Starter Kit for RPI

Introduction

WiringPi

WiringPi is a PIN based GPIO access library written in C for the BCM2835 used in the **Raspberry Pi**. It's released under the GNU LGPLv3 license and is usable from C, C++ and RTB (BASIC) as well as many other languages with suitable wrappers. It's designed to be familiar to people who have used the Arduino "wiring" system.

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* About Elecrow:
* We are a leading manufacturer of electronic components for Arduino and Raspberry Pi.
* We have a professional engineering team dedicated to providing tutorials and support to help you get started.
* If you have any technical questions or suggestions, please feel free to contact our support staff via email at techsupport@elecrow.com
* We truly hope you enjoy the product, for more great products please visit our company website: https://www.elecrow.com
or Amazon store: www.amazon.com/shops/elecrow

Catalog

Operation demo

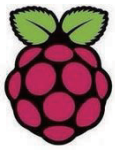
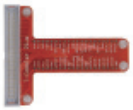
Step 1: Download and install wiringpi

Tips: Most of the Rapbian versions have been preloaded with wiringPi, and the test methods are as follows:

Open terminal and run: gpio -v

If you get something, then you have it already installed.
If not, please refer it:
http://wiringpi.com/download-and-install/

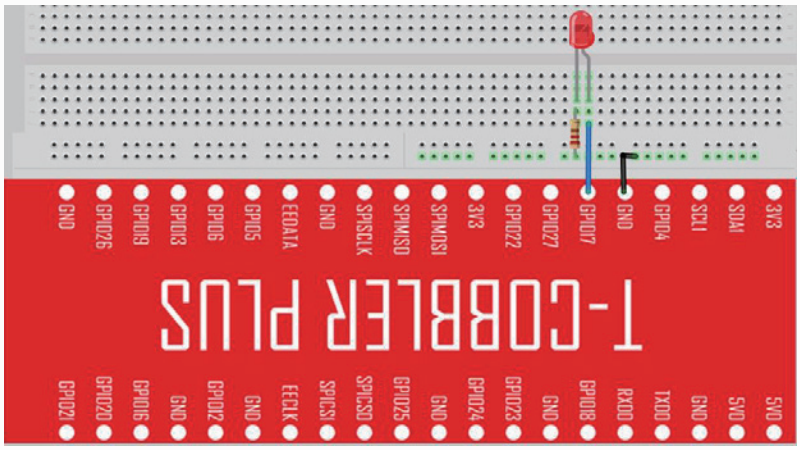
Step 2: Hardware required

Material diagram	Material name	Number
	220/330Ω resistor	1
	LED	1
	Raspberry Pi Board	1
	T-Cobbler Plus	1
	40P GPIO Cable	1
	Jumper wires	Several
	Breadboard	1

Step 3: Circuit connection

Because it is using the wiringPi library, the pins have been re-layout. The pins on the “T- Cobbler Plus” is basic for BCM which is different from wPi, please refer the “wPi” number.

```
pi@raspberrypi:~ $ gpio readall
 +-----+-----+---------+------+---+---Pi 3---+---+------+---------+-----+-----+
 | BCM | wPi |   Name  | Mode | V | Physical | V | Mode | Name    | wPi | BCM |
 +-----+-----+---------+------+---+----++----+---+------+---------+-----+-----+
 |     |     |    3.3v |      |   |  1 || 2  |   |      | 5v      |     |     |
 |   2 |   8 |   SDA.1 | ALT0 | 1 |  3 || 4  |   |      | 5V      |     |     |
 |   3 |   9 |   SCL.1 | ALT0 | 1 |  5 || 6  |   |      | 0v      |     |     |
 |   4 |   7 | GPIO. 7 |   IN | 1 |  7 || 8  | 1 | ALT5 | TxD     |  15 |  14 |
 |     |     |      0v |      |   |  9 || 10 | 1 | ALT5 | RxD     |  16 |  15 |
 |  17 |   0 | GPIO. 0 |  OUT | 0 | 11 || 12 | 0 | ALT5 | GPIO. 1 |   1 |  18 |
 |  27 |   2 | GPIO. 2 |   IN | 0 | 13 || 14 |   |      | 0v      |     |     |
 |  22 |   3 | GPIO. 3 |   IN | 0 | 15 || 16 | 0 | IN   | GPIO. 4 |   4 |  23 |
 |     |     |    3.3v |      |   | 17 || 18 | 0 | IN   | GPIO. 5 |   5 |  24 |
 |  10 |  12 |    MOSI | ALT0 | 0 | 19 || 20 |   |      | 0v      |     |     |
 |   9 |  13 |    MISO | ALT0 | 0 | 21 || 22 | 0 | IN   | GPIO. 6 |   6 |  25 |
 |  11 |  14 |    SCLK | ALT0 | 0 | 23 || 24 | 1 | OUT  | CE0     |  10 |   8 |
 |     |     |      0v |      |   | 25 || 26 | 1 | OUT  | CE1     |  11 |   7 |
 |   0 |  30 |   SDA.0 |   IN | 1 | 27 || 28 | 1 | IN   | SCL.0   |  31 |   1 |
 |   5 |  21 | GPIO.21 |   IN | 1 | 29 || 30 |   |      | 0v      |     |     |
 |   6 |  22 | GPIO.22 |   IN | 1 | 31 || 32 | 0 | IN   | GPIO.26 |  26 |  12 |
 |  13 |  23 | GPIO.23 |   IN | 0 | 33 || 34 |   |      | 0v      |     |     |
 |  19 |  24 | GPIO.24 |   IN | 0 | 35 || 36 | 0 | IN   | GPIO.27 |  27 |  16 |
 |  26 |  25 | GPIO.25 |   IN | 0 | 37 || 38 | 0 | IN   | GPIO.28 |  28 |  20 |
 |     |     |      0v |      |   | 39 || 40 | 0 | IN   | GPIO.29 |  29 |  21 |
 +-----+-----+---------+------+---+----++----+---+------+---------+-----+-----+
 | BCM | wPi |   Name  | Mode | V | Physical | V | Mode | Name    | wPi | BCM |
 +-----+-----+---------+------+---+---Pi 3---+---+------+---------+-----+-----+
```



Connection:

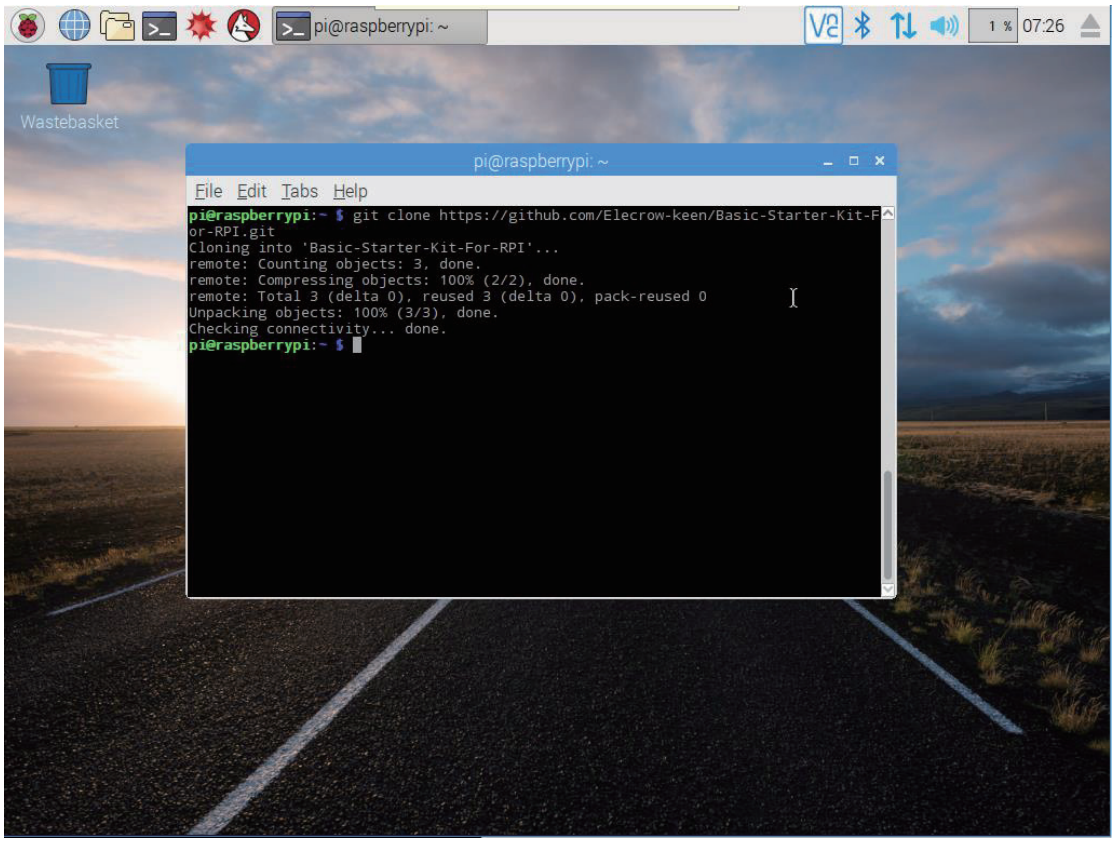
RPI	LED
GPIO17	Long pin
GND	Short pin

Step 4: Open Terminal and Download the Demo code

Run:

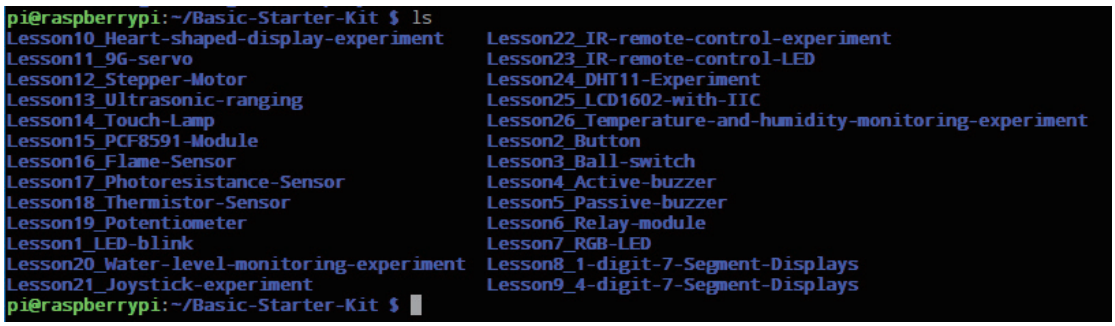
git clone https://github.com/Elecrow-keen/Basic-Starter-Kit.git

Tips: We will continue to update our resources on Github, please always pay attention the url: https://github.com/Elecrow-keen/Update-for-Basic-Starter-Kit

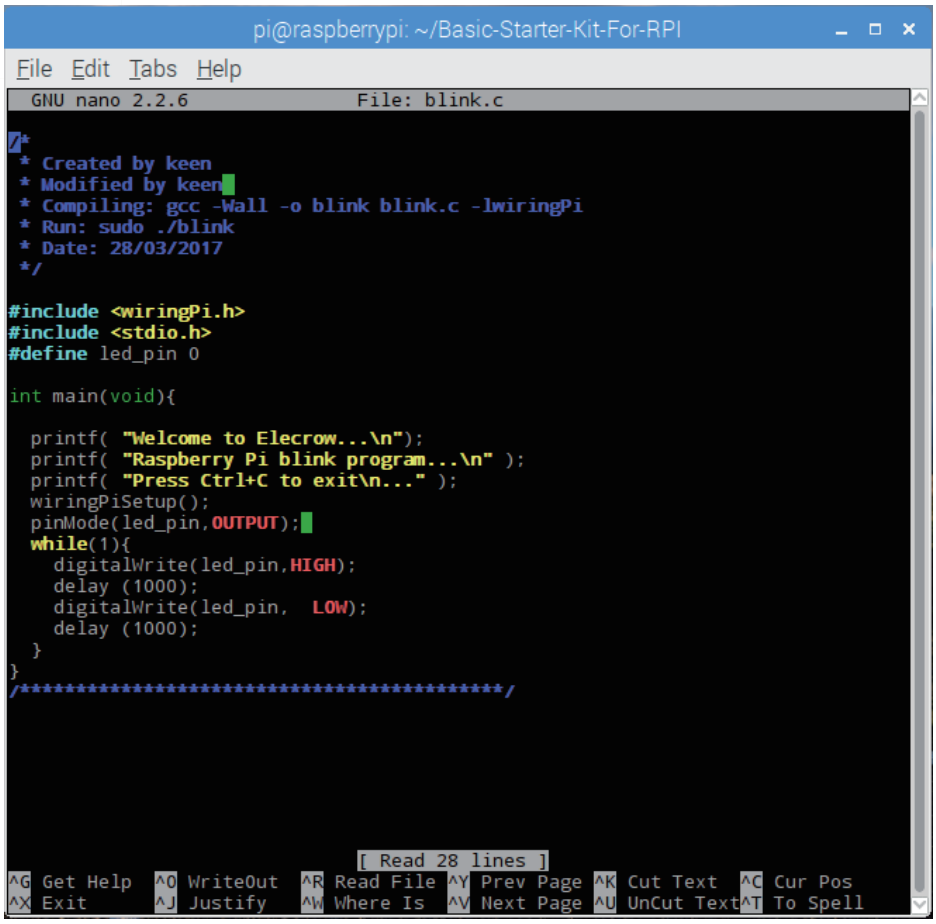


Step 5: Enter Demo code

Run:
cd Basic-Starter-Kit
cd Lesson1_LED-blink



sudo nano blink.c



Tips: you can edit the Demo code.

