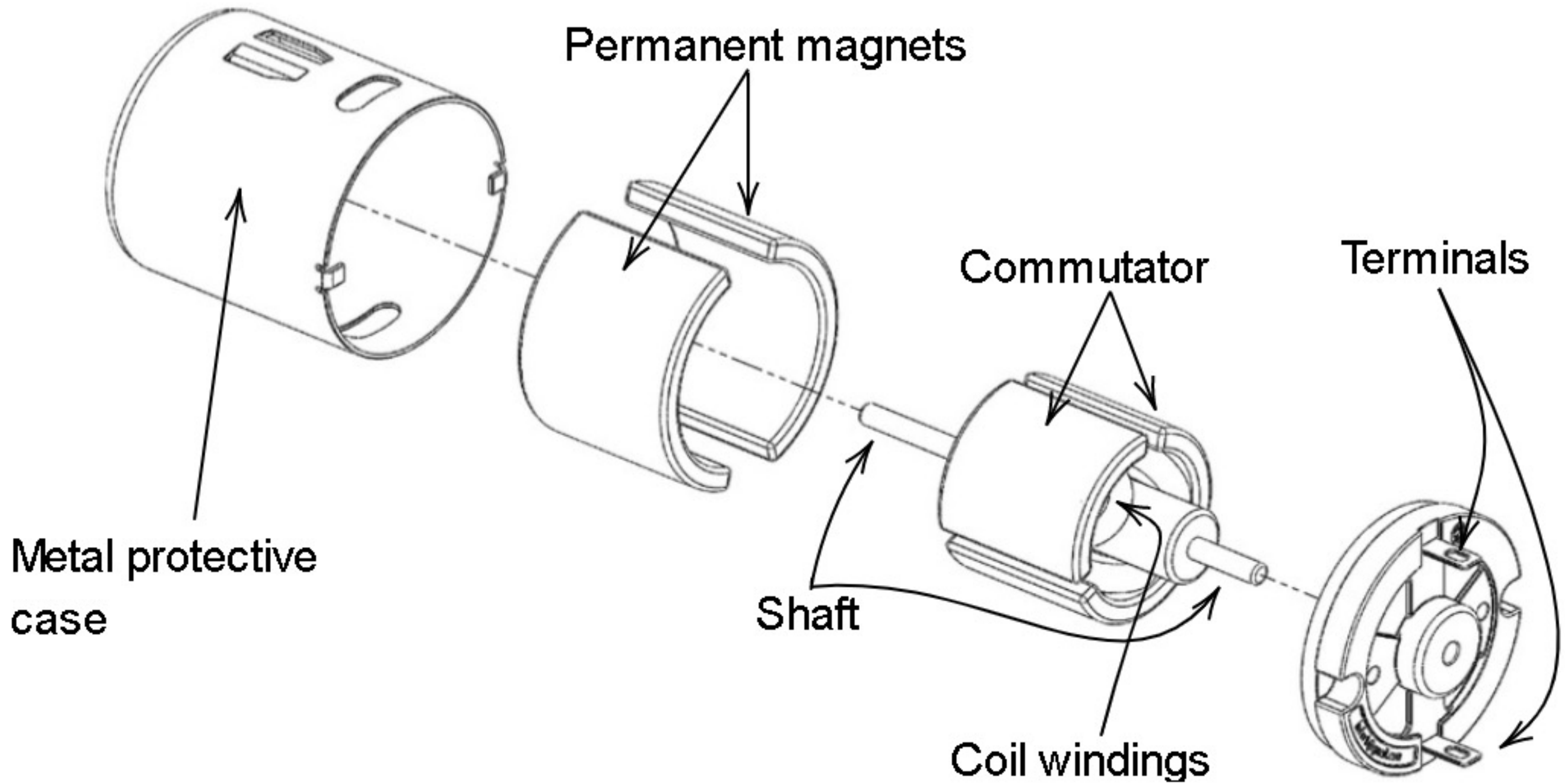


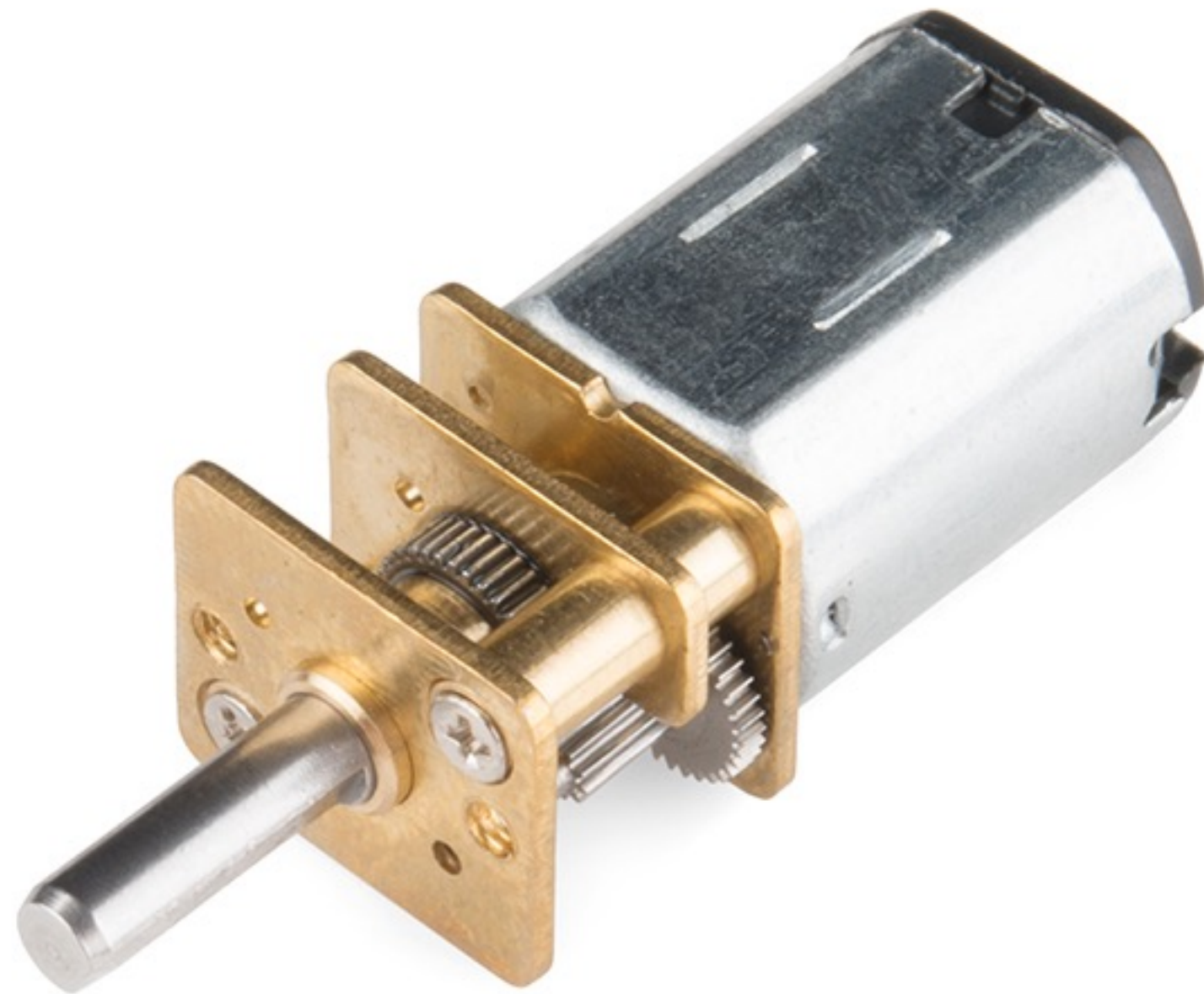
Servo Motor + Ultrasonic Sensor

Huaishu Peng | UMD CS | Fall 2024

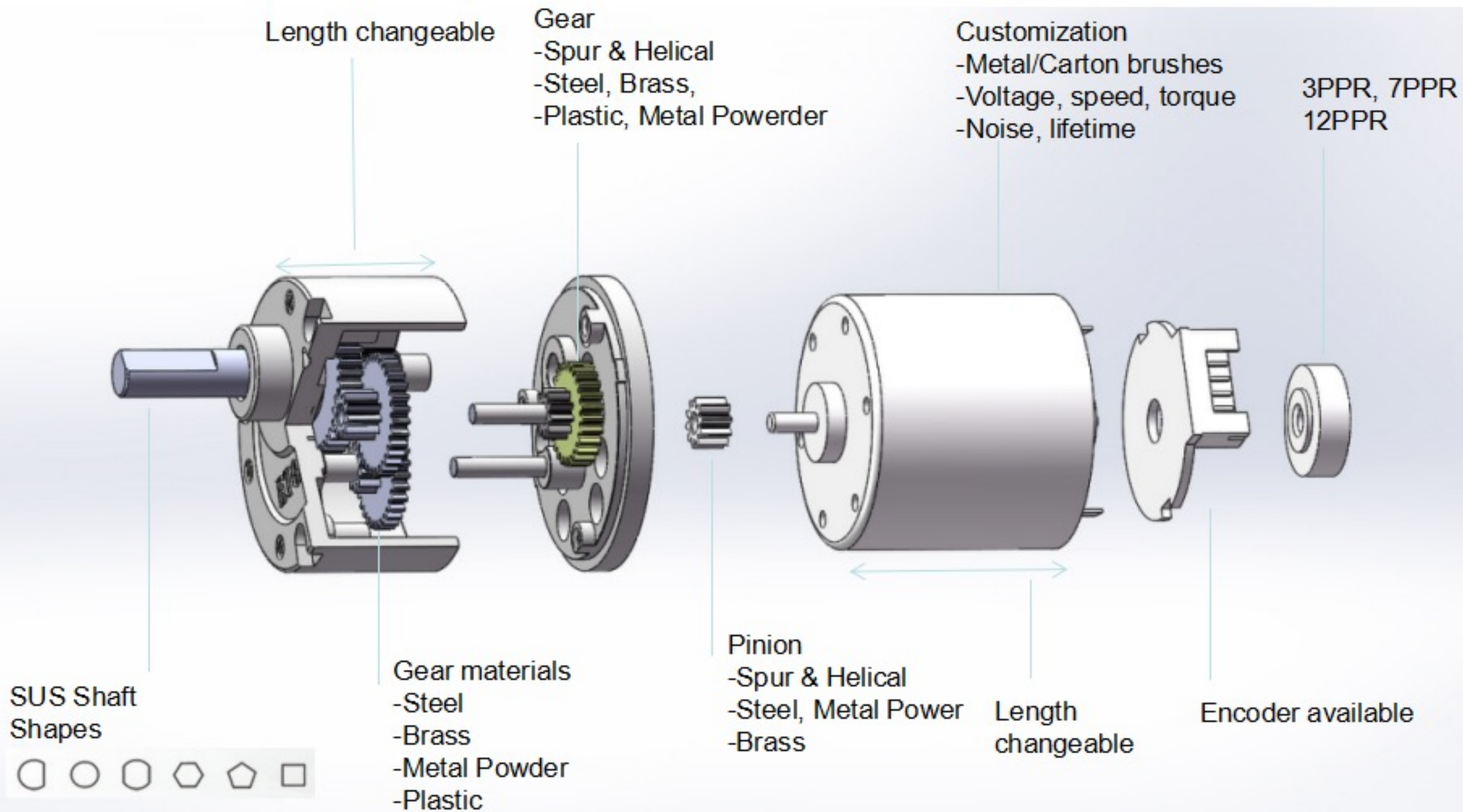


DC Motor





Gearmotor





Servo Motor

Low-speed, high-torque motor with precise positional control

