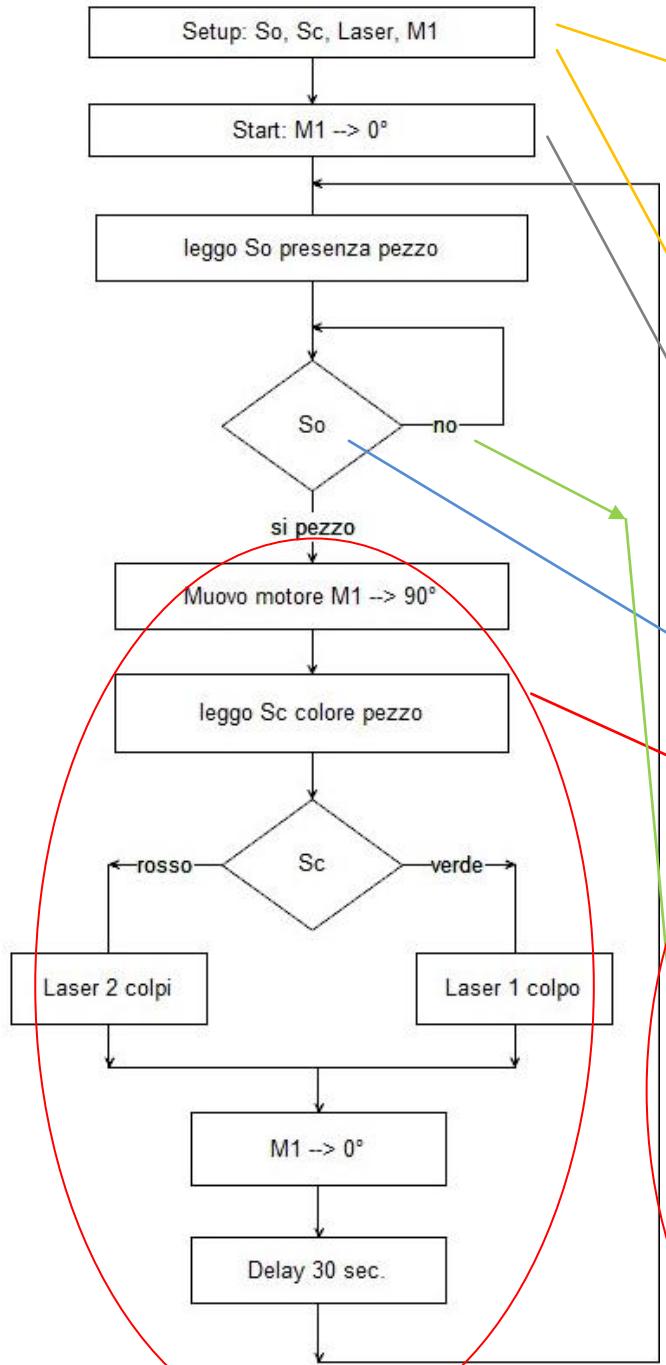


PROGETTO LASER ARDUINO



```

Int pinSo=1; // pin sensore presenza
Int pinSc=2;
int pinM1=3;
int pinLaser=4;
int statoSo, statoSc; // stato sensori
motor M1; // variabile di tipo motore servo

void setup(){
    pinMode(pinM1, OUTPUT);
    pinMode(pinLaser, OUTPUT);
    pinMode(pinSo, INPUT);
    pinMode(pinSc, INPUT);
    M1.write(0);
}

void loop() {
    statoSo= DigitalRead(pinSo);
    if (statoSo == HIGH) {
        M1.write(90);

        statoSc= DigitalRead(pinSc);
        if (statoSc == HIGH) {
            digitalWrite(pinLaser, HIGH);
            delay(100);
            digitalWrite(pinLaser, LOW);
            delay(100);
            digitalWrite(pinLaser, HIGH);
            delay(100);
            digitalWrite(pinLaser, LOW);
        }
    } else {
        digitalWrite(pinLaser, HIGH);
        delay(100);
        digitalWrite(pinLaser, LOW);
    }

    M1.write(0);
    delay(30000);
}

Non fa nulla
}
  
```

The corresponding Arduino code implements the logic shown in the flowchart. It defines pins for sensors and motor, initializes the motor at 0°, and sets up the digital pins. The loop reads sensor So. If high, it moves motor M1 to 90°. Then it reads sensor Sc. If high, it triggers a sequence of laser pulses (HIGH for 100ms, LOW for 100ms, HIGH for 100ms, LOW for 100ms). After each pulse, the motor is moved back to 0°. The loop then waits for 30 seconds before repeating. If sensor So is low, the loop simply moves the motor back to 0° and waits 30 seconds. Finally, a placeholder block "Non fa nulla" is shown.