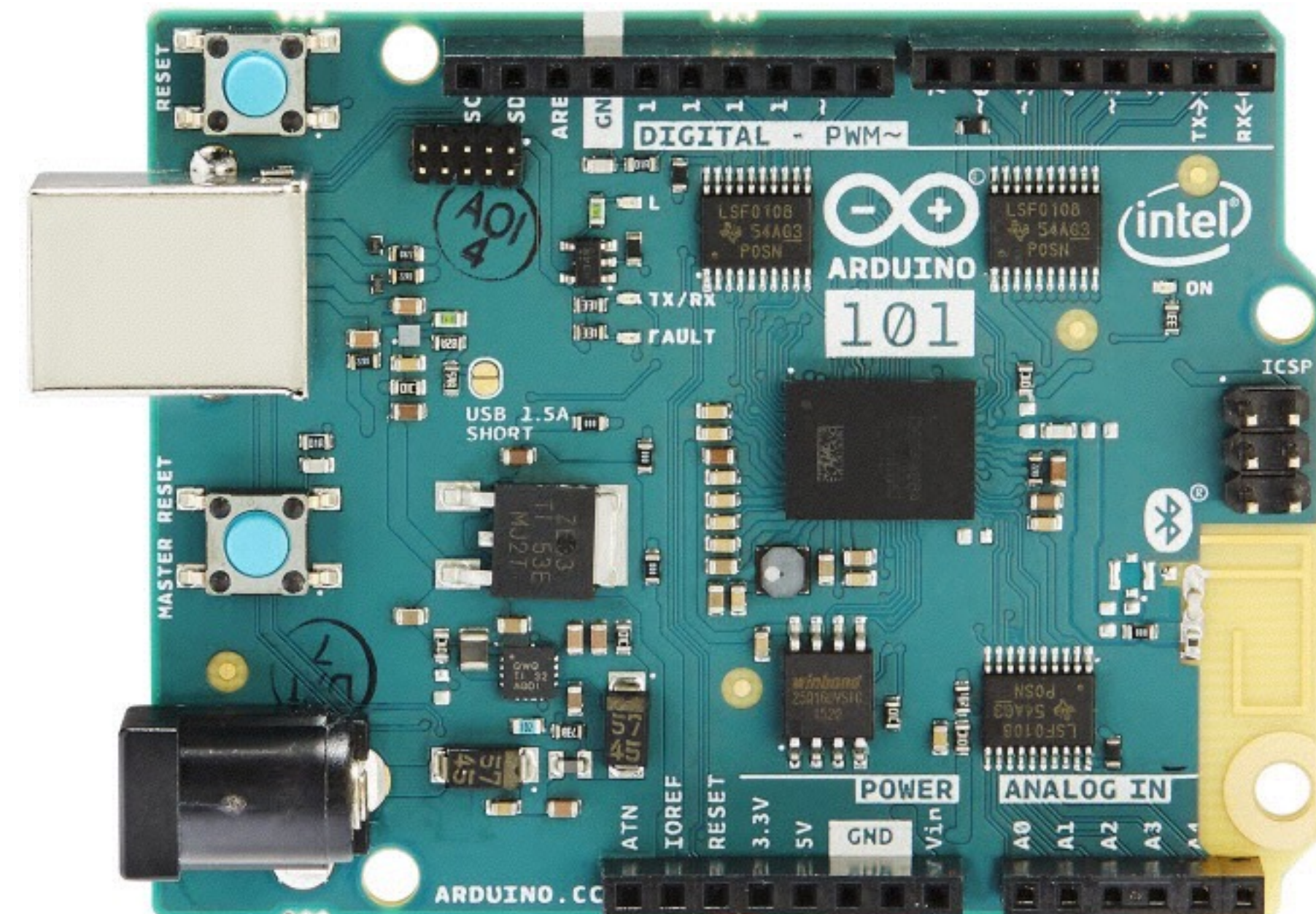


Arduino & Machine Learning

What's an Arduino 101?

- Microcontroller - a tiny computer executing a single program
- Intel Curie Module - 2015, low-power microcontroller
- Accelerometer, gyroscope, bluetooth built in



