

# Arduino Básico

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<https://github.com/heitorrapela/ArduinoWorkshop>

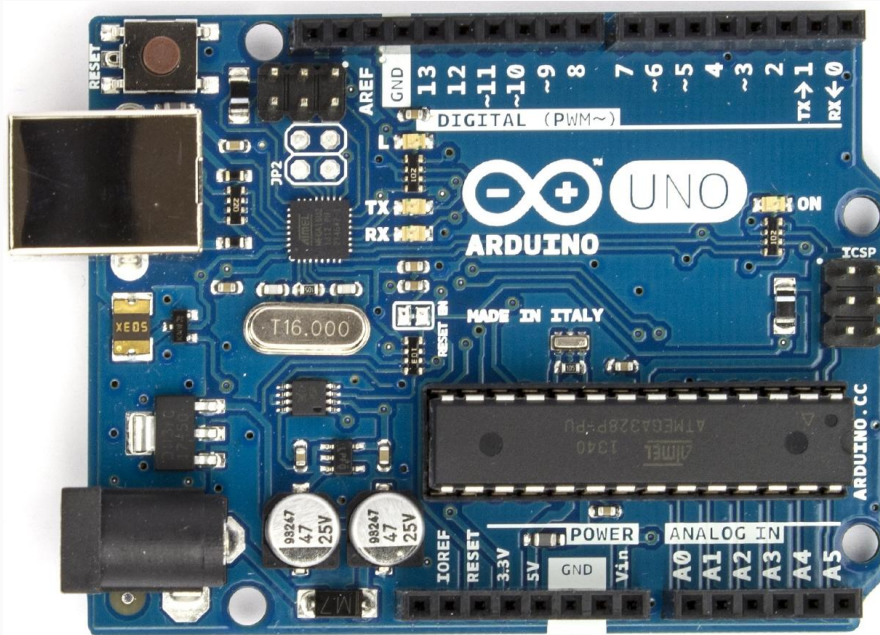


/gmbandeira



/heitorrapela

# O que é Arduino



```
/*  
  Blink  
  Turns on an LED on for one second, then off for one second  
  
  This example code is in the public domain.  
  */  
  
void setup() {  
  // initialize the digital pin as an output.  
  // Pin 13 has an LED connected on most Arduino boards:  
  pinMode(13, OUTPUT);  
}  
  
void loop() {  
  digitalWrite(13, HIGH); // set the LED on  
  delay(1000);             // wait for a second  
  digitalWrite(13, LOW);  // set the LED off  
  delay(1000);             // wait for a second  
}
```



