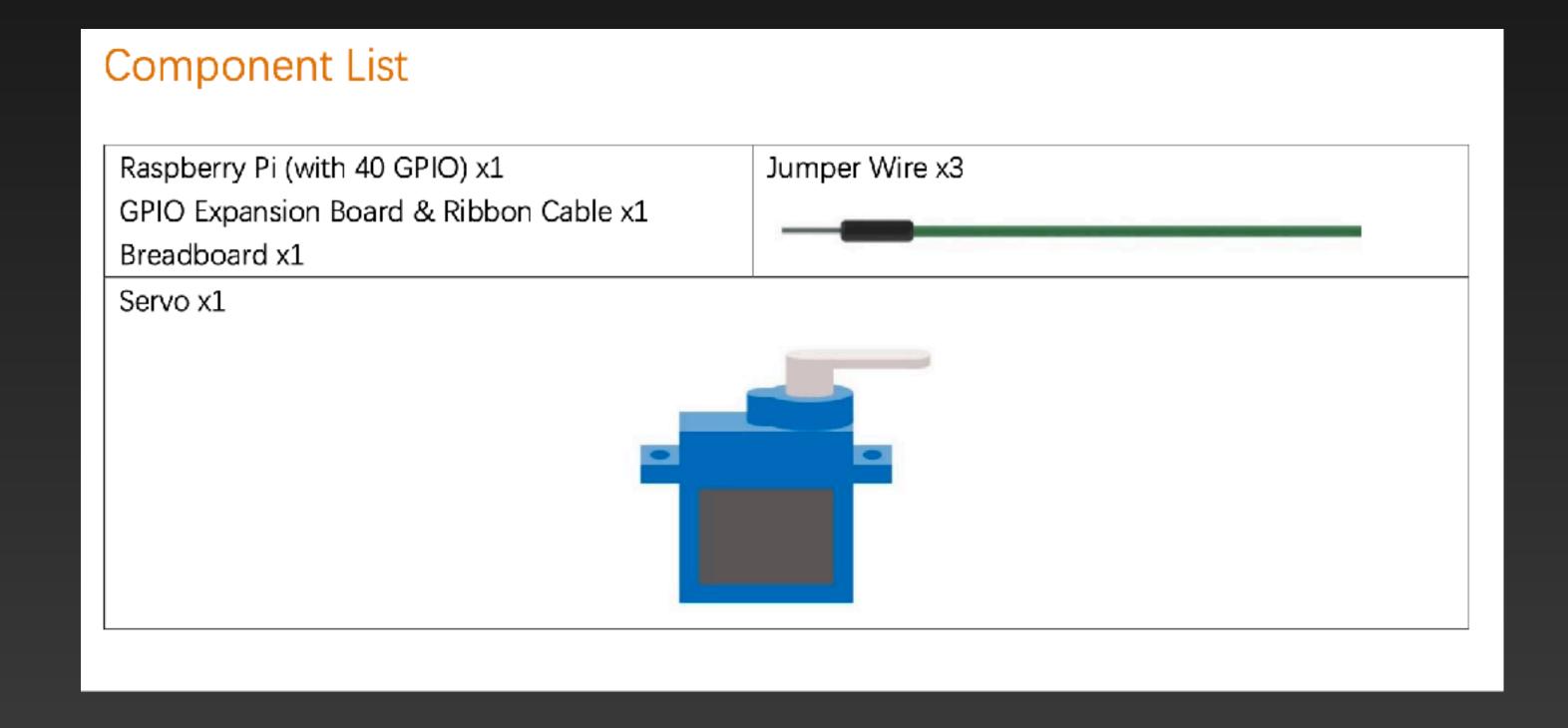
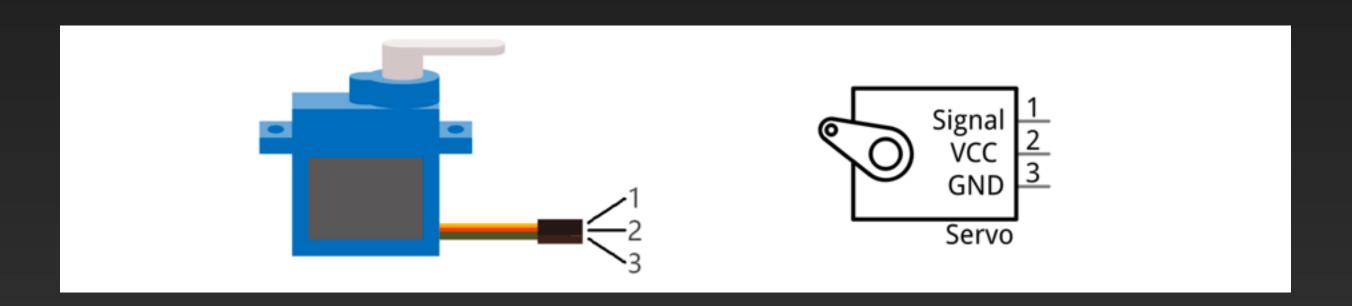
# MIT AI2 204 loT with MIT App Inventor

