

# **Arduino**

## **Aula 03**

### **Entrada digital**

### **Comunicação Arduino > Processing**

# Entrada Digital

## Sintaxe:

```
pinMode (porta, INPUT) ;
```

## Resistores *pull-up*

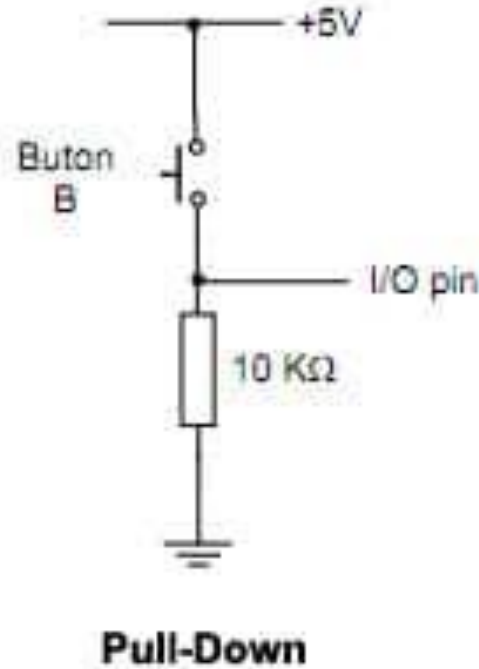
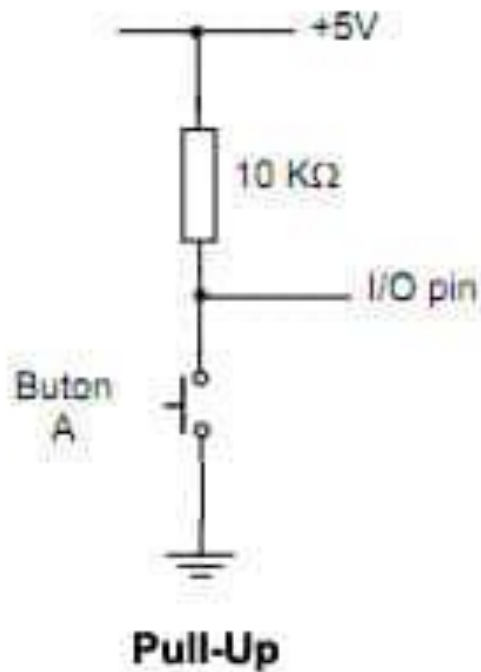
Para evitar um estado indefinido, as entradas digitais possuem um resistor chamado *pull-up*

Para ativar o resistor *pull-up*, escreva HIGH na porta de entrada:

```
digitalWrite (porta, HIGH)
```

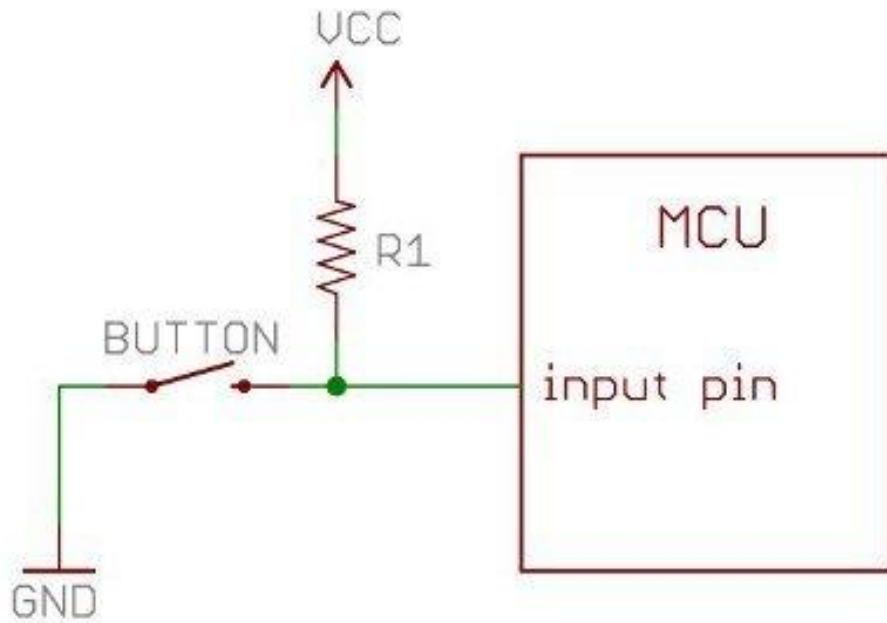
# Entrada digital

## Resistores "pull-up" e "pull-down"



Os resistores "pull up" e "pull down" são utilizados para evitar flutuação em pinos digitais configurados como pinos de entrada (INPUT). Em geral, é necessário implementar externamente, mas muitas vezes há resistores "pull up" implementados internamente em alguns pinos do microcontrolador.

