



 Date:	Topic: PC Software Instruction	Time Required: 45 minutes
<div style="display: flex; align-items: flex-start;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;">  </div> <div> Learning Target/Objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I can install the required software to run the xArm robot. I can control the functions of the xArm robot. </div> </div>		
<div style="display: flex; align-items: flex-start;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;">  </div> <div> Vocabulary: Color Legend: Red = Essential Blue = Enrichment Purple = In Depth </div> </div>	<div style="display: flex; align-items: flex-start;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;">  </div> <div> Guiding Questions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> What are some real-world robots that are similar in design and function to the xArm? How are these analogous robots used? </div> </div>	
<div style="display: flex; align-items: flex-start;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;">  </div> <div> Lesson Design Details: Activity 1: Students will download the appropriate software to run the xArm robot and test its functionality. </div> </div>		
<p>Key Points: Based on the Lesson 1 PC Software Instruction manual for the Hiwonder xArm, students will need to master a combination of technical, mathematical, and computer science terms to successfully install and operate the robotic system.</p> <p>Computer Science & Software Vocabulary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Installation Pack: The compressed file or folder containing the necessary data and executable files to set up the xArm software on a PC Desktop Shortcut: An icon created on the computer's main screen that allows for quick access to the xArm application USB Serial Port: The specific hardware interface on the computer used to communicate data between the PC and the robotic arm's controller Micro-USB: The type of cable required to connect the robotic arm controller to the computer Device Connection: The process of establishing a successful data "handshake" between the software and the hardware, indicated by a status icon turning from red to green <p>Technology & Robotics Vocabulary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Servo: A specialized motor used in robotics that allows for precise control of angular or linear position Transducer/Controller: The "brain" of the robotic arm that receives signals from the computer and converts them into physical movement Action Group: A programmed sequence of movements that can be saved, downloaded, and run repeatedly Manual Coding: A mode that allows the user to manually change the stance or "pose" of the robotic arm by loosening its joints and then reading the resulting angle data 		

- **Read Angle:** A function where the software retrieves the current position data from the physical robotic arm

Mathematics & Data Vocabulary

- **ID Value:** A unique numerical identifier assigned to each specific servo (e.g., ID:1 through ID:6) to ensure the software controls the correct motor
- **Deviation:** The numerical difference or "offset" used to calibrate a servo's position, ranging from -100 to 100
- **Millisecond (ms):** The unit of time measurement used in the "Action details list" to define the duration of a specific movement
- **Parameter Range:** The numerical limits for servo adjustment, which in this software is defined from 0 to 1000

Materials/Resources:

- Digital Journal (Google Slides RECOMMENDED):

Closing (Check for Understanding):

- Discussion Review - students will share
 - Answers to Guiding Questions
 - Any surprises they experienced

Category	Standard Organization	Standard/Benchmark Code & Description
Computer Science	NCSCOS (K-12 CS)	68-CS-02: Design projects that combine hardware and software components to collect and exchange data (e.g., connecting xArm to PC).
	ISTE (Students)	1.1.d: Students understand fundamental concepts of technology operations and demonstrate the ability to choose, use, and troubleshoot technologies.
	NCSCOS (K-12 CS)	35-DA-02: Illustrate the process of file management and version control (e.g., opening and saving action files to the computer).
Computer Science	ISTE (Students)	1.5.d: Understand how automation works and use algorithmic thinking to develop a sequence of steps to create automated solutions.

Mathematics	NCSCOS (Math)	NC.M1.F-IF.4: Interpret key features of tables in terms of quantities (e.g., analyzing the "Action details list" showing time in ms and servo data).
	NCSCOS (Math)	NC.6.NS.6: Understand rational numbers as points on a number line (e.g., adjusting servo positions from 0 to 1000).
Science	NCSCOS (Science)	PSc.1.2.3: Explain the relationship among work, power, and efficiency (e.g., controlling robotic arm motion through servo intensity/amplitude).
Technology	ITEEA (STEL)	STEL-8M: Use specialized software and hardware to access, organize, and communicate key ideas, such as programming an action group.
	ITEEA (STEL)	STEL-1B: Explain the tools and techniques that people use to help them do things, such as using specialized software to control robotic joints.