Fundamental

We will learn how to make motor rotate.



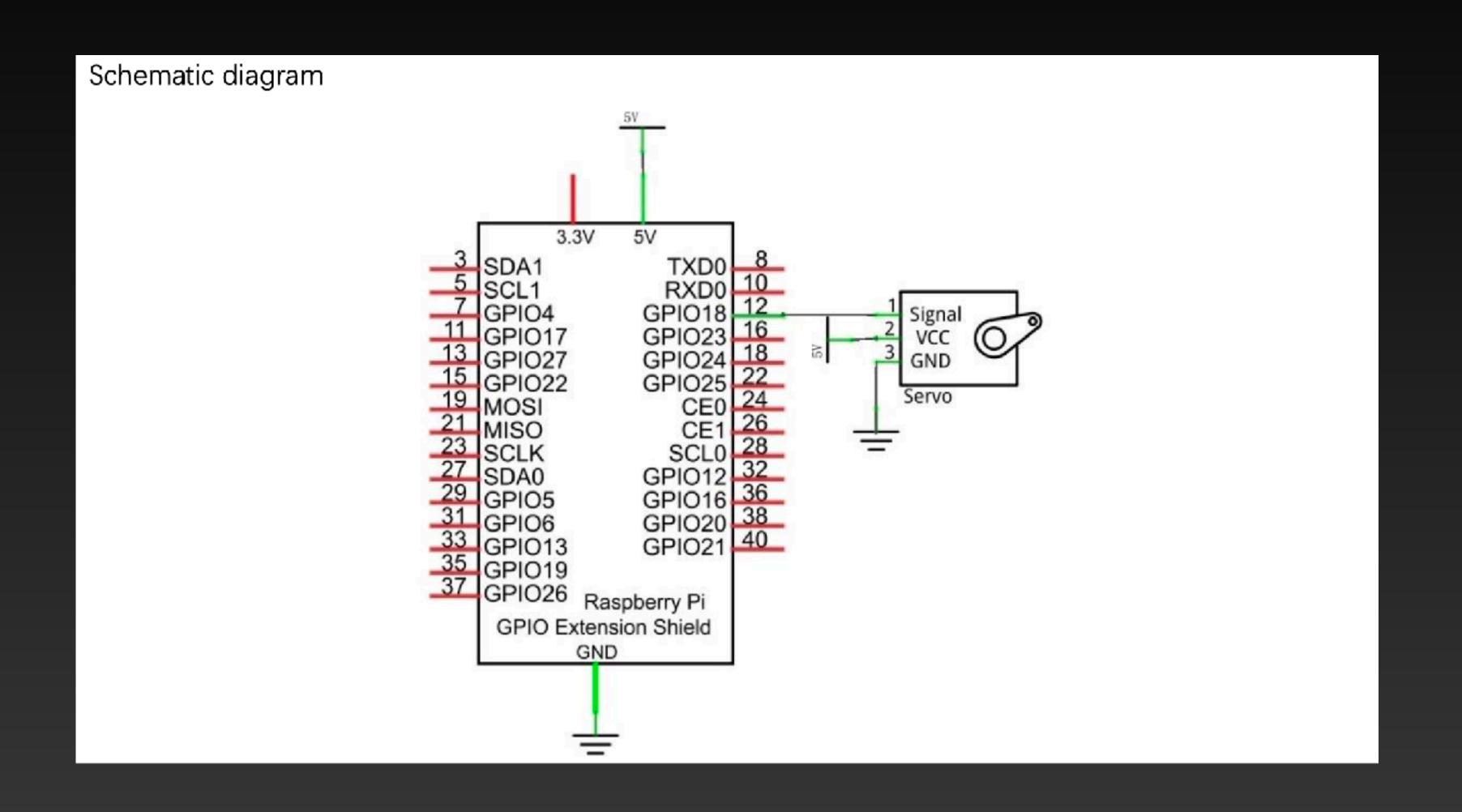
Servo is a compact package which consists of a DC Motor, a set of reduction gears to provide torque, a sensor and control circuit board. Most Servos only have a 180-degree range of motion via their "horn". Servos can output higher torque than a simple DC Motor alone and they are widely used to control motion in model cars, model airplanes, robots, etc. Servos have three wire leads which usually terminate to a male or female 3-pin plug. Two leads are for electric power: Positive (2-VCC, Red wire), Negative (3-GND, Brown wire), and the signal line (1-Signal, Orange wire) as represented in the Servo provided in your Kit.