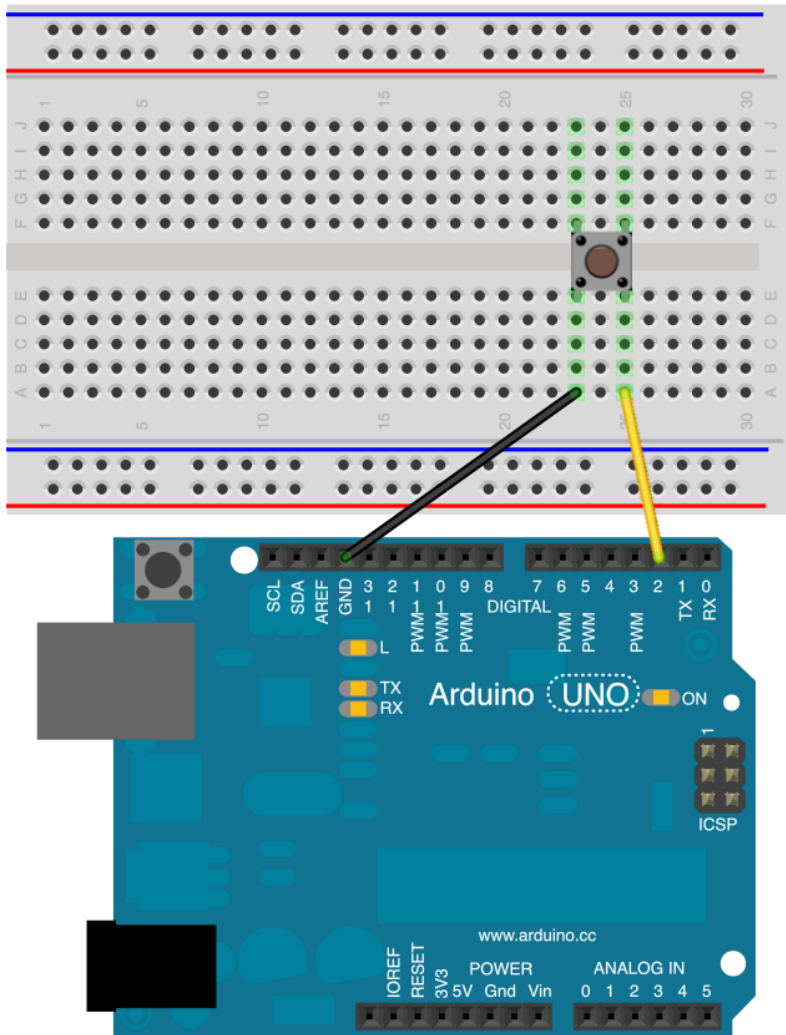
# Entrada Digital – Resistor “pull up”



No caso dos microcontroladores Atmega do Arduino, já existem resistores “pull up” internos em todos os pinos digitais e analógicos.

OBS: Só use resistores “pull up” nos pinos analógicos caso utilize estes como pinos digitais.