## BOARDS



Arduino Uno



Arduino Leonardo



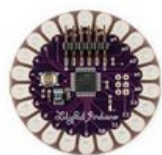
Arduino Mega ADK



Arduino Ethernet



LilyPad Arduino  
SimpleSnap



LilyPad Arduino



Arduino Due



Arduino Yún



Arduino Mega 2560



Arduino Mini



Arduino Nano



Arduino Pro Mini



Arduino Tre



Arduino Micro



LilyPad Arduino USB



LilyPad Arduino  
Simple



Arduino Pro



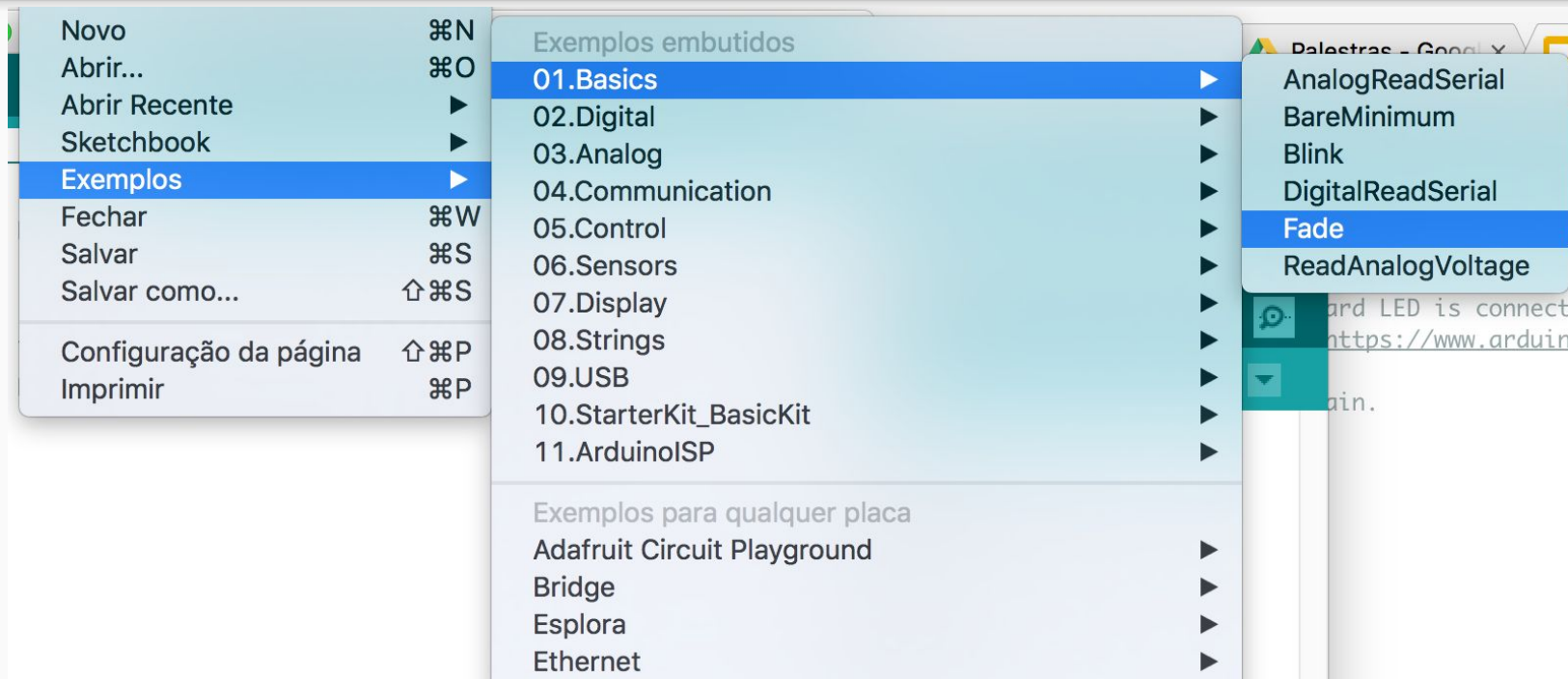
Arduino Fio

# Instalação da IDE

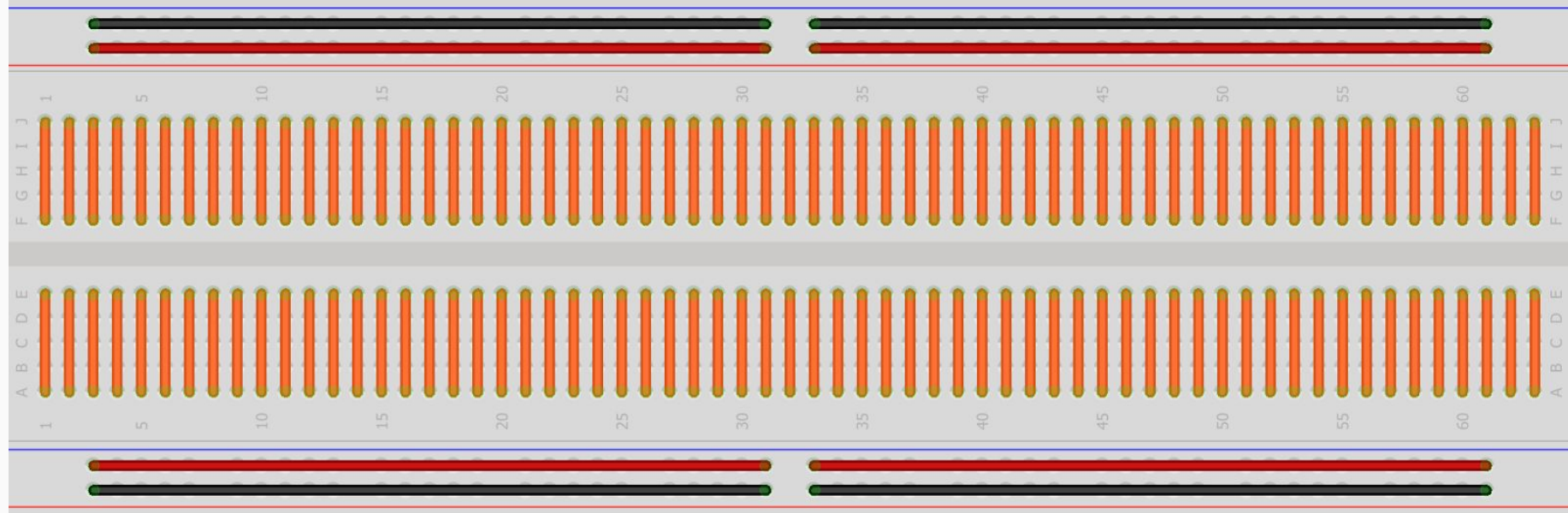
<https://www.arduino.cc/en/Main/Software>

```
$ sudo apt-get install arduino
```

