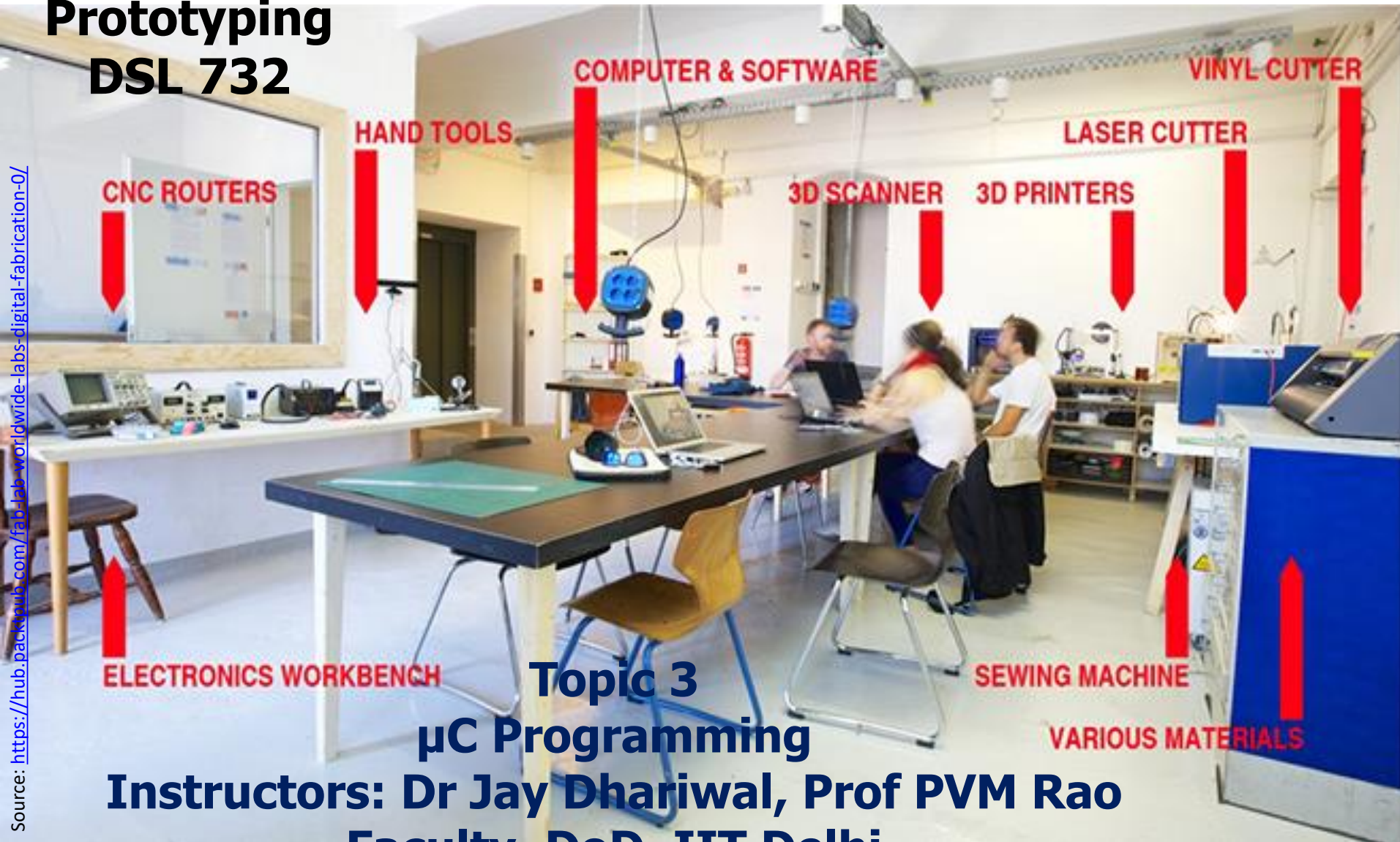


# Materials and Prototyping DSL 732

Source: <https://hub.packtpub.com/fab-lab-worldwide-labs-digital-fabrication-0/>



## Topic 3

### $\mu$ C Programming

Instructors: Dr Jay Dhariwal, Prof PVM Rao

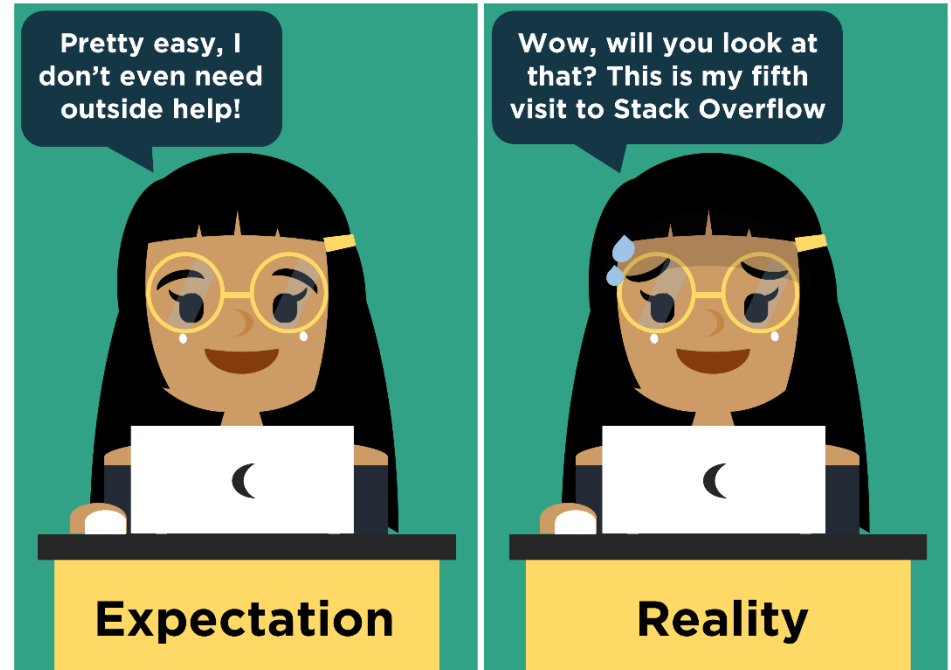
Faculty, DoD, IIT Delhi

Dated: 25th February, 2021

# Programming

- Programming – instruction to perform task
- English or Hindi – grammar, similarly programming languages have syntax
- How would you add two numbers?

“Programmers: Expectation VS Reality”



fb: Guen's Comics tw/ig: @guenscomics

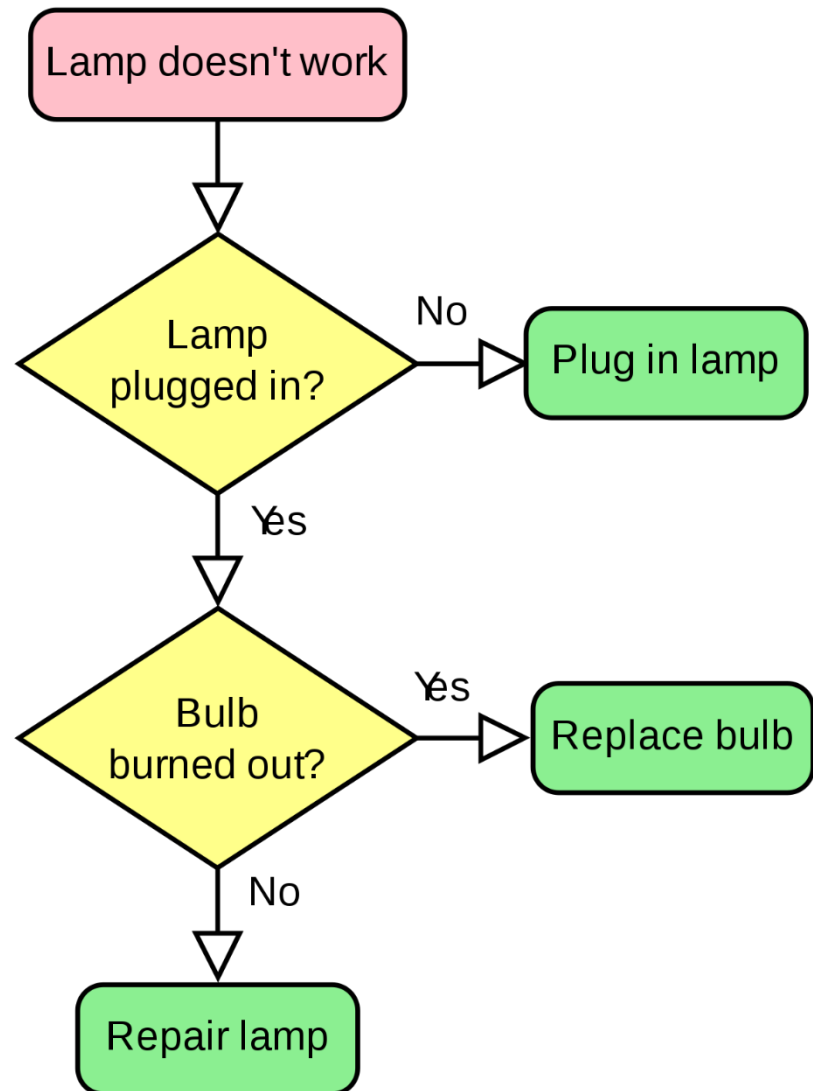
# Algorithm for adding two numbers

- Input number 1
- Input number 2
- Add number1 and number 2
- Print the result.