# Leitura de porta digital com "pull-up" interno

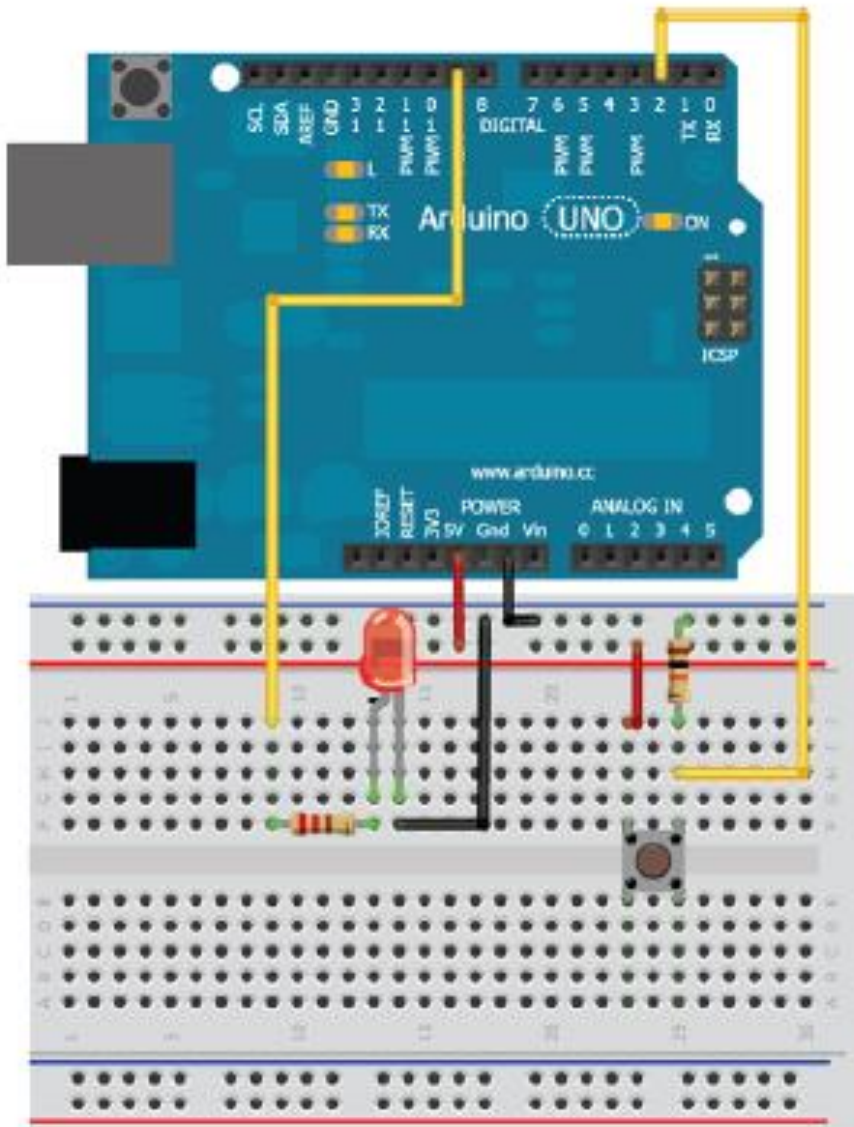


```
// EntradaPullup
```

```
void setup() {  
  Serial.begin(9600);  
  pinMode(2, INPUT_PULLUP);  
  pinMode(13, OUTPUT);  
}
```

```
void loop() {  
  int sensorVal = digitalRead(2);  
  Serial.println(sensorVal);  
  if (sensorVal == HIGH) {  
    digitalWrite(13, LOW);  
  } else {  
    digitalWrite(13, HIGH);  
  }  
}
```

# Acende LED com resistor "pull-up"



```
// BotaoLED
```

```
const int LED = 13;  
const int BOTAO = 2;
```

```
void setup()  
{  
  pinMode(LED, OUTPUT);  
  pinMode(BOTAO, INPUT);  
}
```

```
void loop()  
{  
  if (digitalRead(BOTAO) == LOW) {  
    digitalWrite(LED, LOW);  
  } else {  
    digitalWrite(LED, HIGH);  
  }  
}
```

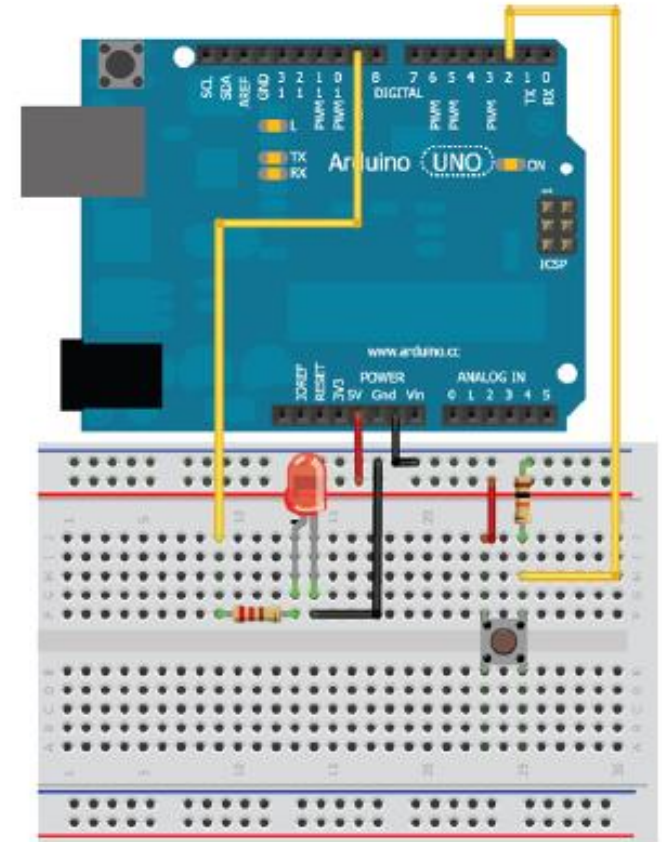
# Botão como interruptor

```
const int LED = 13;
const int BOTAO = 2;
boolean lastBotao = LOW;
boolean currentBotao = LOW;
boolean ledOn = false;

void setup() {
  pinMode(LED, OUTPUT);
  pinMode(BOTAO, INPUT);
}

boolean rebote(boolean last) {
  boolean situacao = digitalRead(BOTAO);
  if (last != situacao)
    delay(5);
  situacao = digitalRead(BOTAO);
  return situacao;
}

void loop() {
  currentBotao = rebote(lastBotao);
  if (lastBotao == LOW && currentBotao == HIGH)
  {
    ledOn = !ledOn;
  }
  lastBotao = currentBotao;
  digitalWrite(LED, ledOn);
}
```



