

# CODES FOR ELECTRIC CAR

```
#include <SoftwareSerial.h>
SoftwareSerial BT_Serial(2, 3); // RX, TX

#include <IRremote.h>
const int RECV_PIN = A5;
IRrecv irrecv(RECV_PIN);
decode_results results;

#define enA 10//Enable1 L298 Pin enA
#define in1 9 //Motor1 L298 Pin in1
#define in2 8 //Motor1 L298 Pin in1
#define in3 7 //Motor2 L298 Pin in1
#define in4 6 //Motor2 L298 Pin in1
#define enB 5 //Enable2 L298 Pin enB

#define servo A4
#define R_S A0 //ir sensor Right
#define L_S A1 //ir sensor Left
#define echo A2 //Echo pin
#define trigger A3 //Trigger pin

int distance_L, distance_F = 30, distance_R;
long distance;
int set = 20;
int bt_ir_data; // variable to receive data from the serial port and IRremote
int Speed = 130;
int mode=0;
int IR_data;

void setup(){ // put your setup code here, to run once

pinMode(R_S, INPUT); // declare if sensor as input
pinMode(L_S, INPUT); // declare ir sensor as input

pinMode(echo, INPUT );// declare ultrasonic sensor Echo pin as input
pinMode(trigger, OUTPUT); // declare ultrasonic sensor Trigger pin as Output

pinMode(enA, OUTPUT); // declare as output for L298 Pin enA
pinMode(in1, OUTPUT); // declare as output for L298 Pin in1
pinMode(in2, OUTPUT); // declare as output for L298 Pin in2
pinMode(in3, OUTPUT); // declare as output for L298 Pin in3
pinMode(in4, OUTPUT); // declare as output for L298 Pin in4
pinMode(enB, OUTPUT); // declare as output for L298 Pin enB

irrecv.enableIRIn(); // Start the receiver
irrecv.blink13(true);
Serial.begin(9600); // start serial communication at 9600bps
BT_Serial.begin(9600);

pinMode(servo, OUTPUT);
```

```

for (int angle = 70; angle <= 140; angle += 5) {
  servoPulse(servo, angle); }
for (int angle = 140; angle >= 0; angle -= 5) {
  servoPulse(servo, angle); }

for (int angle = 0; angle <= 70; angle += 5) {
  servoPulse(servo, angle); }
delay(500);
}

void loop(){

if(BT_Serial.available() > 0){ //if some data is sent, reads it and saves in state
bt_ir_data = BT_Serial.read();
Serial.println(bt_ir_data);
if(bt_ir_data > 20){Speed = bt_ir_data;}
}

if (irrecv.decode(&results))
{
  Serial.println(results.value,HEX);
  bt_ir_data = IRremote_data();
  Serial.println(bt_ir_data);
  irrecv.resume(); // Receive the next value
  delay(100);
}

if(bt_ir_data == 8){mode=0; Stop();} //Manual Android Application and IR Remote Control Command
else if(bt_ir_data == 9){mode=1; Speed=130;} //Auto Line Follower Command
else if(bt_ir_data ==10){mode=2; Speed=255;} //Auto Obstacle Avoiding Command analogWrite(enA, Speed); // Write The
Duty Cycle 0 to 255 Enable Pin A for Motor1 Speed analogWrite(enB, Speed); // Write The Duty Cycle 0 to 255 Enable Pin
B for Motor2 Speed
if(mode==0)
{
//=====
//                      Key Control Command
//=====
if(bt_ir_data == 1){forward(); } // if the bt_data is '1' the DC motor will go forward
else if(bt_ir_data == 2){backward();} // if the bt_data is '2' the motor will Reverse
else if(bt_ir_data == 3){turnLeft();} // if the bt_data is '3' the motor will turn left
else if(bt_ir_data == 4){turnRight();} // if the bt_data is '4' the motor will turn right
else if(bt_ir_data == 5){Stop();}
}
// if the bt_data '5' the motor will Stop
//=====
//                      Voice Control Command
//=====
else if(bt_ir_data == 6){turnLeft(); delay(400); bt_ir_data = 5;
}
else if(bt_ir_data == 7){turnRight(); delay(400); bt_ir_data = 5;}
}

if(mode==1){
//=====
//                      Line Follower Control
//=====

