

Practical Arduino Projects

This booklet was created as a result of the activities carried out in the erasmus project named "Open Your Doors to Digital Age" as a project output..



**OPEN YOUR DOORS TO
DIGITAL AGE**

2019-1-TR01-KA229-074730



Co-funded by the
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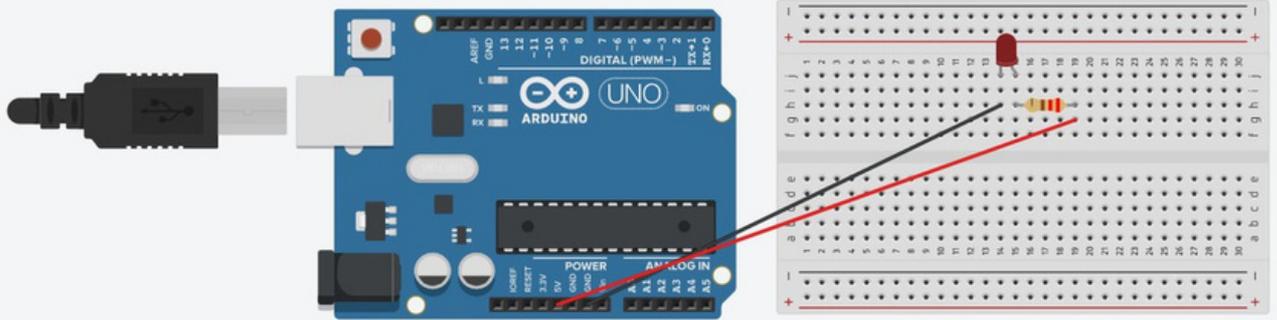


LET'S TURN ON A LED EQUIPMENTS

- Arduino UNO
- USB Cable
- Breadboard
- LED
- 220 or 330 Ohm Resistance
- Jumper Cables



The Circuit



For the Video:



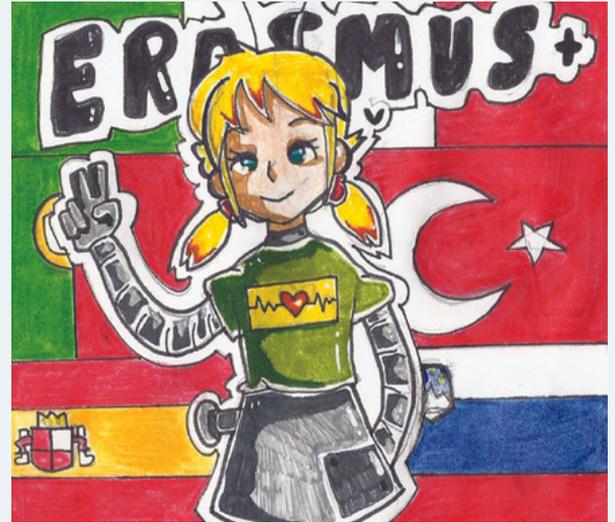
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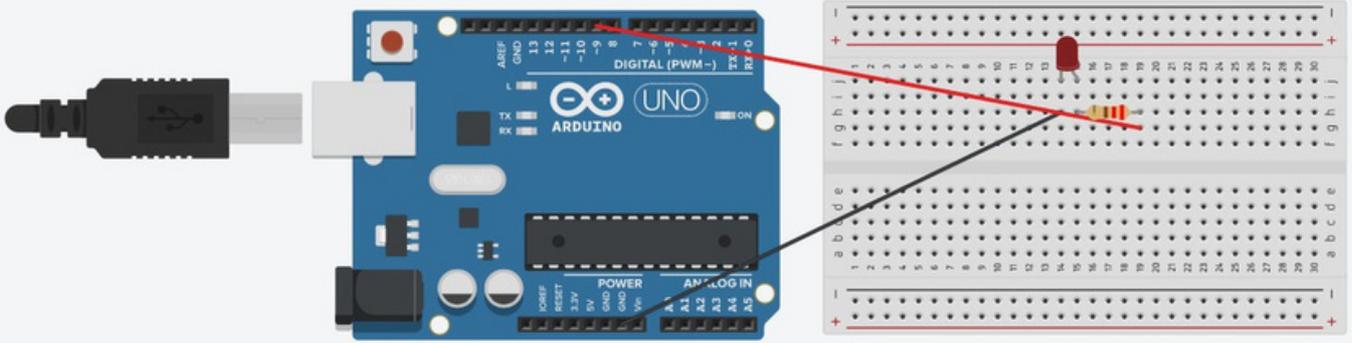
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BLINKING LED EQUIPMENTS

- Arduino UNO
- USB Cable
- Breadboard
- LED
- 220 or 330 Ohm Resistance
- Jumper Cables



The Circuit



If you connect the longest leg of the LED to a digital pin, You can control it. At this time we connect it to the 9th digital pin to control it.

TIP!!! If you want to check your circuit if it is correct, You can connect the longest leg of LED 5V. Because 5V always provides electrical current. But digital pins provide electrical current according to codes... So that you can control the digital pin by coding, but not 5V!!!