The compiling is: gcc -Wall -o blink blink.c -lwiringPi

And run the program is: sudo ./blink

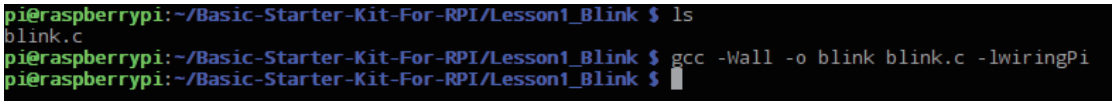
Step 6: Exit and save

When you want to exit ,you need to “Ctrl+O” and “Ctrl+X”

Step 7: Compiling

Run:

gcc -Wall -o blink blink.c -lwiringPi



Tips: if you want to compile “xxx.c” and you need run it by following this way.

Run: gcc -Wall -o xxx xxx.c -lwiringPi

Or: g++ -Wall -o xxx xxx.c -lwiringPi

Step 8: Run the program

Run:
sudo ./blink

```
pi@raspberrypi:~/Basic-Starter-Kit-For-RPI $ ls
blink  blink.c
pi@raspberrypi:~/Basic-Starter-Kit-For-RPI $ sudo ./blink
Welcome to Elecrow...
Raspberry Pi blink program...
Press Ctrl+C to exit
```

Tips: Exit the Program -> “Ctrl+c”.

Step 9: Application effect

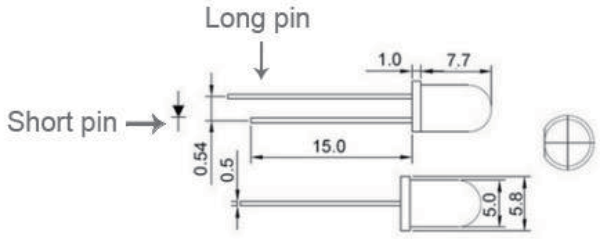
Turns on an LED on for one second, then off for one second, repeatedly.

Lesson 1: LED blink

Overview

The LED is designed for the beginners of RPI. It is the best way to step into the from RPI what it's I/O pins. The LED is the best choice to help you learn I/O pins.

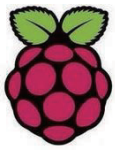
Specification



Pin definition

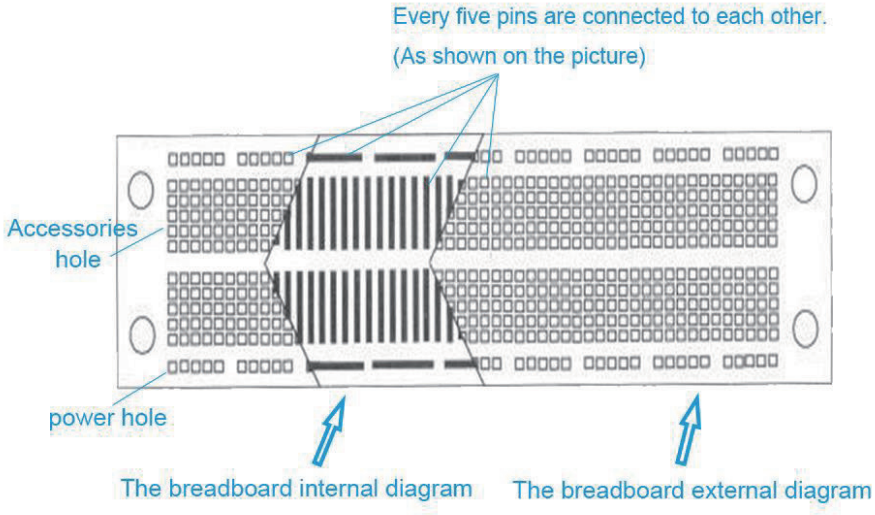
LED		RPI
Long pin	->	GPIO17
Short pin	->	GND

Hardware required

Material diagram	Material name	Number
	LED	1
	220/330Ω resistor	1
	Raspberry Pi Board	1

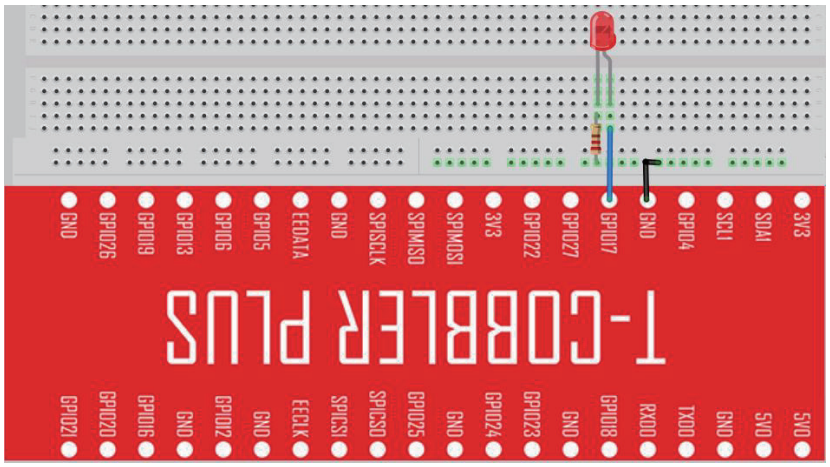
	T-Cobbler Plus	1
	40P GPIO Cable	1
	Breadboard	1
	Jumper wires	Several

Breadboard schematic



All the tie points (indicated in the picture) of the different colors are connected together.

Connection diagram



Connection:

RPI	LED
GPIO17	Long pin
GND	Short pin

Compile and Run

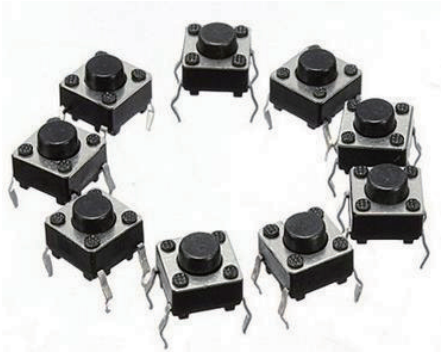
Tips: Refer to the operation demo (Step4 to Step7).

Application effect

Running the program, turns on an LED on for one second, then off for one second, repeatedly.

Lesson 2: Button

Overview



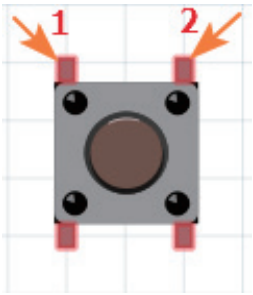
This lesson will teach you how to use button.

Specification

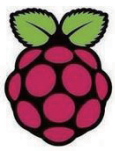
Size: 6 x 6 x 5mm
Temperature: -30 ~ +70 Centigrade

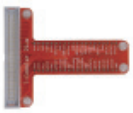
Pin definition

It is the definition of Button pin：

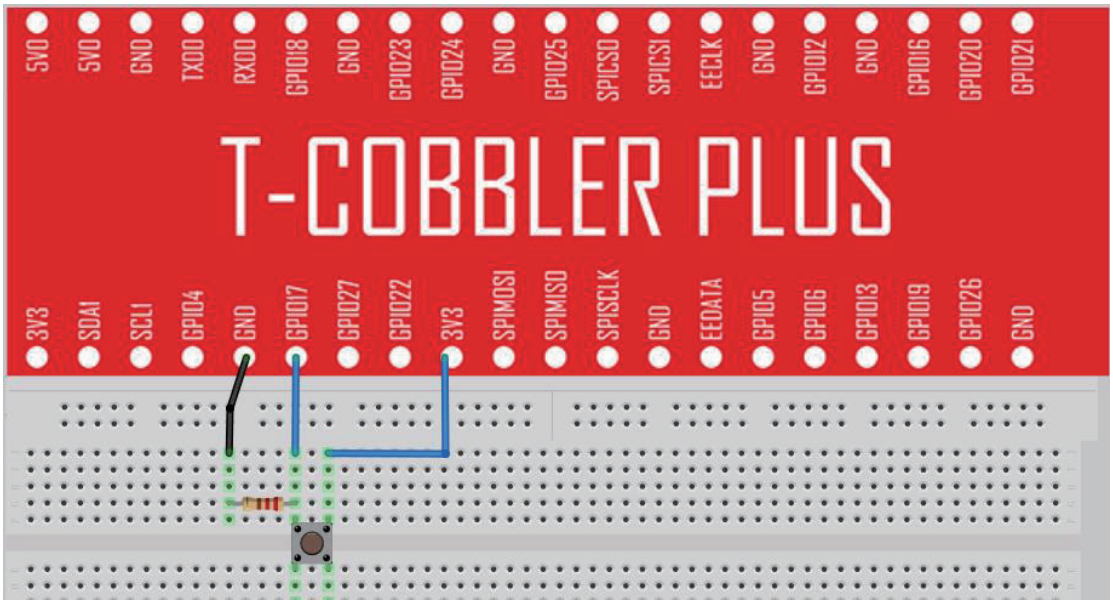


Hardware required

Material diagram	Material name	Number
	Button	1
	10KΩ resistor	1
	Raspberry Pi Board	1

	T-Cobbler Plus	1
	40P GPIO Cable	1
	Breadboard	1
	Jumper wires	Several

Connection diagram



Connection

RPI	Button
GPIO17	1
3V3	2

Compile and Run

Tips: Refer to the operation demo (Step4 to Step7).

Application effect

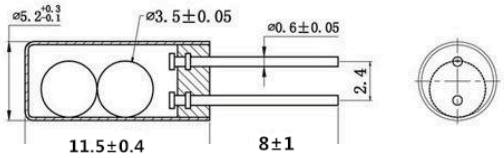
Running the program ,and pressing the button, the screen will show the state of the button.

Lesson 3: Ball switch

Overview

This lesson will teach you how to use ball module, which is simple and easy to use.

Specification



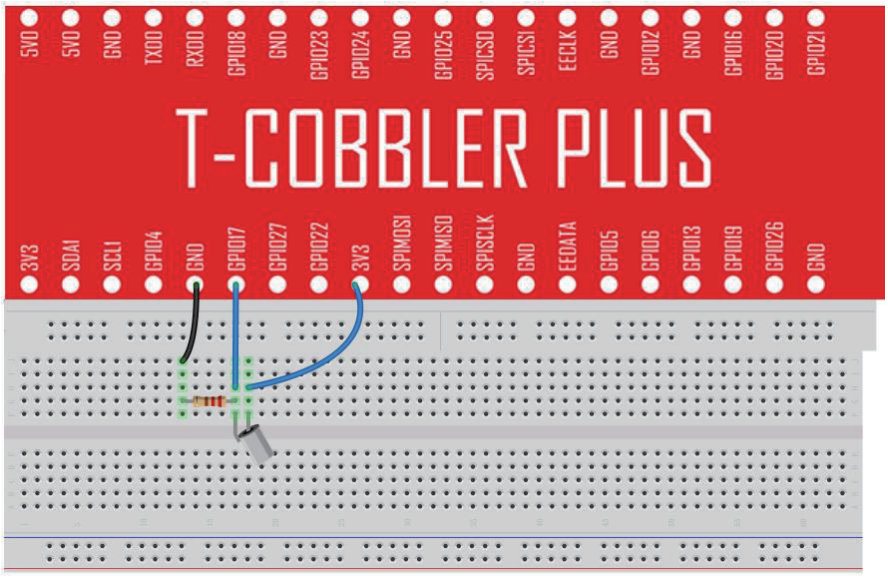
Pin definition

Pin non polarity.

Hardware required

Material diagram	Material name	Number
	Ball Switch	1
	10KΩ resistor	1
	Raspberry Pi Board	1
	T-Cobbler Plus	1
	40P GPIO Cable	1
	Breadboard	1
	Jumper wires	Several

Connection diagram



Connection

RPI	Ball Switch
GPIO17	pin 1
3v3	pin 2

Compile and Run

Tips: Refer to the operation demo (Step4 to Step7).

Application effect

Running the program ,and shocking the ball switch, the screen will show the state of the ball switch.

Lesson 4: Active buzzer

Overview

This is an active buzzer experiment. Active means that the direct power supply can make a sound.

Specification

Voltage: DC 5V
Min Sound Output at 10cm: 85dB;
Total Size (Pin Not Included): 12 x 9mm/0.47" x 0.35"(D*H)

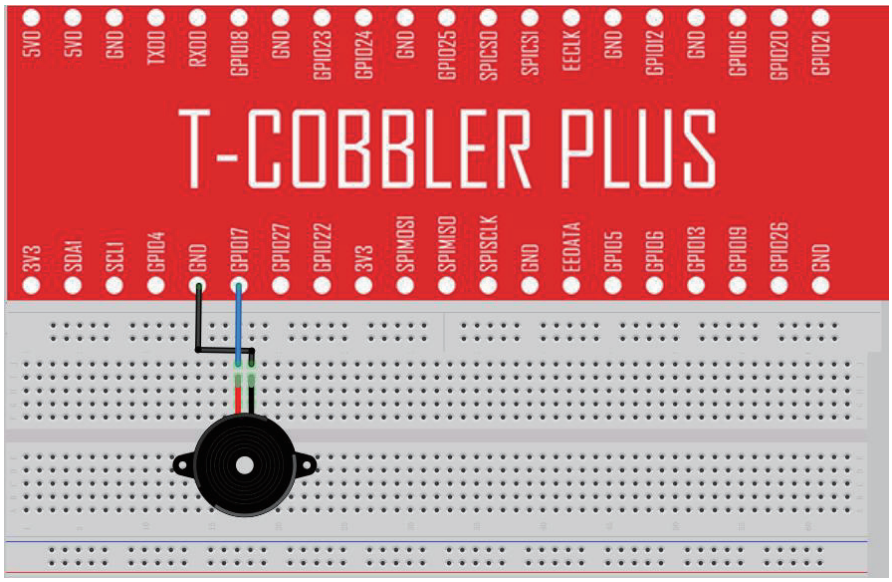
Pin definition

Active Buzzer		RPI
Long pin/+	->	GPIO17
Short pin	->	GND

Hardware required

Material diagram	Material name	Number
	Active buzzer	1
	Raspberry Pi Board	1
	T-Cobbler Plus	1
	40P GPIO Cable	1
	Breadboard	1
	Jumper wires	Several

Connection diagram



Connection

Active Buzzer		RPI
Long pin/+	->	GPIO17
Short pin	->	GND

Compile and Run

Tips: Refer to the operation demo (Step4 to Step7).