```

```

if((digitalRead(R_S) == 0)&&(digitalRead(L_S) == 0)){forward();} //if Right Sensor and Left Sensor are at White color
then it will call forward function
if((digitalRead(R_S) == 1)&&(digitalRead(L_S) == 0)){turnRight();} //if Right Sensor is Black and Left Sensor is White then
it will call turn Right function
if((digitalRead(R_S) == 0)&&(digitalRead(L_S) == 1)){turnLeft();} //if Right Sensor is White and Left Sensor is Black then
it will call turn Left function
if((digitalRead(R_S) == 1)&&(digitalRead(L_S) == 1)){Stop();} //if Right Sensor and Left Sensor are at Black color then
it will call Stop function
}

```

```

if(mode==2){
//=====
//                Obstacle Avoiding Control
//=====
distance_F = Ultrasonic_read();
Serial.print("S=");Serial.println(distance_F);
if (distance_F > set){forward();}
else{Check_side();}
}

```

```

delay(10);
}

```

```

long IRremote_data()
{
    if(results.value==0xFF02FD){IR_data=1;}
    else if(results.value==0xFF9867){IR_data=2;}
    else if(results.value==0xFFE01F){IR_data=3;}
    else if(results.value==0xFF906F){IR_data=4;}
    else if(results.value==0xFF629D || results.value==0xFFA857){IR_data=5;}
    else if(results.value==0xFF30CF){IR_data=8;}
    else if(results.value==0xFF18E7){IR_data=9;}
    else if(results.value==0xFF7A85){IR_data=10;}
    return IR_data;
}

```

```

void servoPulse (int pin, int angle){
int pwm = (angle*11) + 500;    // Convert angle to microseconds
digitalWrite(pin, HIGH);
delayMicroseconds(pwm);
digitalWrite(pin, LOW);
delay(50);                // Refresh cycle of servo
}

```

```

//*****Ultrasonic_read*****
long Ultrasonic_read(){
    digitalWrite(trigger, LOW);
    delayMicroseconds(2);
    digitalWrite(trigger, HIGH);
    delayMicroseconds(10);
    distance = pulseIn (echo, HIGH);
    return distance / 29 / 2;
}

```

```

void compareDistance(){

```

```

    if (distance_L > distance_R){
        turnLeft();
        delay(350);
    }
    else if (distance_R > distance_L){
        turnRight();
        delay(350);
    }
    else{
        backword();
        delay(300);
        turnRight();
        delay(600);
    }
}

void Check_side(){
    Stop();
    delay(100);
    for (int angle = 70; angle <= 140; angle += 5) {
        servoPulse(servo, angle); }
    delay(300);
    distance_L = Ultrasonic_read();
    delay(100);
    for (int angle = 140; angle >= 0; angle -= 5) {
        servoPulse(servo, angle); }
    delay(500);
    distance_R = Ultrasonic_read();
    delay(100);
    for (int angle = 0; angle <= 70; angle += 5) {
        servoPulse(servo, angle); }
    delay(300);
    compareDistance();
}

void forword(){ //forword
digitalWrite(in1, HIGH); //Right Motor forword Pin
digitalWrite(in2, LOW); //Right Motor backword Pin
digitalWrite(in3, LOW); //Left Motor backword Pin
digitalWrite(in4, HIGH); //Left Motor forword Pin
}

void backword(){ //backword
digitalWrite(in1, LOW); //Right Motor forword Pin
digitalWrite(in2, HIGH); //Right Motor backword Pin
digitalWrite(in3, HIGH); //Left Motor backword Pin
digitalWrite(in4, LOW); //Left Motor forword Pin
}

void turnRight(){ //turnRight
digitalWrite(in1, LOW); //Right Motor forword Pin
digitalWrite(in2, HIGH); //Right Motor backword Pin
digitalWrite(in3, LOW); //Left Motor backword Pin
digitalWrite(in4, HIGH); //Left Motor forword Pin
}

