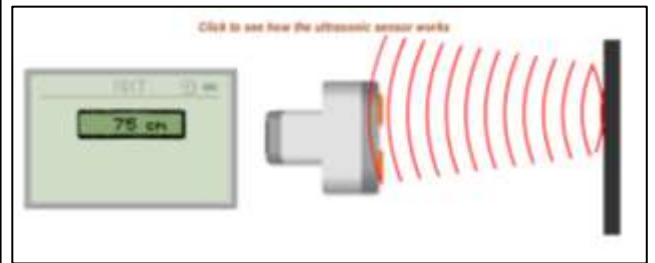


Introduction to the Lego NXT Robot with Sensors and Tetrix Metal Hardware:

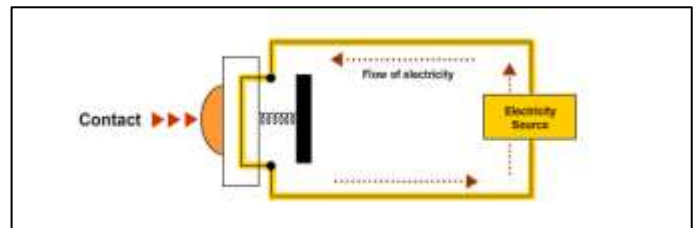
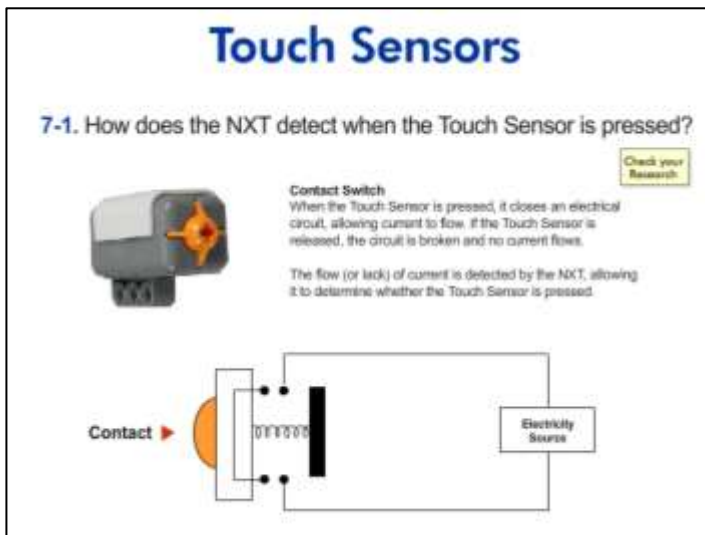
Robotics uses both Computer Science programming skills along with engineering, especially electrical and mechanical. Robots use computer programs to run the instructions, and usually have motors and sensors.

Some types of Lego sensors available and how they work:



The Ultrasonic Sensor uses sound waves to measure distance. You can program the robot to do something when it reaches a certain distance, usually within about **15 centimeters** or closer works best, and on a flat upright surface. The sensor does not work well with corners or very thin or small objects.

What animals use similar methods for detecting distance? (Hint: echolocation)



Other sensors available: **Color sensor**-can detect several colors like blue, red, yellow, green, white, and black.

Light sensor- can detect between light and dark. **Infrared sensor**- that is what's used in remote controls like for TVs.

Gyroscopic sensor- detects angle rotation that can be used for things like balancing the robot and helping it make turns more accurately. Gyros are used in smartphones and Ipods to keep the screens upright, and to balance things like the Segway. **Sound sensor**- can "hear" sounds. **Magnetic sensor**-can detect magnets, and a few more.

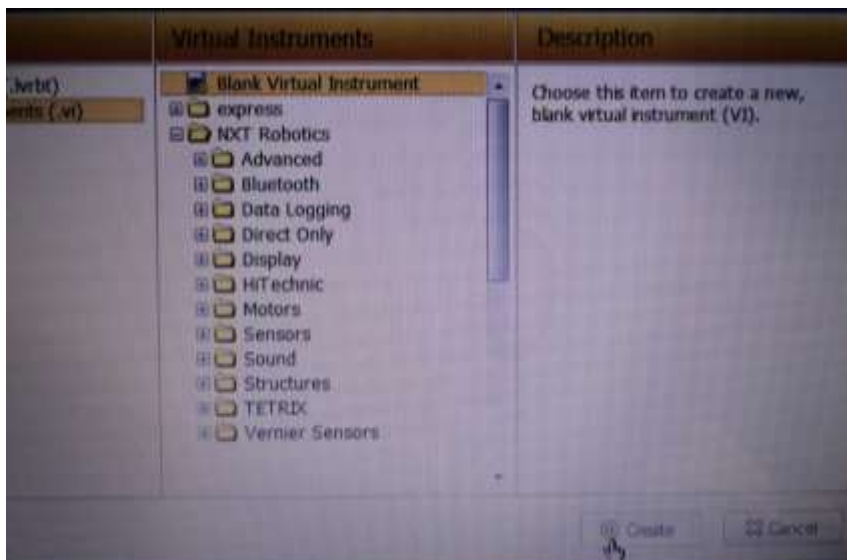
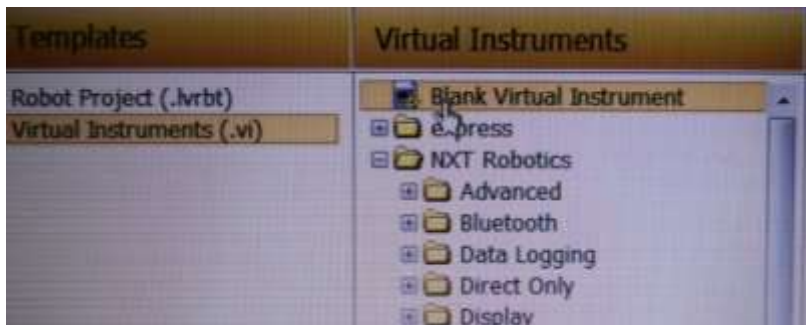
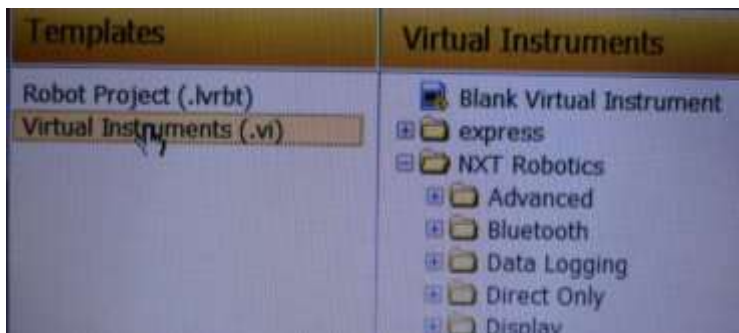
(Images from Carnegie Mellon Robot Academy 2.0 NXT Video Trainer preview)

We will be using the Lego Mindstorms Labview software. It is an “object-oriented computer programming language” which uses icons and graphics instead of “scripting” like in Java. It is easier to get started programming with this object-oriented language, but a lot of the concepts are also used in the other languages, so when you start using one, the others get easier, also!

We will program the robot to dunk the basketball using touch sensors. Think of programming like following a recipe in cooking.

The steps will be:

1. The arm will get into position so a ball can be loaded.
2. Press one sensor to go forward.
3. Press the other sensor to stop.
4. The arm will dunk the ball, then the arm will go back down, and the robot will automatically start going backward.
5. Press the same Stop touch sensor to stop the robot.
6. This program will be in a Loop so it can be repeated without having to press “Run” on the brick.



Go to View: click on Functions Palette.

Go to View again: click on the Tools Palette.



Tip: The Automatic Tool Selection Magic Wand is the best setting.
(It should be set to that as a default)

1.



2.



3.



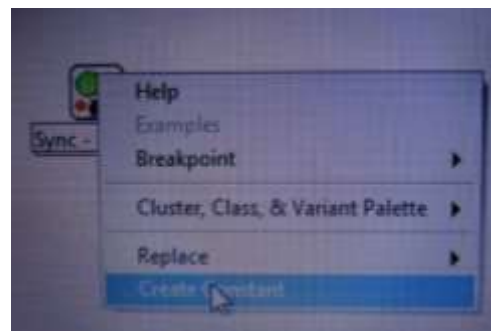
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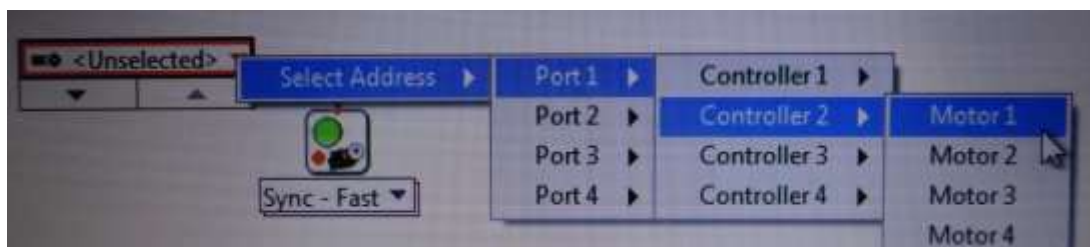
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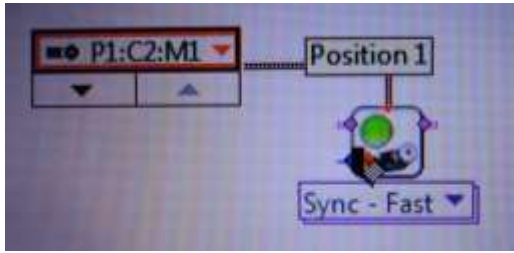
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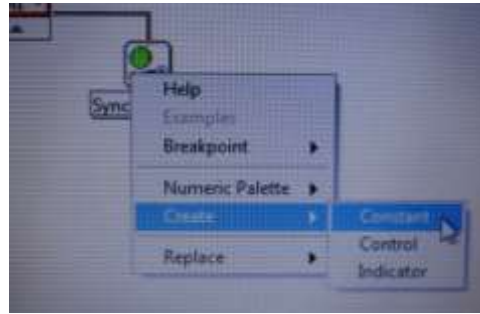
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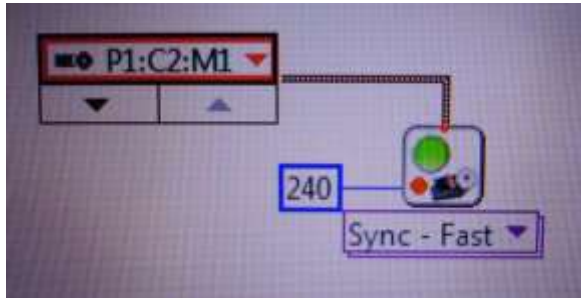
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9.



