

Arduino: What is it? What can it do?

Tom Lake
tswsl1989@sucs.org

May 20, 2013

What is an Arduino?

According to Arduino:

Arduino is a tool for making computers that can sense and control more of the physical world than your desktop computer. It's an open-source physical computing platform based on a simple microcontroller board, and a development environment for writing software for the board.

According to Wikipedia:

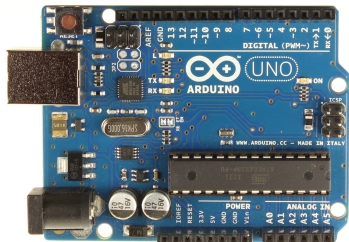
Arduino is a single-board microcontroller designed to make the process of using electronics in multidisciplinary projects more accessible.

What is an Arduino?

- Open Source
 - Reference designs for hardware
 - Firmware
 - Programming tools + GUI
- Mostly based around 8-bit Atmel AVR chips
- There is also a variant based on an ARM Cortex-M3
- Several 'official' varieties with different chips, extra functionality, different shapes and sizes

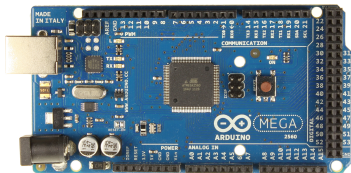
- ATmega328
- 14 Digital I/O Pins (6 can do PWM)
- 6 Analog Input Pins
- 32 KB Flash Memory, 2 KB SRAM, 1 KB EEPROM
- 16 MHz Clock

Arduino Uno



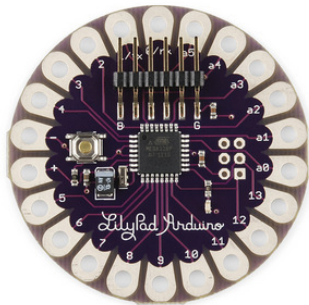
Arduino Mega2560

- ATmega2560
- 54 Digital I/O Pins (15 can do PWM)
- 16 Analog Input Pins
- 256 KB Flash Memory, 8 KB SRAM, 4 KB EEPROM
- 16 MHz Clock



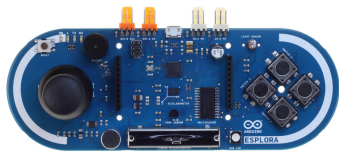
LilyPad Arduino

- ATmega168V or ATmega328V
- 14 Digital I/O Pins (6 can do PWM)
- 6 Analog Input Pins
- 16 KB Flash Memory, 1 KB SRAM, 512 bytes EEPROM
- 8 MHz Clock
- Thin, probably washable



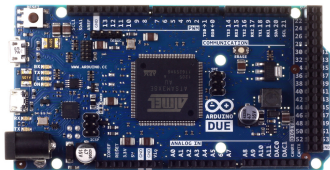
Arduino Esplora

- ATmega32u4
- Lots of onboard stuff:
 - Analog joystick + button, D-pad
 - 3-axis linear accelerometer
 - Linear potentiometer
 - TinkerKit connectors
 - Headers designed to connect to a TFT module available from Arduino
- Can present itself as a serial device, or as keyboard/mouse



- AT91SAM3X8E (ARM Cortex-M3)
- 54 Digital I/O Pins (12 can do PWM)
- 12 Analog Input Pins, 2 Analog Output pins
- 512 KB Flash Memory, 96 KB SRAM
- 84 MHz Clock

Arduino Due



Arduino Shields

- Extension boards that stack on top of other Arduino boards
 - Only works for the rectangular boards: Uno, Mega, Due etc.
- Add extra hardware that communicates with the Arduino using some of the existing I/O pins
- Pins not used by the shield are typically passed through
- Allows connections to other components using the uppermost board of the stack.

Arduino Shields

- Ethernet/WiFi/XBee + SD Card shields
 - SD card for file transfers
 - Ethernet + WiFi libraries support TCP and UDP and will do DNS lookups
 - Libraries provide support for acting as a server
- Motor shield
 - Separate power supply
 - PWM speed control
 - Can brake motors rather than free-wheeling when speed reduced
 - Motor current can be read by Arduino
- GSM shield
 - Supports voice, data + SMS
 - Controlled with AT Commands
 - Replaceable SIM card

Programming Arduino devices

What is it?

Official
versions

Shields

Programming

Projects

The End

- Programs (*Sketches*) written in C or C++
- Require two functions: `setup()` and `loop()`
- `setup()` is run once when the board is reset
- `loop()` is (as the name suggests) run repeatedly

In other words, the bootloader runs this:

```
void main() {  
    setup();  
    do {  
        loop();  
    } while(1);  
}
```

Language features

What is it?

Official
versions

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- Usual C style flow control and variable types:
 - if, for, while, do, switch, goto
 - int, int, char, long, short, float, double
 - Simple arrays - `int foo[5]`
 - `char foo[10]` style strings
- Also supports String objects
- Comments (Not sure what these are)
- Lots of features provided by library code
- Can just use C/C++, with some caveats
No `libstdc++`, no `new` or `delete` ...

A simple example

Blink an LED at 1Hz:

```
int led = 13; // Most boards have an LED on pin 13

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

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

Serial communication

What is it?

Official
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```
/*
Reading a serial ASCII-encoded string.
Circuit:
 * Common anode
 * Red cathode: digital pin 3
 * Green cathode: digital pin 5
 * blue cathode: digital pin 6
 * anode: +5V

created 13 Apr 2012
by Tom Igoe

This example code is in the public domain.
*/
const int redPin = 3;
const int greenPin = 5;
const int bluePin = 6;

void setup() {
  Serial.begin(9600);
  pinMode(redPin, OUTPUT);
  pinMode(greenPin, OUTPUT);
  pinMode(bluePin, OUTPUT);
}
```

```
void loop() {
  while (Serial.available() > 0) {
    int red = Serial.parseInt();
    int green = Serial.parseInt();
    int blue = Serial.parseInt();

    if (Serial.read() == '\n') {
      red = 255 - constrain(red, 0, 255);
      green = 255 - constrain(green, 0, 255);
      blue = 255 - constrain(blue, 0, 255);

      analogWrite(redPin, red);
      analogWrite(greenPin, green);
      analogWrite(bluePin, blue);

      Serial.print(red, HEX);
      Serial.print(green, HEX);
      Serial.println(blue, HEX);
    }
  }
}
```

What are people doing with Arduino?

- Lots of examples listed at <http://playground.arduino.cc>
- GardenBot: Open source garden monitoring system <http://gardenbot.org/>
- OpenEnergyMonitor: Modular power monitoring system <http://openenergymonitor.org/emon/>
- Beer bottle opener:
Uses an Arduino to control a 2.8hp two stroke engine to open swing top bottles
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0Yrnya6z410>
- ArduPlane/ArduCopter: Fixed-wing and rotary-wing UAVs <http://www.ardupilot.co.uk/>

Much of the material for this talk was stolen/reused from:

- <http://arduino.cc/>
 - In particular, <http://arduino.cc/en/Guide/>
- <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arduino>

Slides will be available at

<http://sucs.org/~tswsl1989/talks/>

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Thanks for listening

Any questions?