Mblock Code

```
when clicked
forever
  set digital pin 9 output as HIGH
  wait 1 secs
  set digital pin 9 output as LOW
  wait 1 secs
```

For the Video



<https://youtu.be/q5DYN8tZu-o>

KNIGHT RIDER LEDS (CYLON EYE) EQUIPMENTS

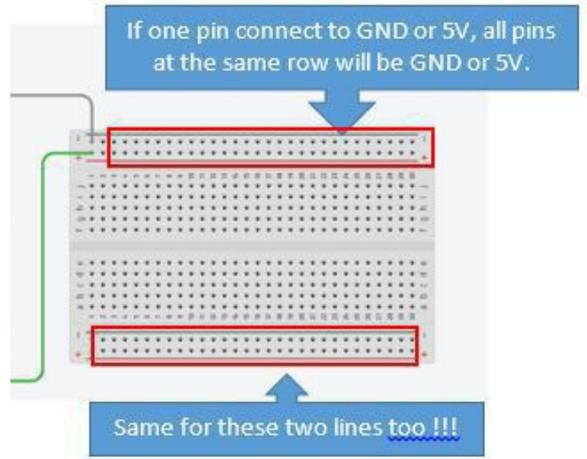
- Arduino Uno & USB Cable
- Breadboard
- 4 LED or more
- 4 220 ohm resistors
- Jumper wires

Mblock Code

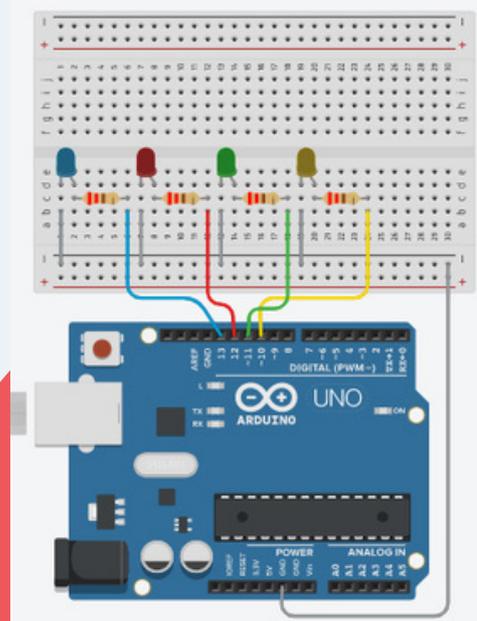
```
when clicked
  forever
    set digital pin 10 output as HIGH
    set digital pin 11 output as LOW
    set digital pin 12 output as LOW
    set digital pin 13 output as LOW
    wait 0.1 secs
    set digital pin 10 output as LOW
    set digital pin 11 output as HIGH
    set digital pin 12 output as LOW
    set digital pin 13 output as LOW
    wait 0.1 secs
    set digital pin 10 output as LOW
    set digital pin 11 output as LOW
    set digital pin 12 output as HIGH
    set digital pin 13 output as LOW
    wait 0.1 secs
    set digital pin 10 output as LOW
    set digital pin 11 output as LOW
    set digital pin 12 output as LOW
    set digital pin 13 output as HIGH
    wait 0.1 secs
```

TIP!

There are just 3 GND pins. Does it mean that more than 3 led cannot be turned on?



The Circuit



For the Video

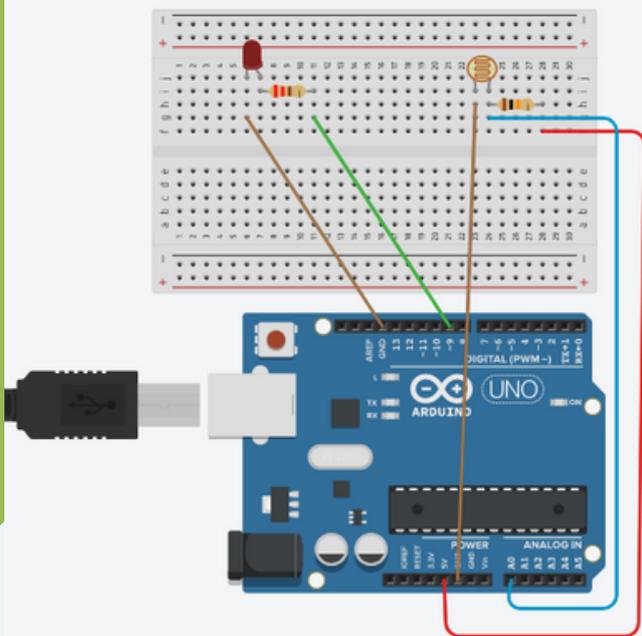


<https://youtu.be/ldsH8nJqJY8>
<https://youtu.be/q5DYN8tZu-o>

LDR EQUIPMENTS

- Arduino Uno & USB Cable
- Breadboard
- 1 LED or more
- 1 220 ohm resistors
- 1 10K ohm resistors
- Jumper wires