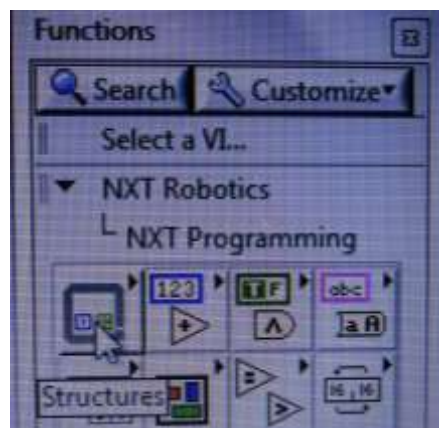
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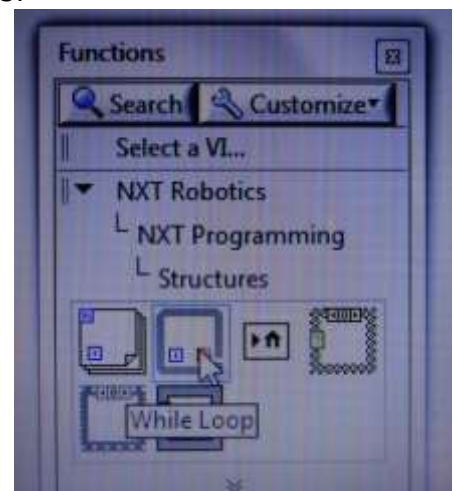
11.



12.



13.

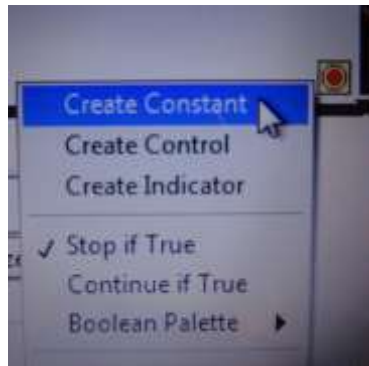


Make your Loop long enough to hold about 12 programming buttons.

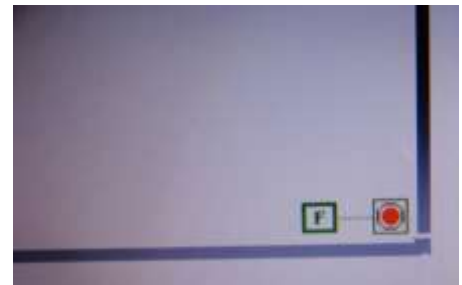
14.



15.

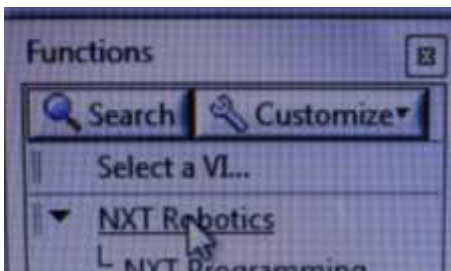


16.

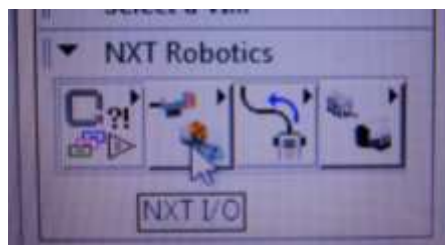


This Stop button is part of the instructions for how the Loop runs.

17.



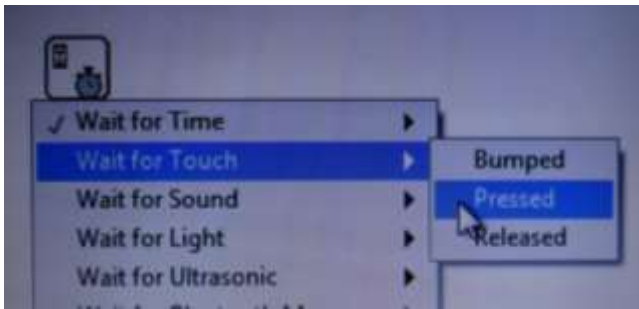
18.



19.



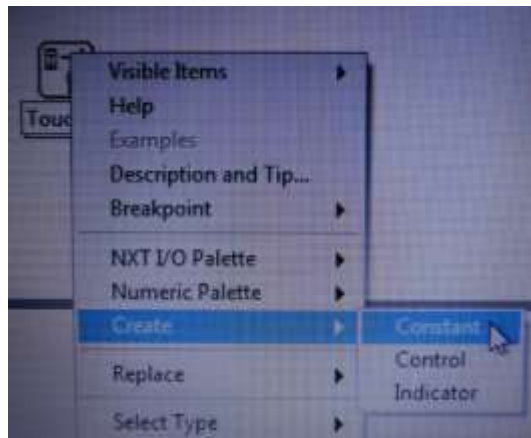
20.



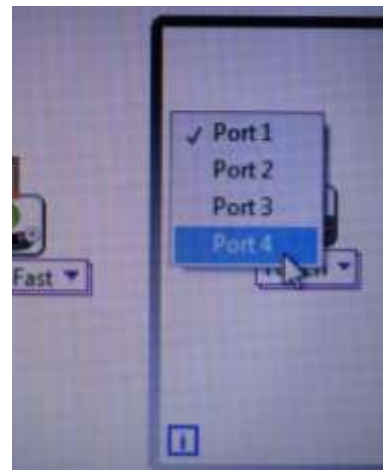
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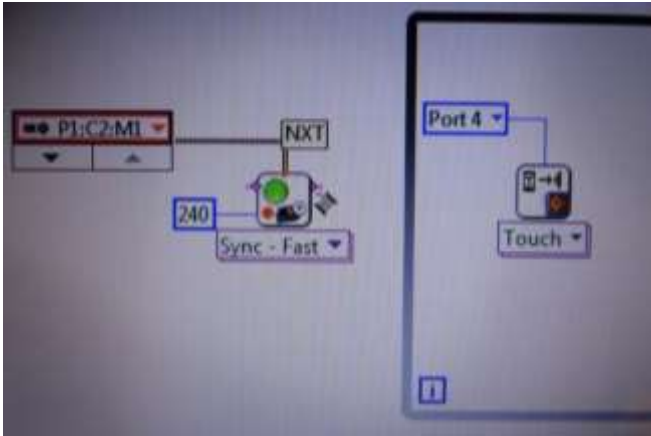
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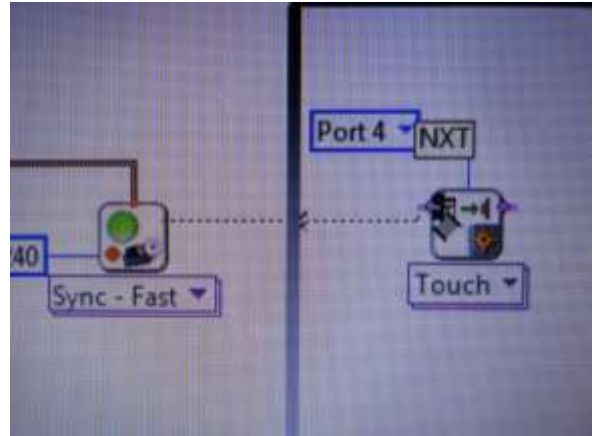
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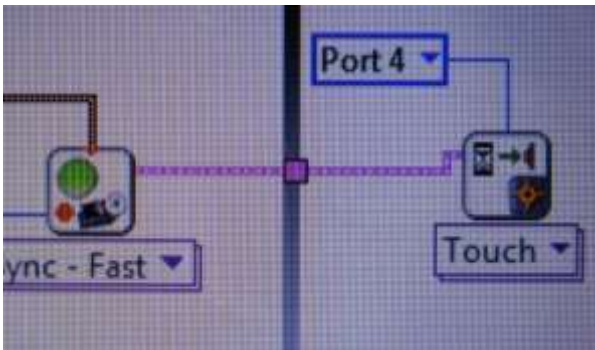
24.



25.



26.

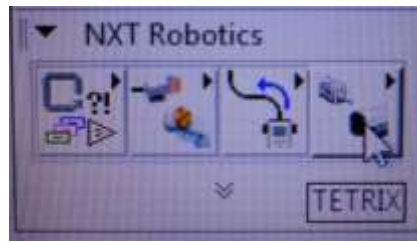


The wire is the order in which the buttons go.

27.



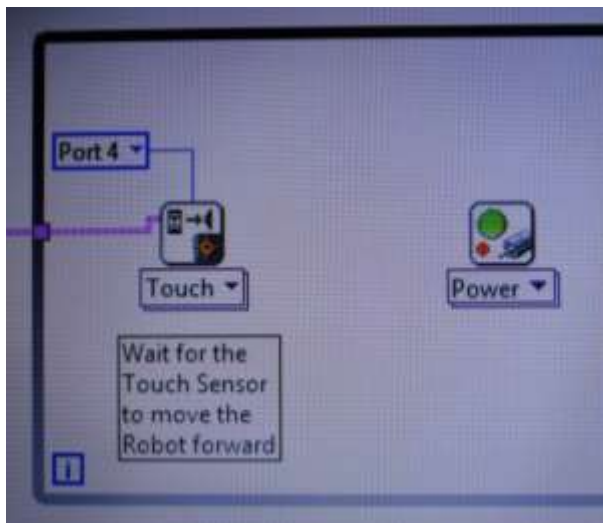
28.



