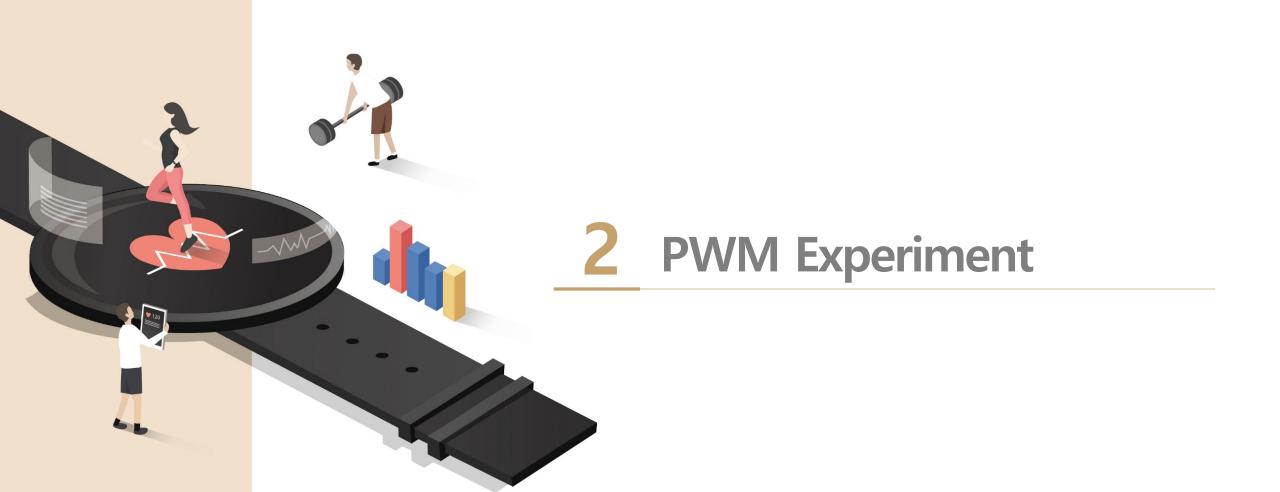


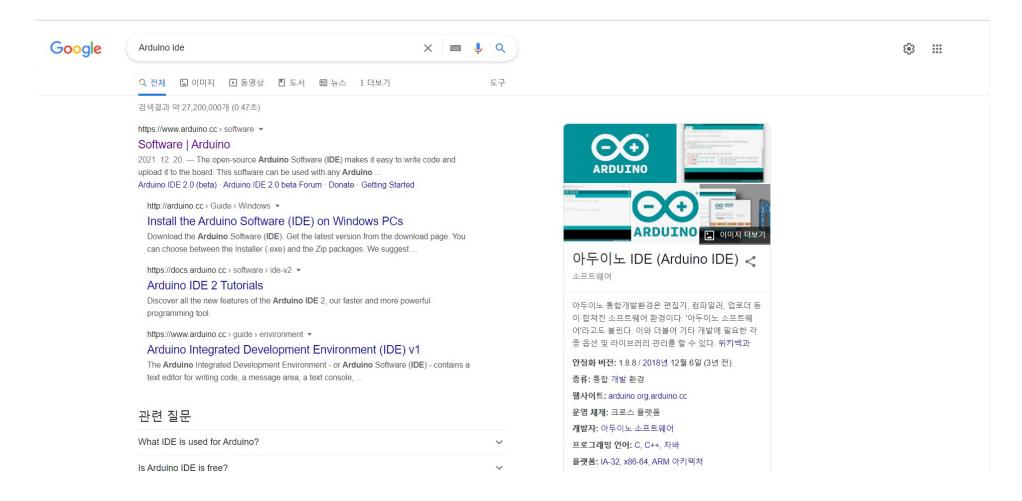
Mobile System Engineering, Dankook University

Basic Mobile Lab II





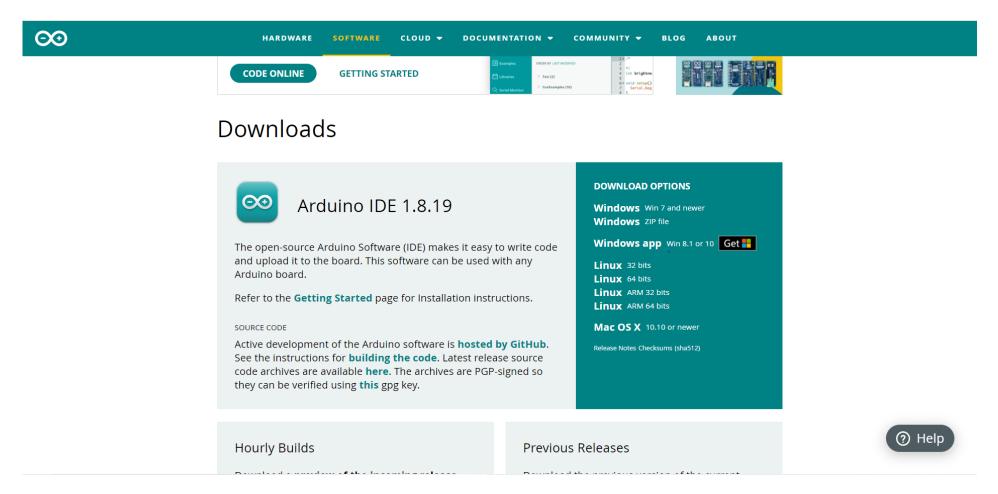




- 1. Search 'Arduino IDE' on Google
- 2. Click 'Software | Arduino'