The Circuit



For the Video



<https://youtu.be/xrCGCbI0xuE>

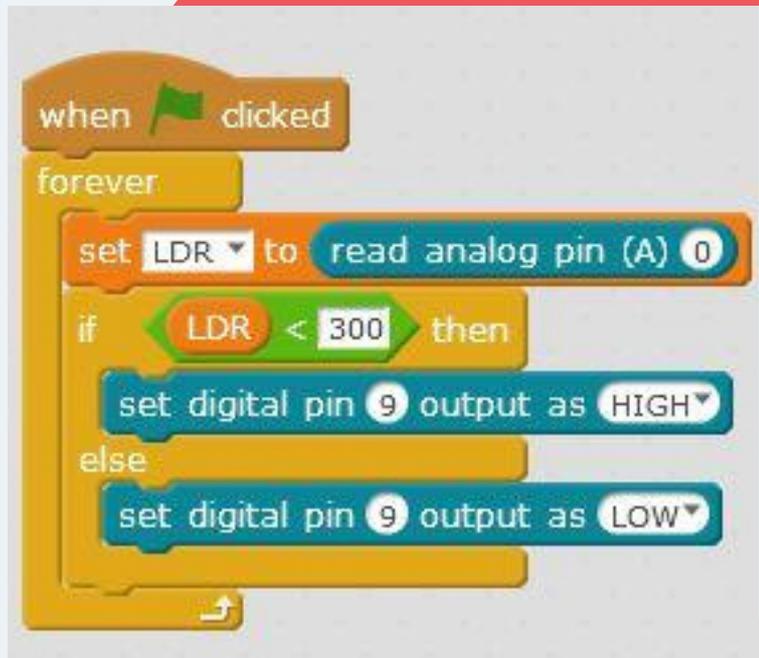
What is LDR?

It stands for Light Dependent Resistor or Photoresistor, which is a passive electronic component, basically a resistor which has a resistance that varies depending on the light intensity.

How does it work?

The resistance is very high in darkness, almost high as $1M\Omega$ but when there is light that falls on the LDR, the resistance is falling down to a few $K\Omega$ ($10-20k\Omega$ @ 10 lux, $2-4k\Omega$ @ 100 lux) depending on the model.

Mblock Code



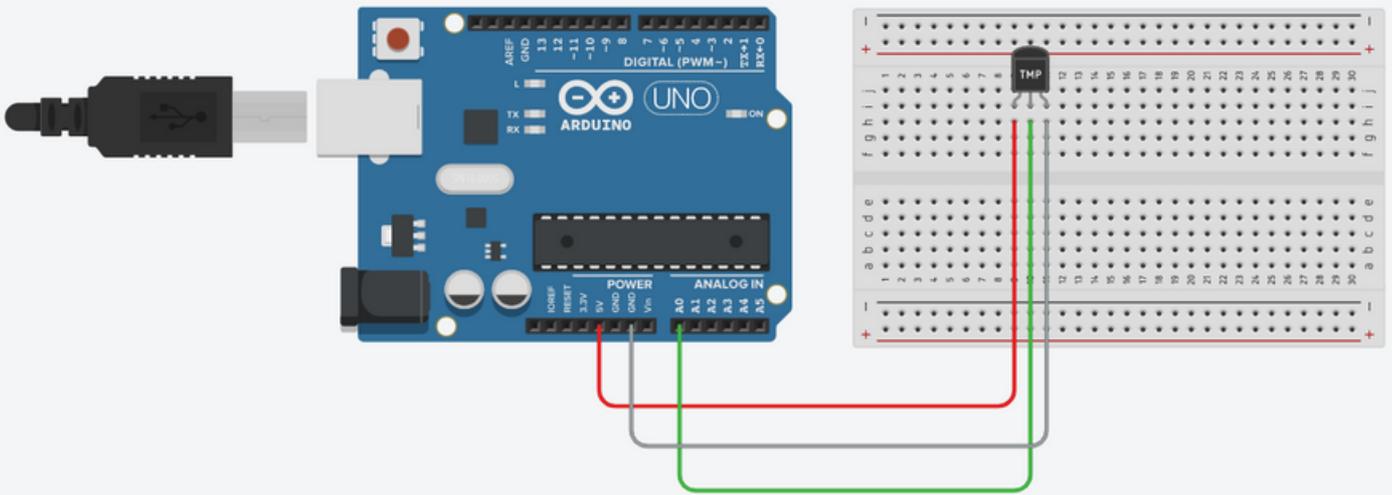
MEASURE THE TEMPERATURE WITH LM35 SENSOR EQUIPMENTS

- Arduino Uno & USB Cable
- Breadboard
- 1LM35
- Jumper wires

WHAT IS THE LM35 SENSOR?

LM35 is an integrated analog temperature sensor whose electrical output is proportional to Degree Centigrade.