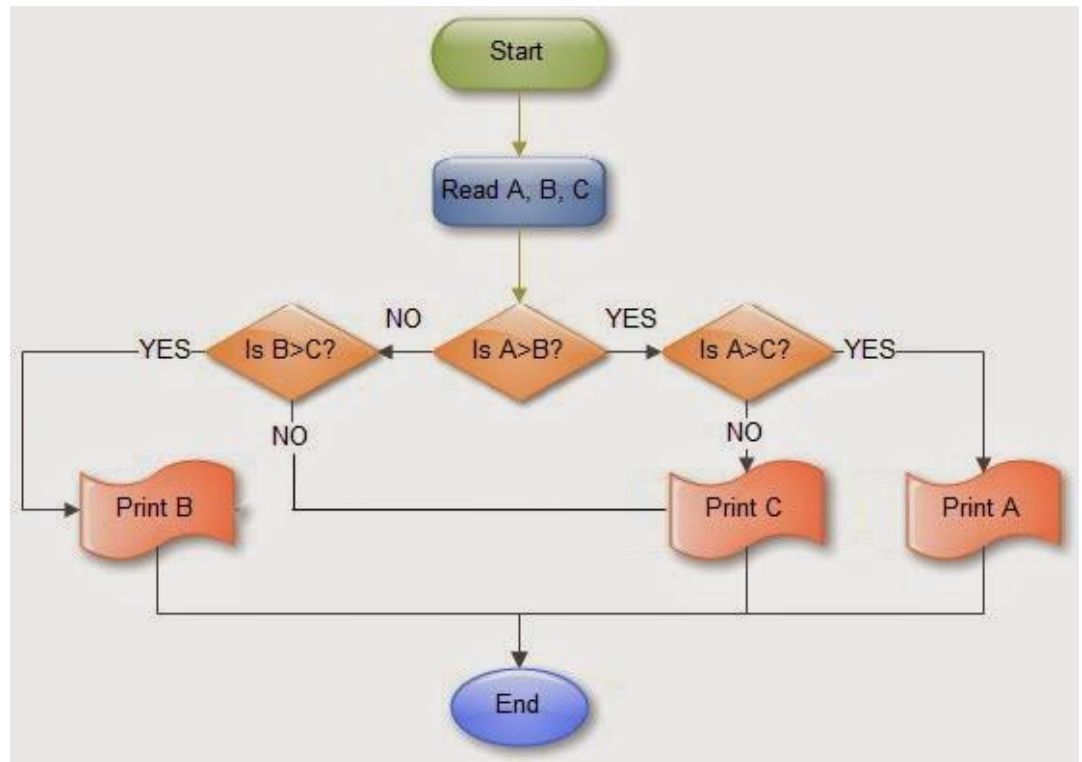


# Flowchart

- Languages have different syntax but are largely similar.
- Learn one language and you can learn others quickly.
- Flowchart/Algorithm is the key.



# Flowchart for largest of three numbers



Programming Language	Application
C	Microcontroller/ Embedded programming, Efficient at runtime. 95% embedded programming in C.
Python	One of the best to teach programming, Web applications, Data Science, Scientific computations, Raspberry Pi. Efficient in development times.
Javascript	Creating web pages. Run in browsers. HTML+CSS+Javascript
Scratch	Graphical language, flowchart based for children. MIT App Inventor related to it.
Processing	GUI for Arduino
Visual Basic	Windows based, Event based programming, Easy to build GUI, VBA in Excel.
.NET	Software framework from Microsoft