A control signal is sent to the servo to position the shaft to desired angle.

When to use it?

Channel Creative
Youtube.com/ChannelCreativeVN
Kênh Sáng Tạo .COM



Youtube.com/ChannelCreativeVN
Facebook.com/ChannelCreative

What is a servo motor?

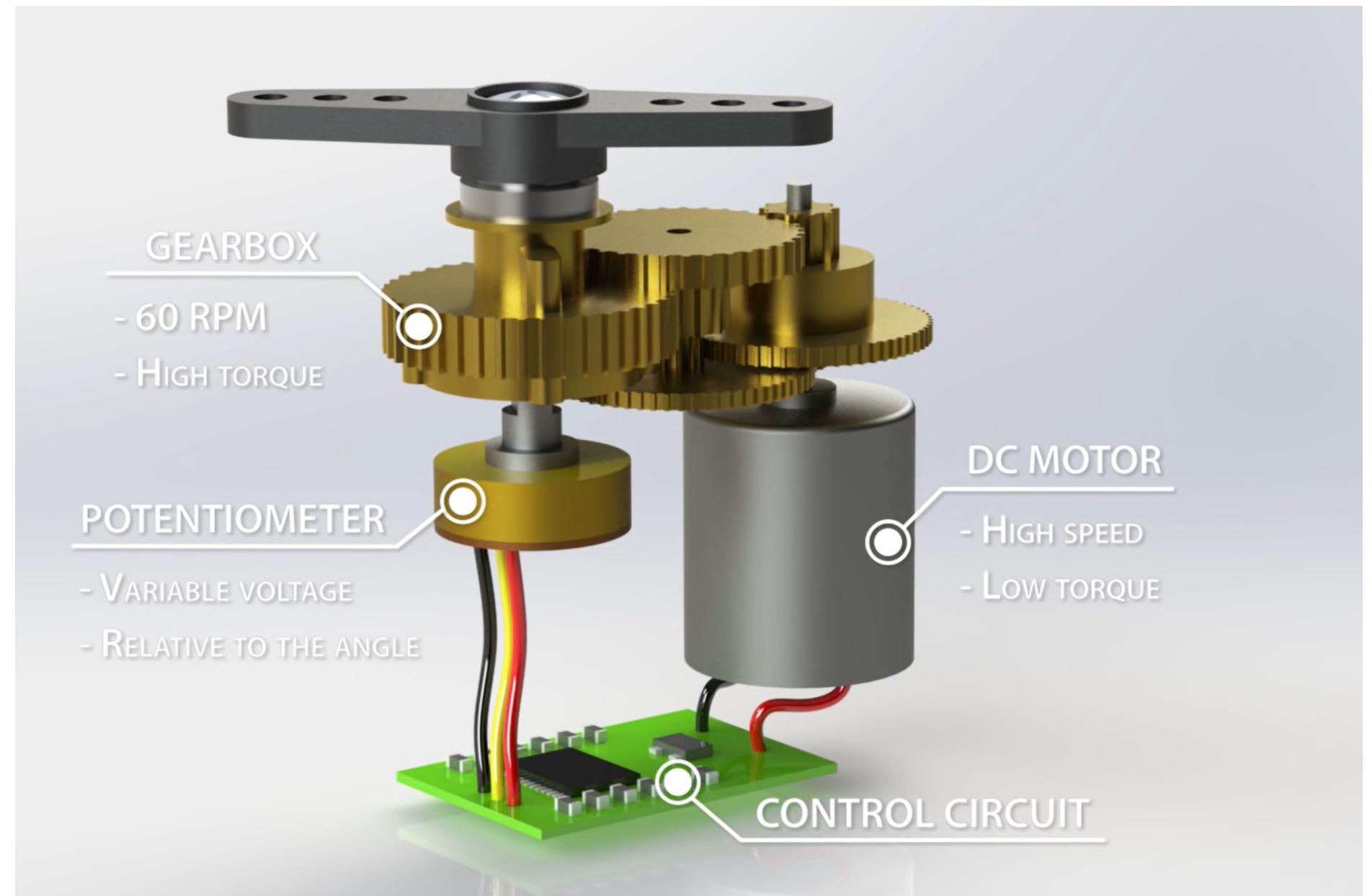
a motor with a built-in “servomechanism”.

