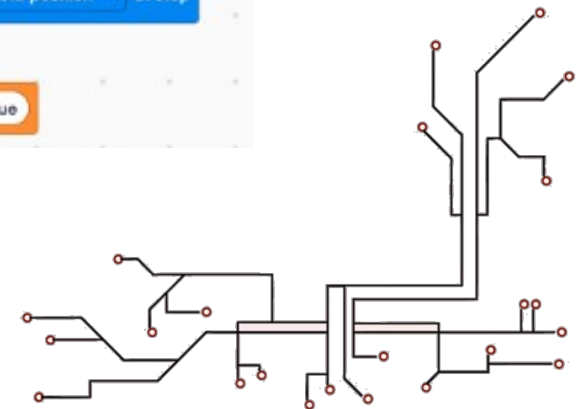
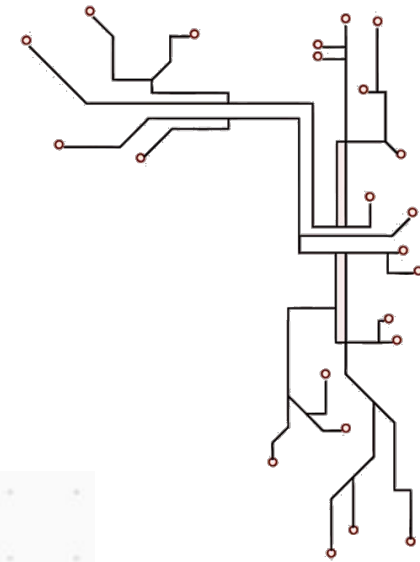


# Gyro Turn

- Gyro Sensor
- Turning
- Creating “My Blocks”



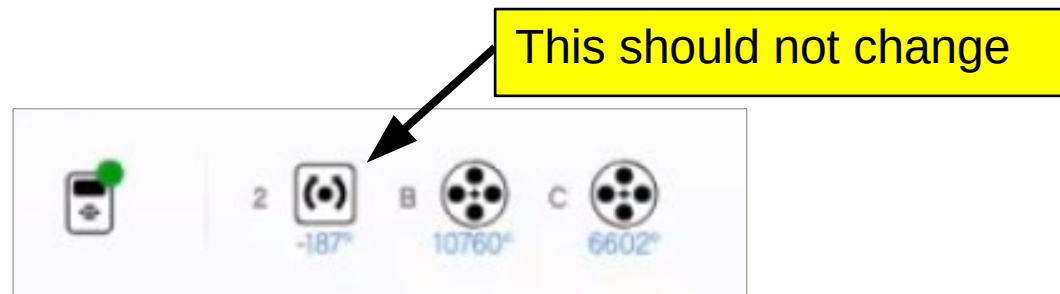
```
when I receive motor A up
  A reset degrees counted
  A set speed to 35 %
  A start motor counterclockwise
  wait until A degrees counted < -25
  A set motor to float at stop
  A stop motor
  A start motor at -15 % power
  wait until A degrees counted < -65
  A set motor to hold position at stop
  A stop motor
  set motor A is up to true
```



# Gyro Sensor

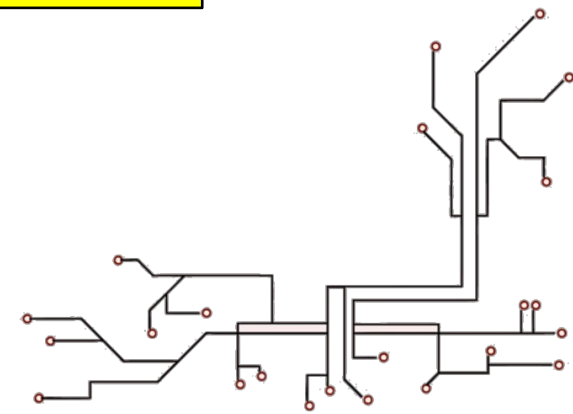
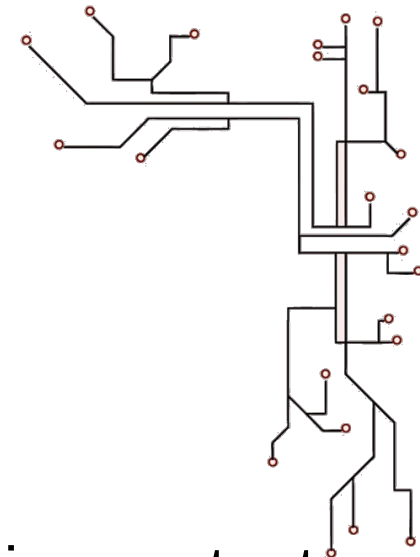
- **IMPORTANT!**

- The gyro is calibrated on start-up
- If correctly calibrated, the gyro angle should remain constant
- The value is not important as long as it doesn't change when the robot is stationary
- If it changes, recalibrate by unplugging and re-plugging the gyro (...or restart the device) while keeping it stationary



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# Gyro Sensor

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MOTORS

MOVEMENT

DISPLAY

SOUND

EVENTS

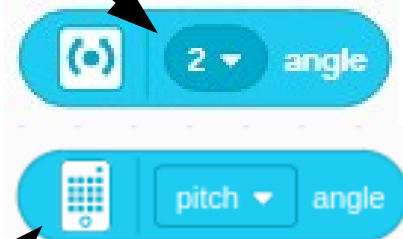
CONTROL

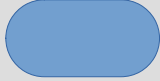
SENSORS

OPERATORS

VARIABLES

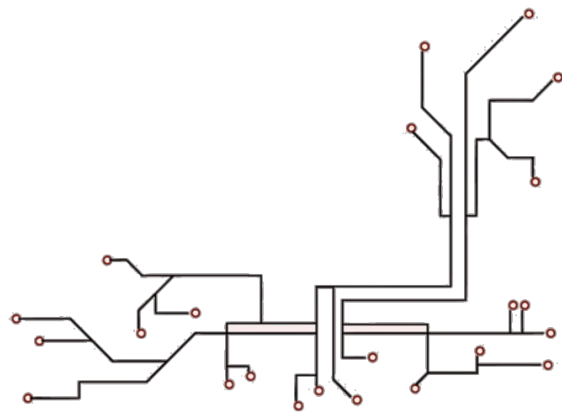
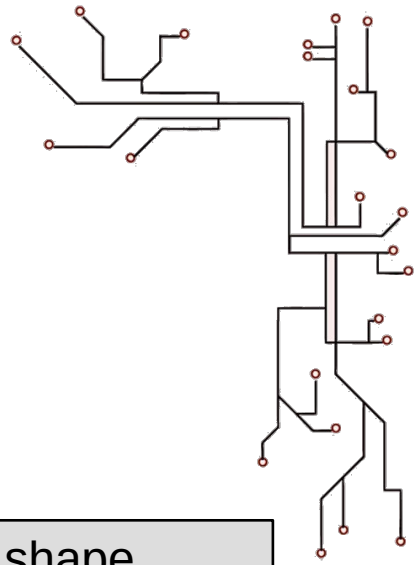
Set the port number correctly  
(...check where you plugged  
in your gyro sensor)



Notice the rounded shape  
of this block?   
This is a value block. It returns  
a numeric value (eg. 1, 2, 42).