29.



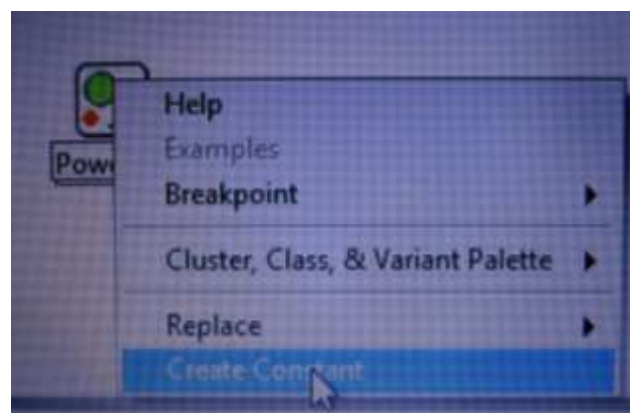
30.



31.



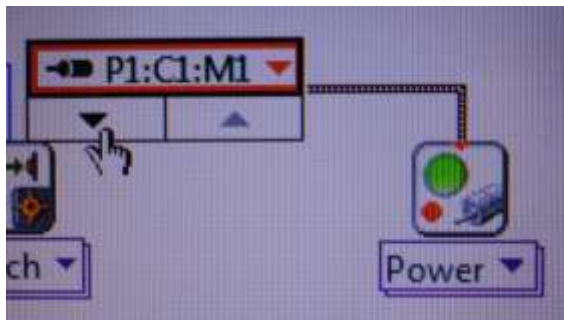
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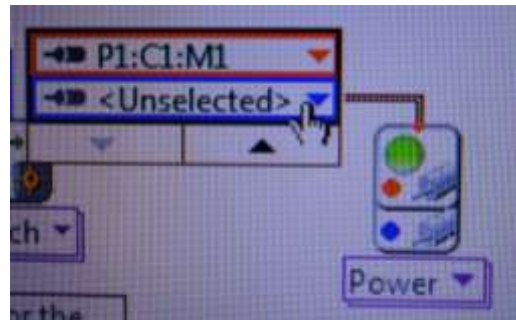
33.



34.



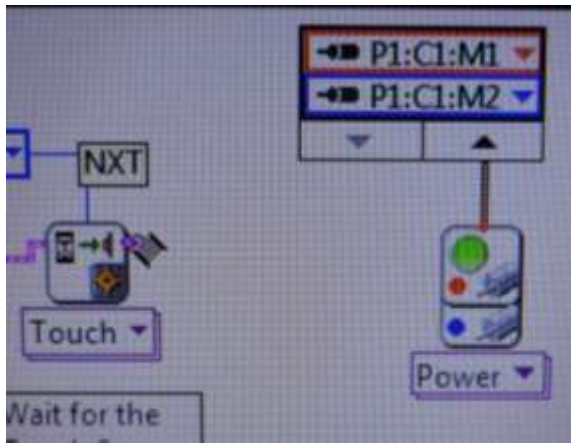
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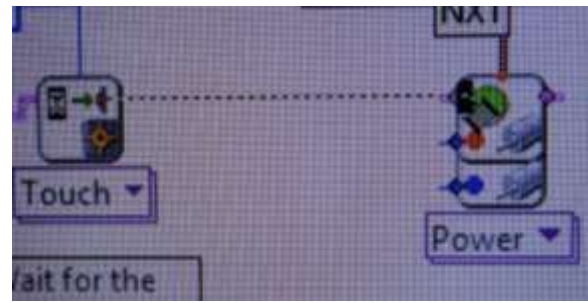
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37.

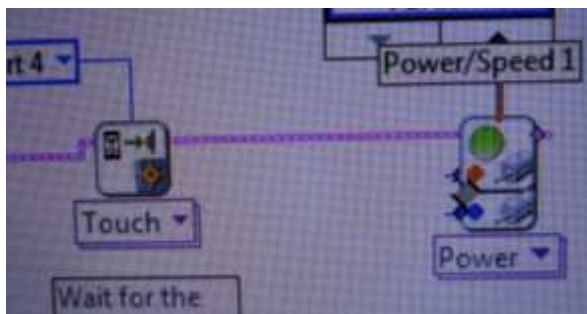


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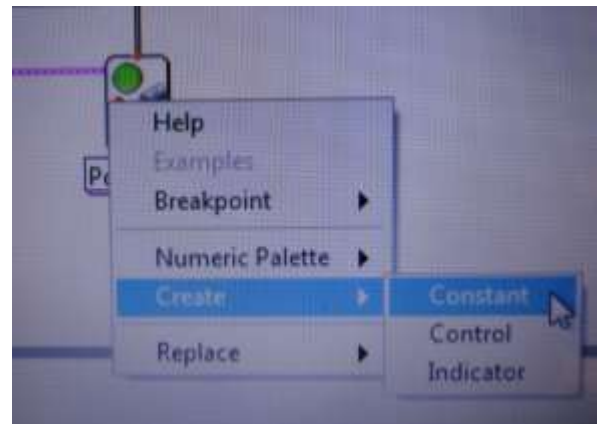


Wire them up

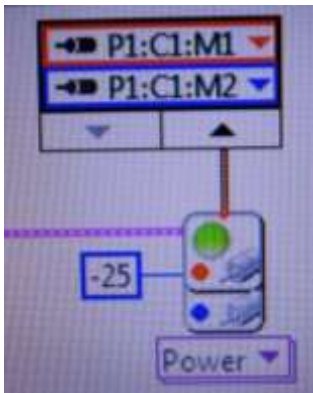
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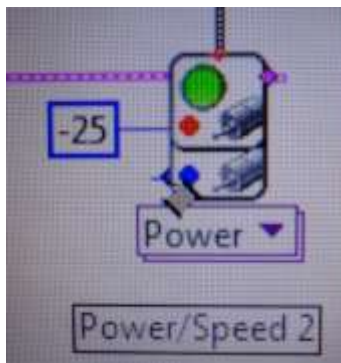
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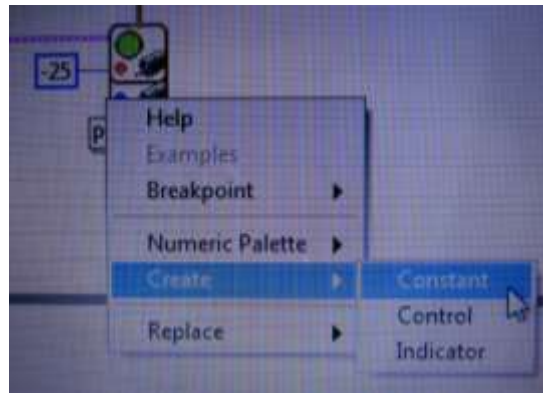
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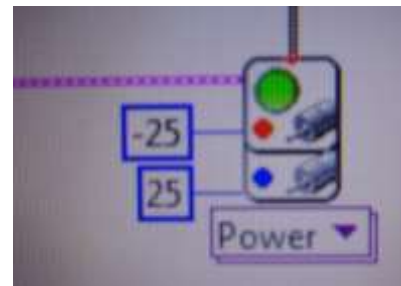
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43.



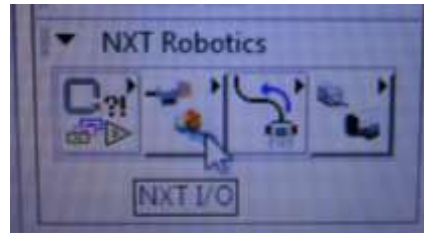
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45.



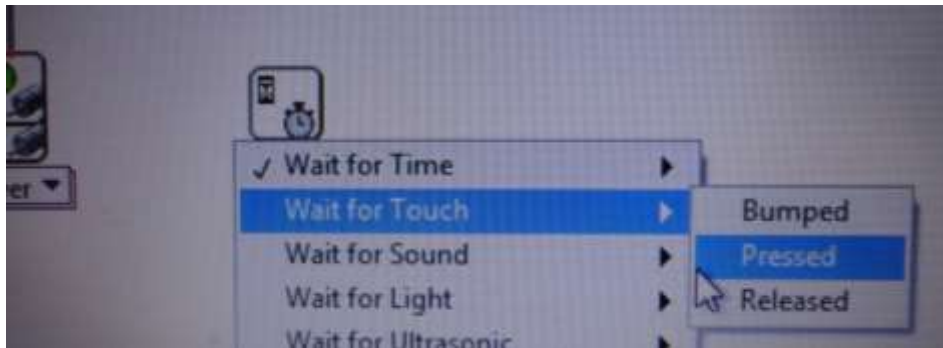
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47.



48.

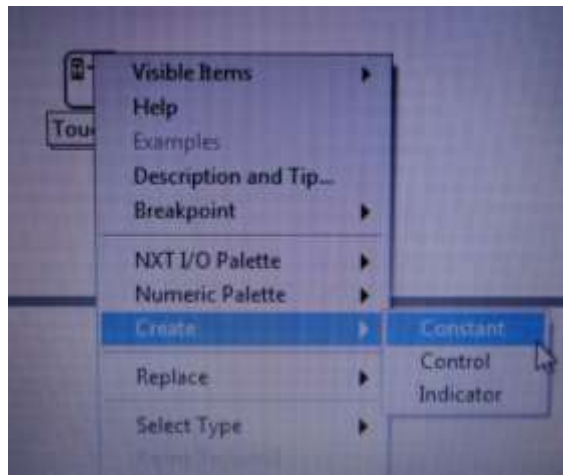


49.



The top

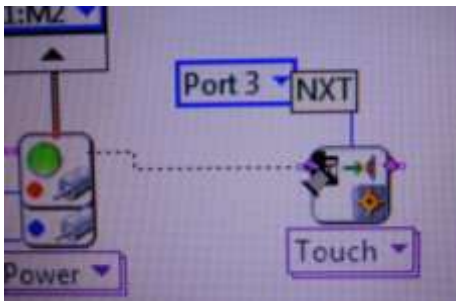
50.



