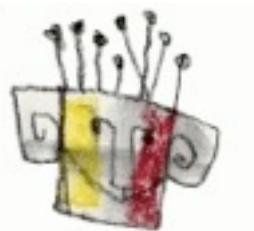


Immagina
progetta
crea

Robot con Arduino

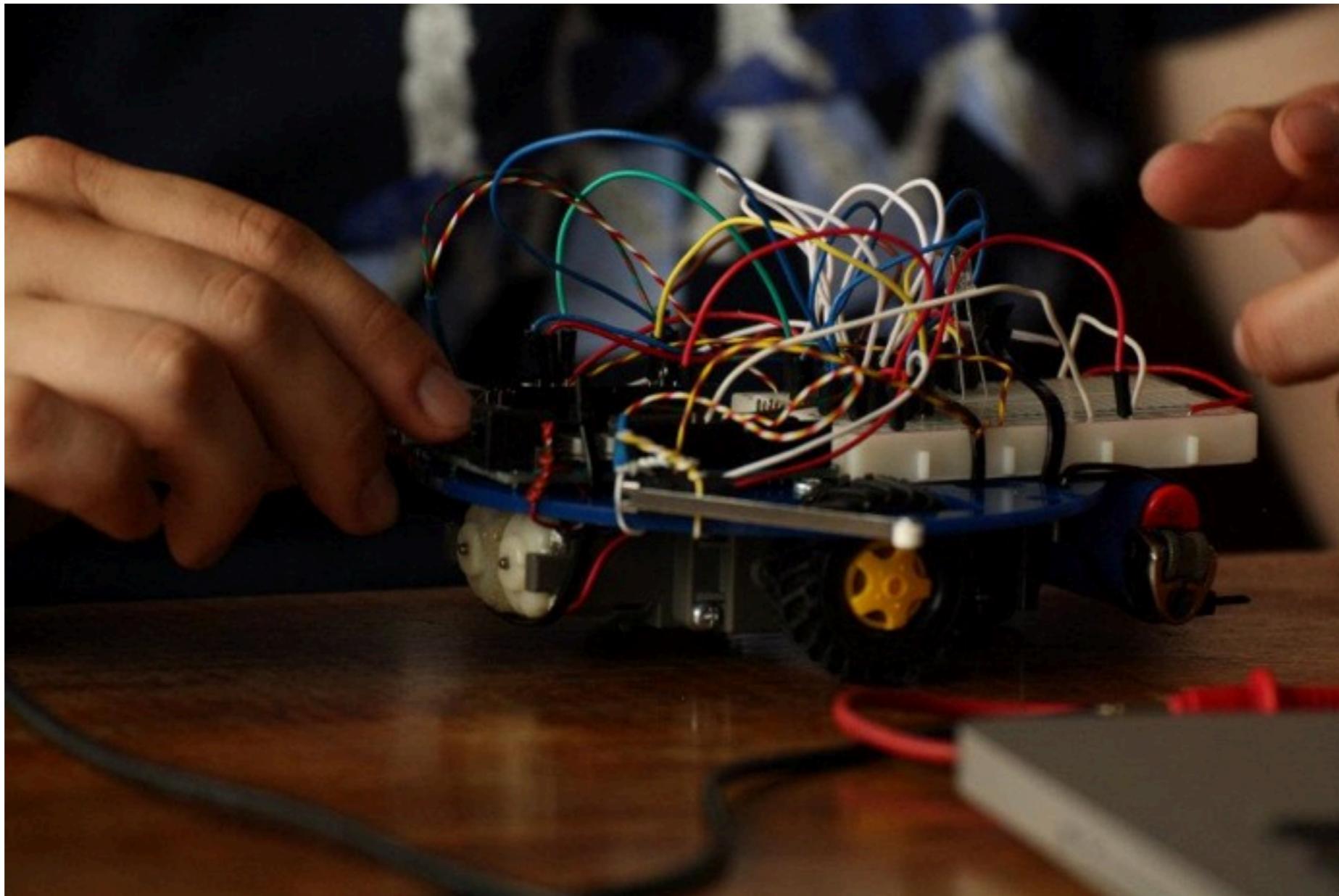


Scuola di
Robotica

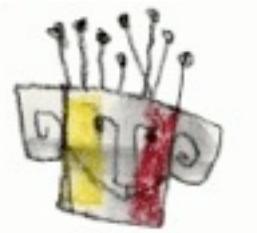


Scuola di
Robotica

Arduino e la robotica



Arduino



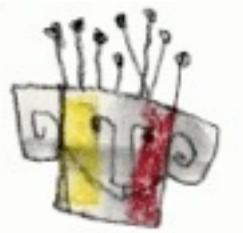
Scuola di
Robotica

Arduino è una piattaforma multifunzione low cost che facilita l'apprendimento, la progettazione e la creazione di un progetto. Comprende sia la parte tecnica che informatica.

Caratteristiche tecniche:

- AtMega 328
- Volt: 7-12v
- I4 I/O digitali (6PWM)
- M.Flash 32K
- Clock 16MHz
- Prezzo ~23€

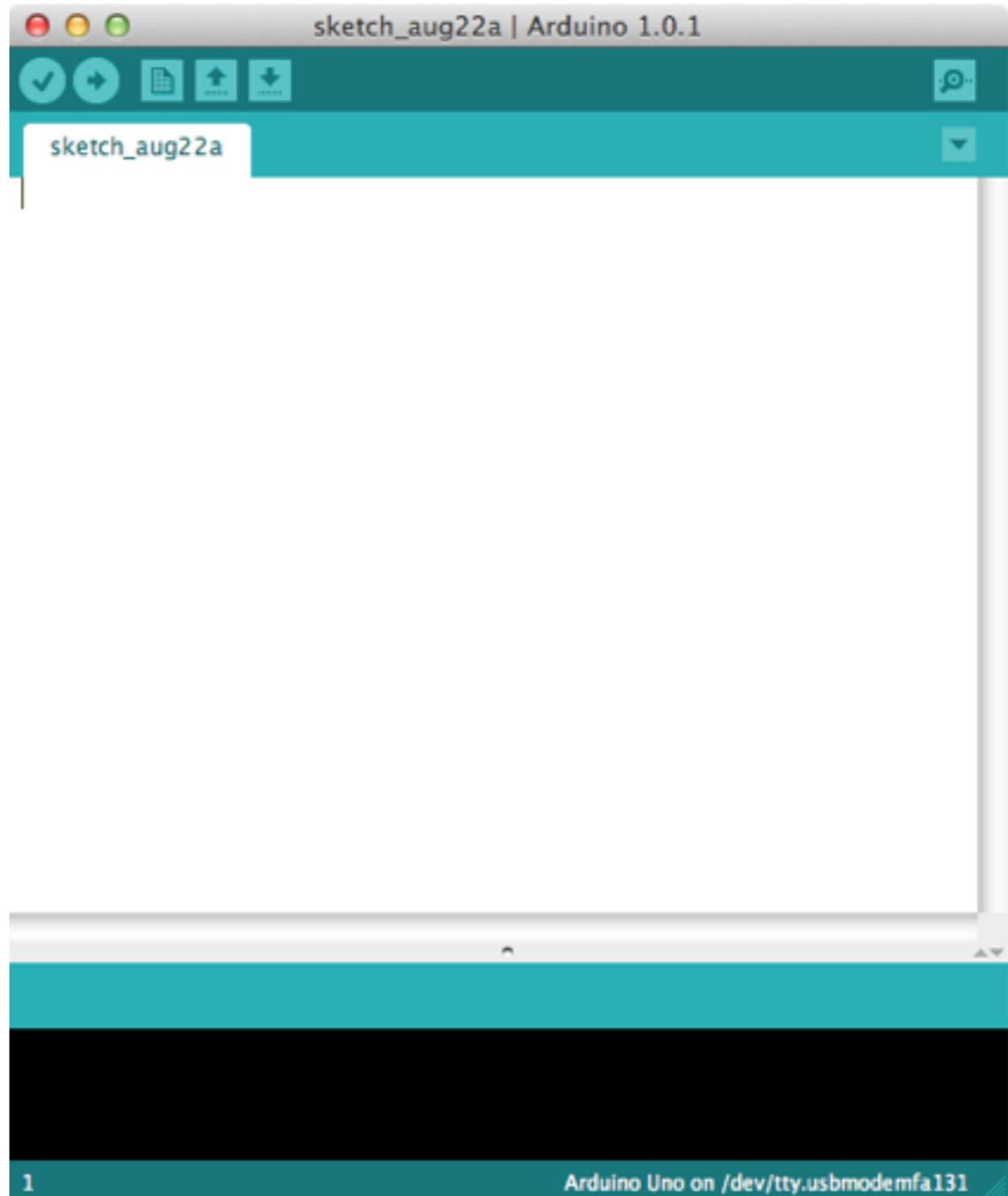




Scuola di
Robotica

Software

Arduino si programma con il software apposito open source scaricabile direttamente dal sito di arduino.



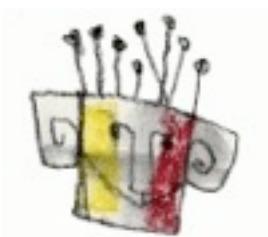
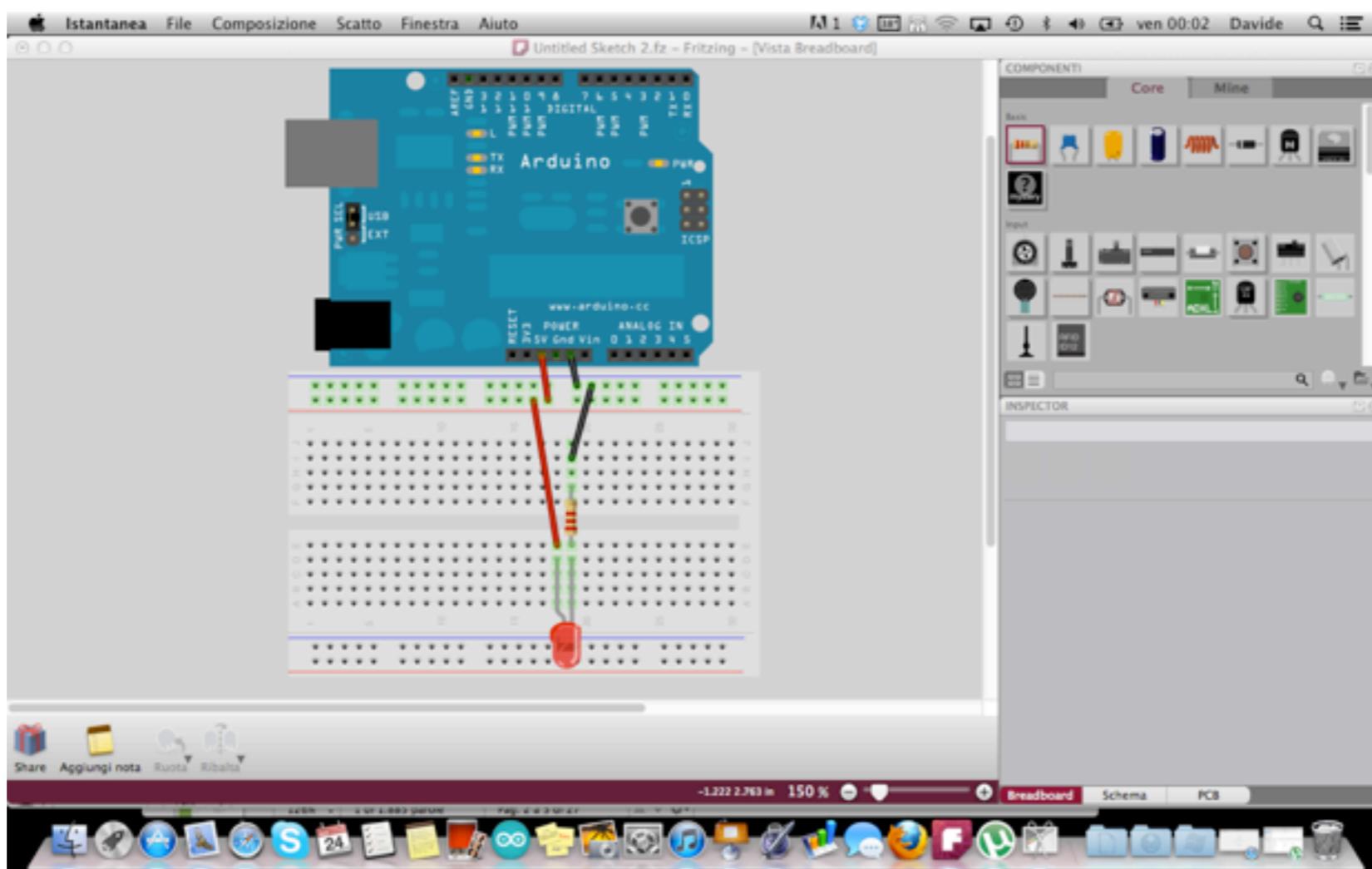
<http://arduino.cc/en/Main/Software>

Software utile

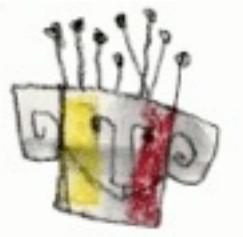
Per creare schemi e circuiti semplici da capire si può usare Fritzing.

