

# FREENOVE

**FREE YOUR INNOVATION**

Freenove is an open-source electronics platform.

[www.freenove.com](http://www.freenove.com)

## Warning

When you purchase or use this product, please note the following:

- This product contains small parts. Swallowing or improper operation them can cause serious infections and death. Seek immediate medical attention when the accident happened.
- Do not allow children under 3 years old to play with or near this product. Please place this product in where children under 3 years of age cannot reach.
- Do not allow children lack of ability of safe to use this product alone without parental care.
- Never use this product and its parts near any AC electrical outlet or other circuits to avoid the potential risk of electric shock.
- Never use this product near any liquid and fire.
- Keep conductive materials away from this product.
- Never store or use this product in any extreme environments such as extreme hot or cold, high humidity and etc.
- Remember to turn off circuits when not in use this product or when left.
- Do not touch any moving and rotating parts of this product while they are operating.
- Some parts of this product may become warm to touch when used in certain circuit designs. This is normal. Improper operation may cause excessively overheating.
- Using this product not in accordance with the specification may cause damage to the product.

## About

Freenove is an open-source electronics platform. Freenove is committed to helping customer quickly realize the creative idea and product prototypes, making it easy to get started for enthusiasts of programing and electronics and launching innovative open source products. Our services include:

- Electronic components and modules
- Learning kits for Arduino
- Learning kits for Raspberry Pi
- Learning kits for Technology
- Robot kits
- Auxiliary tools for creations

Our code and circuit are open source. You can obtain the details and the latest information through visiting the following web sites:

<http://www.freenove.com>

<https://github.com/freenove>

Your comments and suggestions are warmly welcomed, please send them to the following email address:  
[support@freenove.com](mailto:support@freenove.com)

## References

You can download the sketches and references used in this product in the following websites:

<http://www.freenove.com>

<https://github.com/freenove>

If you have any difficulties, you can send email to technical support for help.

The references for this product is named Freenove Three-wheeled Smart Car Kit for Raspberry Pi, which includes the following folders and files:

- Client                      Code of Client
- mjpg-streamer            Code of mjpg-streamer
- Server                      Code of Server
- Readme.txt                Instructions

## Support

Freenove provides free and quick technical support, including but not limited to:

- Quality problems of products
- Problems in using products
- Questions for learning and technology
- Opinions and suggestions
- Ideas and thoughts

Please send email to:

[support@freenove.com](mailto:support@freenove.com)

On working day, we usually reply to you within 24 hours.

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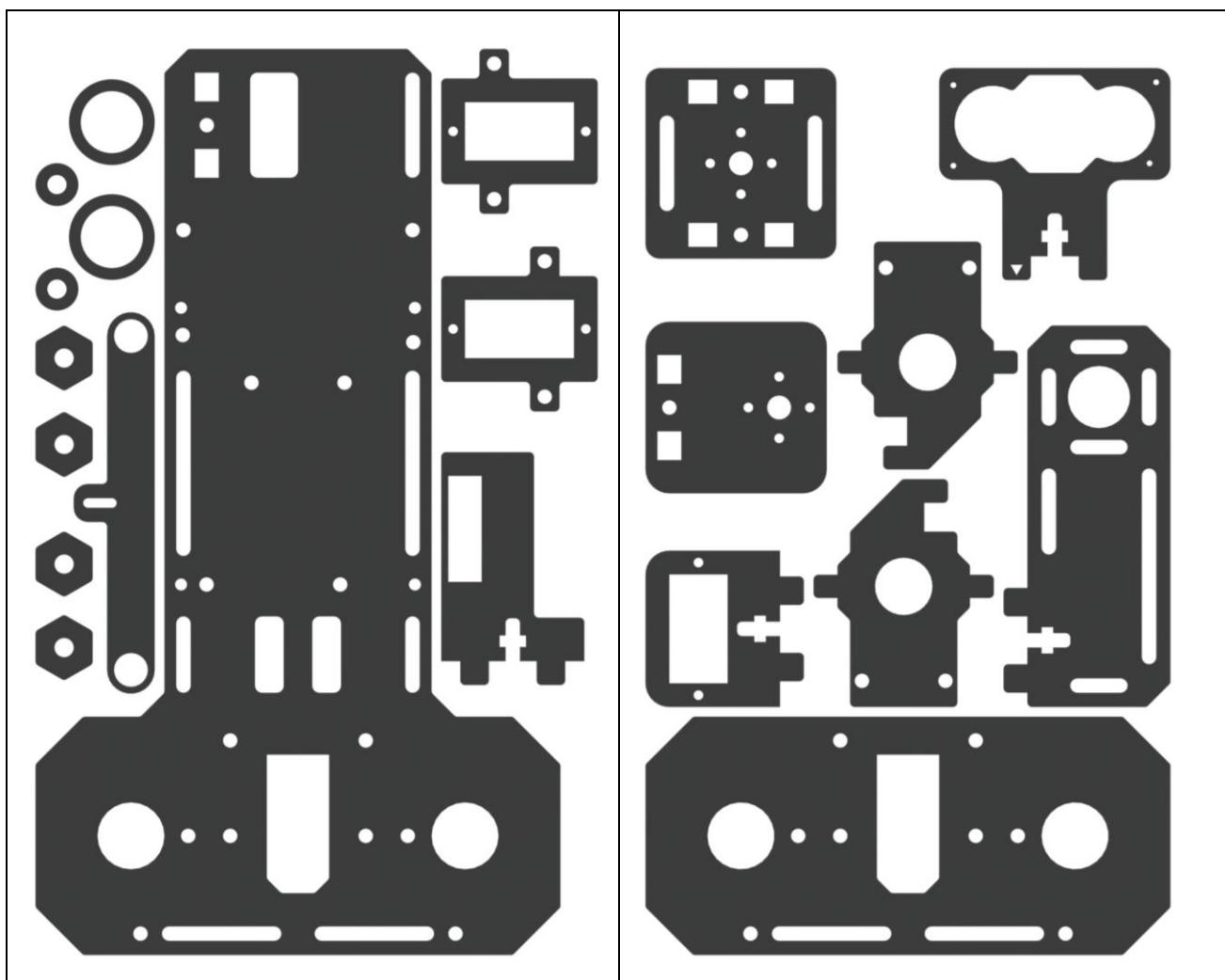
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# List

## Acrylic Sheet



Surface of the acrylic sheet is covered with a layer of protective film. You need to remove it first before using. Some holes of the acrylic sheets may have residues, so you may need to clean them before using.

## Machinery Parts

In addition to bearing F624ZZ and F687ZZ, the number of each following part provided is more than required.

<b>M4 Washer</b>  x4 Freenove	<b>M2 Nut</b>  x8 Freenove	<b>M3 Nut</b>  x11 Freenove	<b>M4 Nut</b>  x2 Freenove	<b>M2*10 Screw</b>  x8 Freenove	<b>M3*4 Screw</b>  x6 Freenove
<b>M3*8 Screw</b>  x22 Freenove	<b>M3*12 Screw</b>  x5 Freenove	<b>M3*30 Screw</b>  x6 Freenove	<b>M4*40 Screw</b>  x2 Freenove	<b>M3*10 Countersunk Head Screw</b>  x4 Freenove	<b>M1.4*6 Self-tapping Screw</b>  x4 Freenove
<b>F624ZZ Bearing</b>  x2 Freenove	<b>F687ZZ Bearing</b>  x4 Freenove	<b>M3*6 Copper Standoff</b>  x6 Freenove	<b>M3*12 Copper Standoff</b>  x6 Freenove	<b>M3*30 Copper Standoff</b>  x6 Freenove	<b>M4 Spring Washer</b>  x4 Freenove
<b>M2.5*8 Scew</b>  x10 Freenove	<b>M2.5*6+6 M-F Copper Standoff</b>  x6 Freenove	<b>M2.5*14 Copper Standoff</b>  x6 Freenove			

## Transmission Parts

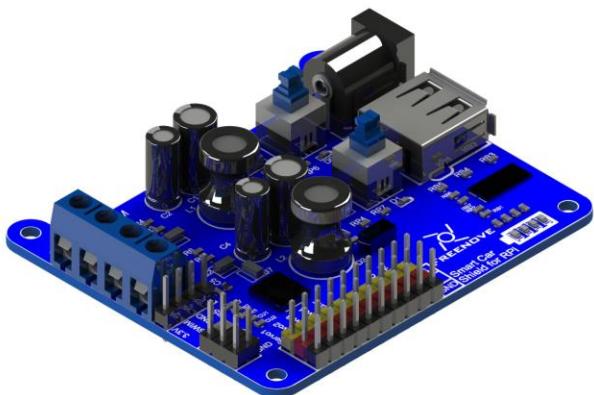
Servo x3	Driven wheel x1
	

DC speed reduction motor x2	Driving wheel x2
	

## Electronic Parts

Freenove Smart Car Shield for RPi x1



Freenove Passive Buzzer Module x1



Freenove RGB LED Module x1



18650x2 Battery Holder x1



USB Camera x1



HC-SR04 Ultrasonic Module x1



Micro USB Cable x1



Type-C USB Cable x1



Jumper Wire M/M x10



## Tools

Cross screwdriver x1



Slotted screwdriver x1



Multifunctional Spanner x1



## Self-prepared Parts

Two 18650 lithium batteries without protection board, with **continuous discharge current > 3A**.

It would be easier to find proper battery on eBay by search "18650 high drain".



Raspberry Pi (Recommended model: Raspberry 4B / 3B+ / 3B) x1



# Preface

Welcome to use Freenove Three-wheeled Smart Car Kit for Raspberry Pi. Whether you are a senior maker, or have little technical knowledge, by using this tutorial, you can make a very cool smart car with video surveillance and ultrasonic radar.

This kit is based on the popular control panel Pi Raspberry, so you can share and exchange your experience and design ideas with many enthusiasts all over the world. The parts in this kit include all electronic components, modules, and mechanical components required for making the smart car. And all of them are packaged individually. There are detailed assembly and commissioning instructions in this book. And if you encounter any problem, you can always look for fast and free technical support through [support@freenove.com](mailto:support@freenove.com) to ensure that your smart car is successfully assembled and run.

The contents in this book can ensure enthusiastic with little technical knowledge to make the smart car. If you are very interested in Raspberry Pi, and want to learn how to program and build the circuit, please visit our website [www.freenove.com](http://www.freenove.com) or contact us to buy the kits designed for beginners:  
Freenove Basic\LCD1602\Super\Ultrasonic\RFID\Ultimate Starter Kit for Raspberry Pi

# Raspberry Pi

Raspberry Pi (called RPi, RPI, RasPi, the text these words will be used alternately behind), a micro computer with size of a card, quickly swept the world since its debut. It is widely used in desktop workstation, media center, smart home, robots, and even the servers, etc. It can do almost anything, which continues to attract fans to explore it. Raspberry Pi used to be running in Linux system and along with the release of windows 10 IoT, we can also run it in Windows. Raspberry Pi (with interfaces for USB, network, HDMI, camera, audio, display and GPIO), as a microcomputer, can be running in command line mode and desktop system mode. Additionally, it is easy to operate just like Arduino, and you can even directly operate the GPIO of CPU.

So far, Raspberry Pi has developed to the fourth generation. Changes in versions are accompanied by increase and upgrades in hardware. A type and B type, the first generation of products, have been stopped due to various reasons. Other versions are popular and active and the most important is that they are consistent in the order and number of pins, which makes the compatibility of peripheral devices greatly enhanced between different versions.

In this kit, we highly recommend Raspberry Pi 4B / 3B+ / 3B.

Raspberry Pi 2B / B+ is also usable, but an additional USB Wifi module is required.

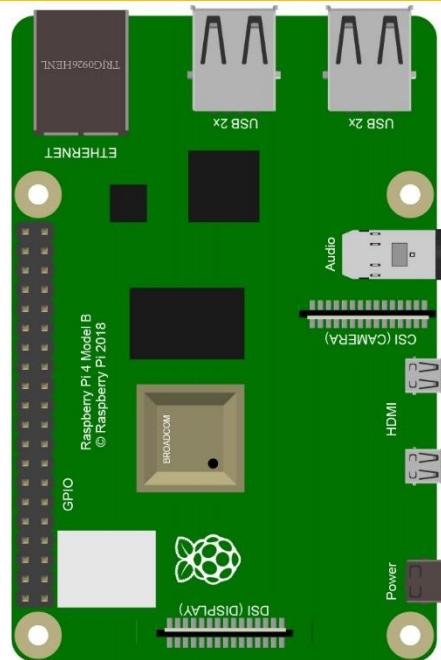
Raspberry Pi A+ / Zero / Zero W are not recommended.

Here are some practicality pictures and model diagrams of Raspberry Pi:

Practicality picture of Raspberry Pi 4 Model B:



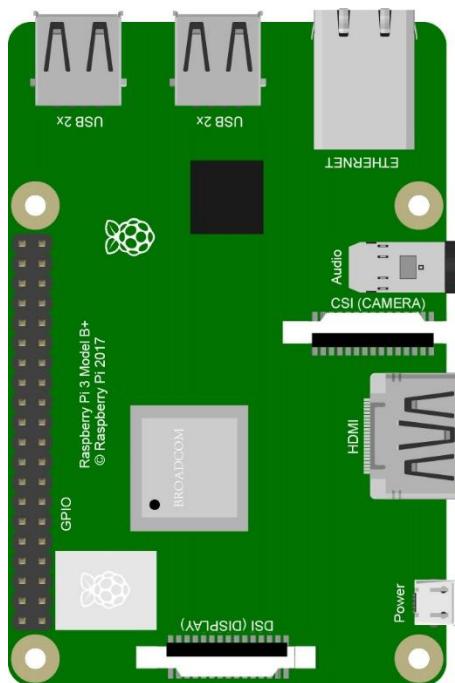
Model diagram of Raspberry Pi 4 Model B:



Practicality picture of Raspberry Pi 3 Model B+:



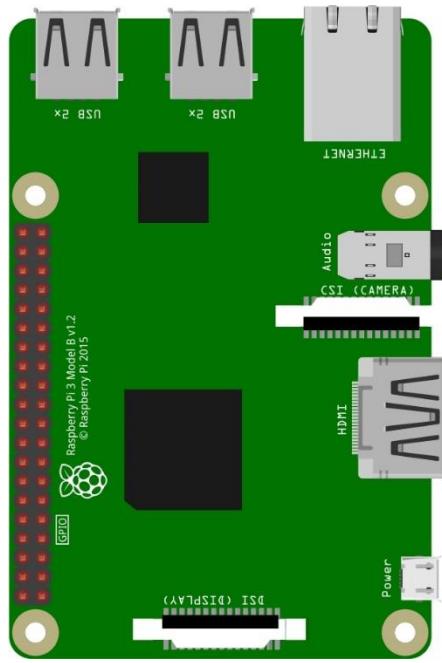
Model diagram of Raspberry Pi 3 Model B+:



Practicality picture of Raspberry Pi 3 Model B:



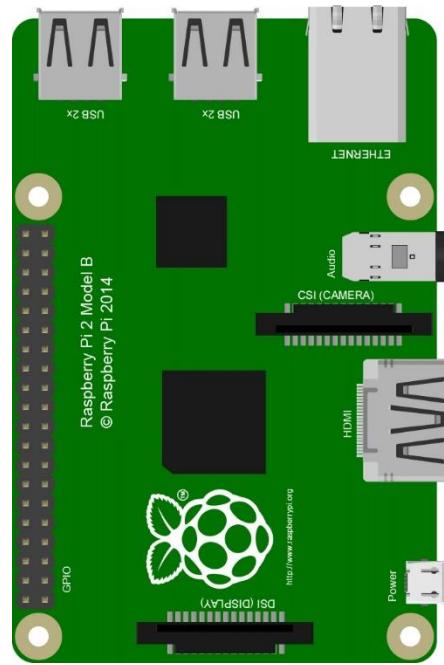
Model diagram of Raspberry Pi 3 Model B:



Practicality picture of Raspberry Pi 2 Model B:



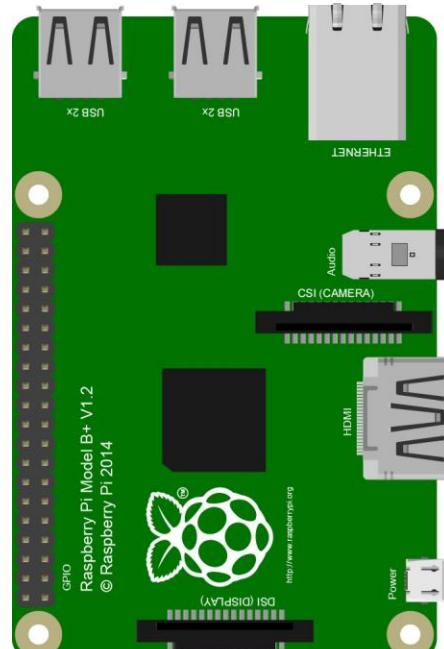
Model diagram of Raspberry Pi 2 Model B:



Practicality picture of Raspberry Pi 1 Model B+:



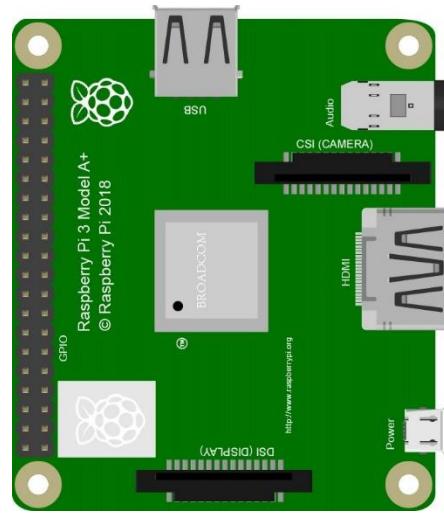
Model diagram of Raspberry Pi 1 Model B+:



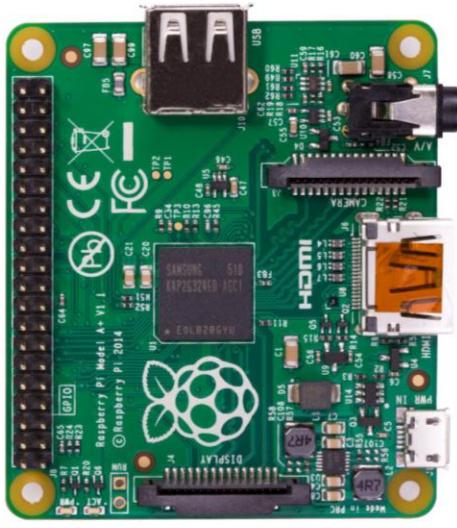
Practicality picture of Raspberry Pi 3 Model A+:



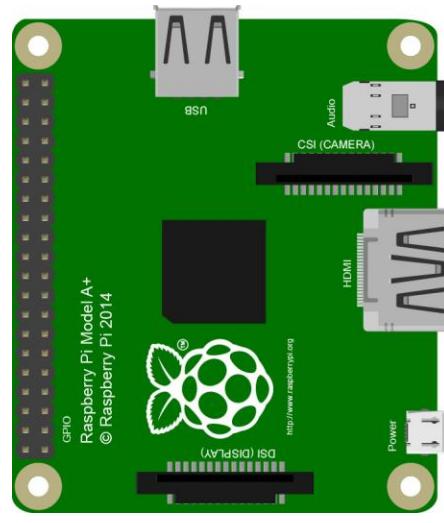
Model diagram of Raspberry Pi 3 Model A+:



Practicality picture of Raspberry Pi 1 Model A+:



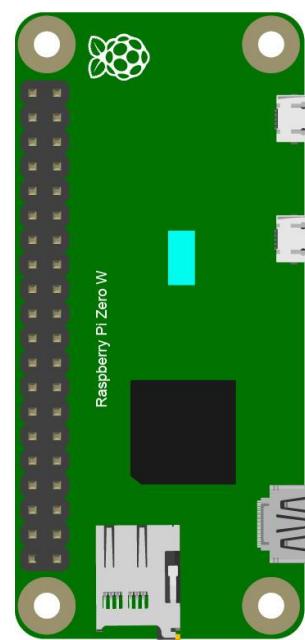
Model diagram of Raspberry Pi 1 Model A+:



Practicality picture of Raspberry Pi Zero W:



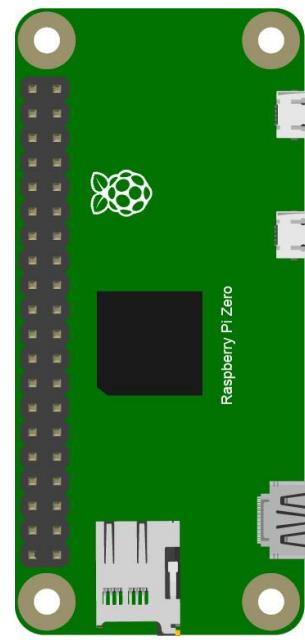
Model diagram of Raspberry Pi Zero W:



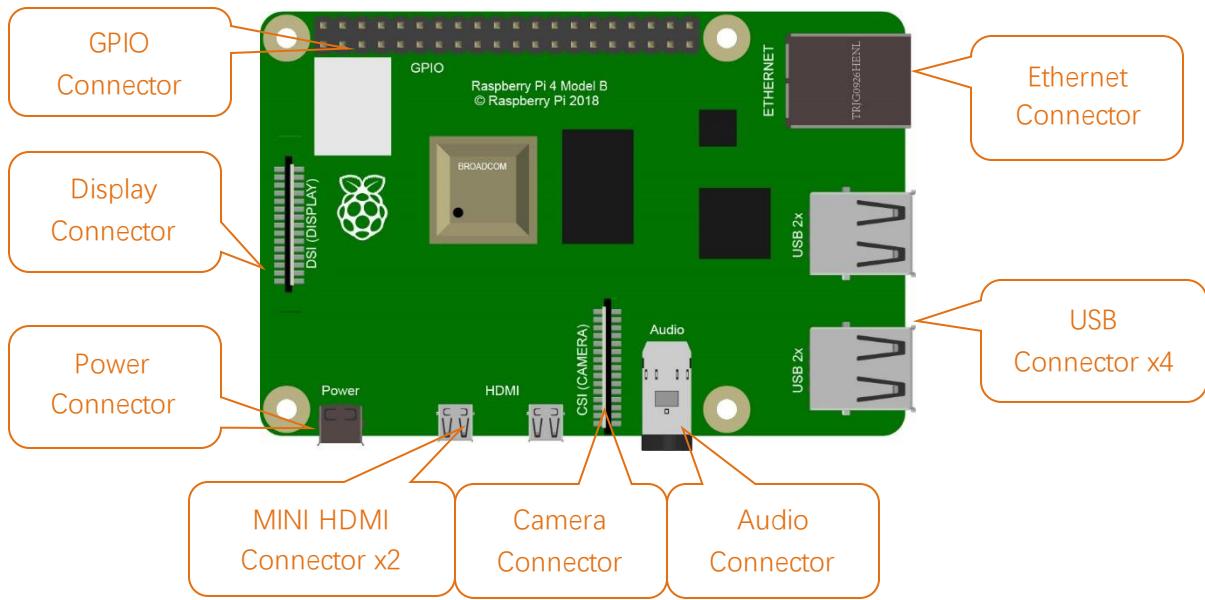
Practicality picture of Raspberry Pi Zero:



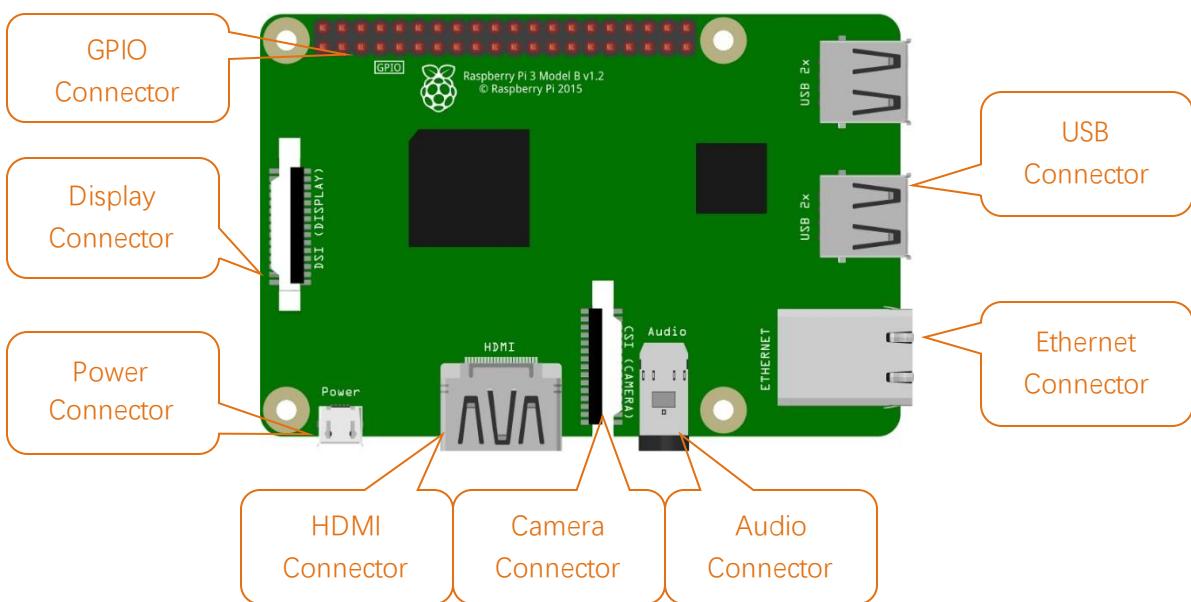
Model diagram of Raspberry Pi Zero:



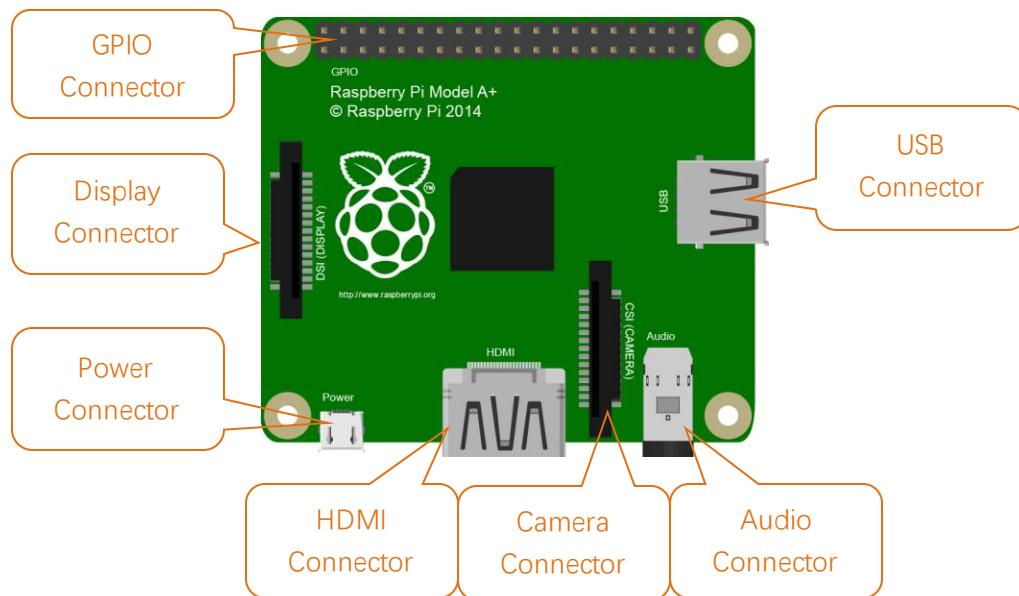
Hardware interface diagram of RPi 4B is shown below:



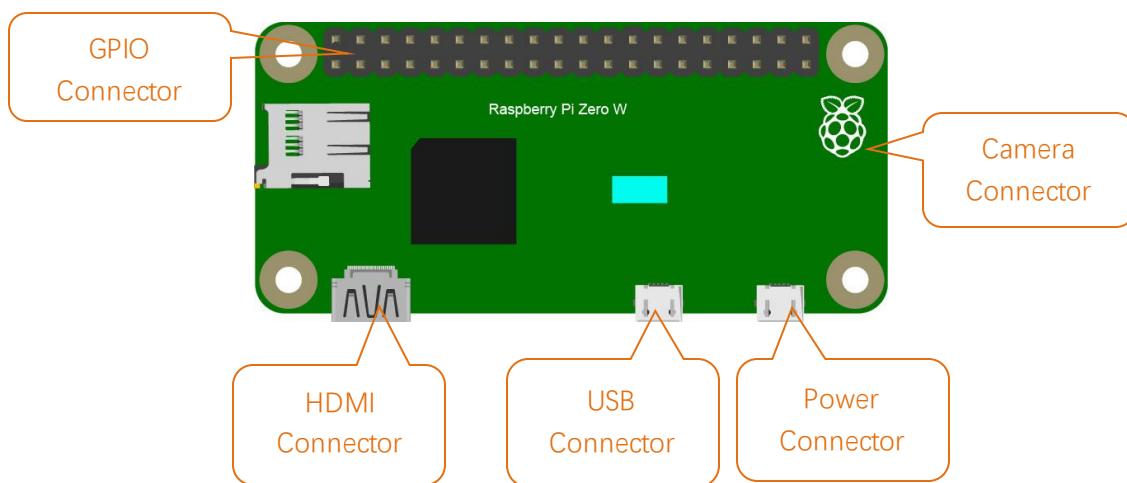
Hardware interface diagram of RPi 3B+/3B/2B/1B+ is shown below:



Hardware interface diagram of RPi A+ is shown below:



Hardware interface diagram of RPi Zero/Zero W is shown below:



# GPIO

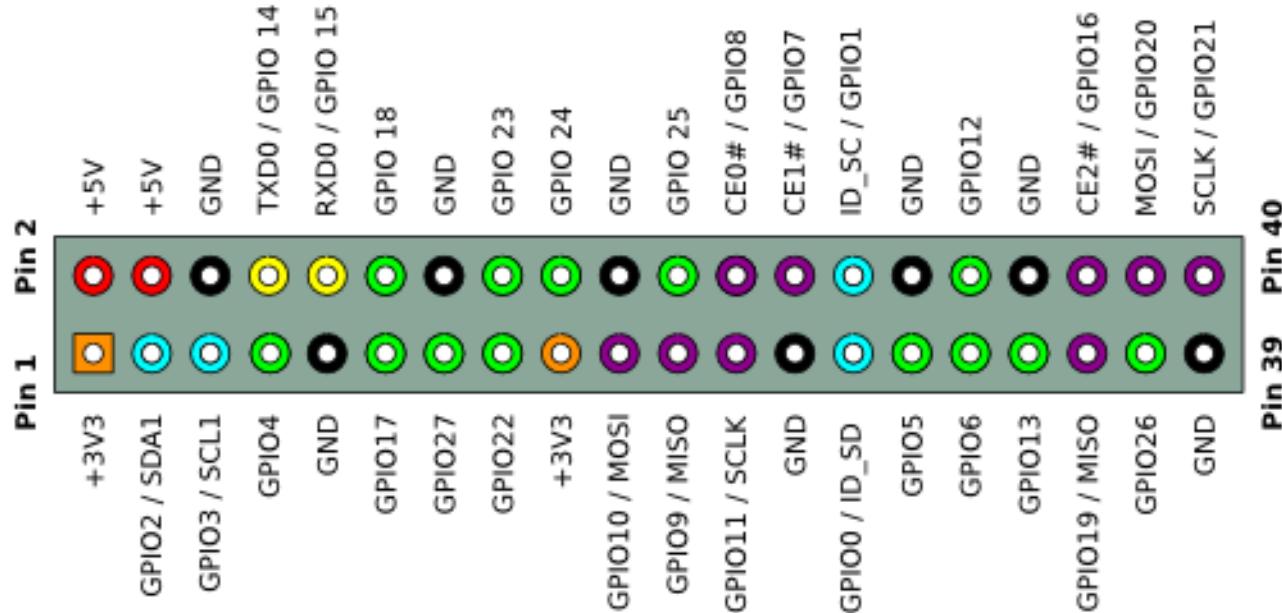
General purpose input/output; in this specific case, the pins on the Raspberry Pi and what you can do with them. So called because you can use them for all sorts of purposes; most can be used as either inputs or outputs, depending on your program.

When programming the GPIO pins there are two different ways to refer to them: GPIO numbering and physical numbering.

## BCM GPIO Numbering

Raspberry Pi CPU use BCM2835/BCM2836/BCM2837 of Broadcom. GPIO pin number is set by chip manufacturer. These are the GPIO pins as the computer sees them. The numbers don't make any sense to humans, they jump about all over the place, so there is no easy way to remember them. You will need a printed reference or a reference board that fits over the pins.

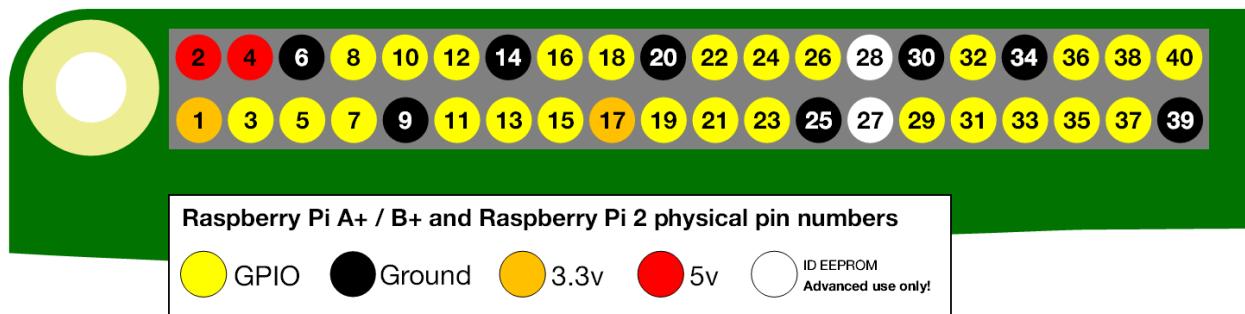
Each pin is defined as below:



For more details about pin definition of GPIO, please refer to <http://pinout.xyz/>

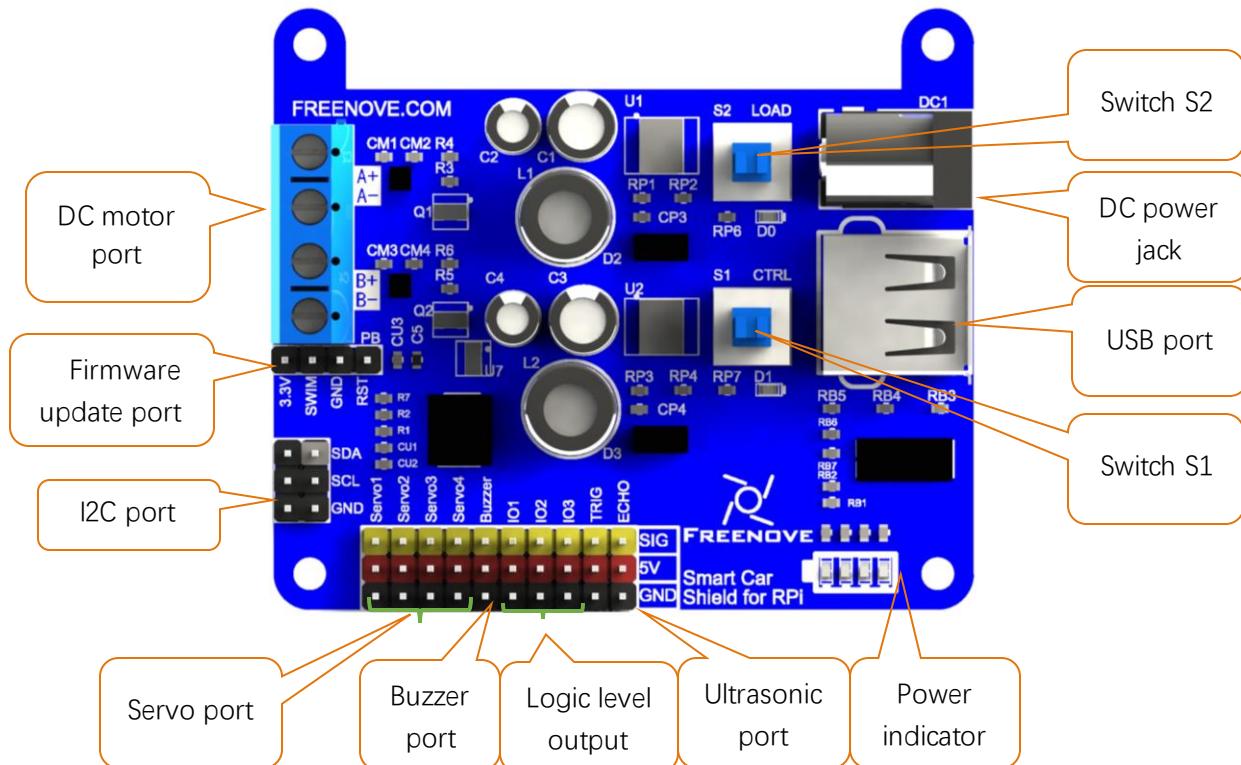
## PHYSICAL Numbering

The other way to refer to the pins is by simply counting across and down from pin 1 at the top left (nearest to the SD card). This is 'physical numbering' and it looks like this:



# Smart Car Shield for RPi

Smart Car Shield for RPi (hereinafter called Shield) is designed to extend smart car control board, which is suitable for control board with host computer communication ability of I2C. The size and position of the location holes on the shield is suitable for RPi. Below is the schematic diagram and function description of the Smart Car Shield for RPi:



- DC power jack: this shield uses 5.6~11V DC power supply. If the power supply is beyond this voltage range, it may cause damage to Shield.
- There are two Voltage Regulation System for 5V/3A, which are controlled by switch S1 and S2 respectively.
  - First 5V/3A power supply is output by the USB port on the right side of Shield, which is used to provide power for RPi. In addition, the motor driver, controller, battery voltage detector and other systems logic power on the Shield are powered by this one. It is controlled by the switch S1:CTRL for on or off. This means that if you want the Shield to work, you have to turn on the switch S1:CTRL.
  - Second 5V/3A power is output by the red pins on Shield (marked as 5V). Motor, servo, buzzer, LED, ultrasonic and other load are powered by this one. It is controlled by the switch S2:LOAD for on or off. This means that if you want the load connected to the Shield to work, you have to turn on the switch S2:LOAD.
- Power indicator. Four LEDs are used to indicate the power. With the power consumption, LEDs will be turned off one by one.
- I2C communication port. Shield using I2C communication protocol. The default device address for I2C is 0x18, which can be changed to any address through specific command. And the data can be preserved with power off.
- Firmware update port. If there is a new released firmware, the firmware can be updated through this port.
- DC motor interface. This shield can control speed and steering of two motors. Maximum current of each

motor is 1.8A, and voltage is the input voltage of Shield.