# Variável temporizadora `millis()`

```
// TimerMillis

unsigned long time;

void setup() {
  Serial.begin(9600);
}

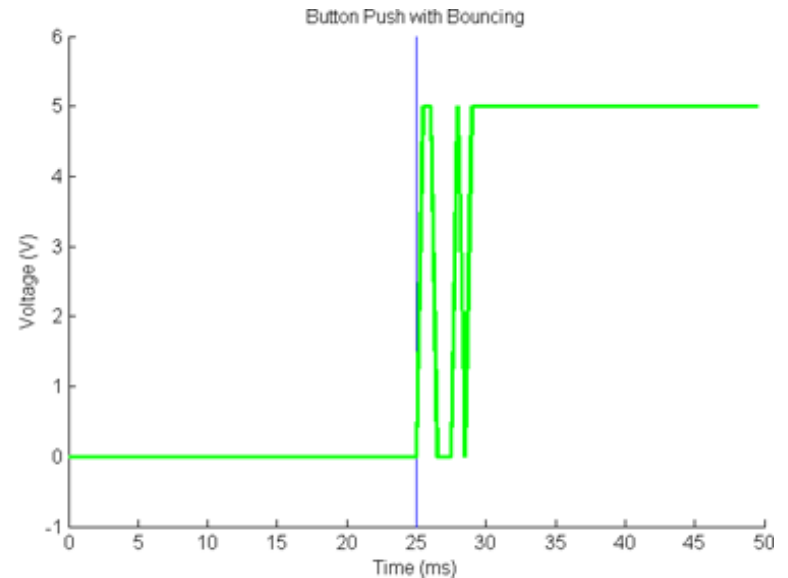
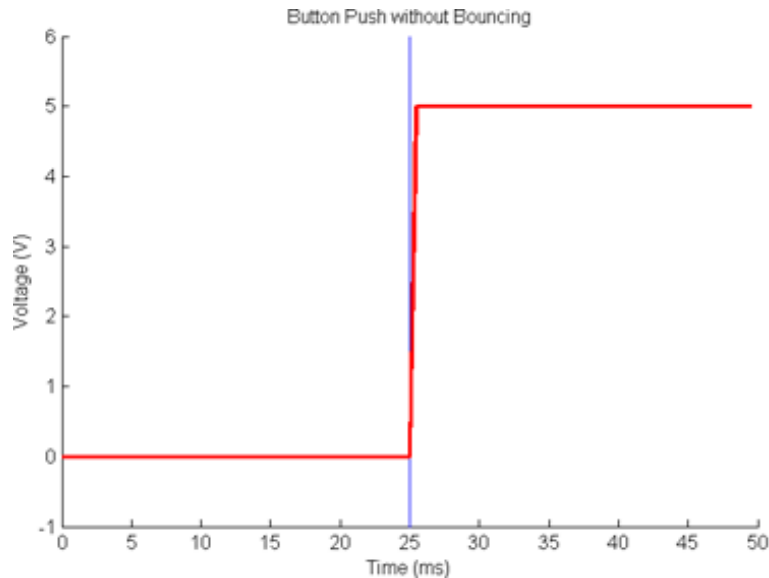
void loop() {
  Serial.print("Time: ");
  time = millis();
  Serial.println(time);
  delay(1000);
}
```



# Entrada Digital: rebote do resistor "pull up"

A Figura 1 abaixo ilustra o comportamento esperado do acionamento da chave momentânea

Na prática, o comportamento do acionamento da chave momentânea é representado pela Figura 2



O botão é fisicamente acionado durante 25 ms. Seria esperado que durante este intervalo de tempo o nível lógico da chave seria alto, porém a chave oscila entre os níveis alto e baixo, conforme mostra a Figura 2 acima.

