



SNS COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY

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DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS & COMMUNICATION ENGINEERING

19ECT308-WIRELESS TECHNOLOGIES FOR IoT

III YEAR/ VI SEMESTER

**UNIT 4 – PROTOTYPING AND DESIGNING SOFTWARE FOR IOT
APPLICATIONS**

**TOPIC Reading data from sensors and devices, Devices,
Gateways**

19ECE308 WIRELESS TECHNOLOGIES FOR IOT / Dr.R.Kanmani/ECE/SNSCT

Fundamentals of Arduino Programming

Structure

```
void setup()           //Preparation function used to declare variables
{                       //First function that runs only one in the
  program
    Statement(s);      //used to set pins for serial communication
}
void loop()            //Execution block where instructions are
  executed repeatedly
{
    Statements();       //this is the core of the Arduino programming
  triggering outputs etc. //Functionalities involve reading inputs,
}
```



Fundamentals of Arduino Programming

setup()

void setup()

{

pinMode(pin, INPUT); // 'pin' configure as input

}

loop()

void loop()

//After calling setup(), loop() function does its task

{

digitalWrite(pin, HIGH); //sets 'pin' ON

delay(10000); //pauses for ten thousand mili second

digitalWrite(pin, LOW); //sets 'pin' OFF

delay(10000); //pauses for ten thousand mili second

}

Fundamentals of Arduino Programming

Functions

Syntax:

```
type functionName(parameters)  
{  
    Statement(s);  
}
```

Example:

```
int delayvar()  
{  
    int var;                //create temporary variable var  
    var=analogRead(potent); //read from potentiometer  
    var=var/4;              //convert the value of variable var  
  
    return var;             //return var  
}
```

Fundamentals of Arduino Programming

{ } curly braces

They define beginning and end of function blocks, unbalanced braces may lead to compile errors.

semicolon

It is used to end a statement and separate elements of a program.

Syntax: int x=14;

/*.....*/ block comments

Multiline comments begin with /* with a description of the block and ends with */.

*Syntax: /*This is an enclosed block of comments*

Use the closing comment to avoid errors/*

Fundamentals of Arduino Programming

//line comments

Single line comment begins with // and ends with next instruction followed.

Syntax: //This is a Single line comment

Variables

Example:

```
int var; //variable 'var' visible to all functions
```

Data Types

Data type	Syntax	Range
Byte	byte x=100;	0-255
Int	int y=200;	32767 to -32768
Long	long var=8000;	2147483647 to -2147483648
Float	float x=3.14;	3.4028235E+38 to -3.4028235E+38
arrays	int myarray[]={10,20,30,40}	Size depends on the data type associated with declaration.

Fundamentals of Arduino Programming

Operators

Operator	Syntax and its usage
Arithmetic operators (+, -, /, *)	$x = x + 5;$ $y = y - 6;$ $z = z * 2;$ $p = p / q;$
Assignment operators (=, +=, -=, *=, /=)	$x++;$ //same as $x = x + 1$ $x += y;$ //same as $x = x + y$ $x -= y;$ //same as $x = x - y$ $x *= y$ //same as $x = x * y$ $x /= y$ //same as $x = x / y$
Comparison operators (==, !=, <, >, <=, >=)	$x == y$ //x is equal to y $x != y$ //x is not equal to y $x < y$ //x is less than y $x > y$ //x is greater than y $x != y$ //x is not equal to y
Logical operators (&&, , !)	$x > 2 \ \&\& \ x < 5$ //Evaluates to true only if both expression are true $x > 2 \ \ y > 2$ //Evaluates to true if any one expression is true $!x > 2$ //true if only expression is false

Fundamentals of Arduino Programming

Constants

Constants	Usage
TRUE/FALSE	Boolean constants true=1 and false=0 defined in logic levels. <pre>if(b==TRUE) { //do something }</pre>
INPUT/OUTPUT	Used with pinMode () function to define levels. <pre>pinMode(13,OUTPUT);</pre>
HIGH/LOW	Used to define pin levels HIGH-1, ON, 5 volts LOW-0,OFF, 0 volts <pre>digitalWrite(13,HIGH);</pre>

Fundamentals of Arduino Programming

Flow control Statements

if `if(some_variable == value)`
 `{`
 `Statement(s); //Evaluated only if comparison results in a true value`
 `}`

if...else `if(input==HIGH)`
 `{`
 `Statement(s); //Evaluated only if comparison results in a true value`
 `}`
 `else`
 `{`
 `Statement(s); //Evaluated only if comparison results in a false value`
 `}`

Fundamentals of Arduino Programming

for for(initialization;condition;expression)
 {
 Dosomething; //Evaluated till condition becomes false
 }

```
for(int p=0;p<5;p++)      //declares p, tests if less than 5, increments by 1  
{  
  digitalWrite(13,HIGH); //sets pin 13 ON  
  delay(250);            // pauses for ¼ second  
  digitalWrite(13,LOW); //sets pin 13 OFF  
  delay(250);            //pause for ¼ second  
}
```

while while(some_variable ?? value)
 {
 Statement(s); //Evaluated till comparison results in a false value
 }

```
do...while    do
              {
                Dosomething:
              }while(somevalue);
```

Fundamentals of Arduino Programming

Digital and Analog input output pins and their usage

Digital I/O

Methods	Usage
<code>pinMode(pin, mode)</code>	Used in <code>setup()</code> method to configure pin to behave as INPUT/OUTPUT <code>pinMode(pin, INPUT)</code> // 'pin' set to INPUT <code>pinMode(pin, OUTPUT)</code> // 'pin' set to OUTPUT
<code>digitalRead(pin)</code>	Read value from a specified pin with result being HIGH/LOW <code>Val=digitalRead(pin)</code> //Val will be equal to input 'pin'
<code>digitalWrite(pin,value)</code>	Outputs to HIGH/LOW on a specified pin <code>digitalWrite(pin, HIGH)</code> // 'pin' is set to HIGH
Example	<pre>int x=13; //connect 'x' to pin 13 int p=7; //connect pushbutton to pin 7 int val=0; //variable to store the read value void setup() { pinMode(x,OUTPUT); //sets 'x' as OUTPUT pinMode(p,INPUT); //sets 'p' as input } void loop() { val=digitalRead(p); // sets 'value' to 0 digitalWrite(x,val); //sets 'x' to button value }</pre>

Fundamentals of Arduino Programming

Analog i/o

Methods	Usage
<code>analogRead(pin)</code>	Reads value from a specified analog pin works on pins 0-5. <code>val=analogRead(pin);</code> // 'val' equal to pin
<code>analogWrite(pin,value)</code>	Writes an analog value using pulse width modulation (PWM) to a pin marked PWM works on pins 3, 5, 6,9,10.
Example	<pre>int x=10; //connect 'x' to pin 13 int p=0; //connect potentiometer to analog pin 7 int val; //variable for reading void setup() { } // No setup is needed void loop() { val=analogRead(p); // sets 'value' to 0 val=4; analogWrite(x,val); //outputs PWM signal to 'x' }</pre>

Fundamentals of Arduino Programming

time

Methods	Usage
<code>delay(ms)</code>	Pauses for amount of time specified in milliseconds. <code>delay(1000); //waits for one second</code>
<code>millis()</code>	Returns the number of milliseconds since Arduino is running. <code>val=millis(); // 'val' will be equal to millis()</code>

math

Methods	Usage
<code>min(x,y)</code>	Calculates minimum of two numbers <code>val=min (val,10); //sets 'val' to smaller than 10 or equal to 10 but never gets above 10.</code>
<code>max(x,y)</code>	<code>val=max(val, 10); // sets 'val' to larger than 100 or 100.</code>

Fundamentals of Arduino Programming

random

Methods	Usage
randomSeed(value)	Sets a value seed as starting point for random () function.
random(min,max)	Allows to return numbers within the range specified by min and max values. val=random(100,200); //sets "val" to random number between 100-200
Example	<pre>int number; // variable to store random value int x=10; void setup() { randomSeed(millis()); //set millis() as seed number=random(200); //random number from 0-200 analogWrite(x,number); //outputs PWM signal delay(500); }</pre>

Fundamentals of Arduino Programming

Serial

Methods	Usage
Serial.begin(rate)	Opens serial port and sets the baud rate for serial data transmission. void setup() { Serial.begin(9600); //sets default rate to 9600 bps }
Serial.println(data)	Prints data to the serial port Serial.println(value); //sends the 'value' to serial monitor