Spike prime version. **Make sure to switch to "Yaw"**

Find it under "Sensors"



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# “wait until”

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MOTORS

MOVEMENT

DISPLAY

SOUND

EVENTS

CONTROL

SENSORS

OPERATORS

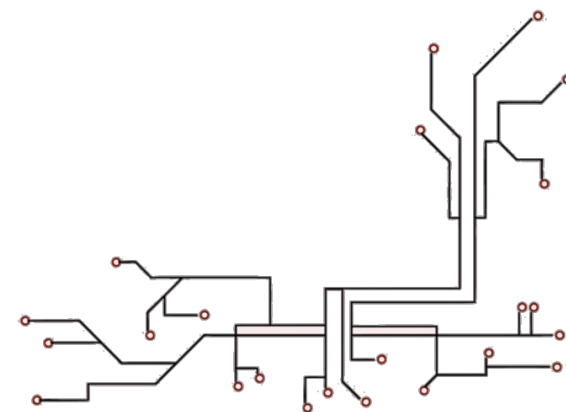
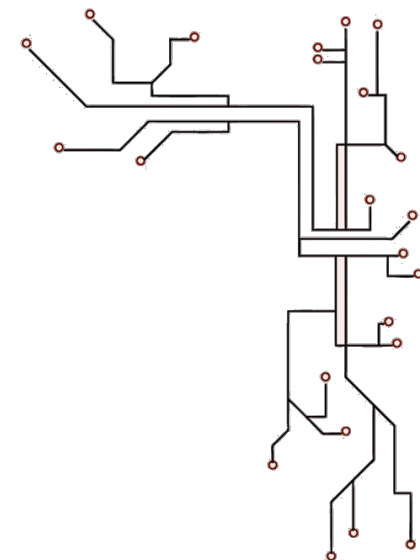
VARIABLES

This space is for the condition



This block will wait until the condition is true, before the program can continue to the next block

Find it under “Control”



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# Conditions and Math

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MOTORS

MOVEMENT

DISPLAY

SOUND

EVENTS

CONTROL

SENSORS

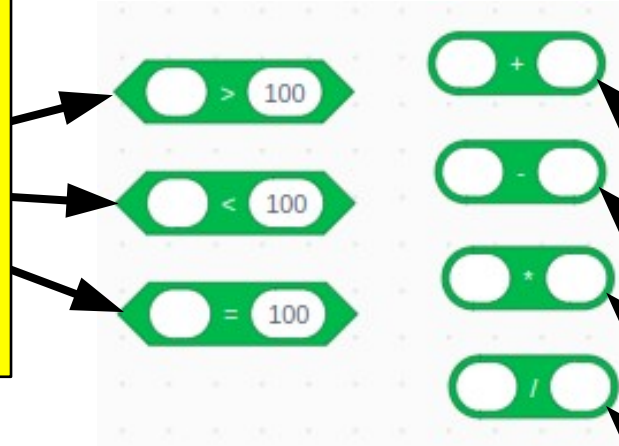
OPERATORS

VARIABLES

We can check if the value on the left is...

- > Greater than
- < Less than
- = Equal to

...the value on the right



We can also...

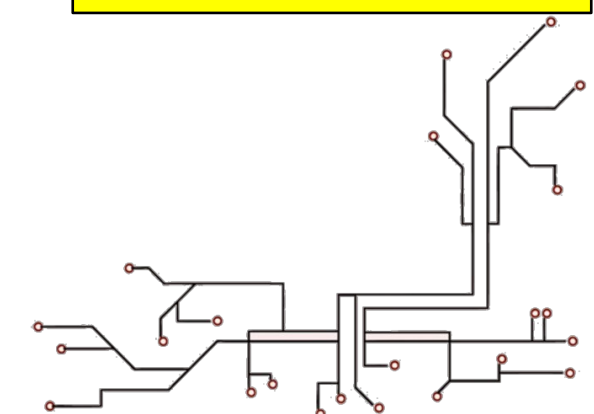
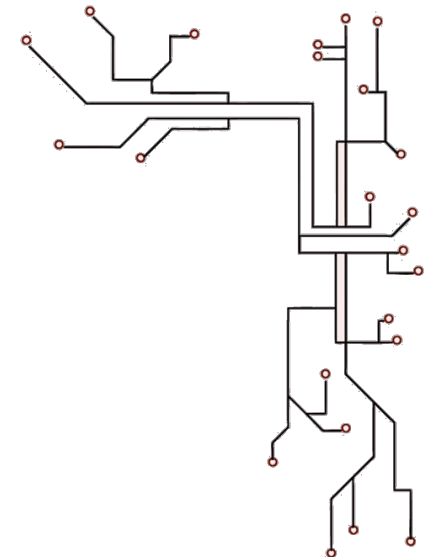
- Add
- Subtract
- Multiply
- Divide

...two numbers

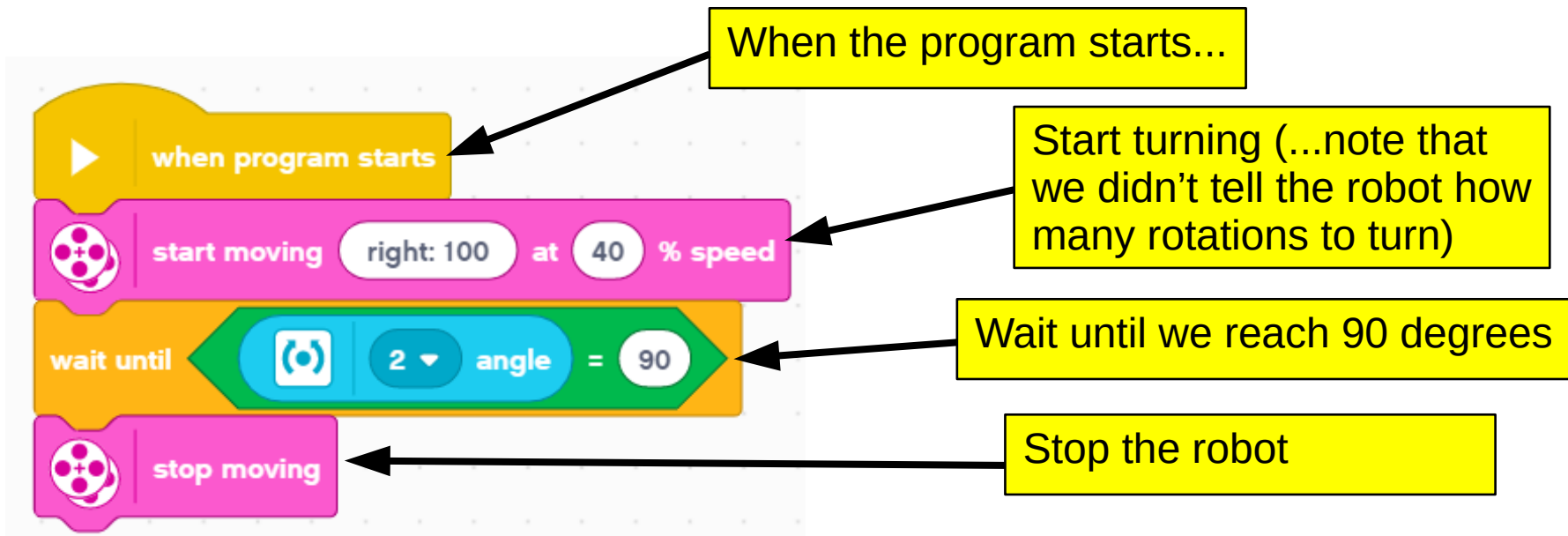
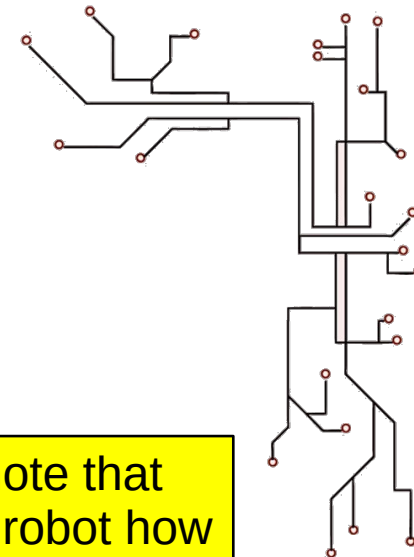
Find them under "Operators"

