

Programación de Arduino

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Índice General

- Introducción
- Ecuaciones diferenciales
- Método Euler



Introducción

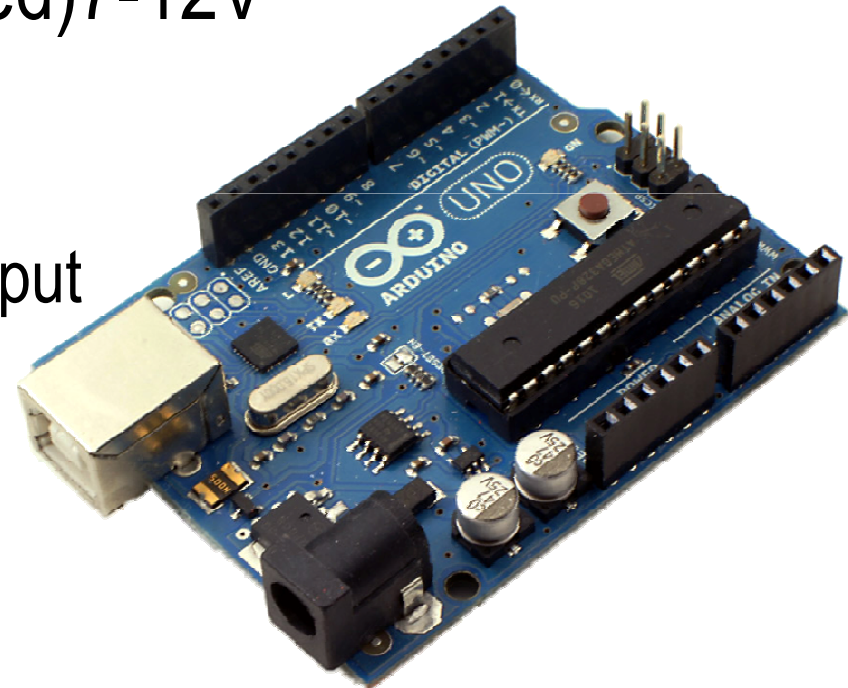
- Arduino (<http://www.arduino.cc/>) es una plataforma de electrónica abierta para la creación de prototipos basada en software y hardware flexibles y fáciles de usar. Se creó para artistas, diseñadores, aficionados y cualquiera interesado en crear entornos u objetos interactivos.