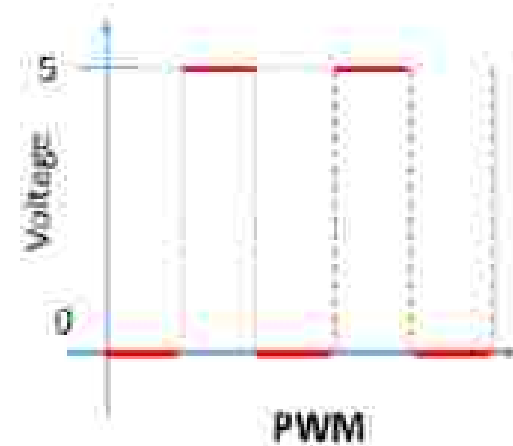
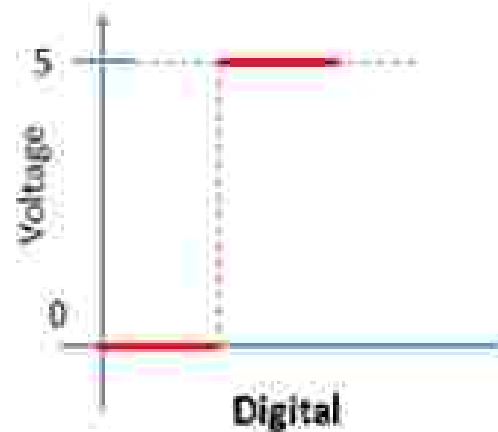
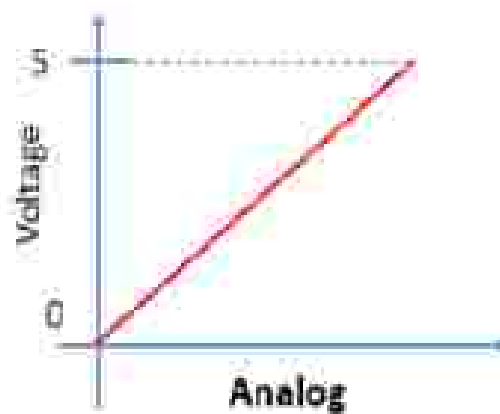
Difference between Analog, Digital and PWM Pins

In **analog pins**, you have unlimited possible states between 0 and 1023. This allows you to read sensor values. For example, with a light sensor, if it is very dark, you'll read 1023, if it is very bright you'll read 0. If there is a brightness between dark and very bright you'll read a value between 0 and 1023.

In **digital pins**, you have just two possible states, which are on or off. These can also be referred to as High or Low, 1 or 0 and 5V or 0V. For example, if an LED is on, then, its state is High or 1 or 5V. If it is off, you'll have Low, or 0 or 0V.

PWM pins are digital pins, so they output either 0 or 5V. However these pins can output "fake" intermediate voltage values between 0 and 5V, because they can perform "Pulse Width Modulation" (PWM). PWM allows to "simulate" varying levels of power by oscillating the output voltage of the Arduino.

Fundamentals of Arduino Programming

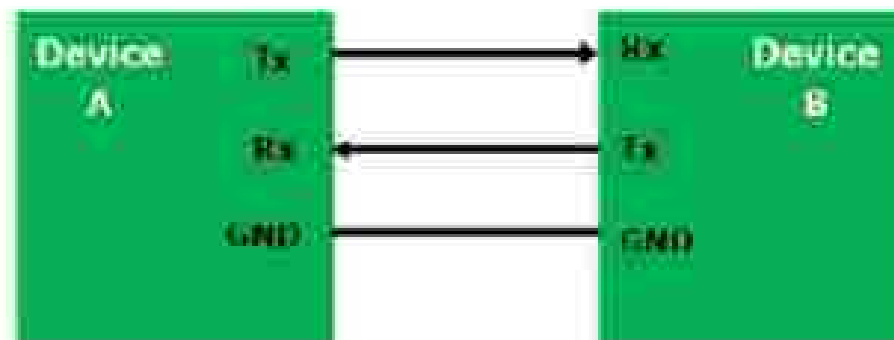


Difference between Analog, Digital and PWM Pins

Introduction to Communications

Serial (UART) communications:

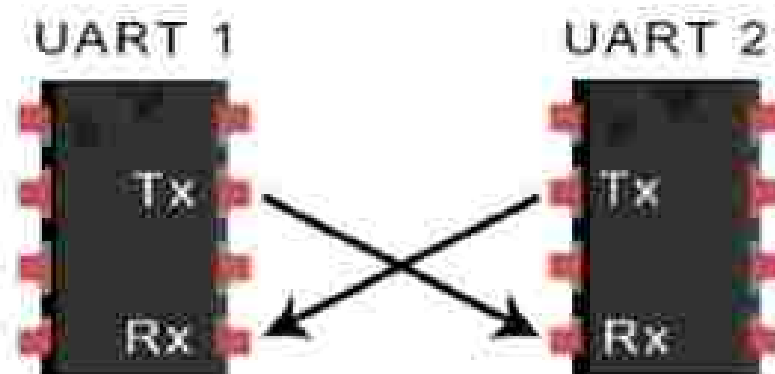
- Serial communication on Arduino pins Tx/Rx uses TTL logic levels which operates at either 5V/3.3V depending the type of the board used.
- Tx/Rx pins should not be connected to any source which operates more than 5V which can damage the Arduino board.
- Serial communication is basically used for communication between Arduino board and a computer or some other compatible devices.



Introduction to Communications

Serial (UART) communications:

- Every Arduino board will have at least one serial port known as UART.
- Serial communicates on digital pins Rx(pin 0) and Tx(pin 1) with the computer via USB. pin 0 and pin 1 cannot be used for digital input or output.
- The built in serial monitor can be used to communicate with an Arduino board by selecting same baud rate that is used in the call to `begin()` which will come across in the later part of the chapter



Introduction to Communications

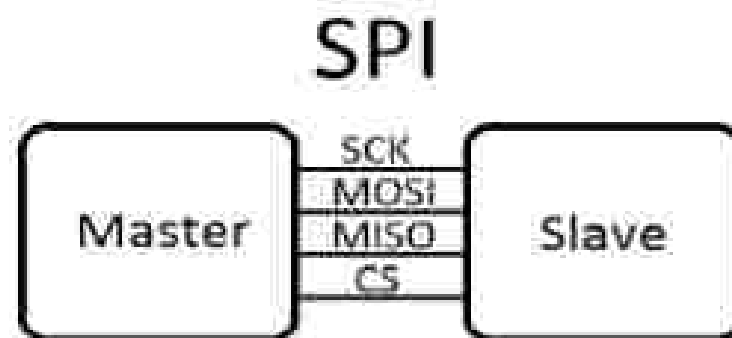
SPI communications

- Serial communication Interface (SPI) is a synchronous data protocol used by large microcontrollers for communicating with one or more peripheral devices for a shorter distance and also used for communication between two devices.
- With SPI there will be always one master device which is a microcontroller like Arduino which controls the functionalities of other peripheral devices.
- Devices have three lines in common which are as follows
 - MISO (Master in Slave Out)- Slave line for sending data to the master.
 - MOSI (Master Out Slave In)- Master sending data to peripherals
 - SCK (Serial clock) - clock pulses which synchronize data transmission generated by the master And one of the specific line for every device is
 - SS (slave select) - pin on each device that the master can use to enable and disable specific devices.

Introduction to Communications

SPI communications

- When device SS pin is low, communication happens with the master, if SS pin is high device ignores the master. This allows multiple SPI devices sharing the the same MISO, MOSI and CLK lines.
- To program a new SPI device some key points to be noted which are
 - Maximum SPI speed of the device used?
 - How data is shifted like MSB/LSB?
 - Data clock is idle when high/low.