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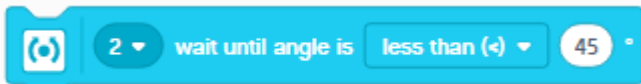
# Example 1



## Try it out!

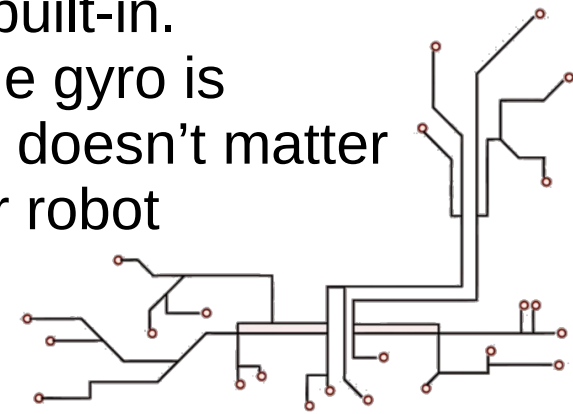
- Add a gyro sensor to your robot. Spike prime already have one built-in.
- As long as the logo on the gyro is facing up, the orientation doesn't matter
- Run the program on your robot

EV3 Classroom have a "wait until angle" block that provides a shortcut, but the above example works with both EV3 and Spike Prime



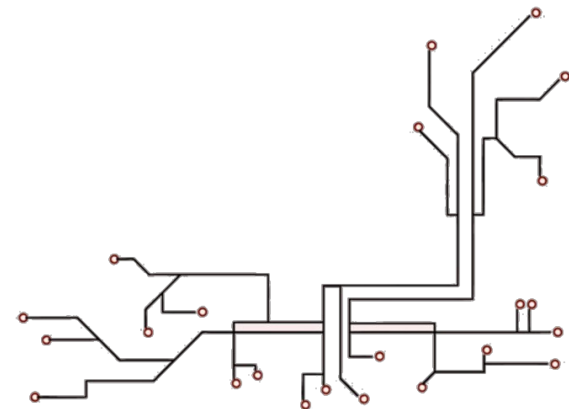
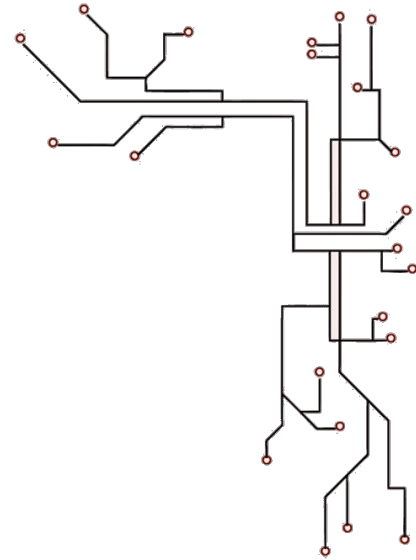
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# Example 1

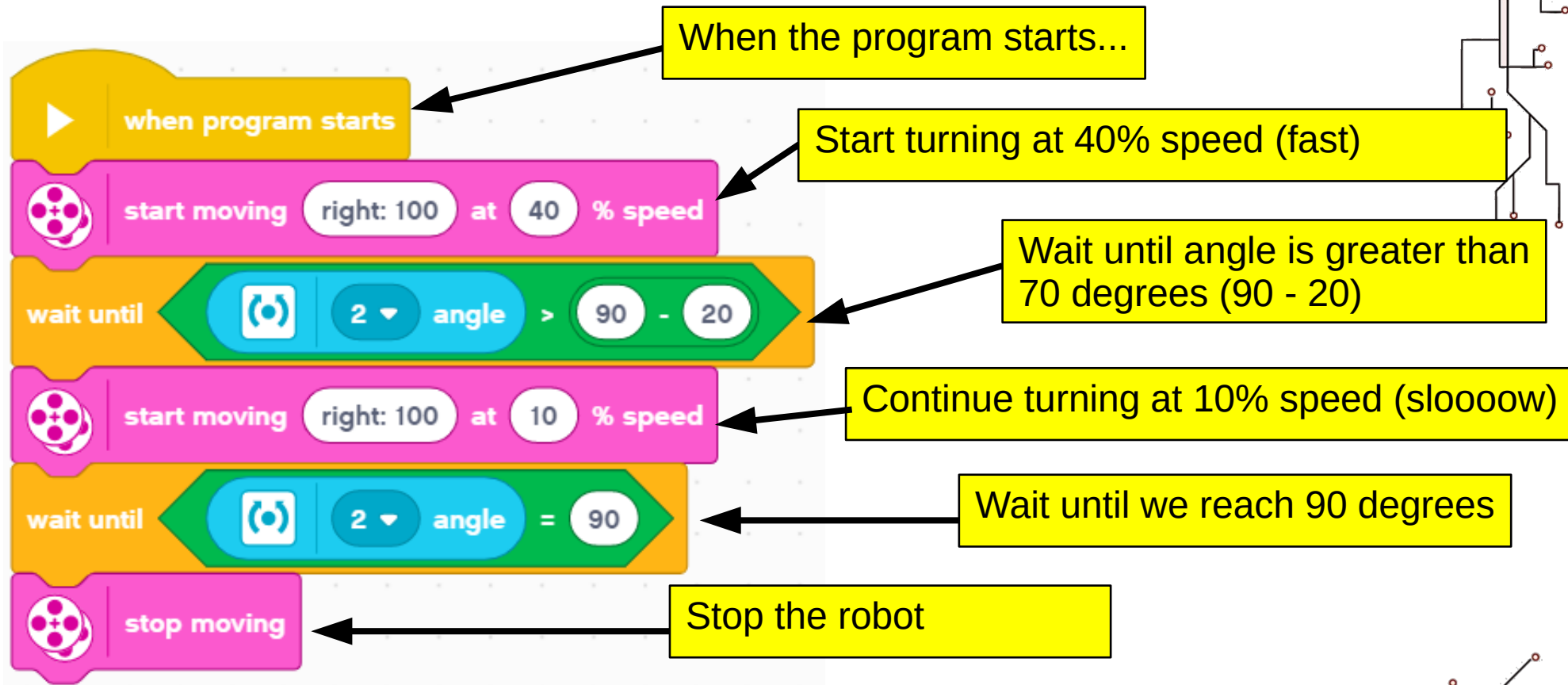
- Result?
  - Did it achieve an exact 90 degrees turn?
  - Why not?
  - Try increasing and reducing the speed. Did the robot turn more accurately now?