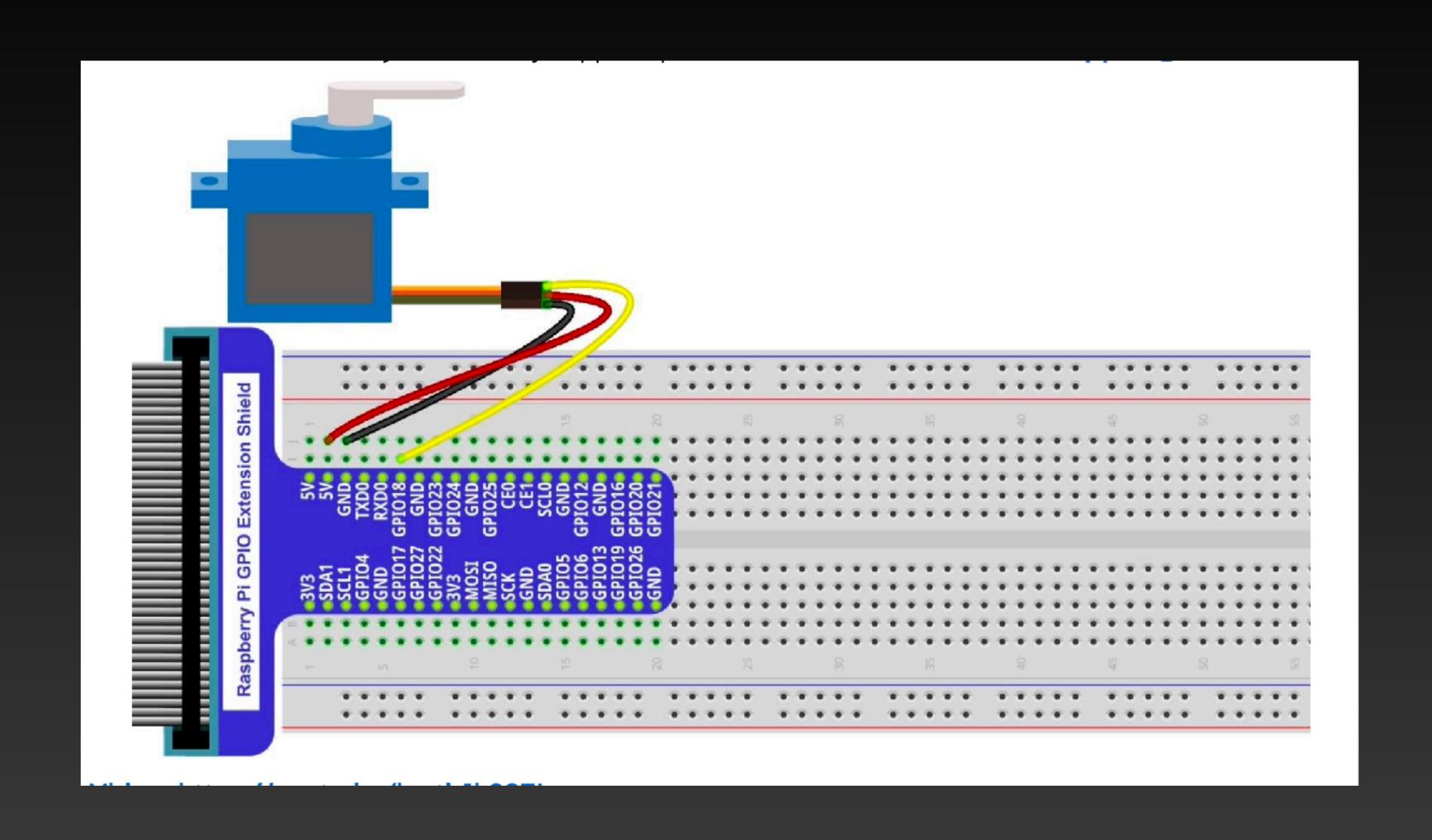


We will use a 50Hz PWM signal with a duty cycle in a certain range to drive the Servo. The lasting time 0.5ms- 2.5ms of PWM single cycle high level corresponds to the Servo angle 0 degrees - 180 degree linearly. Part of the corresponding values are as follows:

Note: the lasting time of high level corresponding to the servo angle is absolute instead of accumulating. For example, the high level time lasting for 0.5ms correspond to the 0 degree of the servo. If the high level time lasts for another 1ms, the servo rotates to 45 degrees.

High level time	Servo angle
0.5ms	0 degree
1ms	45 degree
1.5ms	90 degree
2ms	135 degree
2.5ms	180 degree





```
import RPi.GPIO as GPIO
import time
OFFSE_DUTY = 0.5 #define pulse offset of servo
SERVO_MIN_DUTY = 2.5 + OFFSE_DUTY #define the minimum angle of servo
SERVO_MAX_DUTY = 12.5 + 0FFSE_DUTY #define the maximum angle of servo
servoPin = 12
def map(value, fromLow, fromHigh, toLow, toHigh):
    return (toHigh-toLow)*(value-fromLow)/(fromHigh-fromLow) + toLow
```

```
def setup():
    global p