# Exemplos

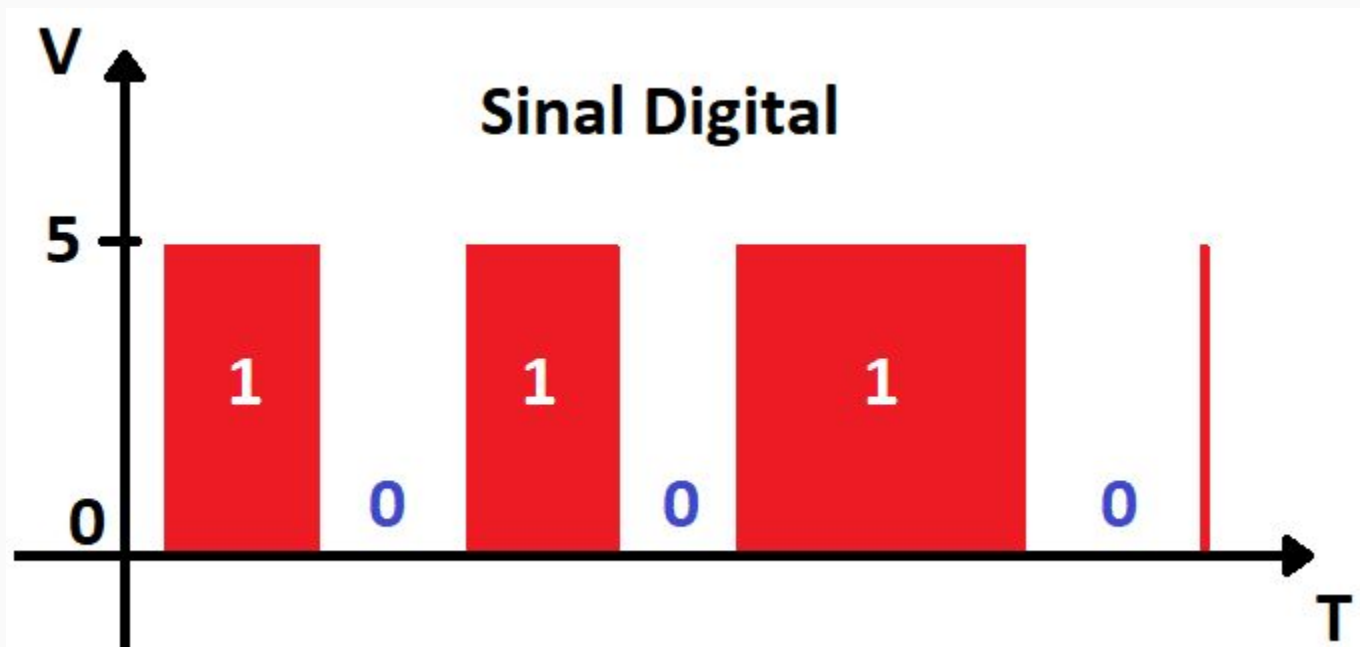


# ProtoBoard



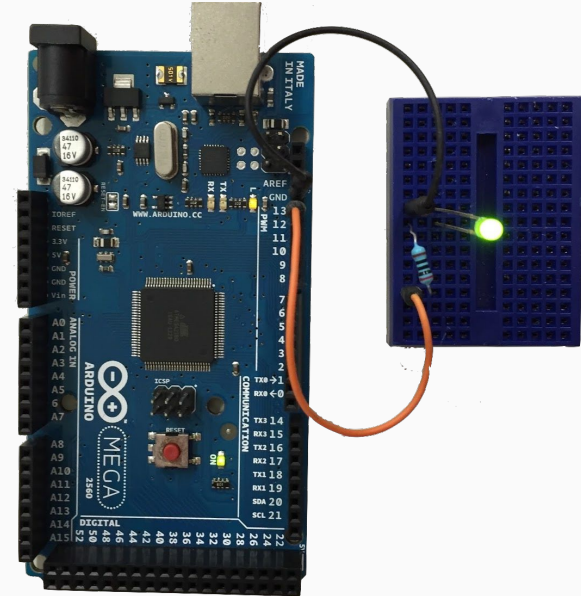
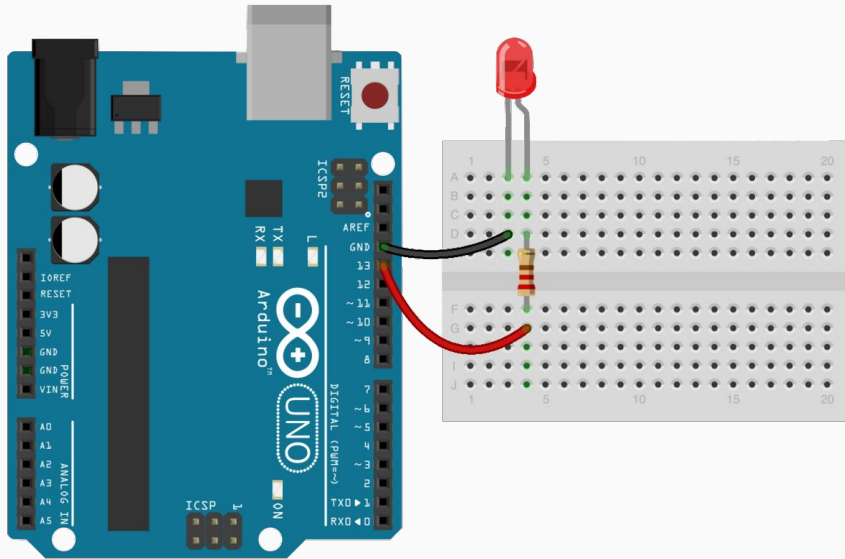
Sinal Digital