- Servo port. This shield provides four servo ports. The servo control accuracy is 1us, which is 0.09 degrees.
- Buzzer port: This shield provides 1 buzzer port. This port can produce PWM with frequency 0-65535Hz, and duty cycle 50%.
- The logic level output: This shield provides 3 common ports which can output logic level (0V/3.3V).
- Ultrasonic port: This shield provides a SR04 ultrasonic port.
- USB power port: This shield provides a USB power port to supply power for RPi.

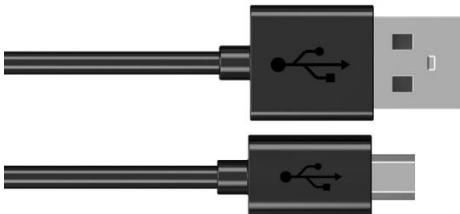
The communication and command about this shield will be explained later.

# Install the System

Firstly, install a system for your RPi.

## Component List

### Required Components

Any Raspberry Pi	5V/3A Power Adapter. Different versions of Raspberry Pi have different power requirements.
	
Micro or Type-C USB Cable x1	Micro SD Card(TF Card)x1, Card Reader x1
	

Power requirement of different versions of Raspberry Pi is shown in following table:

Product	Recommended PSU current capacity	Maximum total USB peripheral current draw	Typical bare-board active current consumption
Raspberry Pi Model A	700mA	500mA	200mA
Raspberry Pi Model B	1.2A	500mA	500mA
Raspberry Pi Model A+	700mA	500mA	180mA
Raspberry Pi Model B+	1.8A	600mA/1.2A (switchable)	330mA
Raspberry Pi 2 Model B	1.8A	600mA/1.2A (switchable)	350mA
Raspberry Pi 3 Model B	2.5A	1.2A	400mA
Raspberry Pi 3 Model A+	2.5A	Limited by PSU, board, and connector ratings only.	350mA
Raspberry Pi 3 Model B+	2.5A	1.2A	500mA
Raspberry Pi 4 Model B	3.0A	1.2A	600mA
Raspberry Pi Zero W	1.2A	Limited by PSU, board, and connector ratings only.	150mA
Raspberry Pi Zero	1.2A	Limited by PSU, board, and connector ratings only	100mA

For more details, please refer to <https://www.raspberrypi.org/help/faqs/#powerReqs>

In addition, RPi also needs a network cable used to connect it to wide area network.

All of these components are necessary. Among them, the power supply is required at least 5V/2.5A, because lack of power supply will lead to many abnormal problems, even damage to your RPi. So power supply with 5V/2.5A is highly recommend. SD Card Micro (recommended capacity 16GB or more) is a hard drive for RPi, which is used to store the system and personal files. In later projects, the components list with a RPi will contains these required components, using only RPi as a representative rather than presenting details.

## Optional Components

Under normal circumstances, there are two ways to login to Raspberry Pi: using independent monitor, or remote desktop to share a monitor with your PC.

### Required Accessories for Monitor

If you want to use independent monitor, mouse and keyboard, you also need the following accessories.

1. Display with HDMI interface
2. Mouse and Keyboard with USB interface

As to Pi Zero and Pi Zero W, you also need the following accessories.

1. Mini-HDMI to HDMI converter&wire.
2. Micro-USB to USB-A Receptacles converter&wire (Micro USB OTG wire).
3. USB HUB.
4. USB transferring to Ethernet interface or USB Wi-Fi receiver.

For different Raspberry Pi, the optional items are slightly different. But all of their aims are to convert the special interface to standard interface of standard Raspberry Pi.

	Pi Zero	Pi A+	Pi Zero W	Pi 3A+	Pi B+/2B	Pi 3B/3B+	Pi 4B
<b>Monitor</b>				Yes			
<b>Mouse</b>				Yes			
<b>Keyboard</b>				Yes			
<b>Mini-HDMI to HDMI converter or wire</b>	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
<b>Micro-HDMI to HDMI converter &amp; wire</b>				No			Yes
<b>Micro-USB to USB-A Receptacles converter &amp; wire (Micro USB OTG wire)</b>	Yes	No	Yes			No	
<b>USB HUB</b>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	
<b>USB transferring to Ethernet interface</b>	select one from two or select two from two		optional		Internal Integration	Internal Integration	
<b>USB Wi-Fi receiver</b>			Internal Integration	optional			

## Required Accessories for Remote Desktop

If you don't have an independent monitor, or you want to use a remote desktop, first you need to login to Raspberry Pi through SSH, then open the VNC or RDP service. So you need the following accessories.

	Pi Zero	Pi Zero W	Pi A+	Pi 3A+	Pi B+/2B	Pi 3B/3B+/4B
<b>Micro-USB to USB-A Receptacles converter&amp;wire (Micro USB OTG wire)</b>	Yes	Yes	No			NO
<b>USB transferring to Ethernet interface</b>	Yes	Yes	Yes			

## Raspbian System

### Tool and System image

#### Official Method

[It is recommended to use this method.](#)

You can follow the official method to install the system for raspberry pi

<https://projects.raspberrypi.org/en/projects/raspberry-pi-setting-up/2>

#### Write System Manually Method

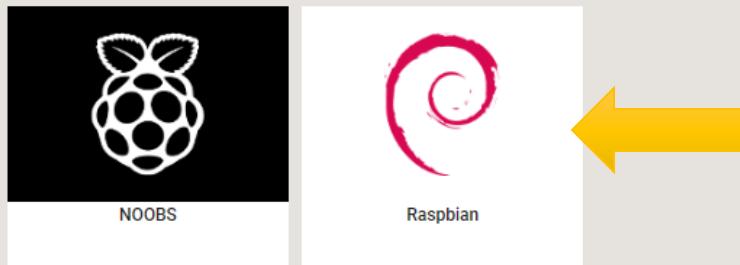
A tool Disk Imager Win32 is required to write system. You can download and install it through visiting the web site: <https://sourceforge.net/projects/win32diskimager/>

Visit RPi official website (<https://www.RaspberryPi.org/>), click “Downloads” and choose to download “RASPBIAN”. RASPBIAN supported by RPI is an operating system based on Linux, which contains a number of contents required for RPI. We recommended RASPBIAN system to beginners. All projects in this tutorial are operated under the RASPBIAN system.

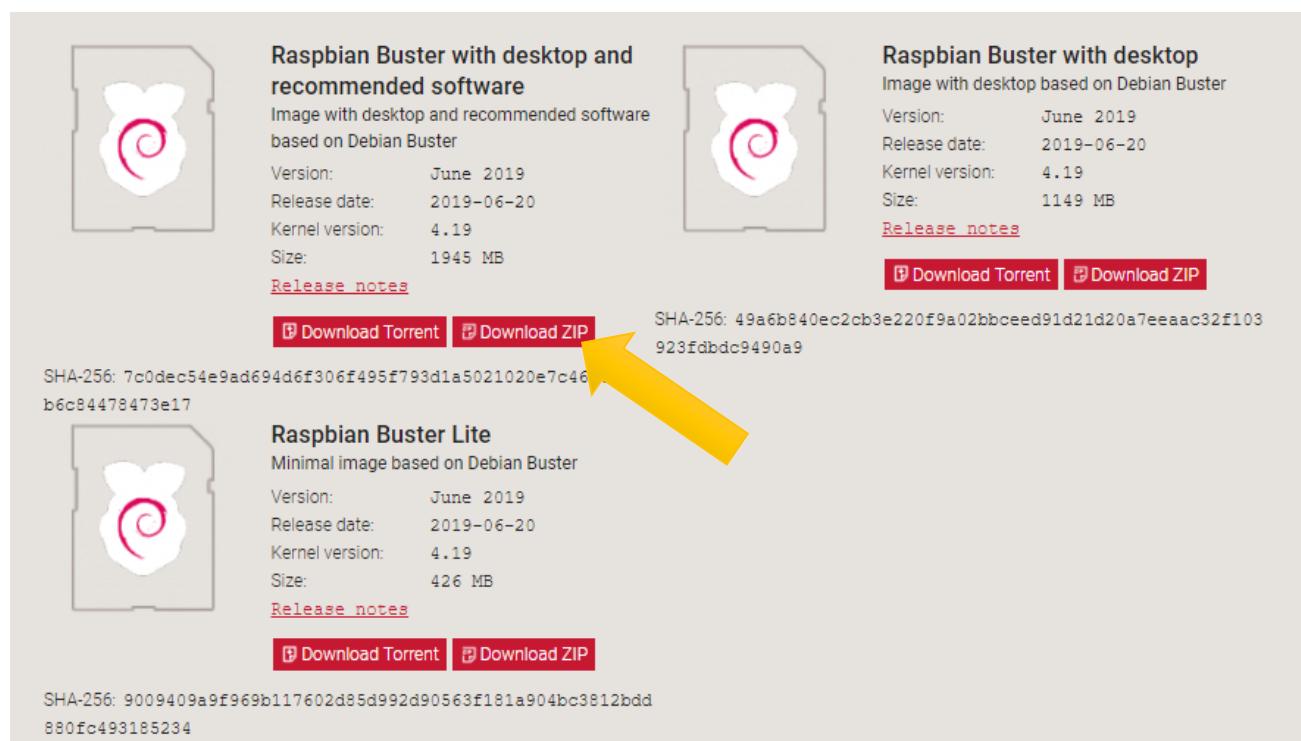
## Downloads

**Raspbian** is our official operating system for **all** models of the Raspberry Pi.

Download it here, or use **NOOBS**, our easy installer for Raspbian and more.



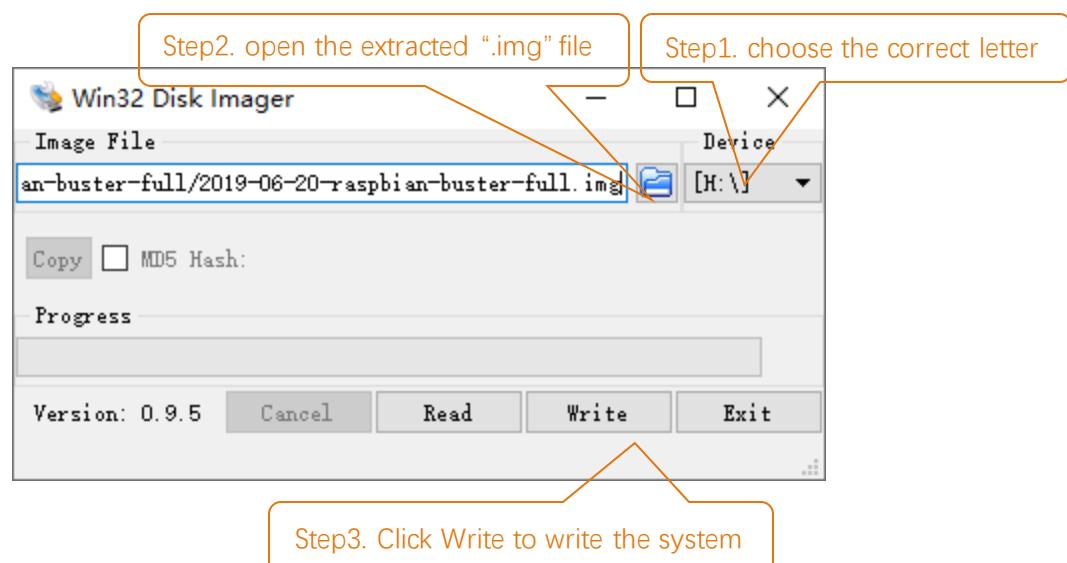
<https://www.raspberrypi.org/downloads/raspbian/>



After download, extract file with suffix (.img). Preparation is ready to start making the system.

## Write System to Micro SD Card

First, put your Micro SD card into card reader and connect it to USB port of PC. Then open Win32 disk imager, choose the correct letter of your Micro SD Card (here is "H"), open the extracted ".img" file and then click the "Write".





## Start Raspberry Pi

If you don't have a spare monitor, please jumper to next section. If you have a spare monitor, please follow steps in this section.

After the system is written successfully, take out Micro SD Card and put it into the card slot of RPi. Then connect RPi to screen through the HDMI, to mouse and keyboard through the USB port, to network cable through the network card interface and to the power supply. Then your RPi starts initially. Later, you need to enter the user name and password to login. The default user name: pi; password: raspberry. Enter and login. After login, you can enter the following interface.



Now, you have successfully installed the RASPBIAN operating system for your RPi.

## Remote desktop & VNC

If you don't have a spare display, mouse and keyboard for your RPi, you can use a remote desktop to share a display, keyboard, and mouse with your PC. Below is how to use remote desktop to control RPi under the Windows operating system.

Under windows, Raspberry Pi can be generally accessed remotely through two applications. The first one is the windows built-in application remote desktop, which corresponds to the Raspberry Pi xrdp service. The second one is the free application VNC Viewer, which corresponds to the VNC interface of Raspberry Pi. Each way has its own advantages. You can choose either one or two.

Windows	Raspberry Pi
Remote Desktop Connection	Xrdp
VNC Viewer	VNC

VNC Viewer can not only run under Windows, but also under system MAC, Linux, IOS, Android and so on.

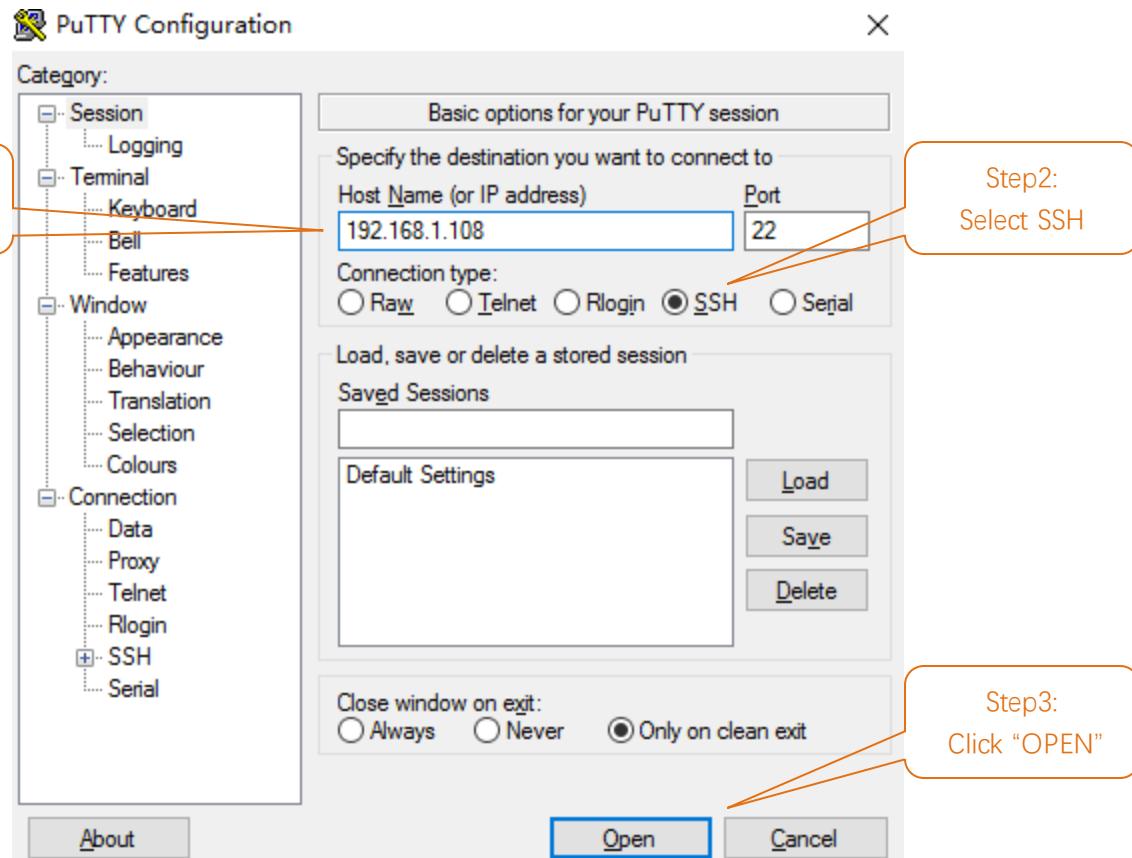
## SSH

Under previous Raspbian system, SSH is opened by default. Under the latest version of Raspbian system, it is closed by default. So you need to open it first.

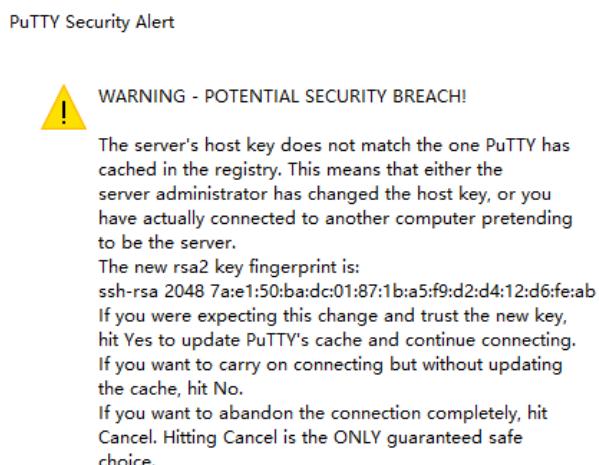
**Method: after the system is written. Create a folder named “ssh” under generated boot disk, then the SSH connection will be opened.**

And then, download the tool software Putty. Its official address: <http://www.putty.org/>  
Or download it here: <http://www.chiark.greenend.org.uk/~sgtatham/putty/download.html>

Then use cable to connect your RPi to the routers of your PC LAN, to ensure your PC and your RPi in the same LAN. Then put the system Micro SD Card prepared before into the slot of the RPi and turn on the power supply waiting for starting RPi. Later, enter control terminal of the router to inquiry IP address named "raspberry pi". For example, I have inquired to my RPi IP address, and it is "192.168.1.108". Then open Putty, enter the address, select SSH, and then click "OPEN", as shown below:



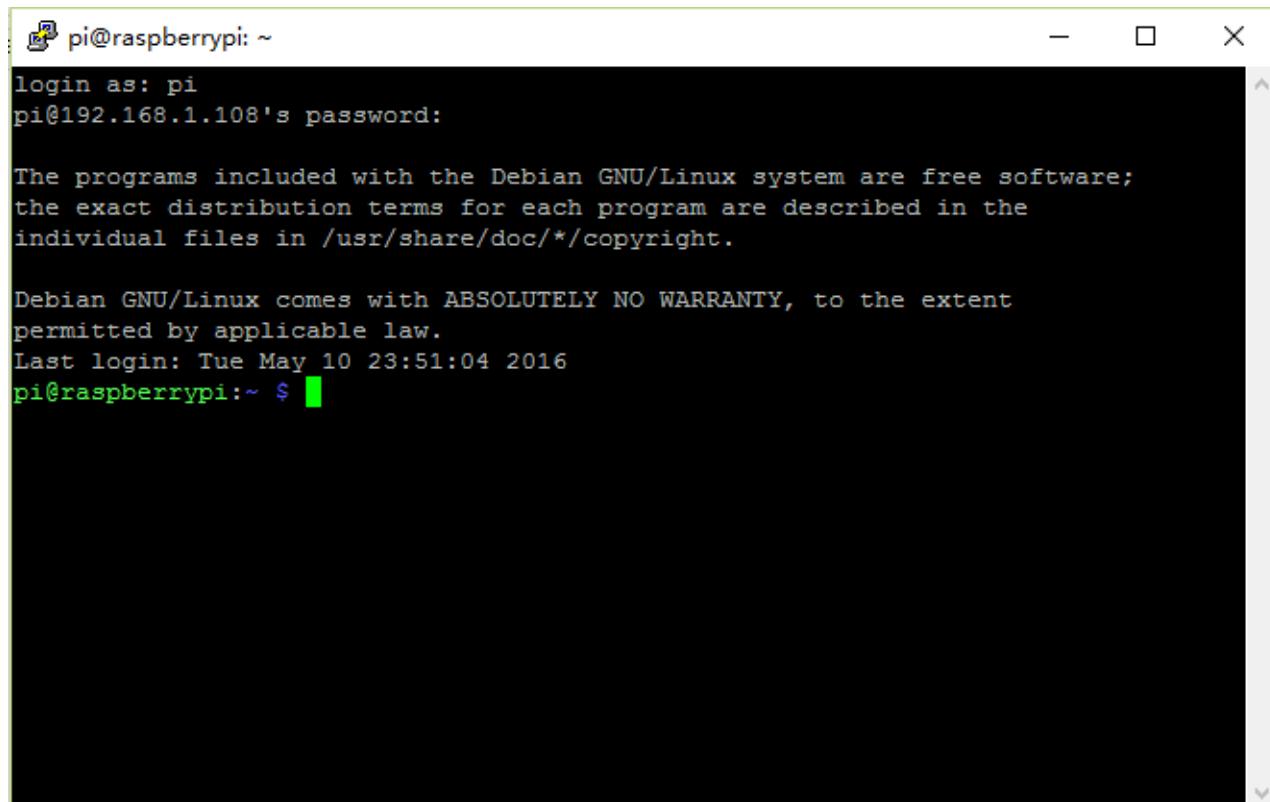
There will appear a security warning at first login. Just click "YES".



Then there will be a login interface (RPi default user name: pi; the password: raspberry). When you enter the password, there will be no display on the screen. This is normal. After the correct output, press “Enter” to confirm.



Then enter the command line of RPi, which means that you have successfully login to RPi command line mode.



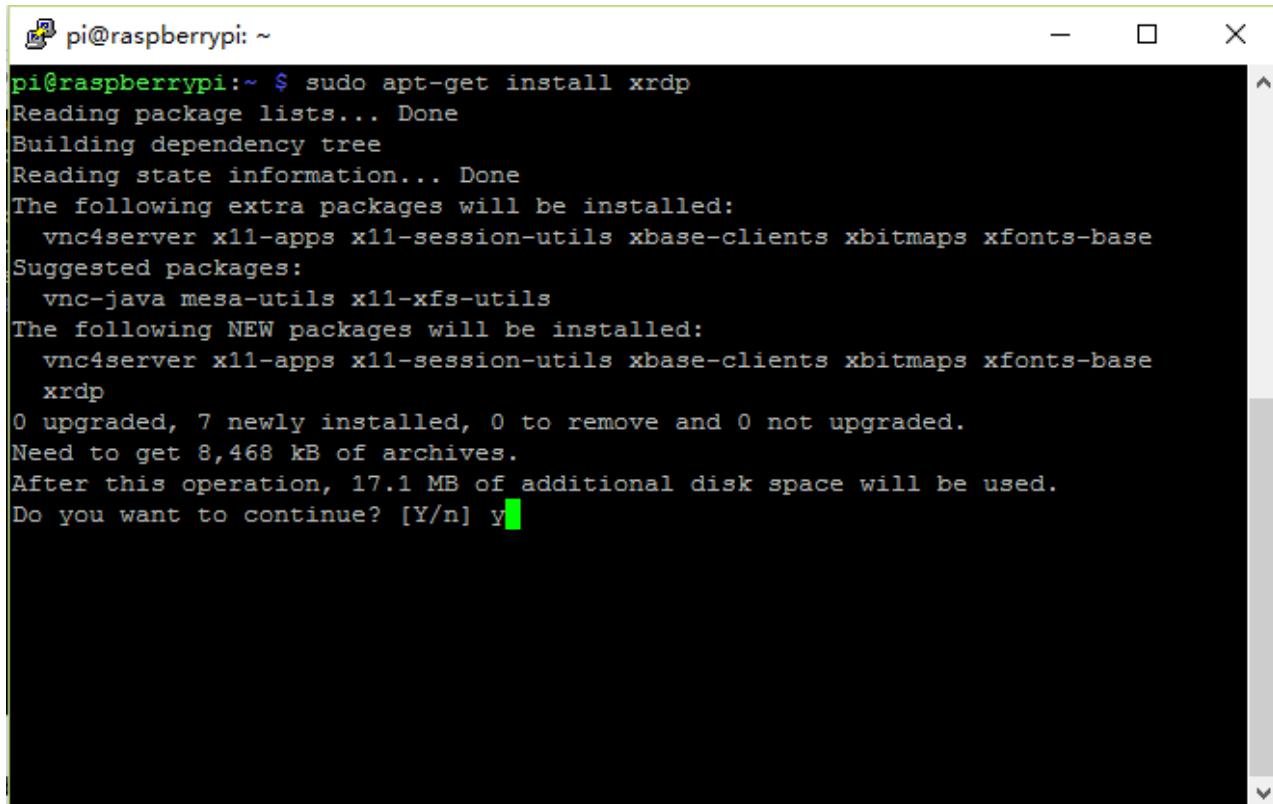
## Remote Desktop Connection & xrdp

If you want to use built-in Remote Desktop Connection under Windows, you need install xrdp service on Raspberry Pi.

Next, install a xrdp service, an open source remote desktop protocol(rdp) server, for RPi. Type the following command, then press enter to confirm:

```
sudo apt-get install xrdp
```

Later, the installation starts.



A screenshot of a terminal window titled "pi@raspberrypi: ~". The window shows the command \$ sudo apt-get install xrdp being run. The terminal output includes package lists, dependency building, state information, extra packages to be installed (vnc4server, x11-apps, x11-session-utils, xbase-clients, xbitmaps, xfonts-base), suggested packages (vnc-java, mesa-utils, x11-xfs-utils), new packages to be installed (vnc4server, x11-apps, x11-session-utils, xbase-clients, xbitmaps, xfonts-base, xrdp), upgrade counts, archive sizes, disk space usage, and a prompt asking if the user wants to continue (Do you want to continue? [Y/n] y).

```
pi@raspberrypi:~ $ sudo apt-get install xrdp
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
The following extra packages will be installed:
  vnc4server x11-apps x11-session-utils xbase-clients xbitmaps xfonts-base
Suggested packages:
  vnc-java mesa-utils x11-xfs-utils
The following NEW packages will be installed:
  vnc4server x11-apps x11-session-utils xbase-clients xbitmaps xfonts-base
    xrdp
0 upgraded, 7 newly installed, 0 to remove and 0 not upgraded.
Need to get 8,468 kB of archives.
After this operation, 17.1 MB of additional disk space will be used.
Do you want to continue? [Y/n] y
```

Enter "Y", press key "Enter" to confirm.

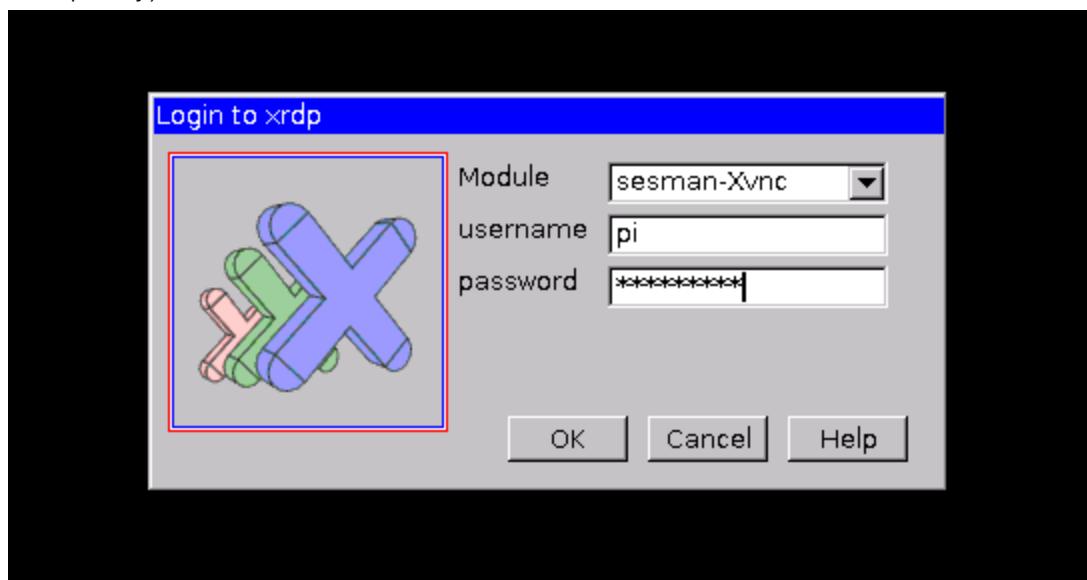
After the installation is completed, you can use Windows remote desktop applications to login to your RPi.

## Login to Windows remote desktop

Use "WIN+R" or search function, open the remote desktop application "mstsc.exe" under Windows, enter the IP address of RPi and then click "Connect".



Later, there will be xrdp login screen. Enter the user name and password of RPi (RPi default user name: pi; password: raspberry) and click "OK".



Later, you can enter the RPi desktop system.

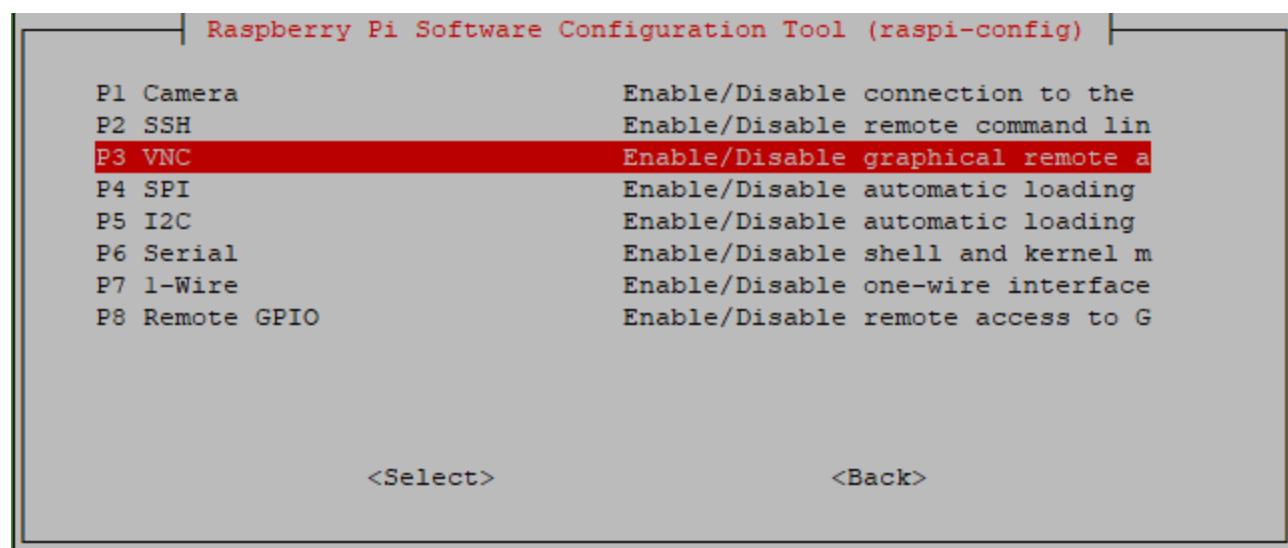
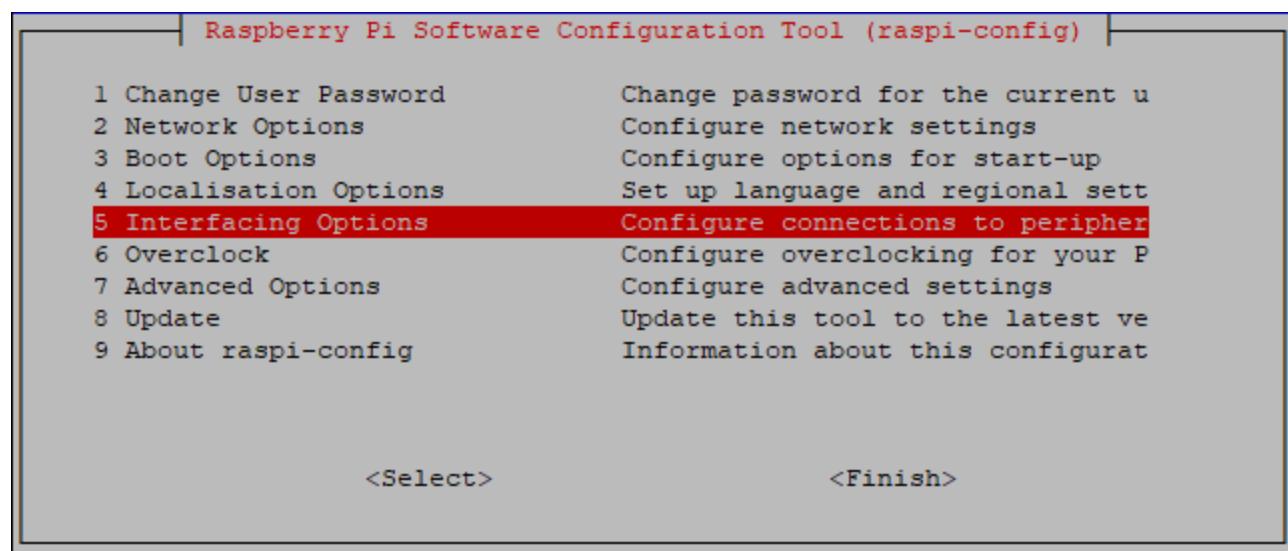


Here, you have successfully used the remote desktop login to RPi.

## VNC Viewer & VNC

Type the following command. And select 5 Interfacing Options → P3 VNC → Yes → OK → Finish. Here Raspberry Pi may need restart, and choose ok. Then open VNC interface.

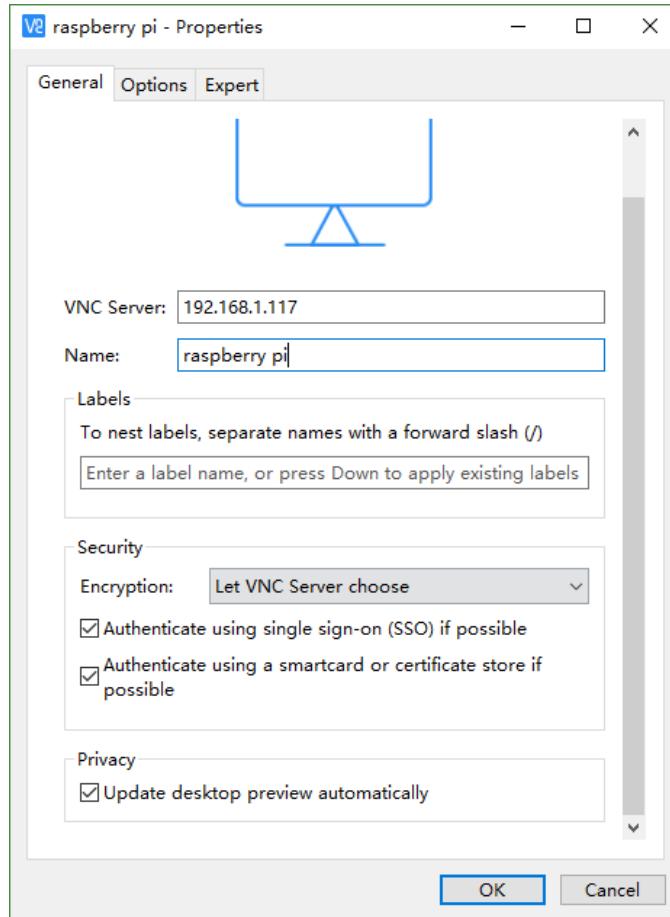
```
sudo raspi-config
```



Then download and install VNC Viewer by click following link:

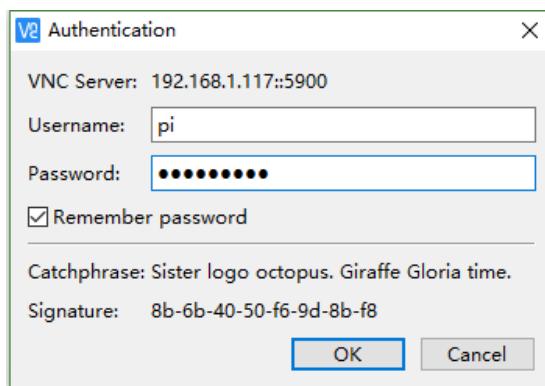
<https://www.realvnc.com/en/connect/download/viewer/windows/>

After installation is completed, open VNC Viewer. And click File → New Connection. Then the interface is shown below.



Enter ip address of your Raspberry Pi and fill in a Name. And click OK.

Then on the VNC Viewer panel, double-click new connection you just created, and the following dialog box pops up.



Enter username: pi and Password: raspberry. And click OK.

