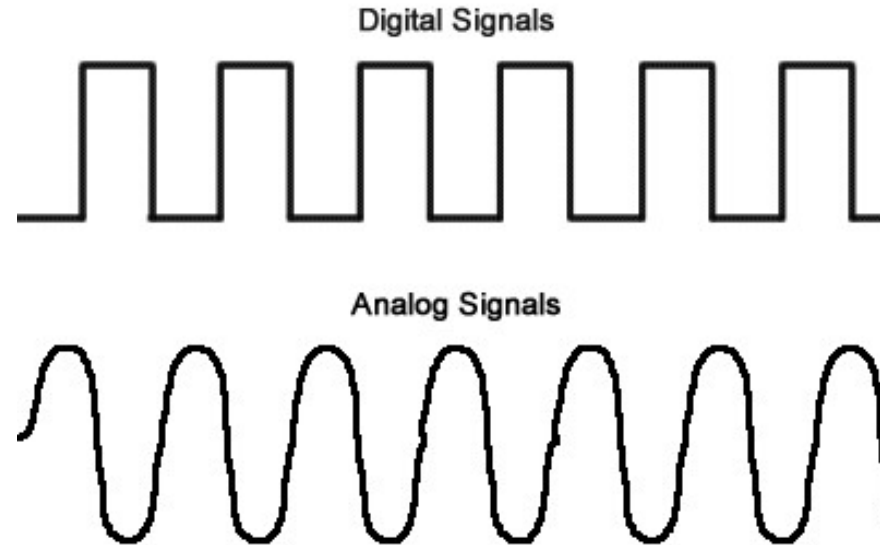


# Analog vs Digital

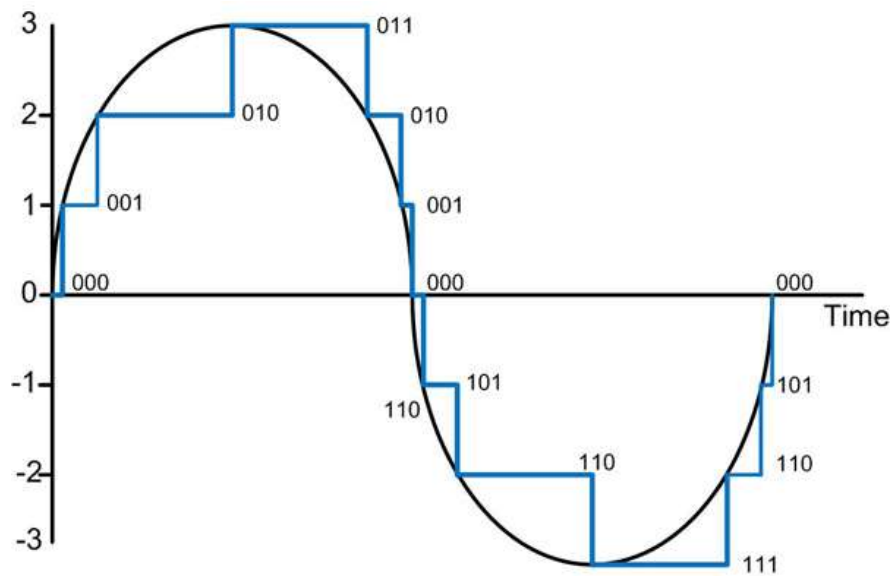
- 아날로그 신호 vs 디지털 신호
- 신호, signal
  - Time-varying “quantities” which convey some sort of information. In electrical engineering the quantity that’s time-varying is usually voltage.  
<https://learn.sparkfun.com/tutorials/analog-vs-digital>
- 차이점: 변화량이 가질 수 있는 값의 범위