3. Download and install it

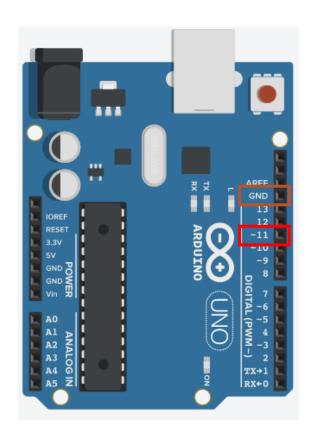




```
Upload
                                                                                                            - 🗇 X
                                                                                                                        Serial
                1 void setup() {
                                                                                                                        monitor
                2 // put your setup code here, to run once:
Compile
                6 void loop() {
                   // put your main code here, to run repeatedly:
                9 }
```







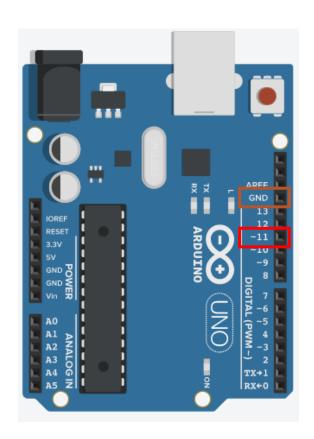
```
GND -> LED ( - ) pin ~11 -> LED ( + ) pin
```

```
void setup()
  pinMode(11, OUTPUT); //set output to Arduino pin 11
void loop()
  for(int a=0; a<255; a=a+10)</pre>
    analogWrite(11,a); //Writes an analog value(PWM value) to a pin
    delay(100); //delay for 100 milliseconds
```

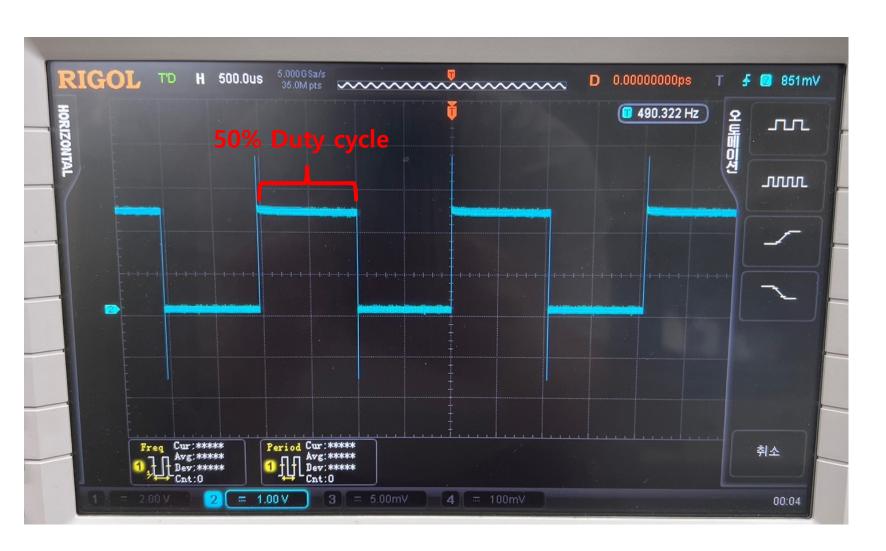
Arduino PWM range is 8 bit(0~255)