51.

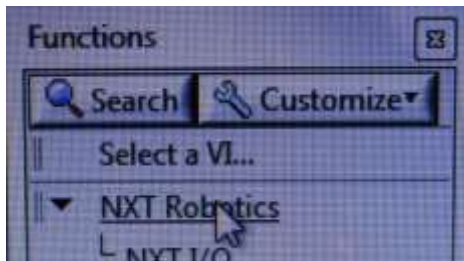


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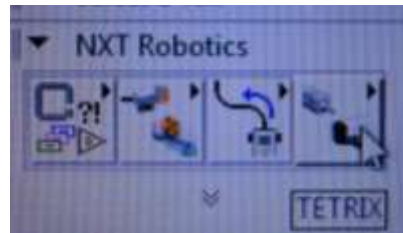


Wire them up.

53.



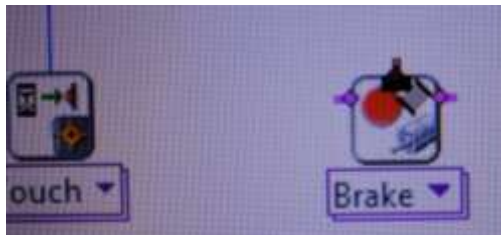
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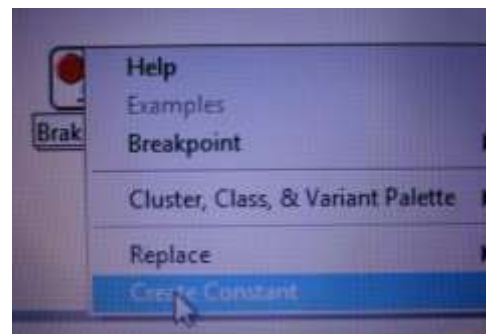
55.



56.



57.



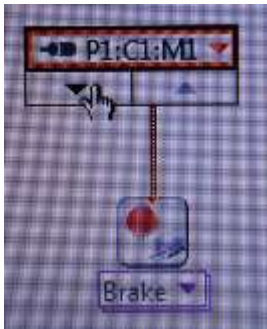
We have to pick which motors.

58.

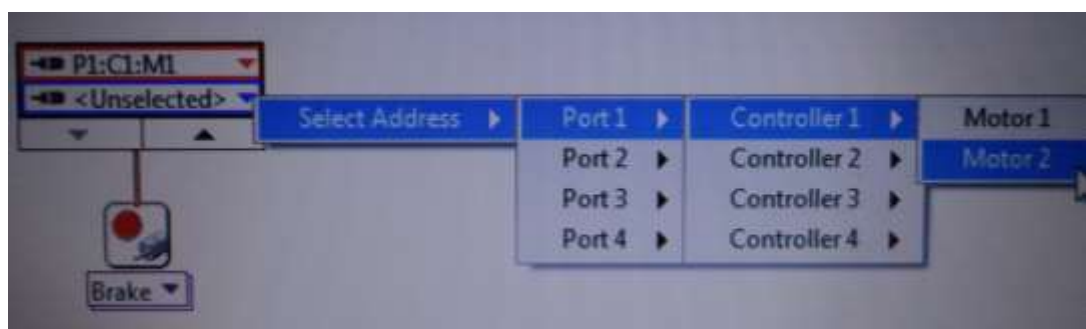


The other wheel motor: (if you look at the robot, you can see these ports and controllers labeled)

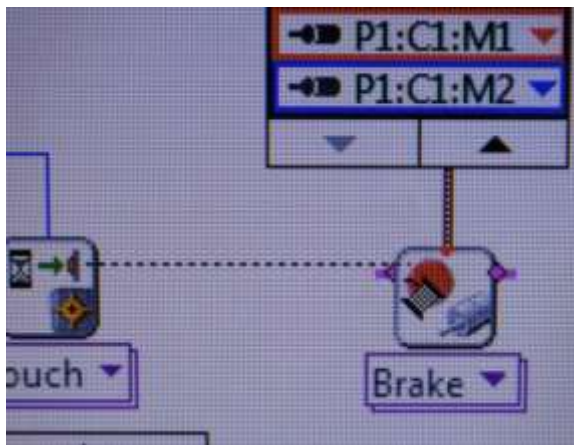
59.



60.



61.

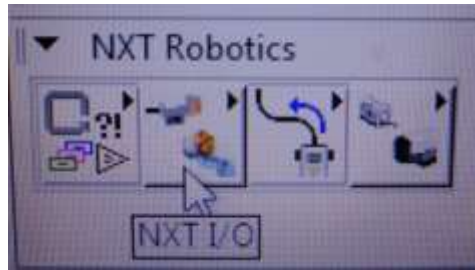


Wire everything up in order.

62.



63.



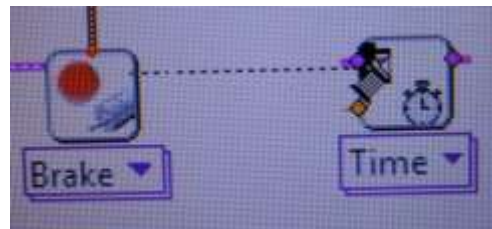
64.



65.



66.

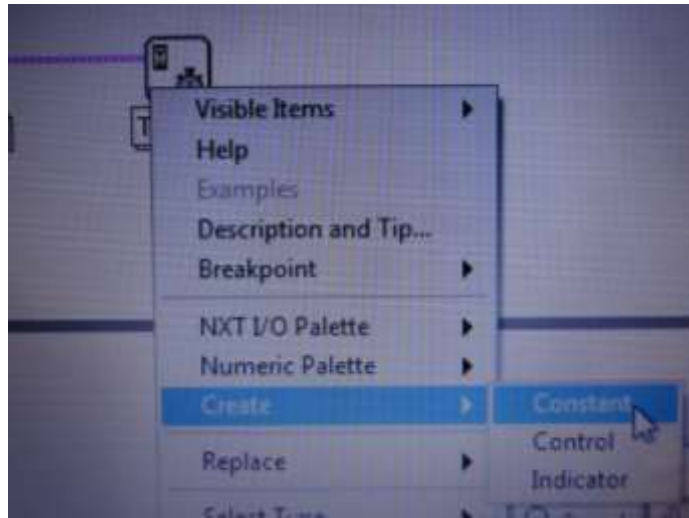


Wire them up.

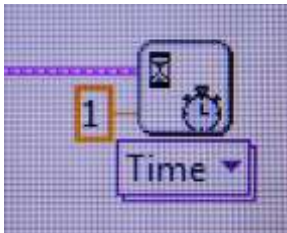
67.



68.



69.



70.



71.



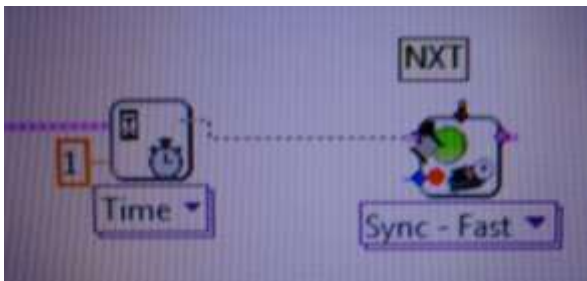
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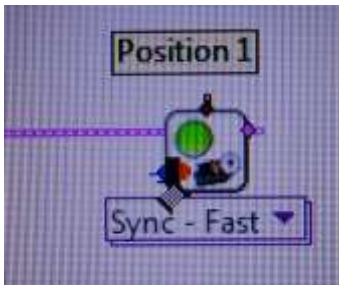
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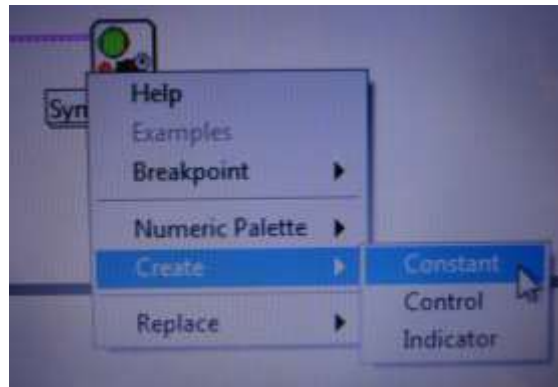
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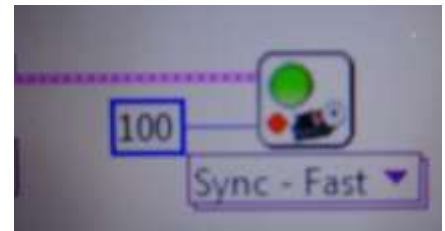
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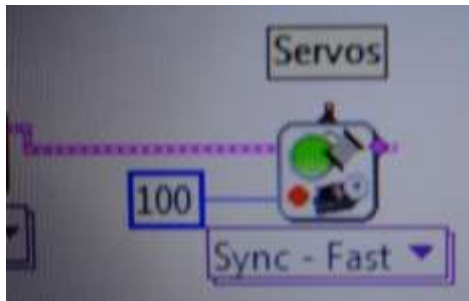
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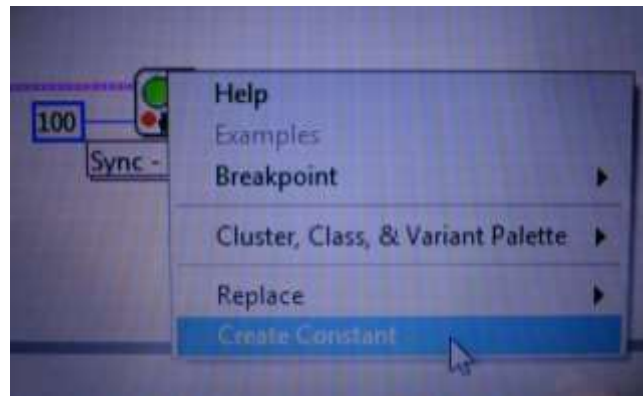
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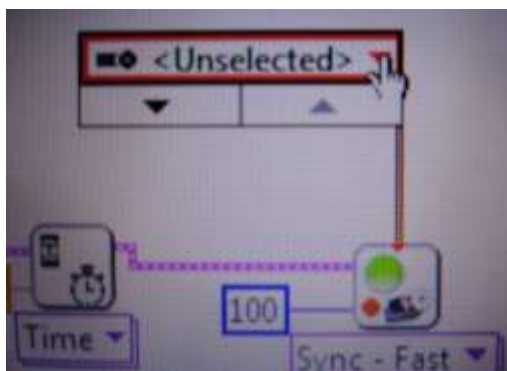
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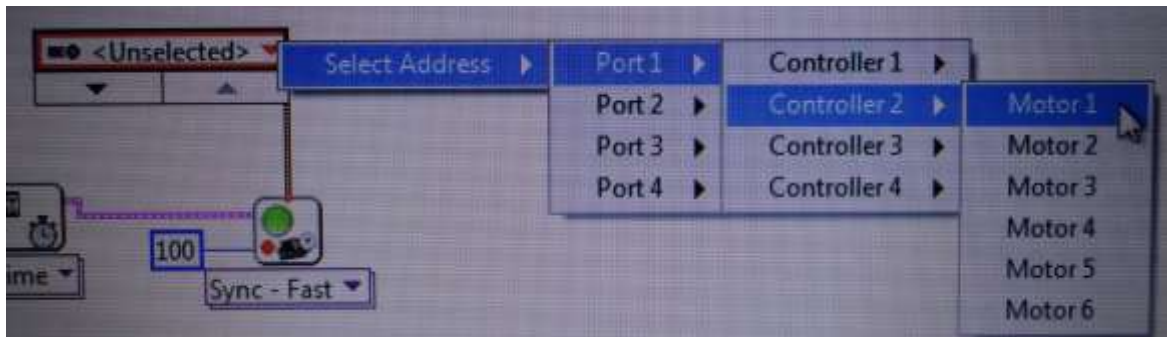
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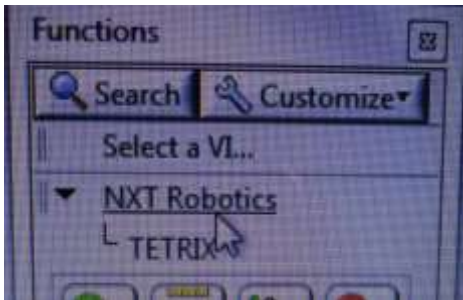
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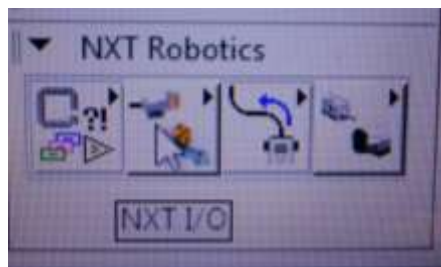
81.



