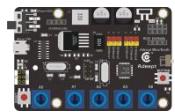
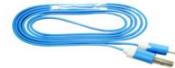


Lesson 5 Robotic Arm Comprehensive function

In this lesson, we will learn Robotic Arm Comprehensive function.

5.1 Components used in this course

Components	Quantity	Picture
Adept Arm Drive Board	1	
Micro USB Cable	1	
OLED screen	1	

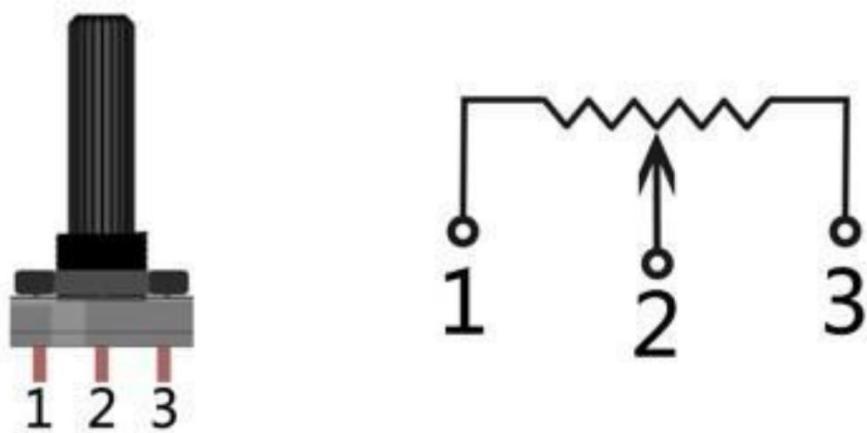
5.2 Introduction of Potentiometer and OLED

The potentiometer is a resistance element with three terminals and the resistance value can be adjusted according to a certain change law, which is equivalent to a variable resistor. Because its role in the circuit is to obtain a certain relationship with the input voltage (external voltage) to output Voltage, so called potentiometer. Potentiometers can be divided into rotary potentiometers, push-pull potentiometers, straight slide potentiometers, etc. according to the adjustment method. Our course experiment uses a rotary potentiometer. It's three pins are showed as below:

The rotary potentiometer is an adjustable resistance element. It is composed of a resistor and a rotating system. When a voltage is applied between the two fixed contacts of the resistive body, the position of the contact on the resistive body is changed by the rotating system, and a voltage that has a certain relationship with the position of the moving contact can be achieved between the

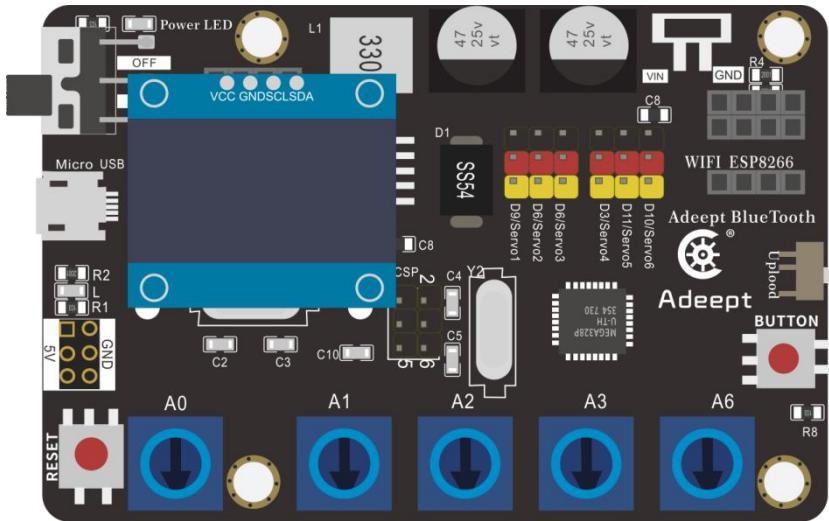
moving contact and the fixed contact. Potentiometer can be used to adjust the voltage and current.