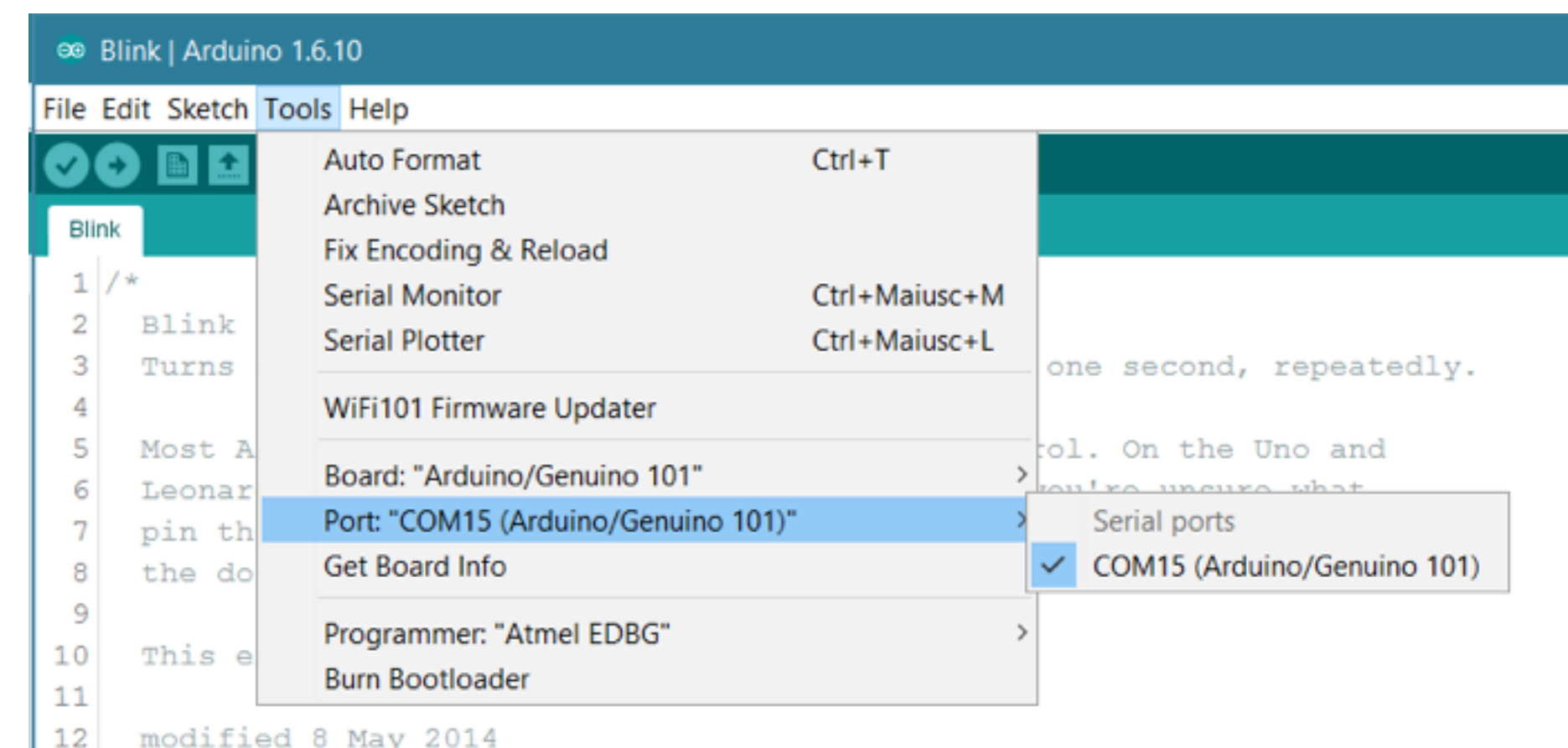
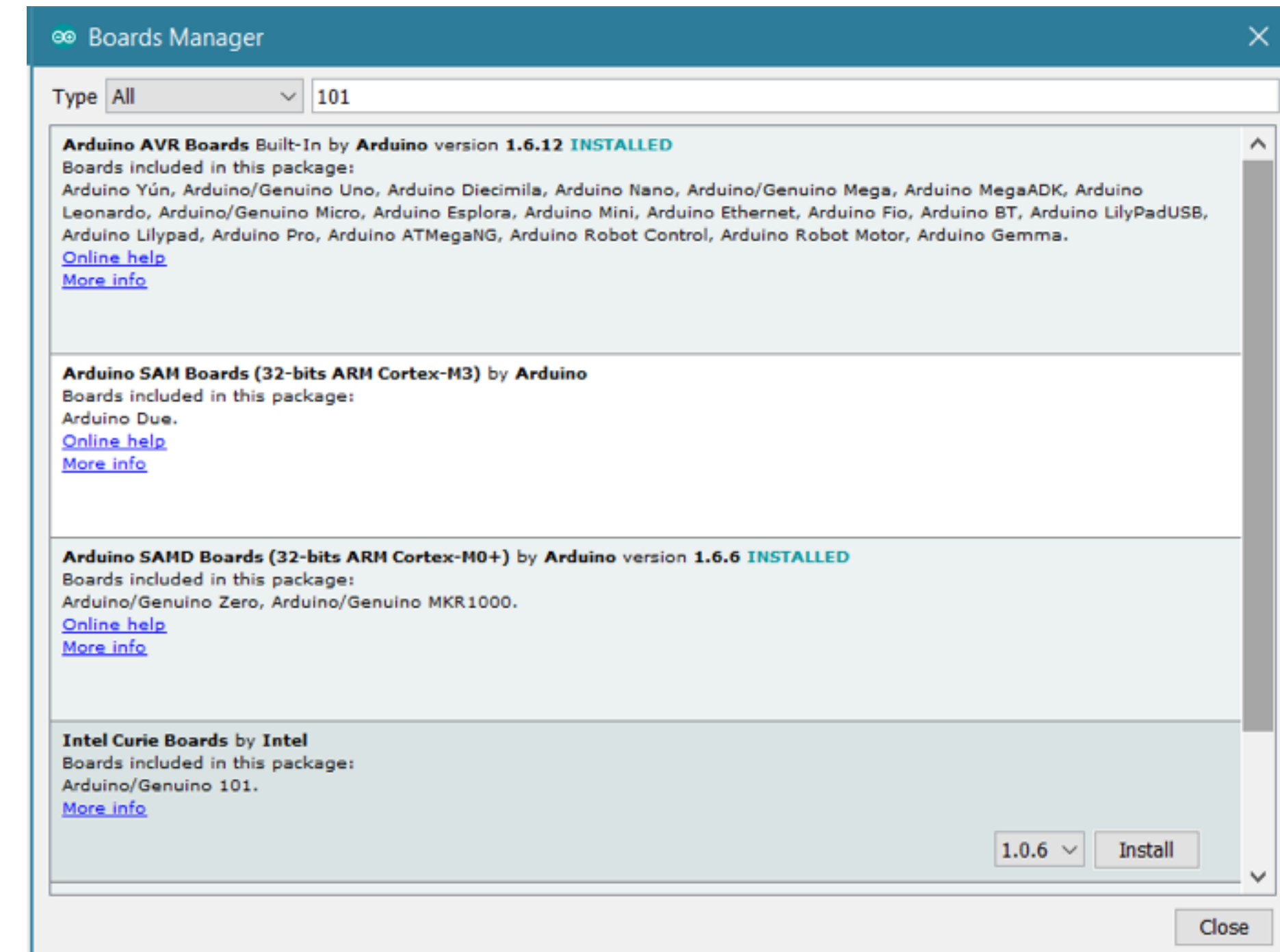
Set up your computer to program the Arduino

- Download Arduino IDE
<https://www.arduino.cc/en/Main/Software>
- Install Arduino 101 board software
<https://www.arduino.cc/en/Guide/Arduino101>

Add the Intel Curie Core to the Arduino Software (IDE): Select **Tools** menu, then **Boards** and last **Boards Manager**. Search for “Intel Curie.” Click on its box and click on the **install** button.