Introduction to Communications

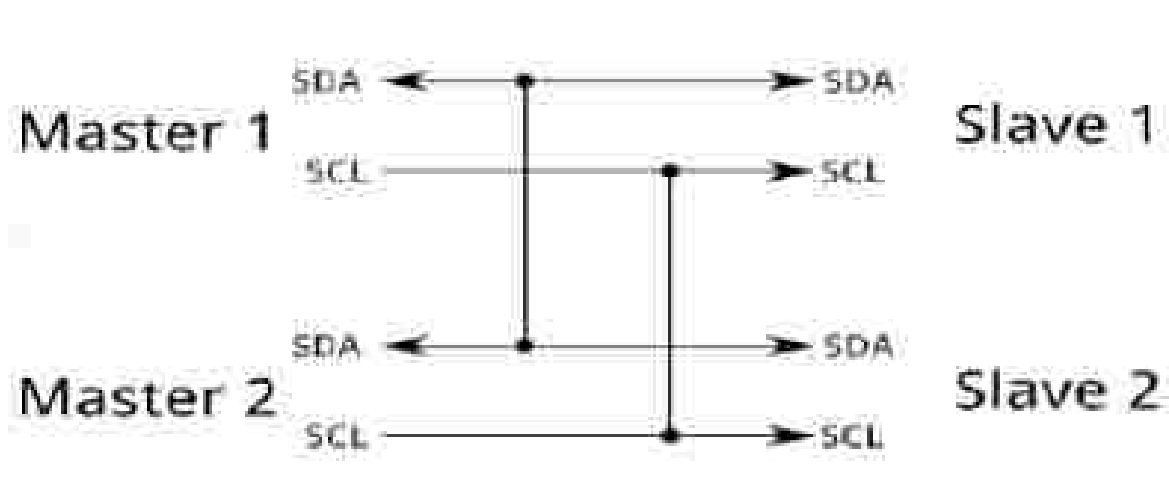
I²C communications

- Inter-Integrated circuit or I²C (I squared C) is one of the best protocol used when a workload of one Arduino (Master Writer) is shared with another Arduino (Slave receiver).
- The I²C protocol uses two lines to send and receive data which are a serial clock pin (SCL) which writes data at regular intervals and a serial data pin (SDA) over which data sent between devices.
- When the clock signal changes from LOW to HIGH the information, the address corresponds to a specific device and a command is transferred from board to the I²C device over the SDA line.
- This information is sent bit by bit which is executed by the called device, executes and transmits the data back.

Introduction to Communications

I²C communications

- If the device require execution from another a slave device, the data is transferred to the board on the same line using pulse generated from Mater on SCL as timing.
- Each slave should have unique identity and both Master and slave turns out communicating on the same data line. In this way many of the Arduino boards are communicated using just two pins of microcontroller with each unique address of a device.



Example modules on Arduino

- **Interfacing programs on Arduino using LED**
- **Programs to interact with Serial Monitor of our Computer Screen**
- **Interfacing Sensors**
- **Interfacing Display, GSM, GPS**
- **Interfacing Motors**

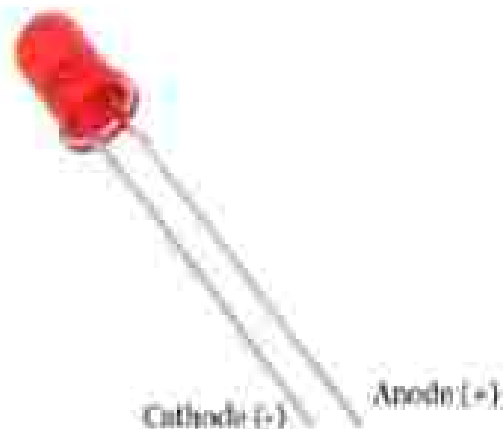
Interfacing programs on Arduino using LED

1. **Blinking an LED**
2. **Toggle the state of LED using Switch**
3. **Traffic light simulation for pedestrians**
4. **Create Dimmable LED using Potentiometer**

Blinking an LED

**Components
required**

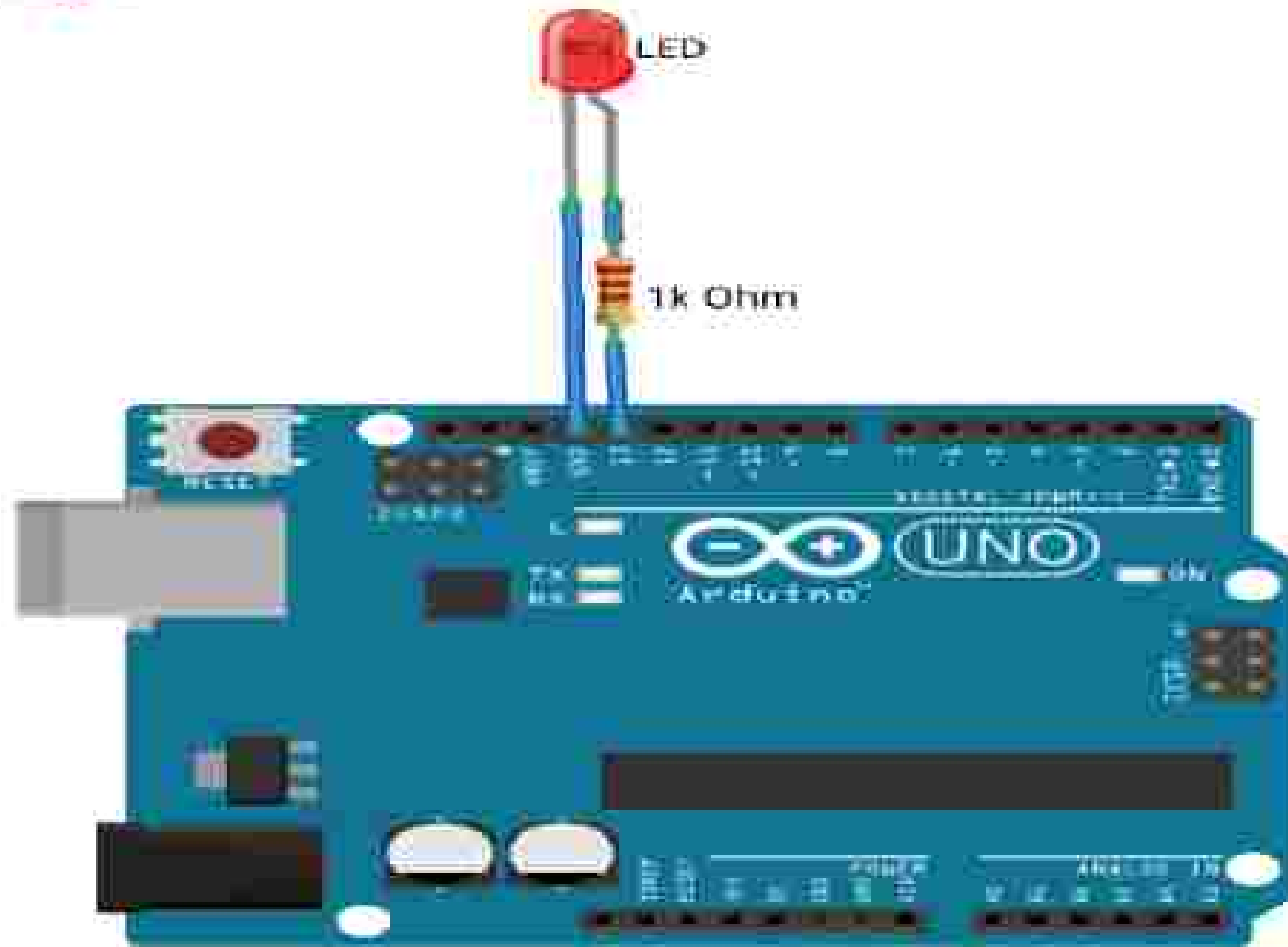
1-LED, 1 k Ω resistor, Jumper wires, Breadboard



The longest lead is the anode and the shortest is the cathode.