# Sketch para eliminar o efeito do rebote (*debounce*)

```
/* Debounce
```

```
Each time the input pin goes from LOW to HIGH  
(e.g. because of a push-button  
press), the output pin is toggled from LOW to  
HIGH or HIGH to LOW. There's a  
minimum delay between toggles to debounce the  
circuit (i.e. to ignore noise).
```

```
The circuit:
```

- LED attached from pin 13 to ground
  - pushbutton attached from pin 2 to +5V
  - 10 kilohm resistor attached from pin 2 to ground
- ```
*/
```

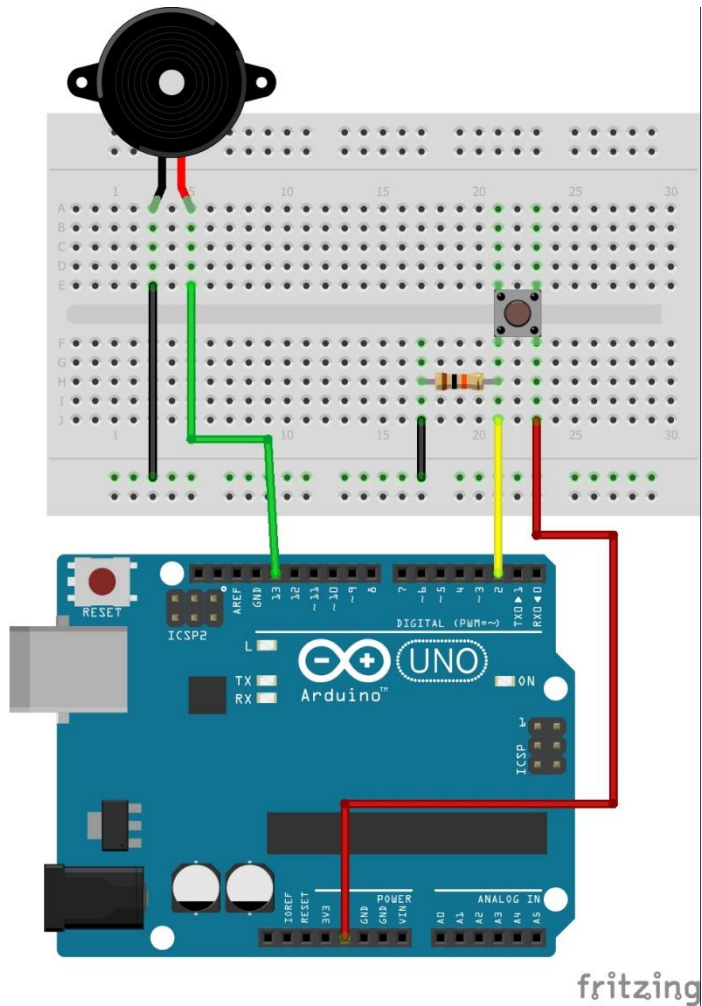
# Debounce

```
const int buttonPin = 2;
const int ledPin = 13;
int ledState = HIGH;
int buttonState;
int lastButtonState = LOW;
unsigned long lastDebounceTime = 0;
unsigned long debounceDelay = 50;

void setup() {
  pinMode(buttonPin, INPUT);
  pinMode(ledPin, OUTPUT);
  digitalWrite(ledPin, ledState);
}

void loop() {
  int reading = digitalRead(buttonPin);
  if (reading != lastButtonState) {
    lastDebounceTime = millis();
  }
  if ((millis() - lastDebounceTime) > debounceDelay) {
    if (reading != buttonState) {
      buttonState = reading;
      if (buttonState == HIGH) {
        ledState = !ledState;
      }
    }
  }
  digitalWrite(ledPin, ledState);
  lastButtonState = reading;
}
```

# Campainha com botão



```
// Campainha
```

```
const int SIRENE = 13;  
const int BOTAO = 2;
```

```
void setup()  
{  
  pinMode(SIRENE, OUTPUT);  
  pinMode(BOTAO, INPUT);  
}
```

```
void loop()  
{  
  if (digitalRead(BOTAO) == LOW) {  
    digitalWrite(SIRENE, LOW);  
  } else {  
    digitalWrite(SIRENE, HIGH);  
  }  
  int acionaBotao = digitalRead(BOTAO);  
  Serial.println(acionaBotao);  
}
```

# Controle pisca LED com botão

```
// Controle de LED com botao

const int ledPin = 13; //led no pino 13
const int Botao = 2; //botao no pino 2

int EstadoBotao = 0; //Variavel para ler o status do pushbutton

void setup(){
  pinMode(ledPin, OUTPUT); //Pino do led será saída
  pinMode(Botao, INPUT); //Pino com botão será entrada
}

void loop(){
  EstadoBotao = digitalRead(Botao);
  if (EstadoBotao == HIGH){ //Se botão estiver pressionado (HIGH)
    digitalWrite(ledPin, HIGH); // acende o led do pino 13.
  }
  else{ //se não estiver pressionado
    digitalWrite(ledPin, LOW); //deixa o led do pino 13 apagado
  }
}
```

