

Build your own microcontroller project

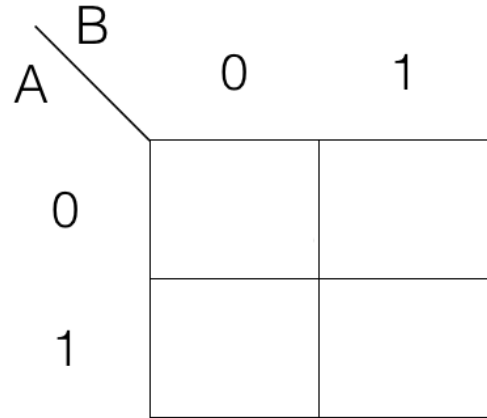
9 October 2021

13.00-15.00

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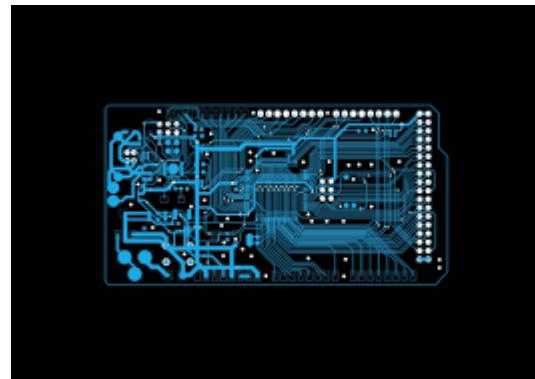
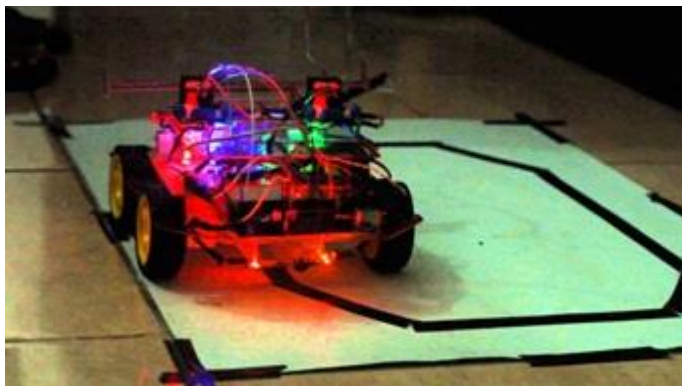
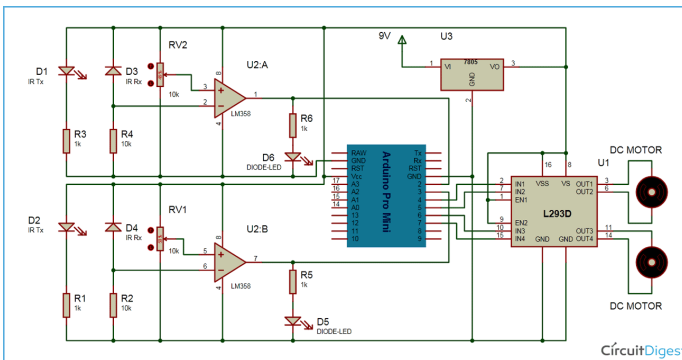
Live on :

Yt : elsemarTV



Content :

- Electronics project
- Step by step do an electronics project
- What is microcontroller
- Microcontroller vs without microcontroller
- Solving electronics project simulation



Speaker : Muhammad Husni, S. Pd
control system and electronics engineer

About me

- Name : Muhammad Husni Muttaqin, S. Pd.
- Birth date : 5 June 1998
- Hometown : Bandung
- Current Job : electronics and control system engineer at PT Syergie Automa Teknologi
- Experiences :
 - 2019 : Dynamics Positioning System control system engineer on cable ship kalibaru – untung jawa 20Kv cable installation (PT Syergie Indoprima)
 - 2019 : Dynamics Positioning System control system engineer on cable ship lampung – pahawang 20Kv cable installation (PT Syergie Indoprima)
 - 2020 : Dynamics Positioning System control system engineer on cable ship palapa ring tengah cable maintenance (PT Syergie Indoprima)
 - 2021 - now : Electronics and control system engineer for Vent-I (PT Syergie Automa Teknologi)



Kang Agus

online

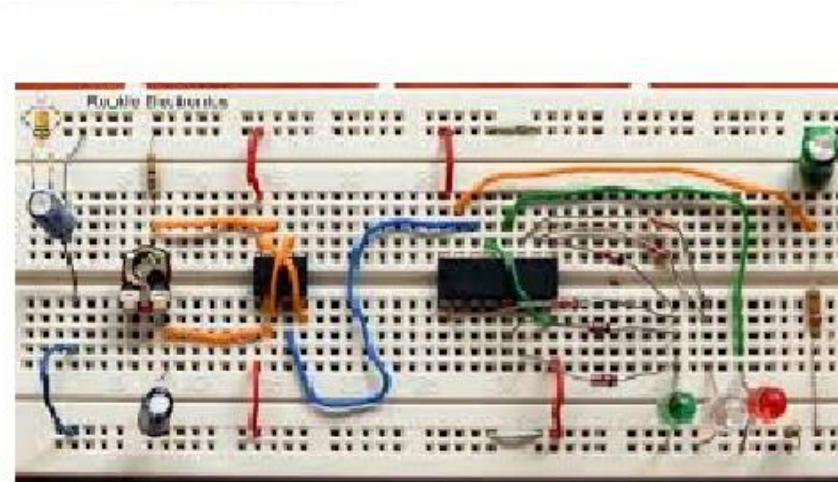
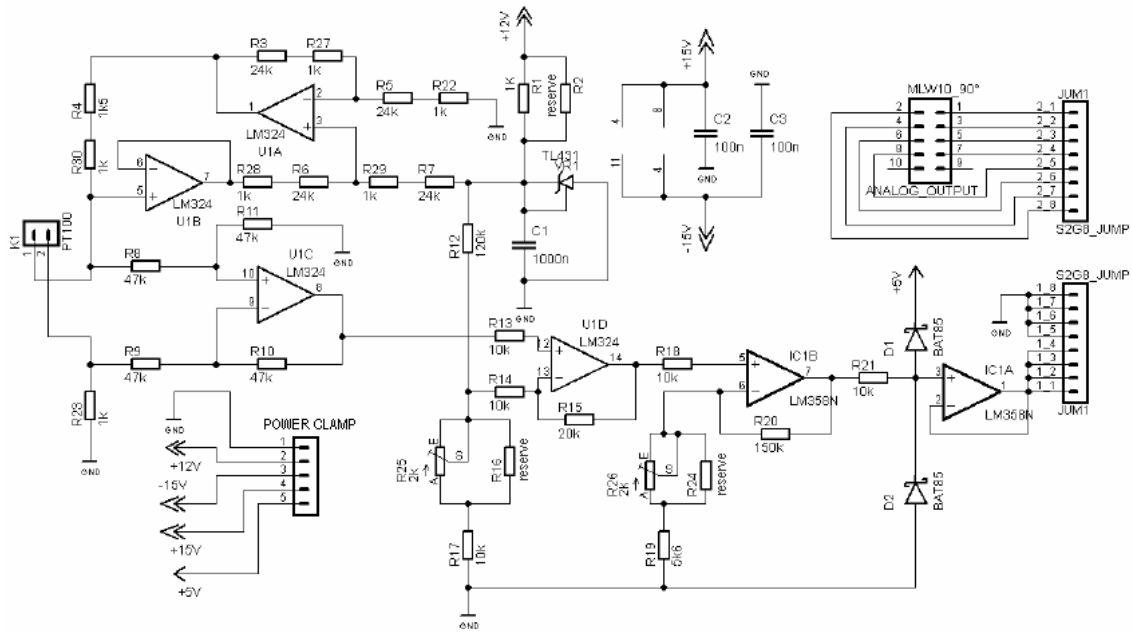


About and phone number

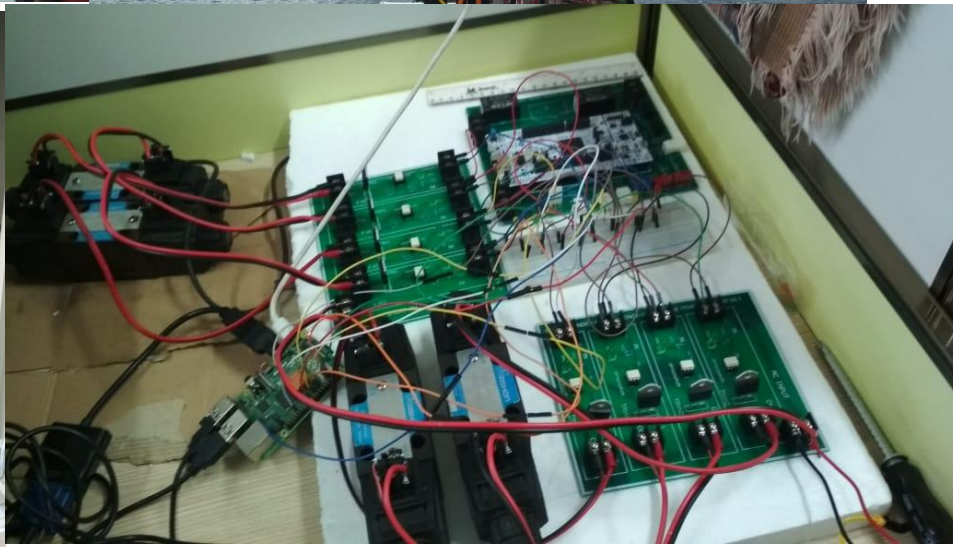
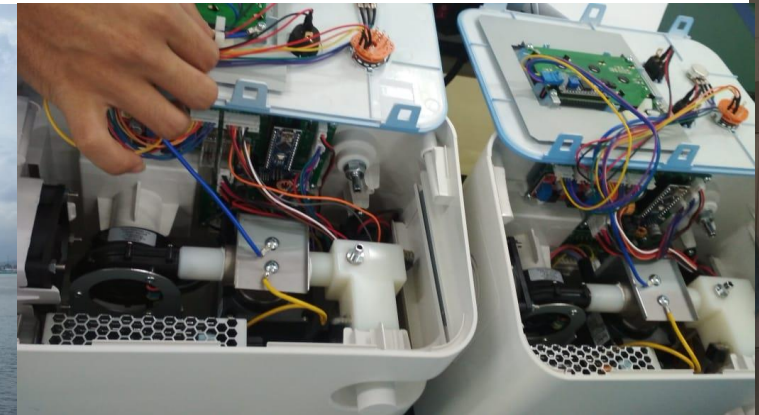
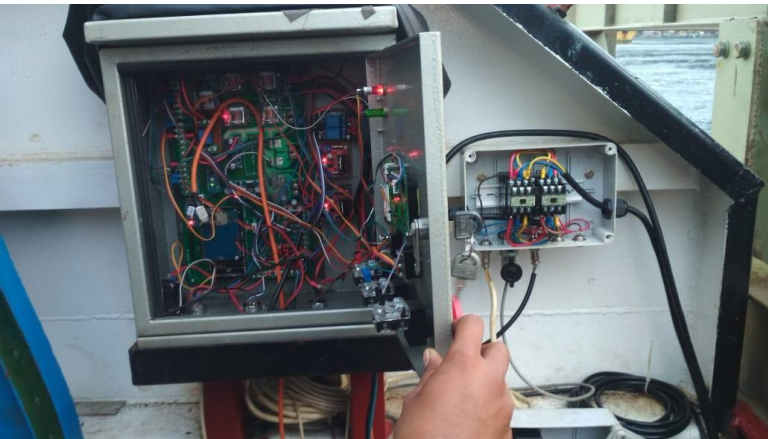
Kita semua adalah kawan.

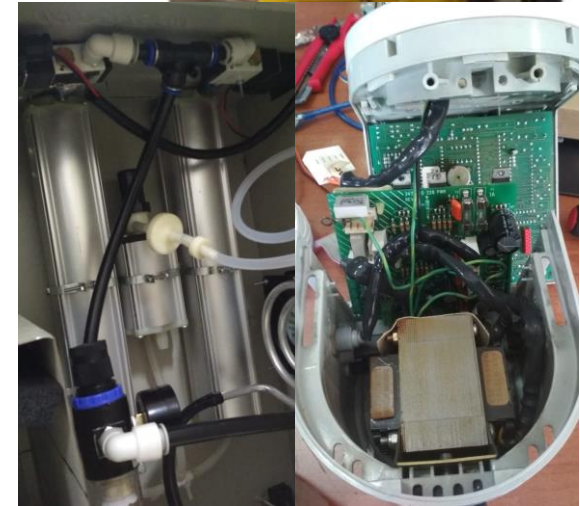
4 June

Electronics project



Electronic project





Step by step to do an electronics project

- Choose what tools/ system that you will make
- Think about input components
- Think about output components
- Think about process
- Think about safety for the system



