TA0136

USER MANUAL

ARDUINO 2 WHEEL DRIVE ULTRASONIC ROBOT KIT

AUS ELECTRONICS DIRECT COM.AU

Contents

1. Overview – TA0136

In this instruction, we will introduce you through the fun project of the Arduino 2 Wheel Drive Ultrasonic Robot Kit. Get your Arduino board kit. Let's get started!

2. Getting started: Programming the arm robot using Arduino UNO

2.1. What is Arduino?

Arduino is an open-source electronics platform based on easy-to-use hardware and software. Arduino boards can read inputs - light on a sensor, a finger on a button, or a Twitter message - and turn it into an output - activating a motor, turning on an LED, publishing something online. You can tell your board what to do by sending a set of instructions to the microcontroller on the board. To do so you use the Arduino programming language (based on Wiring), and the Arduino Software (IDE), based on Processing.

2.2. What is IDUINO UNO?

The Iduino Uno is on the ATmega328. It has 14 digital input/output pins (of which 6 can be used as PWM outputs), 6 analogue inputs, a 16 MHz ceramic resonator, a USB connection, a power jack, an ICSP header, and a reset button.

It contains everything needed to support the microcontroller; simply connect it to a computer with a USB cable or power it with a AC-to-DC adapter or battery to get started. You can tinker with your UNO without worrying too much about doing something wrong, worst case scenario you can replace the chip for a few dollars and start over again.

For more information: https://store.arduino.cc/usa/arduino-uno-rev3

2.3. What are the differences between other Arduino development boards we are providing?

There are a bunch of Arduino boards, they come in different shapes and sizes, with different processing power, digital IO, and other capabilities. Rather than telling you guys what to buy, we have put together a handy guide to show you the capabilities of each board.

Table 1Comparison Table

Name	Processor	Operating/Input Voltage	CPU Speed	Analog In/Out	Digital IO/PWM	EEPROM [kB]	SRAM [kB]	Flash [kB]	USB	UART
Mega 2560	ATmega2560	5 V / 7-12 V	16 MHz	16/0	54/15	4	8	256	Regular	4
Uno	ATmega328P	5 V / 7-12 V	16 MHz	6/0	14-Jun	1	2	32	Regular	1
Leonardo	ATmega32U4	5 V / 7-12 V	16 MHz	12/0	20-Jul	1	2.5	32	Micro	1
Nano	ATmega168 ATmega328P	5 V / 7-9 V	16 MHz	8/0	14-Jun	0.512 1	1 2	16 32	Mini	1

No need to worry anything for now as you will gain deep understanding after completing this fun project. Stay with me and get your hands dirty using Arduino UNO.

For more information: https://www.arduino.cc/en/Products/Compare

3. Software installation

In this section, we will introduce you the development platform where you translate creative mind into codes and let it fly.

3.1. Arduino Software/IDE

Download from here. Open Windows-based app by double clicking it and follow the instruction to complete(Remember to install everything driver for Arduino). Easy!

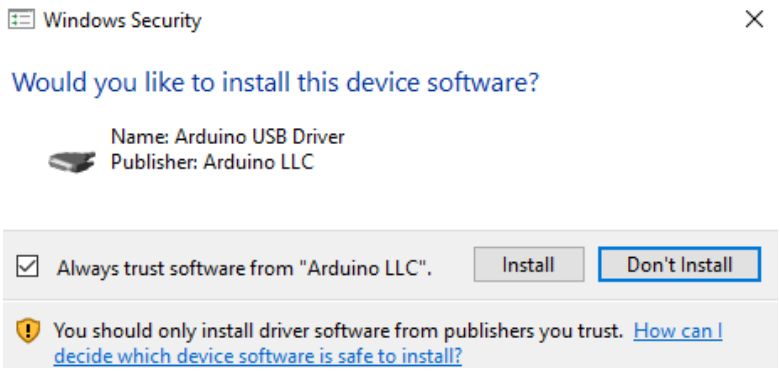
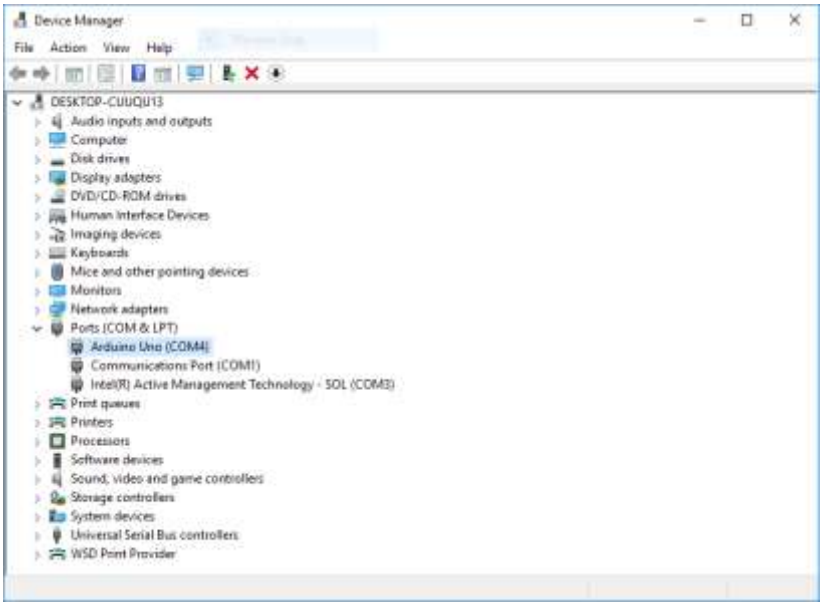


Figure 1 Installation of drivers

Connecting your UNO board with your computer

Connecting UNO and your PC by a blue USB cable, and if connected correctly you will see the green power LED light up and another orange LED is blinking.



Find your Serial COM number and note it down.

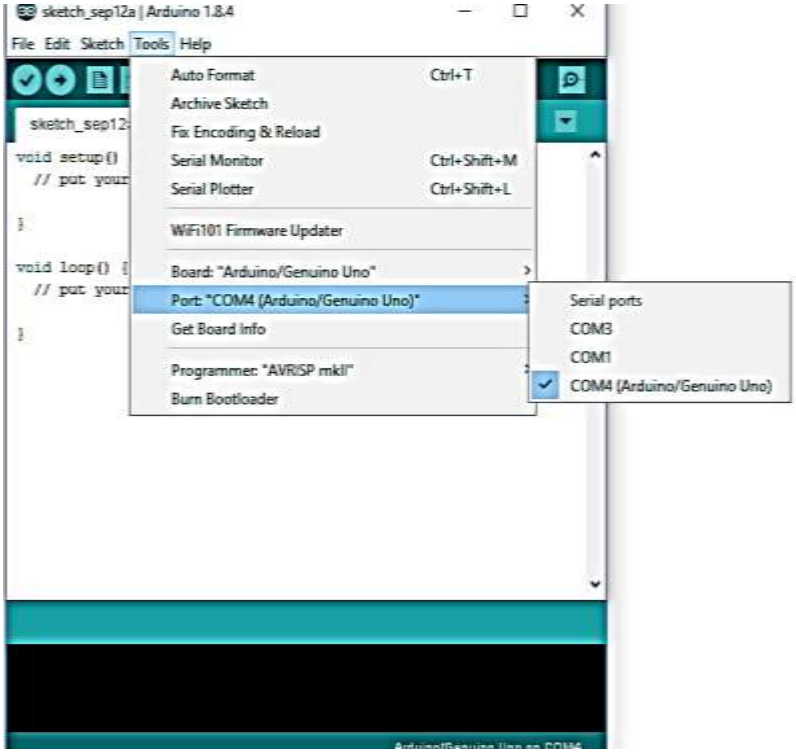
Figure 2 Check Your special COM and note it down the number

We need to figure out which channel COM is currently communicating between PC and UNO. Following the path: Control panel | Hardware and Sound | Devices and Printers | Device Manager | Ports (COM & LPT) | Arduino UNO (COMx)

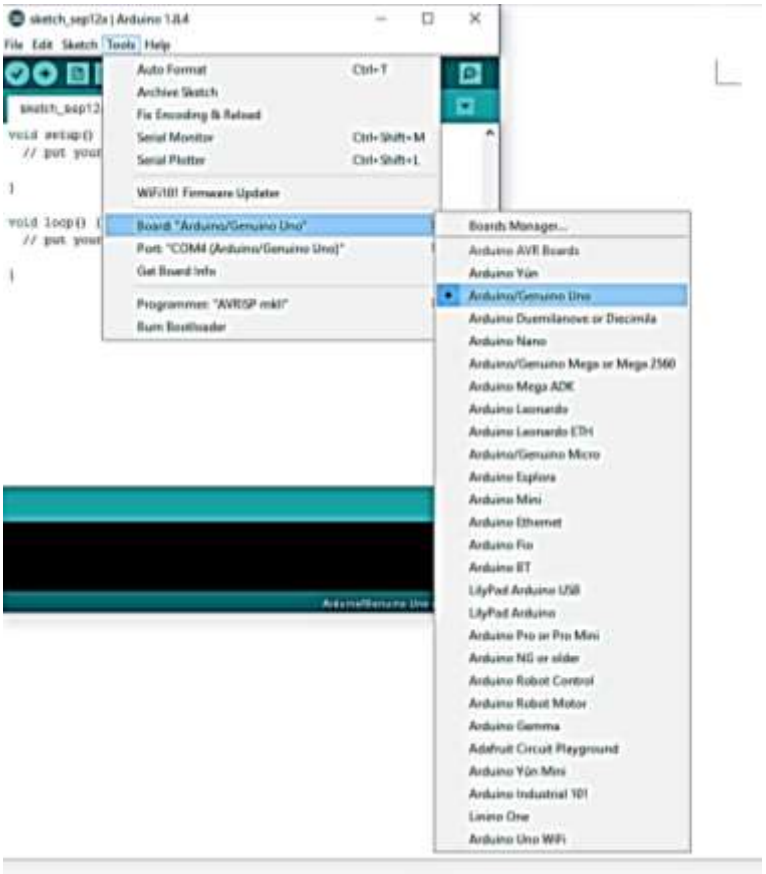
Note down the COM number as we require this later. In this case, we are using the COM 4

3.2. Play with your first "Hello World" LED example

Firstly, let's tell IDE where to find our Arduino port and which board you are currently using: The following instruction (Figure 3 and 4) shows the details:



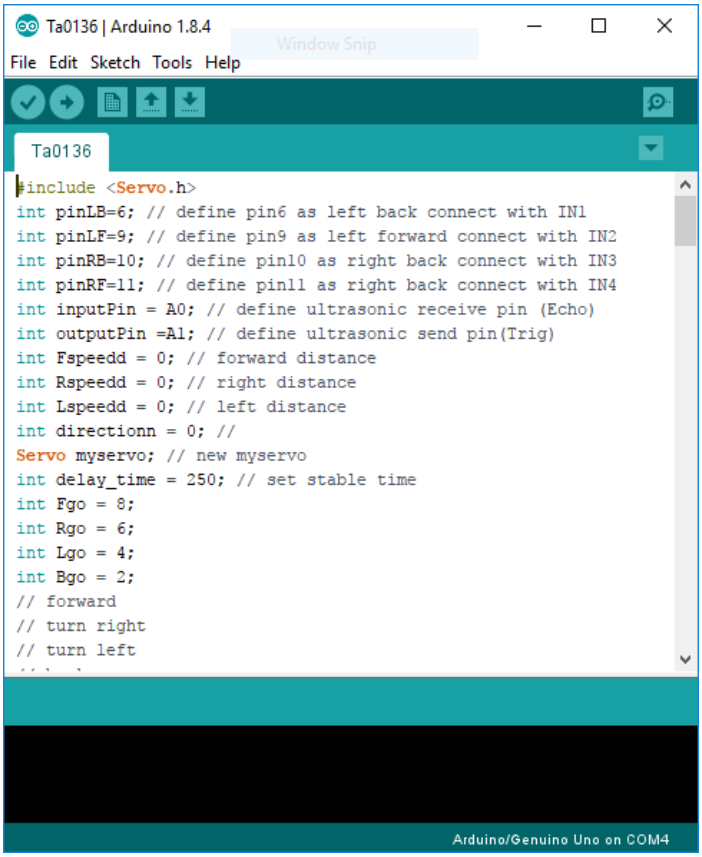
Configuration of Ports



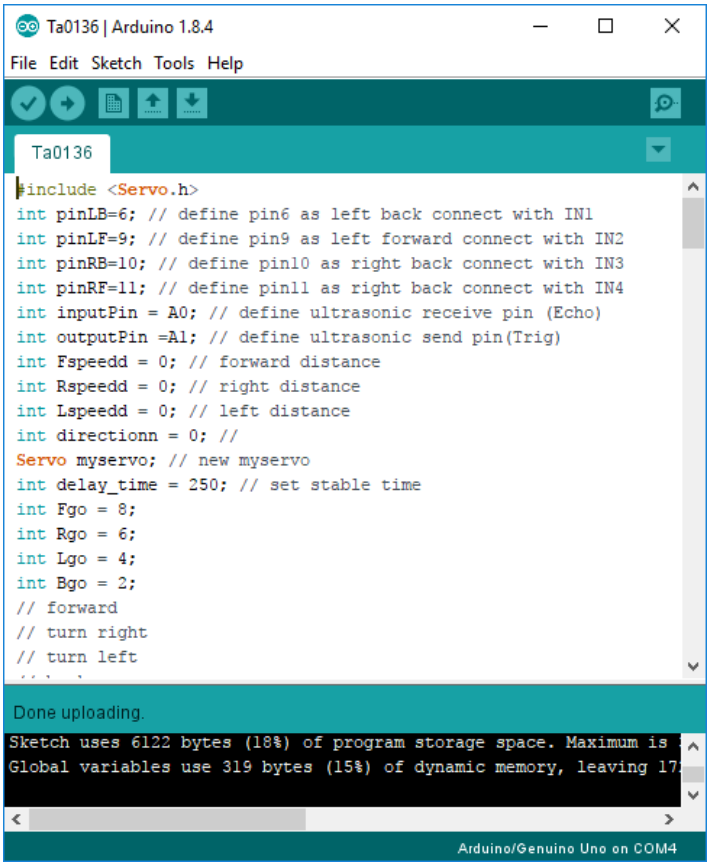
Configuration of the Board

It’s time to play with you first simple example. Following the path by File | Examples | 01. Basics | Blink. A new code window would pop up, press the arrow symbol to upload. You will notice the orange LED is blinking almost every second.

3.3. Run your Arduino 2 Wheel Drive code



Upload to UNO



Done uploading!

4. Hardware installation

4.1. Unboxing and Component list

- Acrylic Chassis
- DC Motors
- SG90 Servo and Bracket
- Rubber Wheels
- Metal Pivot wheel

- Ultrasonic Sensor
- Arduino UNO
- Sensor shield
- 6 x AA Battery Box
- L298N Board
- Switch

- Fastener package Screw, nuts and spacer components

4.2. Chassis Frame Installation

Remove the protective cover and prepare the items:

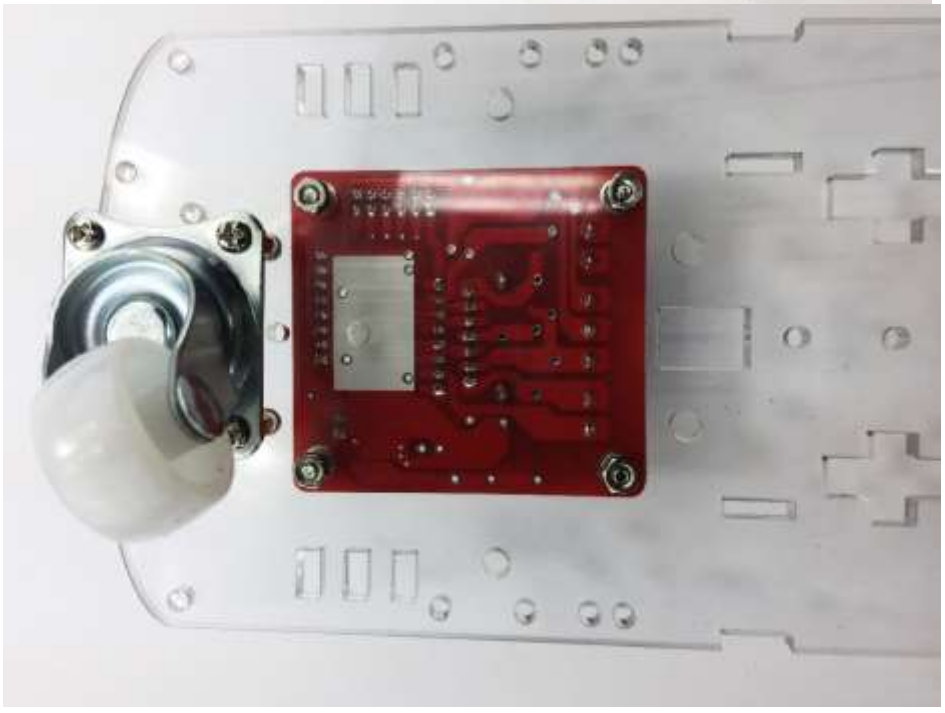
- 4 x M3 * 6 Screw
- 4 x M3 x 10 Spacer
- Metal Pivot Wheel

Assemble the M3*10 spacers and M3*6 screws onto the Metal Pivot Wheel

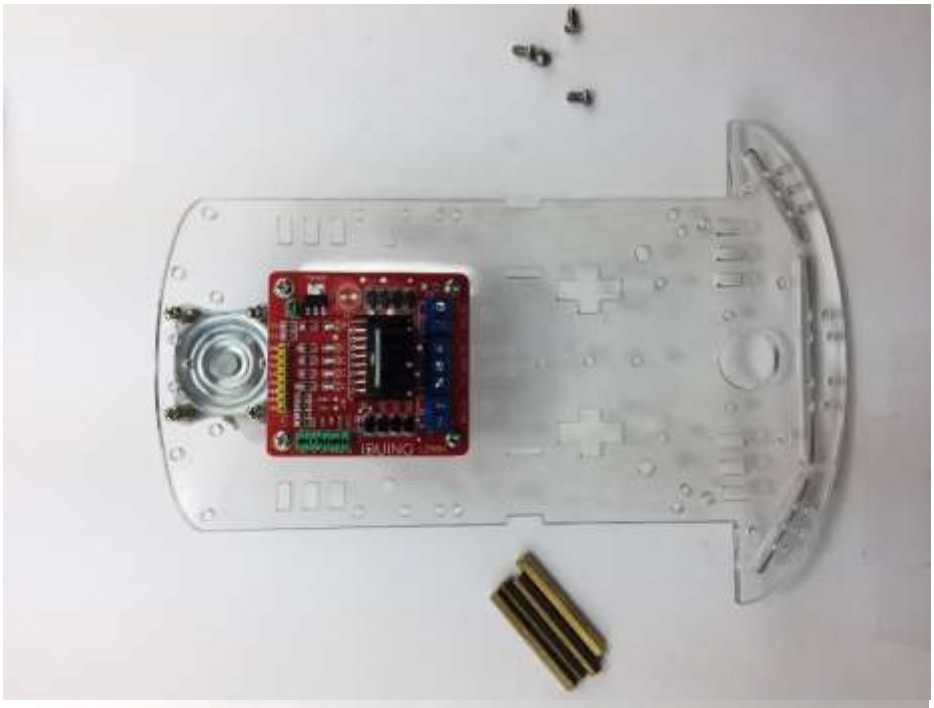
Prepare the four M3*6 screws

Screw in the metal pivot wheel to the chassis

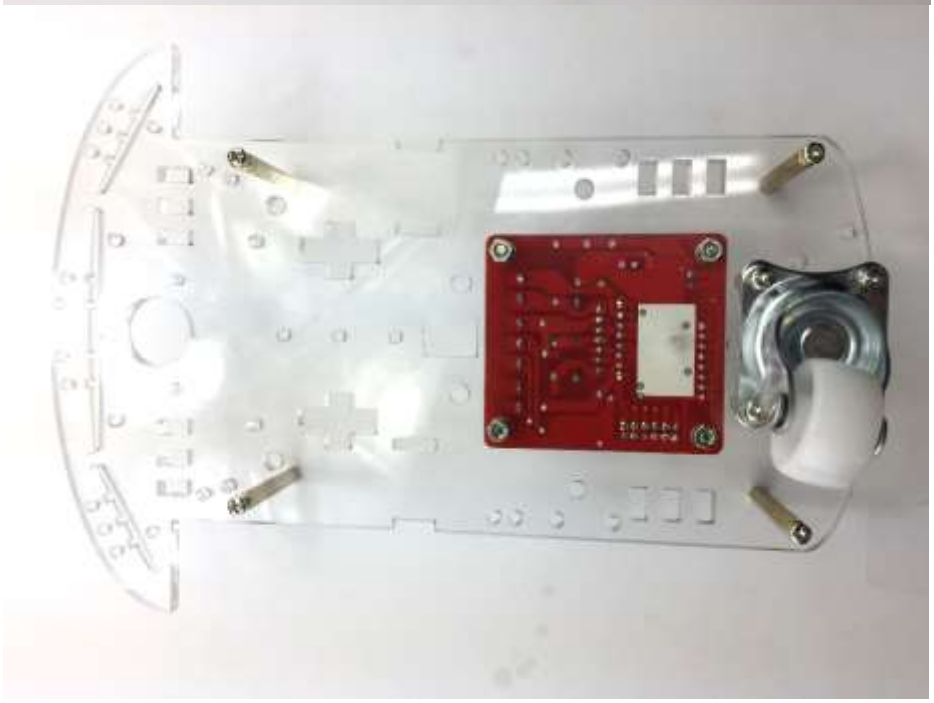
Gather four M3*10 screws and nuts to secure L289N board



