

Microbit Robotics Beginner Level 1

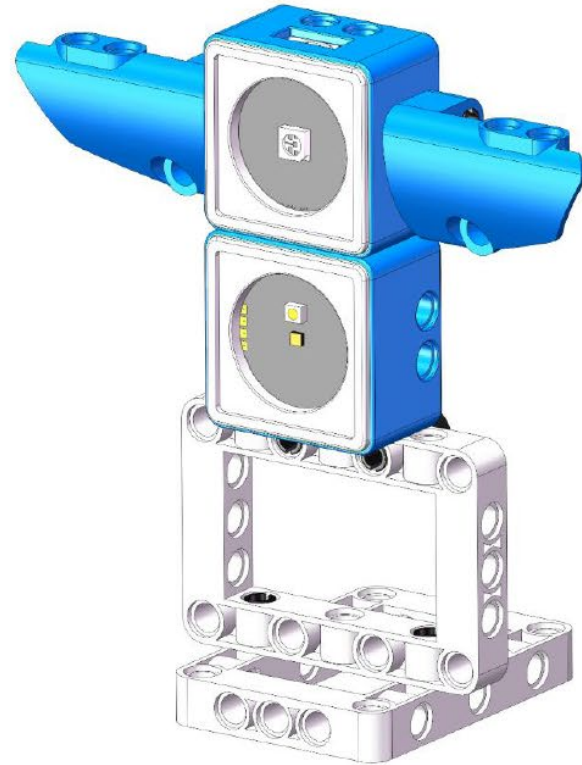
Lesson 9

Smart Wiper

Presented by Advanced Superlogic Team

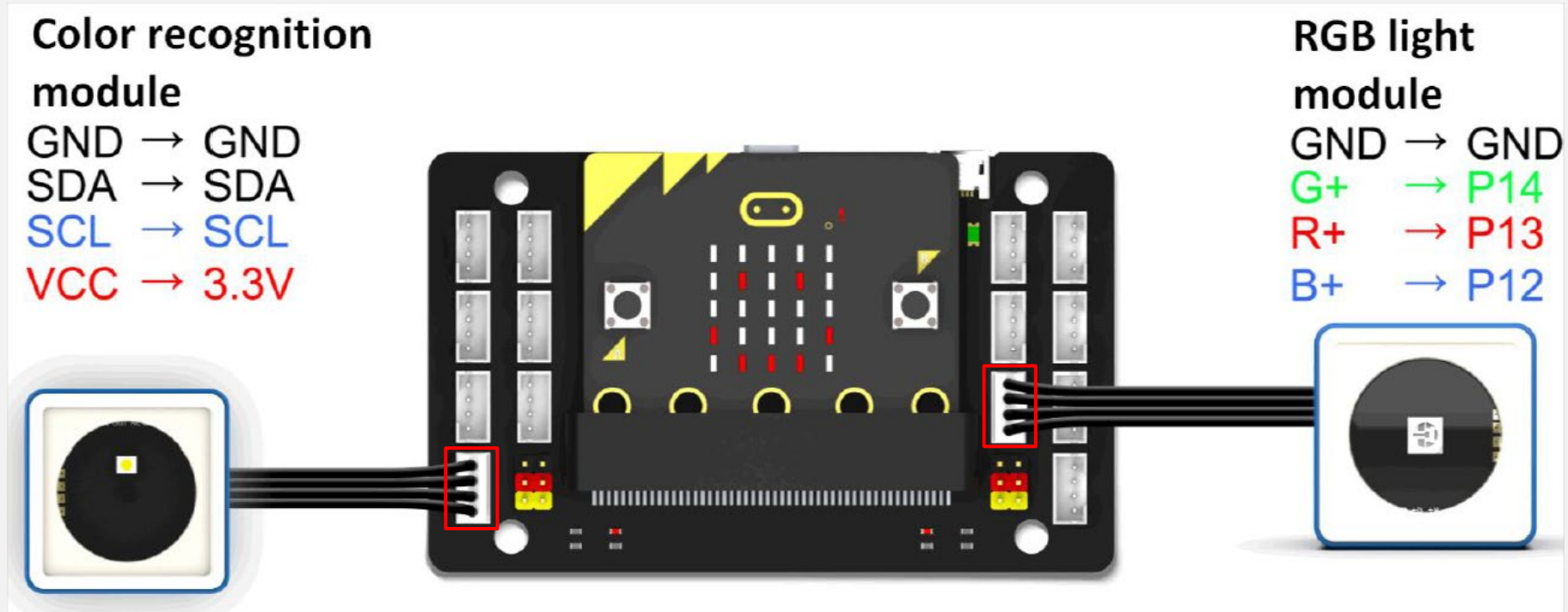
Review previous lesson

Color Recognition Model



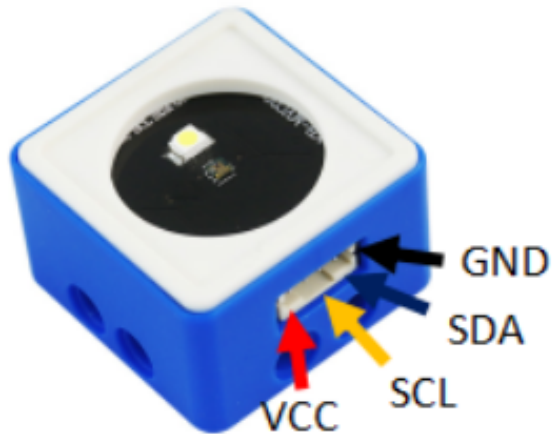
89

Connect the modules



Let's **connect** the module like this.

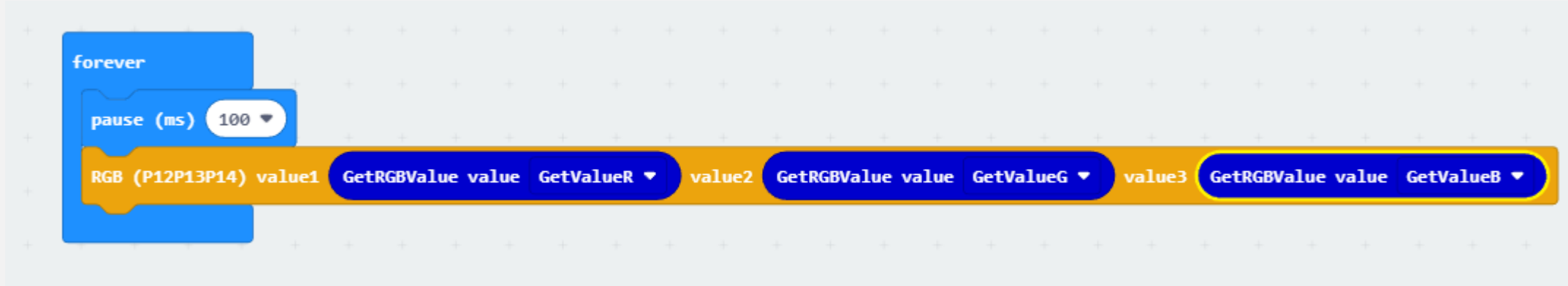
Introducing the Color Recognition Module



GND: connect GND	VCC: connect 3.3V, 5V
SDA: I2C Data transmission port	SCL: I2C sequential transmission port
Working Voltage: 3.3V/5V	Size of module: 29.4mm*28.8mm

Color recognition sensor, also known as color sensor, is a sensor that detects the color by comparing the color of the object with the reference color that has been set previously. When the two colors match within a certain error range, it outputs the detection result. The detection result is output through I2C communication.

Coding - Combine Blocks

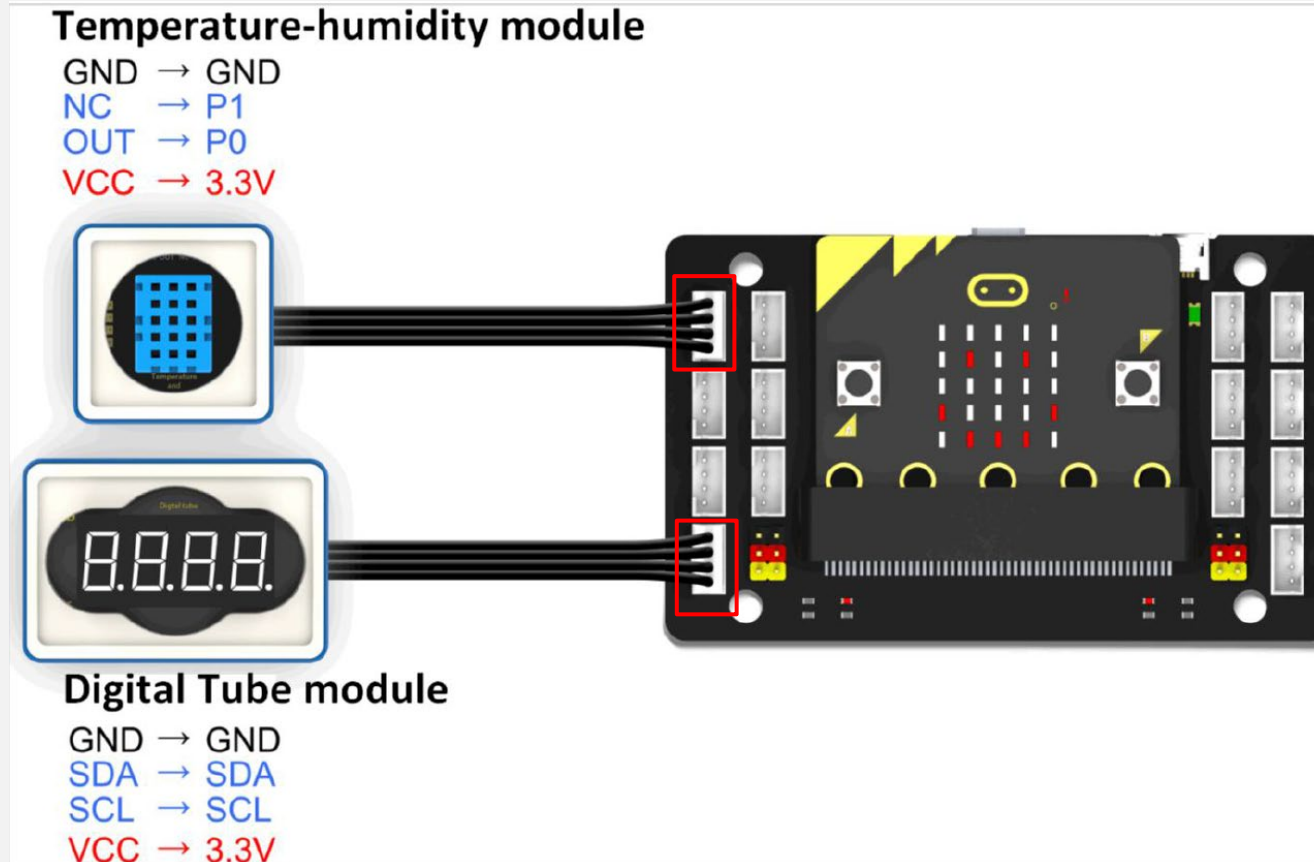


Thermometer and Humidity



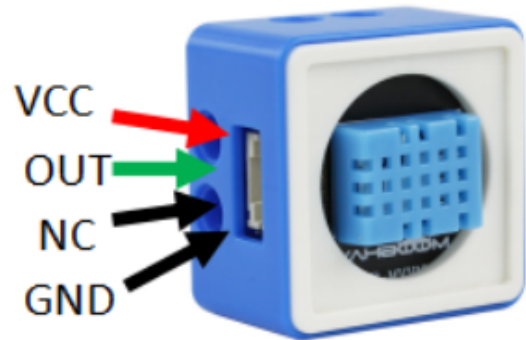
99

Connect the modules



Let's connect the module like this.

Introducing the Humidity and Temperature module

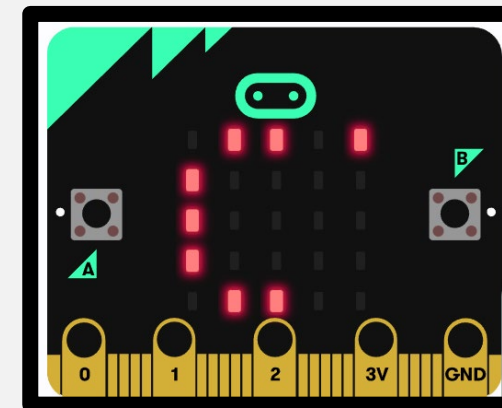
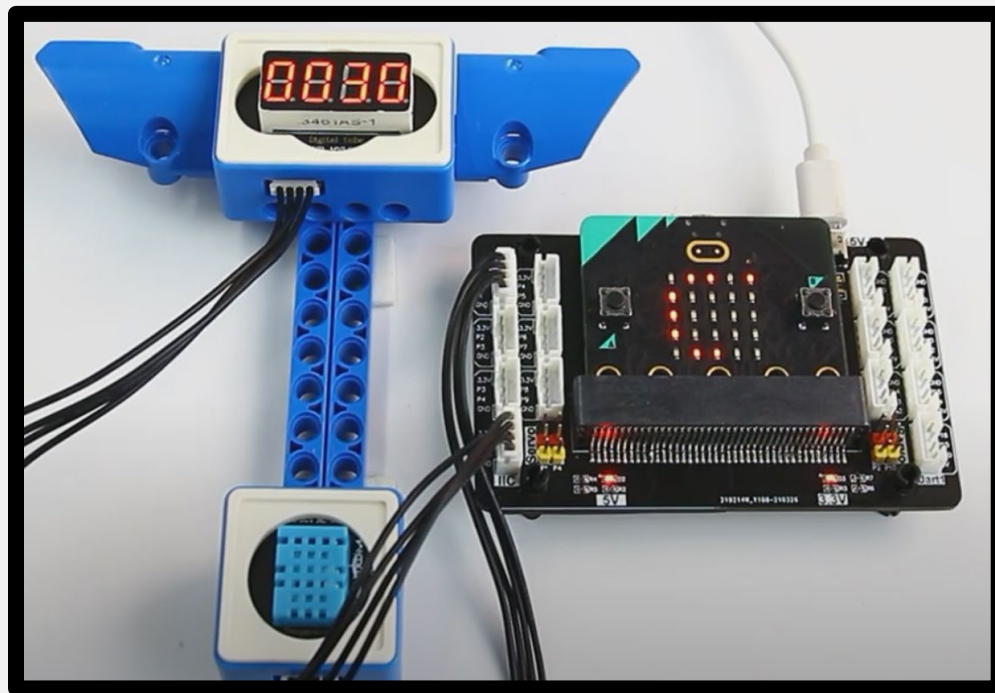


GND: connect gnd	OUT: Single bus digital signal output	+: Connect 3.3V, 5V
Range	Humidity: 20-90%RH	Temperature: 0~50 °C
Accuracy	Humidity: ±5%RH	Temperature: ±2 °C
Resolution	Humidity: 1%RH	Temperature: 1 °C

DHT11 is a temperature and humidity sensor. Its accuracy range, humidity: + -5% RH, temperature: + -2 °C. Measuring range, humidity: 20-90% RH, temperature: 0 ~ 50 °C.

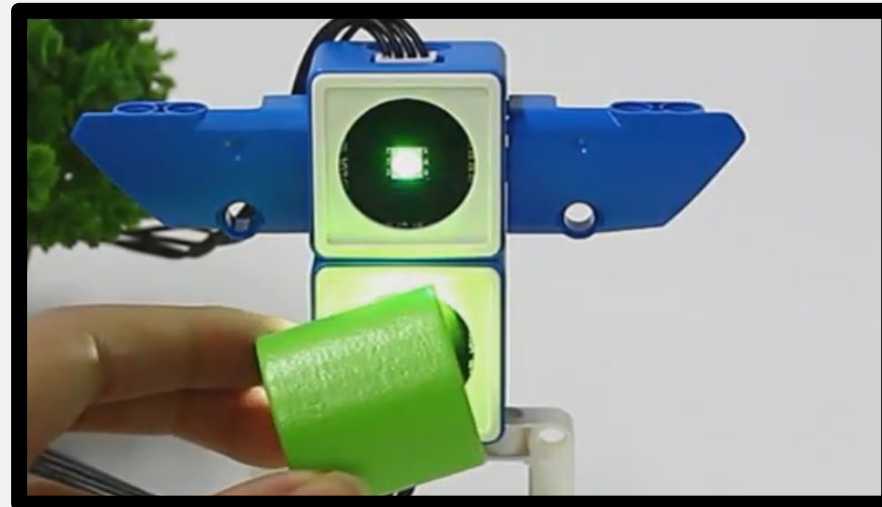
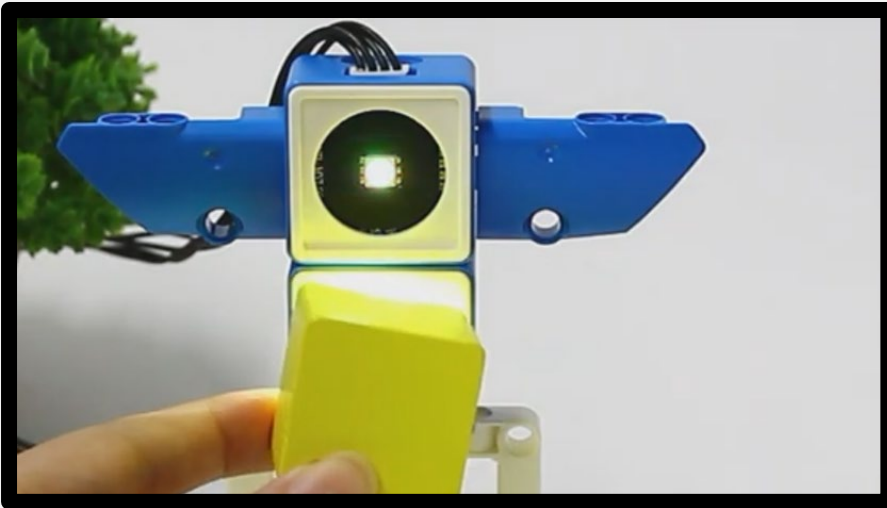
Phenomenon

After the program is downloaded successfully. The **temperature** and **humidity** of the current environment will be **displayed** on the digital tube module.



Phenomenon

After the program is downloaded successfully. When the color sensor recognizes **different** colors, the RGB lights display the **corresponding colors**.

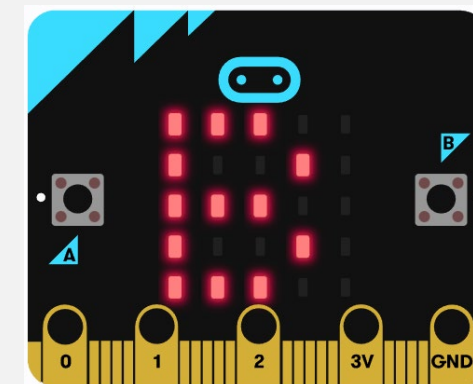
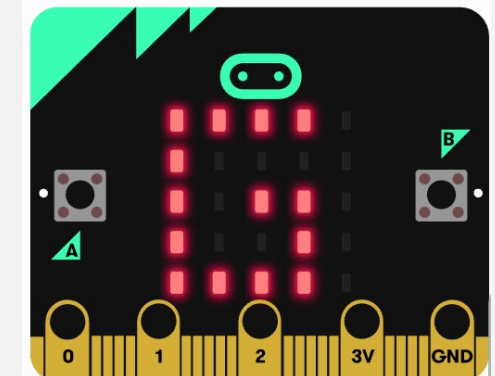
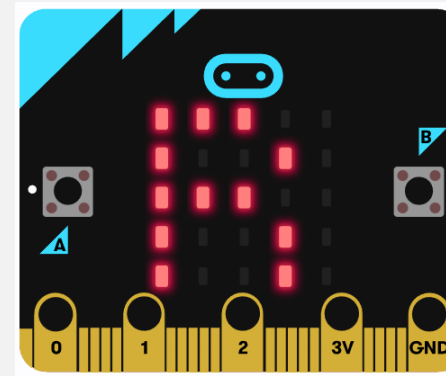


L8 - Challenge

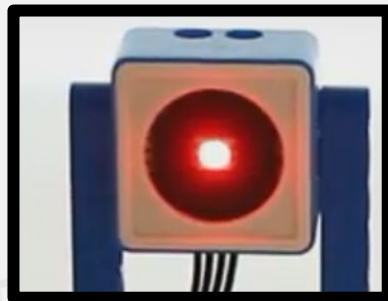
After the program is downloaded successfully.
 When the color sensor recognizes **different**
 colors, the RGB lights display the **corresponding**
 colors.