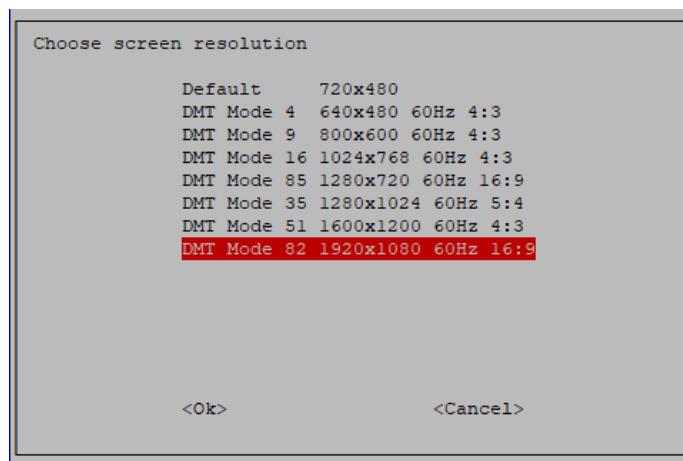


Here, you have logged in to Raspberry Pi successfully by using VNC Viewer

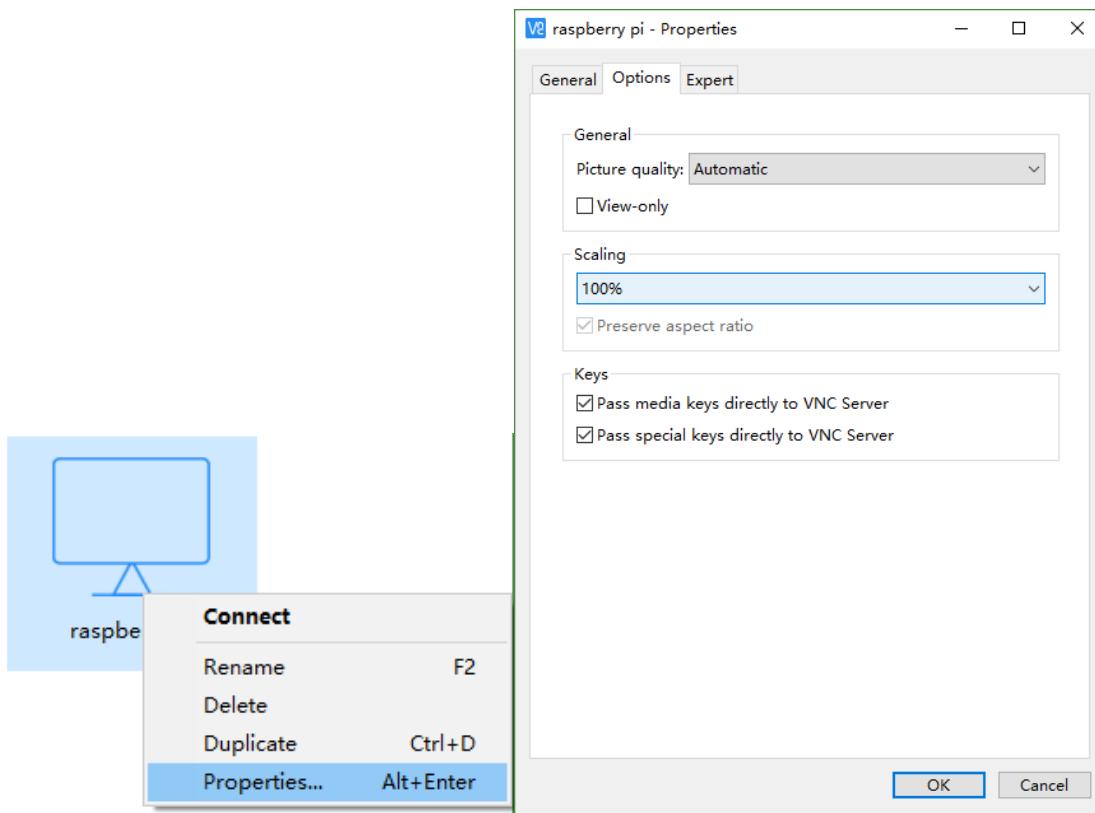
If you think resolution ratio is not OK, you can set a proper resolution ratio on set interface of Raspberry Pi.

`sudo raspi-config`

Select 7 Advanced Options → A5 Resolution → proper resolution ratio(set by yourself) → OK. If it needs restart, just restart.



In addition, your VNC Viewer window may zoom your Raspberry Pi desktop. You can change it. On your VNC View control panel, click right key. And select Properties ->Options label->Scaling. Then set proper scaling.



Here, you have logged in to Raspberry Pi successfully by using VNC Viewer and operated proper setting. Then continue to do some preparation work: install a GPIO library wiringPi for your RPi.

## Wi-Fi

Raspberry Pi 3B+/3B integrates a Wi-Fi adaptor. You can use it to connect to your Wi-Fi. Then you can use the wireless remote desktop to control your RPi. This will be helpful for the following work. Raspberry Pi of other models can use wireless remote desktop through accessing an external USB wireless card.

# Chapter 0 Preparation

In this chapter, we will do some necessary preparation work: start your Pi Raspberry and install some necessary libraries.

## Step 0.1 Obtain the Code

Type the following command in the terminal to obtain the code for the smart car. And place the code in the user directory "Pi". (**Note: Here are two commands. Please execute commands in order.**)

```
cd ~
```

```
git clone http://github.com/Freenove/Freenove_Three-wheeled_Smart_Car_Kit_for_Raspberry_Pi.git
```

```
pi@raspberrypi:~ $ git clone http://github.com/freenove/Freenove_Three-wheeled_Smart_Car_Kit_for_Raspberry_Pi.git
Cloning into 'Freenove_Three-wheeled_Smart_Car_Kit_for_Raspberry_Pi'...
remote: Counting objects: 163, done.
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (124/124), done.
remote: Total 163 (delta 34), reused 162 (delta 33), pack-reused 0
Receiving objects: 100% (163/163), 674.63 KiB | 5.00 KiB/s, done.
Resolving deltas: 100% (34/34), done.
Checking connectivity... done.
```

You can also find and download the code by visiting our official website (<http://www.freenove.com>) or our GitHub repository (<https://github.com/freenove>).

Please notice that our code for this smart car is written with Python3.

## Set Python3 as default python

First, execute python to check default python on your raspberry Pi. Press Ctrl-Z to exit.

```
pi@raspberrypi:~ $ python
```

If it is python3, you can skip this section.

If it is python2, you need execute following commands to set default python to python3.

1. Enter directory /usr/bin

```
cd /usr/bin
```

2. Delete the old python link.

```
sudo rm python
```

3. Create new python links to python3.

```
sudo ln -s python3 python
```

4. Check python. Press Ctrl-Z to exit.

```
python
```

```
pi@raspberrypi:/usr/bin $ sudo rm python
pi@raspberrypi:/usr/bin $ sudo ln -s python3 python
pi@raspberrypi:/usr/bin $ python
Python 3.5.3 (default, Jan 19 2017, 14:11:04)
[GCC 6.3.0 20170124] on linux
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.
>>>
```

If you want to set python2 as default python in **other projects**.

Just repeat command above and change python3 to python2.

```
pi@raspberrypi:~ $ cd /usr/bin
pi@raspberrypi:/usr/bin $ sudo rm python
pi@raspberrypi:/usr/bin $ sudo ln -s python2 python
pi@raspberrypi:/usr/bin $ python
Python 2.7.16 (default, Apr  6 2019, 01:42:57)
[GCC 8.2.0] on linux2
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more
>>>
```

### Shortcut Key

Now, we will introduce several shortcuts that are very **useful** and **commonly used** in terminal.

1. **up and down arrow keys**. History commands can be quickly brought back by using up and down arrow keys, which are very useful when you need to reuse certain commands.

When you need to type command, pressing “**↑**” will bring back the previous command, and pressing “**↓**” will bring back the latter command.

2. **Tab key**. The Tab key can automatically complete the command/path you want to type. When there are multiple commands/paths conforming to the already typed letter, pressing Tab key once won't have any result. And pressing Tab key again will list all the eligible options. This command/path will be directly completed when there is only one eligible option.

As shown below, under the ‘~’directory, enter the Documents directory with the “cd” command. After typing “cd D”, press Tab key, then there is no response. Press Tab key again, then all the files/folders that begin with “D” is listed. Continue to type the character “oc”, then press the Tab key, and then “Documents” is completed automatically.

```
pi@raspberrypi:~ $ cd D
Desktop/  Documents/ Downloads/
pi@raspberrypi:~ $ cd Doc█
```

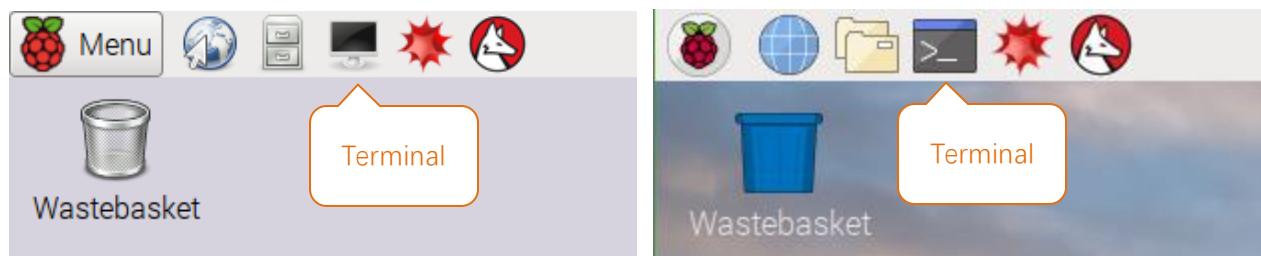
```
pi@raspberrypi:~ $ cd D
Desktop/  Documents/ Downloads/
pi@raspberrypi:~ $ cd Documents/
```

## Step 0.2 Configure I2C

### Enable I2C

The I2C interface raspberry pi is closed in default. You need to open it manually. You can enable the I2C interface in the following way.

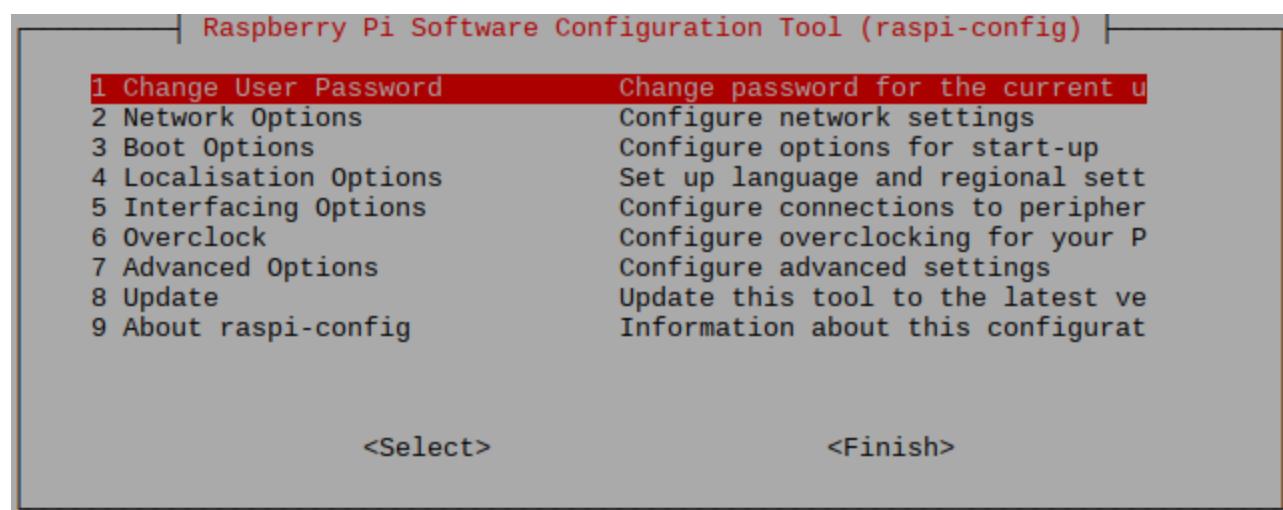
open the terminal:



Type command in the terminal:

```
sudo raspi-config
```

Then open the following dialog box:



Choose "5 Interfacing Options" → "P5 I2C" → "Yes" → "Finish" in order and restart your RPi later. Then the I2C module is started.

Type a command to check whether the I2C module is started:

```
lsmod | grep i2c
```

If the I2C module has been started, the following content will be shown:

```
pi@raspberrypi:~ $ lsmod | grep i2c
i2c_bcm2708          4770  0
i2c_dev              5859  0
pi@raspberrypi:~ $
```

### Install I2C-Tools

Type the command to install I2C-Tools.

```
sudo apt-get install i2c-tools
```

I2C device address detection:

```
i2cdetect -y 1
```

```
pi@raspberrypi:~ $ i2cdetect -y 1
  0  1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9  a  b  c  d  e  f
00: -----
10: -----
20: -----
30: -----
40: -----
50: -----
60: -----
70: -----
```

If there are I2C devices connected to your RPi, here will display their I2C device address.

### Install python-smbus

Python-smbus is a module of the program Python, which contains some classes and methods to operate I2C.

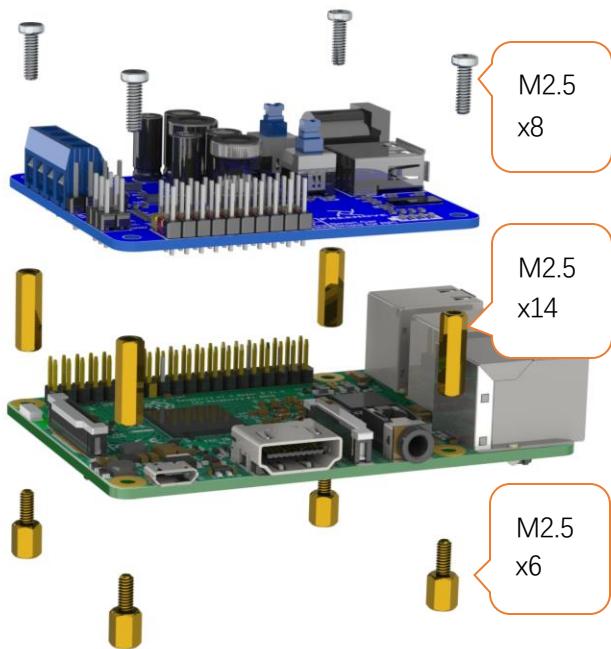
Type the following command to install python-smbus:

```
sudo apt-get install python-smbus
```

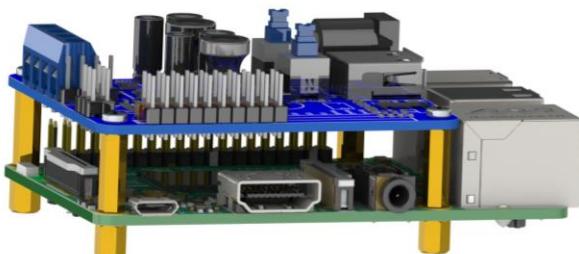
### Communication test

Follow the steps below to connect the Shield with the RPi.

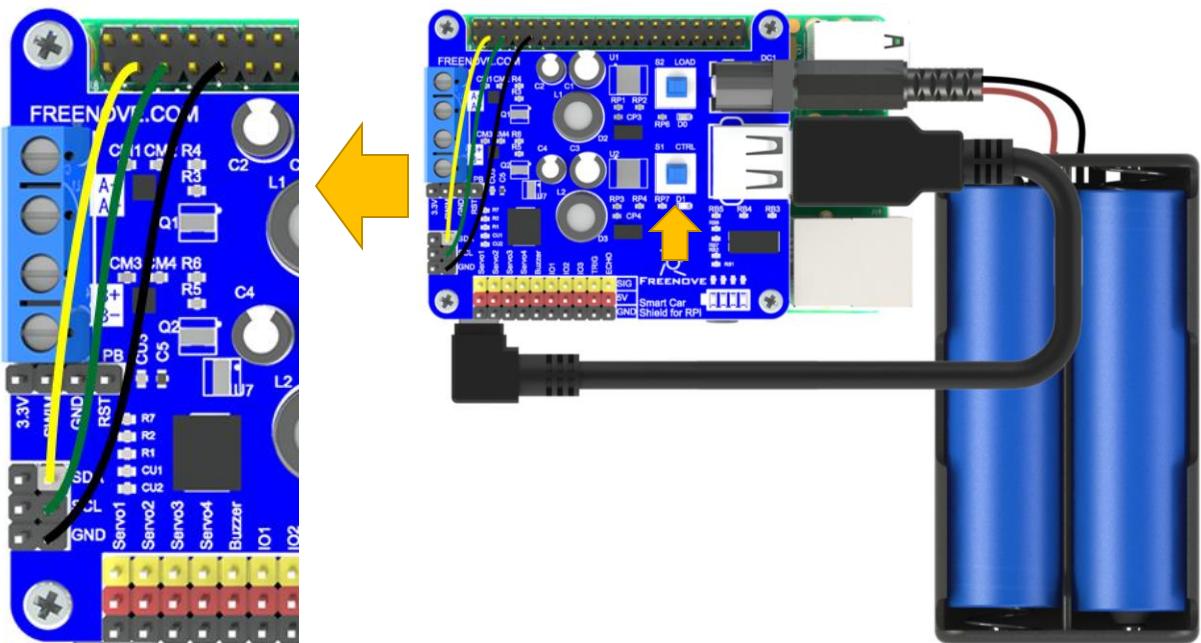
1.Prepare the following boards and parts.



2. Assembly



3.Use Jumper Wire F-F to connect the Shield with I2C port of RPi. Use the battery box to supply power for the Shield, and open the switch S1. RPi can be powered by USB power port, or external power supply adapter.



Default I2C address of the Shield is 0x18. Execute command i2cdetect -y1 again to detect whether the shield is connected to RPi successfully.

```
i2cdetect -y 1
```

```
pi@raspberrypi:~ $ i2cdetect -y 1
  0  1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9  a  b  c  d  e  f
00: -----
10: - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
20: - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
30: - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
40: - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
50: - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
60: - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
70: - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
```

## Step 0.3 Install mjpg-streamer

Camera is driven by mjpg-streamer. So you need to install mjpg-streamer.

### Install

Open the terminal and execute the following command to install.

1. Install the relay for mjpg-streamer:

```
sudo apt-get install libv4l-dev libjpeg8-dev imagemagick
```

2. You may also need to install SVN if it is not installed in your raspberry pi。

```
sudo apt-get install subversion
```

3. Generate executable file mjpg-streamer: (**Note: Here are two commands. Please execute commands in order.**)

```
cd ~/Freenove_Three-wheeled_Smart_Car_Kit_for_Raspberry_Pi/mjpg-streamer
make USE_LIBV4L2=true clean all
```

### Test mjpg-streamer

Connect the camera to any one of the USB ports on the RPi. And execute the following command to verify that the camera is successfully connected to RPi.

```
ls /dev/video*
```

If the results list the video0, the camera is connected successfully.

```
pi@raspberrypi:~ $ ls /dev/video*
/dev/video0
```

Under the mjpg-streamer directory, execute the following command to open the mjpg-streamer service.

```
cd ~/Freenove_Three-wheeled_Smart_Car_Kit_for_Raspberry_Pi/mjpg-streamer
sh Start_mjpg_Streamer.sh
```

```
pi@raspberrypi:~/Freenove_Three-wheeled_Smart_Car_Kit_for_Raspberry_Pi/mjpg-stre
amer $ sh Start_mjpg_Streamer.sh
MJPEG Streamer Version: svn rev: Unversioned directory
i: Using V4L2 device.: /dev/video0
i: Desired Resolution: 320 x 240
i: Frames Per Second.: 30
i: Format.....: YUV
i: JPEG Quality....: 80
o: www-folder-path...: ./www/
o: HTTP TCP port.....: 8090
o: username:password.: disabled
o: commands.....: enabled
```

Open Web browser of RPi, access to <http://127.0.0.1:8090/> or <http://localhost:8090/>. Then the following picture appears.



Click the "Javascript" tab on the left of navigation bar, then you will be see the real-time picture of the camera. If the picture is not clear enough, you can rotate the lens to adjust the focus.



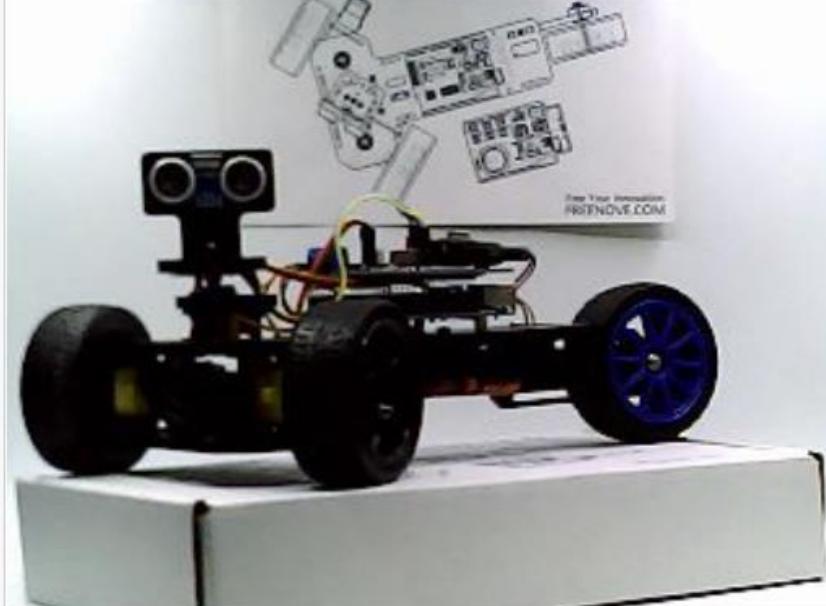
You can access this page through accessing <http://xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx:8090/> with your Web browser of your PC or mobile phone. This requires your PC or mobile phone to be in the same local area network with your RPi, where xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx is IP address of RPi. For example, my RPi IP address is 192.168.1.108. In the Windows 10, access to <http://192.168.1.108:8090/> through the browser, as is shown below.

MJPG-streamer    X +

← → ⌂ | 192.168.1.108:8090/javascript.html

Hints

This example shows the stream by using java script. It works with most browsers.  
To see a simple example click [here](#).



© The [MJPG-streamer team](#) | Design by [Andreas Viklund](#)

**MJPG-Streamer Demo Pages**  
a ressource friendly streaming application

Home  
Static  
Stream  
Java  
Javascript  
VideoLAN  
Control

**Version info:**  
v0.1 (Okt 22, 2007)

**Runtime info:**  
63 ms (15.9 fps)  
Avg. : 83 ms (12.0 fps)

http://192.168.1.108:8090/index.html

## Step 0.4 Install PyQt5

The project code is based on PyQt5. So operation of the program requires the support of PyQt5.

Open the terminal and execute the following command to install PyQt5. (**Note: Here are four commands.**

**Please execute commands in order.)**

```
sudo apt-get update
```

```
sudo apt-get install python3-pyqt5
```

```
sudo apt-get install python3-pyqt5.qtwebkit
```

```
sudo apt-get install python3-dev
```

After the installation completed, type the following command to test whether PyQt5 is installed successfully.

(**Note: Here are two commands. Please execute commands in order.)**

```
cd ~/Freenove_Three-wheeled_Smart_Car_Kit_for_Raspberry_Pi/Server
```

```
python Main.py
```

If you can run it successfully, and the following picture appears, it means that PyQt5 has been successfully installed. Then click on the top right corner to close the program.



About how to open the client in raspberry pi, please refer to the document "Patch for Stretch. pdf" under the unzipped folder.

## Step 0.5 Test

Next, test the servo, motor, buzzer, RGBLED module and so on.

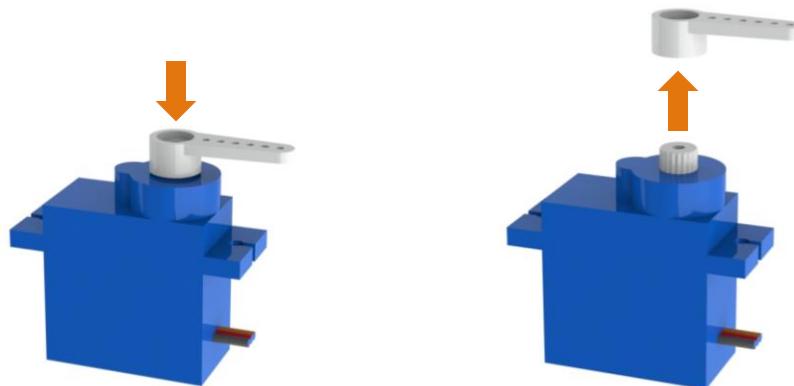
### Servo

The servo can be connected with rocker arm to drive other parts to move. There are 3 kinds of rocker arm, and 3 screws for the servo. The smaller screw is used to fix the rocker arm onto servo.

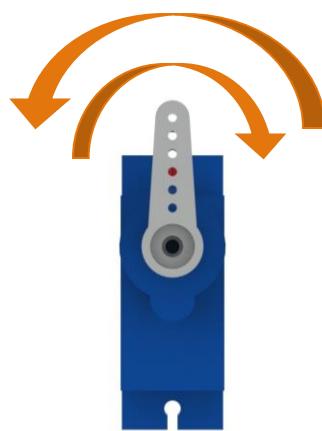


You can install or remove the rocker arm as below.

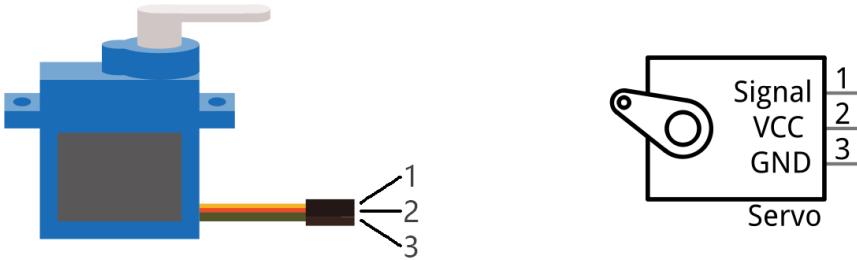
Don't install the screw first.



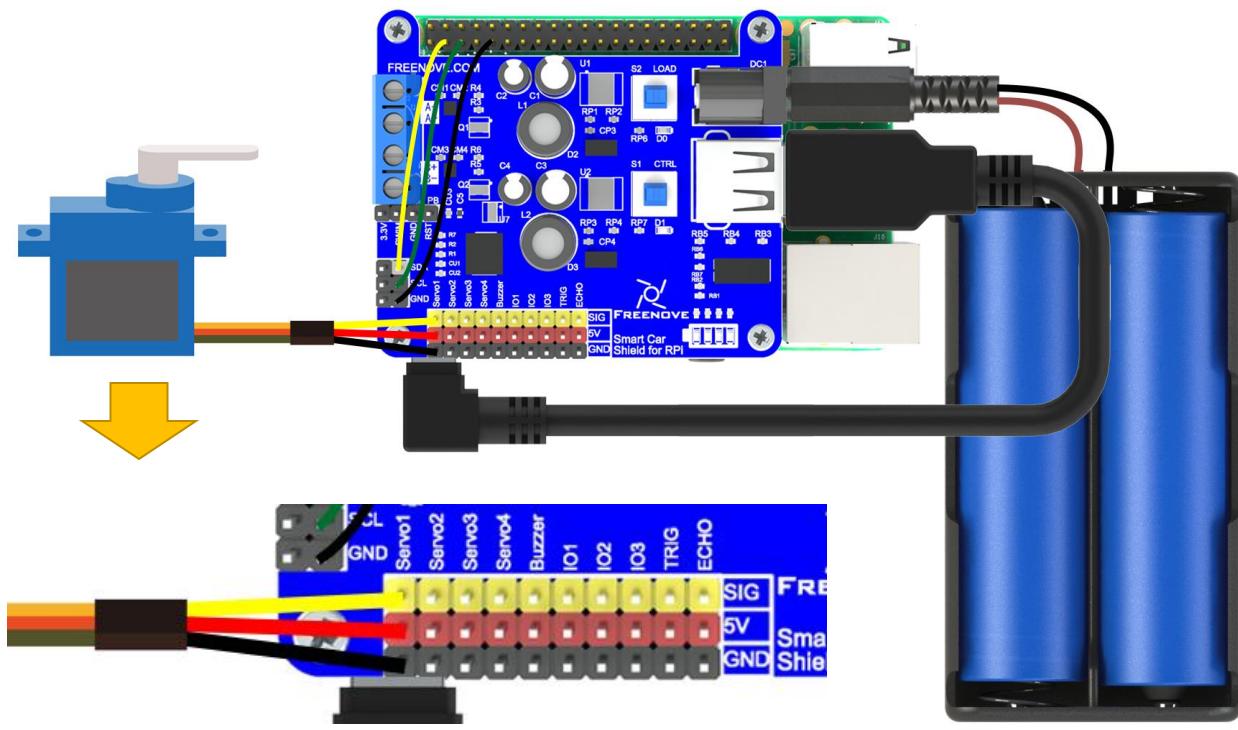
You can turn the rocker arm to rotate in the range from 0 to 180 degrees with hand:



Servo has three lines for controlling. The orange one is for the signal line, the red line for the power VCC, the black one for the power GND.



According to the following steps, connect any one of servos to the Servo1 port of the Shield. Open the switch S2, then the servo will rotate to 90 degrees automatically.

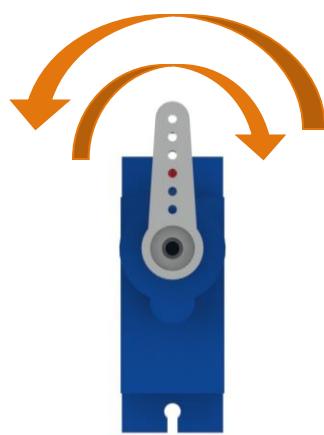


Type the following command in the terminal to test the servo: **(Note: Here are two commands. Please execute commands in order.)**

```
cd ~/Freenove_Three-wheeled_Smart_Car_Kit_for_Raspberry_Pi/Server
```

```
python mDev.py servo
```

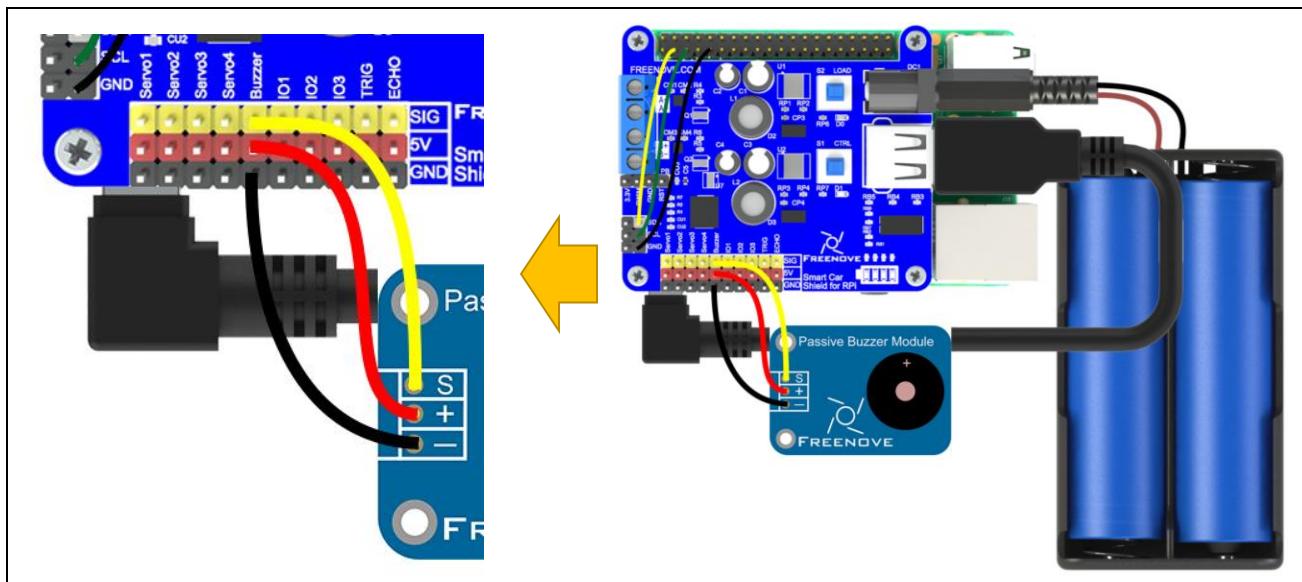
Then, the servo will rotate back and forth in a certain range.



After the test is completed. The servo will stop at 90 degrees. Then remove the rocker arm, and then pull off the servo line. After that, do not rotate the servo manually not to affect the following installation. Make all other servos to rotate to 90 degrees according to this method.

## Buzzer

Connect the buzzer module to the buzzer port in the Shield.



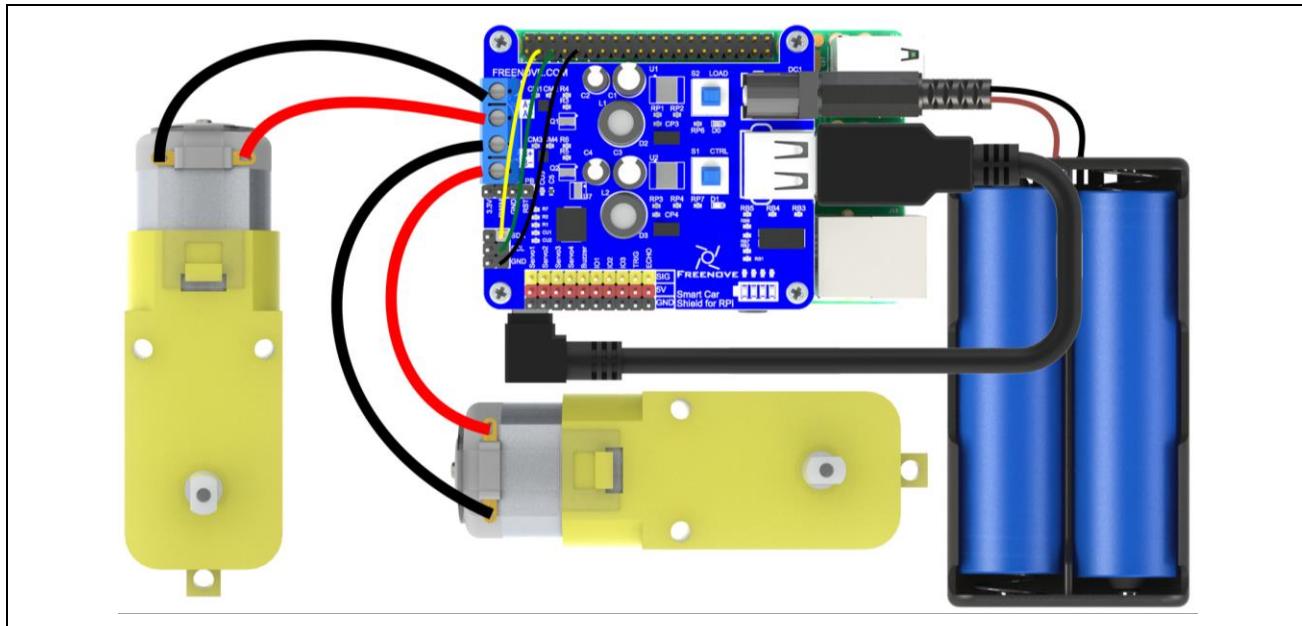
Type the following command. Then the buzzer will start to sound. The program will exit 3 seconds later, then the buzzer stop sounding. **(Note: Here are two commands. Please execute commands in order.)**

```
cd ~/Freenove_Three-wheeled_Smart_Car_Kit_for_Raspberry_Pi/Server
```

```
python mDev.py buzzer
```

## Motor

Connect the motor module to the motor port in the Shield.



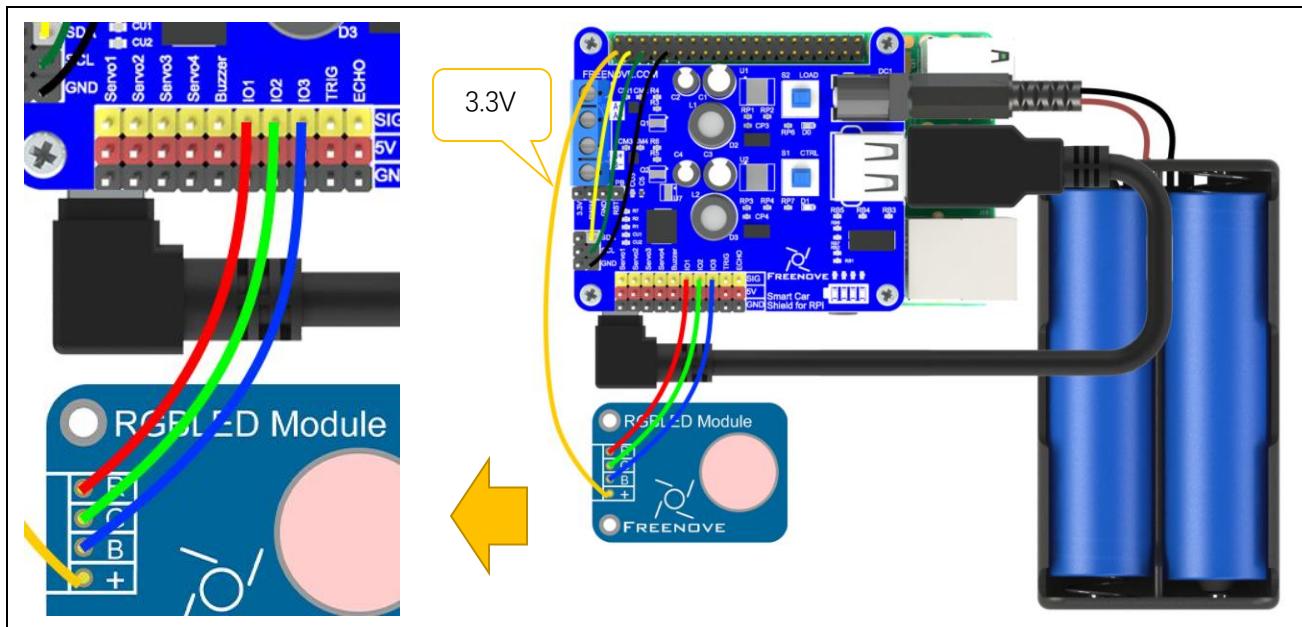
Type the following command, then the motor will rotate back and forth. Then the program will be terminated and the motor will stop running.. (**Note: Here are two commands. Please execute commands in order.**)  
If the path is already ~/Freenove\_Three-wheeled\_Smart\_Car\_Kit\_for\_Raspberry\_Pi/Server, you don't need to enter the first command.

```
cd ~/Freenove_Three-wheeled_Smart_Car_Kit_for_Raspberry_Pi/Server
```

```
python mDev.py motor
```

## RGBLED Module

Connect pin R, G, B of RGBLEG Module to port IO1, IO2, IO3 of the Shield respectively. Connect "+" to 3.3V of RPi.