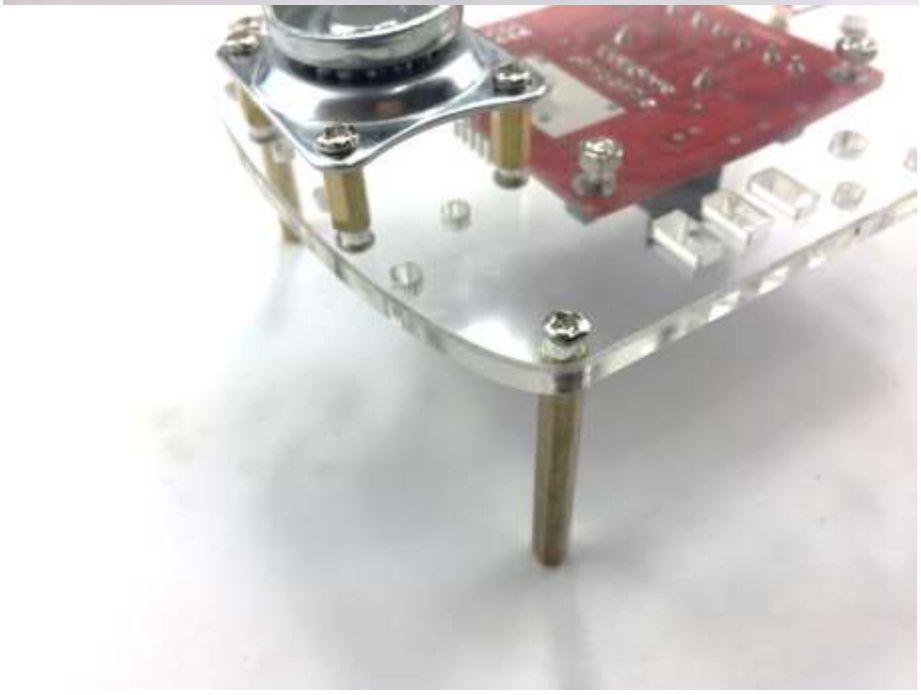
Screw the L289N board from the bottom chassis



Gather four M3*8 screws and four M3*36 spacers



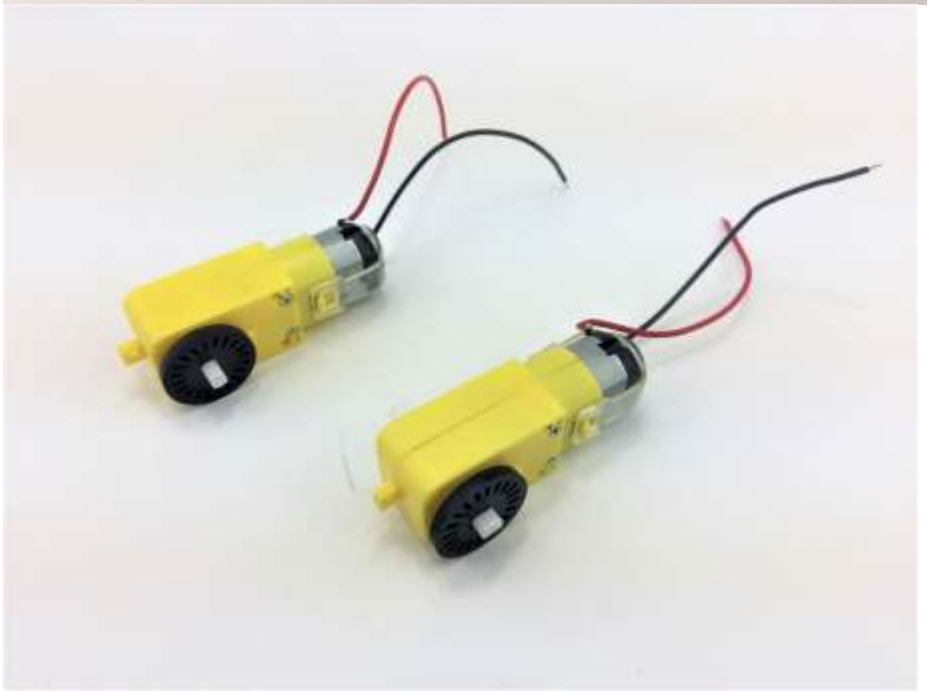
Secure Spacers onto the chassis as per the picture on the left.



Spacers/Stand-offs should look like this

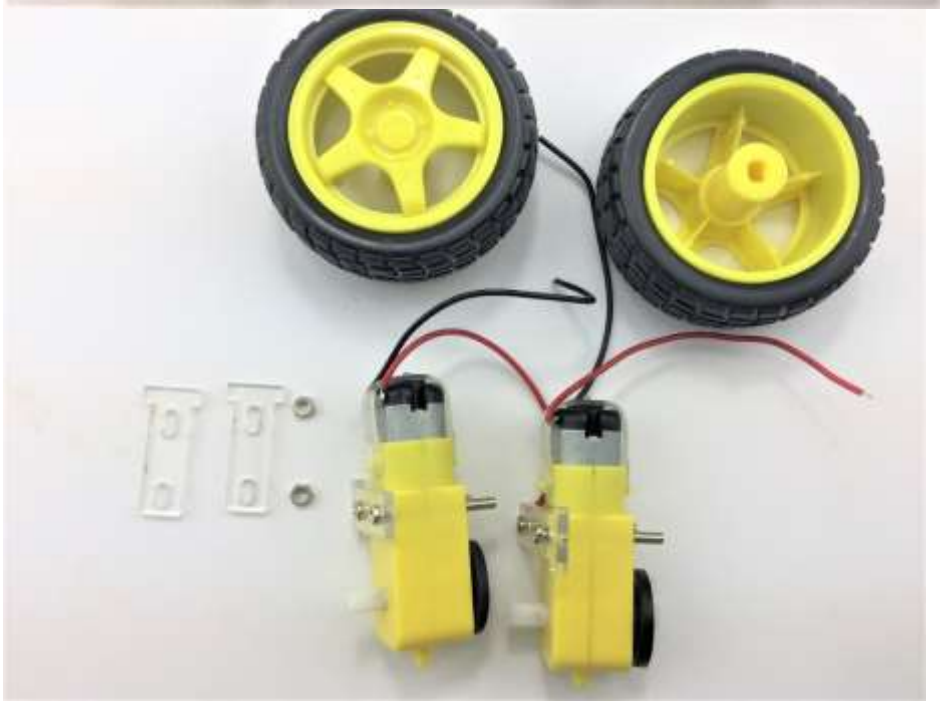
Gather the following components:

- 2 x DC motors
- 2 x Acrylic Motor Brackets
- 4 x M3*30 screws and nuts



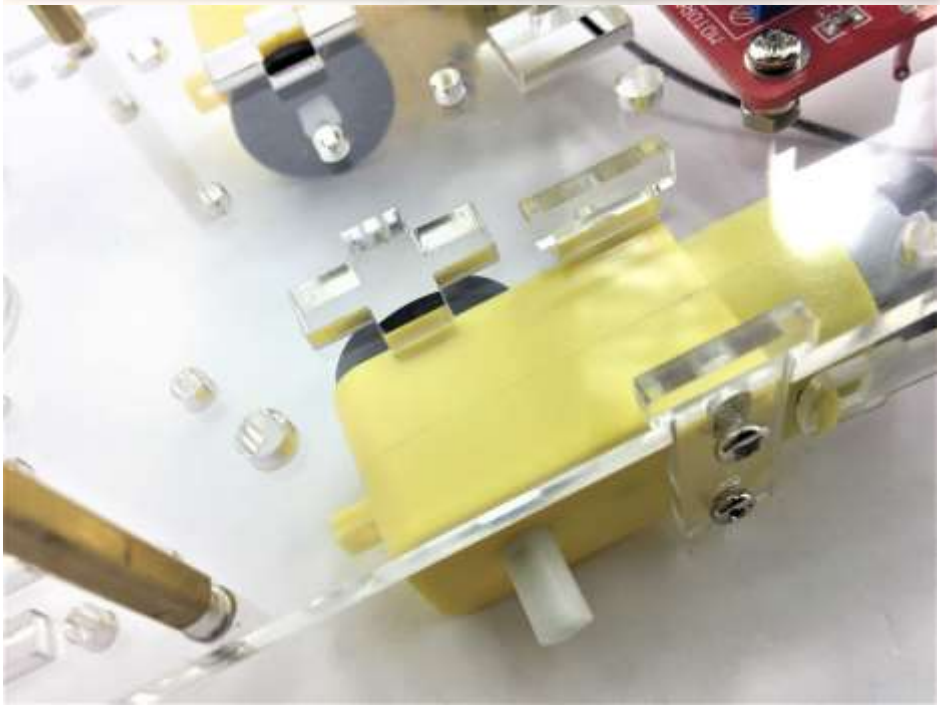
*Attaching wheel encoders are optional. These are not required for this particular project