Tutti gli schemi del manuale sono fatti con questo software open source.

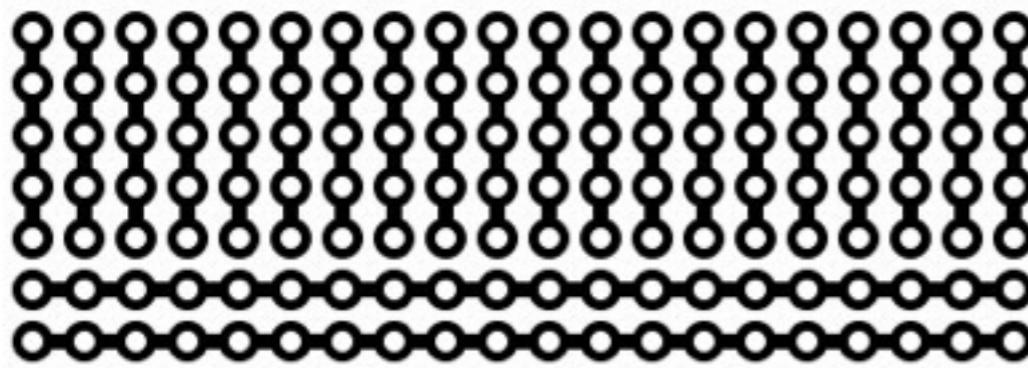
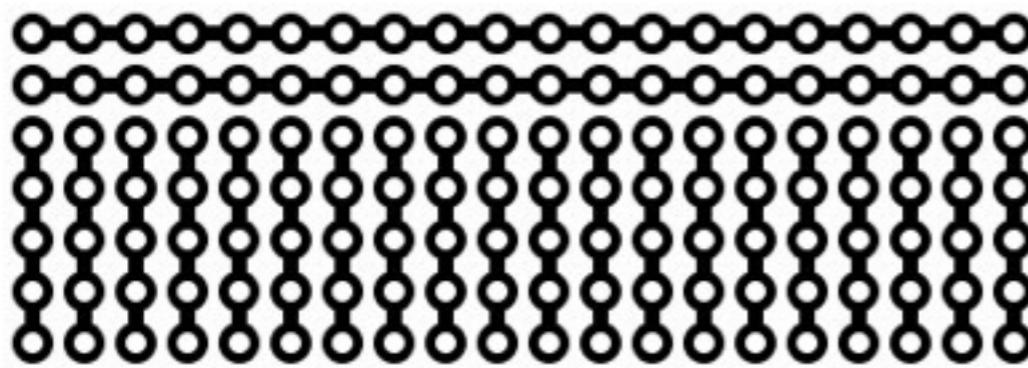
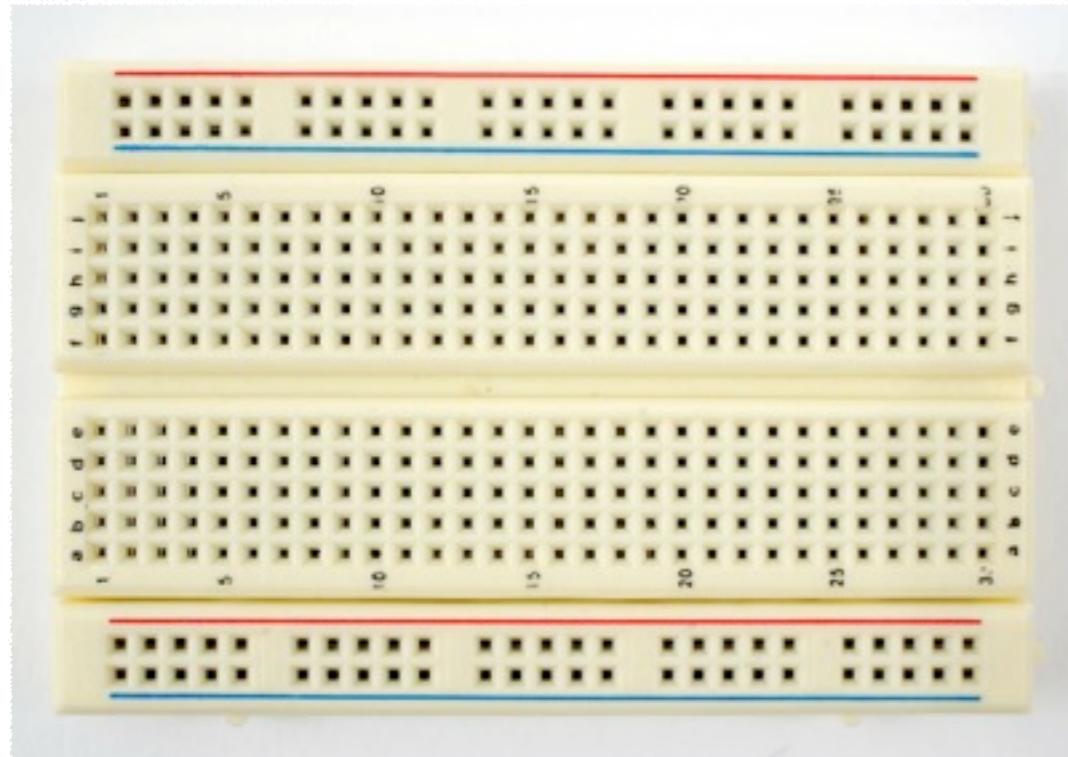
<http://fritzing.org>



Scuola di
Robotica



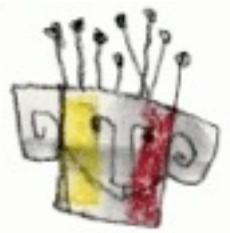
Scuola di
Robotica



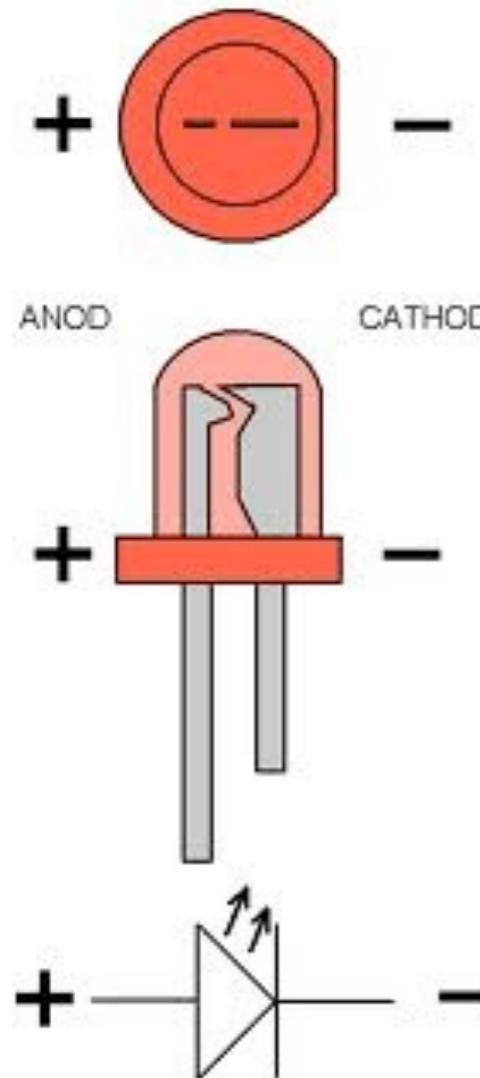
Le basi

La breadbord

La breadbord è una scheda che ci permette di creare circuiti elettrici “volanti”, senza saldare possiamo provare un qualsiasi circuito.

