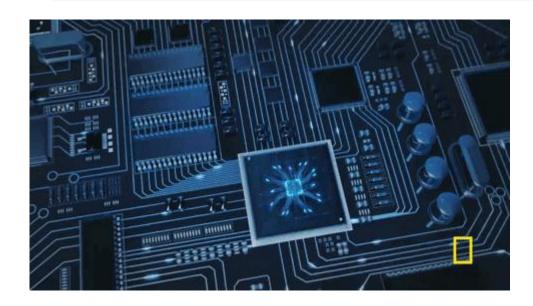






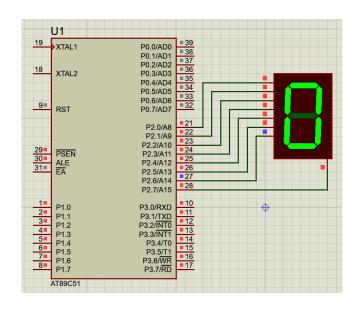


# "Think Make Break Repeat" Introduction and Programming with Arduino



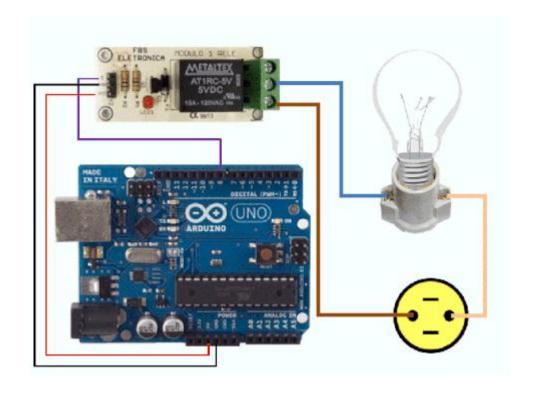
Presented by,
Mr.Shreeshayana R
Assistant Professor
Electrical and Electronics Engineering
ATME College of Engineering, Mysuru

## **SESSION-1**



#### SESSION OUTLINE

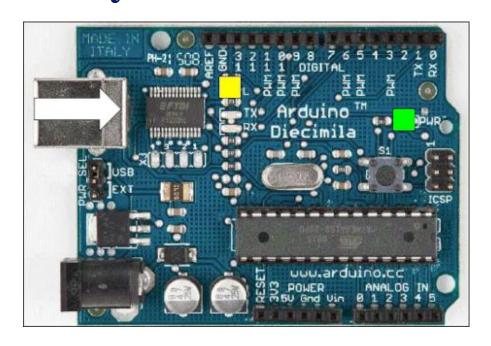
- 1.1: Arduino Fundamentals
  - 1.1.1Arduino Platform
  - 1.1.2 Arduino Board
  - 1.1.3 Arduino UNO Board:
- 1.2. What is used for?
  - 1.2.1 What can it do?
- 1.3. Why Arduino?



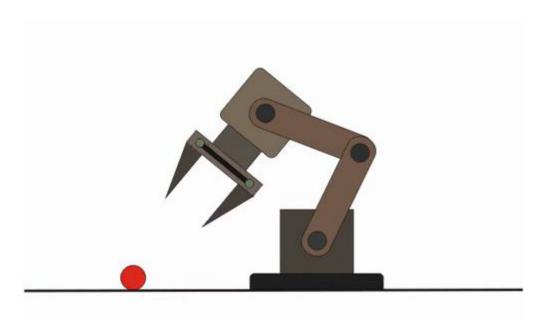
#### **ARDUINO**



Arduino is an open-source prototyping platform in electronics based on easy-to-use hardware and software.







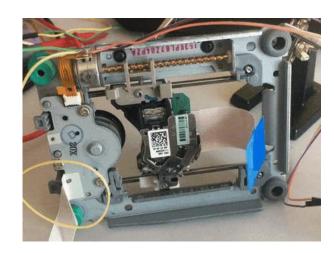
**Robotic Applications** 



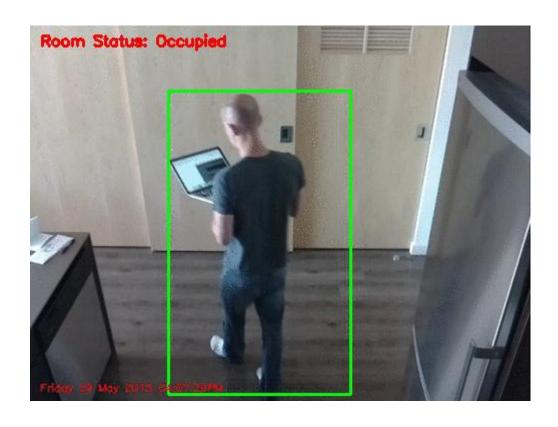
switching on an LED



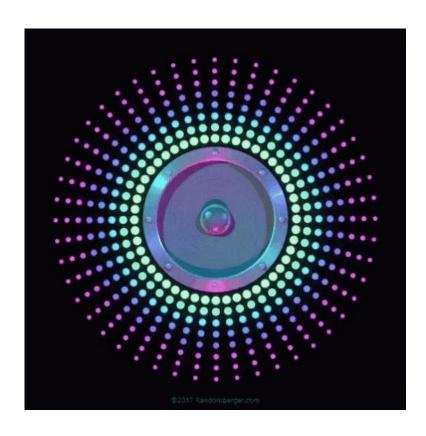
Light on a sensor



**Printers** 



**Motion sensing** 



Playing songs through a speaker

#### 1.1: Arduino Fundamentals

Arduino is a physical Input/ Output board(I/O) with a programmable Integrated Circuit(IC)