Condition:

1. When RGB display **Red**, LED show **"R"**
2. When RGB display **Green**, LED show **"G"**
3. When RGB display **Blue**, LED show **"B"**



L8 - Challenge level 2



Using 3 modules Color recognition, Button, and RGB:

Chameleon Lamp:

Make a torch light that can **sense** and **changes to** the corresponding **color**. The use of a button serves as an **on/off** switch.

Today's Topic

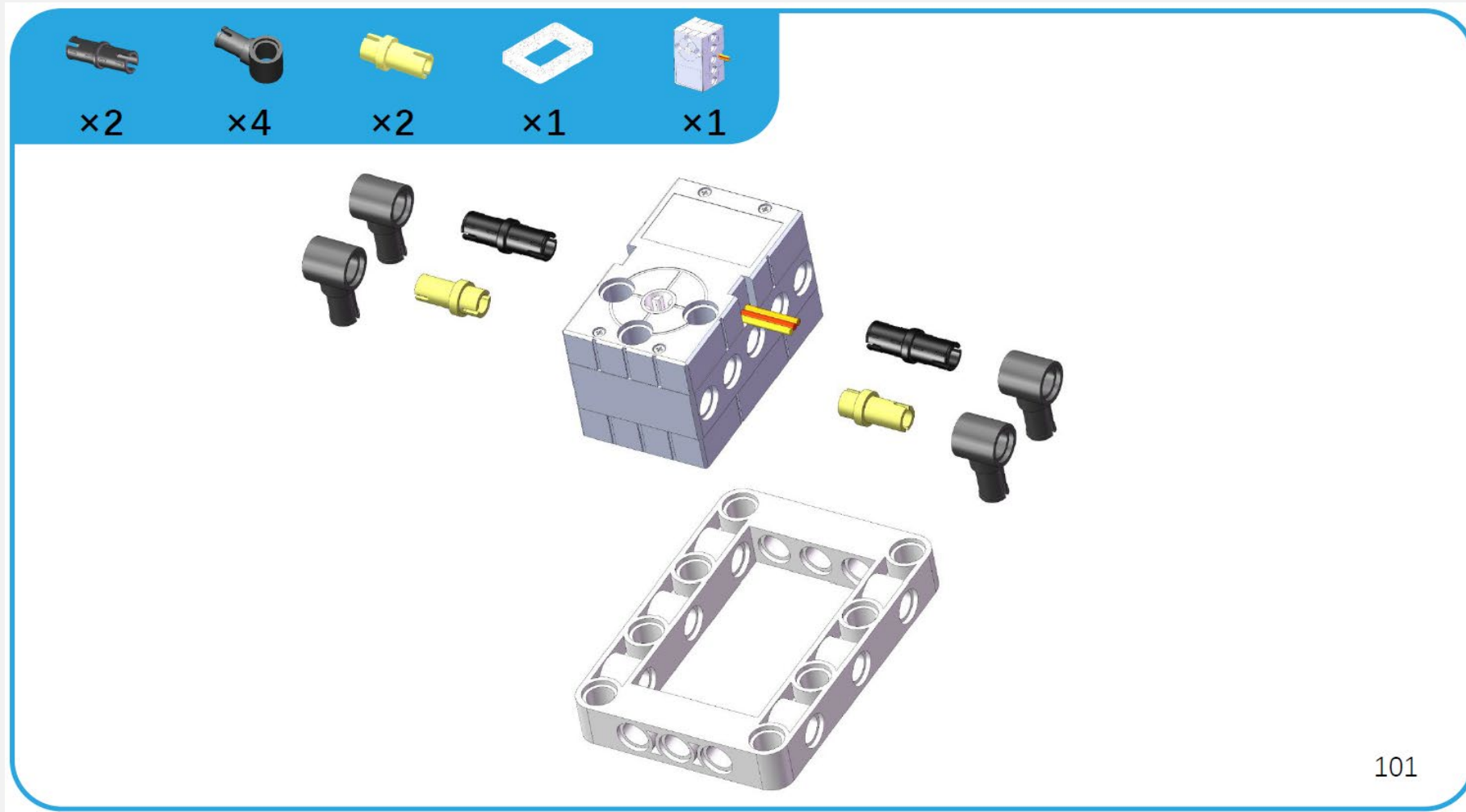
- 1. Build a smart wiper with World of Modules**
- 2. Button, Rocker module and servo connection method**
- 3. Servo Programming**
- 4. Rocker programming**

Learning Outcome

- 1. Able to build a smart wiper with instruction manual**
- 2. Understand how servo programming works**
- 3. Able to program the wiper turning with rocker module**

Let's build a smart wiper

Step 1

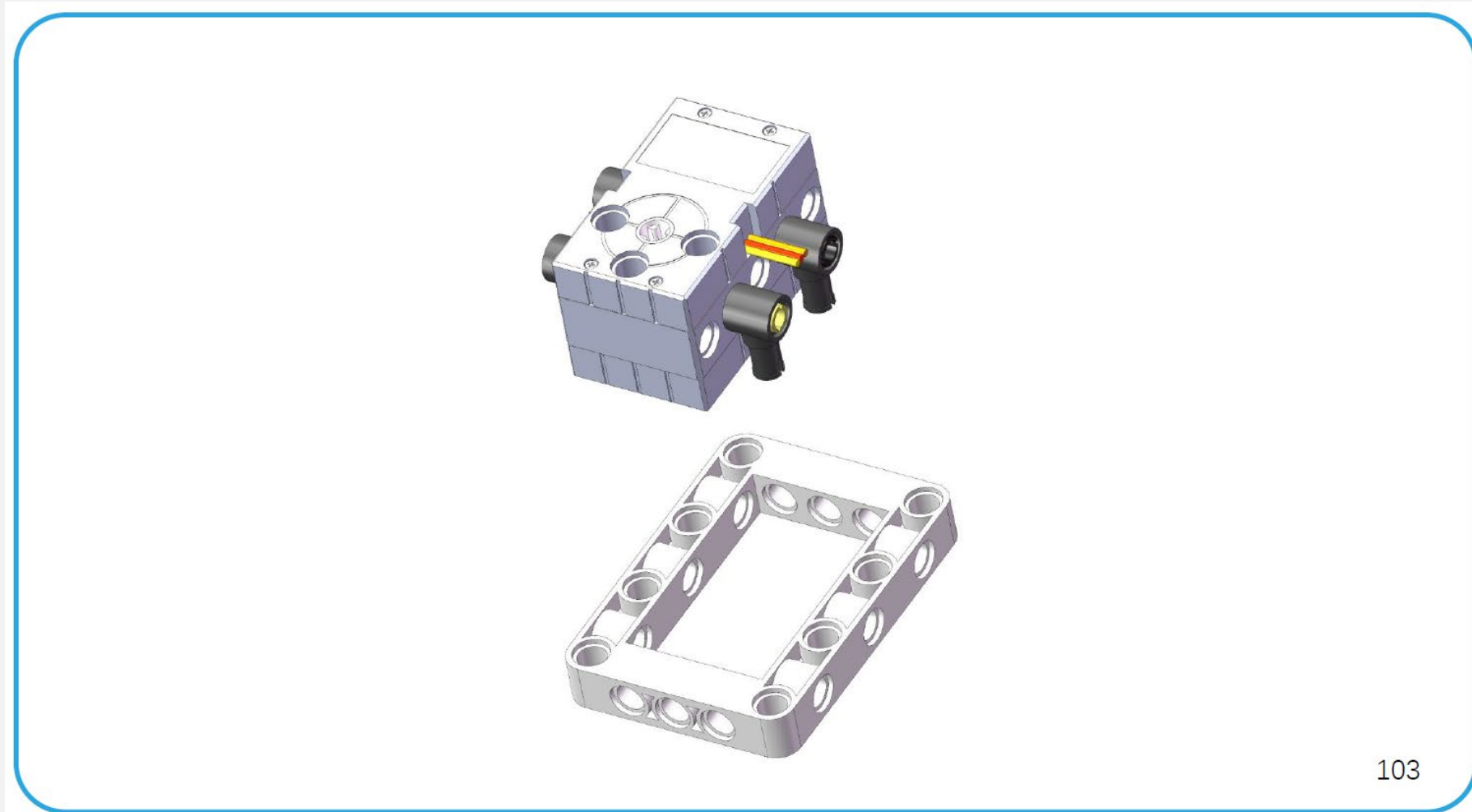


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Step 2

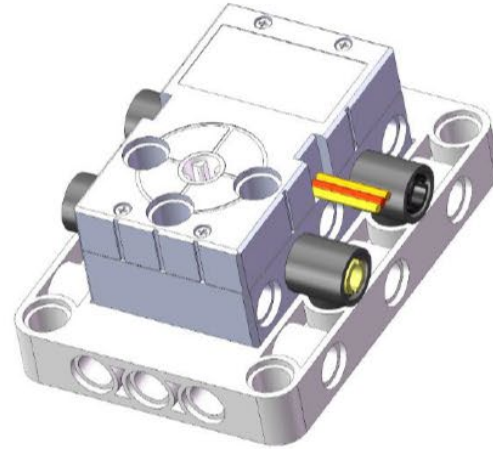


Step 3



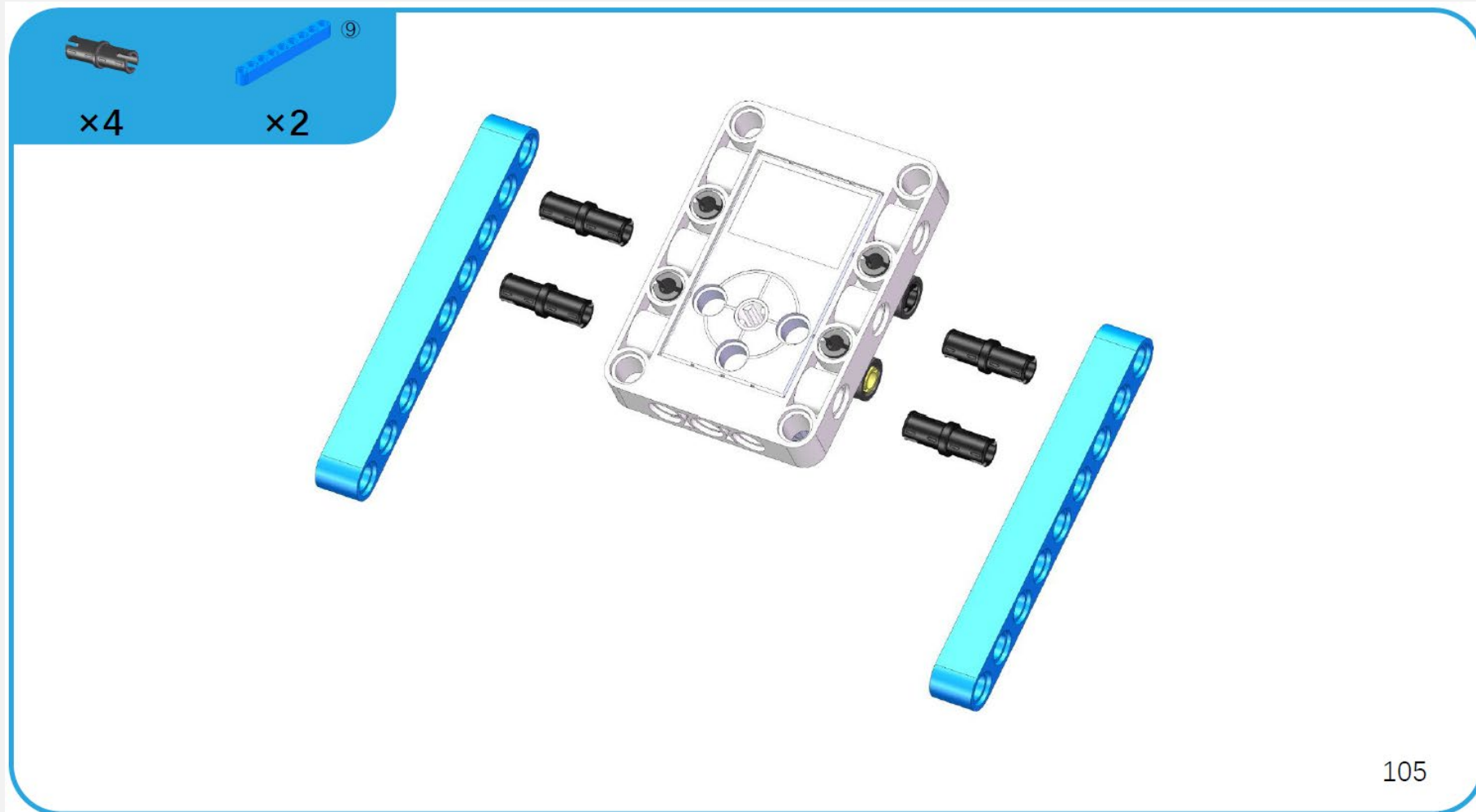
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Step 4