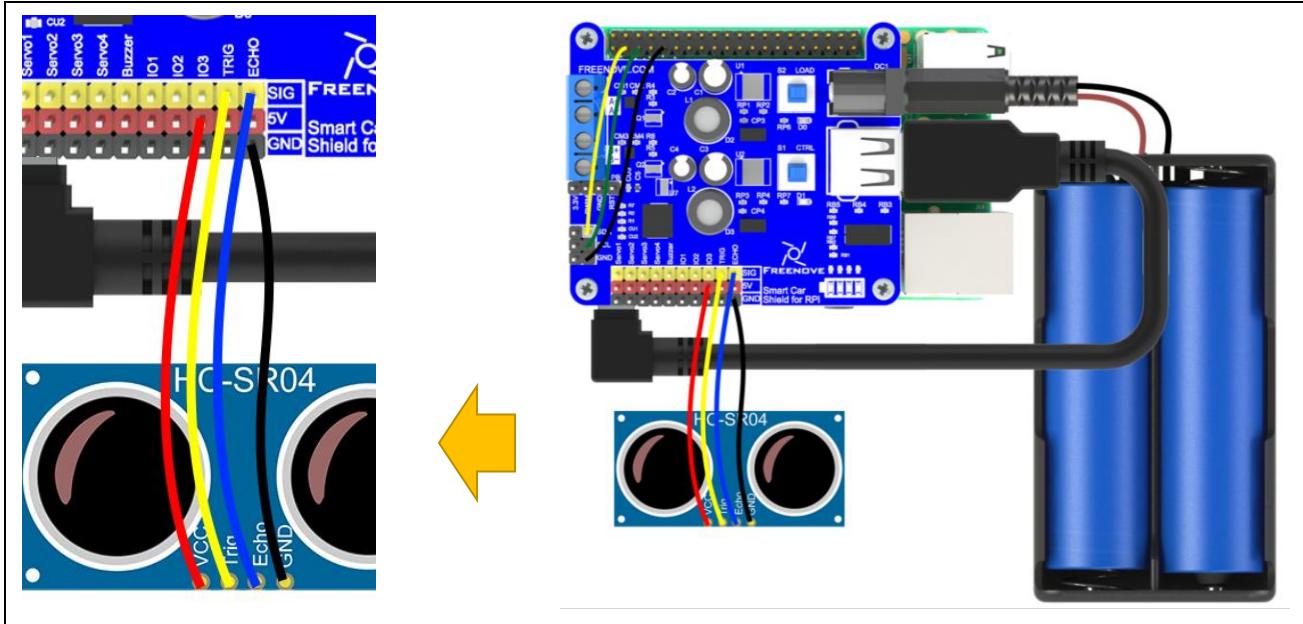
Type the following command, RGBLED will emit red, green, and blue light several times circularly. Then the program exits, the RGBLED is turned off. (**Note: Here are two commands. Please execute commands in order.**)

```
cd ~/Freenove_Three-wheeled_Smart_Car_Kit_for_Raspberry_Pi/Server
```

```
python mDev.py RGBLED
```

## Ultrasonic Module

Connect pin VCC, GND, TRIG, ECHO of Ultrasonic Module to port 5V, GND, TRIG, ECHO of the Shield respectively:



Type the following command to print out the ultrasonic measurement data in the terminal. (**Note: Here are two commands. Please execute commands in order.**)

```
cd ~/Freenove_Three-wheeled_Smart_Car_Kit_for_Raspberry_Pi/Server
```

```
python mDev.py ultrasonic
```

## Step 0.6 Server and Client

The entire project code contains two parts: the server and the client. The server runs on RPi. The client runs on other devices, and of course, it can run on the same RPi with the server. The device that the client runs on requires the installation of Python3 and PyQt5. If you need to run the client on Linux system, you need install PyQt5 according to Step 0.4. If you want to run the client on windows, you need install the program and service according to the following steps.

### Run the client on Windows OS

#### Install python3

The client can only work under Python before Python 3.7.4 now, because some libraries don't support latest Python now. So it is recommended to install Python 3.7.4 to run the client.

Download the installation file via link below:

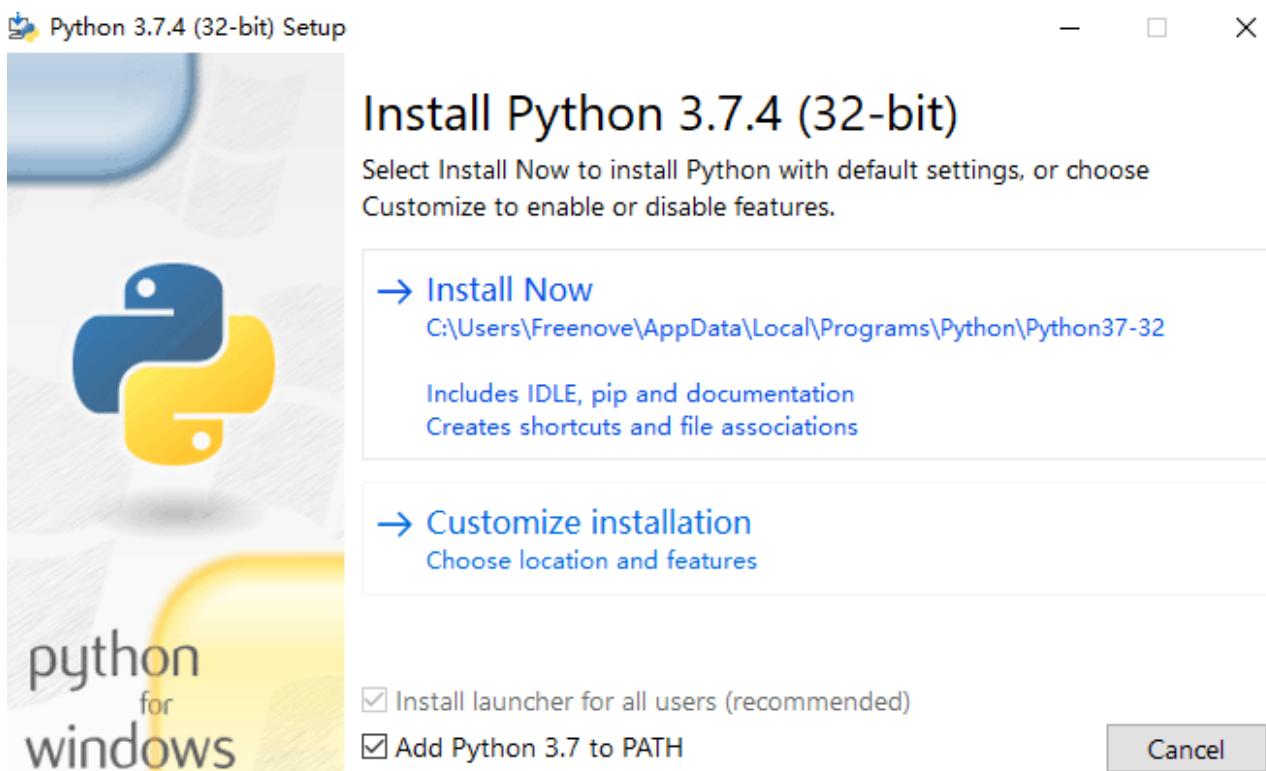
<https://www.python.org/downloads/release/python-374/>

On the page bottom, choose "Windows x86 executable installer"

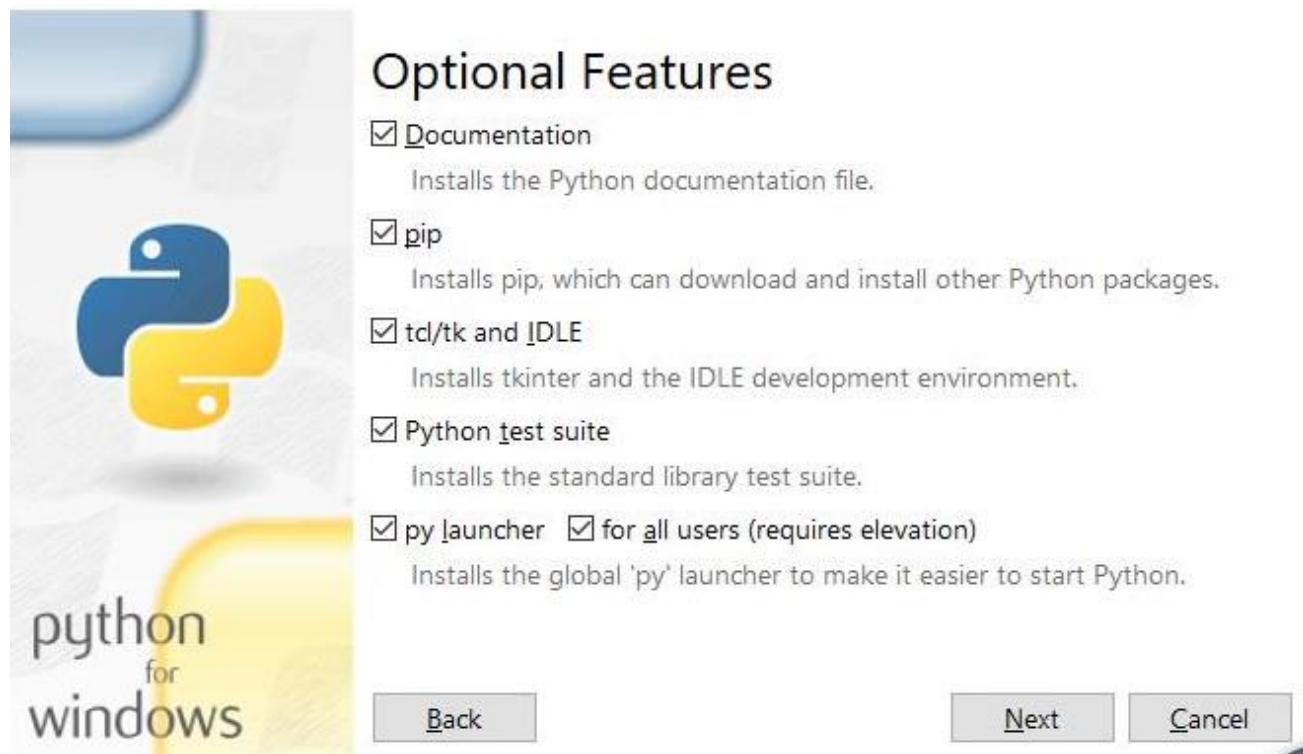
### Files

Version	Operating System	Description	MD5 Sum	File Size
Gzipped source tarball	Source release		68111671e5b2db4aef7b9ab01bf0f9be	23017663
XZ compressed source tarball	Source release		d33e4aae66097051c2eca45ee3604803	17131432
macOS 64-bit/32-bit installer	Mac OS X	for Mac OS X 10.6 and later	6428b4fa7583daff1a442cba8cee08e6	34898416
macOS 64-bit installer	Mac OS X	for OS X 10.9 and later	5dd605c38217a45773bf5e4a936b241f	28082845
Windows help file	Windows		d6399573a2c06b2ac56cade6b4f7cd2	8131761
Windows x86-64 embeddable zip file	Windows	for AMD64/EM64T/x64	9b00c8cf6d9ec0b9abe83184a40729a2	7504391
Windows x86-64 executable installer	Windows	for AMD64/EM64T/x64	a702b4b0ad76debdb3043a583e563400	26680368
Windows x86-64 web-based installer	Windows	for AMD64/EM64T/x64	28cb1c608bbd73ae8e53a3bd351b4bd2	1362904
Windows x86 embeddable zip file	Windows		9fab3b81f8841879fda94133574139d8	6741626
Windows x86 executable installer	Windows		33cc602942a54446a3d6451476394789	25663848
Windows x86 web-based installer	Windows		1b670cfa5d317df82c30983ea371d87c	1324608

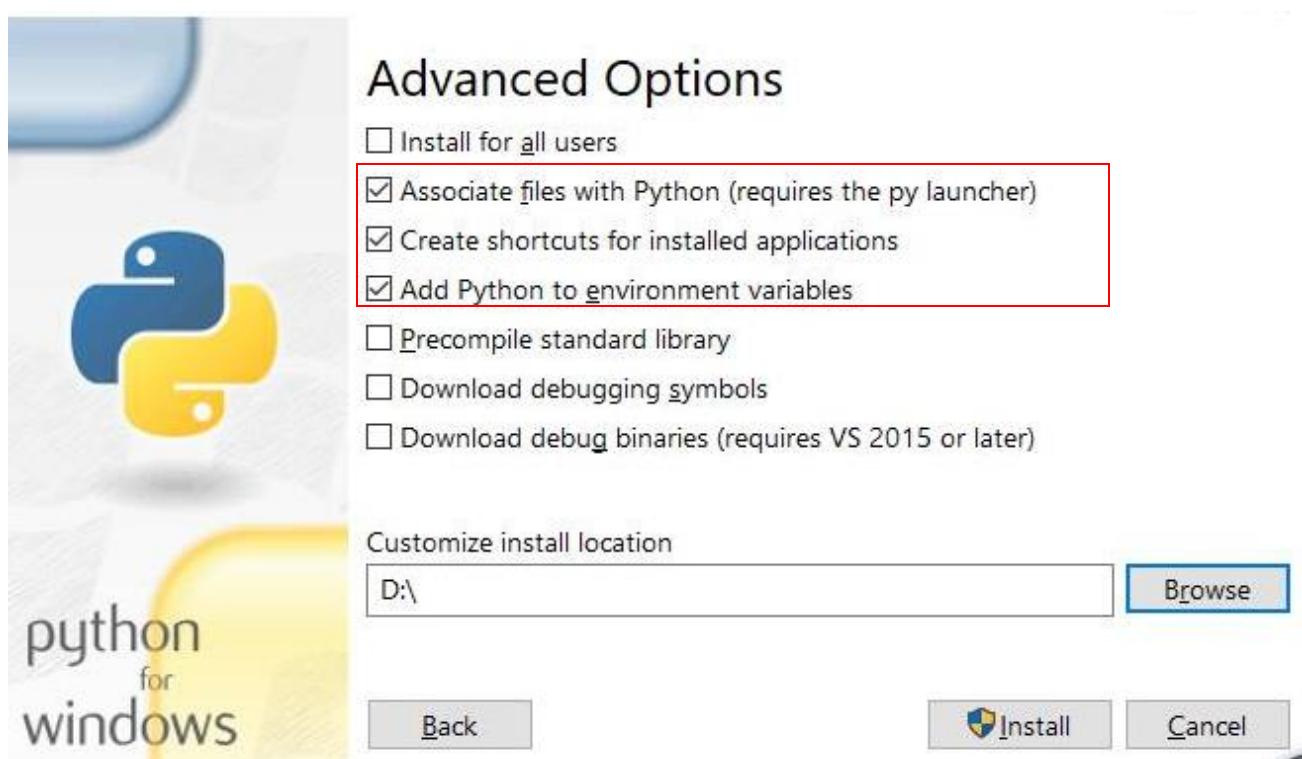
Choose "Windows x86 executable installer" to download and install.



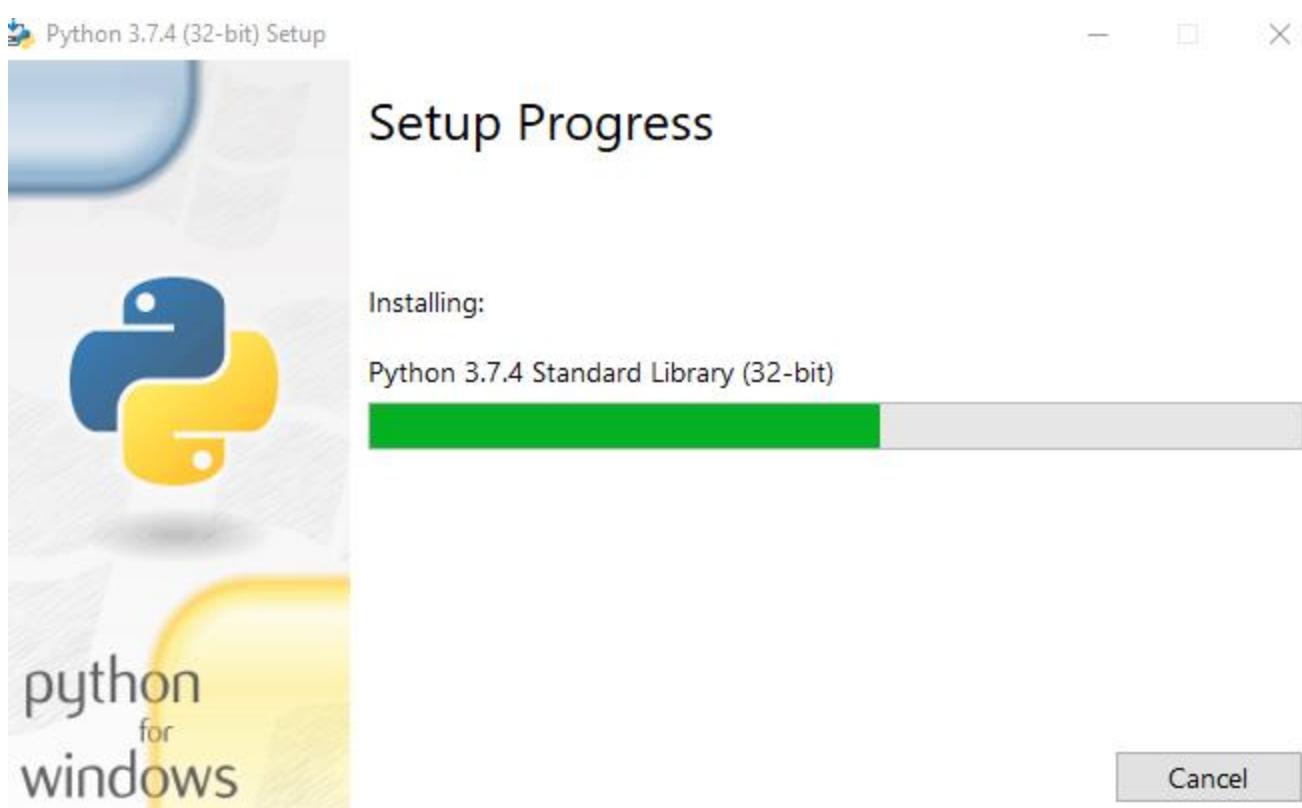
Select "Add Python 3.7 to PATH". And choose Customize installation.



Select all options and click Next.



Here python is installed into D disk as an example (You can choose your own installation path). Click Install.



Wait for installation.



## Setup was successful

Special thanks to Mark Hammond, without whose years of freely shared Windows expertise, Python for Windows would still be Python for DOS.

New to Python? Start with the [online tutorial](#) and [documentation](#).

See [what's new](#) in this release.



### Disable path length limit

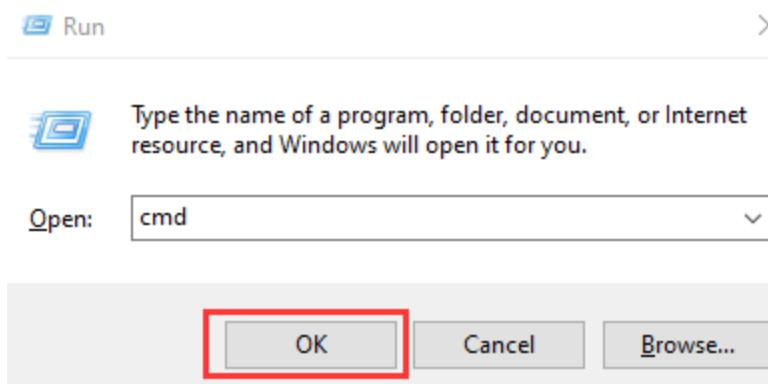
Changes your machine configuration to allow programs, including Python, to bypass the 260 character "MAX\_PATH" limitation.

[Close](#)

Now python installation is successful.

## Install PyQt5

Press "Win+R" to open Run and type cmd to open windows terminal. Type following commands one by one, four in total.



```
python -m pip install --upgrade pip
```

```
pip3 install PyQt5==5.13.2
```

```
pip3 install PyQtWebKit
```

```
pip3 install pyqt5-tools
```

After installation is successful, type command below to check.

```
pip3 list
```

Package	Version
Click	7.0
numpy	1.17.4
opencv-python	4.1.2.30
Pillow	6.2.1
pip	20.0.2
PyAudi	0.2.11
PyQt5	5.13.0
PyQt5-sip	4.19.19
pyqt5-tools	5.13.0.1.5
PyQtWebKit	5.13.1

## Android app

You can download and install the Freenove Android app from below:

On Google play:

<https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.freenove.suhayl.Freenove>

On GitHub:

[https://github.com/Freenove/Freenove\\_App\\_for\\_Android](https://github.com/Freenove/Freenove_App_for_Android)

In this github repository, you can find the App instruction (Tutorial.pdf).

# Chapter 1 Smart video car

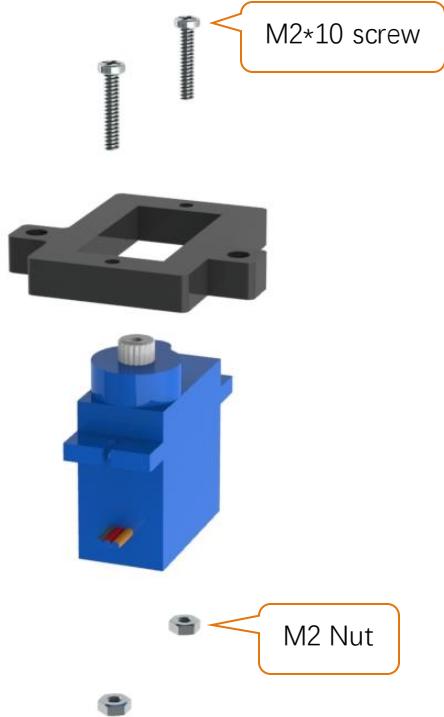
First, let's make a smart video car.

## Assembly

### Pan-tilt

Assemble servo2

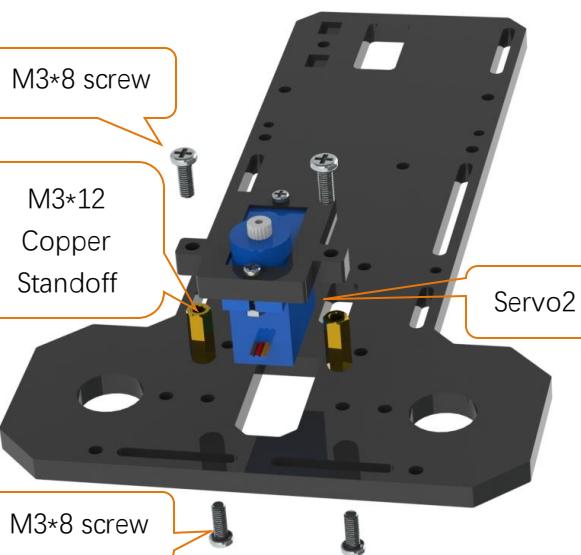
1. Assemble the following components



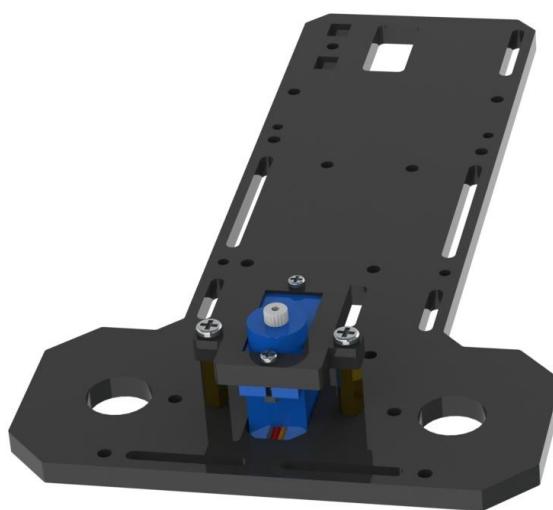
After assembling



2. Assemble the following components

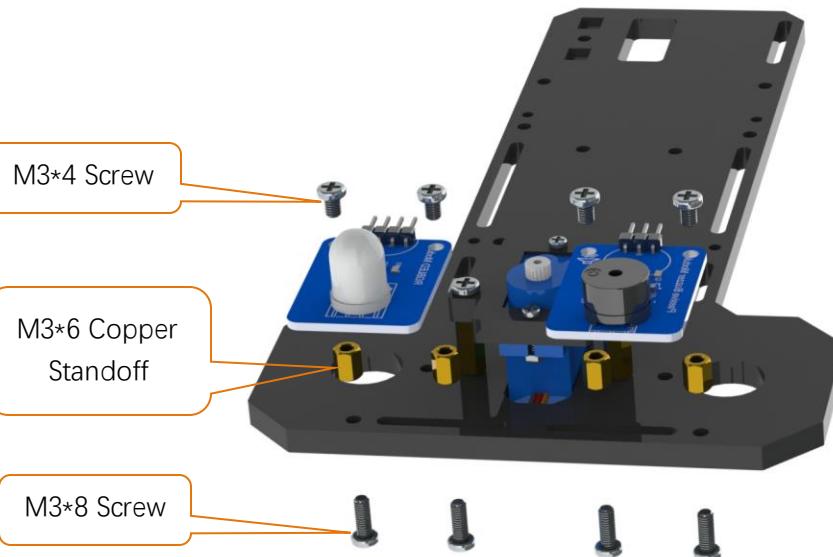


After assembling

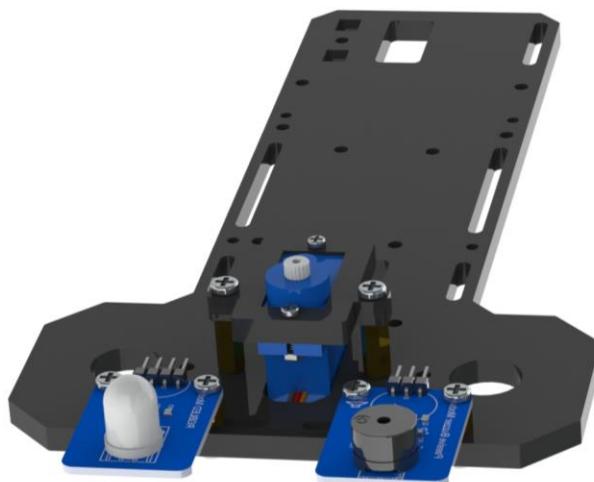


Assemble RGBLED Module and Passive Buzzer Module

Assemble the following components

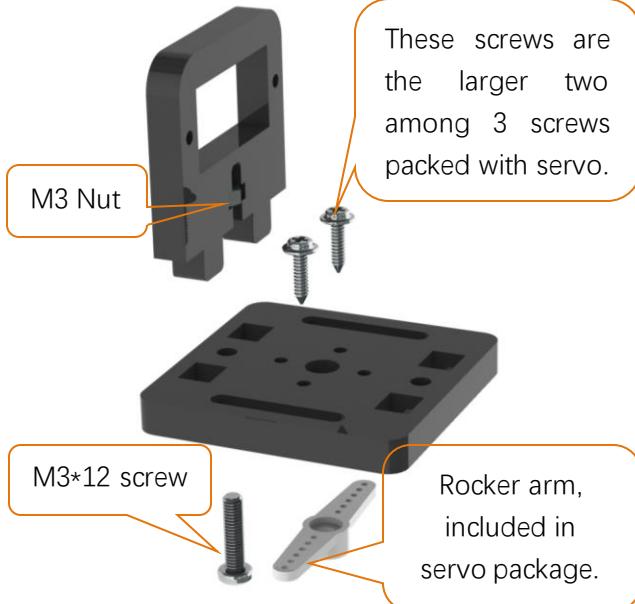


After assembling



#### Assemble servo3 support

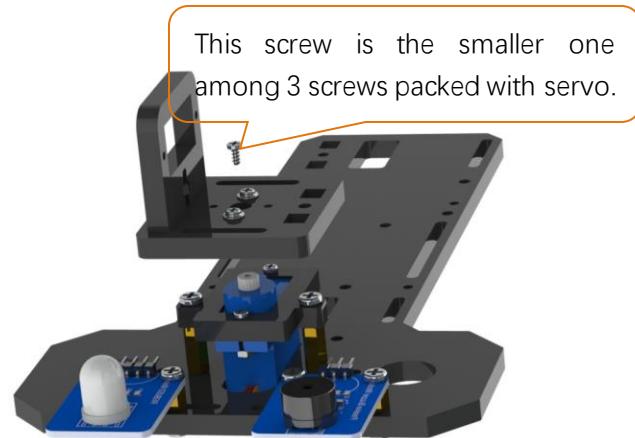
Assemble the following components



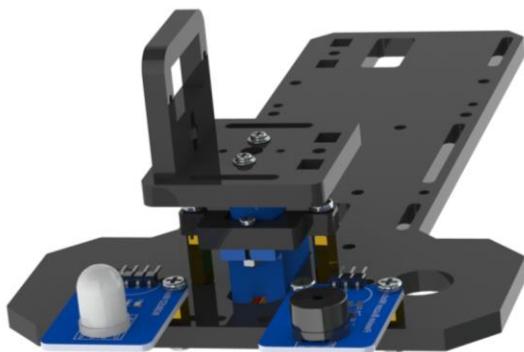
After assembling



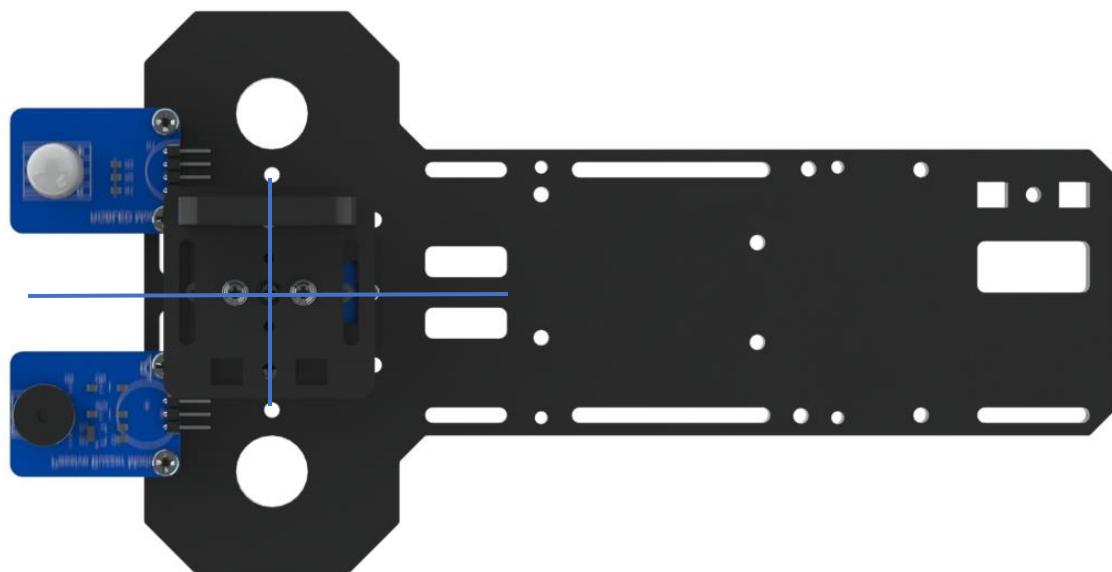
Assemble the following components



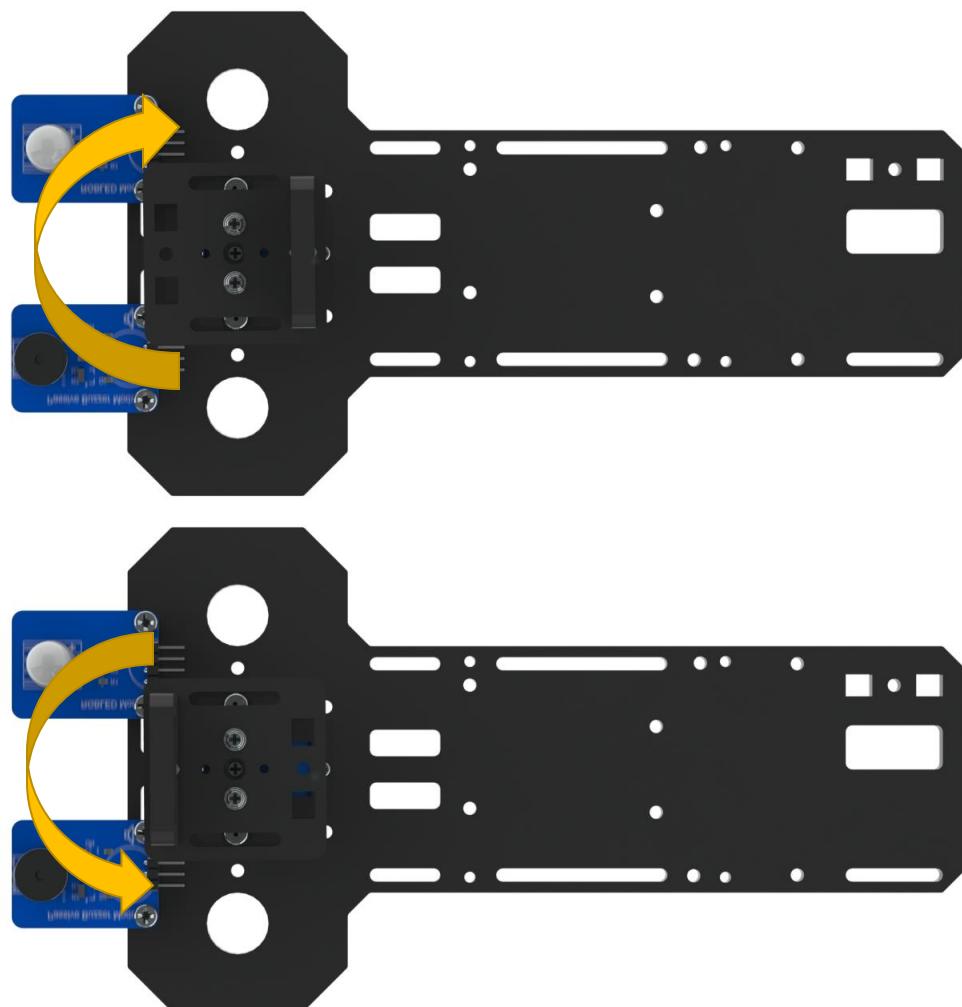
After assembling



Keep the servo2 rotating to 90 degrees. If the direction is changed before installation, please make it rotate to the 90 degrees with the previous method. Complete the installation according to the direction below.

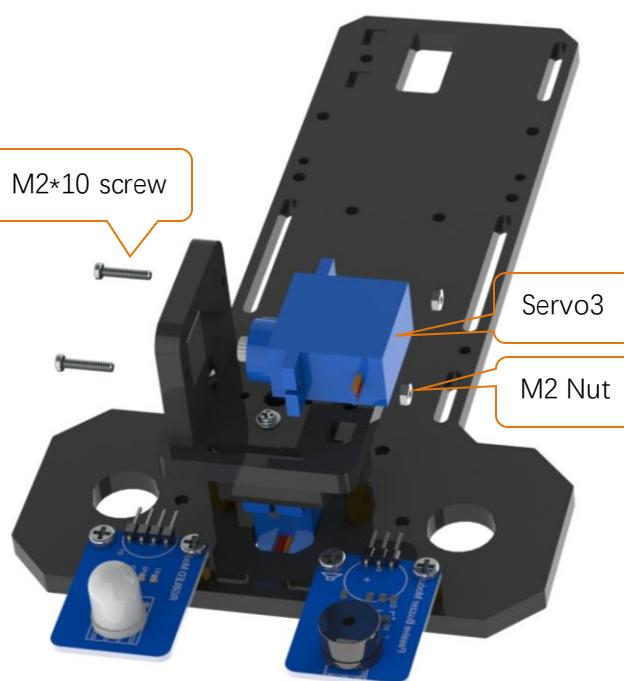


After correct assembly, the bracket can rotate 90 degrees to left or right.

