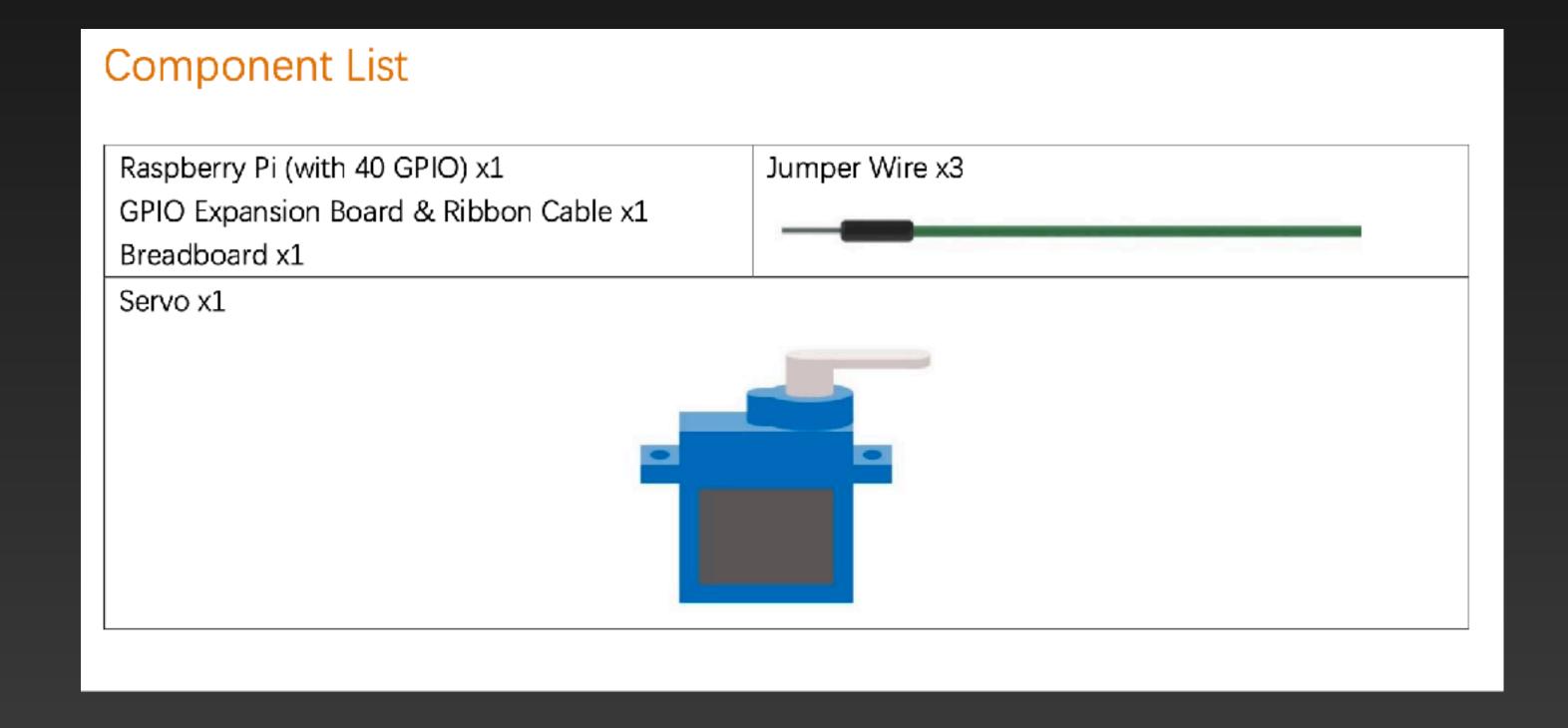
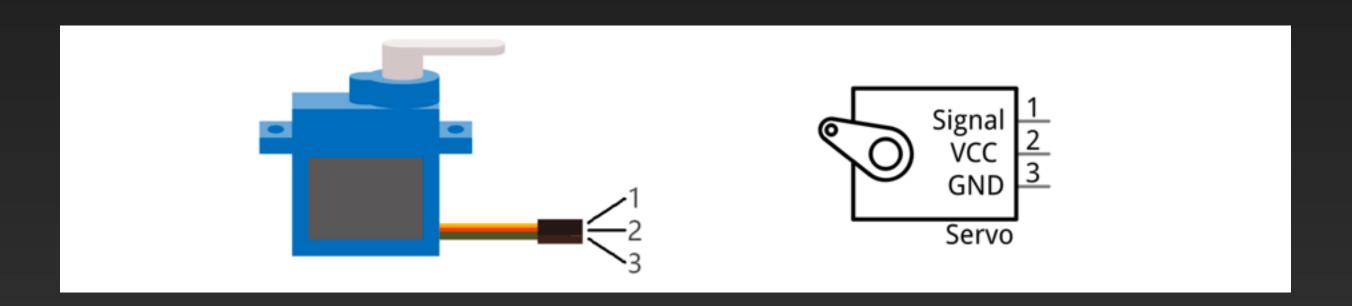
MIT AI2 204 loT with MIT App Inventor

