# **0.1 EQUIPMENT TESTING**

## 0.1.1 Basic testing in Arduino IDE

1. Connect the Arduino Uno to PC with proper USB cable.

[Arduino Uno]

2. Open Arduino IDE program and open program with:

Files - Examples - 01. Basics - Blink.ino

3. Make shure that you will set the proper settings (see fig. 1). From the menu choose:

Tools-

1. Board: Arduino/Genuino Uno

2. Port: COM3

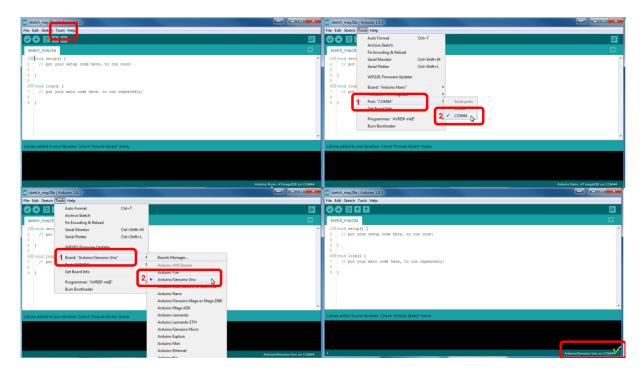


Figure 1: Arduino basic setup.

To upload the code you can click the icon Upload.
 If the uploading was successful you will be prompted with the text like:

```
Done uploading.

Sketch uses 970 bytes (3%) of program storage space. Maximum is 32256 bytes. Global variables use 9 bytes (0%) of dynamic memory, leaving 2039 bytes for local variables. Maximum is 2048 bytes.
```

#### **0.1.2** Issues

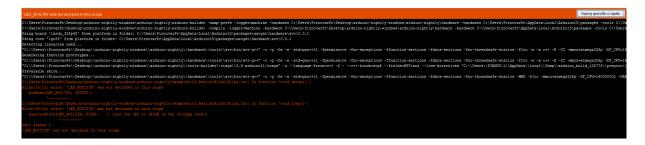


Figure 2: Error image.

- **0.1.2.1 LED\_BUILTIN was not declared in this scope** Compiler ne ve kaj naj bi bilo "LED\_BUILTIN" ... na tem mesu naj bi bila številka priključka, ki ga želimo krmiliti. V tem primeru je to številka 13. Rešitvi sta lahko 2:
- 1. vse LED\_BUILTIN zamenjaš s 13 ali
- 2. v vrstico pred "void setup()" dodaj const int LED\_BUILTIN = 13;

Zadnja (druga) rešitev je boljša, ker pripomore k berljivosti programa... Spremenljivka LED\_BUILTIN se imenuje "razlagalna spremenljivka" ker pomaga razlagati program. Tako postane tisti komentar "// turn the LED on (HIGH is the voltage level)" nepotreben, saj sama koda pove točno enako.

### 0.1.3 Basic testing in Ardublockly

1. Connect the Arduino Uno to PC with proper USB cable.

```
[Arduino Uno]
```

2. Run Ardublockly program. Which will be running as localhost and you will be using internet browser as IDE. The addres will be:

```
http://localhost:8000/ardublockly/index.html
```

- 3. In the left corner of the program you can find [=] menu icon. From where you can choose (Slide 2 and 3)
  - [] Settings:
    - 1. Compiler Location: C:\Program Files (x86)\Arduino\arduino\_debug.exe
    - 2. Arduino Board: Uno
    - 3. Com port: COM3
    - 4. And press: [ RETURN ]
- 4. Finaly you can press button PLAY And if uploading was successful you will be prompted with the text (Slide 4):

