

Term 3

Julphar Secondary School

[REVISION -11-10 GENERAL- CDI]

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Lesson 1: Embedded System

Electronic devices Send and receive information

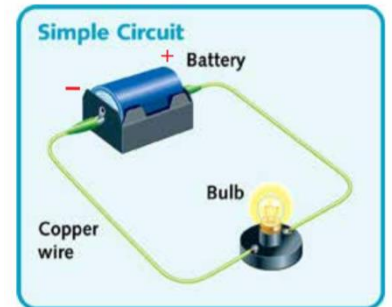
Analog Signal	Digital Signal
Old –fashioned photograph Antenna	Digital Camera -Modern TV and radio- Computer-Cell phones

Electrical circuit

Voltage source: Causes a current to flow through the circuit (Battery)

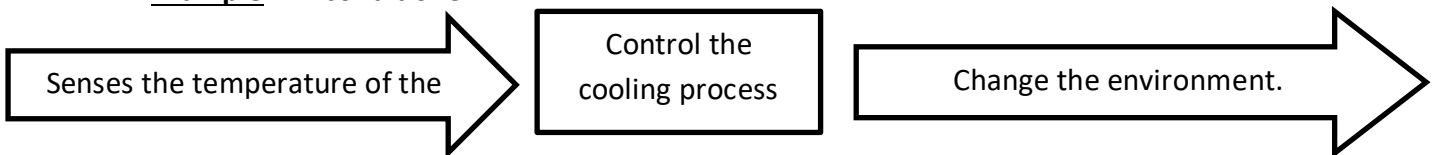
Load: An electrical device that consumes electrical power (Bulb)

Conductive path: The path through which the current flows. (Wire)

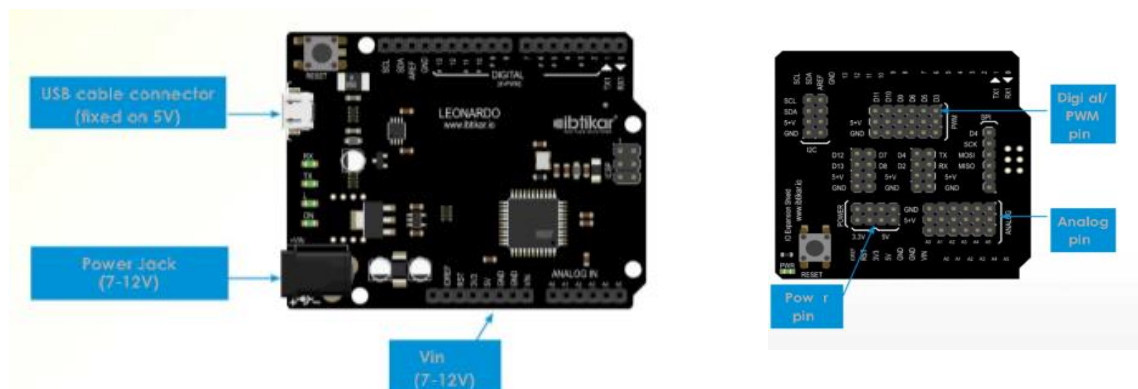
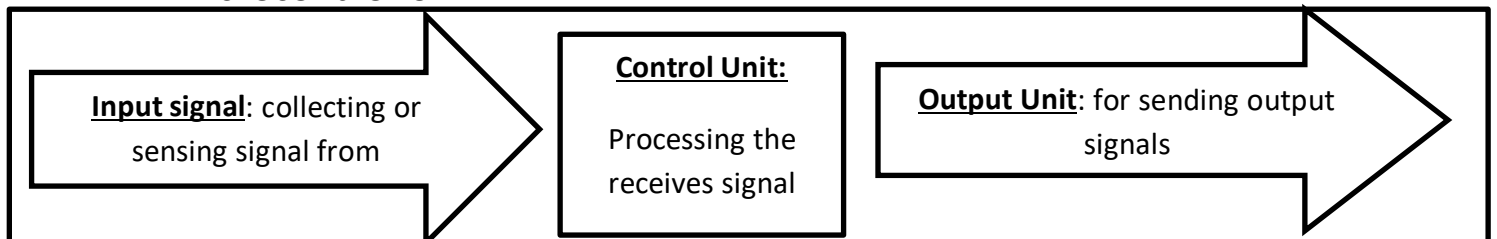


Embedded system: specialized computer system with a specific function within a larger mechanical or electrical system.