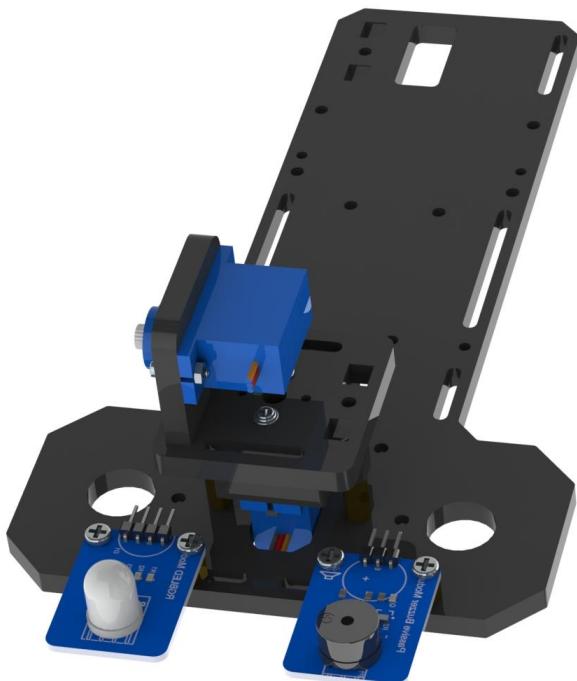


### Assemble servo3

Assemble the following components

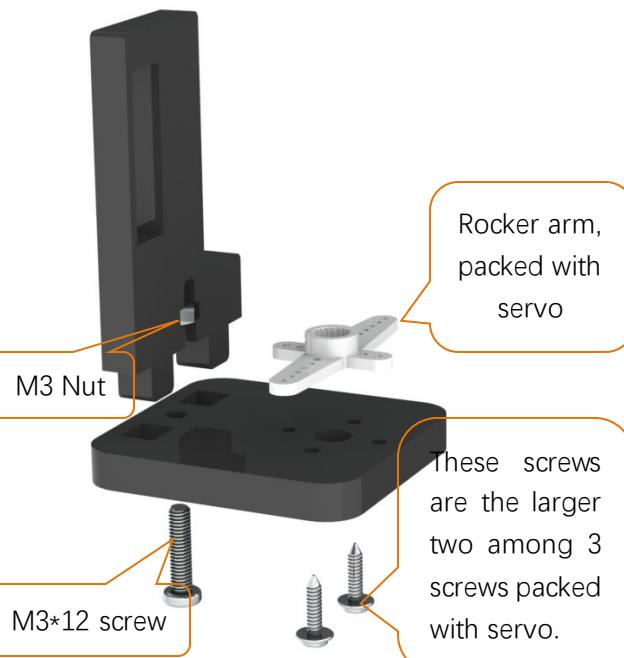


After assembling

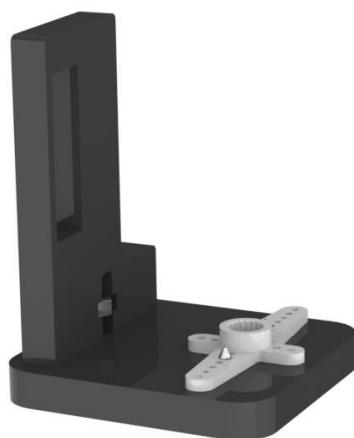


### Assemble camera support

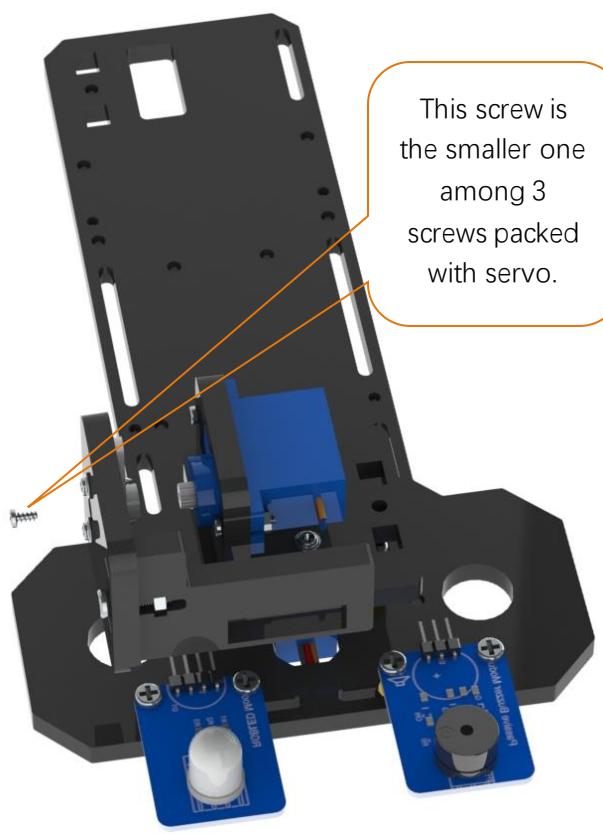
Assemble the following components



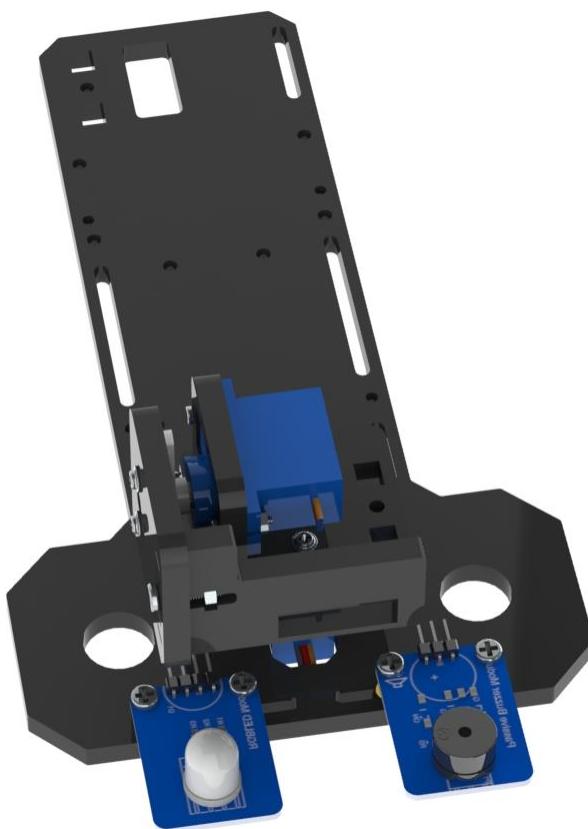
After assembling



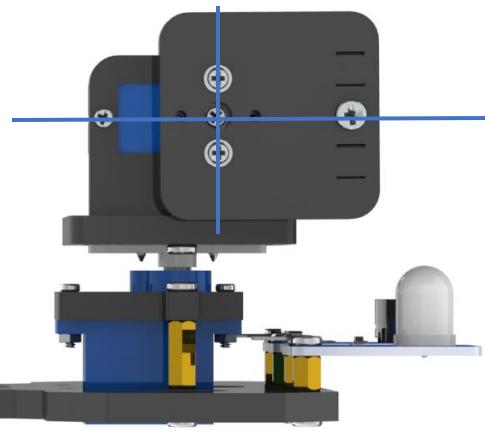
Assemble the following components



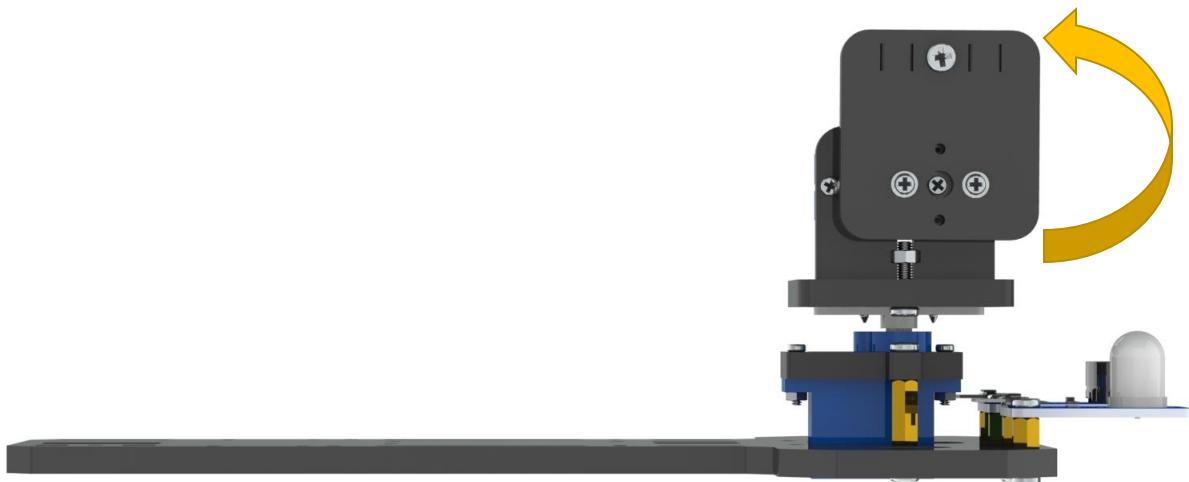
After assembling



Keep the servo3 rotating to 90 degrees. If the direction is changed before installation, please make it rotate to the 90 degrees with the previous method. Complete the installation according to the direction below.



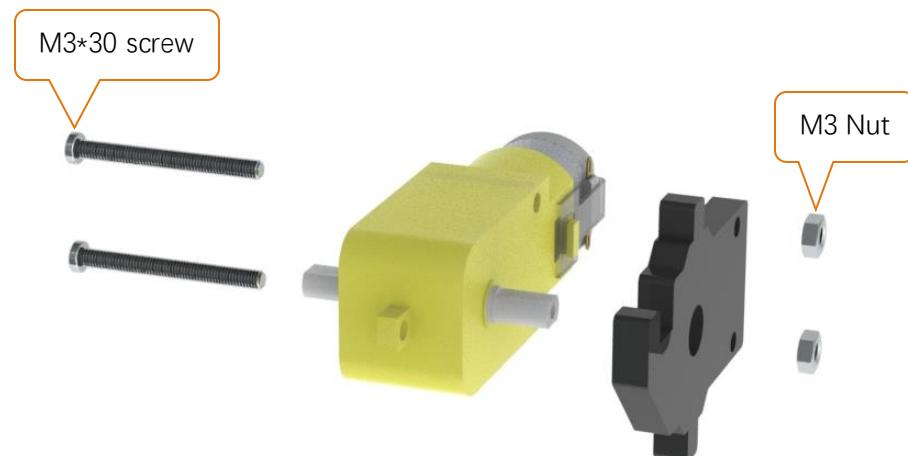
After the correct assembly, the support can rotate up to 90 degrees, as shown below.



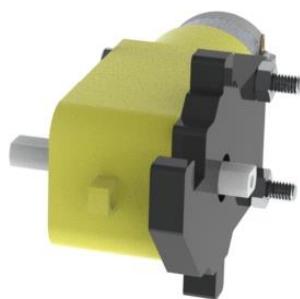
## Car body

### Driving wheel and motor

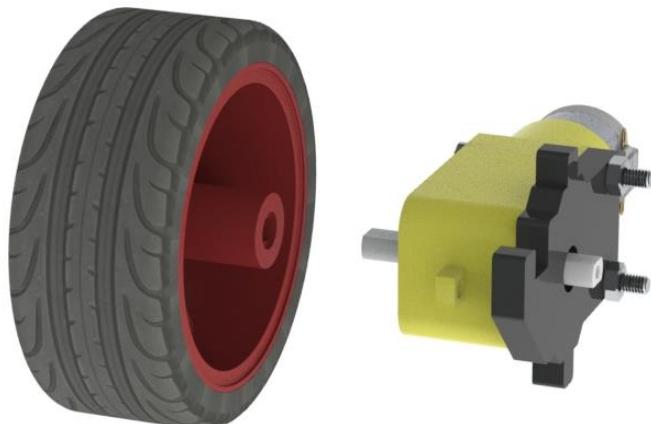
1. Assemble the following components



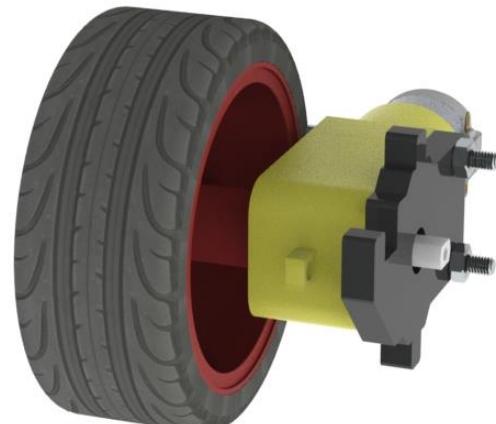
After assembling



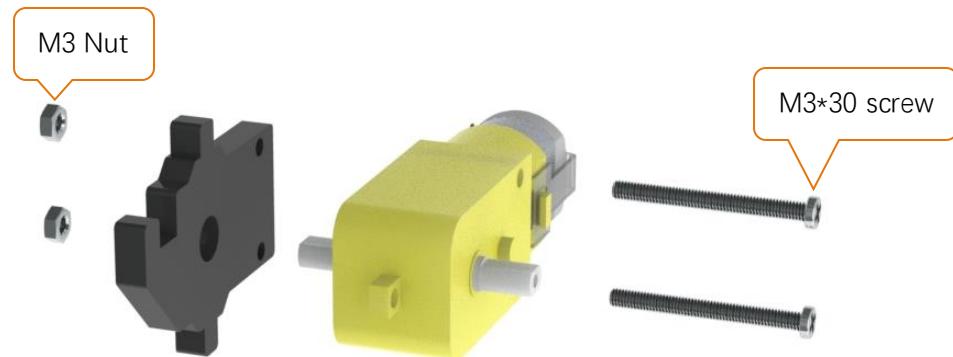
2. Install the wheel(Left)



After assembling



3. Assemble the following components



After assembling



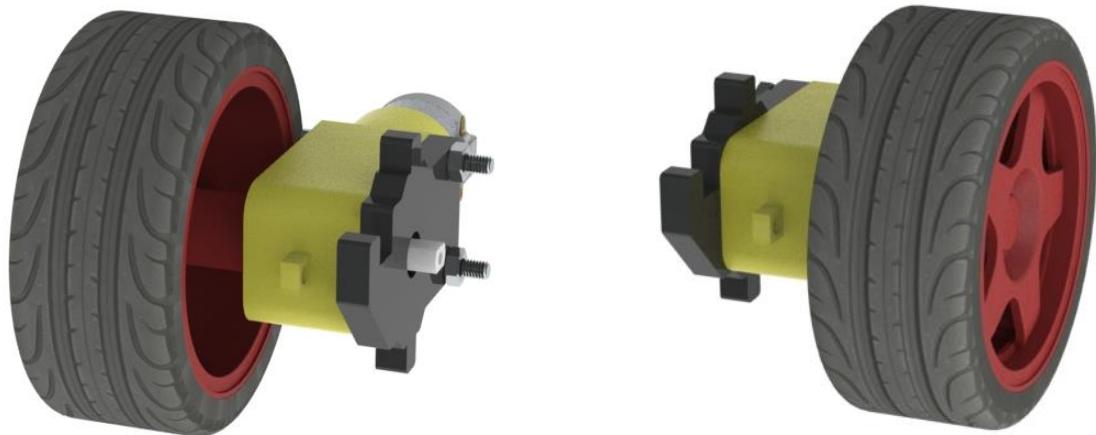
4. Install the wheel(Right)



After assembling

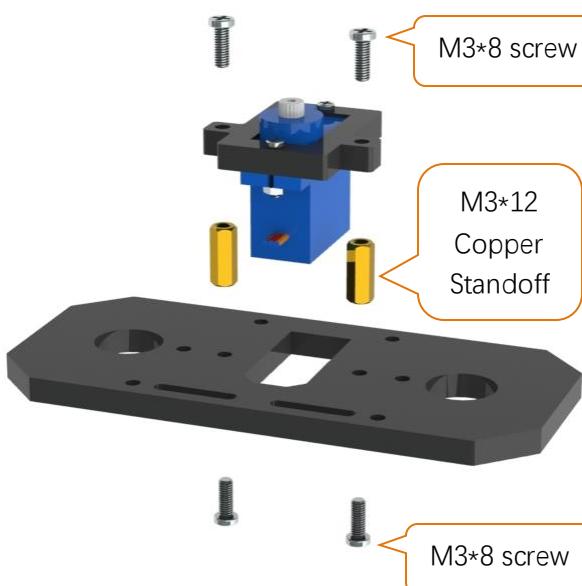


After finishing the previous installing, you'll get two parts as follows:

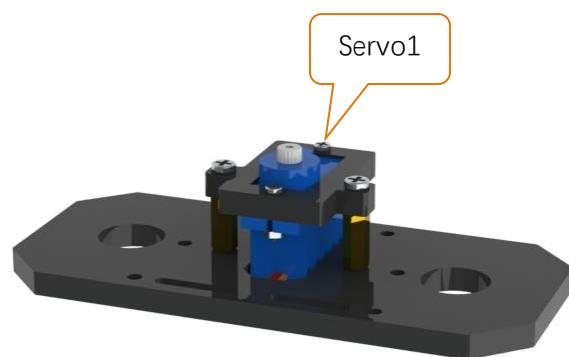


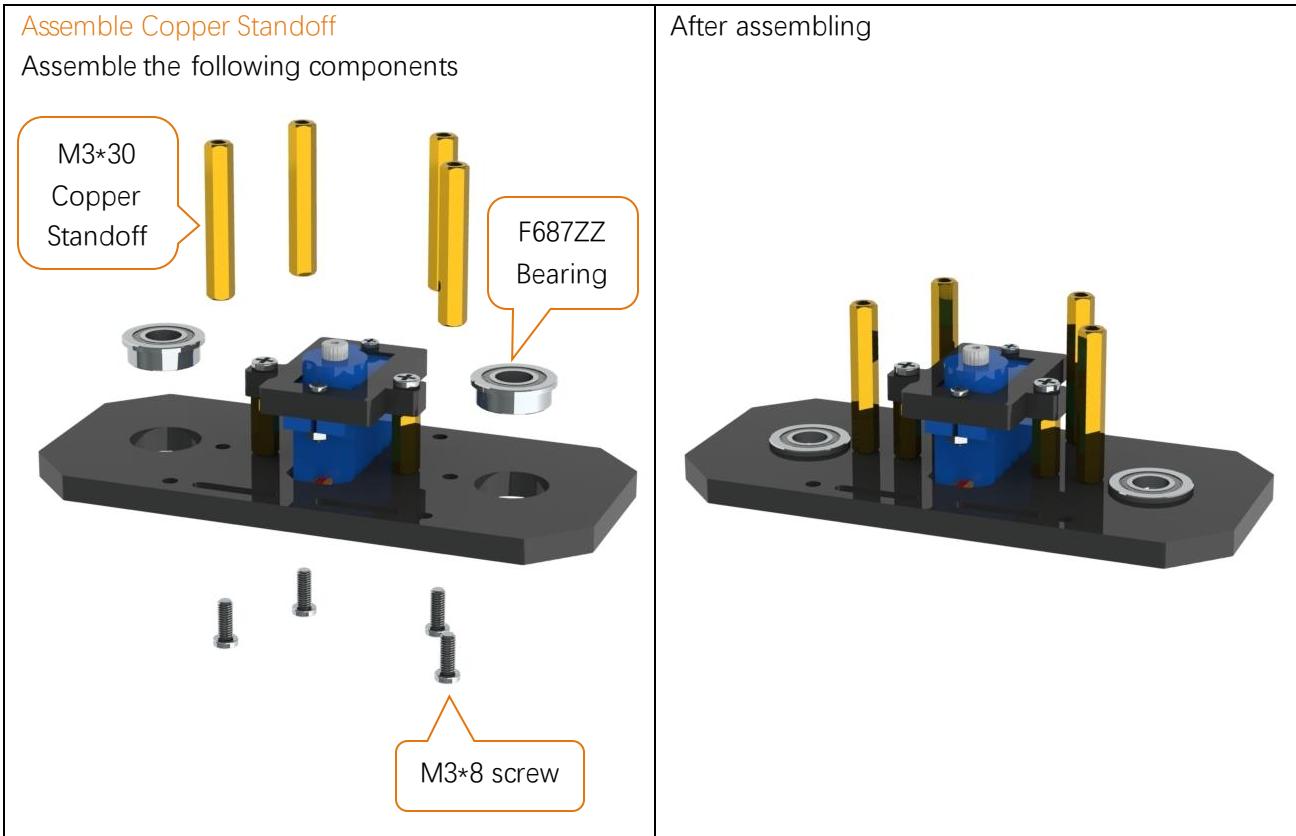
### Assemble servo1

Assemble the following components



After assembling





**Assemble Direction stick**

Assemble the following components

The rocker arm and servo  
are packed together.



The screws are packed with the servo, and they  
are the bigger 2 ones among the 3 screws.

**After assembling**

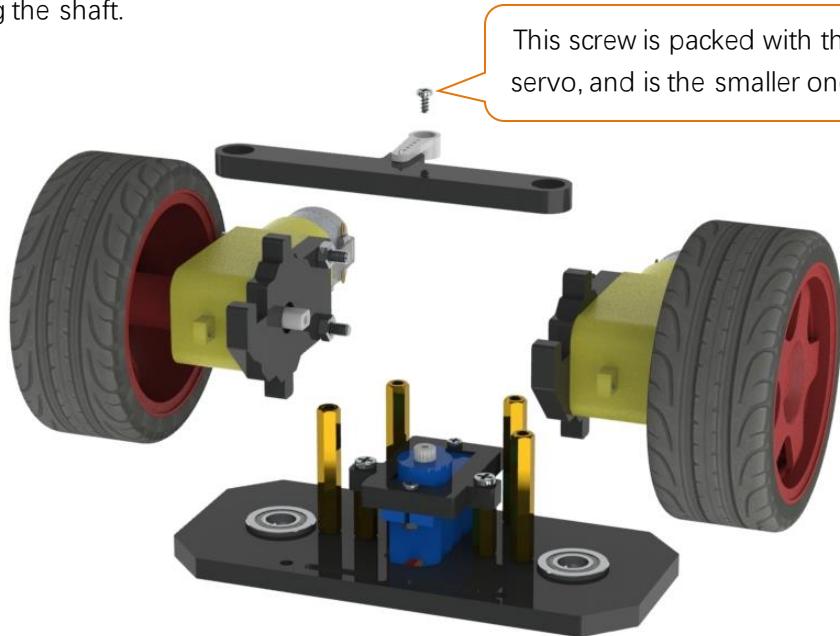
Pay attention not to tighten the screw, otherwise the acrylic plate can't move freely.



### Assembly car head

Assemble the following components

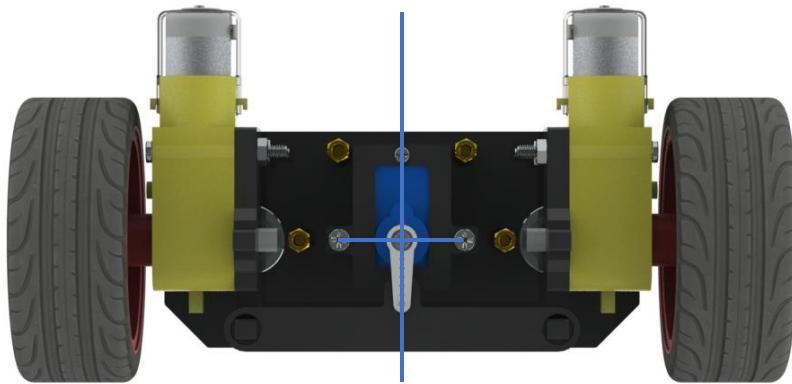
The rocker arm should be installed in the middle position between its rotation range. A little deviation is acceptable. If it is not installed in the middle position, you should remove the rocker arm and install it again instead of turning the shaft.



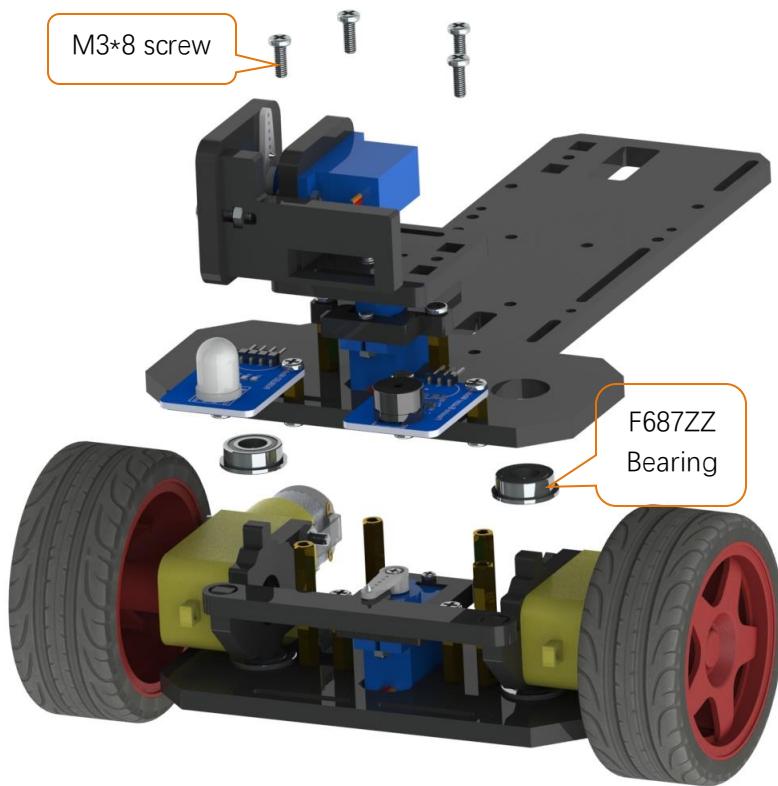
After assembling



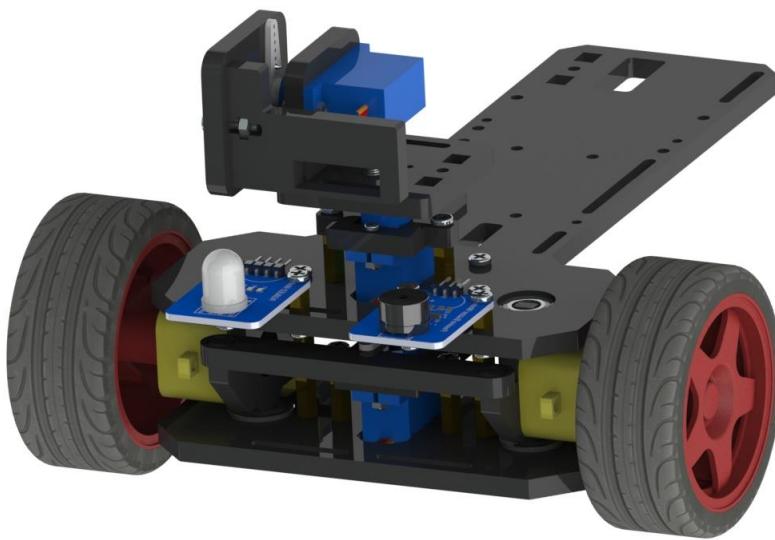
Keep the servo1 rotating to 90 degrees. If the direction is changed before installation, please make it rotate to the 90 degrees with the previous method. Complete the installation according to the direction below.



Assemble the following components



After assembling

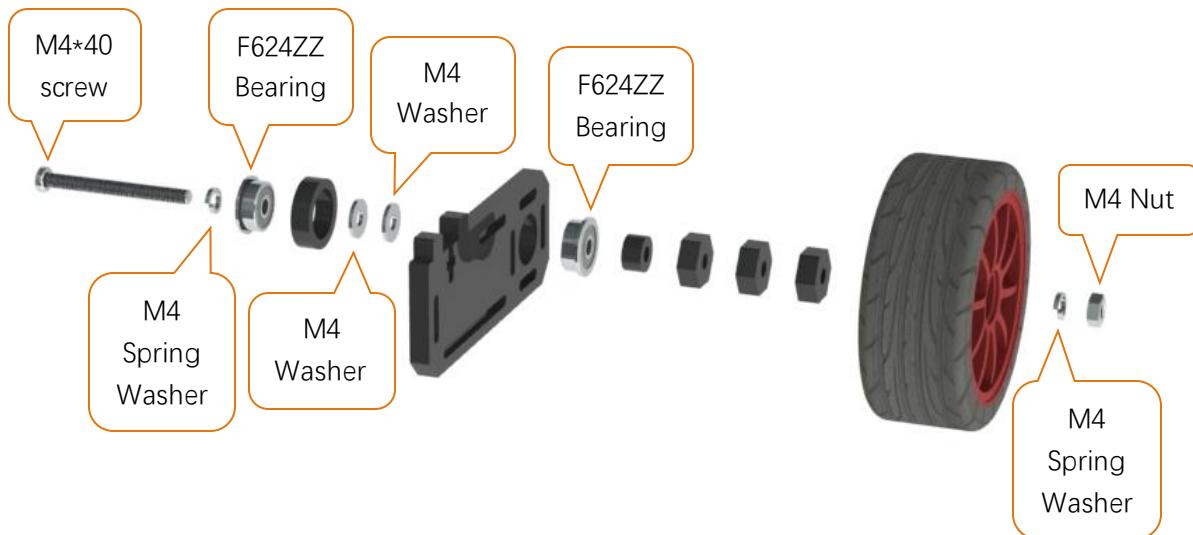


The two wheels can turn left and right



#### Assemble driven wheel

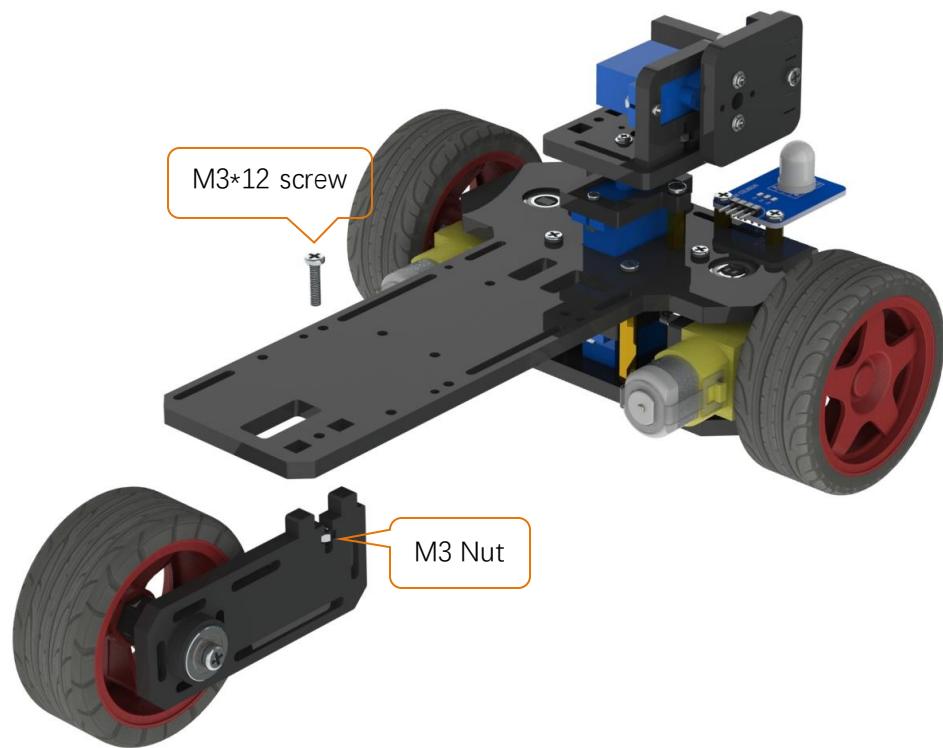
Assemble the following components



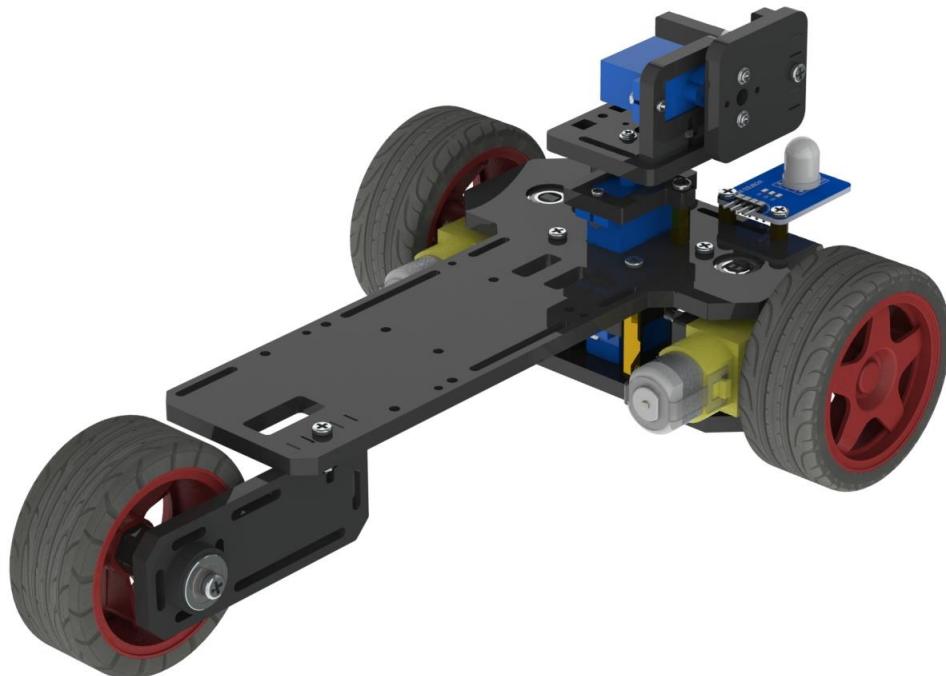
After assembling



Assemble the following components



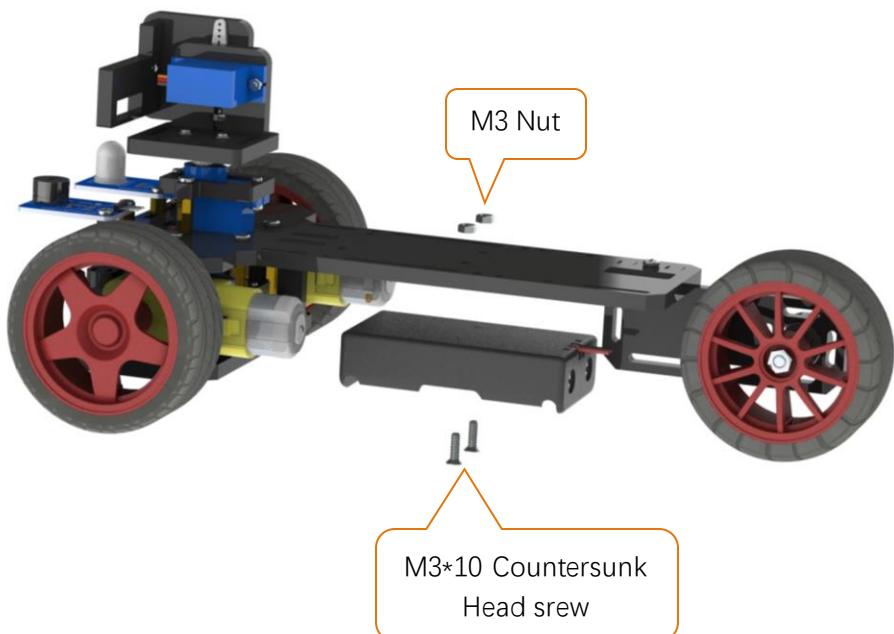
After assembling



## Electronic device

Assemble battery box

Assemble the following components

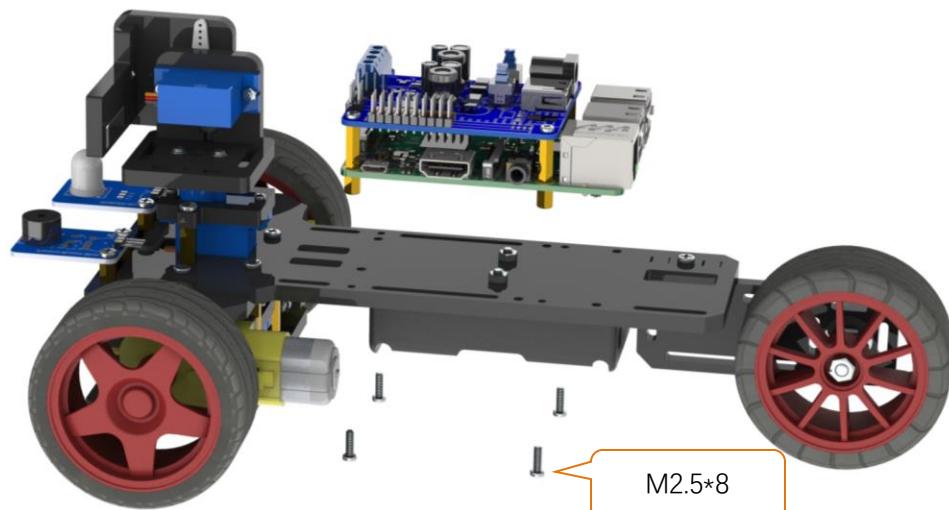


After assembling

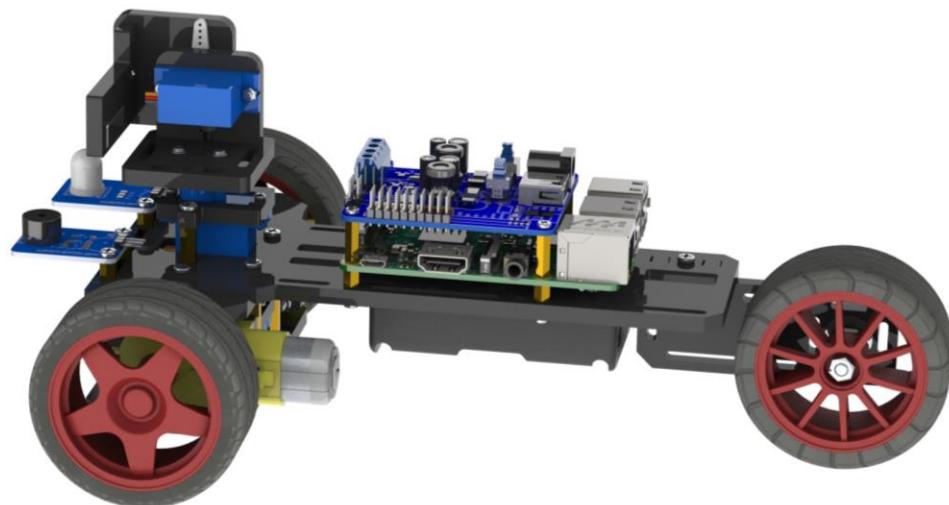


### RPi and camera

Assemble the following components



After assembly

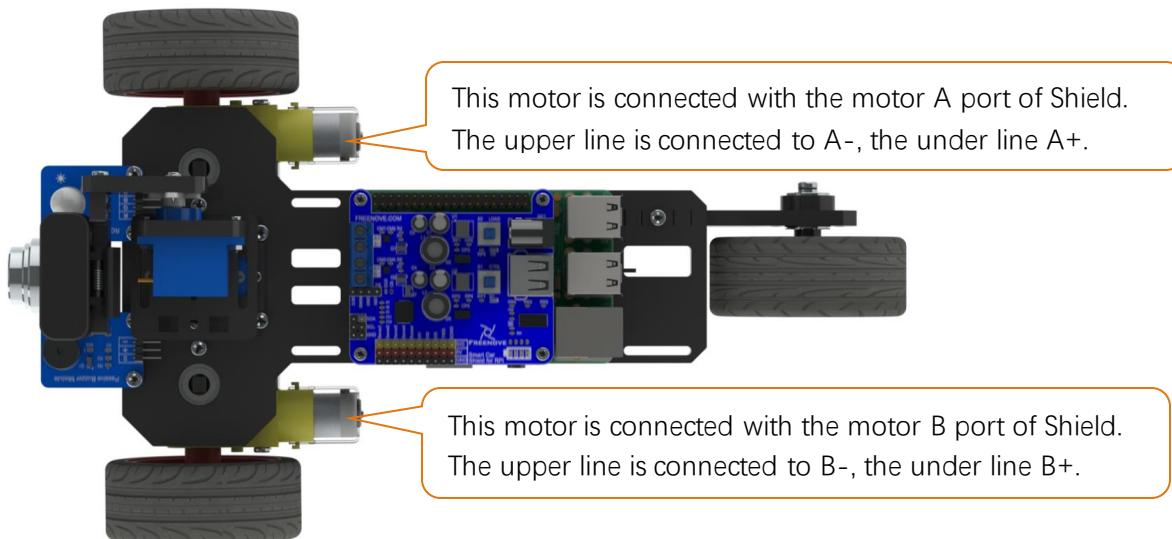
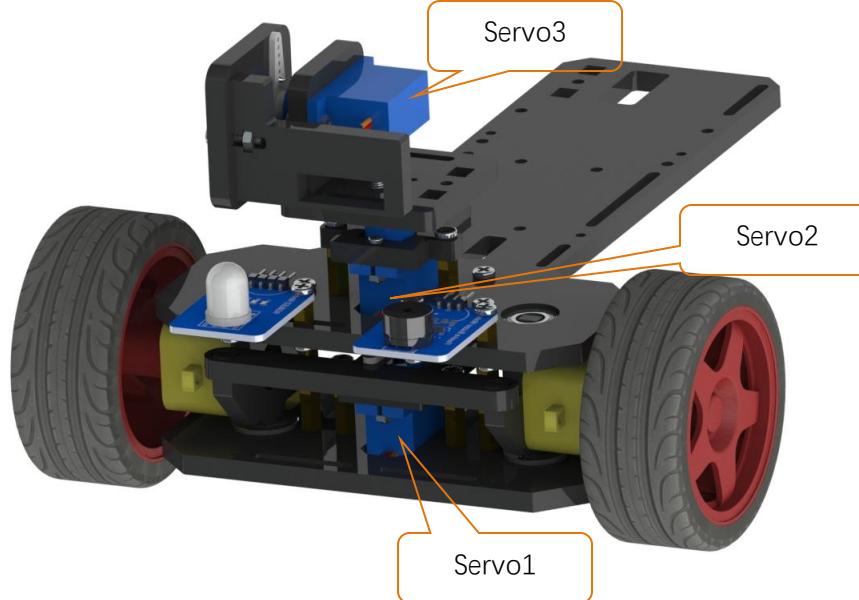


### Connection: please refer to Chapter 0, Step 0.5 test.

Servo1, Servo2, Servo3 are connected to Servo1, Servo2, Servo3 port of the Shield respectively.