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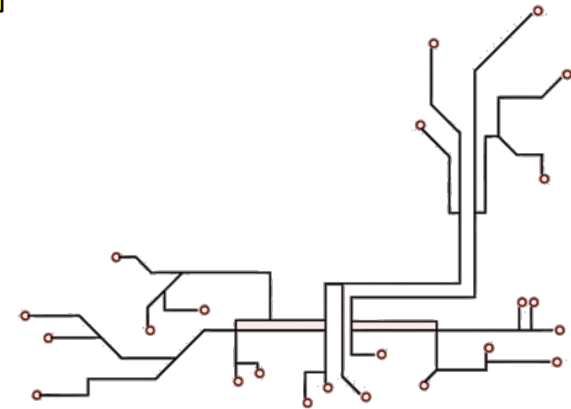
# Example 2



Try it out!

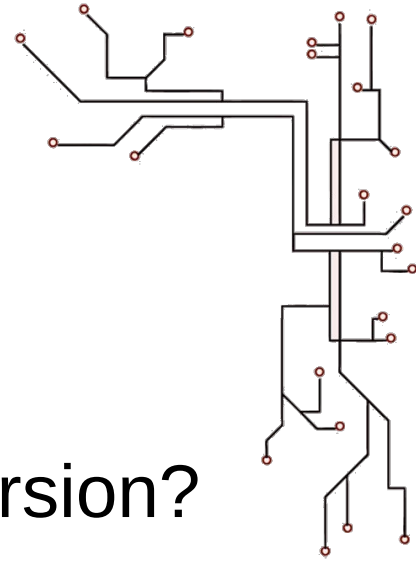
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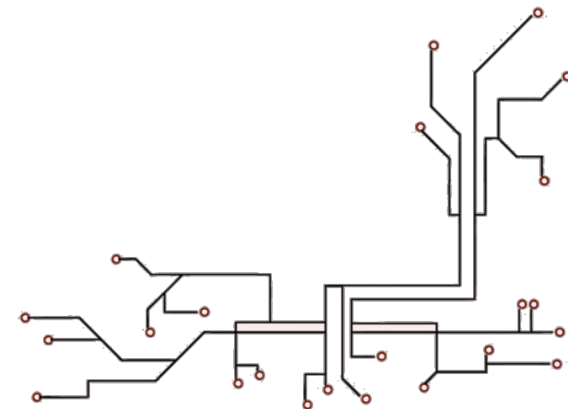




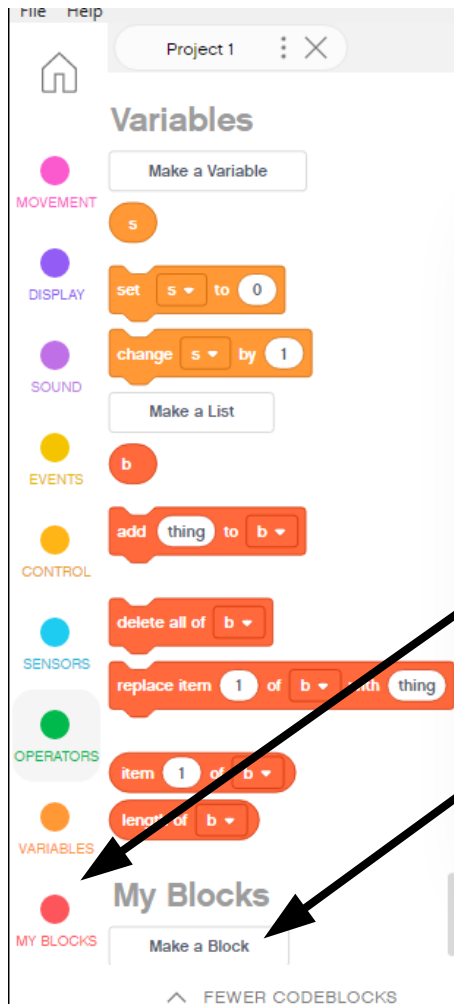
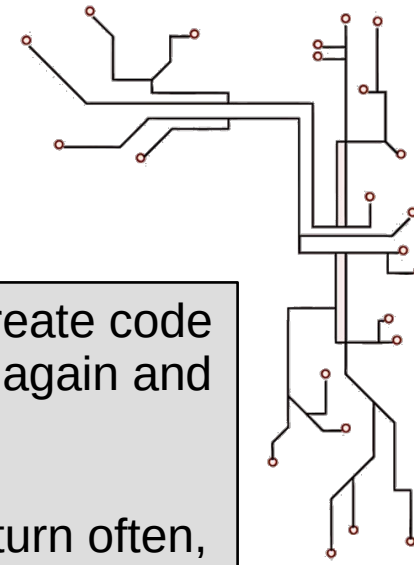
# Example 2



- Result?
  - Is this more accurate than the previous version?
  - Is this faster than the previous version?
  - Try adjusting the “-20” to improve the speed while maintaining accuracy
  - \* Note, you don’t need it to be perfect. A 1 degree error is ok.



# Creating a “My Block”

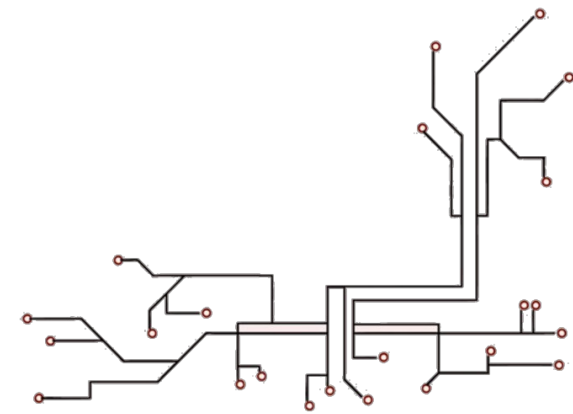


Go to the “My Blocks” category...