# Controle da intensidade do LED

## Usando laço de repetição for

*/\* Esse programa escrito em C do Arduino aumenta e diminui gradativamente o brilho de um LED conectado no pino PWM 10 do Arduino. \*/*

```
int i=0; // declaração da variável global inteira i iniciada com 0
void ledOn( ); // declaração da função criada ledOn do tipo void
void setup( ) {
    pinMode(10,OUTPUT); // aqui 2 parâmetros são passados à função pinMode( )
}
void loop( ) {
    for (i=0; i <= 255; i++) ledOn( ); // aumenta o brilho do led
    for (i=255; i >= 0; i--) ledOn( ); // diminui o brilho do led
}
void ledOn( ) { // função que acende o led
    analogWrite (10, i); // o nº do pino e o valor de i são passados à função analogWrite( )
    delay (10);
}
```

# **Comunicação Arduino > Processing**

# Comunicação Arduino > Processing

## Sketch Arduino

```
Arduino_Radar_noComment | Arduino 1.6.5
Fdr Edit Sketch Tools Help
Arduino_Radar_noComment
#include <Servo.h>.

const int trigPin = 10;
const int echoPin = 11;

long duration;
int distance;

Servo myServo;

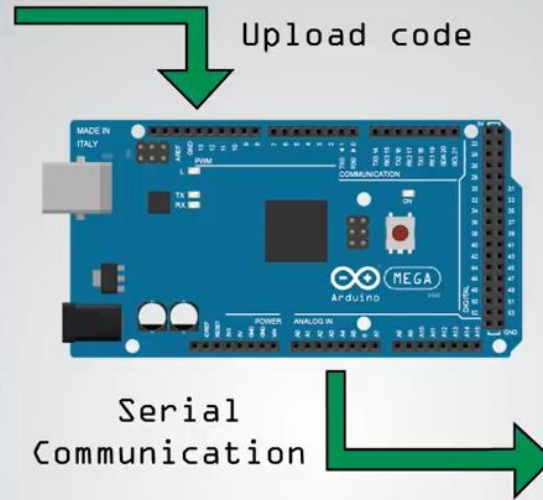
void setup() {
  pinMode(trigPin, OUTPUT);
  pinMode(echoPin, INPUT);
  Serial.begin(9600);
  myServo.attach(12);
}

void loop() {

  for(int i=15;i<=165;i++){
    myServo.write(i);
    delay(30);

    distance = calculateDistance();
  }
}
```

Upload code



## Sketch Processing

```
Arduino_Radar_Project | Processing 2.2.1
Fdr Edit Sketch Tools Help
Arduino_Radar_Project
import processing.serial.*; // imports library for serial communication
import java.awt.event.KeyEvent; // imports library for reading the data
import java.io.IOException;

Serial myPort; // defines Object Serial

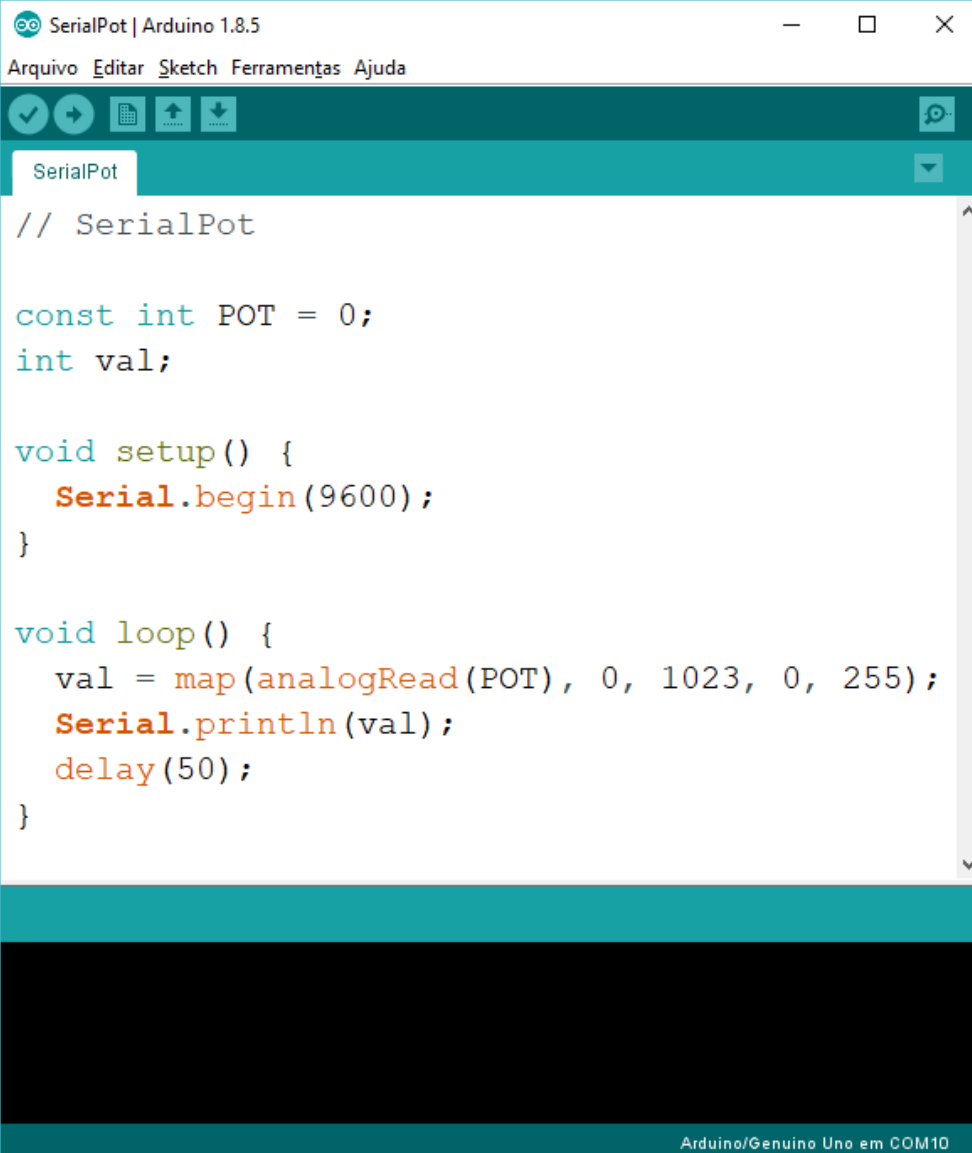
String angle="";
String distance="";
String data="";
String noObject;
float pixsDistance;
int fAngle, fDistance;
int index1=0;
int index2=0;
PFont orcFont;

void setup() {
  size(1920, 1080);
  smooth();
  myPort = new Serial(this,"COM4", 9600); // starts the serial communication
  myPort.bufferUntil('.'); // reads the data from the serial port up to the
  orcFont = loadFont("OCRExtended-39.vlw");
}

void draw() {
  fill(96,245,31);
  textFont(orcFont);
  noStroke();
  fill(0,4); // semi-transparent white
  rect(0, 0, width, 1010);
  fill(96,245,31);
  drawRadar();
  drawLine();
  drawObject();
  drawText();
}
```



