

Milestone 1 – Idea presentation
9/11 Wed

If you have formed your group, put your name on the ELMS->People->Group->Semester-long Project

Documentation Due 9/15 Sun

Fall 2022

Home

Assignments

Grades

People

Files

Syllabus

Collaborations

Panopto Recordings

Course Reserves

Adobe Creative Cloud

Everyone

Groups

+ Group

Search Groups or People

▶ Semester-long project 1 Semester-long project	4 students	
▶ Semester-long project 2 Semester-long project	3 students	
▶ Semester-long project 3 Semester-long project	4 students	
▶ Semester-long project 4 Semester-long project	4 students	
▶ Semester-long project 5 Semester-long project	4 students	
▶ Semester-long project 6 Semester-long project	4 students	
▶ Semester-long project 7 Semester-long project	3 students	
▶ Semester-long project 8 Semester-long project	1 student	
Semester-long project 9 Semester-long project	0 students	
Semester-long project 10 Semester-long project	0 students	

5 min presentation + 3 min Q& A

2 Options:

a) Haven't decided on the idea:

Present 3 of your best ideas and explain to us with sketches


b) Know what to do:

Present your final idea – what are the functions, challenges and potential solutions

5 min presentation + 3 min Q& A

Submit a google doc with:

- a) Problem Statement & Idea
- b) System Block Diagram
- c) Input/Sensing + Output/Actuation
- d) Challenges + Potential Solutions
- e) Bill of Materials(BOM)