The Circuit



TINKER
CAD

For the Video



Mblock Code

```
when clicked
  forever
    set temp to read analog pin (A) 0 * 0.488
```



<https://youtu.be/zfL599GOa0I>

PARK SENSOR WITH ULTRASONIC SENSOR & LEDs

EQUIPMENTS

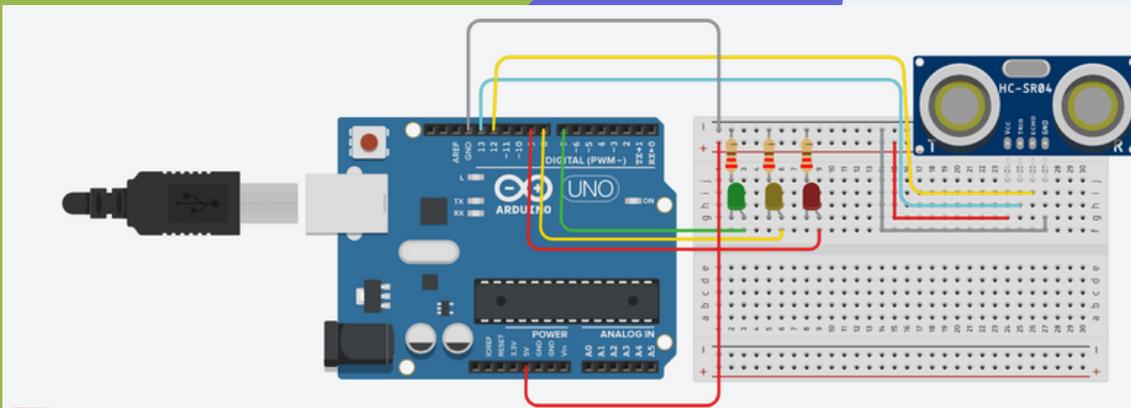
- Arduino Uno & USB Cable
- Breadboard
- Ultrasonic sensor HR -SC04
- 3leds
- 3 220 OHM resistors
- Jumper cable

WHAT IS THE ULTRASONIC SENSOR?

Ultrasonic distance sensor measures distance by sending ultrasound (40 kHz) and this ultrasound will bounce off the obstacle and return to the sensor.

Distance is measured by time it takes the ultrasound to travel from the sensor and back to the sensor.

The Circuit



Mblock Code

```
when clicked
forever
  set Distance to read ultrasonic sensor trig pin 13 echo pin 12
  if Distance < 10 then
    set digital pin 7 output as HIGH
    set digital pin 8 output as HIGH
    set digital pin 9 output as HIGH
  else
    if Distance < 20 then
      set digital pin 7 output as HIGH
      set digital pin 8 output as HIGH
      set digital pin 9 output as LOW
    else
      if Distance < 30 then
        set digital pin 7 output as HIGH
        set digital pin 8 output as LOW
        set digital pin 9 output as LOW
      else
        set digital pin 7 output as LOW
        set digital pin 8 output as LOW
        set digital pin 9 output as LOW
```

For the Video



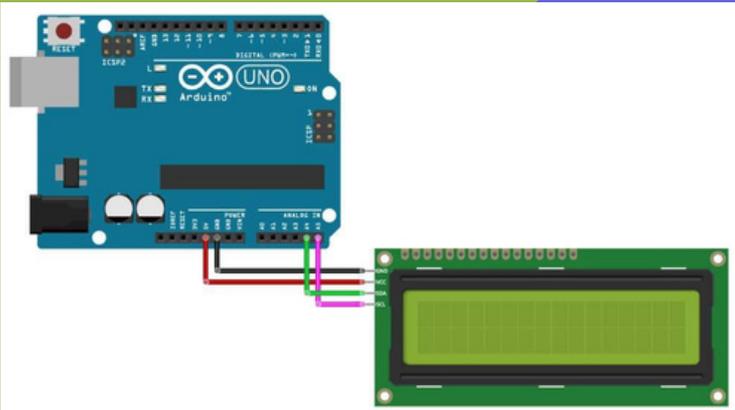
<https://youtu.be/1gBoByl8wps>

LCD WITH I2C MODULE

EQUIPMENTS

- Arduino Uno & USB Cable
- 1 LCD with I2C Module
- Jumper wires

The Circuit



Mblock Code

```
when Arduino Uno starts up
Set: LCD at 0x3F has 2 lines and 16 characters per line
forever
  Clear LCD at 0x3F and Line 1 Col 1 Show ERASMUS TEAM
  LCD at 0x3F Line 2 Col 1 Show ITALY
  wait 1 seconds
  Clear LCD at 0x3F and Line 1 Col 1 Show ERASMUS TEAM
  LCD at 0x3F Line 2 Col 1 Show PORTUGAL
  wait 1 seconds
  Clear LCD at 0x3F and Line 1 Col 1 Show ERASMUS TEAM
  LCD at 0x3F Line 2 Col 1 Show SLOVENIA
  wait 1 seconds
  Clear LCD at 0x3F and Line 1 Col 1 Show ERASMUS TEAM
  LCD at 0x3F Line 2 Col 1 Show SPAIN
  wait 1 seconds
  Clear LCD at 0x3F and Line 1 Col 1 Show ERASMUS TEAM
  LCD at 0x3F Line 2 Col 1 Show TURKEY
  wait 1 seconds
```

WHAT IS THE LCD?

Liquid Crystal Display

LCDs like these are very popular and broadly used in electronics projects as they are good for displaying information like sensors data from your project.

The 16x2 LCD has a total of 16 pins. As shown, eight of the pins are data lines (pins 7-14), two are for power and ground (pins 1 and 16), three are used to control the operation of LCD (pins 4-6), and one is used to adjust the LCD screen brightness (pin 3). The remaining two pins (15 and 16) power the backlight.

WHAT IS THE I2C MODULE?