Application effect

Running the program, the buzzer will be ringing.

Lesson 5: Passive buzzer

Overview

This lesson will teach you how to use Passive buzzer, which is simple and easy to use.

Specification

Working Voltage: 3V/5V
Resistance: 16Ohm
Resonance Frequency: 2KHZ

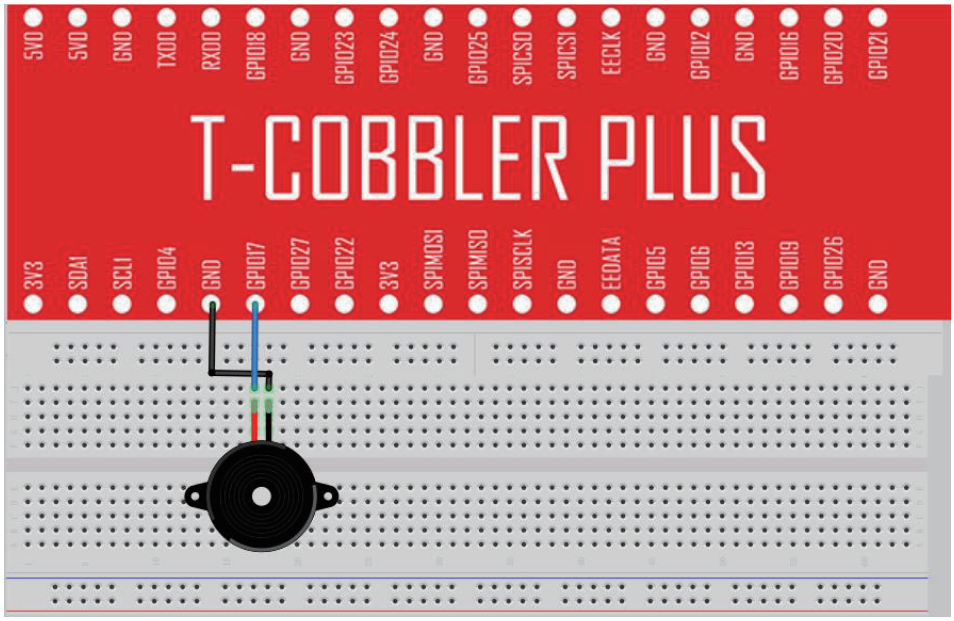
Pin definition

Passive Buzzer		RPI
Long pin/+	->	GPIO17
Short pin	->	GND

Hardware required

Material diagram	Material name	Number
	Passive buzzer	1
	Raspberry Pi Board	1
	T-Cobbler Plus	1
	40P GPIO Cable	1
	Breadboard	1
	Jumper wires	Several

Connection diagram



Connection

Passive Buzzer		RPI
Long pin/+	->	GPIO17
Short pin	->	GND

Compile and Run

Tips: Refer to the operation demo (Step4 to Step7).

Application effect

Running the program, the buzzer will be ringing.

Lesson 6: Relay module

Overview

This lesson will teach you how to use Relay module, which is simple and easy to use.

Specification

Null

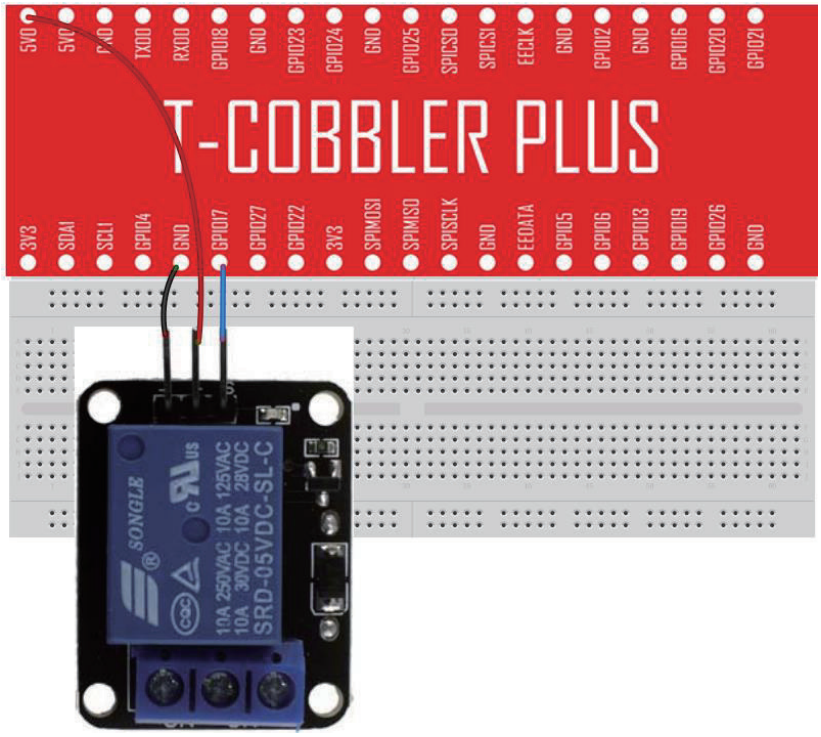
Pin definition

RPI	Relay Module
GPIO17	S
5v0	+
GND	-

Hardware required

Material diagram	Material name	Number
	Relay Module	1
	Raspberry Pi Board	1
	T-Cobbler Plus	1
	40P GPIO Cable	1
	Breadboard	1
	Jumper wires	Several

Connection diagram



Connection

RPI	Relay Module
GPIO17	S
5V0	+
GND	-

Compile and Run

Tips: Refer to the operation demo (Step4 to Step7).

Application effect

Running the program, according to the screen tips control relay.

Lesson 7: RGB LED

Overview

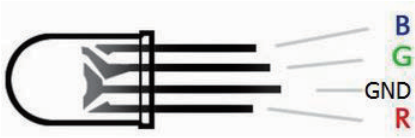
This lesson will teach you how to use a RGB (Red Green Blue) LED with an RPI, which is simple and easy to use.

Specification

RGB led:

Emitting Light Color: Blue, Red, Green
Size(Approx): 5 x 35mm/ 0.2" x 1.37" (D * L)
Forward Voltage: 3.0-3.4V
Luminous Intensity: 12000-14000mcd

Pin definition



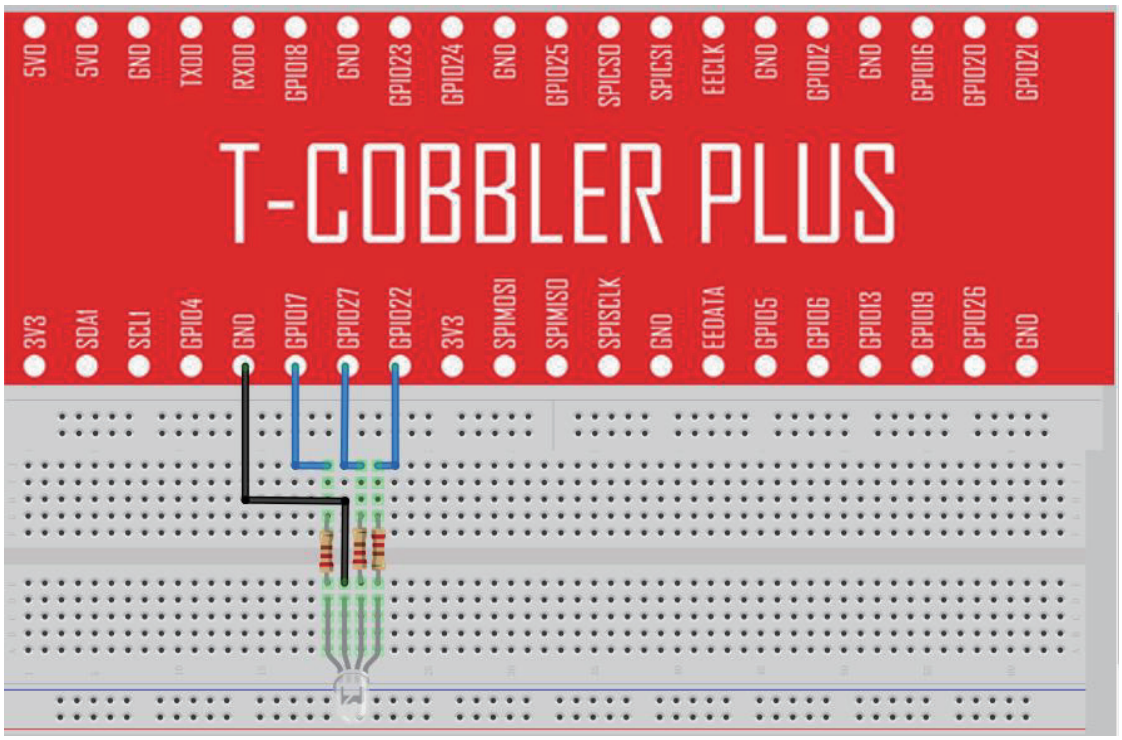
RGB LED		RPI
R	->	GPIO17
GND	->	GND
G	->	GPIO27
B	->	GPIO22

Hardware required

Material diagram	Material name	Number
	RGB LED	1
	220/330Ω resistor	3
	Raspberry Pi Board	1
	T-Cobbler Plus	1

	40P GPIO Cable	1
	Breadboard	1
	Jumper wires	Several

Connection diagram



Connection

RGB LED RPI
R -> GPIO17
GND -> GND
G -> GPIO27
B -> GPIO22

Compile and Run

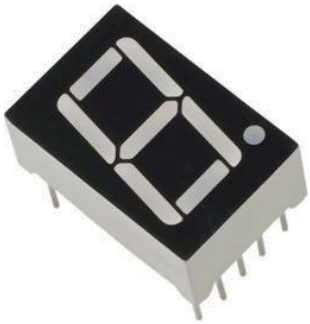
Tips: Refer to the operation demo (Step4 to Step7).

Application effect

Running the program, you will see the LED loop emit 6 different colors of light.

Lesson 8: 1 digit 7 Segment Displays

Overview

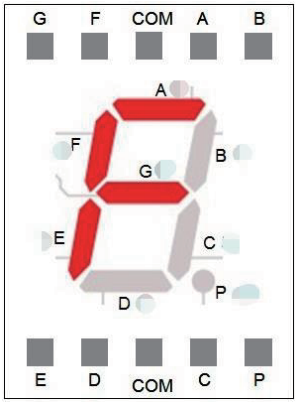


This experiment is similar to the LED experiment, the same is the control of LED, but the experiment can achieve time counting function.

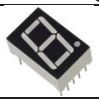
Specification

Null

Pin definition

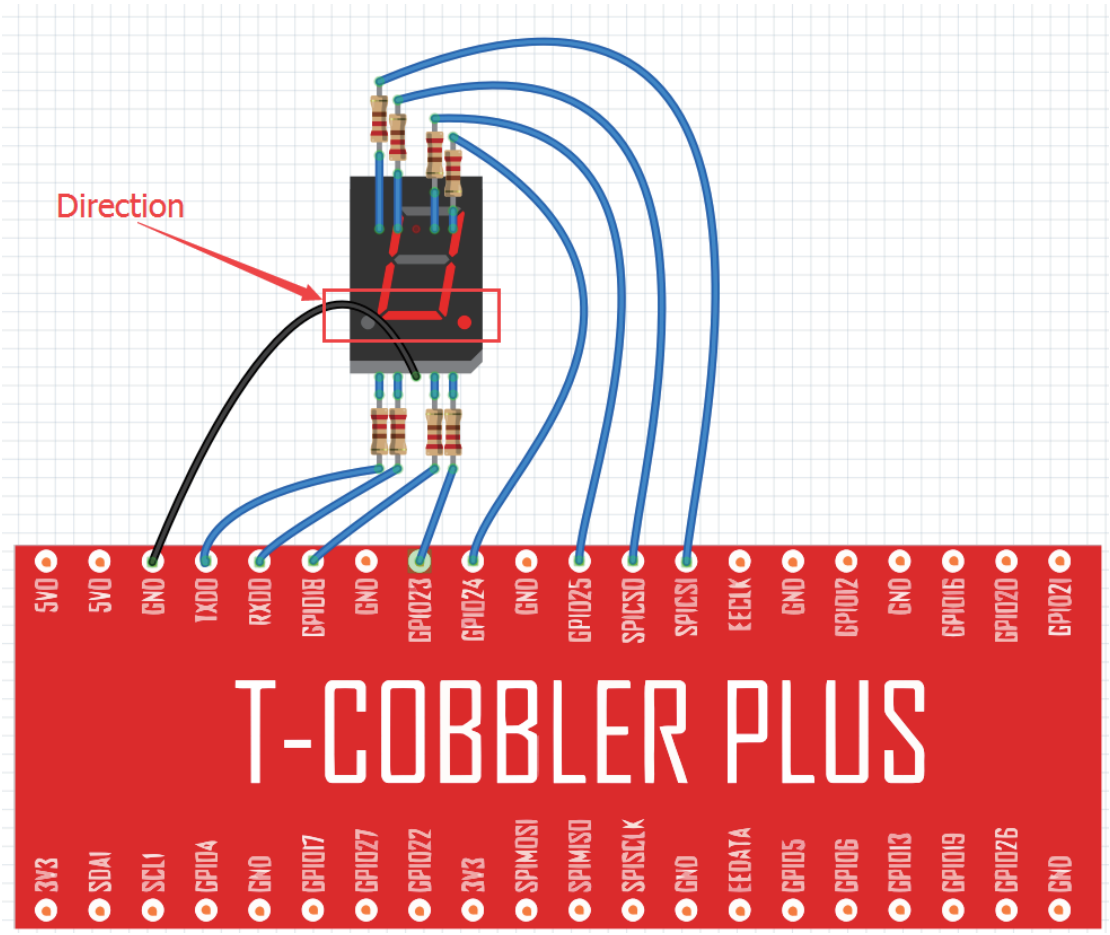


Hardware required

Material diagram	Material name	Number
	1 Digit 7 Segment displays	1
	220/330Ω	8
	Raspberry Pi Board	1

	T-Cobbler Plus	1
	40P GPIO Cable	1
	Breadboard	1
	Jumper wires	Several

Connection diagram



Note： Pay attention to the direction of digital tube.

