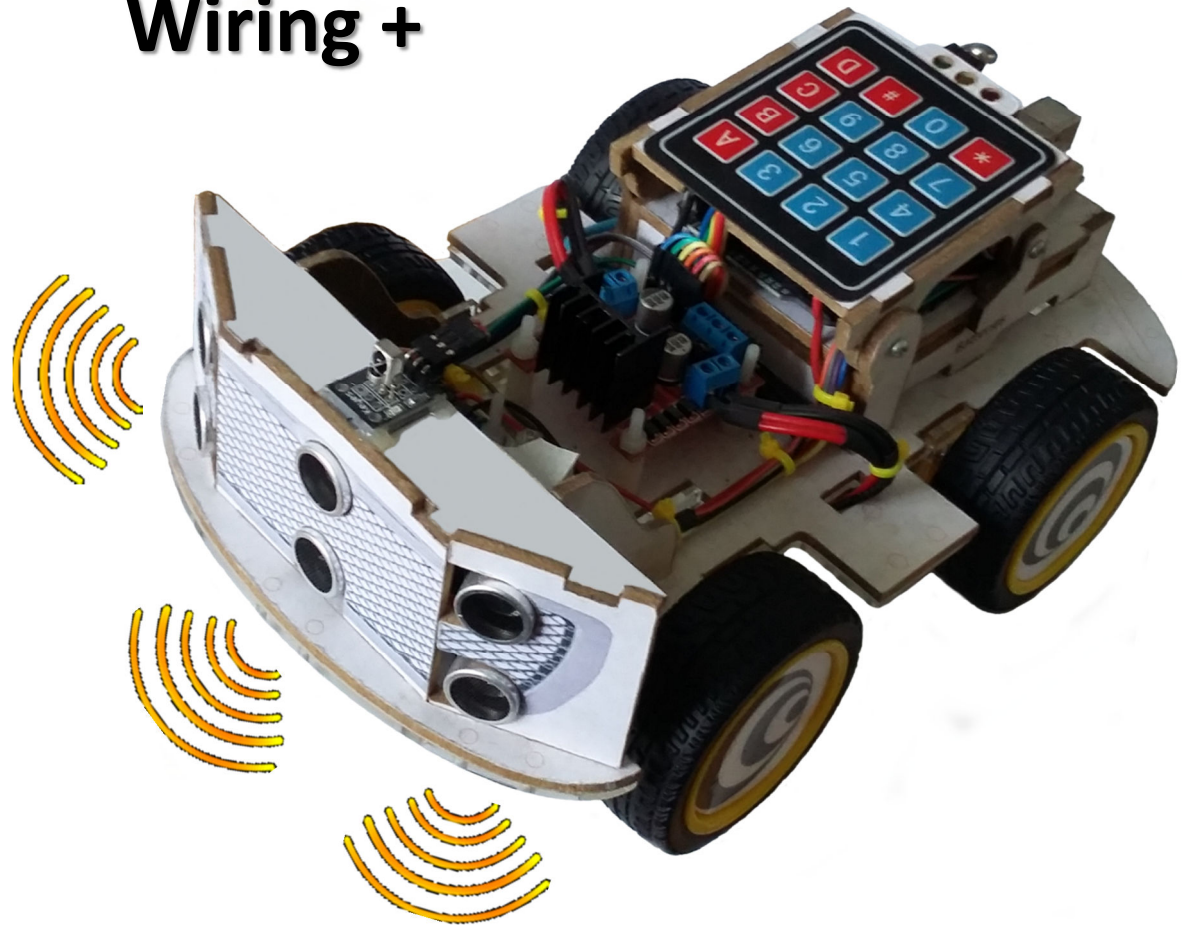