Wiring an I2C LCD is a lot easier than connecting a standard LCD. You only need to connect 4 pins instead of 12.

You can buy LCD with I2C however if you ordered LCD and IC2 module separately, you have to soldered them each other.

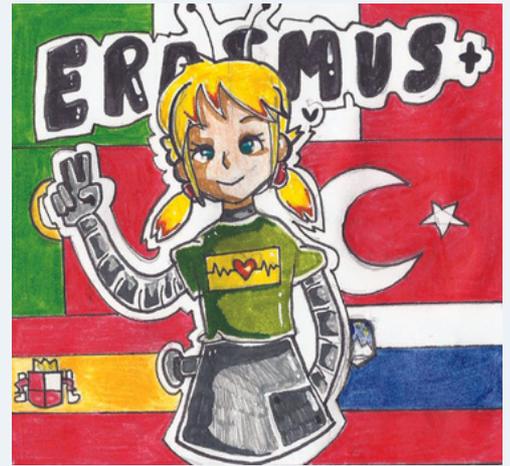
For the Video



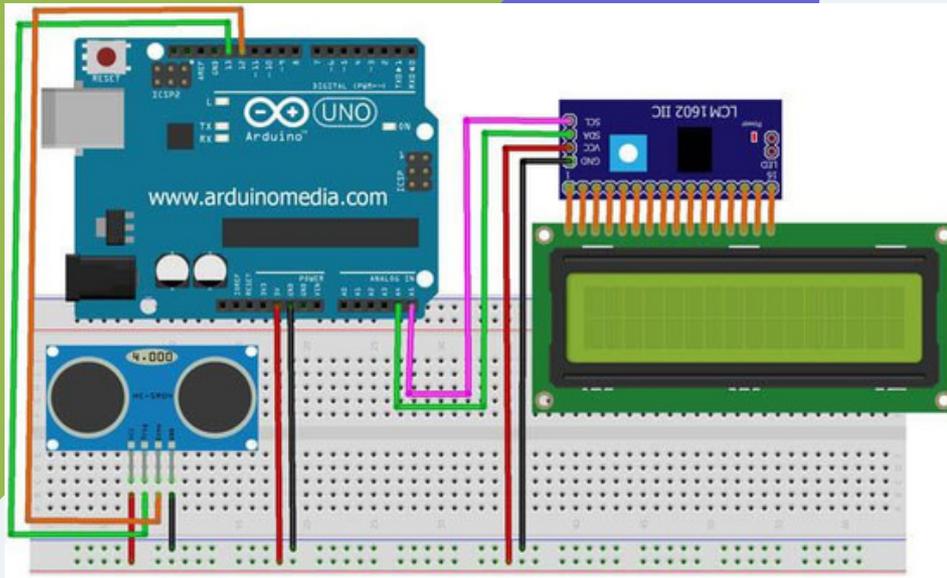
<https://youtu.be/BvS7k-wlWam>

MEASURE THE DISTANCE WITH THE ULTRASONIC SENSOR AND LCD EQUIPMENTS

- Arduino Uno & USB Cable
- Breadboard
- 1 HC-SR04 Ultrasonic Sensor
- 1 LCD with I2C Module
- Jumper wires



The Circuit



Mblock Code

```
when Arduino Uno starts up
Set: LCD at 0x3F has 2 lines and 16 characters per line
forever
  Clear LCD at 0x3F and Line 1 Col 1 Show DISTANCE:
  HC-SR04 Set echoPin: 13 trigPin: 12
  HC-SR04 Check distance (cm)
  LCD at 0x3F Line 2 Col 1 Show join HC-SR04 distance (cm) CM
  wait 1 seconds
```