Braille Label Bot

Huaishu



Perkins SMART Braille



\$ 2K+

6 Dot Braille Label Maker



\$ 775

Reizen Braille Labeler



\$ 40+
But fully manual
Hard to use

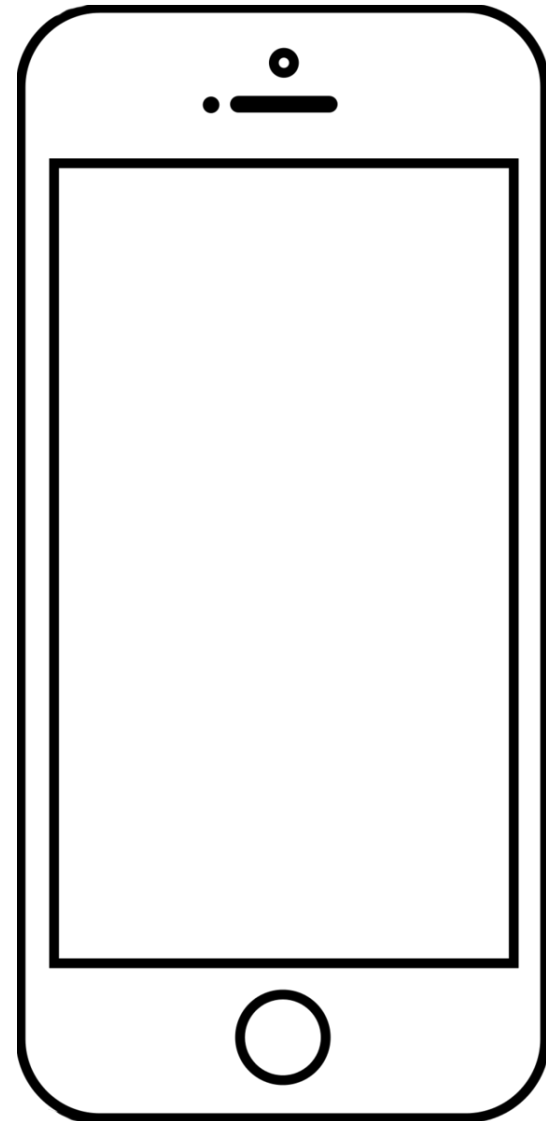
The idea

Low-cost, portable braille label bot that can be used by everyone

Can be used both
Indoor and outdoor

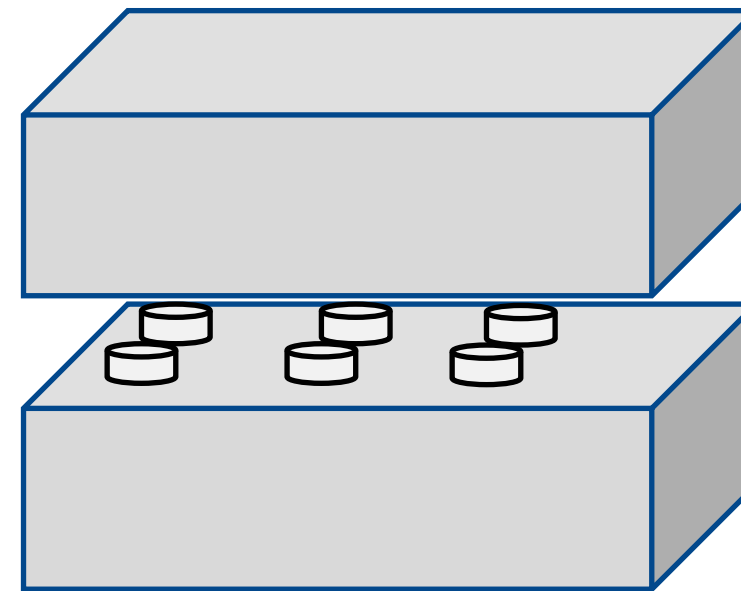
We can create braille
label for them

How



input platform
Either voice or type

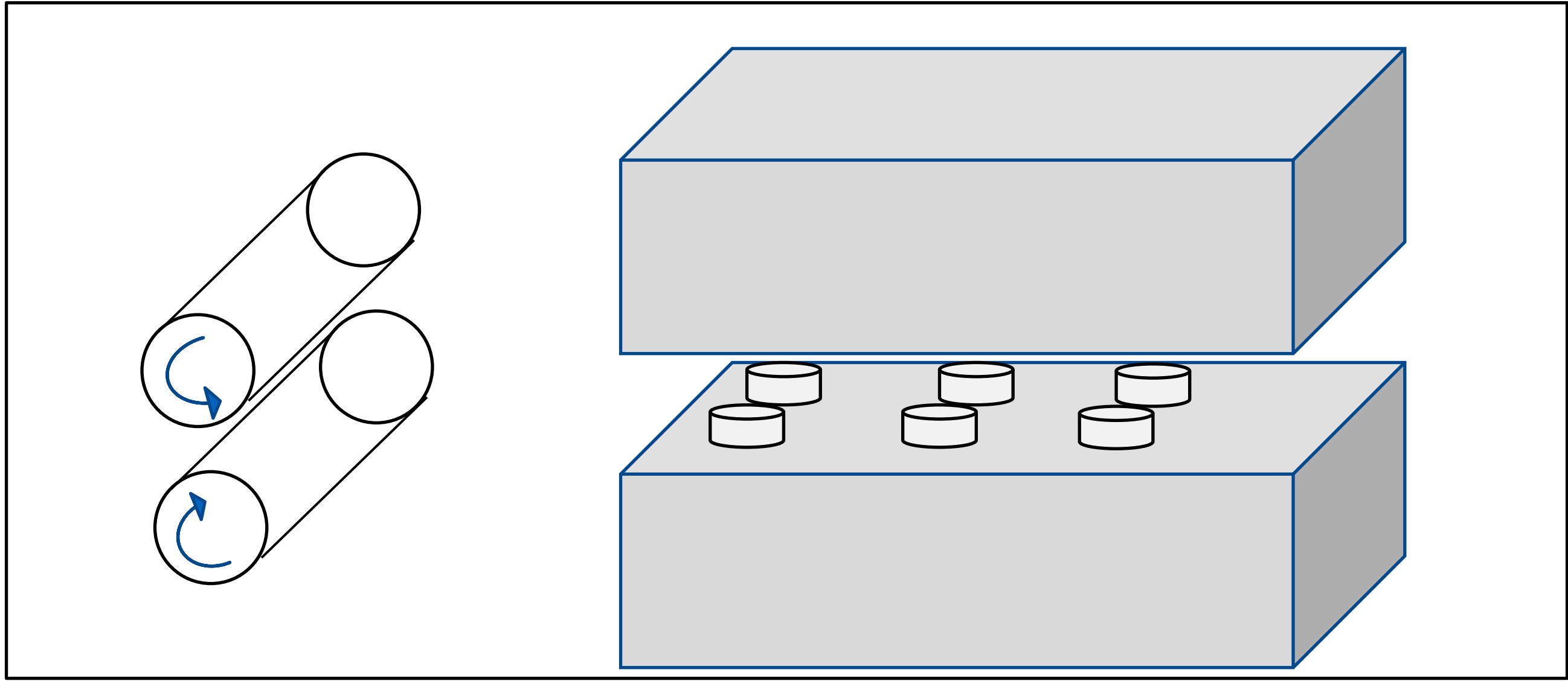
+



custom build machine
6 pin controlled with Arduino
punch holes to tape



How

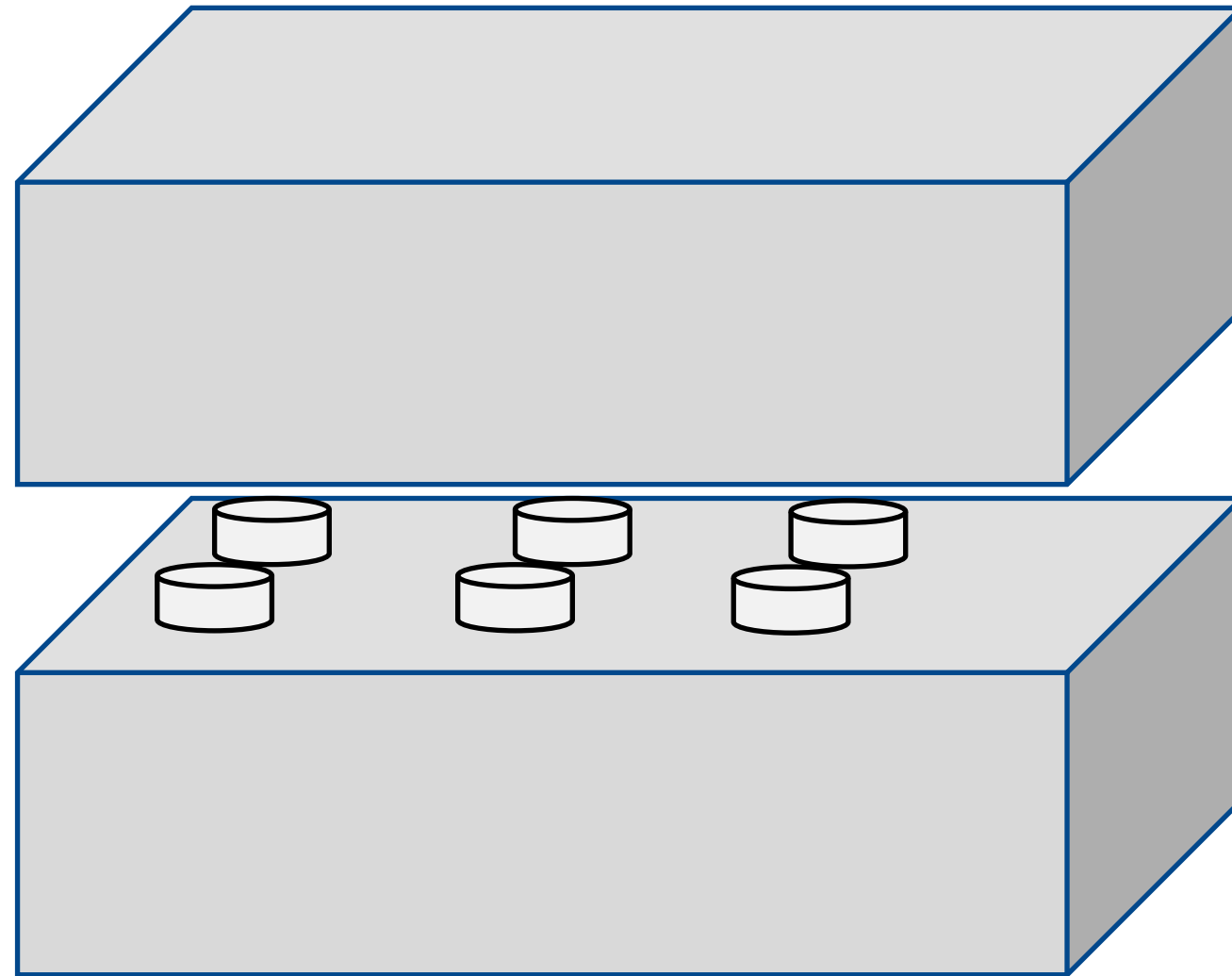


Tape feeder



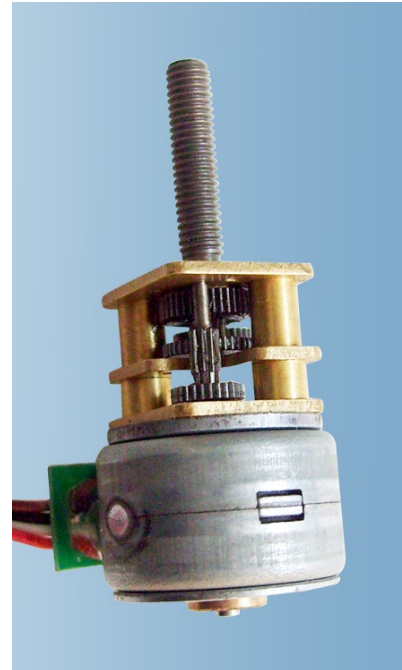
Punch mechanism

Main challenge



1. Limited physical space, dots need to be close to each other – how to arrange motors to control each of the 6 pins
2. Need large force to create hole or embossing

Potential solutions













Plan for the next milestone

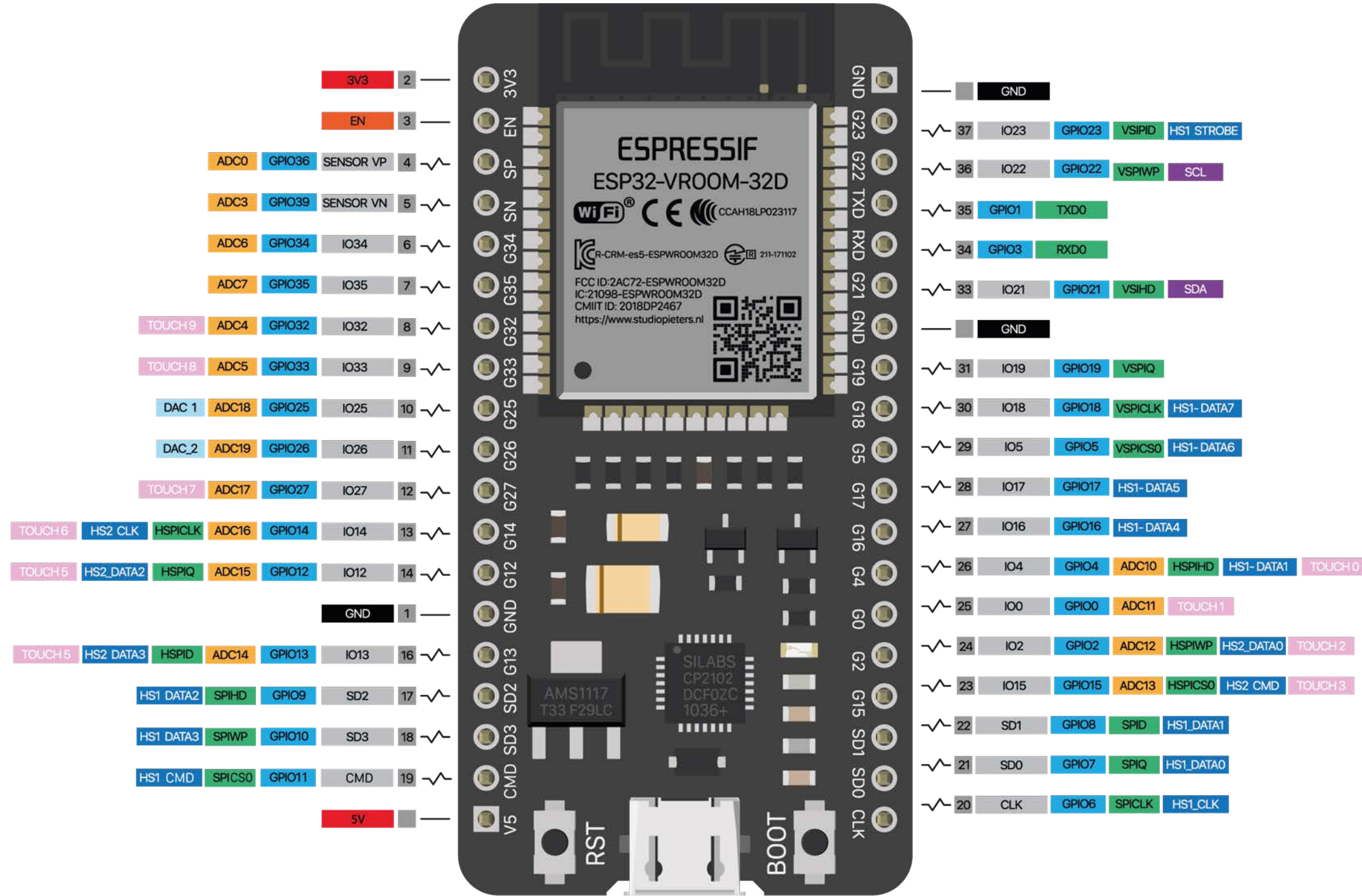
1. Figure out the motor to create embossing
2. Create one working prototype that can create 2 dots at a close distance

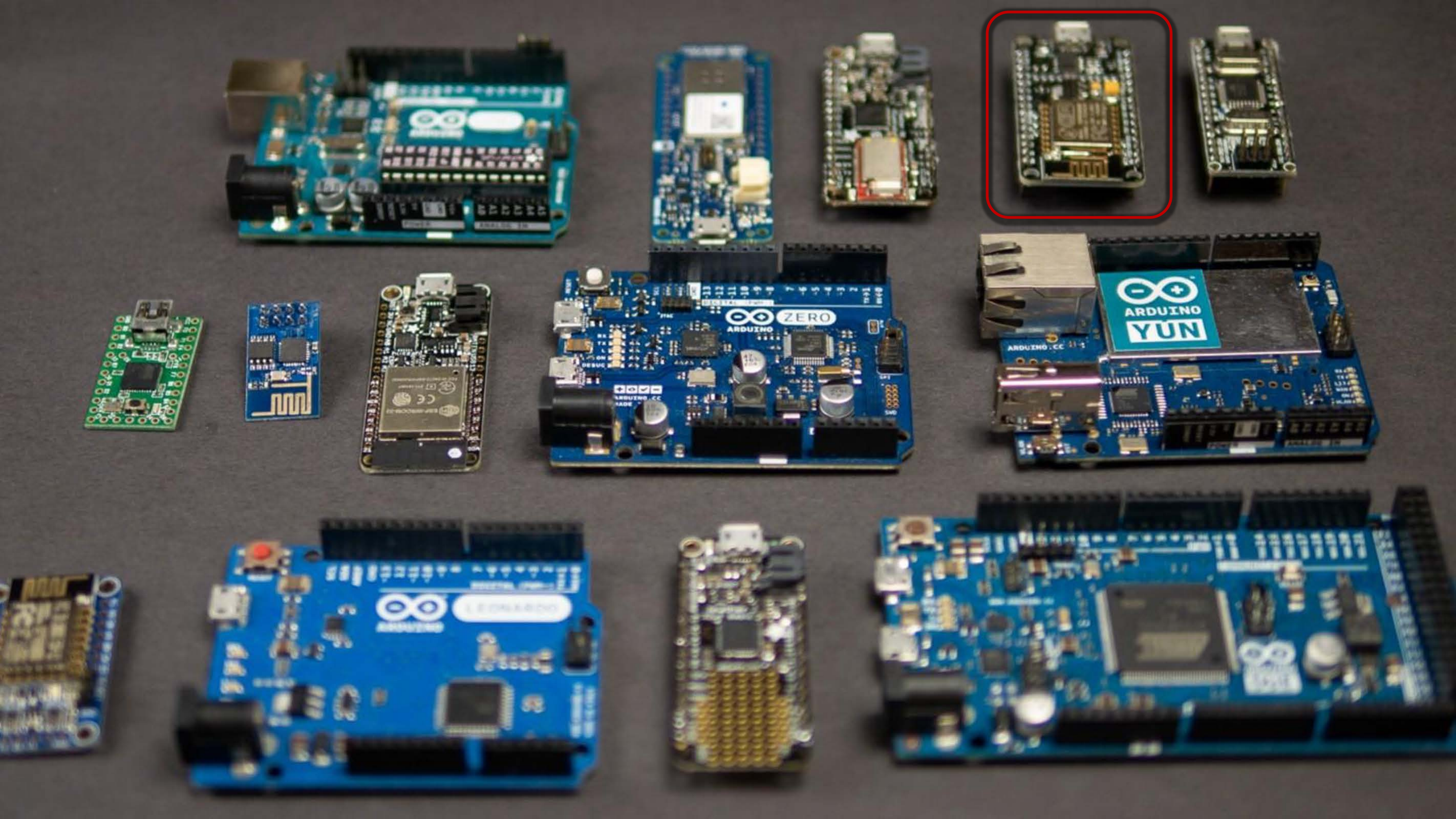
Questions?