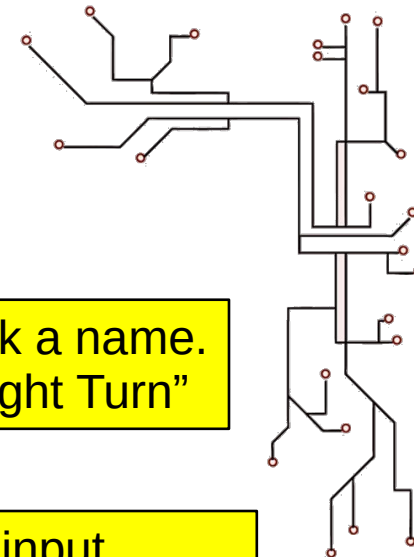
...and select “Make a Block”

Use My Blocks to create code that you can re-use again and again.

Our robot needs to turn often, so let's make our turning code into a My Block.



# Creating a “My Block”



Give your My Block a name. Something like “Right Turn”



Add a “number” input. Give the input a name, like “direction”



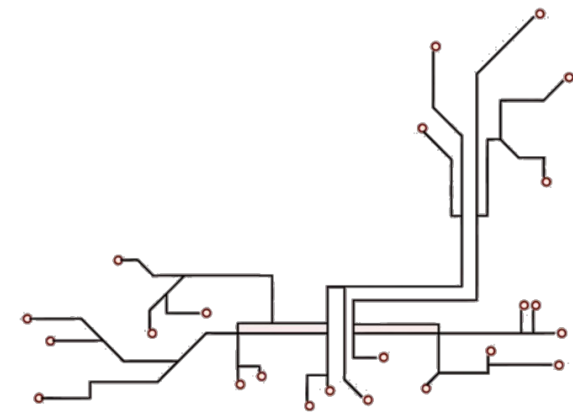
Add an input  
number or text



Add an input  
boolean



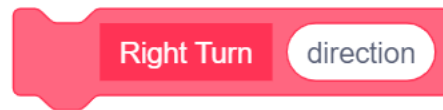
Add a label



# Creating a “My Block”

Make a block

It should look like this...



Click “SAVE” when done

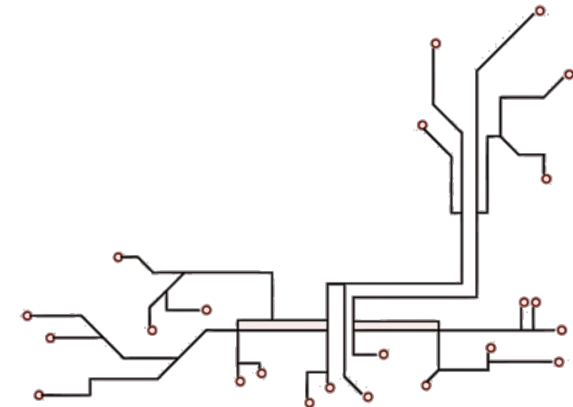


CANCEL

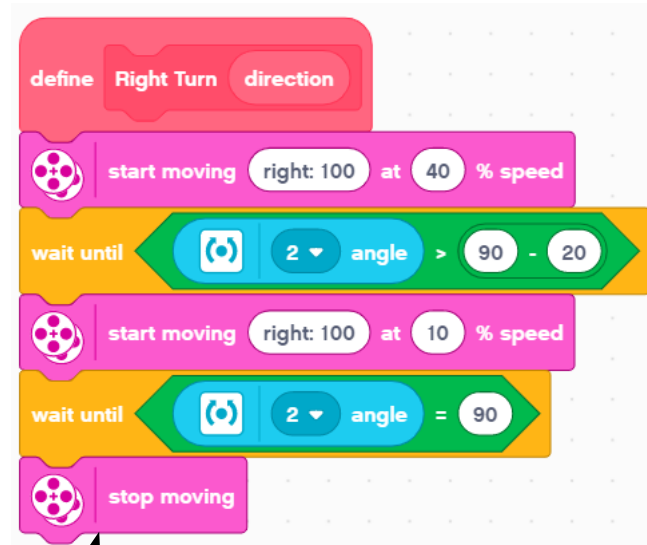
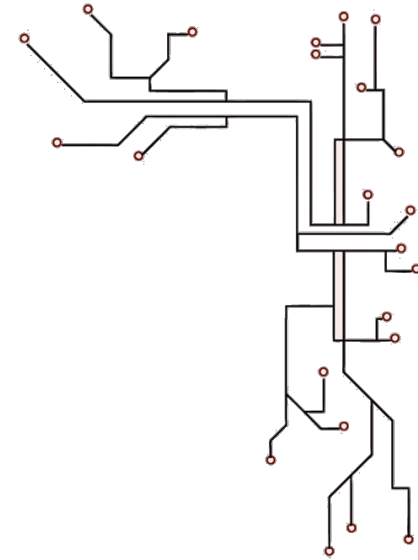
SAVE

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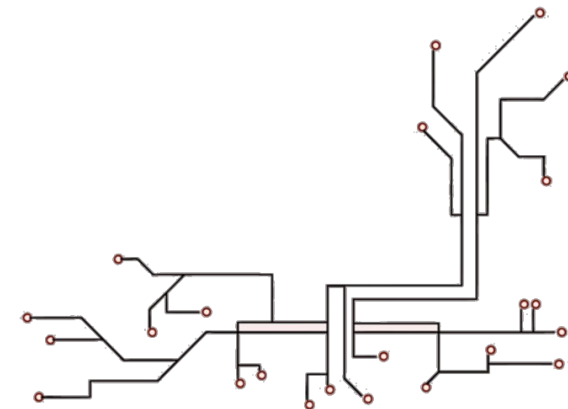
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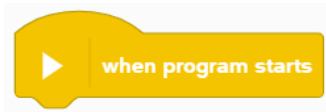
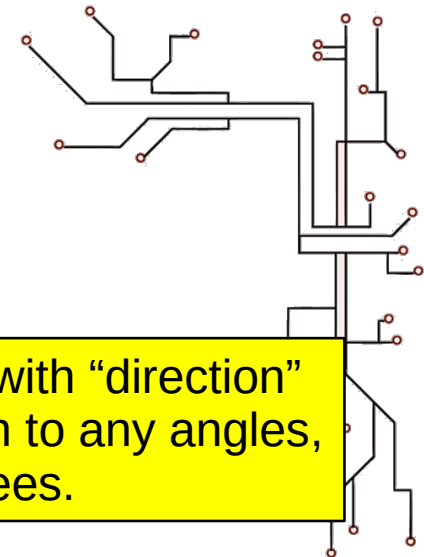
# Creating a “My Block”



Move all the blocks and place it under “define Right Turn”