# C programming

## My first program in C

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
    printf("Hello World!");
    return 0;
}
```

- [Online compiler](#)
- [C for beginners](#)
- [Examples](#)



Basic  
elements of  
programming  
language

---

Programming Environment

---

Data Types, Variables, Keywords

---

Input and Output Operations

---

Logical and Arithmetical Operators

---

If else conditions, Loops

---

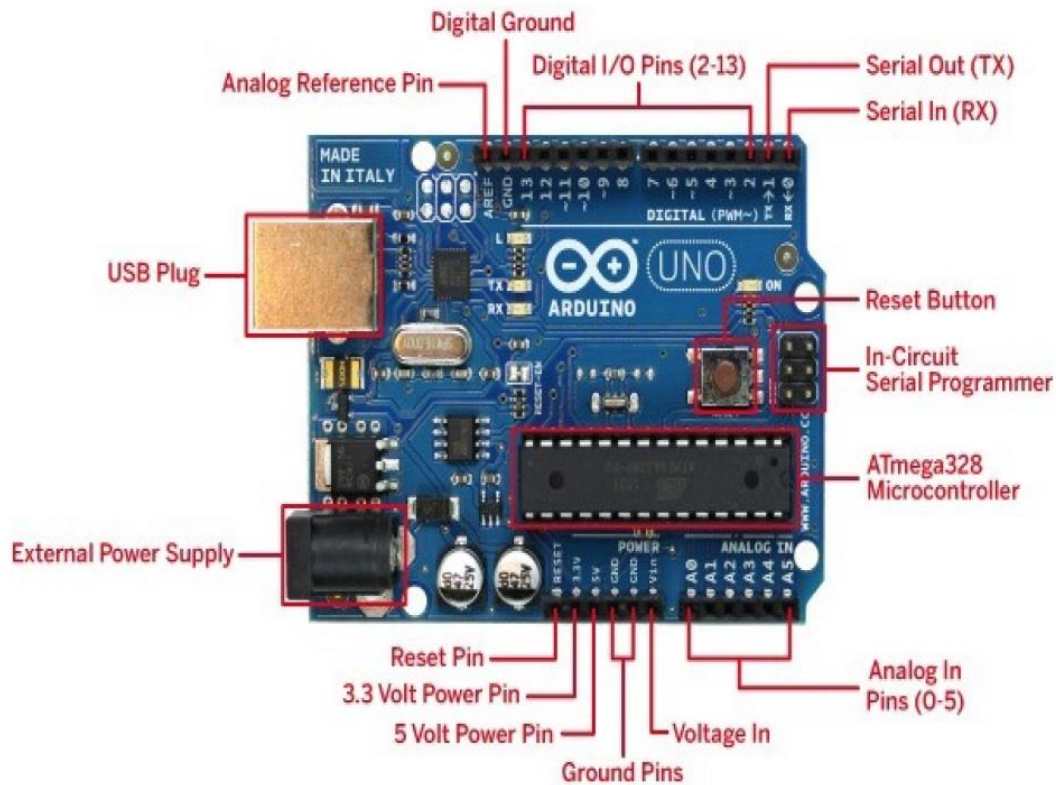
Functions

---

Comments, Indentation, Bottom up  
debugging

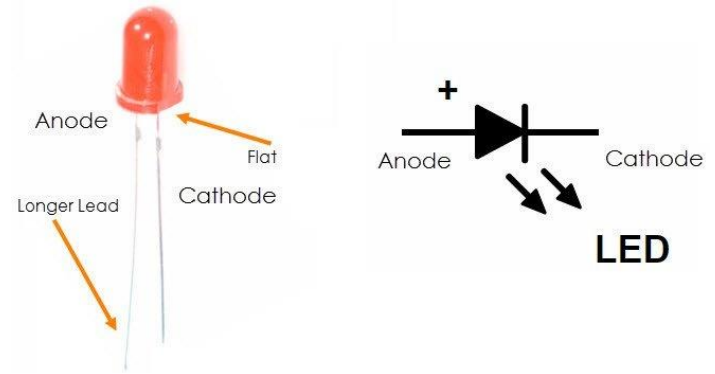
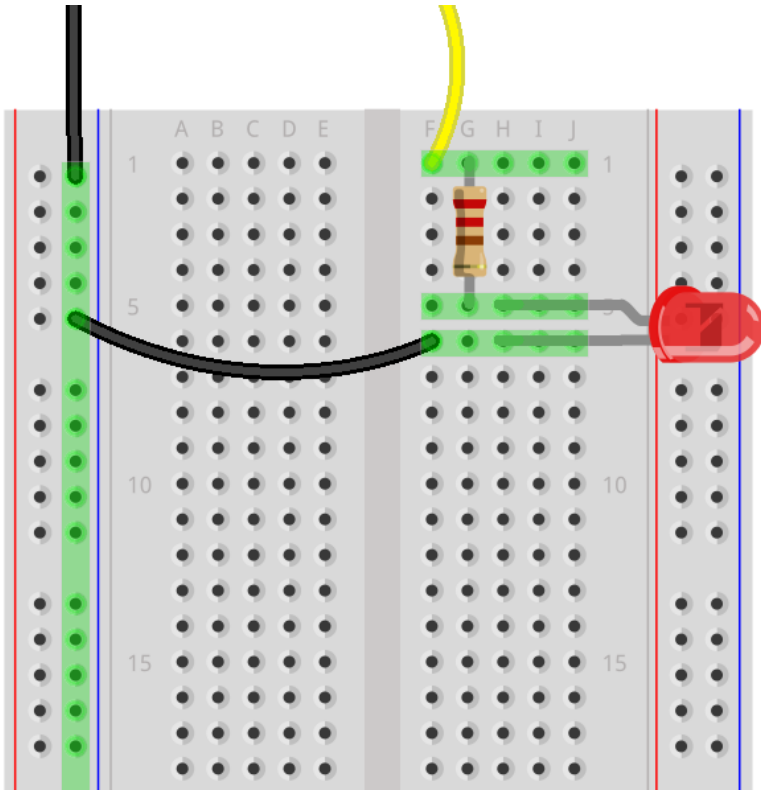


# Microcontroller programming

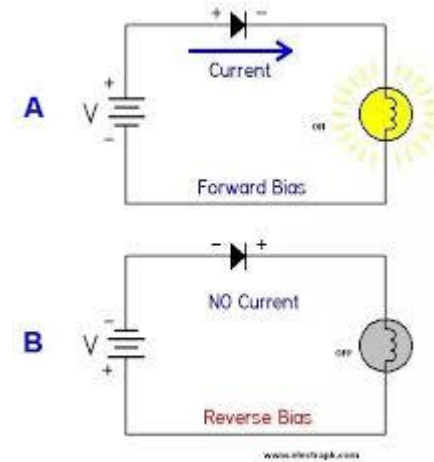


- [DIY devices](#)
- Arduino hardware
- Arduino IDE
- Arduino libraries





Diode is like a one-way valve of electronics

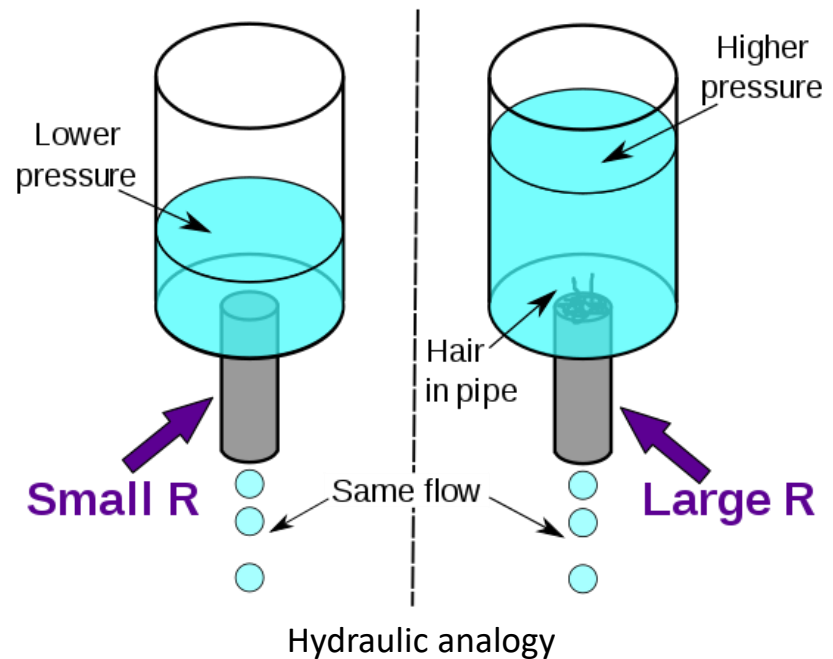


LED is a diode

- LED is a diode which makes the current flow only in one direction

# Blinking LEDs

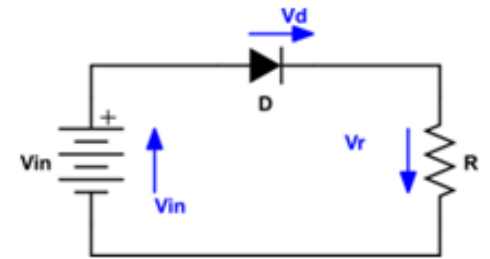
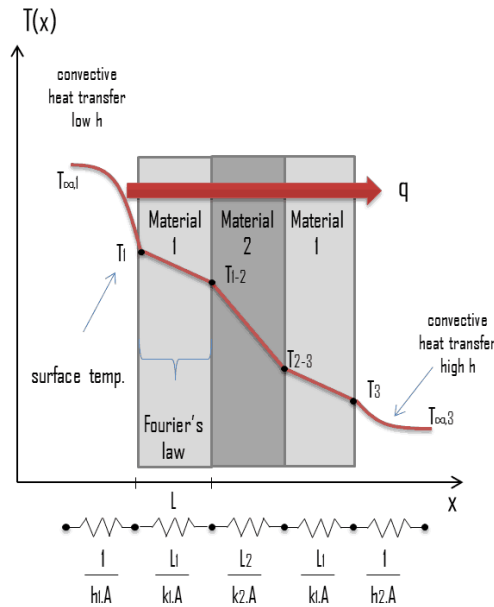
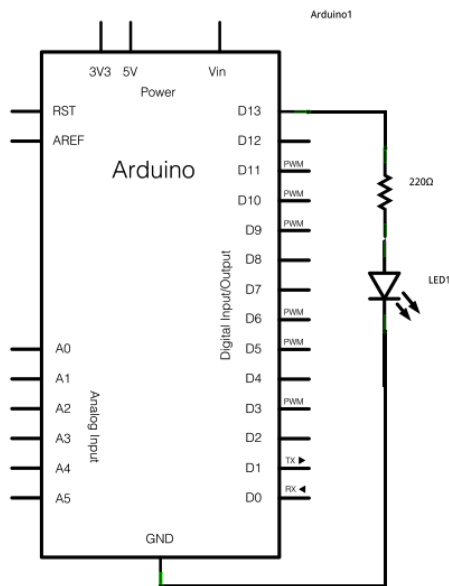
- Blink sketch (pin 12) with own LEDs and [resistors](#)
- Lesson 3 of Arduino Kit



Ohm's Law,  $V=IR$

V: Voltage, I: Current, R: Resistor

# Thermal analogy, $Q = dT/R$ , $I = V/R$

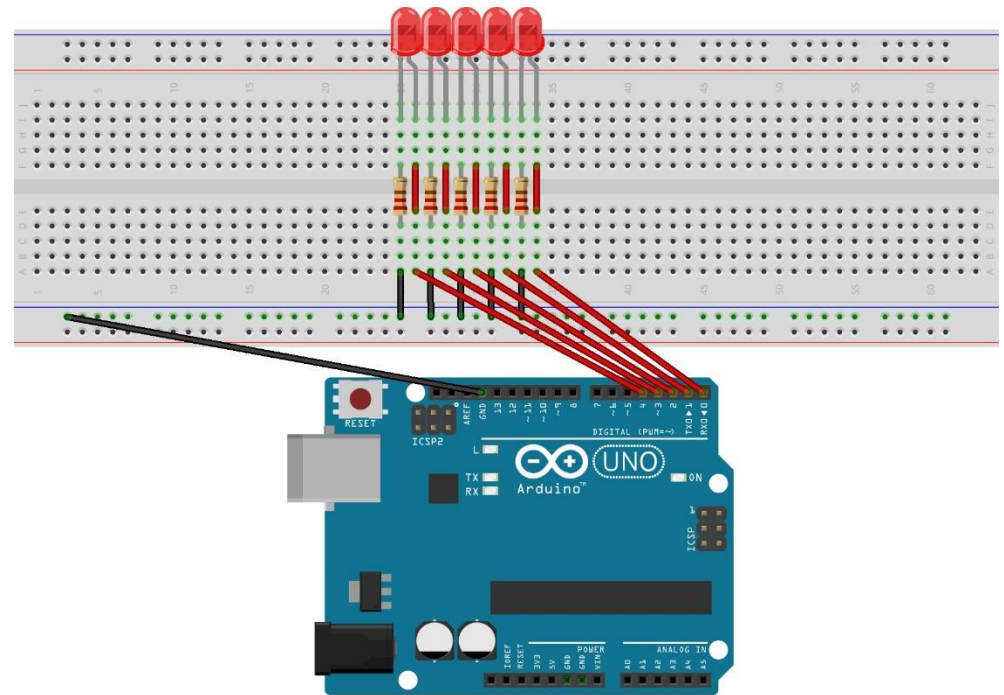


$$\sum_{k=1}^n V_k = 0$$

Kirchoff's Voltage Law

# Blinking LEDs

- [TINKERCAD circuits video tutorials](#)
- Blink sketch (pin 12) with own LEDs and resistors