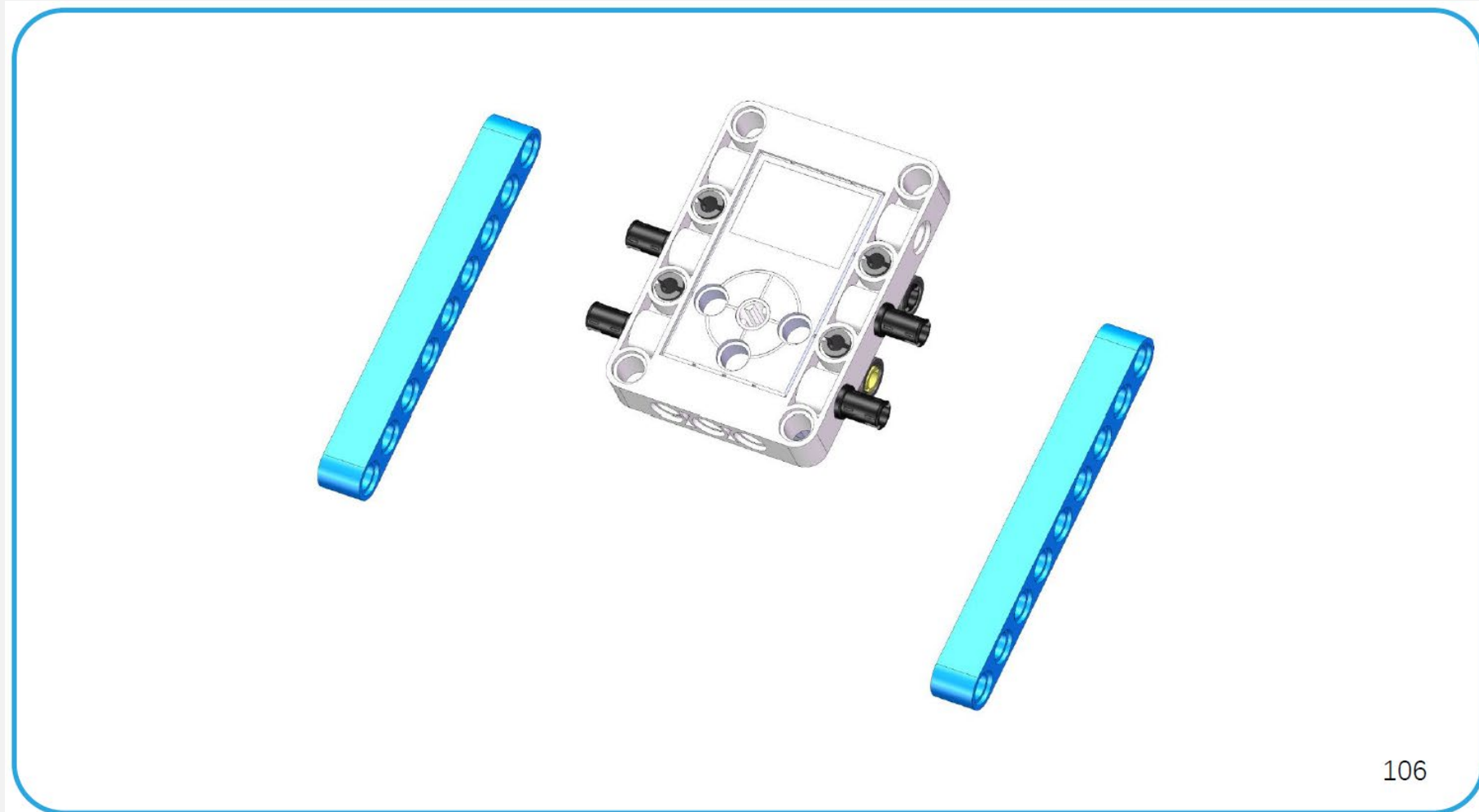


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Step 5

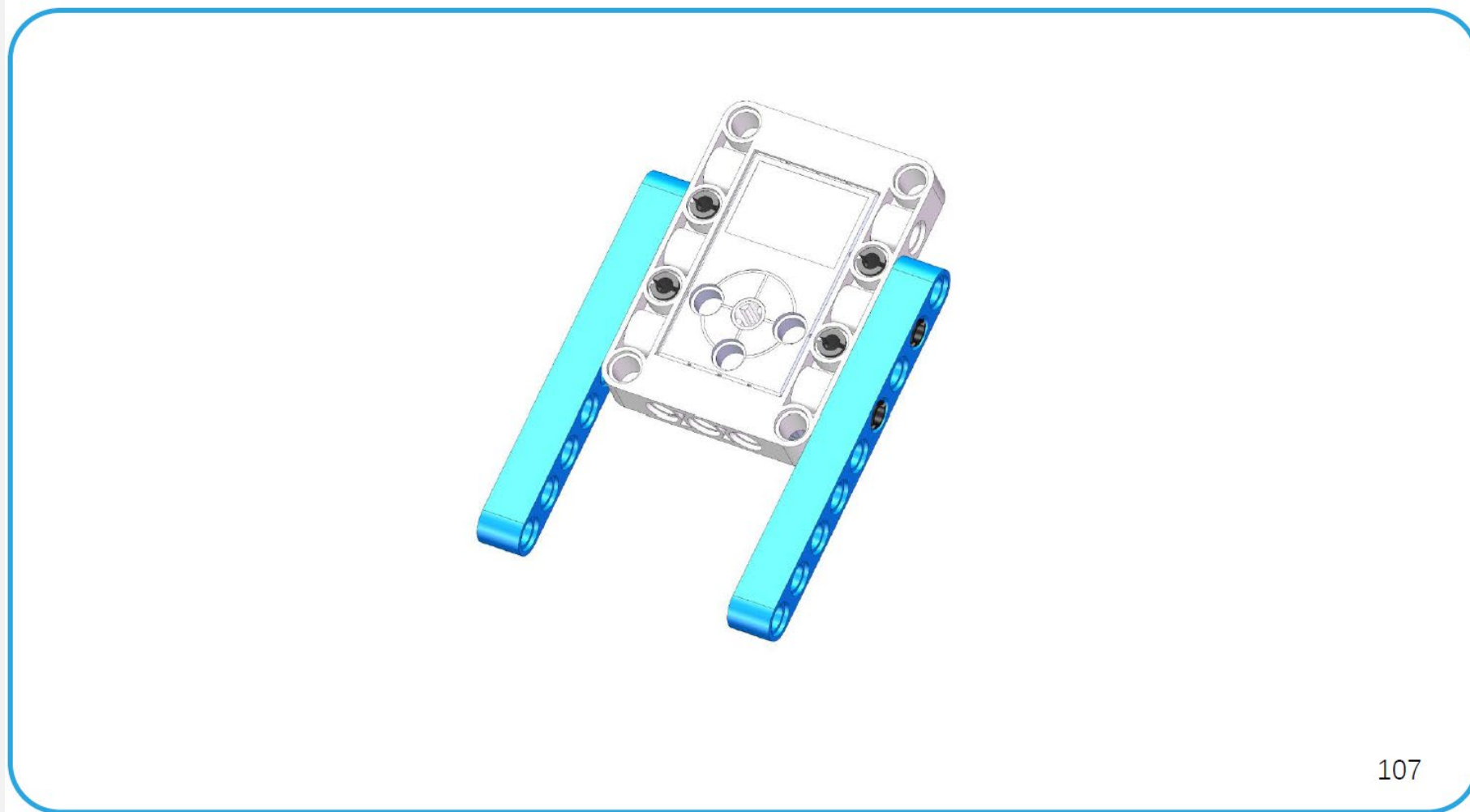


Step 6



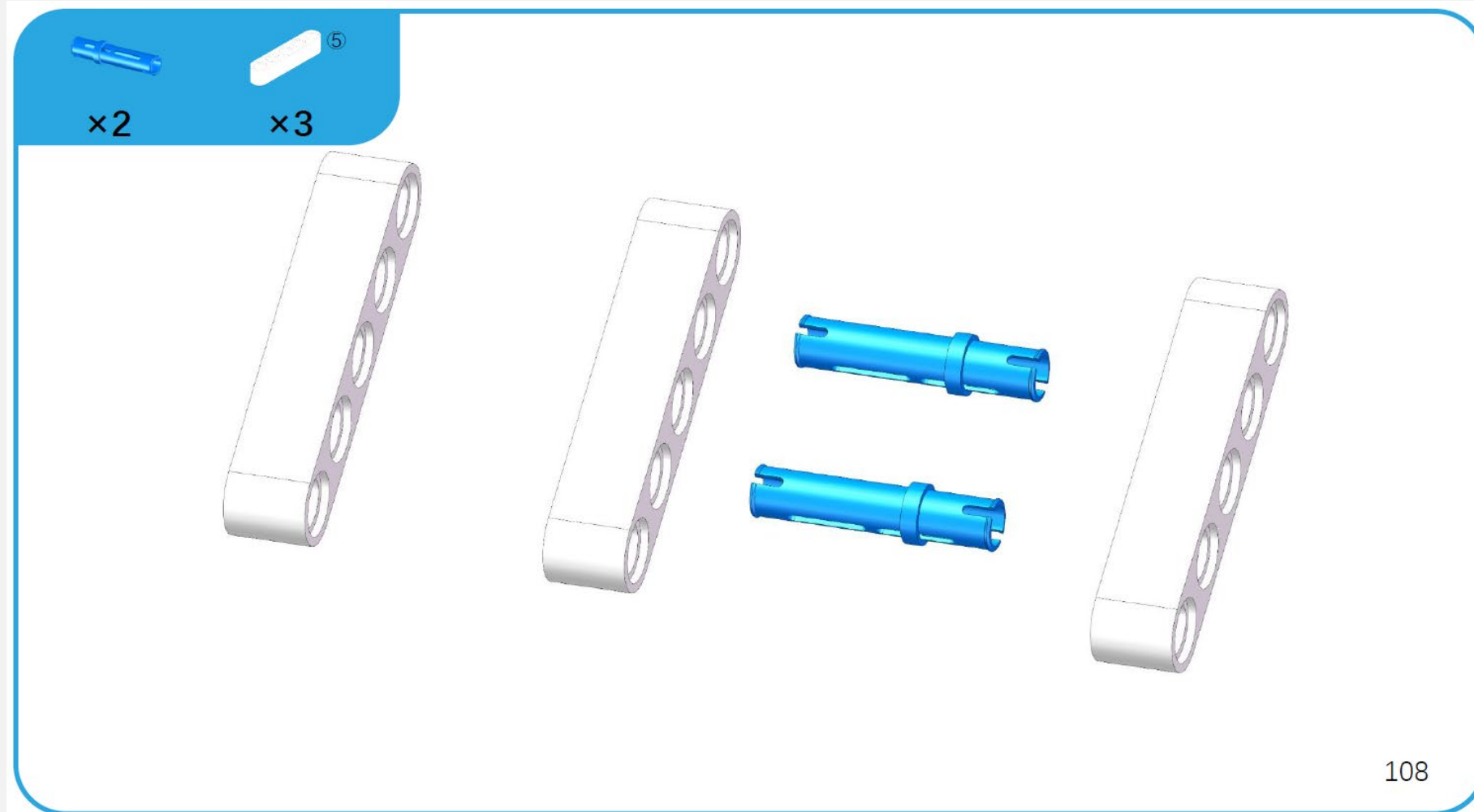
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Step 7