Place acrylic DC motor Brackets on both side of the motors as shown on the left

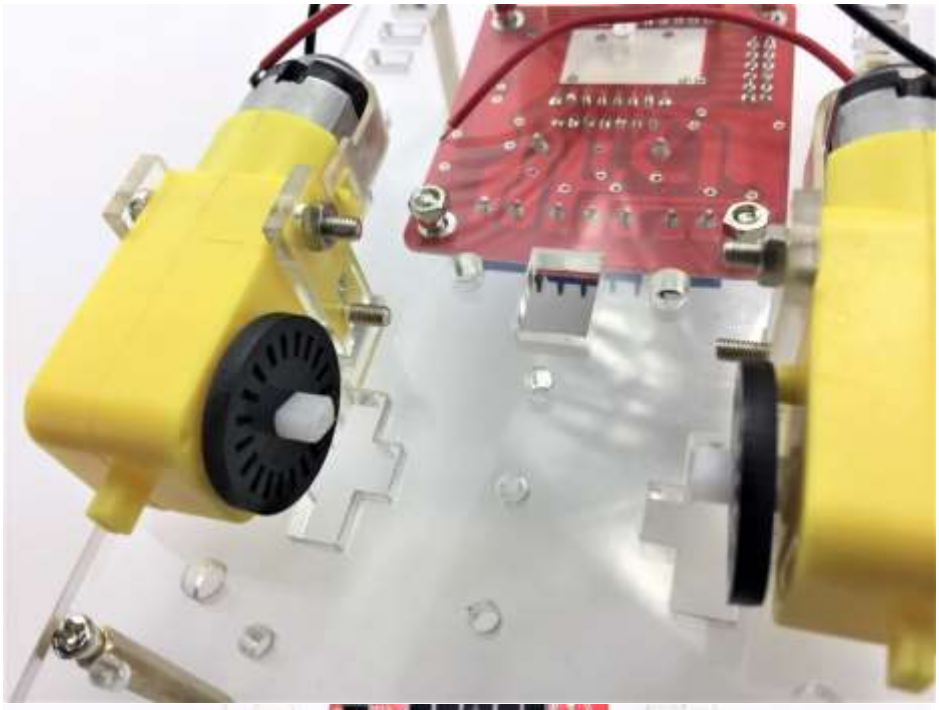


Gather another two acrylic fasteners and two wheels and nuts

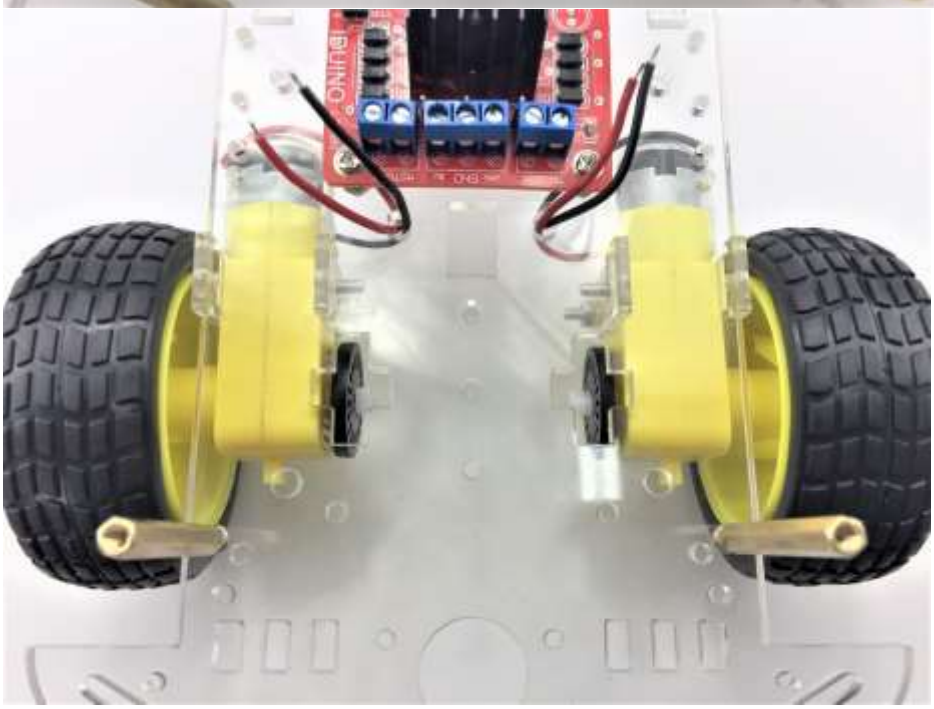
Insert the acrylic fasteners first in pre-cut slot



Then tighten and secure the DC motor with one nut on the other side



Fix the other motor as well



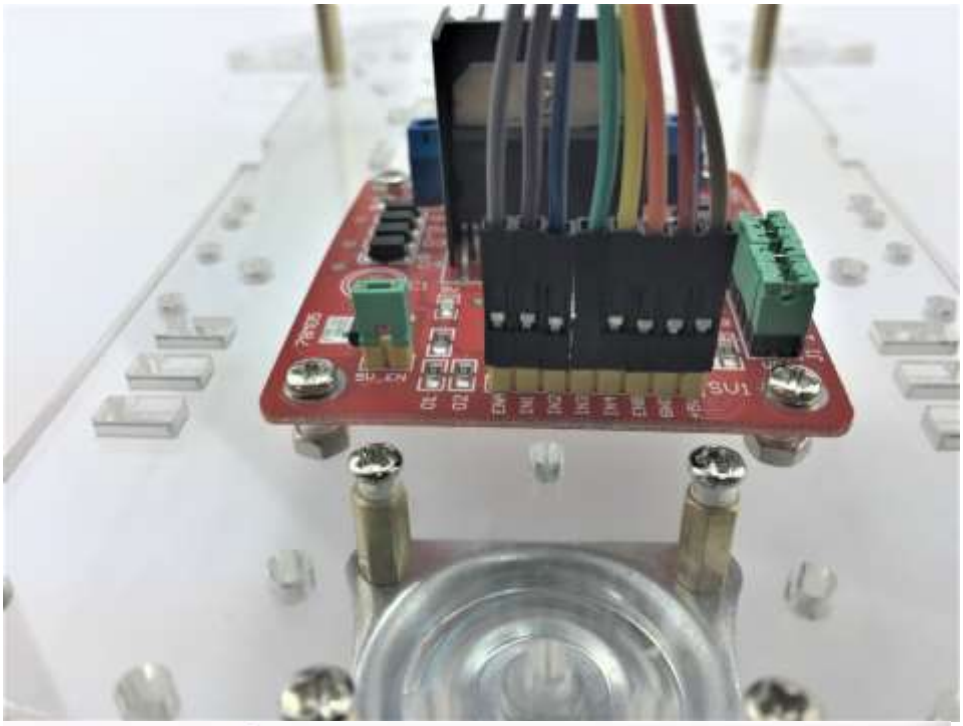
Pull the wire through as we need to connect them to the L289N board

4.3. Arduino Installation

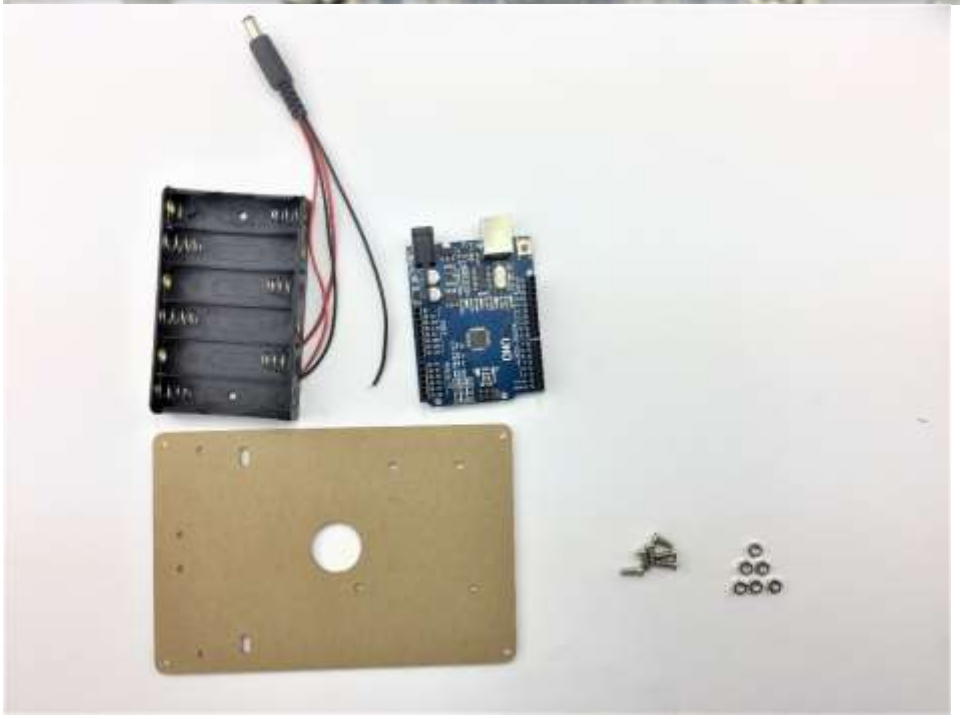
Let’s fix the Arduino UNO and Sensor shield in the following steps.

Prepare the jumper cables

Separate the jumper cable set into four and eight configurations

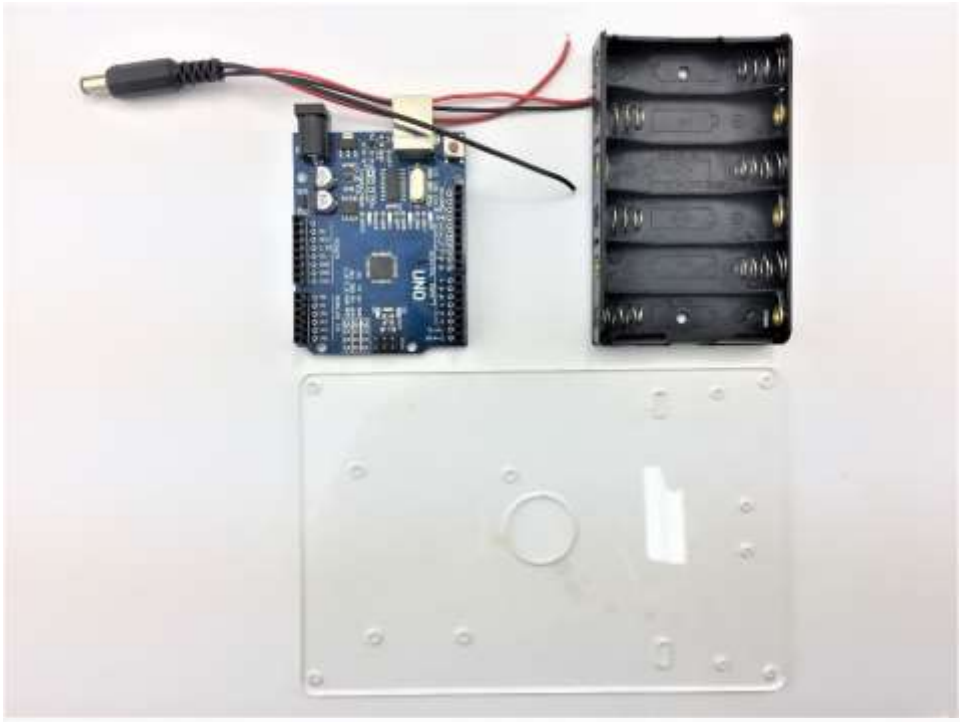


Connect the 8 jumpers with L289N board as shown.

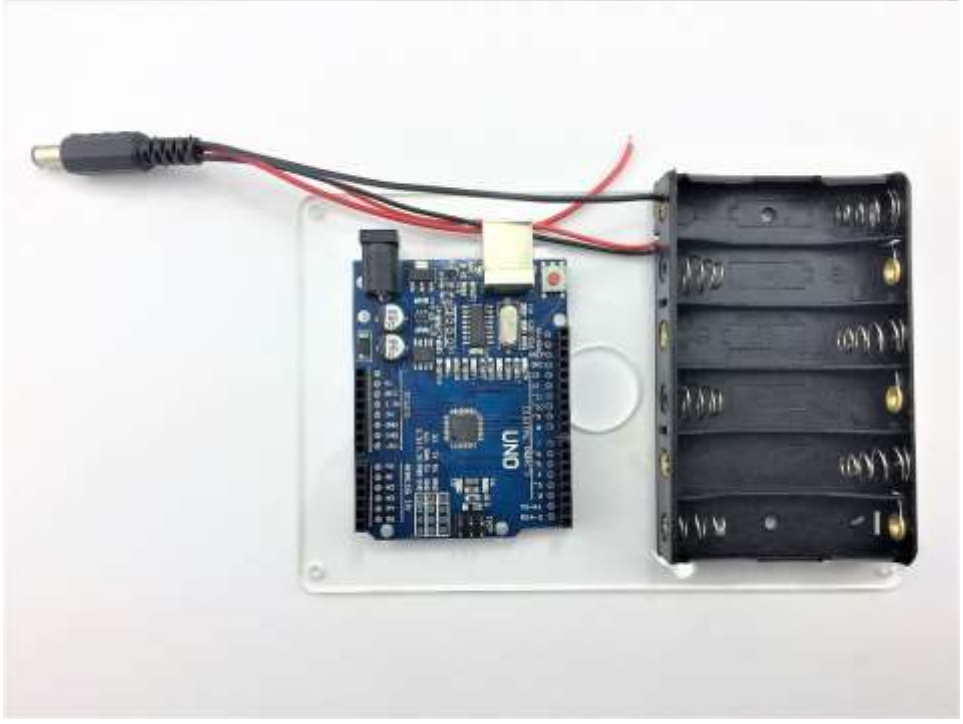


Prepare the following:

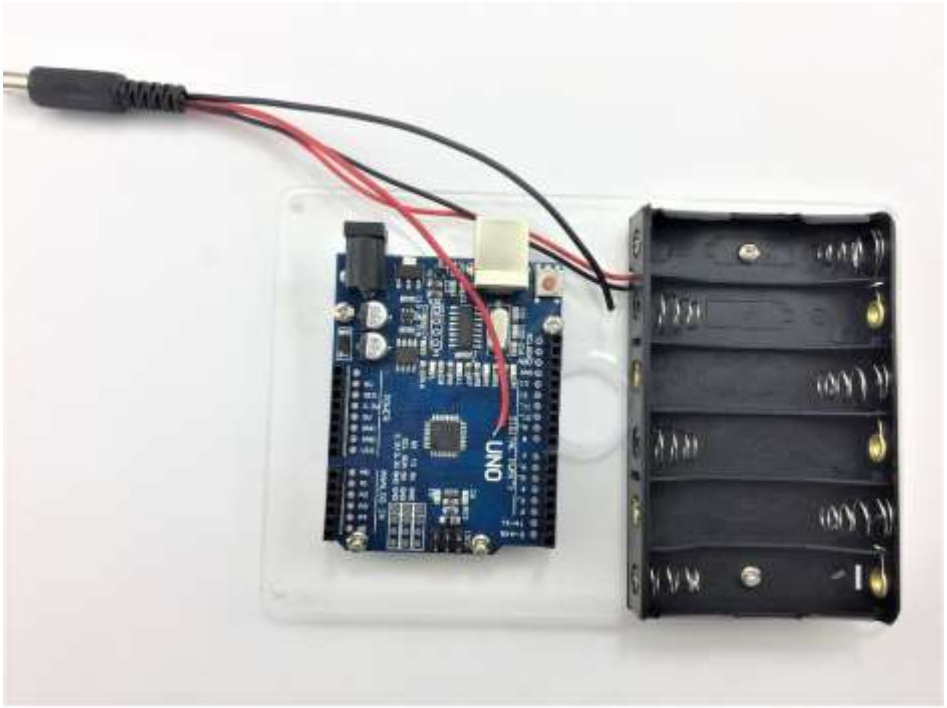
- Battery pack
- UNO board
- Top acrylic chassis
  6 x nuts
- 6 x M3*10 screws



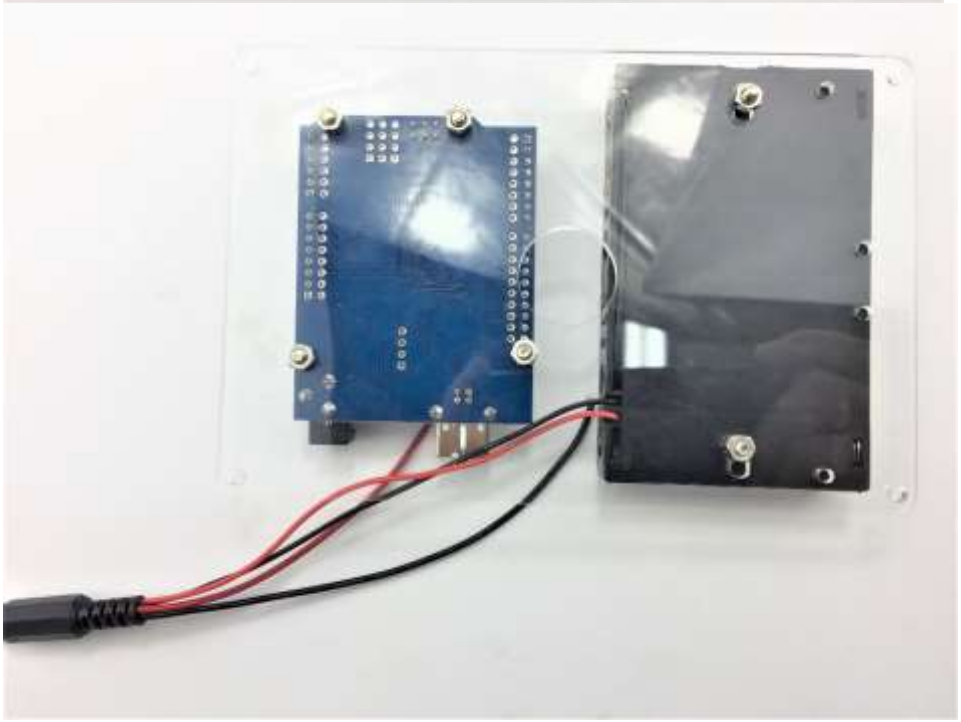
Peel the protective cover



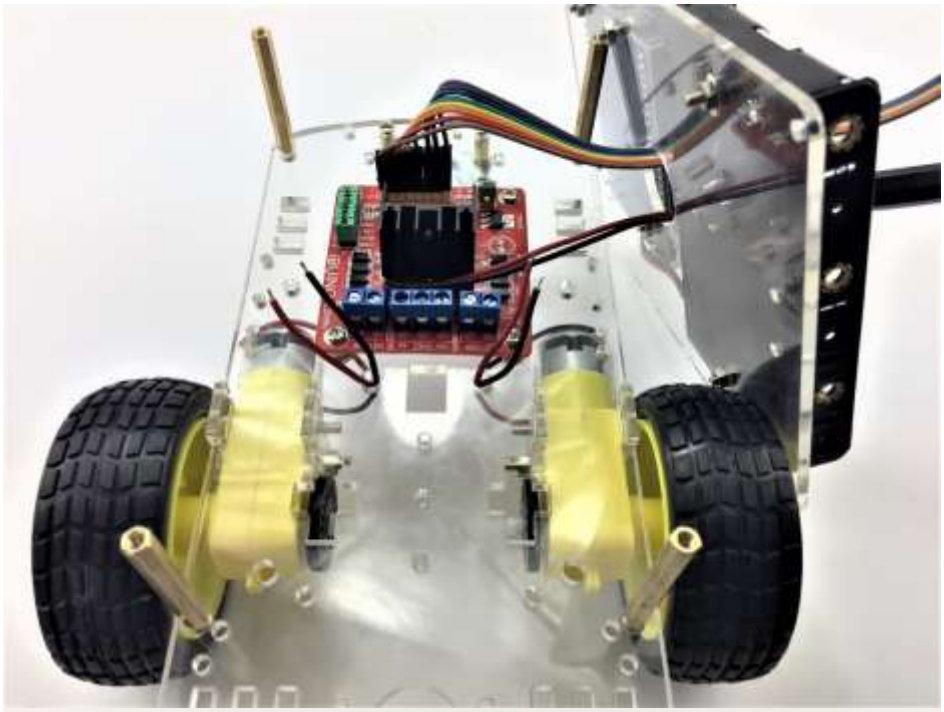
Place the battery pack and UNO board on the top acrylic chassis