Blinking an LED

Circuit Diagram



Blinking an LED

Code

```
/* The Function setup runs only once when Arduino board is first powered up  
or a reset button the board is pressed */
```

```
void setup()
```

```
{
```

```
pinMode(13, OUTPUT); //pin 13 is set as an OUTPUT pin
```

```
}
```

```
//loop function iterates forever
```

```
void loop() {
```

```
digitalWrite(13, HIGH); //Sets LED to HIGH voltage
```

```
delay(1000); //delay by a second
```

```
digitalWrite(13, LOW); //Sets LED to LOW voltage
```

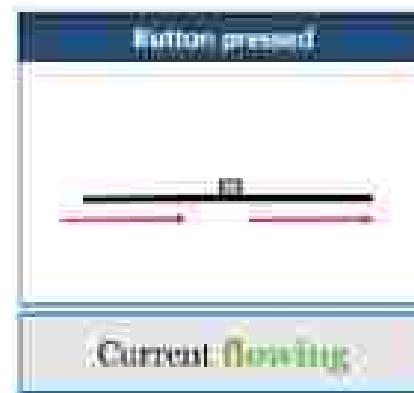
```
delay(1000); //delay by a second
```

```
}
```

Toggle the state of LED using Switch

**Components
required**

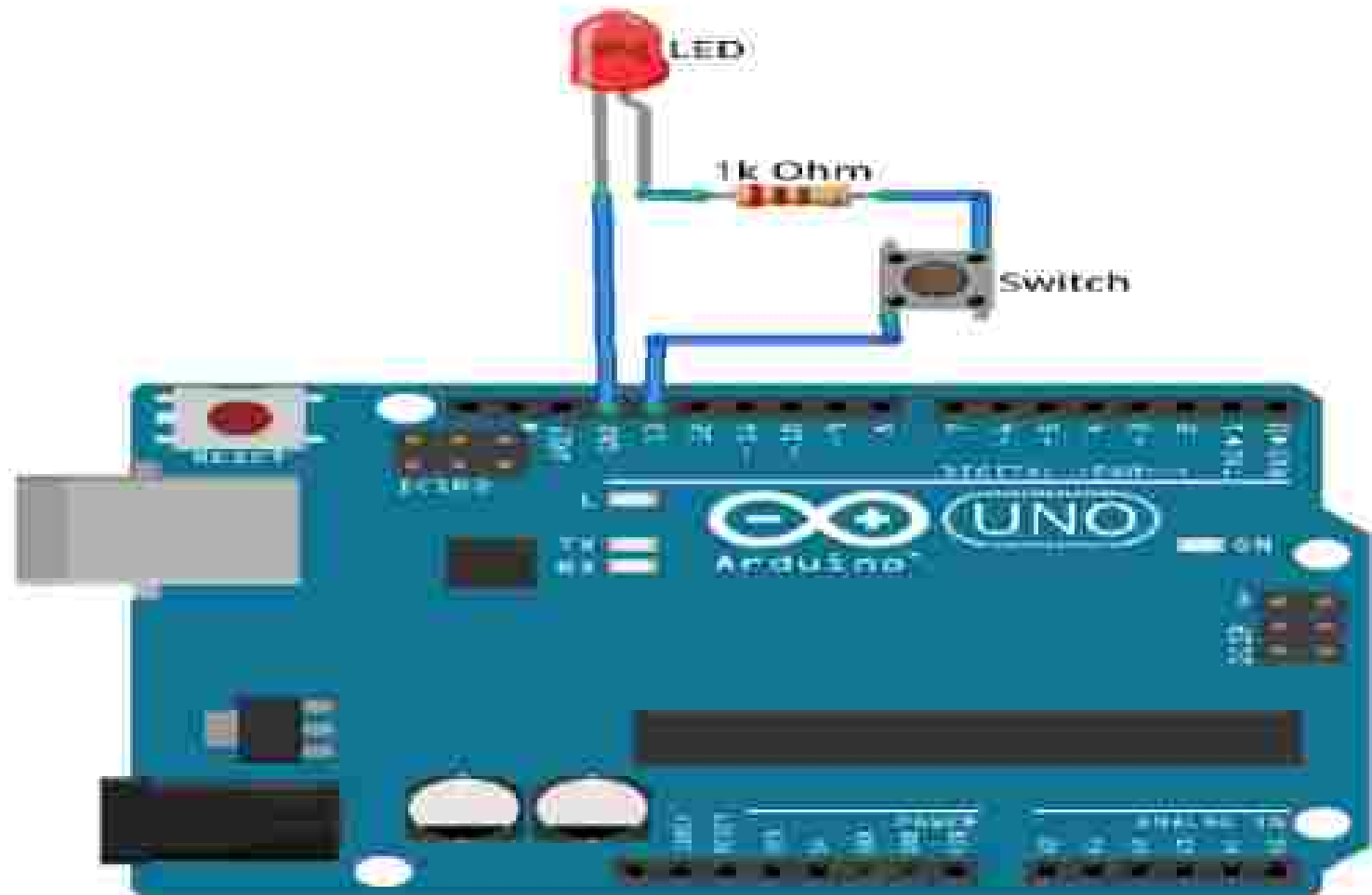
**1-LED, 1-K Ω resistor, 1-push button, Jumper wires,
Breadboard**



Here an **open pushbutton** mechanism is used. In Normal state(not pushed) of the button current doesn't flow, only when button is pushed flow of current is allowed

Toggle the state of LED using Switch

Circuit diagram



Toggle the state of LED using Switch

Code

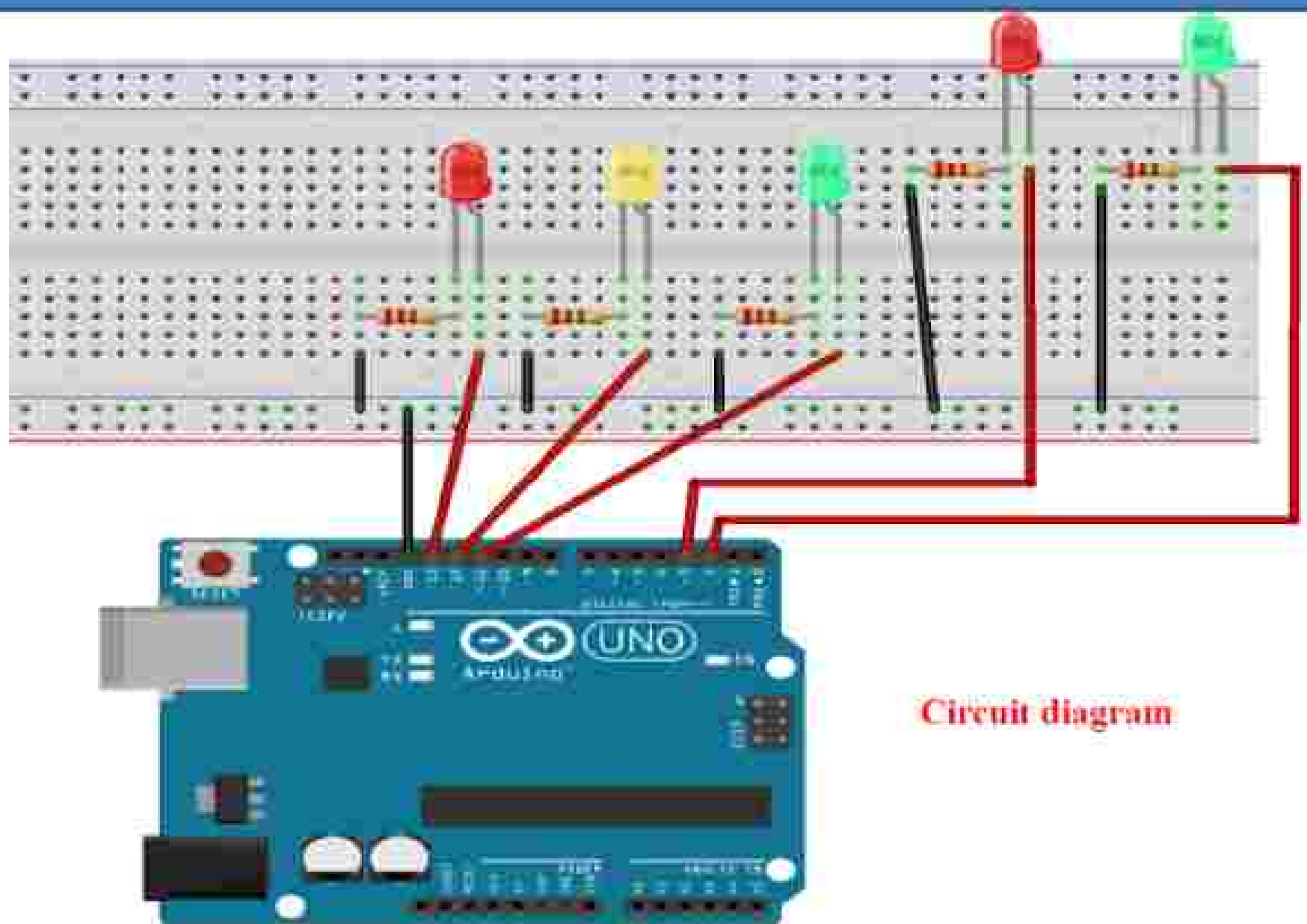
```
/*The Function setup runs only once when Arduino board is first
powered up or a reset button the board is pressed */
void setup()
{
  pinMode(13, OUTPUT); //pin 13 is set as an OUTPUT pin
}
//loop function iterates forever
void loop()
{
  digitalWrite(13, HIGH); //Sets LED to HIGH voltage when a button is
//pressed else it remains LOW
//delay by a second
  delay(1000);
}
```