Connection:

RPI		SEG
TXD0	->	P
RXD0	->	C
GPIO18	->	D
GPIO23	->	E
GPIO24	->	G
GPIO25	->	F
SPICSO	->	A
SPICSI	->	B
GND	->	COM

Compile and Run

Tips: Refer to the operation demo (Step4 to Step7).

Application effect

You will see the number on the digital tube increased from 0 to 9.

Lesson 9: 4 digit 7 Segment Displays

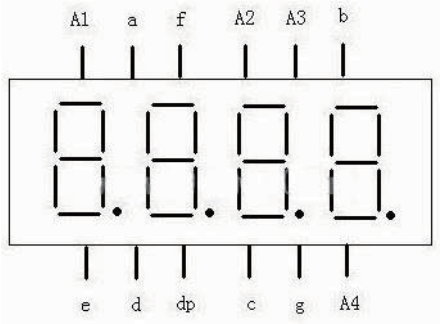
Overview

This experiment is similar to the LED experiment, the same is the control of LED, but the experiment can achieve time counting function.

Specification

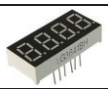
Null

Pin definition

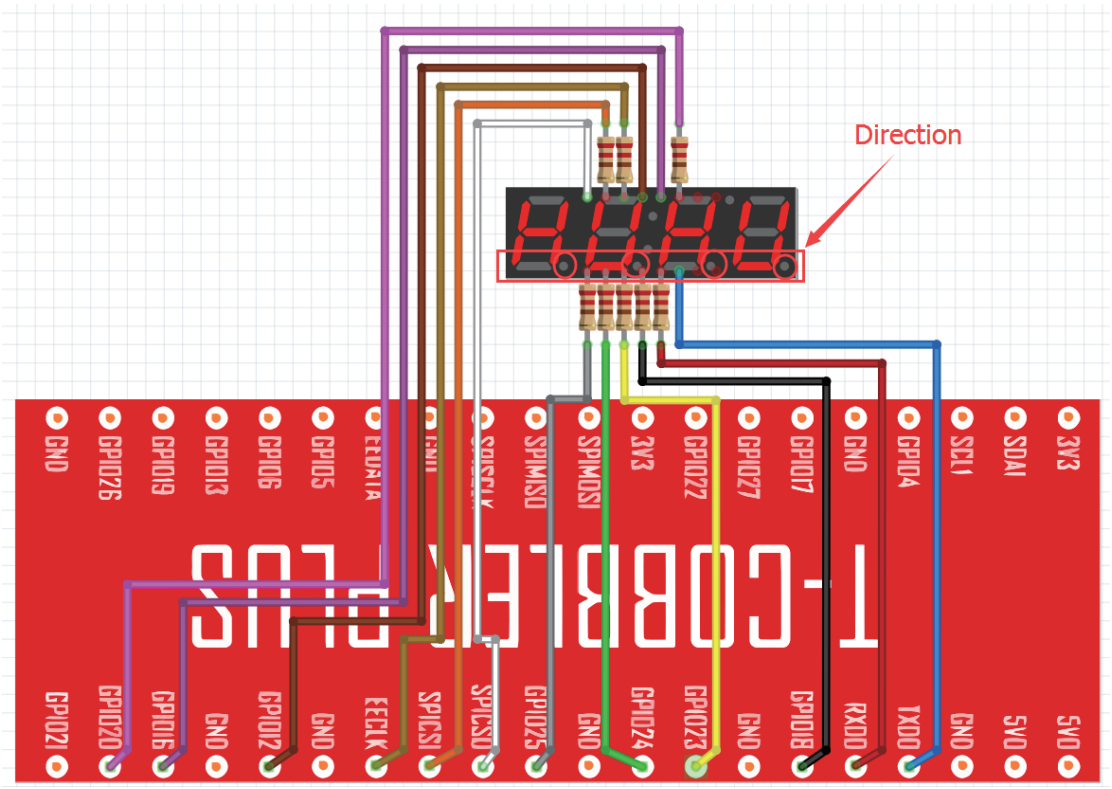


Hardware required

Material diagram	Material name	Number

	4 Digit 7 Segment displays	1
	220/330Ω	8
	Raspberry Pi Board	1
	T-Cobbler Plus	1
	40P GPIO Cable	1
	Breadboard	1
	Jumper wires	Several

Connection diagram



Note： Pay attention to the direction of digital tube.

Connection:

RPI		SEG
TXD0	->	A4
RXD0	->	g
GPIO18	->	c
GPIO23	->	DP
GPIO24	->	d
GPIO25	->	e
SPICSO	->	A1
SPICSI	->	a

EECLK	->	f
GPIO12	->	A2
GPIO16	->	A3
GPIO20	->	b

Compile and Run

Tips: Refer to the operation demo (Step4 to Step7).

Application effect

Running the program, you will see the number of digital tube display increasingly.

Lesson 10: Heart-shaped display experiment

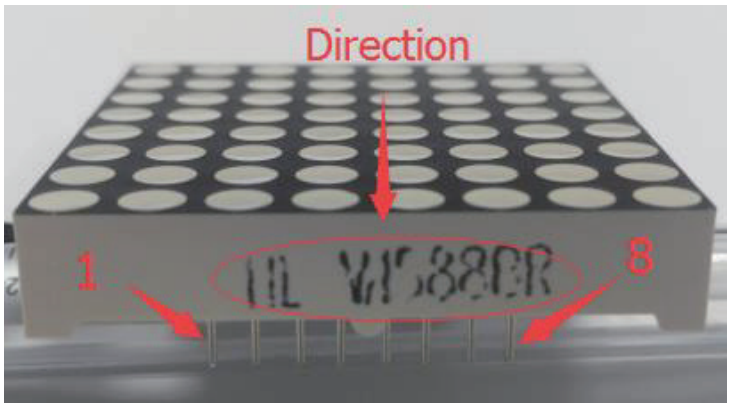
Overview

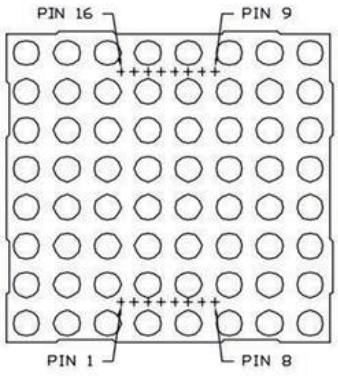
This experiment using 8*8 dot matrix display a beating heart animation.

Specification

Please view 1588 ABxx.pdf.
Path: \Datasheet\1588 ABxx.pdf

Pin definition

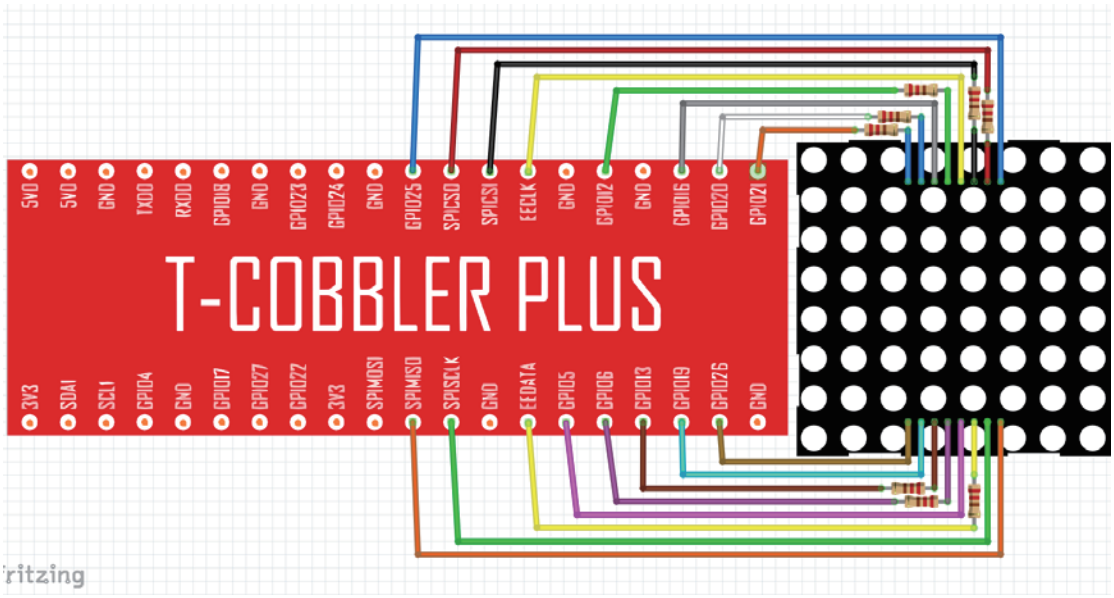




Hardware required

Material diagram	Material name	Number
	LED matrix	1
	220/330Ω	8
	Raspberry Pi Board	1
	T-Cobbler Plus	1
	40P GPIO Cable	1
	Breadboard	1
	Jumper wires	Several

Connection diagram



Connection:

LED Matrix

pin1	->	GPIO26
pin2	->	GPIO19
pin3	->	GPIO13
pin4	->	GPIO6
pin5	->	GPIO5
pin6	->	EEDATA
pin7	->	SPISCLK
pin8	->	SPIMISO
pin9	->	GPIO25
pin10	->	SPICSO
pin11	->	SPICSI
pin12	->	EECLK
pin13	->	GPIO12
pin14	->	GPIO16
pin15	->	GPIO20
pin16	->	GPIO21

Note： Part of the pin needs to be connected to a resistor.

Compile and Run

Tips: Refer to the operation demo (Step4 to Step7).

Application effect

Please ensure that the connection correct, then run the program, you will see the heart beating animation.

Lesson 11: 9G servo

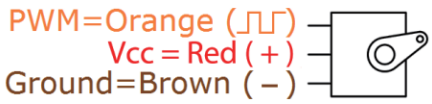
Overview

This lesson will teach you how to use 9G servo. Sweeps the shaft of a RC servo motor back and forth across 180 degrees.

Specification

Please view SG90Servo-datasheet.pdf.
Path: \Datasheet\ SG90Servo-datasheet.pdf

Pin definition



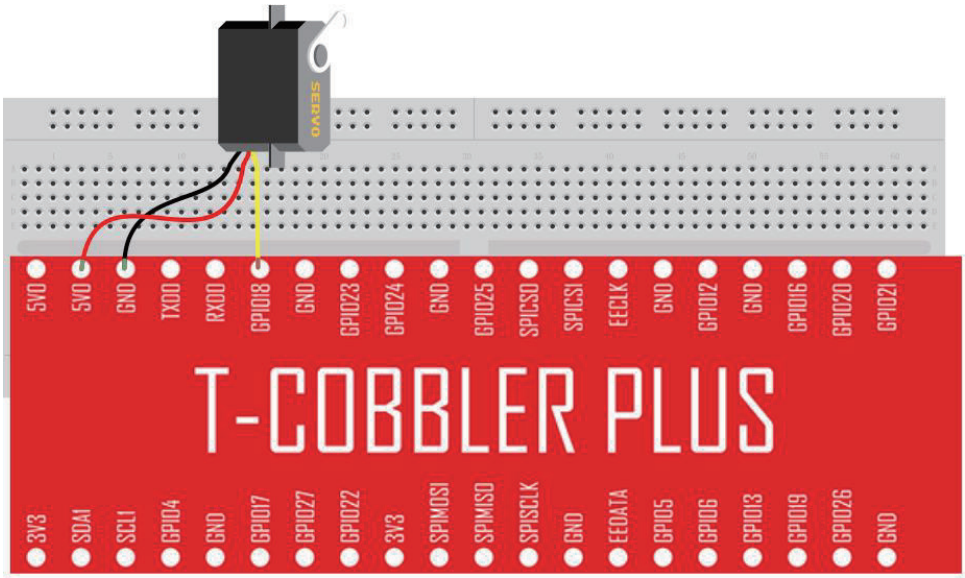
RPI	Servo Motor
GPIO18	Yellow Wire
5V0	Red Wire
GND	Black Wire

Hardware required

Material diagram	Material name	Number
	Servo Motor	1

	Raspberry Pi Board	1
	T-Cobbler Plus	1
	40P GPIO Cable	1
	Breadboard	1
	Jumper wires	Several

Connection diagram



Connection

RPI	Servo Motor
GPIO18	Yellow Wire
5V0	Red Wire
GND	Black Wire

Compile and Run

Tips: Refer to the operation demo (Step4 to Step7).

Application effect

Running the program, then you can control the Servo motor by the screen tips.

Lesson 12: Stepper Motor

Overview

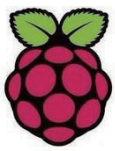
This lesson will teach you how to use Stepper Motor.