# Sinal digital





# Conectando um LED



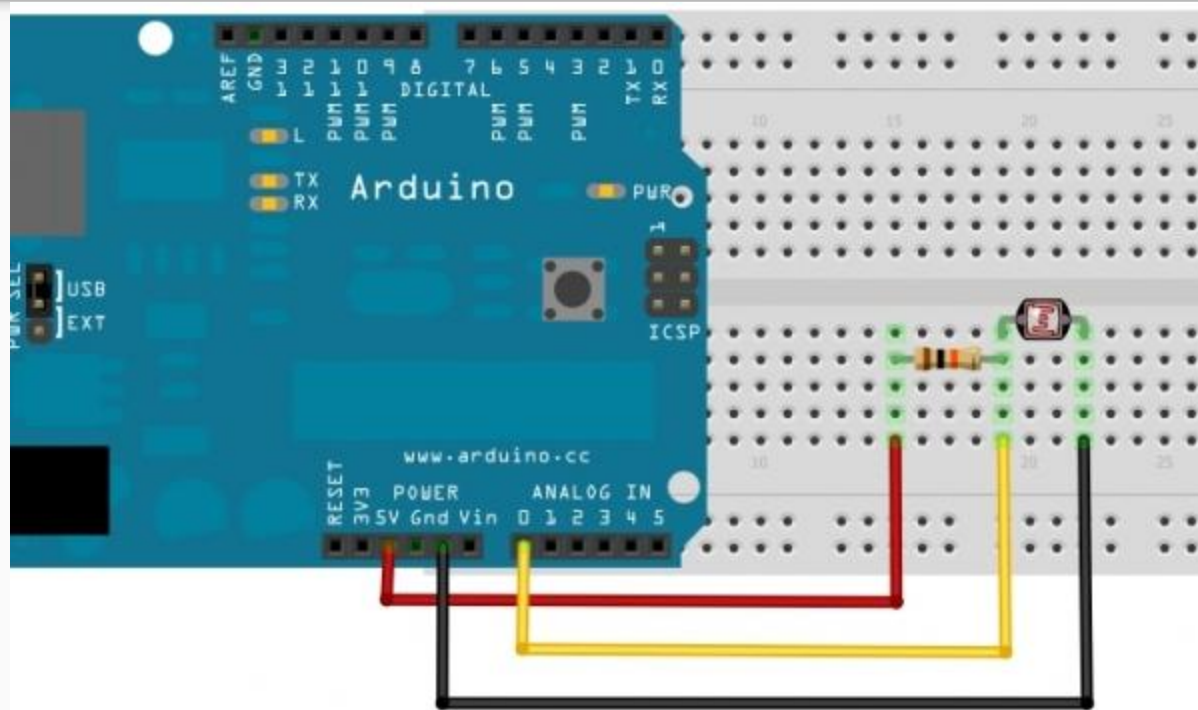
# Acionando um LED (Blink)

```
// 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);
}

// 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
}
```