    GPIO.setmode(GPIO.BOARD) #use PHYSICAL GPIO numbering
    GPIO.setup(servoPin, GPIO.OUT) #set servoPin to OUTPUT mode
    GPIO.setup(servoPin, GPIO.LOW) #make servoPin output to LOW level

    p = GPIO.PWM(servoPin, 50) #set Freq to 50Hz
    p.start(0) #set initial duty cycle to 0
```

```
def servoWrite(angle):
    if(angle<0):
        angle = 0
    elif(angle > 180):
        angle = 180
    p.ChangeDutyCycle(map(angle,0,180,SERVO_MIN_DUTY,SERVO_MAX_DUTY)) #map the angle to duty cycle and output it
```

```
def loop():
    while True:
        for dc in range(0, 181, 1): # make servo rotate from 0 to 180
            servoWrite(dc) #write dc value to servo
            time.sleep(0.001)
        time.sleep(0.5)
        for dc in range(180, -1, -1): # make the servo rotate from 180 to 0 deg
            servoWrite(dc)
            time.sleep(0.001)
        time.sleep(0.5)
```

```
def destroy():
    p.stop()
    GPIO.cleanup()
if __name__ == '__main__': # program entrance
    print('Program is starting...')
    setup()
    try:
        loop()
    except KeyboardInterrupt: #press ctrl-c to end the program
        destroy()
```