For the Video



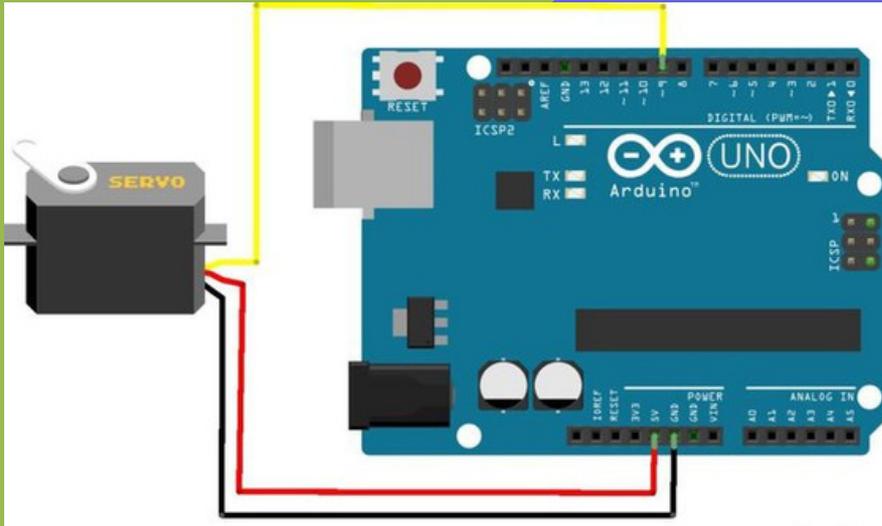
<https://youtu.be/f9v9jMb753w>



SERVO MOTOR EQUIPMENTS

- Arduino and USB connection Cable
- Breadboard
- Servo motor

The Circuit

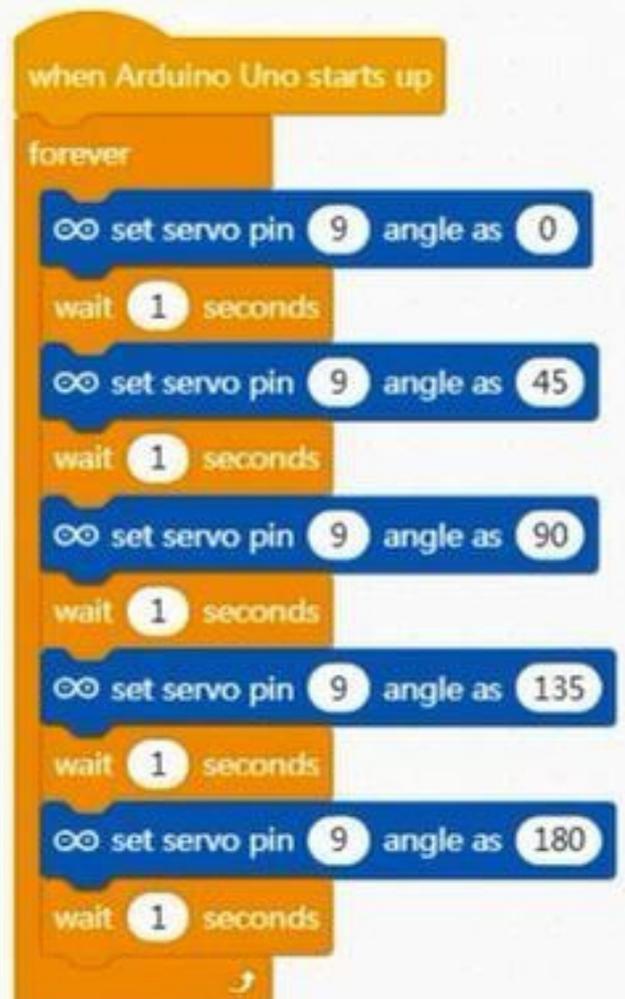


WHAT IS THE SERVO MOTOR?

A Servo Motor is a small device that has an output shaft. This shaft can be positioned to specific angular positions by sending the servo a coded signal. As long as the coded signal exists on the input line, the servo will maintain the angular position of the shaft.

Usually, they have a servo arm that can turn 180 degrees. Using the Arduino, we can tell a servo to go to a specified position and it will go there. As simple as that!

Mblock Code



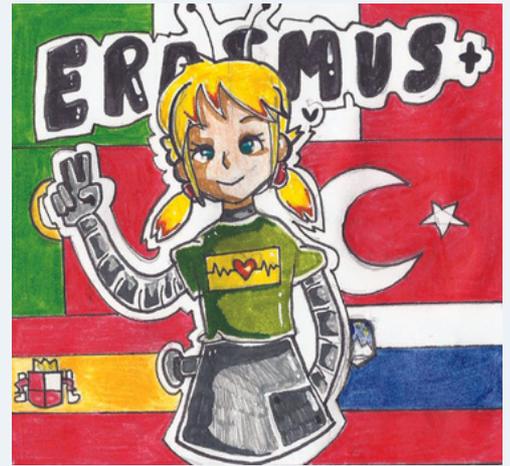
For the Video



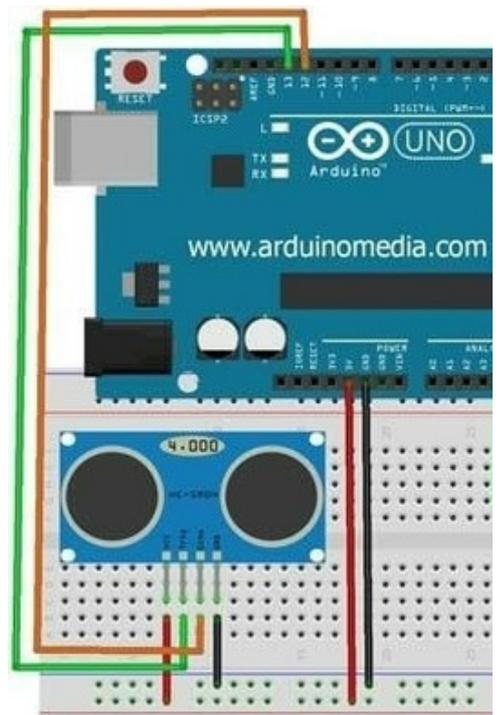
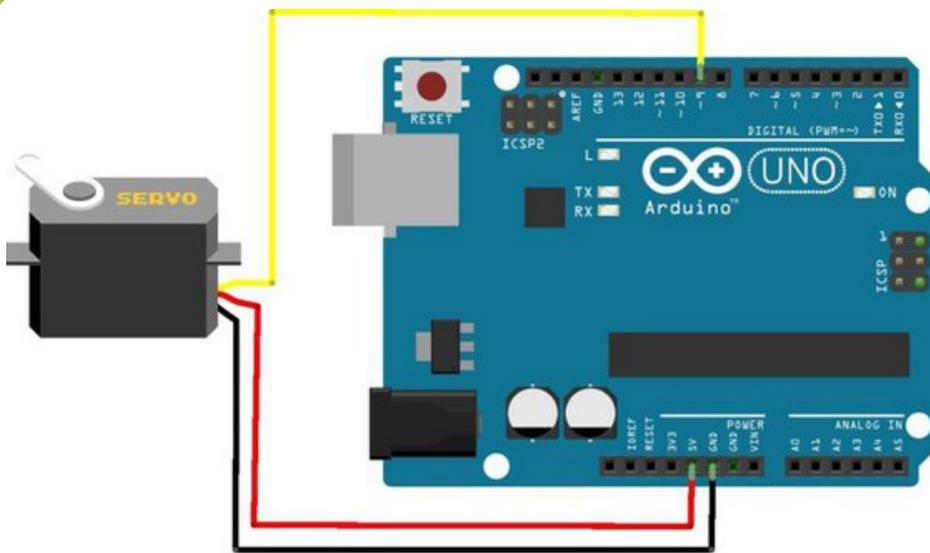
 <https://youtu.be/Fy7cwyKUSGk>