Entrada analógica

# Conectando um LDR



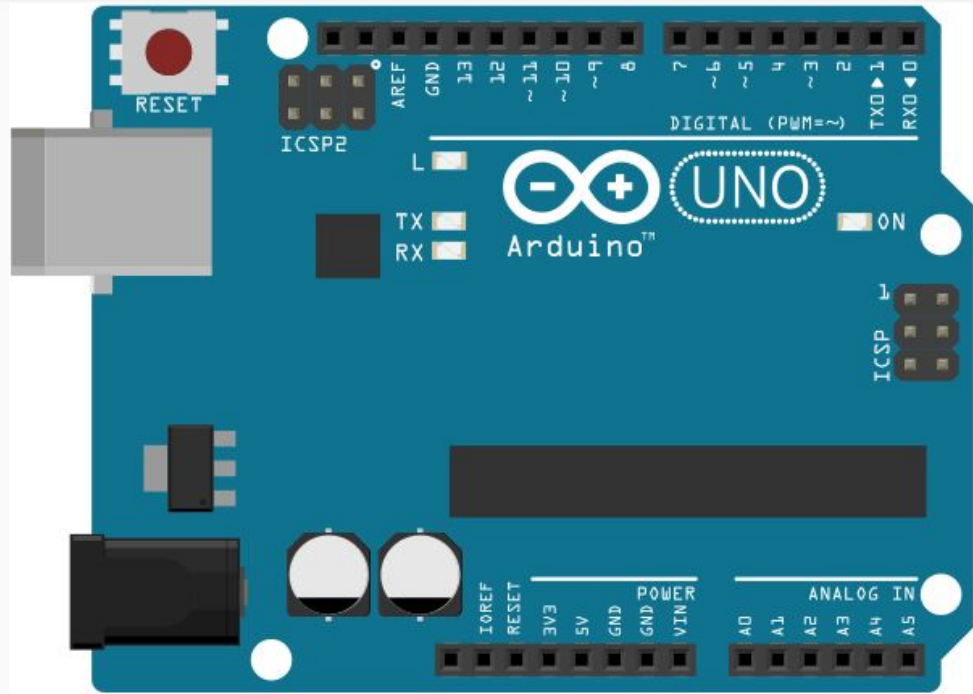
# Leitura Analógica (AnalogReadSerial)

```
// the setup routine runs once when you press reset:
void setup() {
  // initialize serial communication at 9600 bits per second:
  Serial.begin(9600);
}

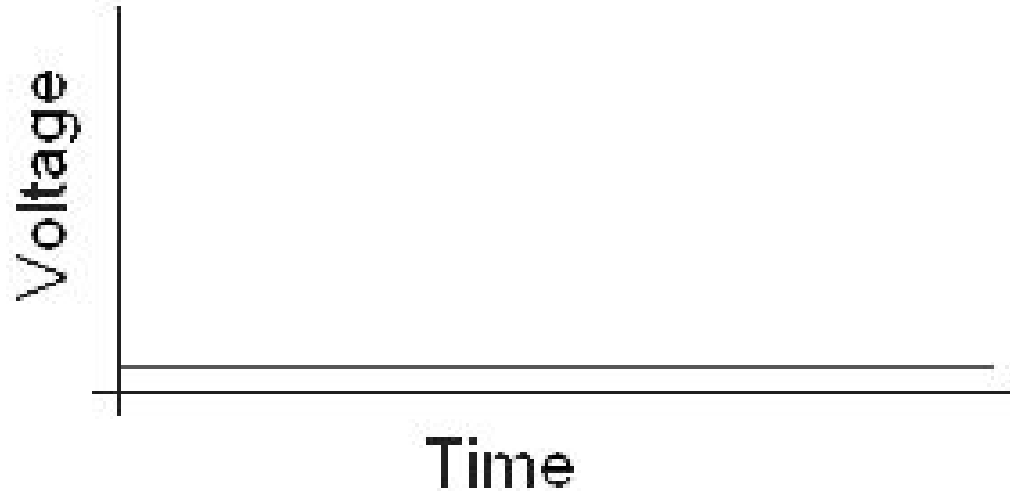
// the loop routine runs over and over again forever:
void loop() {
  // read the input on analog pin 0:
  int sensorValue = analogRead(A0);
  // print out the value you read:
  Serial.println(sensorValue);
  delay(1);        // delay in between reads for stability
}
```

“Saída Analógica”