Arduino UNO

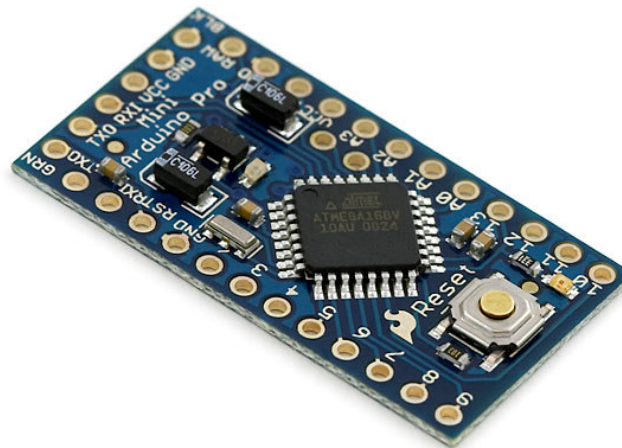
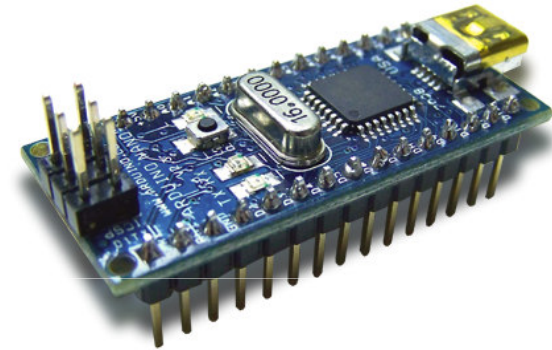
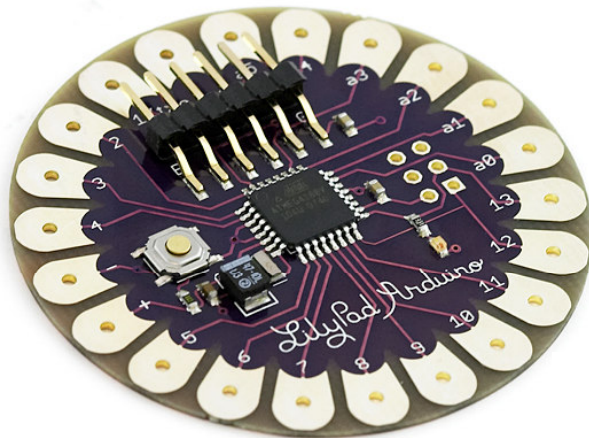
- Microcontroller ATmega328
- Operating Voltage 5V
- Input Voltage (recommended) 7-12V
- Input Voltage (limits) 6-20V
- Digital I/O Pins 14
 - of which 6 provide PWM output
- Analog Input Pins 6
- Flash Memory 32KB
- SRAM 2KB
- EEPROM 1KB
- Clock Speed 16 MHz