Consist of:

An electric motor (e.g., DC motor)

A feedback device

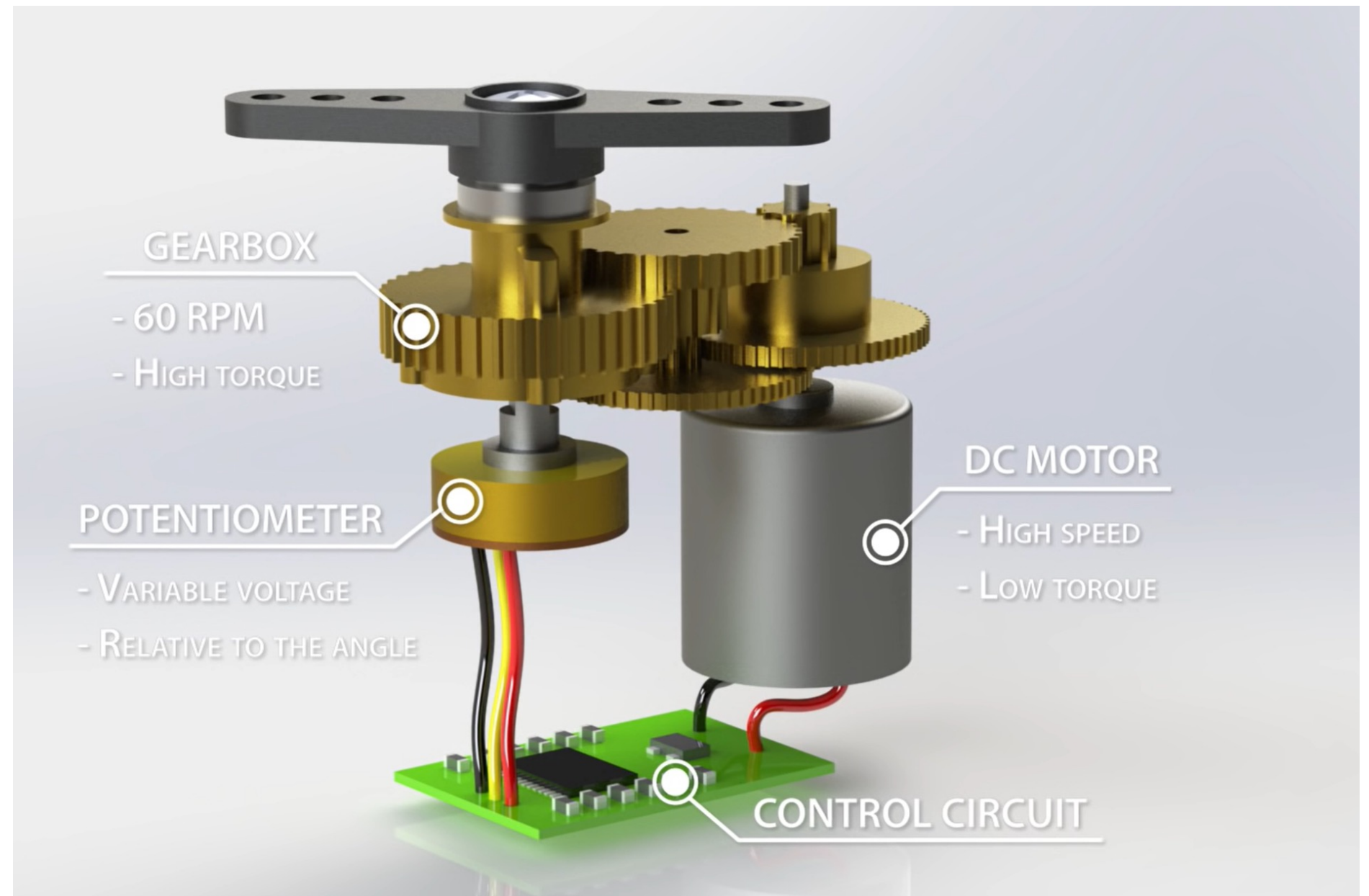
An electronic controller

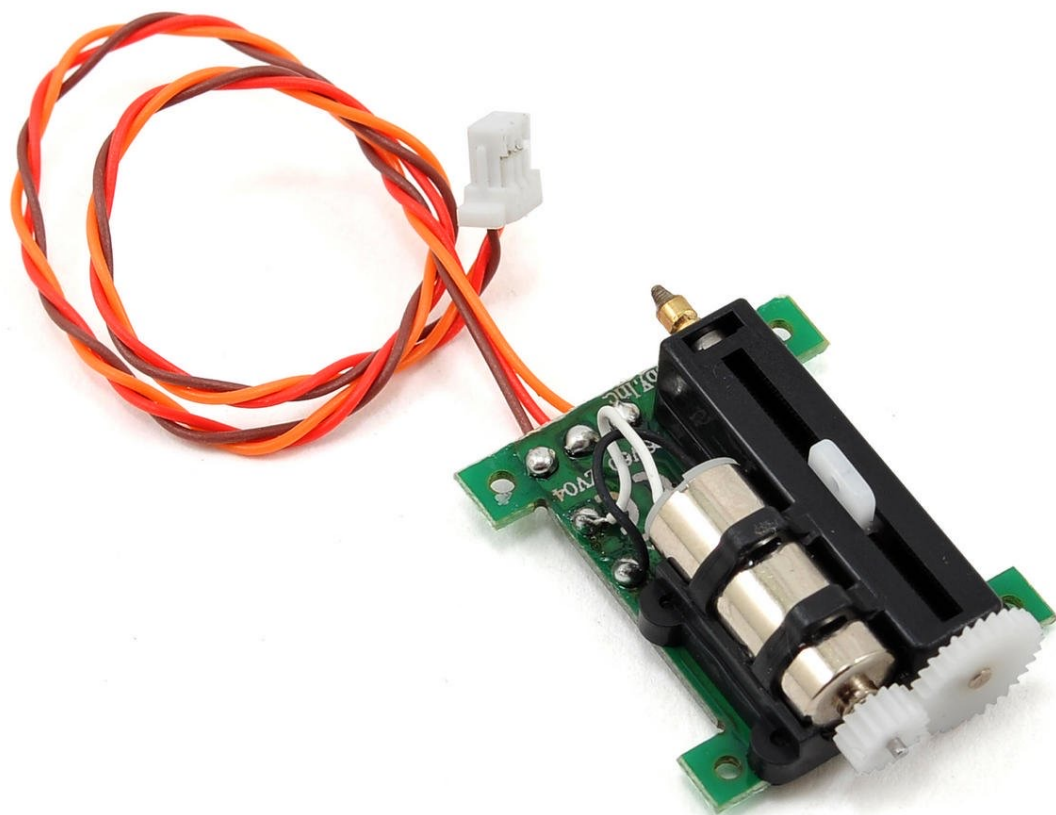


What is a servo motor?