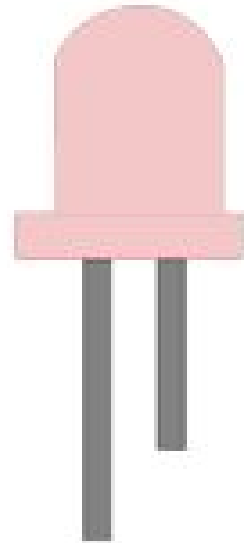
# Portas PWM



# Funcionamento PWM

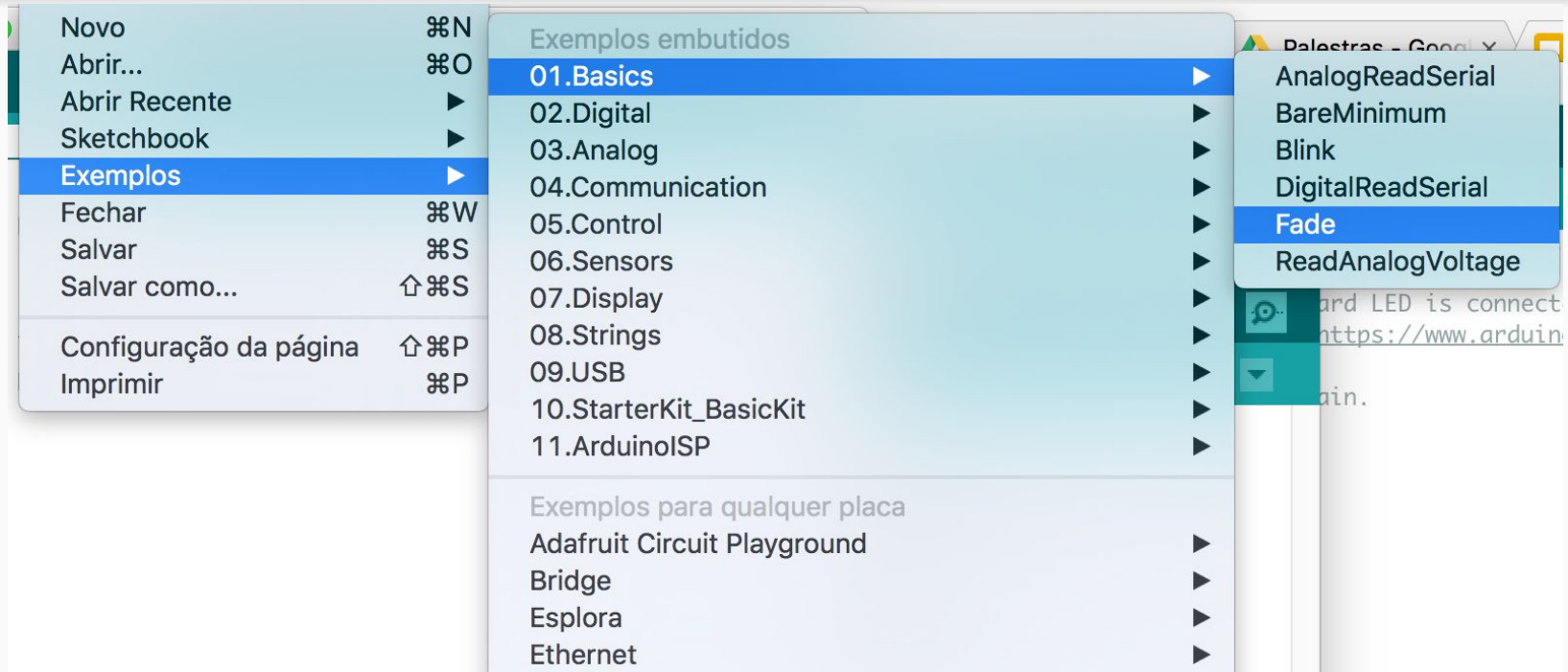


Duty Cycle: 0%



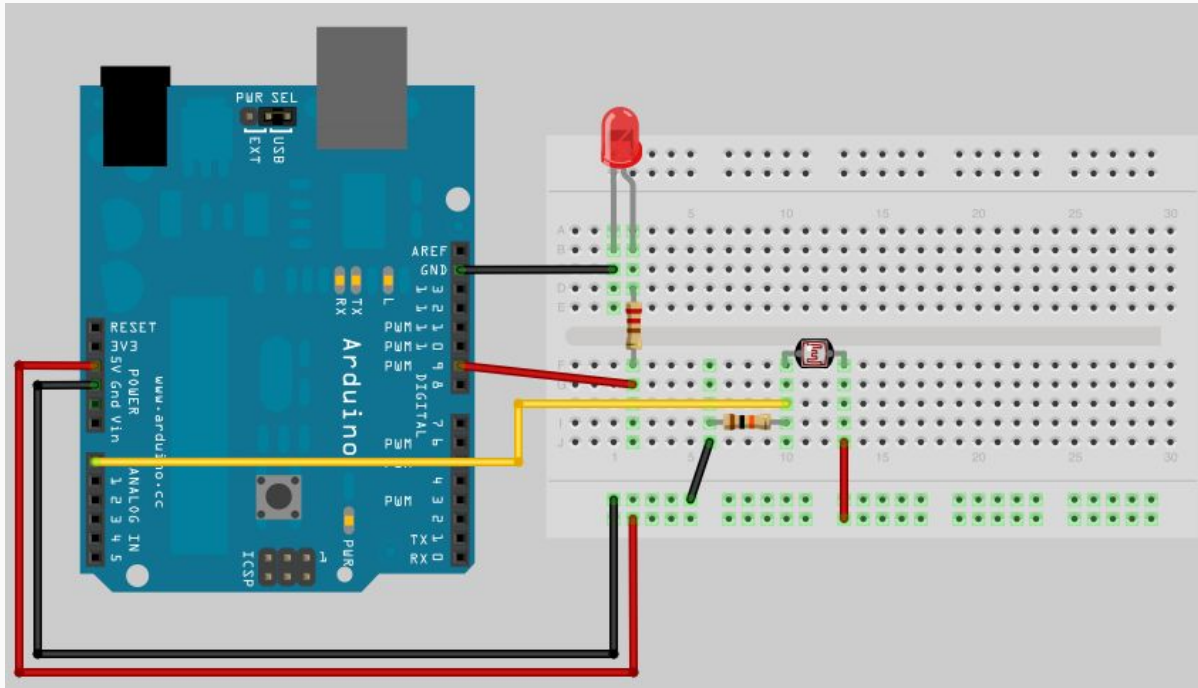


# Exemplos com PWM



# Acionando LED com PWM

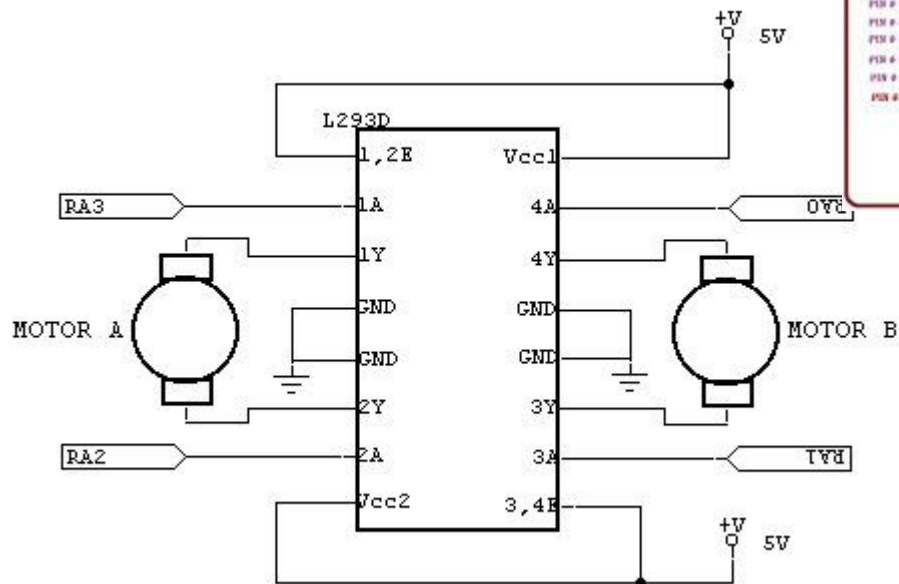
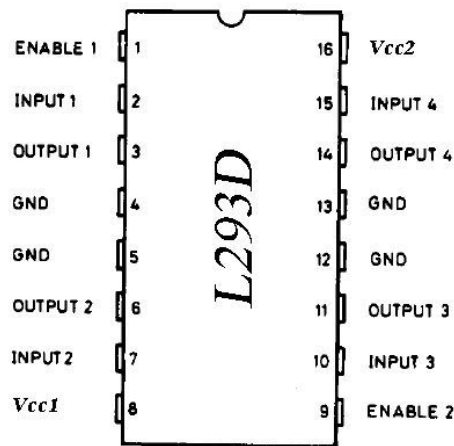
# Conectando um Led e LDR



# Tensão e corrente de funcionamento

	<b>Arduino</b>	<b>LED</b>	<b>Motor</b>
<b>Tensão</b>	5 V	1.8-2.0 V	6 V
<b>Corrente</b>	40 mA	20 mA	120 mA