GND -> Probe GND ~11 -> Probe hook



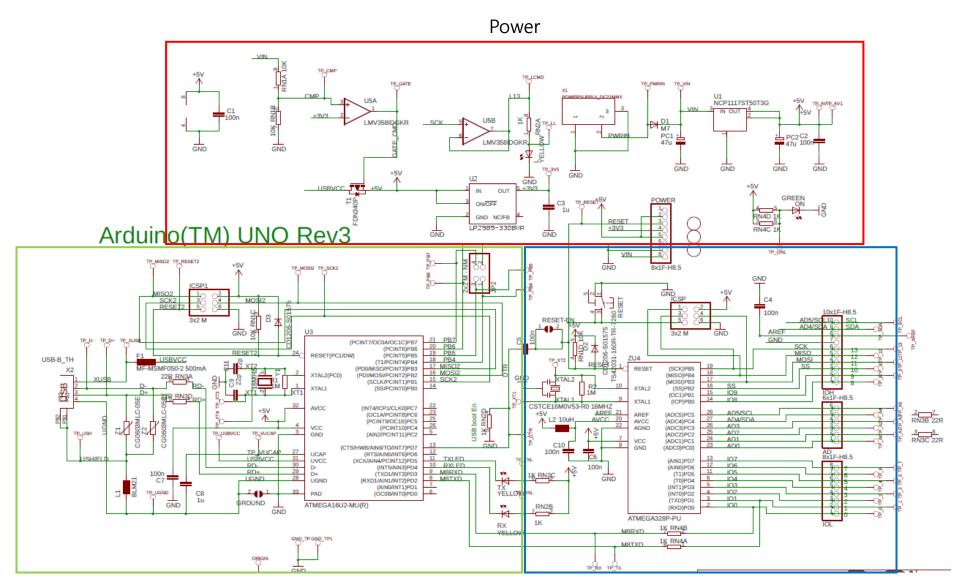






1 Arduino UNO Rev3 schematic

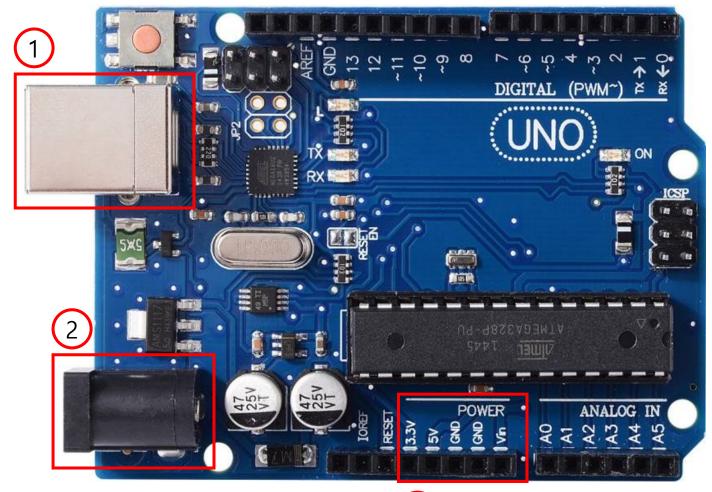






2 3 ways to power Arduino



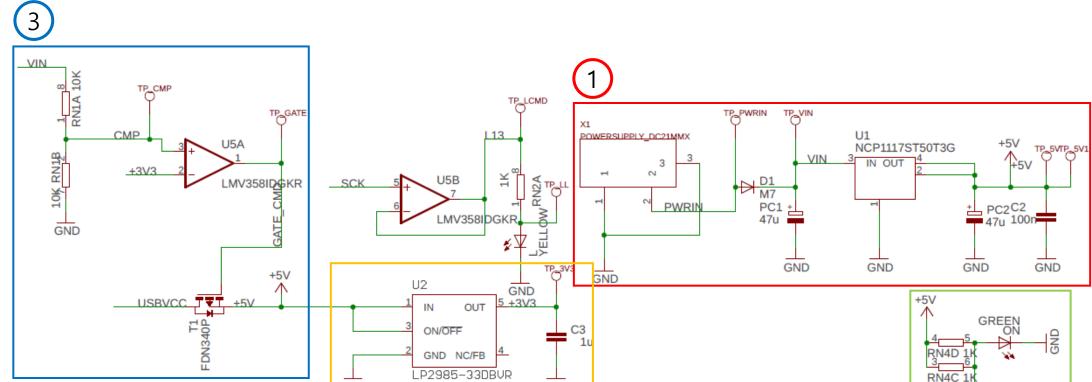


- 1. USB port(5V)
- 2. DC jack(7~12V)
- 3. Vin pin(7~12V)



Arduino auto power supply schematic





GND

- 1. DC jack power
- 2. Power supply indicator LED

GND

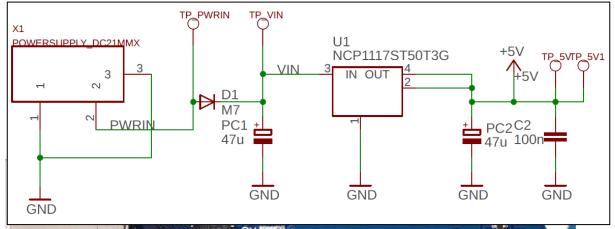
- 3. Power source switching circuit —
- 4. DC 3.3V regulator

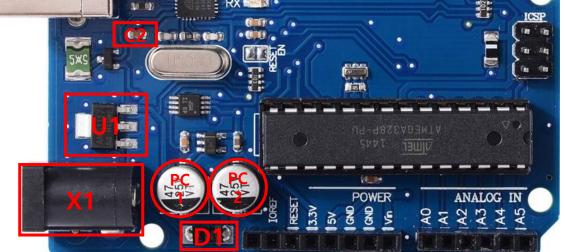












- 1) X1: DC power input 7~12V
- 2) D1: reverse voltage protection diode
 - Forward bias: Anode -> Cathode (Switch on)
 - Reverse bias: Cathode -> Anode (Switch off)
 - Voltage drop: 0.6-0.7V
- 3) PC1/PC2: Polarized condenser(=Capacitor)
- 4) U1: 5V regulator output constant voltage
- 5) C2: Non-polarized Capacitor