AUTO OPENING BOX WITH SERVO MOTOR EQUIPMENTS

- Arduino and USB connection Cable
- LCD Monitor with I2c module
- Ultra sonic Distance Sensor
- Servo motor.
- Jumper cable



The Circuit



Mblock Code

```
when Arduino Uno starts up
Set: LCD at 0x3F has 2 lines and 16 characters per line
forever
  HC-SR04 Set echoPin : 13 trigPin: 12
  HC-SR04 Check distance (cm)
  Clear LCD at 0x3F and Line: 1 Col: 1 Show join DISTANCE: HC-SR04 distance (cm)
  if HC-SR04 distance (cm) < 10 then
    set servo pin 9 angle as 179
    wait 10 seconds
  else
    set servo pin 9 angle as 60
    wait 1 seconds
```

code with MBlock.

For the Video



<https://youtu.be/Cfk6aH2DumM>



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DC MOTOR

WHAT IS THE DC MOTOR?

A DC motor (Direct Current motor) is any of a class of rotary electrical motors that converts direct current electrical energy into mechanical energy. A DC motor is the most common type of motor. ... If you connect these two leads directly to a battery, the motor will rotate. If you switch the leads, the motor will rotate in the opposite direction. Warning – Do not drive the motor directly from Arduino board pins. This may damage the board.



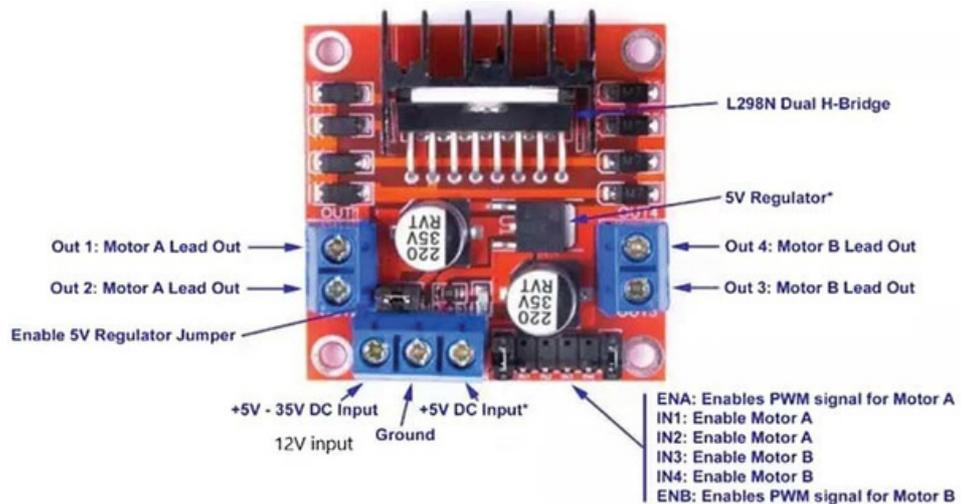
L298N DRIVER TO CONTROL THE MOTOR

The L298N is a dual H-Bridge motor driver which allows speed and direction control of two DC motors at the same time. The module can drive DC motors that have voltages between 5 and 35V, with a peak current up to 2A.