82.



83.



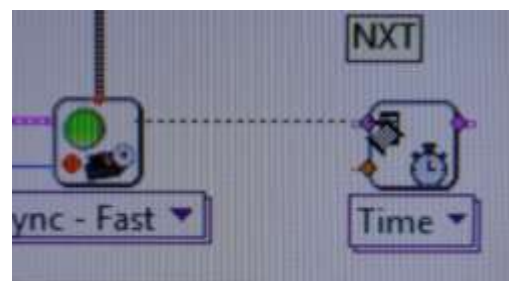
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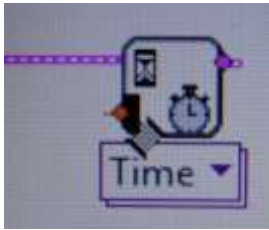
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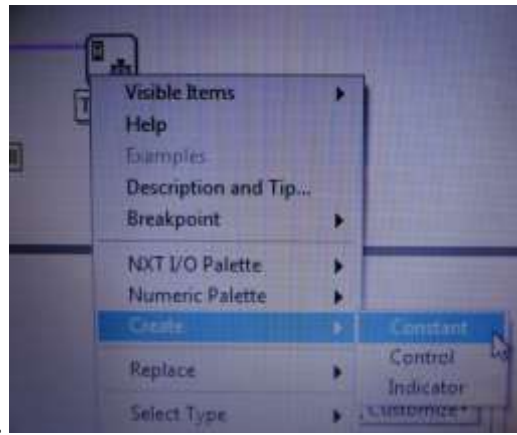
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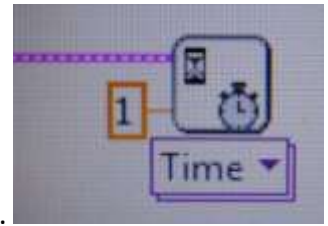
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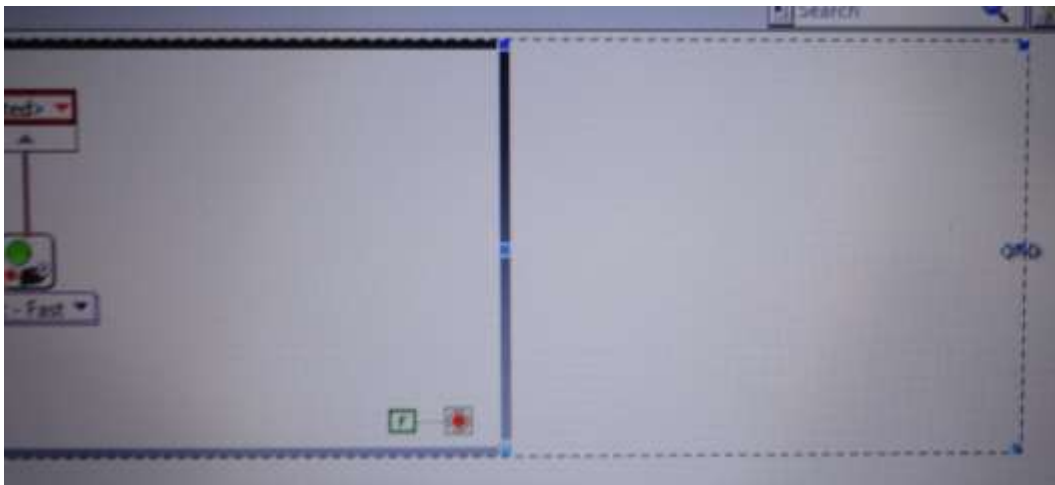
88.



89.



(If you don't set these constants, the robot will sometimes go crazy.)

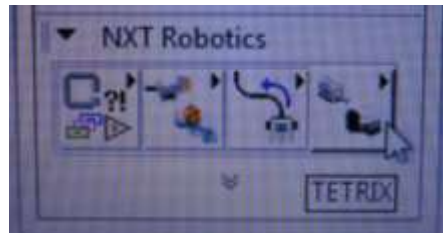


Extend the Loop as needed.

90.



91.



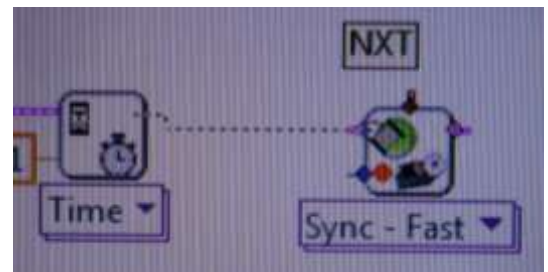
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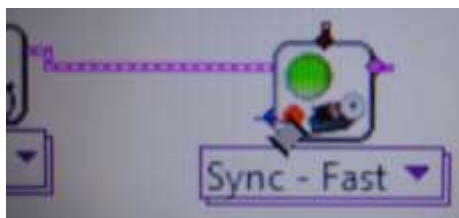
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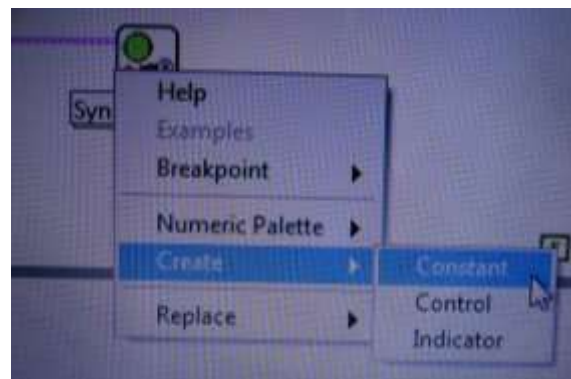
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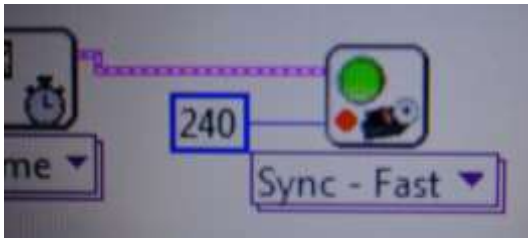
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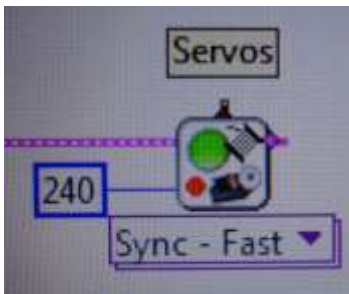
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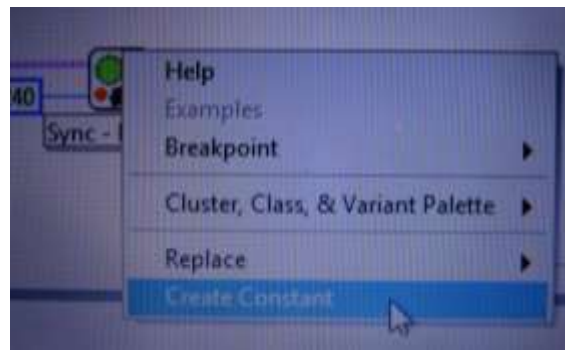
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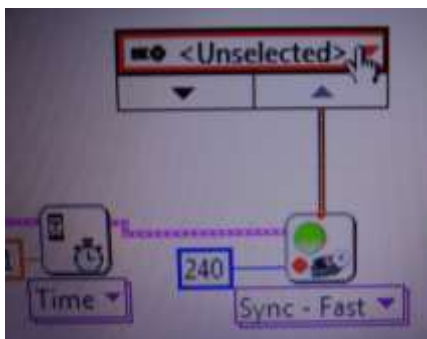
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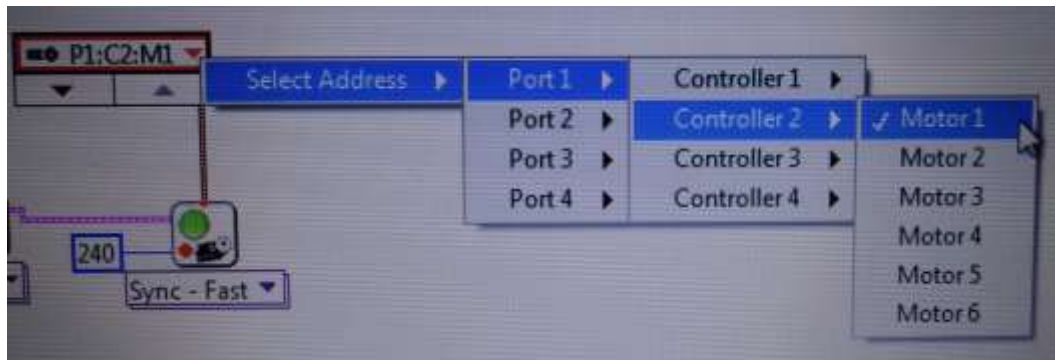