Example: Air conditioner



Microcontroller



Programming: Operate a machine to do a certain flow of tasks that need to use different commands in a certain order.

Arduino IDE (Integrated I Development Environment) allows you to write a program and upload the program to an Arduino microcontroller board.

Arduino IDE language: C language.






Arduino IDE programs: sketches or code

Diode: A diode is a two-terminal electronic component that allows current to flow only in one direction.

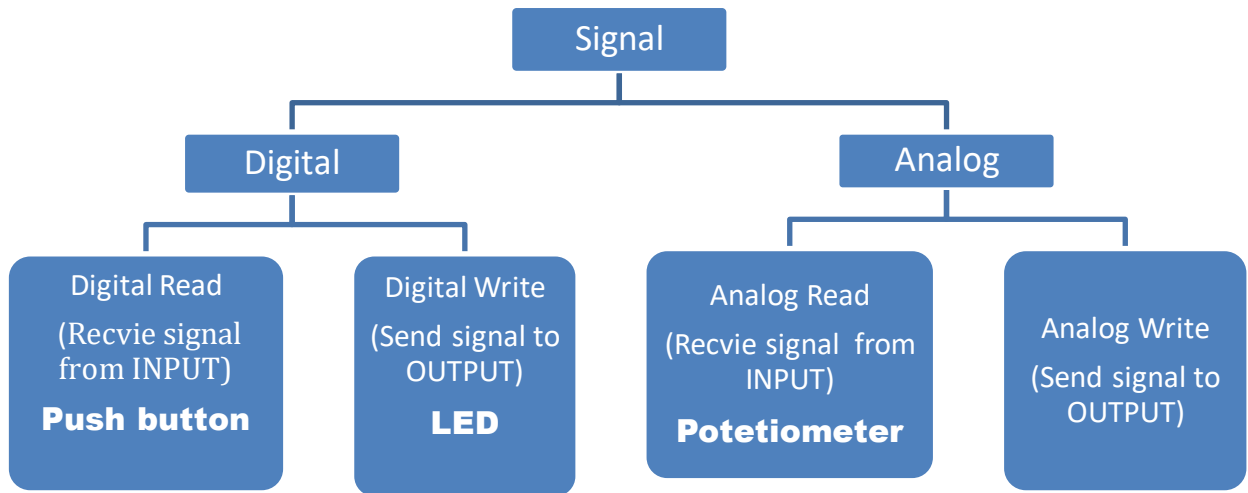
Positive terminal: anode


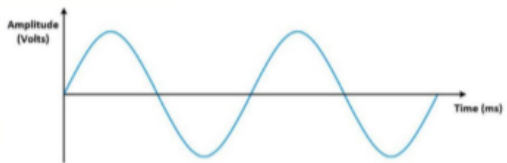
Negative terminal: cathode.

Flowchart: A flow chart is a diagram that describes the flow of a certain process or idea using different block

Start/End Shape	A terminator is a shape that marks the start or end of the system. It usually contains the word 'Start' or 'End'.	
Action or Process Shape	A box can represent a single step within a larger process.	
Decision Shape	A decision or branching point is a diamond shape that represents different decisions.	
Input/Output Shape	A parallelogram represents information entering (input) or leaving (output) the system.	
Flow Line	An arrow represents the flow between the blocks.	

Lesson 2: Signals



Digital Signal	Analog Signal
Finite number (0V or 5V)	Infinite number
The graph :square	The graph : smooth and continuous
Example : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • light in the classroom • Power button of your phone 	Example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The brightness of the sun • The room temperature
	

Digital Signal /Read (LED)	Digital Signal/Write(pushbutton)
<pre> void setup() { pinMode(13, OUTPUT); } void loop() { digitalWrite(13, HIGH); delay(1000); digitalWrite(13, LOW); delay(1000); } </pre>	<pre> int pushButton = 2; Void setup(){ Serial.begin(9600); pinMode(pushButton, INPUT); void loop() { int buttonState = digitalRead(pushButton); Serial.println(buttonState); delay(1); } } </pre>

