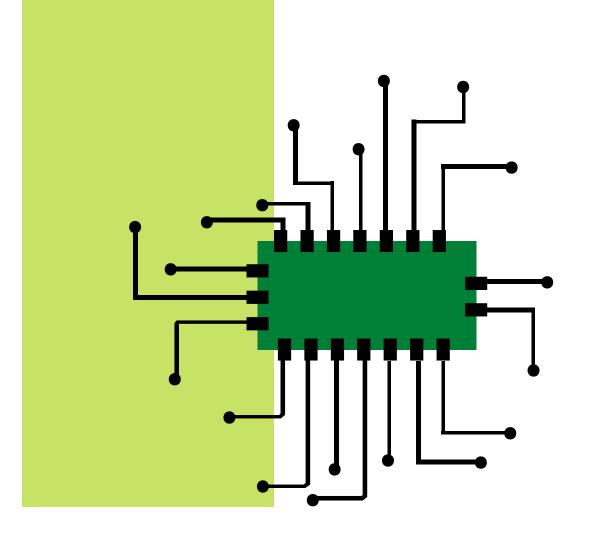
ROBOTICS & AUTOMATION

PERSONALLY, I'M NOT AFRAID OF A ROBOT UPRISING.

THE BENEFITS FAR OUTWEIGH THE THREATS

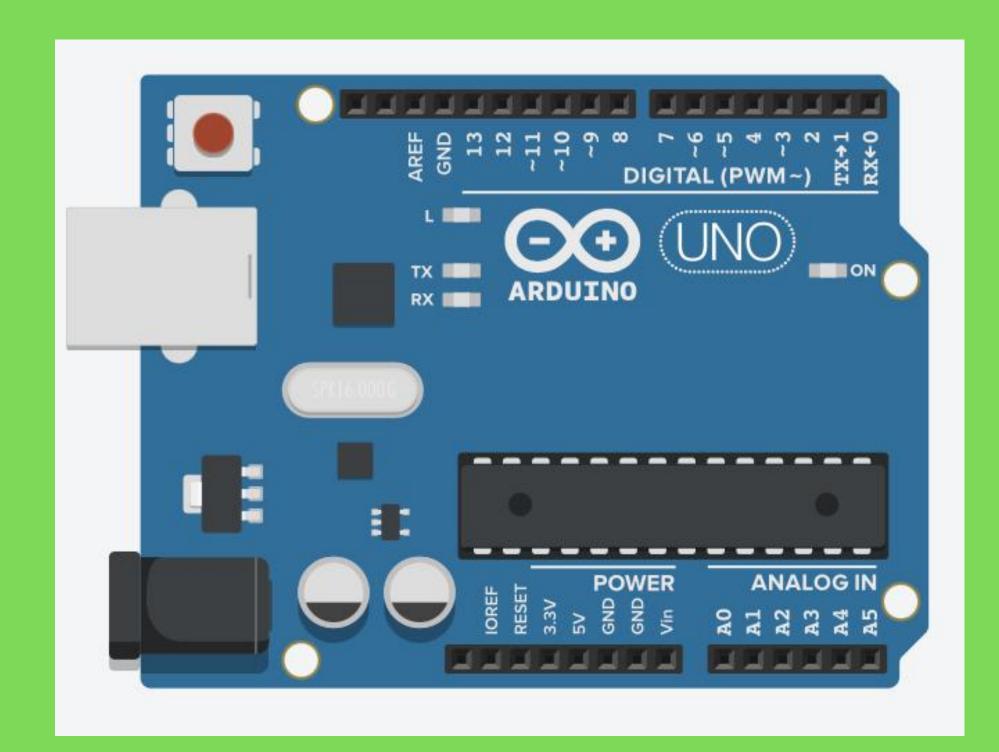
From the thought to the circuit

THE PROBLEM, THE RECOGNITION & THE SOLUTION





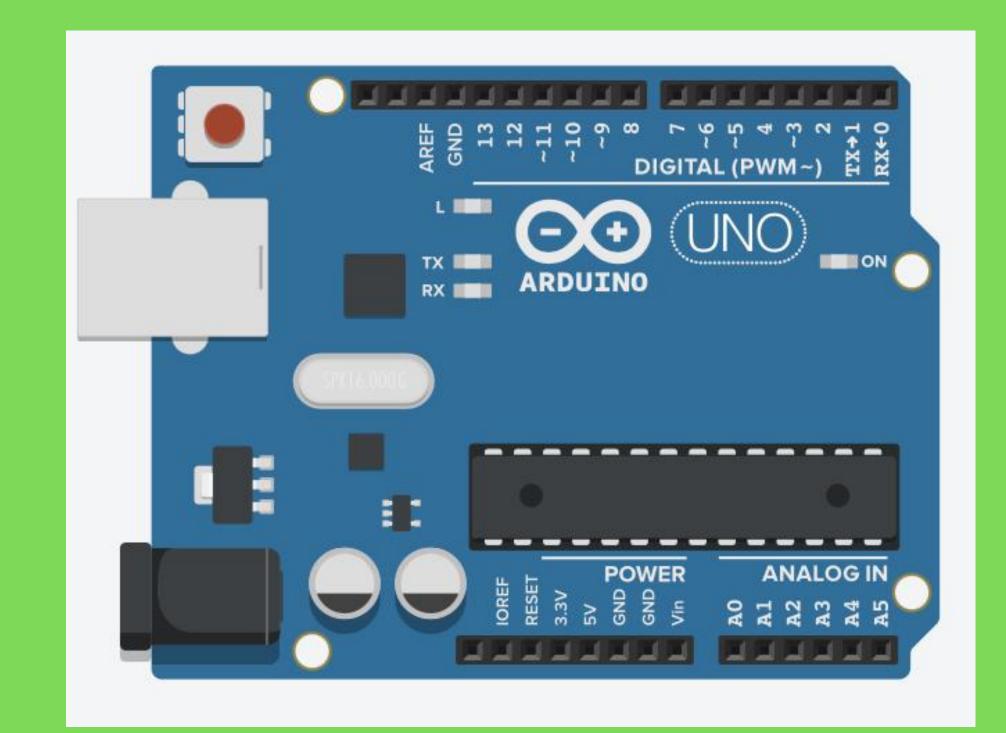
What is an Arduino?