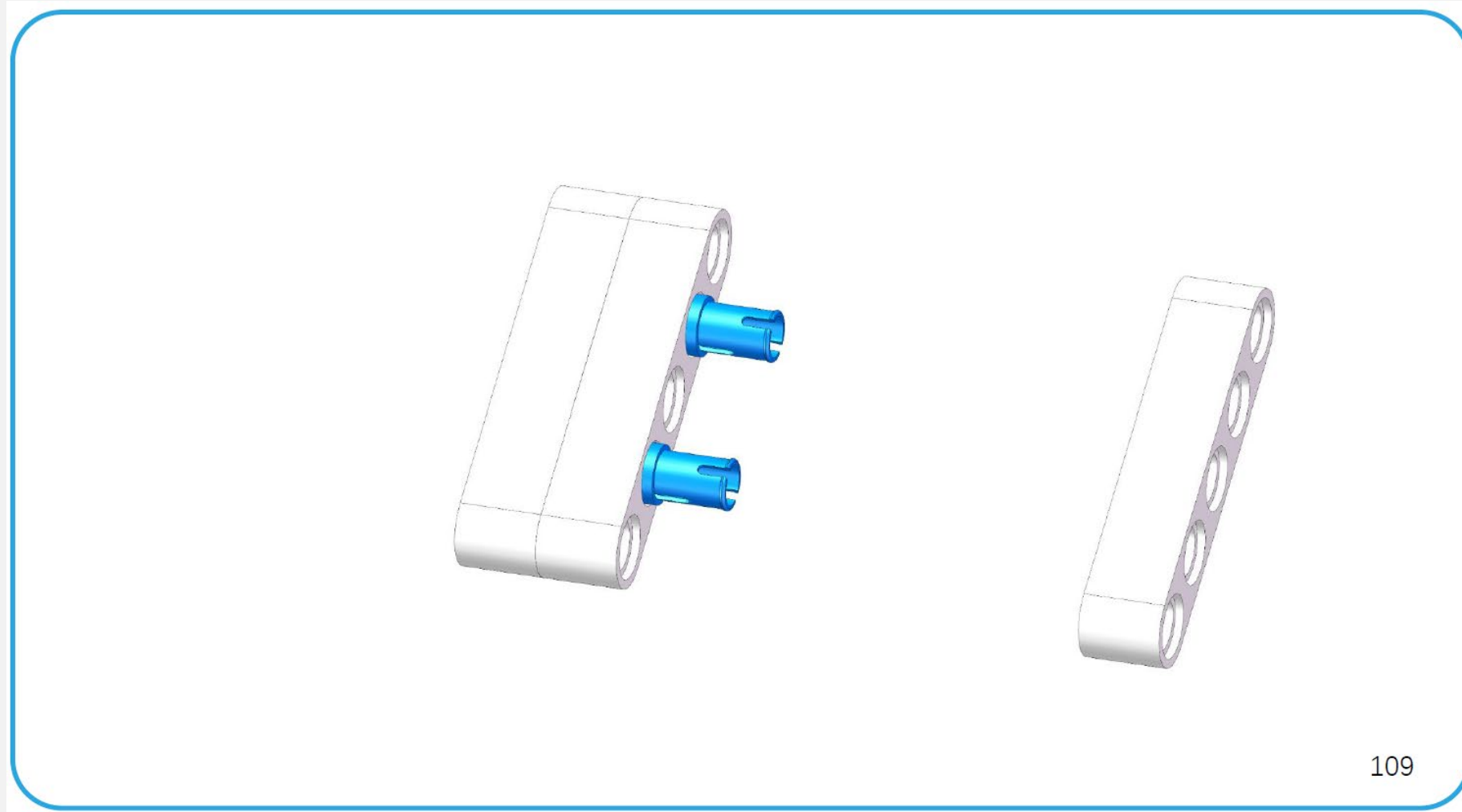


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Step 8

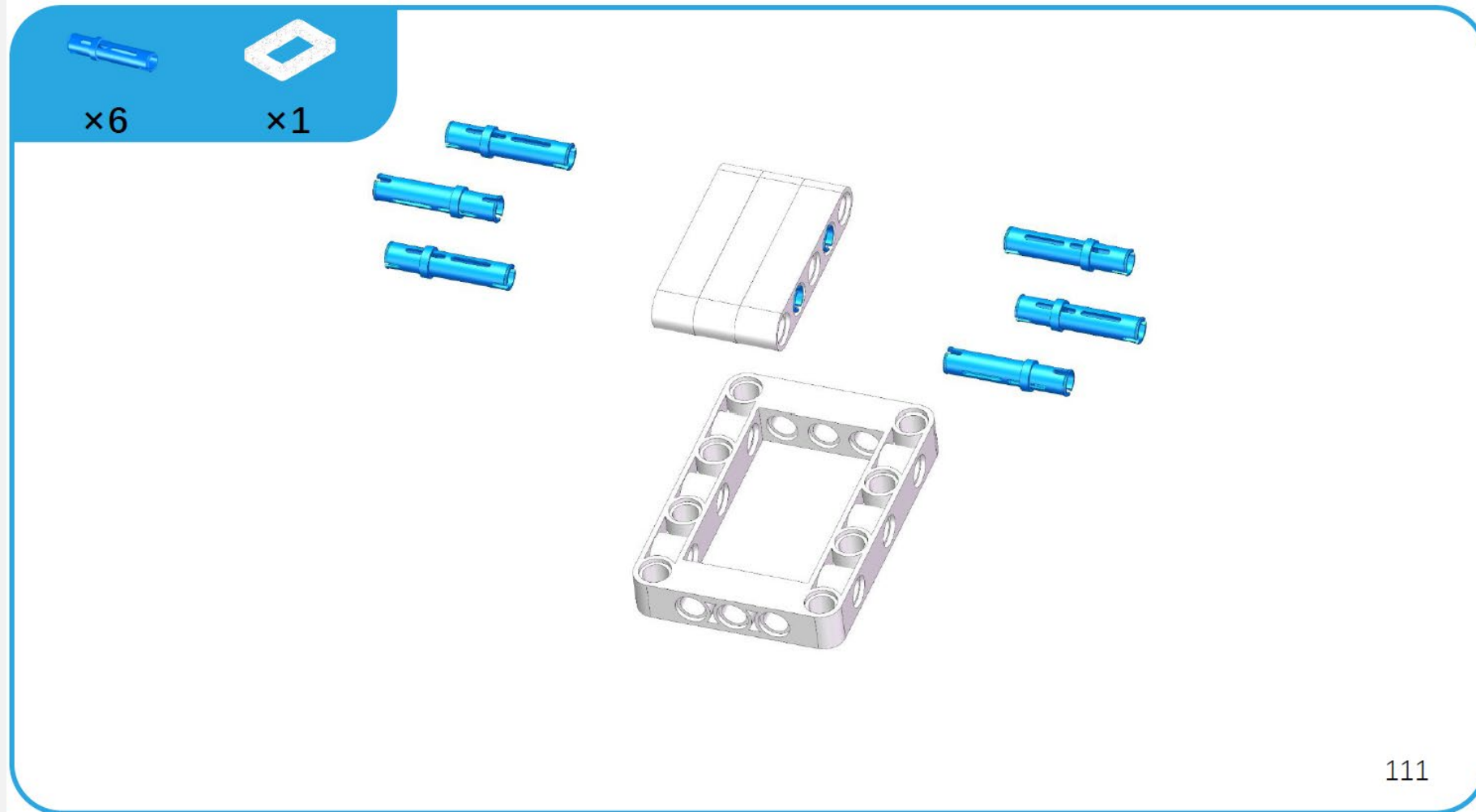


Step 9

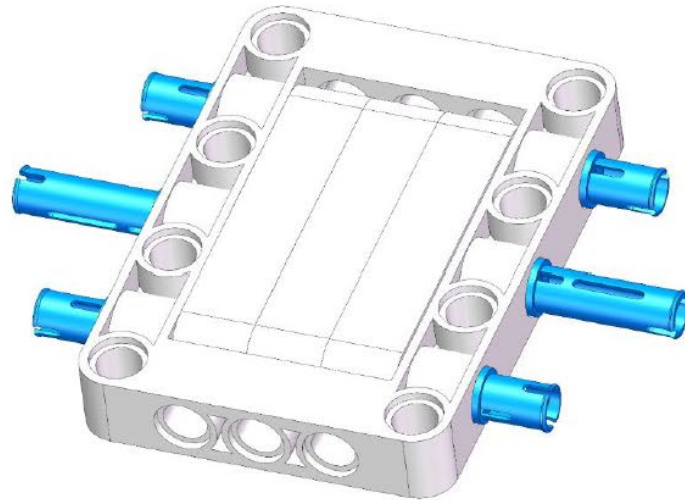


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Step 10

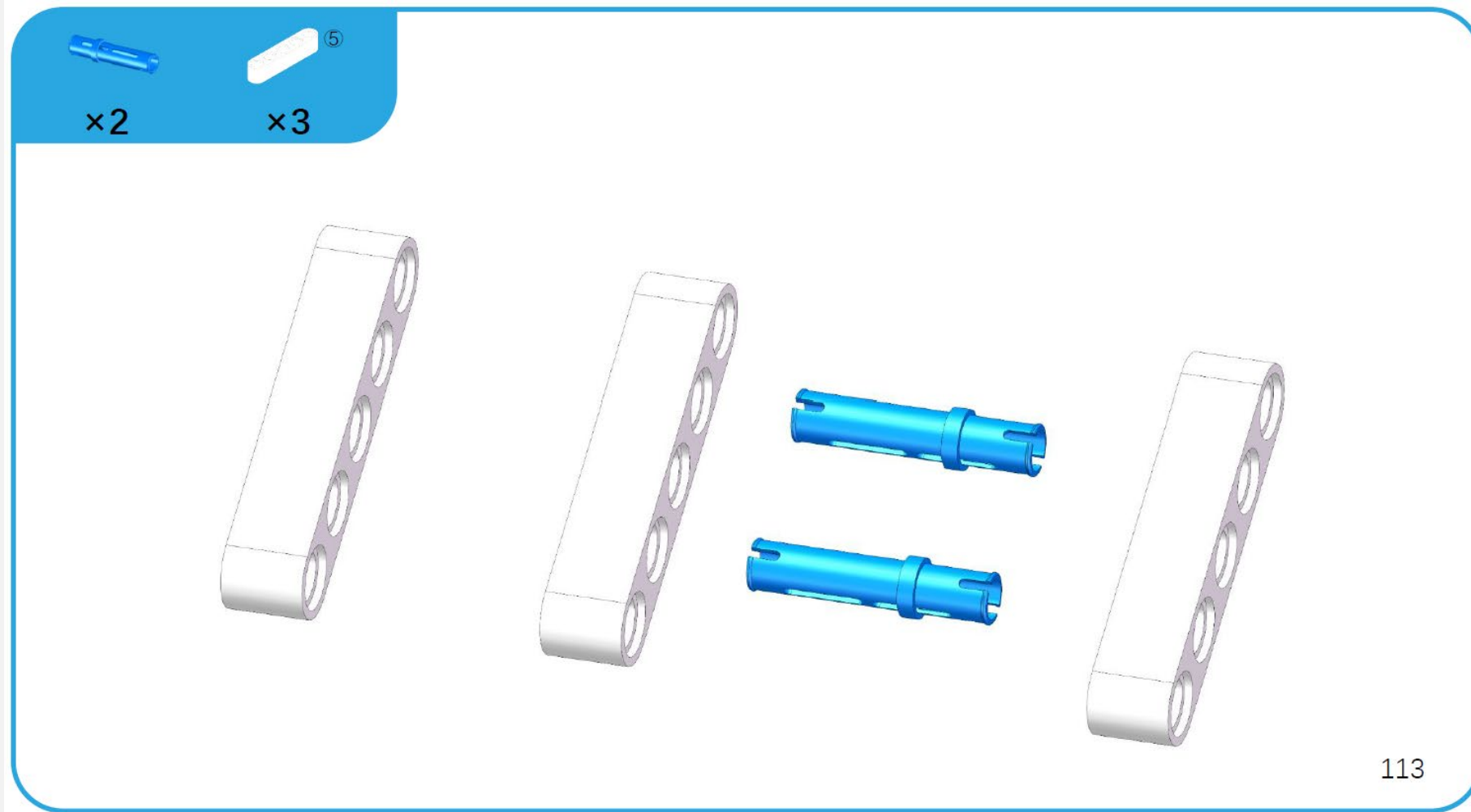


Step 11

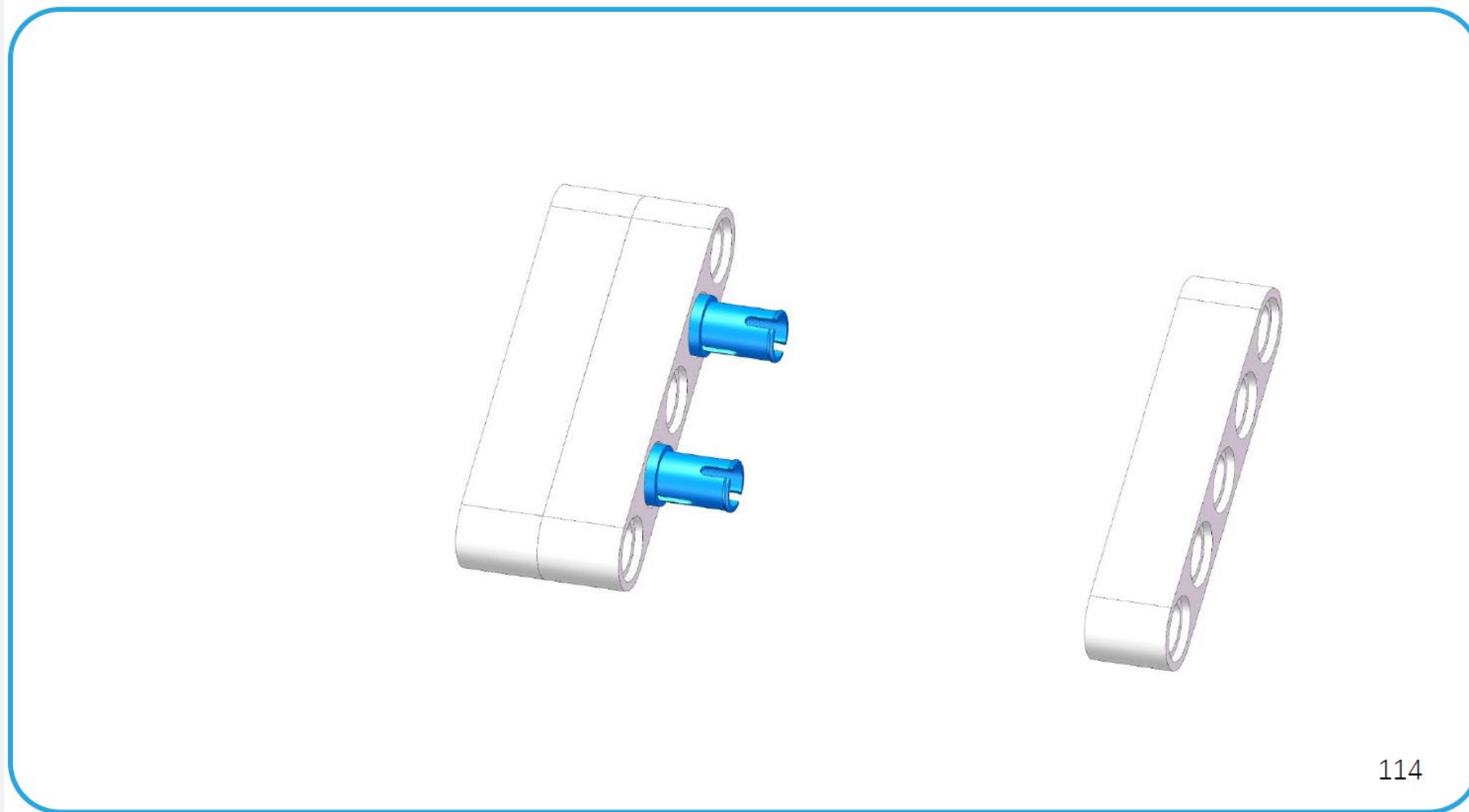


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Step 12

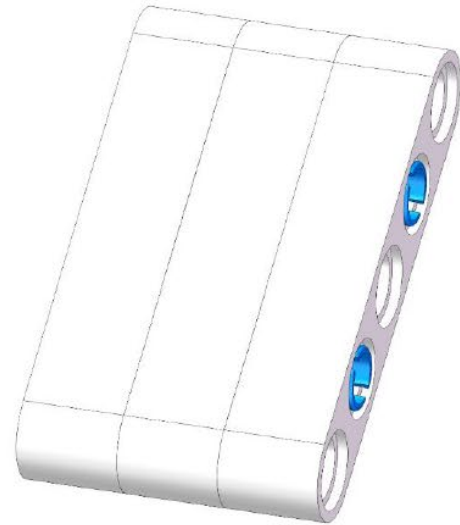


Step 13



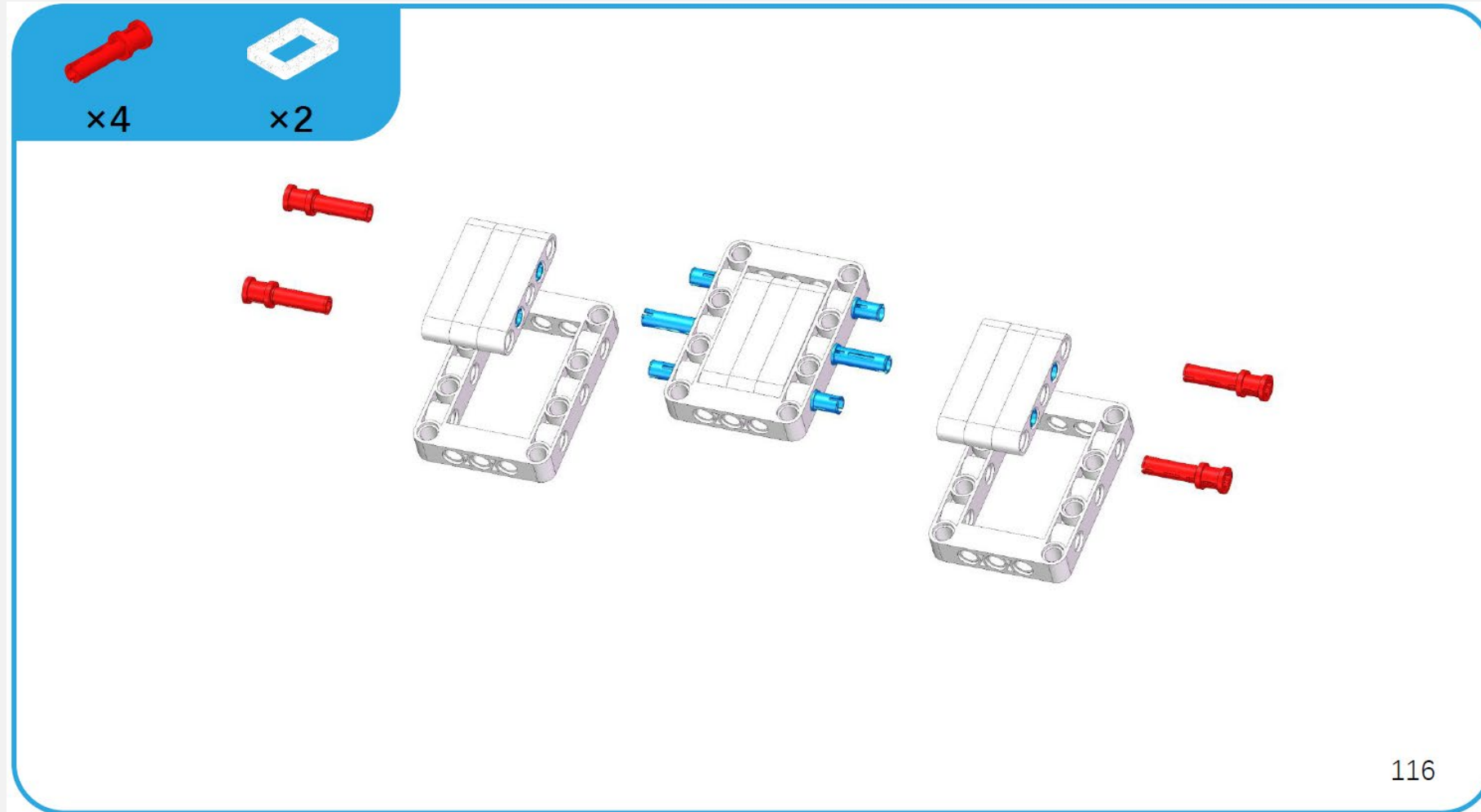
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Step 14

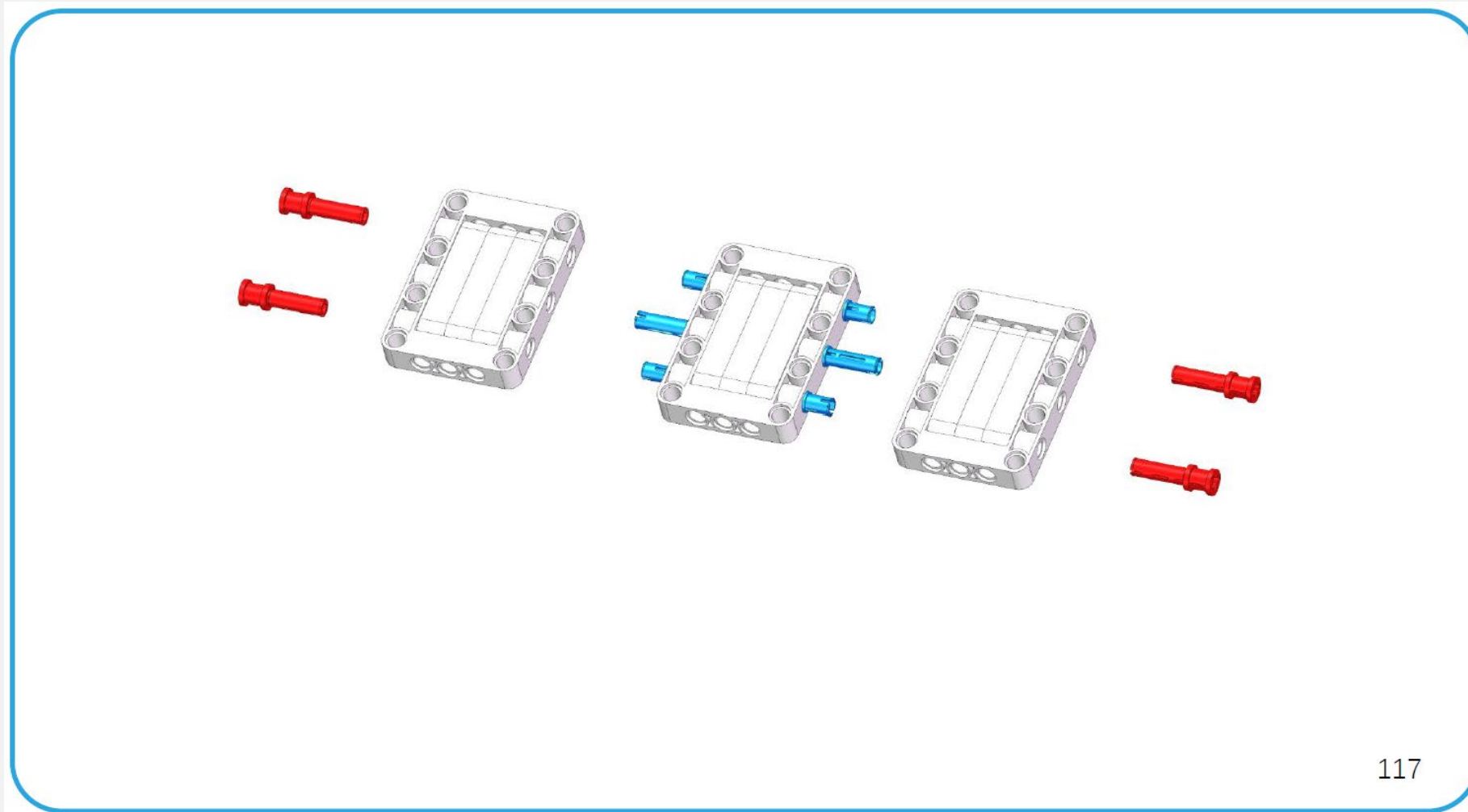


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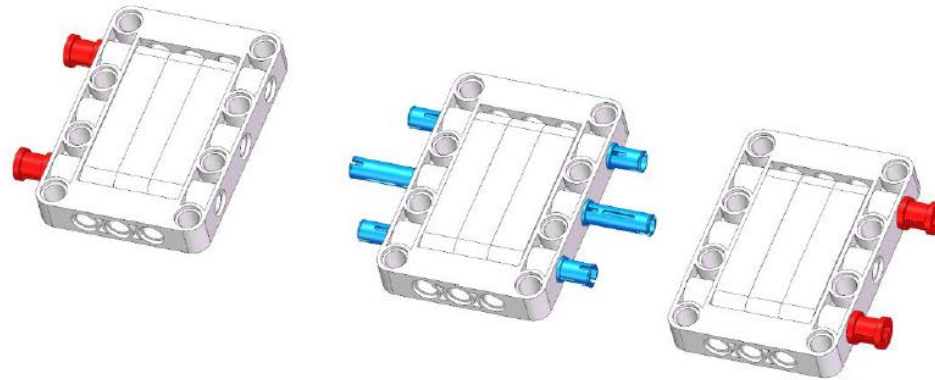
Step 15



Step 16

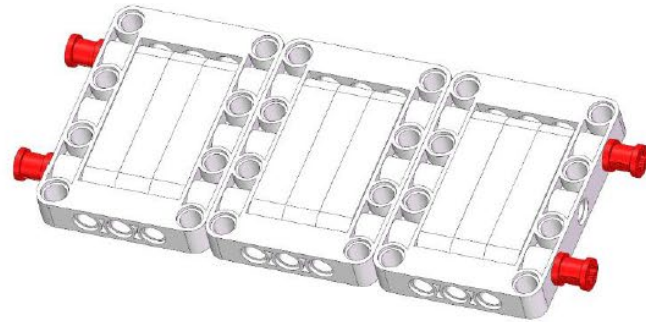


Step 17



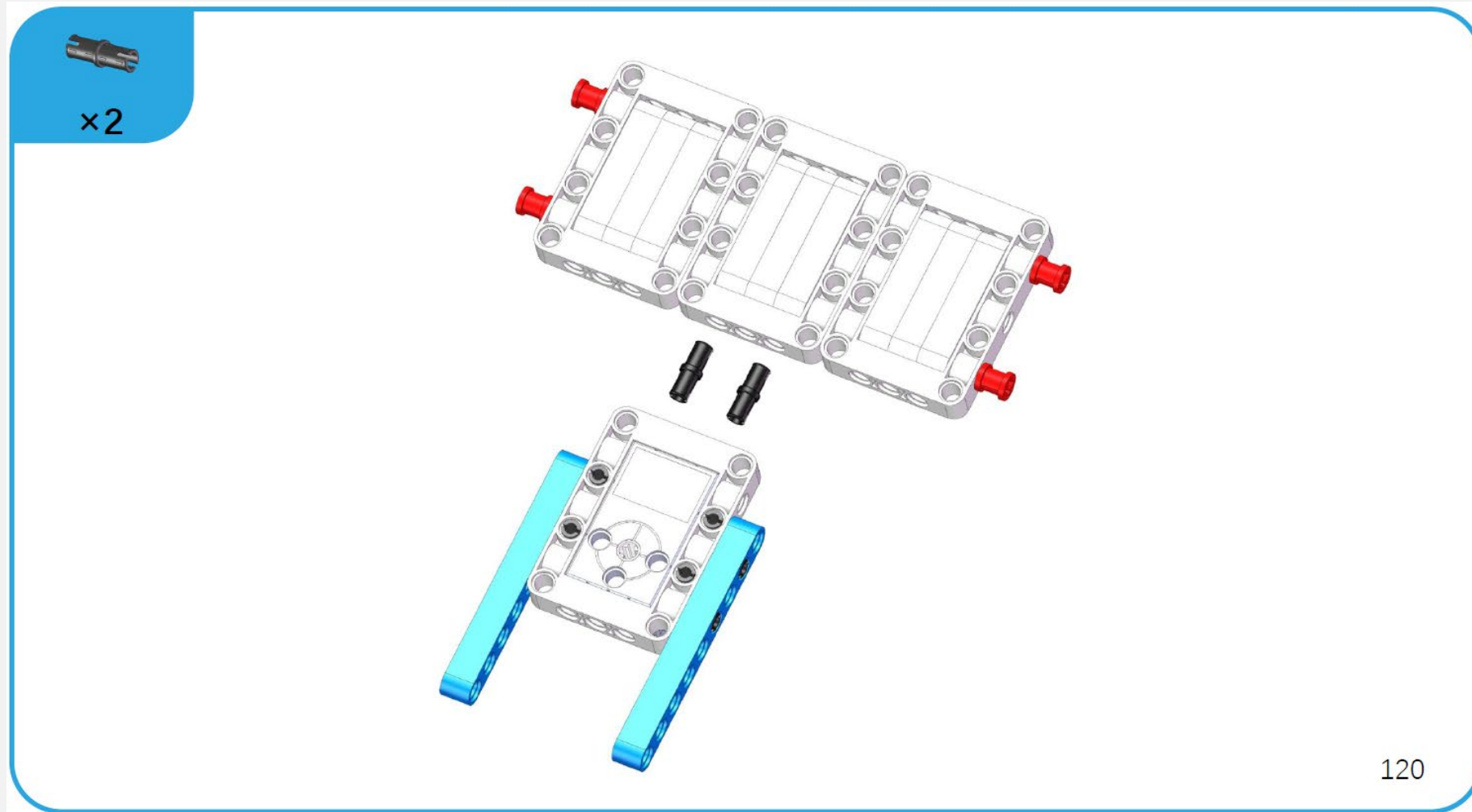
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Step 18



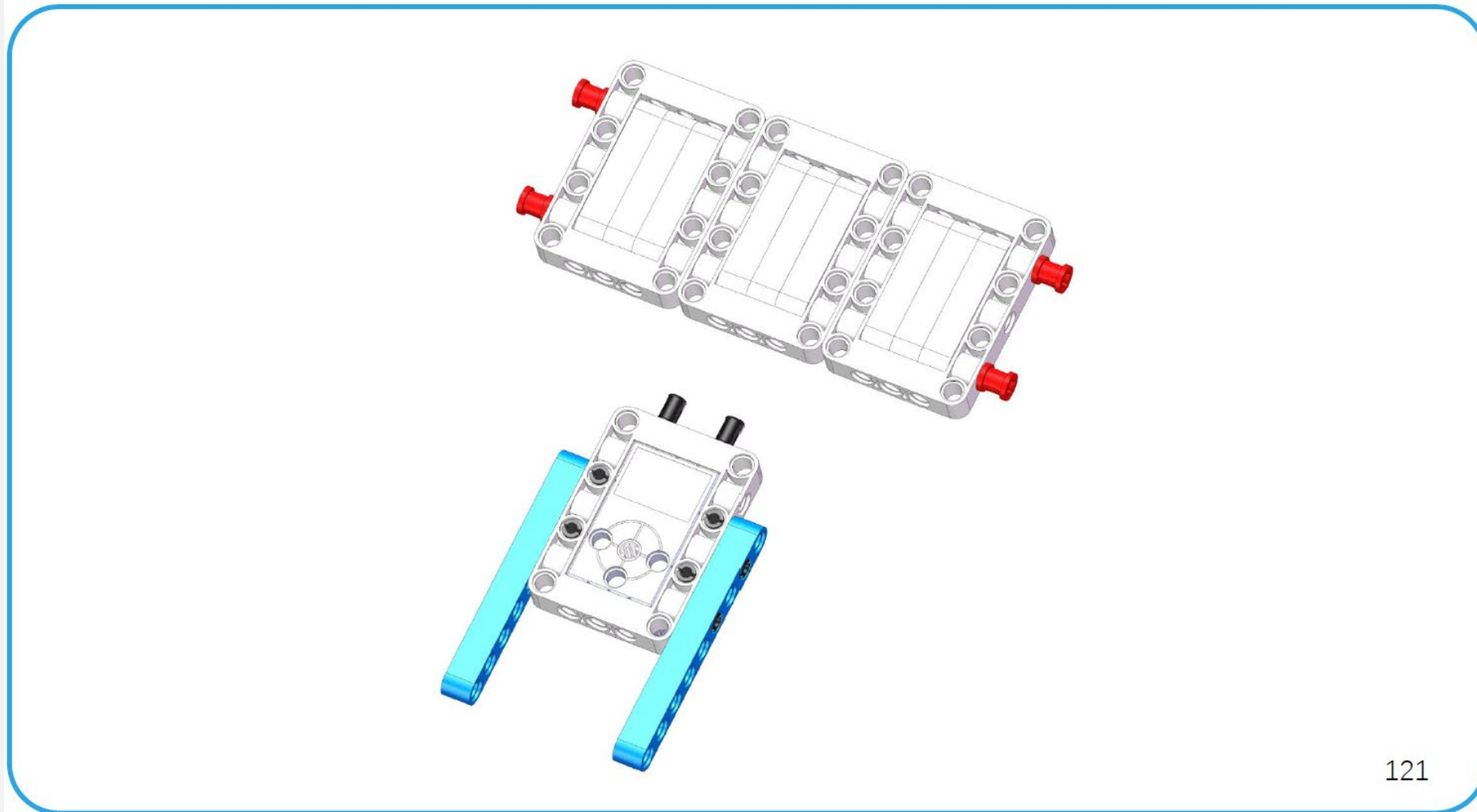
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Step 19



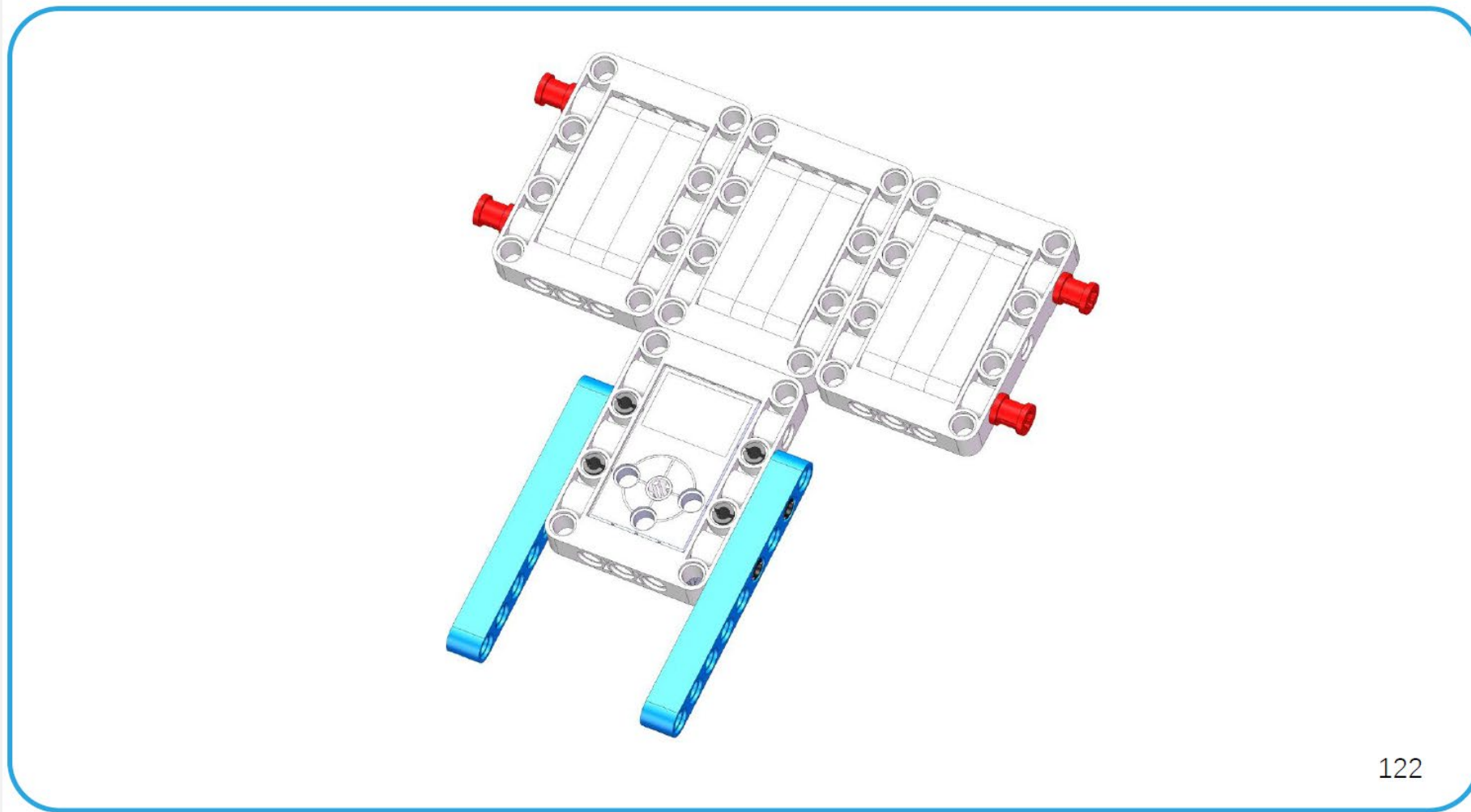
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Step 20