# Analog vs Digital

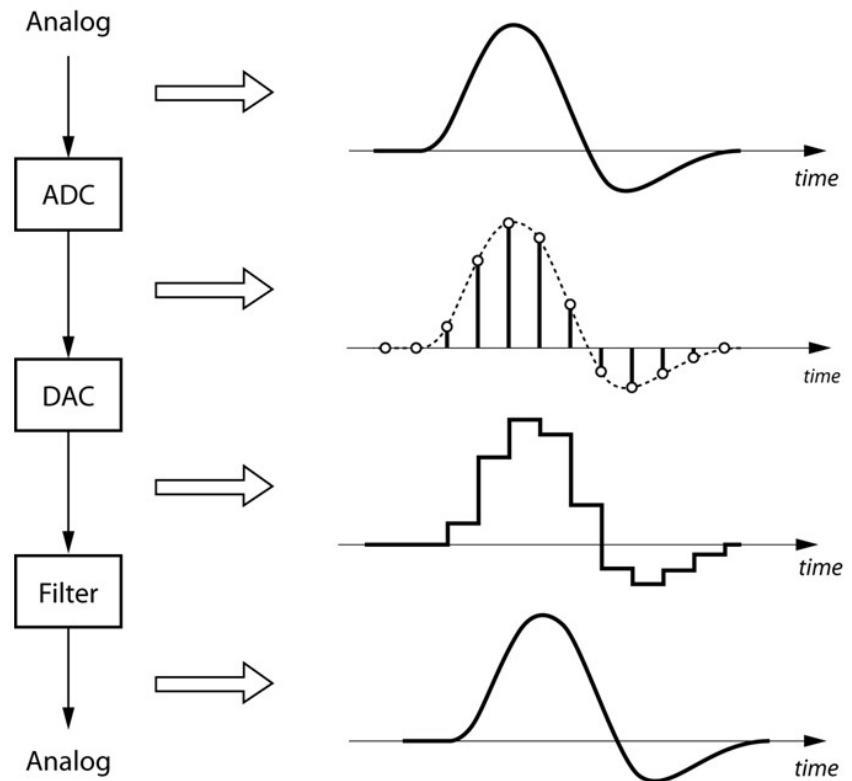
- Digital signal: only 0 and 1 exist
  - On / off button, switch
- Analog signal: continuous value
  - Analog sensors: light sensor



# ADC (analog to digital converter)



<http://screaminfx.com/images/tech-images/what-is-analog-verse-digital-explanation.jpg>

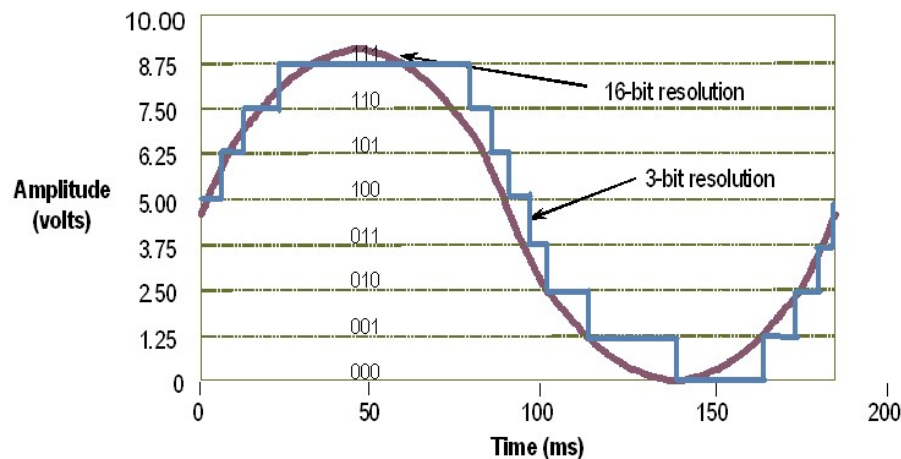


[https://www.nutag.com/sites/default/files/images/blog-images/Process%20of%20digitizing%20and%20converting%20a%20signal%20with%20an%20infinite%20precision%20ADC-DAC\\_0.png](https://www.nutag.com/sites/default/files/images/blog-images/Process%20of%20digitizing%20and%20converting%20a%20signal%20with%20an%20infinite%20precision%20ADC-DAC_0.png)

# ADC (analog to digital converter)

What is “resolution”? For example, 10-bit resolution.