Our course uses a rotary potentiometer. Its structure is as shown in the figure below. By rotating the knob, the position of pin 2 is changed, thereby changing the resistance value from pin 2 to both ends. In the experiment. Connect pin 1 and pin 3 to the GND and 5V of the development board respectively. And then read the voltage divided by the pin 2 of the potentiometer through the analog input pin A0, the range is between 0V and 5V. The analog input function of Arduino has 10-bit precision, that is, it can convert the voltage signal of 0 to 5V into an integer form of 0 to 1024.



5.3 Wiring diagram (Circuit diagram)

Figure as below:



5.4 How to use the comprehensive function

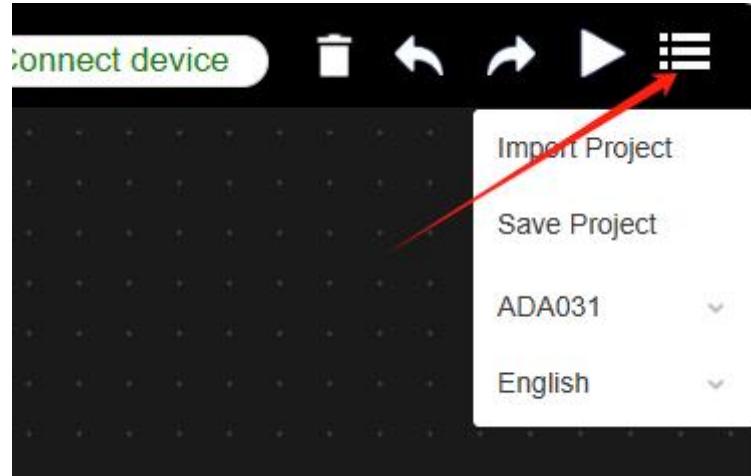
1. Before performing the following steps, make sure that the "block_py.ino" program has been uploaded. (If not, please upload the "block_py.ino" program)
2. Connecting GwBlock graphical editor. (See "1 Building the GwBlock Graphical Programming Development Environment")

