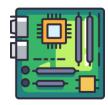


### Laboratorio 3:

Lab de Wowki - Plataforma de Desarrollo: Arduino 1

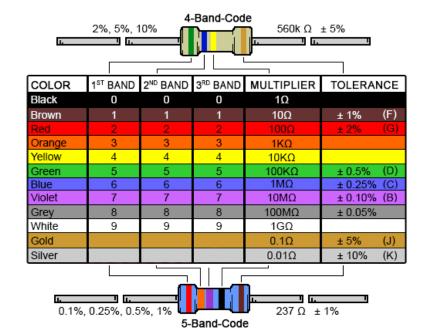


# Agenda

- Lab 2: Recapitulación
- Sensores y actuadores
- Plataforma de desarrollo Arduino Uno
- Pines Analogos
- Pines Digitales
- Pines PWM
- Programacion en Arduino

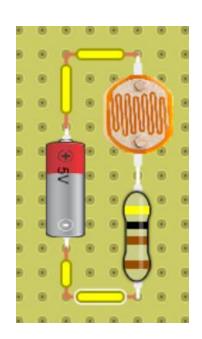


- Circuitos en Serie y Paralelo
- Ley de Ohm
- Medir Resistencia
- Leer señales de voltaje
- Cómo encender un LED

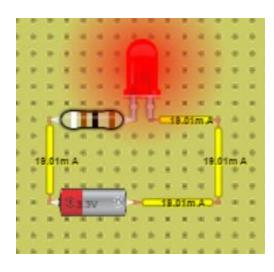


$$V = I \times R$$

$$V_2 = \frac{R_2 \times V_{Total}}{R_1 + R_2}$$



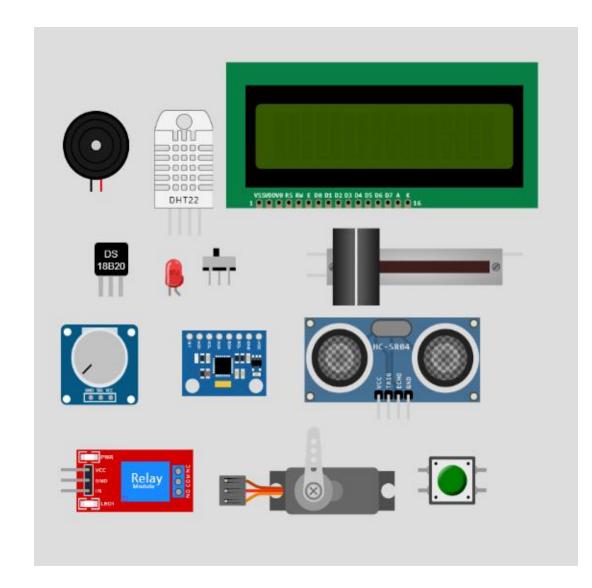
$$R = \frac{V_{total} - V_F}{I_F}$$

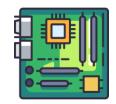




## Sensores y Actuadores

- Sensor de Humedad: DHT22
- Sensor de Temperatura: DS18B20
- Resistencia Ajustable
- LED
- LCD Display
- Motor Paso a Paso
- Botones
- Sensor Ultrasónico de Distancia
- Sensor de aceleración de 6 ejes y Giroscopio
- Zumbador





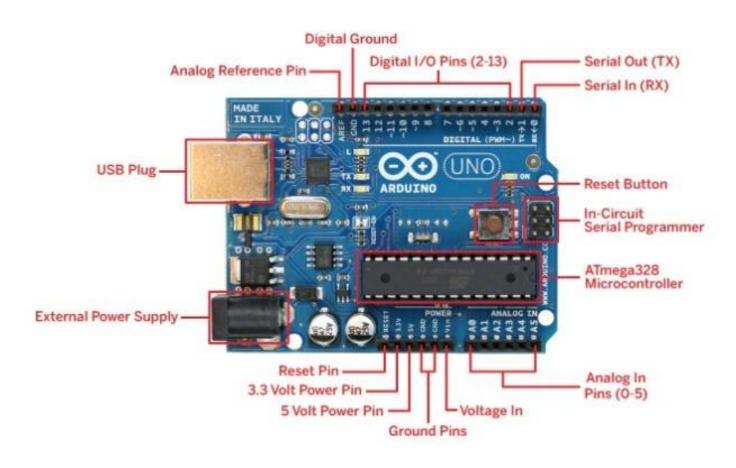
### Plataforma de Desarrollo: Arduino Uno

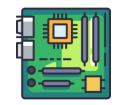
#### Microcontrolador ATMega328

- 6 Pines Análogos de entrada
- 11 Pines Digitales I/O (5V o 0V)
- 6 Pines PWM de los Pines digitales
- 2 Pines de comunicación serial
- 3.3[V] Pin de Poder
- 5[V] Pin de Poder Otros Sensores

Simulación en plataforma Wowki:

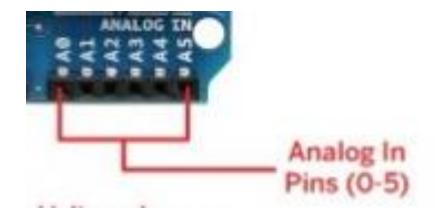
https://wokwi.com/projects/new/arduino-uno

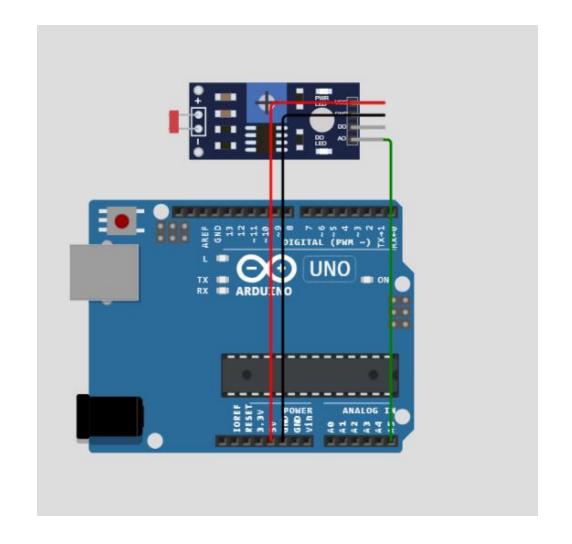


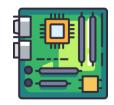


# Arduino: Pines Análogos (entrada)

- 6 Pines Análogos (5V o 0V)
- Pines de entrada

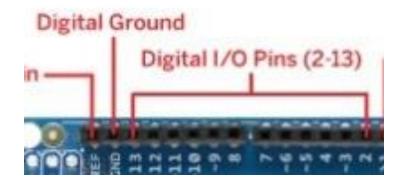


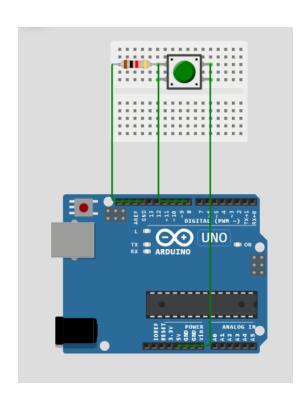


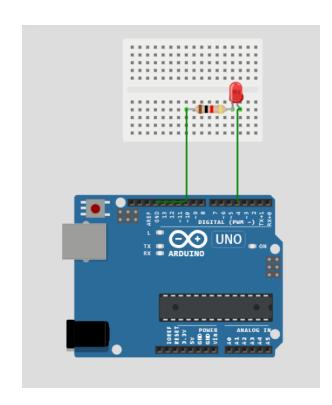


# **Arduino: Pines Digitales**

- 11 Pines Digitales I/O (5V o 0V)
- Pines de entrada o salida



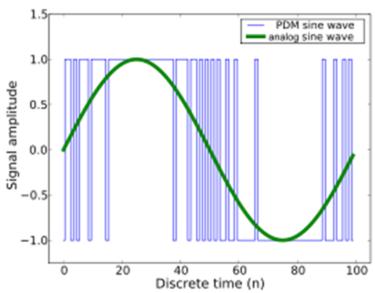


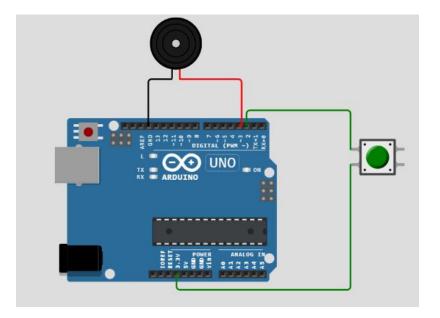




• 6 Pines PWM de los Pines digitales











Declaración de Variables

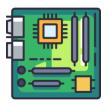
Sección de Configuración

Sección de Bucle

```
SAVE

→ SHARE

                                                                                                                                            Docs
                                                                                                                                                     SIGN UP
                                                                               Simulation
     const int pinRojo = 2;
     const int pinVerde = 4;
                                                                                                       Simulación de Circuito
     const int pinAzul = 6;
     const int BotonRojo = 3;
     const int BotonVerde = 5:
     void setup() {
       pinMode(pinRojo, OUTPUT);
       pinMode(pinVerde, OUTPUT);
       pinMode(pinAzul, OUTPUT);
11
       pinMode(BotonRojo, INPUT_PULLUP);
       pinMode(BotonVerde, INPUT_PULLUP);
       pinMode(BotonAzul, INPUT_PULLUP);
     void loop() {
         if(digitalRead(BotonRojo) == LOW){
             digitalWrite(pinRojo, HIGH);
                                                                                              ■ OO UNO
        if(digitalRead(BotonVerde) == LOW){
            digitalWrite(pinVerde, HIGH);
         if(digitalRead(BotonAzul) == LOW){
             digitalWrite(pinAzul, HIGH);
         digitalWrite(pinRojo, LOW);
        digitalWrite(pinVerde, LOW);
```



## Demo de Wowki