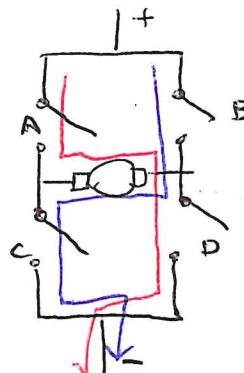


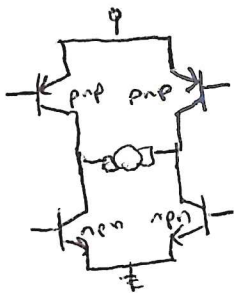
Motor control

- One shortcoming of last lecture is that we can only drive the motor 1 direction
- for a robot, we need that motor to go both directions
- solution: H bridge!



A, D on = CW  
B, C on = CCW

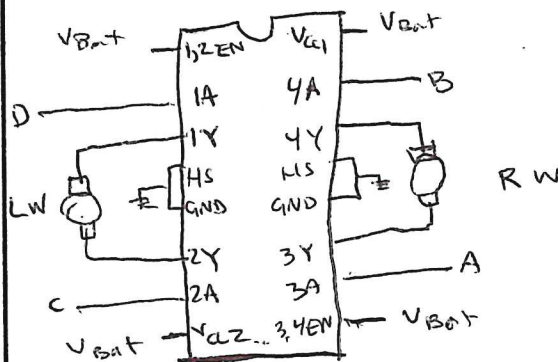
- How is this implemented?
- We just saw last time that transistors can be used as switches
- single H-bridge circuit



- In lab, we will build one

- on your robot, you have an integrated circuit chip with two H-bridges

↳ L293 Data sheet



- pins A, B, C, D are connected to the microcontroller digital pins
- works according to following logic

|        |        |      |
|--------|--------|------|
| A High | B Low  | ↑ RW |
| A Low  | B High | ↓ RW |
| C High | D Low  | ↑ LW |
| C Low  | D High | ↓ LW |

Dev: write code and wire things up to get motors spinning