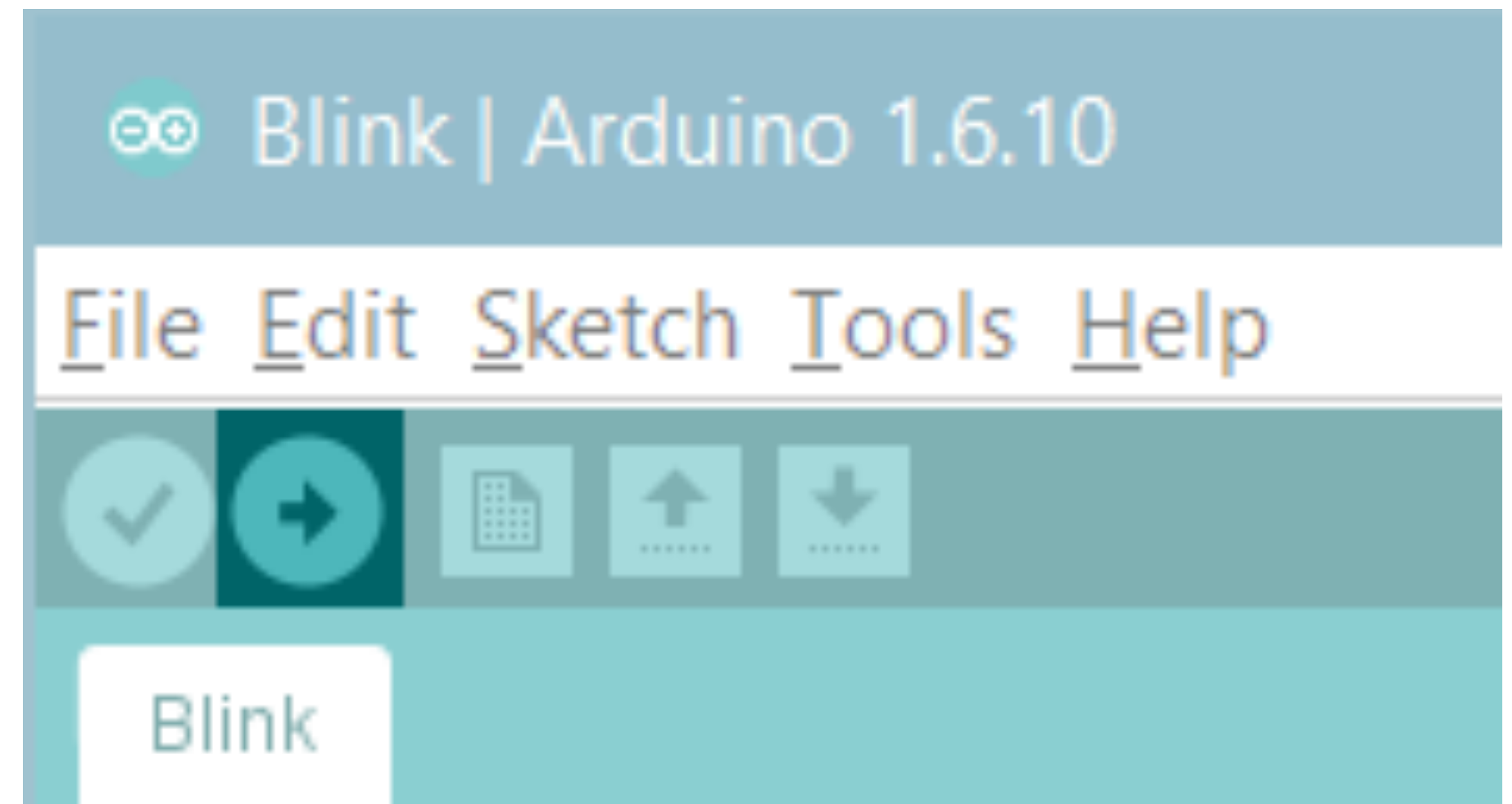
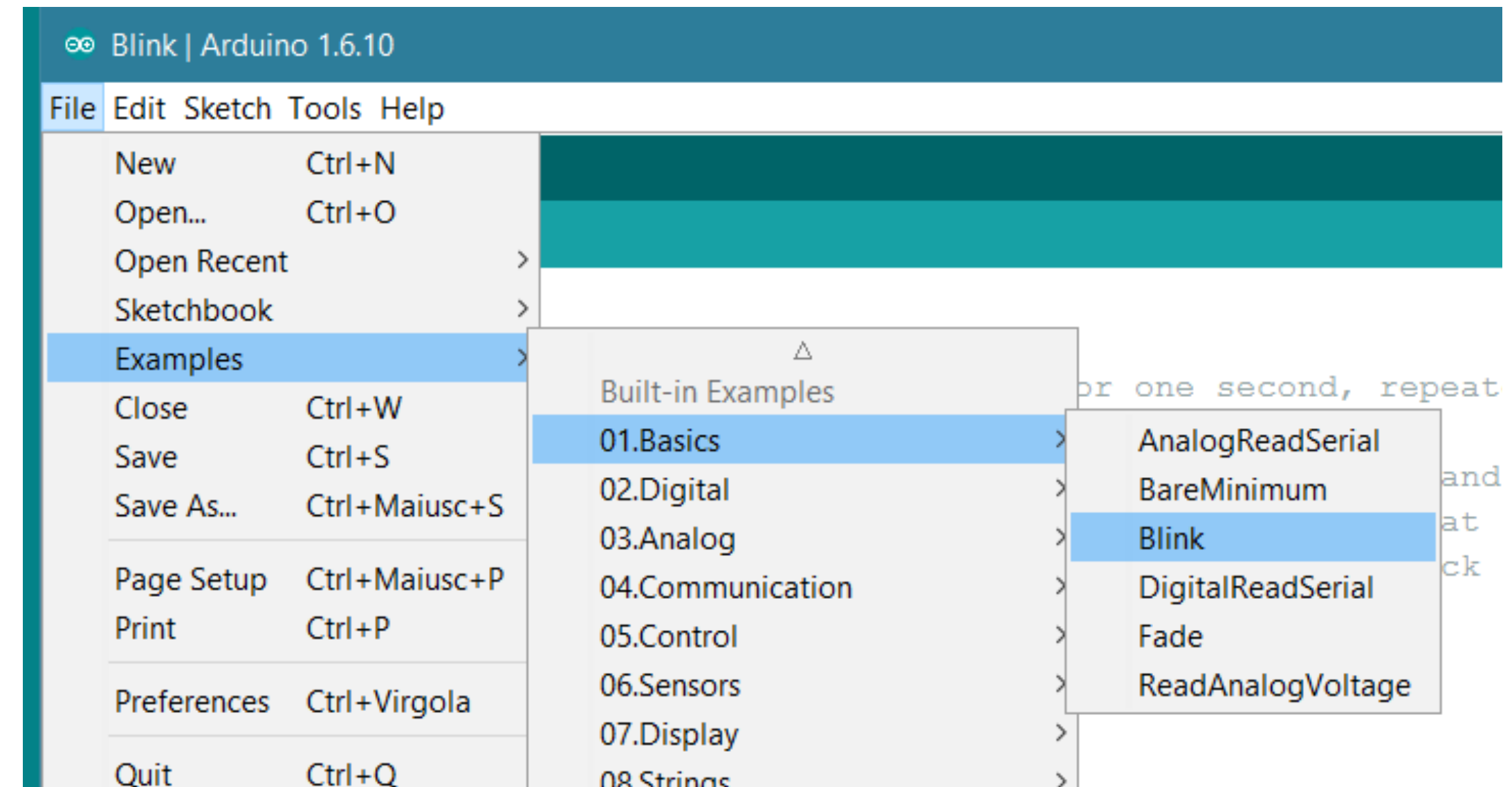
Connect the board to the computer. Then from **Tools** select the Board **Arduino/Genuino 101**