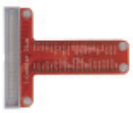
Specification

Please view “Stepper-Motor.pdf”
Path: \Datasheet\ Stepper-Motor.pdf

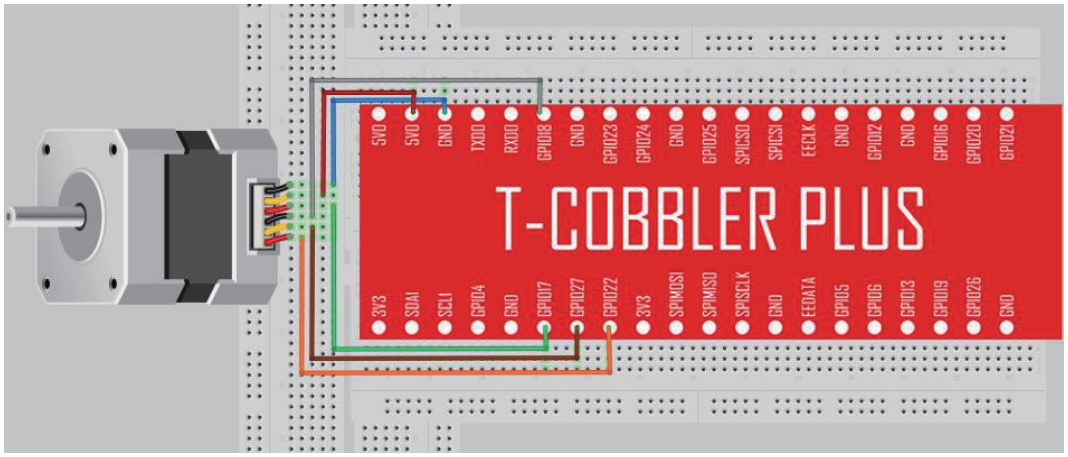
Pin definition

Hardware required

Material diagram	Material name	Number
	Step motor	1
	ULN2003 step motor driver board	1
	Raspberry Pi Board	1

	T-Cobbler Plus	1
	40P GPIO Cable	1
	Breadboard	1
	Jumper wires	Several

Connection diagram



Connection

RPI	Stepper Motor
GPIO17	IN1
GPIO18	IN2
GPIO27	IN3
GPIO22	IN4
“+”	5V0
“-”	GND

Compile and Run

Tips: Refer to the operation demo (Step4 to Step7).

Application effect

Running the program, then you can control the relay by the screen tips.

Lesson 13: Ultrasonic ranging

Overview

This lesson will teach you how to use HC-SR04 module to test distance. It is generally used in the robot.

Specification

Please view “HCSR04.pdf”
Path: \Datasheet\ HCSR04.pdf

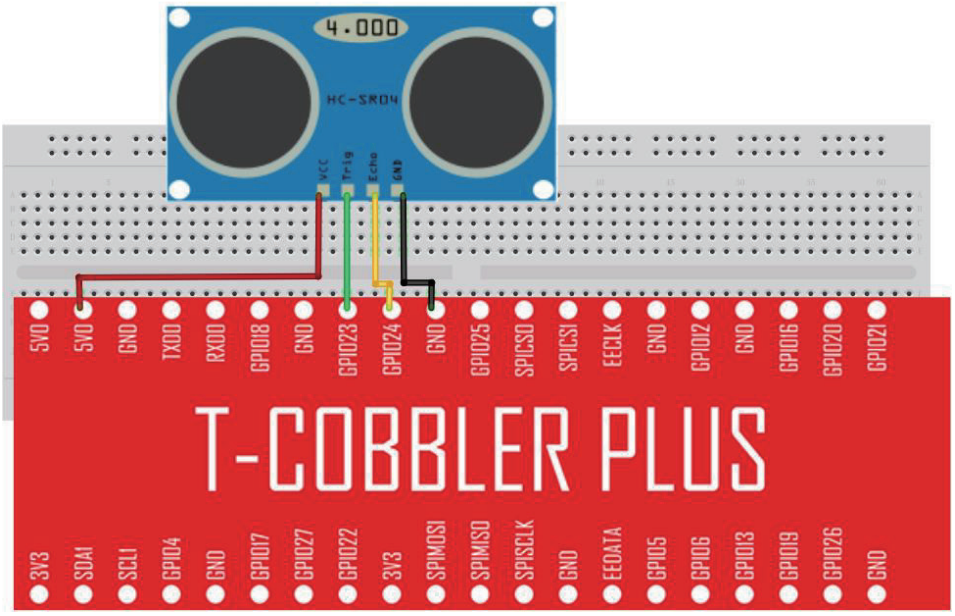
Pin definition

HC SR04		RPI
Vcc	->	5V0
Trig	->	GPIO23
Echo	->	GPIO24
Gnd	->	GND

Hardware required

Material diagram	Material name	Number
	HCSR04	1
	Raspberry Pi Board	1
	T-Cobbler Plus	1
	40P GPIO Cable	1
	Breadboard	1
	Jumper wires	Several

Connection diagram



Connection

HC SR04		RPI
Vcc	->	5V0
Trig	->	GPIO23
Echo	->	GPIO24
Gnd	->	GND

Compile and Run

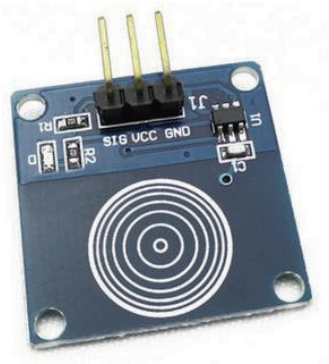
Tips: Refer to the operation demo (Step4 to Step7).

Application effect

Running the program, you will see the parameters returned by the ultrasonic module.

Lesson 14: Touch Lamp

Overview



This is a touch sensor to control the LED lamp experiment, it can control each LED light, but also can achieve the effect of breathing light.

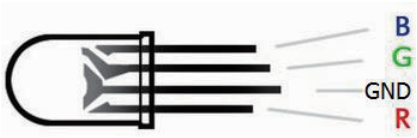
Specification

Null

Pin definition

Touch sensor

GND	->	GND
VCC	->	5V
SIG	->	data

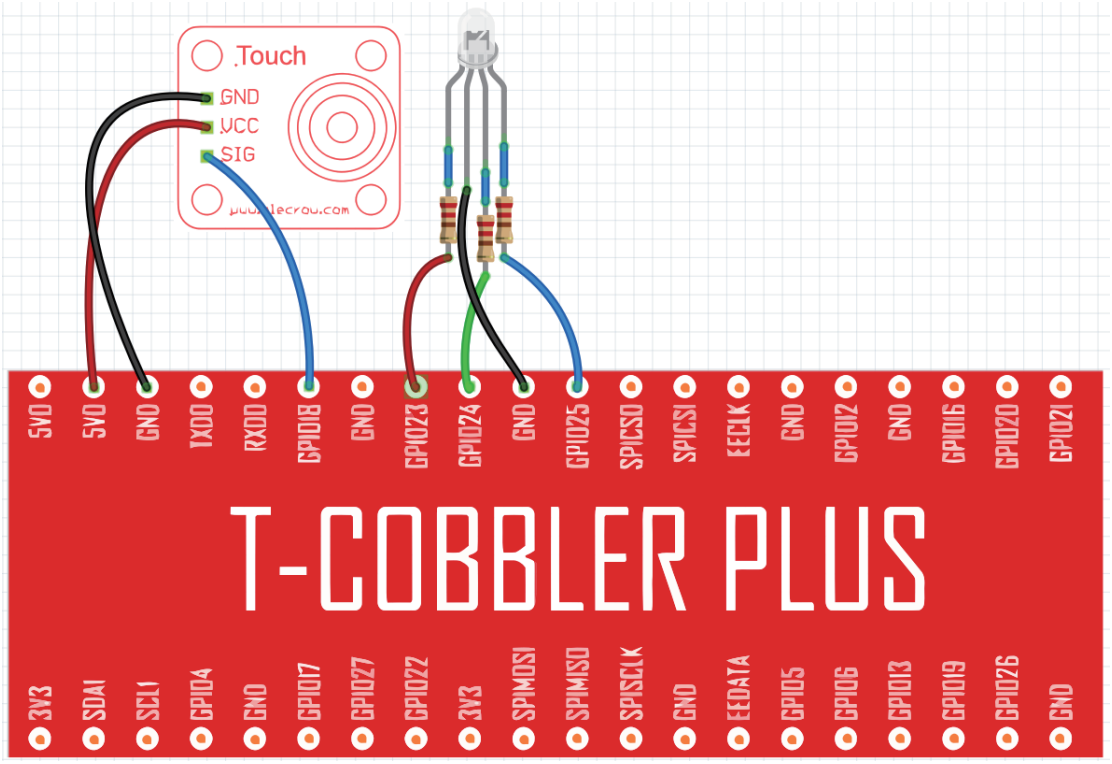


Hardware required

Material diagram	Material name	Number
	Touch Sensor	1
	RGB LED	1
	220/330Ω	3
	Raspberry Pi Board	1
	T-Cobbler Plus	1
	40P GPIO Cable	1

	Breadboard	1
	Jumper wires	Several

Connection diagram



Touch sensor RPI
GND -> GND
VCC -> 5V0
SIG -> GPIO18
RGB LED
R -> GPIO23
GND -> GND
G -> GPIO24
B -> GPIO25

Compile and Run

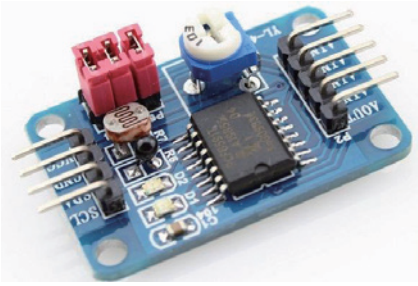
Tips: Refer to the operation demo (Step4 to Step7).

Application effect

Through the touch panel, you can control the LED light.

Lesson 15: PCF8591 Module

Overview



The PCF8591 module an 8-bit A/D Converter & D/A Converter PCF8591 with four analog inputs, one analog output and a serial I2C-bus interface.

The PCF8591 module features I2C pinheader on one side, and I2C connector on the opposite side. Hence, it's more flexible to connect the board to your development system. The board also supports I2C cascading, allowing the use of multi module connected to the I2C bus at the same time by connecting the pinheader and connector.

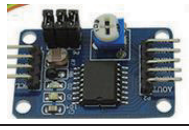
Specification

Please view “PCF8591-datasheet.pdf”
Path: \ Datasheet\ PCF8591-datasheet.pdf

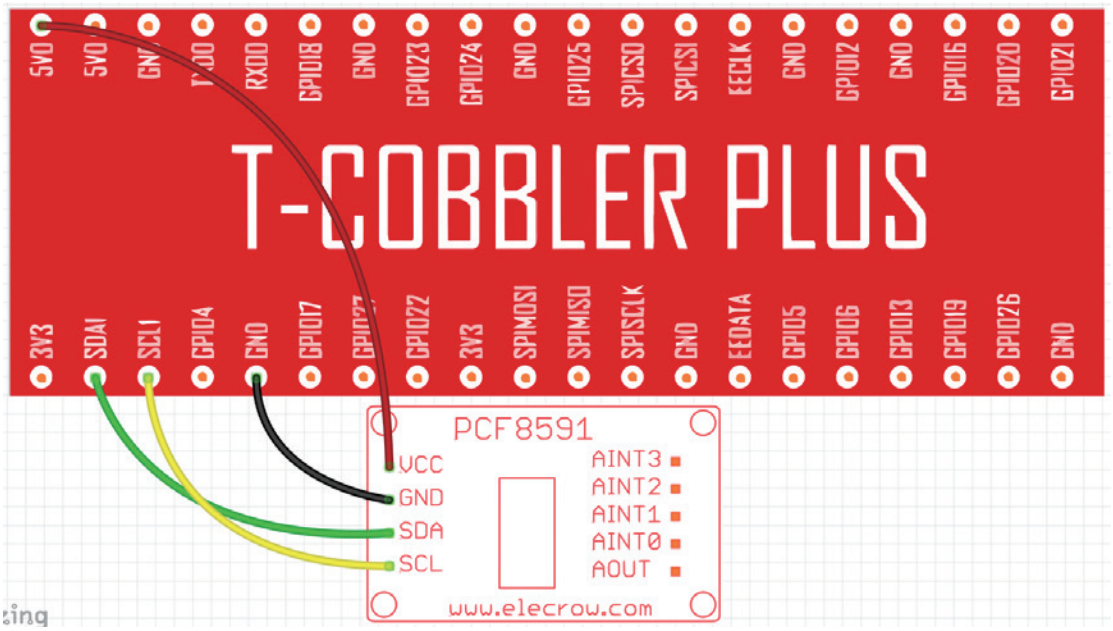
Pin definition

P4 -> Select P4, the thermistor to be use.
P5 -> Select P5, the photosistence to be use.
P6 -> Select P6, the potentiometer to be use.

Hardware required

Material diagram	Material name	Number
	PCF8591	1
	Raspberry Pi Board	1
	T-Cobbler Plus	1
	40P GPIO Cable	1
	Breadboard	1
	Jumper wires	Several

Connection diagram



Tips: Select photosistence, so we need to use P5, P4 sand P6 is null.

PCF 8591

VCC	->	5V0
GND	->	GND
SDA	->	SDA1
SCL	->	SCL1

Compile and Run

Tips: Refer to the operation demo (Step4 to Step7).
If print: Unable to open I2C device

You need to open IIC. Enter Desktop: Preferences->Raspberry Pi Configuration->Interfaces->Enabled I2C->reboot.

Application effect

Running the program, you will see the analog value of photosistence sensor.

Lesson 16: Flame Sensor

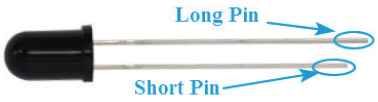
Overview

The flame sensor can be used to detect fire or other wavelength at 760 nm ~ 1100 nm light. In the fire-fighting robot game, the flame plays an important role in the probe, which can be used as the robot's eyes to find fire source or football. It can make use of fire-fighting robots, soccer robots.
The flame sensor's operating temperature is -25 degrees Celsius to 85 degrees Celsius.