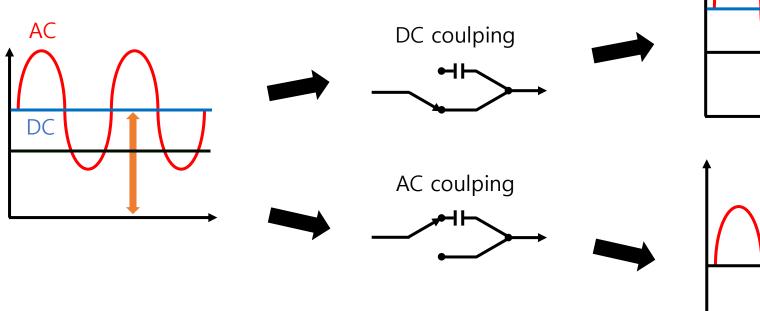


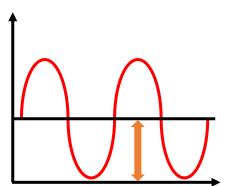
Uses of Capacitor

- 1) coupling only AC signals pass through a mixture of DC signal and AC signal. 🙌
- 2) energy storage
- 3) smoothing make a pulsating signal into a constant DC average voltage
- 4) bypass send the noise to ground.

pulsating
direct
variable
t
alternating

types of electric current

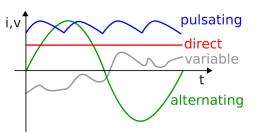




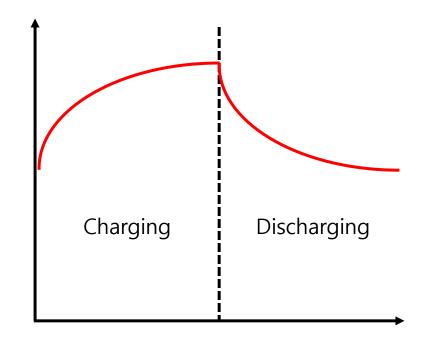


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types of electric current

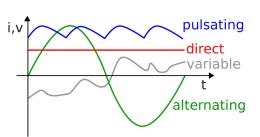




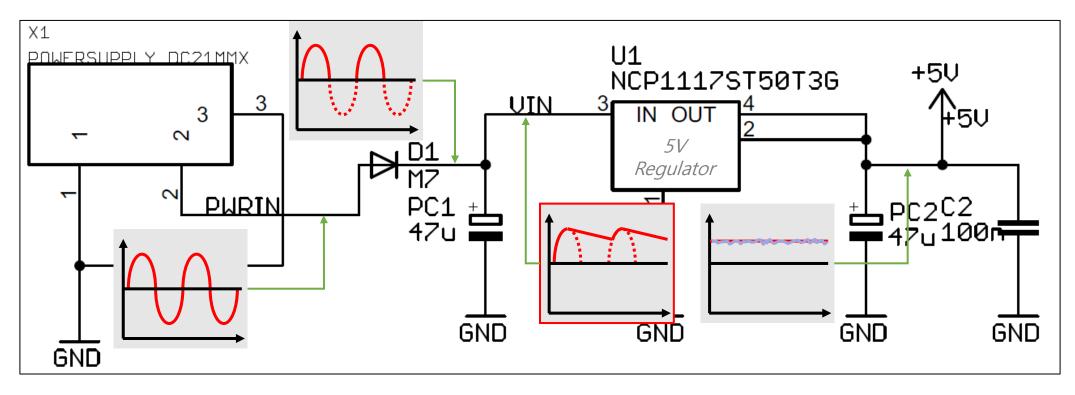


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types of electric current

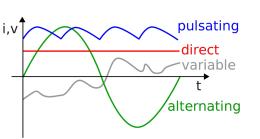




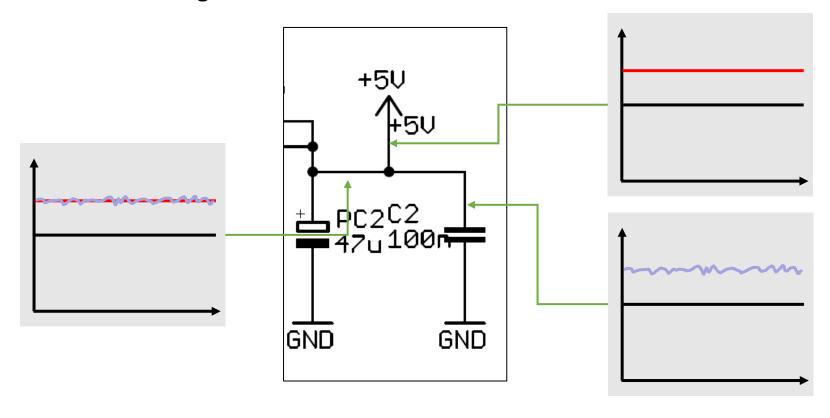