Everything is now ready to upload your sketch.



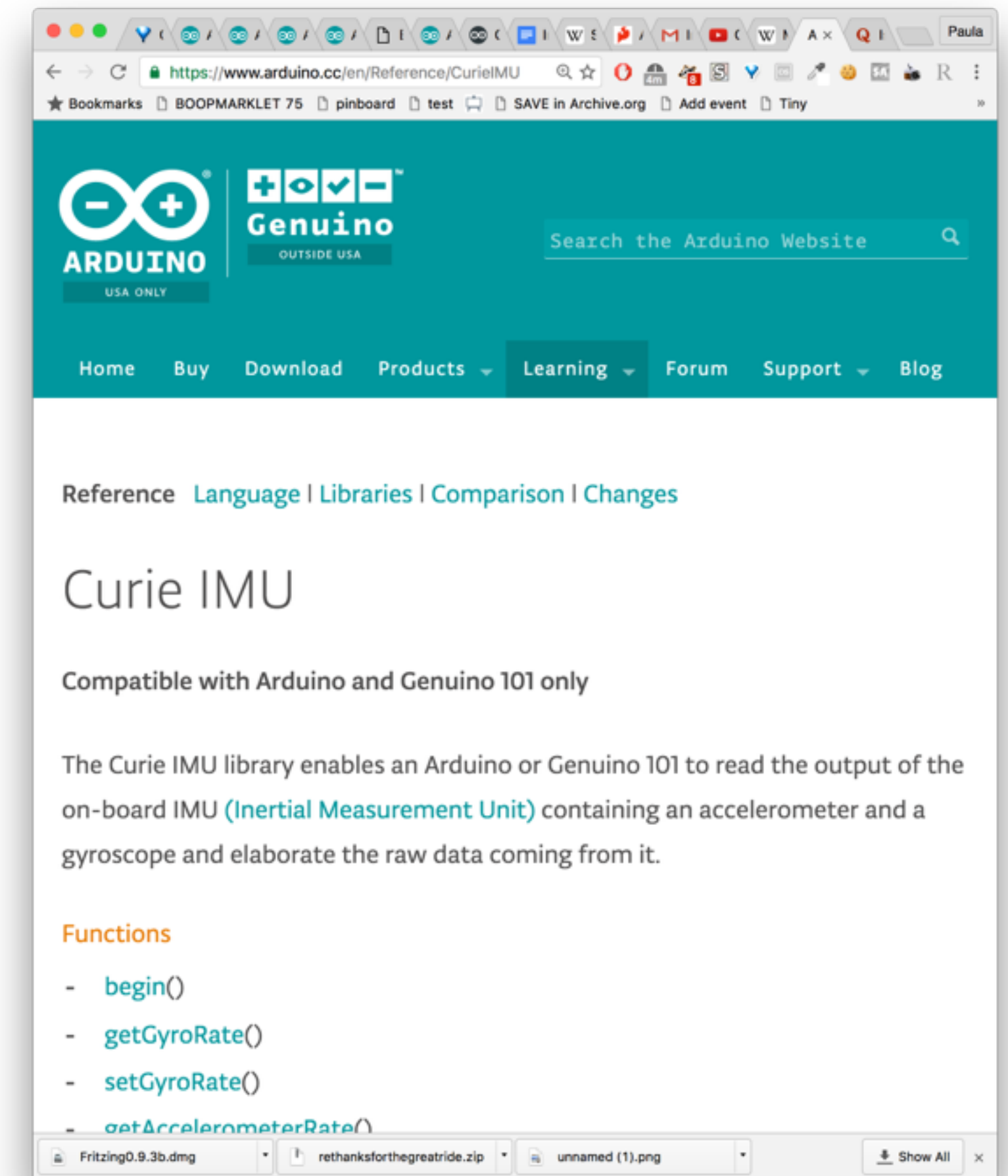
Make an LED blink!