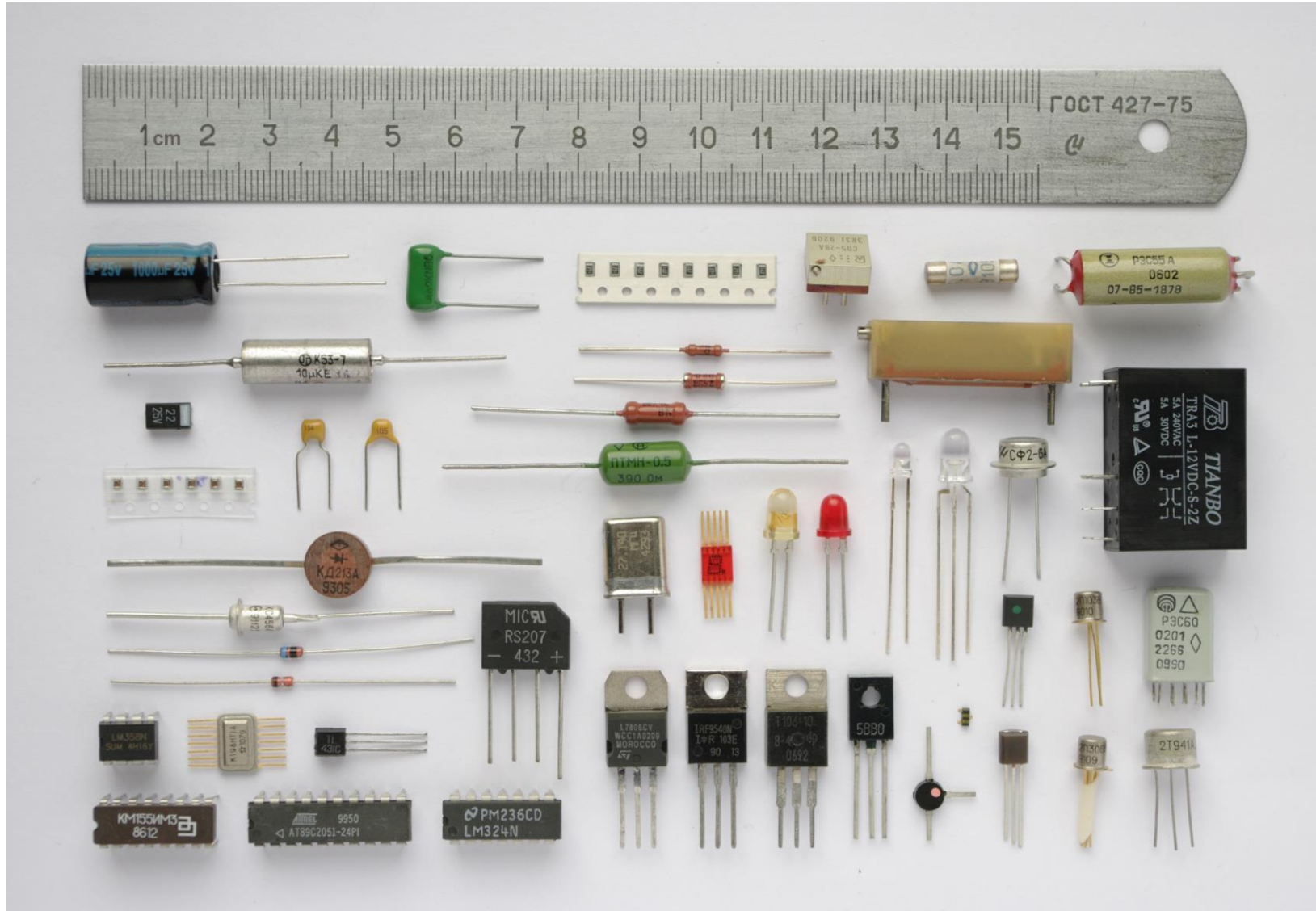
with microcontroller

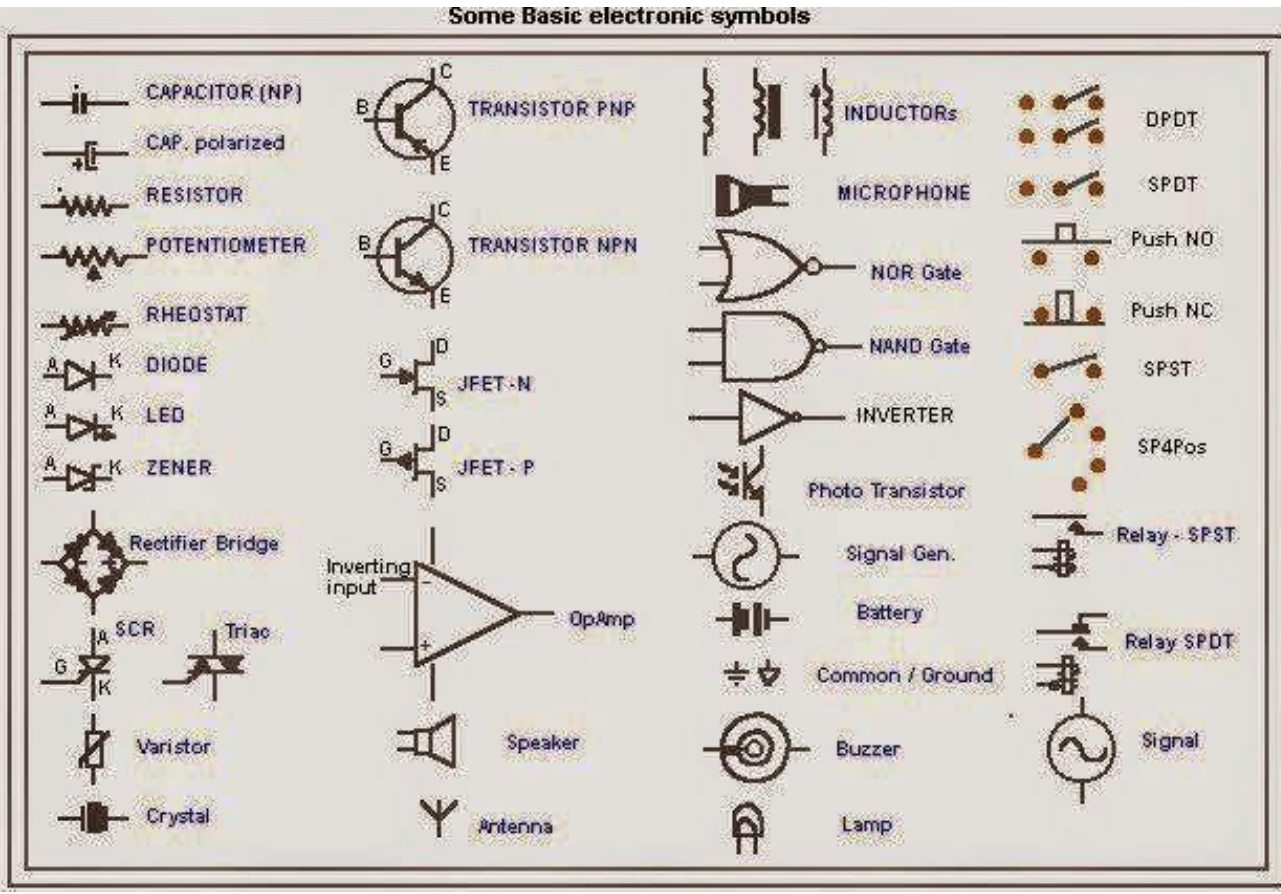
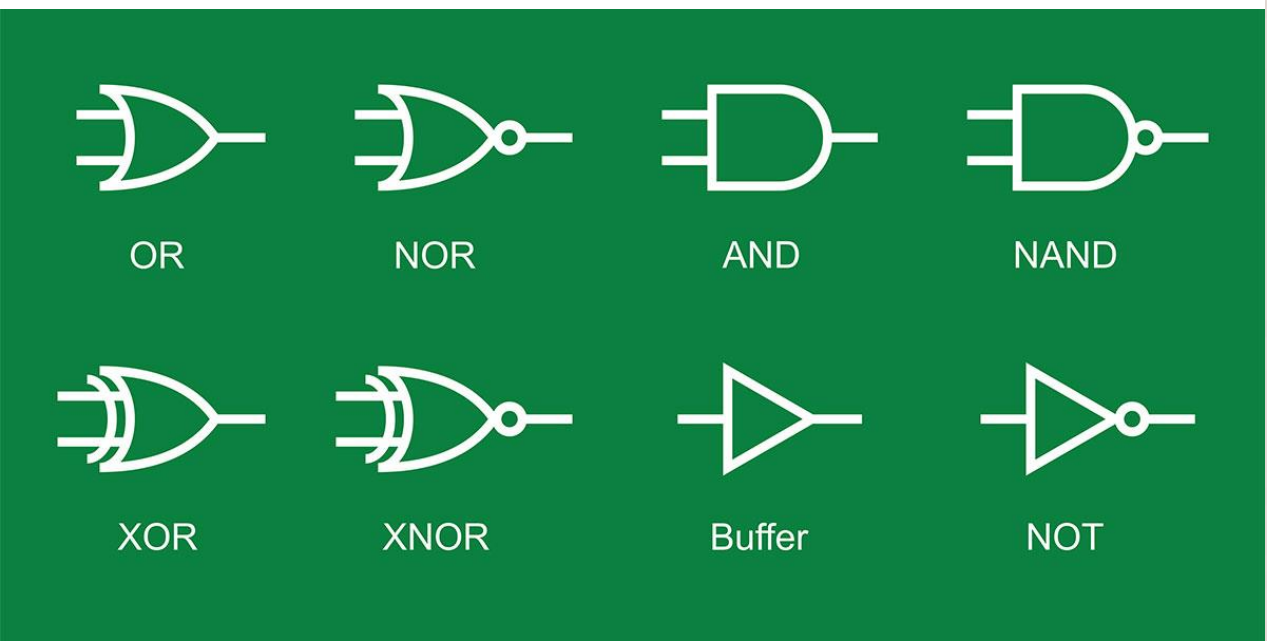


without microcontroller



Without microcontroller

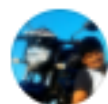




With microcontroller



So what is the difference ?



Pradeep, Research in Robotics and Digital Signal Processing

Answered 4 years ago · Author has **53** answers and **137.5K** answer views

An IC is manufactured for a single purpose. We cannot expect that IC to perform an operation of our choice.

But a microcontroller is programmable, we can flash the program of our choice to achieve multiple operations.

An IC is always faster because of hardware execution but the speed of operation of Microcontroller depends on quality of code and configuration of Microcontroller.

7.8K views · View upvotes

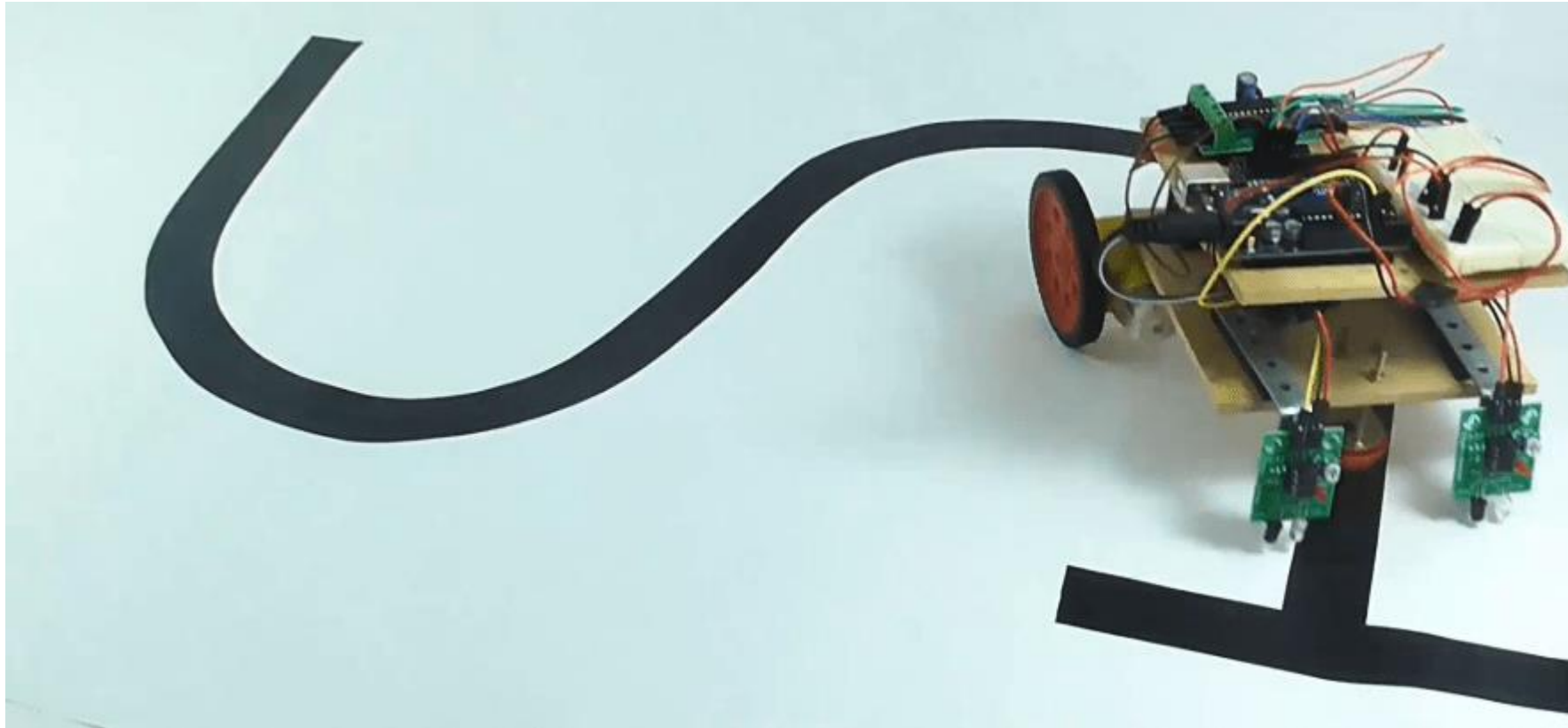


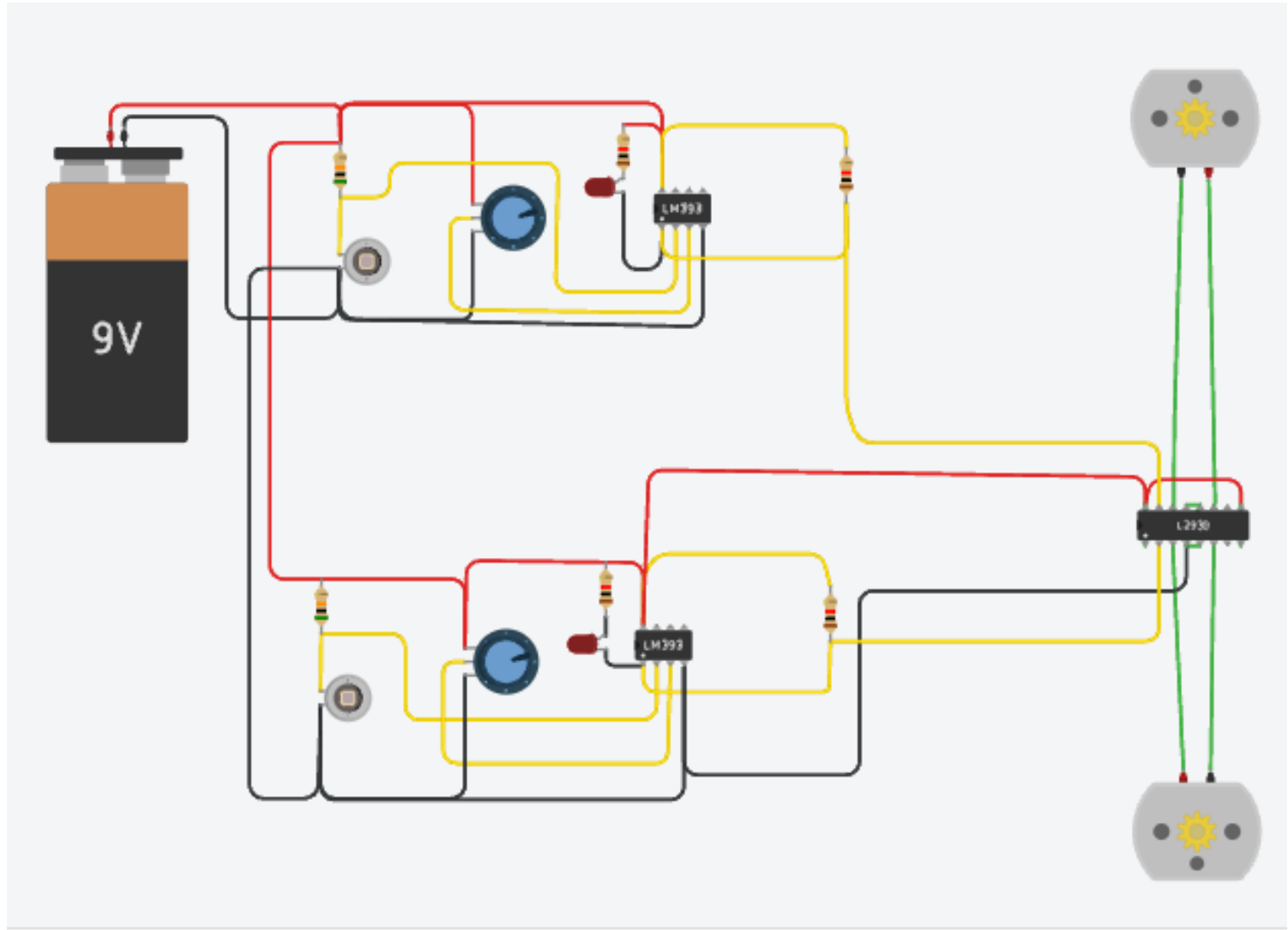
8



Okay lets go to practical example

Line follower level 1 (without microcontroller)





BUT WHY ?

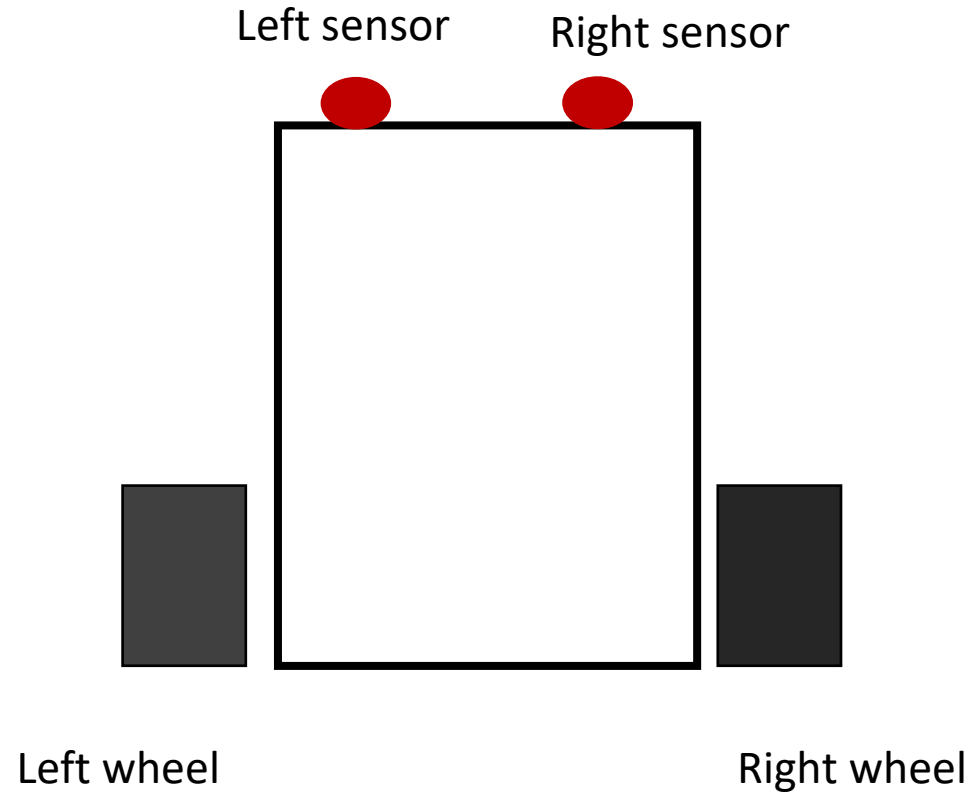


How you make that robot/system without microcontroller

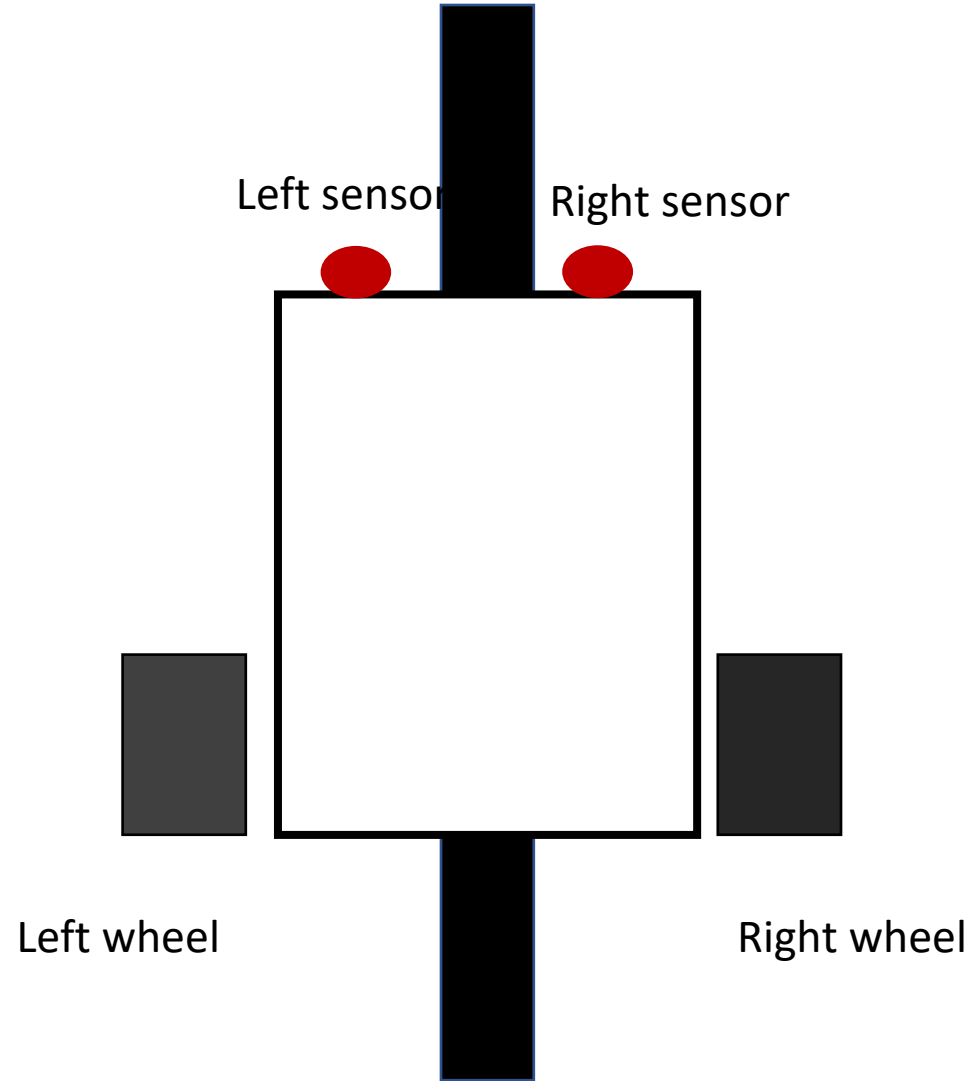
Please remember what i say :

- 1.Choose what tools/ system that you will make
- 2.Think about input components
- 3.Think about output components
- 4.Think about process
- 5.Think about safety for the system (optional)