Specification

Null

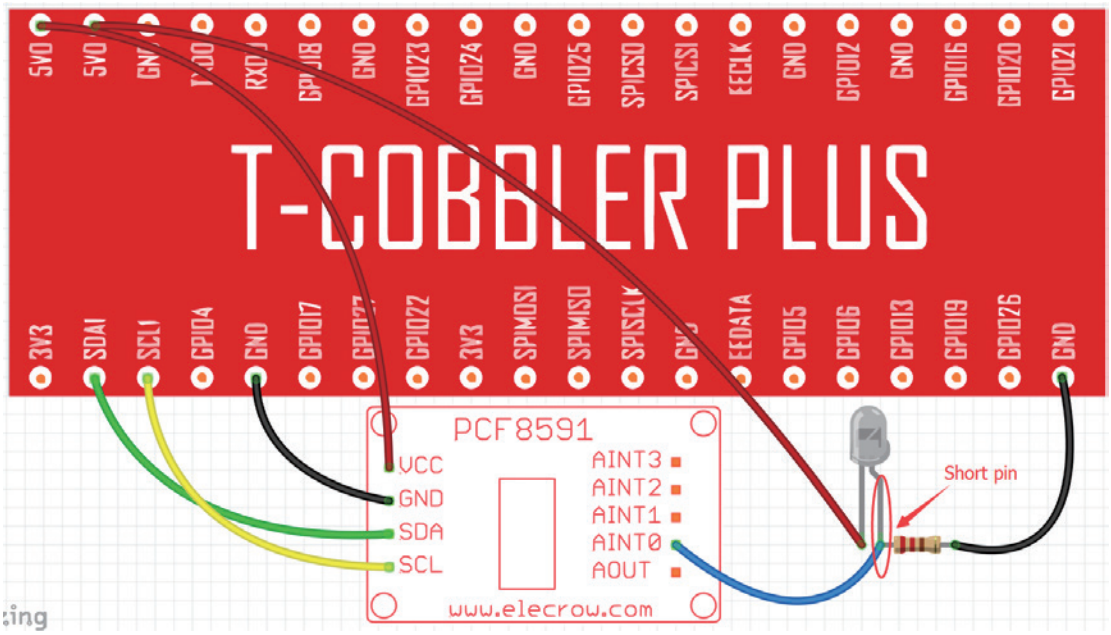
Pin definition



Hardware required

Material diagram	Material name	Number
	Flame sensor	1
	10KΩ resistor	1
	PCF8591	1
	Raspberry Pi Board	1
	T-Cobbler Plus	1
	40P GPIO Cable	1
	Breadboard	1
	Jumper wires	Several

Connection diagram



Tips: P4, P5 and P6 is null.

Flame sensor

Short Pin	->	5V0
Long Pin	->	AINT0

PCF 8591

VCC	->	5V0
GND	->	GND
SDA	->	SDA1
SCL	->	SCL1

Compile and Run

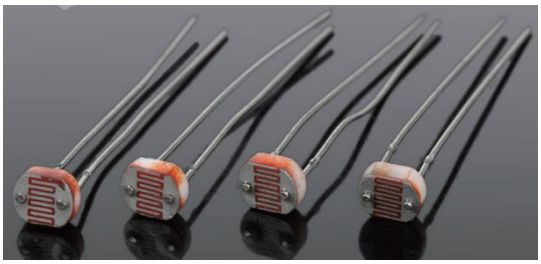
Tips: Refer to the operation demo (Step4 to Step7).

Application effect

Running the program, you will see the analog value of Flame sensor.

Lesson 17: Photoresistance Sensor

Overview



As the resistance of the sensor varies depending on the amount of light it is exposed to, the output voltage changes with the ligth intensity. It can be used to trigger other modules.

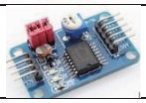
Specification

Null

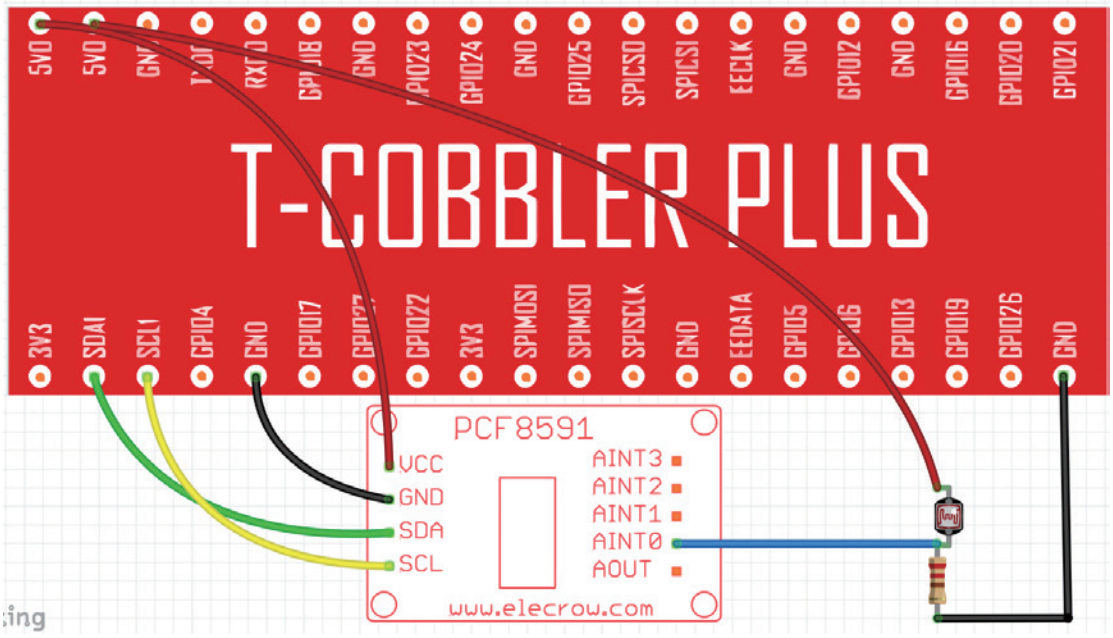
Pin definition

Nonpolar.

Hardware required

Material diagram	Material name	Number
	Photoresistance sensor	1
	10KΩ resistor	1
	PCF8591	1
	Raspberry Pi Board	1
	T-Cobbler Plus	1
	40P GPIO Cable	1
	Breadboard	1
	Jumper wires	Several

Connection diagram



Tips: P4, P5 and P6 is null.

Photoresistance sensor

Pin1	->	5V0
Pin2	->	AINT0

PCF 8591

VCC	->	5V0
GND	->	GND
SDA	->	SDA1
SCL	->	SCL1

Compile and Run

Tips: Refer to the operation demo (Step4 to Step7).

Application effect

Running the program, you will see the analog value of Photoresistance sensor.

Lesson 18: Thermistor Sensor

Overview

The resistance of a thermistor increases when the ambient temperature decreases, so the RPI can detects the voltage and thus to caculate the current temperature.The detection range of this sensor is between -40 to 125 degrees Celsius with an accuracy of ±1.5℃.

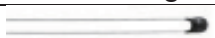
Specification

Model: MF52-103
Insulation Material: Ceramic
Color: Black
Rated Power: 0.05W
Resistance Value: 10k
Resistance Tolerance: H (Â±3%)
B Value: 3950K
Pin Pitch: 1.5mm / 0.059"

Pin definition

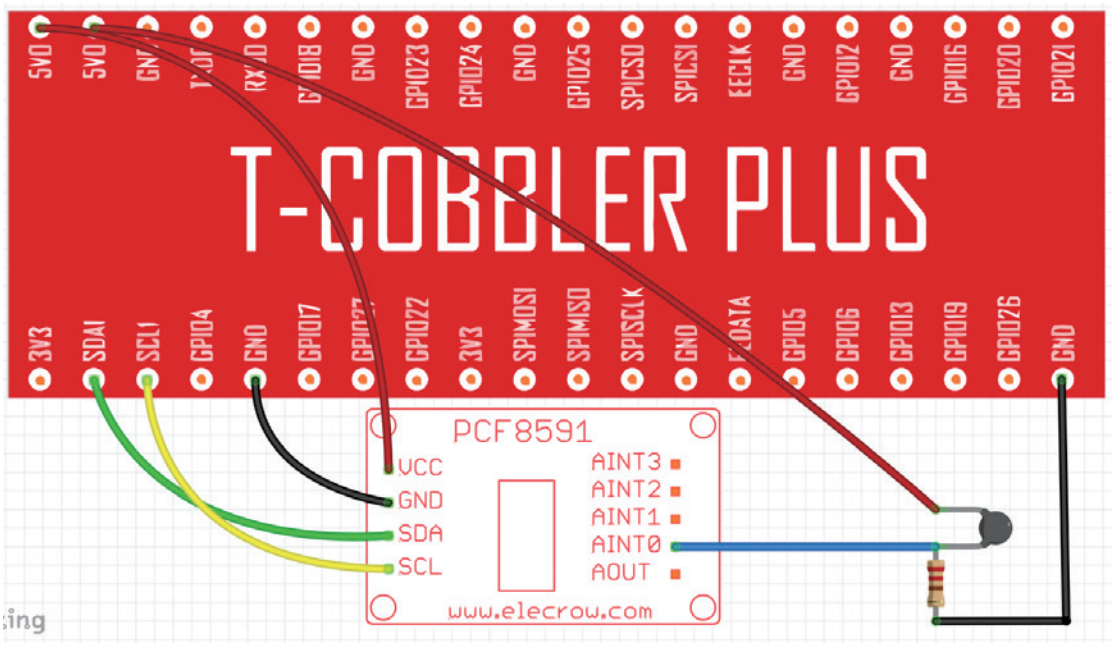
Nonpolar.

Hardware required

Material diagram	Material name	Number
	Thermistor sensor	1
	10KΩ resistor	1
	PCF8591	1
	Raspberry Pi Board	1
	T-Cobbler Plus	1
	40P GPIO Cable	1

	Breadboard	1
	Jumper wires	Several

Connection diagram



Tips: P4, P5 and P6 is null.

Photoresistance sensor

Pin1	->	5V0
Pin2	->	AINT0

PCF 8591

VCC	->	5V0
GND	->	GND
SDA	->	SDA1
SCL	->	SCL1

Compile and Run

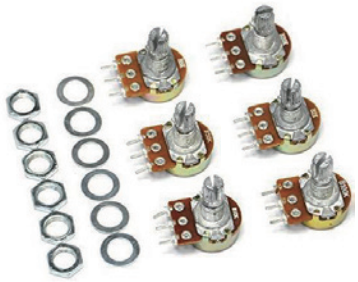
Tips: Refer to the operation demo (Step4 to Step7).

Application effect

Running the program, you will see the analog value of Thermistor sensor.

Lesson 19: Potentiometer

Overview



In this example, we use a potentiometer, we read its value using one analog input of an RPI board and we change the blink rate of the built-in LED accordingly. The resistor's analog value is read as a voltage because this is how the analog inputs work.

Specification

Product Name: Potentiometer;
Resistance Value: 10K ohm;
Adjustment Type: Top Adjustment

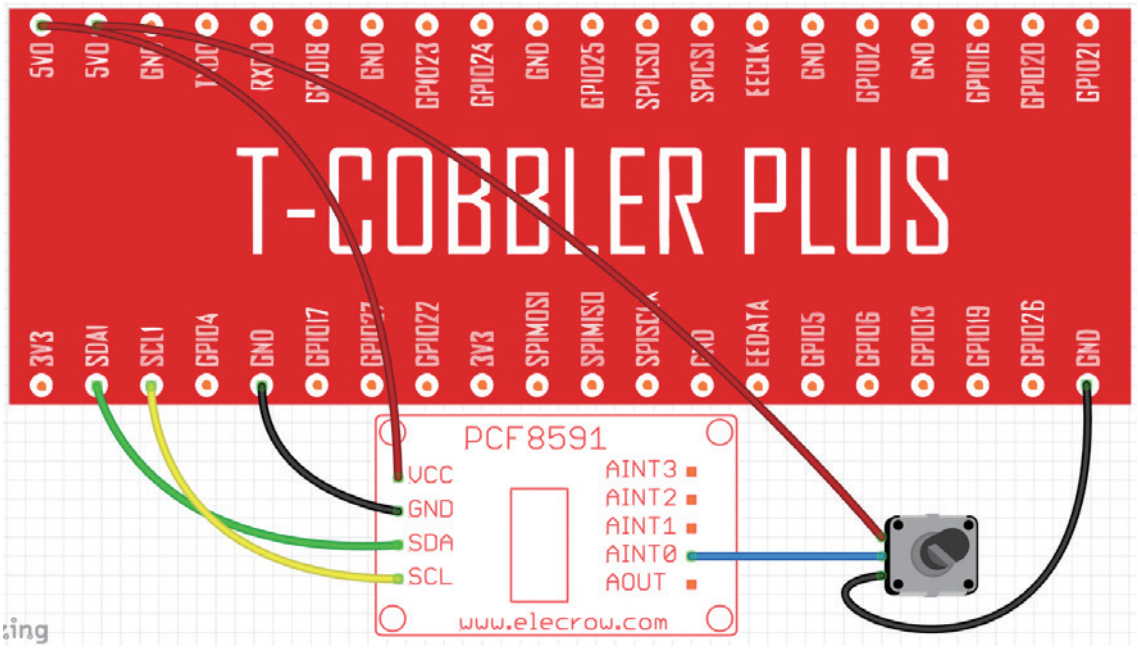
Pin definition

Null

Hardware required

Material diagram	Material name	Number
	10KΩ Potentiometer	1
	PCF8591	1
	Raspberry Pi Board	1
	T-Cobbler Plus	1
	40P GPIO Cable	1
	Breadboard	1
	Jumper wires	Several

Connection diagram



Tips: P4, P5 and P6 is null.