- Go to **File > Examples > 01. Basics > Blink**
- Press the **upload** button (right arrow)
- Example folder of the Arduino IDE contains lots of examples and good explanations; you can explore Arduino's capabilities by uploading different examples



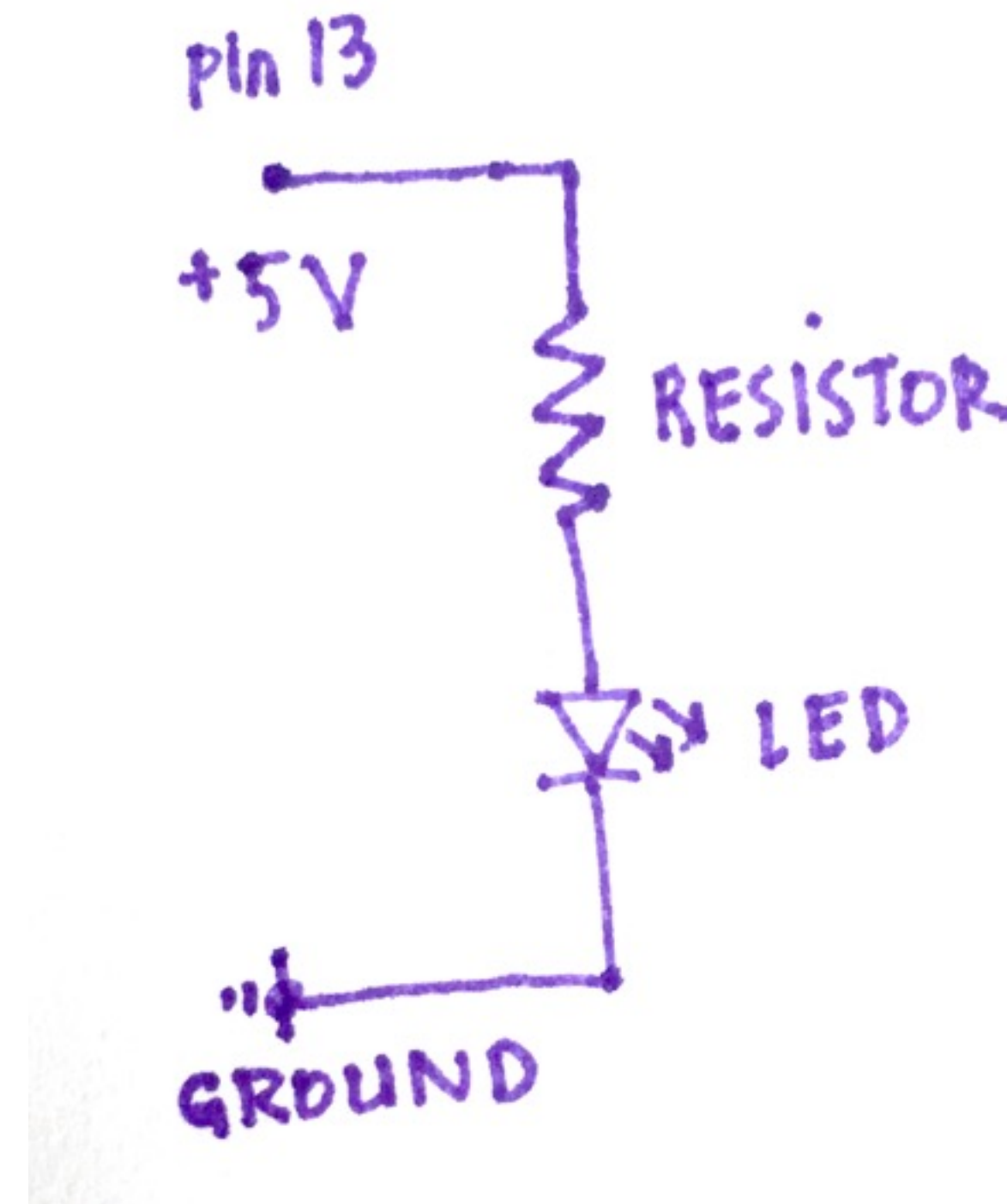
Speaking of references

- Arduino 101 Getting Started (tutorials on page)
<https://www.arduino.cc/en/Guide/Arduino101>
- Intel Curie libraries (tutorials at bottom)
 - CurieBLE (to control Bluetooth Low Energy module)
<https://www.arduino.cc/en/Reference/CurieBLE>
 - CurieIMU(to control the 6-axis accelerometer + gyro)
<https://www.arduino.cc/en/Reference/CurieIMU>
 - Curie Timer One (to control Timer functions)
<https://www.arduino.cc/en/Reference/CurieTimerOne>



Make another LED blink

- External LED
- Add the protoshield to your Arduino
- Resistor - what resistor to use?
 - (Ohm's Law!)