1. Choose what you will make (line follower)

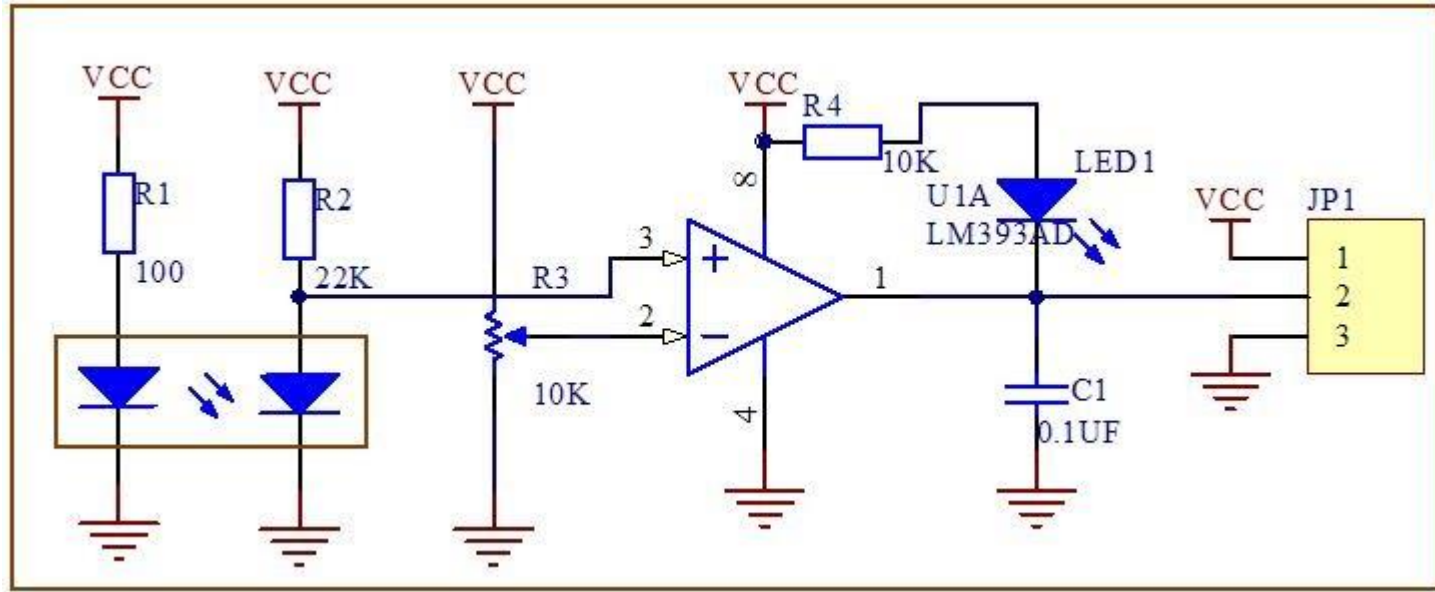


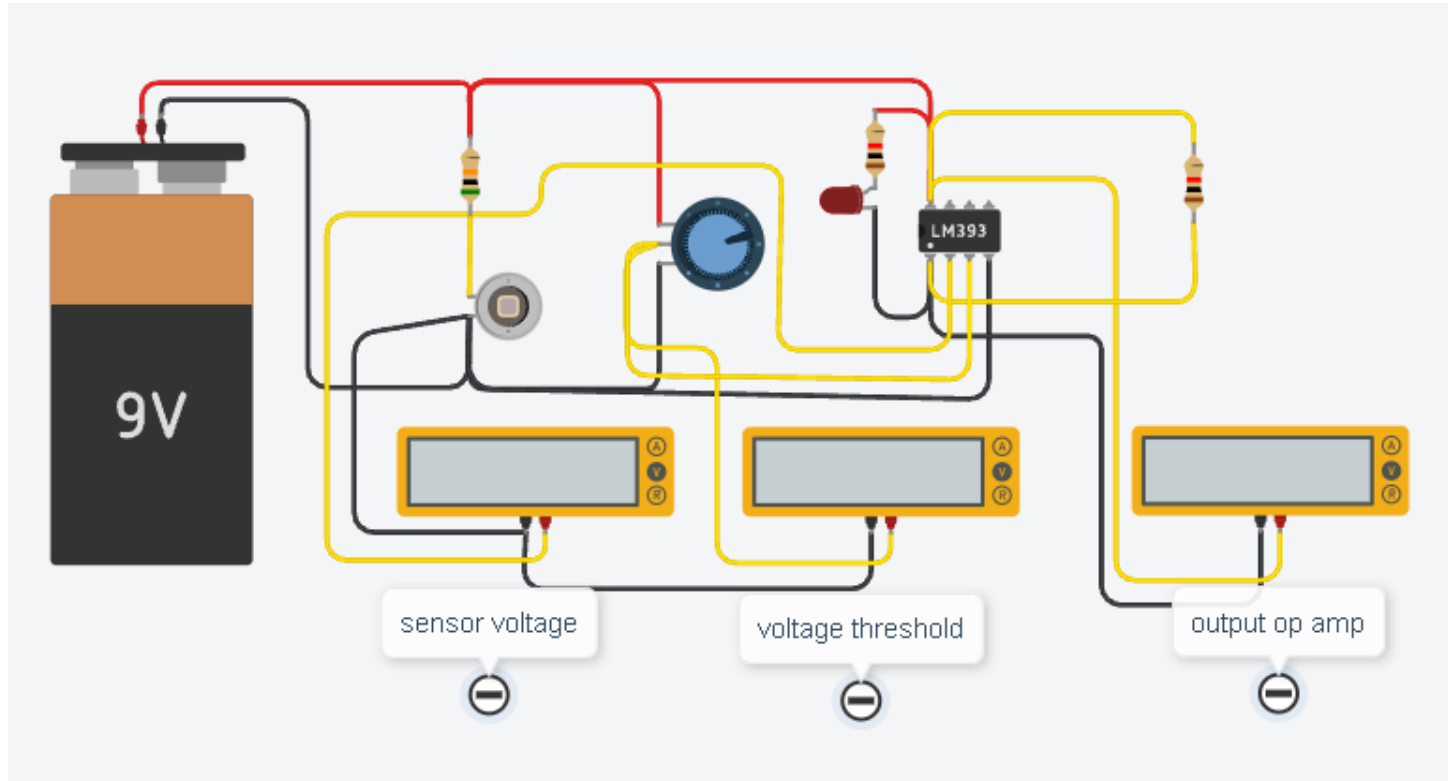
How it work



2. Think about input component (sensor)

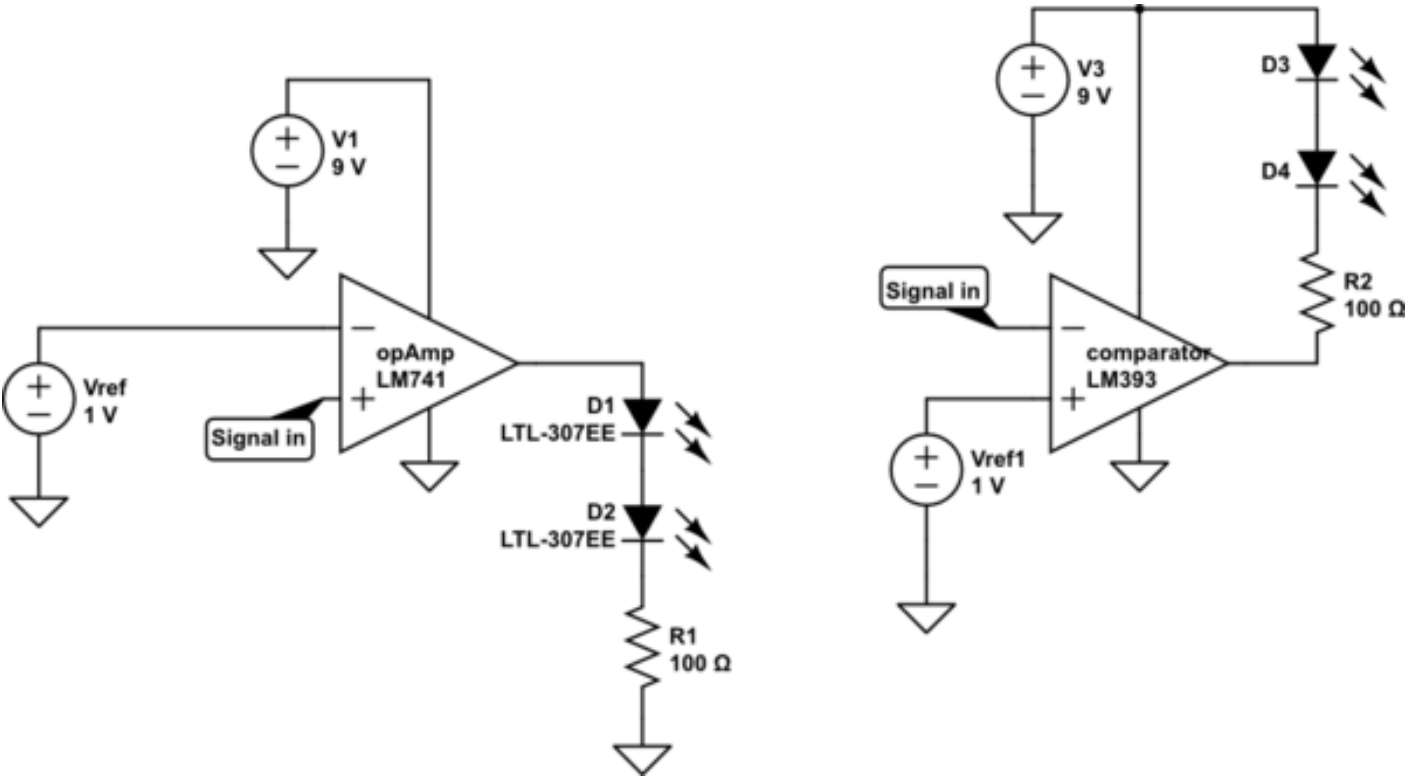
- Photodiode + resistor (voltage divider)
- Comparator (op- amp 393)
- Logic state

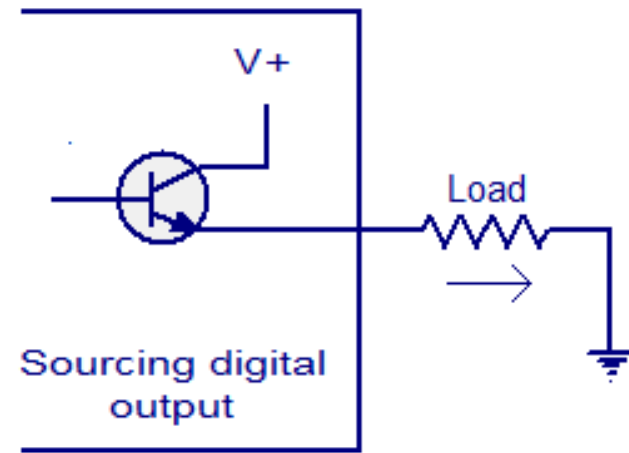
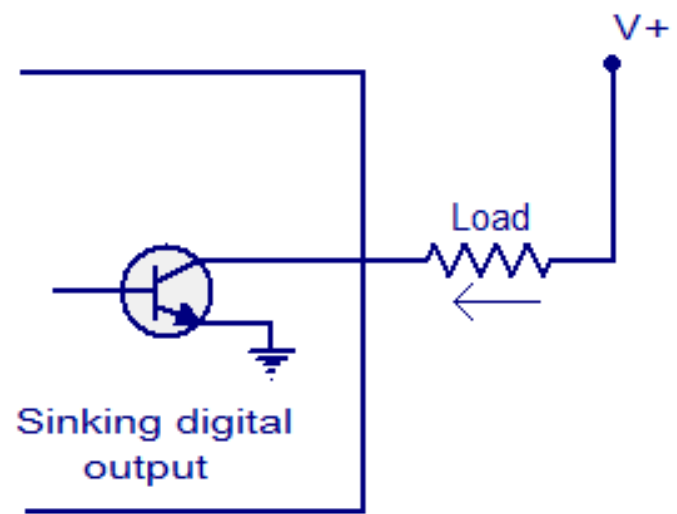




<https://www.tinkercad.com/things/iShbiYFnLUZ-photodiode-module-schematic>

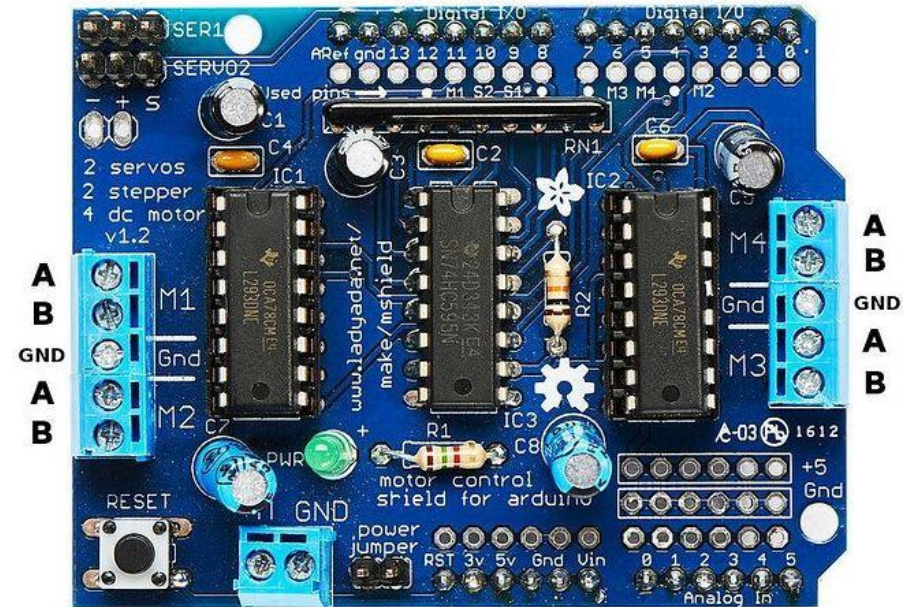
Two kind of comparator





3. Think about output component

- Two motors with driver



4. Think about process component

- Truth table

no	left sensor	right sensor	left motor	right motor
1	black	black	off	off
2	black	white	off	on
3	white	black	on	off
4	white	white	on	on

- Digital circuit ?

no	left sensor	right sensor	left motor
1	black	black	off
2	black	white	off
3	white	black	on
4	white	white	on

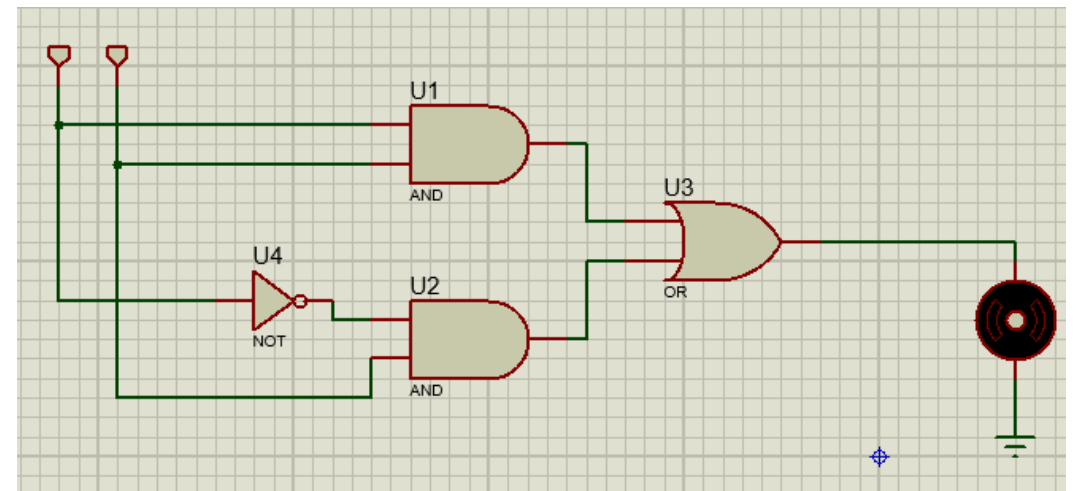
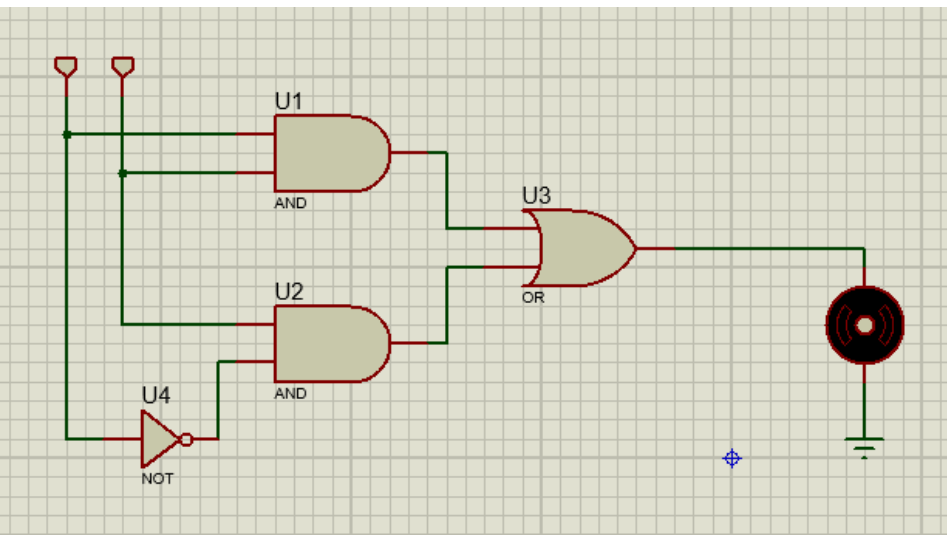
no	left sensor	right sensor	right motor
1	black	black	off
2	black	white	on
3	white	black	off
4	white	white	on

no	left sensor (A)	right sensor (B)	left motor (y1)
1	0	0	0
2	0	1	0
3	1	0	1
4	1	1	1

$$Y1 = AB' + AB$$

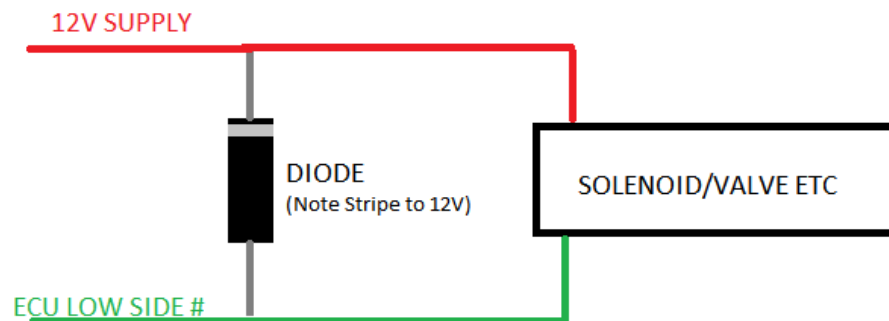
no	left sensor (A)	right sensor (B)	right motor (y2)
1	0	0	0
2	0	1	1
3	1	0	0
4	1	1	1