What is an Arduino?

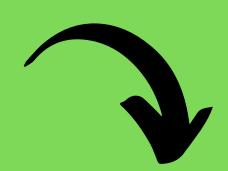
The Arduino is a pocket computer or microcontroller, which is programmed and used to control circuits.

It interacts with the external world via **sensors**, LEDS , motors, speakers, and even the internet.



Human

Inputs









Outputs



Stimulus & Motion



Sneezing



Skin / Limbs

Motion



Human

Inputs









Processing

Outputs



Stimulus & Motion



Sneezing



Motion

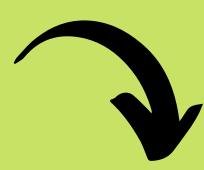


Skin / Limbs



Arduino Board

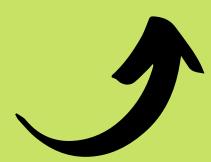
Inputs



Light sensors



Outputs



LEDS activation

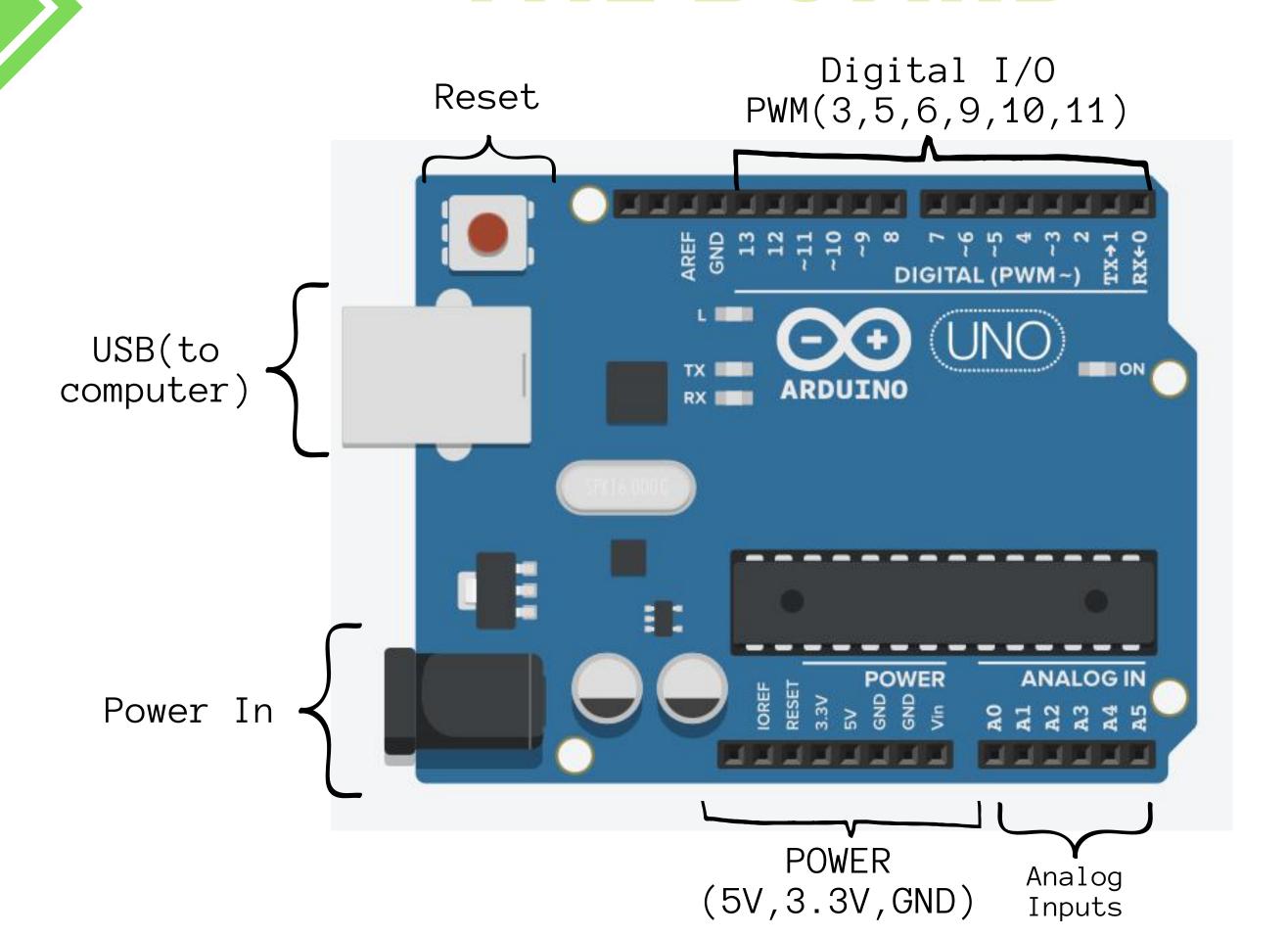
Servo motor activation

Temperature sensor

Heart rate sensors

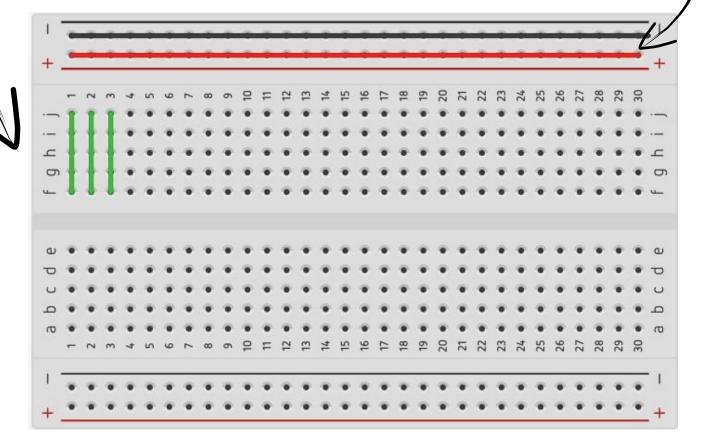
Activating buzzer

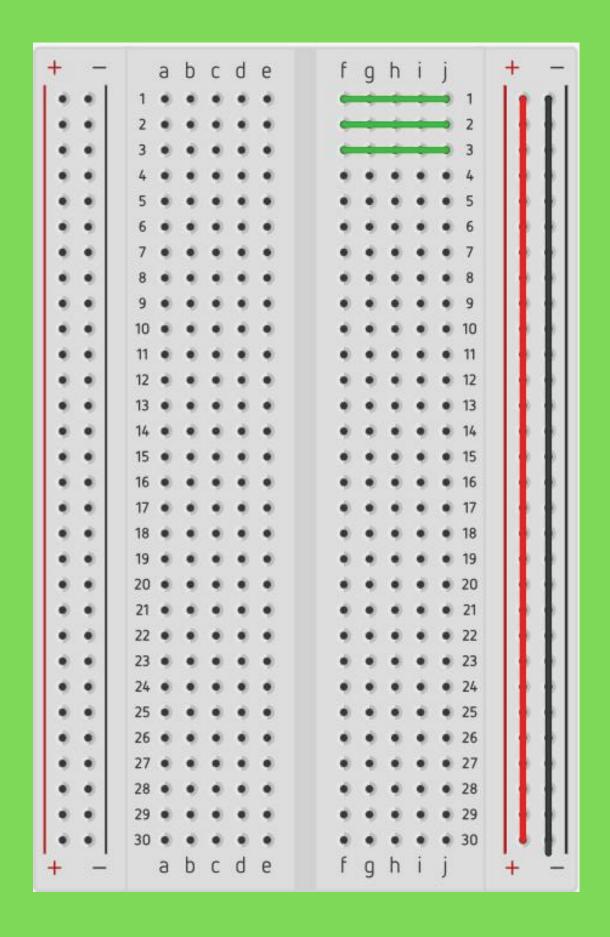
THE BOARD



Breadboard

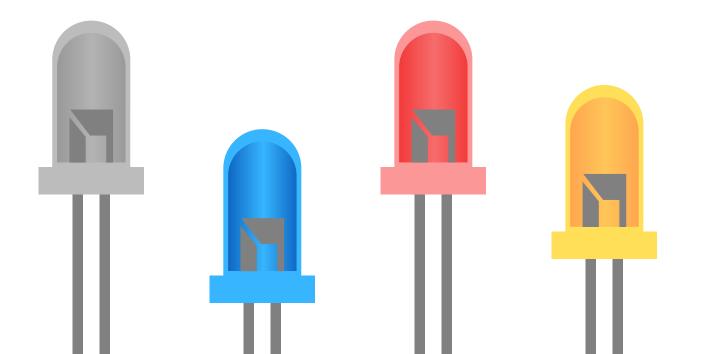
- the base of the circuit
- shorted 5s
- short-circuited V/GND columns