22 €



Otras placas Arduino

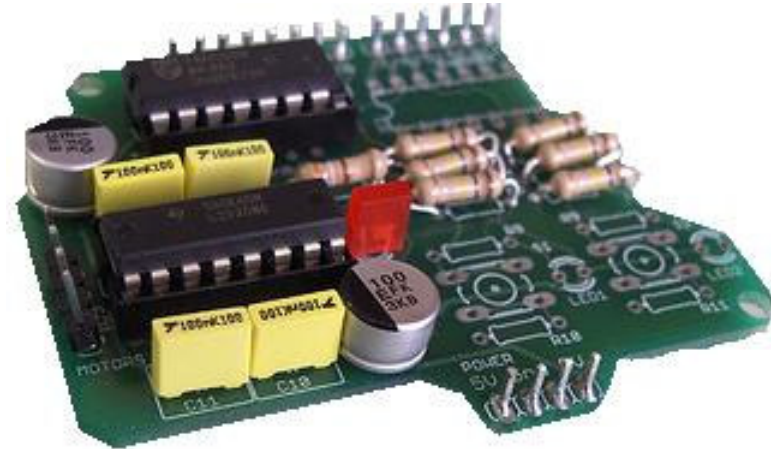




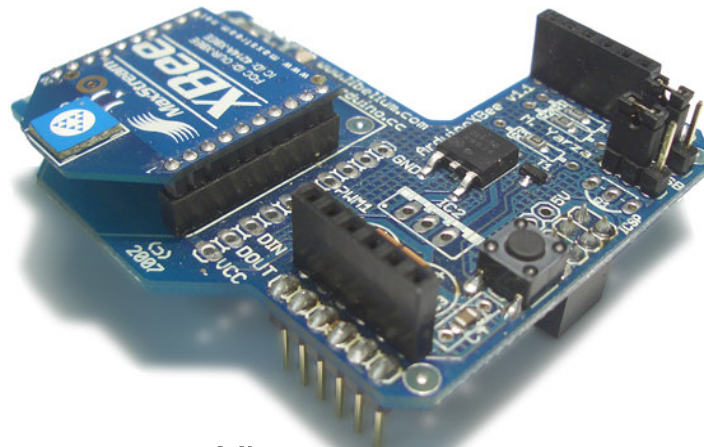
Algunos Shields



Ethernet



Motor



Xbee

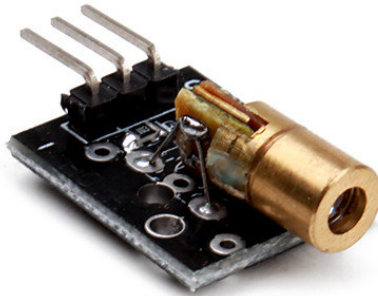


LCD

Algunos Sensores



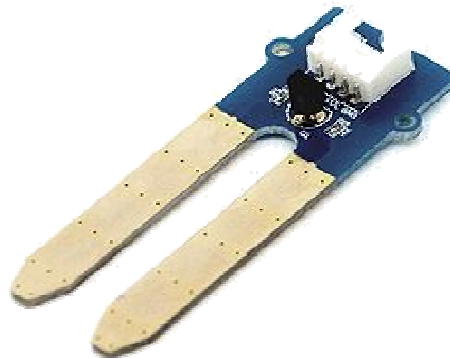
Fotodiodos



Láser



Fotoresistencias



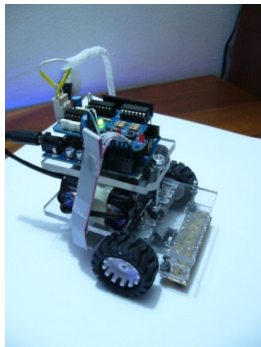
Humedad



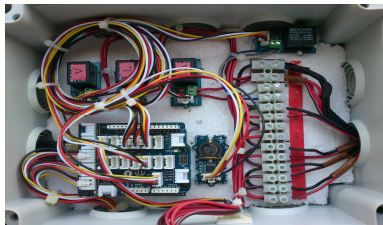
Ultrasonido



Algunos desarrollos



Robot



Control de Invernadores



Massimo Banzi at TED (<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UoBUXOOdLXY>)



Programación

- Lenguaje de programación Arduino (basado en Wiring, a su vez basado en C/C++)
 - El entorno Arduino (basado en Processing, a su vez desarrollado en Java) es abierto.
 - Se descarga de <http://arduino.cc/es/Main/Software>
- Otros entornos:
 - Autónomos
 - Minibloq, Ardubloq, Amici, ModKit, VirtualBreadBoard, Matlab
 - Esclavos
 - Etoys (Squeak), S4A (Scratch), Labview, Firefly, MyOpenLab