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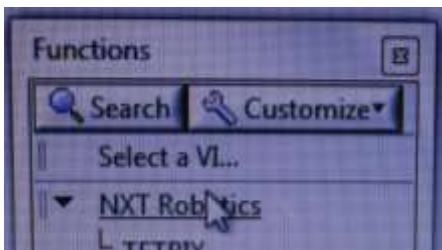
100.





1-01.

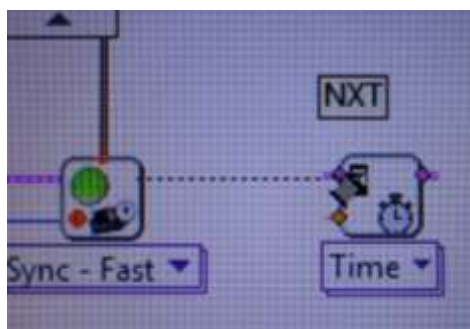
1-02.



1-03.

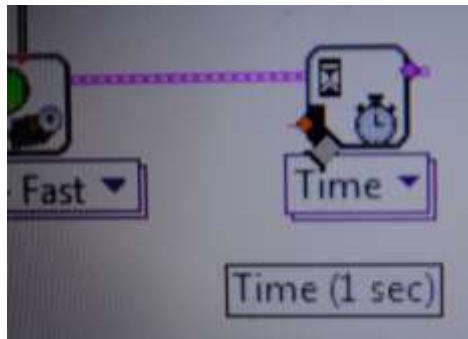


1-04.

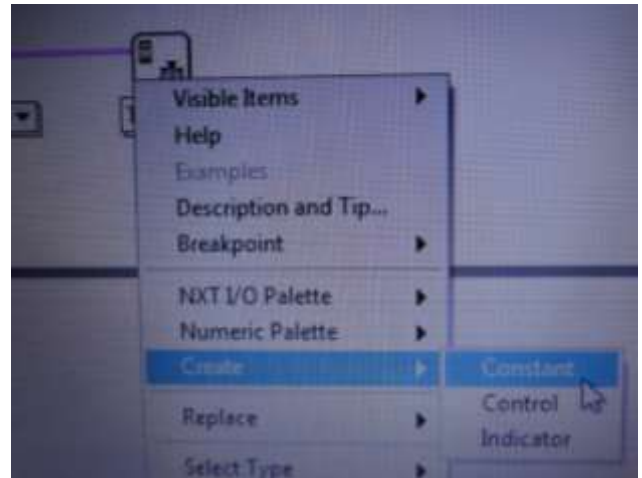


1-05.

Wire them together.

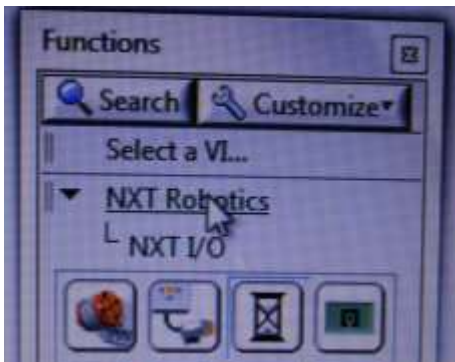


1-06.

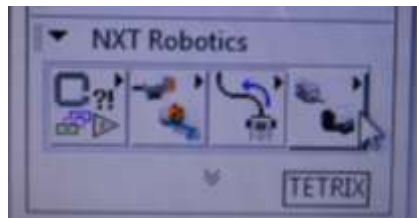


1-07.

1-09.



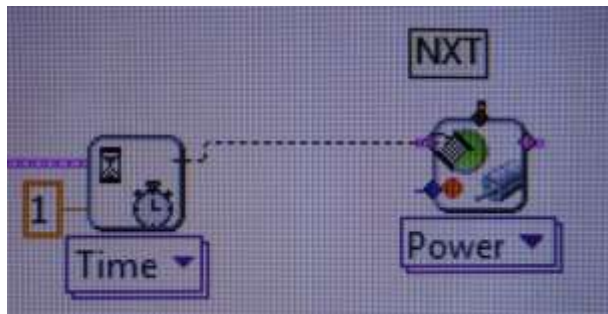
1-10.



1-11.

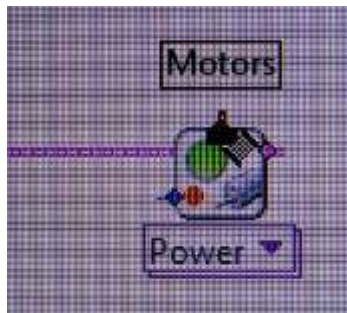


1-12.

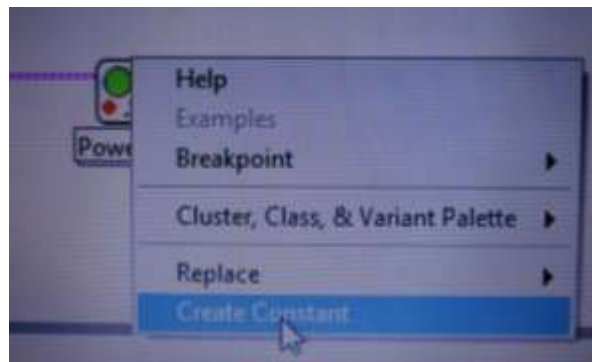


Wire them together.

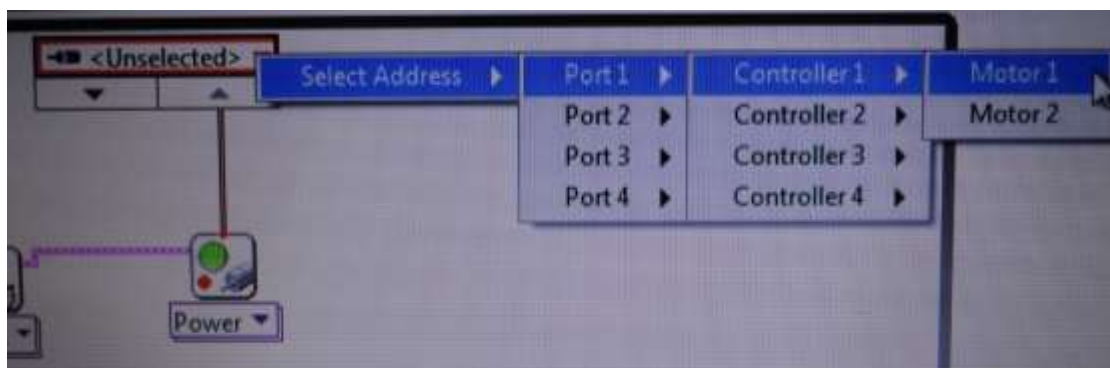
1-13.