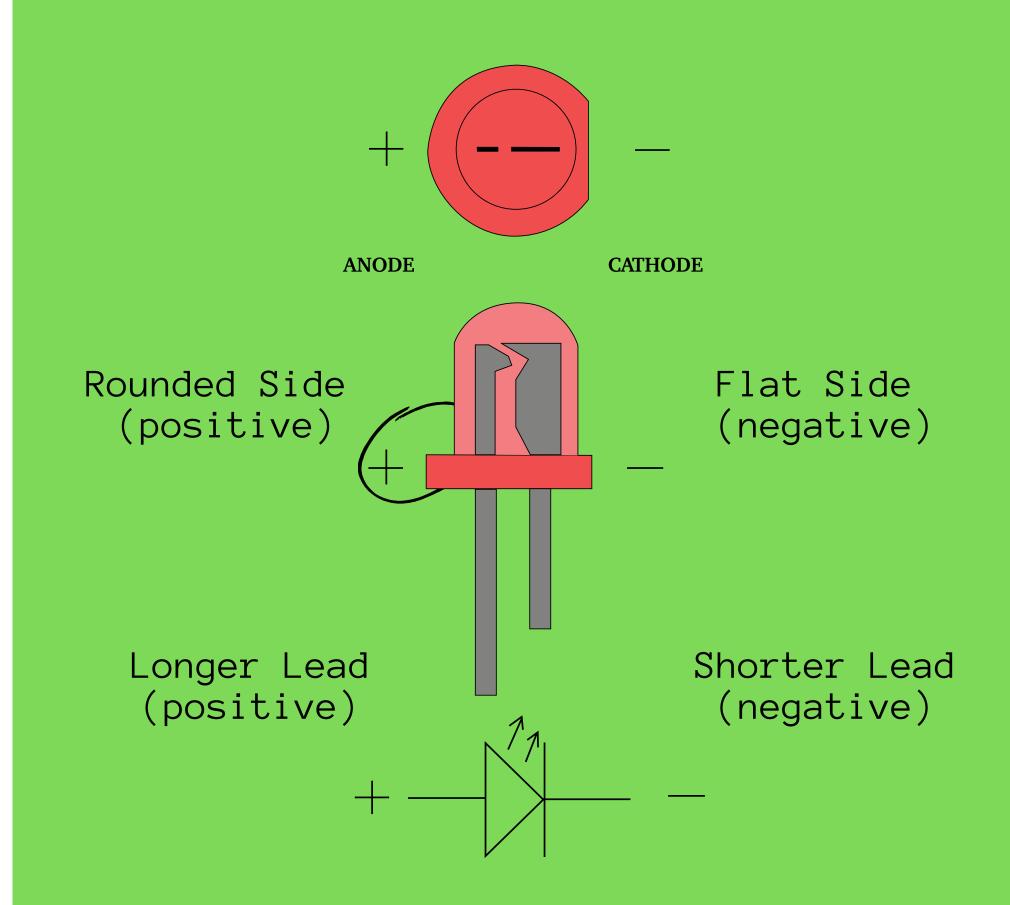




LED-Light Emission Diode

- the classic LED
- attention to the current flow
- many colors

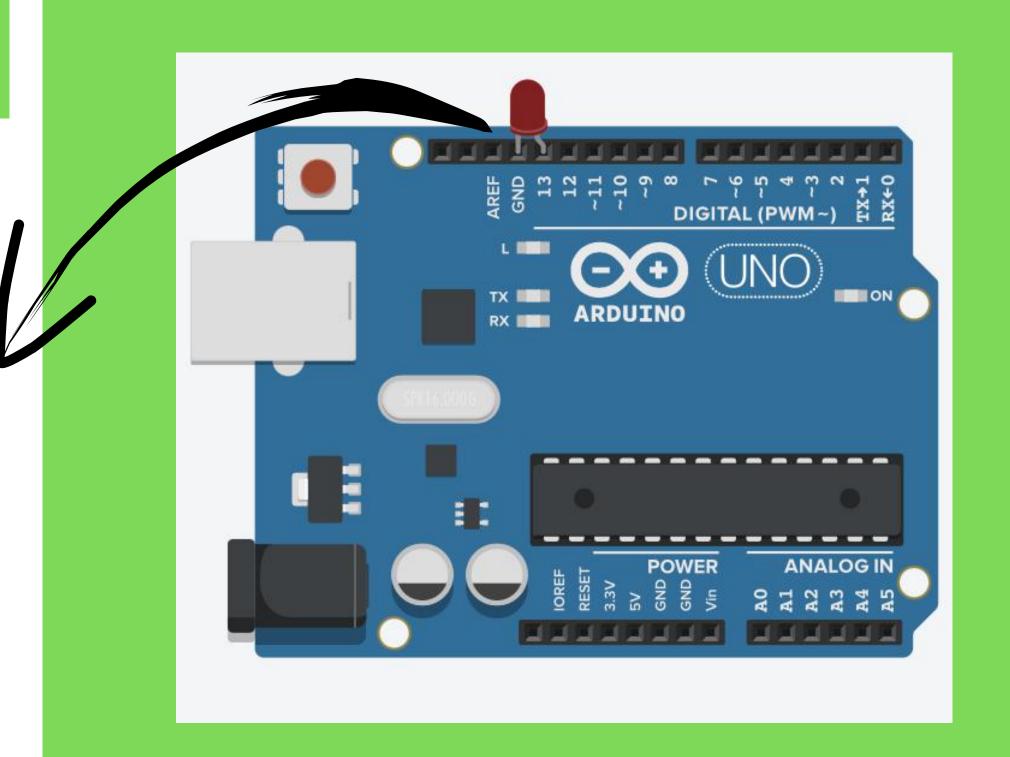




LED-Light Emission Diode

GND <-- negative leg

Voltage <-- positive leg

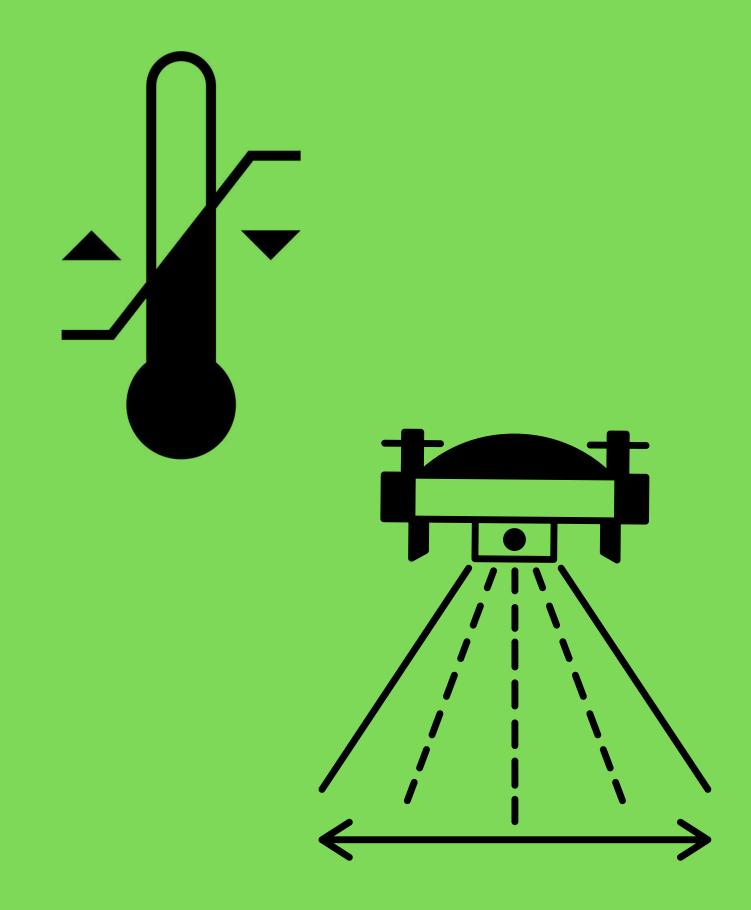


Sensors

It is a device that detects a physical quantity and converts it into an electrical signal.

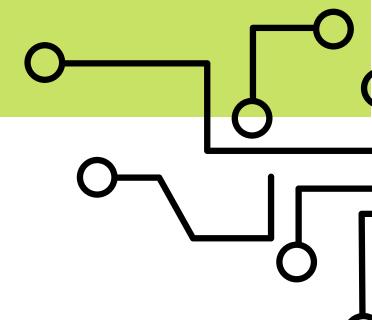
For example:

A light sensor converts the light it receives into voltage or resistance





Digital ή Analog?



A ANALOG

An analog quantity means that the quantity can take any value between its maximum and minimum value (range).