Traffic light Simulation for Pedestrians

**Components
required**

**2-Red LED, 2-Green LED, 1-Yellow LED, 5-220 Ω
resistor, Jumper wires, Breadboard**

Traffic light Simulation for Pedestrians



Circuit diagram

Traffic light Simulation for Pedestrians

Code

```
// Declare the variables for different colors of LEDs.
```

```
int red_vehicle = 13;
```

```
int yellow_vehicle = 12;
```

```
int green_vehicle = 11;
```

```
int green_Pedestrian = 2;
```

```
int red_Pedestrian = 3;
```

```
void setup( )
```

```
{
```

```
// Initialize the pins for output
```

```
pinMode(red_vehicle, OUTPUT);
```

```
pinMode(yellow_vehicle, OUTPUT);
```

```
pinMode(green_vehicle, OUTPUT);
```

```
pinMode(red_Pedestrian, OUTPUT);
```

```
pinMode(green_Pedestrian, OUTPUT);
```

```
}
```

Traffic light Simulation for Pedestrians

```
void loop( )
{
digitalWrite(green_Vehicle, HIGH); // green LED turns ON
digitalWrite(red_Pedestrian, HIGH);
delay(5000);
digitalWrite(green_Vehicle, LOW); // green LED turns OFF
digitalWrite(yellow_Vehicle, HIGH); // Yellow LED turns ON for 2second.
delay(2000);
digitalWrite(yellow_Vehicle, LOW); // yellow LED will turn OFF
digitalWrite(red_Pedestrian, LOW);
digitalWrite(red_Vehicle, HIGH); // Red LED turns ON for 5 seconds
digitalWrite (green_Pedestrian, HIGH);
delay(5000);
digitalWrite(red_Vehicle, LOW); // Red LED turns OFF
digitalWrite(green_Pedestrian, LOW);
}
```

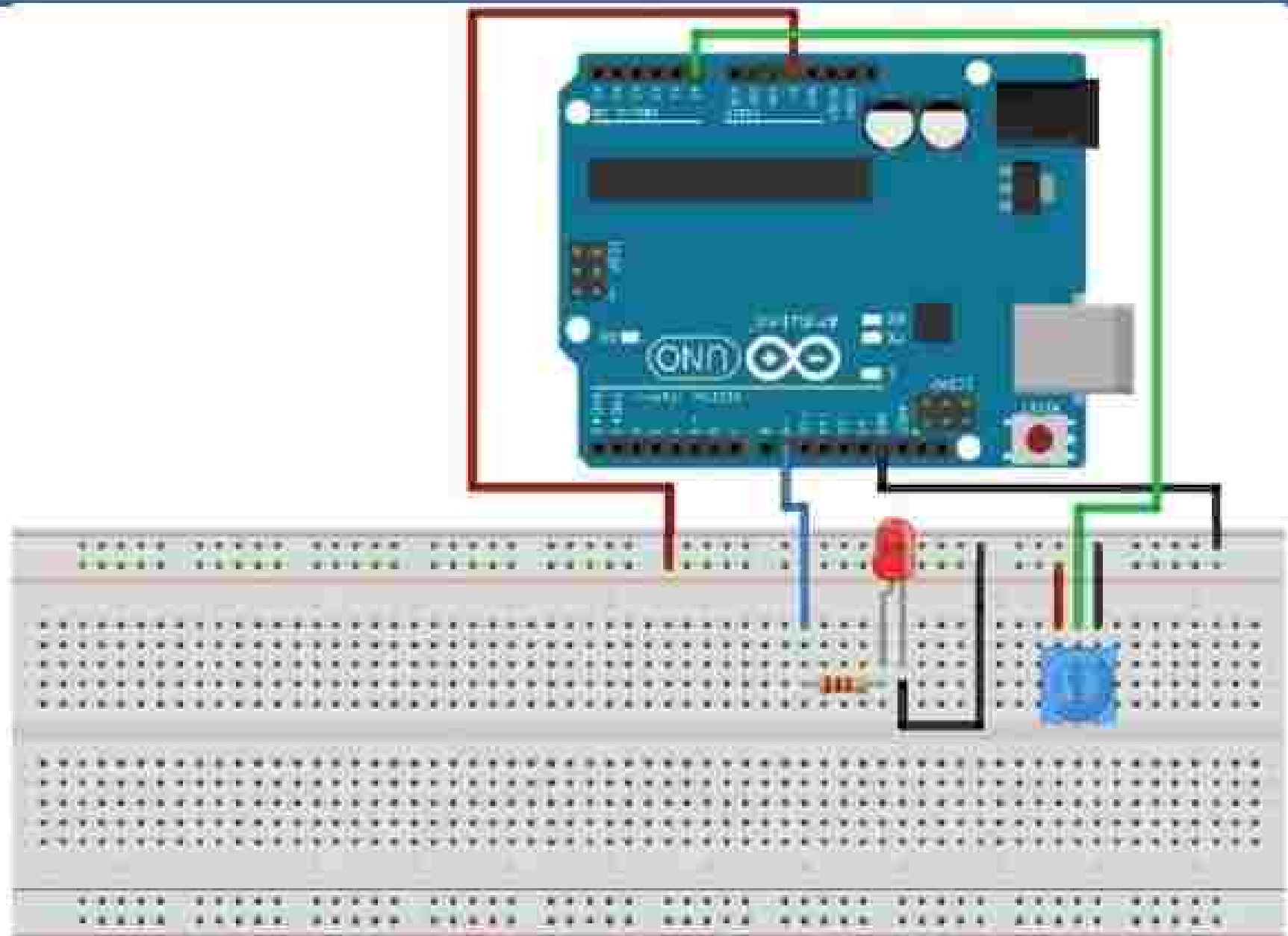
Creating a Dimmable LED using Potentiometer

Components Required	1-LED, 220Ω resistor, 1-Potentiometer, Jumper wires, Breadboard
----------------------------	--

In this program we dim the LED based on the value read from the potentiometer. A "0" value from potentiometer is a "0V" and a value "1023" from potentiometer is a "5V", which means we need to write a value of 255. Hence we need to scale our read values from the potentiometer which falls between 0 to 1023 to suitable write values to be between 0 to 255 using the below given formulae.

$$\text{write_value} = (255/1023) * \text{read_value}$$

Creating a Dimmable LED using Potentiometer



Creating a Dimmable LED using Potentiometer

//Declaring the pins corresponds to an LED-to pin 9 and a Potentiometer- to
//pinA0

```
int pot_Pin= A0;
```

```
int LED_Pin= 9;
```

```
int read_Value; // To store the value read by potentiometer
```

```
int write_Value; // To write the value to LED
```

```
void setup( )
```

```
{ pinMode(pot_Pin, INPUT);
```

```
  pinMode(LED_Pin, OUTPUT);
```

```
  Serial.begin(9600); }
```

```
void loop( )
```

```
{ read_Value = analogRead(pot_Pin); //Potentiometer reading
```

```
write_Value = (255./1023.) * readValue; //Write value for LED is calculated
```

```
analogWrite(LEDPin, writeValue); //Write to the LED
```

```
Serial.print("The writing vlues to the LED is "); //Debugging purpose
```

```
Serial.println(write_Value); }
```

To print the status of our computer Screen

Now, let's introduce the interaction with the **Serial monitor**. In this program we perform Arithmetic operations on the variables defined in the program, variables are initialized inside the program. Serial monitor communication will be processed when we call the method **Serial.begin()** with appropriate **Baud rate**. Serial monitor displays the desired message of a program using the method **Serial.print()** method.