Analog signal/Read

```
void setup() {  
  Serial.begin(9600);  
}  
void loop() {  
  int sensorValue = analogRead(0);  
  Serial.println(sensorValue);  
  
  delay(1);  
}
```

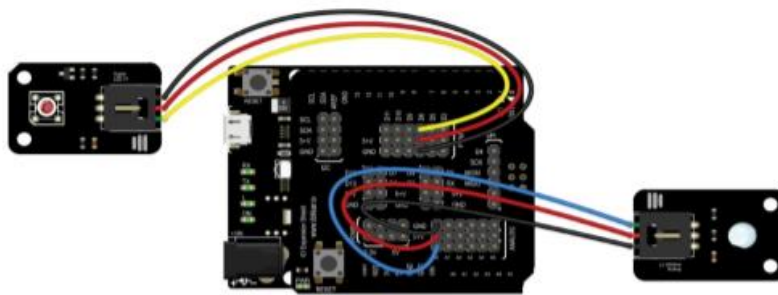
Potentiometer

- 3 leg
- Connect 2 leg =variable resistor
- Connect 3 leg: voltage divider

Lesson 4: Ambient light

High intensity light = resistance **decreased** = electrical current increase

Application: Mobile Phones (screen brightness)–Automobiles automatic lighting system.



```
void setup() {  
  void loop() {  
    int lightSensor=analogRead (0) ;  
    int LEDlight =map(lightSensor 0 1023 0  
    255);  
  }  
  analogWrite(6,LEDlight);  
  delay (10);  
}
```

Pin number

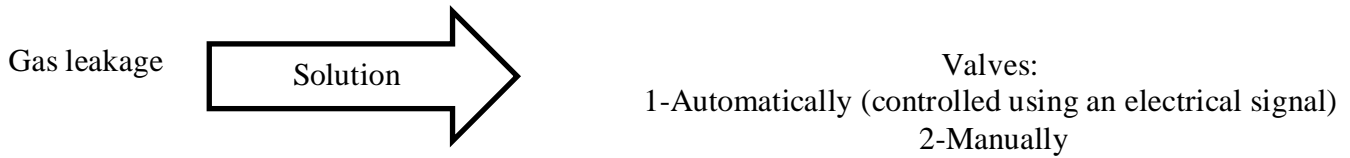
Input

Output

Time millisecond

Variable

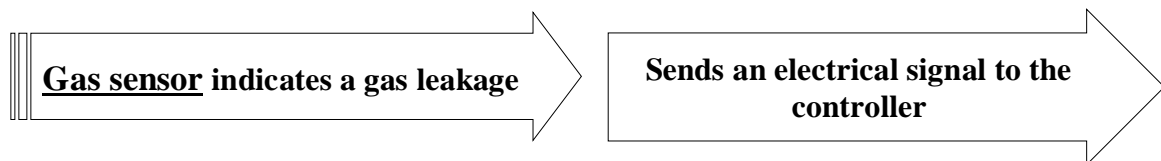
Lesson 6: Gas Valves Safety System



Electric valves components

Embedded motor: control the amount of the flow

Gas sensor: Sense the gas leakage



Applications:

Home security –Car parks



```
void setup() {  
  Serial.begin(9600); }  
  
void loop()  
  
  int sensorValue = analogRead(A0);  
  Serial.println(sensorValue);  
  delay(1)
```

Pin number

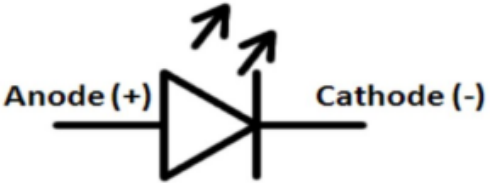

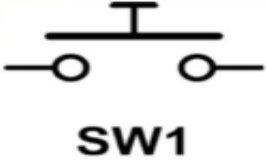
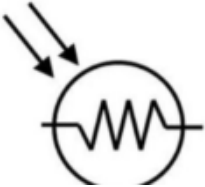
Input

Output

Time millisecond

Variable

Electronic Schematic

LED	
Buzzer	
Push button	
Ambient Light	
Gas sensor	