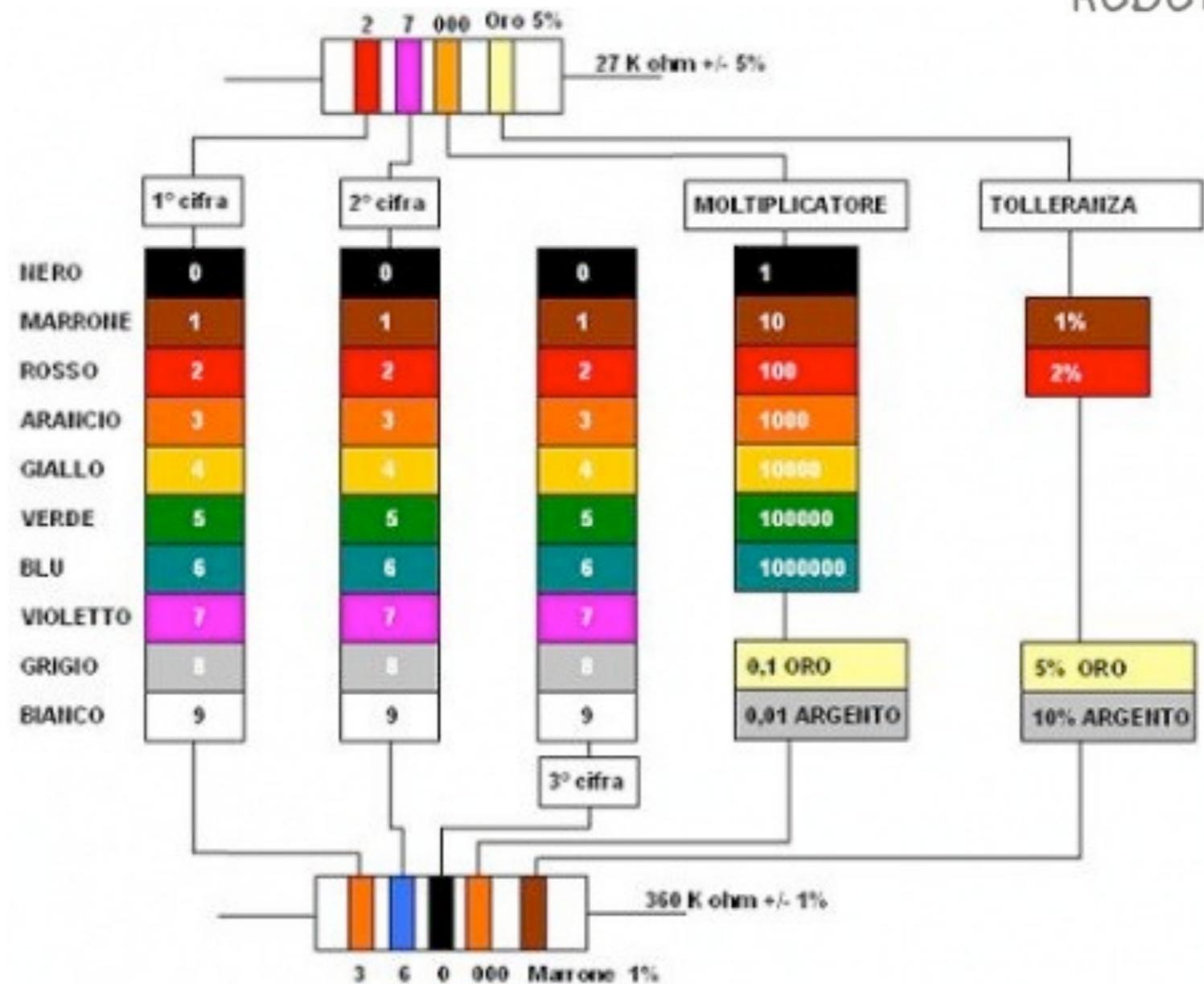


Scuola di
Robotica

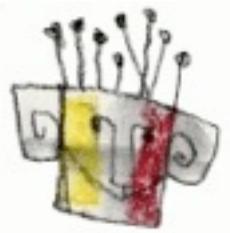


Led

Le basi

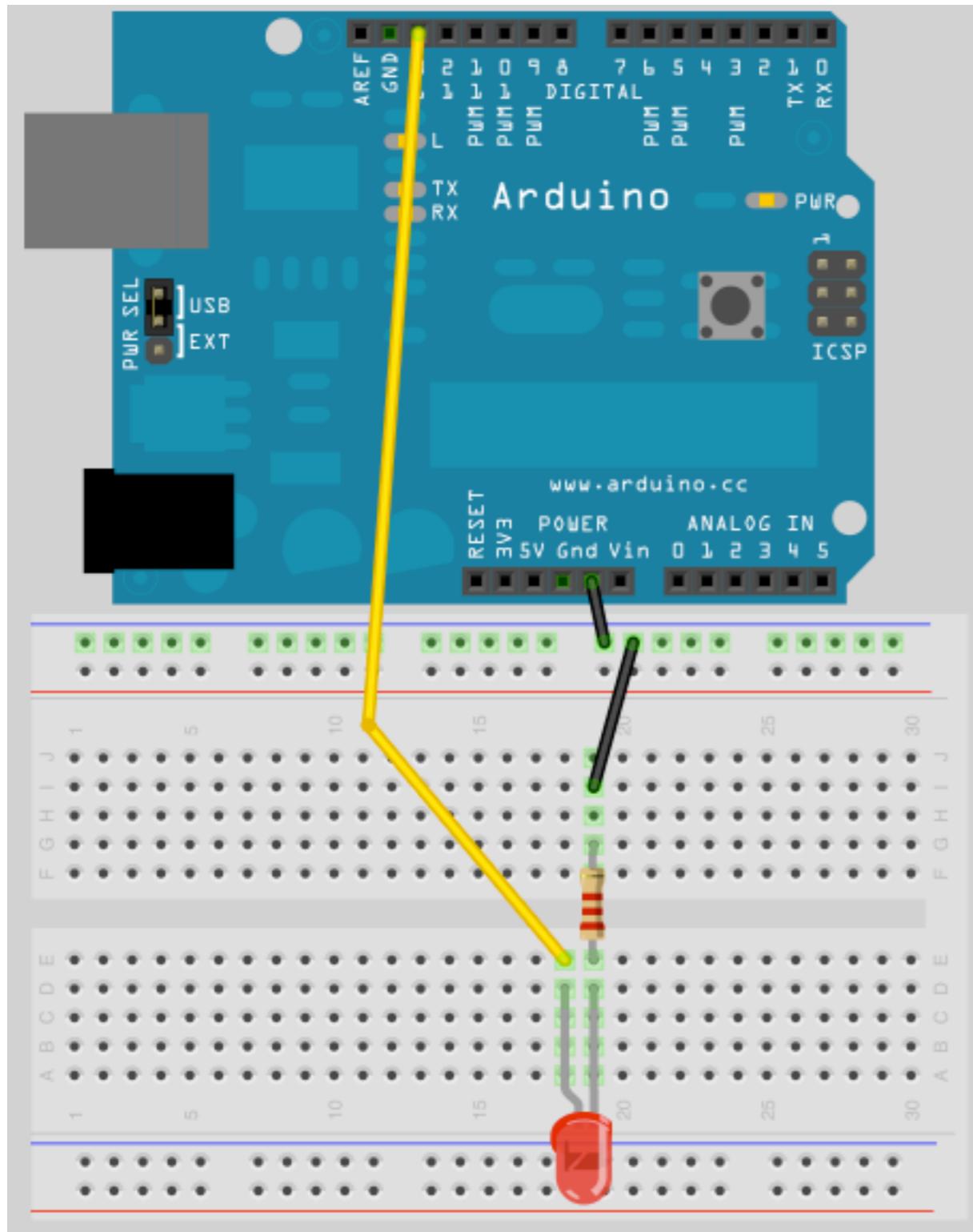


Resistenze



Scuola di
Robotica

I° esercizio



Es 1

```
void setup()
```

```
{
```

```
pinMode(13, OUTPUT);
```

```
}
```

```
void loop()
```

```
{
```

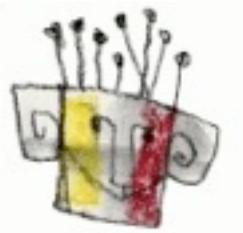
```
digitalWrite(13, HIGH); // set the LED on
```

```
delay(1000); // wait for a second
```

```
digitalWrite(13, LOW); // set the LED off
```

```
delay(1000); // wait for a second
```

```
}
```



I° esercizio

Es I

```
void setup()
{
    pinMode(13, OUTPUT);
}

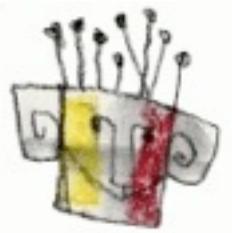
void loop()
{
    digitalWrite(13, HIGH); // set the LED on
    delay(1000);          // wait for a second
    digitalWrite(13, LOW); // set the LED off
    delay(1000);          // wait for a second
}
```

Es I.I

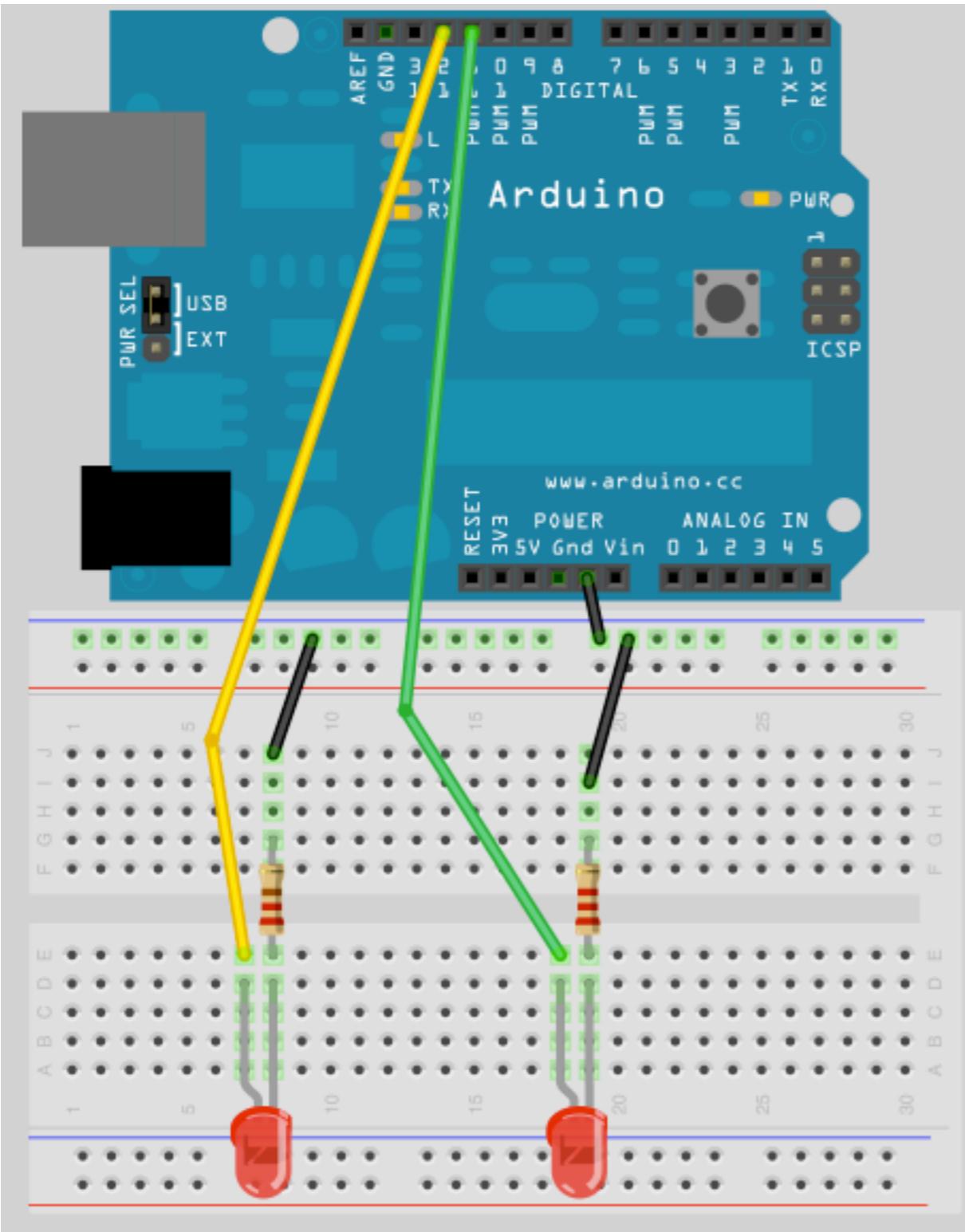
```
#define LED 13

void setup()
{
    pinMode(LED, OUTPUT);
}

void loop()
{
    digitalWrite(LED, HIGH); // set the LED on
    delay(1000);           // wait for a second
    digitalWrite(LED, LOW); // set the LED off
    delay(1000);           // wait for a second
}
```



Scuola di
Robotica

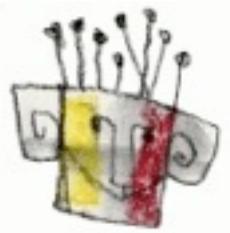


2° esercizio

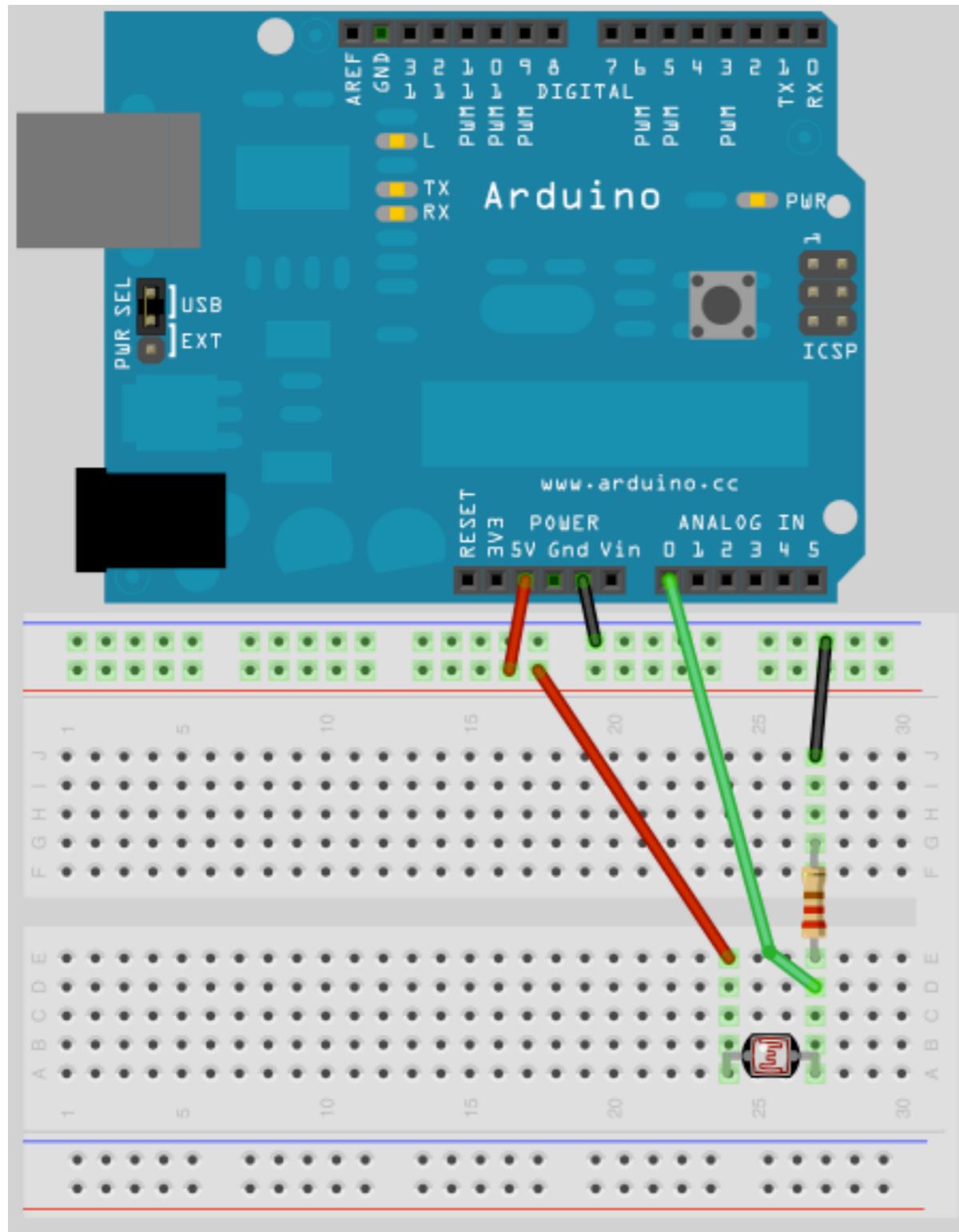
Es 2

```
void setup()
{
    //imposto le uscite
    pinMode(12, OUTPUT);
    pinMode(11, OUTPUT);
}

void loop()
{
    digitalWrite(12, HIGH); // set the LED1 on
    digitalWrite(11, LOW); // set the LED2 off
    delay(500);           // aspetto mezzo secondo
    digitalWrite(12, LOW); // set the LED1 off
    digitalWrite(11, HIGH); // set the LED2 on
    delay(500);           // aspetto mezzo secondo
}
```



3° esercizio



Es 3

Uso della seriale.