Digital Output

Huaishu Peng | UMD CS | Fall 2024

-  PWM
-  PIN NUMBER
-  NAME
-  GROUND
-  POWER
-  CONTROL
-  I/O
-  ADC
-  COMM. INTERFACE
-  DAC
-  I2C
-  HS
-  TOUCH





What is Arduino?

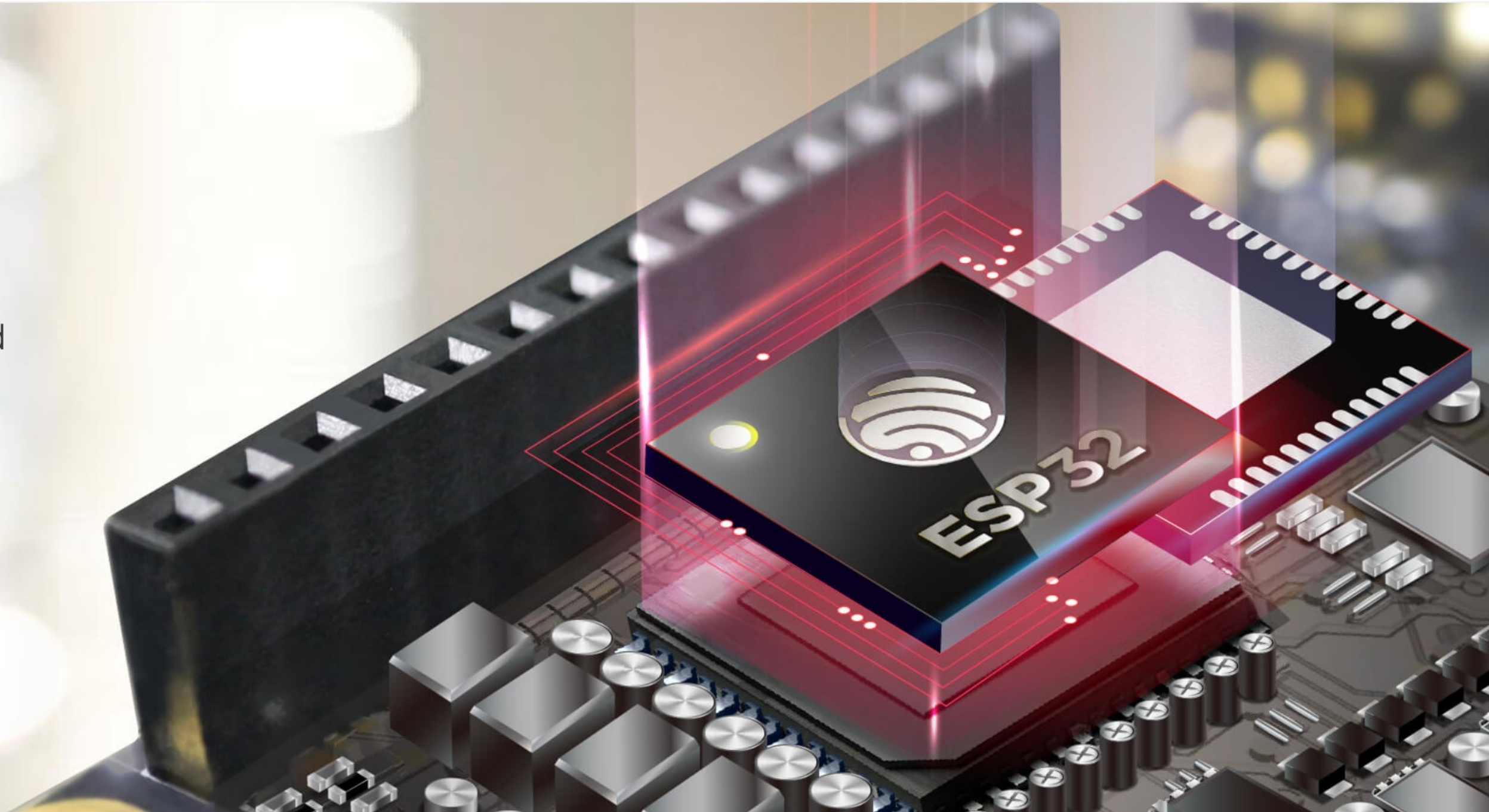


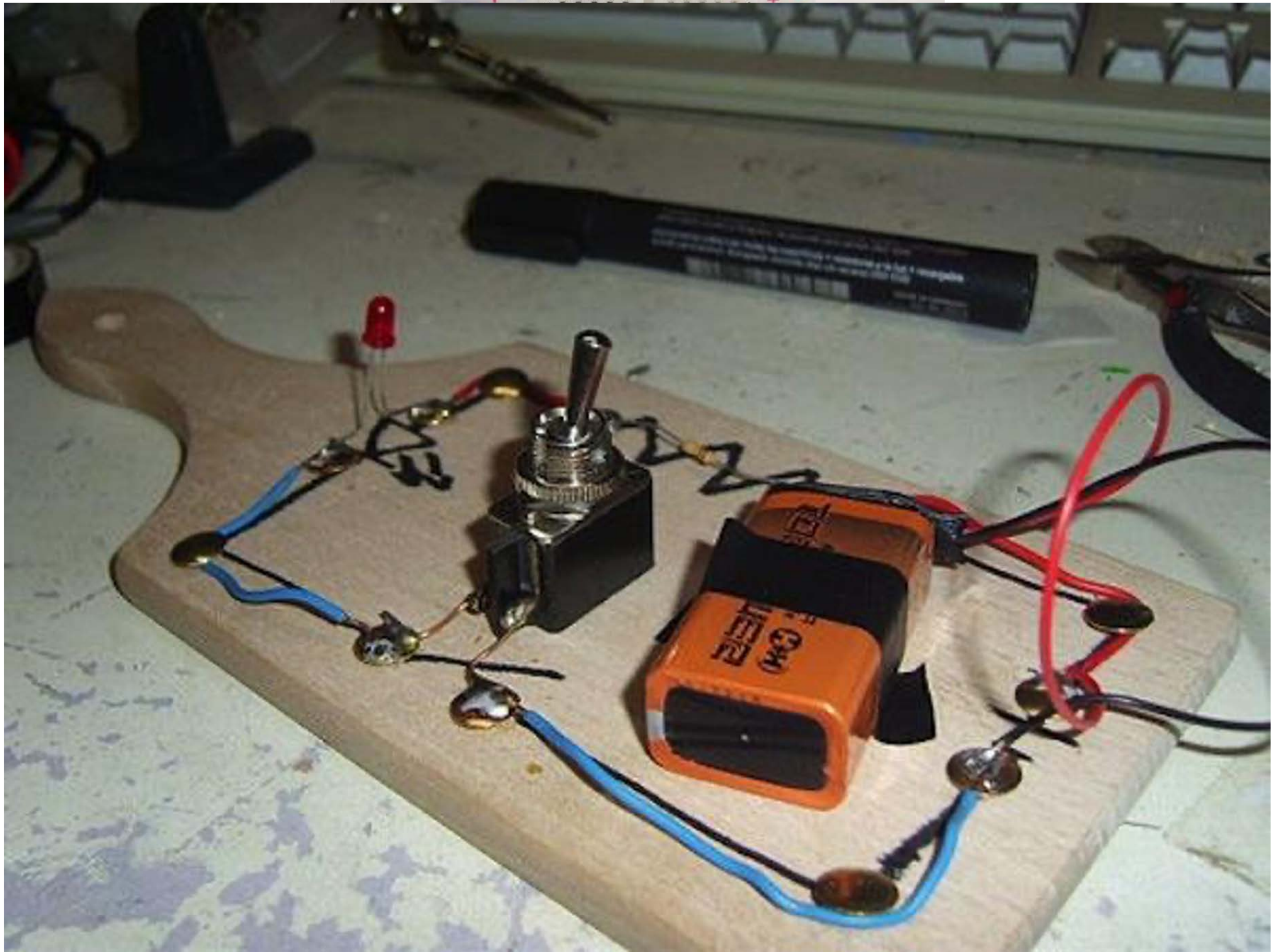
ESP32 (38Pin version)

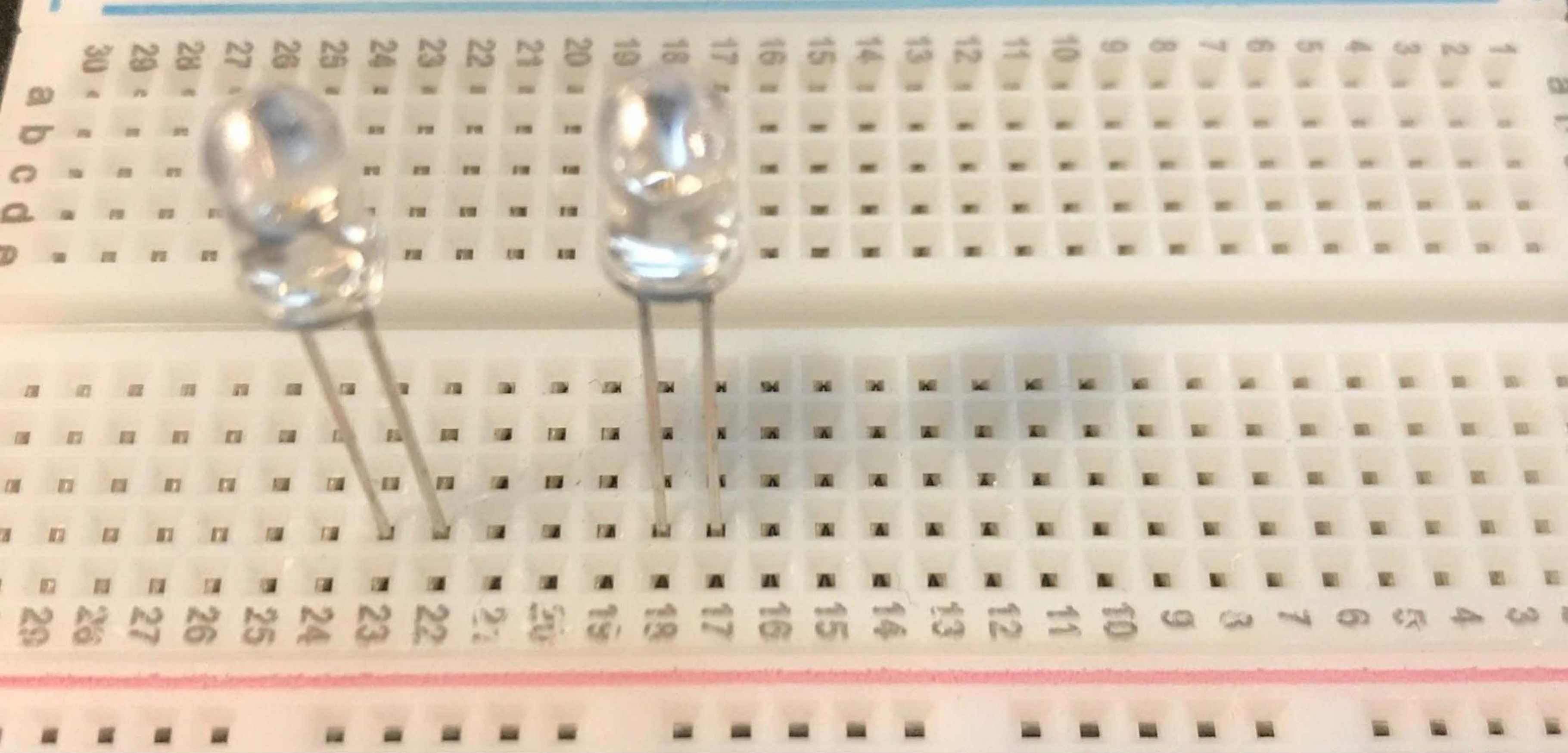
18 Analog-to-Digital Converter (ADC) channels
3 SPI interfaces
3 UART interfaces
2 I2C interfaces
16 PWM output channels
2 Digital-to-Analog Converters (DAC)
2 I2S interfaces
10 Capacitive sensing GPIO's
Bluetooth
WIFI