```

```

void turnLeft(){ //turnLeft
digitalWrite(in1, HIGH); //Right Motor forward Pin
digitalWrite(in2, LOW); //Right Motor backward Pin
digitalWrite(in3, HIGH); //Left Motor backward Pin
digitalWrite(in4, LOW); //Left Motor forward Pin
}

```

```

void Stop(){ //stop
digitalWrite(in1, LOW); //Right Motor forward Pin
digitalWrite(in2, LOW); //Right Motor backward Pin
digitalWrite(in3, LOW); //Left Motor backward Pin
digitalWrite(in4, LOW); //Left Motor forward Pin
}

```

The screenshot shows the Arduino IDE 2.0.3 interface. The main editor window displays the following code in 'code.ino':

```

1 #include <SoftwareSerial.h>
2 SoftwareSerial BT_Serial(2, 3); // RX, TX
3
4 #include <IRremote.h>
5 const int RECV_PIN = A5;
6 IRrecv irrecv(RECV_PIN);
7 decode_results results;
8
9 #define enA 10 //Enable1 L298 Pin enA
10 #define in1 9 //Motor1 L298 Pin in1
11 #define in2 8 //Motor1 L298 Pin in1
12 #define in3 7 //Motor2 L298 Pin in1
13 #define in4 6 //Motor2 L298 Pin in1
14 #define enB 5 //Enable2 L298 Pin enB
15
16 #define servo A4
17
18 #define R_S A0 //ir sensor Right
19 #define L_S A1 //ir sensor Left
20
21 #define echo A2 //echo pin
22 #define trig A3 //trig pin

```

The Output window at the bottom shows the following message:

```

Sketch uses 8948 bytes (27%) of program storage space. Maximum is 32256 bytes.
Global variables use 887 bytes (39%) of dynamic memory, leaving 1241 bytes for local variables. Maximum is 2048 bytes.

```

The status bar at the bottom indicates 'Ln 8, Col 1 UTF-8 Arduino Uno (not connected)'.

CODING OUTPUT

## SIMULATION CODE:

```

#include <avr/io.h>
#include <util/delay.h>
#define TRIG_PIN PD0
#define ECHO_PIN PD1
#define IR_PIN PD2
#define IN1 PB0