Rappresentare il valore del sensore letto in una finestra di testo seriale.

```
void setup()
```

```
{
```

```
  Serial.begin(9600);
```

```
}
```

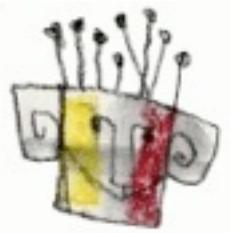
```
void loop()
```

```
{
```

```
  int sensorValue = analogRead(A0);
```

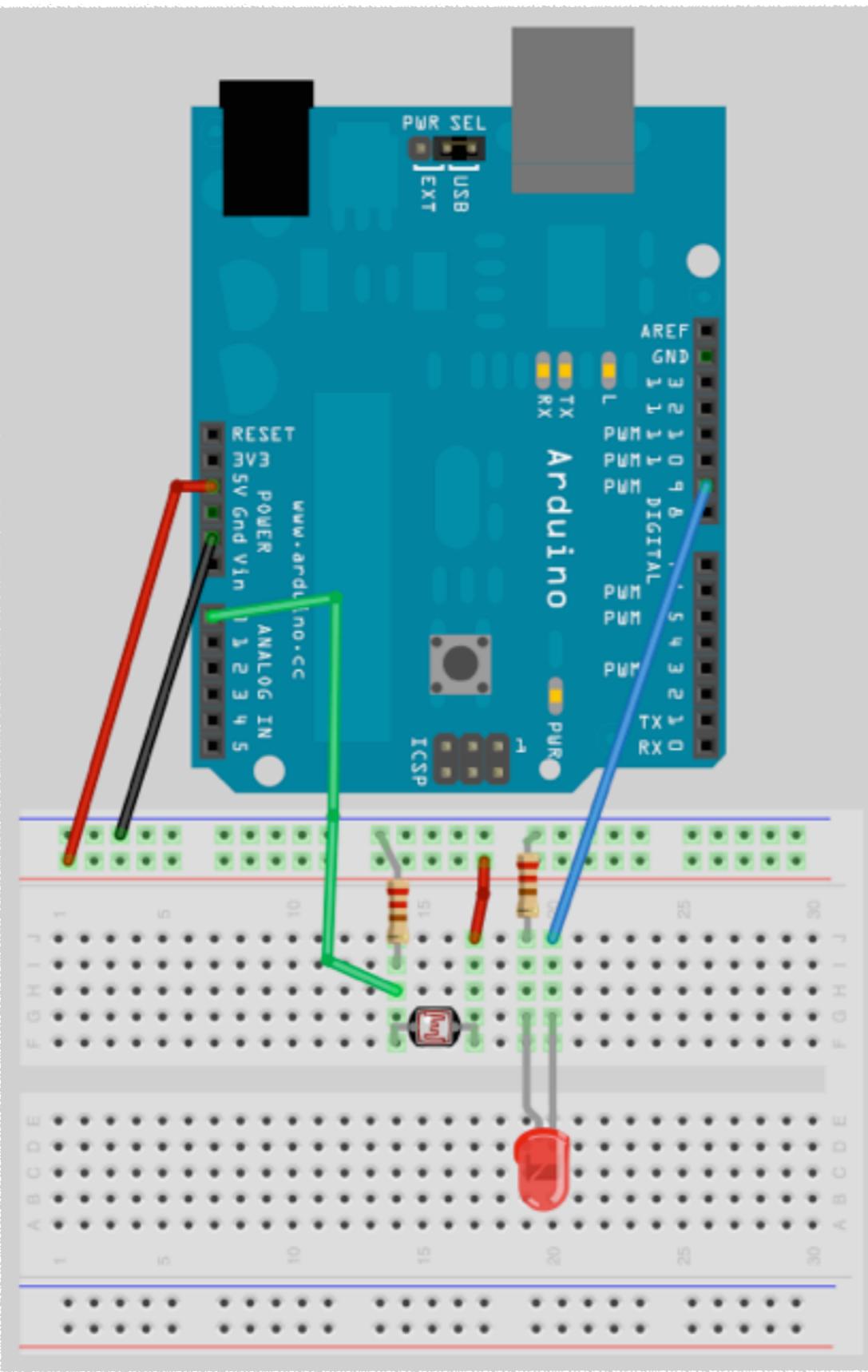
```
  Serial.println(sensorValue, DEC);
```

```
}
```



Scuola di
Robotica

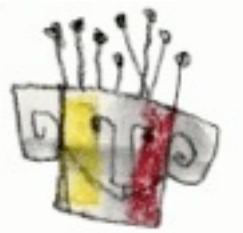
4° esercizio



Esercizio 4

Al variare della luce varia il tempo di lampeggio del led.

```
#define LED 9  
  
int Pin_sensore = A0;  
  
int sensore = 0;  
  
void setup()  
{  
    pinMode(LED, OUTPUT);  
}  
  
void loop()  
{  
    sensore = analogRead(Pin_sensore);  
  
    digitalWrite(LED, HIGH);  
  
    delay(sensore);  
  
    digitalWrite(LED, LOW);  
  
    delay(sensore);  
}
```



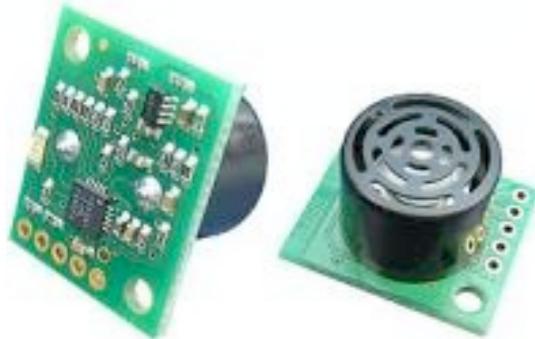
Scuola di
Robotica

5° esercizio

Gli ultrasuoni

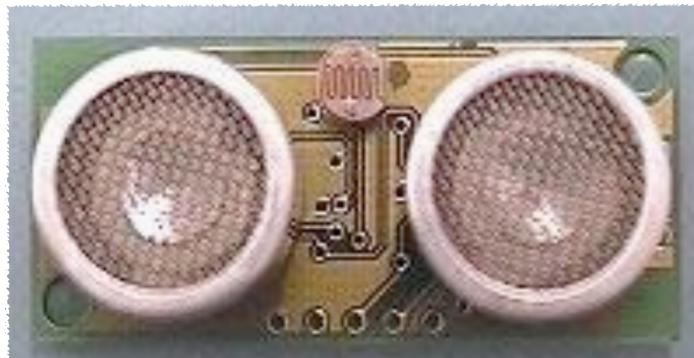
Devantech

SRF02 I2C



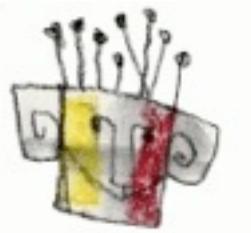
Tensione Operativa	5V
Corrente Operativa Tipica	4mA
Frequenza	40 KHz
Portata	15cm - 6mt
Modalita' di funzionamento	Seriale o I2C
Dimensioni	24 x 20 x H 17 mm

SRF08



Tensione Operativa	5V
Corrente Operativa Tipica	15mA - 3mA Standby
Frequenza	40 KHz
Portata	3cm - 6mt
Max Analogue Gain	Variabile da 94 a 1025 in 32 steps
Unita'	Distanza in uS, mm o pollici
Comunicazione	Protocollo I2C
Dimensioni	43 x 20 x H 17 mm

5° esercizio

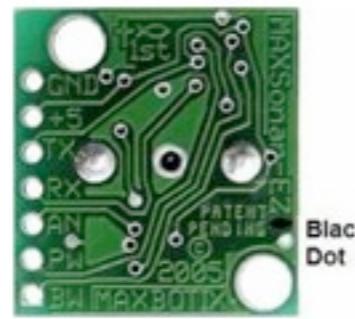
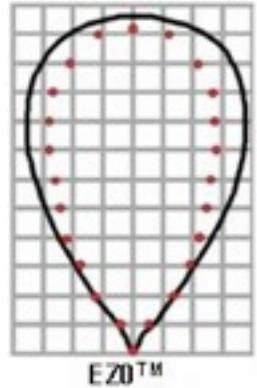


Scuola di
Robotica

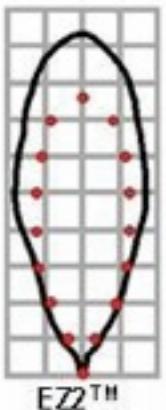
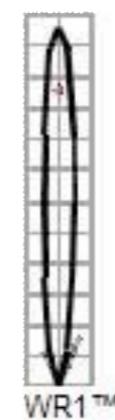
Gli ultrasuoni

Maxbotix xxx

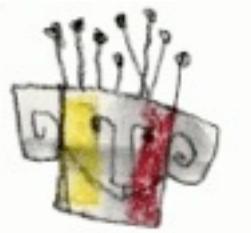
Uso terrestre (da 25 150€)



Uso marino (>100€)