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types of electric current

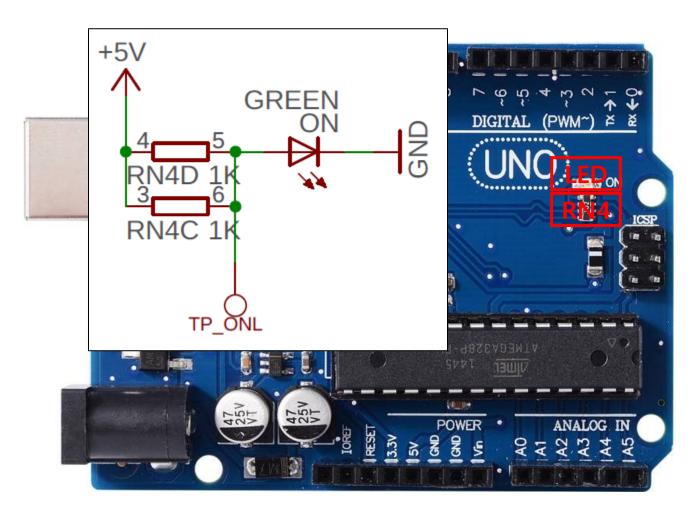






Power supply indicator LED

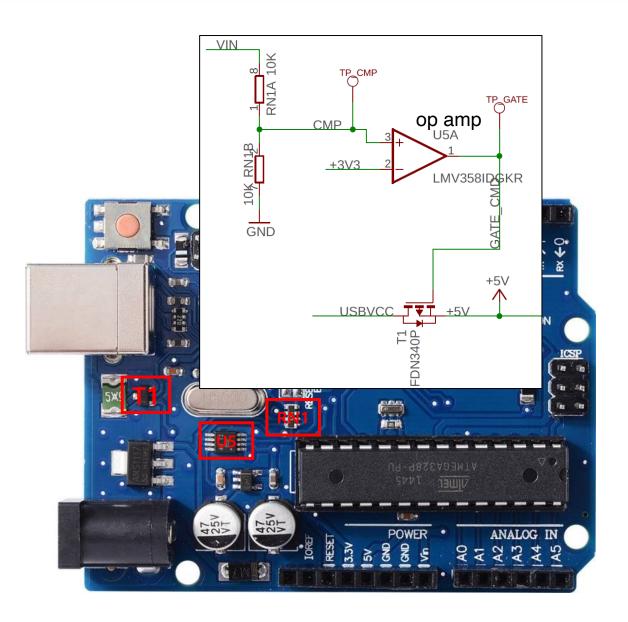




When DC 5V comes from regulator, indicator LED blinks.





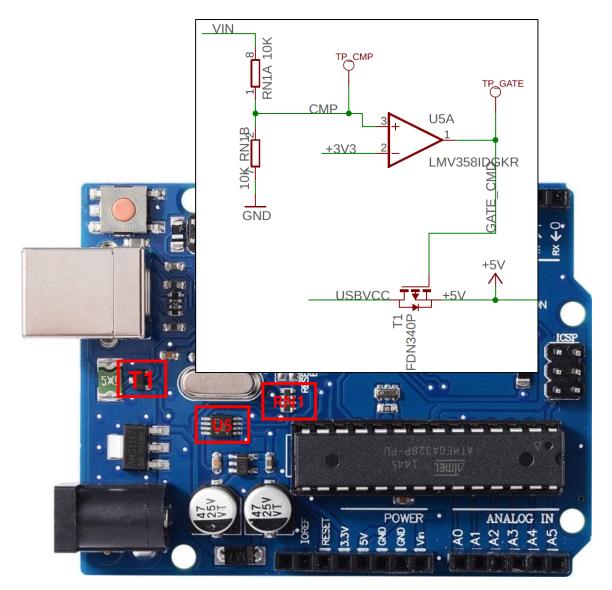


1) U5: Comparator

2) T1: P-channel MOSFET

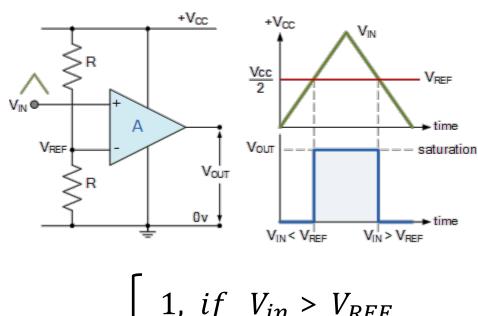






Comparator

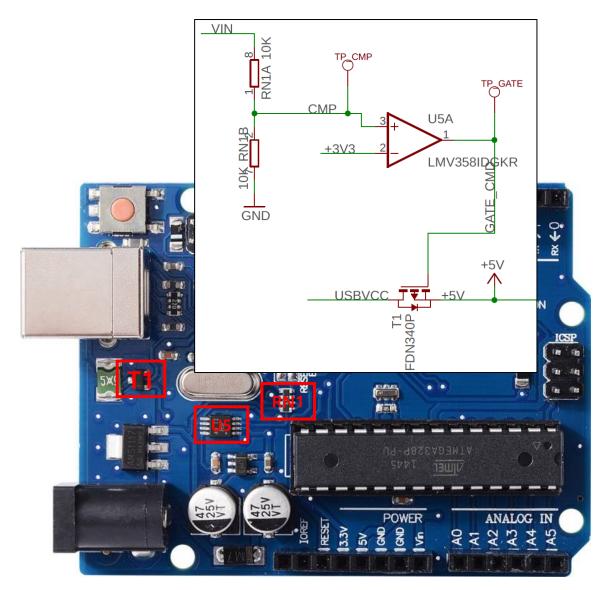
: A device that compares two voltages or currents and outputs a digital signal indicating which is larger.



$$V_{out} = \left\{ egin{array}{ll} 1, \ if \ V_{in} > V_{REF} \ & 3.3 \pm 0.3 \pm 0.3$$



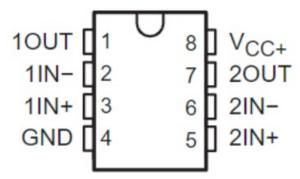




Comparator

: A device that compares two voltages or currents and outputs a digital signal indicating which is larger.

