

brandeismakerlab

# How to Master the Micro Servo

This in depth guide will assist you in your conquering of the Micro Servo.

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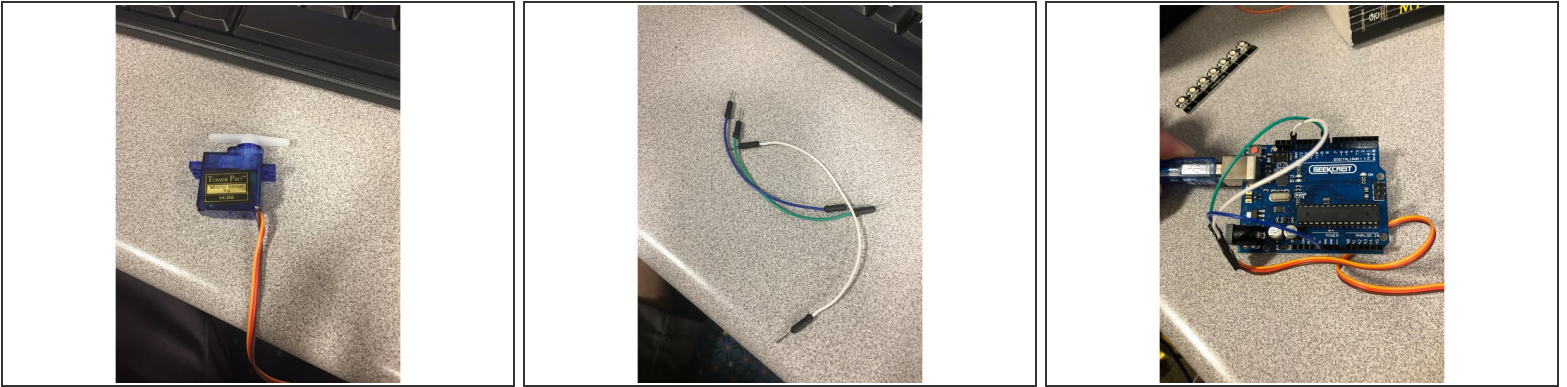
## PARTS:

- [jumper wire](#) (3)

### Male to Male

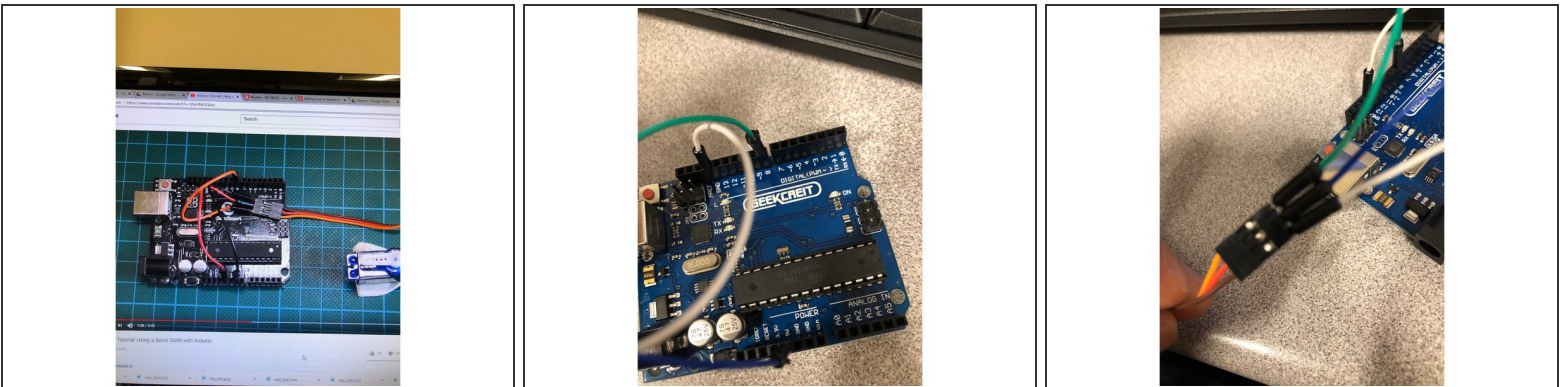
- [Arduino UNO](#) (1)
- [Micro Servo 9g](#) (1)
- [USB 2.0 A-Male to B-Male Cable](#) (1)

## Step 1 — Acquiring the Goods



- First, you must acquire a micro servo, an Arduino Uno (preferably) with a usb/Arduino cable, and three male to male jumper wires.
- If you want more of a background in electronics, [see this tutorial](#)

## Step 2 — Assembly



- Connect the three jumper wires to the designated ports on the Arduino.
- The ports will vary based on the Arduino you use, if you don't have access to an Uno then just google to setup to your Arduino.

## Step 3 — Downloading Arduino

### MAC vs PC



- Before you can use the servo, have the Arduino IDE installed
- See [How to Use Arduino IDE Tutorial](#)

## Step 4 — Use the Part

```
/*
Intro Servo Tutorial from https://www.interobotics.com/tutorial-how-to-control-the
Curated by Brandeis Automation Lab
*/

#include <Servo.h> //add '<' and '>' before and after servo.h

int servoPin = 9;
int angle;

Servo servo;

int servoAngle = 0; // servo position in degrees
int time = 1000;
void setup()
{
  Serial.begin(9600);
  servo.attach(servoPin);
}

void loop()
{
  //control the servo's direction and the position of the motor
  servo.write(45); // Turn SG90 servo Left to 45 degrees
  delay(time); // Wait 1 second
  servo.write(90); // Turn SG90 servo back to 90 degrees (center position)
  delay(time); // Wait 1 second
  servo.write(135); // Turn SG90 servo Right to 135 degrees
  delay(time); // Wait 1 second
  servo.write(90); // Turn SG90 servo back to 90 degrees (center position)
  delay(time);
  //end control the servo's direction and the position of the motor
}
```

- Use this link to get some source code for the part and start learning how to servo functions.
- [Link to Program](#)