Entorno de programación

Programas = Sketches

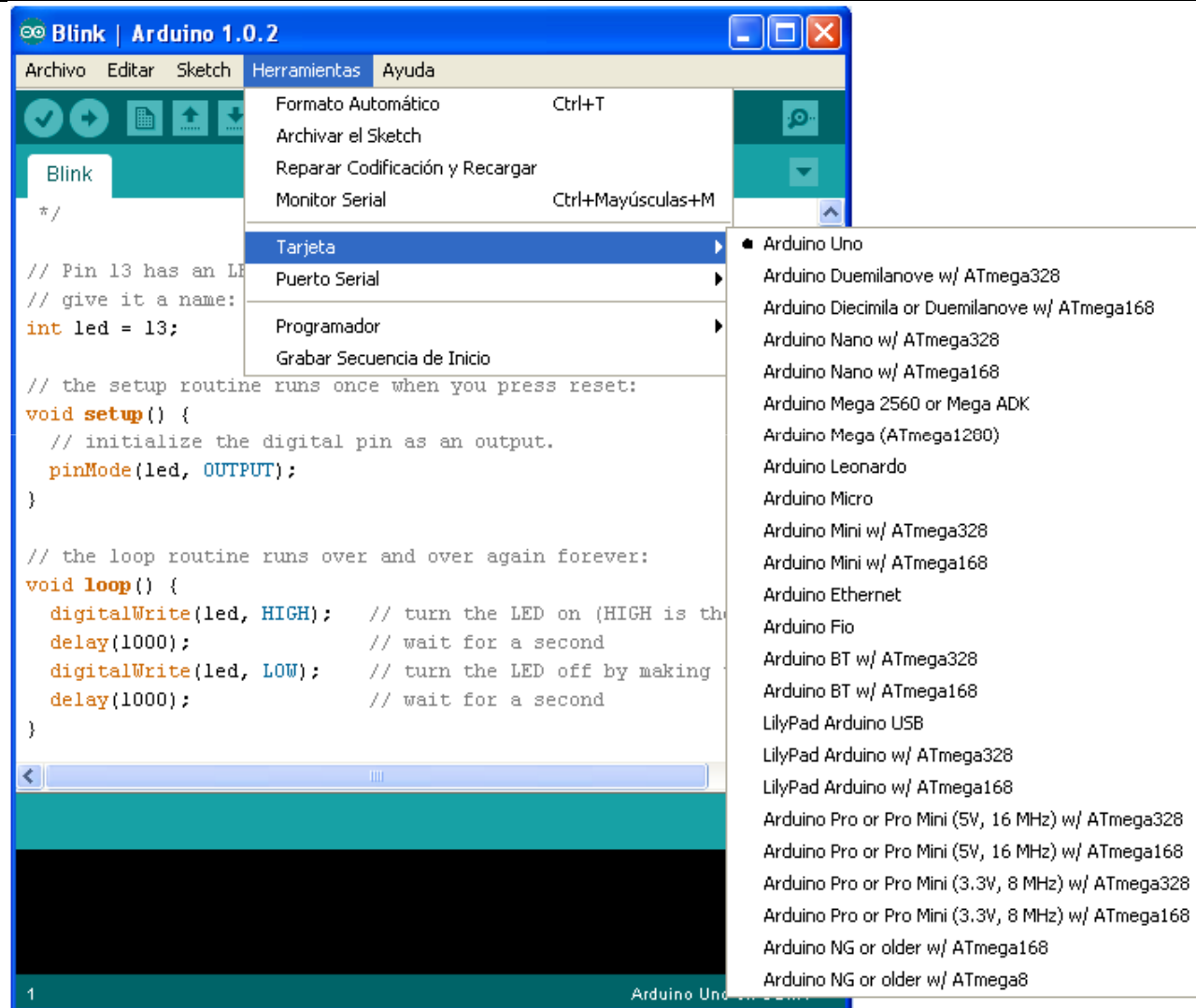
A screenshot of the Arduino IDE (version 1.0.2) displaying the 'Blink' sketch. The window title is 'Blink | Arduino 1.0.2'. The menu bar includes 'Archivo', 'Editar', 'Sketch', 'Herramientas', and 'Ayuda'. The toolbar shows icons for opening, saving, and running. The sketch name 'Blink' is in the top left. The code is as follows:

```
*/  
  
// Pin 13 has an LED connected on most Arduino boards.  
// give it a name:  
int led = 13;  
  
// the setup routine runs once when you press reset:  
void setup() {  
  // initialize the digital pin as an output.  
  pinMode(led, OUTPUT);  
}  
  
// the loop routine runs over and over again forever:  
void loop() {  
  digitalWrite(led, HIGH); // turn the LED on (HIGH is the voltage level)  
  delay(1000);             // wait for a second  
  digitalWrite(led, LOW);  // turn the LED off by making the voltage LOW  
  delay(1000);             // wait for a second  
}
```

The status bar at the bottom shows '1' on the left and 'Arduino Uno on COM1' on the right.