ESP32

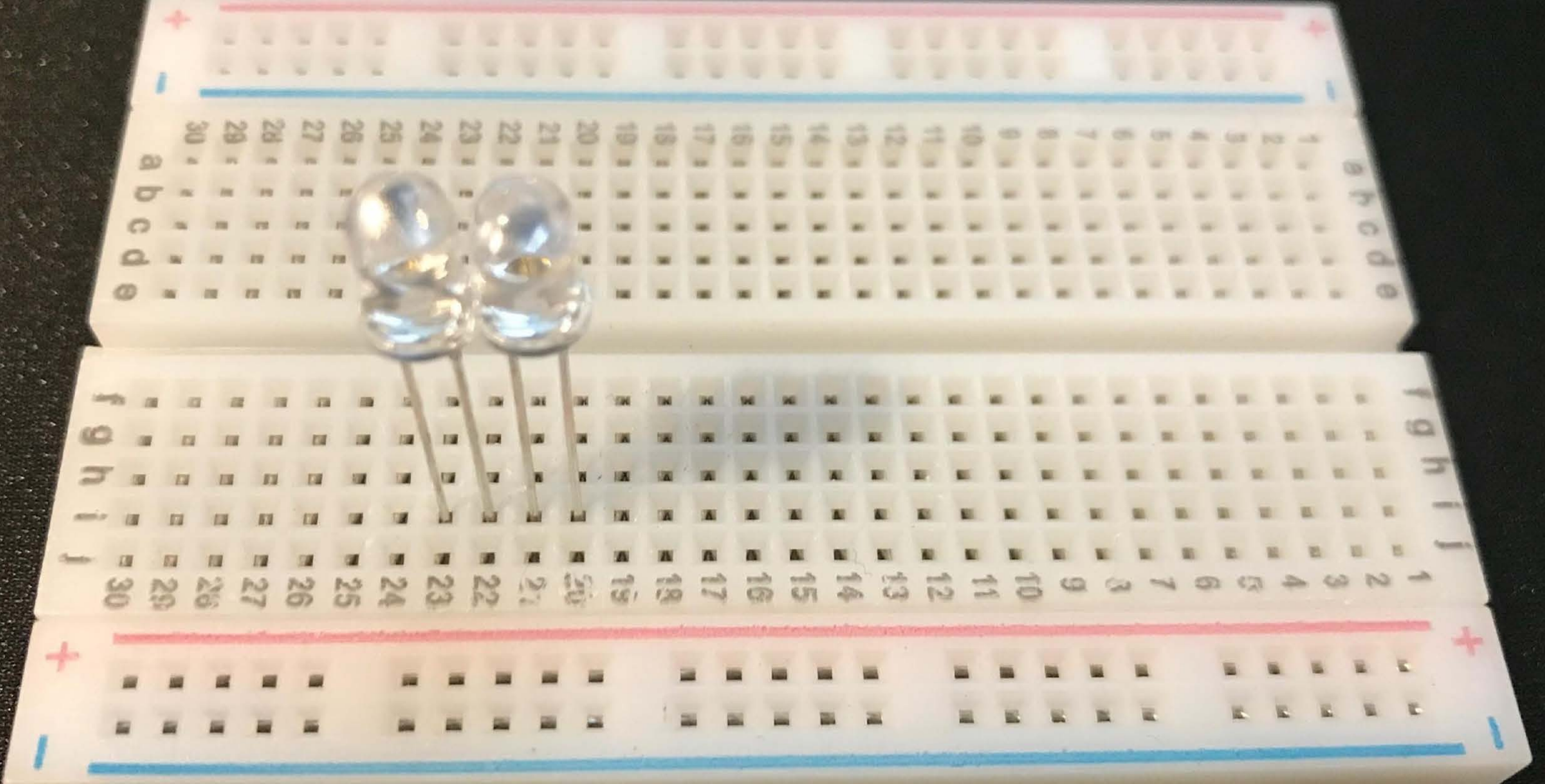
A feature-rich MCU with integrated Wi-Fi and Bluetooth connectivity for a wide-range of applications