Fundamental

We will learn how to make motor rotate.



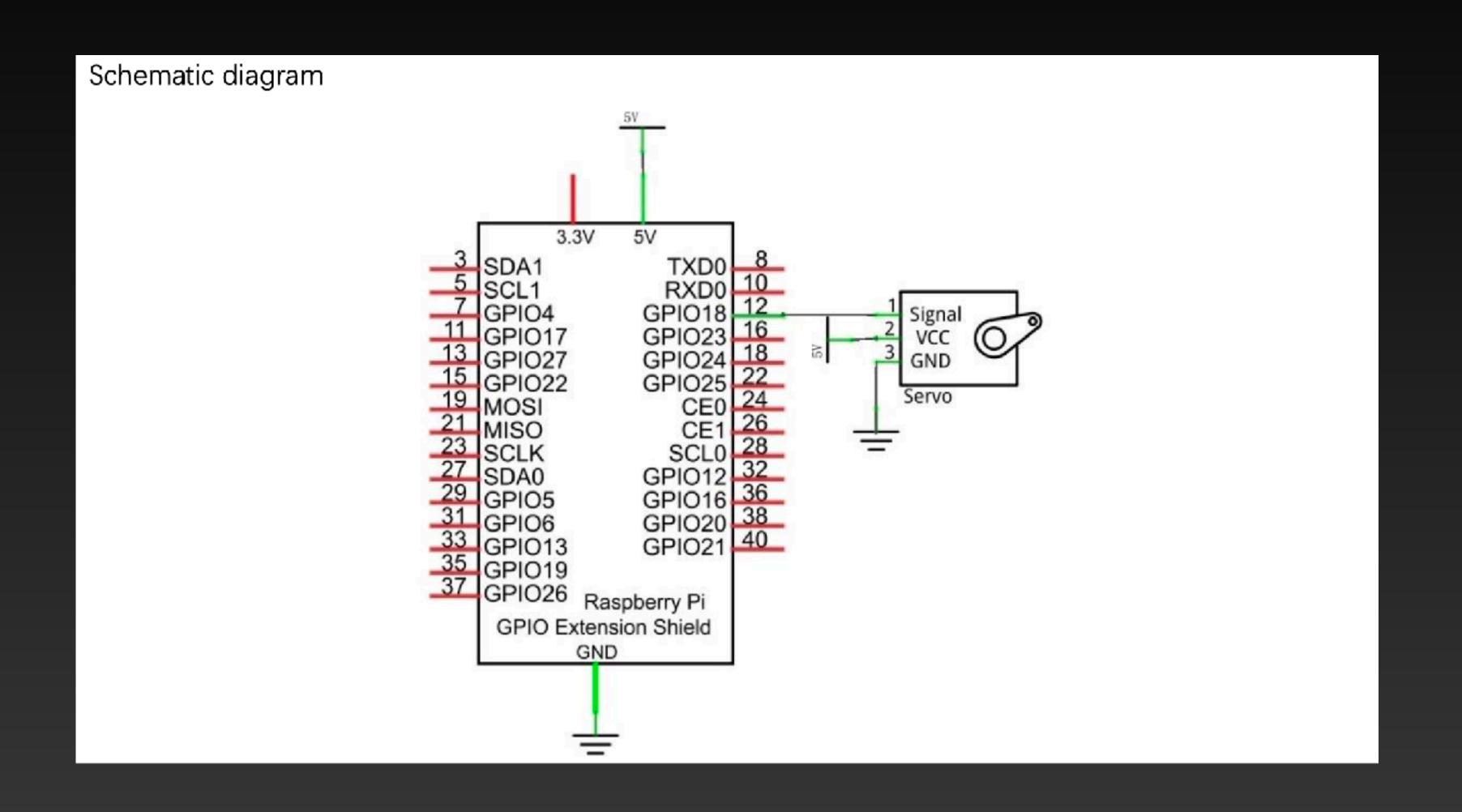
Servo is a compact package which consists of a DC Motor, a set of reduction gears to provide torque, a sensor and control circuit board. Most Servos only have a 180-degree range of motion via their "horn". Servos can output higher torque than a simple DC Motor alone and they are widely used to control 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.