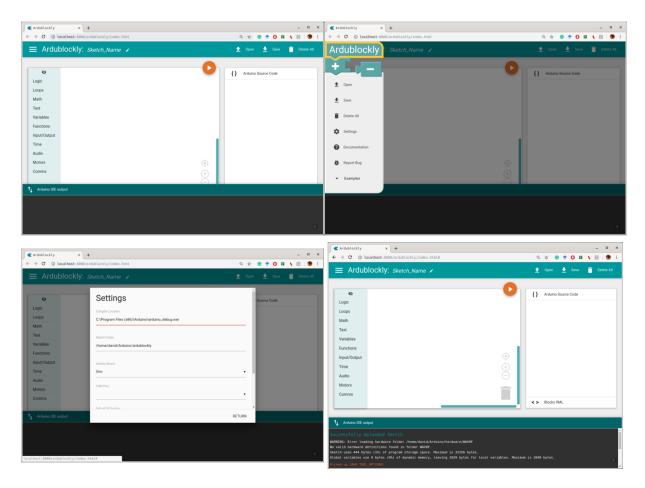


Figure 3: Ardublockly basic setup.

```
Successfully Uploaded Sketch
WARNING: Error loading hardware folder /home/david/Arduino/hardware/
WAV8F.

No valid hardware definitions found in folder WAV8F.

Sketch uses 444 bytes (1%) of program storage space. Maximum is
32256 bytes. Global variables use 9 bytes (0%) of dynamic memory,
leaving 2039 bytes for local variables. Maximum is 2048 bytes.
```

### **0.1.4 Summary**

Before uploading the programming code always check that the right board and serial port are set.

#### **0.1.5** Issues

### Ardublockly returns the Error id 55: Serial port Serial Port unavailable.

Try to re-connect the Arduino board. Wait a moment, check the settings and choose the COM port again then try again.

#### 0.1.6 RobDuino module

1. Na krmilnik Arduino Uno priključite modul RobDuino in naložite naslednji program:

```
1
       void setup() {
2
         for (int i = 0; i < 8; i++){
3
           pinMode(i, OUTPUT);
4
5
         pinMode(A4, INPUT_PULLUP);
6
         pinMode(A5, INPUT_PULLUP);
7
         PORTD=1;
       }
8
9
       int l=1;
10
       void loop() {
11
         char tipka_a4_is_pressed = !digitalRead(A4);
12
         char tipka_a5_is_pressed = !digitalRead(A5);
13
14
         if (tipka_a4_is_pressed) l = l << 1;</pre>
         if (tipka_a5_is_pressed) l = l >> 1;
15
         if (l < 1) l = 128;
16
17
         if (l > 255) l = 1;
         PORTD = 1;
18
19
         delay(100);
20
       }
```

2. Nato preverite delovanje obeh tipk (A4 in A5) na modulu in vrednosti izhodnih priključkov D0 .. D7.

### 0.1.7 Napajalni modul

Napajalni modul uporablja 2x Li-ion akumulatorja tipa 18650. Spodnje tiskano vezje je prikazano fig. 4.



Figure 4: Napajalni modul.

## Dodatno smo ga opremili z:

- 1. 2.5mm jack priključkom za napajanje,
- 2. 3-pinskim priključkom za napajanje,
- 3. preklopnim stikalom za izbiranje načina delovanja:
  - 1. ON izhod za 9V je kaktiviran
  - 2. OFF izključen izhod 9V napajanja in omogočeno je polnenje akumulatorjev preko 3-pinskega priključka (5V).

Pomembno: Pred prvo uporabo moramo ročno aktivirati napajalni modul tako, da povežemo GND na 3-pinskem priključku in NEGATIVNI terminal akumulatorjev.

## 0.1.8 Tipka

1. Priključite stikalo po shemi na fig. 5.

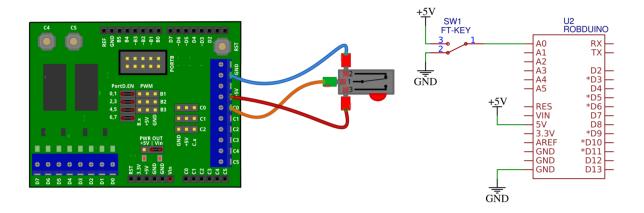


Figure 5: Priključitev tipke.

2. Nato naložite naslednji program.

```
void setup() {
1
2
           pinMode(A0, INPUT);
3
           pinMode(7, OUTPUT);
4
       }
5
6
      void loop() {
7
           char key_a0_is_pressed = digitalRead(A0);
8
           if (key_a0_is_pressed){
9
               digitalWrite(7, HIGH);
10
           } else{
11
               digitalWrite(7, LOW);
12
13
           delay(100);
       }
14
```

## 0.1.9 Svetlobni senzor

1. Priključite foto-tranzistor v delilnik napetosti z uporom, kot prikazuje fig. 6.

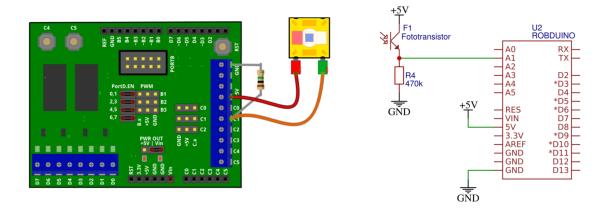


Figure 6: Priključitev foto-tranzistorja kot svetlobni senzor.