Potentiometer sensor		
Up Pin	->	5V0
Mid Pin	->	AINT0
Down Pin	->	GND
PCF 8591		
VCC	->	5V0
GND	->	GND
SDA	->	SDA1
SCL	->	SCL1

Compile and Run

Tips: Refer to the operation demo (Step4 to Step7).

Application effect

Running the program, and rotating the Potentiometer that you will see the analog value of Potentiometer .

Lesson 20: Water level monitoring experiment

Overview

This is a water level measurement experiment, it is relatively simple to achieve, only need to read the value of the analog port(A0 or others), and then converted to a percentage.

Specification

Operating voltage: DC3-5V
Operating current: less than 20mA
Sensor Type: Analog
Production process: FR4 double-sided HASL
Humidity: 10% -90% non-condensing
Detection Area: 40mmx16mm
Product Dimensions: 62mmx20mmx8mm

Pin definition

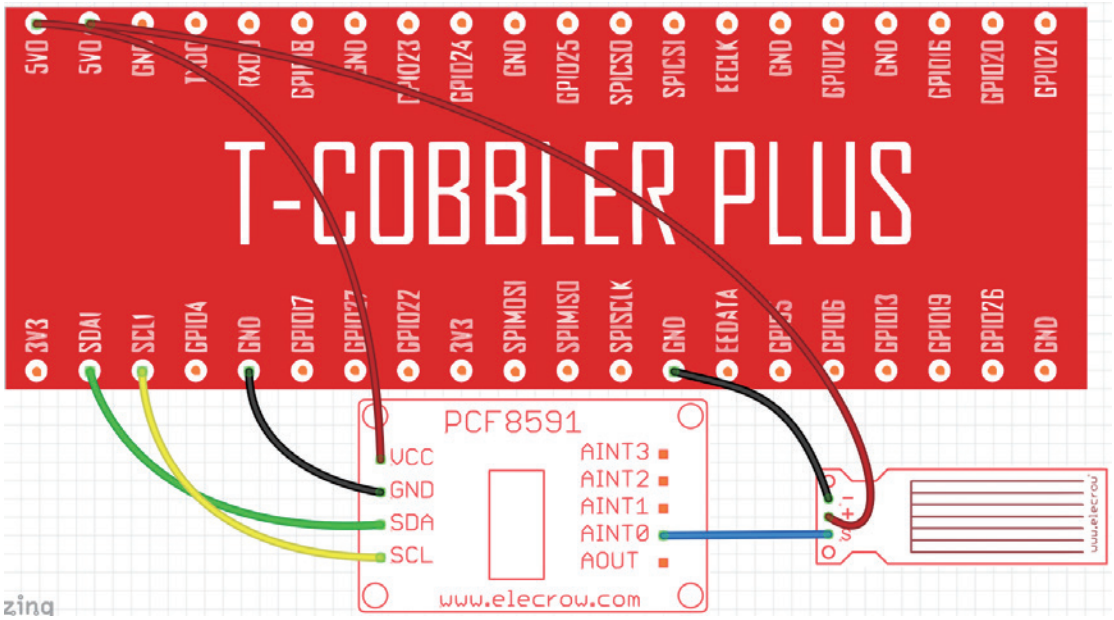
OUT	->	analog data
‘ + ’	->	VCC
‘ - ’	->	GND

Hardware required

Material diagram	Material name	Number
	Water Sensor	1
	PCF8591	1
	Raspberry Pi Board	1
	T-Cobbler Plus	1
	40P GPIO Cable	1

	Breadboard	1
	Jumper wires	Several

Connection diagram



Tips: P4, P5 and P6 is null.

Water sensor

-	->	GND
+	->	5V0
S	->	AINT0

PCF 8591

VCC	->	5V0
GND	->	GND
SDA	->	SDA1
SCL	->	SCL1

Compile and Run

Tips: Refer to the operation demo (Step4 to Step7).

Application effect

Running the program, put the water level sensor enter water and you will see the analog value of water sensor.

Lesson 21: Joystick experiment

Overview

This experiment is to learn how to use the joystick of the analog output and digital output.

Specification

Null.

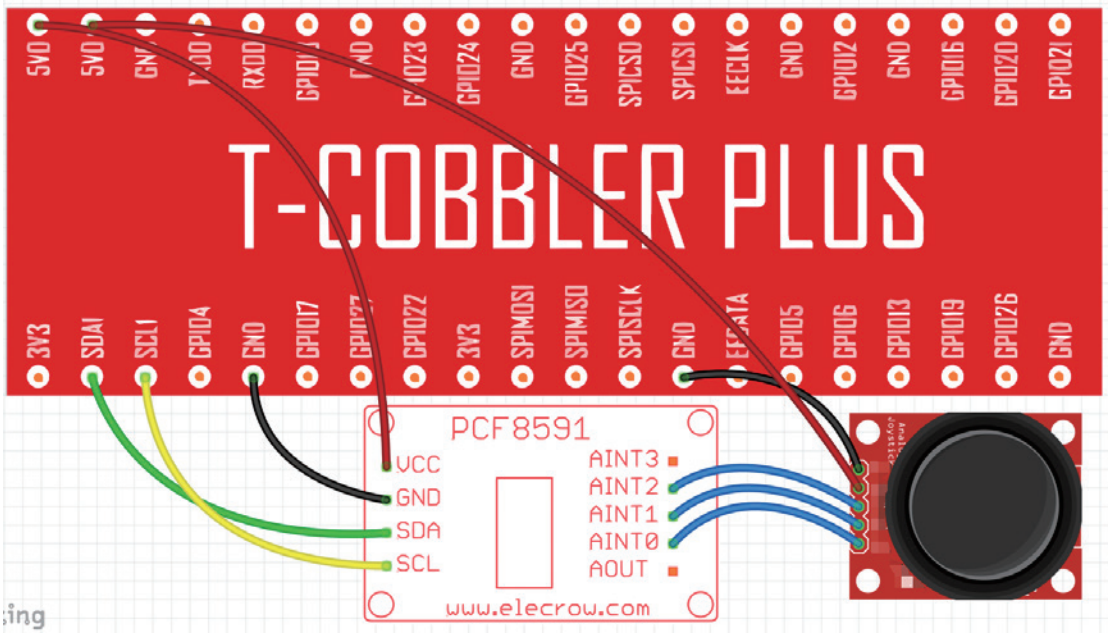
Pin definition

GND	->	GND
+5V	->	VCC
VRx	->	I/O
VRy	->	I/O
SW	->	I/O

Hardware required

Material diagram	Material name	Number
	Joystick Module	1
	PCF8591	1
	Raspberry Pi Board	1
	T-Cobbler Plus	1
	40P GPIO Cable	1
	Breadboard	1
	Jumper wires	Several

Connection diagram



Tips: P4, P5 and P6 is null.

Joystick Module

GND	->	GND
+5V	->	5V0
VRX	->	AINT2
VRY	->	AINT1
SW	->	AINT0

PCF 8591

VCC	->	5V0
GND	->	GND
SDA	->	SDA1
SCL	->	SCL1

Compile and Run

Tips: Refer to the operation demo (Step4 to Step7).

Application effect

By rotating or pressing the joystick, you will see the change in value.

Lesson 22: IR remote control experiment

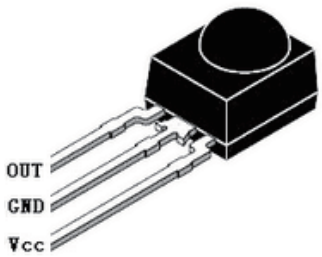
Overview

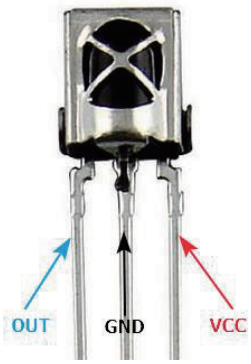

In this lesson, we use the **lirc** library to read infrared signals returned by buttons of the remote control and translate them to button values. When a button is pressed, the IR transmitter in the remote control will send out the corresponding IR encoding signals. On the other side, when the IR receiver receives certain encoding signals, it will decode them to identify which button is pressed.

Specification

IR Receiver:
Please view “IR Receiver-datasheet.pdf”
Path: \ Datasheet\ IR Receiver-datasheet.pdf

Pin definition



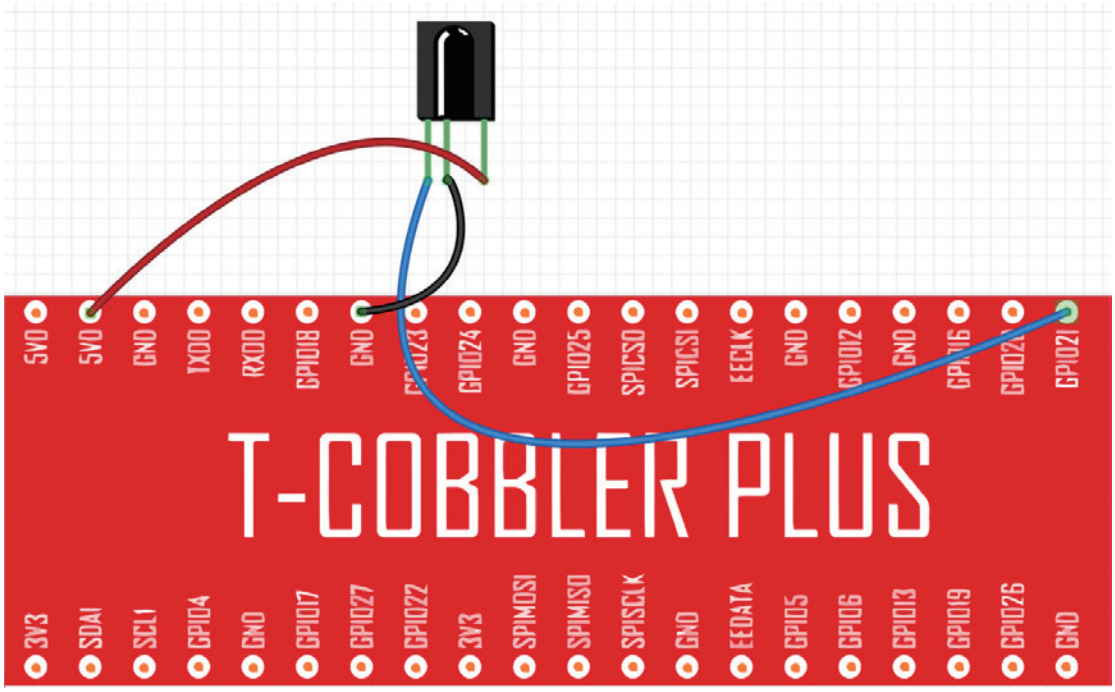


Hardware required

Material diagram	Material name	Number
	IR Remote	1
	IR Receiver	1
	Raspberry Pi board	1
	T-Cobbler Plus	1

	40P GPIO Cable	1
	Breadboard	1
	Jumper wires	Several

Connection diagram



Note： Please view **Pin definition.**

Connection

RPI		IR Receiver
GPIO21	->	OUT
GND	->	GND
5V0	->	VCC

Compile and Run

Open terminal and install the LIB of **lirc**, **run:**
git clone https://github.com/Elecrow-keen/Elecrow-lirc-setup.git

cd Elecrow-lirc-setup
sudo ./setup

And next, open the lesson of IR-Remote, compile and run.
Tips:

Compiling: gcc -Wall -o remote remote.c -lwiringPi -llirc_client

Application effect

Running the program, press the button of the remote control, you will see that each button will have the corresponding coding.

Lesson 23: IR remote control LED

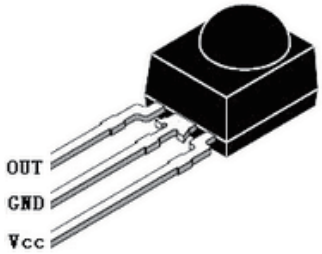
Overview

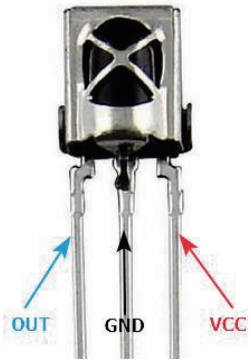

In this lesson, we use the Remote to control a LED.