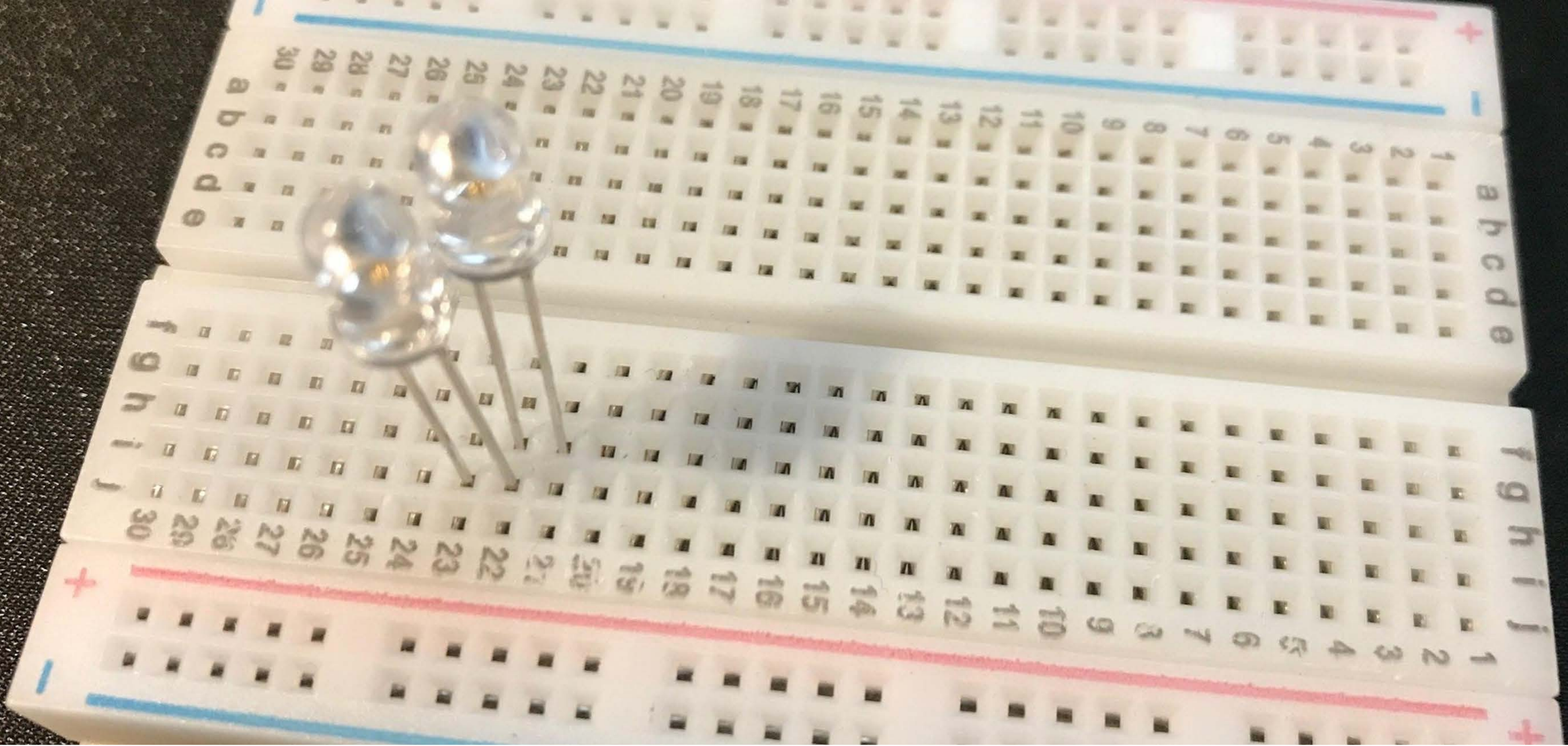




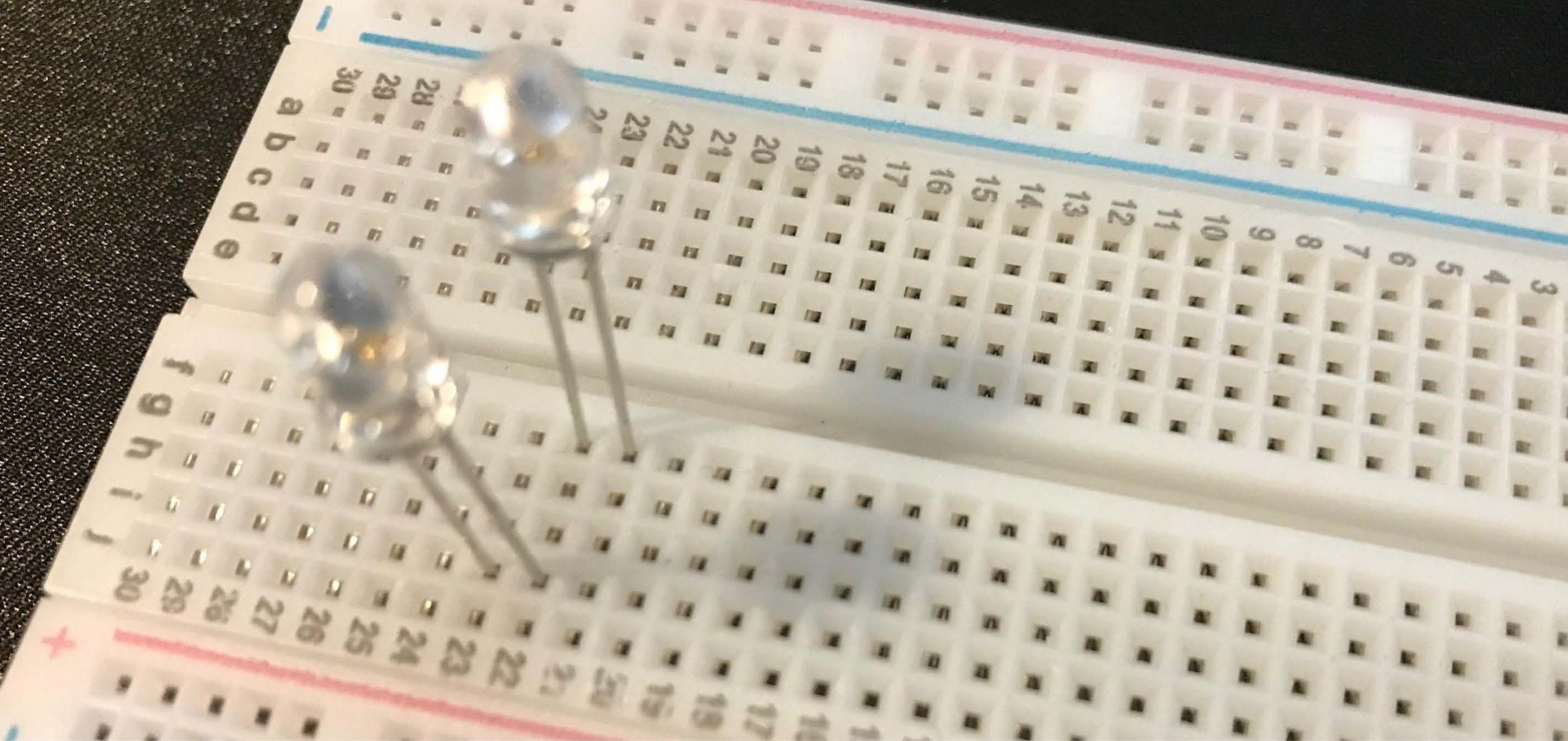
are the LEDs connected with each other?



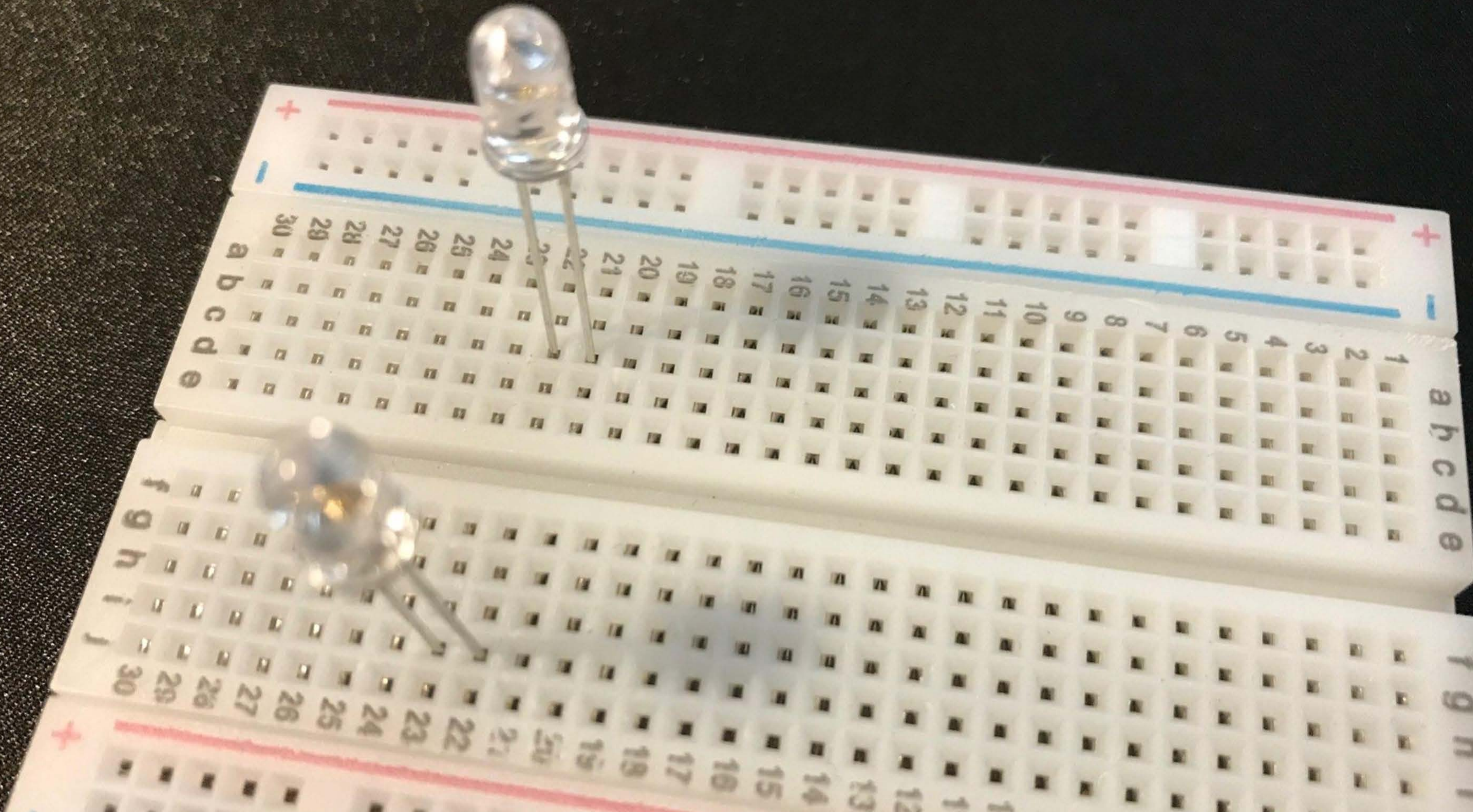
Now?











Now?



Now?



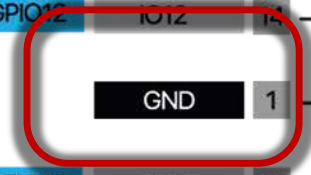
-  PWM
-  PIN NUMBER
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3.3V

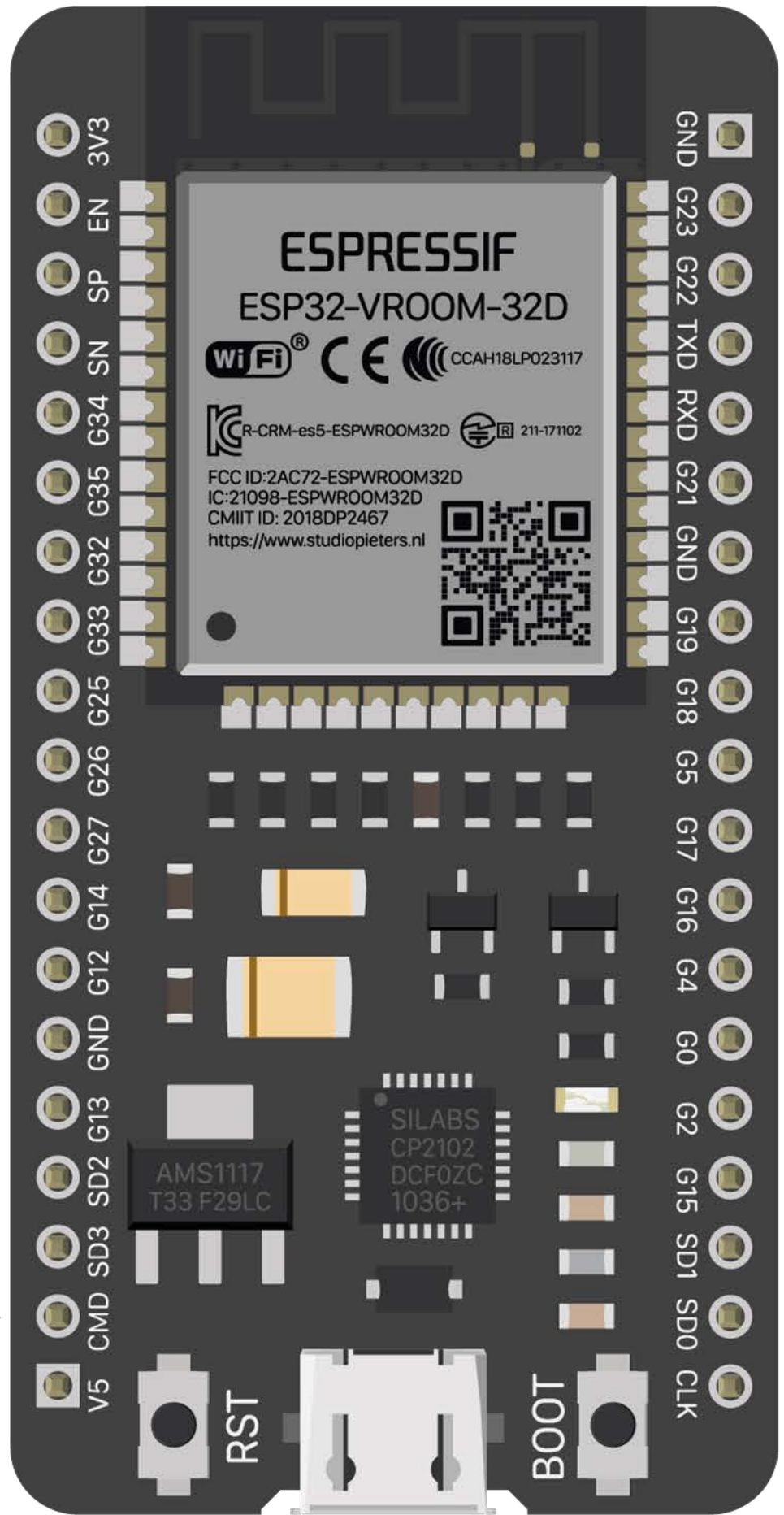
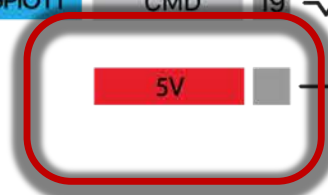