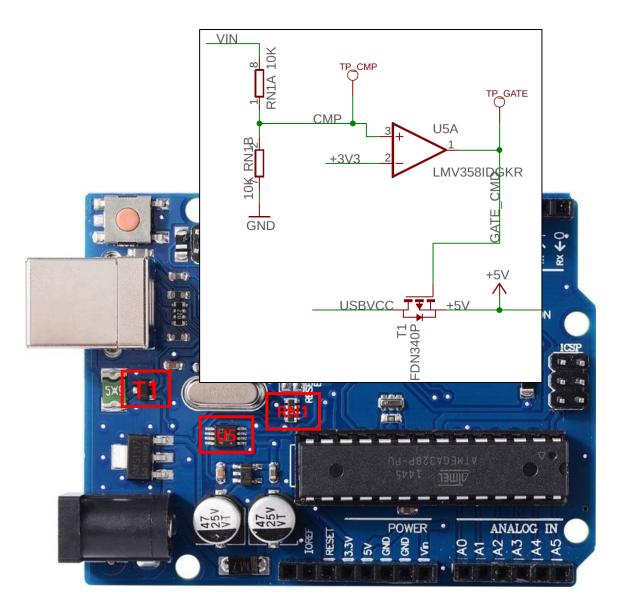
LMV358...D (SOIC), DDU (VSSOP), DGK (MSOP), OR PW (TSSOP PACKAGE (TOP VIEW)



LMV358IDGKR Datasheet, PDF - Alldatasheet

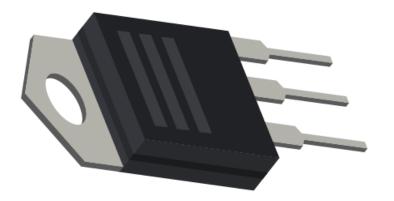






MOSFET(Metal-Oxide-Semiconductor-Field-Effect Transistor) : electronic devices used to switch or amplify voltages in circuits.