Specification

IR Receiver:
Please view “IR Receiver-datasheet.pdf”
Path: \ Datasheet\ IR Receiver-datasheet.pdf

Pin definition



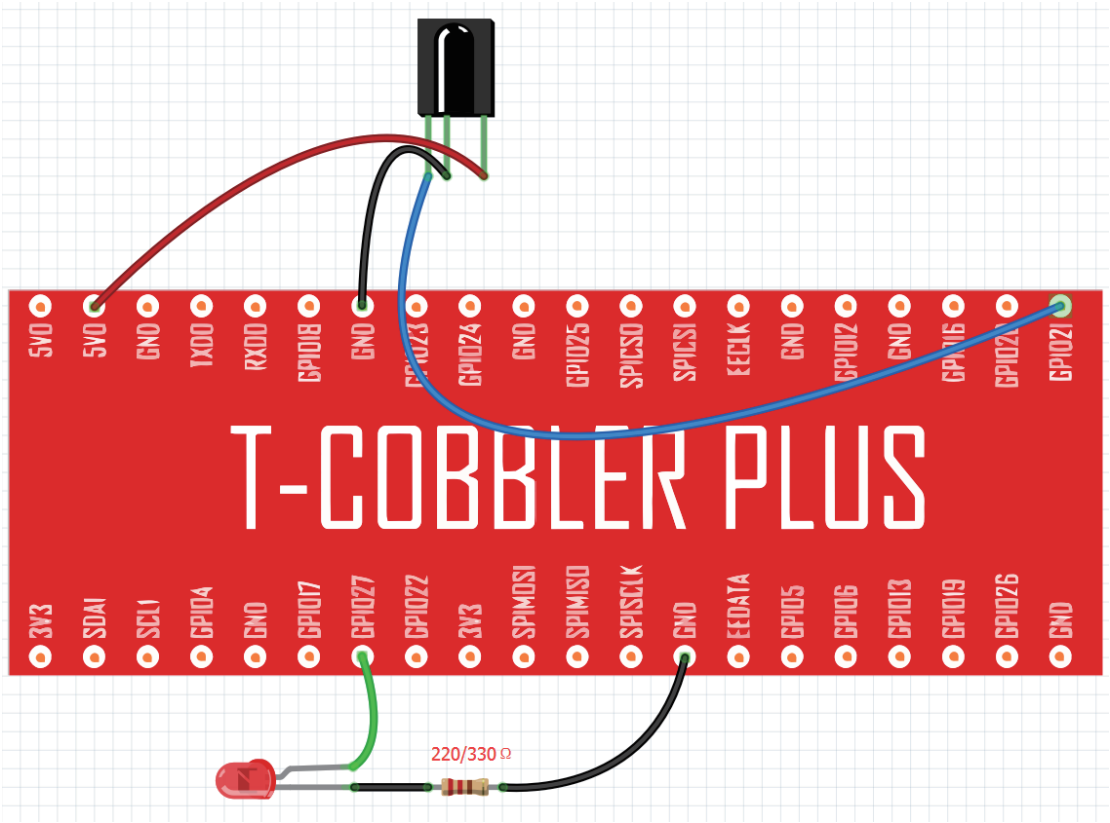


Hardware required

Material diagram	Material name	Number

	IR Remote	1
	IR Receiver	1
	LED	1
	220/330Ω resistor	1
	Raspberry Pi board	1
	T-Cobbler Plus	1
	40P GPIO Cable	1
	Breadboard	1
	Jumper wires	Several

Connection diagram



Note： Please view **Pin definition.**

Connection

RPI		IR Receiver
GPIO21	->	OUT
GND	->	GND
5V0	->	VCC

Compile and Run

(Tips: If you have already added, skip this step) Open terminal and install the LIB of **lirc**, **run:**
git clone https://github.com/Elecrow-keen/Elecrow-lirc-setup.git

cd Elecrow-lirc-setup
sudo ./setup

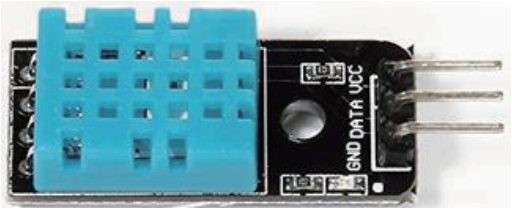
And next, open the lesson of IR-Remote, compile and run.

Application effect

Running the program, press the button “CH-” or “CH+”, you will see the LED Open or Close.

Lesson 24: DHT11 Experiment

Overview



This lesson will teach you how to use DHT11 module, which is simple and easy to use.

Specification

Please view DHT11-datasheet.pdf.
Path: \Datasheet\ DHT11-datasheet.pdf

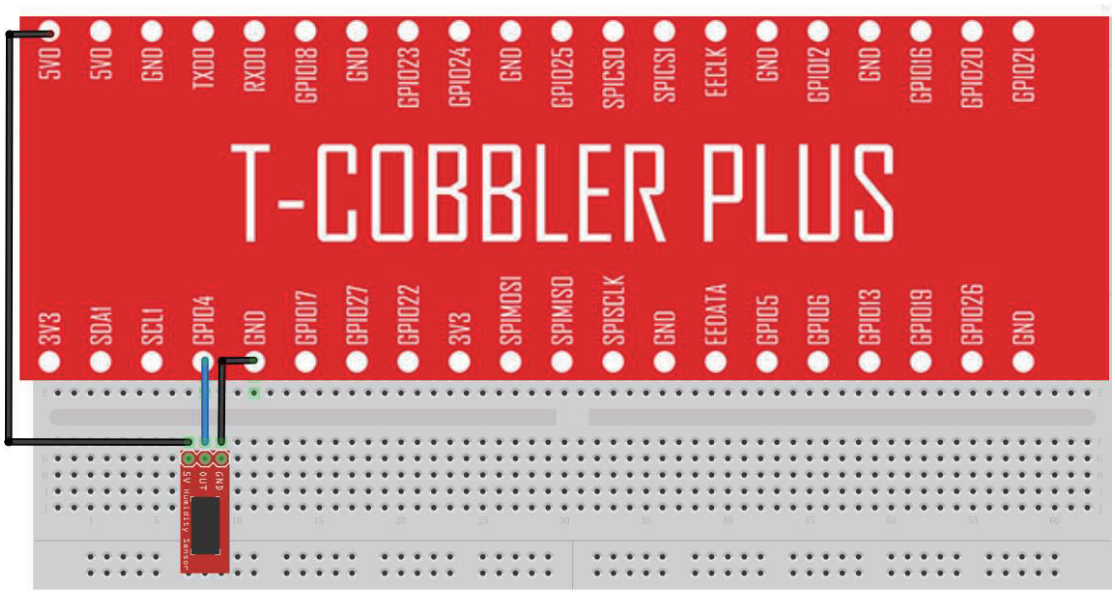
Pin definition

RPI		DHT11
GND	->	GND/’-’
GPIO4	->	DATA/’out’
5V0	->	VCC/’+’

Hardware required

Material diagram	Material name	Number
	DHT11 Module	1
	Raspberry Pi Board	1
	T-Cobbler Plus	1
	40P GPIO Cable	1
	Breadboard	1
	Jumper wires	Several

Connection diagram



Connection

RPI	DHT11
GND	GND/'-'
GPIO4	DATA/'out'
5V0	VCC/'+'

Compile and Run

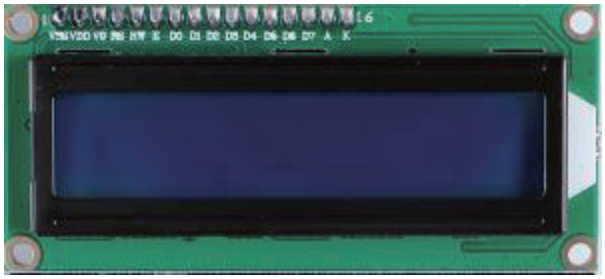
Tips: Refer to the operation demo (Step4 to Step7).

Application effect

Running the program, you will see the parameters returned by the DHT11 module.

Lesson 25: LCD1602 with IIC

Overview



This is an experiment on how to use LCD1602 with IIC, the next lesson will do a temperature and humidity monitoring experiment.

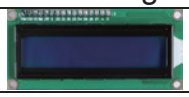
Specification

Please view LCD1602-datasheet.pdf.
Path: \Datasheet\LCD1602-datasheet.pdf

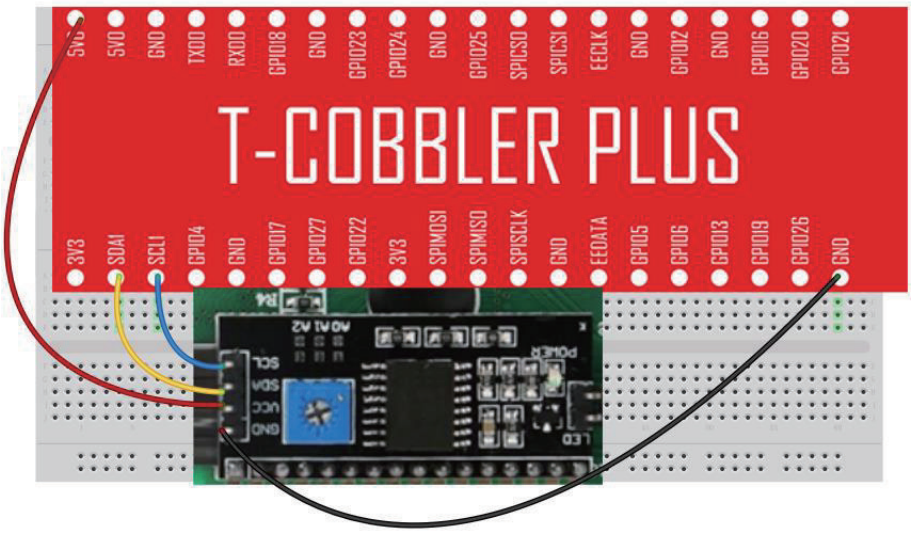
Pin definition

LCD1602		RPI
GND	->	GND
VCC	->	5V0
SDA	->	SDA1
SCL	->	SCL1

Hardware required

Material diagram	Material name	Number
	LCD1602 with IIC	1
	Raspberry Pi Board	1
	T-Cobbler Plus	1
	40P GPIO Cable	1
	Breadboard	1
	Jumper wires	Several

Connection diagram



Connection

LCD1602		RPI
GND	->	GND
VCC	->	5V0
SDA	->	SDA1
SCL	->	SCL1

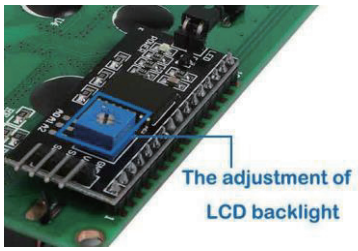
Compile and Run

Tips: Refer to the operation demo (Step4 to Step7).
If print: Unable to open I2C device

You need to open IIC. Enter Desktop: Preferences->Raspberry Pi Configuration->Interfaces->Enabled I2C->reboot.

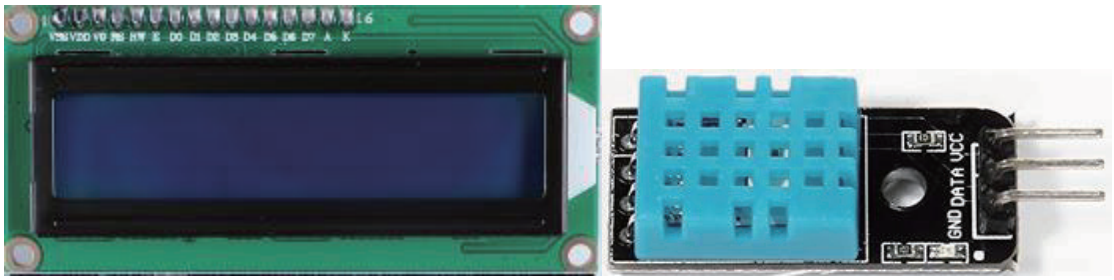
Application effect

Running the program, LCD display string. If the LCD display is abnormal, please check the lines or adjust the potentiometer.



Lesson 26: Temperature and humidity monitoring experiment

Overview



This is a more complex experiment, it can realize the monitoring of indoor temperature and humidity, and in the LCD above display value.

Specification

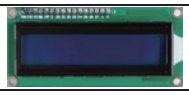
Please view LCD1602-datasheet.pdf、DHT11-datasheet.pdf and PCF8574.pdf.

Path: \Datasheet

Pin definition

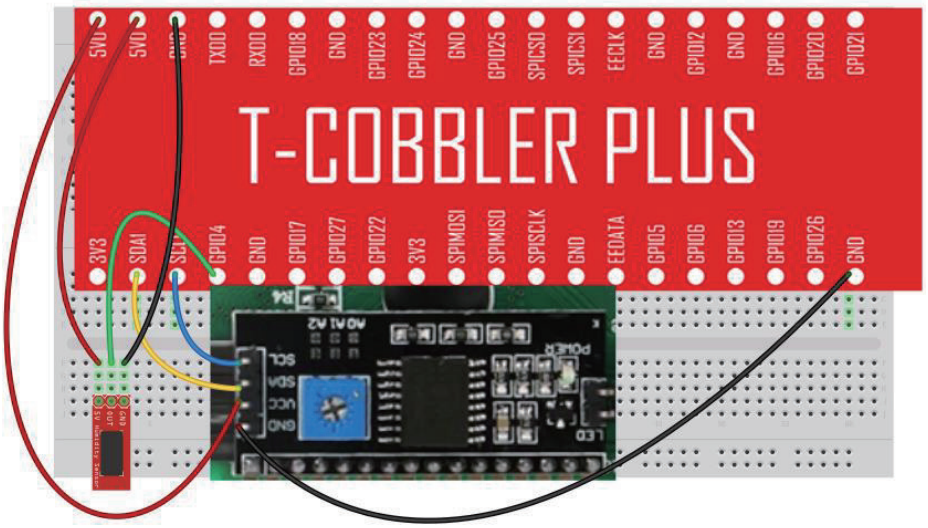
RPI		DHT11
GND	->	GND/'-'
GPIO4	->	DATA/'out'
5V0	->	VCC/'+'
LCD1602		
GND	->	GND
5V0	->	VCC
SDA1	->	SDA
SCL1	->	SCL

Hardware required

Material diagram	Material name	Number
	DHT11 Module	1
	LCD1602 with IIC	1
	Raspberry Pi Board	1

	T-Cobbler Plus	1
	40P GPIO Cable	1
	Breadboard	1
	Jumper wires	Several

Connection diagram



Connection

RPI		DHT11
GND	->	GND/'-'
GPIO4	->	DATA/'out'
5V0	->	VCC/'+'

RPI		LCD1602
GND	->	GND
5V0	->	VCC
SDA1	->	SDA
SCL1	->	SCL

Compile and Run

Tips: Refer to the operation demo (Step4 to Step7).
If print: Unable to open I2C device

You need to open IIC. Enter Desktop: Preferences->Raspberry Pi Configuration->Interfaces->Enabled I2C->reboot.

Application effect

Running the program, you will see the value of temperature and humidity on

the LCD.