Project introduction will be in below link:

https://github.com/xctangApp/RaspberryPi\_MITAI2\_204\_2023summer/tree/main/CapstoneProject

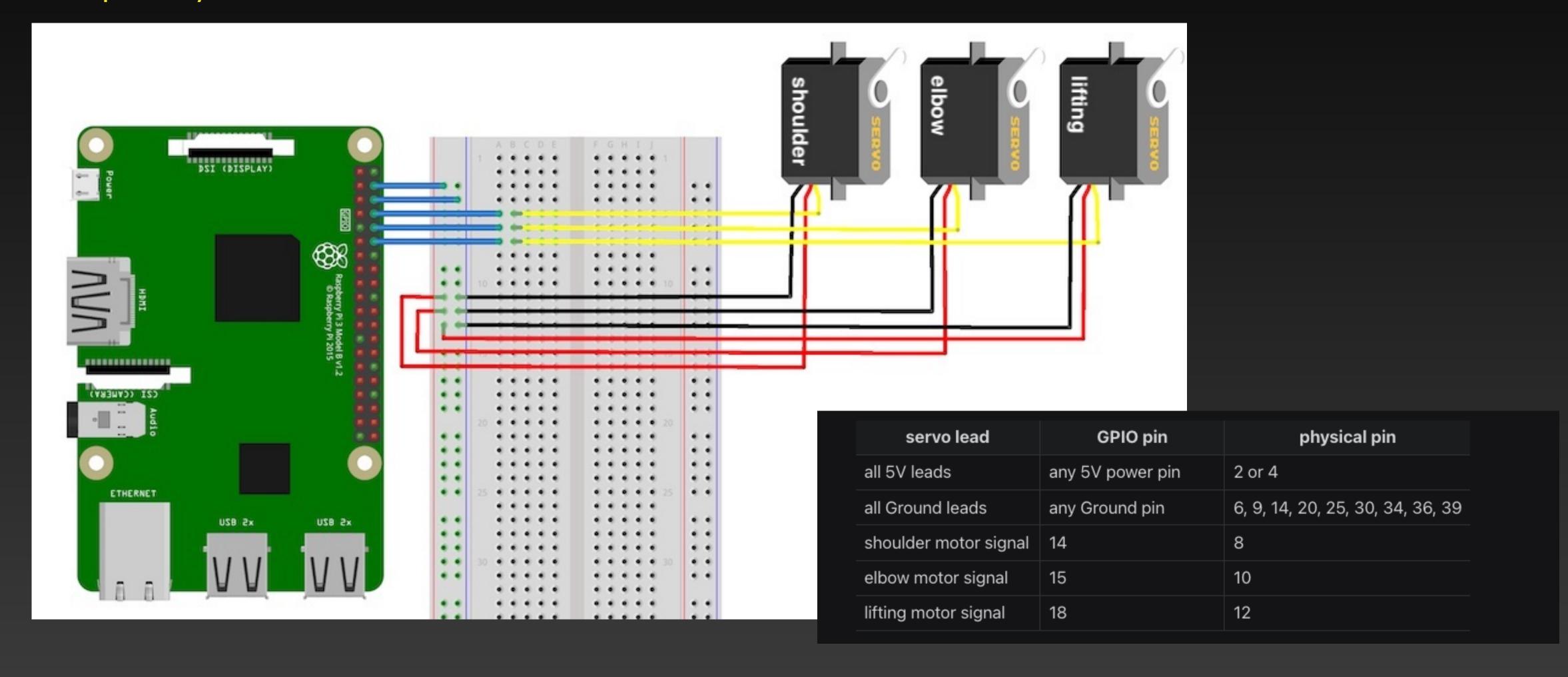
Read the part 1 of the tutorial to finish construct the plotter:

https://www.brachiograph.art/en/latest/tutorial/construct.html

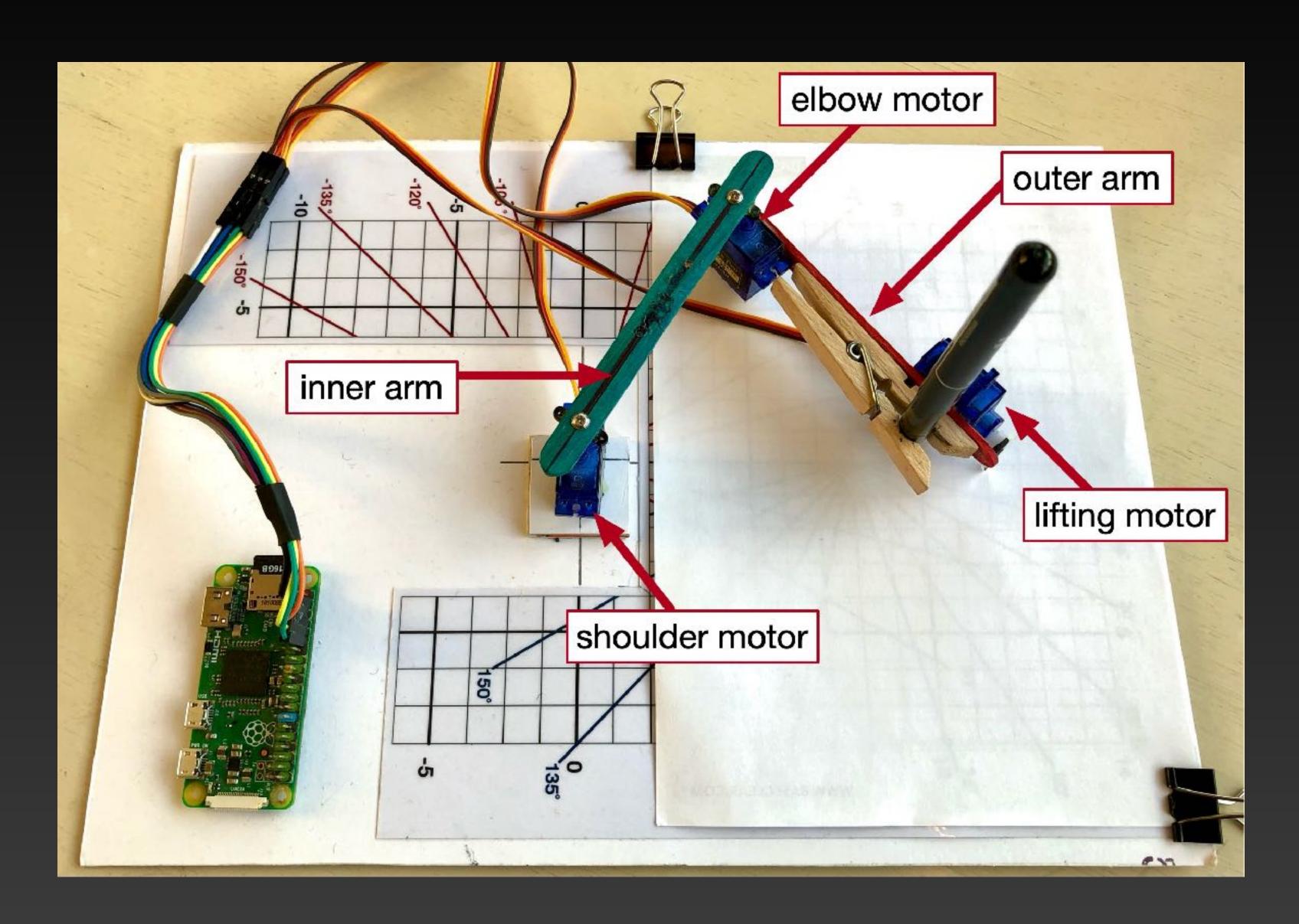
Video link:

https://youtu.be/7hl-9dHqTeg

Wiring carefully, double check each connection all the way from the servo to the Raspberry Pi.



Finish building your project.



## Homework

### **IMPORTANT!**

Carefully go through the plotter machine construct link and finish assembling before tomorrow's class. We will focus on the software part of the project in class.

https://www.brachiograph.art/en/latest/