	3V3	2				
	EN	3				
ADC0	GPIO36	SENSOR VP	4			
ADC3	GPIO39	SENSOR VN	5			
ADC6	GPIO34	IO34	6			
ADC7	GPIO35	IO35	7			
TOUCH9	ADC4	GPIO32	IO32	8		
TOUCH8	ADC5	GPIO33	IO33	9		
DAC 1	ADC18	GPIO25	IO25	10		
DAC_2	ADC19	GPIO26	IO26	11		
TOUCH7	ADC17	GPIO27	IO27	12		
TOUCH6	HS2 CLK	HSPICK	ADC16	GPIO14	IO14	13
TOUCH5	HS2_DATA2	HSPIQ	ADC15	GPIO12	IO12	14
TOUCH5	HS2_DATA3	HSPID	ADC14	GPIO13	IO13	16
HS1 DATA2	SPIHD	GPIO9	SD2			17
HS1 DATA3	SPIWP	GPIO10	SD3			18
HS1 CMD	SPICS0	GPIO11	CMD			19

GND (ground)

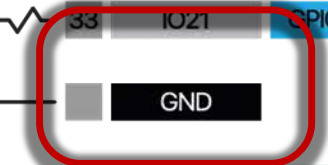


5V



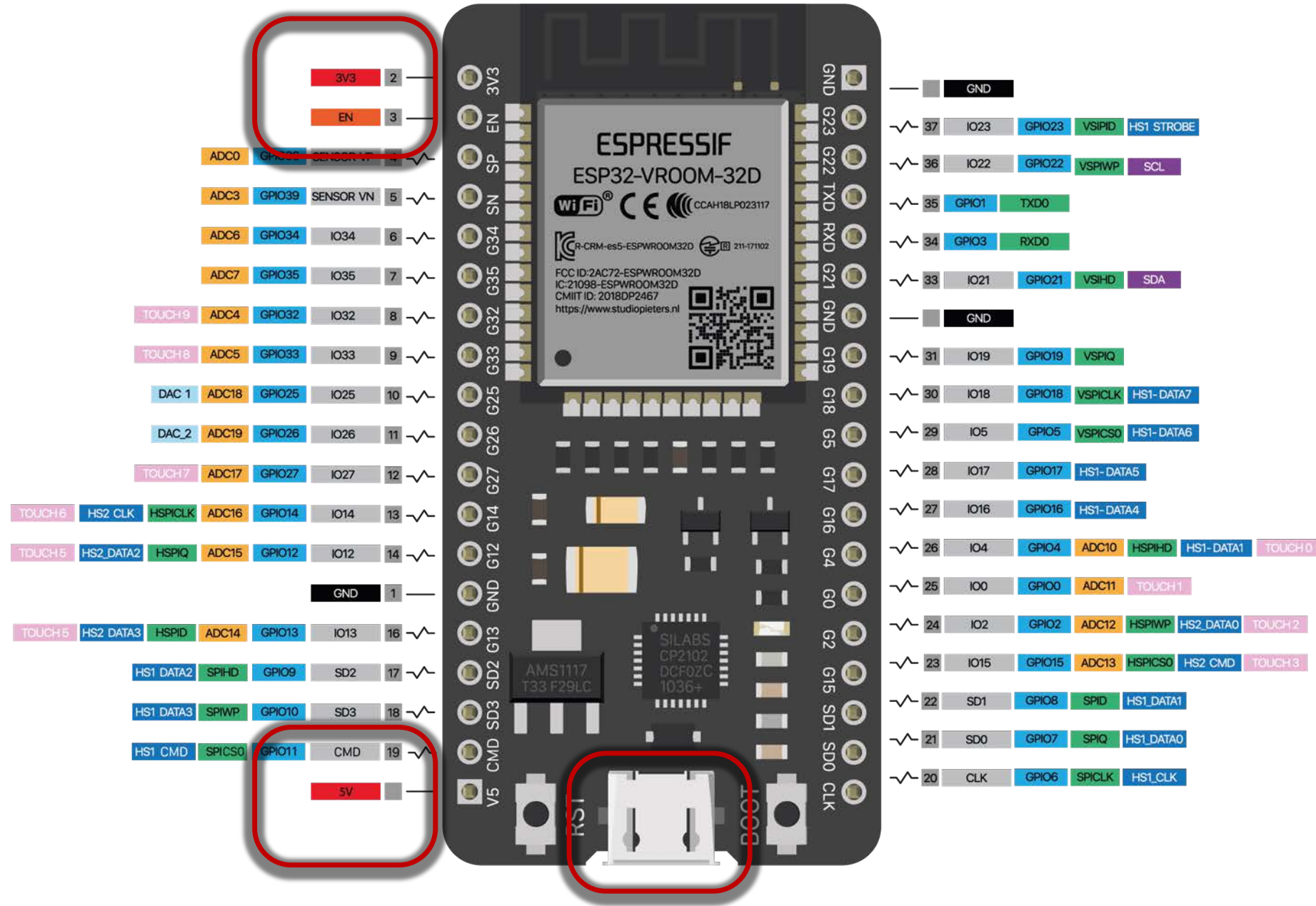
GND (ground)

	IO23	GPIO23	VSIPID	HS1 STROBE		
	IO22	GPIO22	VSPWP	SCL		
	GPIO1	TXD0				
	GPIO3	RXD0				
	IO21	GPIO21	VSIHD	SDA		
	IO19	GPIO19	VSPIQ			
	IO18	GPIO18	VSPICK	HS1-DATA7		
	IO5	GPIO5	VSPICS0	HS1-DATA6		
	IO17	GPIO17	HS1-DATA5			
	IO16	GPIO16	HS1-DATA4			
	IO4	GPIO4	ADC10	HSPHD	HS1-DATA1	TOUCH0
	IO0	GPIO0	ADC11	TOUCH1		
	IO2	GPIO2	ADC12	HSPWP	HS2-DATA0	TOUCH2
	IO15	GPIO15	ADC13	HSPICS0	HS2 CMD	TOUCH3
	SD1	GPIO8	SPID	HS1-DATA1		
	SD0	GPIO7	SPIQ	HS1-DATA0		
	CLK	GPIO6	SPICK	HS1-CLK		



GND (ground)

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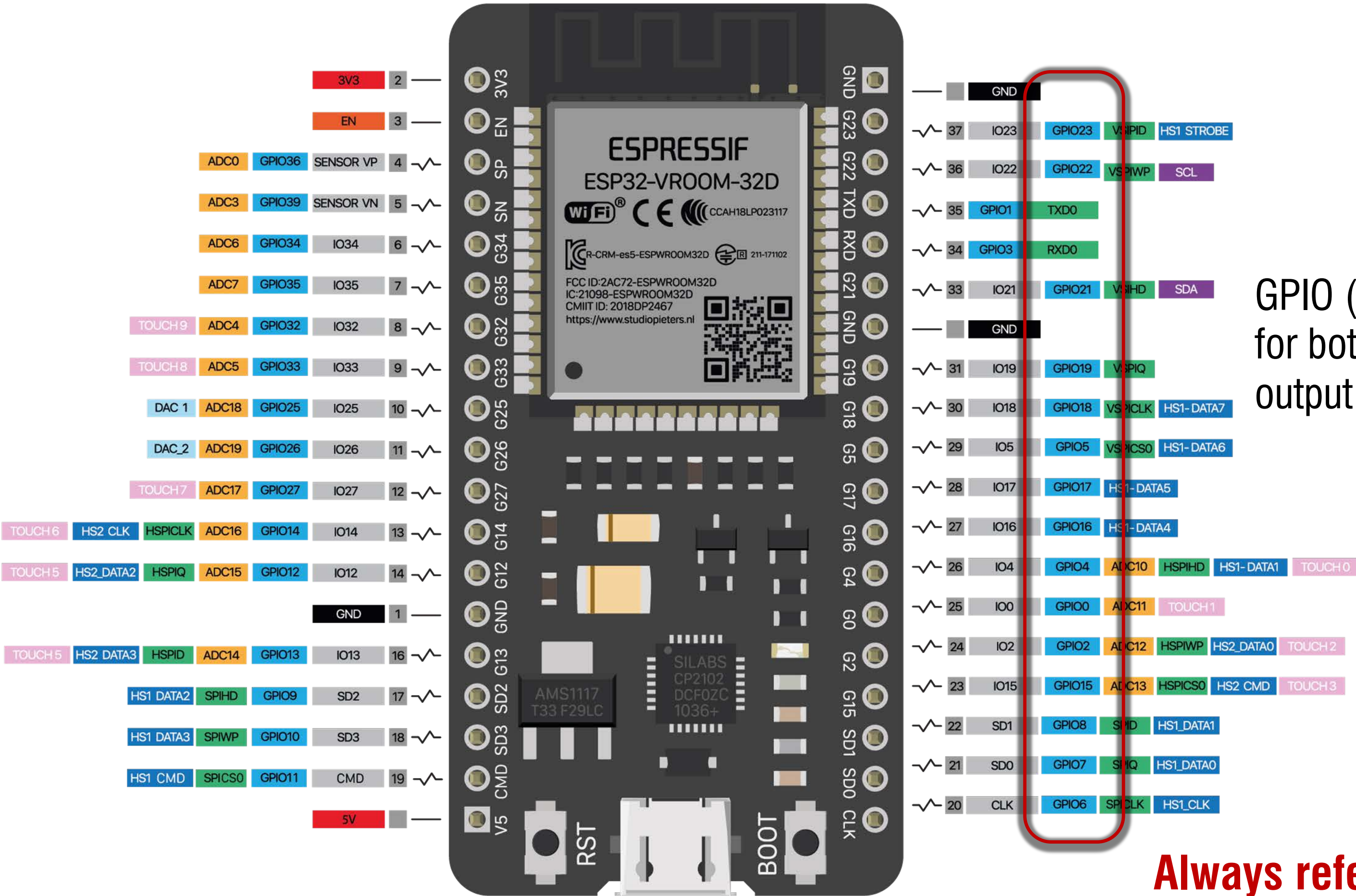
3 options to power up ESP32.