For the Video



<https://youtu.be/oFJAiyqAN5Q>



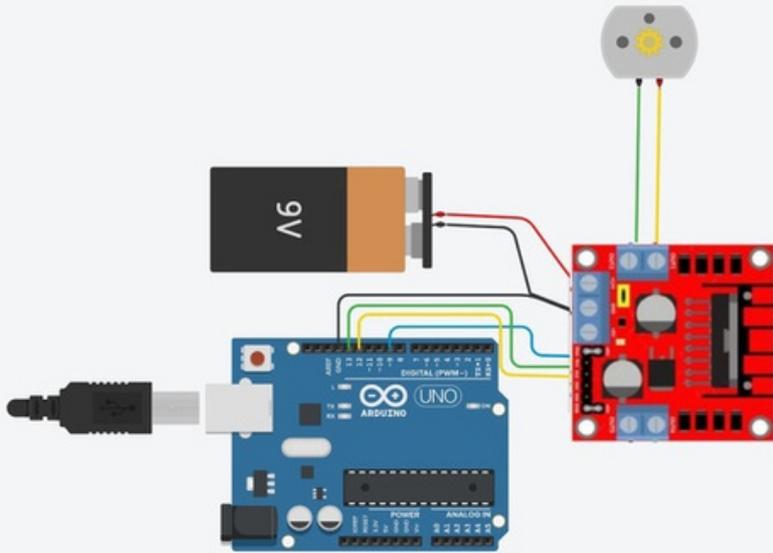
FAN WITH THE SPEED CONTROL

EQUIPMENTS

- Arduino
- DC Motor
- L298n motor Driver
- Jumper Cable



The Circuit



For the Video



Mblock Code

<https://youtu.be/Cfk6aH2DumM>

when Arduino Uno starts up

setup pinA1 12 pinA2 11 pinSpeedA 9 pinB1 7 pinB2 8 pinSpeedB 6

move forward at power 5 % for 2 seconds

move forward at power 10 % for 2 seconds

move forward at power 15 % for 2 seconds

move forward at power 20 % for 2 seconds

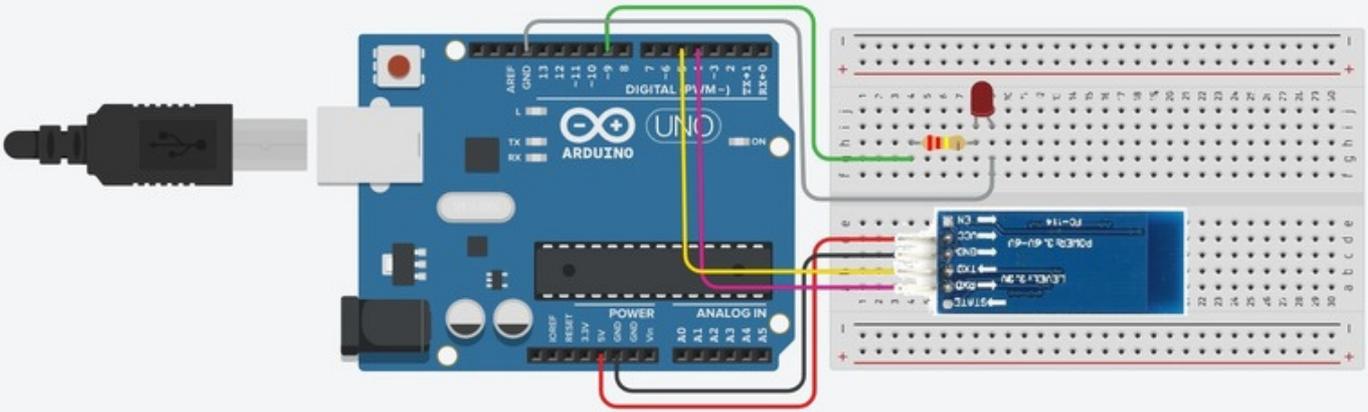
move forward at power 25 % for 2 seconds

TURN ON THE LED WITH BLUETOOTH CONTROL EQUIPMENTS

- Arduino Uno & USB Cable
- HC06
- LED
- 220 ohm resistor
- Female and male Jumper cables
- Mobil phone



The Circuit



Mblock Code

```
when Arduino Uno starts up
  BT Baglanti RX: 5 TX: 4
  forever
    set digital pin 8 output as low
    BT'dan Gelen Sayisal Veriyi Oku
    if sayiVeri = 1 then
      set digital pin 8 output as high
      wait 10 seconds
```

For the Video



<https://youtu.be/pzDPww3TO6w>

STUDENTS' PROJECTS EXHIBITED IN PORTUGAL LTT



ITALY



PORTUGAL



All these projects exhibited in Portugal are related with LEDs & sensors!

SLOVENIA



SPAIN



TURKEY



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STUDENTS' PROJECTS EXHIBITED IN SLOVENIA LTT



ITALY



PORTUGAL



SLOVENIA



SPAIN



TURKEY



STUDENTS' PROJECTS EXHIBITED IN
TURKEY LTT



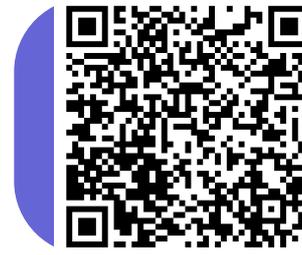
ITALY



PORTUGAL



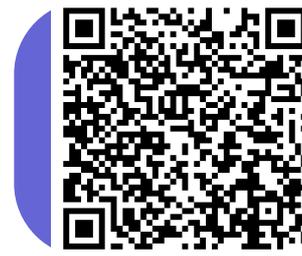
SLOVENIA



SPAIN



TURKEY



All these projects
exhibited in
Turkey included
bluetooth
module!



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STUDENTS' PROJECTS EXHIBITED IN ITALY LTT



ITALY



PORTUGAL



SLOVENIA



SPAIN



TURKEY



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