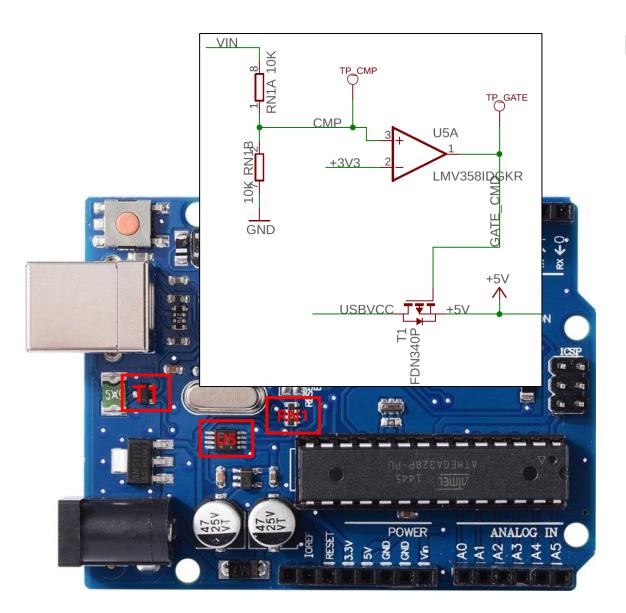
- Source
- Gate
- Drain
- Body



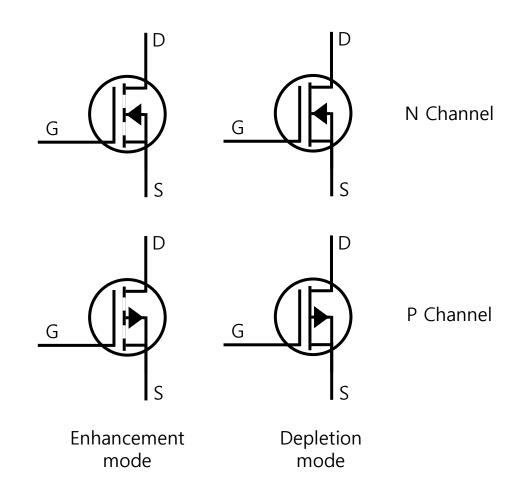
FDN340P Datasheet, PDF - Alldatasheet



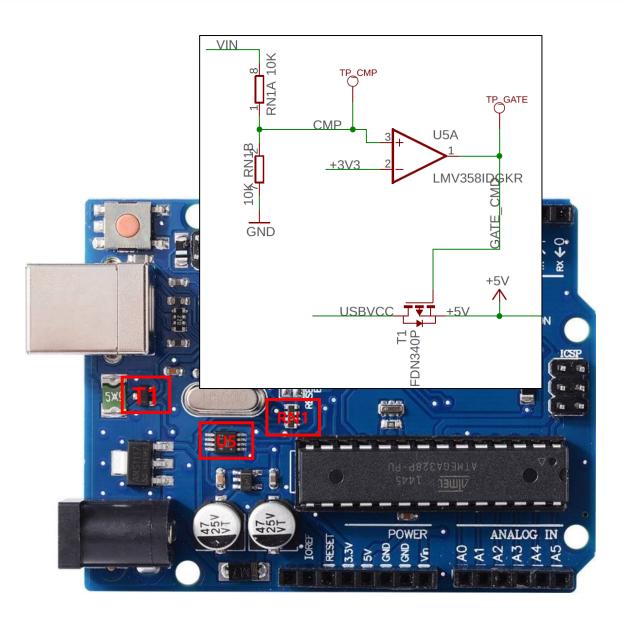




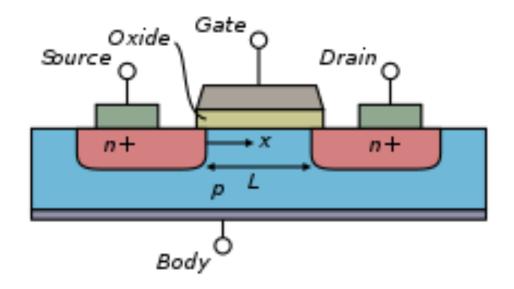
MOSFET types







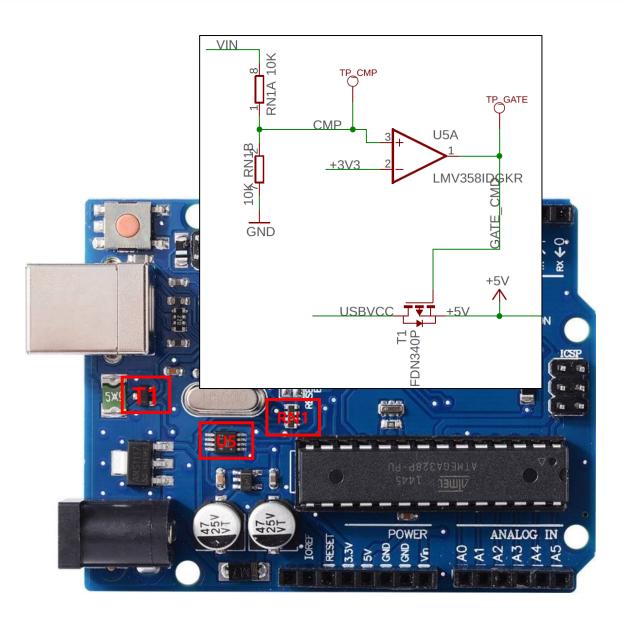
Enhancement mode MOSFET



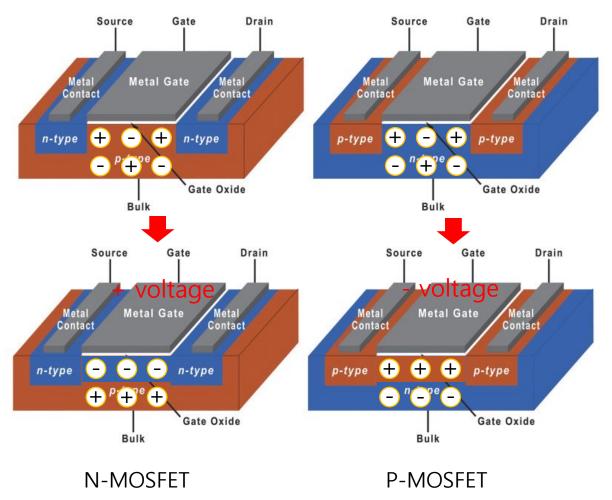
N-MOSFET







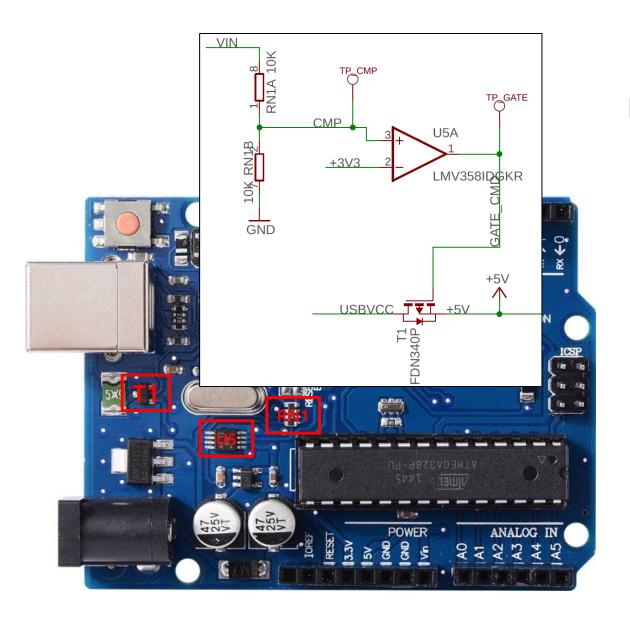
Enhancement mode MOSFET



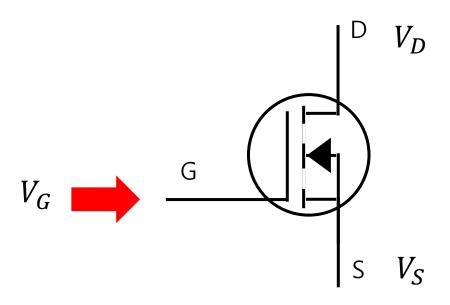








N-channel MOSFET

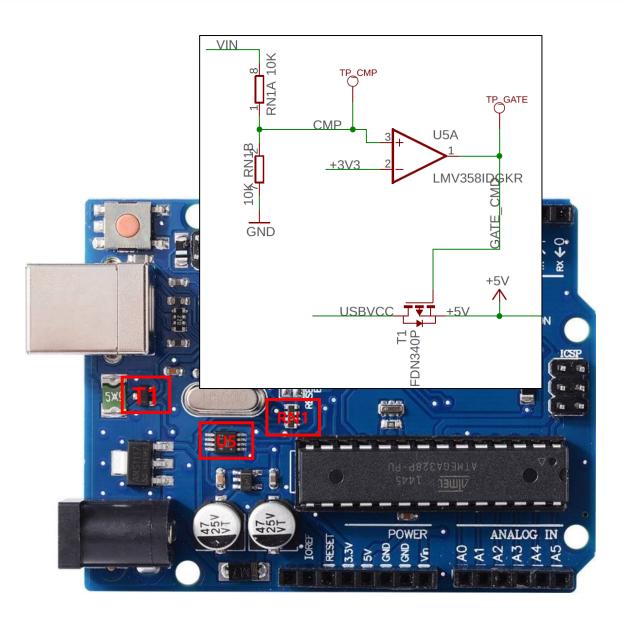