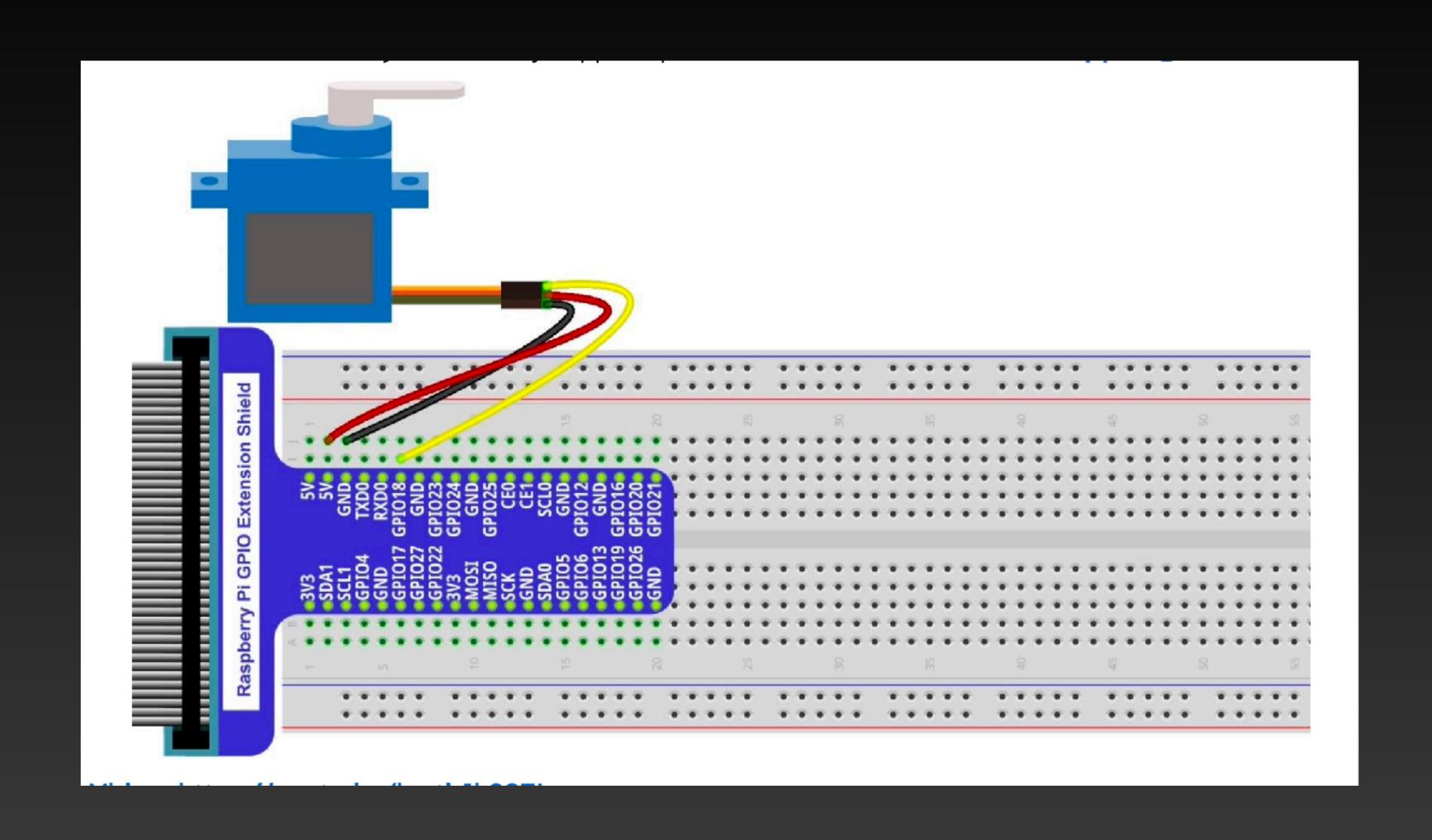


We will use a 50Hz PWM signal with a duty cycle in a certain range to drive the Servo. The lasting time 0.5ms- 2.5ms of PWM single cycle high level corresponds to the Servo angle 0 degrees - 180 degree