Syntax:

```
Serial.begin(speed) /* to communicate between your computer and Serial  
monitor */
```

```
Serial.begin(speed, config)
```

```
Serial.print() #To print desired message on the Serial monitor
```

Programs to interact with Serial Monitor of our Computer Screen

//In this program we compute basic arithmetic operations to print the result on
//to the Serial monitor.

```
int a = 5, b = 10, c = 20;
```

```
void setup( )           // run once, when the sketch starts
```

```
{ Serial.begin(9600);    // set up Serial library at 9600 bps
```

```
  Serial.println("Here is some math: ");
```

```
  Serial.print("a = ");
```

```
  Serial.println(a);
```

```
  Serial.print("b = ");
```

```
  Serial.println(b);
```

```
  Serial.print("c = ");
```

```
  Serial.println(c);
```

Programs to interact with Serial Monitor of our Computer Screen

```
Serial.print("a + b = ");    // add
Serial.println(a + b);
Serial.print("a * c = ");    // multiply
Serial.println(a * c);
Serial.print("c / b = ");    // divide
Serial.println(c / b);
Serial.print("b - c = ");    // subtract
Serial.println(b - c);
}
void loop() { }
```

Interfacing Sensors to the Arduino

- **Temperature Sensor**
- **Light Sensor**
- **Ultrasonic distance sensor**
- **Line sensor (infrared).**

Interfacing Temperature Sensor

Component s Required	Buzzer, LM35 Temperature Sensor, Jumper wires, Breadboard
---------------------------------	--

LM35 Temperature Sensor:

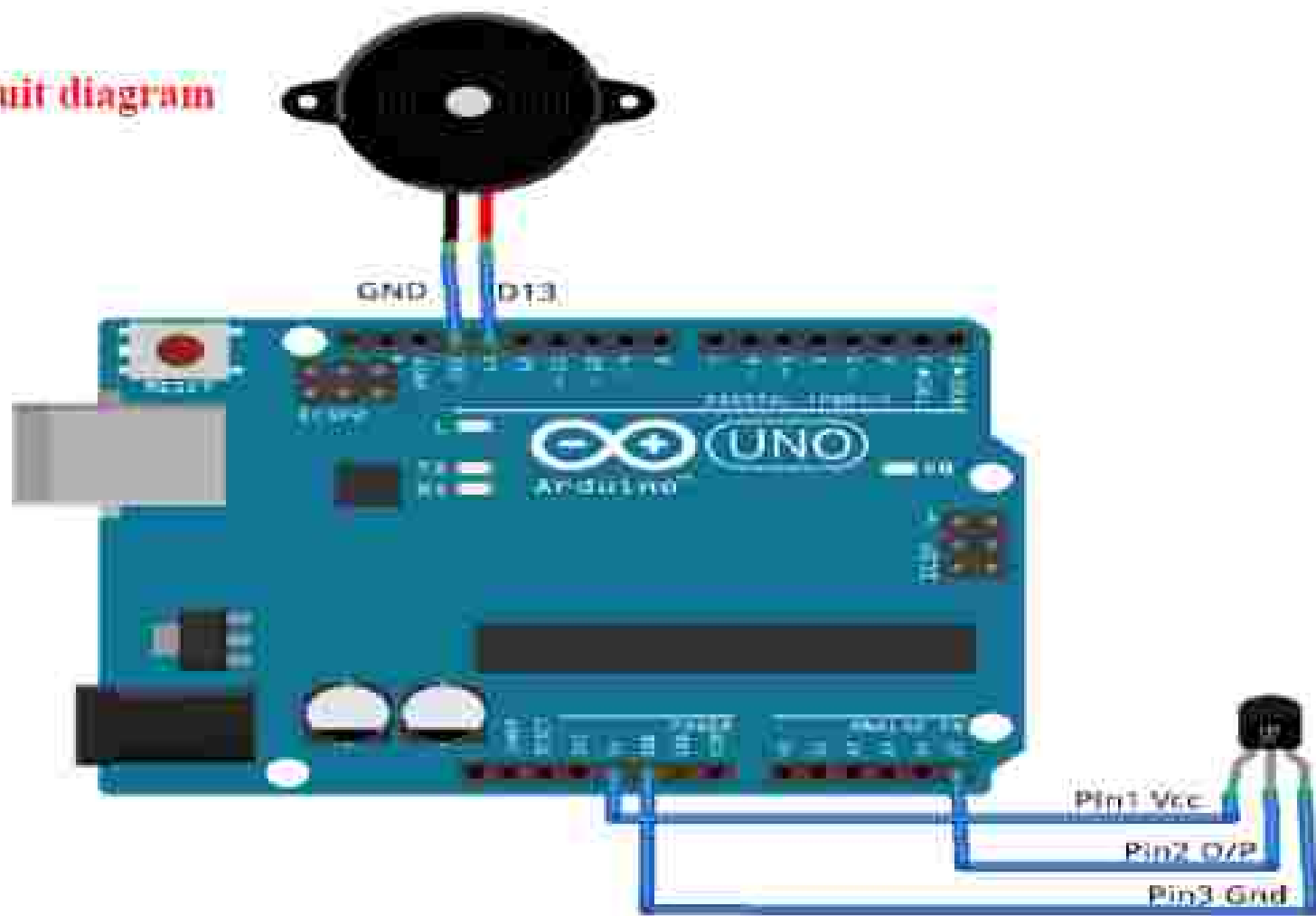
The LM35 series are the gadgets with precision integrated circuit temperature whose yield voltage falls directly corresponding to the Centigrade temperature.

- ☐ Calibrated Directly in Celsius (Centigrade)
- ☐ Operates from 4 V to 30 V
- ☐ Ranges are evaluated from Full -55°C to 150°C .
- ☐ Suitable for Remote Applications
- ☐ Used in Battery Management

Pin No	Function	Name
1	Supply voltage: 5V ($+35\text{V}$ to -2V).	Vcc
2	Output voltage ($+6\text{V}$ to -1V)	Output
3	Ground (0V)	Ground

Interfacing Temperature Sensor

Circuit diagram



Interfacing Temperature Sensor

```
//initialize a variable tempPin to Analog pin A5
int tempPin = A5;
//Set buzzer to pin 13 as OUTPUT
int buzzer = 13;
//Variable to store the temperature read
int value;
void setup()
{
  //Initialize Serial baud rate to 9600
  Serial.begin(9600);
  //sets buzzer as an OUTPUT
  pinMode(buzzer, OUTPUT);
}
```

Interfacing Temperature Sensor

```
void loop()
{
  //Read temperature value on pin A5 by analogRead() method
  value = analogRead(tempPin);
  //Conversion of temperature value read
  float mvalue = ( value/1024,0)*5000;
  //Conversion of Temperature to celsius
  float celsius = mvalue/10;
  //conversion of temperature to Fahrenheit
  float fahrenheit = (celsius*9)/5 + 32;
  //print the celsius value onto the serial monitor
  Serial.print(cel);
  //check if the read temperature is greater than 32 degree celsius
  if(cel>32)
  {
    //trigger HIGH value on buzzer
    digitalWrite(buzzer, HIGH);
    delay(1000);
  }
}
```

Interfacing Temperature Sensor

```
// trigger LOW value on buzzer
digitalWrite(buzzer, LOW);
//delay for 2 second
delay(2000);
//trigger HIGH value on buzzer
digitalWrite(buzzer, HIGH);
//delay for 1 second
delay(1000);
// trigger LOW value on buzzer
digitalWrite(buzzer, LOW);
//delay for 2 second
delay(2000);
}
//Print the temperature onto a serial monitor
Serial.print("TEMPERATURE = ");
Serial.print(tem);
Serial.print("°C");
Serial.println(); }
```