Motors can be DC, or AC

Feedback device can be encoder or other sensors for position sensing







Servo Motor

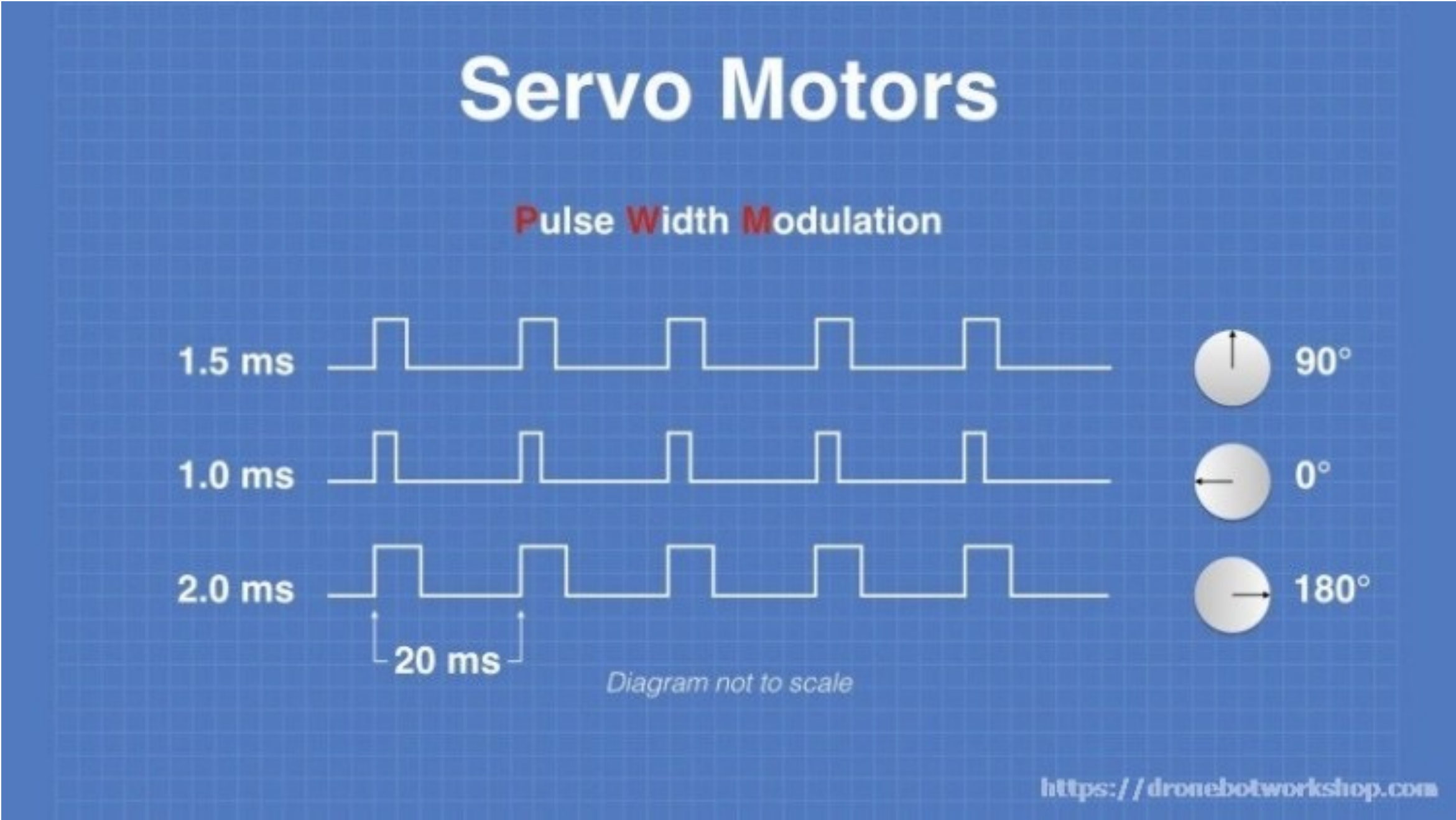
What we have today is a RC servo motor (because it is designed for RC car at the beginning)

Rotational range: 0 ~ 180 degree

Wire connection: Power (Red) | GND (Brown) | Signal (Orange)