DIGITAL

Digital quantity means that the quantity takes specific levels of values with a **specific offset** between them.



What quantity is the **temperature**?



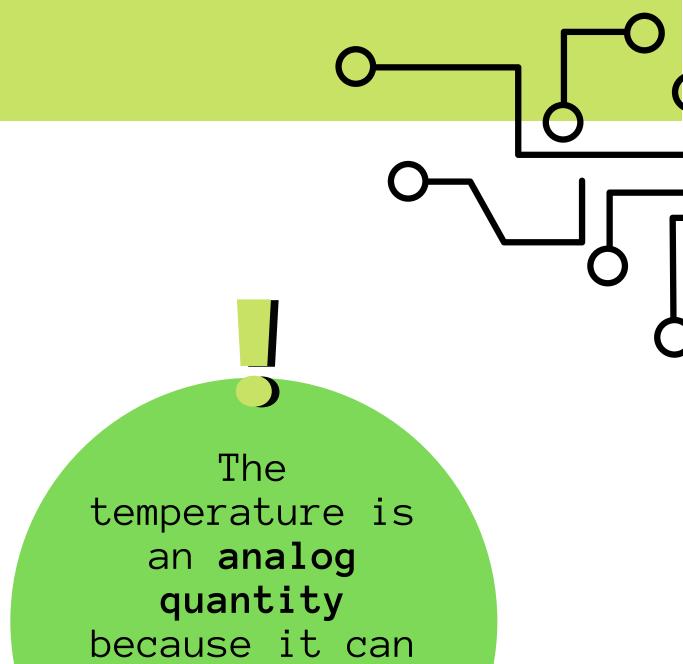
Digital ή Analog?

A ANALOG

An analog quantity means that the quantity can take any value between its maximum and minimum value (range).

DIGITAL

Digital quantity means that the quantity takes specific levels of values with a **specific offset** between them.



take values

like 1, 4.55,

-3 etc.

Circuit analogs

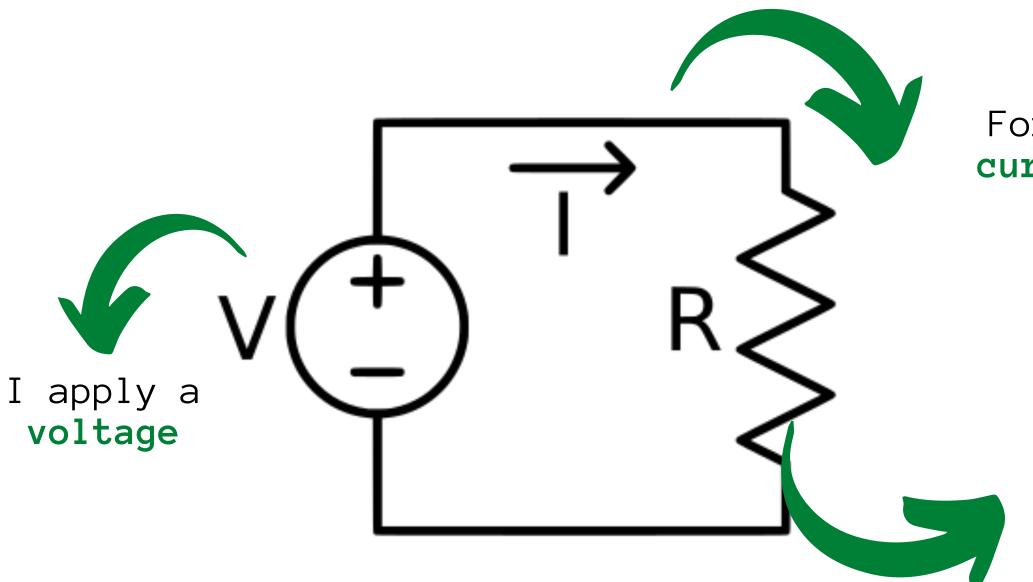
How can we understand what is happening in a circuit?