# Arduino



```
SerialPot | Arduino 1.8.5
Arquivo Editar Sketch Ferramentas Ajuda

SerialPot

// SerialPot

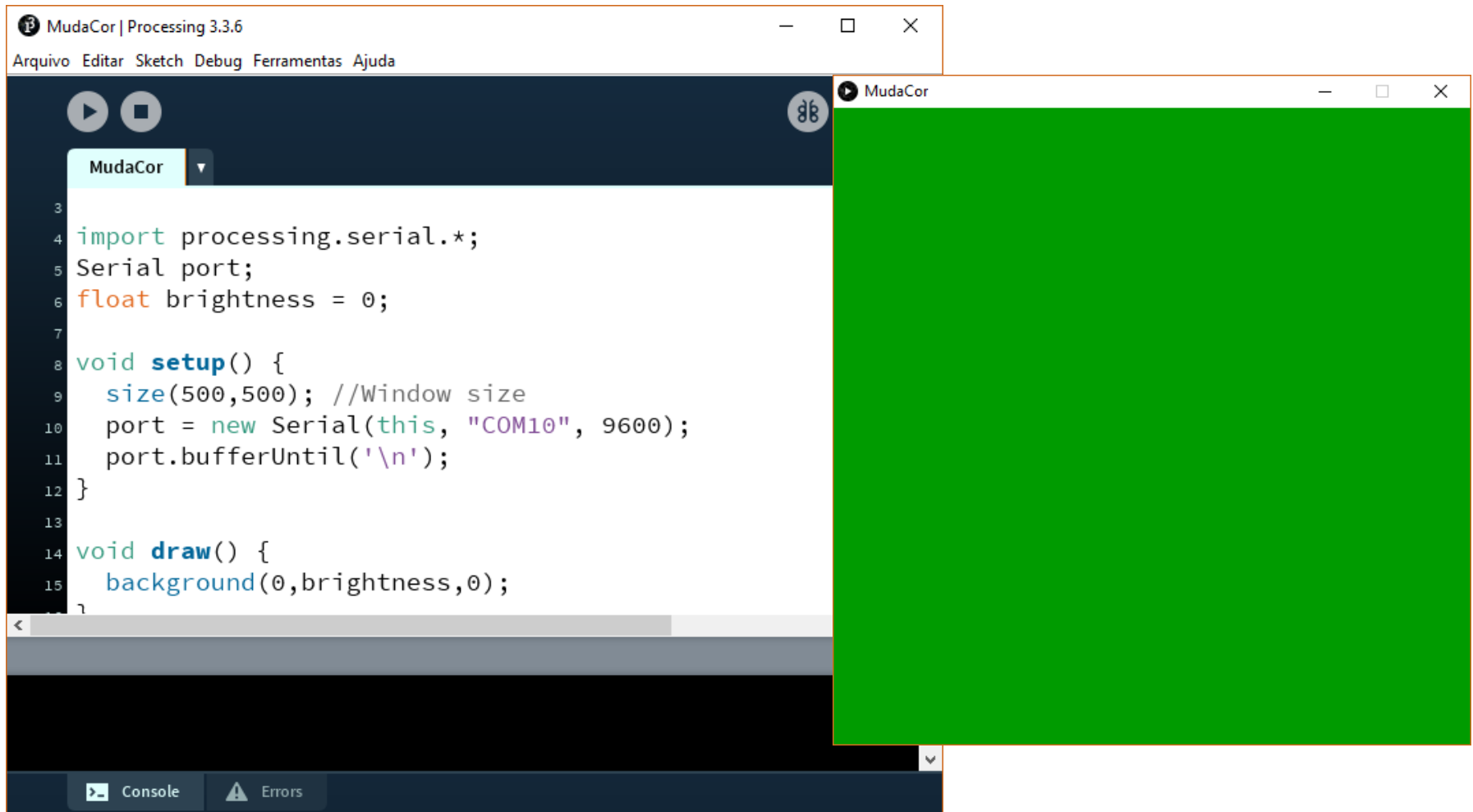
const int POT = 0;
int val;

void setup() {
  Serial.begin(9600);
}

void loop() {
  val = map(analogRead(POT), 0, 1023, 0, 255);
  Serial.println(val);
  delay(50);
}

Arduino/Genuino Uno em COM10
```