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Step 21

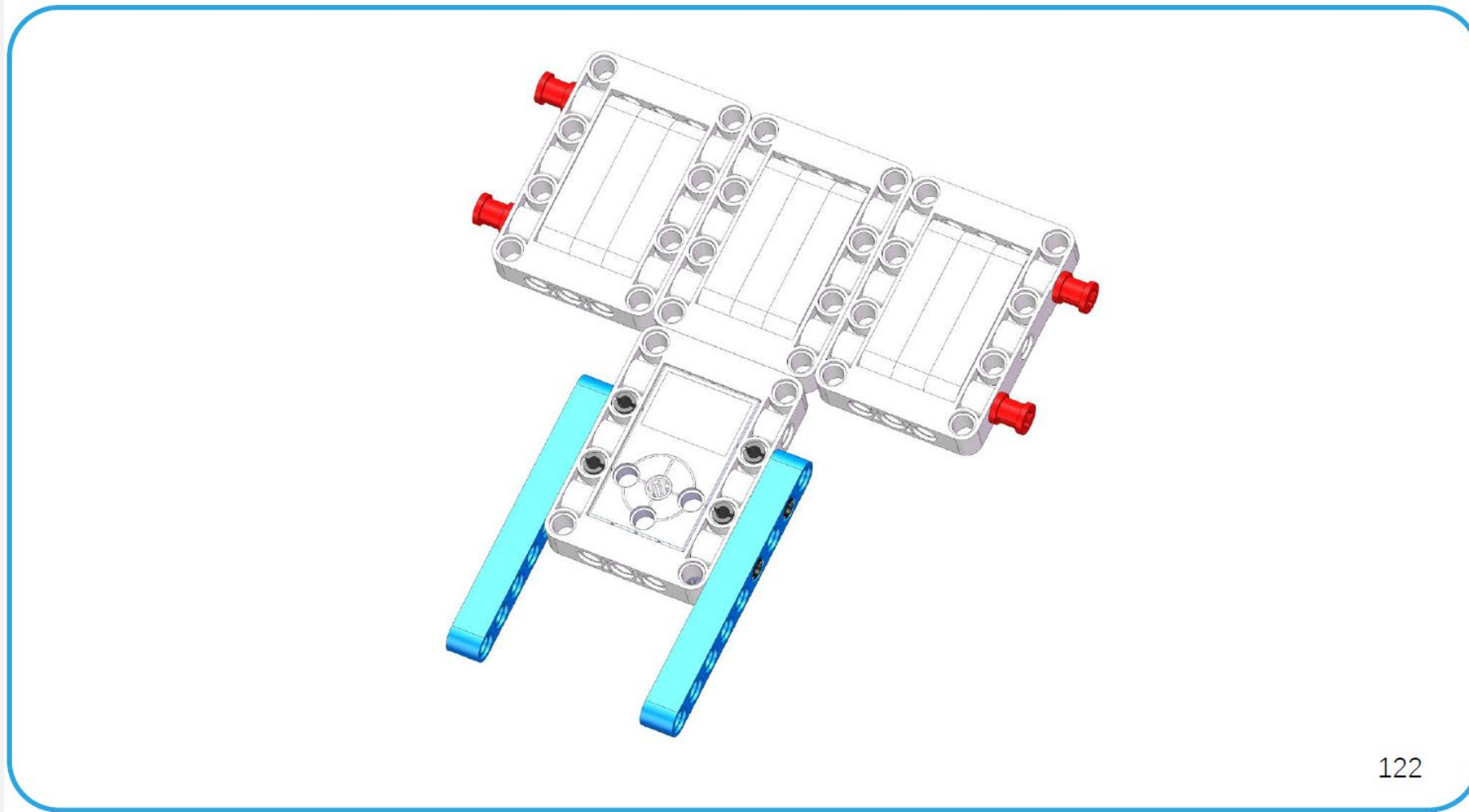


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Step 22



Step 23



122

Step 24



Step 25



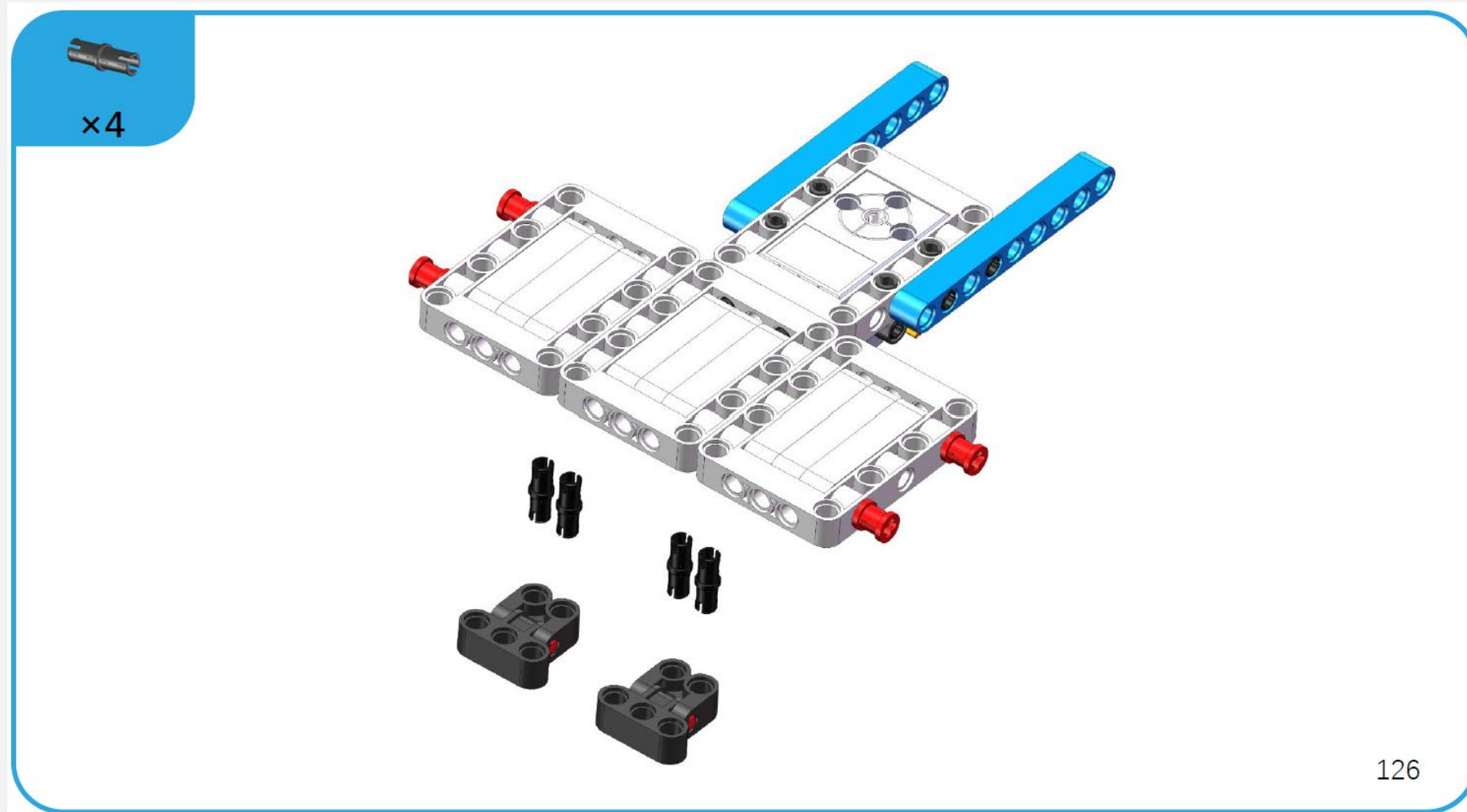
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Step 26



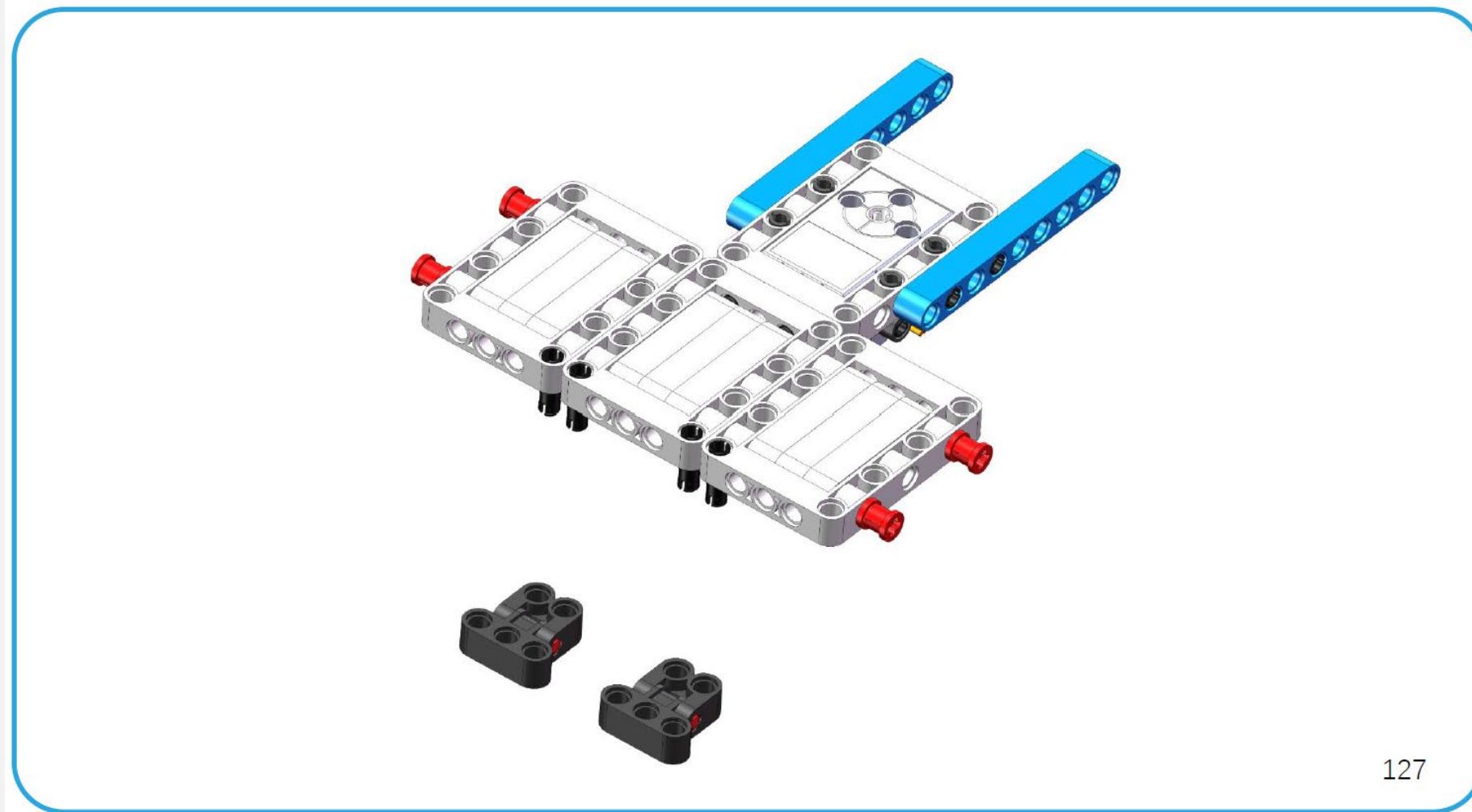
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Step 27



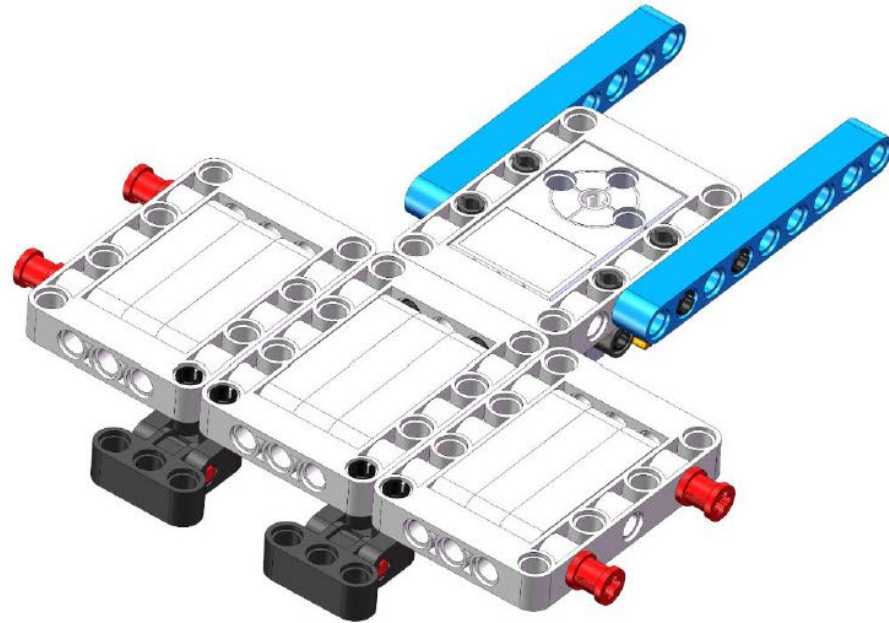
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Step 28



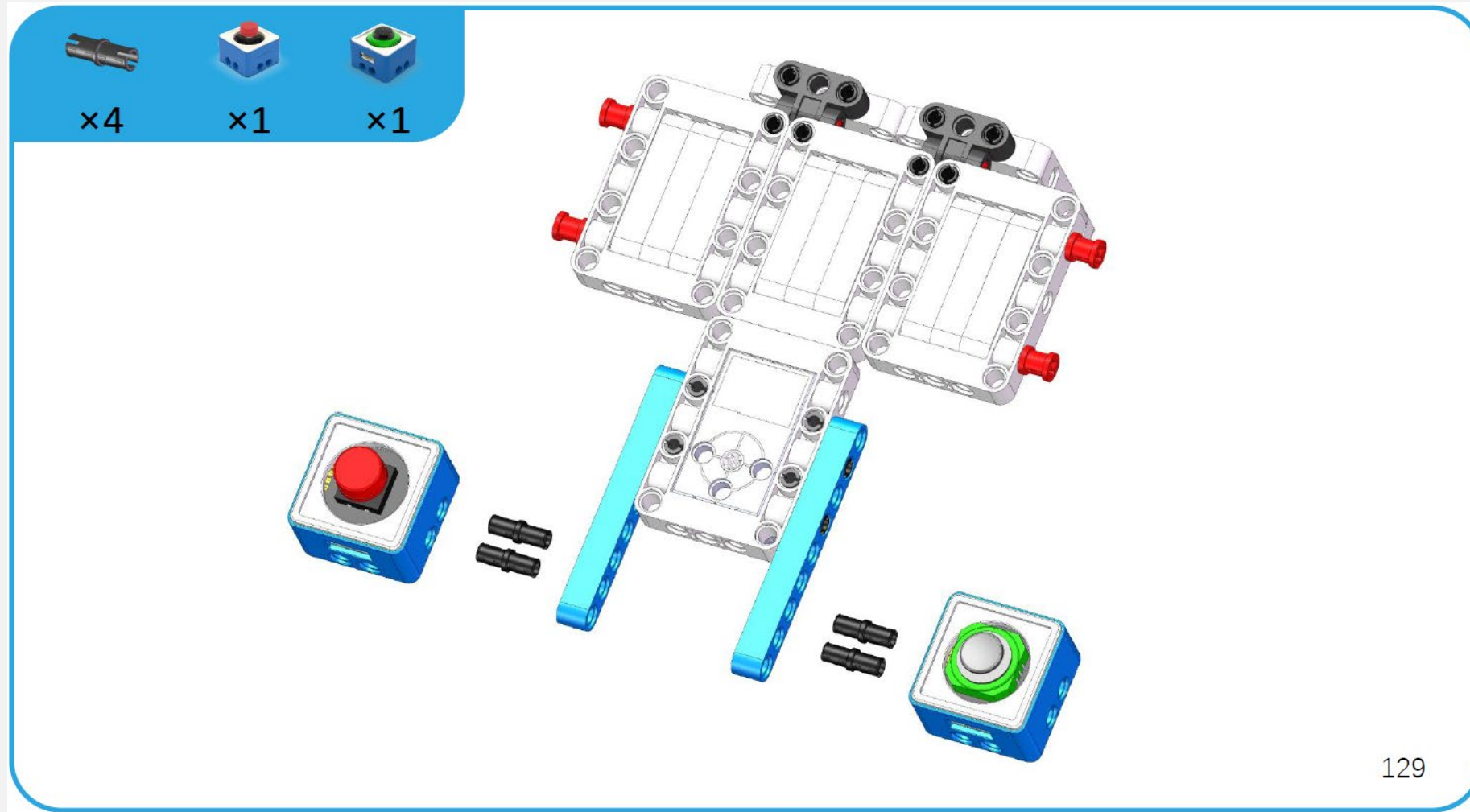
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Step 29



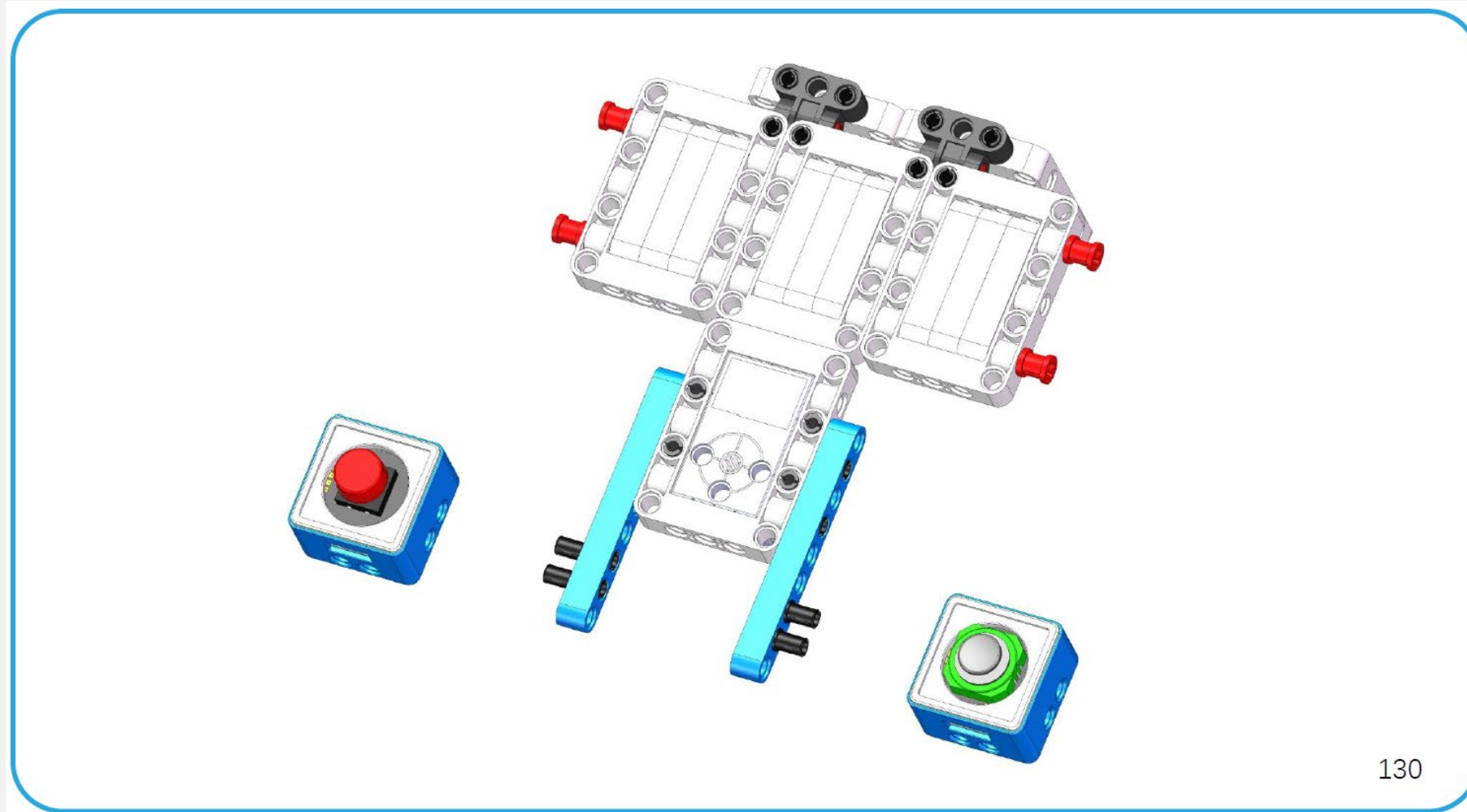
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Step 30