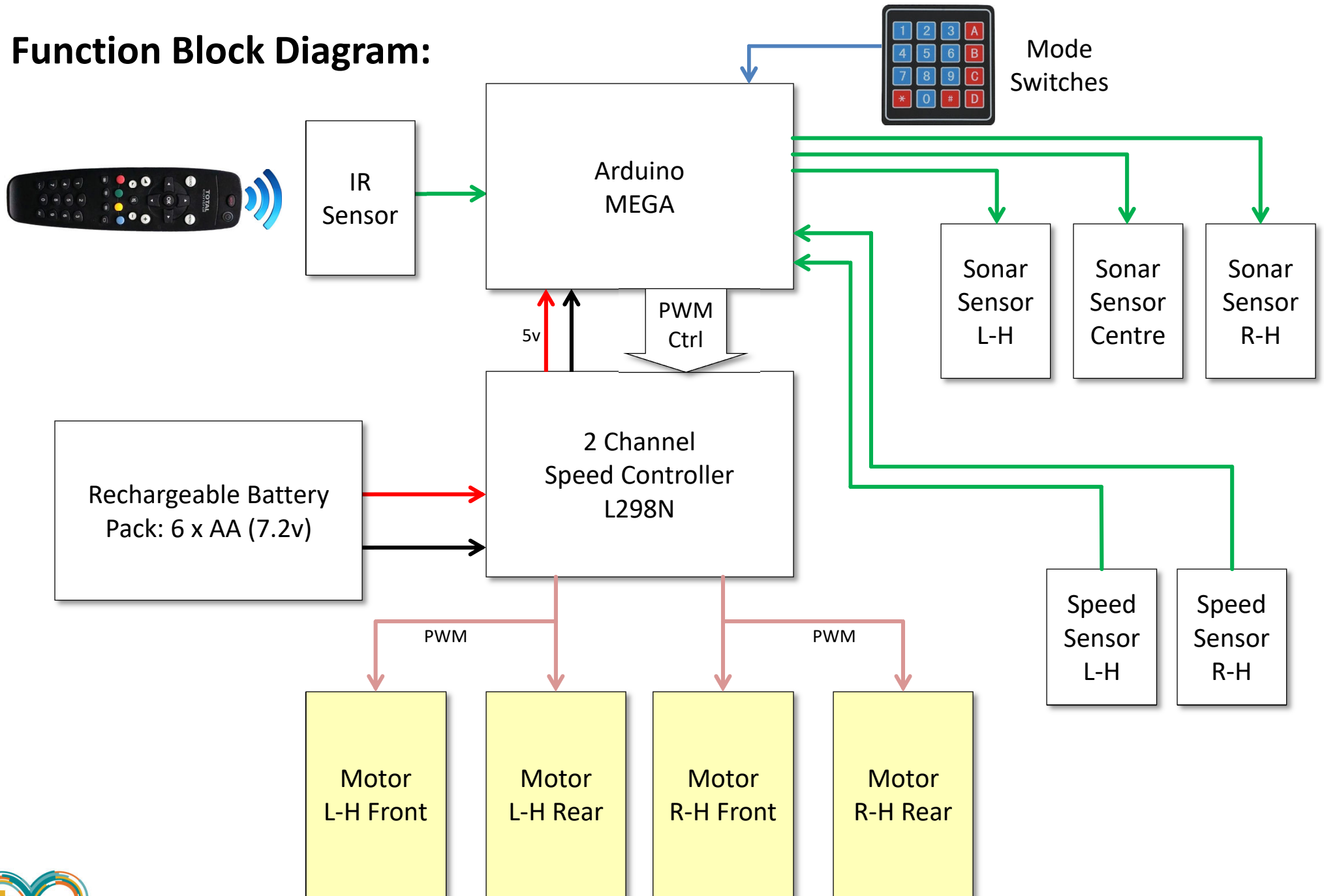