- Blink sketch (pin 12) with own LEDs and resistors and pin 13. (Sequentially on and off vs. Both on and Both off.) [Arduino code](#)

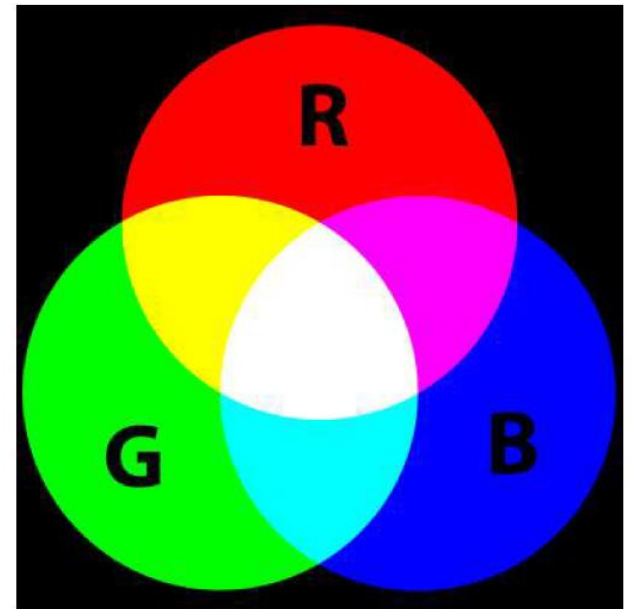


fritzing

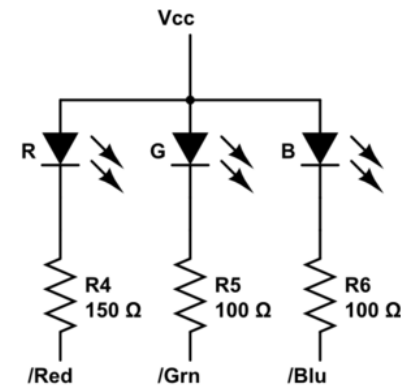
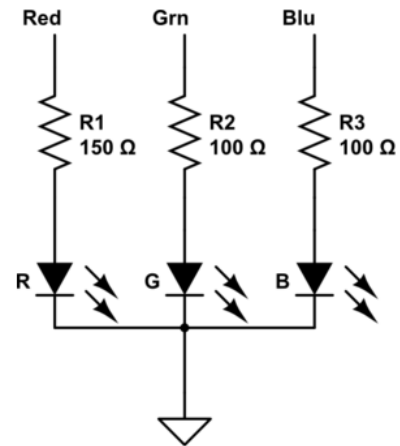
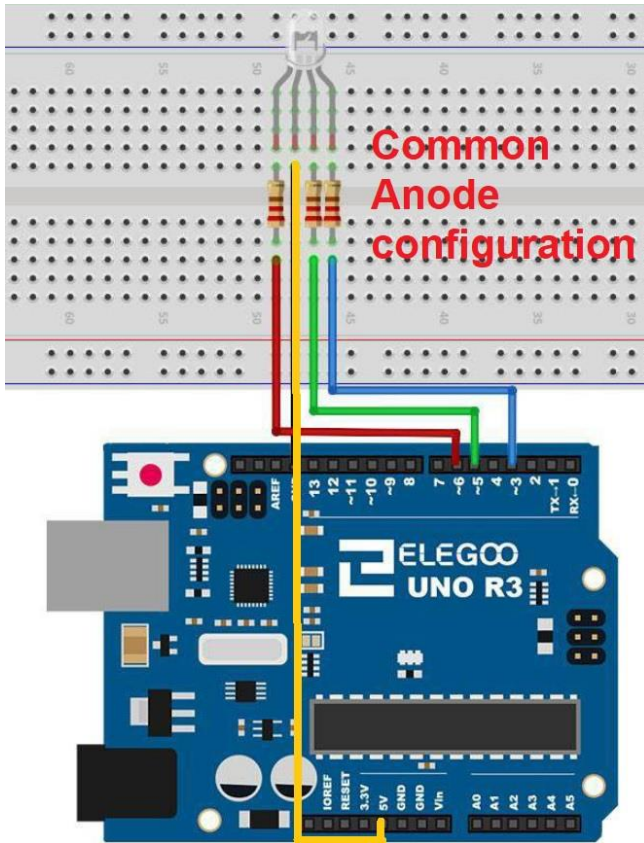


# RGB LED

- PWM with RGB LED with common anode (Lesson 4). NOTE: Longest leg of RGB LED goes to 5V pin.
- RGB code [RGB basic](#)  
[RGB favorite color](#)



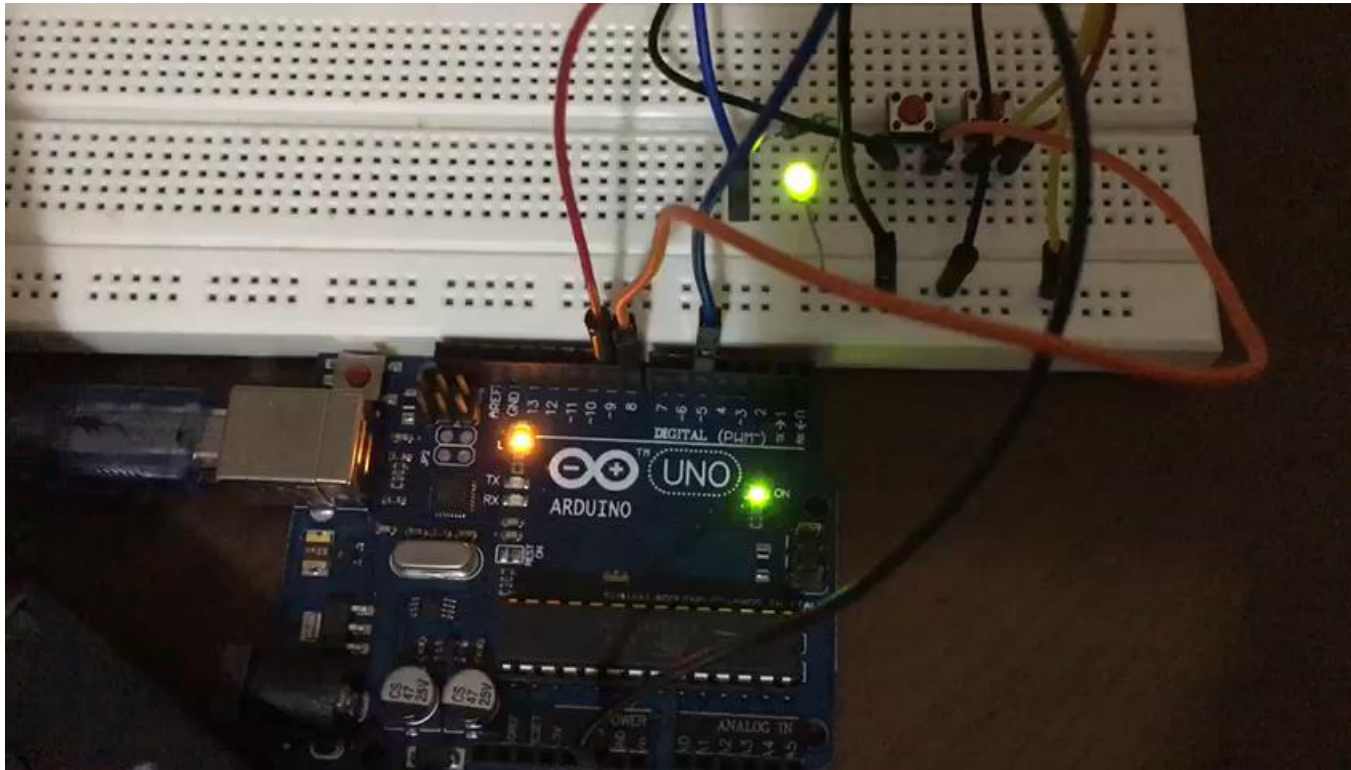
# RGB LED circuit

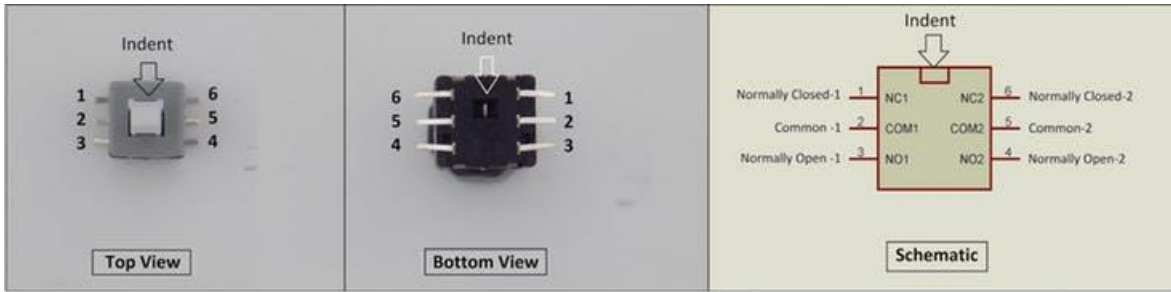




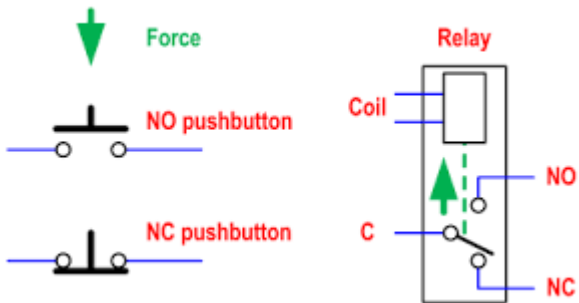
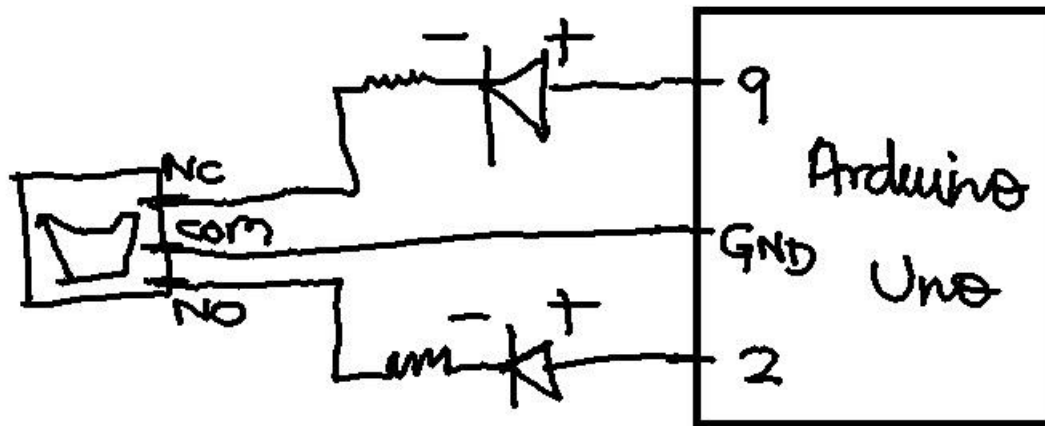
# Push buttons (Input Pullup) – Lesson 5

- By default, input pullup pin is High, when push button pressed, it gets to Low. [Video](#)





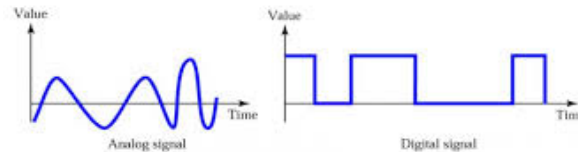
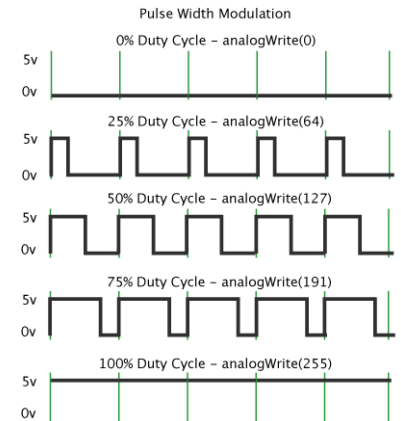
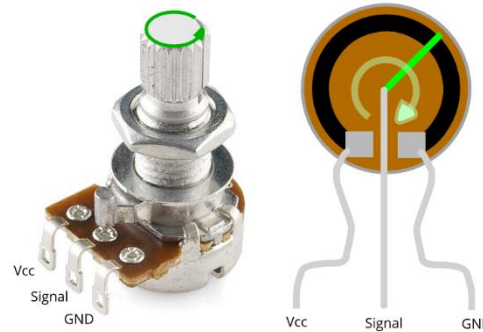
6 Pin Push Switch (Mini DPDT Push Switch) Pinout



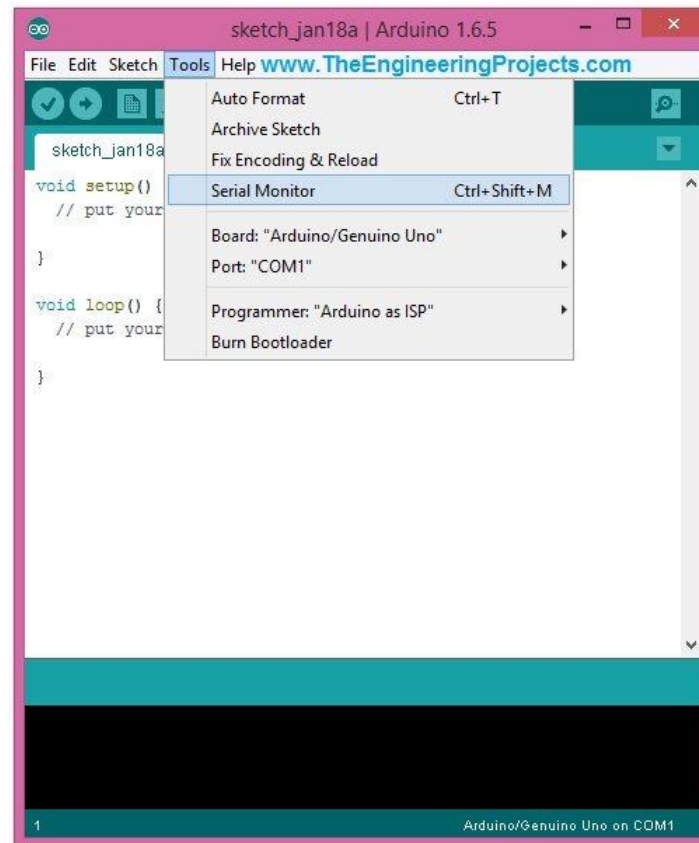
- [DPDT switch video](#)

# Digital vs. Analog signal

- digital output = Blink sketch
- digital input\_pullup = push button example, Lesson 5
- analog output = Fade example, PWM pins (~)
- Analog input = AnalogInOutSerial (potentiometer)
- Multimeter = voltages, resistors, diodes, continuity.



# Arduino features



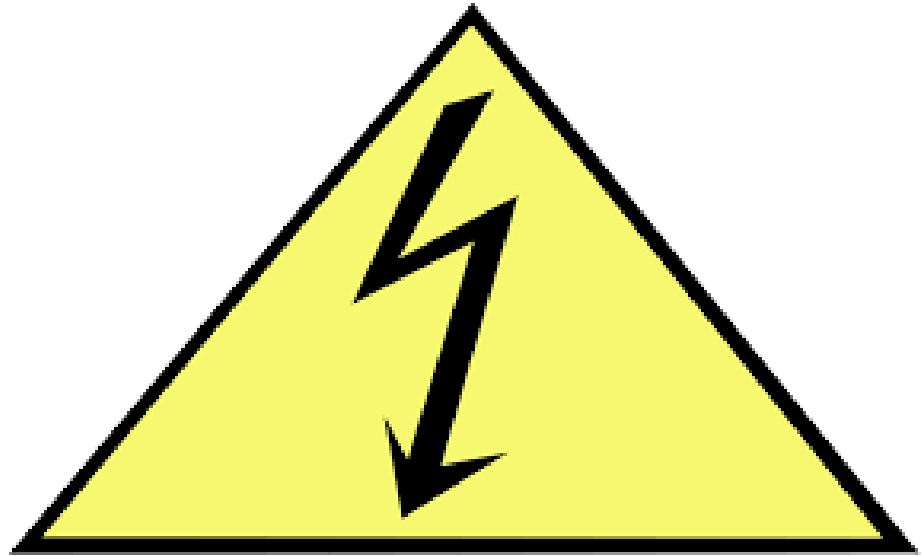
- If then else
- [function, for loop, serial communication, serial monitor](#)