$$Y2 = A'B + AB$$

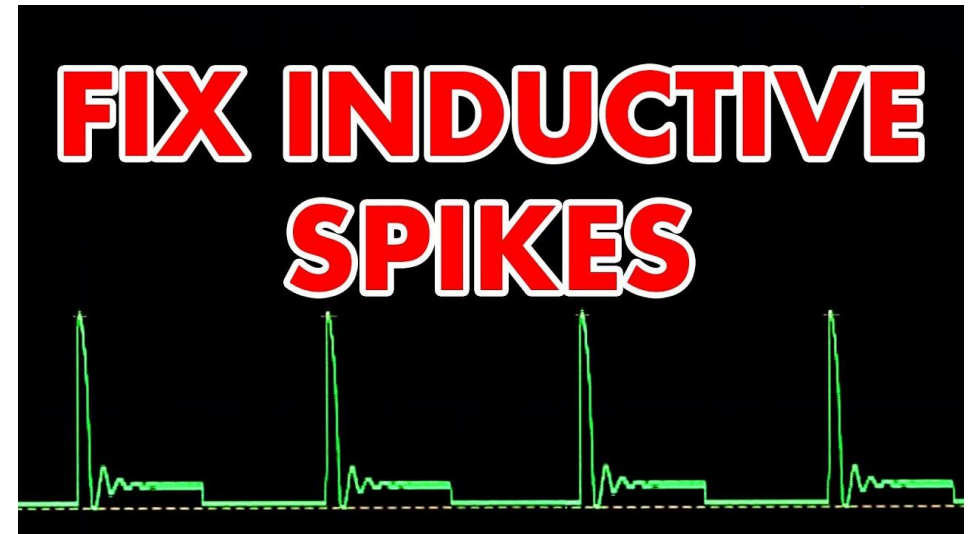


5. Safety component (optional)

- Flyback diode



$$v = L \frac{di}{dt}$$



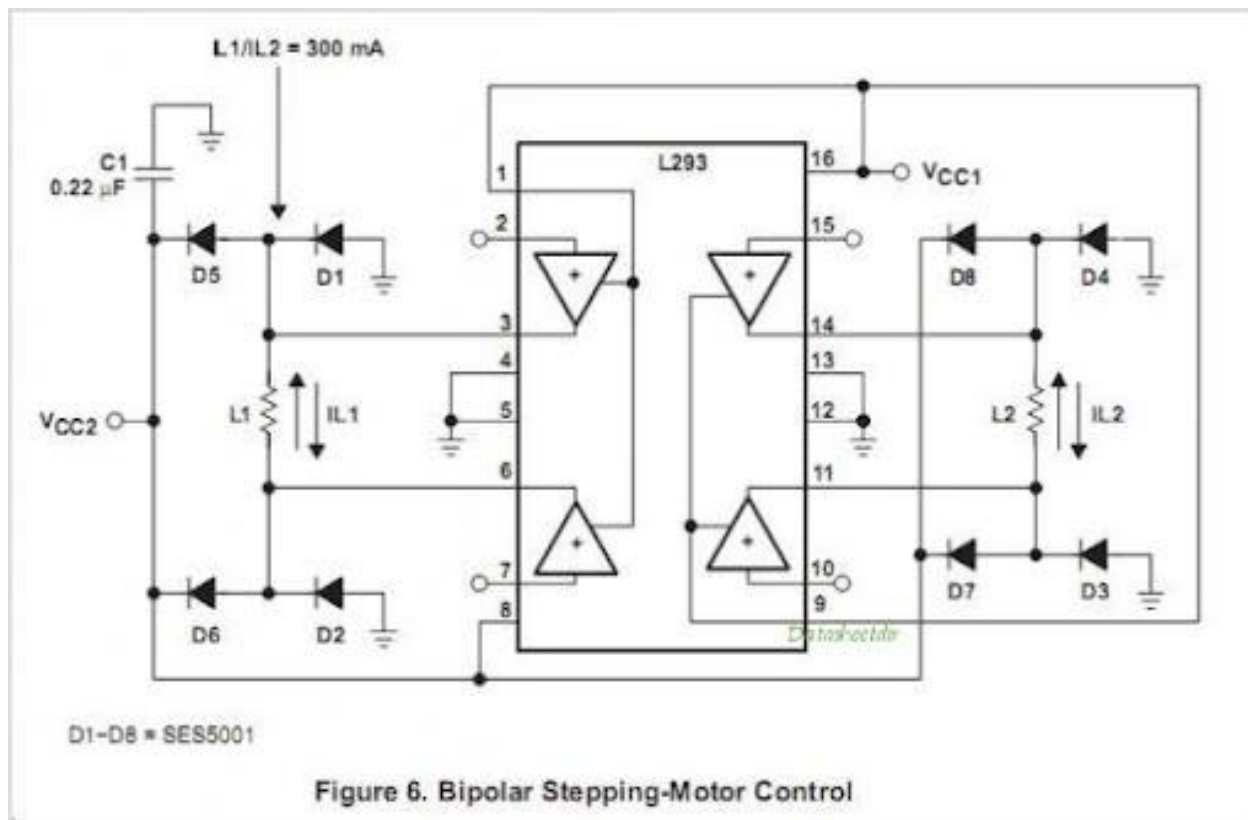
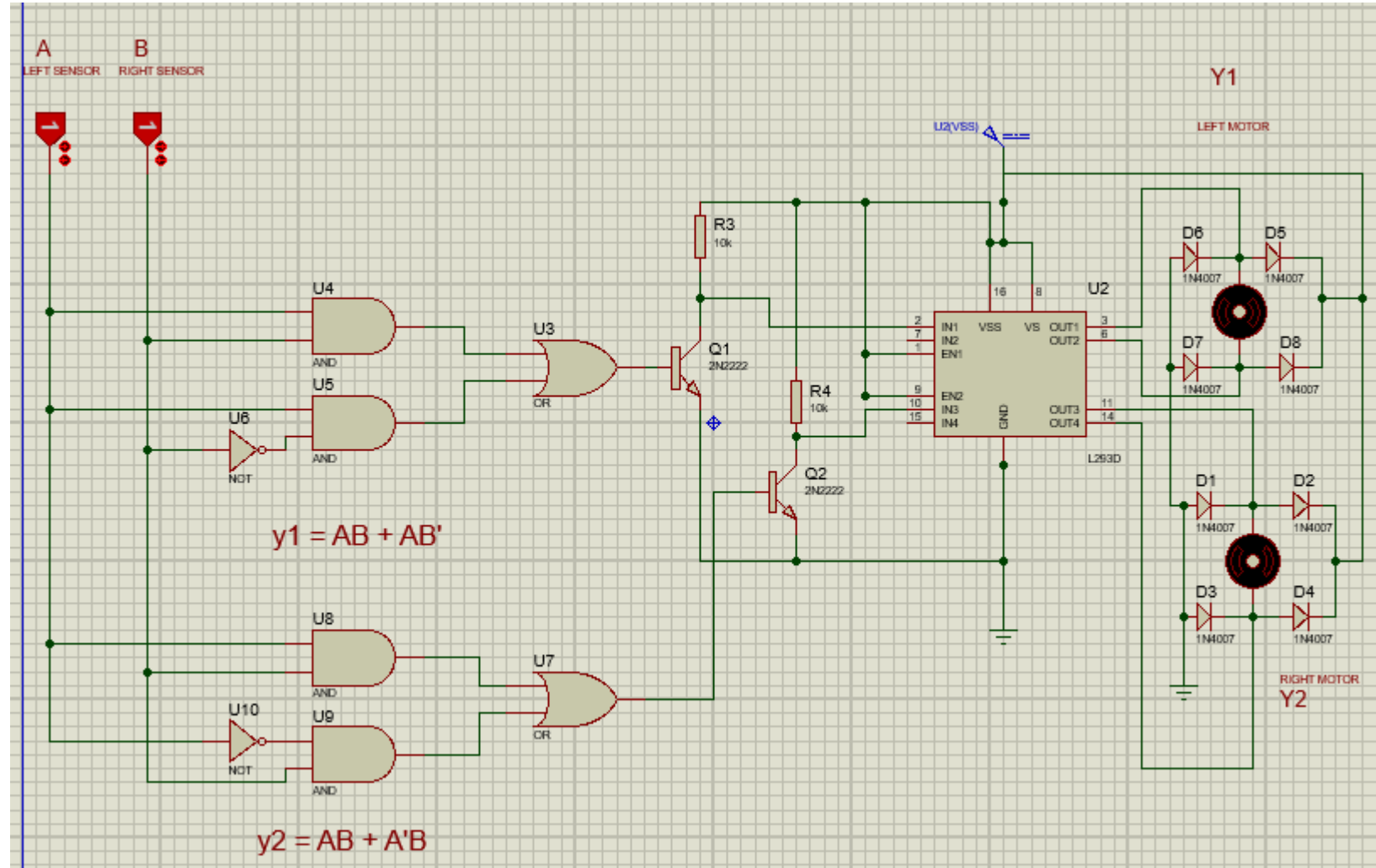
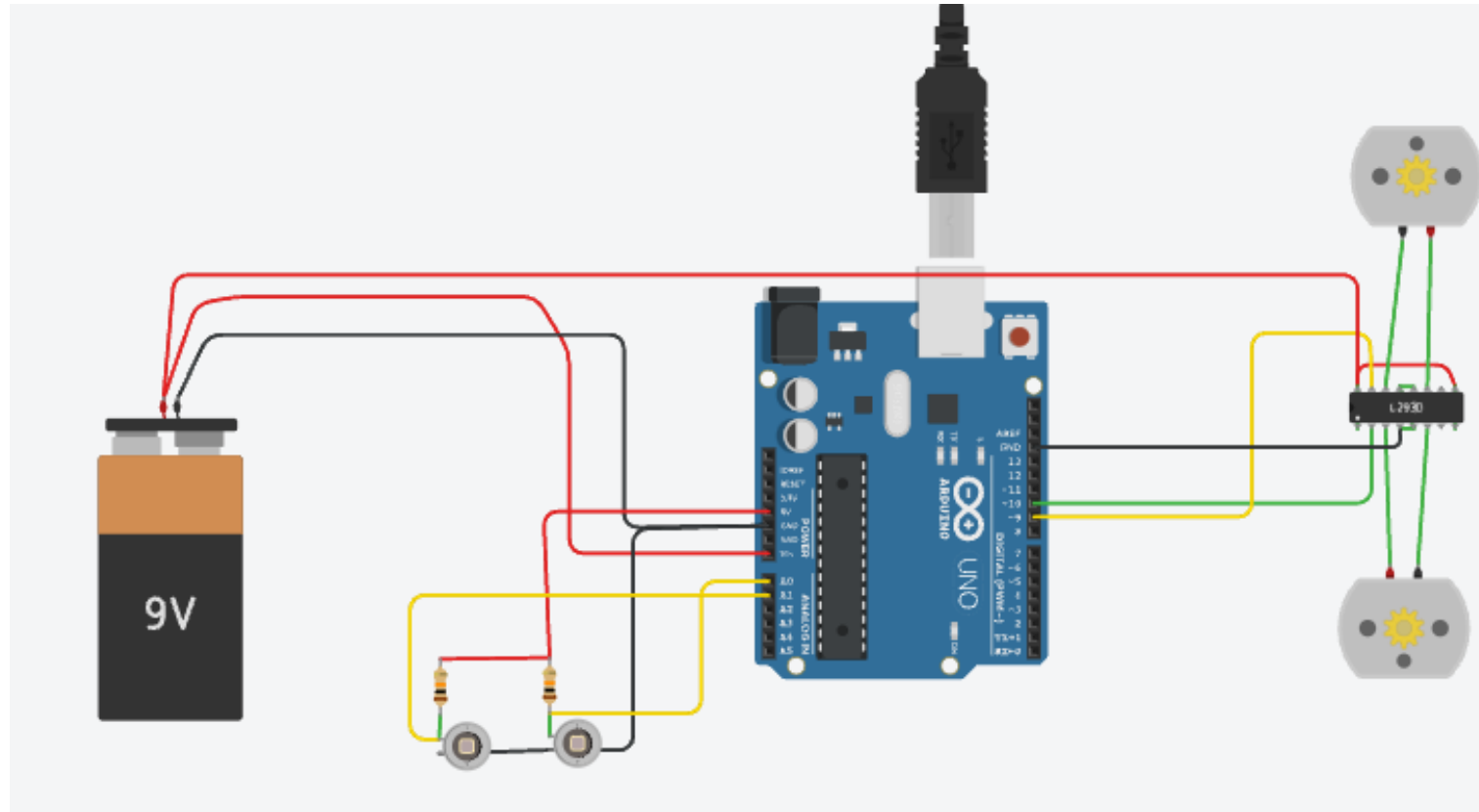


Figure 6. Bipolar Stepping-Motor Control

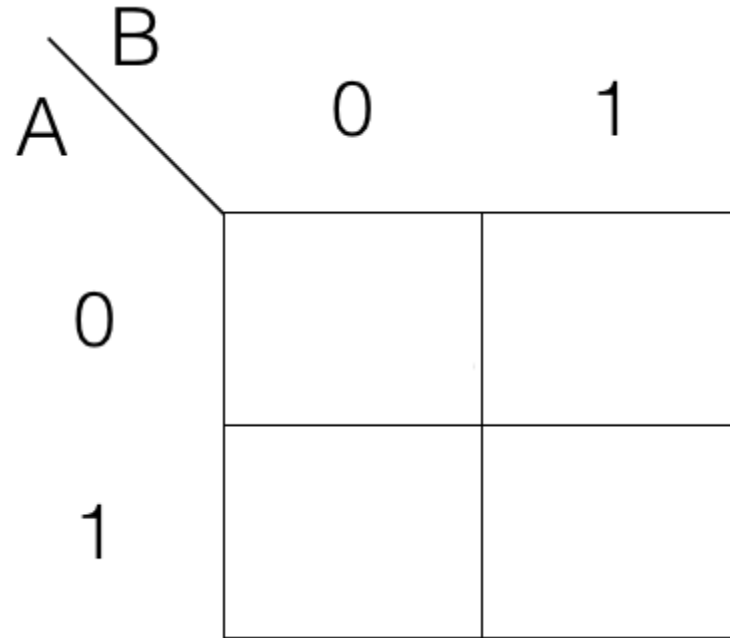
cheatsheet



Lets do that using microcontroller

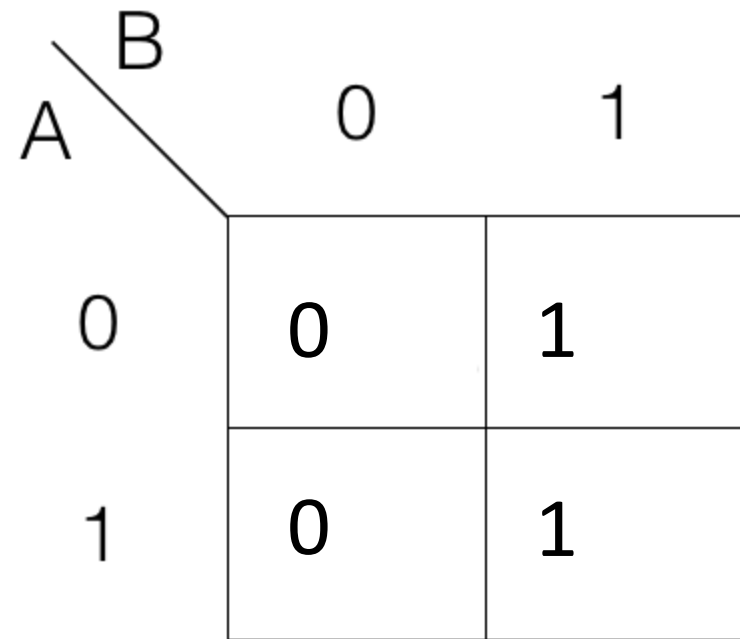
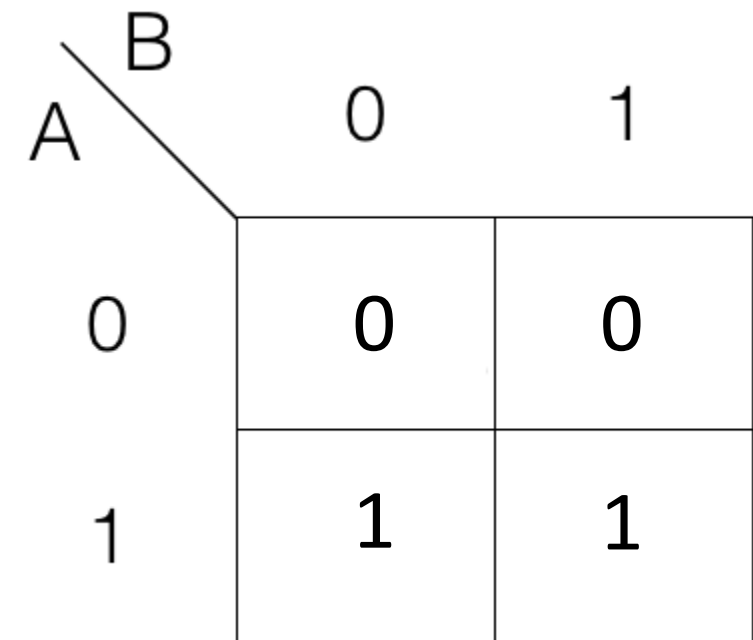


Wow so complicated 😊. This circuit can be simplified using karnough map. But how ?