```

```

#define IN2 PB1
#define IN3 PB2
#define IN4 PB3
int main(void) {
// Set up ports
DDRB = 0xFF; // Set PB0 to PB3 as outputs
DDRD &= ~(1 << ECHO_PIN); // Set PD1 as input
DDRD |= (1 << TRIG_PIN); // Set PD0 as output
DDRD &= ~(1 << IR_PIN); // Set PD2 as input

// Set up timer1
TCCR1B |= (1 << CS11); // Set prescaler to 8
TCNT1 = 0; // Set timer1 counter to 0

while (1) {
// Send ultrasonic pulse
PORTD |= (1 << TRIG_PIN);
_delay_us(10);
PORTD &= ~(1 << TRIG_PIN);

// Wait for echo
while (!(PIND & (1 << ECHO_PIN)));
TCNT1 = 0;
while (PIND & (1 << ECHO_PIN));
uint16_t pulse_duration = TCNT1 / 2;

// Calculate distance in cm
uint16_t distance = pulse_duration / 29;

// Check IR sensor
uint8_t ir_sensor_value = PIND & (1 << IR_PIN);

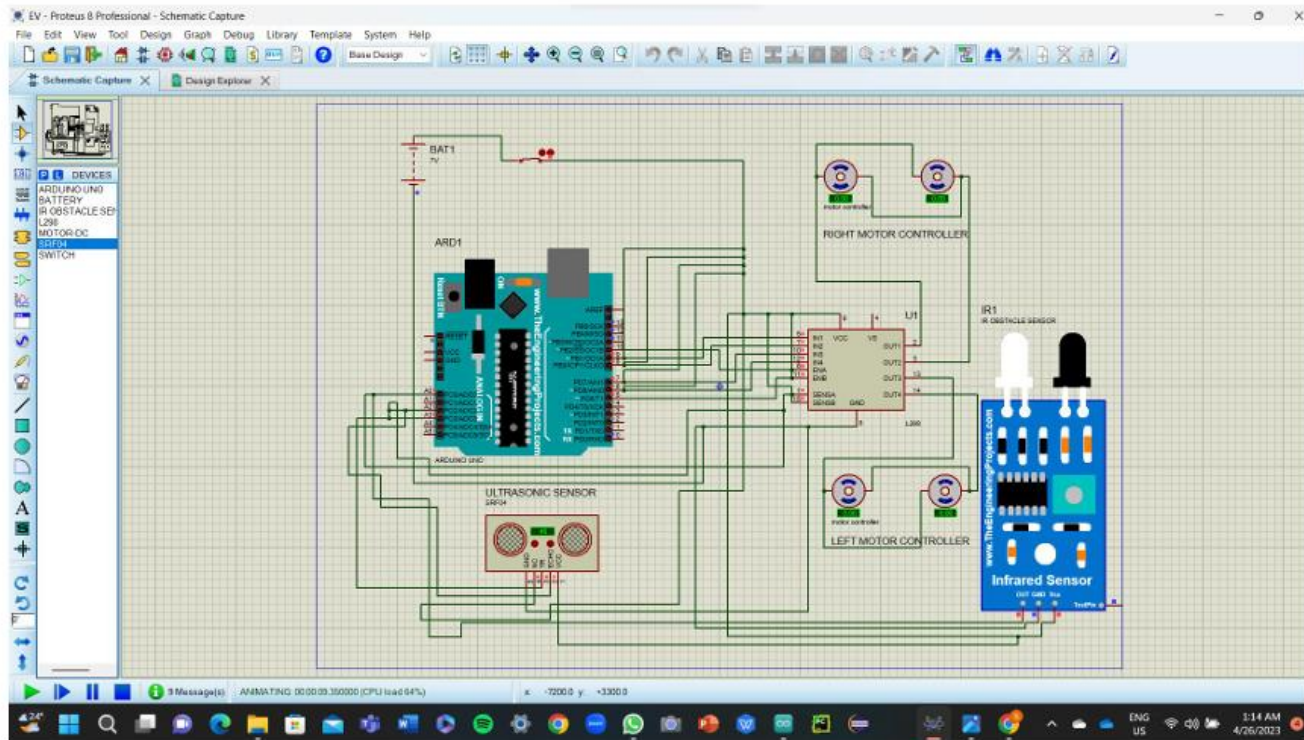
// Move robot based on distance and IR sensor value
if (distance > 10 && ir_sensor_value) {
// Move forward
PORTB |= (1 << IN1);
PORTB &= ~(1 << IN2);
PORTB |= (1 << IN3);
PORTB &= ~(1 << IN4);
} else if (distance <= 10 && ir_sensor_value) {
// Turn left
PORTB &= ~(1 << IN1);
PORTB &= ~(1 << IN2);
PORTB |= (1 << IN3);
PORTB &= ~(1 << IN4);
_delay_ms(500);
// Move forward
PORTB |= (1 << IN1);
PORTB &= ~(1 << IN2);

```

```

PORTB |= (1 << IN3);
PORTB &= ~(1 << IN4);
} else if (distance > 10 && !ir_sensor_value) {
// Turn right
PORTB |= (1 << IN1);
PORTB &= ~(1 << IN2);
PORTB &= ~(1 << IN3);
PORTB &= ~(1 << IN4);
_delay_ms(500);
// Move forward
PORTB |= (1 << IN1);
PORTB &= ~(1 << IN2);
PORTB |= (1 << IN3);
PORTB &= ~(1 << IN4);
} else {
// Stop
PORTB &= ~(1 << IN1);
PORTB &= ~(1 << IN2);
PORTB &= ~(1 << IN3);
PORTB &= ~(1 << IN4);
}
}
return 0;
}

```



**SIMULATION OUTPUT**