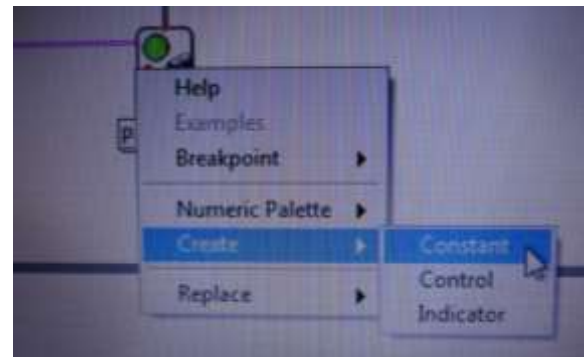
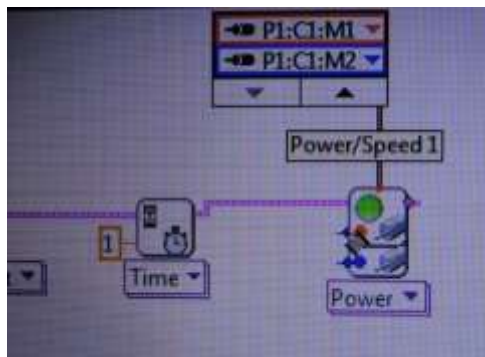
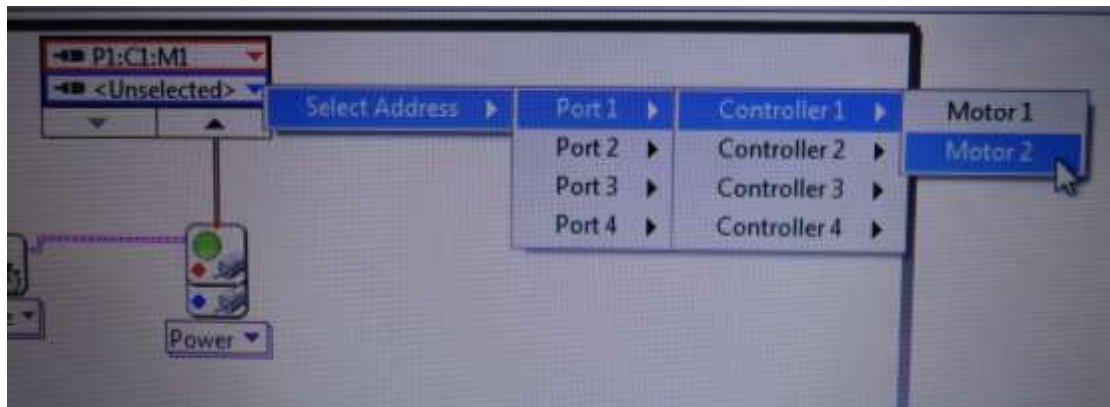


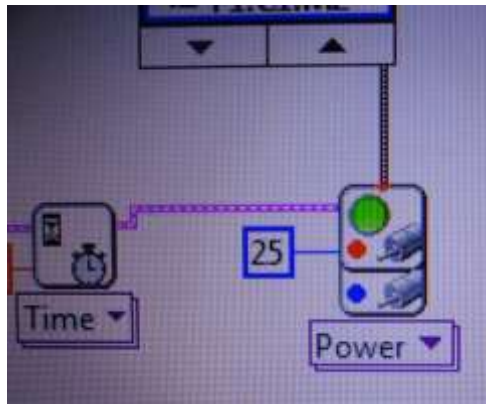
1-14.



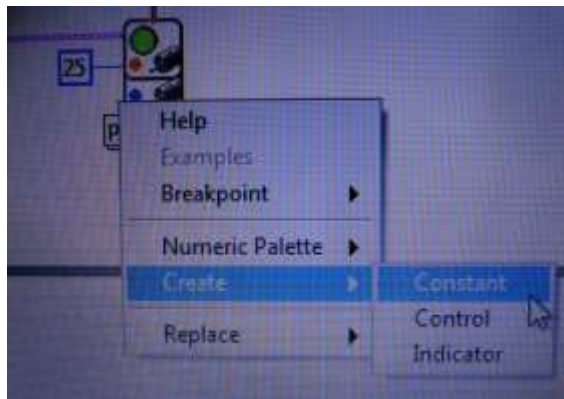
1-15.



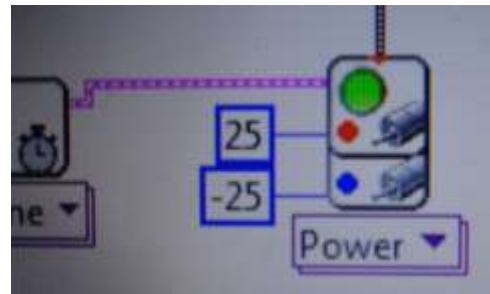




1-19.



1-20.



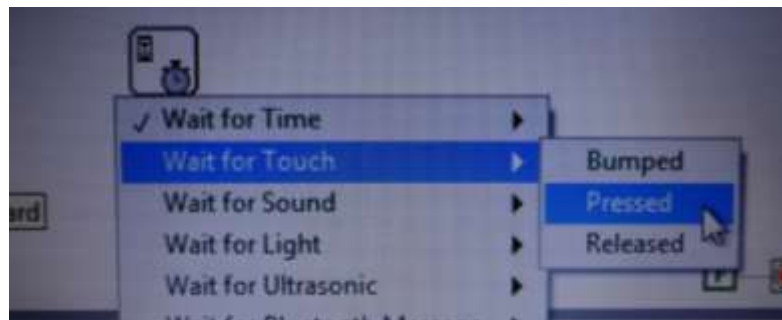
1-21.



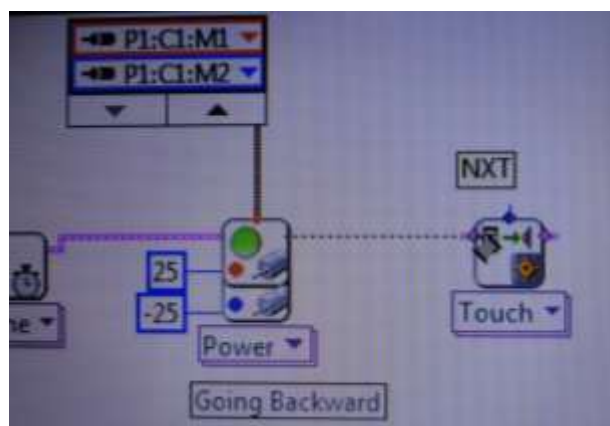
1-22.



1-23.

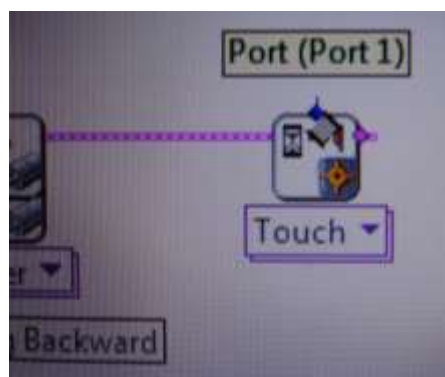


1-24.

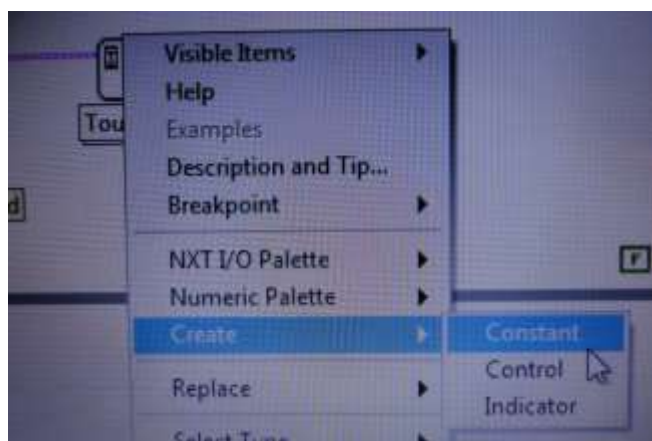


1-25.

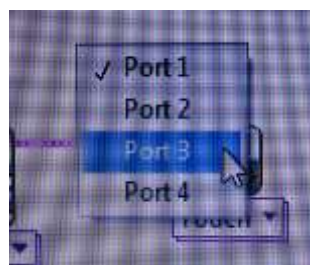
Wire them together.



1-26.



1-27.



1-28.

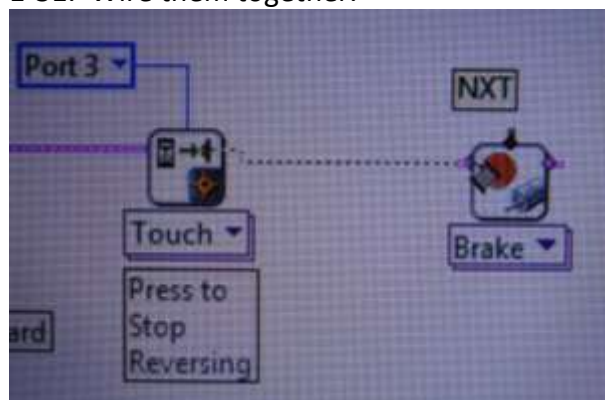


1-29.

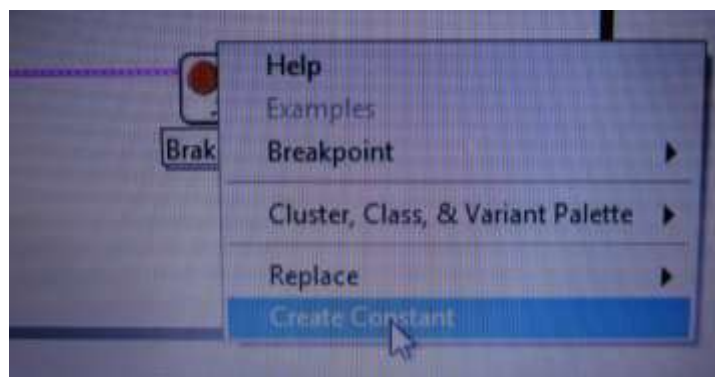


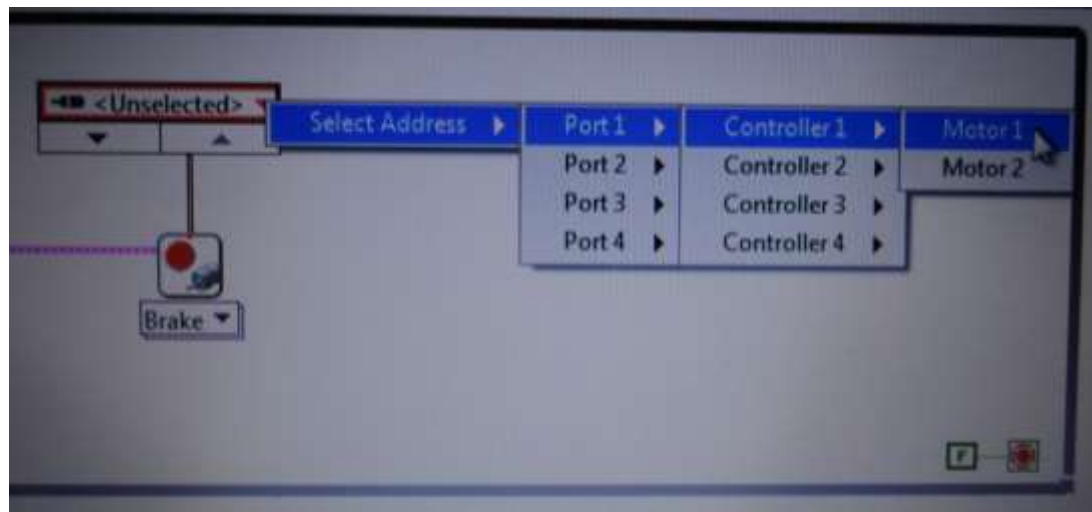
1-30.