1. Directly via micro-USB port.

2. Unregulated power to GND and 5V pins
(Between 5 to 12 v)

3. Regulated power to GND and 3.3V pins
(ONLY 3.3v!)

Always only power the microcontroller
with one option



GPIO (General Purpose IO) for both digital input and output

Always refer to the pin layout

Arduino Framework Basics

Untitled (Workspace)

EXPLORER

UNTITLED (WORKSPACE)

- TEST PIO
- NodeMCU
- TestCode
- DigitalIO
 - .pio
 - .vscode
 - include
 - lib
 - src
 - main.cpp
 - test
- .gitignore
- platformio.ini

OUTLINE

- myFunction(int, int) declaration
- setup()
- loop()
- myFunction(int, int)

TIMELINE

main.cpp DigitalIO · src

```
1 #include <Arduino.h>
2
3 // put function declarations here:
4 int myFunction(int, int);
5
6 void setup() {
7     // put your setup code here, to run once:
8     int result = myFunction(2, 3);
9 }
10
11 void loop() {
12     // put your main code here, to run repeatedly:
13 }
14
15 // put function definitions here:
16 int myFunction(int x, int y) {
17     return x + y;
18 }
```

PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL PORTS

zsh - TestCode

huaishu@INFO TestCode %

Ln 1, Col 1 Spaces: 2 UTF-8 LF {} C++ PlatformIO

Digital Output – Blink an LED

Digital Output

Set the logic value of a pin

– **LOW** (0V) or **HIGH** (3.3V)

Arduino functions

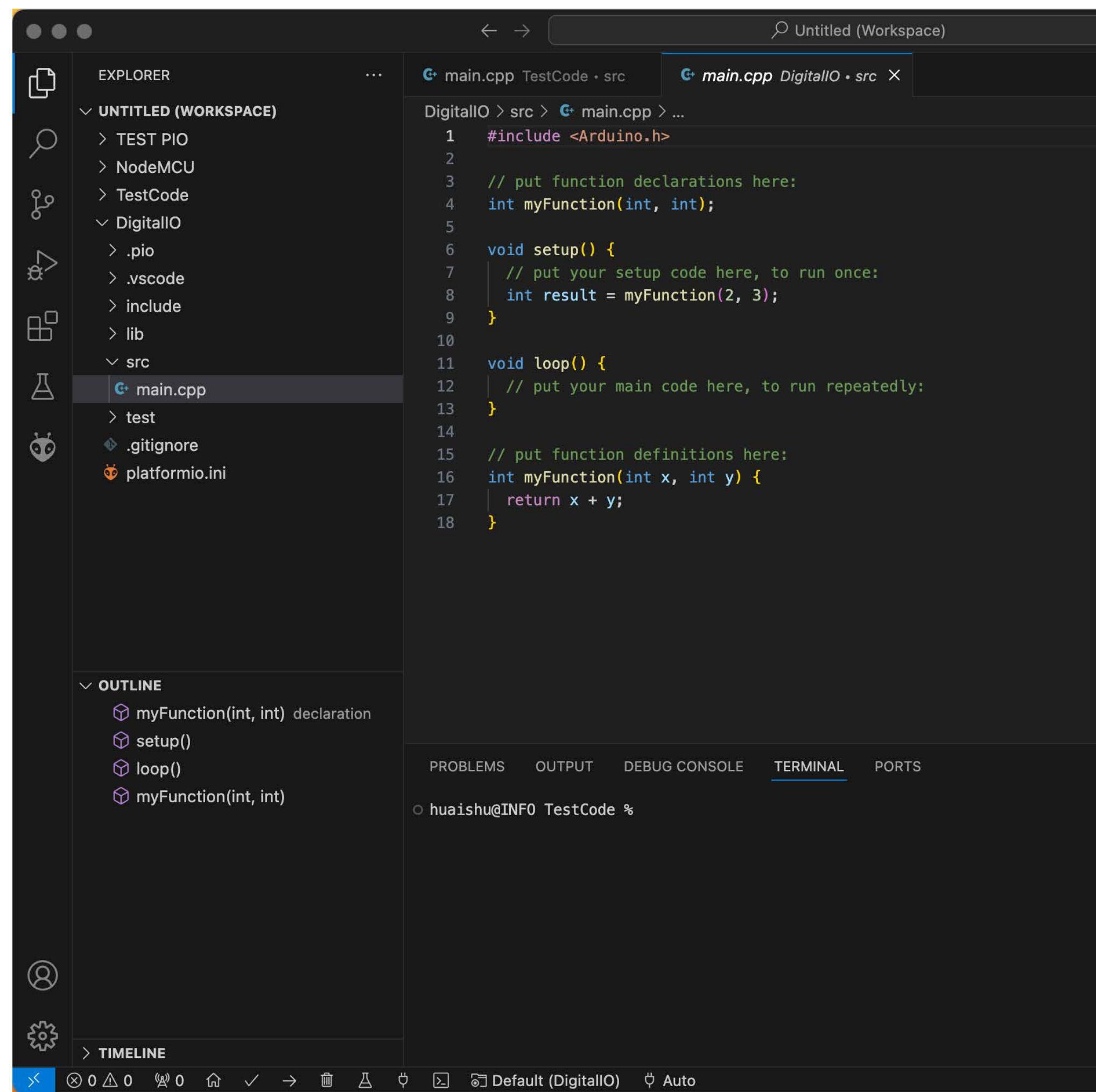
– **pinMode(pin, OUTPUT)** to set the pin direction

*Often in the **setup()** function*

– **digitalWrite(pin, value)** to write the current value of a pin

Limitations

– Only 0 or 3.3 V with limited current;



Blink the built-in LED

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

```
// constants definition
```

```
const int ledPin = 2; // Default LED is connected to GPIO 2
```

```
// The setup() method runs once, when the sketch starts
```

```
void setup() {
```

```
  // initialize the digital pin as an output:
```

```
  pinMode(ledPin, OUTPUT);
```

```
}
```

```
// the loop() method runs over and over again,
```

```
// as long as the Arduino has power
```

```
void loop()
```

```
{
```

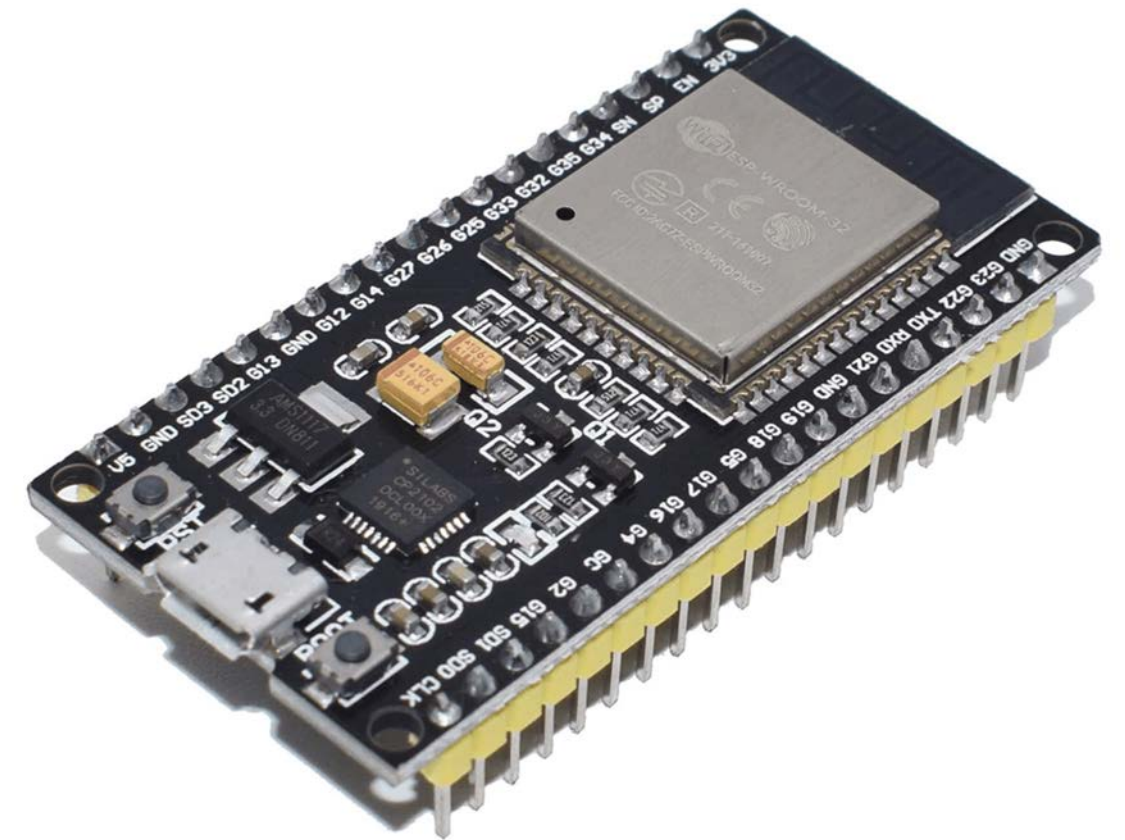
```
  digitalWrite(ledPin, HIGH); // set the LED on
```

```
  delay(5000); // wait for 5 second
```

```
  digitalWrite(ledPin, LOW); // set the LED off
```

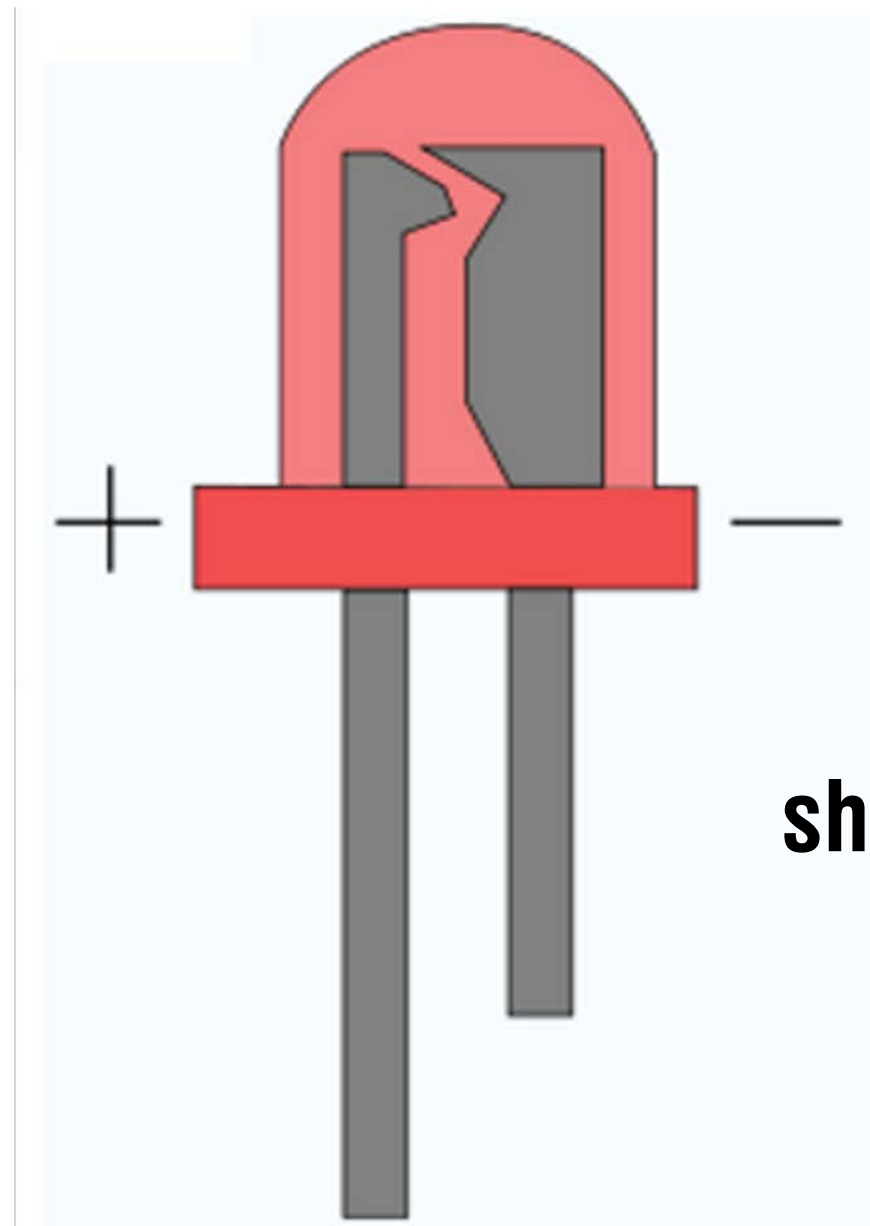
```
  delay(5000); // wait for 5 second
```

```
}
```