linearly. Part of the corresponding values are as follows:

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_2022Fall/tree/main/FinalProject

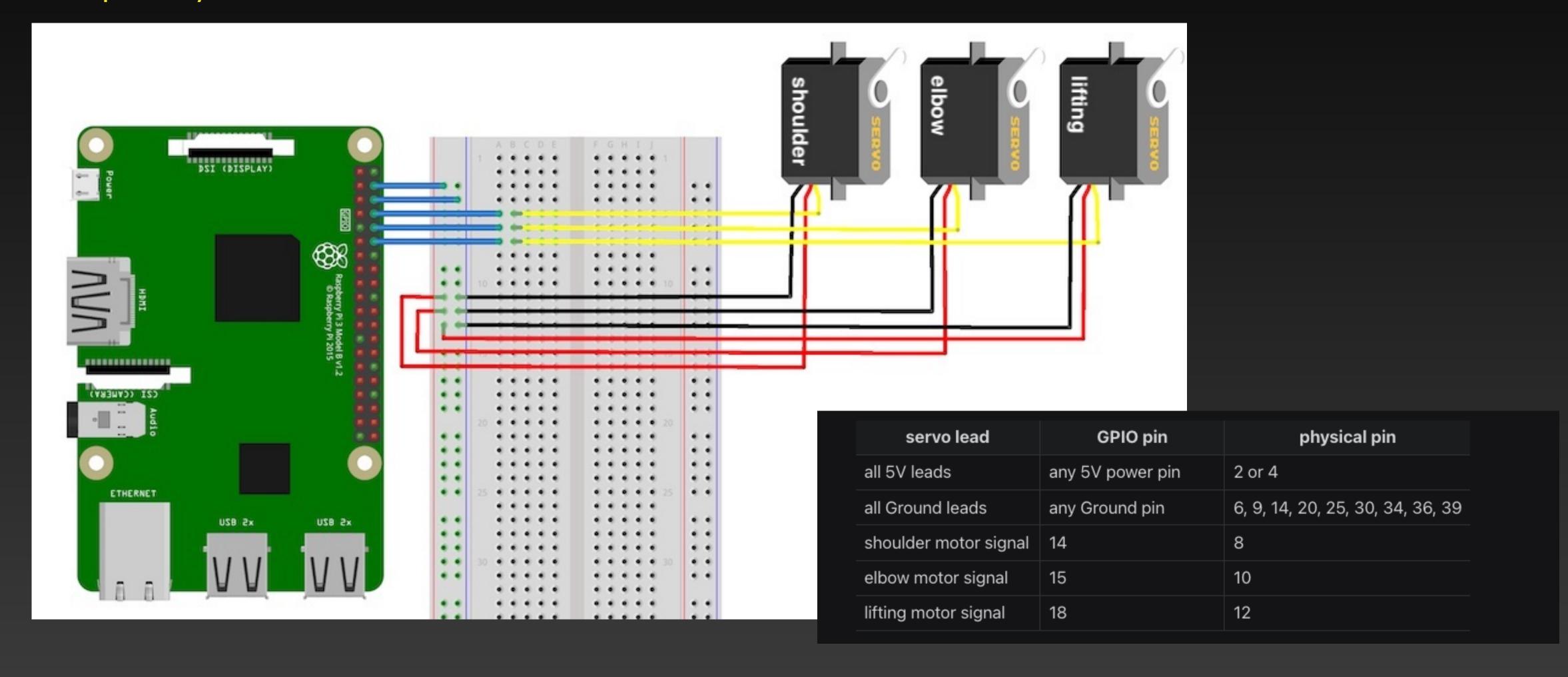
Read the part 1 of the tutorial to finish construct the plotter:

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

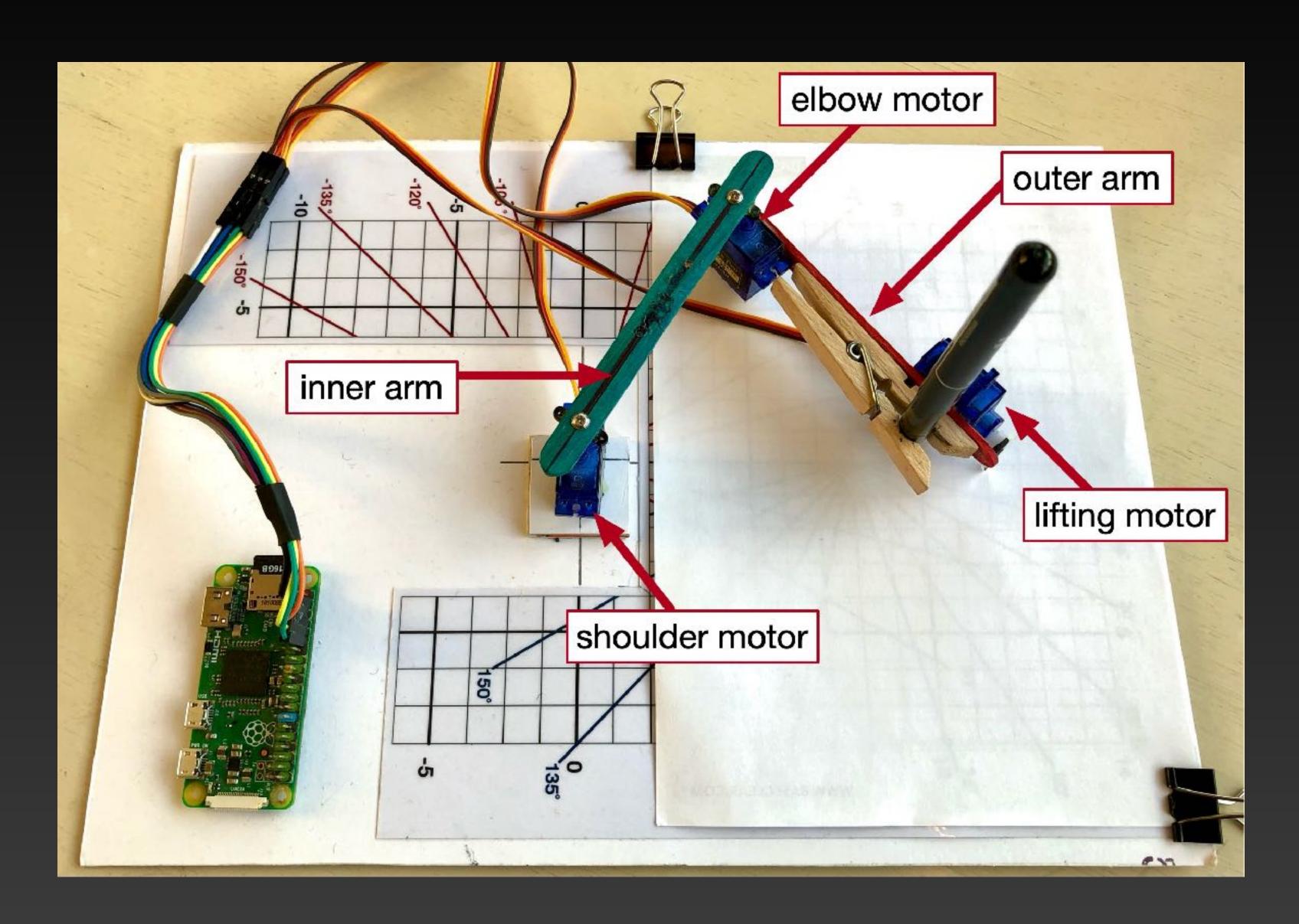
Video link:

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/tutorial/construct.html