- interfacing Arduino with Processing
- Arduino examples
- [Arduino codes](#)



## Summary so far

- Algorithm, Flowchart, Programming in C,
- Arduino based programming
- LEDs, buttons, buzzer
- Analog and Digital signals (read and write)
- Serial communication, Arduino Processing interfacing

# Electrical Safety and handling



- [Video](#) (1:30 - 4:00 minutes)
- Take utmost care of the electronics. Shouldn't be exposed to water. Keep in Ziploc bags. Delicate stuff.

# Electrical Safety

~1 mA: fine

~10 mA: shock,  
contraction

~100 mA:  
fibrillation

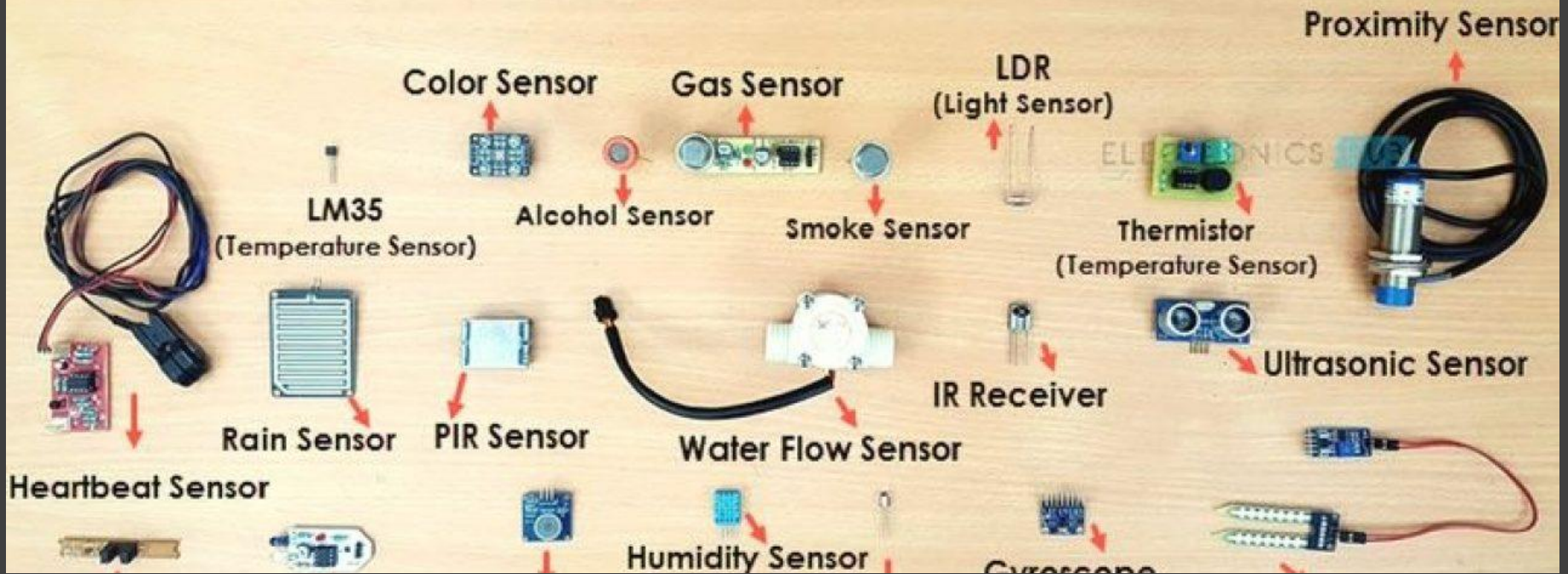
- body: M ohm  
external, k  
ohm internal



“Don’t touch him! He’s a conductor.”



# DIFFERENT TYPES OF SENSORS



## Input Devices

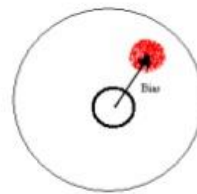
- [Sensors](#)
- [Different types of sensors](#) to measure temperature (thermistor), distance (ultrasonic sensor), force (strain gauge), light, sound
- [What makes your smart phone so smart? Arduino Science Journal](#)



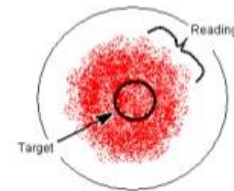
# Sensor features

- Sensor vs transducer
- Sensor resolution, range, speed of response, cost, reliability (datasheet)
- Sensor calibration

## Accuracy vs. Precision



Precision without accuracy



Accuracy without precision

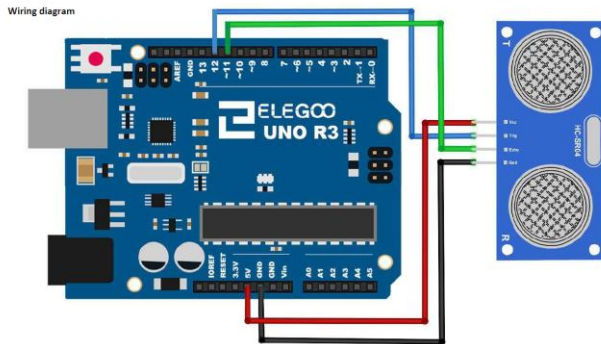


Precision and accuracy



# Distance Measurement

- Ultrasonic sensor module (Lesson 10)
- Read datasheet (2 cm- 400 cm range)