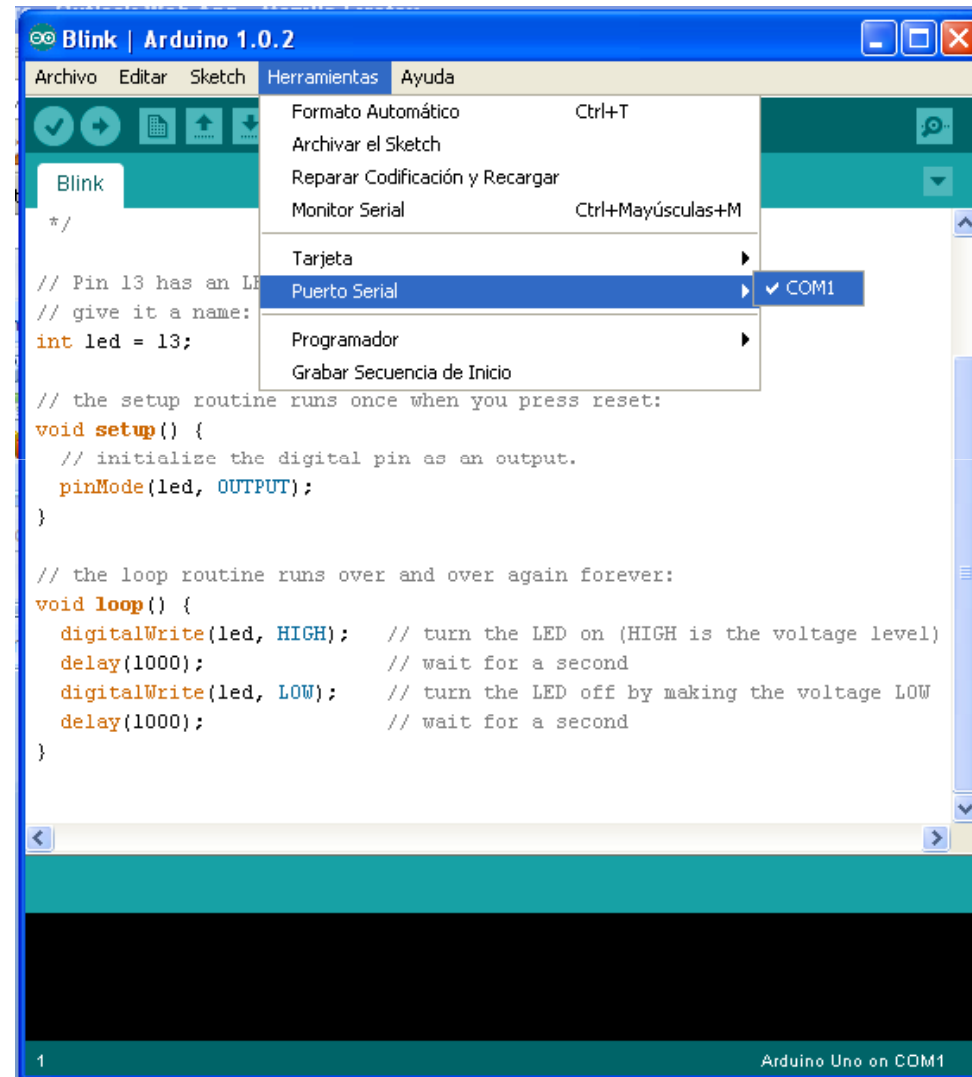


Tipo de tarjeta (board)





Puerto serie / COM





Partes de un Sketch

```
/*  
  Blink  
  Turns on an LED on for one second, then off for one second, repeatedly.  
*/  
  
// Pin 13 has an LED connected on most Arduino boards.  
// give it a name:  
int led = 13;  
  
// the setup routine runs once when you press reset:  
void setup() {  
  // initialize the digital pin as an output.  
  pinMode(led, OUTPUT);  
}  
  
// the loop routine runs over and over again forever:  
void loop() {  
  digitalWrite(led, HIGH);   // turn the LED on (HIGH is the voltage level)  
  delay(1000);               // wait for a second  
  digitalWrite(led, LOW);    // turn the LED off by making the voltage LOW  
  delay(1000);               // wait for a second  
}
```



Programación: estructura

```
void setup() {  
    ....se ejecuta una vez cuando se ejecuta  
    ....un programa Arduino  
}  
  
void loop() {  
    .... se ejecuta después de setup. Se ejecuta  
    .... de manera repetida hasta que se quita la  
    .... tensión  
}
```



Programación: Comentarios y sintaxis

- Igual que en C
 - Multilínea `/* Comentario */`
 - Línea `// Línea`
- `{ }` para encerrar código
- `;` para terminar instrucciones



Programación: Operadores de comparación

- == (equal to)
- != (not equal to)
- < (less than)
- > (greater than)



