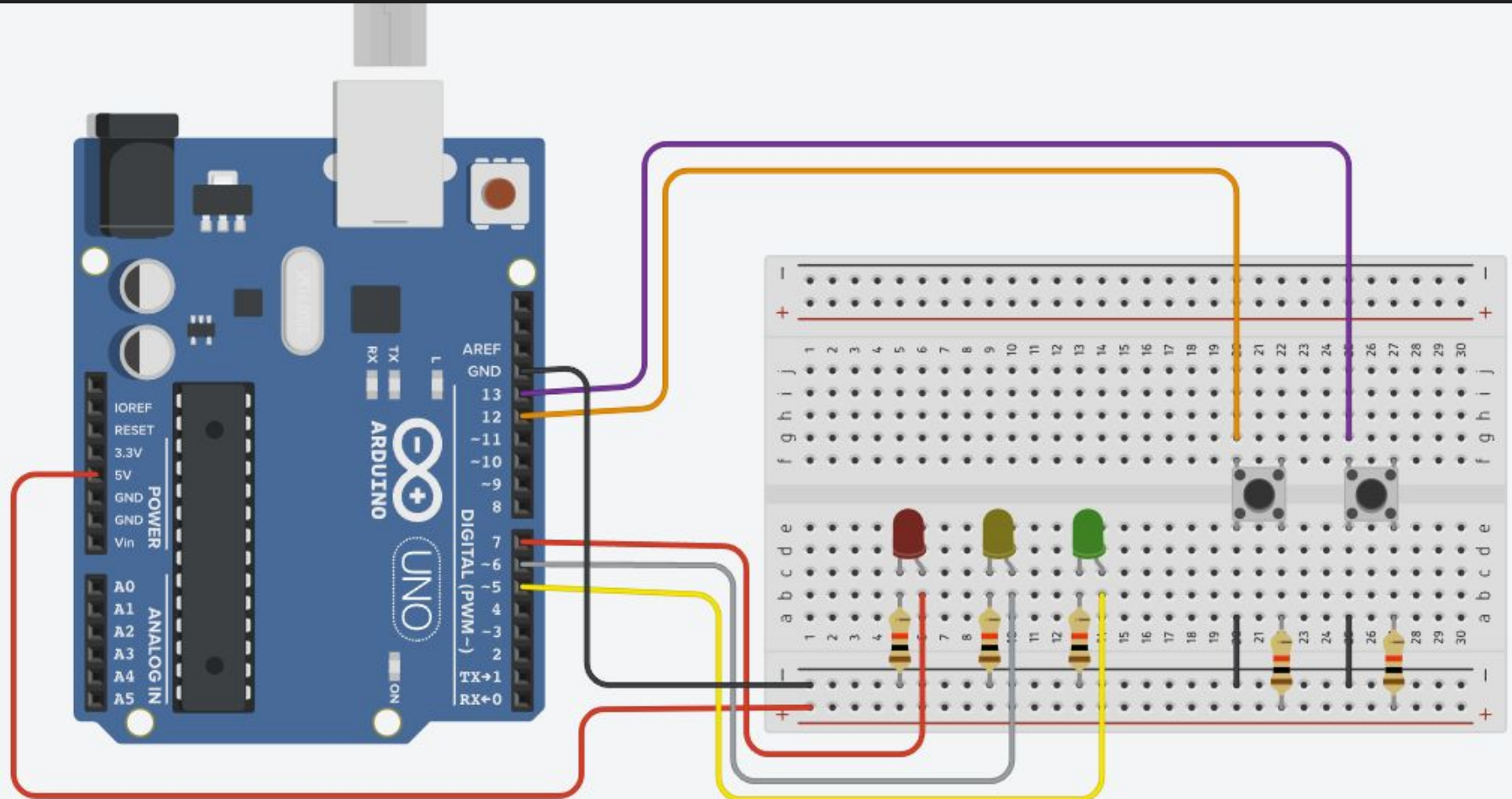


# LED Dimmer with Modes

## Lesson 2

# Homework



```
1
2
3  const int redLed = 7;
4  const int yellowLed = 6;
5  const int greenLed = 5;
6  const int startBtn = 12;
7  const int stopBtn = 13;
8
9  void setup() {
10     pinMode(redLed, OUTPUT);
11     pinMode(yellowLed, OUTPUT);
12     pinMode(greenLed, OUTPUT);
13     pinMode(startBtn, INPUT_PULLUP);
14     pinMode(stopBtn, INPUT_PULLUP);
15 }
16
17 void loop() {
18
19     if (digitalRead(startBtn) == LOW) {
20
21         digitalWrite(redLed, HIGH);
22         delay(3000);
23         if (digitalRead(stopBtn) == LOW) return;
24
25         digitalWrite(redLed, LOW);
26         digitalWrite(yellowLed, HIGH);
27         delay(1000);
28         if (digitalRead(stopBtn) == LOW) return;
29
30         digitalWrite(yellowLed, LOW);
31         digitalWrite(greenLed, HIGH);
32         delay(3000);
33         if (digitalRead(stopBtn) == LOW) return;
34
35         digitalWrite(greenLed, LOW);
36     }
37 }
38
```

# LED Dimmer with Modes

## Цель:

Сделать управляемую лампу: поворот потенциометра меняет яркость LED (через PWM), а кнопка переключает режимы работы.

## Режим 1 (ручной диммер):

Положение потенциометра определяет яркость LED (0–255) в реальном времени.

## Режим 2 (автопульс):

LED мягко «дышит» (плавно увеличивает и уменьшает яркость).

## Переключение режимов:

Короткое нажатие кнопки D6 переключает Режим 1 ↔ Режим 2.

Используйте INPUT\_PULLUP: не нажата = HIGH, нажата = LOW.

## Потенциометр/ Potentiometer

### Inside the Potentiometer



Inside is a resistive track shaped like a ring or arc.

The two outer terminals connect to the ends of this resistive track.

The middle terminal (the wiper) is a sliding contact that moves along the track as you turn the knob.

If you connect the two outer pins to 5 V and 0 V (GND), there's a continuous 5 V drop along the track.

Think of the track as one long resistor split into two variable pieces:

[5 V] ----[ R1 ]----(wiper)----[ R2 ]---- [GND]

R1 = resistance from 5 V to the wiper.

R2 = resistance from the wiper to GND.

Total resistance =  $R1 + R2$  (fixed by the potentiometer's rating, e.g., 10 k $\Omega$ ).

The voltage at the wiper ( $V_{out}$ ) is given by the divider formula:

$$V_{out} = 5V \times (R2 / (R1 + R2))$$

When you turn the knob:

Rotate toward the 5 V side  $\rightarrow$   $R1$  decreases,  $R2$  increases  $\rightarrow$   $V_{out}$  rises.

Rotate toward the GND side  $\rightarrow$   $R1$  increases,  $R2$  decreases  $\rightarrow$   $V_{out}$  falls.

Knob position	Approx. $V_{out}$	<code>analogRead()</code>
Fully CCW	0 V	~0
Center	2.5 V	~512
Fully CW	5 V	~1023