1-31. Wire them together.

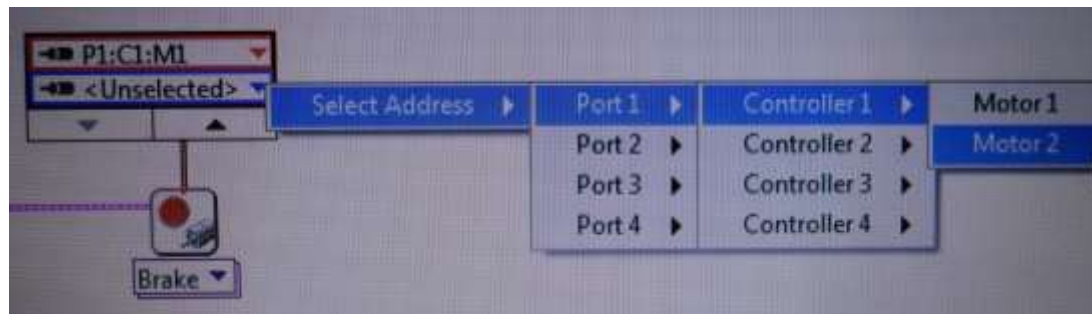


1-32.





1-33.



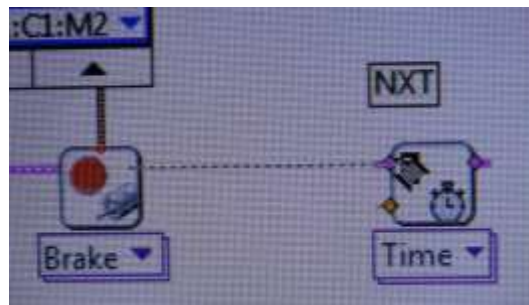
1-34.



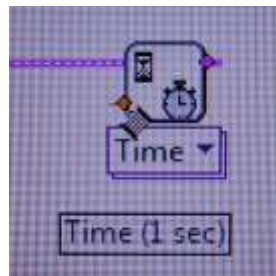
1-35.



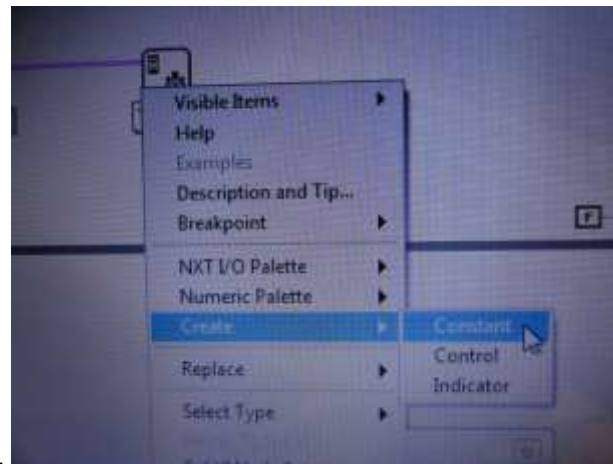
1-36.



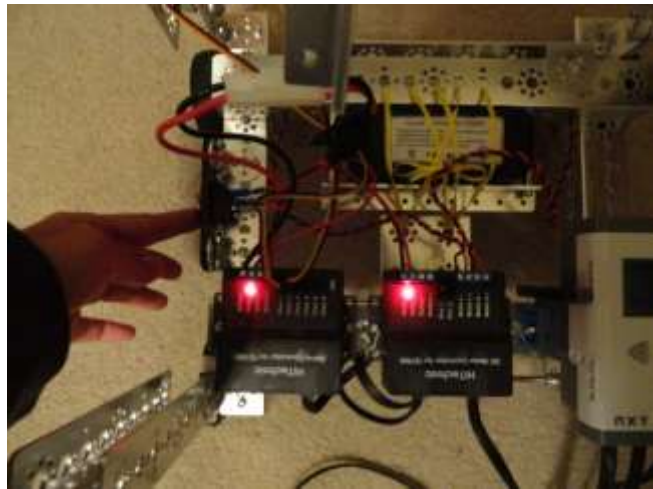
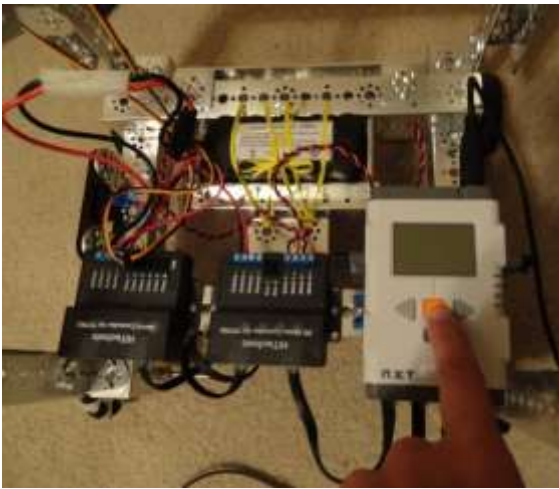
1-37.



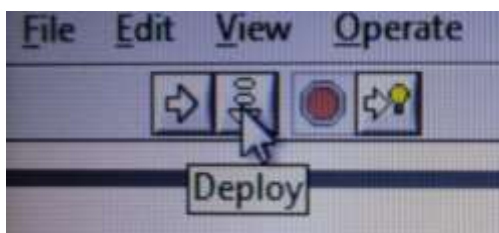
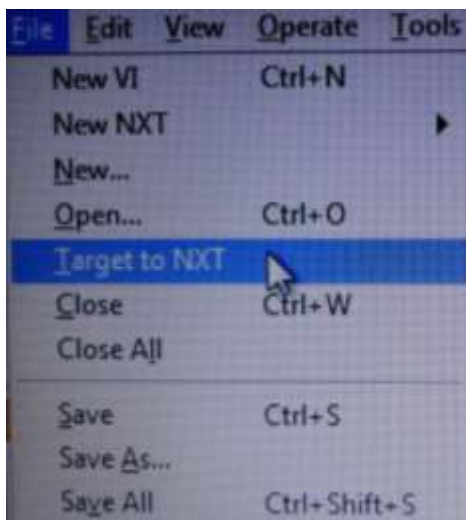
1-38.



1-39.



Connect to the robot with a USB cable, turn on both the NXT brick and the Tetrix motors.



(To save: “Save Project As” to your flash drive, and then “Save All” before exiting to save your programs.)
Good job on all your hard work!

www.code.org



Write your first computer program

Code.org

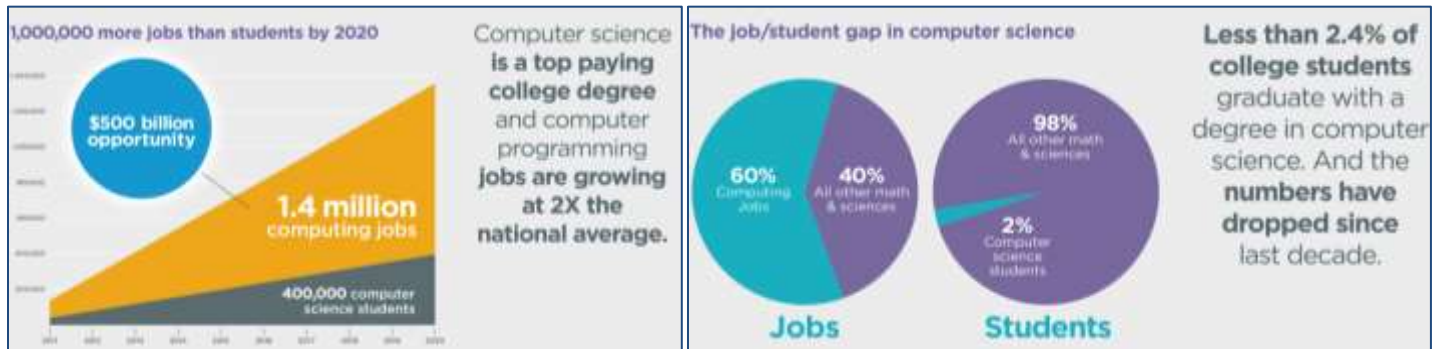
Learn the basic concepts of Computer Science with drag and drop programming. This is a game-like, self-directed tutorial starring video lectures by Bill Gates, Mark Zuckerberg, Angry Birds and Plants vs. Zombies. Learn repeat-loops, conditionals, and basic algorithms. Available in 34 languages.

Ages 6-106 | Modern browsers, smartphones, tablets

14,457,756 participants

<http://hourofcode.com/co>
Teacher's Notes

Go



www.**SCRATCH**.mit.edu

Check out this website (get your parents' permission!) for a programming environment to make your own animations, games, stories and more, and share them with others! **This is very similar to the Lego Mindstorms programming and will help you learn more about computer programming in a fun way.**

From their website:

About Scratch

Scratch is a programming language that makes it easy to create your own interactive stories, animations, games, music, and art -- and share your creations on the web.

As young people create and share Scratch projects, they learn important mathematical and computational ideas, while also learning to think creatively, reason systematically, and work collaboratively.

Scratch is developed by the Lifelong Kindergarten Group at the MIT Media Lab, with financial support from the National Science Foundation, Microsoft, Intel Foundation, MacArthur Foundation, Google, Iomega and MIT Media Lab research consortia.

imagine • program • share



Learn to make your own apps:
www.appinventor.mit.edu
programming is similar to Scratch!