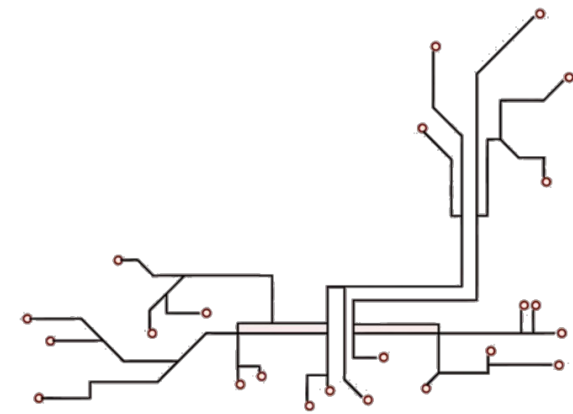


# Creating a “My Block”

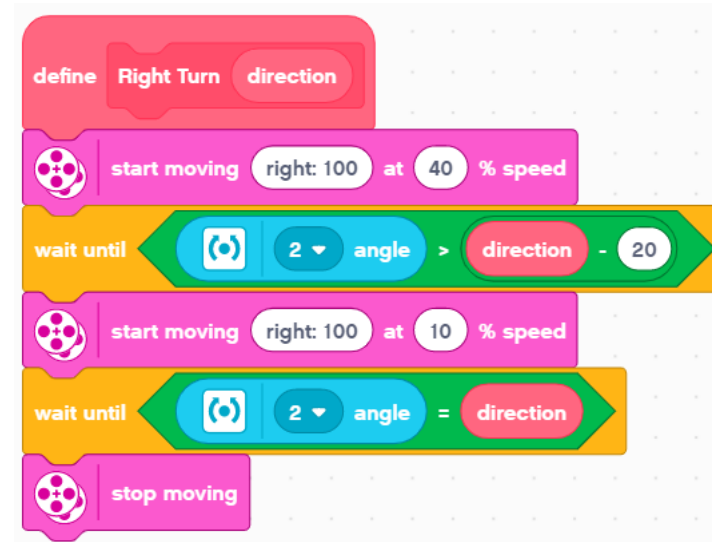
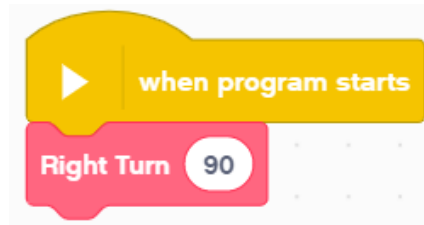
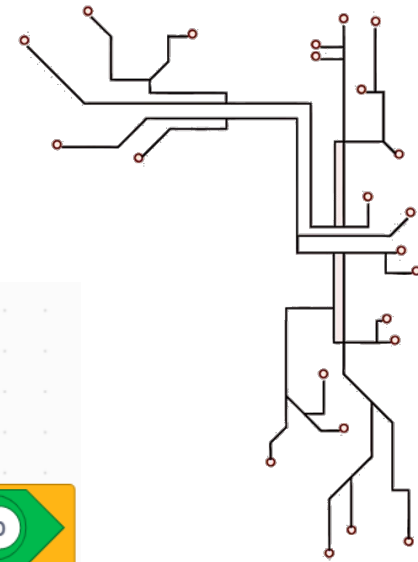


```
define Right Turn direction
  start moving right: 100 at 40 % speed
  wait until 2 angle > direction - 20
  start moving right: 100 at 10 % speed
  wait until 2 angle = direction
  stop moving
```

Replace all the “90” with “direction”  
This allows us to turn to any angles,  
and not just 90 degrees.

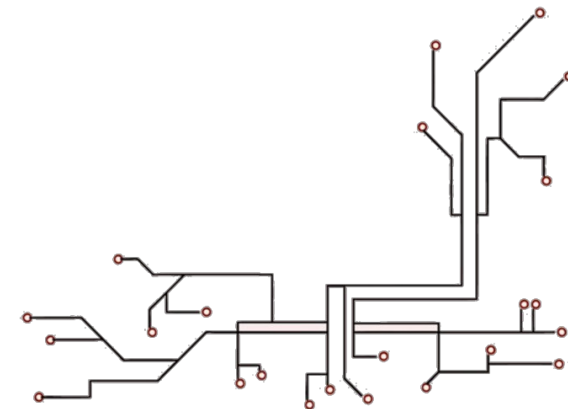


# Creating a “My Block”



My Blocks don't run by themselves, we need to “call” it when we want it to run.

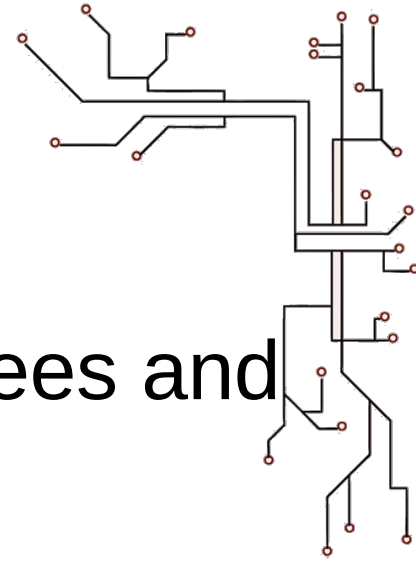
Here we add a call to “Right Turn” under “when program starts”



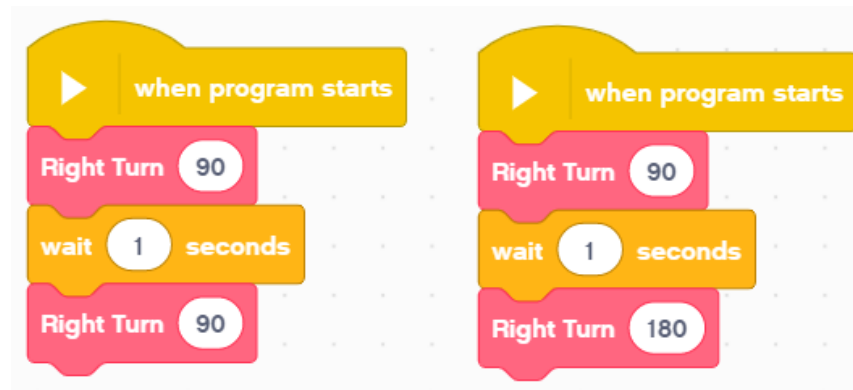
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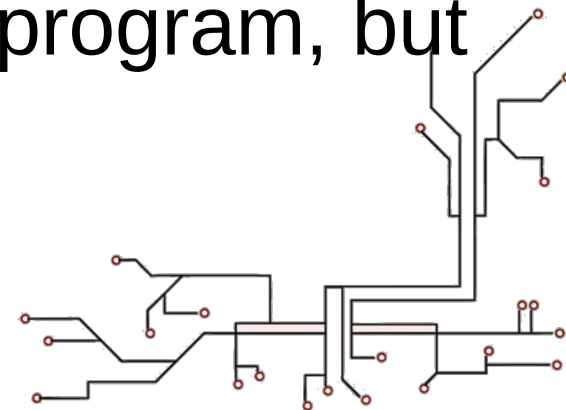
# Experiment



- Try using “Right Turn” to turn to 45 degrees and 180 degrees. Does it work correctly?
- Try these two programs (one at a time)...



- The robot only turn once in the first program, but twice in the second program. Why?