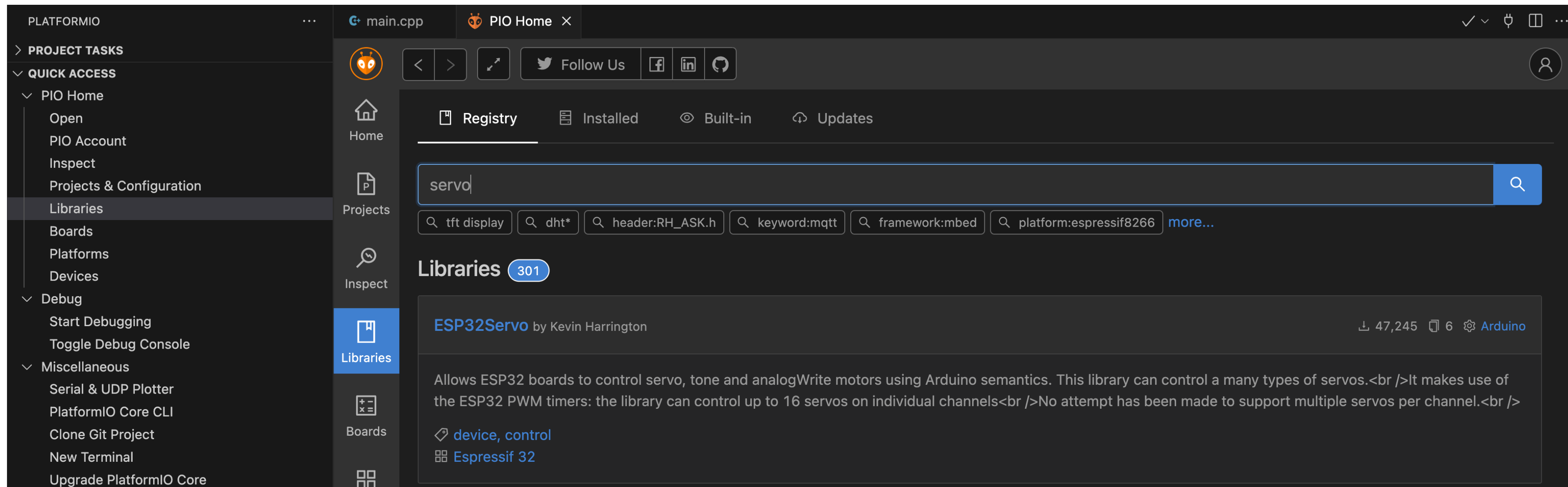
Operating Voltage: **5V**

Controlling the position of a servo motor



Using a Servo lib

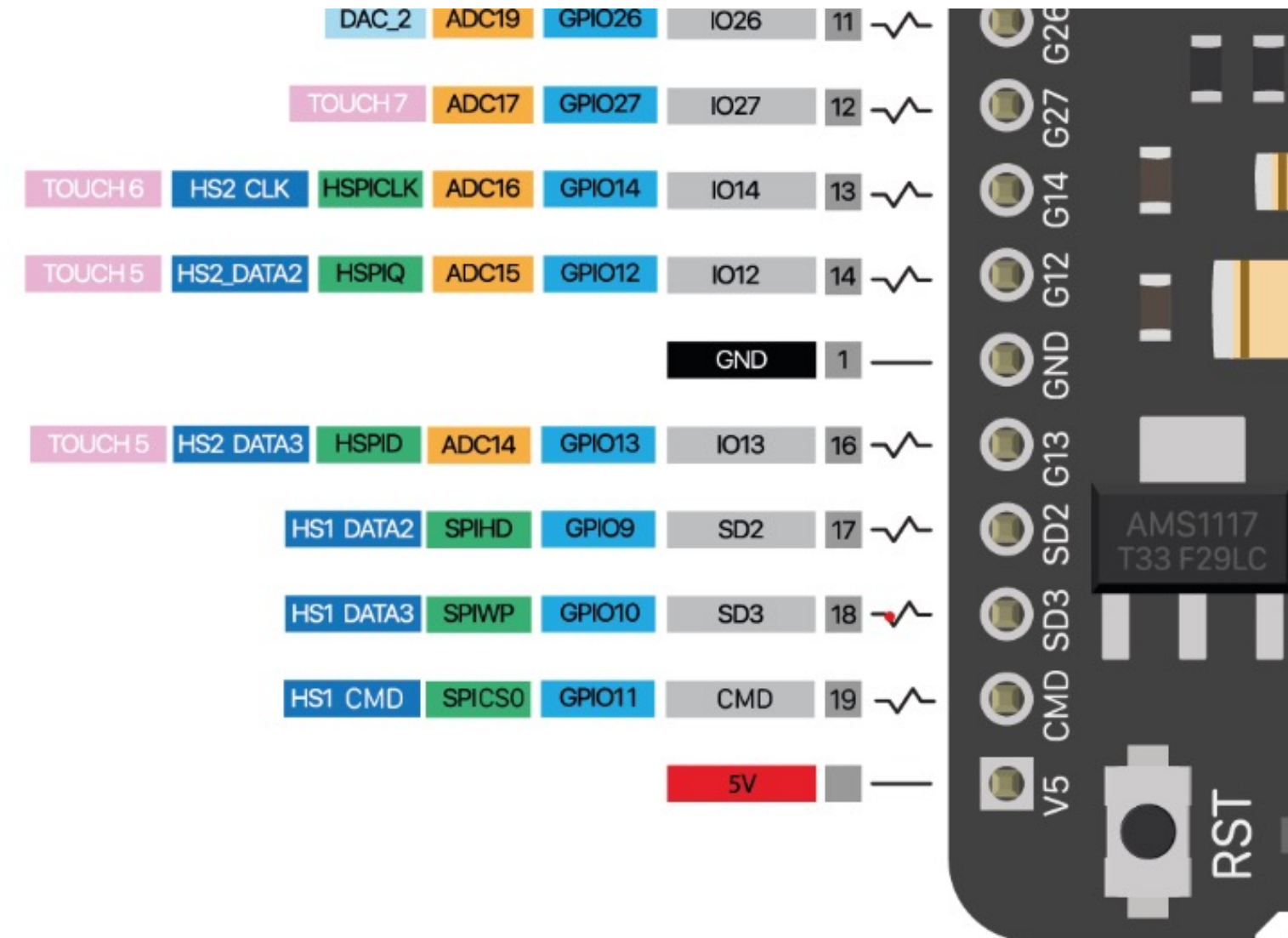
1. Install the ESP32servo lib from the library manager



The screenshot shows the Arduino IDE interface with the Library Manager open. The search bar contains the text "servo". Below the search bar, there are several filter buttons: "tft display", "dht*", "header:RH_ASK.h", "keyword:mqtt", "framework:mbed", and "platform:espressif8266". The search results show a list of libraries, with "ESP32Servo" by Kevin Harrington being the top result. The library has 47,245 downloads and 6 versions. The description of the library is: "Allows ESP32 boards to control servo, tone and analogWrite motors using Arduino semantics. This library can control a many types of servos.
It makes use of the ESP32 PWM timers: the library can control up to 16 servos on individual channels
No attempt has been made to support multiple servos per channel.
". The tags "device, control" and "Espressif 32" are also visible.

Using a Servo lib

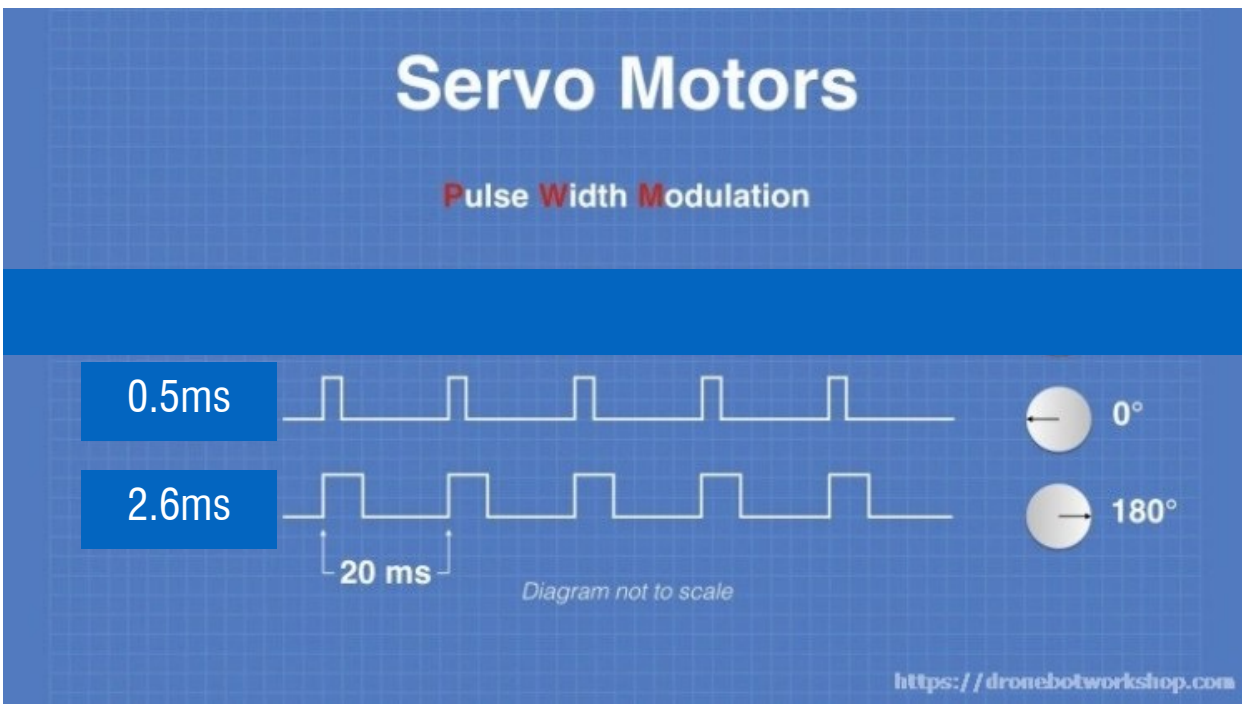
2. Wiring



Wire connection: Power (Red) | GND (Brown) | Signal (Orange)
5V | GND | GPIO 13

Using a Servo lib

3. Coding



```
#include <Arduino.h>
#include <ESP32Servo.h>

int pos = 0;
int servoPin = 13;
Servo myservo;

void setup() {
  myservo.attach(servoPin, 500, 2600);
}

void loop() {
  for (pos = 0; pos < 180; pos += 1) {
    myservo.write(pos);
    delay(15);
  }

  delay(500);

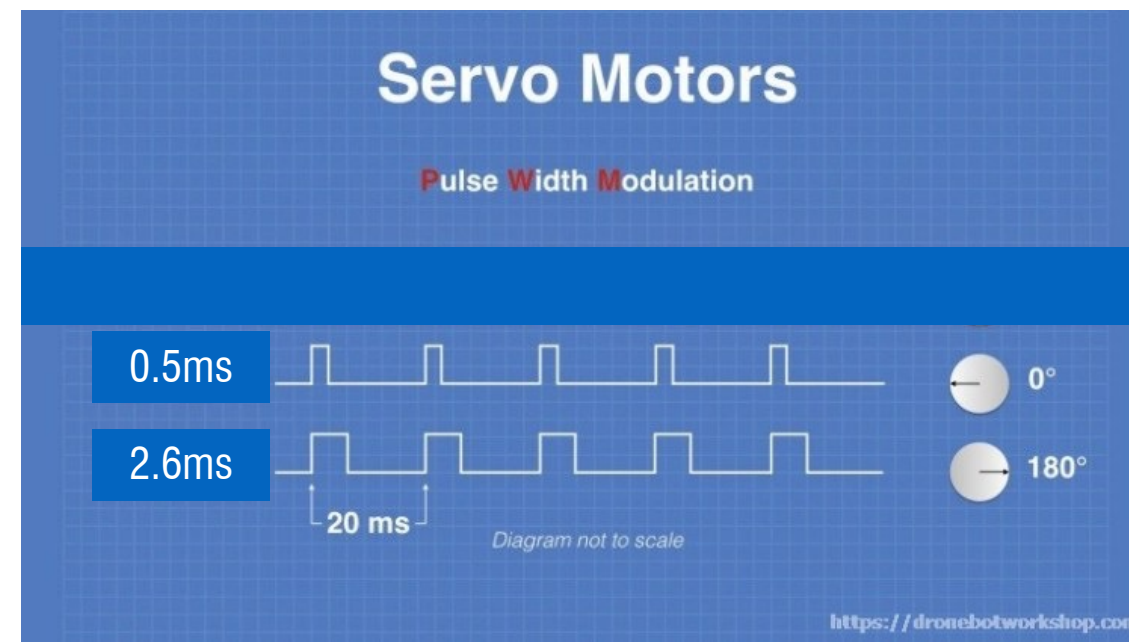
  for (pos = 180; pos > 0; pos -= 1) {
    myservo.write(pos);
    delay(15);
  }

  delay(500);
}
```

Pulse Width Modulation (PWM)

Can you control the servo motor without using Lib but just PWM?