5° esercizio

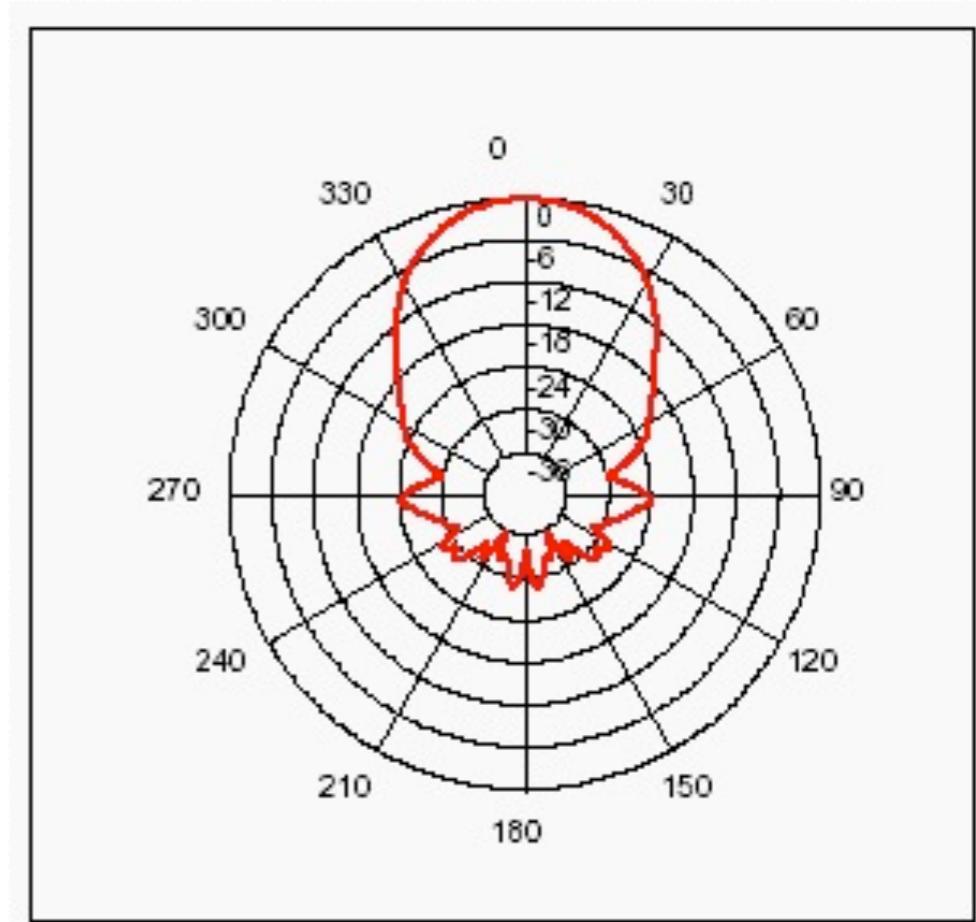
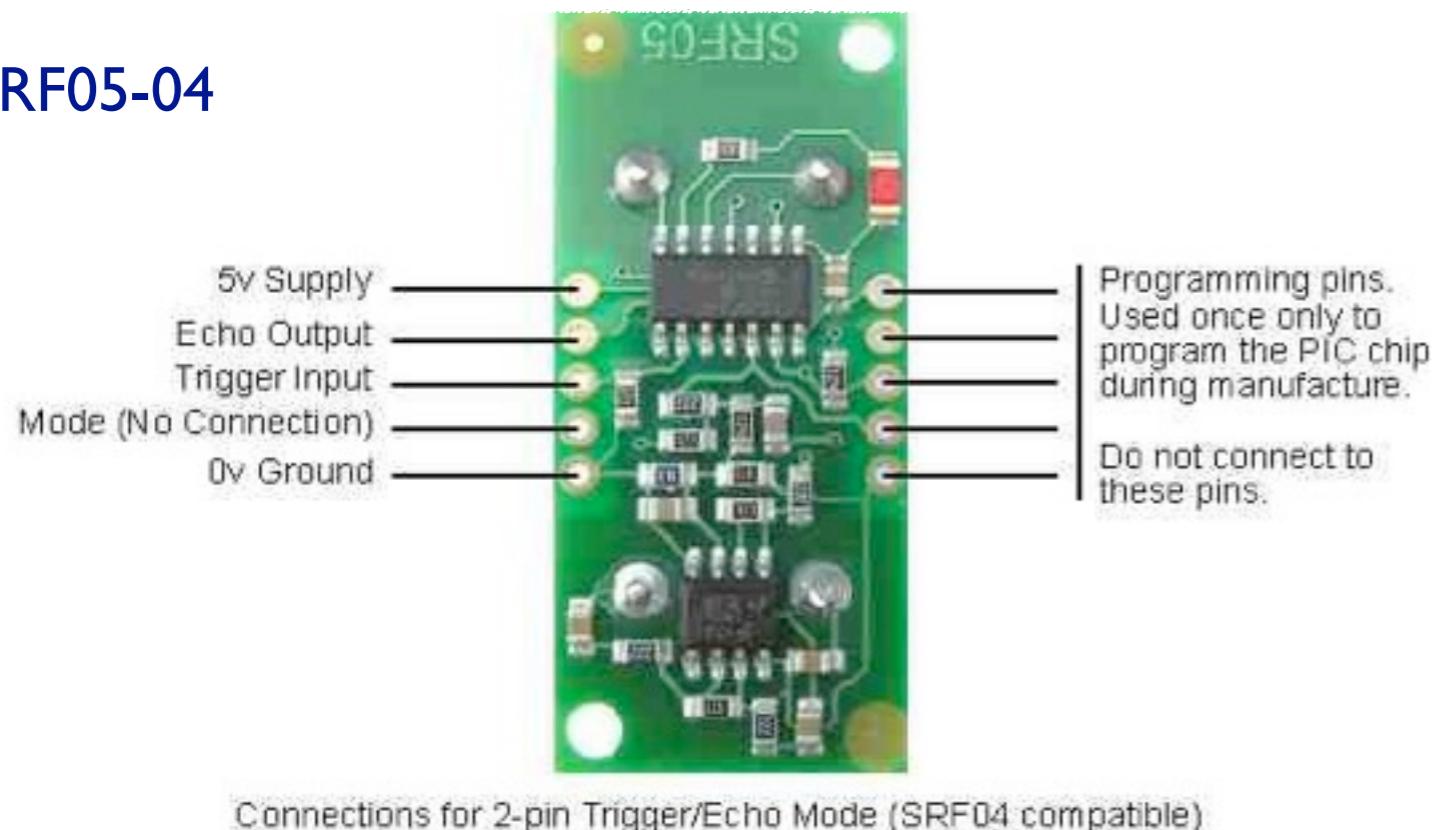


Scuola di
Robotica

Gli ultrasuoni

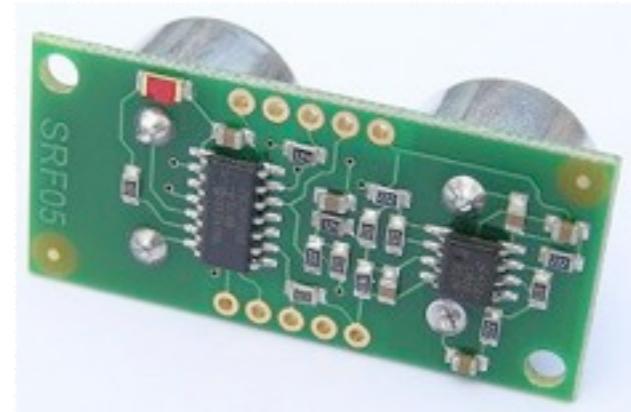
Devantech

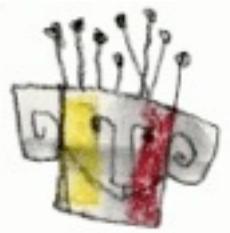
SRF04



Caratteristiche Tecniche:

Tensione Operativa	5V
Corrente Operativa Tipica	4mA
Frequenza	40 Khz
Portata	1cm - 4mt
Impulso di ritorno	Segnale TTL positivo
Trigger di Input	Impulso TTL di durata minima di 10 uS.
Dimensioni	43 x 20 x H 17 mm





Es 5

Leggere gli ultrasuoni

```
#define SONAR_TRIGGER_PIN  6
#define SONAR_ECHO_PIN      7
#define LED 13
// creiamo una subroutine per la gestione degli ultrasuoni
unsigned int measure_distance()
{
    digitalWrite(SONAR_TRIGGER_PIN, HIGH);
    delayMicroseconds(10);
    digitalWrite(SONAR_TRIGGER_PIN, LOW);
    unsigned long pulse_length = pulseIn(SONAR_ECHO_PIN, HIGH);

    // pulseIn() legge quando il pin va a livello richiesto
    // ( nel nostro caso a livello alto) e ci
    // restituisce il tempo in ms che rimane a quel livello

    delay(50);

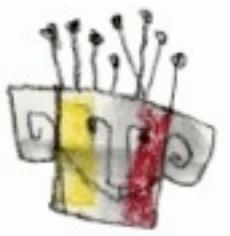
    return( (unsigned int) (pulse_length / 58) );
    // uS/58=cm or uS/148=inches
}
```

```
void setup ()
{
    Serial.begin(9600);
    pinMode(SONAR_TRIGGER_PIN, OUTPUT);
    pinMode(SONAR_ECHO_PIN, INPUT);
    pinMode(LED,OUTPUT);
}

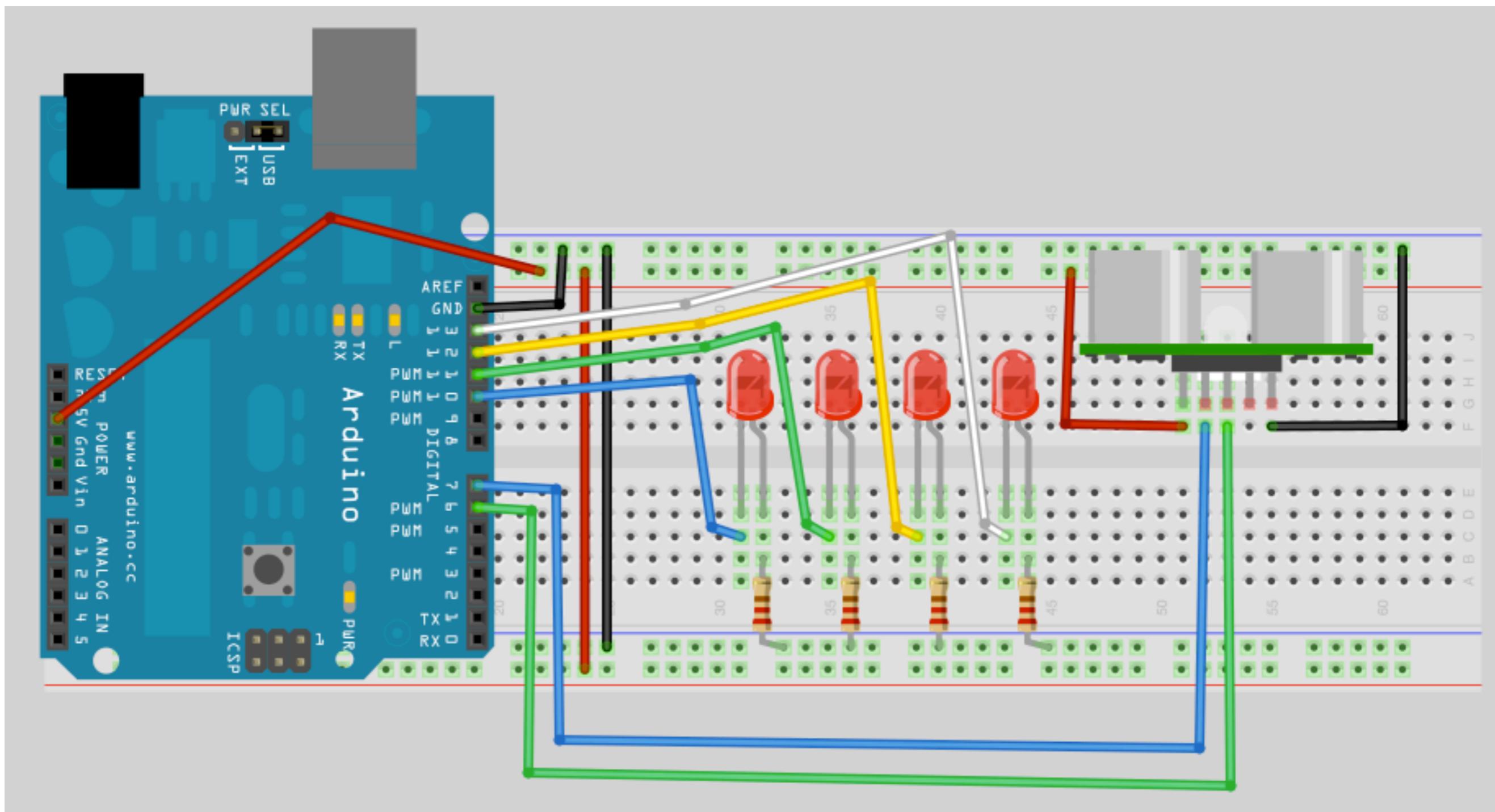
void loop()
{
    unsigned int ostacolo = measure_distance();
    Serial.println(ostacolo, DEC);

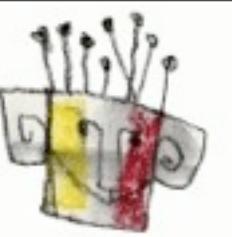
    if(ostacolo < 13) //sotto i 13cm si accende il led
    {
        digitalWrite(LED, HIGH);
    }
    else
    {
        digitalWrite(LED,LOW);
    }
}
```

6° esercizio



Scuola di
Robotica





es 6

```
#define SONAR_TRIGGER_PIN 6
#define SONAR_ECHO_PIN 7
#define LED1 13
#define LED2 12
#define LED3 11
#define LED4 10

unsigned int measure_distance()
{
    digitalWrite(SONAR_TRIGGER_PIN, HIGH);
    delayMicroseconds(10);
    digitalWrite(SONAR_TRIGGER_PIN, LOW);
    unsigned long pulse_length = pulseIn(SONAR_ECHO_PIN, HIGH);
    delay(50);
    return( (unsigned int) (pulse_length / 58) );
//uS/58=cm or uS/148=inches
}

void setup ()
{
    Serial.begin(9600);
    pinMode(SONAR_TRIGGER_PIN, OUTPUT);
    pinMode(SONAR_ECHO_PIN, INPUT);
    pinMode(LED1,OUTPUT);
    pinMode(LED2,OUTPUT);
    pinMode(LED3,OUTPUT);
    pinMode(LED4,OUTPUT);
}
```

```
void loop()
{
    unsigned int ostacolo = measure_distance();
    Serial.println(ostacolo, DEC);

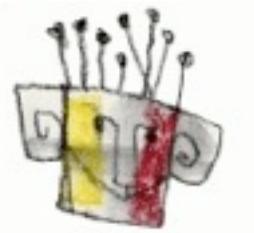
    if(ostacolo > 10)
        { digitalWrite(LED1, HIGH); }
    else
        { digitalWrite(LED1,LOW); }

    if(ostacolo > 20)
        { digitalWrite(LED2,HIGH); }
    else
        { digitalWrite(LED2,LOW); }

    if(ostacolo > 30)
        { digitalWrite(LED3, HIGH); }
    else
        { digitalWrite(LED3,LOW); }

    if(ostacolo > 40)
        { digitalWrite(LED4,HIGH); }
    else
        { digitalWrite(LED4,LOW); }
}
```