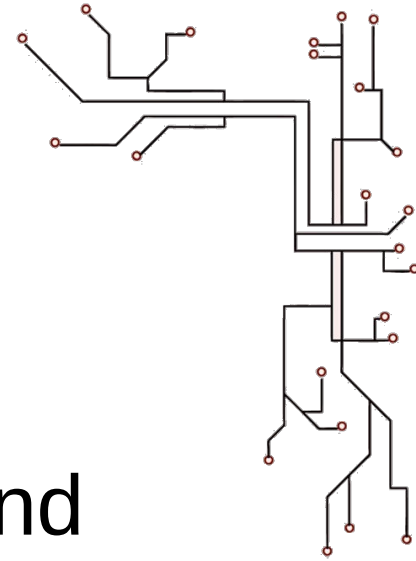
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# Gyro

- Not just in robots
- Gyros are also used in ships, planes, and hoverboards



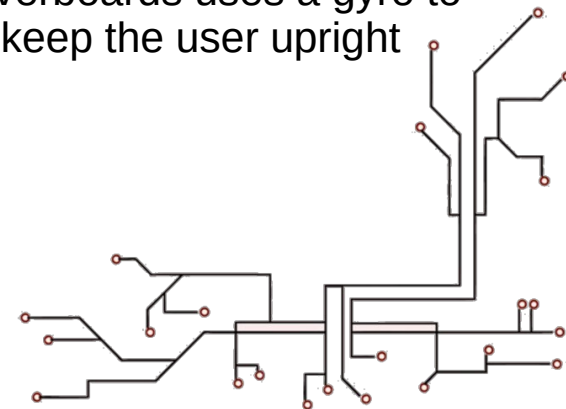
Ship Gyro



Gyro display used on aircrafts



Hoverboards uses a gyro to keep the user upright

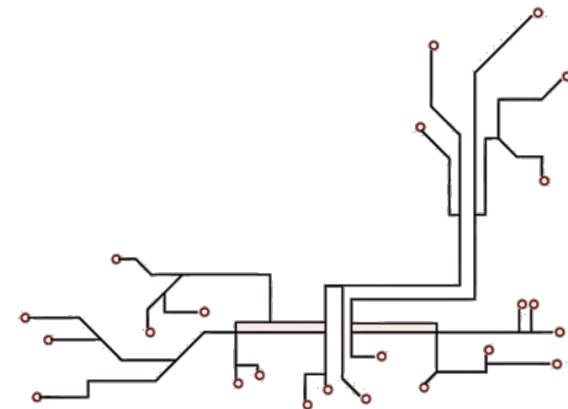
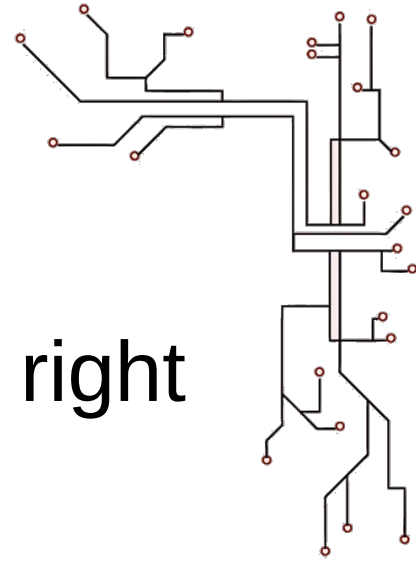


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# Challenge

- The current My Block is only for turning right
- Make another My Block for turning left



# Summary

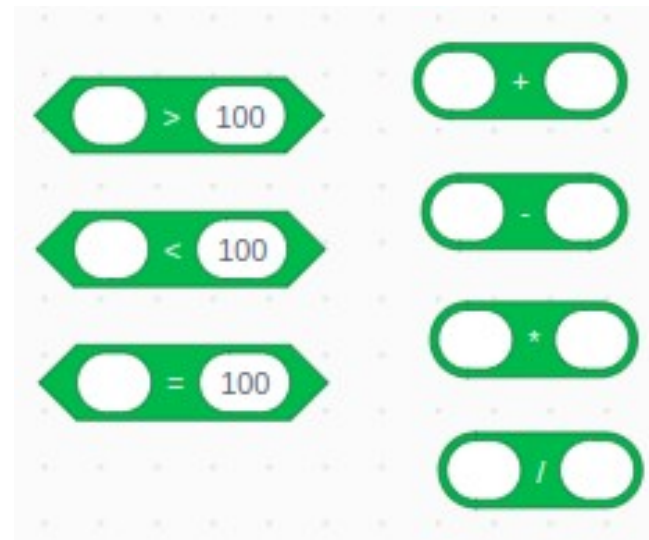
- Use the gyro blocks to check direction



- Use “wait” to make the program wait for a condition to be true



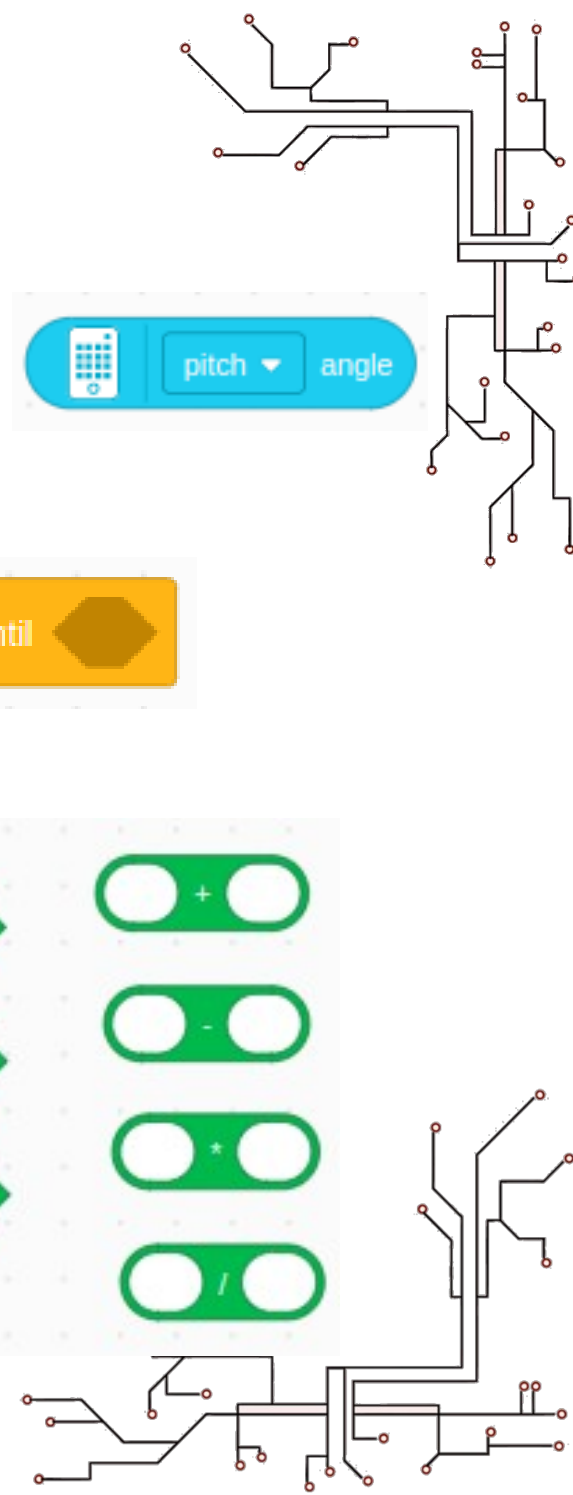
- Use the comparison blocks under “operators” to check a condition