RGBLED Module, Buzzer Module, and other loads are connected to the Shield in the same connection mode with front "test" section.

The motor is connected as below, in which, if you find motor steering error, exchange connection of two lines to Shield. The camera is connected to any USB port on the RPi. Using the matching Micro USB Cable to connect Shield USB port with RPi power supply port. Assemble two 18650 batteries in the battery box, and connect the interface of battery box to DC power jack of the Shiel



## Run the code

After the assembly is completed, run the code according to the following way. Then you can let the video car run up.

### Open the server

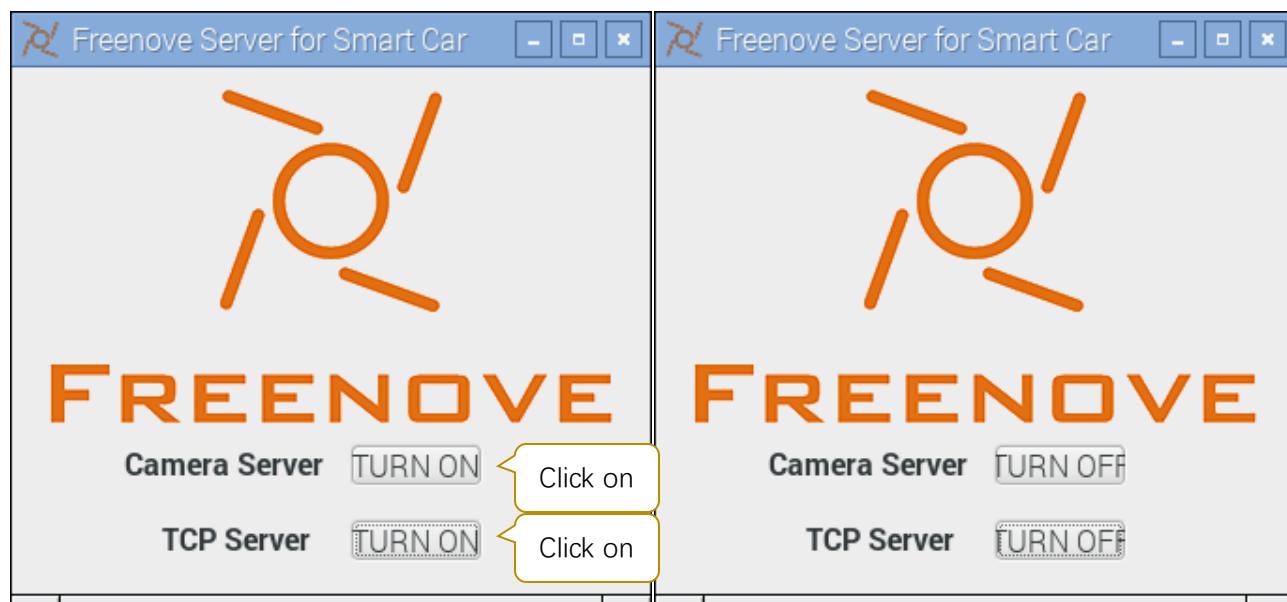
#### Windowed server

Open the switch S1 and S2 on the Shield. After the RPi starts, use the remote desktop to connect RPi. Then open the terminal, and execute the following command to open the server. (**Note: Here are two commands. Please excute commands in order.**)

```
cd ~/Freenove_Three-wheeled_Smart_Car_Kit_for_Raspberry_Pi/Server
```

```
python Main.py
```

Later, the following window interface appears. Click on the two buttons in the window to open the camera service and TCP communication service, respectively.



If the terminal shows information below, it indicates that the camera service and TCP communication service have been opened.

```
pi@raspberrypi:~/Freenove_Three-wheeled_Smart_Car_Kit_for_Raspberry_Pi/Server $ python Main.py
btn_CameraServer Clicked!
.....Camera server starting .....
MJPEG Streamer Version: svn rev: Unversioned directory
i: Using V4L2 device.: /dev/video0
i: Desired Resolution: 320 x 240
i: Frames Per Second.: 30
i: Format.....: YUV
i: JPEG Quality.....: 80
o: www-folder-path....: ./www/
o: HTTP TCP port.....: 8090
o: username:password.: disabled
o: commands.....: enabled
TCP Server Thread Starting ...
Waiting for connect ...
```

When you want to close them, first click on two TURN OFF button to close the services, and then click on the close button on the top right corner of the window to terminate the program.

#### Server in command line mode

If you do not like the windowed server, you can open the camera and TCP communication services directly through the commands. Open the switch S1 and S2 on the Shield. After the RPi starts, use the remote desktop connect RPi. Then open the terminal and execute the following command. (**Note: Here are two commands.**

**Please excute commands in order.)**

```
cd ~/Freenove_Three-wheeled_Smart_Car_Kit_for_Raspberry_Pi/Server
python Main.py -mnt
```

or

```
cd ~/Freenove_Three-wheeled_Smart_Car_Kit_for_Raspberry_Pi/Server
python Main.py -m -t -n
```

Parameter “-m” is mjpg-streamer, which means to open the camera service. “-t” means to open the tcp service. “-n” means not to use the visual window interface.

Later, if the following contents appears, it indicates that the camera and tcp services have been opened.

```
pi@raspberrypi:~/Freenove_Three-wheeled_Smart_Car_Kit_for_Raspberry_Pi/Server $ python Main.py -mnt
.....Camera server starting .....
TCP Server Thread Starting ...
Waiting for connect ...
MJPEG Streamer Version: svn rev: Unversioned directory
i: Using V4L2 device.: /dev/video0
i: Desired Resolution: 320 x 240
i: Frames Per Second.: 30
i: Format.....: YUV
i: JPEG Quality.....: 80
o: www-folder-path....: ./www/
o: HTTP TCP port.....: 8090
o: username:password.: disabled
o: commands.....: enabled
```

Press twice Ctrl-C or Ctrl-\ to terminate the program.

## Open the client

The client can run under any operating system in which Python3 and PyQt5 is installed. For example, Windows OS, Linux OS.

### Client under Windows OS

Download the code under windows. Unzip it and place it in the D disk root directory. You can also place it into other disks (like E), but the path in following command should be modified accordingly (replace D: by E:). Click on the link below to download the file directly. You need to delete "-master" to rename the unzipped file to "Freenove\_Three-wheeled\_Smart\_Car\_Kit\_for\_Raspberry\_Pi".

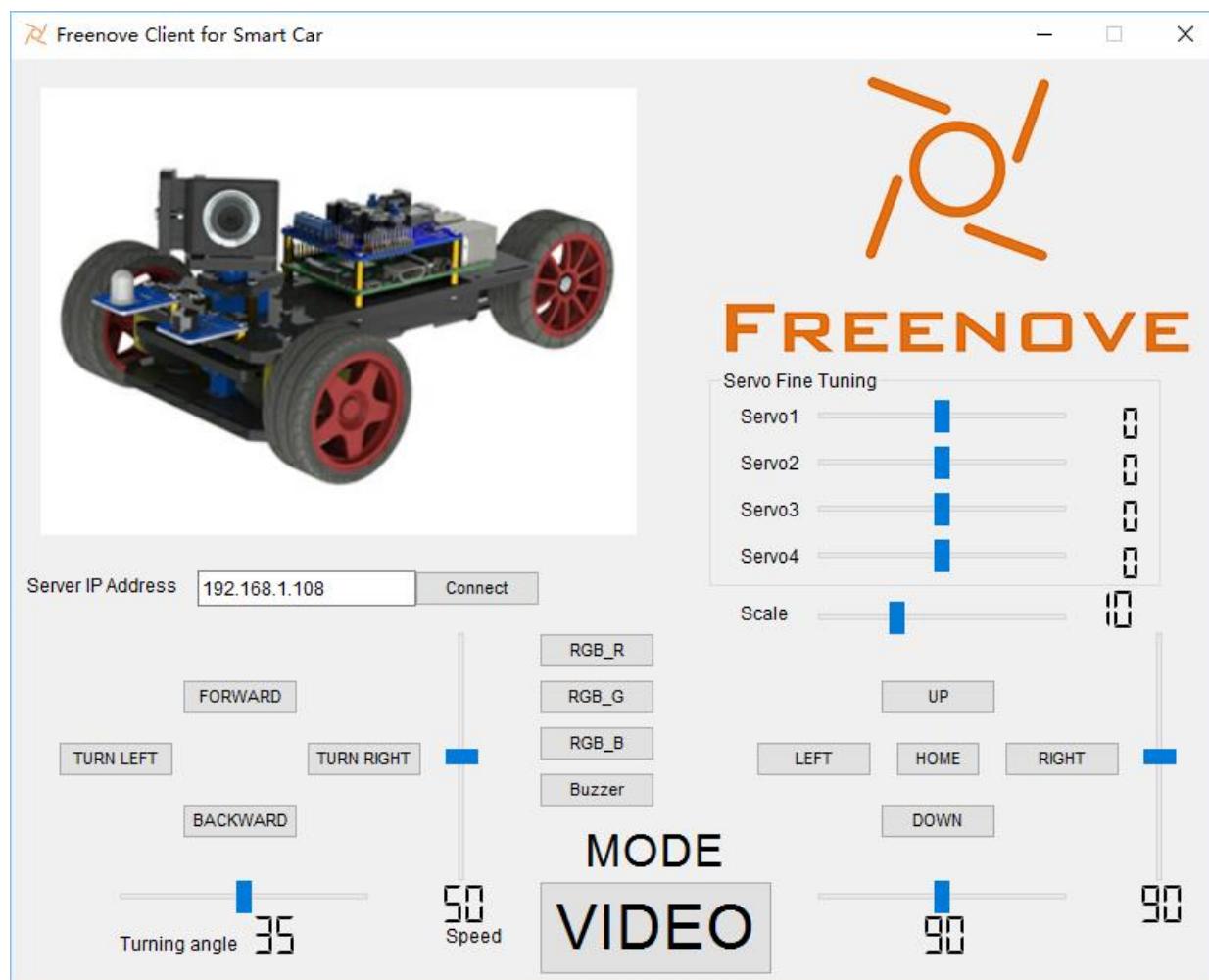
[https://github.com/Freenove/Freenove\\_Three-wheeled\\_Smart\\_Car\\_Kit\\_for\\_Raspberry\\_Pi/archive/master.zip](https://github.com/Freenove/Freenove_Three-wheeled_Smart_Car_Kit_for_Raspberry_Pi/archive/master.zip)

Press WIN+R, and type cmd to open the command line window. Then type the following command to open the client. (**Note: Here are three commands. Please execute commands in order.**)

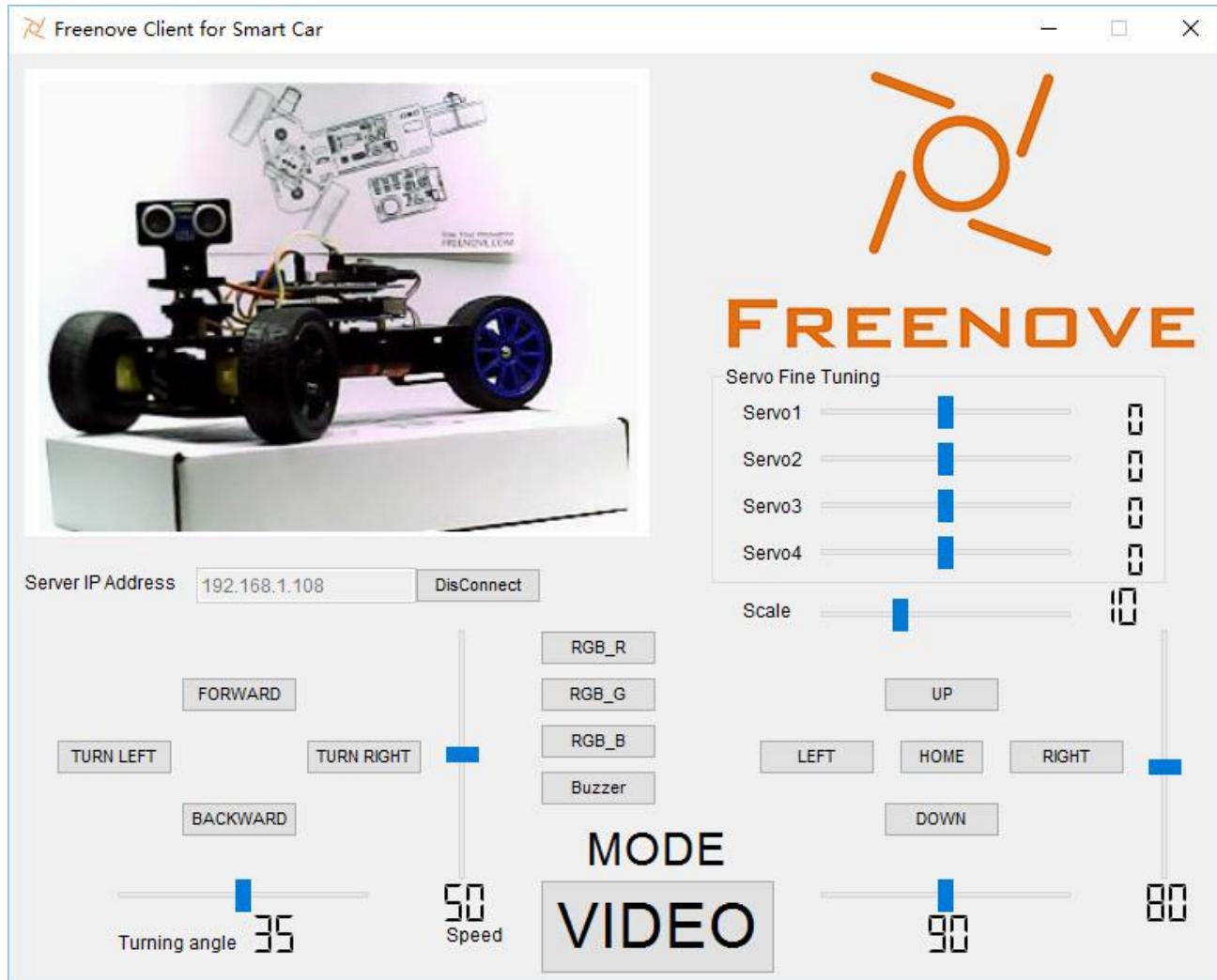
```
D:
```

```
cd \Freenove_Three-wheeled_Smart_Car_Kit_for_Raspberry_Pi\Client\  
python main.py
```

Or enter path "D:\Freenove\_Three\_wheeled\_Smart\_Car\_for\_Raspberry\_Pi\Client\" and double-click main.py with open way of Python3.exe. Then the following window interface appears.



In the edit box Server IP Address, input IP address of video car RPi and click Connect. Make sure that server of your RPi have been opened already, and the switch S1 and S2 on the Shield have also been opened.



After the connection is successful, you can control the video car.

### Control mode

Besides using the mouse to click on the button in the window to control the video car, you can also use the highlight keys of keyboard to control the video car, as shown below.



The following is the corresponding action of Button/Key.

Button	Key	Action
FORWARD	W	Move
BACKWARD	S	Back off
TURN LEFT	A	Turn left
TURN RIGHT	D	Turn right
LEFT	left arrow	Turn camera left
RIGHT	right arrow	Turn camera right
UP	up arrow	Turn camera up
DOWN	down arrow	Turn camera down
HOME	H	Turn camera back Home
RGB_R	R	On/off red LED of RGBLED
RGB_G	G	On/off green LED of RGBLED
RGB_B	B	On/off blue LED of RGBLED
Buzzer	V	On/off Buzzer

The function of the SliderBar with name in the window is shown below.

SliderBar	Function
Speed	Control the forward / backward speed of the car.
Turning angle	Control turning angle.
Scale	The minimum angle of each rotation of the camera.
Servo Fine Turning 1,2,3,4	Servo1,2,3,4 is for angle fine tuning settings. If the servo is not completely centered in installation, you can make a fine tuning by the SliderBar

Other control:

Control	Function
Edit box Server IP Address	IP address of Server
Button "Connect/DisConnect"	Connect or DisConnect Server
Mode Button	Switch to Video/Radar Mode

### Client under Linux OS

Similarly, using python to execute code Client.py and type the following command to open the client. (**Note:** **Here are two commands. Please excute commands in order.)**

```
cd ~/Freenove_Three-wheeled_Smart_Car_Kit_for_Raspberry_Pi /Client
```

```
python main.py
```

Later, the same client window interface appears. And the control mode and operation mode are the same with Windows OS.

### Other operating systems

Under operating system in which Python3 and PyQt5 is installed, you can run the client application through Python. Because their code is same, and with same control method.

## Servo Reversed

Note:

When you run client to control servos, if some servo direction is reversed. You need modify **mTCPServer.py** file. Under following path in your **Raspberry Pi**.

**Freenove\_Three-wheeled\_Smart\_Car\_Kit\_for\_Raspberry\_Pi/Server/mTCPServer.py**

When a servo is reversed, just modify corresponding False to True.

```
#####
#If your servo rotation is inverted, please set the corresponding value to True
servo1_reversed = False      # True or False
servo2_reversed = False      # True or False
servo3_reversed = False      # True or False
#####
```

For example, servo1 rotation is reversed, modify the code.

```
#####
#If your servo rotation is inverted, please set the corresponding value to True
servo1_reversed = True       # True or False
servo2_reversed = False      # True or False
servo3_reversed = False      # True or False
#####
```

Then save the modification.

## Automatic Start

After you understand how the video car works, the server can be set to start automatically once Raspberry Pi is turned on. So when you start Raspberry Pi, you can directly connect the car to client, without opening and configuring the server remotely. There are many ways to set automatic start. Here we introduce a simple and easy way.

### Configuration for automatic start

The file "Raspberry PiCar.desktop" under "Server" directory is the start configuration file of Server program. The name of it shown in file manager is "RaspberryPiCar". First, use following command to see if the file is executable.

```
ls -l | grep "RaspberryPi"
```

```
pi@raspberrypi:~/Freenove_Three-wheeled_Smart_Car_Kit_for_Raspberry_Pi/Server $  
ls -l | grep "RaspberryPi"  
-rw-r--r-- 1 pi pi 234 Nov 16 02:20 RaspberryPiCar.desktop
```

As shown above, if the file is not executable, use following command to add executable permissions.

```
chmod +x RaspberryPiCar.desktop
```

```
pi@raspberrypi:~/Freenove_Three-wheeled_Smart_Car_Kit_for_Raspberry_Pi/Server $  
chmod +x RaspberryPiCar.desktop  
pi@raspberrypi:~/Freenove_Three-wheeled_Smart_Car_Kit_for_Raspberry_Pi/Server $  
ls -l | grep "RaspberryPi"  
-rwxr-xr-x 1 pi pi 234 Nov 16 02:20 RaspberryPiCar.desktop
```

If you haven't changed the file "Raspberry PiCar.desktop" name or path, you don't need to modify. Otherwise you must modify it to your own path. Open the file with file editor. **Exec = XXX** indicates that the command xxx which will be executed. Make sure that the command and path are correct.

```
geany RaspberryPiCar.desktop
```

```
RaspberryPiCar.desktop ×  
1 [Desktop Entry]  
2 Type=Application  
3 Terminal=true  
4 Name=RaspberryPiCar  
5 Comment=Freenove_Three-wheeled_Smart_Car_Kit_for_Raspberry_Pi.Server.Autostart  
6 Exec=sudo sh /home/pi/Freenove_Three-wheeled_Smart_Car_Kit_for_Raspberry_Pi/Server/Startup.sh  
7 Icon=None  
8 MultipleArgs=false  
9 Categories=Application  
10 StartupNotify=true  
11 Hidden=false  
12 NoDisplay=false  
13 .
```

Finally, we will guide you to copy the file "Raspberry PiCar.desktop" to directory "/home/pi/.config/autostart/". If the directory does not exist, the directory need to be created first.

Check if directory exists.

```
ls ~/.config/
```

```
pi@raspberrypi:~/Freenove_Three-wheeled_Smart_Car_Kit_for_Raspberry_Pi/Server $ ls ~/.config/
chromium  gtk-2.0  lxpanel      openbox    QtProject.conf    vlc
dconf      gtk-3.0  lxsession   pcmanfm   Trolltech.conf
geany     leafpad  lxtask.conf qpdfview  user-dirs.dirs
gpicview libfm    lxterminal  qt5ct     user-dirs.locale
```

If the directory does not exist, create it by using following command. If the directory exists, skip the command.

```
mkdir ~/.config/autostart/
```

```
pi@raspberrypi:~/Freenove_Three-wheeled_Smart_Car_Kit_for_Raspberry_Pi/Server $ mkdir ~/.config/autostart/
pi@raspberrypi:~/Freenove_Three-wheeled_Smart_Car_Kit_for_Raspberry_Pi/Server $ ls ~/.config/
autostart  gpicview  libfm        lxterminal  qt5ct          user-dirs.locale
chromium  gtk-2.0   lxpanel      openbox    QtProject.conf  vlc
dconf      gtk-3.0   lxsession   pcmanfm   Trolltech.conf
geany     leafpad   lxtask.conf qpdfview  user-dirs.dirs
```

Use following command to copy the file "RaspberryPiCar.desktop" to folder "autostart".

```
cp RaspberryPiCar.desktop ~/.config/autostart
```

```
pi@raspberrypi:~/Freenove_Three-wheeled_Smart_Car_Kit_for_Raspberry_Pi/Server $ cp RaspberryPiCar.desktop ~/.config/autostart/
```

Execute the "RaspberryPiCar.desktop" in folder "autostart" to test whether it is workable.

```
sudo ~/.config/autostart/RaspberryPiCar.desktop
```

```
pi@raspberrypi:~/Freenove_Three-wheeled_Smart_Car_Kit_for_Raspberry_Pi/Server $ sudo ~/.config/autostart/RaspberryPiCar.desktop
/home/pi/.config/autostart/RaspberryPiCar.desktop: 1: /home/pi/.config/autostart/RaspberryPiCar.desktop: [Desktop: not found
/home/pi/Freenove_Three-wheeled_Smart_Car_Kit_for_Raspberry_Pi/Server
libpng warning: iccp: known incorrect sRGB profile
libpng warning: iccp: known incorrect sRGB profile
.....Camera server starting .....
TCP Server Thread Starting ...
Waiting for connect ...
/home/pi/Freenove_Three-wheeled_Smart_Car_Kit_for_Raspberry_Pi/mjpg-streamer
MJPEG Streamer Version: svn rev: Unversioned directory
i: Using V4L2 device.: /dev/video0
i: Desired Resolution: 320 x 240
i: Frames Per Second.: 30
i: Format.....: YUV
i: JPEG Quality....: 80
o: www-folder-path....: ./www/
o: HTTP TCP port.....: 8090
o: username:password.: disabled
o: commands.....: enabled
```

The above results show that the Server program has been successfully started. Then restart your raspberry pi to test whether automatic start is successfully.

```
sudo reboot
```

After restarting, you can connect raspberry pi with client. You can check whether the Server terminal works normal with the following commands.

```
ps aux | grep -E "./mjpg_streamer|Main.py"
```

```
pi@raspberrypi:~ $ ps aux | grep -E "./mjpg_streamer|Main.py"
root      3641  0.1  3.5 95736 31388 pts/0    Sl+   06:49   0:00 python2 Main.py -mnt
root      3646 29.4  0.2 23388 2656 pts/0    Sl+   06:49   3:05 ./mjpg_streamer -i ./input_uvc.so
-y -d /dev/video0 -n -r 320*240 -f 30 -o ./output_http.so -p 8090 -w ./www
```

## Exit Server program

Executing the program CloseServer.sh under Server can terminate the Server program.

```
cd ~/Freenove_Three-wheeled_Smart_Car_Kit_for_Raspberry_Pi/Server
sh CloseServer.sh
```

```
pi@raspberrypi:~ $ cd Freenove_Three-wheeled_Smart_Car_Kit_for_Raspberry_Pi/Server/
pi@raspberrypi:~/Freenove_Three-wheeled_Smart_Car_Kit_for_Raspberry_Pi/Server $ sh CloseServer.sh
pi@raspberrypi:~/Freenove_Three-wheeled_Smart_Car_Kit_for_Raspberry_Pi/Server $
```

## Cancel automatic start

If you don't need automatic start for the Server program, just use following command to delete the file "~/config/autostart/RaspberryPiCar.desktop".

```
rm -f ~/config/autostart/RaspberryPiCar.desktop
```

```
pi@raspberrypi:~/Freenove_Three-wheeled_Smart_Car_Kit_for_Raspberry_Pi/Server $ rm -f ~/config/au
tostart/RaspberryPiCar.desktop
```

## Android App

We provide an android app for this kit. You can use Android phone or tablet to control the car.

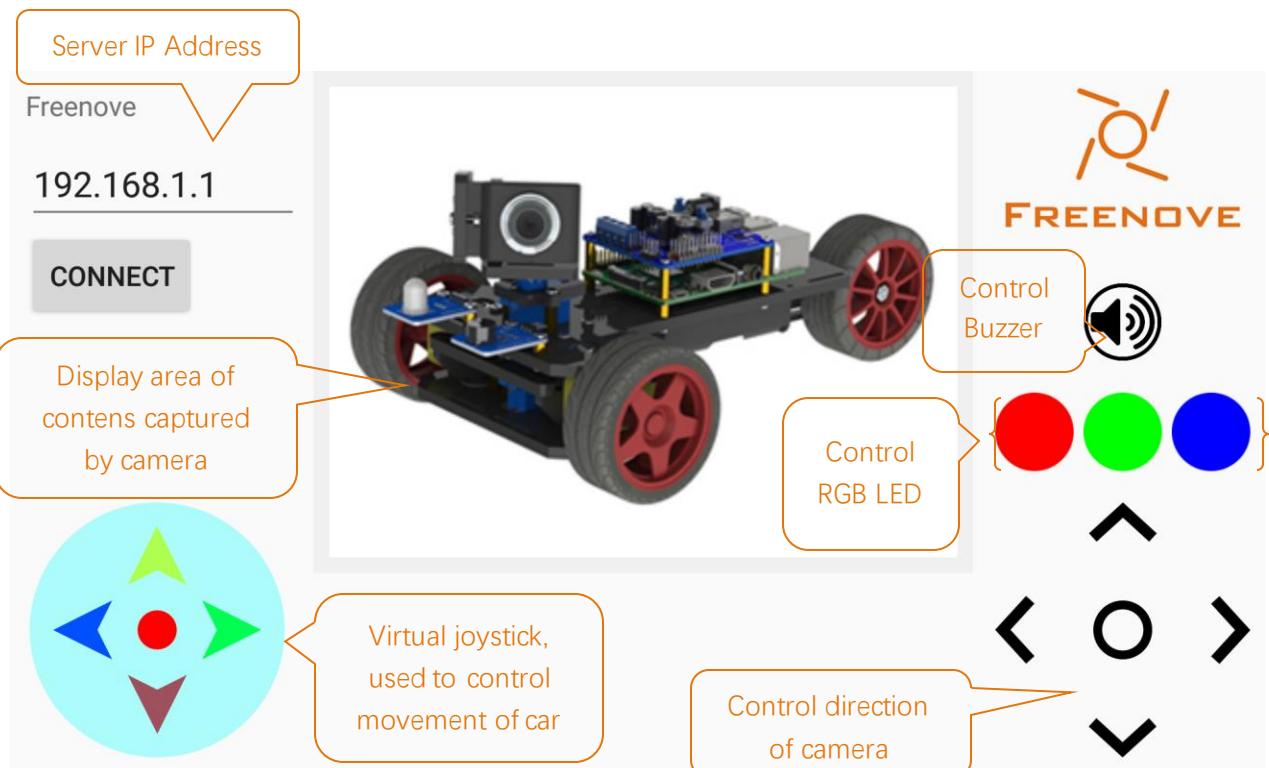
First, please install Freenove APP for your Android device. You can install the app in any of the following ways:

- View or download on Google Play:  
<https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.freenove.suhayl.Freenove>
- Download APK file directly:  
[https://github.com/Freenove/Freenove\\_App\\_for\\_Android/raw/master/freenove.apk](https://github.com/Freenove/Freenove_App_for_Android/raw/master/freenove.apk)

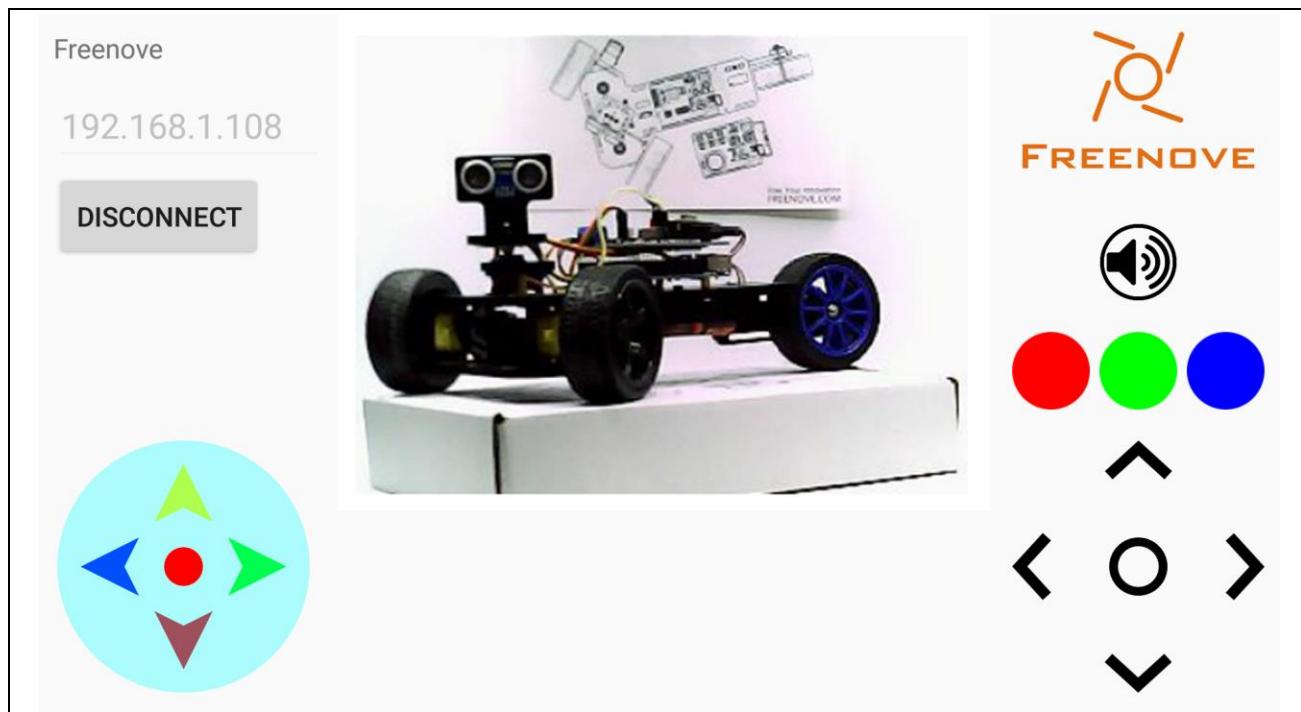
More information about the app can be viewed and downloaded here:

[https://github.com/Freenove/Freenove\\_App\\_for\\_Android/](https://github.com/Freenove/Freenove_App_for_Android/)

After the installation is completed, open the Freenove APP and select “Smart Car for Raspberry Pi”. As shown below:



Make sure camera and TCP services of the RPi have been opened. Then enter your RPi IP address in the column Server IP Address, click the button CONNECT. Then the connection succeeds later. RPi IP address is 192.168.1.108. after a successful connection, the interface is shown below.



The IP address will be stored after correct connection, so that it can be used multiple times without having to output the IP address every time. Then you can control the car.

# Chapter 2 Ultrasonic Radar Car

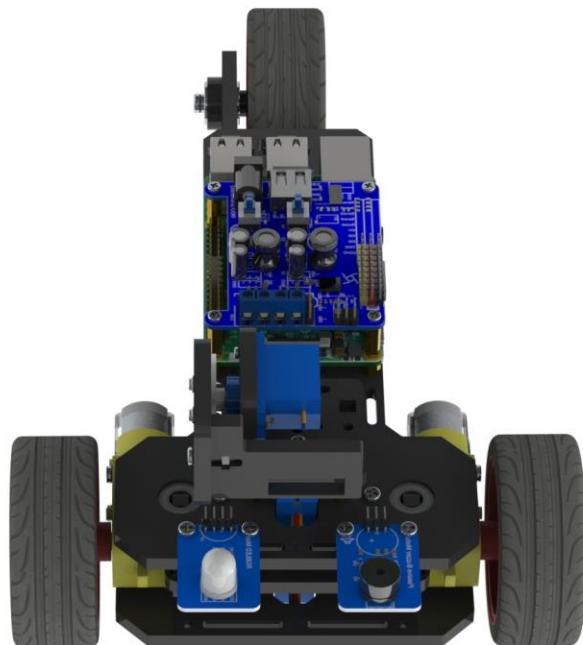
## Assembly

On the basis of the front video car, remove the camera, camera support, servo3, and servo3 support. Then assemble the support for Ultrasonic Module.