What are the **basic quantities** in electricity and how are they related to each other?

+1000xp

How do we use them?

How can we understand what is happening in a circuit?



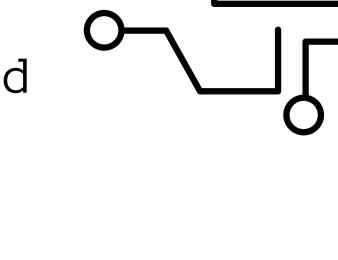
Force the current to move

The movement of the current depends on the resistance



What are the **basic quantities** in electricity and how are they related to each other?







What are the **basic quantities** in electricity and how are they related to each other?

Resistance R [Ohm]

Amperage I [Ampere - Amp]

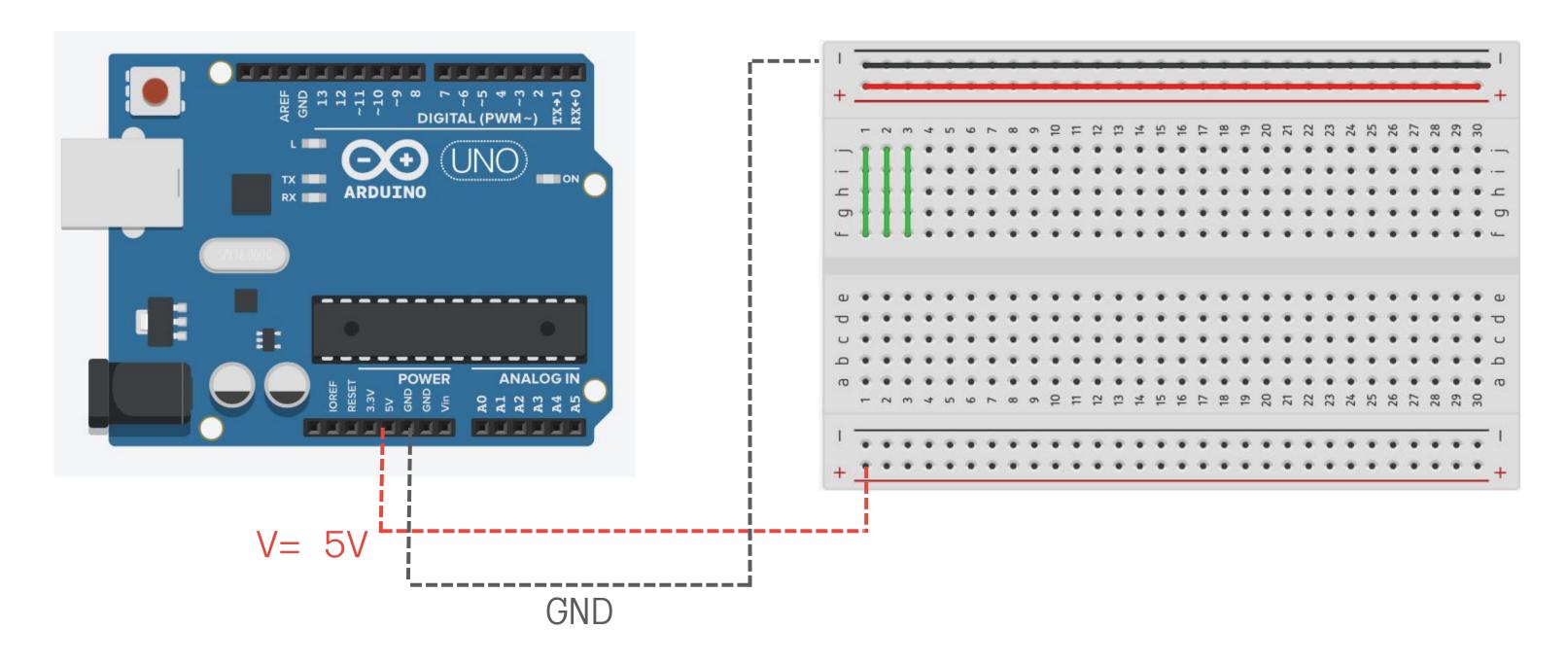
Voltage V [Volts]

OHM'S LAW $V = I^*R$

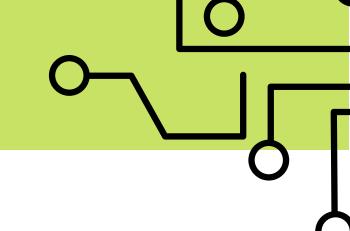
The intensity of the current flowing through a circuit is proportional to the applied voltage and inversely proportional to the resistance of the circuit



How do we use them?