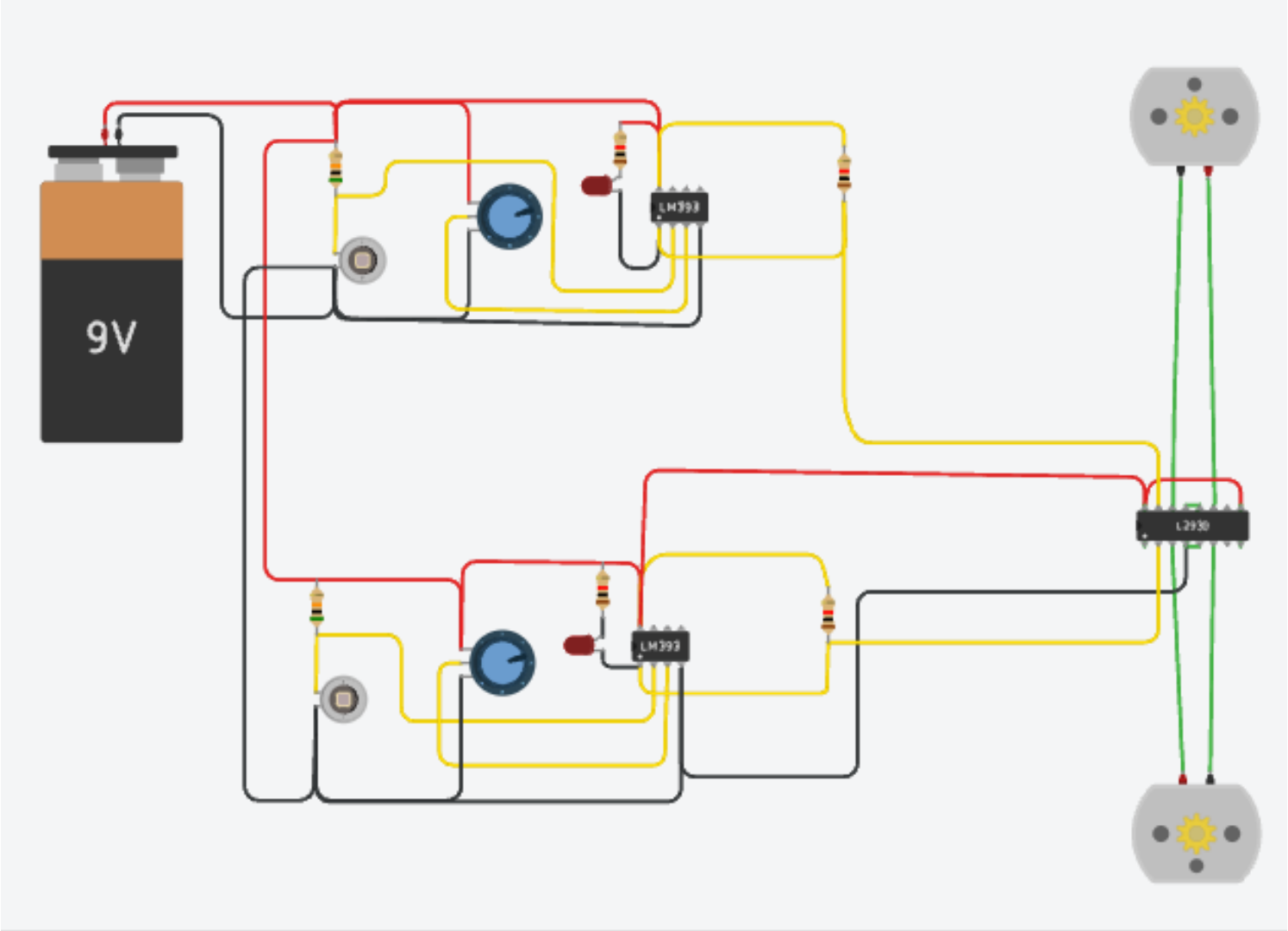


no	left sensor (A)	right sensor (B)	left motor (y1)
1	0	0	0
2	0	1	0
3	1	0	1
4	1	1	1

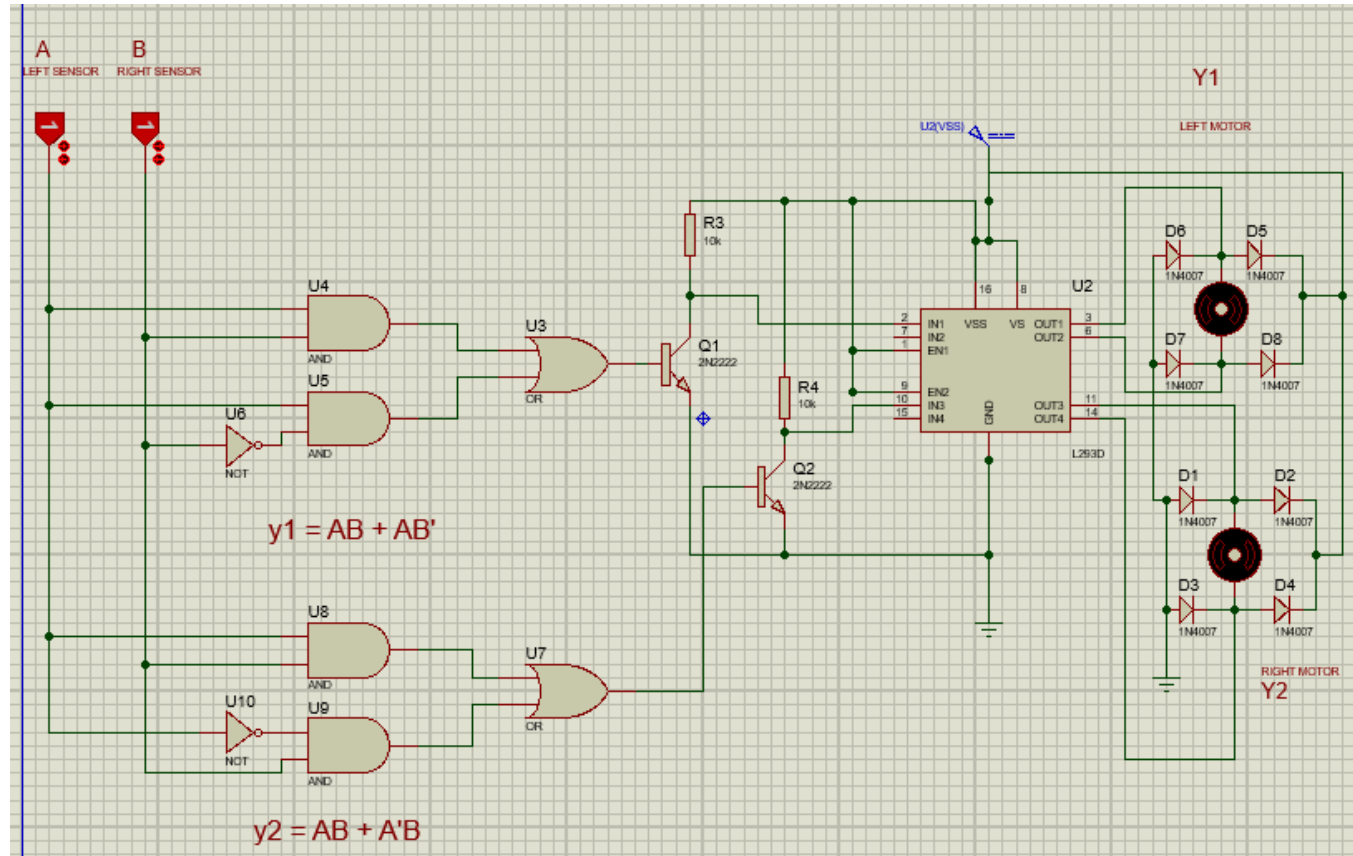
no	left sensor (A)	right sensor (B)	right motor (y2)
1	0	0	0
2	0	1	1
3	1	0	0
4	1	1	1



tadaa



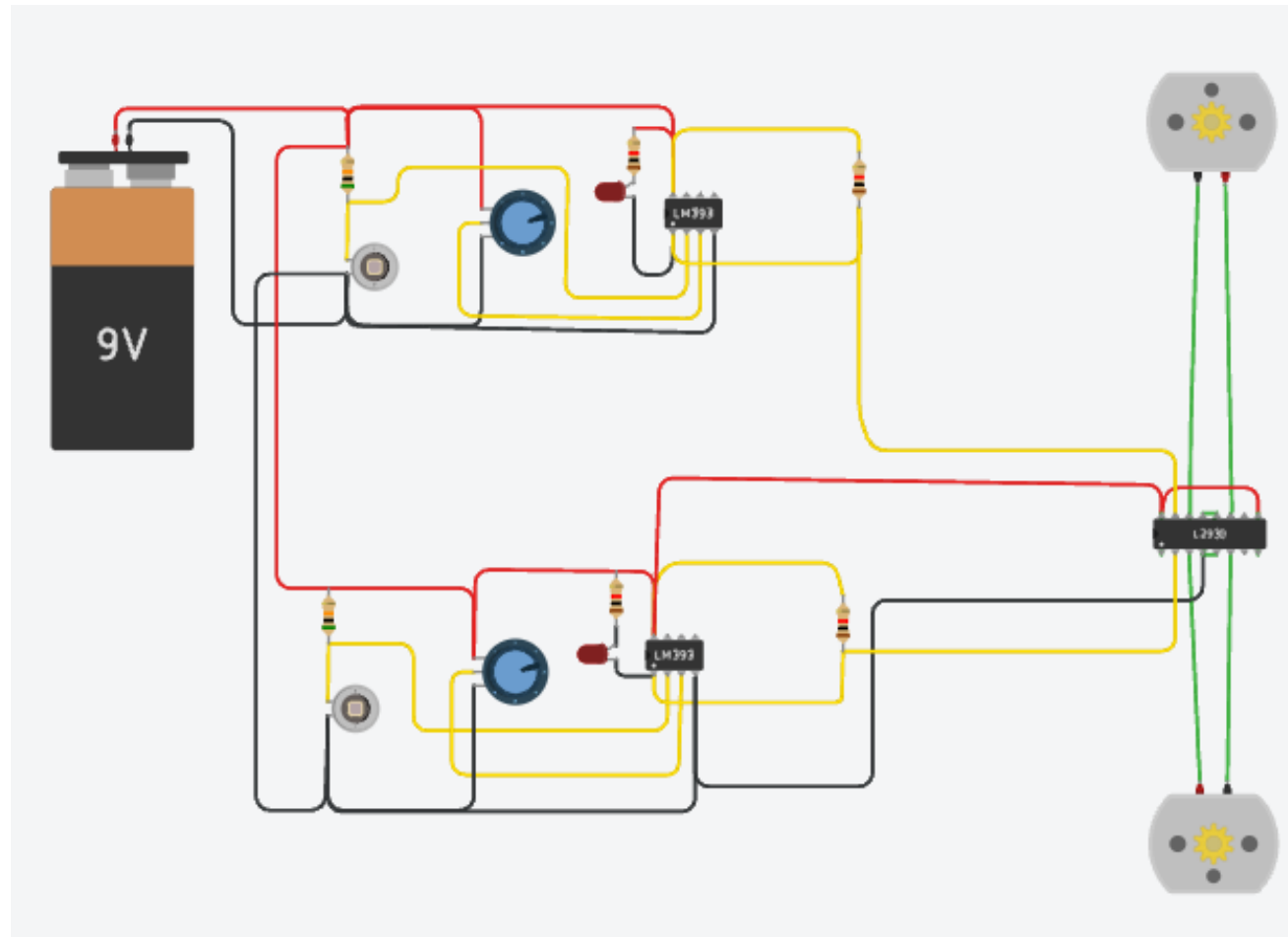
before



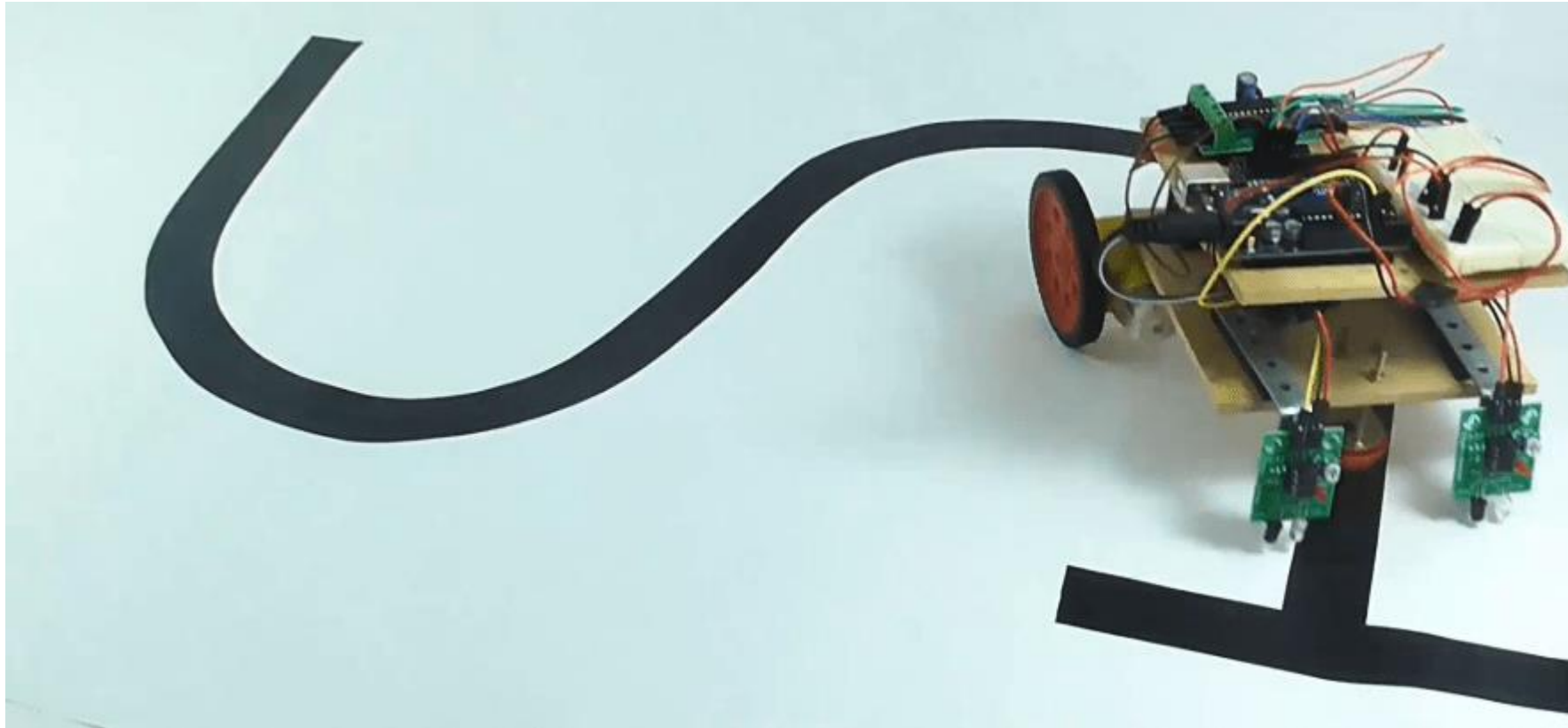


		B	
		0	1
A			
0			
1			

after



More feature ! Line follower level 2 (+ speed control)



<https://van.physics.illinois.edu> > listing > t=variable-speed-...

Q & A: Variable speed DC motors - Physics Van

Search for: [Can any DC motor be variable speed?](#)

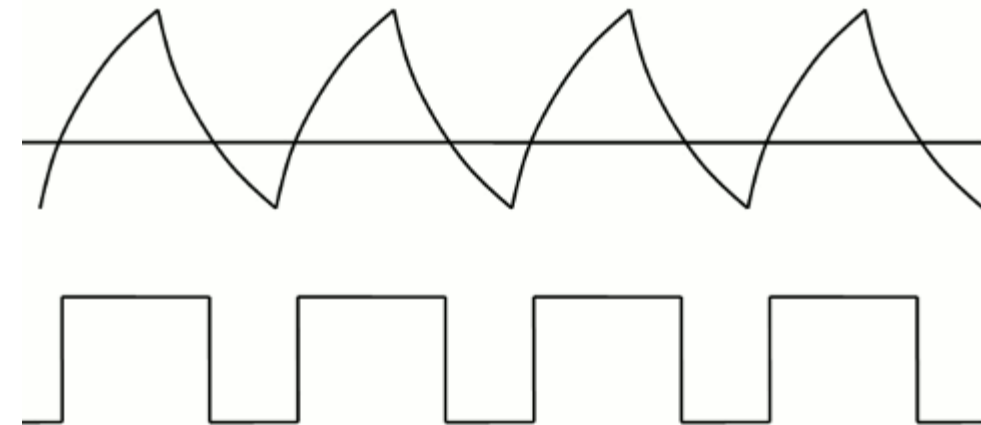
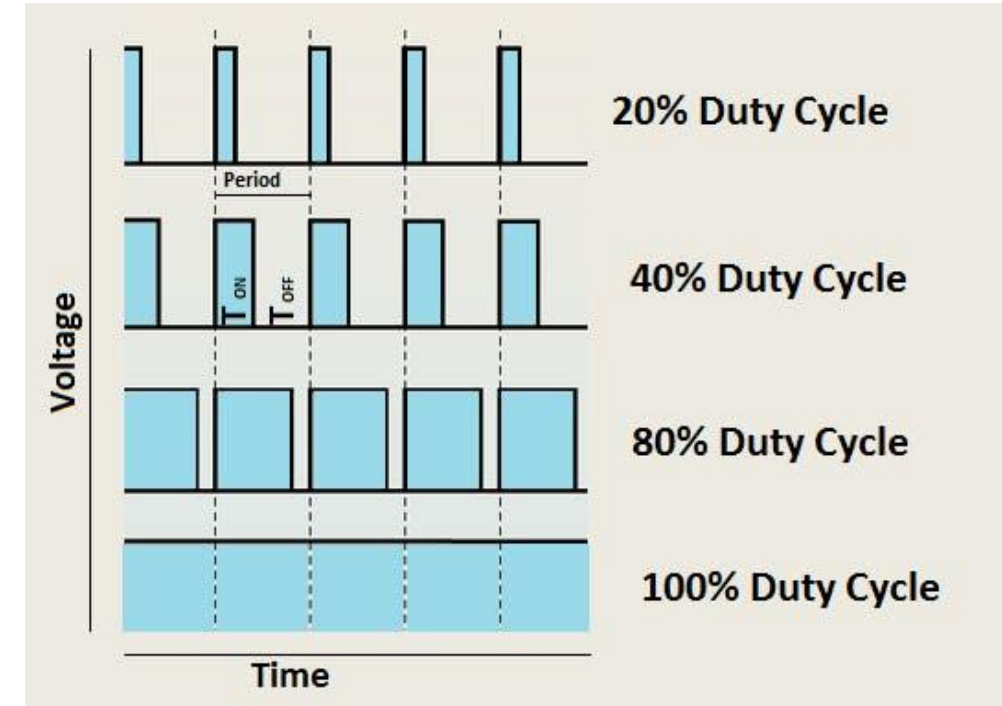
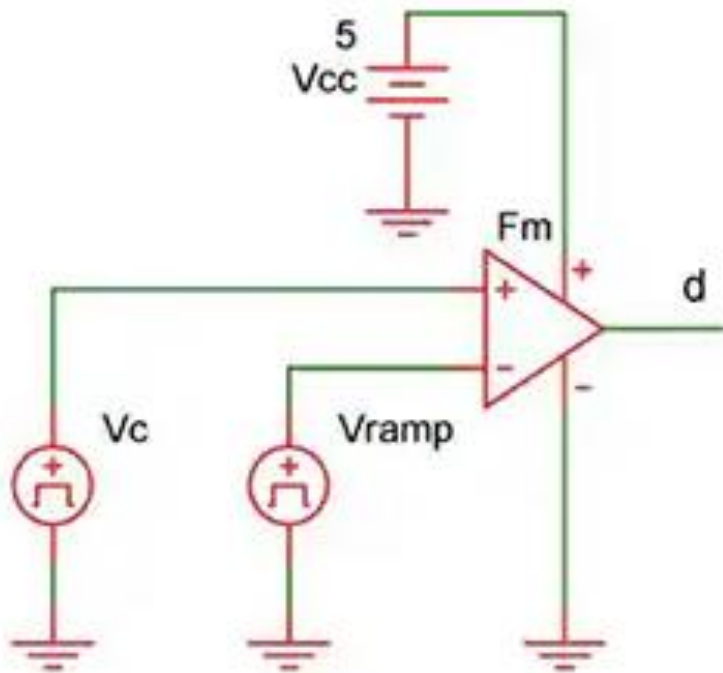
How do you increase the speed of a DC motor?