Hint:



For our servo motor:

Pulse width: 20ms

0.5ms -> 0 degree

2.6ms -> 180 degree

Supporting functions you might need:

```
map( x, fromA, toA, fromB, toB);
```

```
delayMicroseconds(x);
```

```
#include <Arduino.h>
#include <ESP32Servo.h>

int pos = 0;
int servoPin = 13;
Servo myservo;

void setup() {
  myservo.attach(servoPin, 500, 2600);
}

void loop() {
  for (pos = 0; pos<180; pos+=1) {
    myservo.write(pos);
    delay(15);
  }

  delay(500);

  for (pos = 180; pos>0; pos-=1) {
    myservo.write(pos);
    delay(15);
  }

  delay(500);
}
```

```

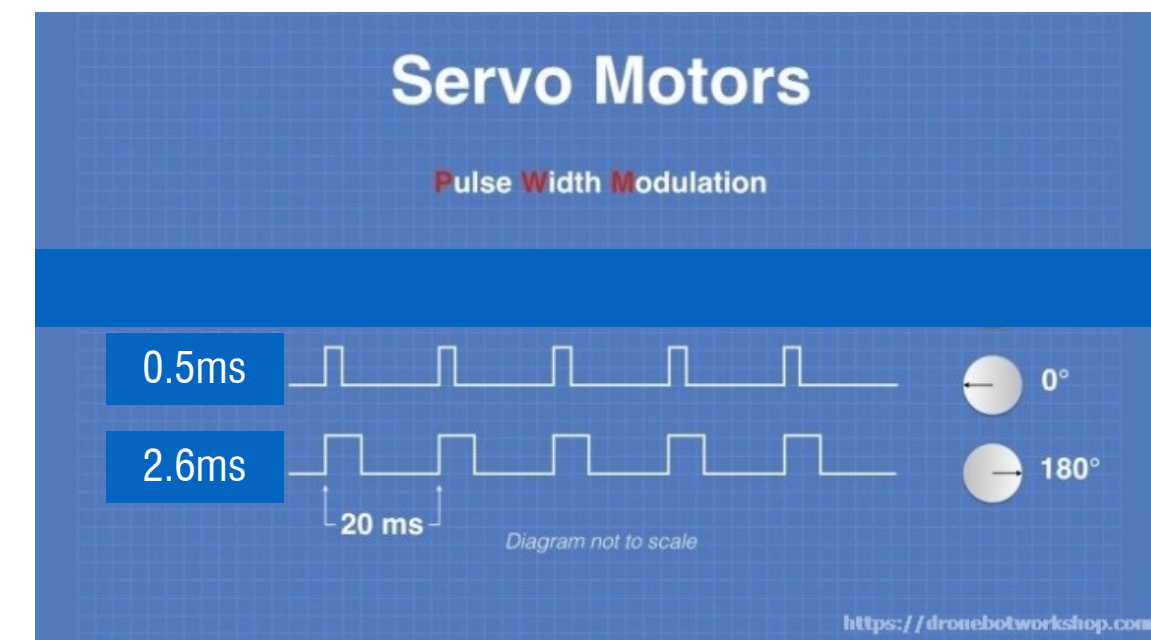
1  #include <Arduino.h>
2
3  int pos = 0;
4  int servoPin = 13;
5
6  void angle(int a);
7
8  void setup() {
9      pinMode(servoPin, OUTPUT);
10 }
11
12 void loop() {
13     for (pos = 0; pos<180; pos+=1) {
14         angle(pos);
15         delay(15);
16     }
17
18     delay(500);
19
20     for (pos = 180; pos>0; pos-=1) {
21         angle(pos);
22         delay(15);
23     }
24
25     delay(500);
26 }
27
28 void angle(int a) {
29
30 }

```

Supporting functions you might need:

Map(x, fromA, toA, fromB, toB);

delayMicroseconds(x);

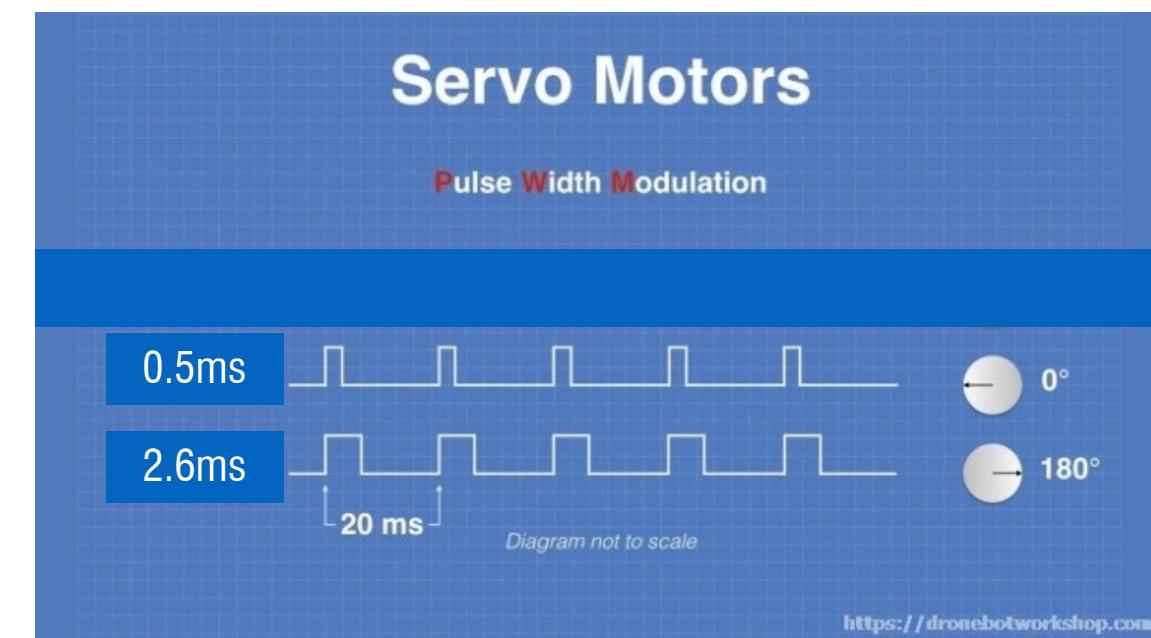


```
void angle(int a) {  
  int pulseWidth = map(a, 0, 180, 500, 2600);  
  
  digitalWrite(servoPin, HIGH);  
  delayMicroseconds(pulseWidth);  
  digitalWrite(servoPin, LOW);  
  delayMicroseconds(20000-pulseWidth);  
}
```