$$V_{GS(th)} = V_G - V_S > 0$$

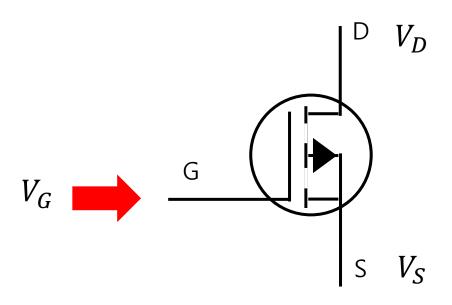
 $\Rightarrow V_D$, V_S Current flow







P-channel MOSFET

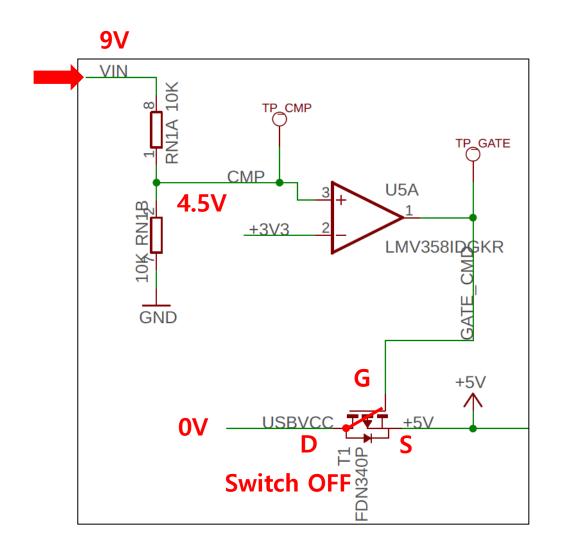


$$V_{GS(th)} = V_G - V_S < 0$$

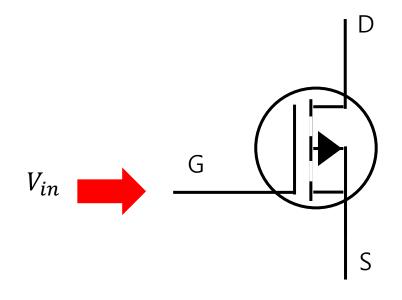
 $\Rightarrow V_D$, V_S Current flow







1. V_{in}

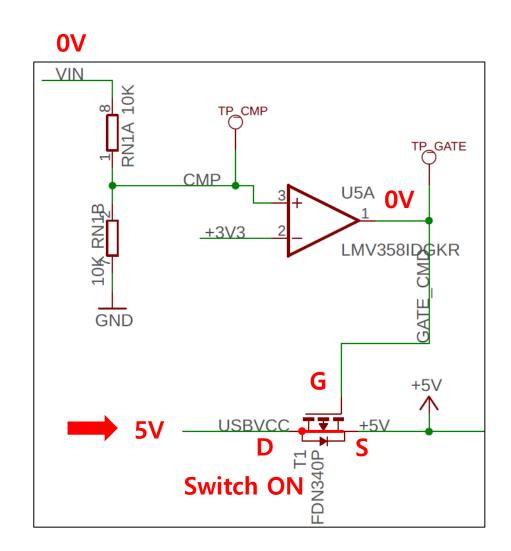


$$V_{GS(th)} = V_G - V_S > 0$$

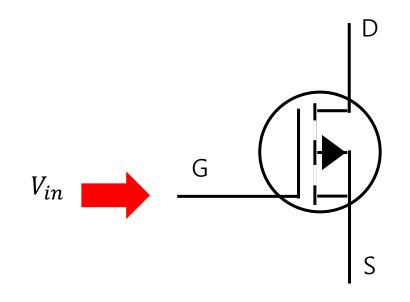
 $\Rightarrow V_D$, V_S Current flow X







2. USBVCC



$$V_{GS(th)} = V_G - V_S < 0$$

 $\Rightarrow V_D$, V_S Current flow