http://www.adeept.com/gwblock/?hd_mo=ADA031

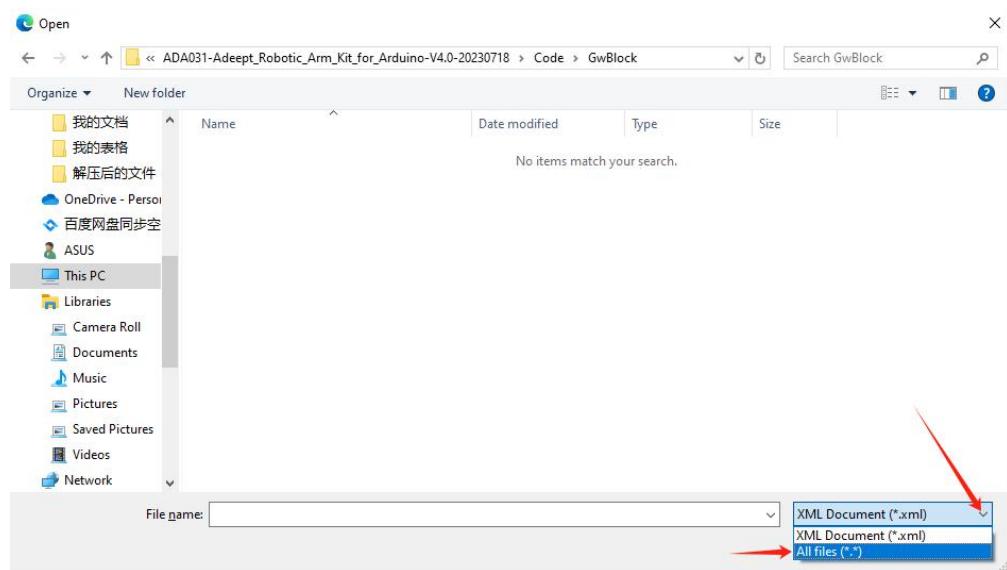
3. Import the program in GwBlock

3.1 After successfully connecting to the GwBlock graphical editor, you need to

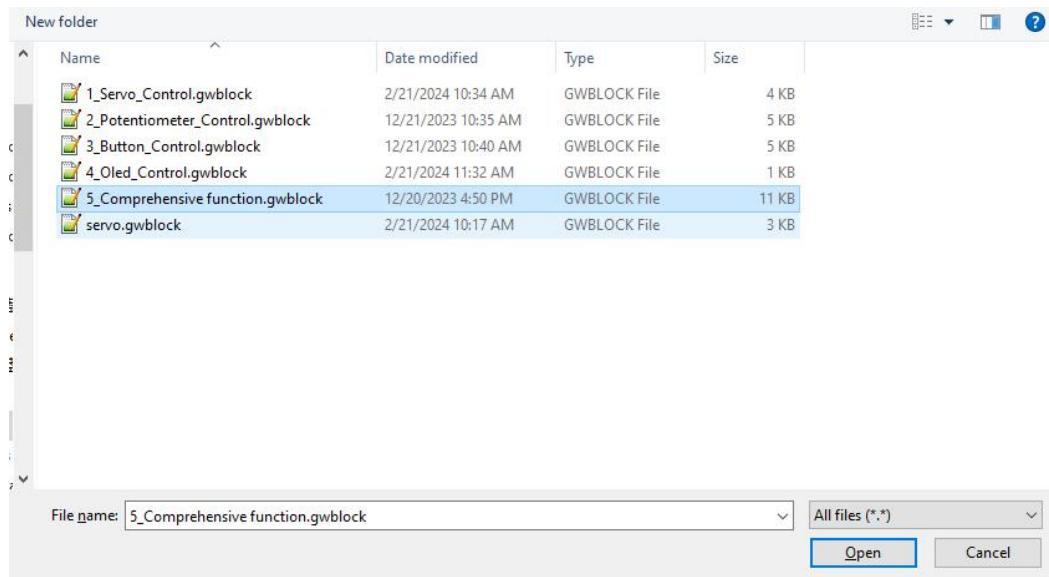
click the drop-down button  in the upper right corner, as shown below:



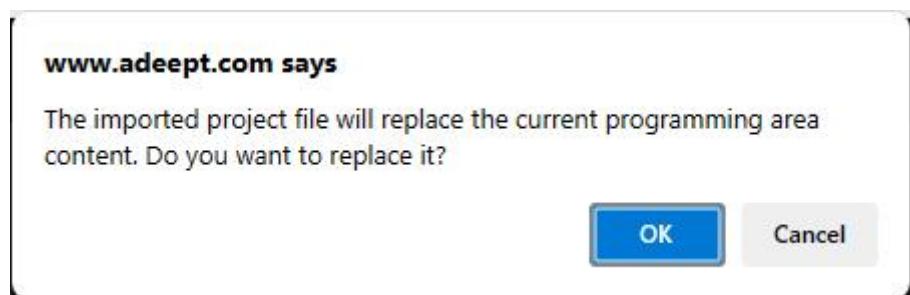
3.2 Then click **Import project** file to import the external project file. After opening it, a blank page will appear. You need to make a modification in the lower right corner and select All Files, as shown below:



3.3 Then the folder will be displayed and find the user folder "Adeept_Robotic_Arm_Kit_for_Arduino-V4.0\Code\GwBlock". Open the GwBlock folder and select the "[5_Comprehensive function.gwblock](#)" file. This file is our graphical code program for this lesson. Click "Open" in the lower right corner.



3.4 Click OK.



The Scratch script starts with a **Setup** section containing five **Initialize Servo Motor** blocks for servo IDs 0 through 4. It then adds a **Delay [1 Second (s)]** block. The main loop begins with a **repeat [while True]** loop. Inside the loop, it reads analog values from pins 0, 1, 2, 3, and 6. These values are converted to angles using the formula $\text{angle} = (\text{analog value} \times 180) / 1024$. The angle for pin 6 is then scaled by 60 and offset by 50. Finally, it uses two **Servo Motor Control** blocks to set the angles for servo IDs 0 and 1.