# Ponte-H



# Tipos de Motor

# Motor DC



# Motor de Passo

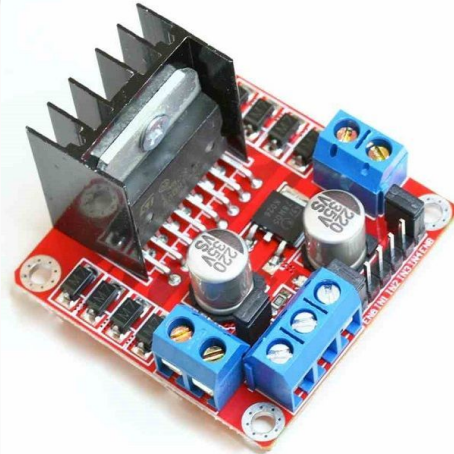




# Servomotor

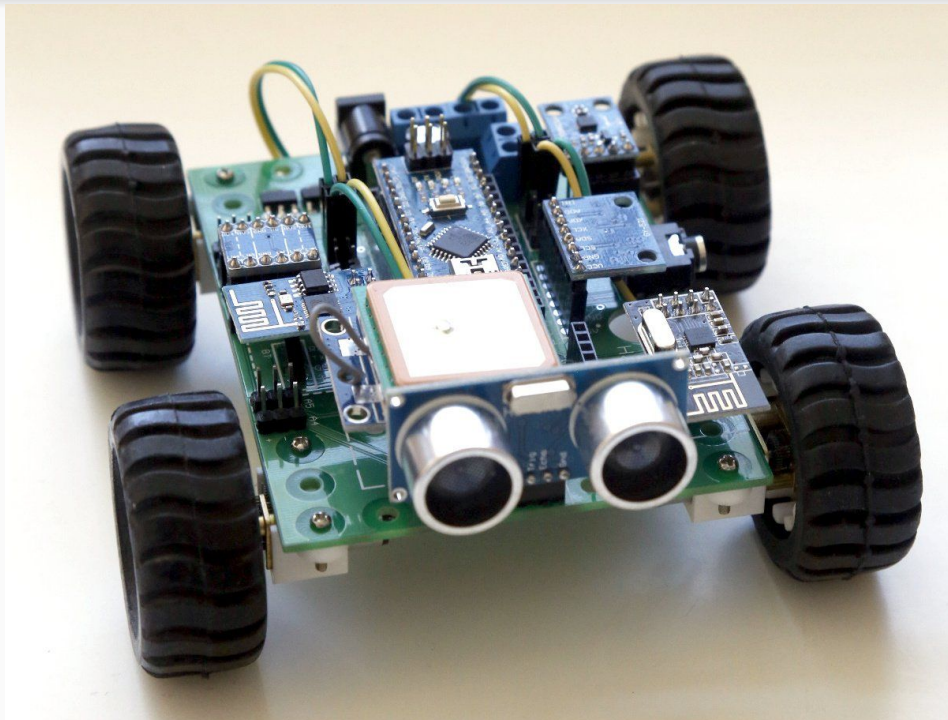


# Motor com Driver



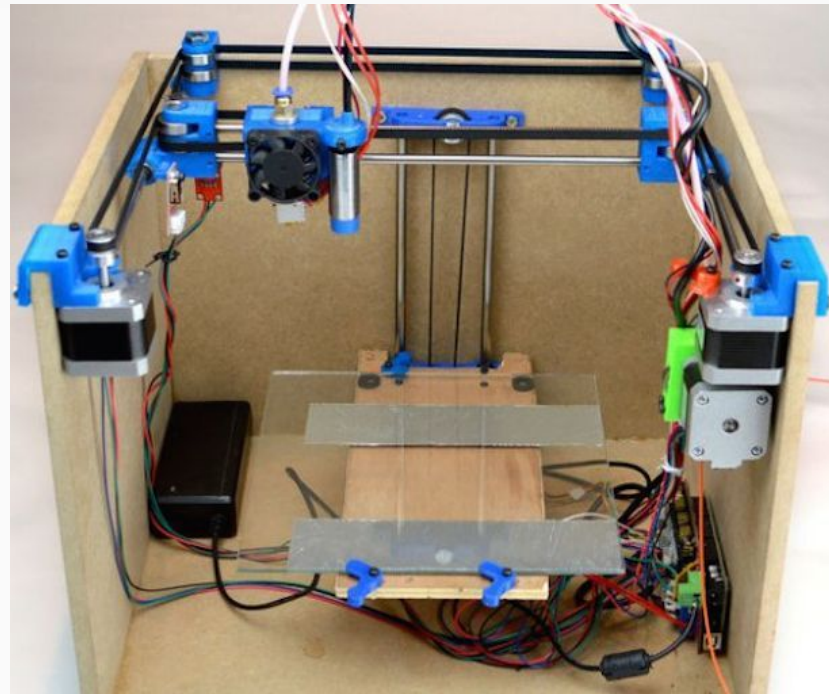
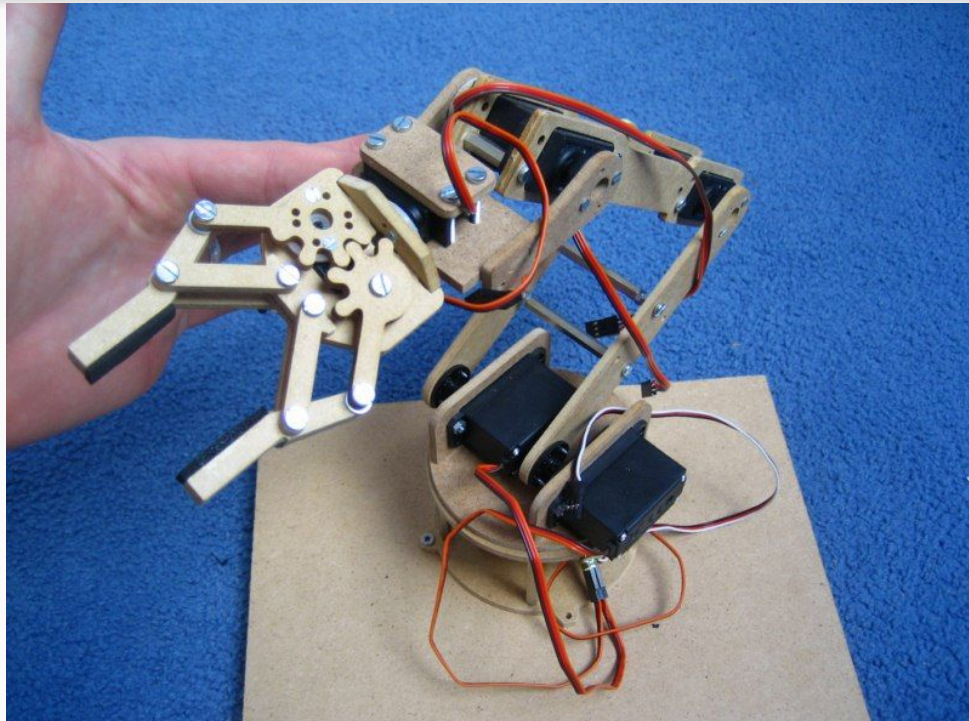
# Montagem do Robô

# Robôs com Arduinos

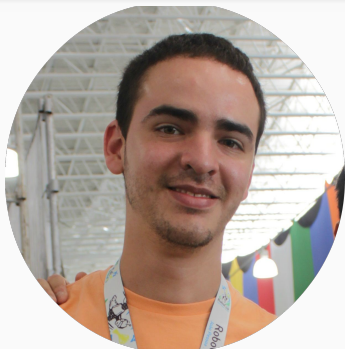




# Robôs com Arduinos



# Obrigado



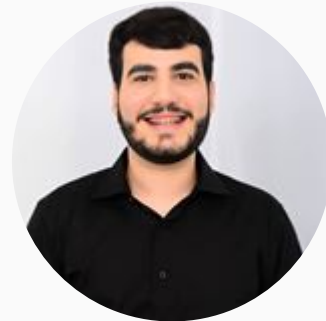
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Extra

# Extra - Interface com Python

<https://playground.arduino.cc/Interfacing/Python>

<https://www.embarcados.com.br/python-e-arduino-comunicacao-serial/>

<https://pt.linkedin.com/pulse/programando-arduino-em-python-pyfirmata-wellington-c-faria>

<https://pypi.python.org/pypi/pyFirmata>