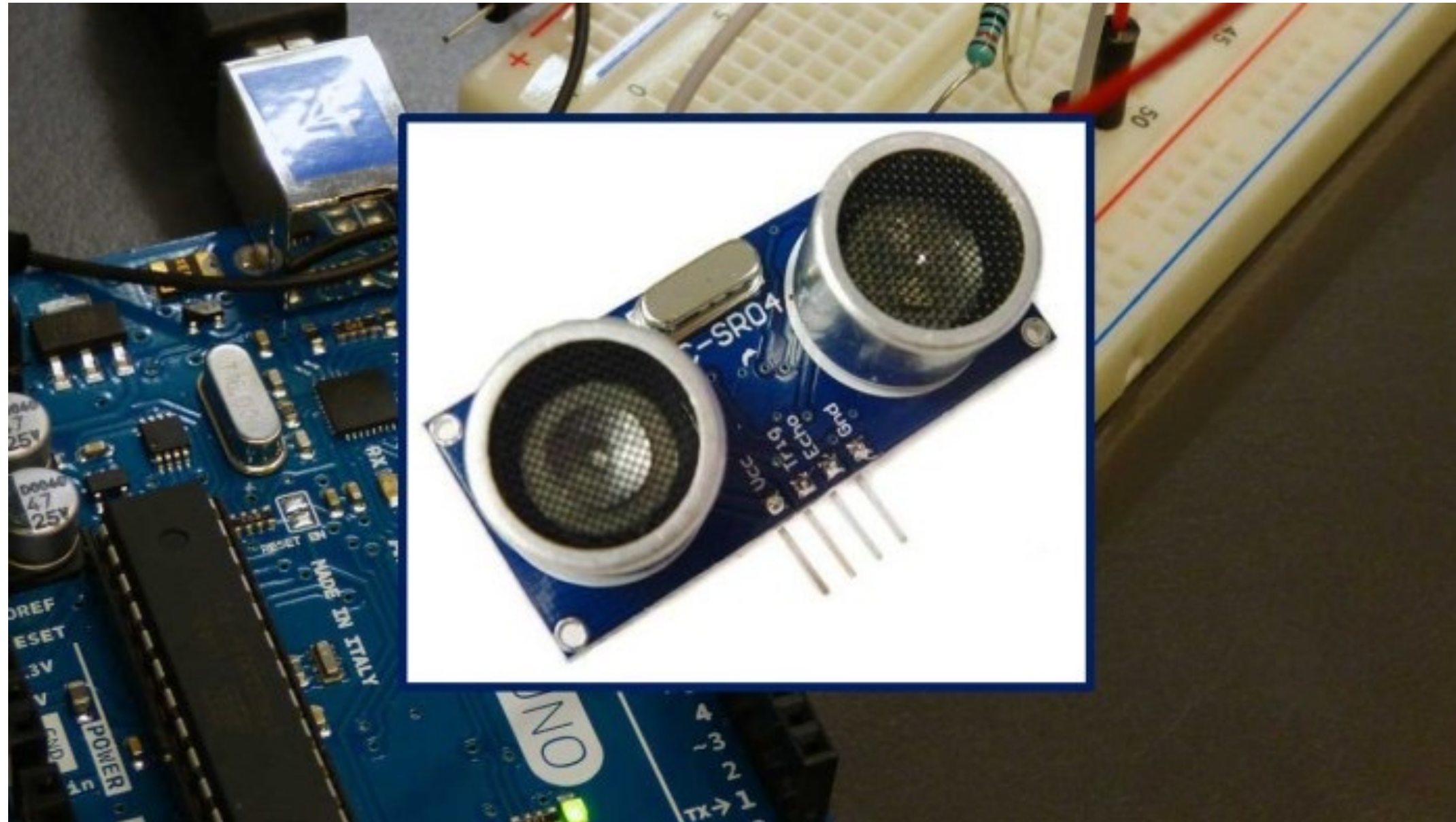
Supporting functions you might need:

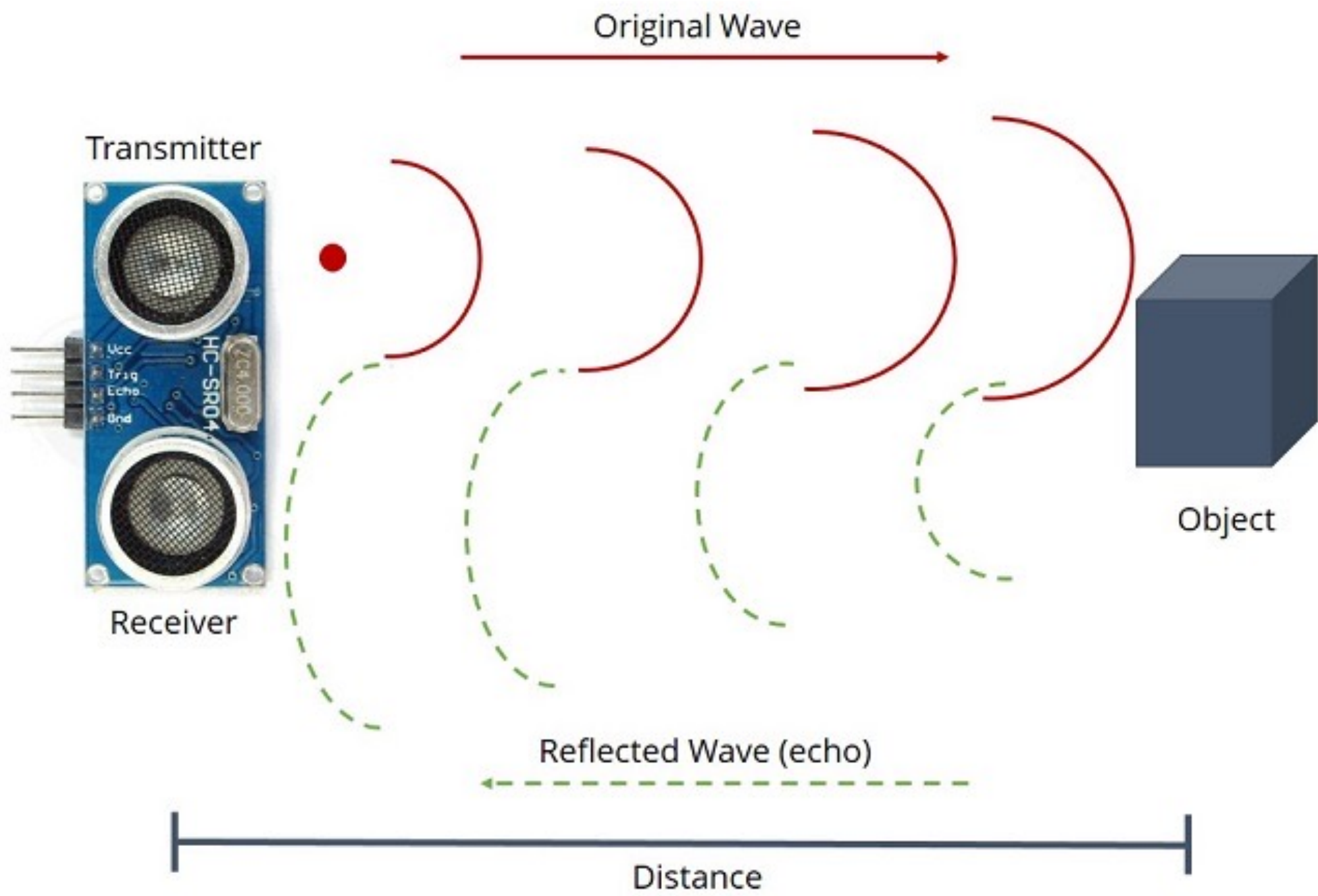
Map(x, fromA, toA, fromB, toB);

delayMicroseconds(x);