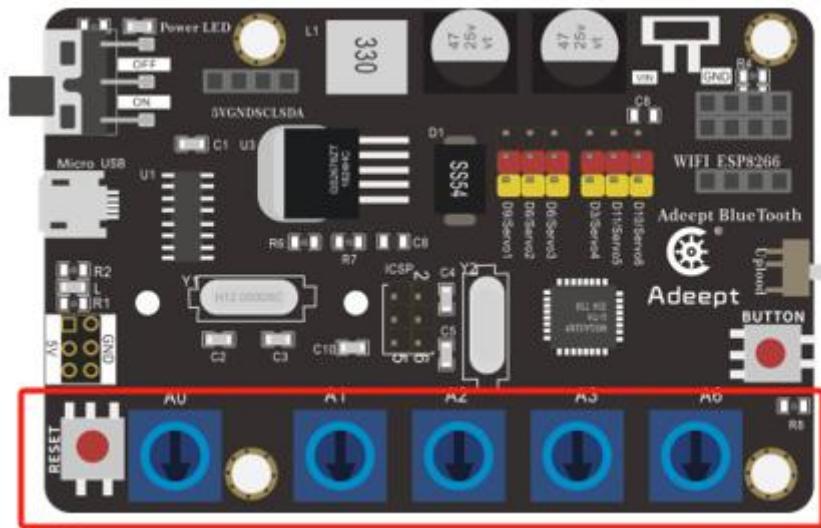
```
Setup
  Initialize Servo Motor : ID 0 , PIN 9
  Initialize Servo Motor : ID 1 , PIN 6
  Initialize Servo Motor : ID 2 , PIN 5
  Initialize Servo Motor : ID 3 , PIN 3
  Initialize Servo Motor : ID 4 , PIN 11
  Delay [1 Second (s)]
repeat (while True)
  do
    set [A0 v] to [Read Analog Value : PIN 0]
    set [A1 v] to [Read Analog Value : PIN 1]
    set [A2 v] to [Read Analog Value : PIN 2]
    set [A3 v] to [Read Analog Value : PIN 3]
    set [A6 v] to [Read Analog Value : PIN 6]
    set [A0 v] to [A0 × 180 ÷ 1024]
    set [A1 v] to [A1 × 180 ÷ 1024]
    set [A2 v] to [A2 × 180 ÷ 1024]
    set [A3 v] to [A3 × 180 ÷ 1024]
    set [A6 v] to [A6 × 60 ÷ 1024]
    set [A6 v] to [A6 + 50]
    Servo Motor Control : ID 0 , Angle [A0 v]
    Servo Motor Control : ID 1 , Angle [A1 v]
```

5.5 Run

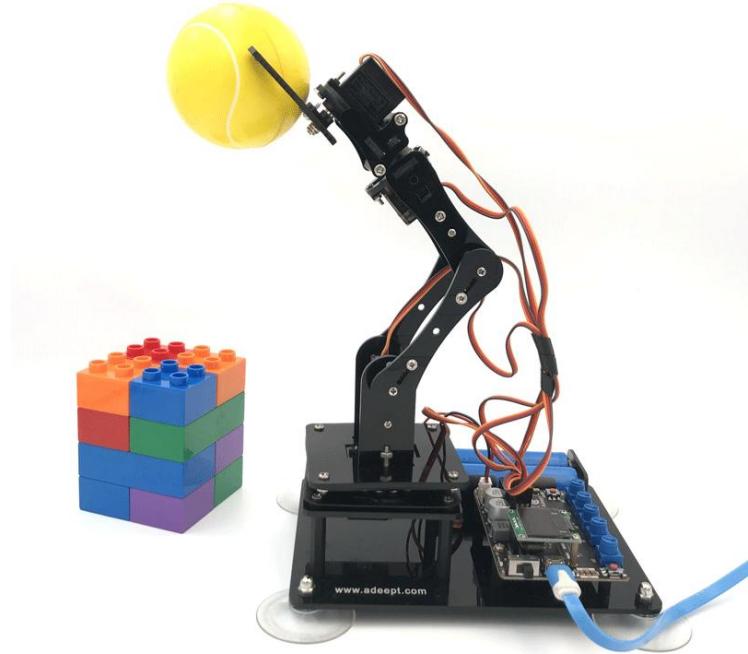
Click the button in the upper right corner, after successfully running the