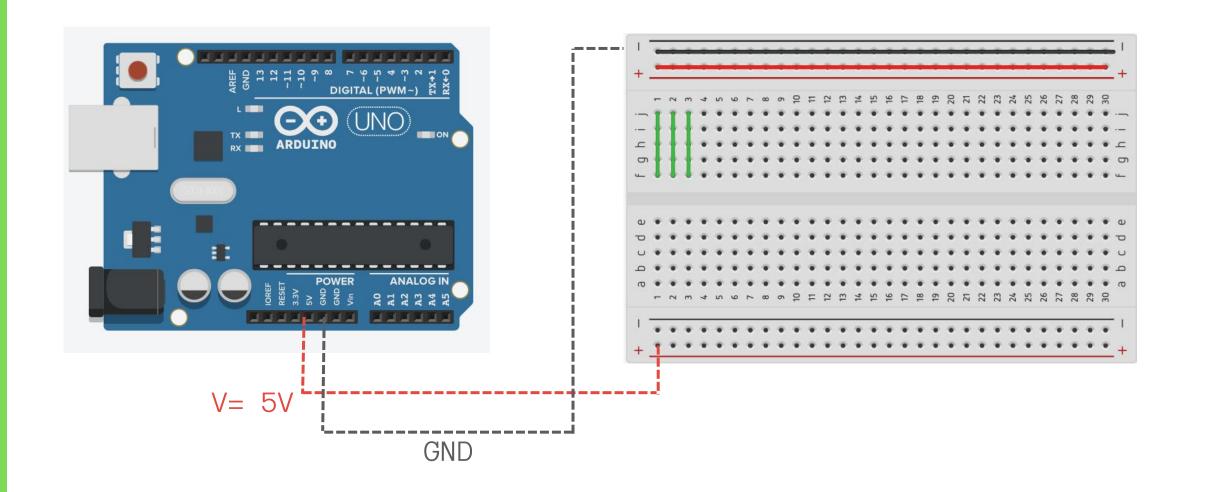


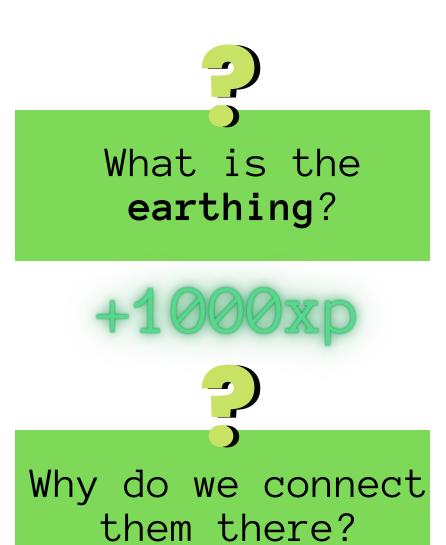
Circuit analogs



2

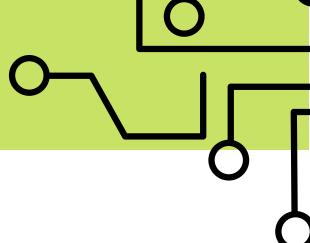
How do we use them?



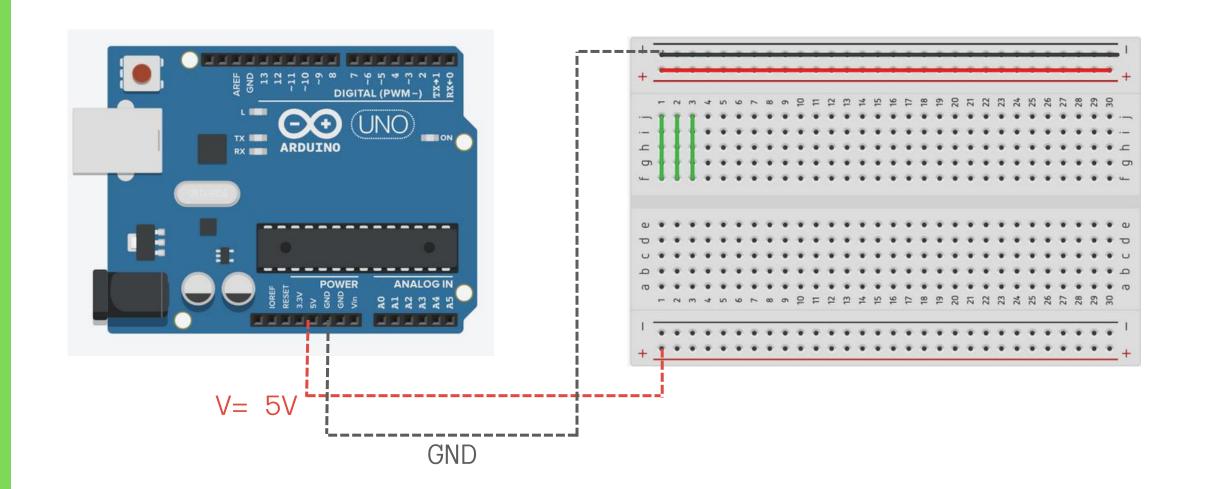


+1000xp

Circuit analogs



How do we use them?





Earthing is the conductive connection of an electrical circuit terminal to ground or another object of zero potential.