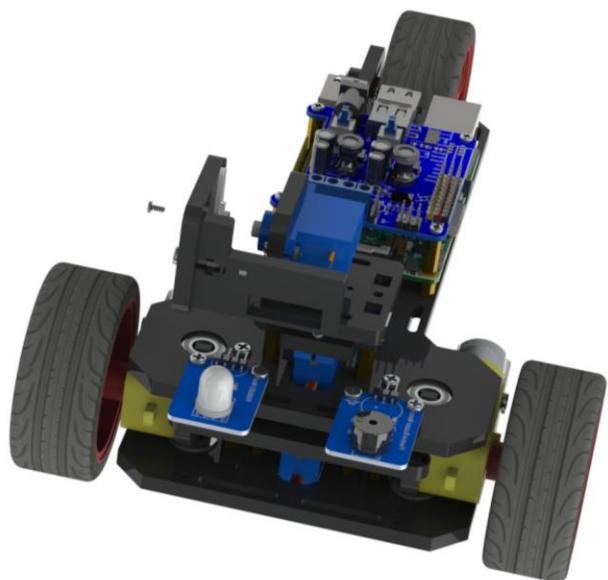
### Replace pan-tilt

#### Remove camera part

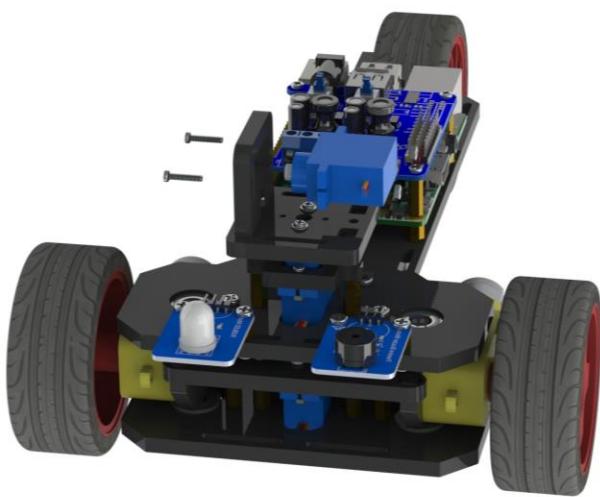
Remove camera



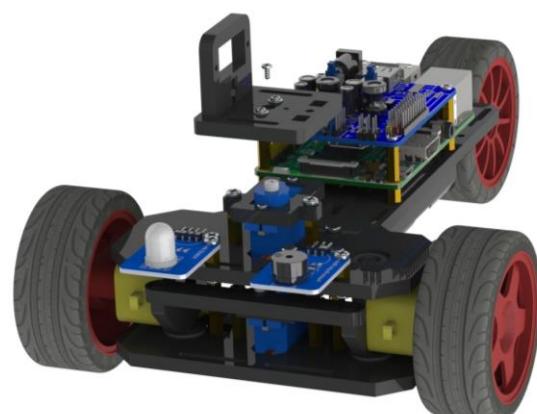
Remove camera support



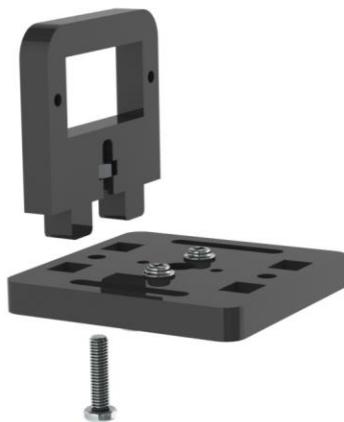
Remove servo3



Remove servo3 support

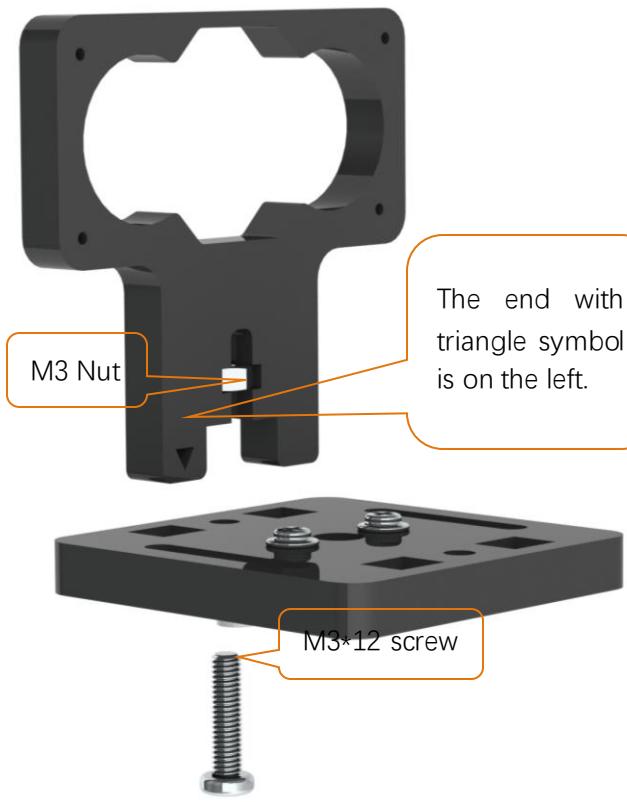


Separate Servo3 support

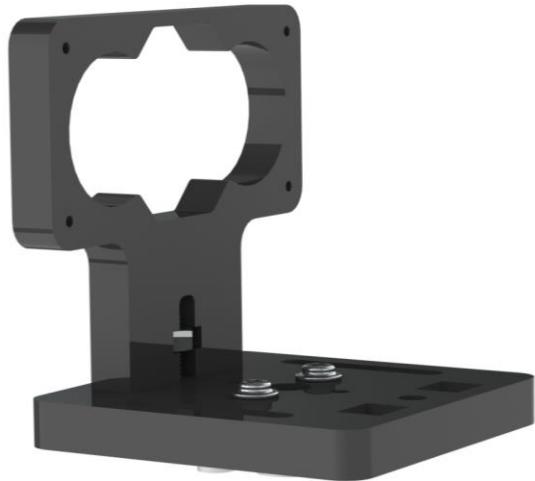


### Assembly ultrasonic module support

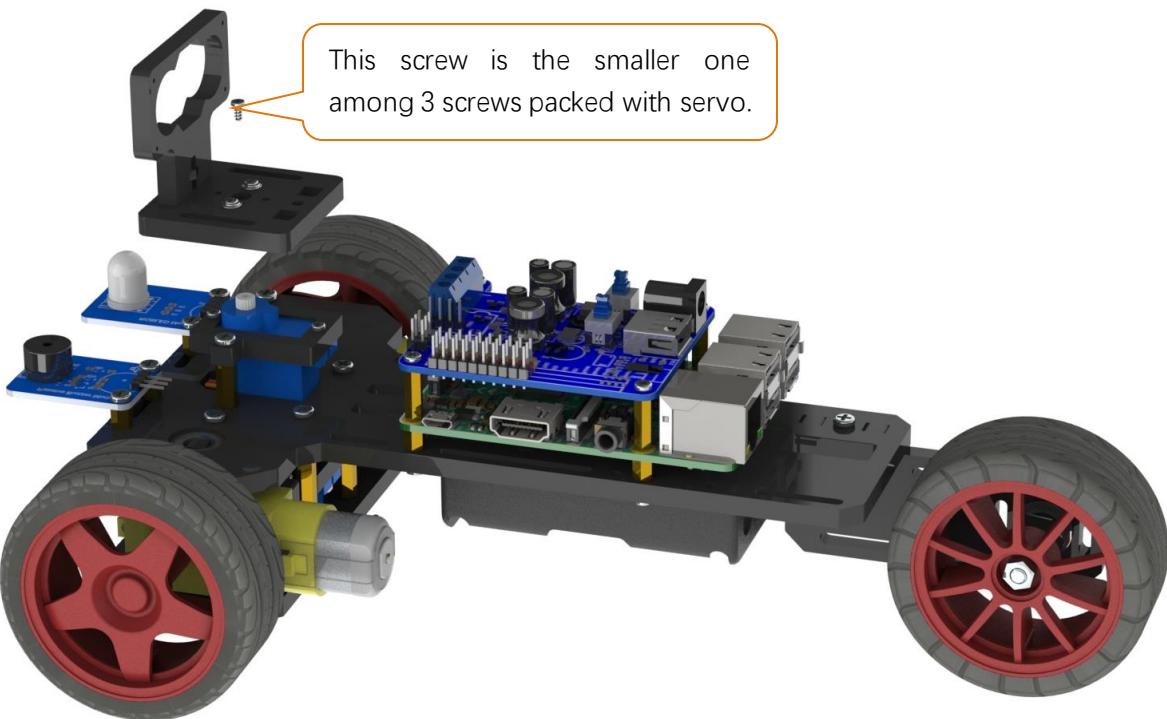
Assemble the following components



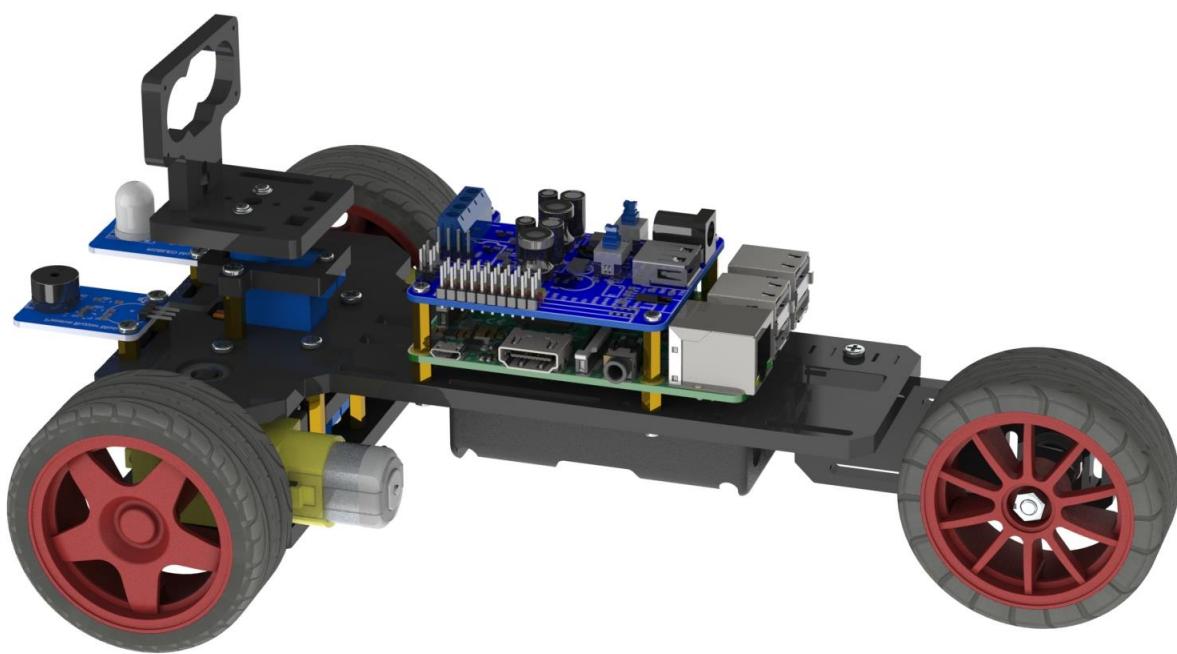
After assembling



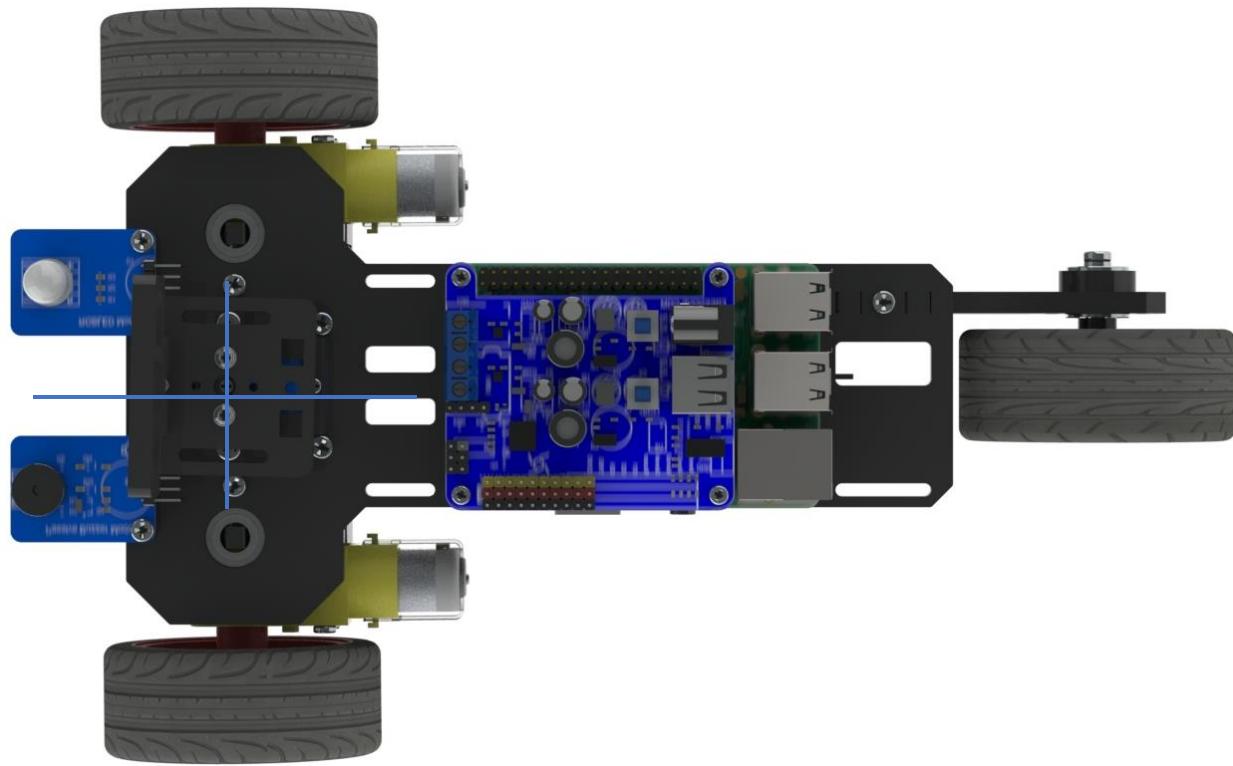
Assemble the following components



After assembling

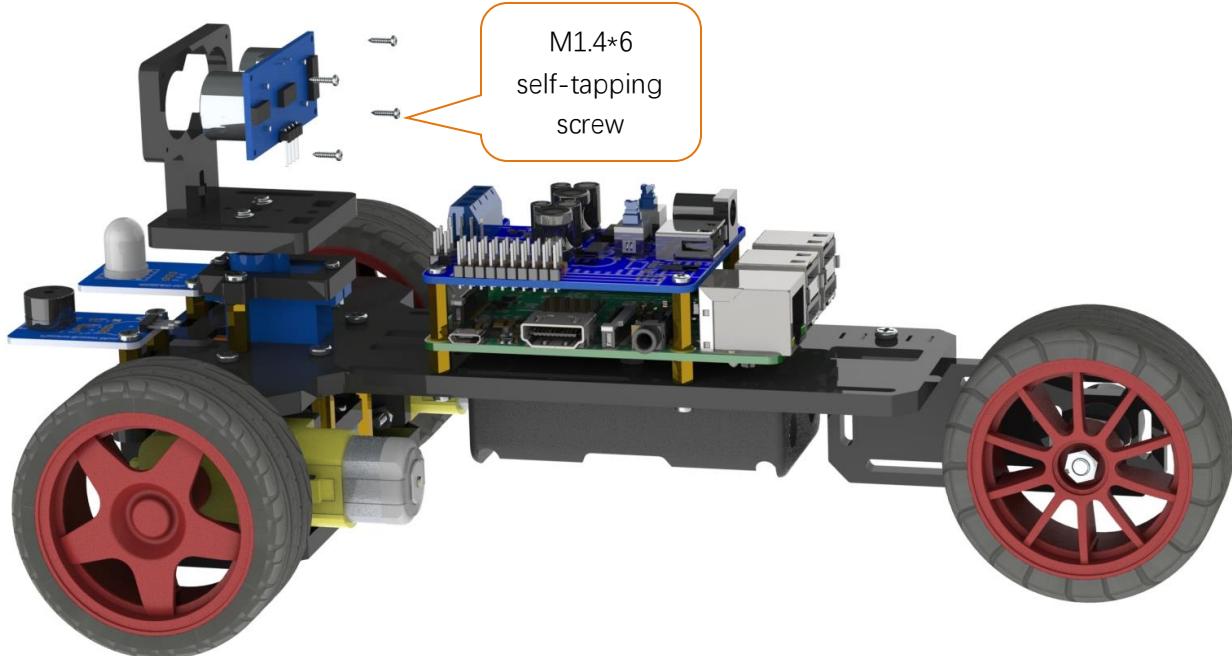


Keep the servo2 rotating to 90 degrees. If the direction is changed before installation, please make it rotate to the 90 degrees with the previous method. Complete the installation according to the direction below.

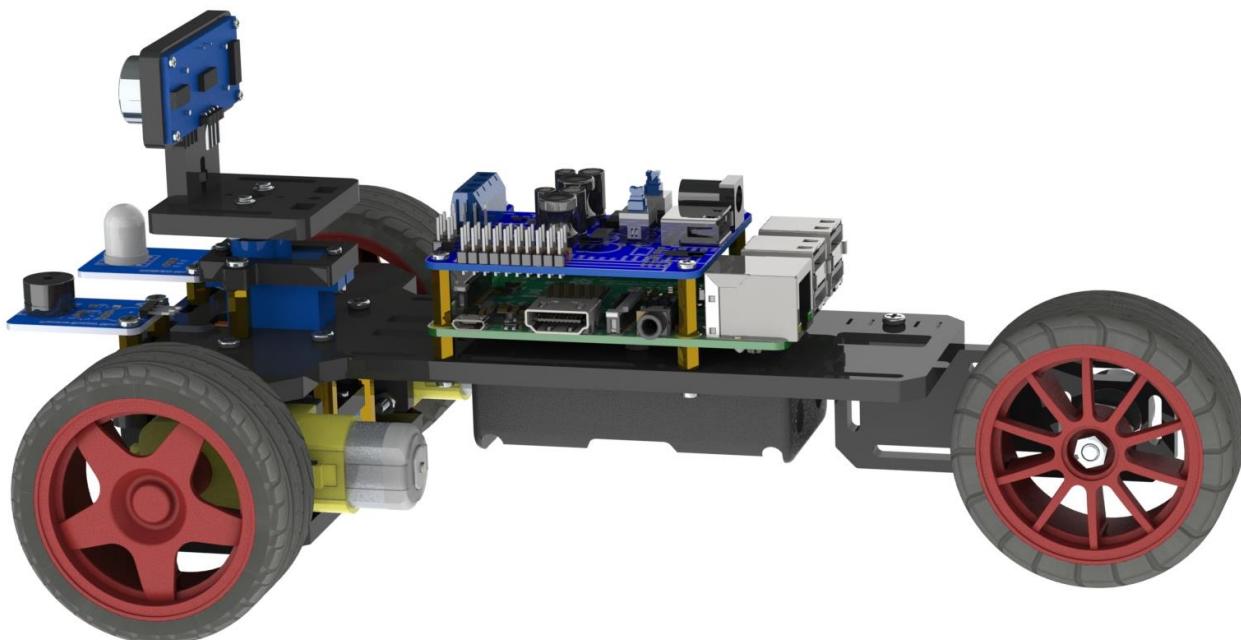


### Ultrasonic Module

Use M-M Jumper to connect the Ultrasonic Module with the Shield. And then use **TWO** M1.4 \* 6 tapping screws to assemble the Ultrasonic Module. As follows:

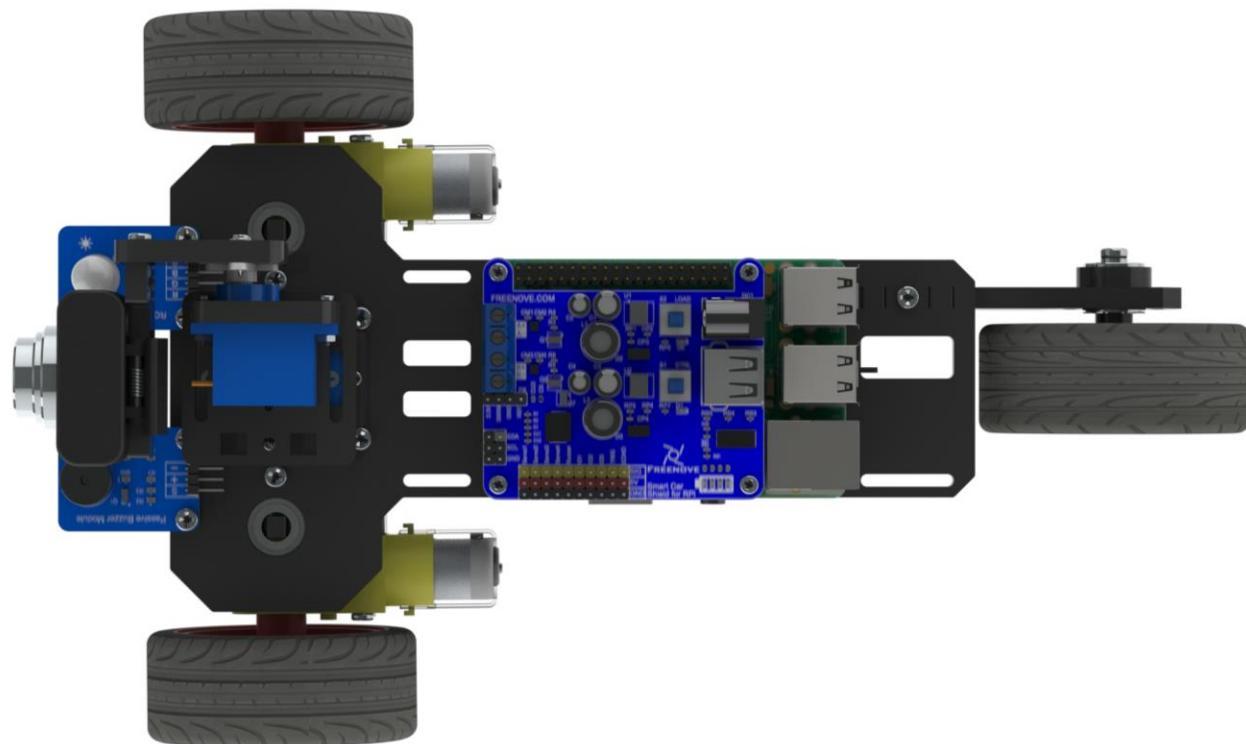


After assembling



**Connection: please refer to Chapter 0, Step 0.5 test.**

Connection mode between Shield and Ultrasonic Module, is the same as front "Test" section. Connection mode between other devices and Shield is the same with front "Smart video car".



## Run the Code

### Open the server

The method of opening the server is the same as the video car. Since there is no Camera device now, please do not open the Camera Server in the server window or use the “-m” command option.

#### Windowed server

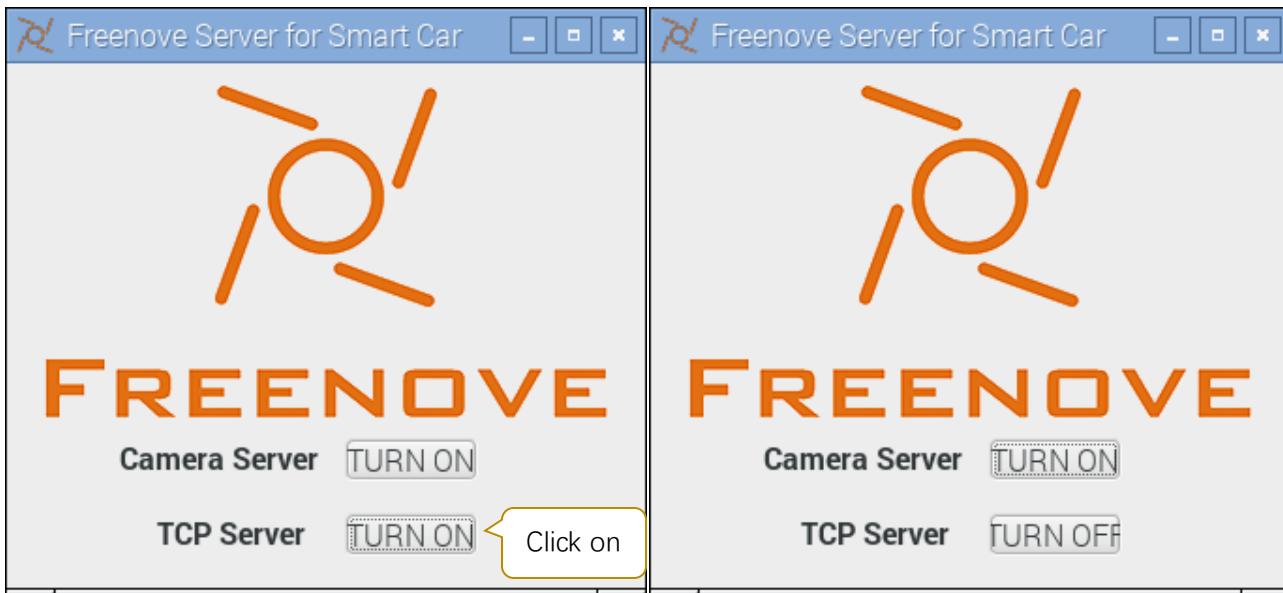
Open the switch S1 and S2 on the Shield. After the RPi starts, use the remote desktop to connect RPi. Then open the terminal, and execute the following command to open the server. (**Note: Here are two commands.**

**Please execute commands in order.)**

```
cd ~/Freenove_Three-wheeled_Smart_Car_Kit_for_Raspberry_Pi/Server
```

```
python Main.py
```

Later, the following window interface appears. Click on the corresponding button of TCP Server to open TCP communication Server.



If the terminal shows information below, it indicates that the camera service and TCP communication service have been opened.

```
pi@raspberrypi:~/Freenove_Three-wheeled_Smart_Car_Kit_for_Raspberry_Pi/Server $  
python Main.py  
TCP Server Thread Starting ...  
Waiting for connect ...
```

When you want to close them, first click on two TURN OFF button to close the services, and then click on the close button on the top right corner of the window to terminate the program.

### Server in command line mode

Type the following command to open the TCP service. (**Note: Here are two commands. Please execute commands in order.**)

```
cd ~/Freenove_Three-wheeled_Smart_Car_Kit_for_Raspberry_Pi/Server
```

```
python Main.py -nt
```

or

```
cd ~/Freenove_Three-wheeled_Smart_Car_Kit_for_Raspberry_Pi/Server
```

```
python Main.py -t -n
```

Parameter “-t” is means to open the tcp service. “-n” means not to use the visual window interface.

Later, if the following contents appears, it indicates that the tcp service has been opened.

```
pi@raspberrypi:~/Freenove_Three-wheeled_Smart_Car_Kit_for_Raspberry_Pi/Server $  
python Main.py -nt  
TCP Server Thread Starting ...  
Waiting for connect ...  
|
```

Press Ctrl-C or Ctrl-\ to terminate the program.

## Open the client

The way to open the client is the same as "Smart video car"

Client under Windows OS

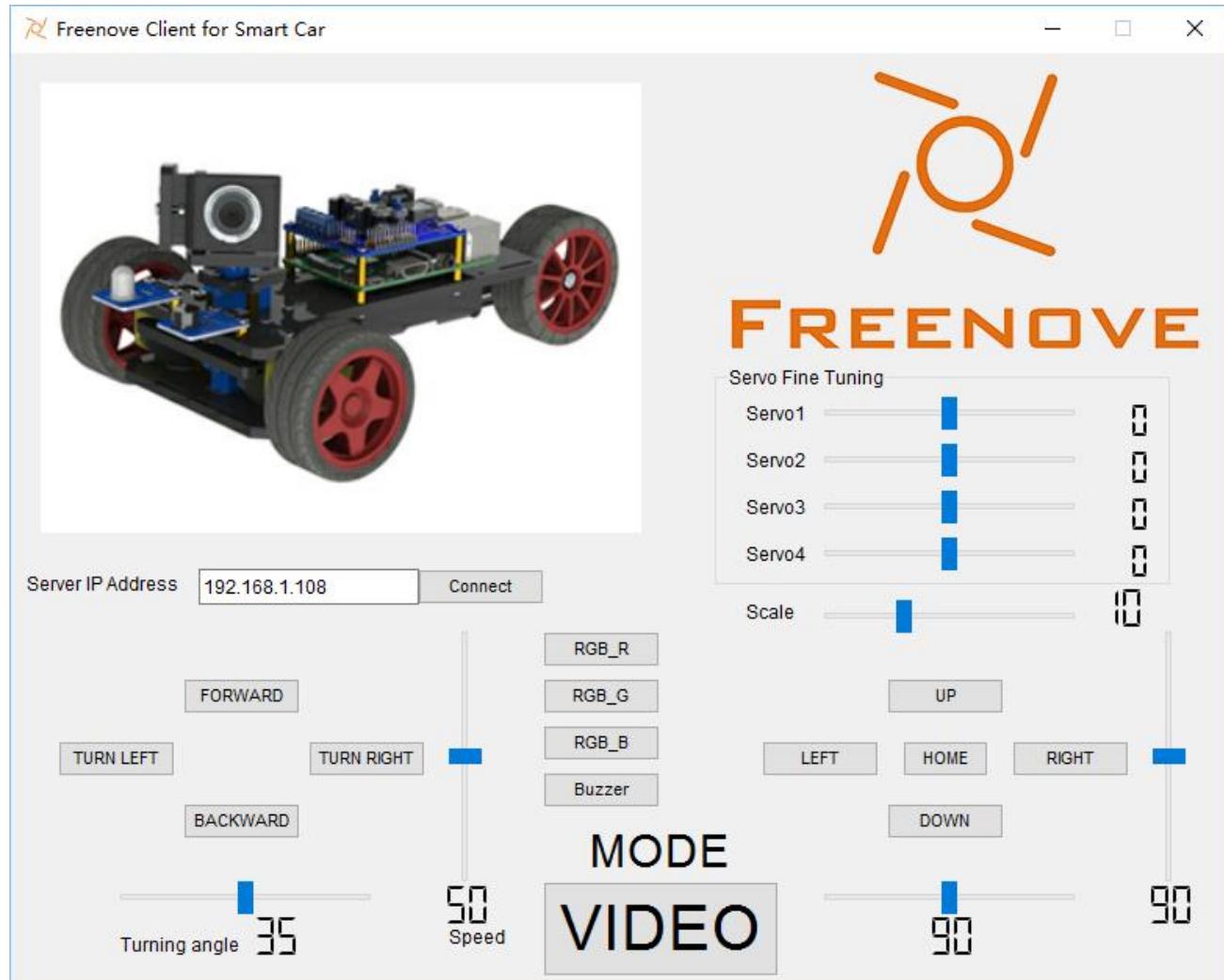
Press WIN+R, and type cmd to open the command line window. Then type the following command to open the client. (**Note: Here are three commands. Please execute commands in order.**)

D:

```
cd \Freenove_Three-wheeled_Smart_Car_Kit_for_Raspberry_Pi\Client
```

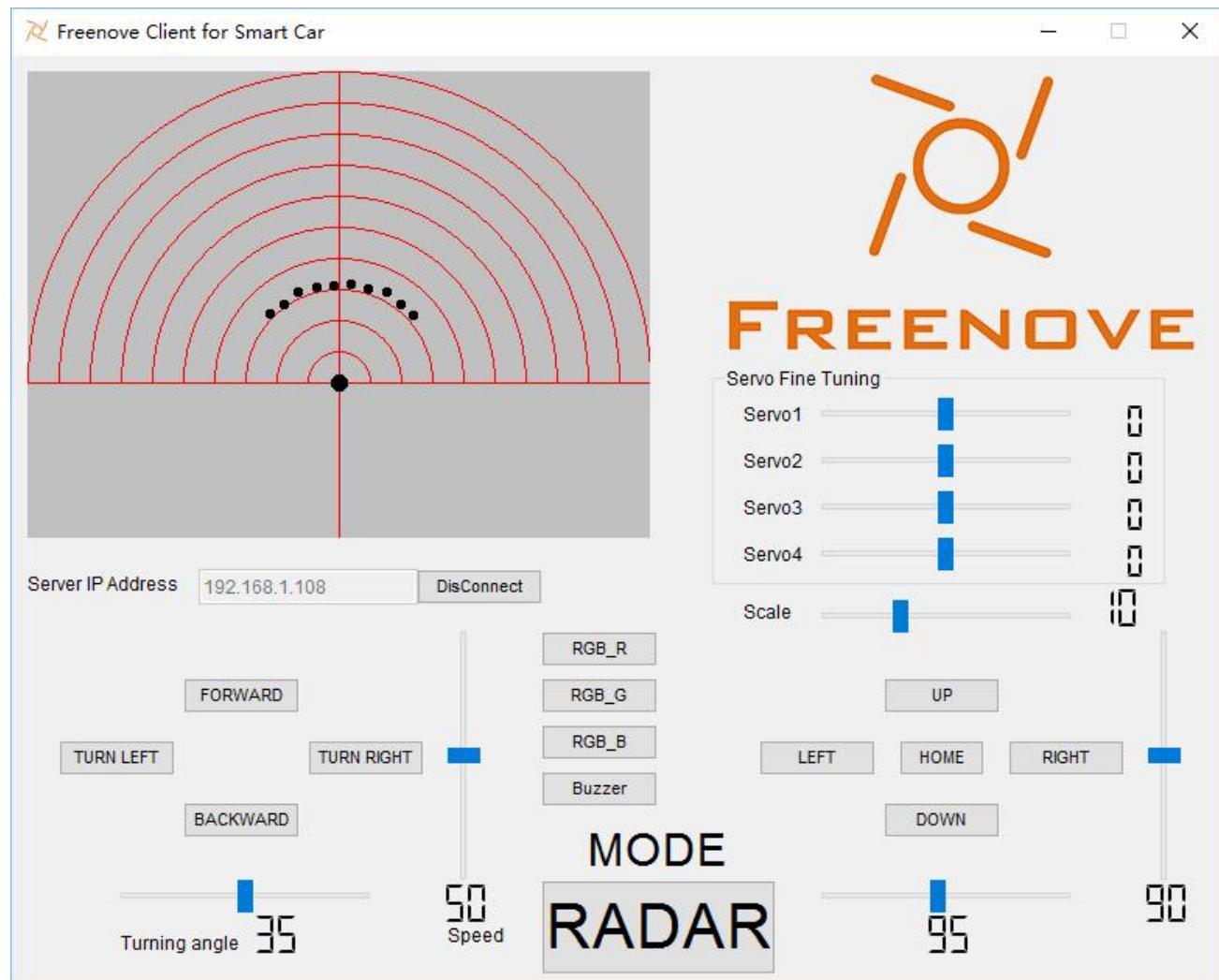
```
python main.py
```

Or enter path "D:\Freenove\_Three\_wheeled\_Smart\_Car\_for\_Raspberry\_Pi\Client" and double-click main.py with open way of Python3.exe. Then the following window interface appears.



In the edit box Server IP Address, input IP address of your RPi and click Connect. Make sure that server of your RPi have been opened already, and the switch S1 and Shield S2 have also been opened.

Then click on the MODE Button, the model will be switched to RADAR. Then the car enters ultrasonic radar mode, and constantly scan the distance, and the results will be displayed in the window. In this process, you can still control the car to move, and control the RGBLED module or Passive Buzzer module on the car.



# Chapter 3 Part of the Code

In this chapter, we will explain the working principle and the key code of the whole project.

## Server and Client

### Server

The server is working on the RPi, and provides mjpg-streamer service and TCP service. And mjpg-streamer is for the transmission of camera data, TCP service for the transfer of the command.

#### mjpg-streamer

In the Camera\_Server.py under "Server" folder, define a class Camera\_Server, which inherits from the class threading.Thread. So when method .start () is called, Shell script file "Start\_mjpg\_Streamer.sh" is called, then the mjpg-streamer service is opened in a new thread. After mjpg-streamer starts, when the end signal (Ctrl-C, Ctrl-\, etc.) is received, it will exit, the thread will end.

Class Stop\_Camera\_Server is used to close the mjpg-streamer service. The class calls the Shell script file "Stop\_mjpg\_Streamer.sh" in a new thread, obtains the pid of the mjpg-streamer process, and then sends the end signal to end the service. And then the two threads will end.

Camera\_Server.py

```
import threading
import os

class Camera_Server(threading.Thread):
    def camera_Http_Server(self):
        os.system("sudo /home/pi/Program/mjpg-streamer/Start_CMD_Suhayl.sh")

    def run(self):
        print "..... Camera server starting ....."
        self.camera_Http_Server()
        print "..... Camera server stop....."
    def stop(self):
        os.system("sudo ./Stop_mjpg_Streamer.sh")

class Stop_Camera_Server(threading.Thread):
    def run(self):
        os.system("sudo ./Stop_mjpg_Streamer.sh")
```

About the command for opening "mjpg-streamer", you can open the file "Start\_mjpg\_Streamer.sh" to view.

```
#!/bin/sh
curr_file=$0
cd "$(dirname "$curr_file")"
./mjpg_streamer -i "./input_uvc.so -y -d /dev/video0 -n -r 320*240 -f 30" -o
"./output_http.so -p 8090 -w ./www"
```

The meaning of the option parameters is as follows:

"-i", means the video input method, where the "input\_uvc.so" is the input mode of USB Video Class (uvc).