2. Nato naložite naslednji program in preverite odziv svetlobnega senzorja.

```
void setup() {
1
2
         pinMode(A1, INPUT);
3
         Serial.begin(9600);
       }
4
5
6
       void loop() {
7
         int light_senzor_value = analogRead(A1);
8
         Serial.println(light_senzor_value);
9
         delay(100);
10
       }
```

3. Odziv senzorja spremljajte v oknu serijske komunikacije.

## 0.1.10 IR senzor razdalje

1. IR senzor razdalje priključite na tri-pinski priključek kot je prikazano na fig. 7.

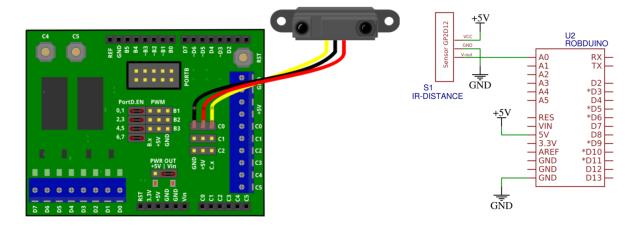


Figure 7: Priključitev IR senzorja razdalje.

2. Delovanje senzorja preskusite z naslednjim programom, njegov odziv pa spremljajte v oknu za serijsko komunikacijo.

```
void setup() {
1
2
         pinMode(A0, INPUT);
3
         Serial.begin(9600);
4
5
6
      void loop() {
7
         int distance_senzor_value = analogRead(A0);
         Serial.println(distance_senzor_value);
8
9
        delay(100);
10
      }
```

## 0.1.11 LCD (I2C)

1. Priključite LCD na I2C vodilo kot prikazuje

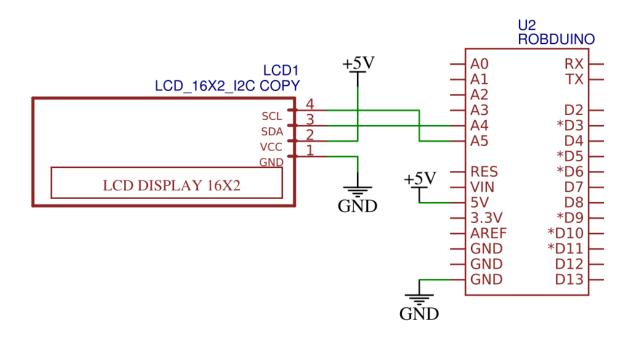


Figure 8: Povezava LCD na I2C vodilo krmilnika.

- 2. Priskrbite si knjižnico LiquidCristal-I2C iz naslova: https://www.arduino.cc/reference/en/libraries/liquidcrystal-i2c/
- 3. Knjižnico dodajte v Arduino IDE okolje tako, da dodate ZIP datoteko v: Sketch >> Include Library >> Add .ZIP Library
- 4. V VSC in PlatformIO vtičniku si lahko knjižnico naložite tako, da v terminalno okno vpišete ukaz pio lib install "marcoschwartz/LiquidCrystal\_I2C@^1.1.4"
- 5. Nato preskusite naslednji program:

```
#include <Wire.h>
1
2
       #include <LiquidCrystal_I2C.h>
3
       LiquidCrystal_I2C Lcd(0x27, 16, 2);
4
5
       void setup() {
           Lcd.init();
6
7
           Lcd.clear();
8
9
           Lcd.backlight();
10
           Lcd.setCursor(3,0);
11
           Lcd.print("Hello");
12
13
           Lcd.setCursor(6,1);
           Lcd.print("World");
14
15
       }
16
17
       void loop() {
18
       }
```

Če niste prepričani kateri i2c naslov uporablja naprava na LCD-ju le tega lahko preverite s programom I2C scanner (https://playground.arduino.cc/Main/I2cScanner/). Običajno I2C LCD-ji, ki jih naredijo kitajski proizvajalci uporabljajo I2C naslov 0x27, 0x3F ali manj pogosto 0x38.