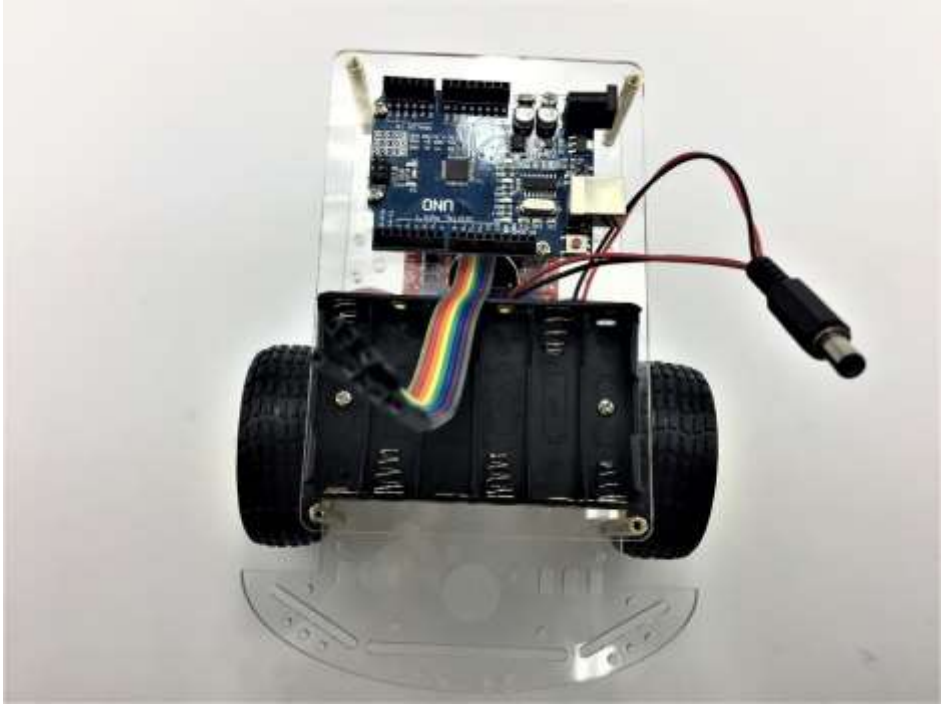
Secure the screws from the bottom



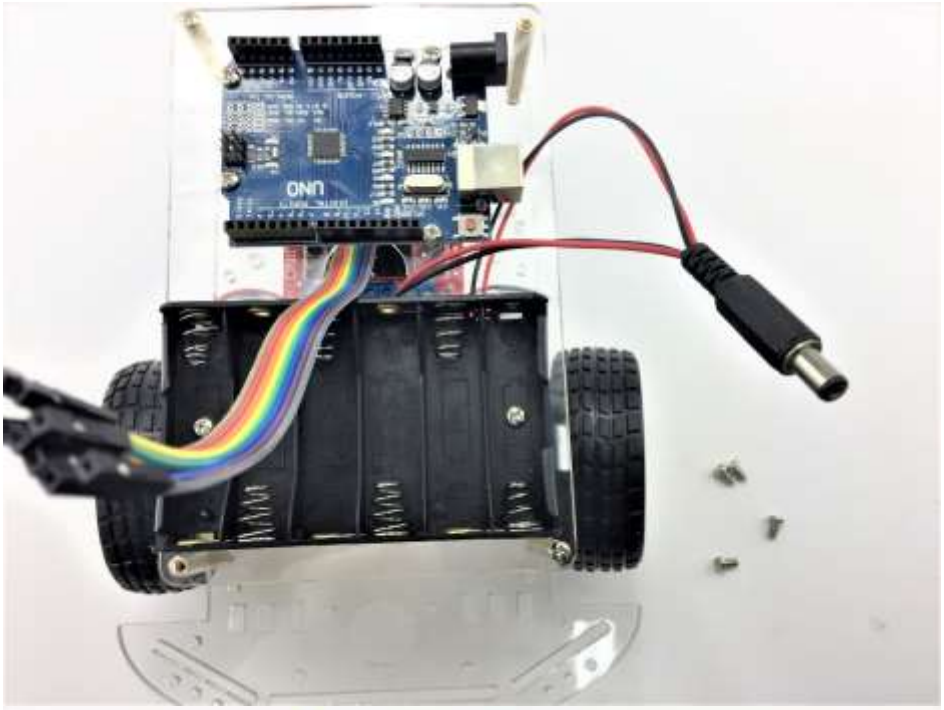
It should look like this



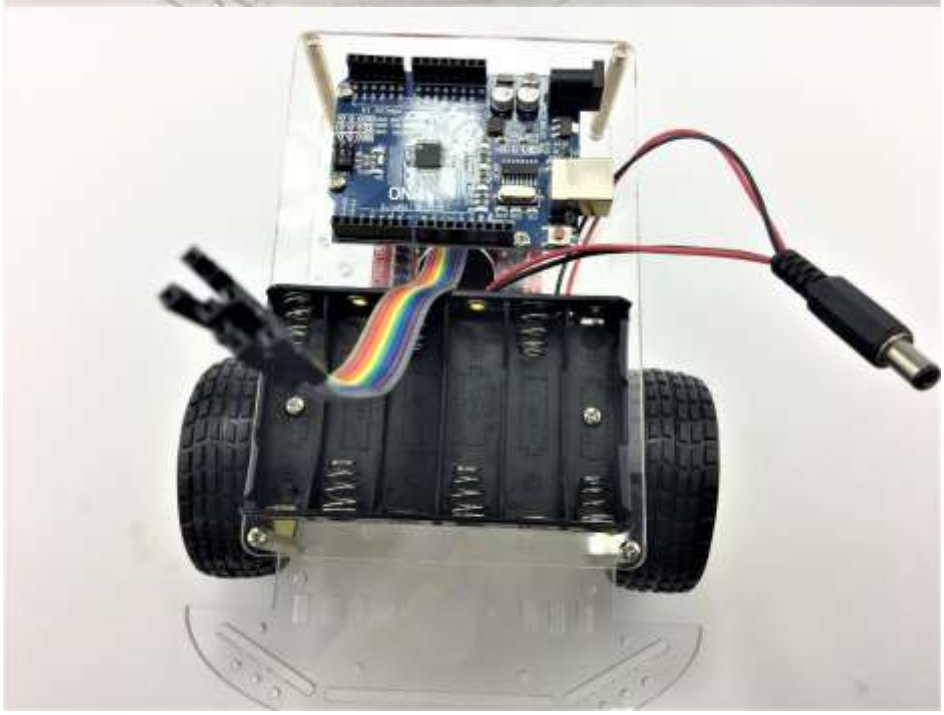
Feed the jumper wire from the L289N board and pull through to the top acrylic chassis hole to connect with the UNO board later



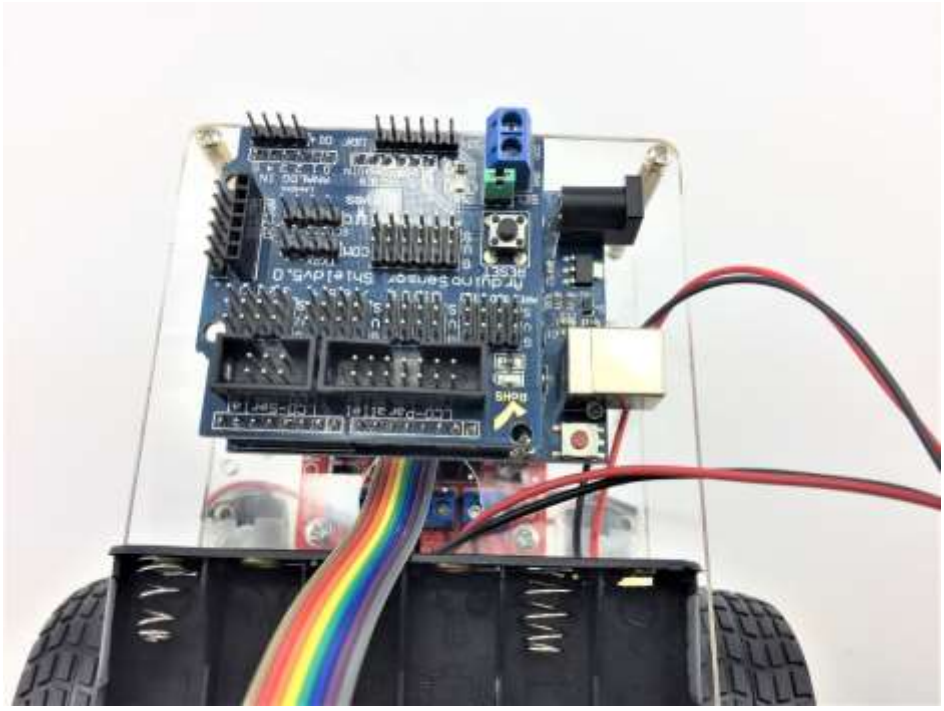
Mount the top acrylic chassis to the bottom chassis



Use four M3*6 screws to secure top acrylic chassis.



It should look like this



Place the sensor shield on the top of the UNO board and ensure the pins line up with the Uno Board.

4.4. Sensor installation

Ultrasonic sensor acts as the eye of this 2-wheel drive car. In the following steps, we are going to guide you through the installation of ultrasonic sensor and servo.

Items required in this step

Assemble the FPV holder and servo

Use two self-tapping screws (in the FPV package) to tighten

Prepare the items

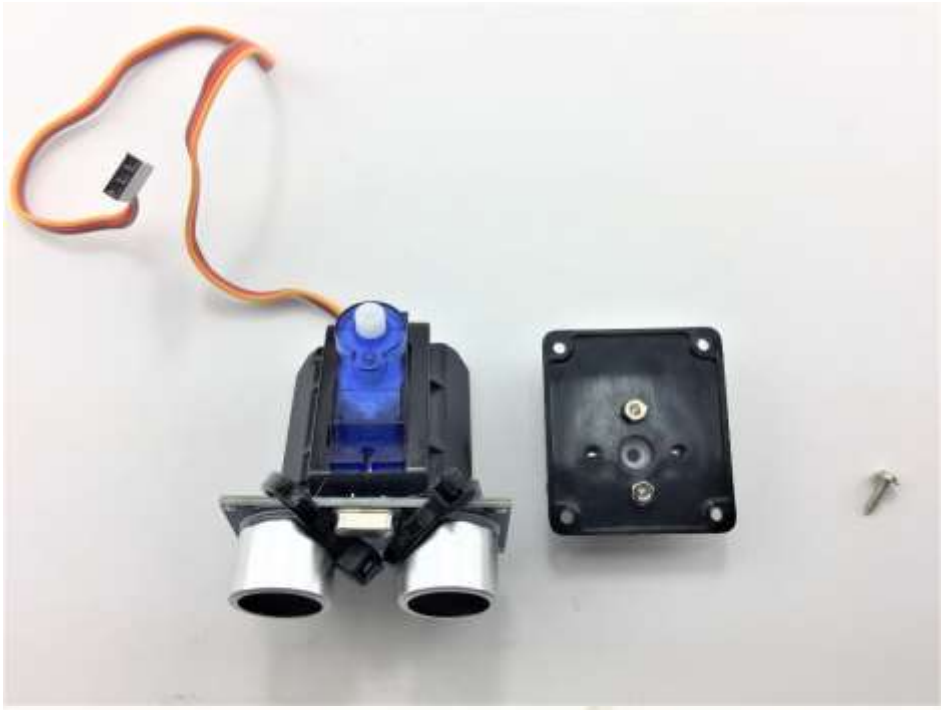
To fit the servo horn into the black holder we need to modify as pictured. Best tool to do this with is a side cutter

Place the modified servo horn inside the bracket and secure with 6 * M2.5 screws

It should look like this

To tighten the ultrasonic sensor, we can use several cable ties (Not included in the Kit). Alternatively, you can use other methods:
- Use rubber bands
- Hot Melt Glue Gun
- Thread or Plastic Strings

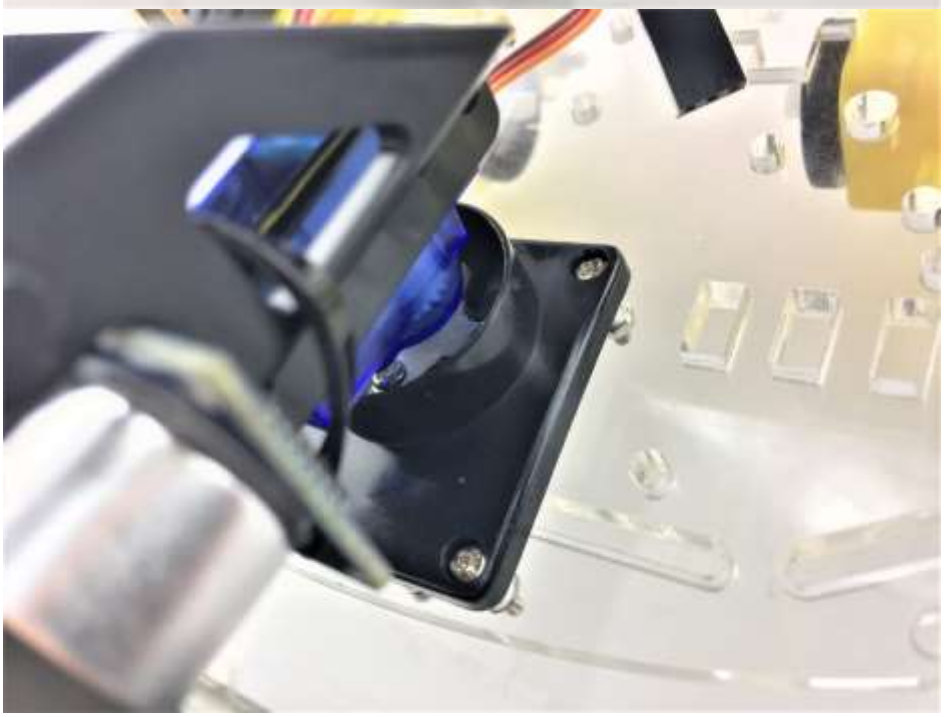
It should look like this



Prepare the Self-tapping screw in the Servo package and tighten the sensor part with servo rack

It should look like this

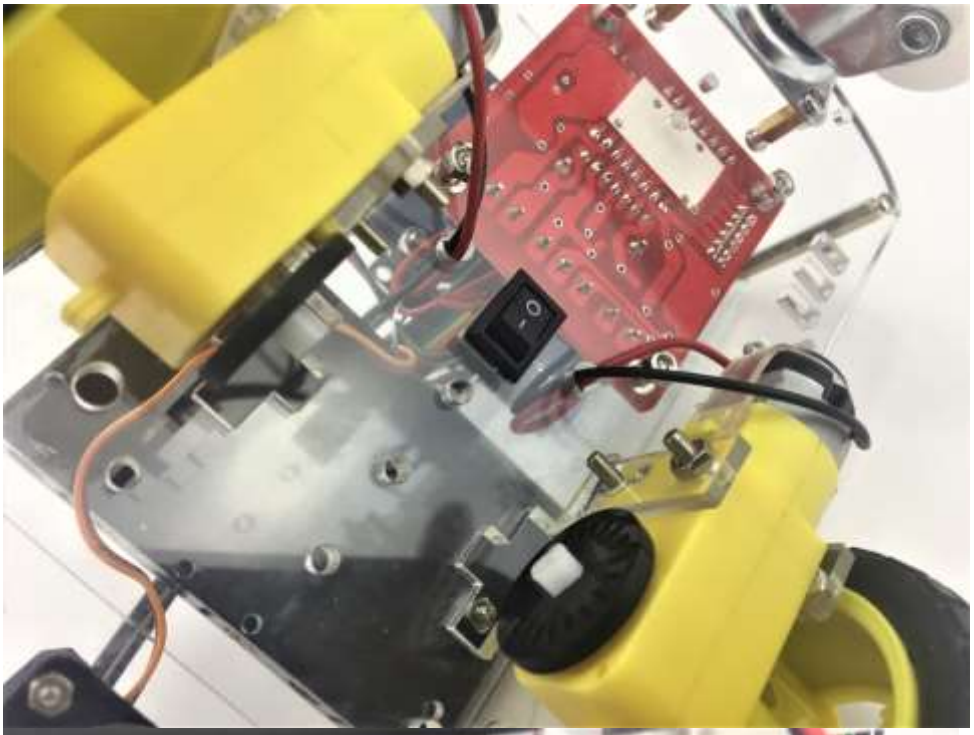
Gather four M2.5 screws and corresponding nuts in the FPV package to secure to the bottom chassis