4x4 Autonomous Robot Car

Wiring +

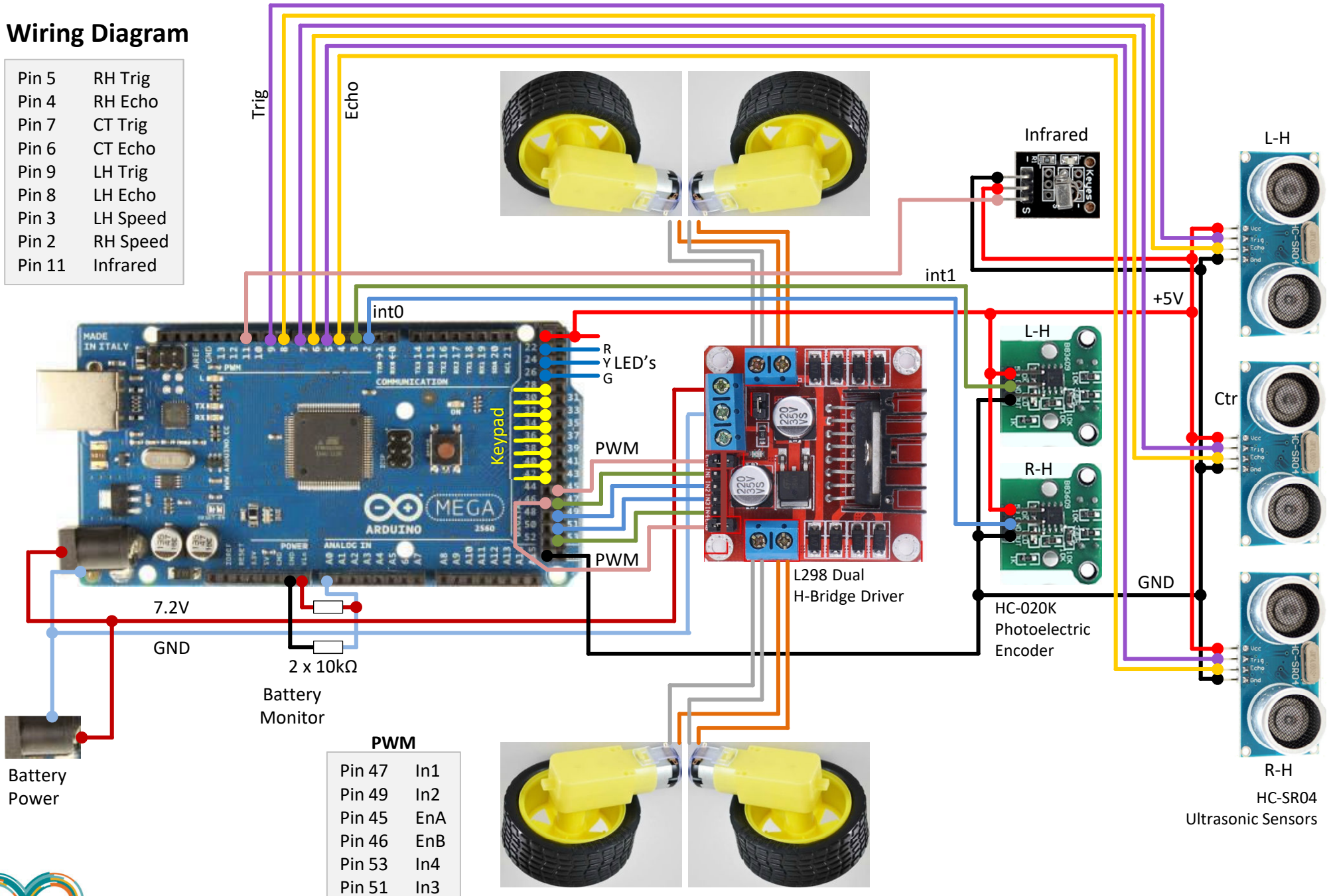


Function Block Diagram:



Wiring Diagram

Pin 5	RH Trig
Pin 4	RH Echo
Pin 7	CT Trig
Pin 6	CT Echo
Pin 9	LH Trig
Pin 8	LH Echo
Pin 3	LH Speed
Pin 2	RH Speed
Pin 11	Infrared