The parameters can be specified as below:

```
[-d | --device ].....: video device to open (your camera)
[-r | --resolution ]....: the resolution of the video device,
                           can be one of the following strings:
                           QSIF QCIF CGA QVGA CIF VGA
                           SVGA XGA SXGA
                           or a custom value like the following
                           example: 640x480
[-f | --fps ].....: frames per second
[-y | --yuv ].....: enable YUYV format and disable MJPEG mode
[-q | --quality ].....: JPEG compression quality in percent
                           (activates YUYV format, disables MJPEG)
[-m | --minimum_size ].: drop frames smaller than this limit, useful
                           if the webcam produces small-sized garbage frames
                           may happen under low light conditions
[-n | --no_dynctrl ]...: do not initialize dynctrls of Linux-UVC driver
[-l | --led ].....: switch the LED "on", "off", let it "blink" or leave
                           it up to the driver using the value "auto"
```

"-o" means the video output method, where the "output\_http.so" is used. The parameters can be specified as below:

```
[-w | --www ].....: folder that contains webpages in
                           flat hierarchy (no subfolders)
[-p | --port ].....: TCP port for this HTTP server
[-c | --credentials ]....: ask for "username:password" on connect
[-n | --nocommands ]....: disable execution of commands
```

The following is the file "Stop\_mjpg\_Streamer.sh", in which the pid of "mjpg\_streamer" process is obtained, and then the kill command is used to end the process.

```
#!/bin/sh
pid=$(pgrep mjpg_streamer)
echo "mjpg_streamer pid: "$pid
kill -9 $pid
```

## TCP

In the mTCPServer.py under folder "Server", define a class mTCPServer, which is used to create a TCP monitor port, and, to forward the commands to Shield after receiving request from the client. Because the monitor port function is also blocked, it will be created in a new thread. You can open file mTCPServer.py to view the details.

## mDEV

In the mDev.py under folder "Server", define class mDEV, which contains the control commands and methods for Shield. The following is the content of class mDEV.

```
import smbus
import time

def numMap(value, fromLow, fromHigh, toLow, toHigh):
    return (toHigh-toLow)*(value-fromLow) / (fromHigh-fromLow) + toLow

class mDEV:
    CMD_SERVO1      = 0
    CMD_SERVO2      = 1
    CMD_SERVO3      = 2
    CMD_SERVO4      = 3
    CMD_PWM1        = 4
    CMD_PWM2        = 5
    CMD_DIR1         = 6
    CMD_DIR2         = 7
    CMD_BUZZER       = 8
    CMD_I01          = 9
    CMD_I02          = 10
    CMD_I03          = 11
    CMD SONIC        = 12
    SERVO_MAX_PULSE_WIDTH = 2500
    SERVO_MIN_PULSE_WIDTH = 500
    Is_I01_State_True = False
    Is_I02_State_True = False
    Is_I03_State_True = False
    Is_Buzzer_State_True = False
    def __init__(self, addr=0x18):
        self.address = addr #default address of mDEV
        self.bus=smbus.SMBus(1)
        self.bus.open(1)
    def i2cRead(self, reg):
        self.bus.read_byte_data(self.address, reg)

    def i2cWrite1(self, cmd, value):
        self.bus.write_byte_data(self.address, cmd, value)
```

```

def i2cWrite2(self, value):
    self.bus.write_byte(self.address, value)

def writeReg(self, cmd, value):
    try:
        self.bus.write_i2c_block_data(self.address, cmd, [value>>8, value&0xff])
    except Exception, e:
        print Exception, "I2C Error :", e

def readReg(self, cmd):
    [a, b]=self.bus.read_i2c_block_data(self.address, cmd, 2)
    return a<<8 | b

def getSonicEchoTime():
    SonicEchoTime = mdev.readReg(mdev.CMD SONIC)
    return SonicEchoTime

def getSonic(self):
    SonicEchoTime = mdev.readReg(mdev.CMD SONIC)
    distance = SonicEchoTime * 17.0 / 1000.0
    return distance

def setShieldI2cAddress(self, addr): #addr: 7bit I2C Device Address
    if (addr<0x03) or (addr > 0x77) :
        return
    else :
        mdev.writeReg(0xaa, (0xbb<<8) | (addr<<1))

```

The following table is corresponding Shield interface of the command. You can operate them through the member function writeReg and readReg.

Command	Interface	Read/Write	Valid value
CMD_SERVO1	Servo1	W	0-20000
CMD_SERVO2	Servo2	W	0-20000
CMD_SERVO3	Servo3	W	0-20000
CMD_SERVO4	Servo4	W	0-20000
CMD_PWM1	Motor1 Speed	W	0-1000
CMD_PWM2	Motor2 Speed	W	0-1000
CMD_DIR1	Motor1 Steering	W	0 or non-0
CMD_DIR2	Motor2 Steering	W	0 or non-0
CMD_BUZZER	Buzzer	W	0-65535
CMD_IO1	IO1	W	0 or non-0
CMD_IO2	IO2	W	0 or non-0
CMD_IO3	IO3	W	0 or non-0
CMD SONIC	TRIG/ECHO	R	

Default I2C address of the Shield is 0x18 (7bit). Member function setShieldI2cAddress (self, addr) is used to modify the I2C address of Shield. Don't change its address unless it conflicts with the I2C address of your other device. Because detection range of the I2CTool is 0x03-0x77, so the range of parameter "addr" is limited to 0x03-0x77. It is invalid when beyond this range. When the I2C address is modified, the Shield need to be restarted. when there is a need, change the parameter addr of the class constructor to the new I2C address to facilitate use later. Please use this function with caution.

```
def __init__(self, addr=0x18):
    .....
    def setShieldI2cAddress(self, addr): #addr: 7bit I2C Device Address
        if (addr<0x03) or (addr > 0x77) :
            return
        else :
            mdev.writeReg(0xaa, (0xbb<<8) | (addr<<1))
```

## Client

Connect the Client to the server through the TCP port. Then define class TCPClient in the TCPClient.py under "Client" folder, which contains the method for connecting to server and sending data.

```
from socket import *

class TCPClient:
    #HOST = '127.0.0.1'
    HOST = '192.168.1.108'
    PORT = 12345
    BUFSIZ = 1024
    ADDR = (HOST, PORT)

    def __init__(self):
        #self.client = socket(AF_INET, SOCK_STREAM)
        pass

    def connectToServer(self, address = ADDR):
        self.client = socket(AF_INET, SOCK_STREAM)
        self.client.connect(address)

    def disConnect(self):
        try:
            self.client.close()
        except Exception, e:
            print Exception, "Disconnect error:", e

    def sendData(self, data):
```

```
try:  
    self.client.send(data)  
except Exception, e:  
    print Exception, "Send TCP Data error:", e  
  
def recvData(self):  
    try:  
        return self.client.recv(self.BUFSIZ)  
    except Exception, e:  
        print Exception, "Recv TCP Data error:", e
```

In “main.py”, monitor the action of the control and keyboard, and send a command to the server.

View “main.py” for detailed information.

In “Config.txt”, preserve the IP address of successful connection to the server last time, and load it the next time start the client. This enables you to connect to the server quickly without entering the IP address of the server in the edit box each time.

# Chapter 4 Contributions of other developers

We are very grateful to all developers for their contributions to this product. We are very welcome and highly praised for such work. We will include the excellent contents from developers in main branch of this tutorial.

## Extensions for Scratch 2

This is an extension for Scratch2, with which you can operate this car on Scratch2.

Author: Ruairi

### How to use?

How to install the extension into Scratch 2:

1: Extract the Freenove\_Three-wheeled\_Smart\_Car\_Kit\_for\_Raspberry\_Pi-master.zip file

2: cd into the Folder you extracted it to

2: run the following commands:

```
sudo cp ./Client/Scratch/piCar.js /usr/lib/scratch2/scratch_extensions  
sudo cp ./Client/html/imgs/car_photo.jpg /usr/lib/scratch2/medialibrarythumbnails
```

3: NOTE: \*\*only run the following command if you have only the default extensions already loaded in Scratch\*\*

If you have extensions already loaded, then add the last line of this extensions.json file into the one on your pi before the last "]"

```
sudo cp ./Client/Scratch/extensions.json /usr/lib/scratch2/scratch_extensions
```

4: cd into the Client folder and run the following command:

```
python ScratchServer.py
```

5: Run Scratch 2

6: Click "More Blocks"

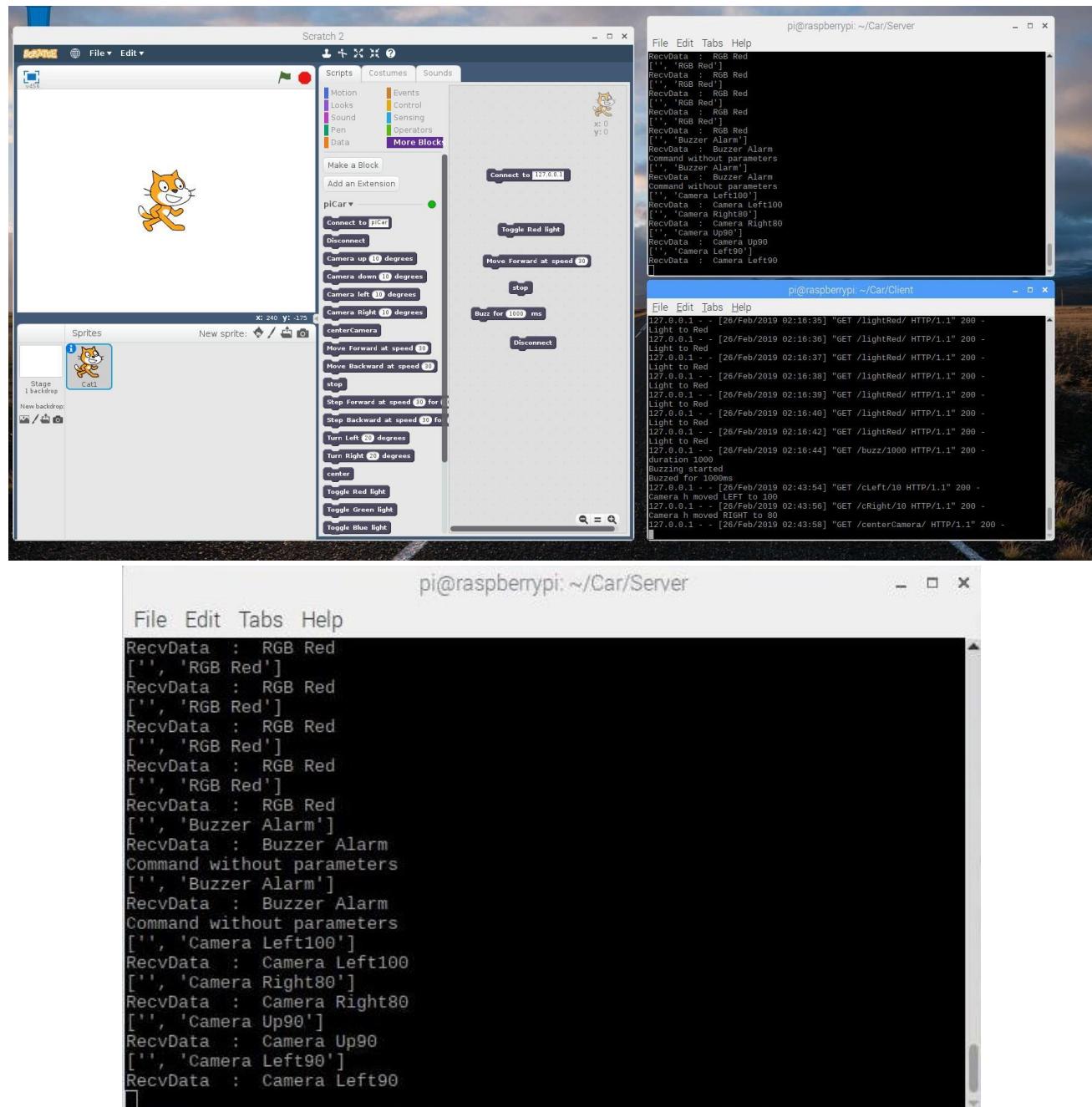
7: Click "Add an extension"

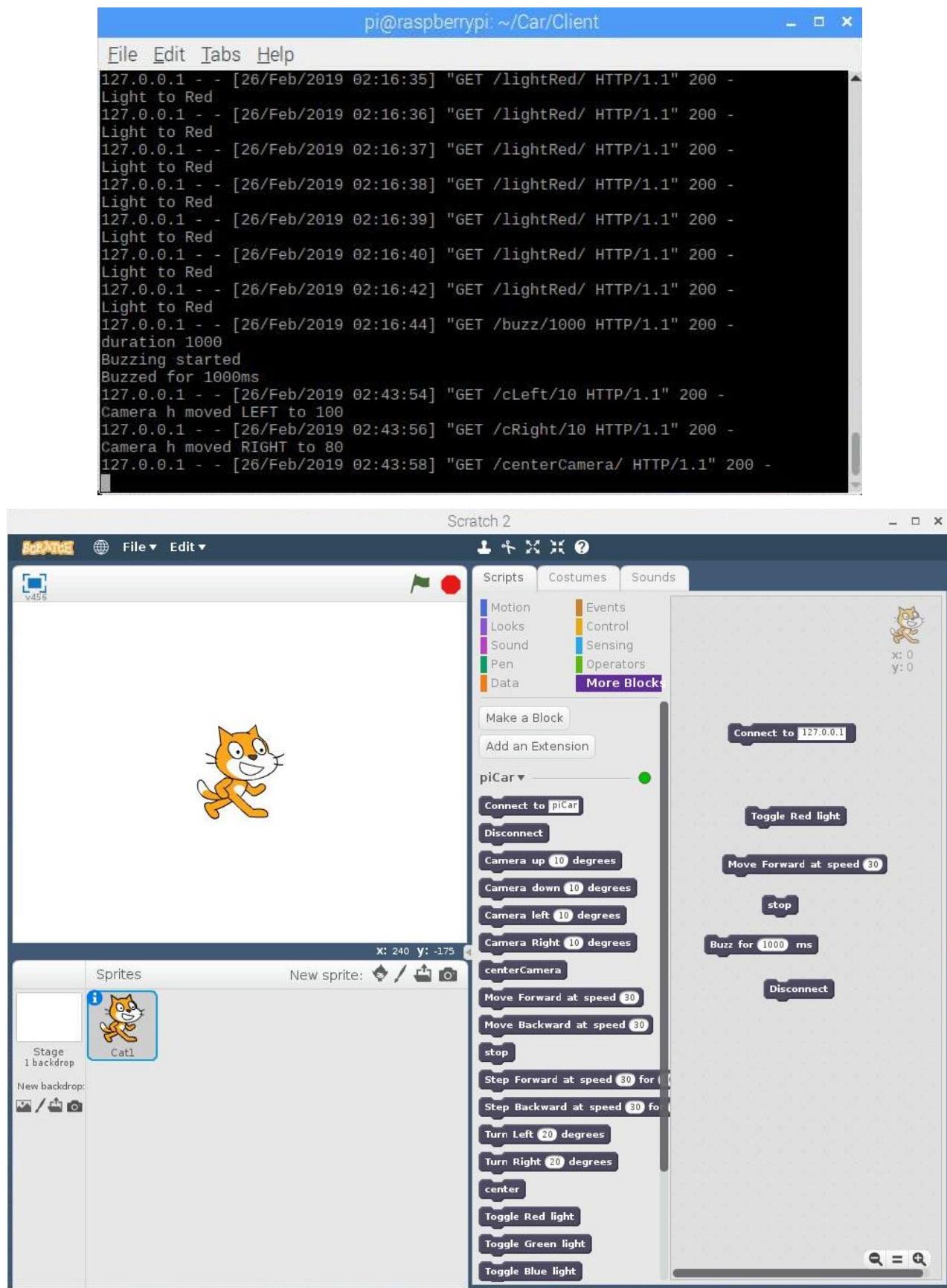
8: You should now see the "Freenove PiCar" in the list of extensions, double click it to add them.

To use the blocks, always remember to run the "connect to" block first and finish off with a disconnect block.

If you don't disconnect you may not be able to connect to your car from another app (e.g. the android app)  
Enjoy!

## Screenshot of running





# Chapter 5 Free your innovation

If you have any concerns, please feel free to contact us via [support@freenove.com](mailto:support@freenove.com)

If you want to write your own program to control this car, you can follow this chapter.

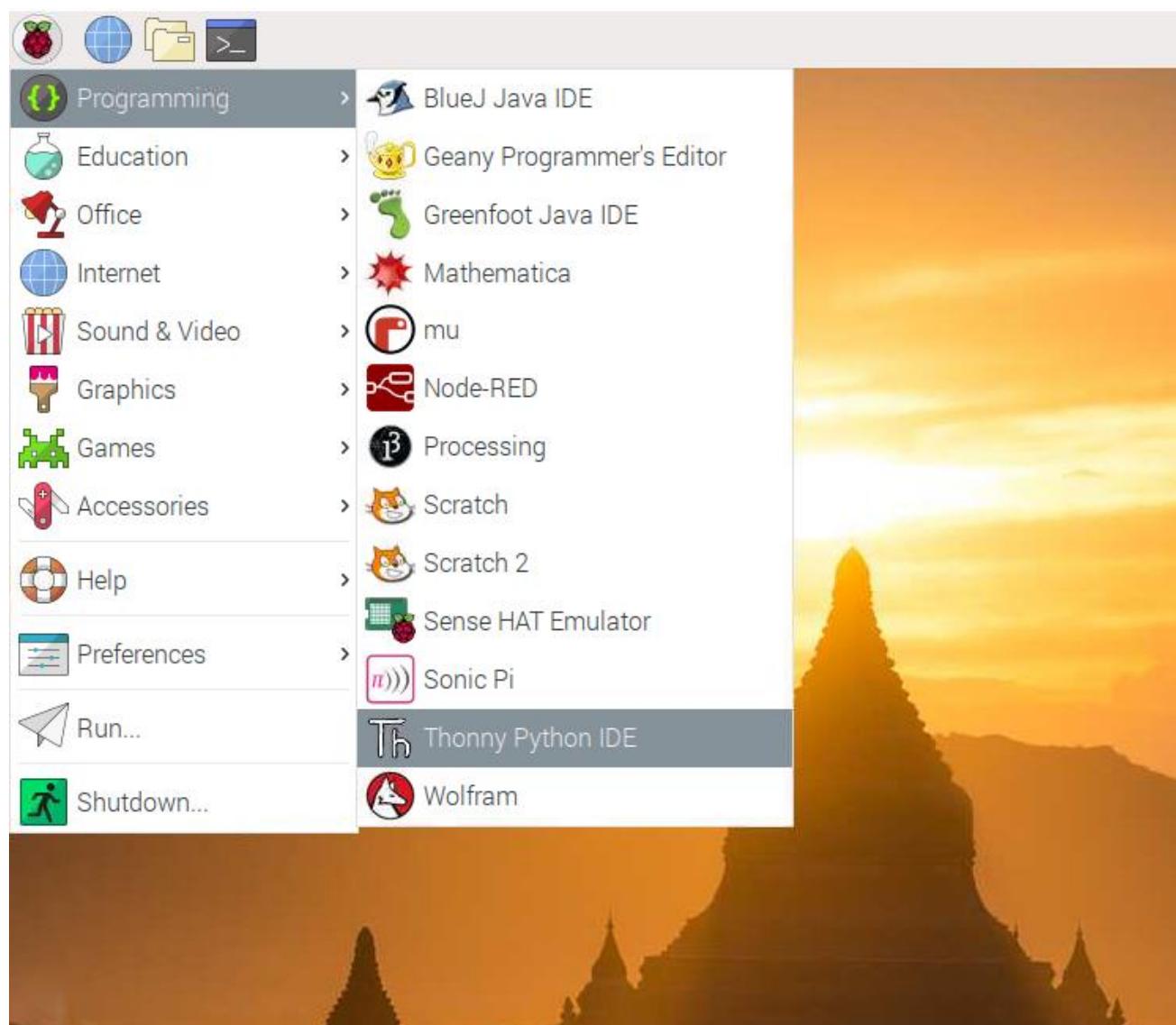
The car program is based on python3. If your default python is python2, please set python3 as default python.

If you have never learned python before, you can learn some basics through the following link:

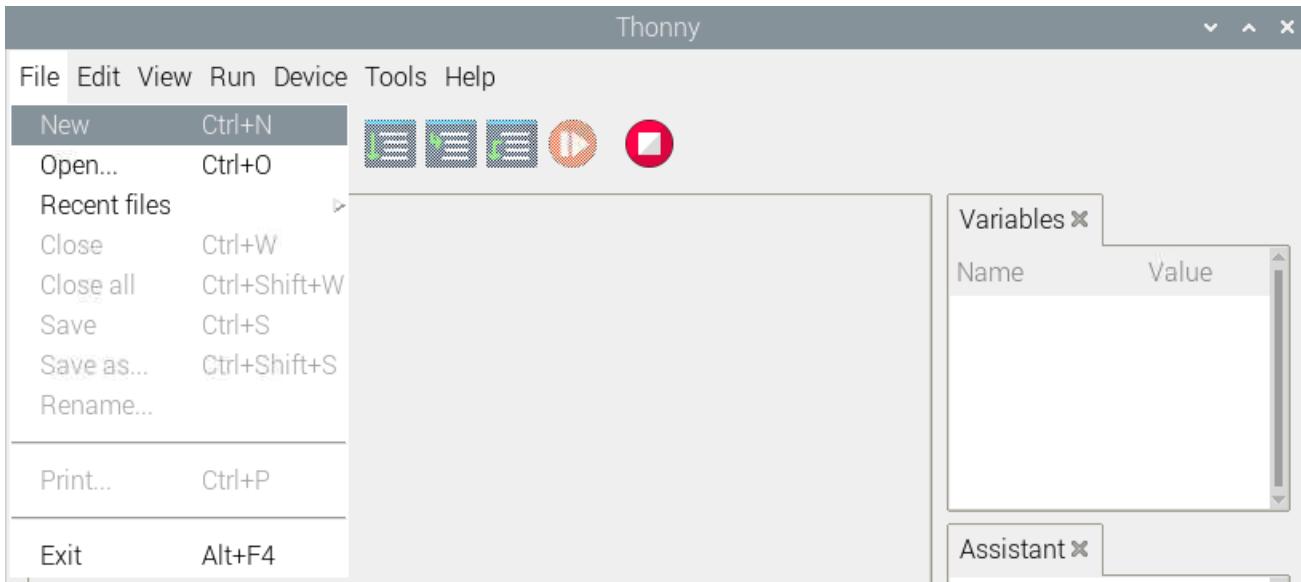
<https://python.swaroopch.com/basics.html>

## Program

First, open Thonny Python IDE. Thonny is a software easy to use for beginners.

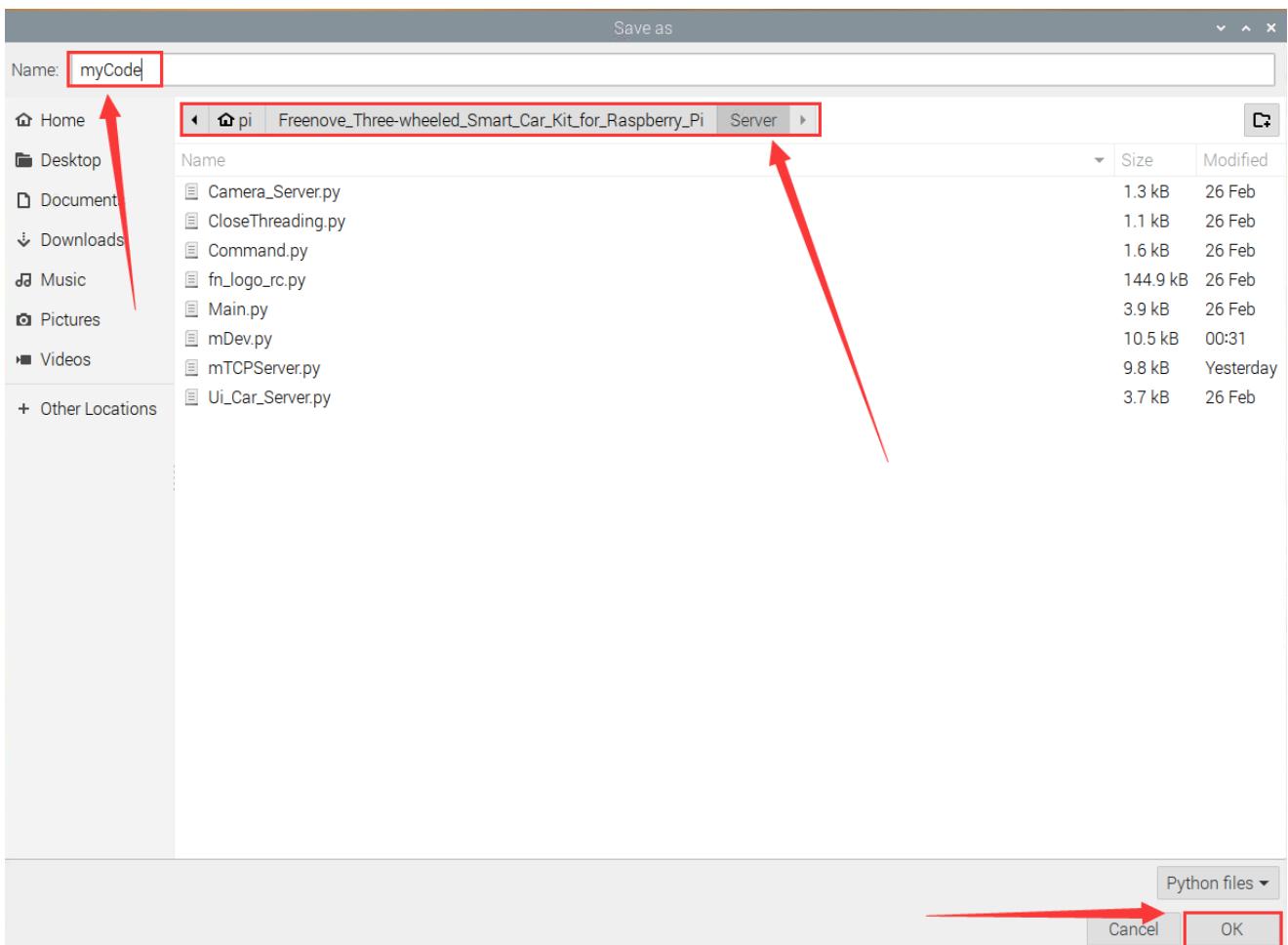


Create a new file.

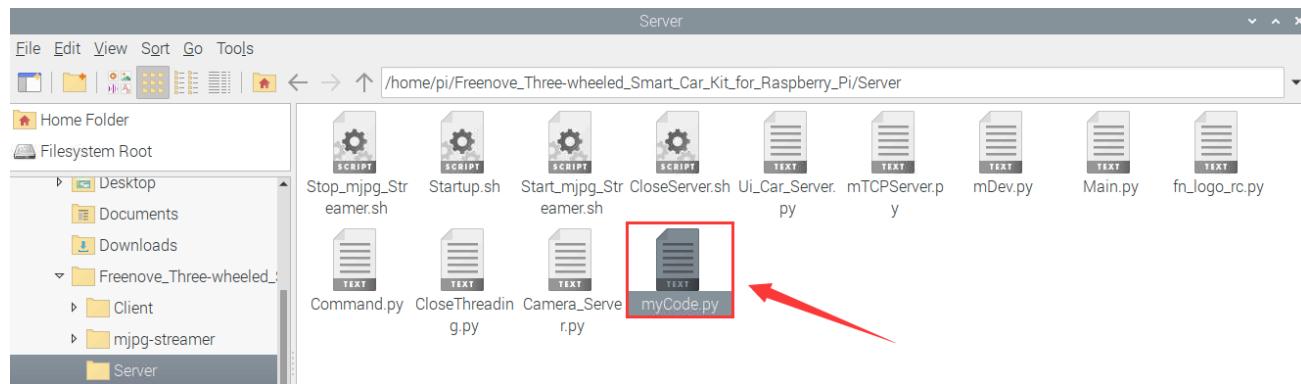


Name the file "myCode" as an example. And save it in Server folder of the car code in Raspberry Pi.

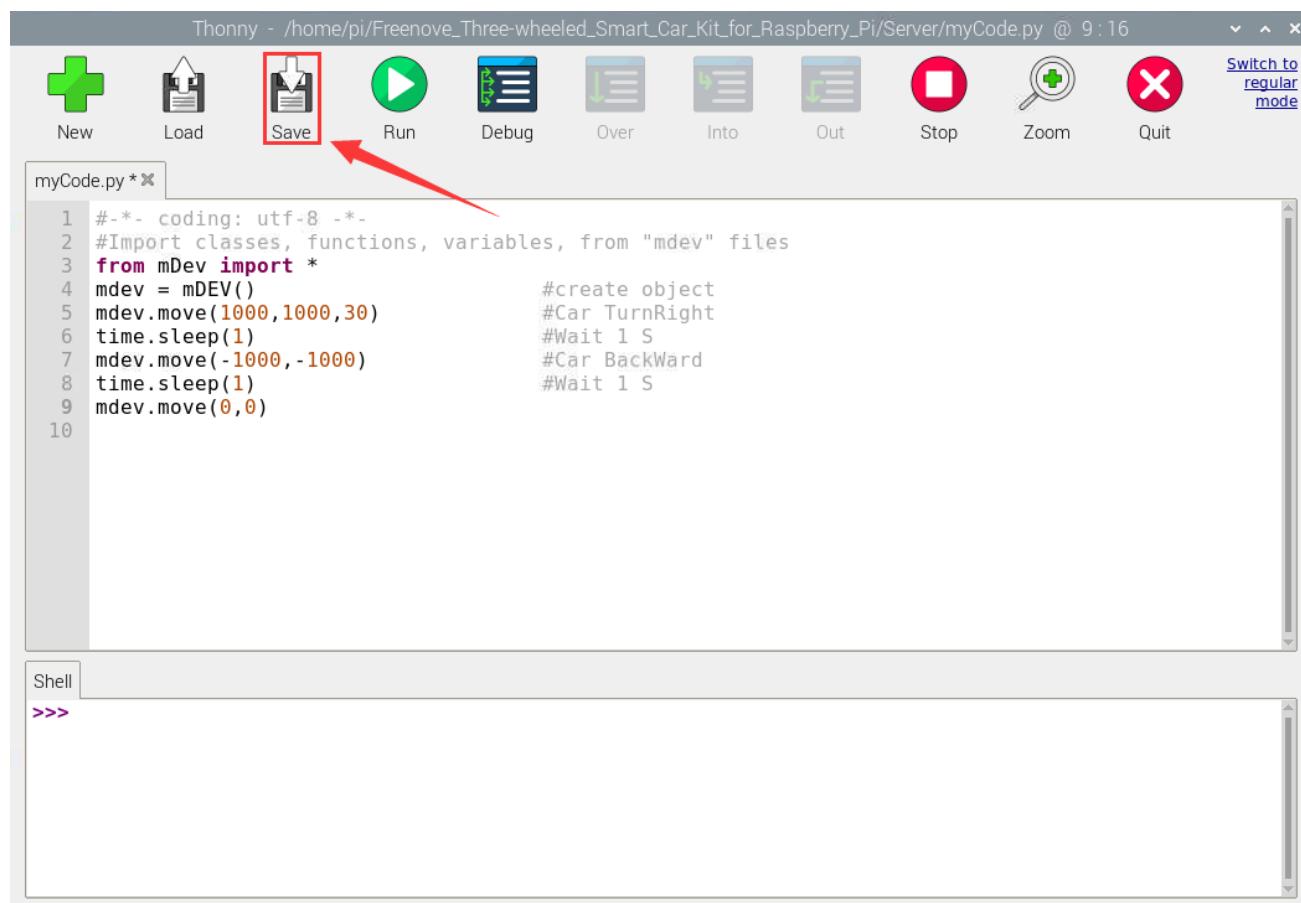
### Freenove\_Three-wheeled\_Smart\_Car\_Kit\_for\_Raspberry\_Pi/Server



Open the Server folder of the car code. You will see the code you created.



Write your own code in myCode.py like below as an example. Then save as below:



Type following commands to enter folder of myCode.py.

```
cd ~/Freenove_Three-wheeled_Smart_Car_Kit_for_Raspberry_Pi/Server
```

Run myCode.py

```
python myCode.py
```

```
pi@raspberrypi:~/Freenove_Three-wheeled_Smart_Car_Kit_for_Raspberry_Pi/Server $ python myCode.py
```

Result:

The car will turn right with 30° for 1s. Then move back for 1s. Then stop.

## Code Example

Motor

```
1 #-*- coding: utf-8 -*-
2 #Import classes, functions, variables, from "mdev" files
3 from mDev import *
4 mdev = mDEV()                      #create object
5 mdev.move(1000, 1000, 30)           #Car TurnRight
6 time.sleep(1)                       #Wait 1 S
7 mdev.move(-1000, -1000)            #Car BackWard
8 time.sleep(1)                       #Wait 1 S
9 mdev.move(0, 0)
```

Ultrasonic module

```
1 #-*- coding: utf-8 -*-
2 #Import classes, functions, variables, from "mdev" files
3 from mDev import *
4 mdev = mDEV()                      #create object
5 #Obtain the distance from the obstacle in front to the ultrasound
6 distance=mdev.getSonic()
7 print("Sonic: %.2f cm"%distance)    #Print once
```

### Buzzer

```
1 #-*- coding: utf-8 -*-
2 #Import classes, functions, variables, from "mdev" files
3 from mDev import *
4 mdev = mDEV()                      #create object
5 #Buzzer sounds for 2 seconds
6 mdev.setBuzzer(2000)
7 time.sleep(2)                      #Wait 2 S
8 mdev.setBuzzer(0)
```

### Led

```
1 #-*- coding: utf-8 -*-
2 #Import classes, functions, variables, from "mdev" files
3 from mDev import *
4 mdev = mDEV()                      #create object
5 #The order of LED lighting is red-green-blue-white
6 mdev.setLed(1, 0, 0)
7 time.sleep(1)                      #Wait 1 S
8 mdev.setLed(0, 1, 0)
9 time.sleep(1)
10 mdev.setLed(0, 0, 1)
11 time.sleep(1)
12 mdev.setLed(1, 1, 1)
13 time.sleep(1)
14 mdev.setLed(0, 0, 0)
```

### Servo

```
1 #-*- coding: utf-8 -*-
2 #Import classes, functions, variables, from "mdev" files
3 from mDev import *
4 mdev = mDEV()                      #create object
5 #The servo2 rotates back and forth between 40 and 140 degrees
6 while True:
7     for i in range(40,140,1):
8         mdev.setServo('2', i)
9         time.sleep(0.005)
10    for i in range(140,40,-1):
11        mdev.setServo('2', i)
12        time.sleep(0.005)
```

## Related Functions

The functions listed below are included the "mDev.py" file. If you want to see more detailed code content, please open the mDev.py file to check.

Function	Description
move(left_pwm, right_pwm, steering_angle)	<p>This function is used to control the movement of the car and has three input parameters.</p> <p>The first parameter is "left_pwm". Control the PWM of the left wheel of the car. The range is -1000~1000. The positive value makes the wheels rotates positively, and the negative value make the wheels reverse. The larger the absolute value of the number, the faster the speed.</p> <p>The second parameter is "right_pwm". Control the PWM of the right wheel of the tricycle, the range is -1000~1000. The positive value makes the wheels rotates positively, and the negative value make the wheels reverse. The larger the absolute value of the number, the faster the speed.</p> <p>The third parameter is "steering_angle". Controls the turning angle of the car, the range is 0~180. The default is 90 degrees and keep the car going straight.</p>
getSonic()	Returns the distance from the obstacle in front to the ultrasonic module, unit CM.
setBuzzer(pwm)	<p>This function is used to control the buzzer and has one input parameter.</p> <p>The parameter "pwm" controls the PWM signal output by the buzzer, the range is 0-65535.</p> <p>The larger the "pwm", the lager the tone.</p>
setLed(R,G,B)	<p>This function is used to control the color of Led. It has three input parameters.</p> <p>When the parameter "R" is 1, the red channel of the Led is on. When it is 0, the red channel is off.</p> <p>When the parameter "G" is 1, the green channel of the Led is on. When it is 0, the green channel is off.</p> <p>When the parameter "B" is 1, the blue channel of the Led is on. When it is 0, the blue channel is off.</p>
setServo(index,angle)	<p>This function is used to control the servo and has two input parameters.</p> <p>The first parameter "index" selects the servo number to be controlled, which are "1", "2", "3", "4".</p> <p>The second parameter "angle" sets the angle of the servo, the range is 0~180°.</p>

## What's next?

Thanks for your reading.

This book is all over here. If you find any mistakes, missions or you have other ideas and questions about contents of this book or the kit and so on, please feel free to contact us at [support@freenove.com](mailto:support@freenove.com) and we will check and correct it as soon as possible.

After completing the contents in this book, you can try to reform this smart car, such as purchasing and installing other Freenove electronic modules, or improving the code to achieve different functions. We will also try our best to add more new functions and update the code on our github (<https://github.com/freenove>).

If you want to learn more about Arduino, Raspberry Pi, smart cars, robots and other interesting products in science and technology, please continue to focus on our website ([www.freenove.com](http://www.freenove.com)). We will continue to launch cost-effective, innovative and exciting products.

Thank you again for choosing Freenove products.