Programación: Operadores matemáticos

- = (assignment)
- % (módulo)
- +
- -
- *
- /



Programación: Variables

- Tipos básicos:
 - int
 - long
 - boolean
 - float
 - char



Programación: Alcance de variables

```
Blink$
```

```
/*  
  Blink  
  Turns on an LED on for one second, then off for one second, repeatedly.  
  
  This example code is in the public domain.  
  */  
  
const int variable1 = 1;  
  
int variable2 = 2;  
  
void setup() {  
  int variable3 = 3;  
  
  // initialize the digital pin as an output  
  // Pin 13 has an LED connected on most Arduino Boards  
  pinMode(13, OUTPUT);  
}  
  
void loop() {  
  digitalWrite(13, HIGH); // set the LED on
```

Constant / Read only

Variable available anywhere

Variable available only in this function, between curly brackets



Programación: estructura de control if

```
void loop(){  
  // read the state of the pushbutton value:  
  buttonState = digitalRead(buttonPin);  
  
  // check if the pushbutton is pressed.  
  // if it is, the buttonState is HIGH:  
  if (buttonState == HIGH) {  
    // turn LED on:  
    digitalWrite(ledPin, HIGH);  
  }  
  else {  
    // turn LED off:  
    digitalWrite(ledPin, LOW);  
  }  
}
```

— If Statement



Programación: estructura de control loop

```
Blink
/*
  Blink
  Turns on an LED on for one second, then off for one second, repeat

  This example code is in the public domain.
  */

void setup() {
  // initialize the digital pin as an output.
  // Pin 13 has an LED connected on most Arduino boards:
  pinMode(13, OUTPUT);
}

void loop() {
  digitalWrite(13, HIGH); // set the LED on
  delay(1000);             // wait for a second
  digitalWrite(13, LOW);  // set the LED off
  delay(1000);             // wait for a second
}
```

Loop



Programación: estructura de control for

```
void setup()
{
    //Set each pin connected to an LED to output mode (pulling high
    for(int i = 0; i < 8; i++){
        pinMode(ledPins[i], OUTPUT); //we use this to set each LED p
    }
    //the code this replaces is

    /* (commented code will not run)
    * these are the lines replaced by the for loop above they do ex
    * same thing the one above just uses less typing
    pinMode(ledPins[0], OUTPUT);
    pinMode(ledPins[1], OUTPUT);
    pinMode(ledPins[2], OUTPUT);
    pinMode(ledPins[3], OUTPUT);
```

— For loop



Programación: estructura de control while

```
void loop() {  
  // while the button is pressed, take calibration readings:  
  while (digitalRead(buttonPin) == HIGH) {  
    calibrate();  
  }  
  // signal the end of the calibration period  
  digitalWrite(indicatorLedPin, LOW);  
  
  // read the sensor:  
  sensorValue = analogRead(sensorPin);  
  
  // apply the calibration to the sensor reading  
  sensorValue = map(sensorValue, sensorMin, sensorMax, 0, 255);  
  
  // in case the sensor value is outside the range seen during calibration  
  sensorValue = constrain(sensorValue, 0, 255);  
  
  // fade the LED using the calibrated value:  
  analogWrite(ledPin, sensorValue);  
}
```



Programación: señales digitales

- **pinMode (pin, mode)** : usado para asignar el modo de un pin. pin es el número del pin que se quiere asignar 0-19. mode puede ser INPUT o OUTPUT.
- **digitalWrite (pin, value)**: una vez un pin es asignado como OUTPUT se puede asignar a HIGH (5 Volts) o LOW(0 volts). Básicamente significa ON y OFF.
- **int digitalRead (pin)**: una vez un pin es asignado como INPUT se puede usar para devolver HIGH (5 Volts) o LOW(0 volts).