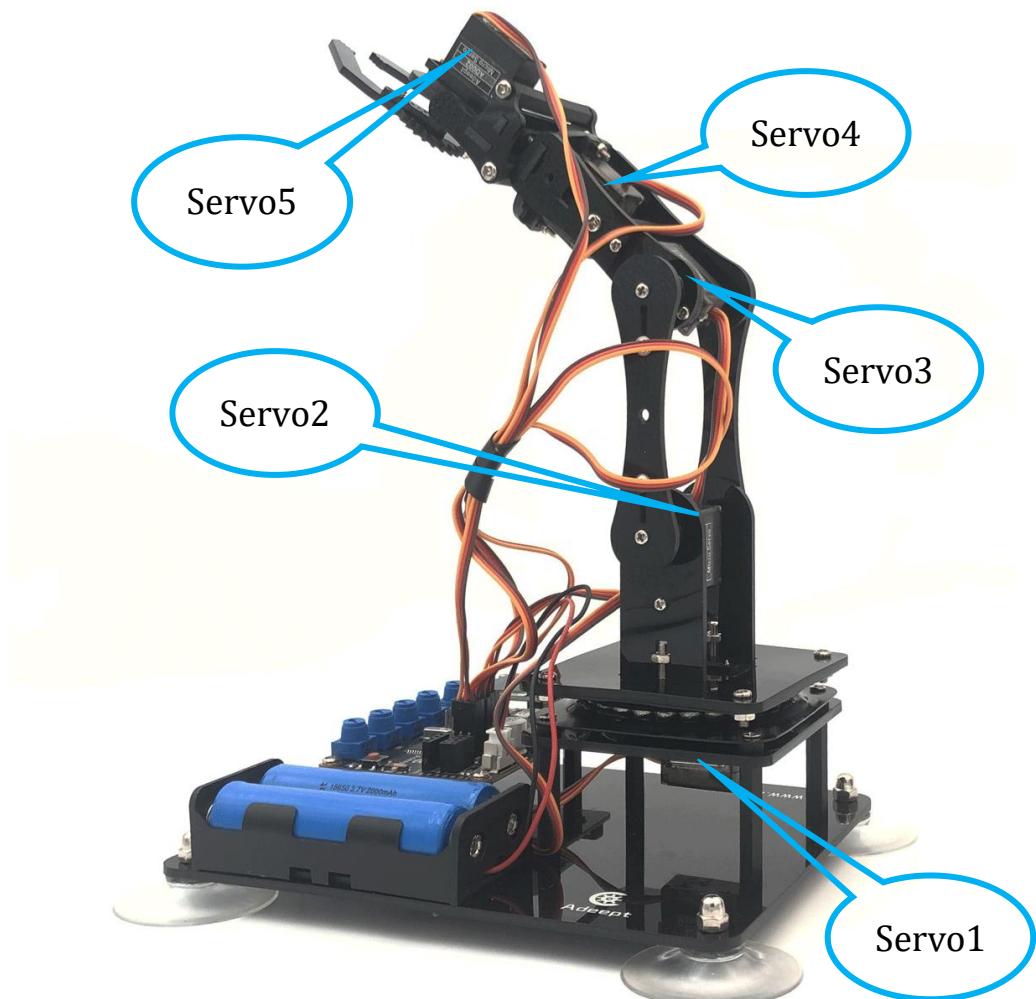
program, you can use a full robotic arm function.

Note: Do not turn on the power of the arm after downloading the program. Adjust the four potentiometers on the driver board to the center first, as shown below:



You can rotate the potentiometers on the driver board to control the arm to clamp and carry objects.





【Specific function descriptions】 :

- ▲ The potentiometer A0 on the driver board controls the movement of Servo 1, range from 0 to 180 degrees.
- ▲ The potentiometer A1 on the driver board controls the movement of Servo 2, range from 0 to 180 degrees.
- ▲ The potentiometer A2 on the driver board controls the movement of Servo 3, range from 0 to 180 degrees.
- ▲ The potentiometer A3 on the driver board controls the movement of Servo 4, range from 0 to 180 degrees.

▲The potentiometer A6 on the driver board controls the movement of Servo 5, range from 35 to 90 degrees.

【Note】 :

1. Potentiometer control mode is not very precise, there will be some delay, so it is best to turn the potentiometer button slowly when using.
2. The torque of the servo is small, and can only clamp and carry relatively light objects.
3. The Robotic Arm works better with a fully charged battery.