#### 1.1.1Arduino Platform

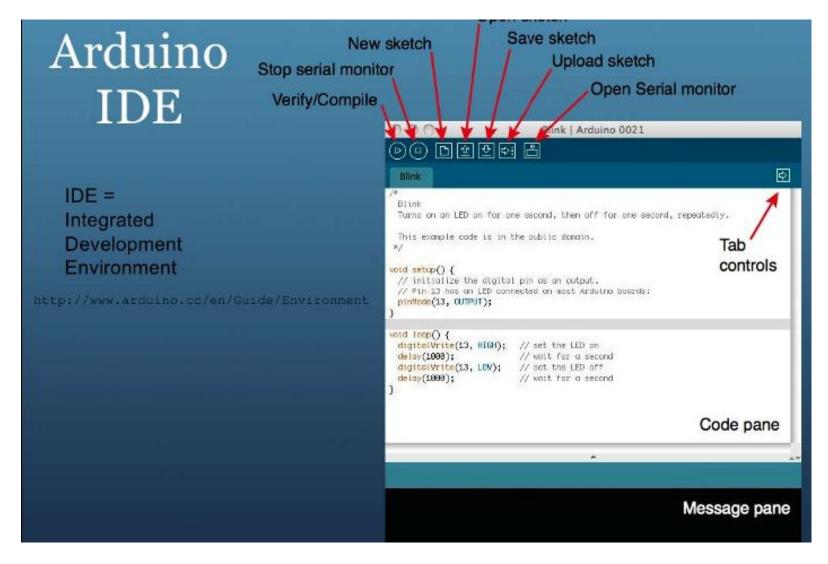
• The language to program is C based which eliminate the difficulty to program in **Assembly language** that mean the Arduino software convert the C code to the respective **assembly code of the Arduino and upload it.** 

#### It includes a

- Code editor
- Compiler
- Up-loader

#### It also includes:

Code libraries for using peripherals Such as serial ports and various types of displays



Arduino programs are called "sketches," and they are written in a language very similar to C

## 1.1.2 Arduino Board

- The Arduino Board itself is a **blue circuit board**, the size of a **credit card** (but they also have models in other sizes). It has two rows of connectors (the 'headers'), a power connector and a USB connector.
- The brain of the board is an **Atmel microcontroller.** It's like a really small, very low power 'computer'. (It only has 32KB of storage, 2KB of RAM, and the 8-bit processor runs at only 16MHz).

# 1.1.2 Types of Arduino Board

#### **Different Types Of Arduino Boards**

- Arduino Uno (R3)
- Arduino Nano.
- Arduino Micro.
- Arduino Due.
- LilyPad Arduino Board.
- Arduino Bluetooth.
- Arduino Diecimila.
- RedBoard Arduino Board.

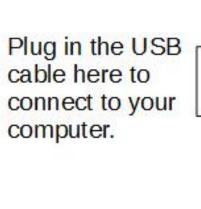




## 1.1.3 Arduino UNO Board:

- **Arduino Uno** is a microcontroller board based on the ATmega328P (datasheet).
- It has 14 digital input/output pins (of which 6 can be used as PWM (The pins marked with the (~) symbol can simulate analog outputs), 6 analog inputs(A0-A5), a 16 MHz quartz crystal, a USB connection, a power jack, an ICSP header and a reset button.
- It contains everything needed to support the microcontroller; simply connect it to a computer with a USB cable or power it with a AC-to-DC adapter or battery to get started.

Digital Input/Output Pins. Connect signal pins of sensors, lights, etc here.



Connect to a 9V battery here if you have an adapter



Provides 5V power to a circuit Either of these will ground the circuit Analog pins, for sensors that measure a continuum.

# Quiz

What are the different types of Arduino Boards?

#### **Options**

- 1. Arduino UNO
- 2. Arduino Nano
- 3. Arduino Mini
- 4. All the options

## 1.2. What is used for?

- 1. What is used for?
- 2. Physical Computing projects/ research
- 3. Rapid Prototyping
- 4. Interactive experiments
- 5. When you think to control hardware with little knowledge and easy installation.

## 1.2.1 What can it do?

#### **Sensors**(to sense the environment)

- $\rightarrow$  *Push buttons, touch pads.*
- $\rightarrow$ Motion detection
- → Photoresistors (sensing light levels)
- → Thermistors (measuring temperature)
- → *Ultrasound* (proximity range finder)

#### **Actuators** ( to perform action)

- $\rightarrow$  On/Off lights, LED's
- $\rightarrow Motors$
- $\rightarrow$  Speakers
- $\rightarrow Dispays(LCD)$

# 1.3 Why Arduino?

- 1. It is Open Source, both in terms of Hardware and software.
- 2. It is cheap, the board itself and hardware components used in it.
- 3. It can communicate with a computer through serial Connection over USB.
- 4. It can be powered from USB or standalone DC power (5v)
- 5. It can work with both Digital and Analog electronic Signals. Sensors and Actuators.
- 6. You can make cool stuff! Automation vehicles, robot to take care of you and Automate your house and more :-)

## Thank You