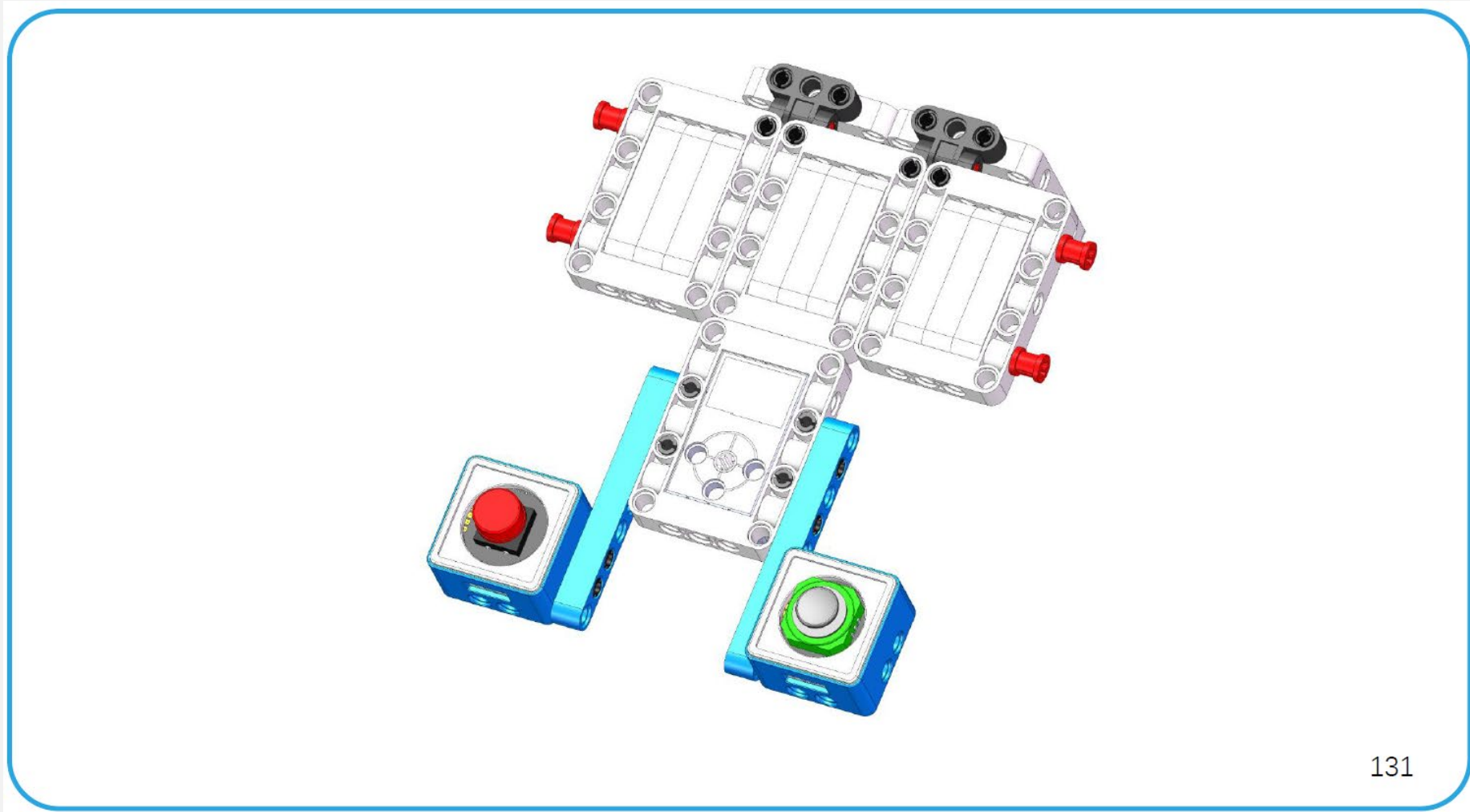
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Step 31



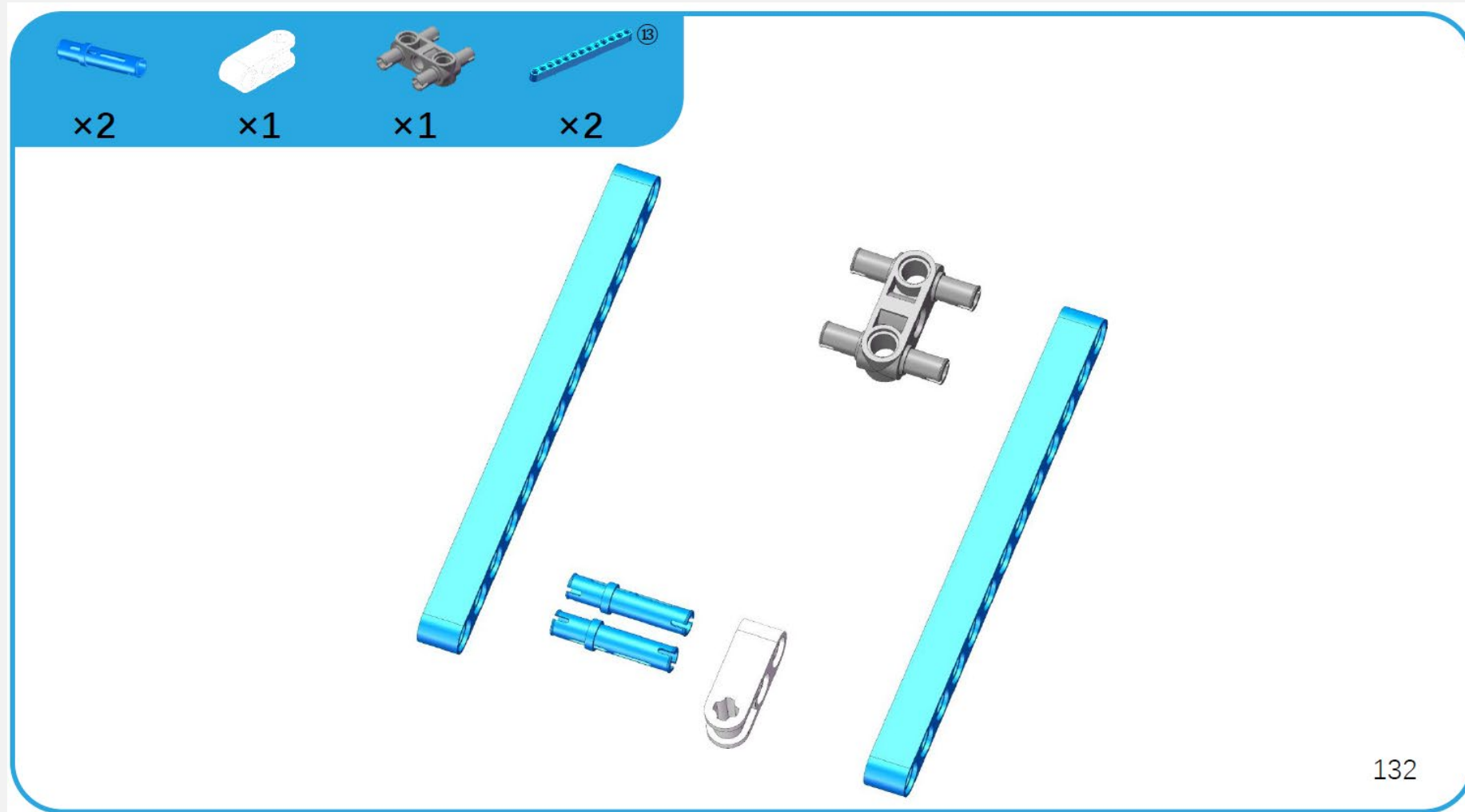
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Step 32



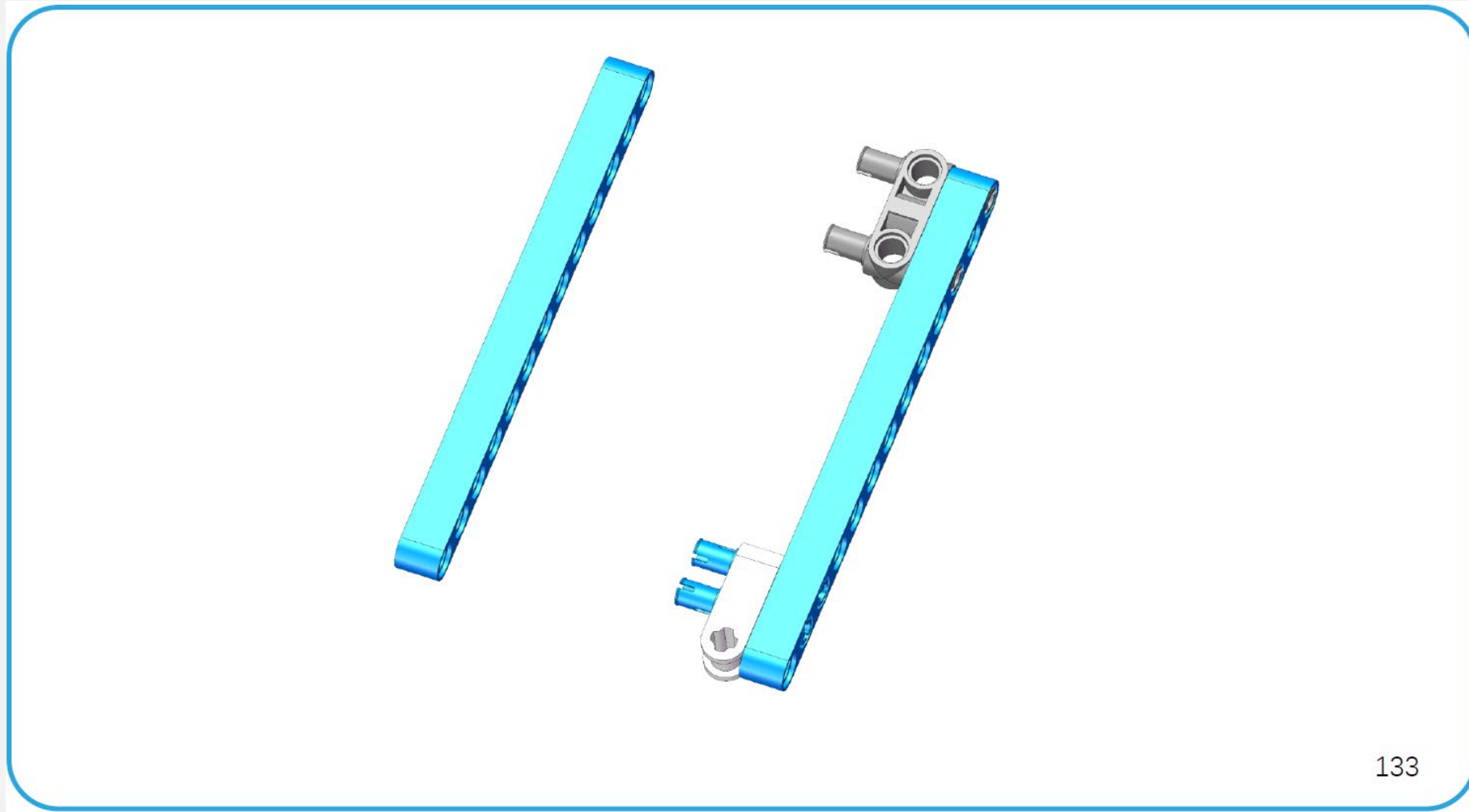
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Step 33



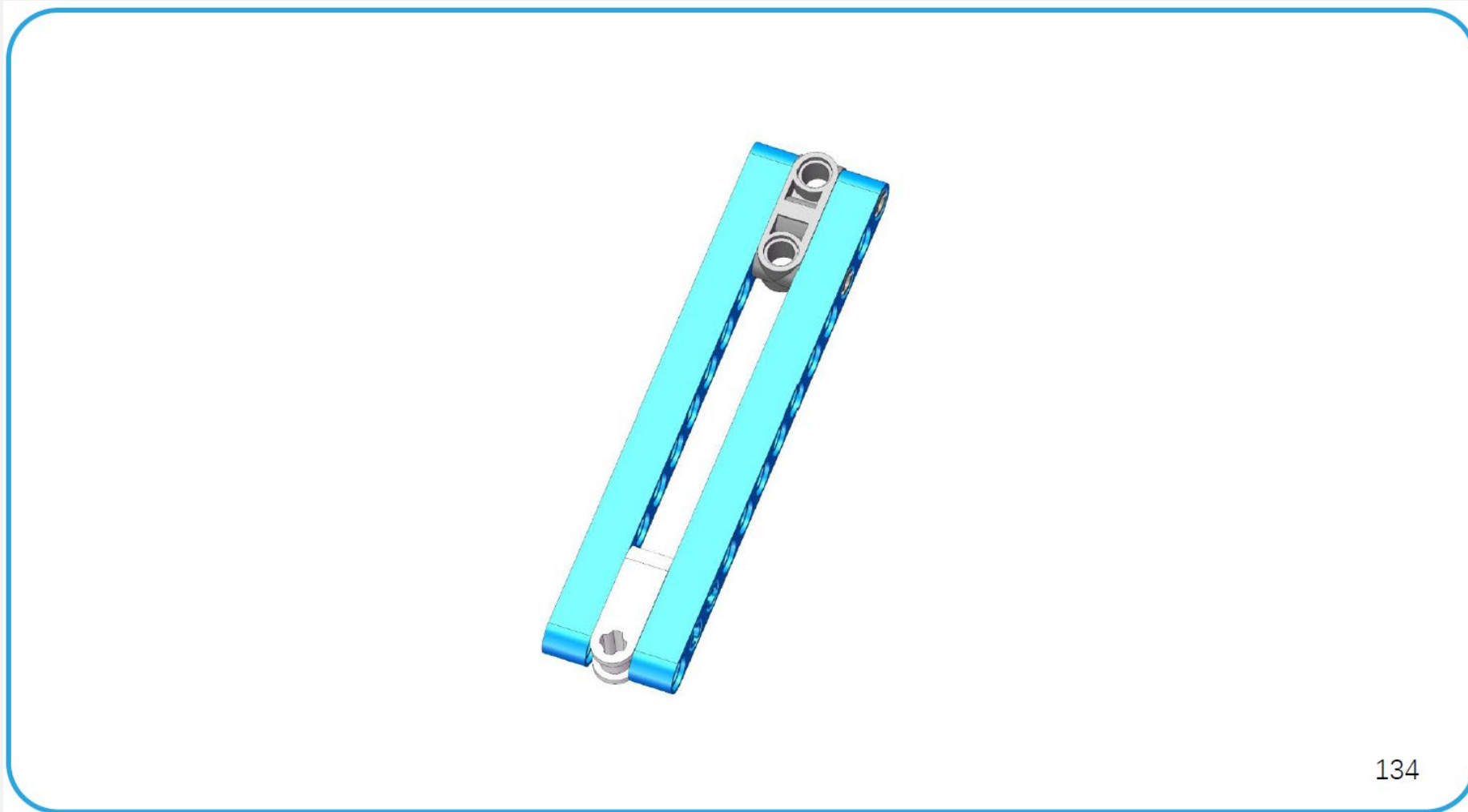
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Step 34



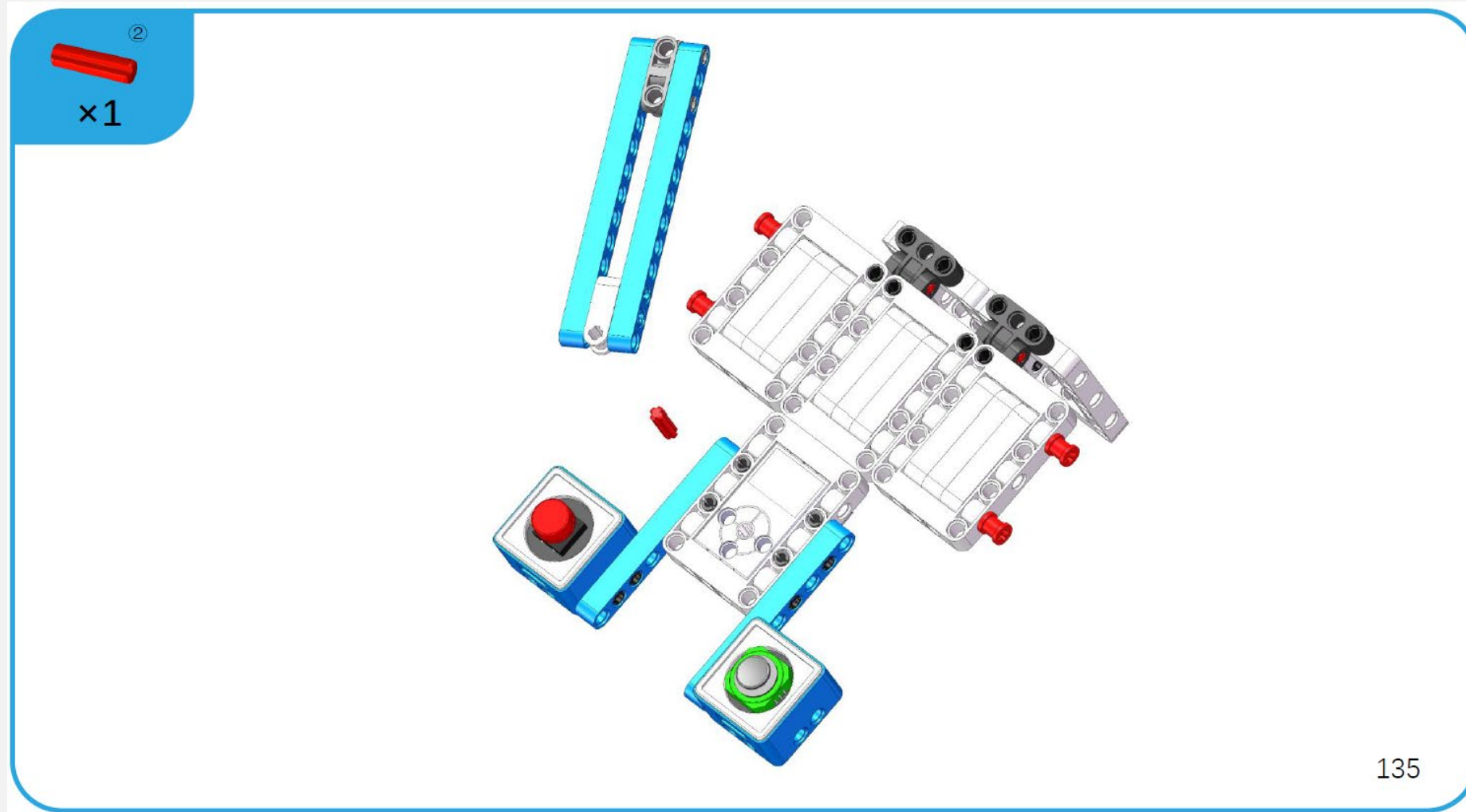
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Step 35