# Processing



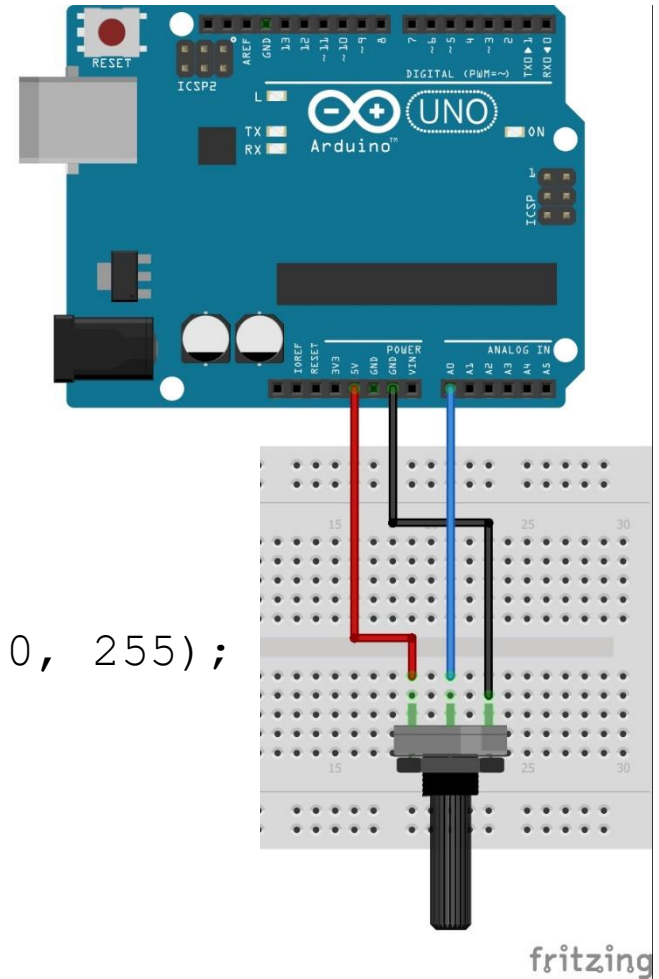
# Arduino: controle potenciométrico

```
// SerialPot

const int POT = 0;
int val;

void setup() {
  Serial.begin(9600);
}

void loop() {
  val = map(analogRead(POT), 0, 1023, 0, 255);
  Serial.println(val);
  delay(50);
}
```



# Processing: controle de cor do canvas

```
// MudaCor Processing Sketch
// Importa e inicializa porta serial

import processing.serial.*;
Serial port;
float brightness = 0;

void setup() {
  size(500,500);
  port = new Serial(this, "COM10", 9600);
  port.bufferUntil('\n');
}

void draw() {
  background(0,brightness,0);
}

void serialEvent(Serial port) {
  brightness = float(port.readStringUntil('\n'));
}
```