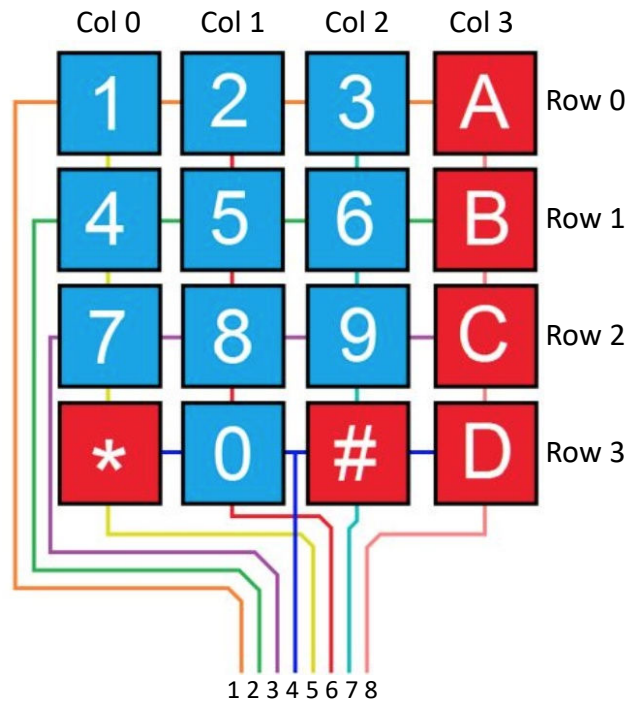
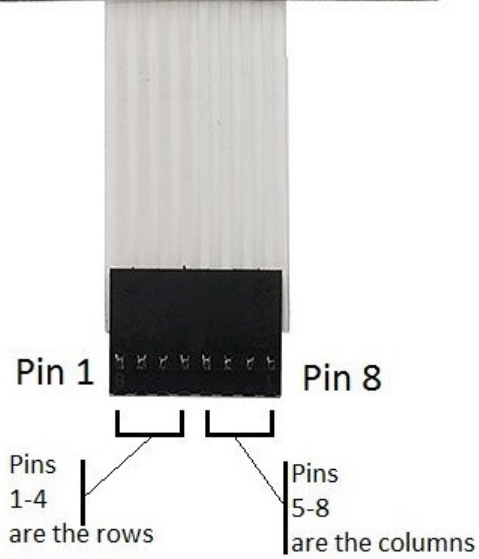
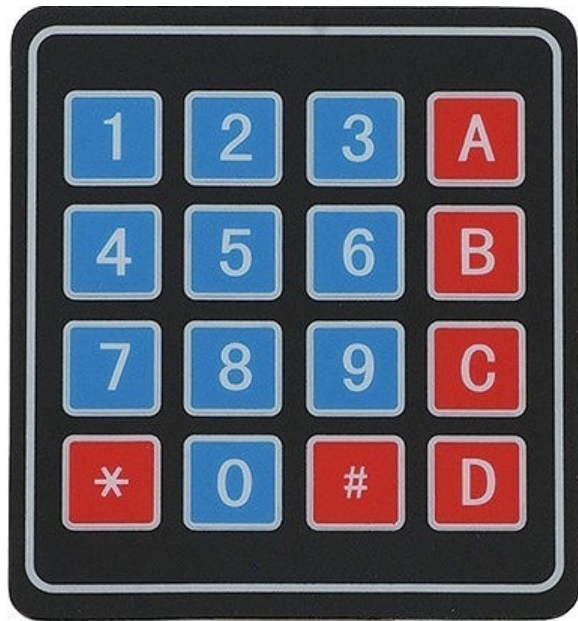