Practice: Light up an **RED** Led

long leg

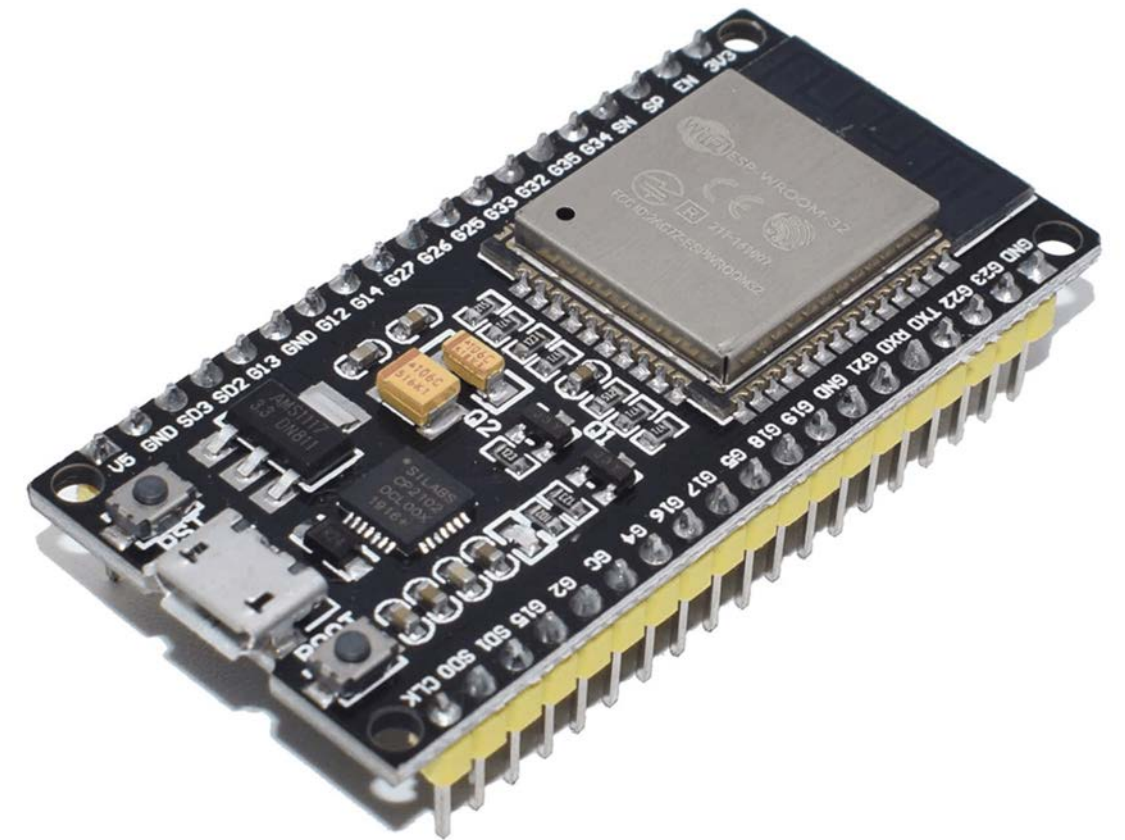


short leg

Blink an external LED

```
#include <Arduino.h>

// constants definition
const int ledPin = 23; // Default LED is connected to GPIO 23
// The setup() method runs once, when the sketch starts
void setup() {
  // initialize the digital pin as an output:
  pinMode(ledPin, OUTPUT);
}
// the loop() method runs over and over again,
// as long as the Arduino has power
void loop()
{
  digitalWrite(ledPin, HIGH); // set the LED on
  delay(5000); // wait for 5 second
  digitalWrite(ledPin, LOW); // set the LED off
  delay(5000); // wait for 5 second
}
```



Serial Communication – talk to PC

Serial Communication

Setup

- **Serial.begin(<baud_speed>)//9600**

Receiving information

- Test if data is available
Serial.available()
- Read one byte
Serial.read()

Sending information

- Raw data transfer
Serial.write(val) or Serial.write(buf, len)

Other commands -> <https://www.arduino.cc/reference/en>

- Formatted output

Serial.print(x, {BIN, OCT, DEC, HEX})

- Read formatted data

Serial.parseFloat()

Serial.parseInt()

Echo program

// setup performs initializations

void setup()

{

 // initialize the serial port setting its speed to 9600 Baud:

Serial.begin(9600);

}

// the loop() method runs over and over again,

// as long as the Arduino has power

void loop() {

if (Serial.available() > 0) {

 // Read the incoming byte

char incomingByte = Serial.read();

Serial.print("You entered: ");

Serial.println(incomingByte);

}

}

Assignment

Morse code

– Input:

3451 from the Serial Terminal

Monitor

– Output:

Blink the LED accordingly

International Morse code

1	•	—	—	—	—
2	••	—	—	—	
3	•••	—	—		
4	••••	—			
5	•••••				
6	—	••••			
7	—	—	•••		
8	—	—	—	••	
9	—	—	—	—	•
0	—	—	—	—	—

For this assignment:

A **dot** is **100ms** long

A **dash** is equal to **3 dots**

A space between **parts** of the same letter is equal to **one dot**

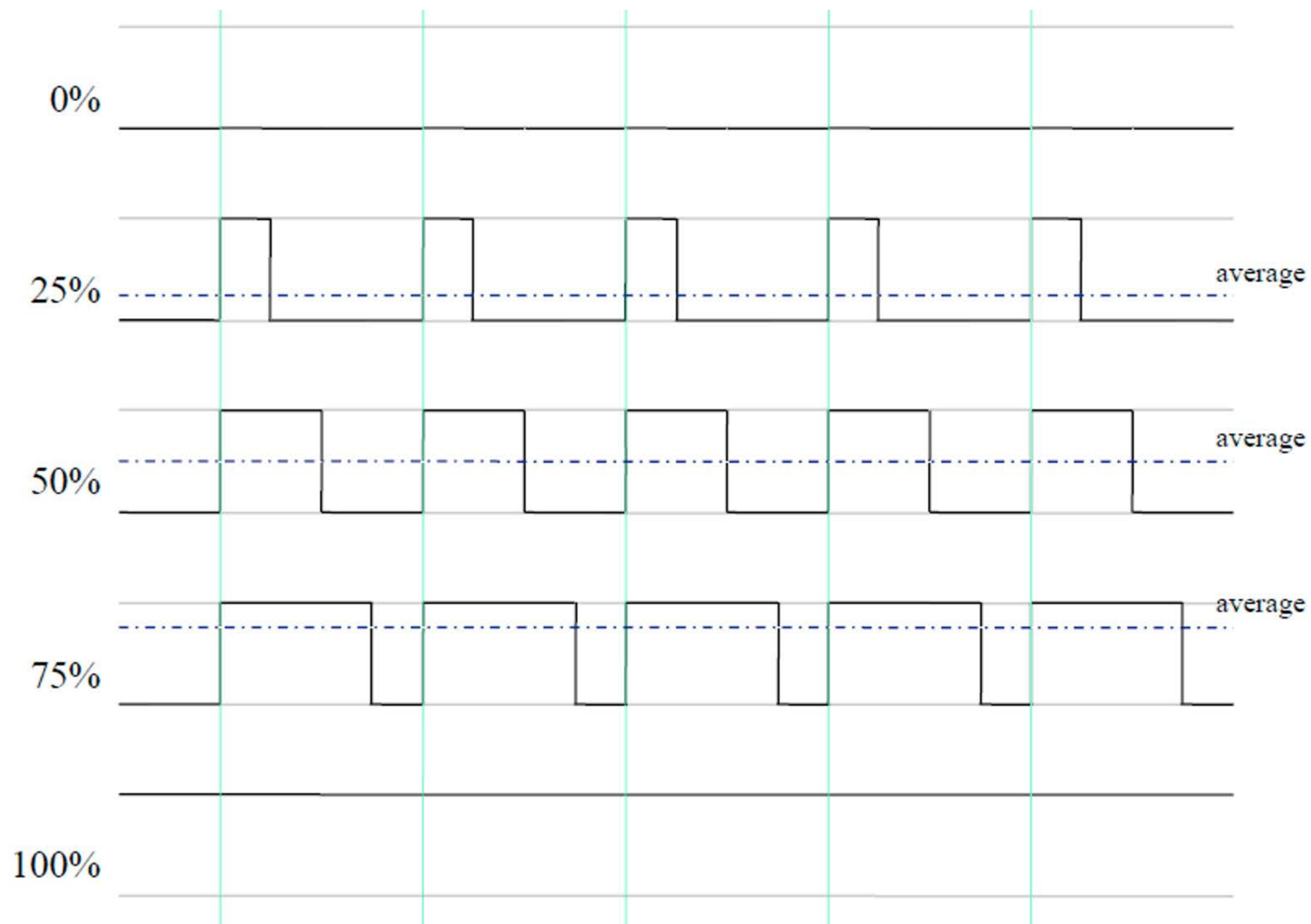
The space between two **letters** is equal to **three dots**

Submission:

Unlisted youtube video link for the blinking LED

Upload the Arduino code

Pulse Width Modulation (PWM)



analogWrite() is on a scale of 0 - 255

Now modify your program to

**blink the LED with 100% light intensity
when type '1' from the PC**

turn it off when type '0'

**light up with 50% light intensity when
type '2'**