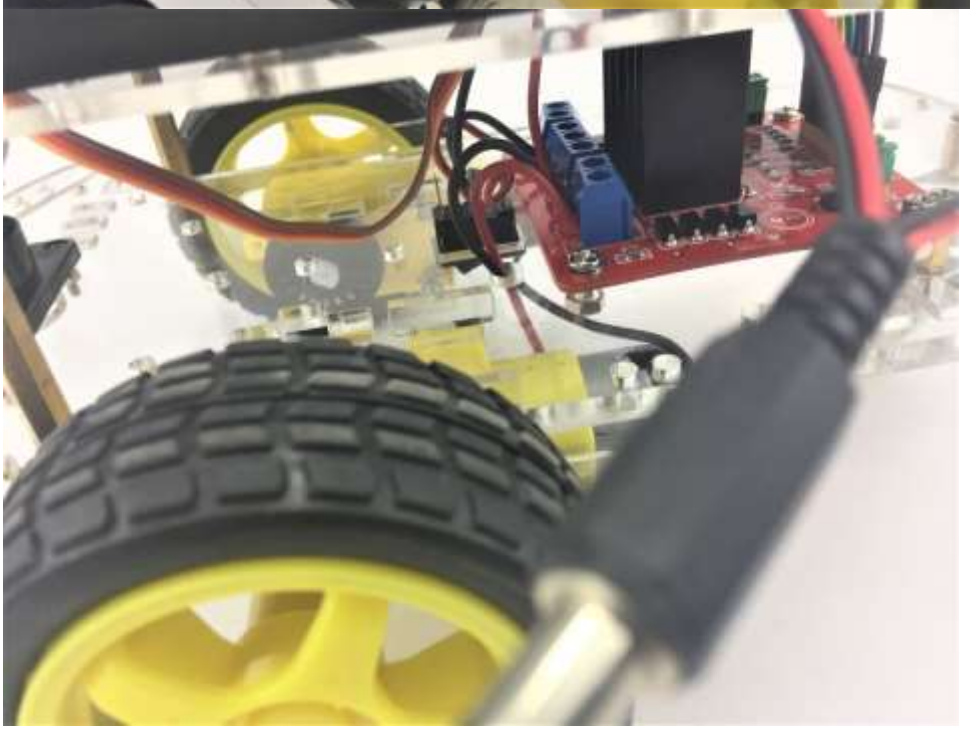
Finished!

4.5. Switch

The switch can save you a lot energy turning the car on and off. However, it’s just an option. It can be done by putting the switch in line with the battery box power wire.

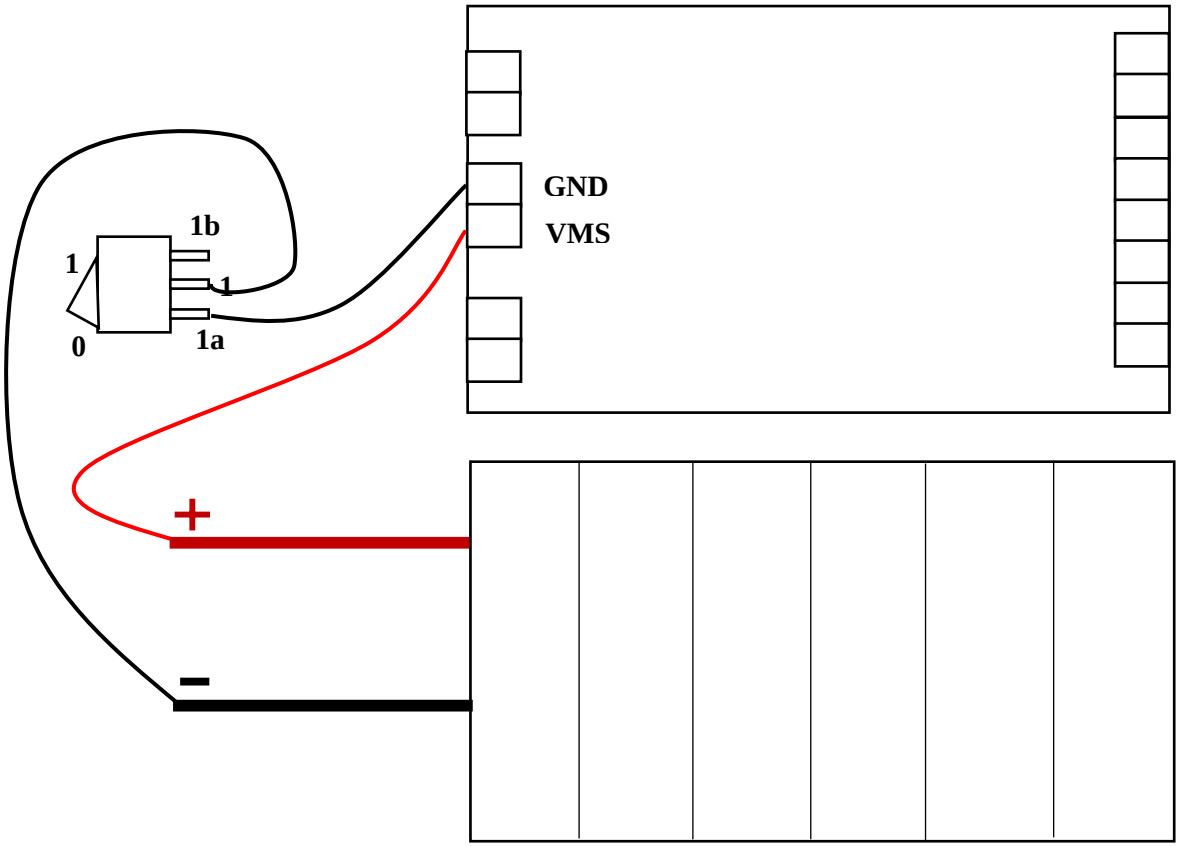


Insert the switch in pre-cut slot



Solder the switch in line with the power cable

The following diagram shows the switch connection with battery pack and L289N.



4.6. Wire Connection

You are almost there. Final step is to wire the cables to power supply (i.e. Battery Box), UNO board, ultrasonic sensor and Servo. The following diagram shows the connection map. Don’t panic if this is your first project, you can also follow the connection table 2.

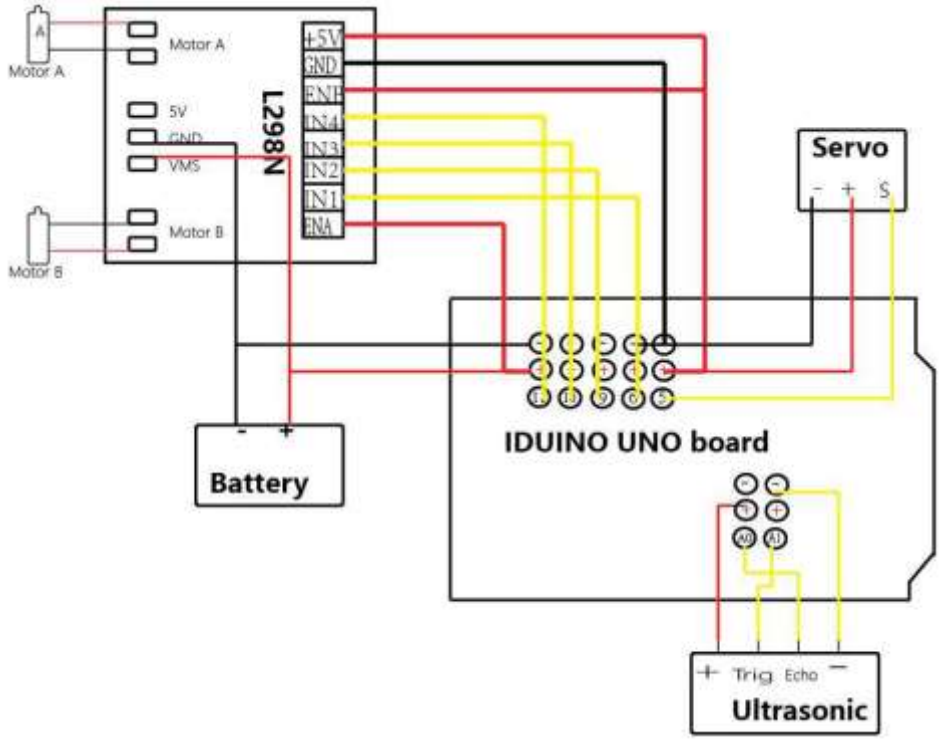
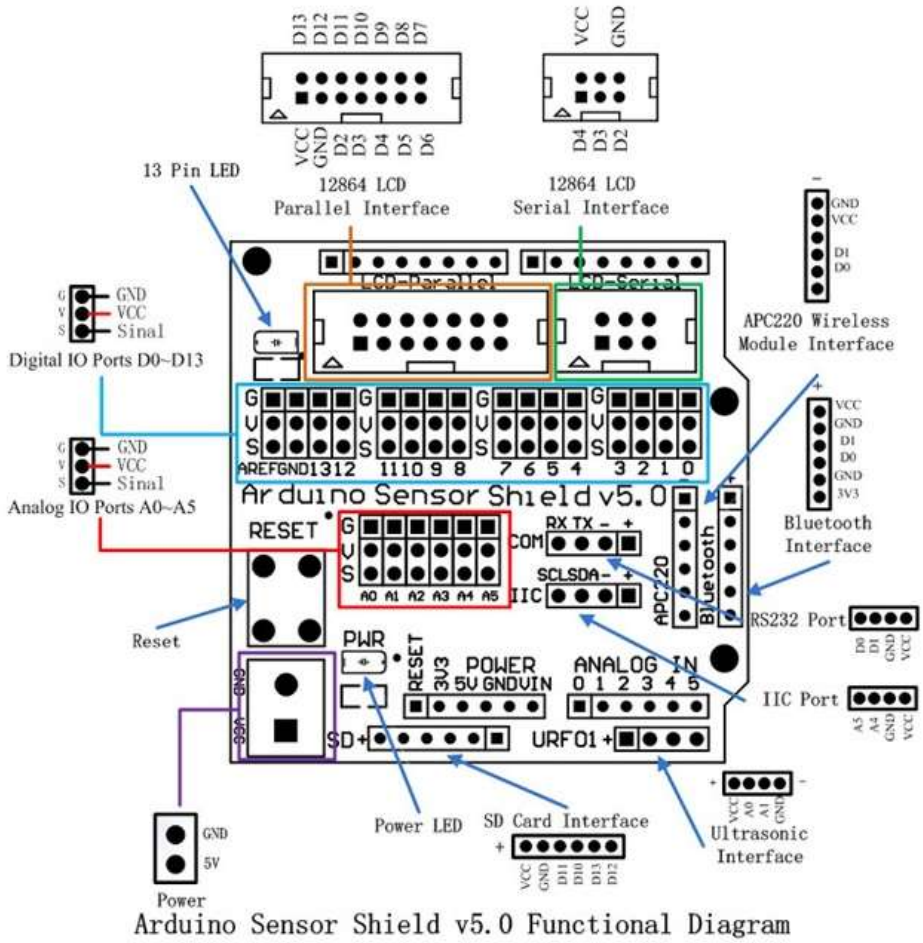