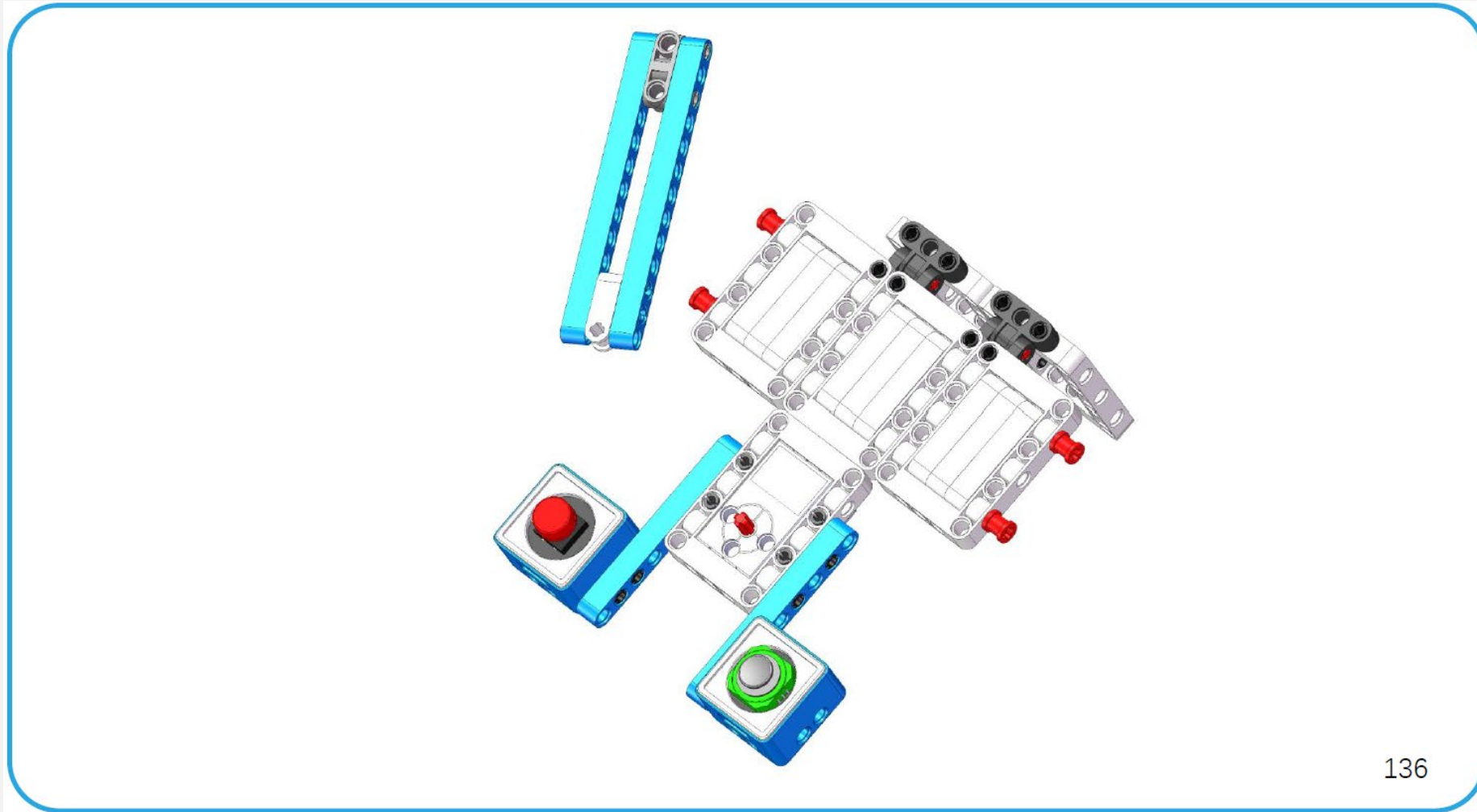


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Step 36

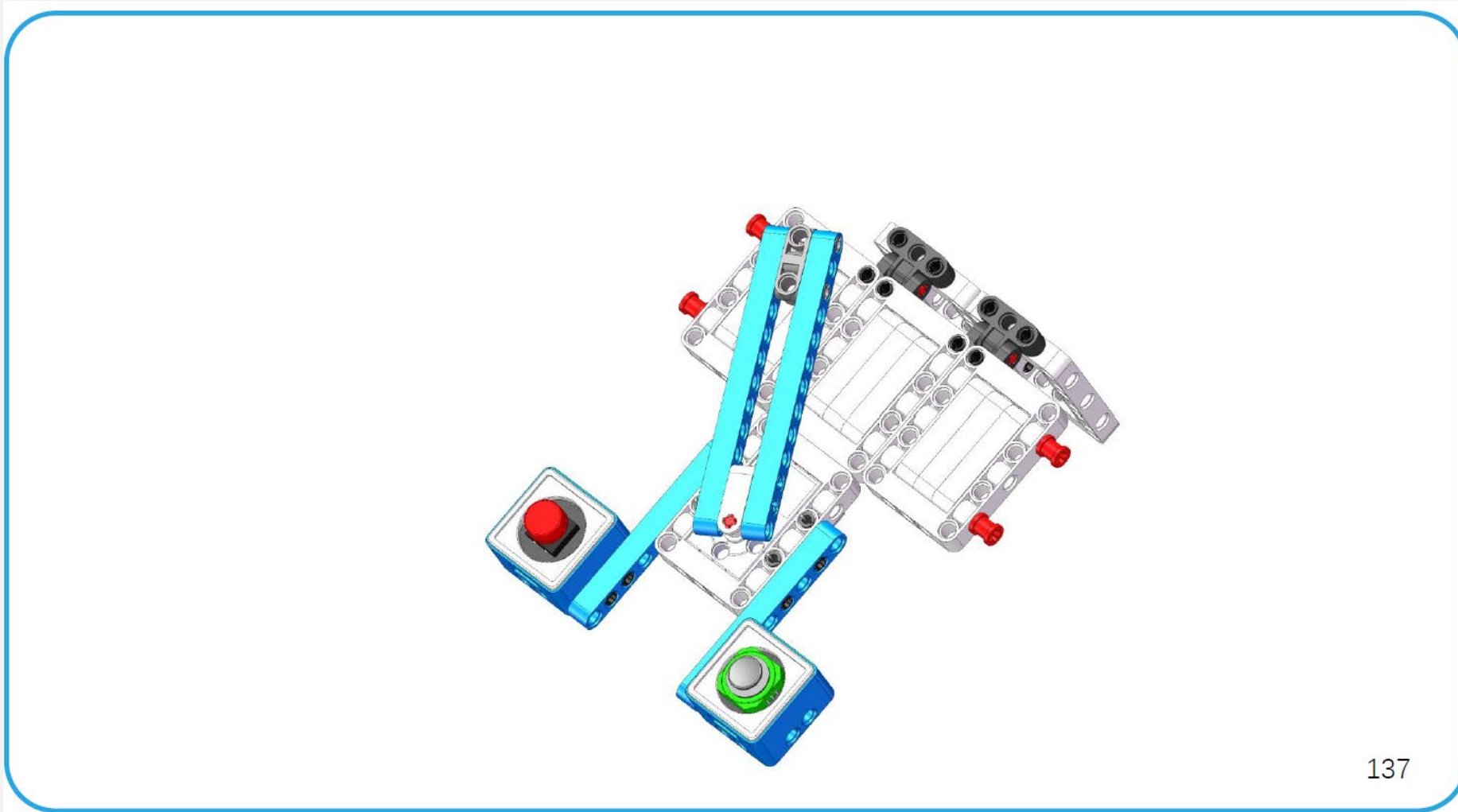


Step 37



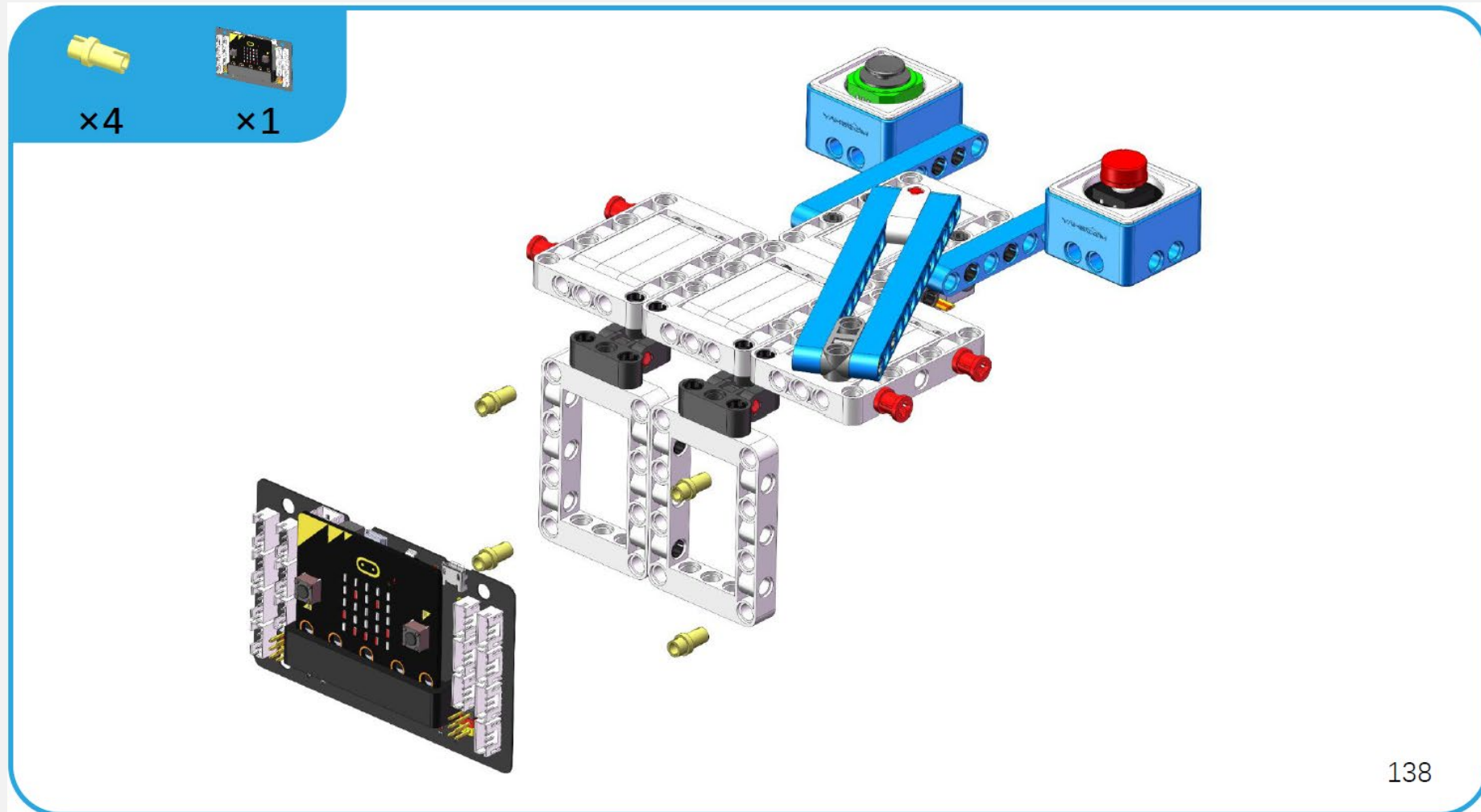
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Step 38

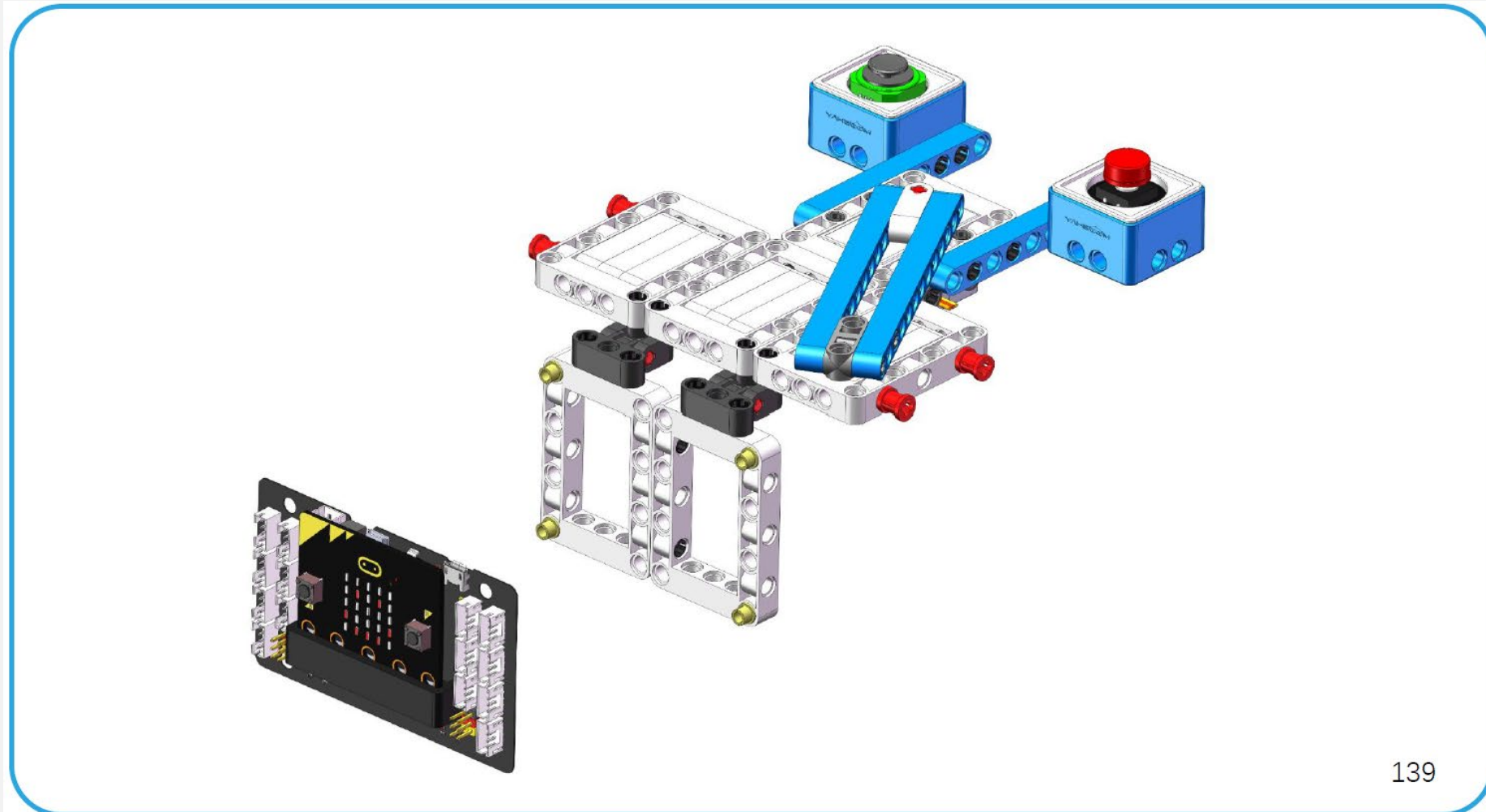


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Step 39

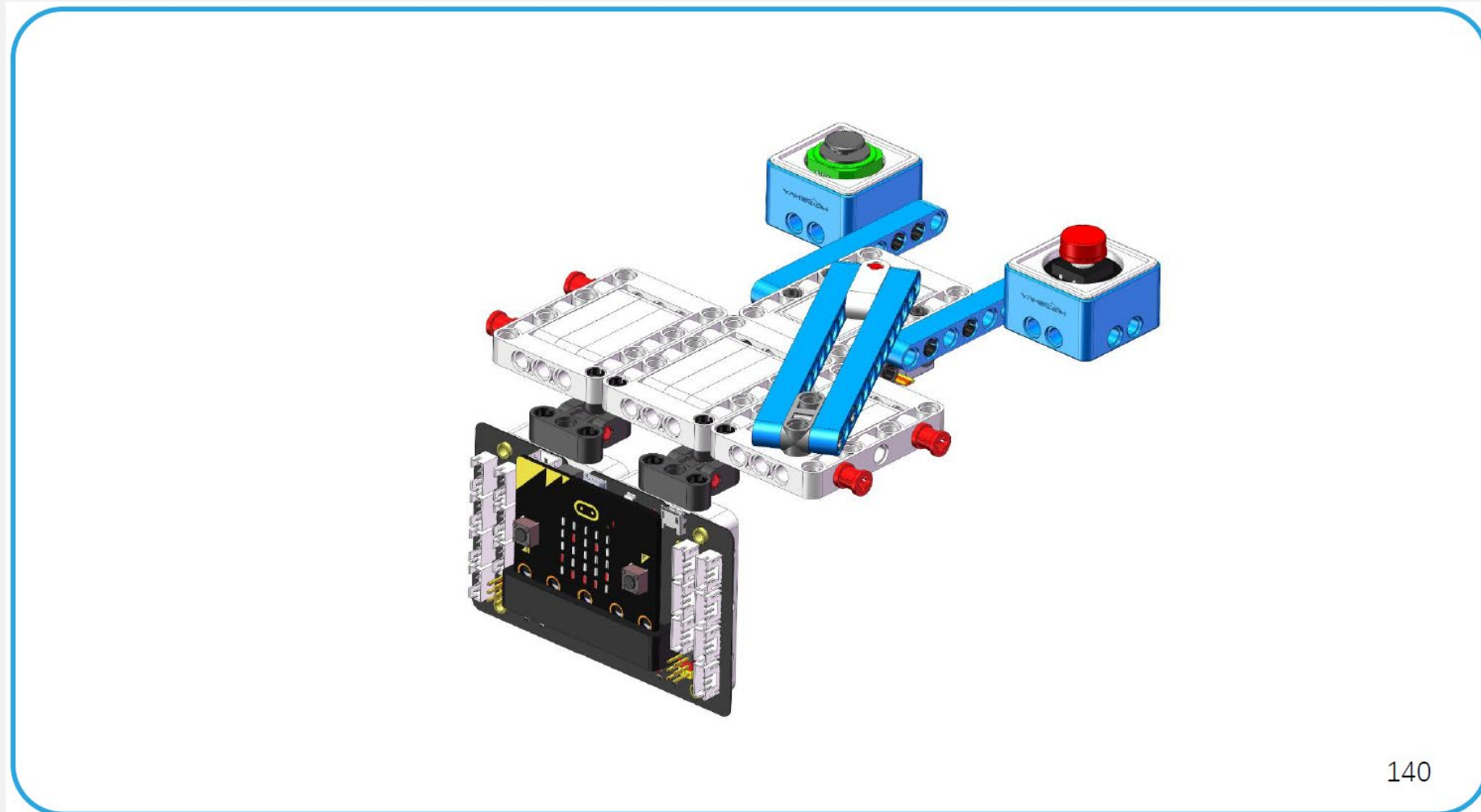


Step 40



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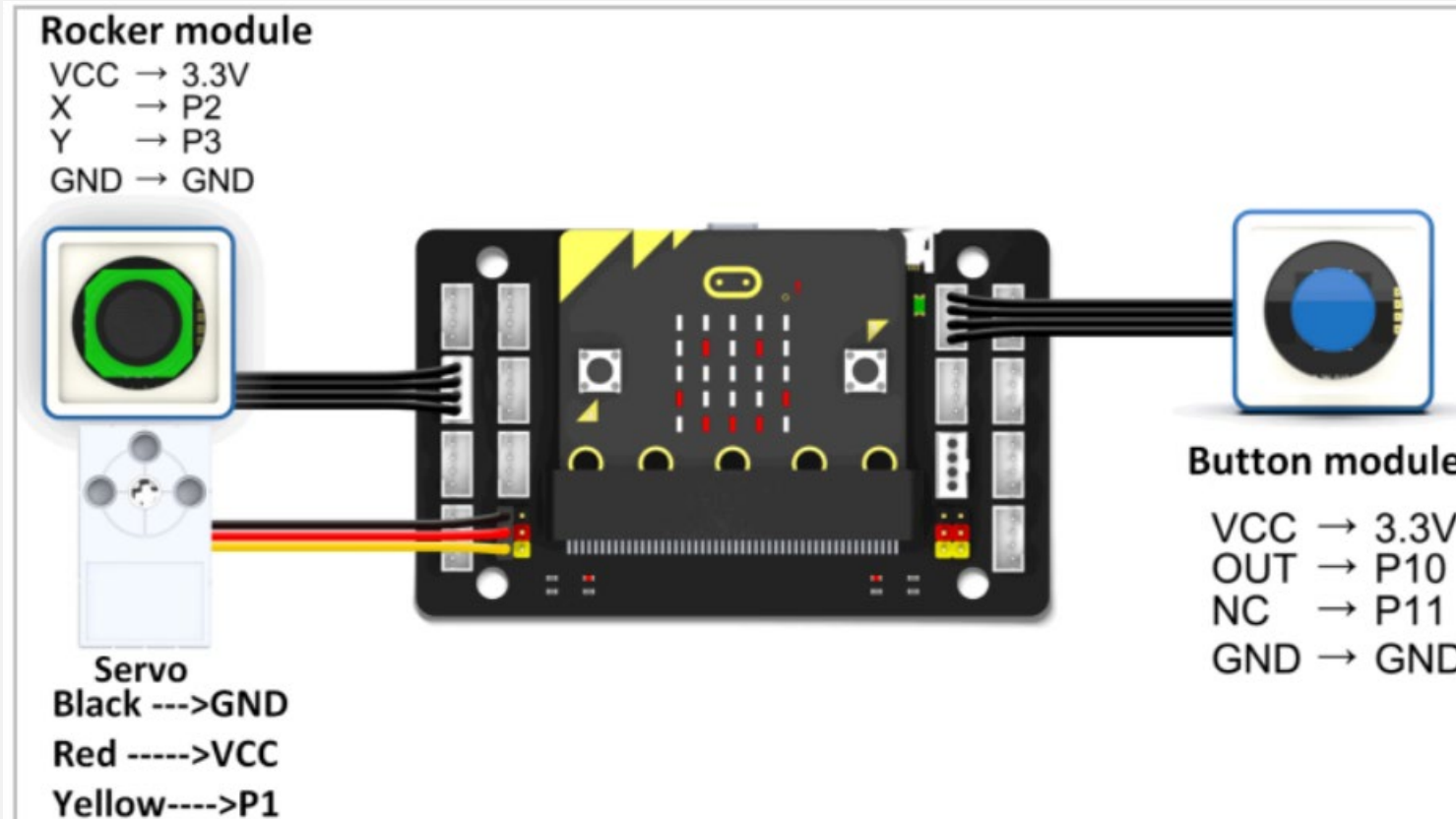
Step 41