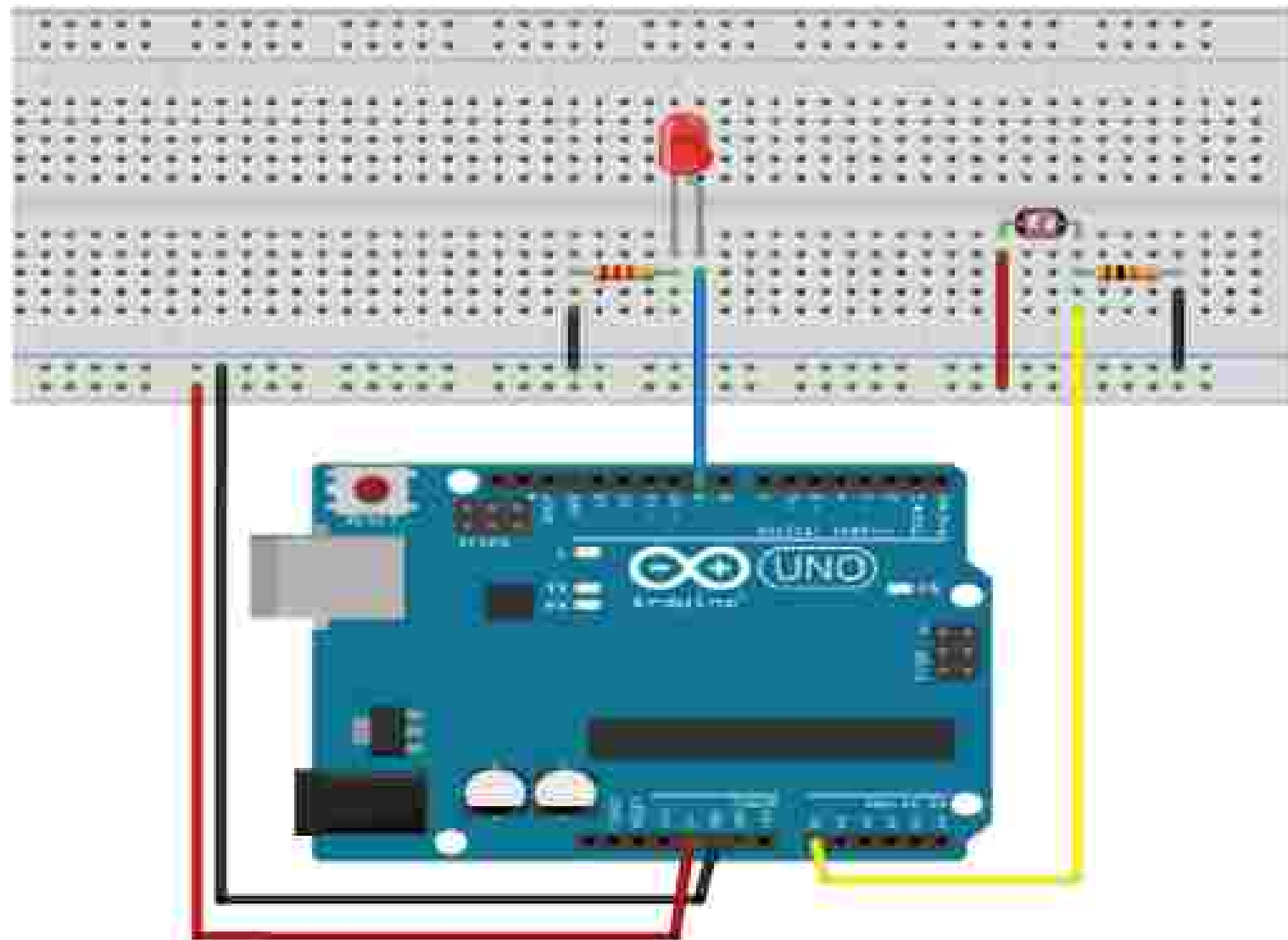
Automatic lights with light sensor

Components Required	1x LED , 1x 220Ω resistor , 1x photoresistor , 1x 10kΩ resistor, Jumper wires, Breadboard
----------------------------	--

A photoresistor is a light-dependent resistor. The resistance of a photoresistor decreases with increasing of light intensity. So:

- When there is light, the resistance decreases, we will have more current flowing.
- When there is no light, the resistor increases, we will have less current flowing.

Automatic lights with light sensor



fritzing

Automatic lights with light sensor

```
int led_Pin = 9;  
int led_Brightness = 0;  
int sensor_Pin = A0;  
int sensor_Value = 0;  
void setup(void) {  
  pinMode(led_Pin, OUTPUT);  
  // Send some information to Serial monitor  
  Serial.begin(9600);  
}
```

Automatic lights with light sensor

```
void loop(void) {  
  sensor_Value = analogRead(sensor_Pin);  
  Serial.print("Sensor reading: ");  
  Serial.println(sensor_Value);  
  //LED gets brighter the darker it is at the  
  sensor  
  // that means we have to -invert- the reading  
  from 0-1023 back to 1023-0  
  sensorValue = 1023 - sensorValue;  
  //now we have to map 0-1023 to 0-255 since  
  thats the range analogWrite //uses  
  ledBrightness = map(sensorValue, 0, 1023, 0,  
  255);  
  analogWrite(ledPin, ledBrightness);  
  delay(50);  
}
```

To Measure Speed of Sound using Ultrasonic Sensor

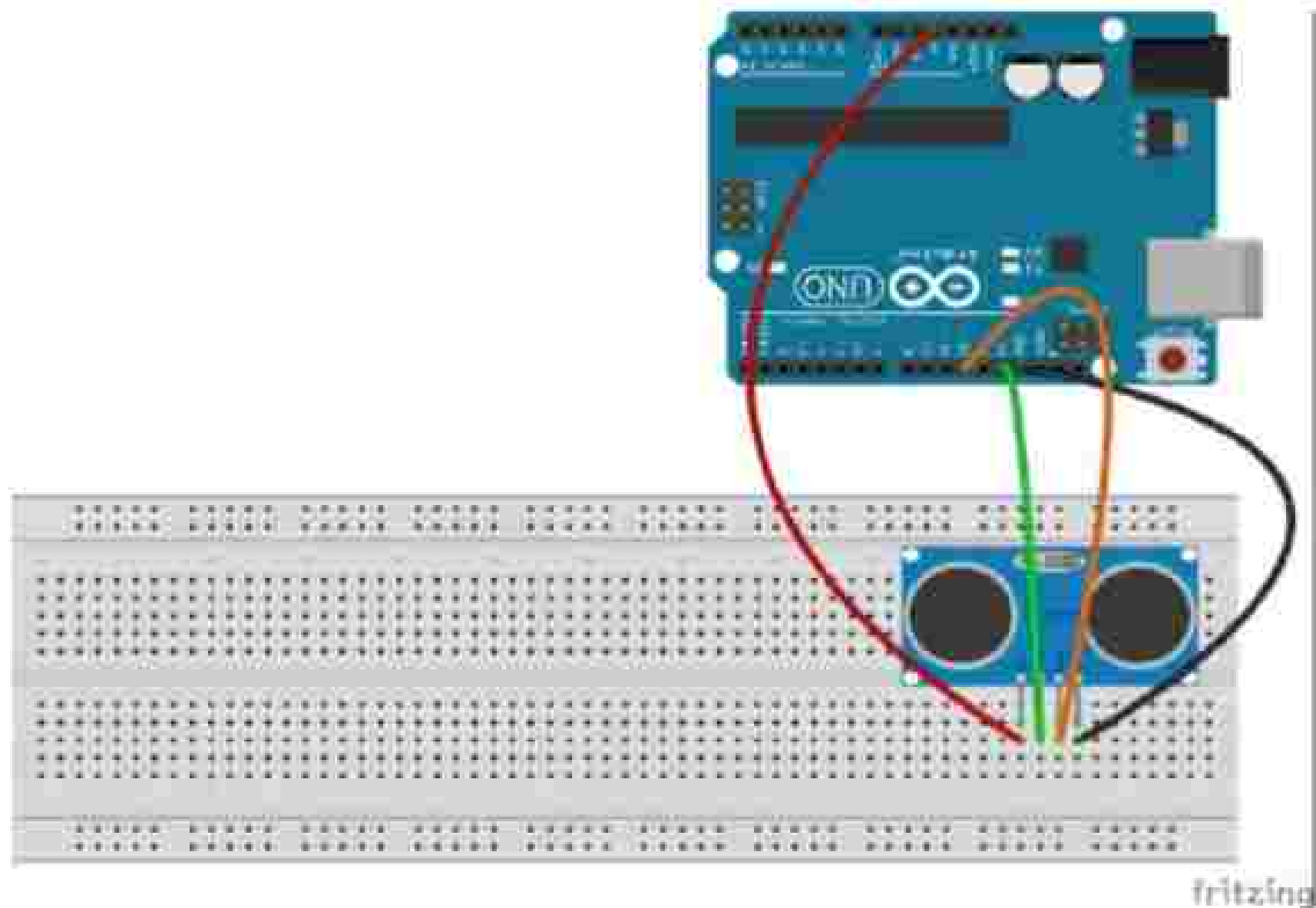
Components Required

1- HC-SR04 -ultrasonic sensor, Jumper wires,
Breadboard

Working of Ultrasonic sensor?