Components & modules for an Arduino

FROM PIECES TO CIRCUIT



ARDUINO SOFTWARE



```
sketch_jun08a

roid setup() {
    // put your setup code here, to run once:
}

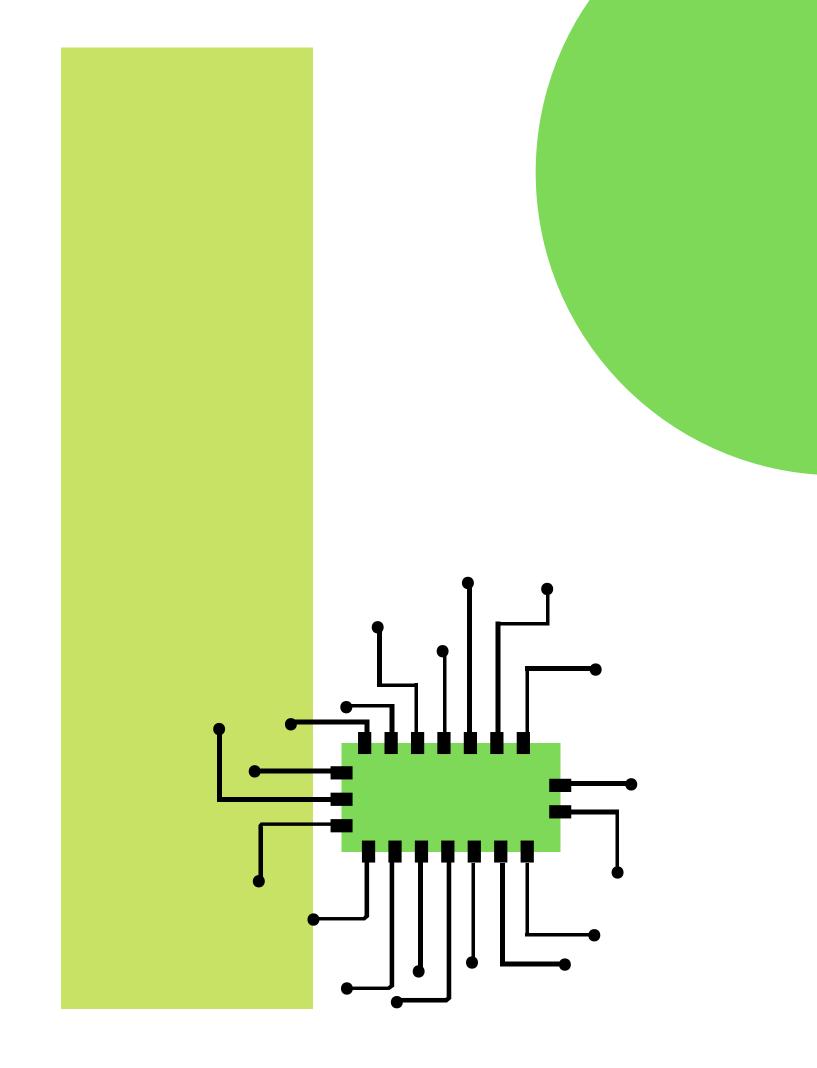
void loop() {
    // put your main code here, to run repeatedly:
}
```

File Edit Sketch Tools Help

```
void loop(){
   //put your main code
  here, to run repeatedly:
    ...}
```

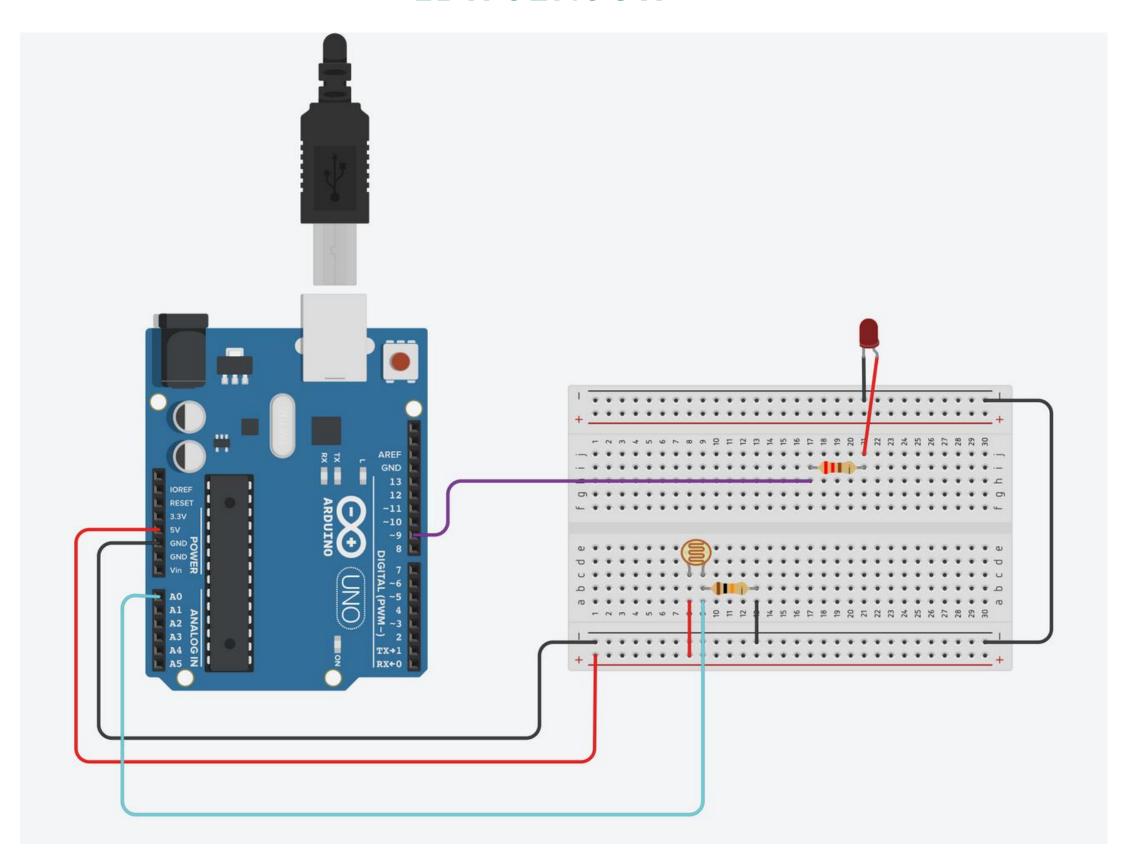
Circuits

WHAT CAN WE MAKE TODAY



THE CIRCUIT

LDR SENSOR



QUESTIONS