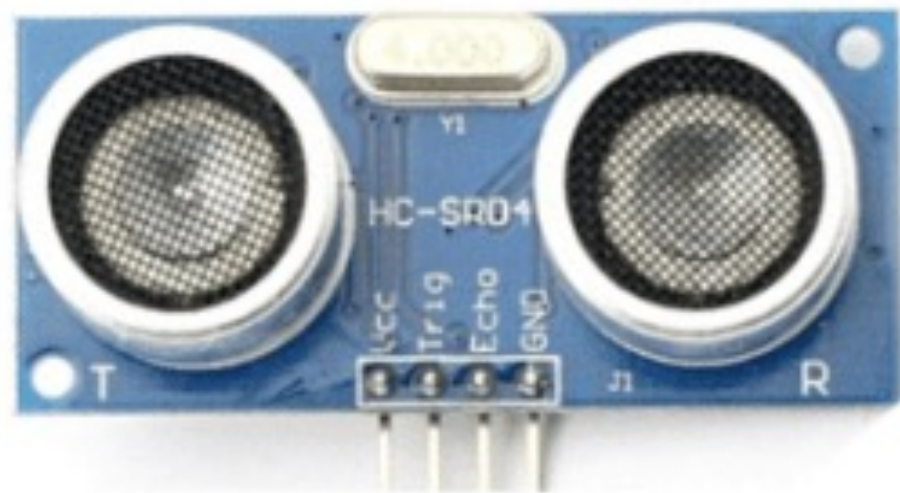


Ultrasonic Sensor HC – SR04





The time between the transmission and reception of the signal allows us to calculate the distance to an object. This is possible because we know the sound's velocity in the air



VCC: +5VDC

Trig : Trigger (**OUTPUT**) -> GPIO5

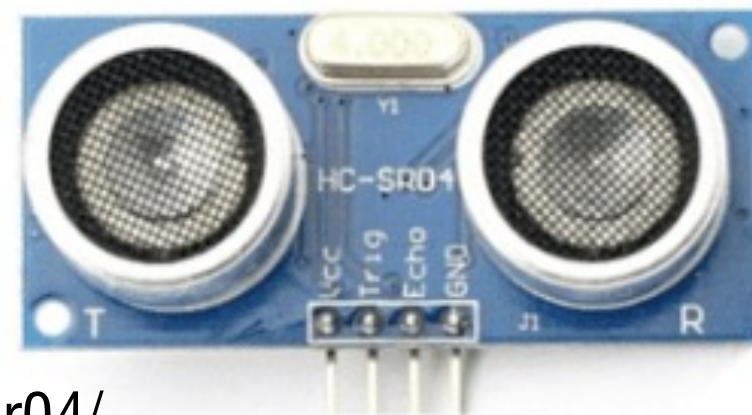
Echo: Echo (**INPUT**) -> GPIO18

GND: GND

Arduino has library for it, but Can you do it without library?

- a. The sensor is triggered by a HIGH pulse of 10 or more microseconds.
- b. To read the sensing signal: a HIGH pulse whose duration is the time (in microseconds) from the sending of the ping to the reception of its echo off of an object.

The `pulseIn()` function in Arduino is used to measure the duration of a pulse on a specified pin. It listens for either a HIGH or LOW pulse on that pin and returns the time in microseconds that the pulse lasted.



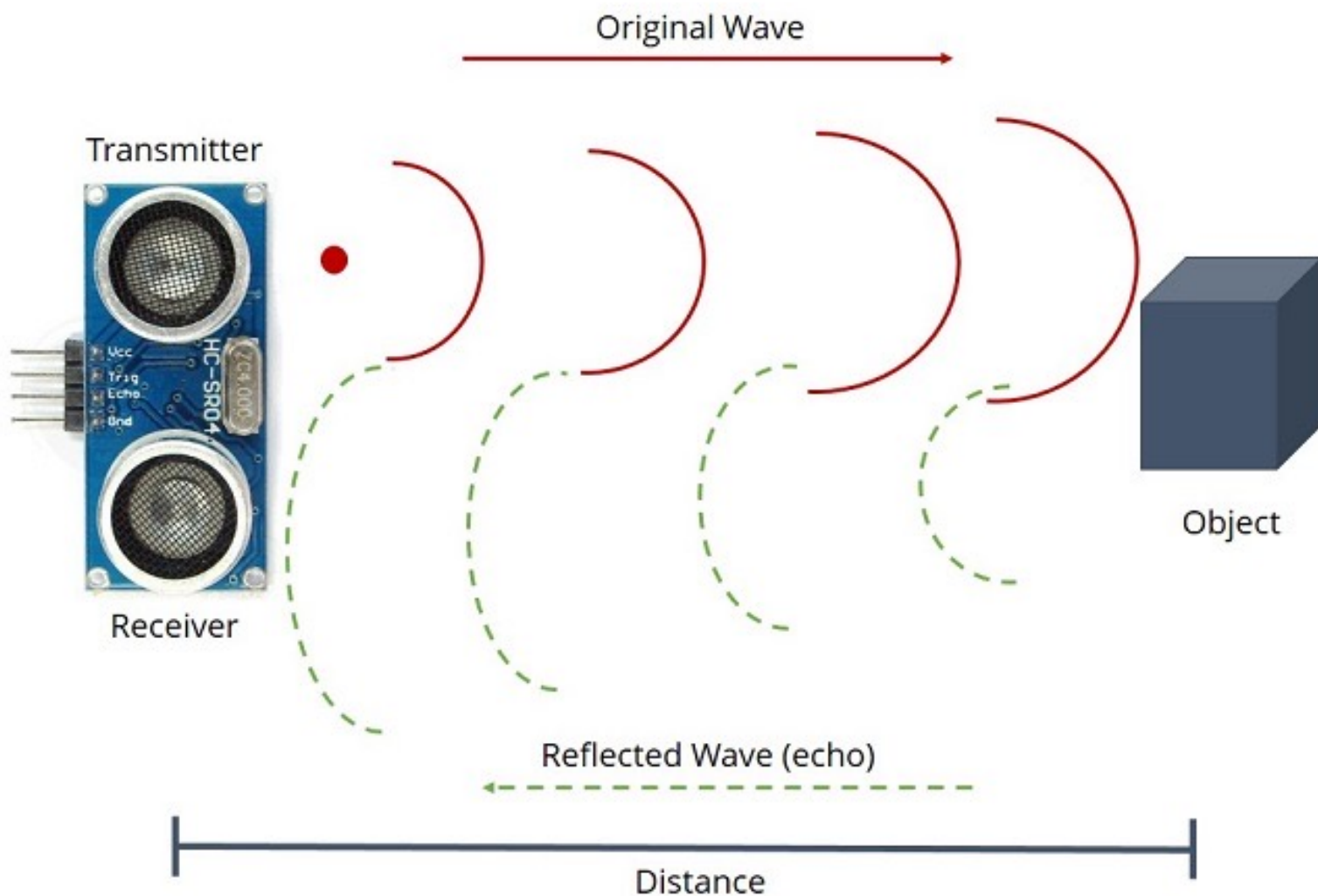
VCC: +5VDC
Trig : Trigger (**OUTPUT**)
Echo: Echo (**INPUT**)
GND: GND

VCC: +5VDC

Trig : Trigger (**OUTPUT**)

Echo: Echo (**INPUT**)

GND: GND



```
void distance() {  
    long duration=0, distance = -1;  
    digitalWrite(triggerPin, LOW);  
    delayMicroseconds(2);  
  
    digitalWrite(triggerPin, HIGH);  
    delayMicroseconds(10);  
    digitalWrite(triggerPin, LOW);  
  
    duration = pulseIn(echoPin, HIGH);  
    distance = (duration/2) * 0.0343;  
  
    if(distance >= 20) {  
        Serial.println("Out of range");  
    }  
    else {  
        Serial.print(distance);  
        Serial.println(" cm");  
    }  
}
```

Assignment:

Make a simple radar with the servo motor and the ultrasonic sensor
Code should not use the servo library.

Submission:
Code + Video

In the video, please put some obstacles in front of your radar and show the distance reading changes from the serial port.

Optional: write a GUI.

Radar

using Processing 3