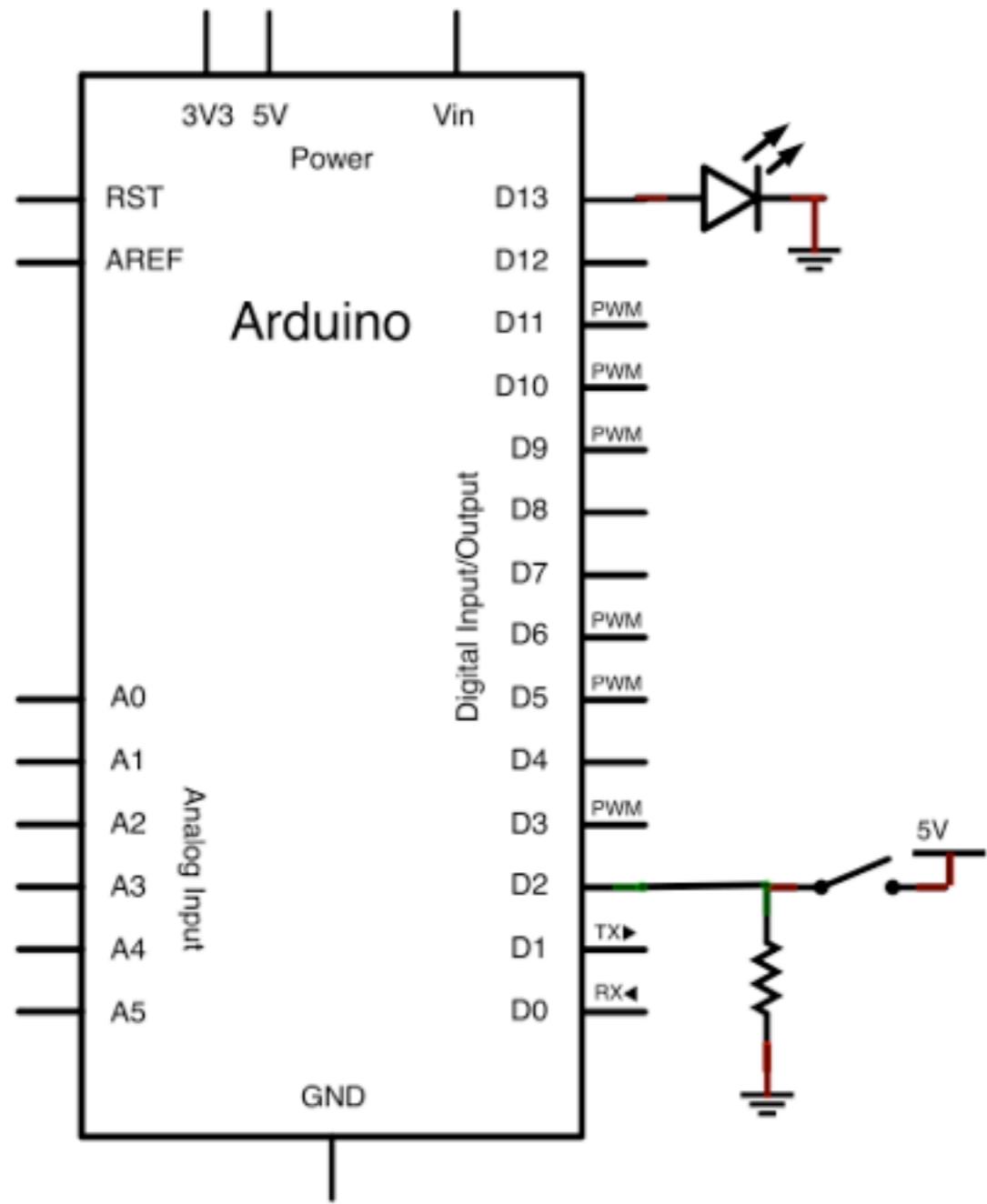
7° esercizio



Scuola di
Robotica

Es 7

Sensori di tatto



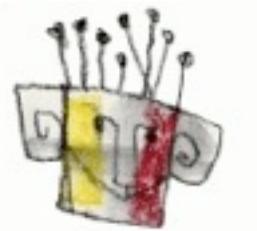
Es 7

```
void setup()
{
    pinMode(13, OUTPUT);
    pinMode(2,INPUT);
}

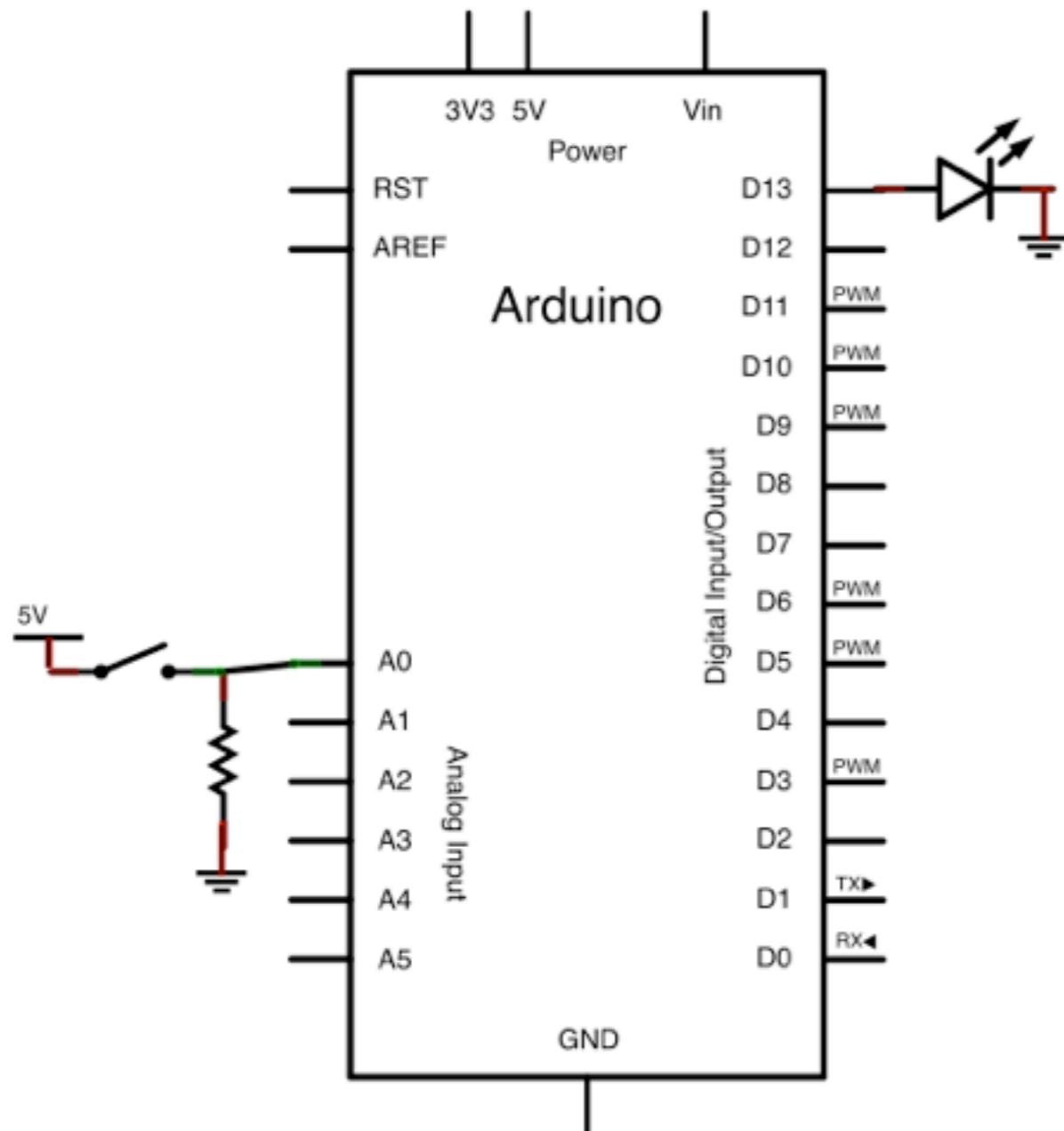
void loop()
{
    int sensorValue = digitalRead(2);
    digitalWrite(13, sensorValue);
}
```



7° esercizio



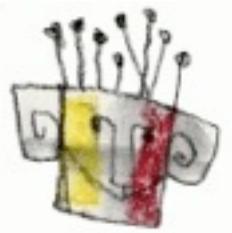
Scuola di
Robotica



Es 7.1

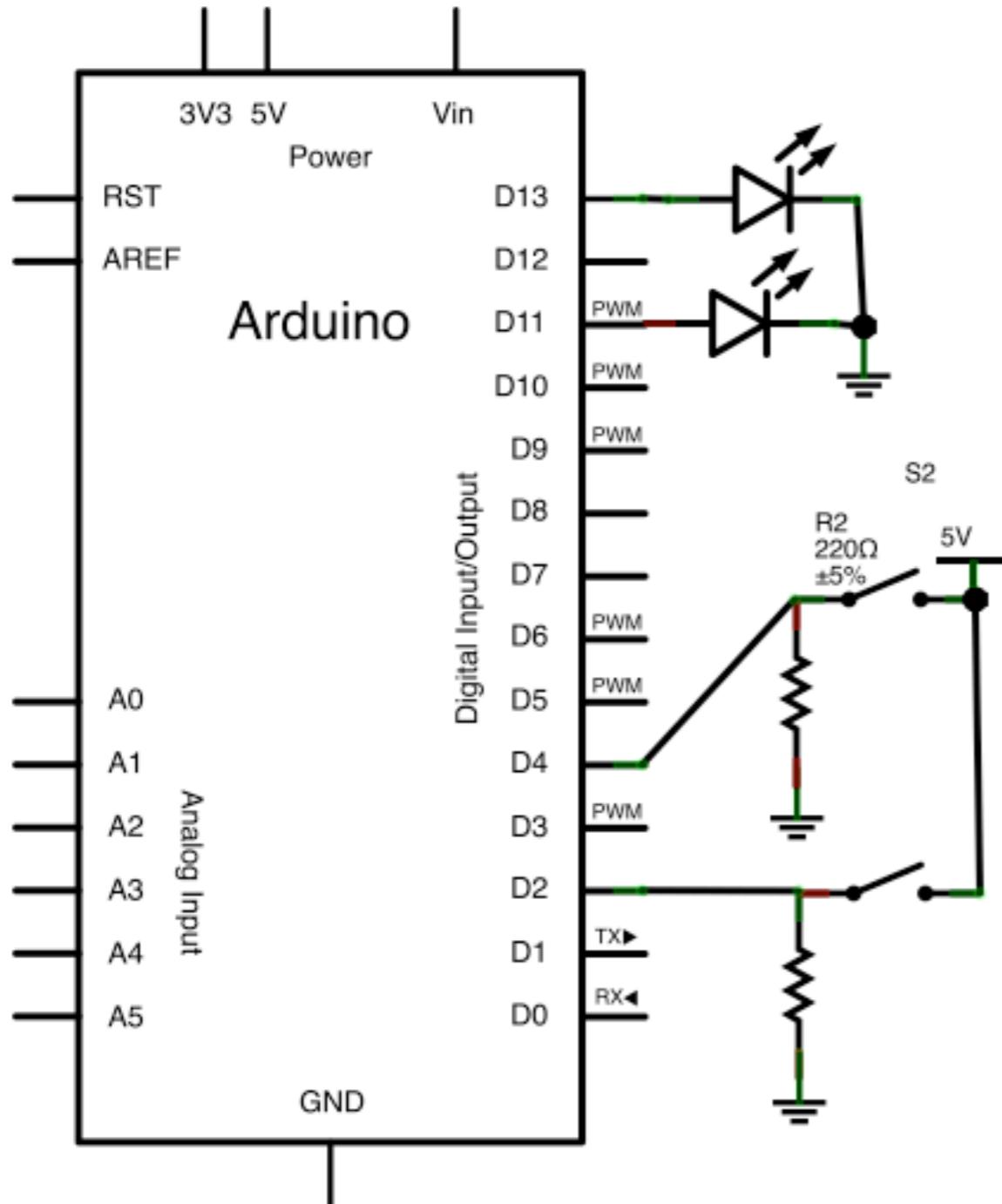
```
void setup()
{
    pinMode(13, OUTPUT);
}

void loop()
{
    int sensorValue = analogRead(A0);
    digitalWrite(13, sensorValue);
}
```