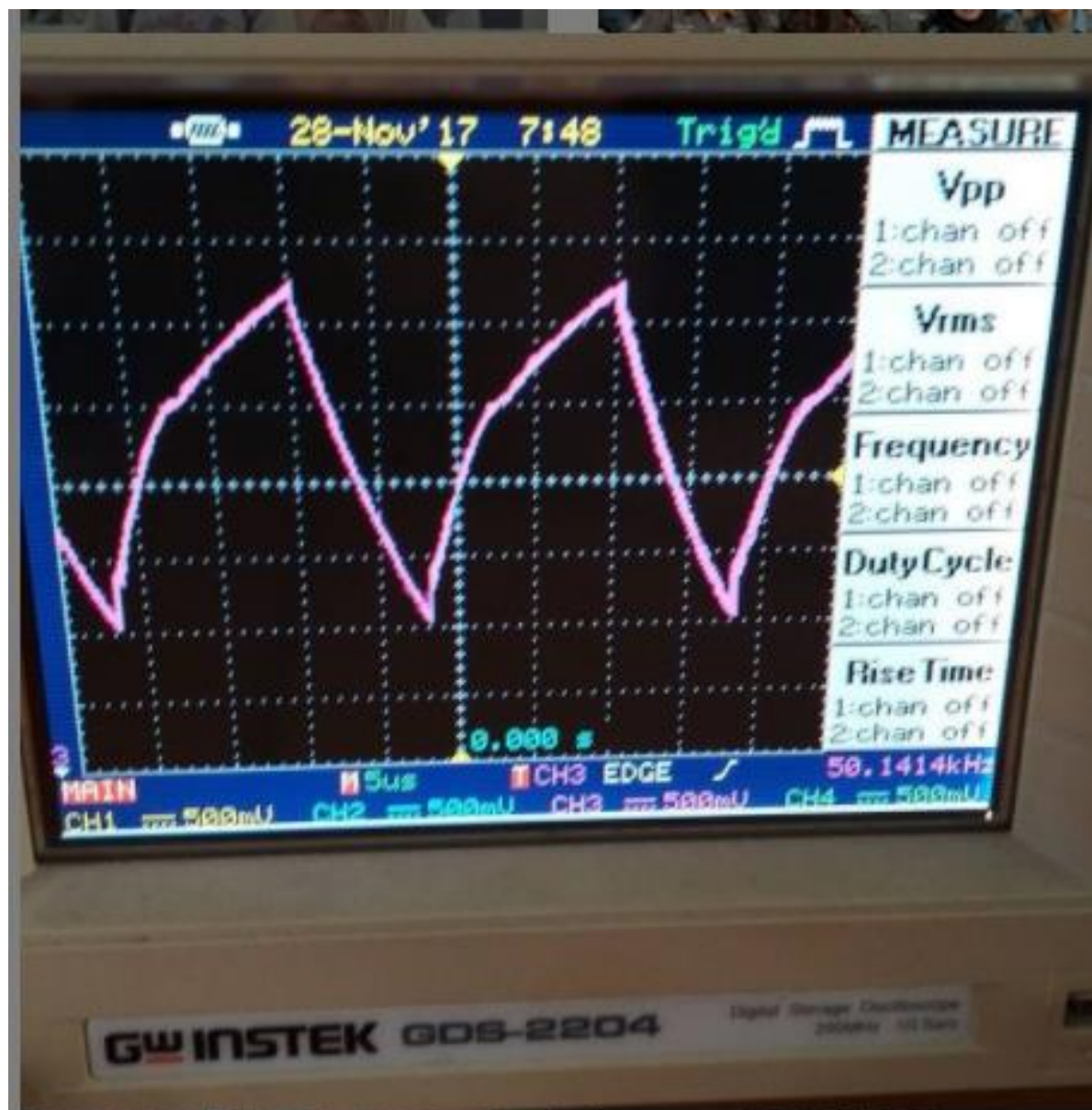
Thus, the speed of a DC motor can be controlled in three ways:

1. By varying the supply voltage.
2. By varying the flux, and by varying the current through the field winding.
3. By varying the armature voltage, and by varying the armature resistance.

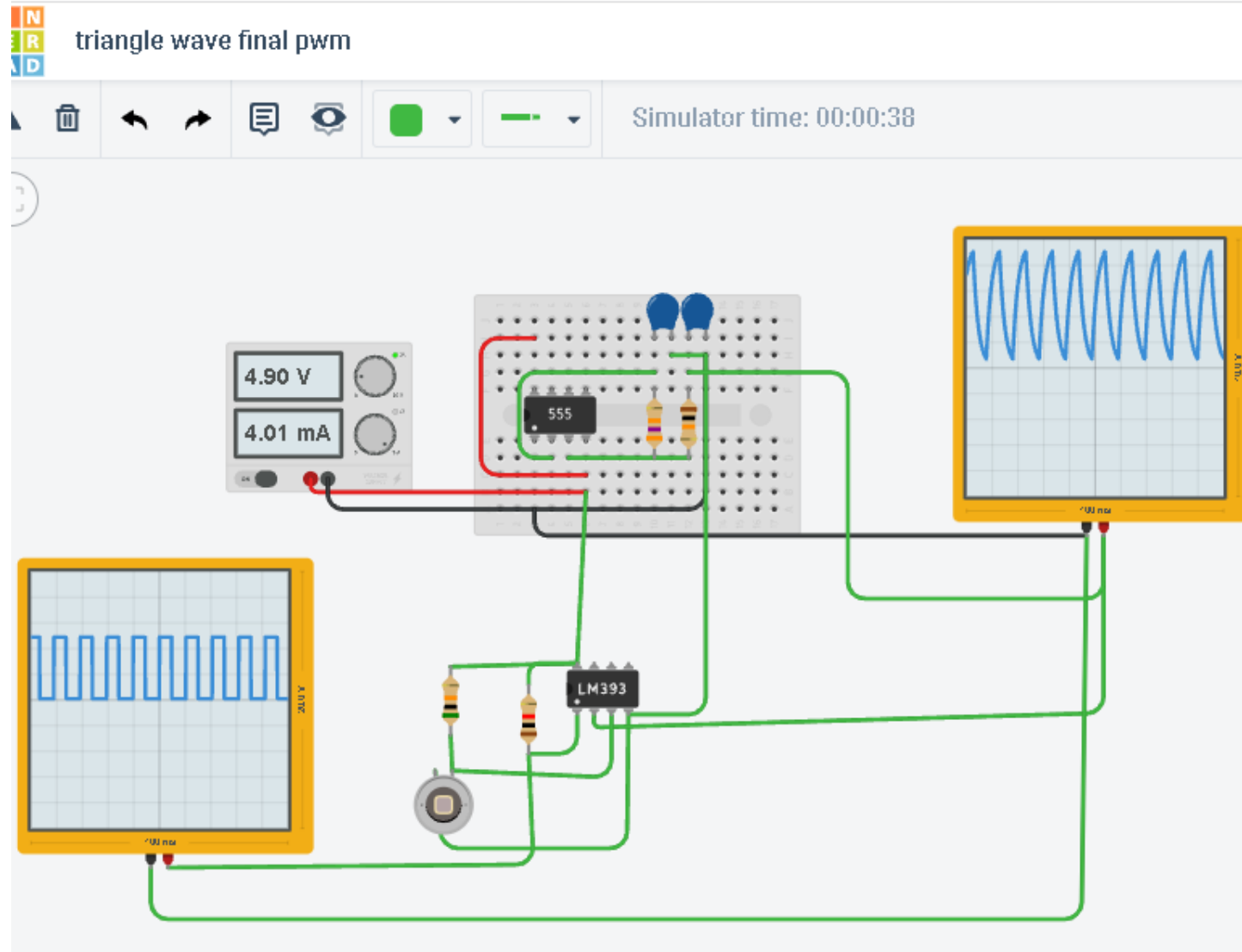


Pulse width modulation

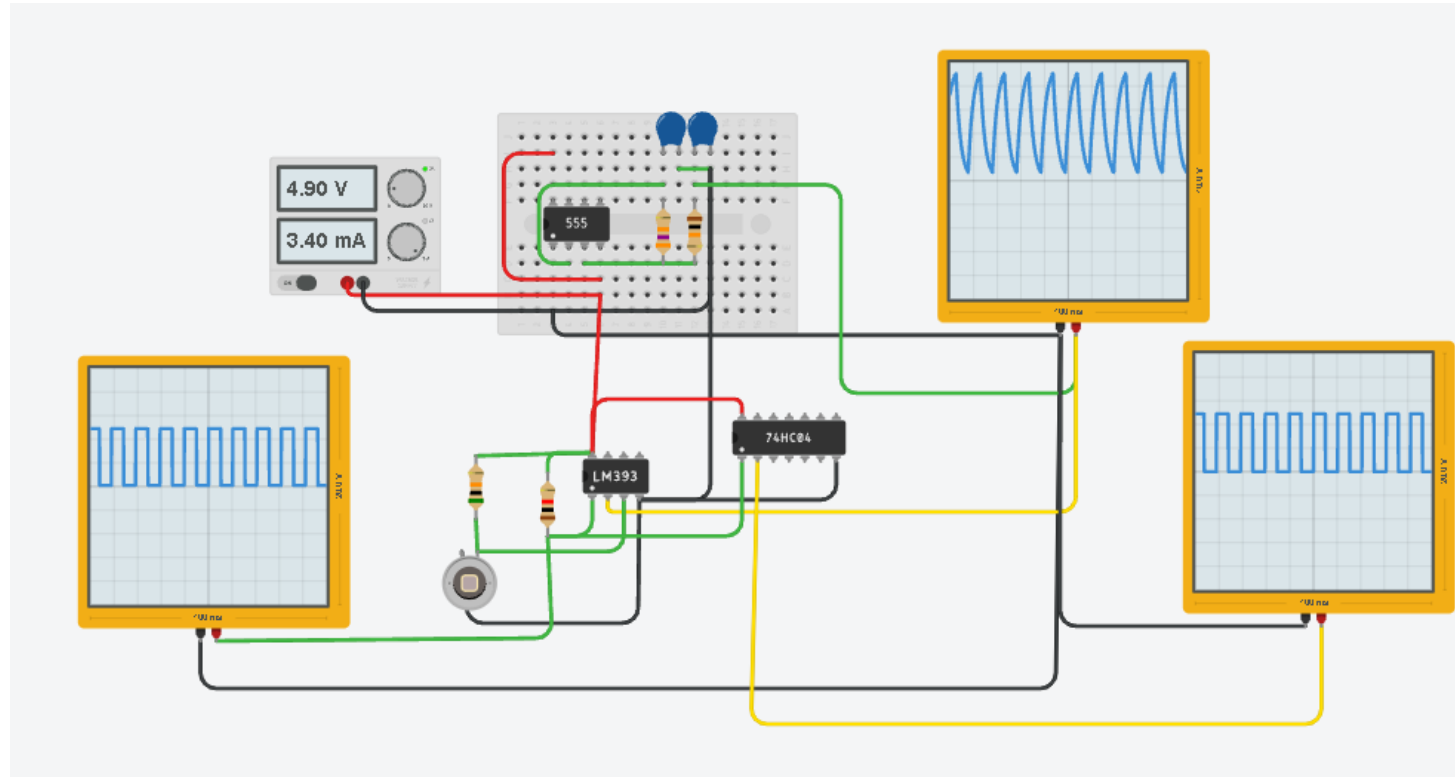




Without microcontroller



Without microcontroller



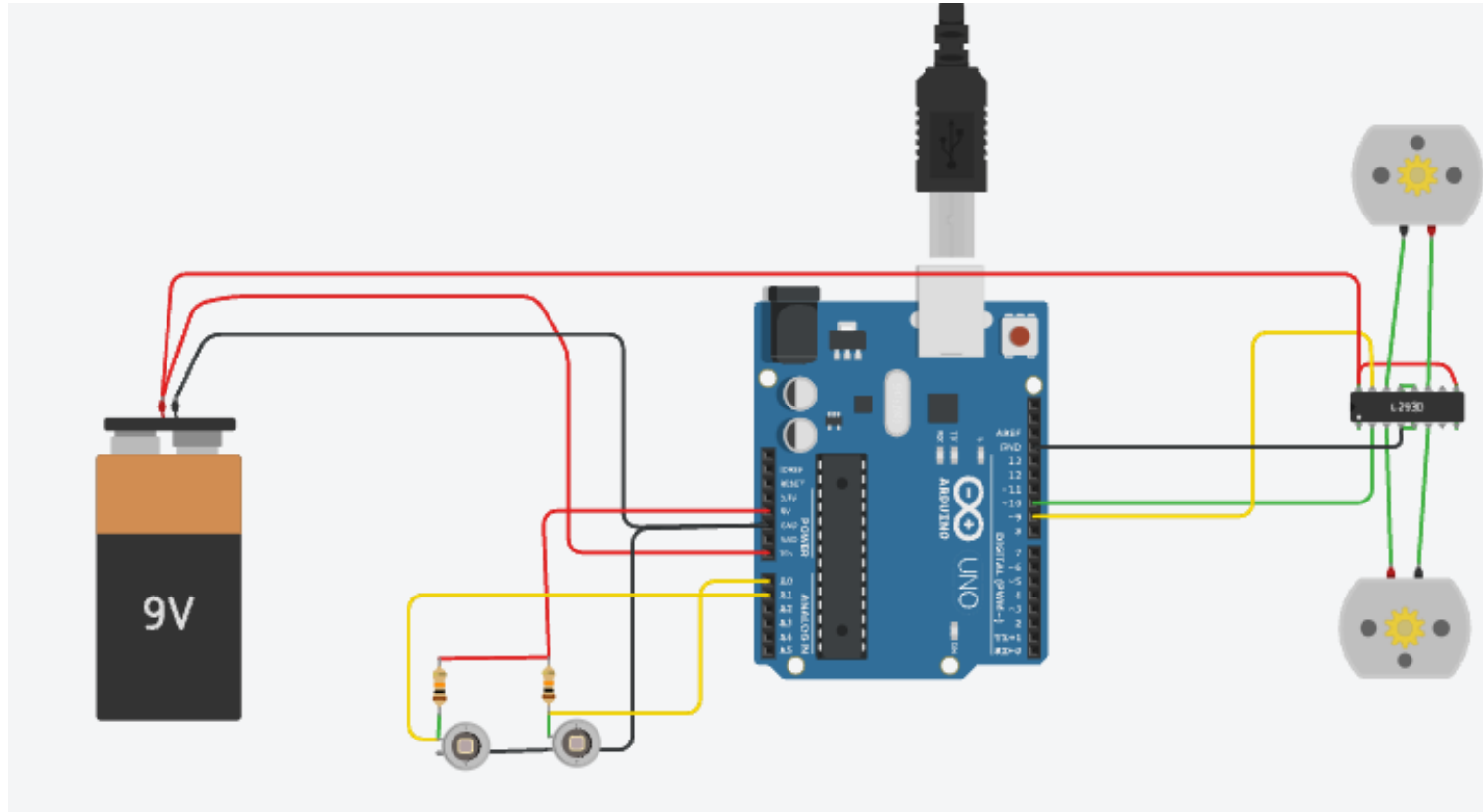
<https://www.tinkercad.com/things/a7kNW9M3kSS-triangle-wave-final-pwm-2>

6.3 Recommended Operating Conditions

over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)

		MIN	NOM	MAX	UNIT
	Supply voltage	V_{CC1}	4.5	7	V
		V_{CC2}	V_{CC1}	36	
V_{IH}	High-level input voltage	$V_{CC1} \leq 7\text{ V}$	2.3	V_{CC1}	V
		$V_{CC1} \geq 7\text{ V}$	2.3	7	V
V_{IL}	Low-level output voltage	-0.3 ⁽¹⁾		1.5	V
T_A	Operating free-air temperature	0		70	°C

With microcontroller



```
analogWrite(left_motor_pin, left_motor_speed);
```



```
analogWrite(pwm_pin, duty_cycle);
```

Next level of microcontroller project

$$X_1 = R \cdot \cos(\phi_1) \cdot \cos(\theta_1) \quad (6a)$$

$$X_2 = R \cdot \cos(\phi_2) \cdot \cos(\theta_2) \quad (6b)$$

$$Y_1 = R \cdot \sin(\theta_1) + H_1 \quad (6c)$$

$$Y_2 = R \cdot \sin(\theta_2) + H_2 \quad (6d)$$

$$Z_1 = R \cdot \sin(\phi_1) \quad (6e)$$

$$Z_2 = R \cdot \sin(\phi_2) \quad (6f)$$

The dx and dz are estimated as :

$$dx = X_2 - X_1$$

$$\Rightarrow dx = R \cdot [\cos(\phi_2) \cdot \cos(\theta_2) - \cos(\phi_1) \cdot \cos(\theta_1)] \quad (7a)$$