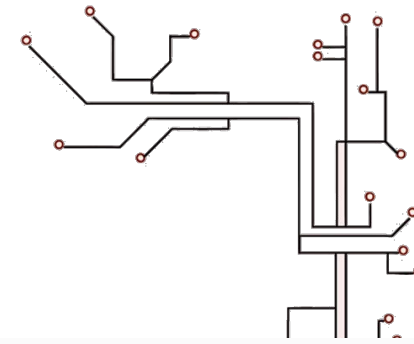
- Use the math blocks to add, subtract, multiply, or divide

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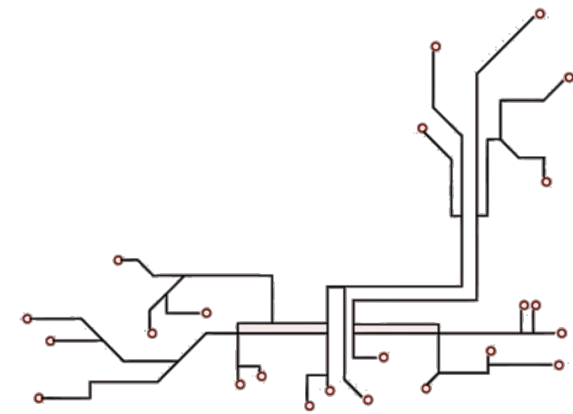
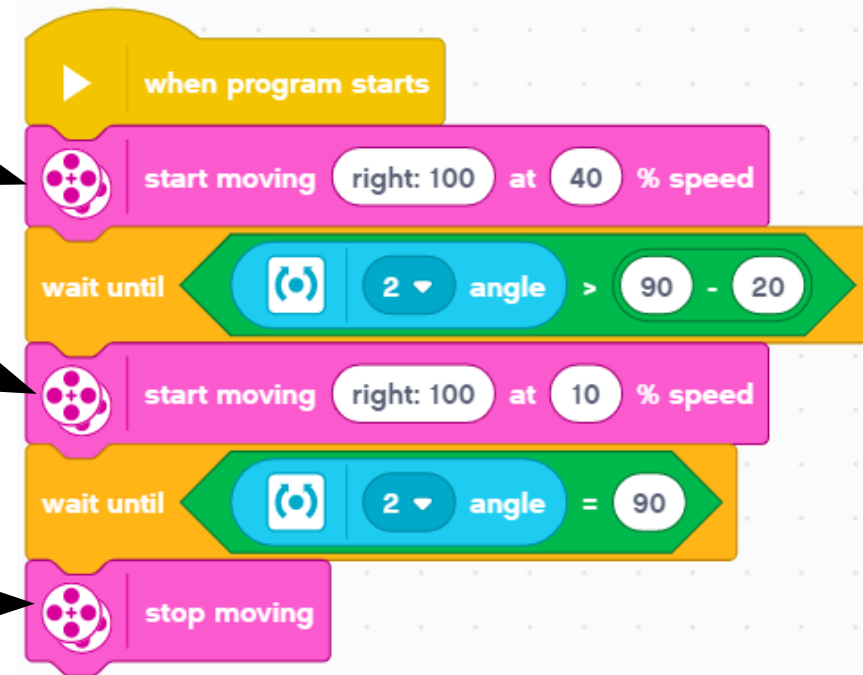
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# Summary

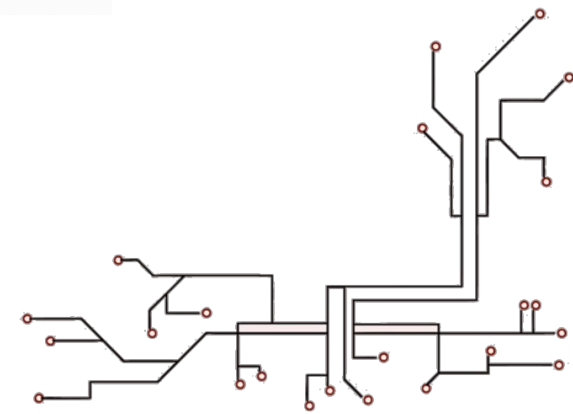
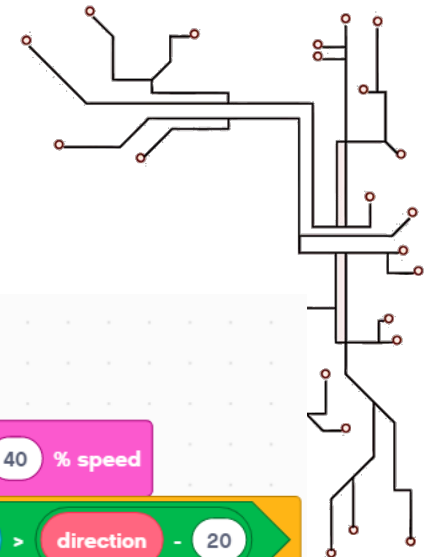
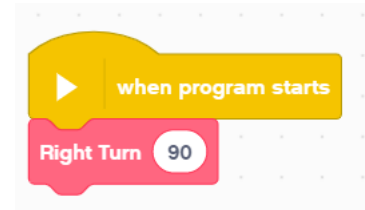
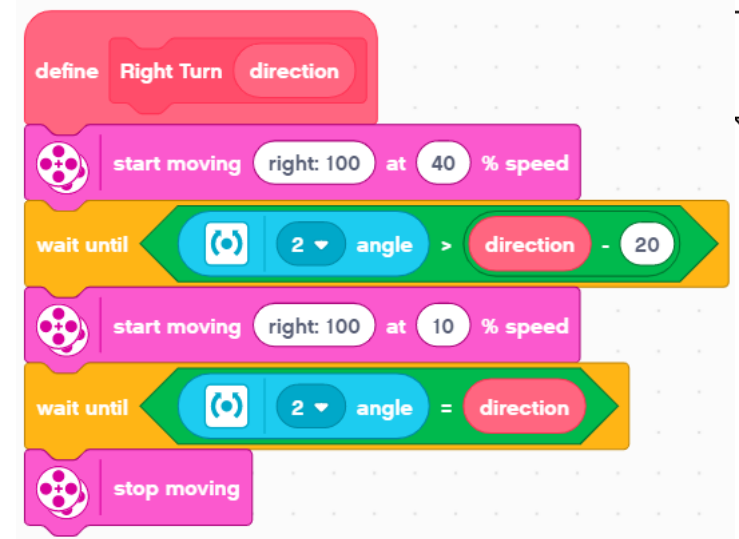


- Turn fast at the start...
- ...then slow down when your robot is near to the target direction
- Finally, stop



# Summary

- Create My Blocks for code that you often need to run...
- ...then run it by “calling” it under “when program starts”



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