PWM

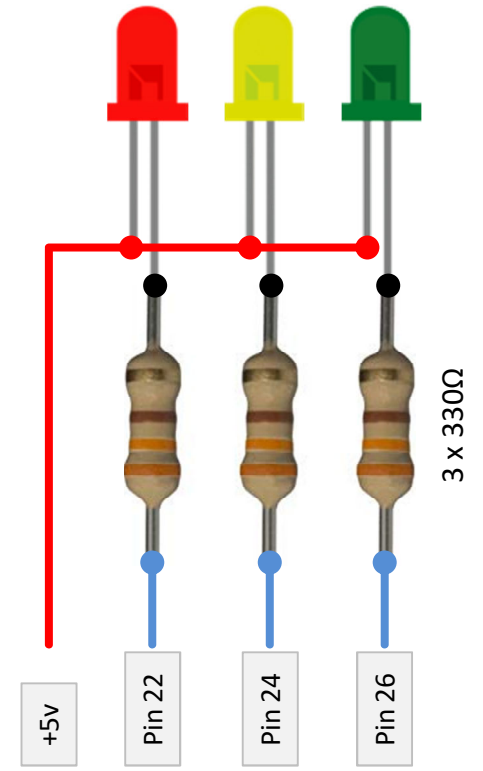
Pin 47	In1
Pin 49	In2
Pin 45	EnA
Pin 46	EnB
Pin 53	In4
Pin 51	In3



Keypad & LED Wiring Diagram



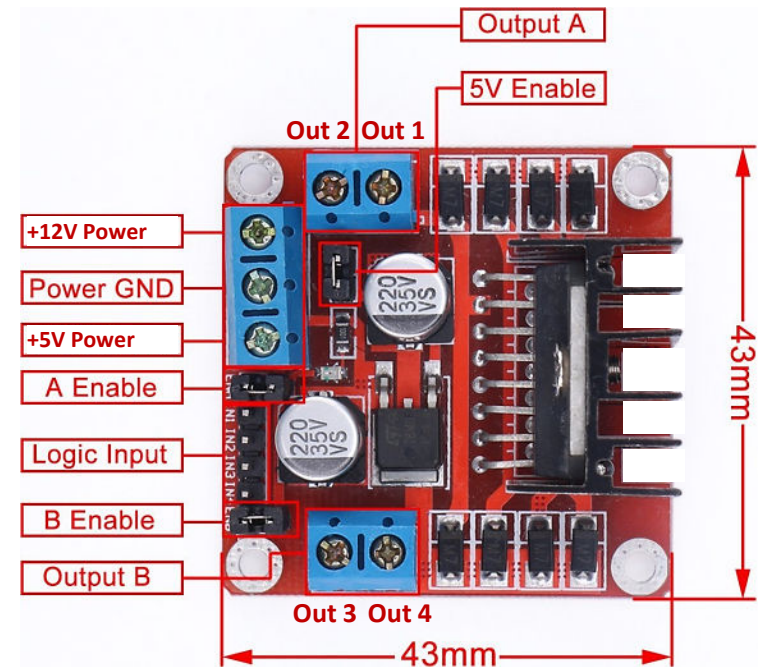
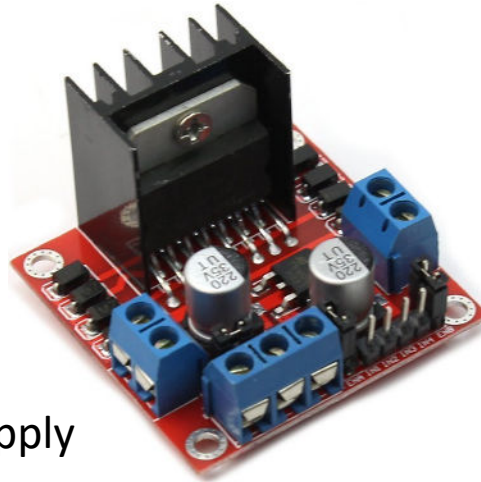
Pin 28	Row 0
Pin 30	Row 1
Pin 32	Row 2
Pin 34	Row 3
Pin 36	Col 0
Pin 38	Col 1
Pin 40	Col 2
Pin 42	Col 3



L298N Motor Drive Controller:

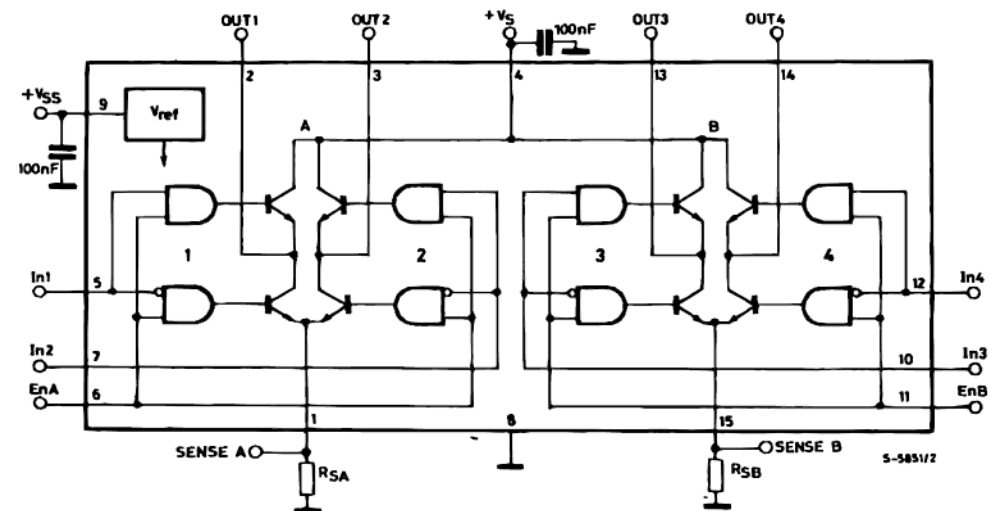
Features:

- L298N as main chip
- Large filter capacitance
- After flow protection diode
- Double H bridge drive
- Logic voltage 5V
- Can act as 'limited' Arduino 5V supply
- Motor Drive voltage 5V-35V
- Drive current 2A(MAX single bridge)
- Max power 25W
- Over-temperature protection
- Size:43 x 43 x 27mm / 1.69 x 1.69 x 1.06"



Notes:

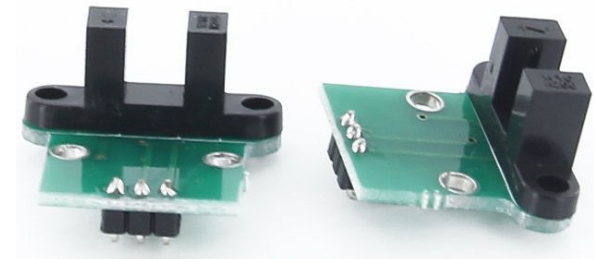
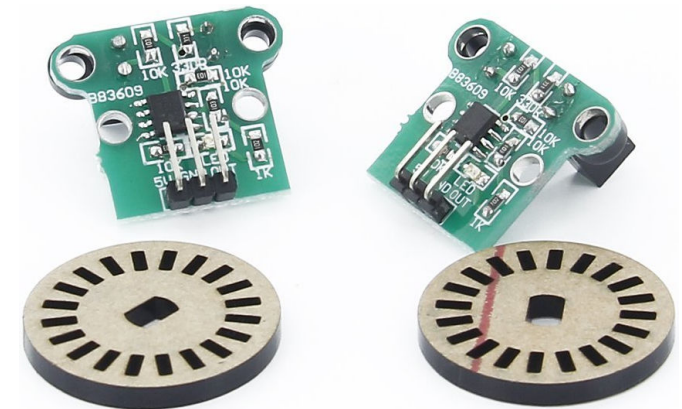
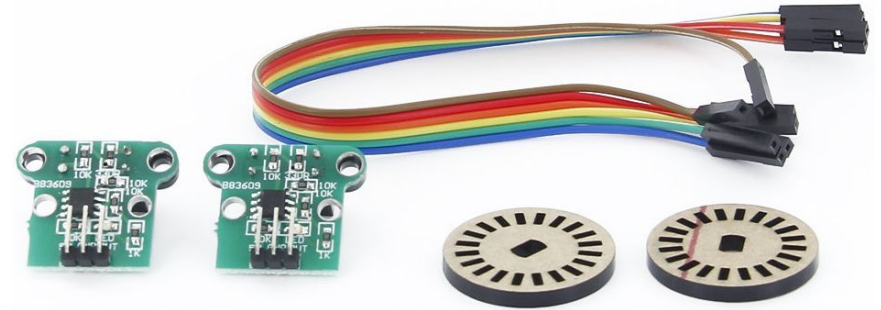
- Remove 'Enable' links to 5v
- Use 'Logic' inputs to set motor polarity
- Drive PWM into the 'Enable' inputs
- Pull all inputs 'LOW' (10kΩ) during 'RESET'
- Drive LH and RH with opposite polarity