$$dz = Z_2 - Z_1$$

$$\Rightarrow dz = R \cdot [\sin(\phi_2) - \sin(\phi_1)] \quad (7b)$$

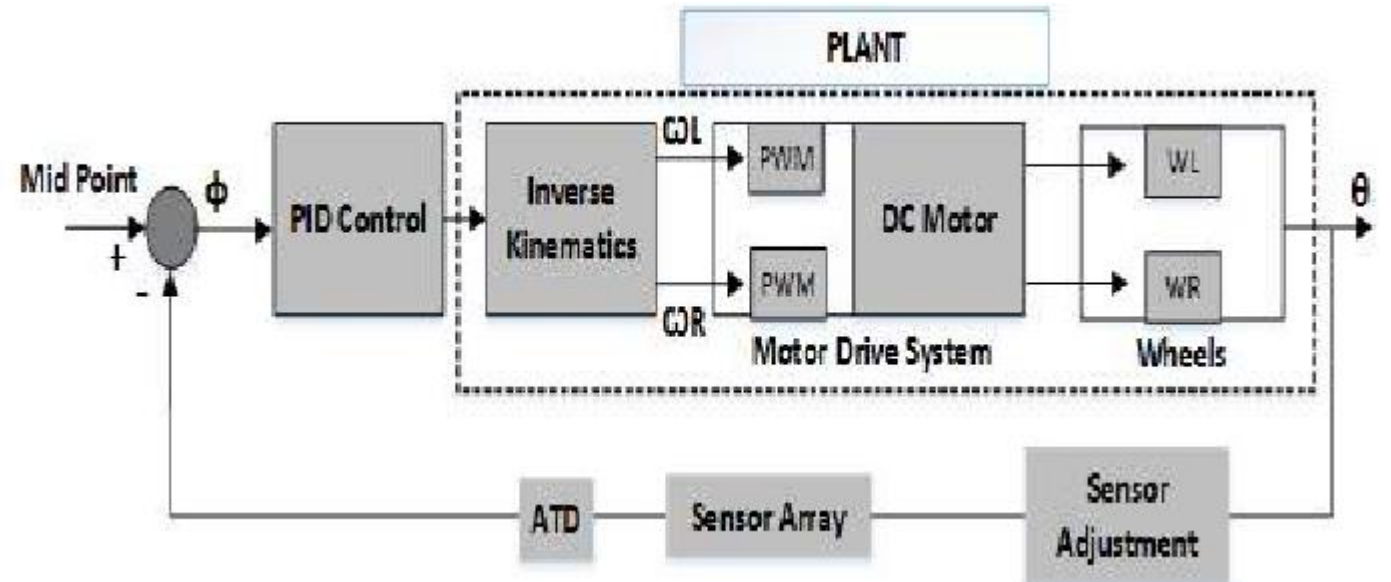
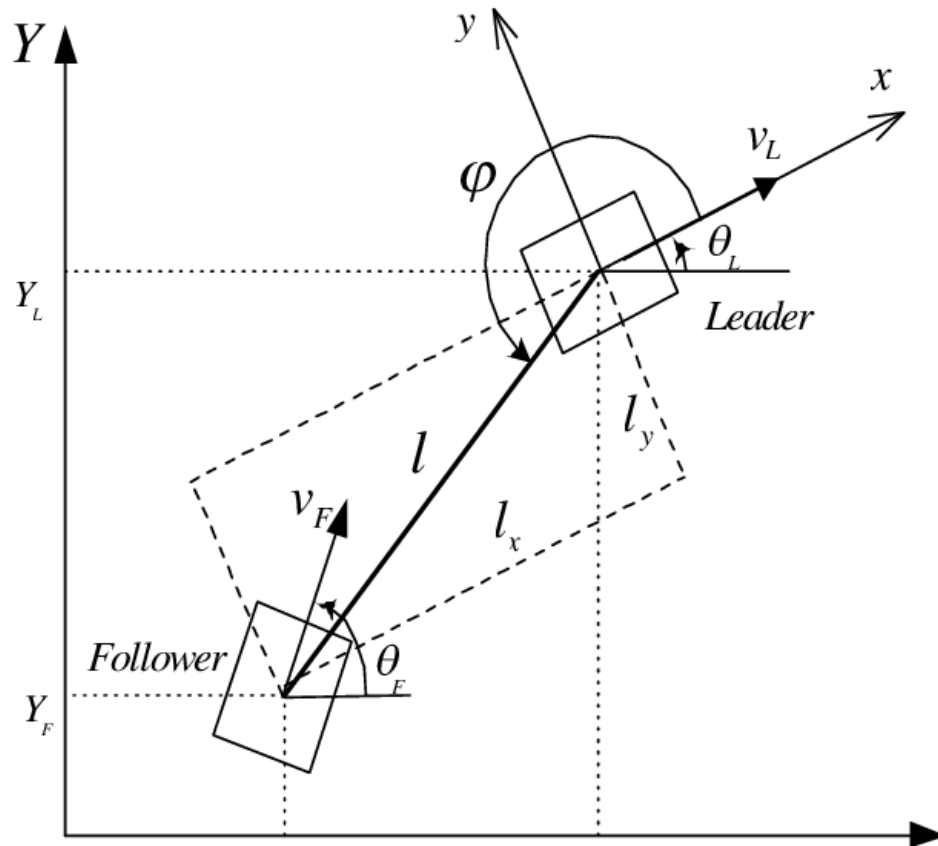
The relation between the dy and dy' is :

$$dy = Y_2 - Y_1$$

$$\Rightarrow dy = R \cdot [\sin(\theta_2) - \sin(\theta_1)] + dy' \quad (7c)$$

The differential factors dx , dy , dz and dt are used to find velocities $v_x = dx/dt$, $v_y = dy/dt$ and $v_z = dz/dt$ of the shuttlecock and further used to solve the trajectory equations (4a), (3a) and (3c).

Next level of microcontroller project



Count total distance



m 50

m 0

	Derivative Form	Integral Form
Position	$r(t)$	$r(t) = r_0 + \int_0^t v dt'$

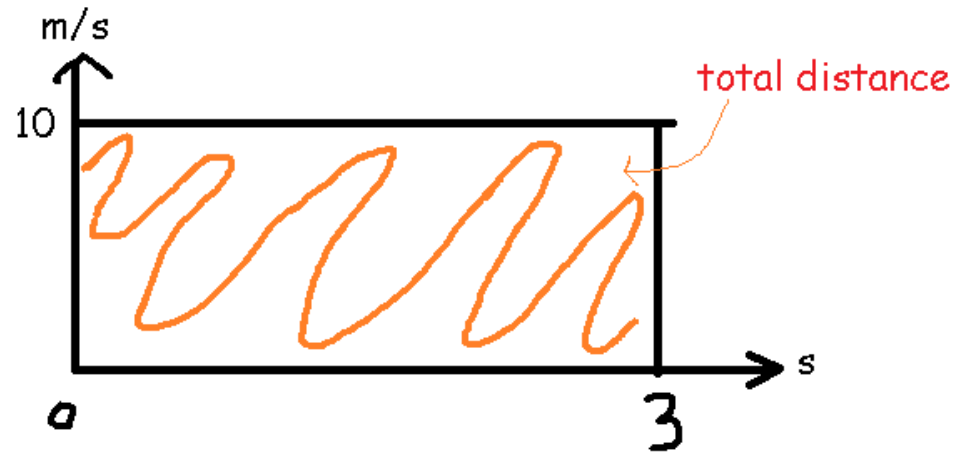
speed



time



Two ways to calculate total distance



Way 1:
(luas persegi Panjang)
 $pos = 3s \times 10m/s = 30m$

Speed = 10

Way 2:

$$pos = \int_0^3 speed \, dt$$

$$pos = \int_0^3 10 \, dt$$

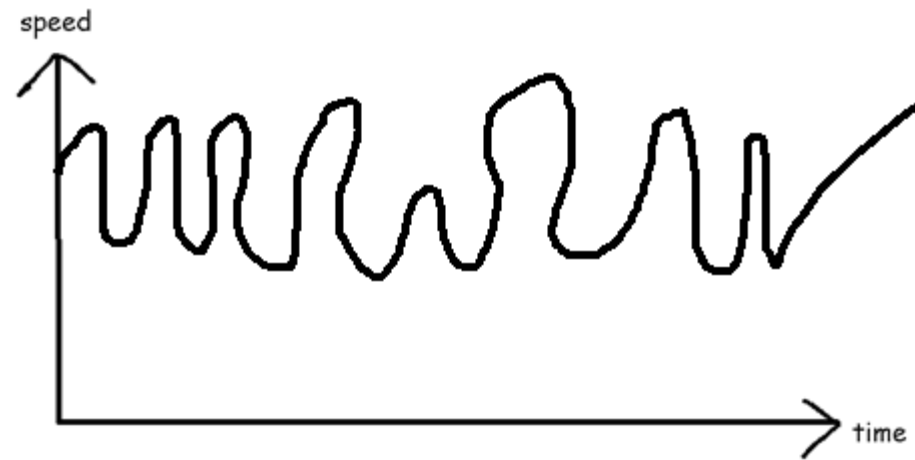
$$pos = 10t$$

Total distance

$$pos = 10 \times 3$$

$$pos = 30$$

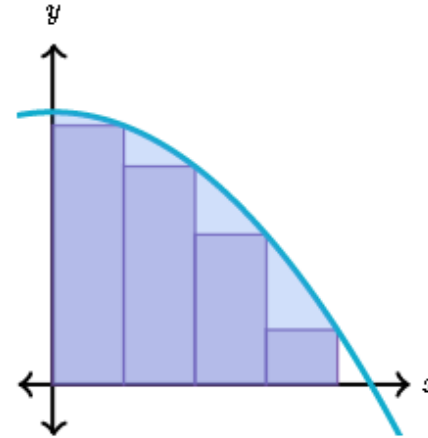
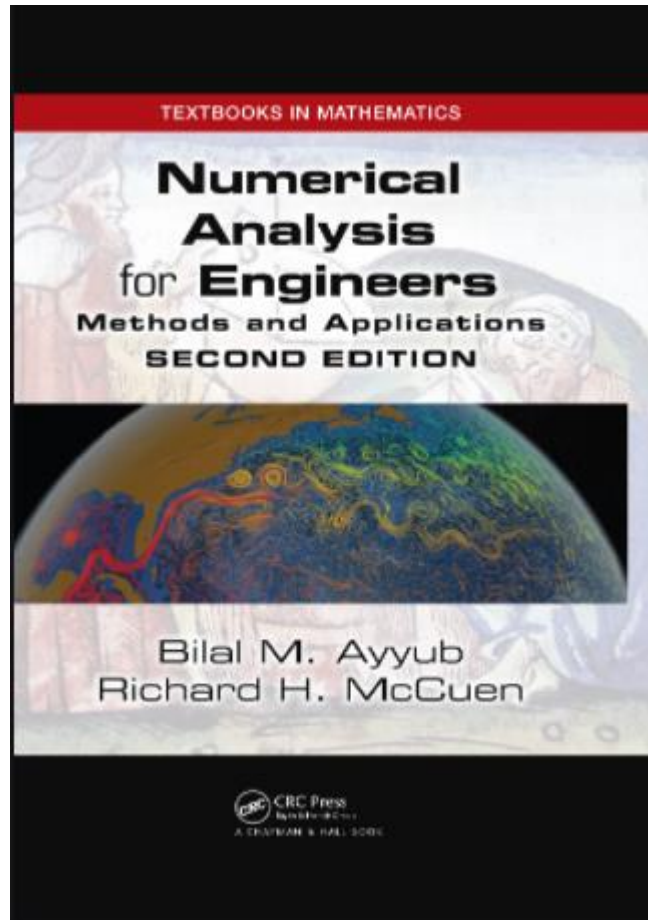
???????



$$pos = \int_0^3 speed dt$$

	Derivative Form	Integral Form
Position	$r(t)$	$r(t) = r_0 + \int_0^t v dt'$

How to convert integral to code

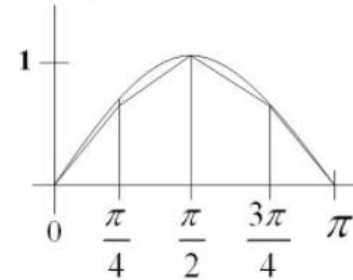


Use the Trapezoidal Rule to approximate

$$\int_0^{\pi} \sin x dx$$

Let $n = 4$

$$h = \frac{b-a}{n} = \frac{\pi-0}{4}$$



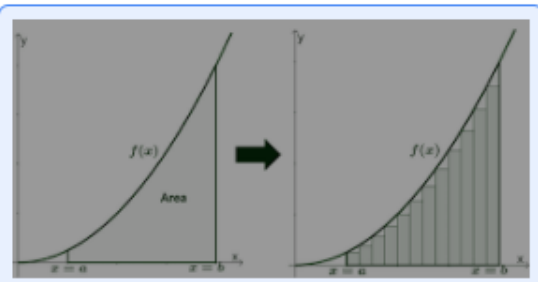
$$\text{Area} = \frac{\pi}{(2)4} \left(f(0) + 2f\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) + 2f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) + 2f\left(\frac{3\pi}{4}\right) + f(\pi) \right)$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{8} \left(0 + 2\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) + 2(1) + 2\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) + 0 \right) \approx 1.896$$

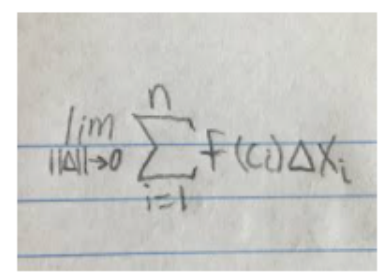
$$S = \sum_{i=1}^n f(x_i^*)(x_i - x_{i-1}) \quad x_{i-1} \leq x_i^* \leq x_i$$

Left Riemann sum: $x_i^* = x_{i-1}$ for all i
 Right Riemann sum: $x_i^* = x_i$ for all i
 Middle Riemann sum: $x_i^* = \frac{1}{2}(x_i + x_{i-1})$ for all i

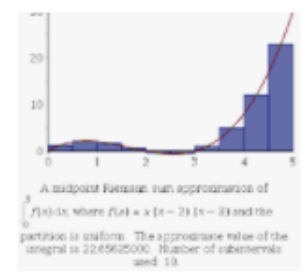
Riemann Sums
sites.google.com



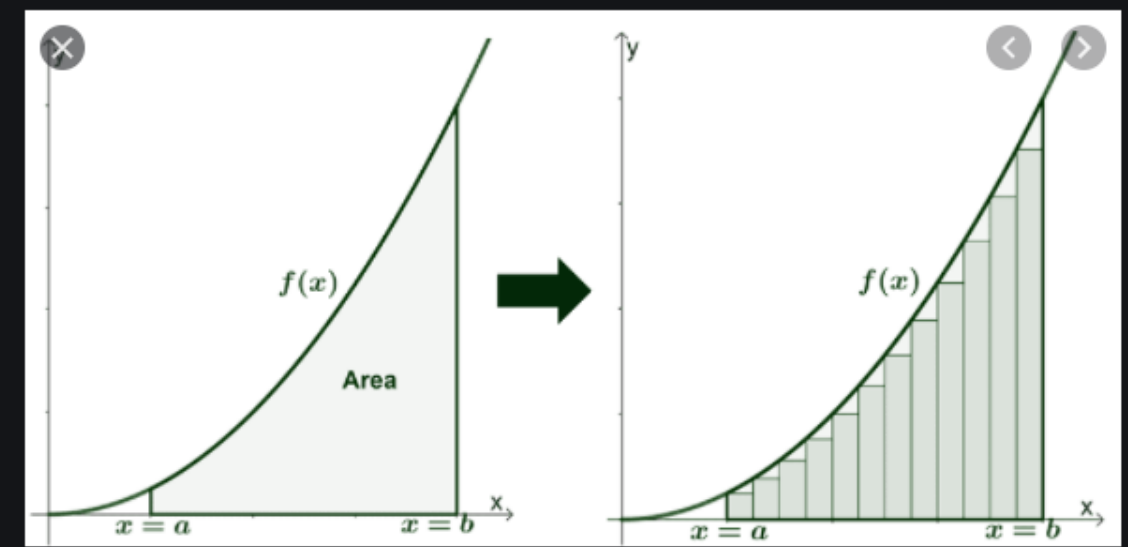
Riemann Sum – Two Rules, Approximations, a...
storyofmathematics.com



Definite integral as a limit of a ...
reddit.com



Midpoint Riemann Sum ...
de.maplesoft.com



The Story of Mathematics

Riemann Sum – Two Rules, Approximations, and Examples

Gambar bisa saja memiliki hak cipta. Pelajari Lebih Lanjut

Gambar yang terkait

$$S = \sum_{i=1}^n f(x_i) \cdot \Delta x$$

$$= f\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) \cdot \Delta x + f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot \Delta x + f\left(\frac{3}{4}\right) \cdot \Delta x + f(1) \cdot \Delta x$$

$$= \frac{1}{16} \cdot \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{4} + \frac{9}{16} \cdot \frac{1}{4} + 1 \cdot \frac{1}{4}$$

Test drive soal SMA

$$V(t) = \int_0^3 (t^2 + 2t) dt$$

$$v(t) = \int (t^2 + 2t) dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}t^3 + t^2 + c$$

→ karna $v(0) = 0$, maka

$$\frac{1}{3}(0)^3 + 0^2 + c = 0$$

$$c = 0$$

kecepatan partikel setelah 3 sekon,

$$v(t) = \frac{1}{3}t^3 + t^2$$

$$v(3) = \frac{1}{3} \cdot 3^3 + 3^2 = 18 \text{ m/s}$$

```
12 void loop() {  
13   if (t < stop_time) {  
14     x_dot = (pow(t,2)+2*t);  
15  
16     x = x+ x_dot*dt;  
17     Serial.print("t : ");  
18     Serial.print(t);  
19     Serial.print(" x_dot : ");
```

 Serial Monitor

```
t : 2.97 x_dot : 14.753 x : 17.577 dt : 0.005  
t : 2.97 x_dot : 14.793 x : 17.651 dt : 0.005  
t : 2.98 x_dot : 14.833 x : 17.725 dt : 0.005  
t : 2.98 x_dot : 14.872 x : 17.814 dt : 0.006  
t : 2.99 x_dot : 14.920 x : 17.874 dt : 0.004  
t : 2.99 x_dot : 14.952 x : 17.949 dt : 0.005  
t : 3.00 x_dot : 14.992 x : 18.024 dt : 0.005  
t : 3.00 x_dot : 14.992 x : 18.02376
```