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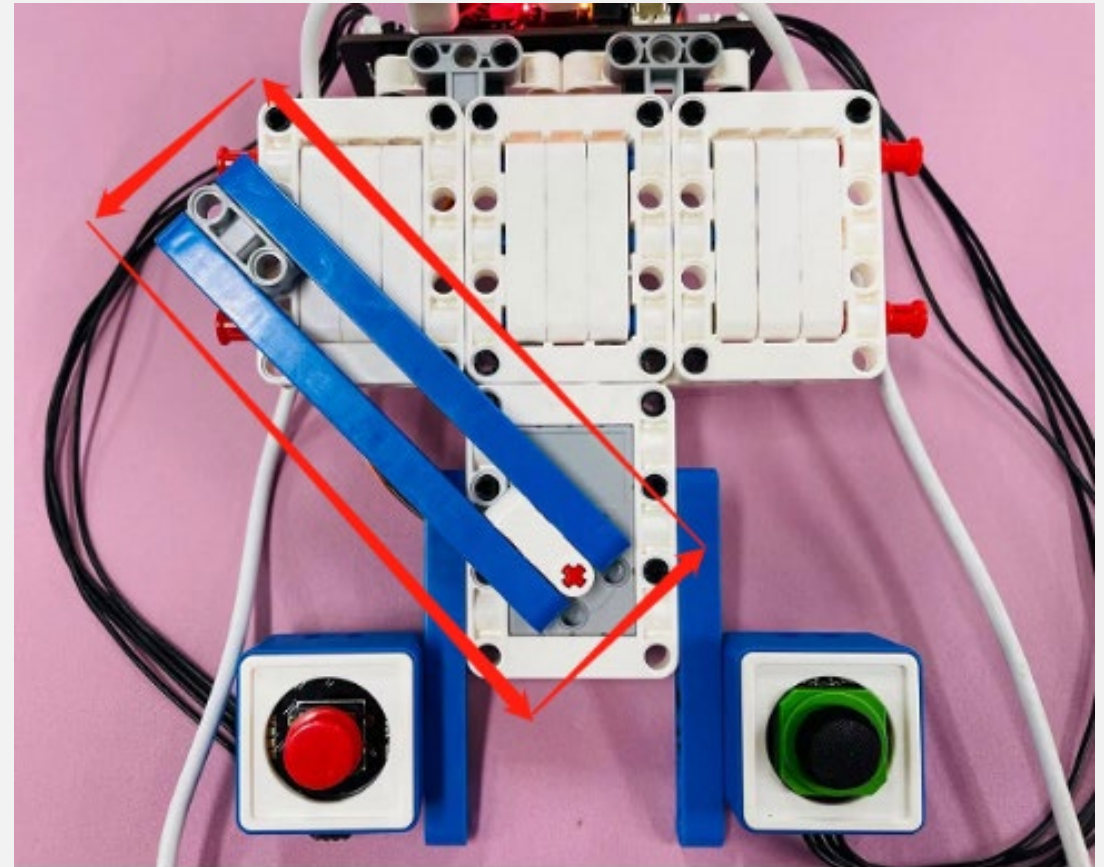
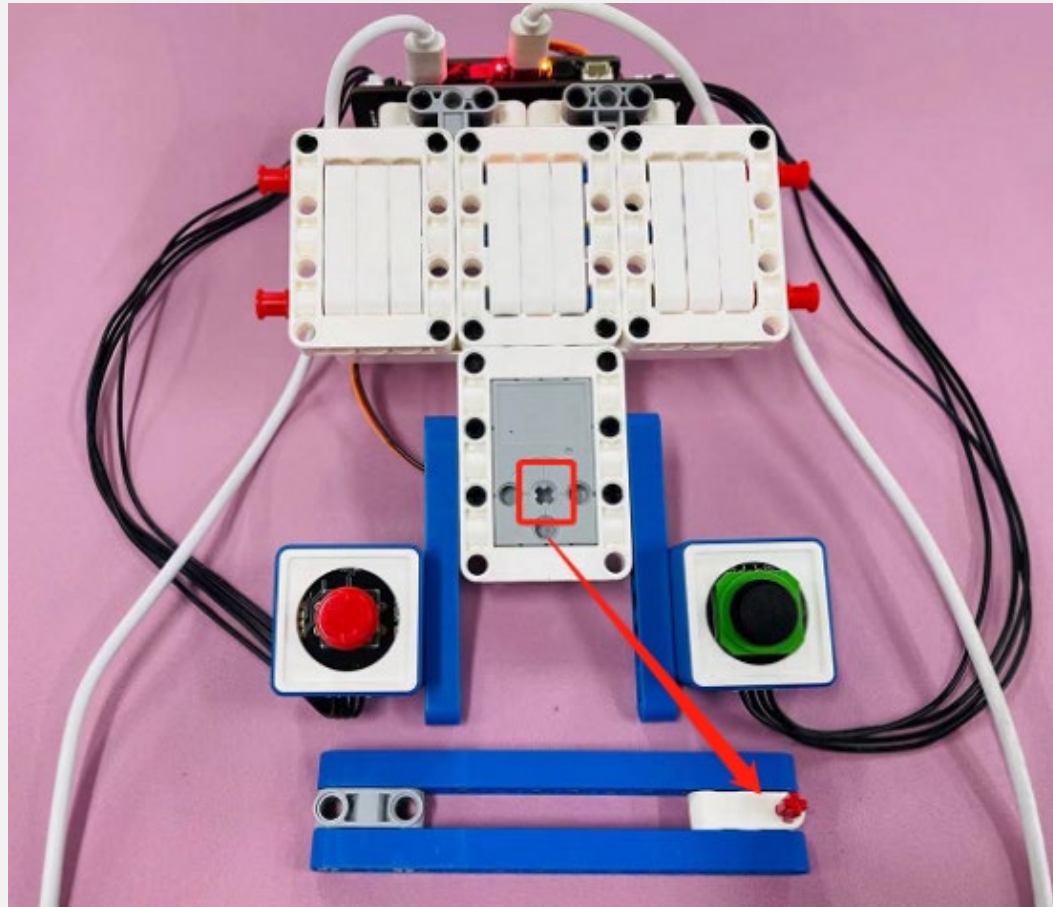
Wire Connection

Connect the modules



Let's connect the module like this.

Connect the wiper



Introduction to Servo



Gray Servo (A02)	GND: connect ground
Black line: GND	Working Voltage: 4.8-6V
Red line: VCC	Angle range: 0-360°
Yellow line: signal line	Size: 29.4mm*28.8mm
No-load current: 90±20mA	Stop torque: 2±0.2kg-cm
Maximum torque: 2000g*cm	The pulse width corresponds to the angle value: 0-360° (500-2500us)

The working principle of the servo: the rotation speed and direction of the 360° building block servo can be controlled by PWM. The 500-1500us PWM controls the forward rotation of the servo. The smaller the value, the greater the rotation speed; the 1500-2500us PWM controls the reverse rotation of the servo.

The greater the value, the greater the rotation speed. 1500us PWM is to control the servo to stop.

Before using the building block servo to build the building block shape, you must calibrate the angle of the servo to determine the center position of the servo, because all the angles used in the modeling are not all 360°, so if the servo is not calibrated, which will easy to jam the servo after power-on, thereby damaging the servo.

What is Servo?

What is a Servo Motor? Servo motors or “servos”, as they are known, are electronic devices and rotary or linear actuators that rotate and push parts of a machine with precision. Servos are mainly used on angular or linear position and for specific velocity, and acceleration.

Is Servo Motor Input or Output?

A servomotor is a closed-loop servomechanism that uses position feedback to control its motion and final position.

The input to its control is a signal (either analogue or digital) representing the position commanded for the output shaft.

How is Servo Motor controlled?

Servos are controlled by sending an electrical pulse of variable width, or pulse width modulation (PWM), through the control wire. There is a minimum pulse, a maximum pulse, and a repetition rate. A servo motor can usually only turn 90° in either direction for a total of 180° movement.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ditS0a28Sko>

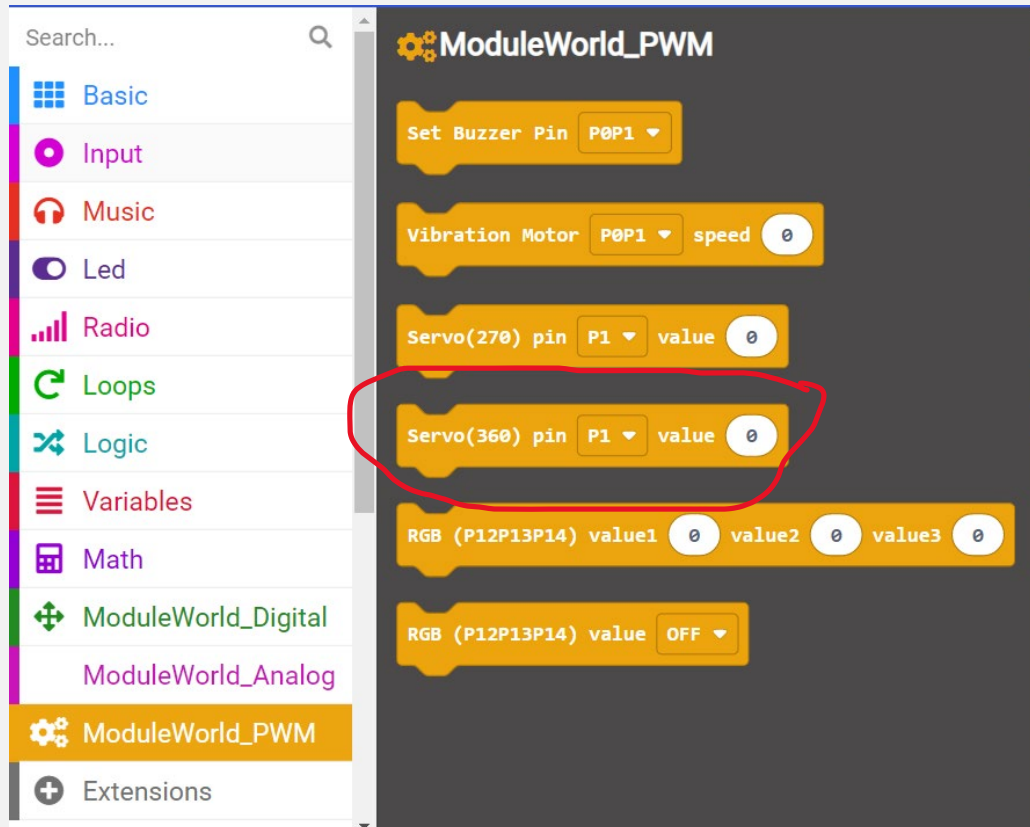
From time 1:44 – 4:58

Make code programming

<https://github.com/YahboomTechnology/Module-World>.

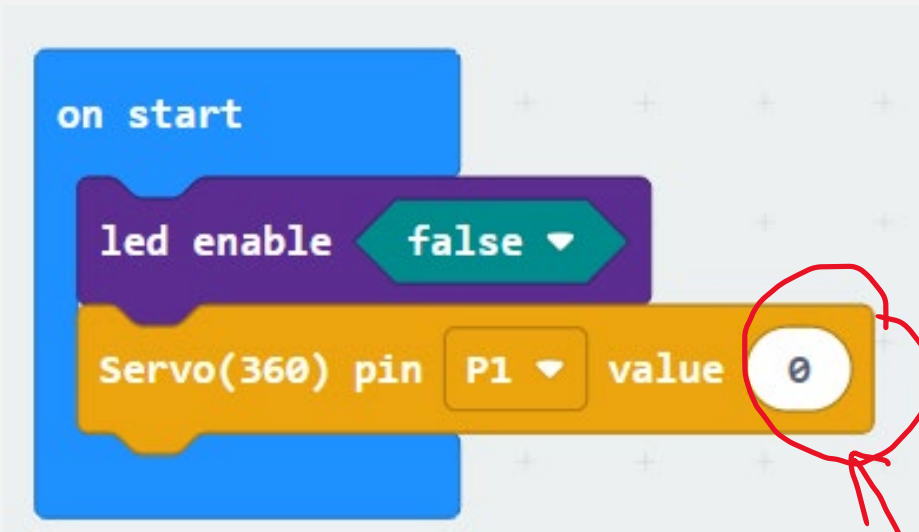
Or search [YahboomTechnology/Module-World](#) in the extension block

Coding - Servo



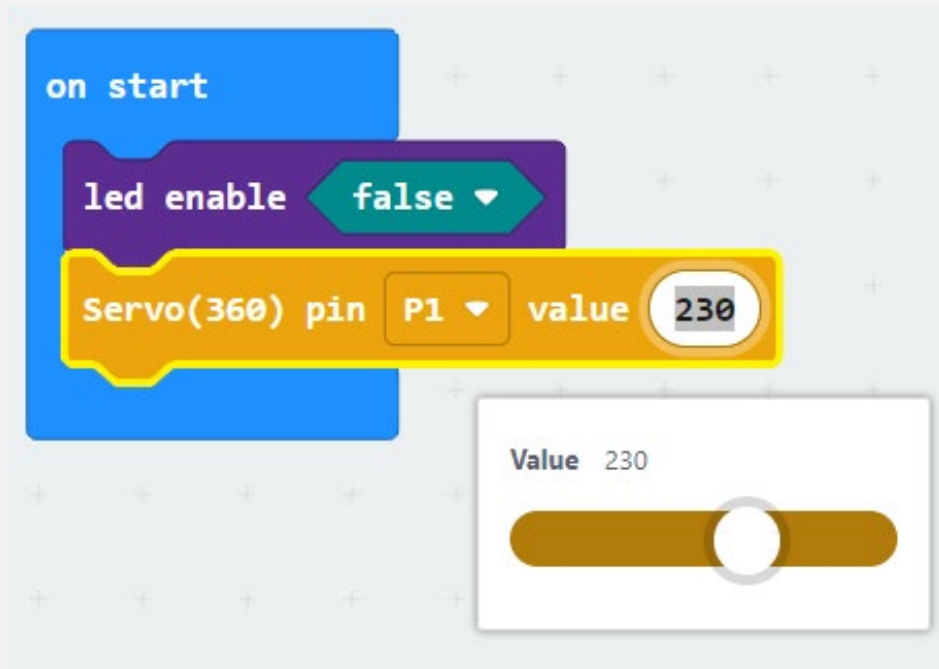
We need to take the Servo (360) coding block to code the movement of servo

Coding - Servo



Let's manipulate this value to make the servo run to different position

Coding - Servo



The value of the servo range from 0 degree to 360 degrees.

Coding - Servo

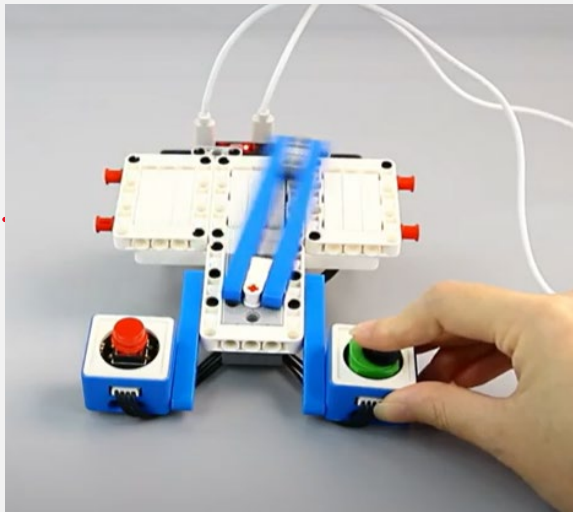
```

on start
  led enable false
  Servo(360) pin P1 value 230

forever
  if Rocker pin P2P3 value Right then
    Servo(360) pin P1 value 230
  else if Rocker pin P2P3 value Left then
    Servo(360) pin P1 value 130
  
```

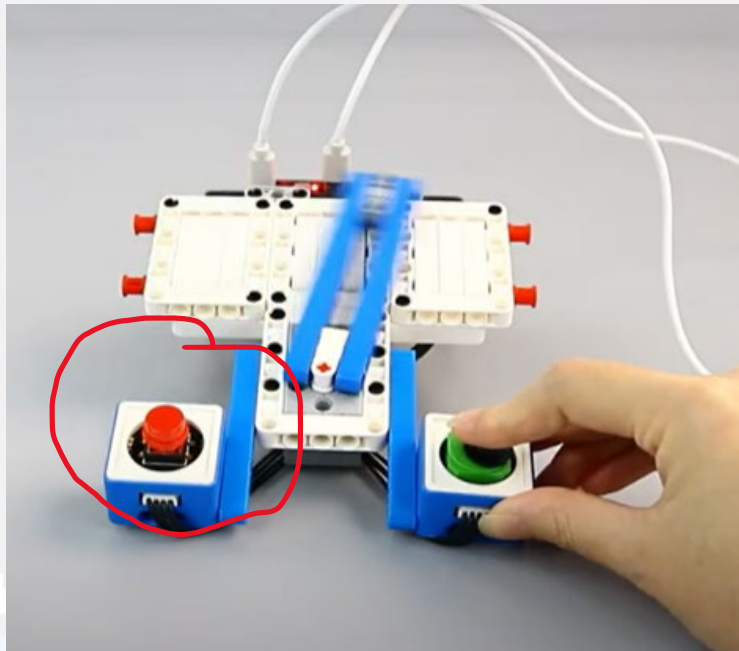
To run it with the rocker module, we can make it run to different position when rocker module is being pushed.

Coding - Combination



After your program downloaded successfully, you can use the rocker module to turn your wiper to left or right

L9 - Challenge level 1

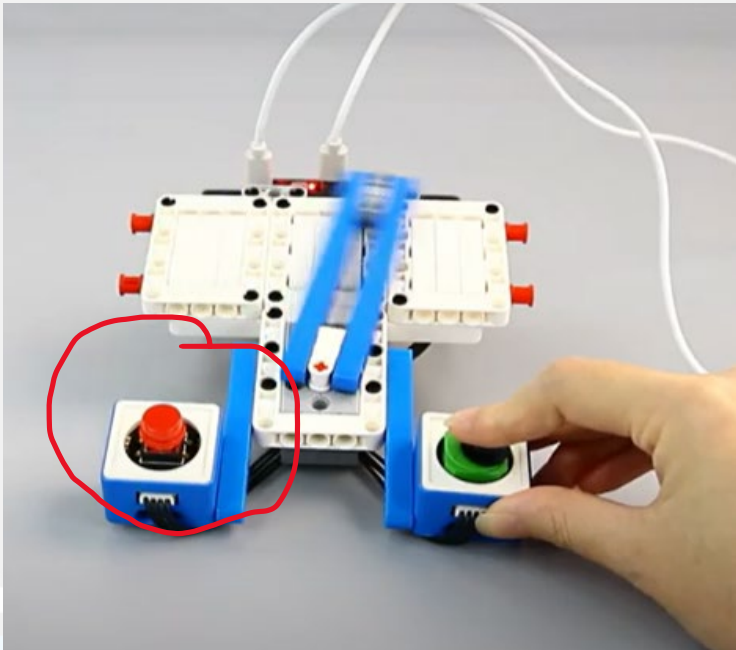


Program your button module as a toggle switch to turn it on / off for the wiper.

If button is pressed first time, the wiper will go back to starting position and rocker module can't turn the wiper.

If button pressed another time, it will make the wiper go back to starting position and enable the rocker to control the wiper direction

L9 - Challenge level 2

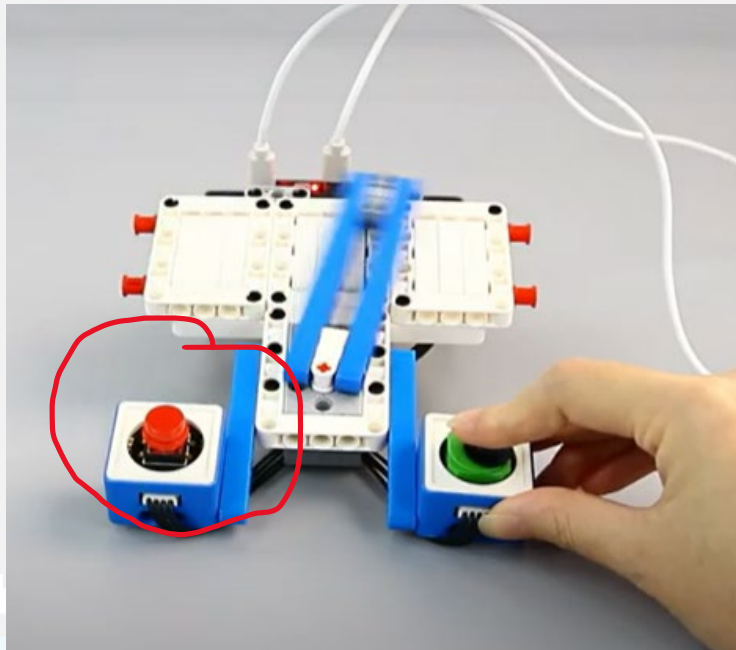


Program your button module as a toggle switch to turn the wiper either to the left or to the right.

When button is pressed at first time, it will go to the right.

When the button is pressed for another time, it will go to left, so and so on.

L9 - Mission



Can you make your rocker module to slowly turn the wiper instead of just going into 2 positions (left or right)?

Use the button module as a toggle switch to adjust the speed of the wiper.



Any
Questions?

Thank you :)