- Lesson 1 (install library)
- Reading library
- Smart cane, other applications



# 4X4 Keypad module



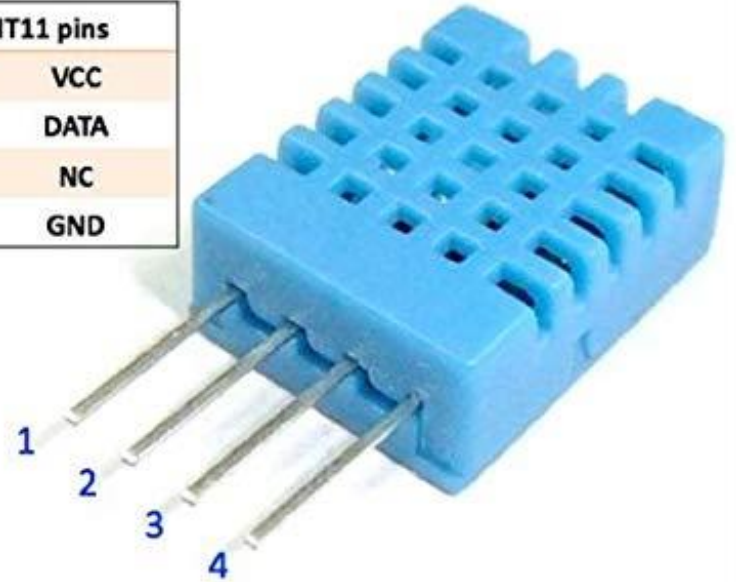
- Lesson 11
- Applications: cell phones, ovens, door locks, keyboards



DHT22 pins	
1	VCC
2	DATA
3	NC
4	GND



DHT11 pins	
1	VCC
2	DATA
3	NC
4	GND



## Temperature, RH measurement

- DHT11 sensor (Lesson 12)
- DHT22 sensor [Another library](#)
- Datasheet

# Input Devices Summary



Smart phone sensors



Sensor characteristics



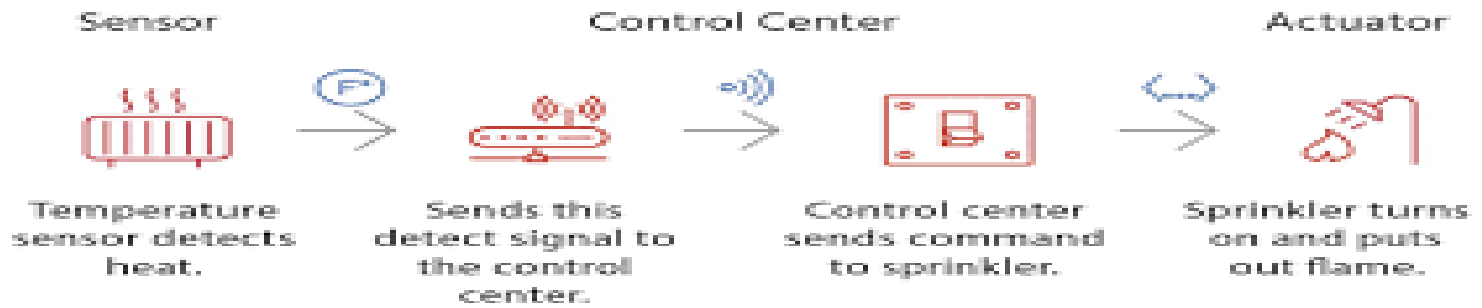
Examples: Ultrasonic sensor, Keypad module, Temp/RH. Other sensors similar procedure.



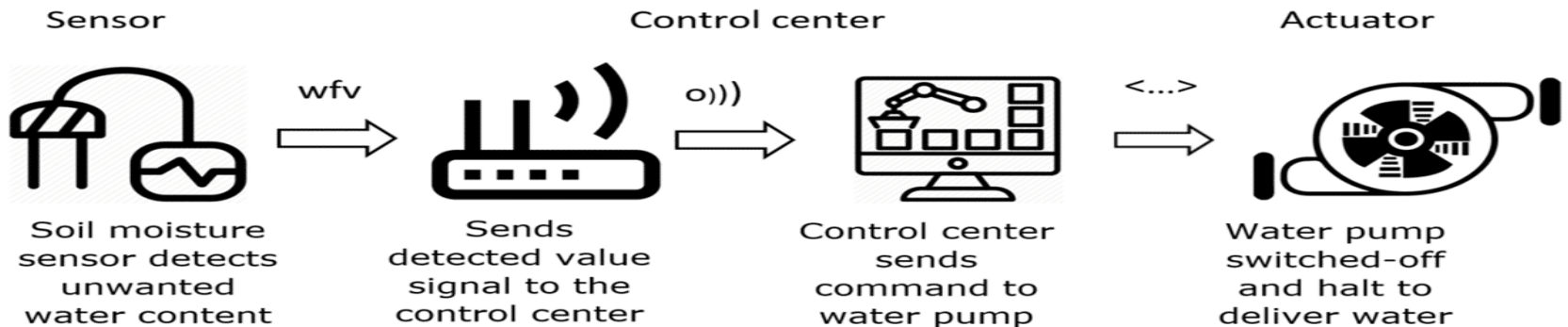
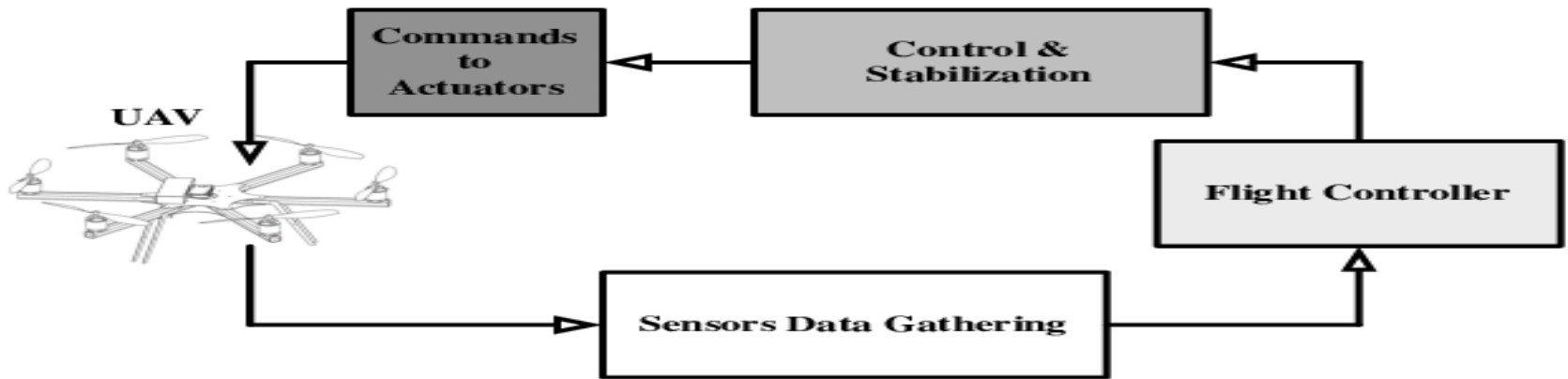
Fab Academy [webpage](#) [video](#)



Think of applications as a design student



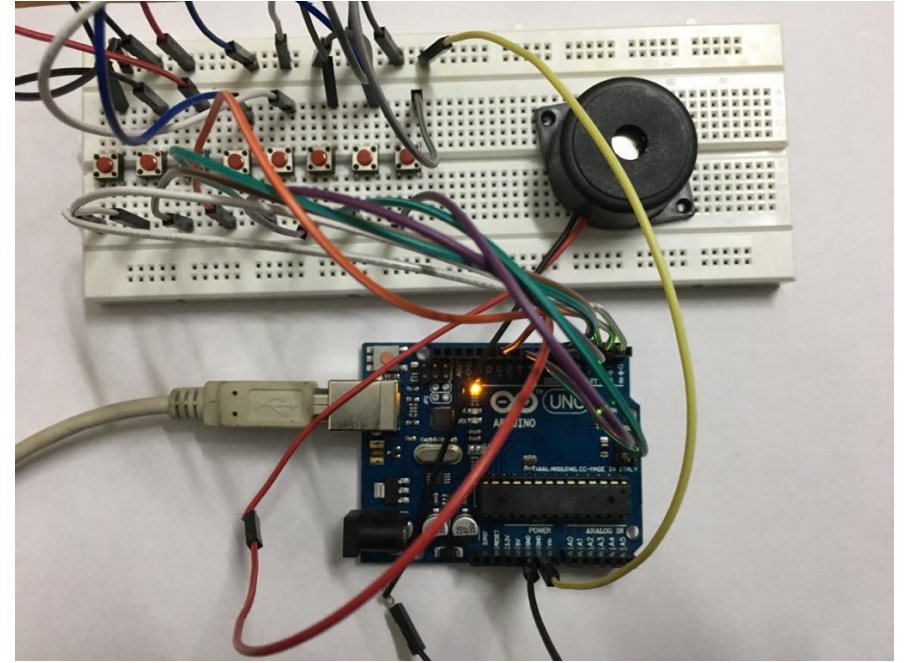
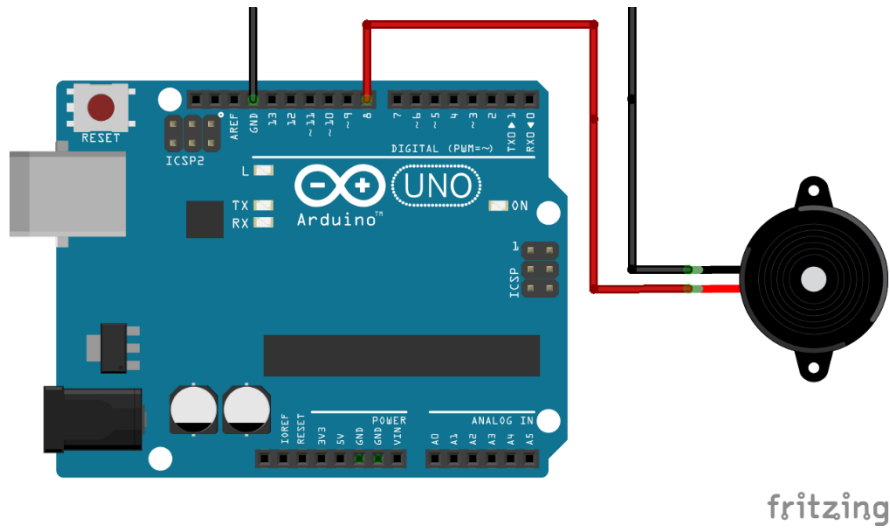
## Sensor to Actuator Flow





## Output Devices

- LEDs, Displays, Speakers/ Buzzers, DC/Servo/Stepper Motors, Relays, Dataloggers



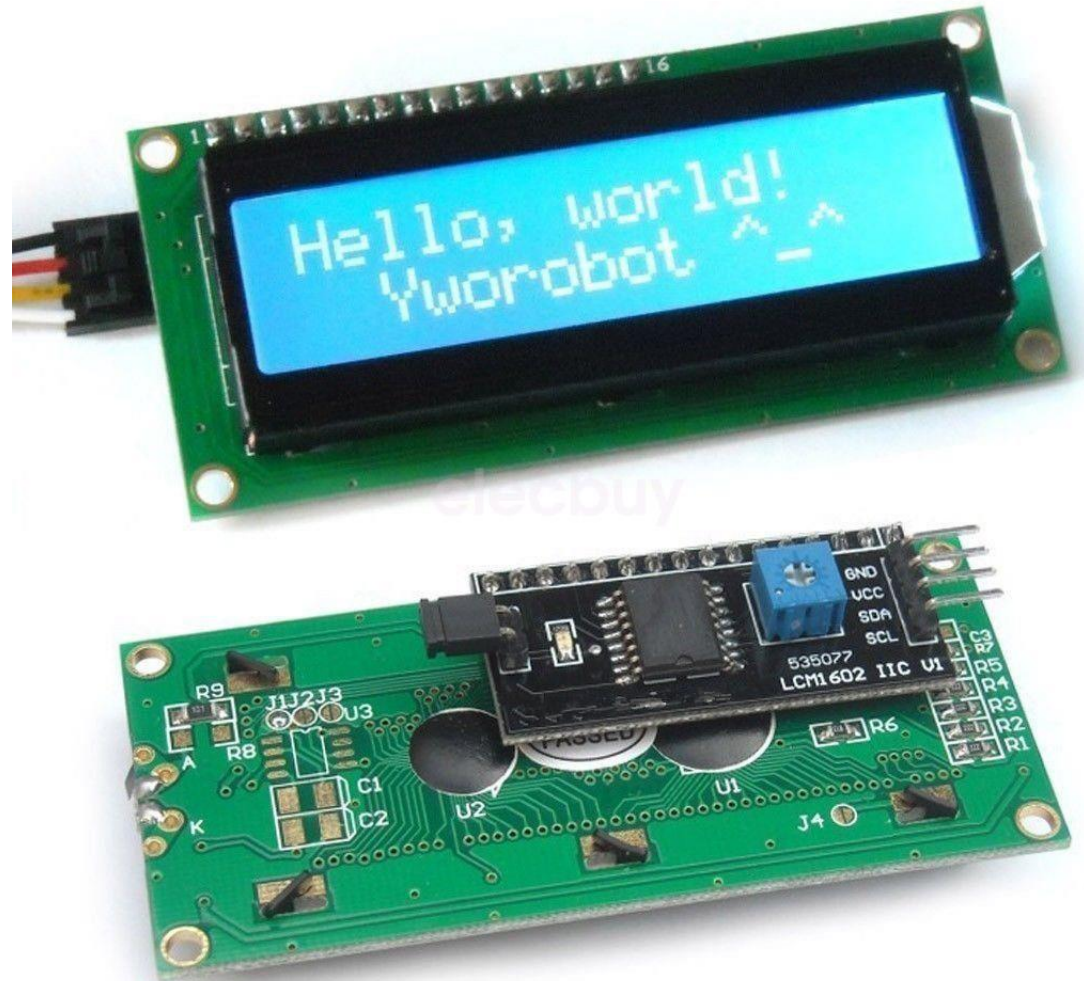
Basic musical instrument

# Piezo buzzer (Lesson 7)



# LCD display

- Lesson 22 (i2c)
  - Adjusting contrast with a screwdriver.
  - Connections:  
SDA pin to A4 (Uno)  
SCL pin to A5 (Uno)
- [Arduino code](#)
- Other examples



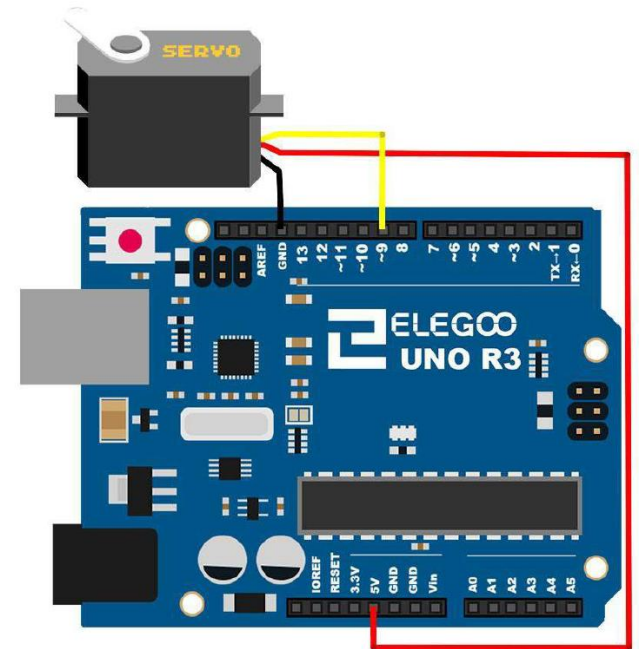
# Stepper Motor



- [Stepper motor rotates in steps](#), open loop position control
- Basis for many machines (motion control)