I WANT TO PLAY A GAME

Fill the box challenge. Use traditional way

Indefinite Integrals

$$\int x^n dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + C$$

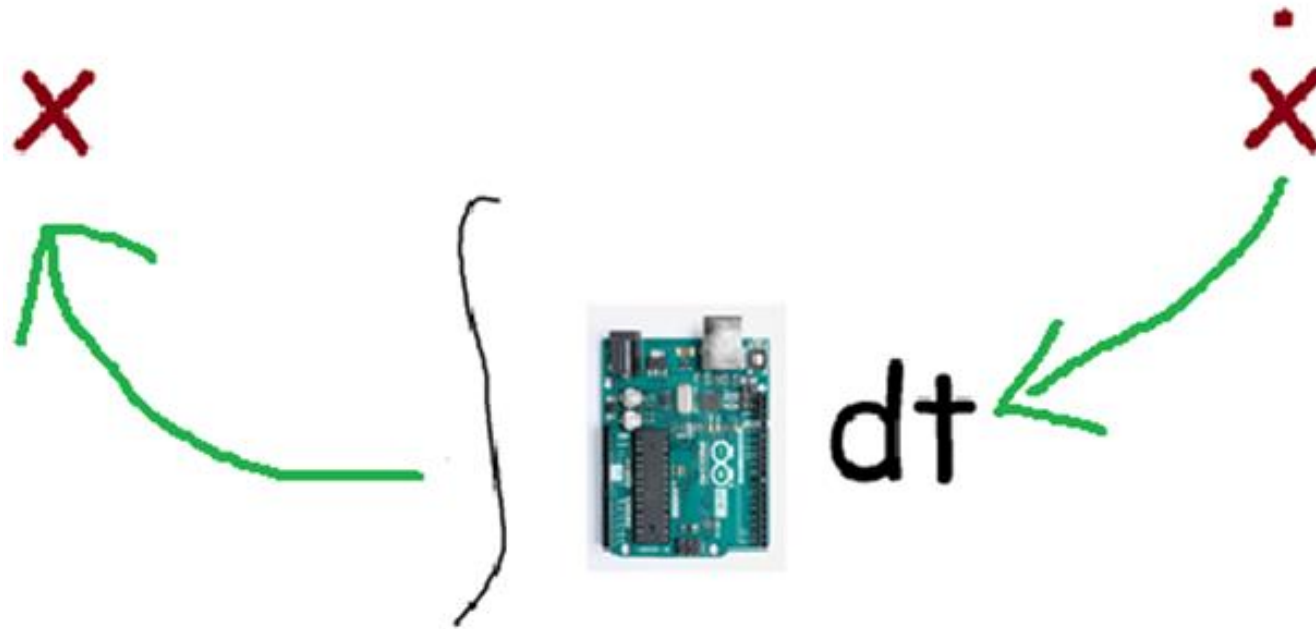
Steps

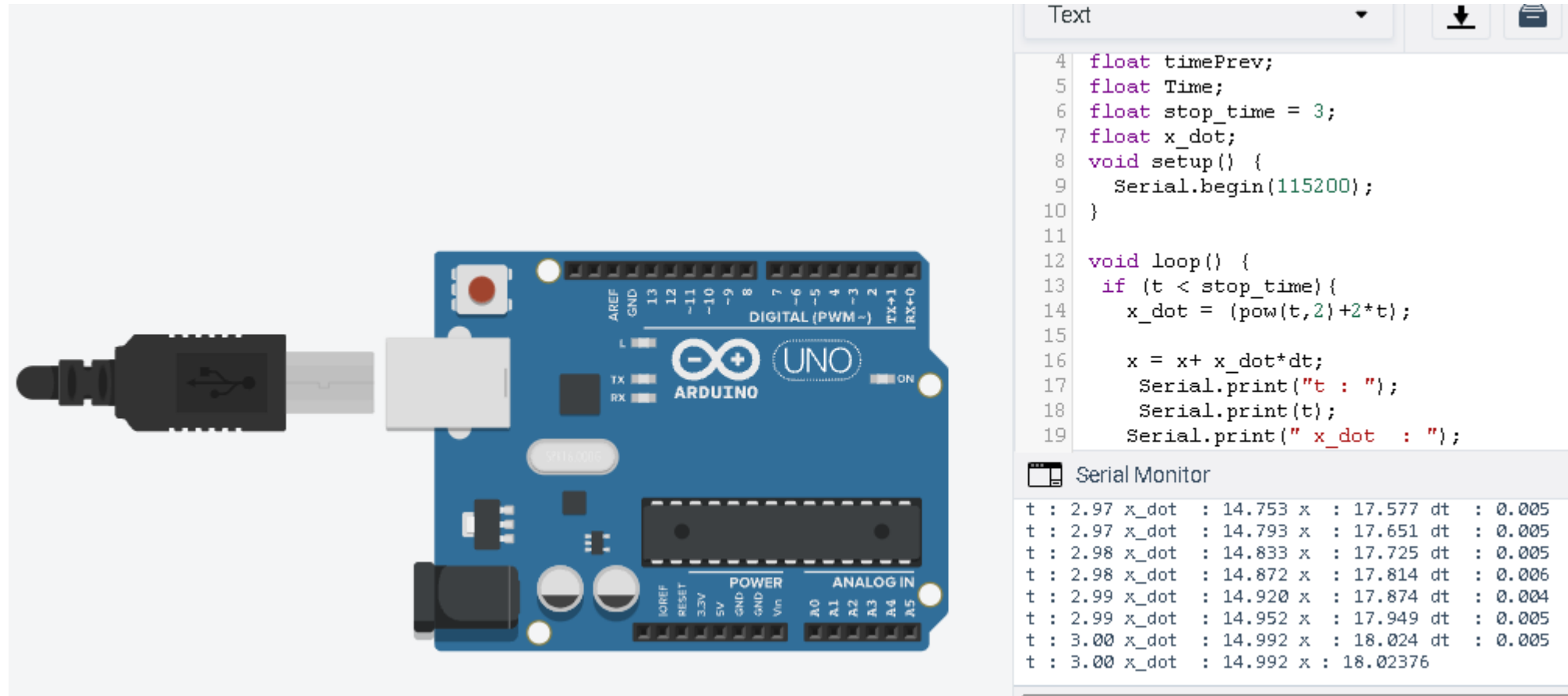
1. Add one to the exponent
2. Divide by the same
3. Add "C"

$$\int 3x^5 dx$$
$$= \frac{3x^6}{6}$$

$$\int_0^{\square} \square t^{\square} dt = \frac{\square}{\square} t^{\square} \Big|_0^{\square}$$
$$= \square$$

Lets solve that problem using arduino





<https://www.tinkercad.com/things/jyouWc7HNkb-integral-riemann-sum>

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Integral Diferensial Untuk Project Microcontroller



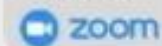
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Muhammad Husni Muttaqin

Electronics and Control System Engineer

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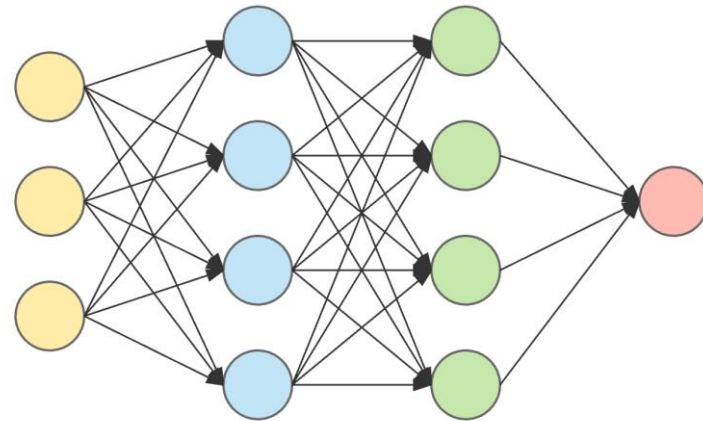
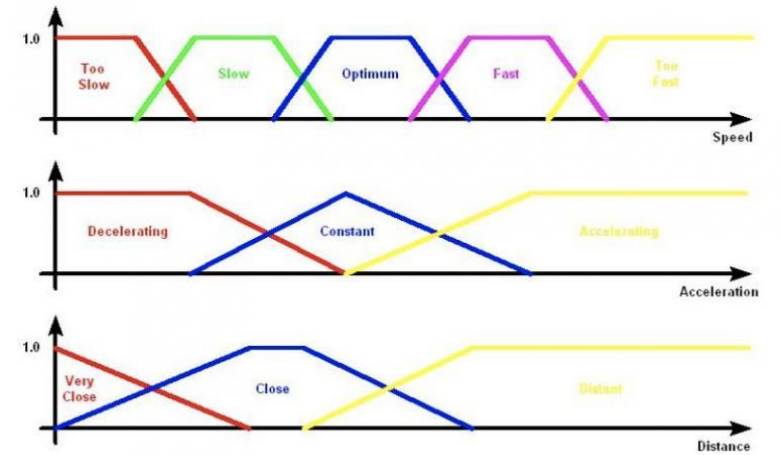
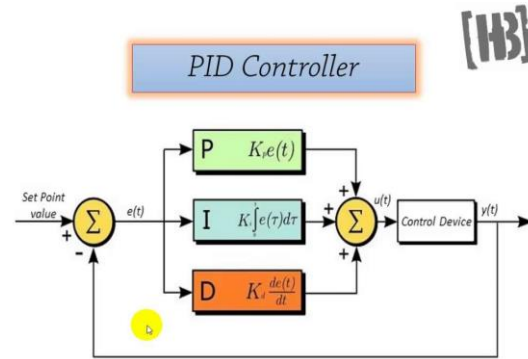
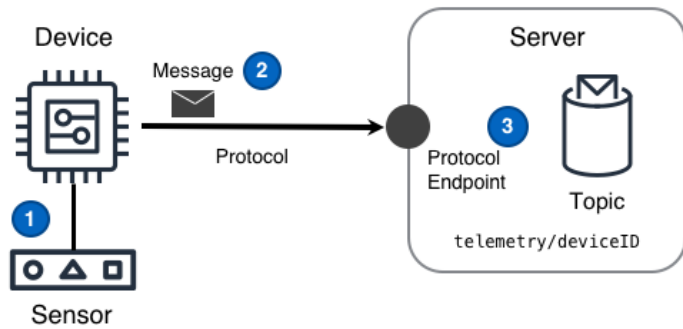
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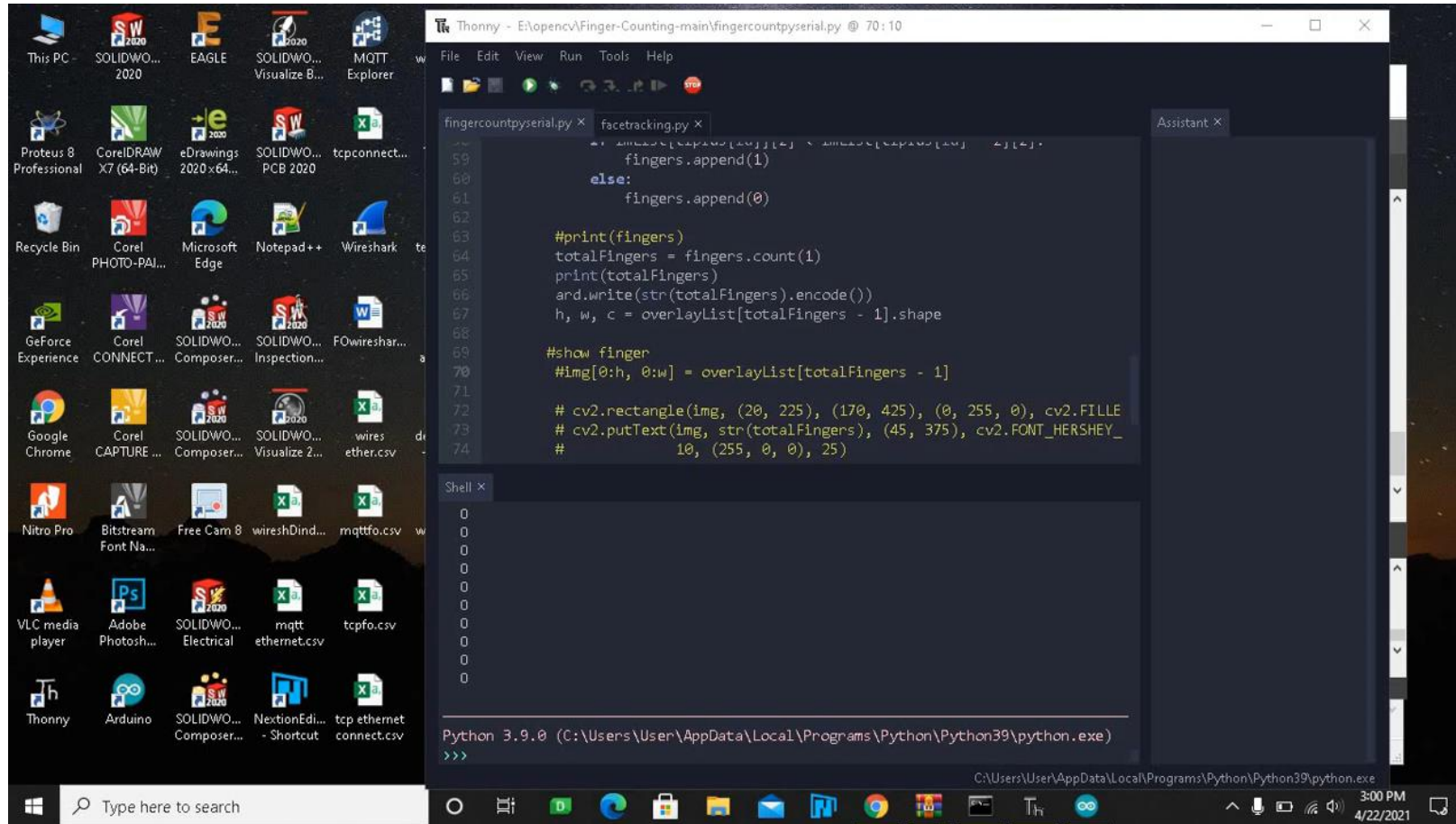
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More and more, so you must use microcontroller



input layer hidden layer 1 hidden layer 2 output layer

Example :



Not only that. So many sensors that you must use microcontroller



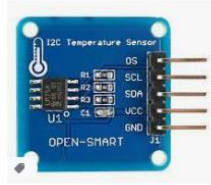
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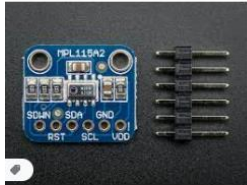
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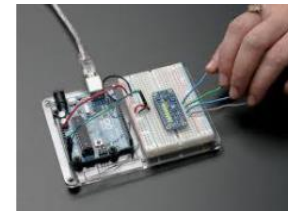
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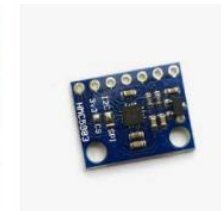
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ADX1345 IIC / SPI Digital Tilt ...
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UNTUK ARDUINO DC 3.3V L...
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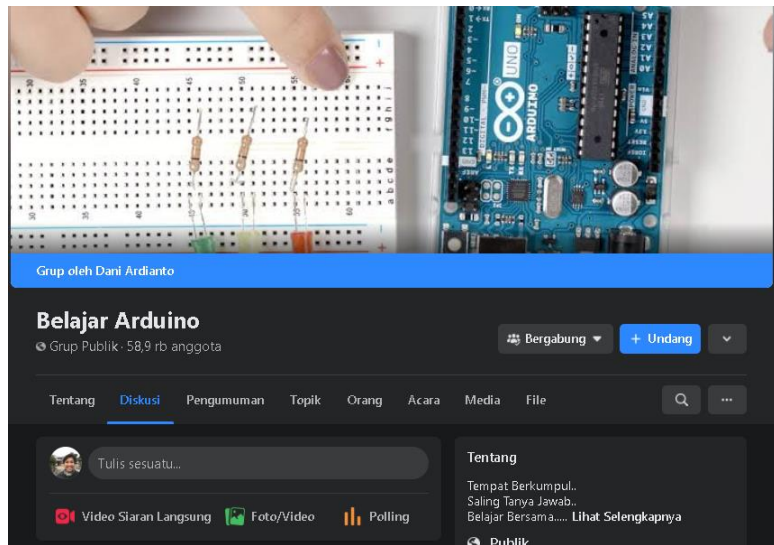
I2C/SPI BME280 Breakout Te...
ebay.com

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conclusion

- 1.Choose what tools/ system that you will make
- 2.Think about input components
- 3.Think about output components
- 4.Think about process
- 5.Think about safety for the system

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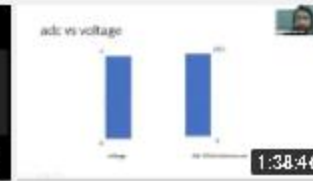
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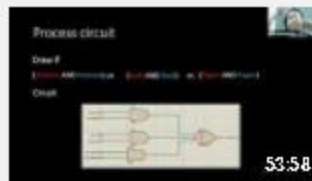
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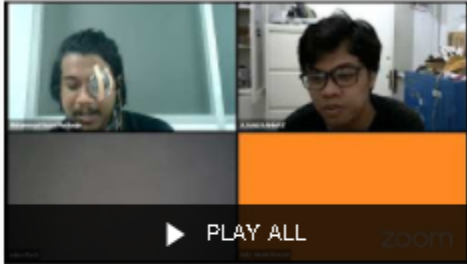


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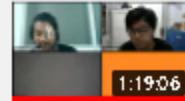


Kelas
Robot

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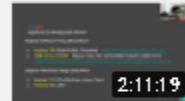
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Kelas Robot

2



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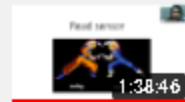
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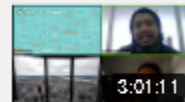
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Kelas Robot

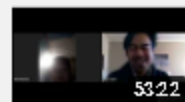
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Kelas Robot

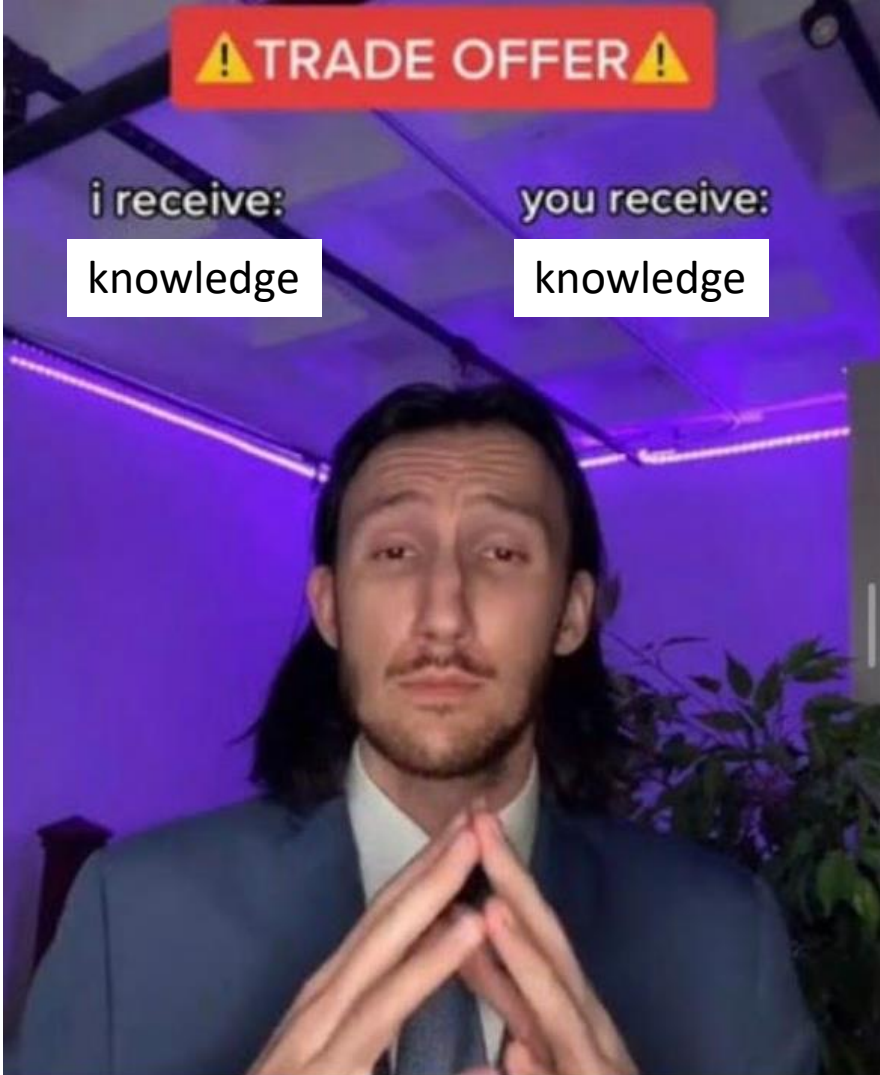
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