HC-020K Photoelectric Encoders:

Features:

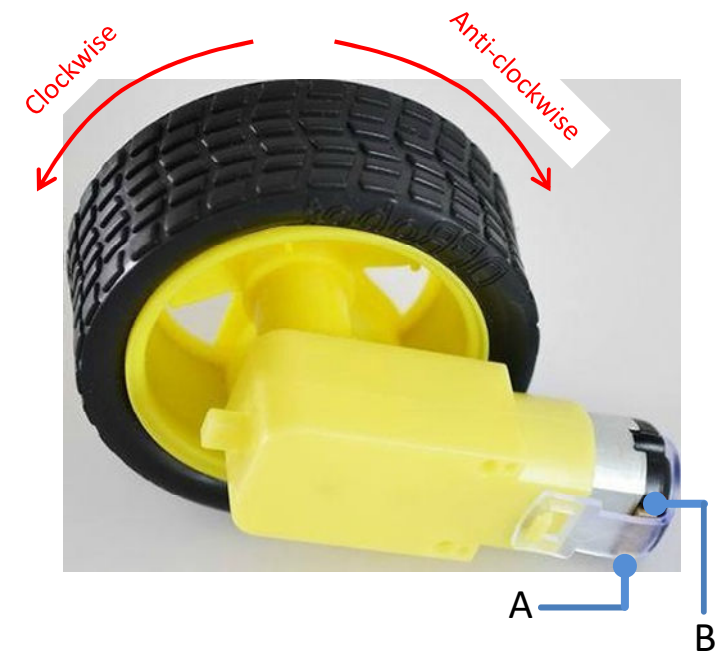
- Measure rotational speed/distance
- Module Working Voltage: 4.5 - 5.5V
- Photodiode Forward Drop: $V_f = 1.6V$
- Photodiode Current: $I_f < 20mA$
- Signal output: A, B two lines; TT power level;
- Resolution: 0.01mm
- Measurement frequency: 100KHz
- Disc diameter: 24mm
- Inner Disc Diameter: 4mm
- Encoder resolution: 20 lines



Drive Motors:

Features:

- Voltage: DC 6V
- Current: 120mA
- Armature: $3.7\Omega + 1.2\text{mH}$
- Stall current: 1.6A @6V
- Reduction ratio: 48:1
- RPM (With tire): 240
- Tire Diameter: 66mm
- Car Speed(M/minute): 48
- Motor Weight (g): 50
- Motor Size: 70mm x 22mm x 18mm
- Noise: <65dB.



A+ B-	Clockwise
A- B+	Anti-clockwise

Batteries:

Back in 2015, as with other projects, I decided to power this car using 6 x AA nickel-metal hydride rechargeable batteries, which performed well in this application.

More recently I have switched my design approach to develop projects powered from 2 x 18650 Lithium-iron rechargeable batteries. The benefits being:

- Fewer batteries, easier to charge
- Cheaper
- Greater power density, lower volume & lighter
- Lower self-discharge

So if I was designing this car today I would modify the battery compartment to accommodate the 18650 style batteries.

If you choose to go down this route **DO NOT** buy batteries which have built in discharge and over-current protection, as they will not deliver the high currents you need to draw in this project, even though they claim to have a higher storage capacity.

I made this mistake on another project. They are however excellent for use on projects which do not require large currents, and they are self protecting. So you don't need to monitor them to ensure you avoid the lower discharge limit of 3 volts.