- Trigger LOW-HIGH-LOW sequence on the pin which creates a high pitched ultrasonic tone which sent out from the sensor, which will go out and bounce off the first thing in front of it and back to the sensor.
- The sensor will output HIGH on the pin and length of pulse in microseconds indicates time it took the ping to travel to target and return.
- Measure the length of the pulse using pulseIn command.
- Calculate the speed of sound by
$$\text{distance} = \text{rate} * \text{time}$$
$$\text{rate} = \text{time} / \text{distance}$$
- convert this to miles per hour as follows:
$$(\text{rate in inches/microsecond}) * (1000000 \text{ microsecond/second}) * (3600 \text{ seconds/hour}) * (1 \text{ mile}/63360 \text{ inches})$$

To Measure Speed of Sound using Ultrasonic Sensor



To Measure Speed of Sound using Ultrasonic Sensor

```
int trig_Pin=13; //Connect Trip pin of sensor to  
13 pin of Arduino  
int echo_Pin=11; //Connect sensor echo pin to  
11 pin of Arduino  
float pinging_Time;  
float speed_Of_Sound;  
int target_Distance=6; //Target distance in  
inches  
void setup() {  
  Serial.begin(9600);  
  pinMode(trig_Pin, OUTPUT);  
  pinMode(echo_Pin, INPUT);  
}
```

To Measure Speed of Sound using Ultrasonic Sensor

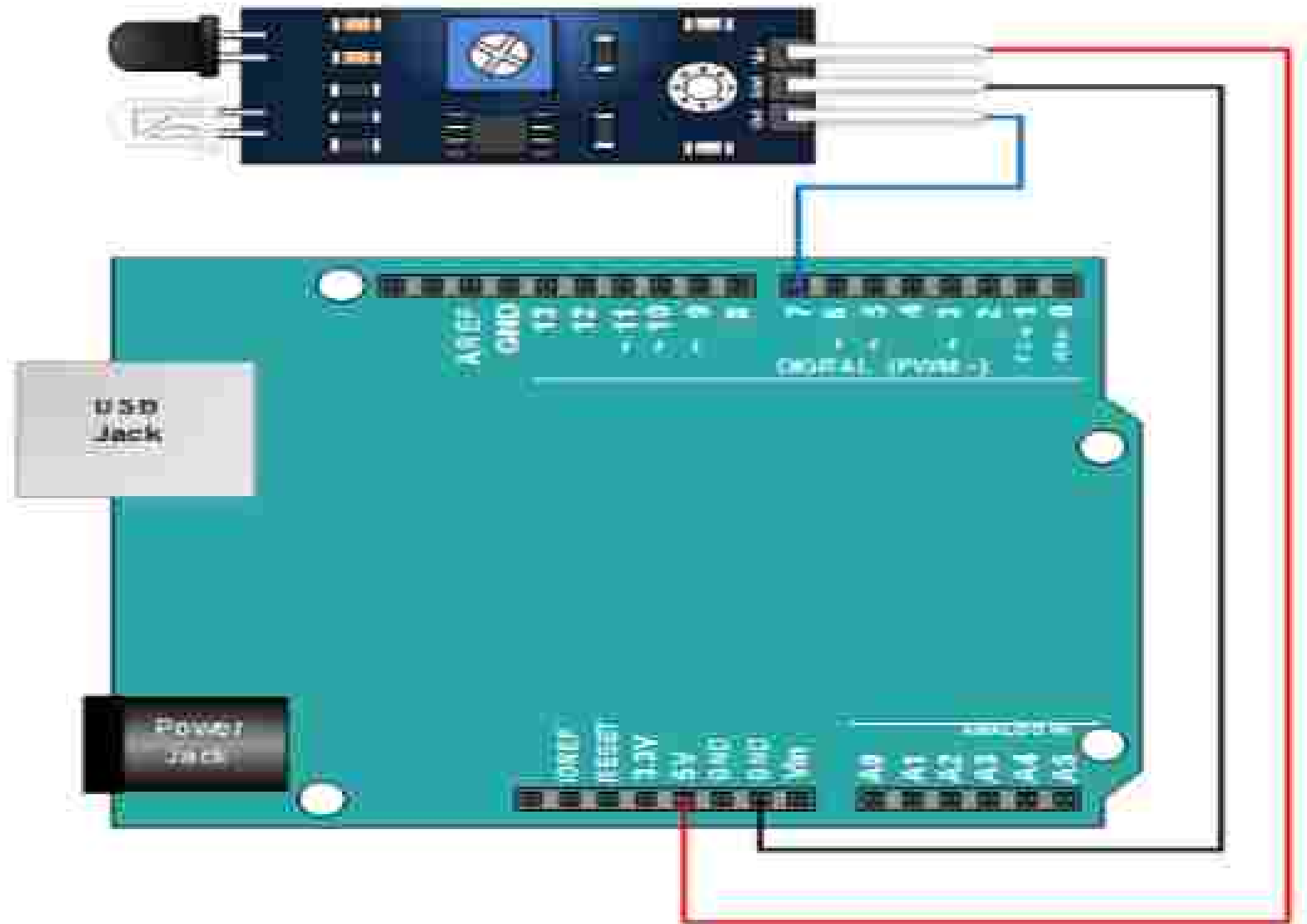
```
void loop() {  
  digitalWrite(trig_Pin, LOW); //trigpin set to LOW  
  delayMicroseconds(2000);  
  digitalWrite(trig_Pin, HIGH); //trigPin to high  
  delayMicroseconds(10);  
  digitalWrite(trig_Pin, LOW); //Send ping  
  pingTime = pulseIn(echo_Pin, HIGH); /*pingTime is presented  
in microseconds */  
  speedOfSound =  
(targetDistance*2)/pinging_Time*(1000000)*3600/63360;  
  //converts to miles per hour  
  Serial.print("The Speed of Sound is: ");  
  Serial.print(speed_Of_Sound);  
  Serial.println(" miles per hour");  
  delay(1000);  
}
```

Obstacle collision module using IR(Infrared) sensor

Components Required	1-IR sensor, Jumper wire, Breadboard
----------------------------	---

An **Infrared sensor** is an electronic instrument which is used to sense certain characteristics of its surroundings by either emitting and/or detecting infrared radiation. Infrared sensors are also capable of measuring the heat being emitted by an object and detecting motion.

Obstacle collision module using IR(Infrared) sensor



Obstacle collision module using IR(Infrared) sensor

```
// IR Obstacle Collision Detection Module
```

```
int LED = 13;
```

```
int is_Obstacle_Pin = 7; // input pin for obstacle
```

```
int is_Obstacle = HIGH; // value HIGH tells  
there's no obstacle
```

```
void setup() {
```

```
  pinMode(LED, OUTPUT);
```

```
  pinMode(is_Obstacle_Pin, INPUT);
```

```
  Serial.begin(9600);
```

```
}
```

Obstacle collision module using IR(Infrared) sensor

```
void loop() {  
  is_Obstacle = digitalRead(is_Obstacle_Pin);  
  if (is_Obstacle == LOW)  
  {  
    Serial.println("OBSTACLE!!  
OBSTACLE!!");  
    digitalWrite(LED, HIGH);  
  }  
  else  
  {  
    Serial.println("clear");  
    digitalWrite(LED, LOW);  
  }  
  delay(200);  
}
```

More Examples Refer Textbook

☐ Interfacing Display, GSM, GPS to Arduino

- Temperature and LCD Display
- Custom Characters in LCD
- 7 Segment Display on Arduino

☐ GSM Interface

☐ GPS Interface

☐ Interfacing Motors

- Servo motor

Self Test Questions

- What is a Arduino?
- Can I connect a mouse and keyboard to Arduino Uno?
- What SOC Arduino using?
- What is a SOC?
- Does Arduino Uno overclock?
- Does Arduino uno need a heat sink?
- Does Arduino Uno has any hardware interfaces?
- Does Arduino Uno need an External power source?
- Which IDE environment does Arduino Uno use?
- Does the Arduino supports networking?
- Define a Microcontroller?
- State the use of Serial Monitor in Arduino IDE?
- Define the term Baud Rate?

Review Questions

- How is Arduino Uno is different from the other available Microcontrollers?
- What is the use of GPIO pins?
- What is the use of I2C interfaces on Raspberry Pi?
- How many pins does the Atmega328P MCU used on the standard Arduino have? Over what range of voltages will it operate?
- Assume that you have an LED connected to each of the 14 digital-only I/O pins on the Arduino.
- If all of the LEDs could possibly be on at the same time, what must the current be limited to through each of the LEDs?
- Assume that a project requires that a high-brightness LED be on any time that the Arduino is powered-on, and that this LED requires 350mA. What is the best way to supply power/current to this LED?