Scuola di
Robotica

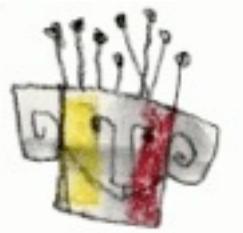
8° esercizio



Es 8

```
#define SensD 2
#define SensS 4
#define LedD 13
#define LedS 11
void setup()
{
    pinMode(LedD, OUTPUT);
    pinMode(LedS, OUTPUT);
    pinMode(SensD,INPUT);
    pinMode(SensS,INPUT);
}
void loop()
{
    int ValSensD = digitalRead(SensD);
    int ValSensS = digitalRead(SensS);

    digitalWrite(LedD,ValSensD);
    digitalWrite(LedS,ValSensS);
}
```



Scuola di
Robotica

8. I° esercizio

Es 8.1

```
#define SensD 2
#define SensS 4
#define LedD 13
#define LedS 11

void setup()
{
    pinMode(13, OUTPUT);
    pinMode(11, OUTPUT);

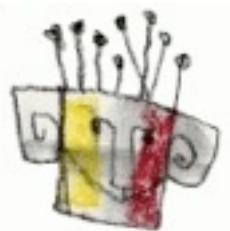
    pinMode(2,INPUT);
    pinMode(4,INPUT);

    Serial.begin(9600);
}

void loop()
{
    int ValSensD = digitalRead(SensD);
    int ValSensS = digitalRead(SensS);

    digitalWrite(13,ValSensD);
    digitalWrite(11,ValSensS);

    Serial.print(ValSensS, DEC);
    Serial.print("--");
    Serial.println(ValSensD, DEC);
}
```

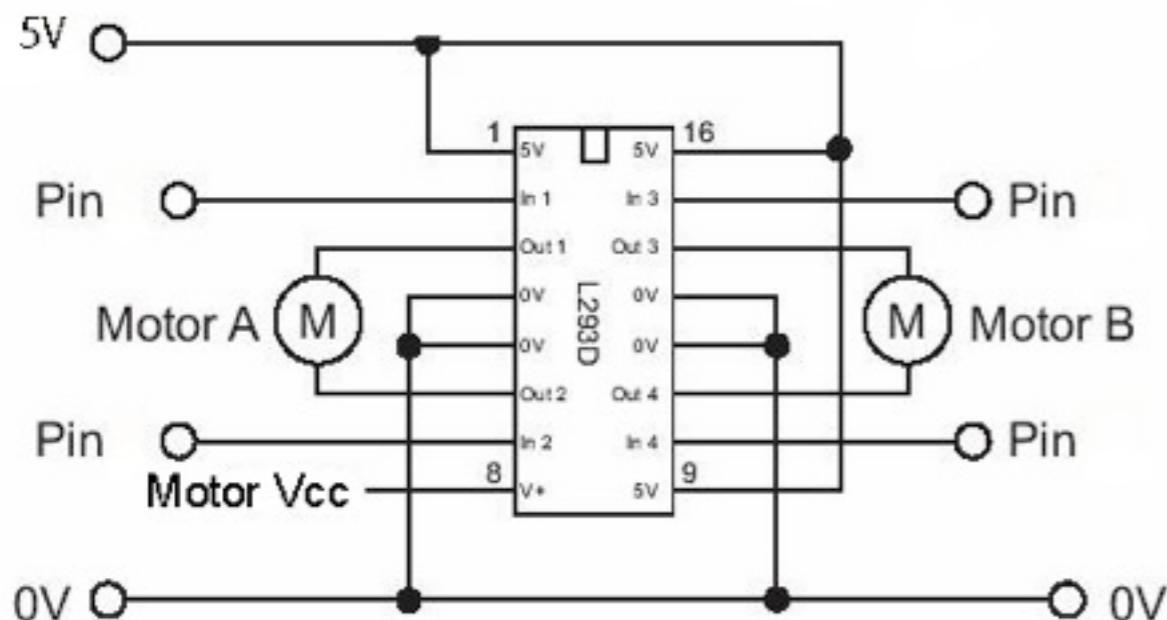


Scuola di
Robotica

9° esercizio

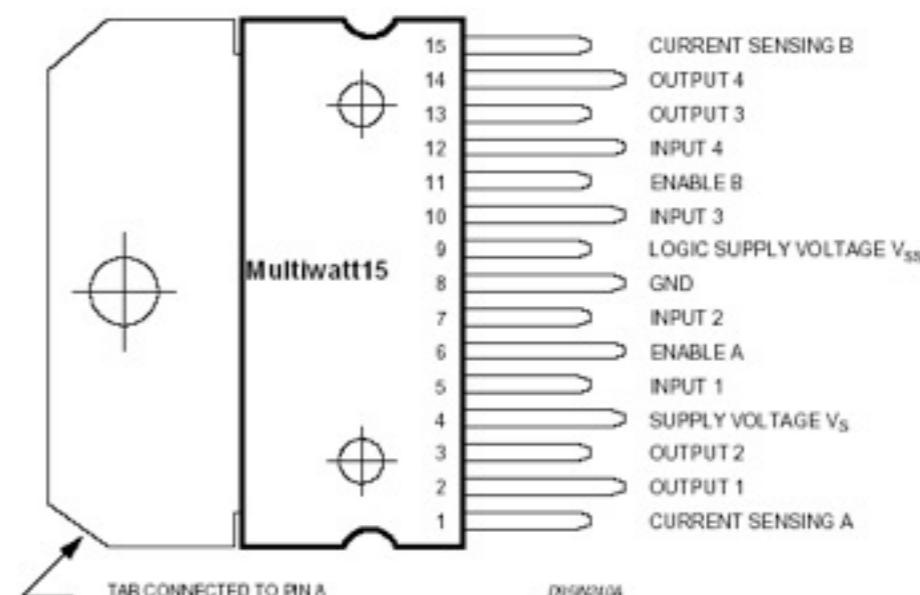
L293

Puoi pilotare indipendentemente una coppia di motori CC da 0.6 A (max) con voltaggio da 4.5 a 36 volts.



L298

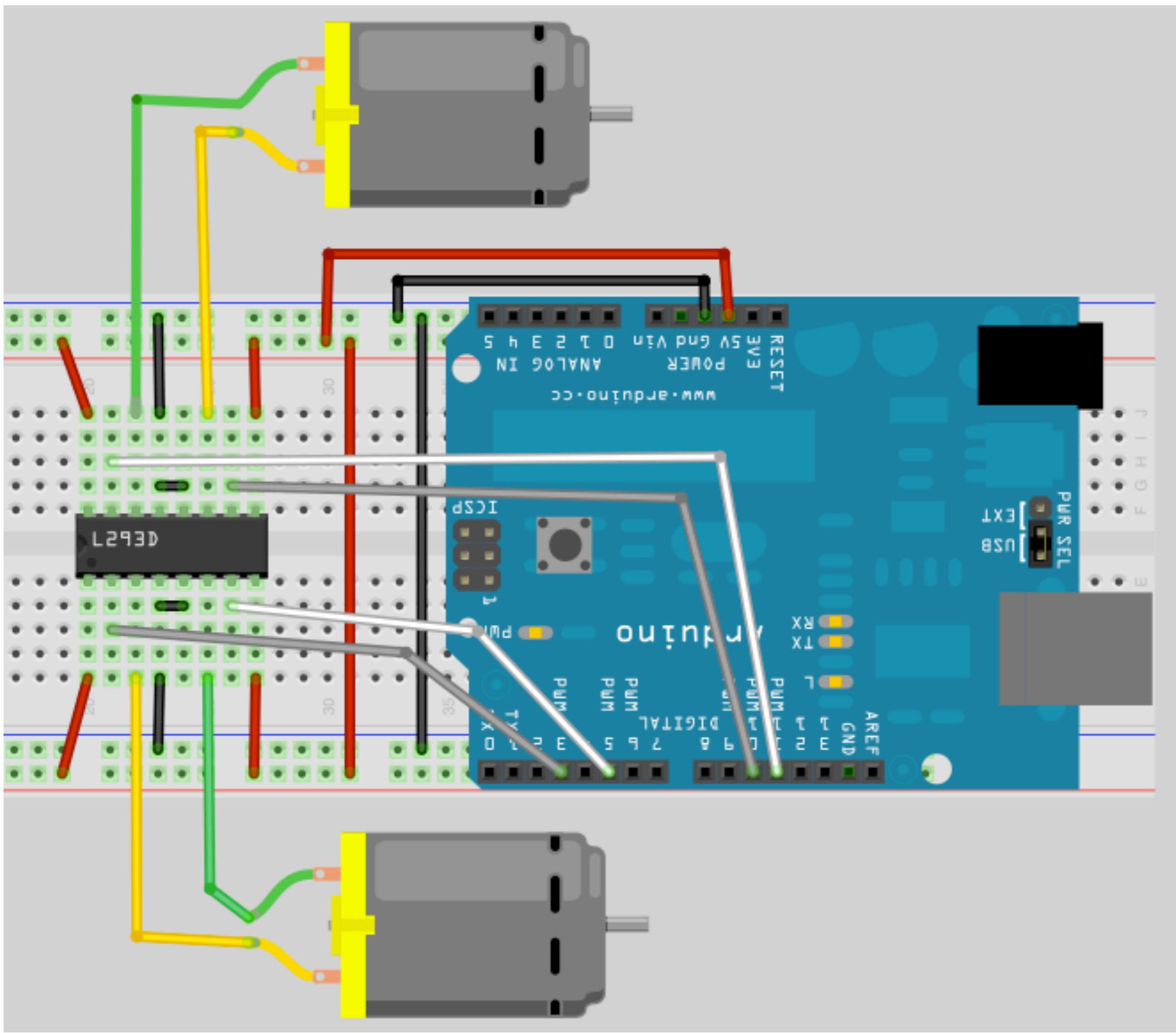
Pilota 2 motori supportando una corrente di picco di 6A e un carico continuo di 2.5 Ampere ogni stadio. Accetta tensioni di carico fino a 50V.

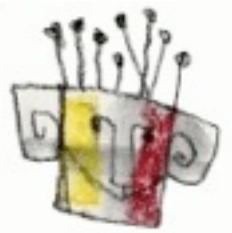


9° esercizio



Scuola di
Robotica





Scuola di
Robotica

9° esercizio

Es 9

Far avanzare il robot :

```
#define M1r  3 //motore destro
#define M1b  5
#define M2r  10 //motore sinistro
#define M2b  11
```