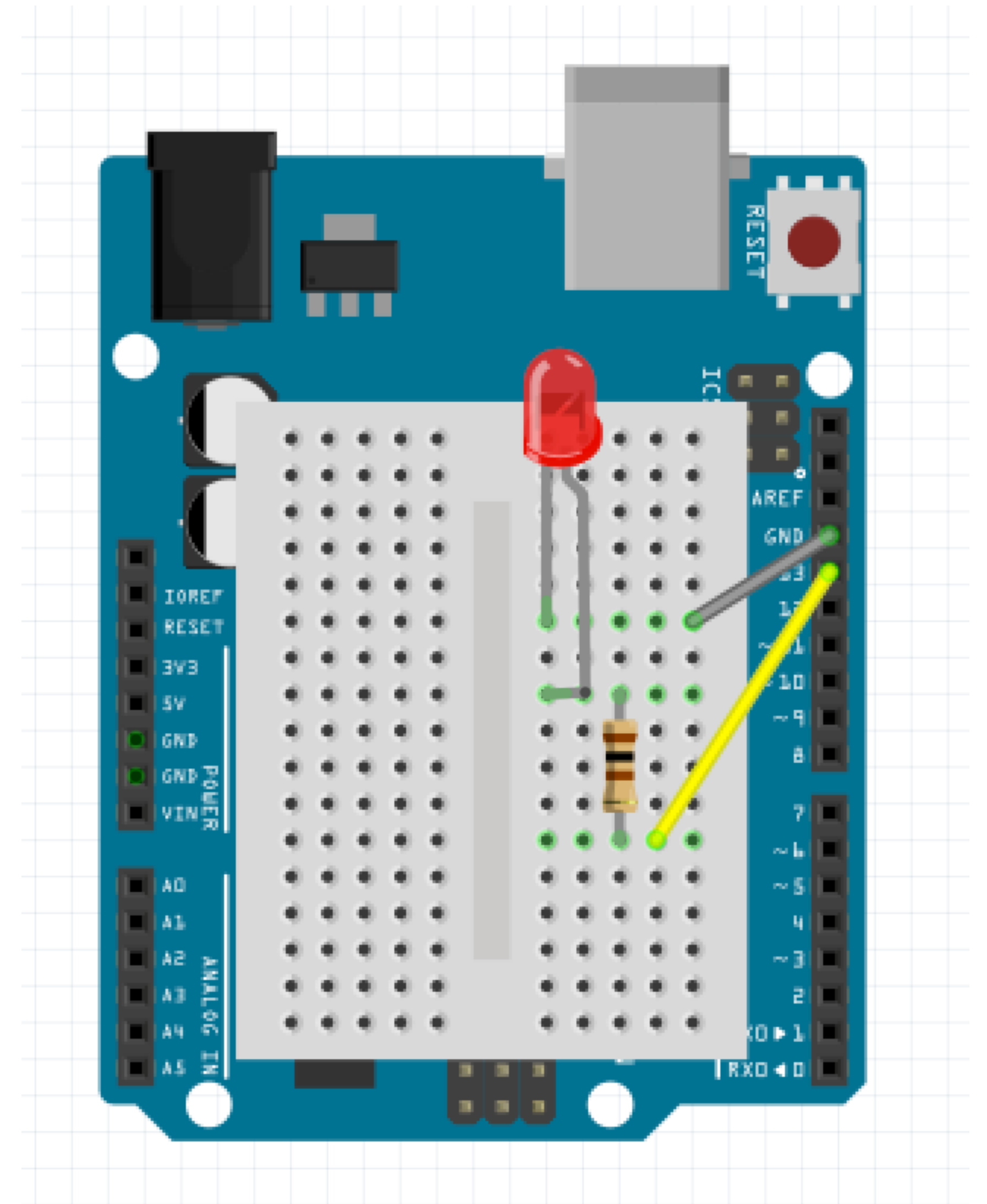


Example LED specs:
Requires 2.2 V
Max current 25 mA

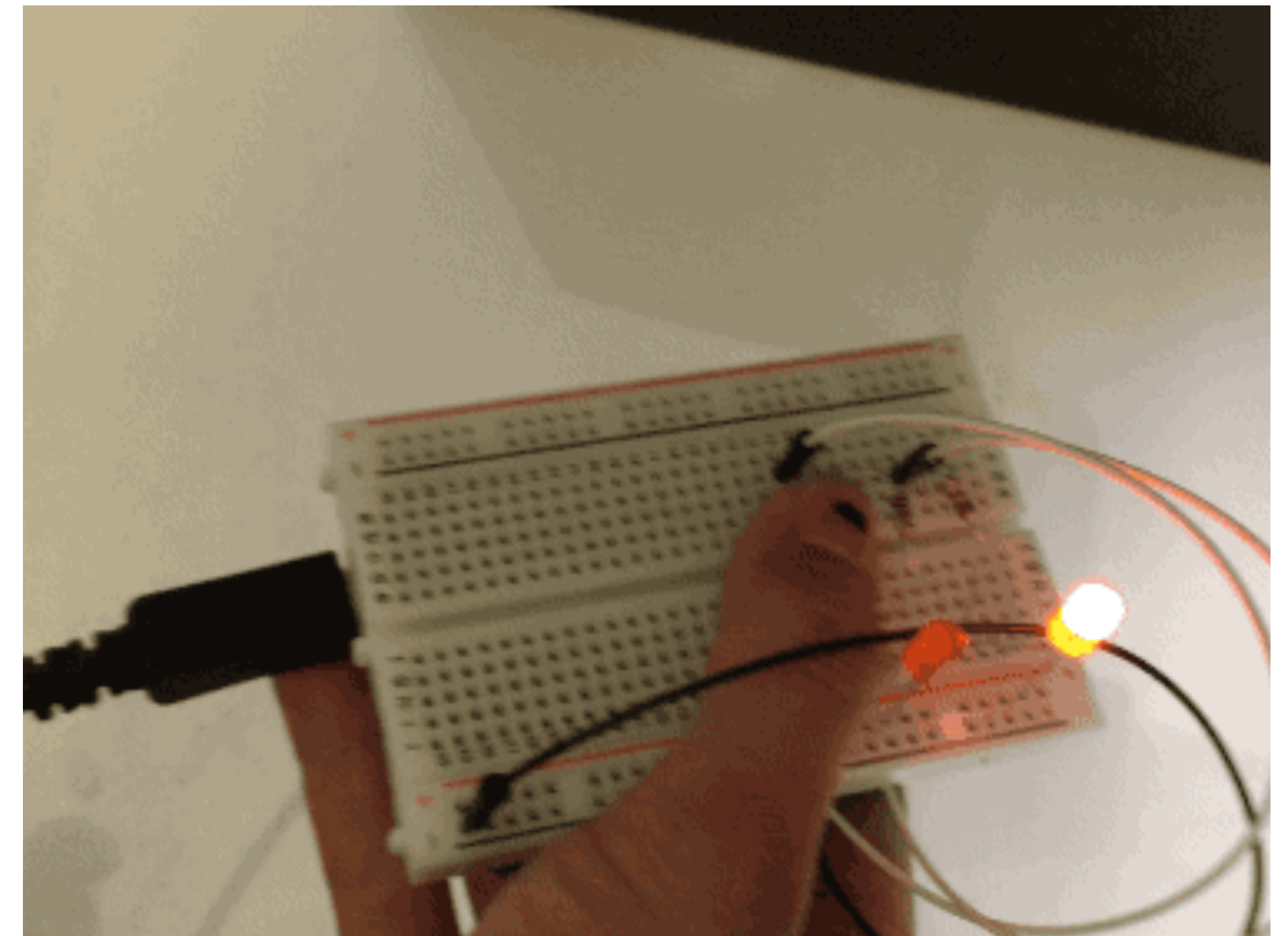
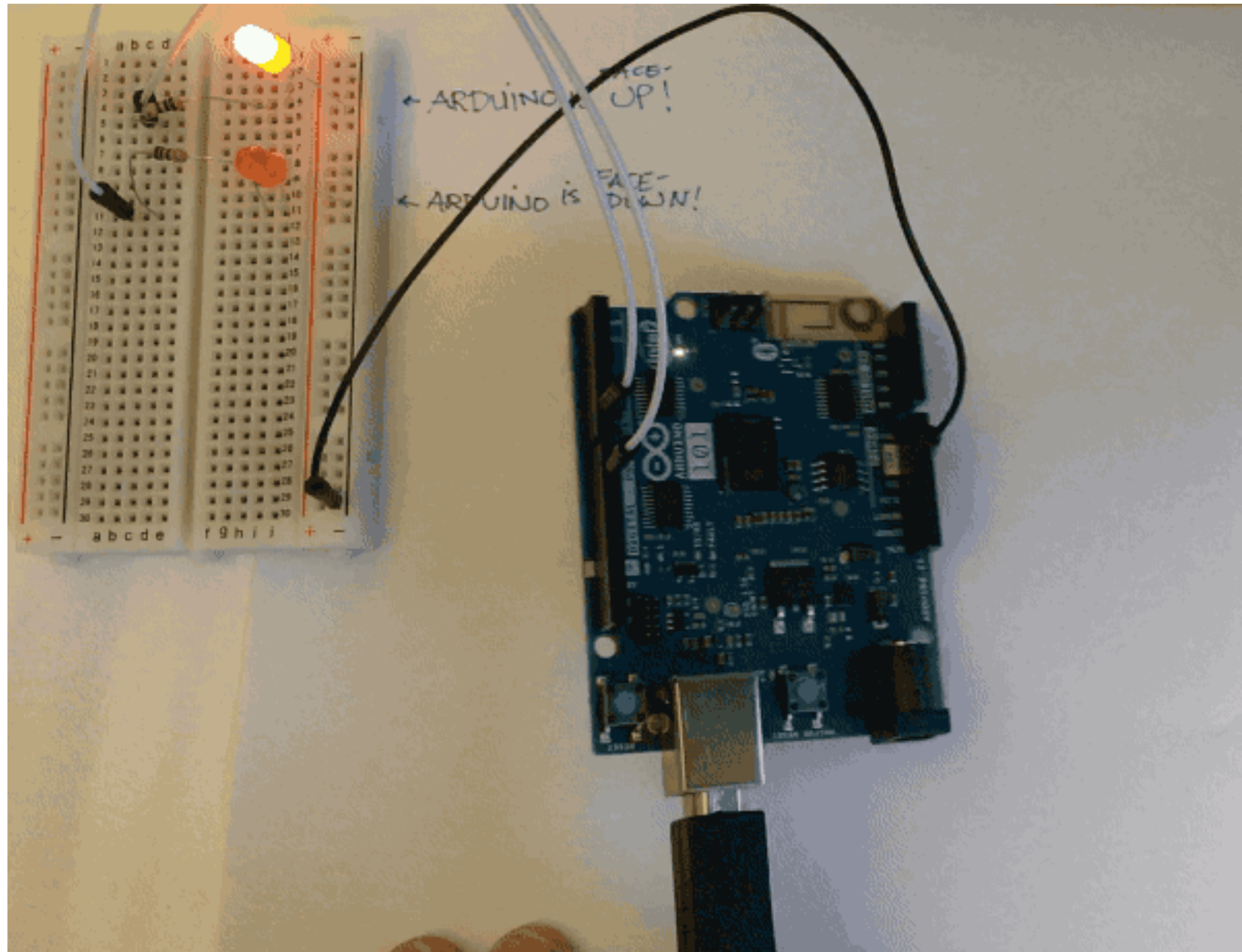
$$V = IR$$
$$(V_{\text{pinout}} - V_{\text{led}}) = I_{\text{rated}} R$$
$$R_{\text{resistor}} = \frac{V_{\text{pinout}} - V_{\text{led}}}{I_{\text{rated}}}$$

Make another LED blink

- Add the protoshield to your Arduino
- External LED
- Resistor
- LED leads have a polarity (longer connects to positive)



Displaying the board's orientation with LEDs



Gathering accelerometer data with CurieIMU

- Serial port
- CurieIMU library

A screenshot of the Arduino IDE interface. The title bar at the top reads "Arduino_ML_Workshop_accelerometer_serial | Arduino 1.6.10". Below the title bar is a toolbar with icons for checking, running, saving, and uploading. The main text area contains the following C++ code:

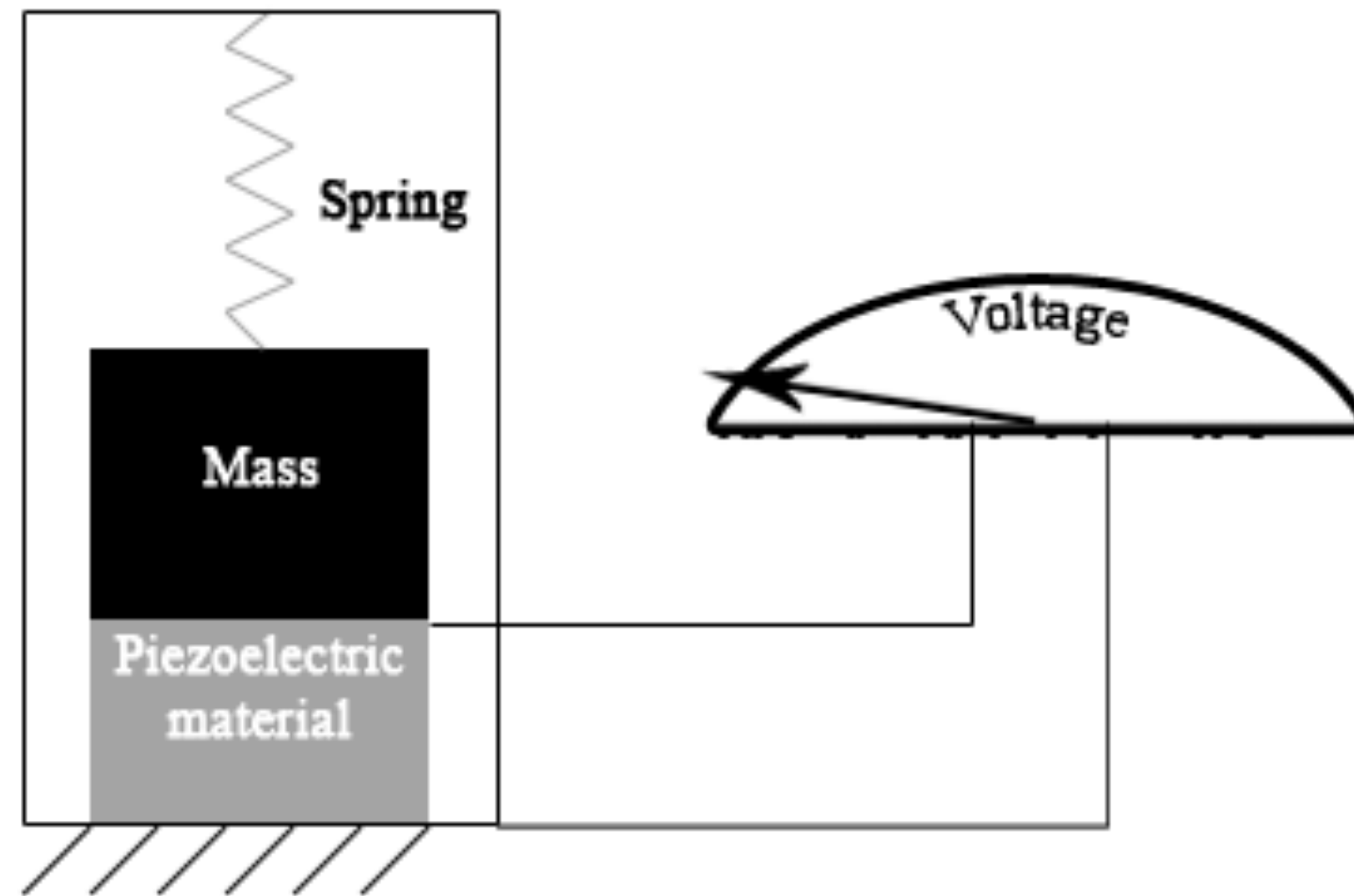
```
Arduino_ML_Workshop_accelerometer_serial §
#include "CurieIMU.h"

int ax,ay,az;

void setup() {
  Serial.begin(9600);
  CurieIMU.begin();
}

void loop() {
  CurieIMU.readAccelerometer(ax,ay,az);
  Serial.print(ax);
  Serial.print("\t");
  Serial.print(ay);
  Serial.print("\t");
  Serial.print(az);
  Serial.println();
}
```

What's an accelerometer?



- <https://learn.sparkfun.com/tutorials/accelerometer-basics>

/dev/cu.usbmodem1421 (Arduino/Genuino 101)		
530	-71	18264
574	-49	18281
569	-499	18362
452	-1234	18337
471	-738	18303
733	822	18368
905	1851	18160
289	-2126	20295
47	-2680	21382
-881	-2996	21007
702	-5426	17282
2479	-5951	19340
2146	-2445	32767
1976	2936	32767
-2950	11835	29877
2072	9153	25744
2619	3992	18655
4150	3006	14302
6103	2691	11166
11344	2674	12486
13658	6585	14919
1337	12793	13725
-3933	11591	11876
3195	-4212	15621
2773	-9073	19876
220	-6738	25145
-1594	-92	25323
-705	11715	21561
-3025	13573	13462
-4051	4258	-11917
-3954	-4716	-13860
329	-10998	-4568
382	2569	-5455
-117	6942	-13483
-155	7864	-21626
-3840	-1229	-26403
-2692	-6503	-19343
-2923	-5152	-19721
-681	18	-21826
-1486	2313	-22519
-1049	-1875	-17210
-91	-2741	-11818
-204	-2313	-11953
-388	-3721	-13956
-1950	1271	-15647
-1007	-7461	-32768
-2689	-10976	-16173
1267	-2810	-1352
-1125	1978	-14810
-1615	2045	-17834

Arduino orientation challenge

- Display information about the Arduino's orientation using LEDs.

Arduino orientation pseudocode

- If the absolute value of the z-axis reading is the greatest
 - If it's positive, then the board is facing up. The first LED is on.
 - If it's negative, then the board is facing down. The second LED is on.

Arduino orientation pseudocode

- If the absolute value of the z-axis reading is the greatest
 - If it's positive, then the board is facing up. The first LED is on.
 - If it's negative, then the board is facing down. The second LED is on.

```
Arduino_ML_Workshop_accelerometer_LED | Arduino 1.6.10

Arduino_ML_Workshop_accelerometer_LED $
#include "CurieIMU.h"

int ax,ay,az;

void setup() {
  Serial.begin(9600);
  CurieIMU.begin();

  pinMode(9, OUTPUT);
  pinMode(10, OUTPUT);
}

void loop() {
  CurieIMU.readAccelerometer(ax,ay,az);
  Serial.print(ax);
  Serial.print("\t");
  Serial.print(ay);
  Serial.print("\t");
  Serial.print(az);
  Serial.println();

  if (az > 0) {
    //The board is facing up
    digitalWrite(9, HIGH);
    digitalWrite(10, LOW);
  }
  if (az < 0) {
    //The board is facing down
    digitalWrite(9, LOW);
    digitalWrite(10, HIGH);
  }
}
```