Figure 3 Connection map



Arduino Sensor Shield v5.0 Functional Diagram

Figure 4 Arduino Sensor shield v5.0 Diagram

Table 2 Connection table

UNO board Sensor Shield	L289N	Battery Box	Motor left	Motor Right	Servo	Ultrasonic sensor
	GND	**GND**				
	VMS	**VMS**				
	+(Left)		+(red)			
	-(Left)		-(black)			
	+(Right)			+(red)		
	-(Right)			-(black)		
V	ENA					
6	IN1					
9	IN2					
10	IN3					
11	IN4					
V	ENB					
G	GND					
V	5V+					
5					S	
V					+	
G					-	
V						+
A1						Trig
A0						Echo
S						-

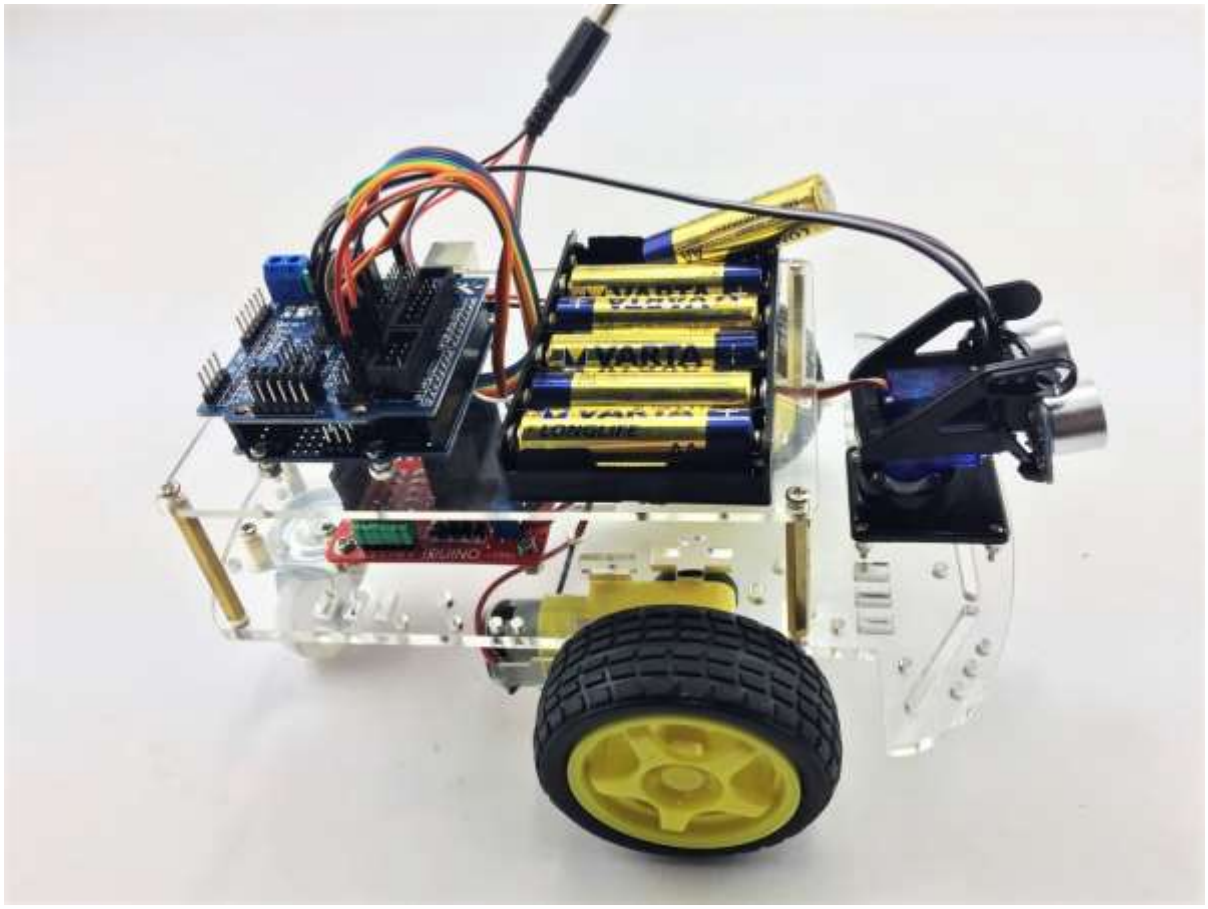


Figure 5 Overview

5. Have fun

Now it's time to have fun! Turn the power on, and see how your DIY Arduino Robot car goes! After final assembly and activation, the Robot car may require adjustments and debugging. The Robot will perform on how it is programmed. Figuring out what the code is doing is part of the learning process. Reopen your Arduino IDE and we assure you will learn a lot once you gain a deep understanding of the code.

This kit is just a starting point and can be expanded to incorporate other sensors and modules. You are limited by your imagination.

We are also offering other Arduino Robot Kit versions where you can learn WIFI, Bluetooth, infrared remote control and so many more.

- Arduino 4 Wheel Drive with Ultrasonic & Line Tracer Bluetooth Robot Kit
- Arduino 4 Wheel Drive with Ultrasonic & Line Tracer Robot Kit
- Arduino 2 Wheel Drive Wireless Bluetooth Robot Kit
- Arduino Robot Arm 4dof Mechanical Claw Kit

Check our website at Here.

Appendix

Code:

********Code begin********

```
#include <Servo.h>
int pinLB=6; // define pin6 as left back connect with IN1
int pinLF=9; // define pin9 as left forward connect with IN2
int pinRB=10; // define pin10 as right back connect with IN3
int pinRF=11; // define pin11 as right back connect with IN4
int inputPin = A0; // define ultrasonic receive pin (Echo)
int outputPin =A1; // define ultrasonic send pin(Trig)
int Fspeedd = 0; // forward distance
int Rspeedd = 0; // right distance
int Lspeedd = 0; // left distance
int directionn = 0; //
Servo myservo; // new myservo
int delay_time = 250; // set stable time
int Fgo = 8;
int Rgo = 6;
int Lgo = 4;
int Bgo = 2;
// forward
// turn right
// turn left
// back
void setup()
{
Serial.begin(9600);
pinMode(pinLB,OUTPUT);
pinMode(pinLF,OUTPUT);
pinMode(pinRB,OUTPUT);
pinMode(pinRF,OUTPUT);
pinMode(inputPin, INPUT);
pinMode(outputPin, OUTPUT);
myservo.attach(5); // define the servo pin(PWM)
}
void advance(int a) // forward
{
digitalWrite(pinRB,LOW);
digitalWrite(pinRF,HIGH);
digitalWrite(pinLB,LOW);
digitalWrite(pinLF,HIGH);
delay(a * 40);
}
void turnR(int d) //turn right
{
digitalWrite(pinRB,LOW);
digitalWrite(pinRF,HIGH);
digitalWrite(pinLB,HIGH);
digitalWrite(pinLF,LOW);
delay(d * 50);
}
void turnL(int e) //turn left
{
digitalWrite(pinRB,HIGH);
digitalWrite(pinRF,LOW);
```

```
digitalWrite(pinLB,LOW);
digitalWrite(pinLF,HIGH);
delay(e * 50);
}
void stopp(int f) //stop
{
digitalWrite(pinRB,HIGH);
digitalWrite(pinRF,HIGH);
digitalWrite(pinLB,HIGH);
digitalWrite(pinLF,HIGH);
delay(f * 100);
}
void back(int g) //back
{
digitalWrite(pinRB,HIGH);
digitalWrite(pinRF,LOW);
digitalWrite(pinLB,HIGH);
digitalWrite(pinLF,LOW);
delay(g * 300);
}
void detection() //test the distance of different direction
{
int delay_time = 250; //
ask_pin_F(); // read forward distance
if(Fspeedd < 10) // if distance less then 10
{
stopp(1);
back(2);
}
if(Fspeedd < 25) // if distance less then 10
{
stopp(1);
ask_pin_L();
delay(delay_time);
ask_pin_R();
delay(delay_time);
if(Lspeedd > Rspeedd) //if left distance more than right distance
{
directionn = Rgo;
}
if(Lspeedd <= Rspeedd)//if left distance not more than right
//distance
{
directionn = Lgo;
}
//if left if (Lspeedd < 10 && Rspeedd < 10) distance and right
//distance both less than 10
{
directionn = Bgo;
}
}
else
{
directionn = Fgo; // forward go
}
}
```

```
void ask_pin_F() // test forward distance
{
myservo.write(90);
digitalWrite(outputPin, LOW);
delayMicroseconds(2);
digitalWrite(outputPin, HIGH);
delayMicroseconds(10);
digitalWrite(outputPin, LOW);
float Fdistance = pulseIn(inputPin, HIGH);
Fdistance= Fdistance/5.8/10;
Serial.print("F distance:");
Serial.println(Fdistance);
Fspeedd = Fdistance;
}
void ask_pin_L() // test left distance
{
myservo.write(5);
delay(delay_time);
digitalWrite(outputPin, LOW);
delayMicroseconds(2);
digitalWrite(outputPin, HIGH);
delayMicroseconds(10);
digitalWrite(outputPin, LOW);
float Ldistance = pulseIn(inputPin, HIGH);
Ldistance= Ldistance/5.8/10;
Serial.print("L distance:");
Serial.println(Ldistance);
Lspeedd = Ldistance;
}
void ask_pin_R() // test right distance
{
myservo.write(177);
delay(delay_time);
digitalWrite(outputPin, LOW);
delayMicroseconds(2);
digitalWrite(outputPin, HIGH);
delayMicroseconds(10);
digitalWrite(outputPin, LOW);
float Rdistance = pulseIn(inputPin, HIGH);
Rdistance= Rdistance/5.8/10;
Serial.print("R distance:");
Serial.println(Rdistance);
Rspeedd = Rdistance;
}
void loop()
{
myservo.write(90);
detection();
if(directionn == 2)
{
back(8);
turnL(2);
Serial.print(" Reverse ");
}
if(directionn == 6)
{
```

```
back(1);
turnR(6);
Serial.print(" Right ");
}
if(directionn == 4)
{
back(1);
turnL(6);
Serial.print(" Left ");

}
if(directionn == 8)
{
advance(1);
Serial.print(" Advance ");
Serial.print(" ");
}
}
```
********Code End********