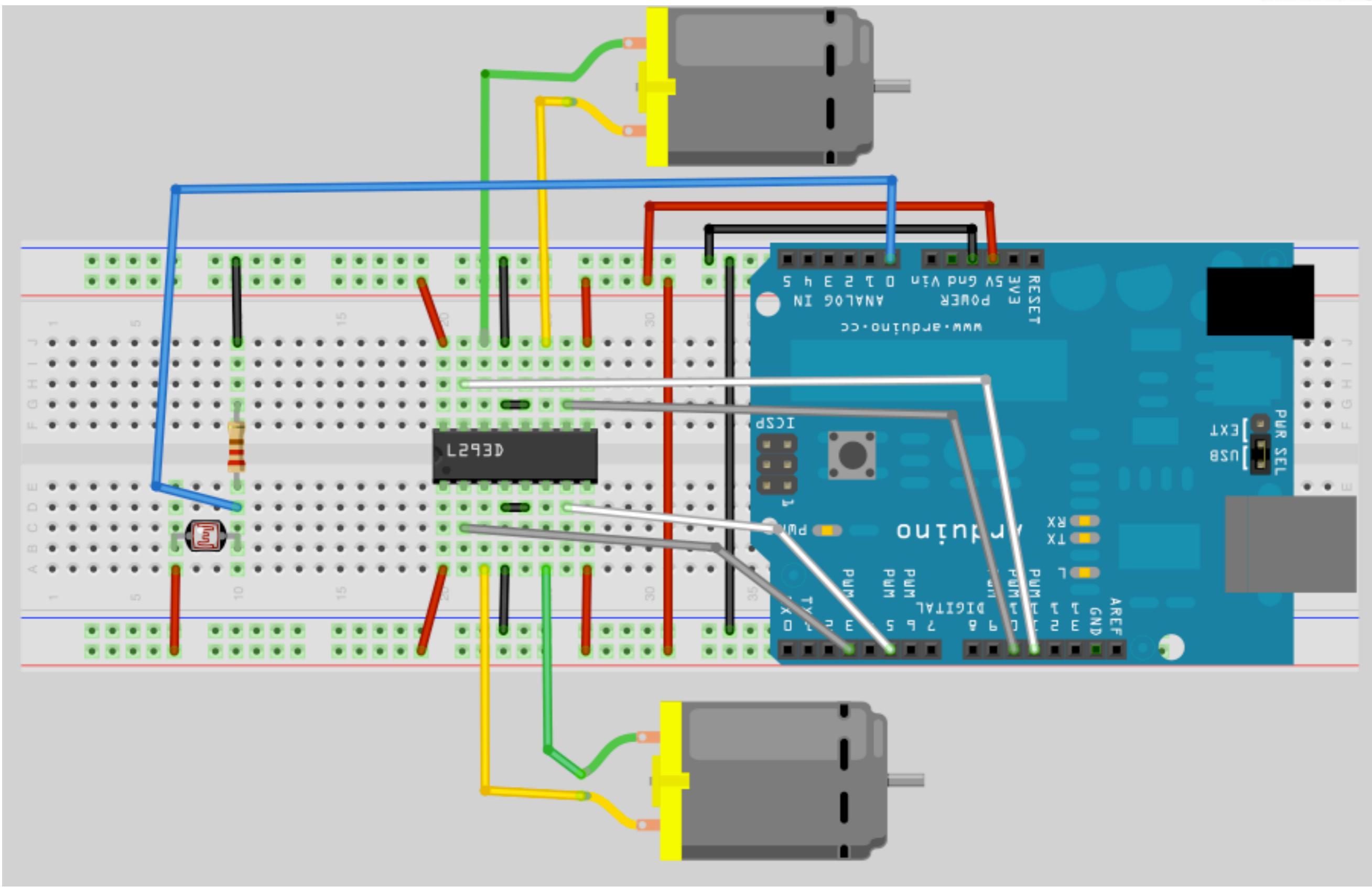
```
void setup()
```

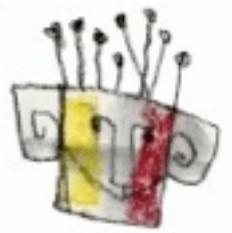
```
{  
    pinMode(M1r,OUTPUT);  
    pinMode(M1b,OUTPUT);  
    pinMode(M2r,OUTPUT);  
    pinMode(M2b,OUTPUT);  
}
```

```
void loop()  
{  
    digitalWrite(M1r,HIGH); //faccio avanzare il robot  
    digitalWrite(M1b,LOW);  
    digitalWrite(M2r,HIGH);  
    digitalWrite(M2b,LOW);  
}
```



10° esercizio





10° esercizio

Es 10

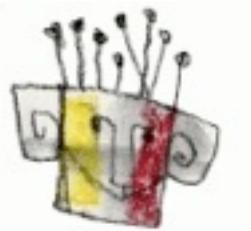
Far avanzare il robot con velocità variabile a seconda dell'intensità luminosa.

```
#define M1r 3 //motore destro
#define M1b 5
#define M2r 10 //motore sinistro
#define M2b 11

void setup()
{
    Serial.begin(9600);
    pinMode(M1r,OUTPUT);
    pinMode(M1b,OUTPUT);
    pinMode(M2r,OUTPUT);
    pinMode(M2b,OUTPUT);
}

void loop()
{
    int Sens = analogRead(A0); //leggo il pin 0analogico
    Serial.println(Sens); //scrivo in seriale il valore letto
    Sens = map(Sens, 0, 1023, 0, 255); /* Questa funzione permette di
                                         adattare uniformemente il segnale
                                         d'ingresso (Sens) a una scala di valori
                                         da noi scelta*/
    analogWrite(M1r,Sens); //faccio avanzare il robot
    digitalWrite(M1b,LOW);
    analogWrite(M2r,Sens);
    digitalWrite(M2b,LOW);
}
```

II° esercizio



Scuola di
Robotica

Sharp Distance Sensor 2D120X (4-30cm)

Characteristic	Value
Operating Supply Voltage	4.5V to 5.5V
Minimum Measuring Distance	4cm
Maximum Measuring Distance	30cm
Average Supply Current - Typical	33mA
Response Time	38 ± 10ms
Weight	3.5g

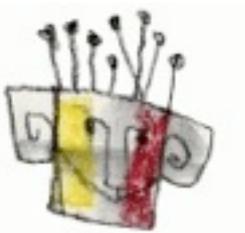


Sharp Distance Sensor 2Y0A2I (10-80cm)

Characteristic	Value
Operating Supply Voltage	4.5V to 5.5V
Minimum Measuring Distance	10cm
Maximum Measuring Distance	80cm
Average Supply Current - Typical	30mA
Response Time	38 ± 10ms
Weight	3.5g



II° esercizio



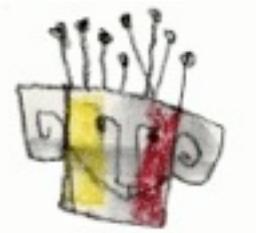
Scuola di
Robotica

Sharp Distance Sensor 2Y0A02 (20-150cm)

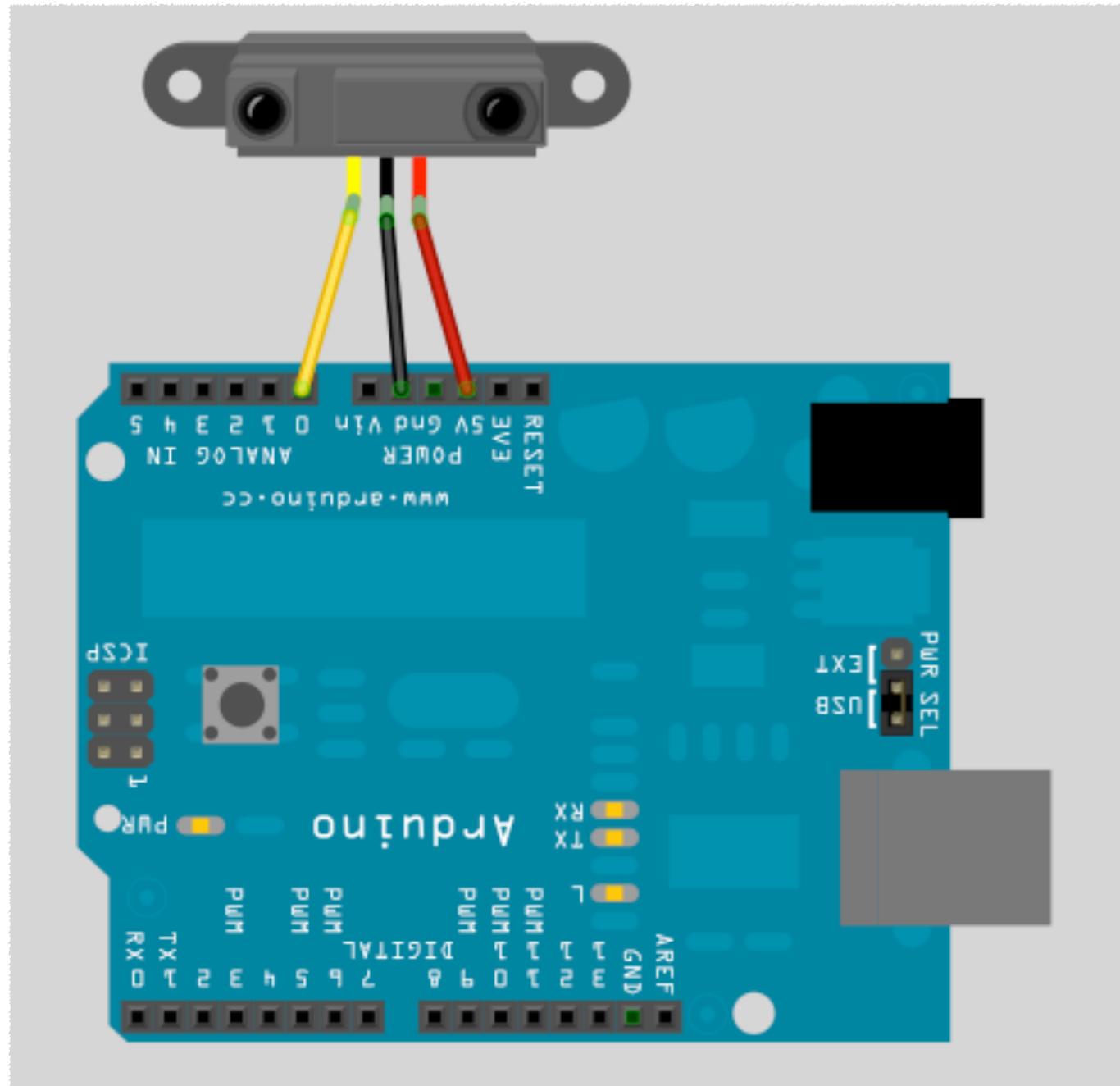
Characteristic	Value
Operating Supply Voltage	4.5V to 5.5V
Minimum Measuring Distance	20cm
Maximum Measuring Distance	150cm
Average Supply Current - Typical	30mA
Response Time	38 ± 10ms
Weight	4.5g



II° esercizio



Scuola di
Robotica



Per sapere la distanza letta basta fare:

$$\text{Distance (cm)} = 4800 / (\text{SensorValue} - 20)$$

Es II

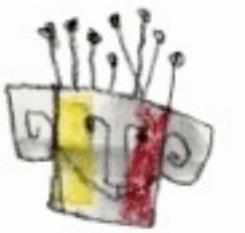
Leggere il sensore di distanza

```
void setup()
{
    Serial.begin(9600);
}

void loop()
{
    double Valsens = analogRead(A0); //lettura sensore
    int Dist=4800/(Valsens-20);

    Serial.println(Dist, DEC);    //leggo seriale
}
```

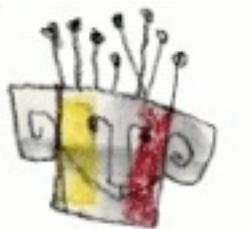
l 2° esercizio



Scuola di
Robotica

Facciamo un robot che vada sempre dritto evitando gli ostacoli con i sensori di tatto.

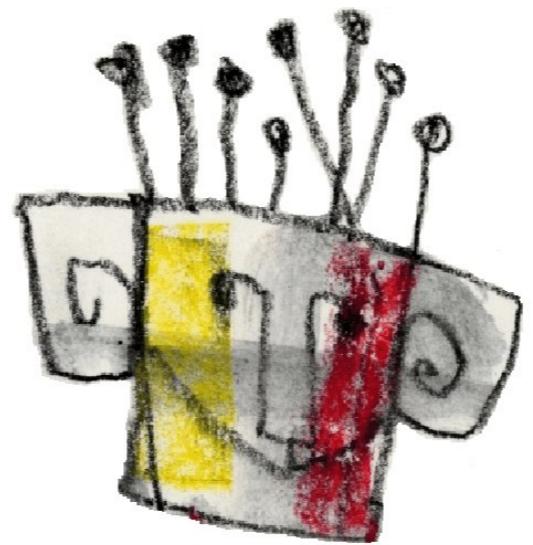
Materiale



Scuola di
Robotica

Il materiale si può reperire su più siti on-line o 2 principali sono RobotItaly e Futurashop. I codici elencati sotto sono di RobotItaly, i codici e i rezzi sono aggiornati ma molto spesso cambiano, attraverso i nomi comunque la ricerca non dovrebbe essere difficile. Comprando dalla cina su ebay si riesce a risparmiare ma si allungano di molto i tempi di spedizione.

1x	500043	Arduino Duemilanove - USB ATMega328	1x	301012	Resistenza a strato metallico 221 Ohm 1/4W 1%
1x	L293D	Motor Driver L293D	1x	115013	Cavetti Jumper M/M - lunghezze varie - 70pz
1x	POCHS	Telaio circolare in acrilico per mini Robot	1x	333368	Cavo USB 2.0 tip A-B 1.8mt
1x	70097	Tamiya Twin Motor Gearbox	1x	BB830	Bread Board con 830 punti di connessione
1x	70144	Tamiya Ball Caster	1x	301032	Potenziometro ALPHA 5KOhm Lineare - 16mm
1x	70101	Tamiya Truck Tire Set	1x	315002	Strip Maschio Passo 2,54 - 40 pin
1x	SRF05	Sensore di distanza ad Ultrasuoni SRF05			
6x	301011	Resistenza a strato metallico 2,21 KOhm 1/4W 1%			
2x	MSW	Microswitch a levetta			
1x	709088	Fotoresistenza			
1x	390028	LED 5mm - ROSSO/VERDE - 5pz			



Scuola di
Robotica

www.scuoladirobotica.it