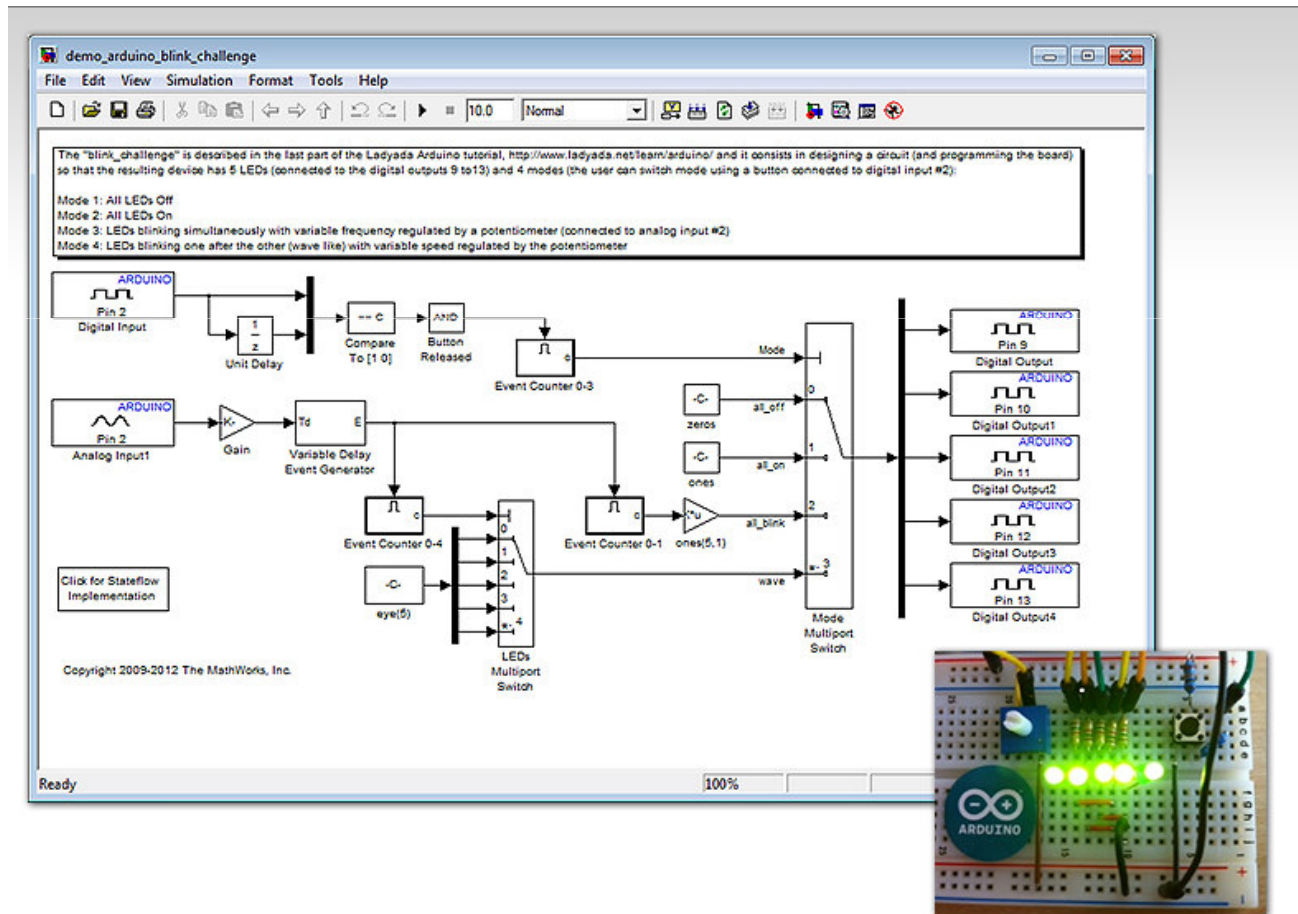
Programación: señales analógicas

- **analogWrite (pin, value);** algunos de los pines soportan pulsos modulados (PWM) (3, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11). Esto pone el pin en on o off muy rápido comportándose como una salida analógica. El valor es un número entre 0 (0 v) y 255 (5 v).
- **int analogRead (pin);** puede leer un voltaje. Devuelve un valor entre 0 (0 v) y 1024 (5 v).



Programación: desde Matlab/Simulink

- <http://www.mathworks.es/academia/arduino-software/>





Programación: desde LabView

- <http://sine.ni.com/nips/cds/view/p/lang/es/nid/209835>