- XY plotter, 3D printer, Laser cutter, CNC router
- 28BYJ-48 stepper motor, ULN2003 Driver Board
- Lesson 31, Examples

# Servo Motor

- Rotate 180 degrees
- SG90, Datasheet
- Lesson 9
- Applications: pen lift mechanism for XY plotter
- Potentiometer example – [Gouri's project](#)





3-6 V DC Motor

## DC motor control

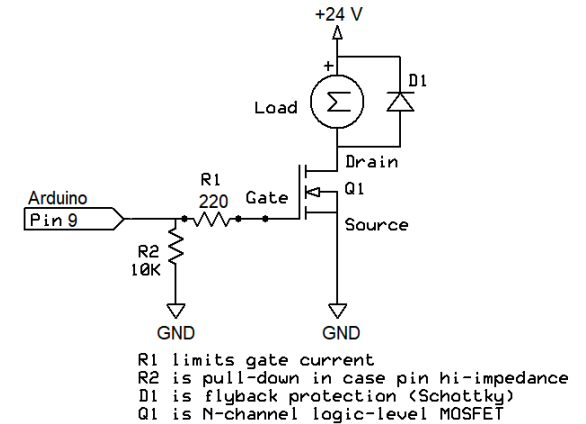
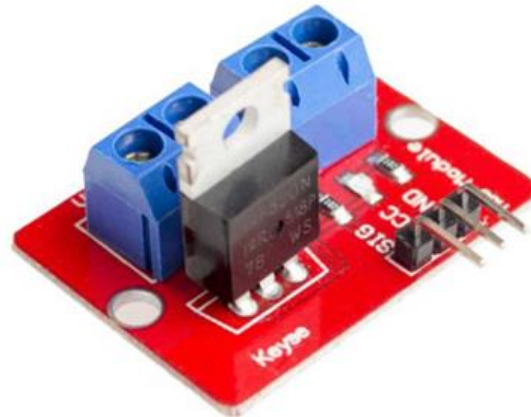
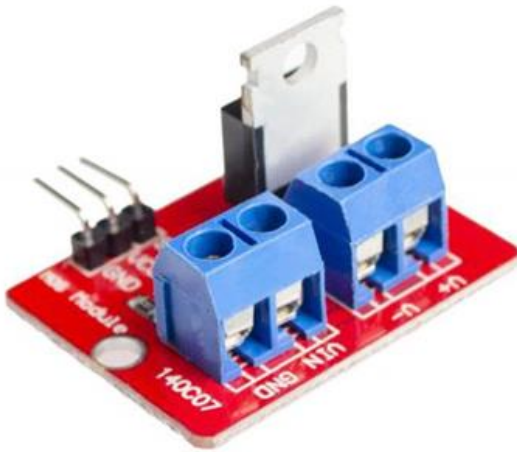
- Lesson 29
- L293D datasheet, Motor drivers
- PWM (speed control), potentiometer control
- Direction control
- DC power supply for higher current

### L293D

M1 PWM	1	16	Battery +ve
M1 direction 0/1	2	15	M2 direction 0/1
M1 +ve	3	14	M2 +ve
GND	4	13	GND
GND	5	12	GND
M1 -ve	6	11	M2 -ve
M1 direction 1/0	7	10	M2 direction 1/0
Battery +ve	8	9	M2 PWM

Motor 1

Motor 2



## MOSFET module

## High Power DC Loads

- Controlling a high power DC load with a microcontroller
- MOSFET GATE acts as a switch for high power DC loads, Fade Arduino code
- IRF520 MOSFET datasheet
- LED strip, DC fan, DC motors, etc.
- [AC light dimmer module](#) (dangerous!) for AC loads

# Output Devices Summary



Output devices



Examples: LCD display, RGB LED, Motors, Buzzer



Fab Academy [webpage](#)  
[video](#)

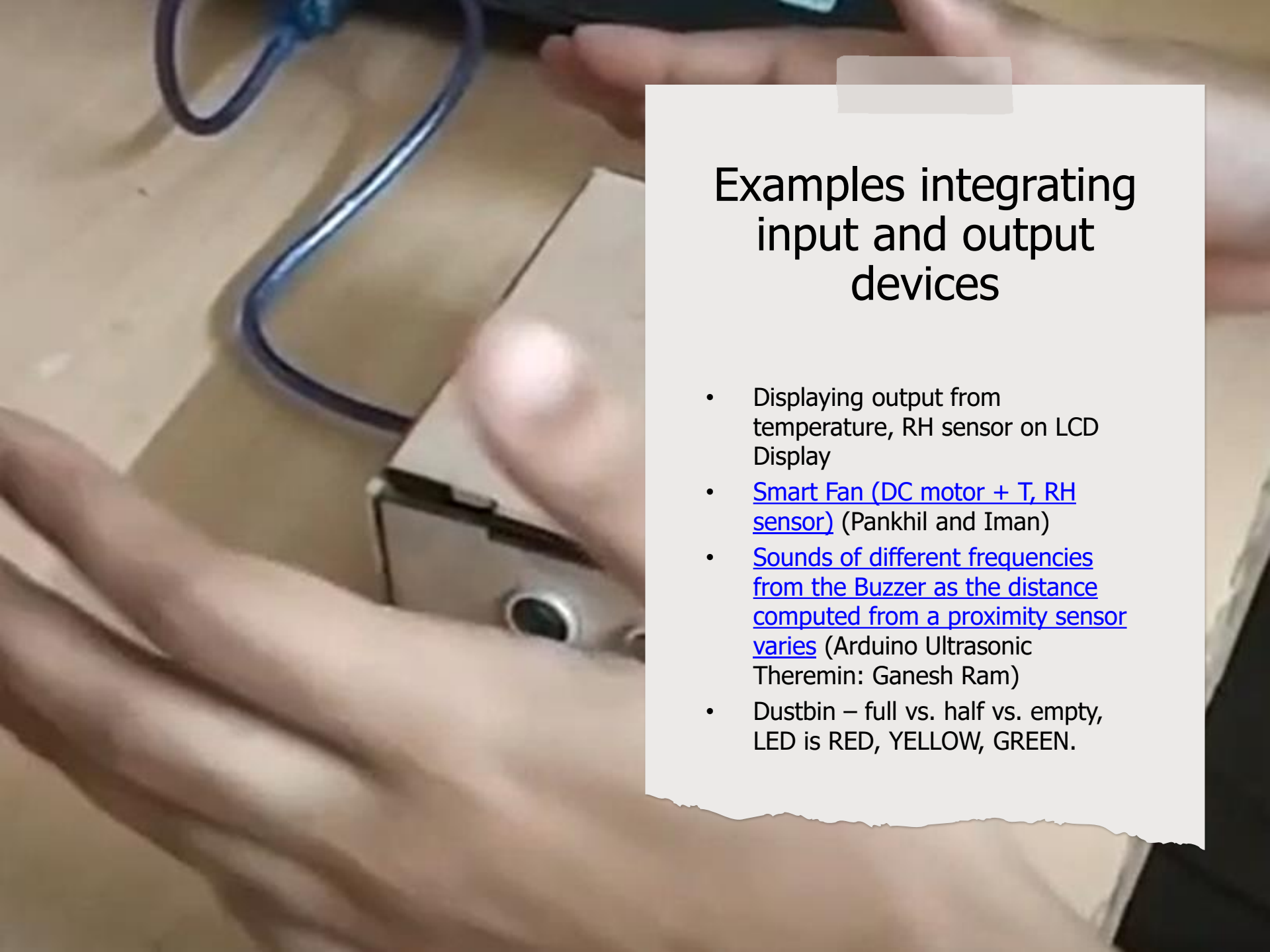


Think of applications as a design student



Explore other input and output devices





## Examples integrating input and output devices

- Displaying output from temperature, RH sensor on LCD Display
- [Smart Fan \(DC motor + T, RH sensor\)](#) (Pankhil and Iman)
- [Sounds of different frequencies from the Buzzer as the distance computed from a proximity sensor varies](#) (Arduino Ultrasonic Theremin: Ganesh Ram)
- Dustbin – full vs. half vs. empty, LED is RED, YELLOW, GREEN.

# Assignment 3: $\mu$ C Programming

Combine an input and output device together and collect data for an activity connected to you. Analyze that data and make sense of it. e.g. some examples could be displaying output from temperature/RH sensor on LCD Display to find the thermal comfort in your room, sounds of different frequencies from the Buzzer as the distance computed from a proximity sensor varies, Dustbin (full vs. half vs. empty) shows LED to be RED, YELLOW, GREEN. Please documents the steps and create a [video](#)/screenshots showing the interaction between the input and the output devices. Please also upload the codes used.

Assignment due on March 27th.



# Announcements



- Please keep updating your project in the final project page. [Example](#)
- Assignment 1 is Project Proposal so update it at both places.
- Please take good care of the electronics so that they are in working condition for the students learning this content later. Thanks!

# Announcements



- Assignments are skills learnt in the class
- We would give you a chance to resubmit your assignment for re-evaluation once after we evaluate your assignment.