## Resolution: Examples



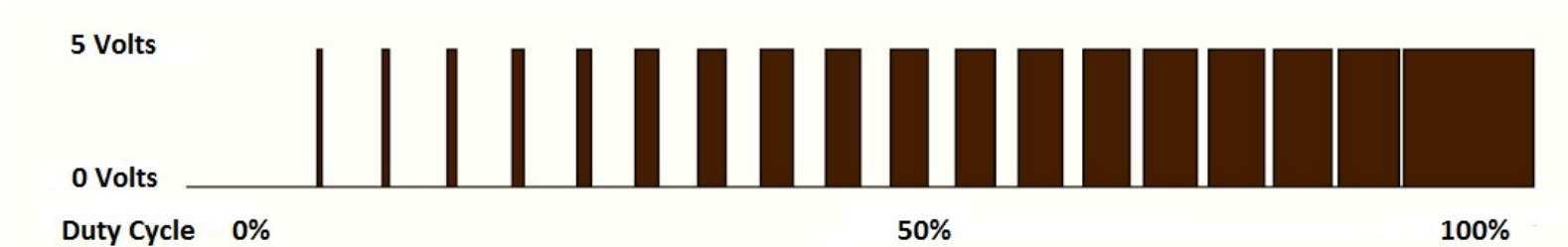
	Formula	4-bit DAC
Number of bits	$n$	4
Number of output codes	$2^n$	16
Number of steps in the output	$2^n - 1$	15
Percentage resolution	$1 / (2^n - 1)$	1/15
Step size (assuming 5 V reference voltage)	$V_{ref} / 2^n - 1$	$V_{ref} / 15$

[http://www.globalspec.com/learnmore/data\\_acquisition\\_signal\\_conditioning/signal\\_converting/digital\\_to\\_analog\\_converters](http://www.globalspec.com/learnmore/data_acquisition_signal_conditioning/signal_converting/digital_to_analog_converters)

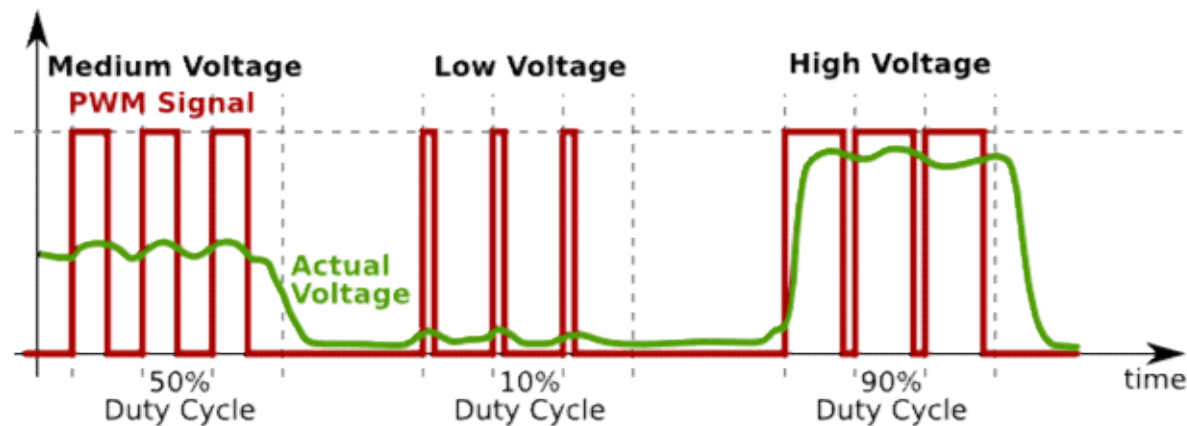
<https://image.slidesharecdn.com/group1-141018102550-conversion-gate01/95/dacdigital-to-analog-converter-11-638.jpg?cb=1486790152>

# PWM

- Control duty cycle → control average voltage



<https://electrosome.com/pwm-pulse-width-modulation/>



<https://www.wayneandlayne.com/projects/video-game-shield/design/>