

## VEHICLE AUTONOMOUS FOR DETECTION AND RECOLLECTION ON

Vehicle autonomous with  
non-programmable circuits  
for detection,  
collection and counting of  
objects in environment  
simulated

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**Abstract** - This work presents the development of an autonomous electronic system capable of selectively identifying and collecting red-colored objects within a delimited environment, mimicking the basic operation of an ambulance in emergency situations. The project relies exclusively on non-programmable analysis and digital components, demonstrating the practical application of fundamental concepts such as monostable circuits, frequency-to-voltage conversion, and optional Filtering.

The methodology included three main stages: 1) Theoretical design structuring the motion subregion (controlled by an L293D H-bridge), color detection (using the TCS3200 sensor and LM339 comparator), and counting / display (with the BCD 7490 counter and 7448 decoder); 2) Proteus simulation validating circuit integration, including signal conditioning with the LM331; and 3) Physical implementation addressing challenges such as sensor reading facility.

The results demonstrated a partially functional system, although limitations included electromagnetic interference that caused a miss in function. The project achieved its objectives using basic electronics, fostering creative solutions such as NE555-based timing. This work serves as a foundation for future low-cost improvements.

The project did not achieve its main physical implementation objectives by using basic electronics, highlighting the importance of modular design and component optimization. Additionally, technical constraints (absence of microcontrollers) fostered creative solutions, such as using the NE555 for timing and the LM339 for signaling. This work serves as a foundation for future enhancement focused on robustness and precision while maintaining a low-cost, simplicity-driven approach.

THIS  
DRAFT

DEVELOPMENT A system

electronic based on electronic and digital analog circuits to selectively identify and transport objects red within a delimited environment. The solution implemented uses exclusively non-programmable components, demonstrating the application

práctica de conceptos como circuitos s'ncronos monostable para el operación de diversos caracter'sticas del veh'culo [7] y converter de frequency a voltage for sensor application [5]. The system incorporates, adem'as, an 'optic sensor configured for miric 'fic recognition [3], together with protection of the circuit [4].

The system simulates the b'asico operation of an ambulance in emergencies, where it must recognize 'only red pimps (representing people ) among other colors. This development not only solves a specific problem by electr'onica b'asica, but also promotes the generation of new technological knowledge, promoting creativity and initiative in the field with restrictions on components.

## DEVELOPMENT

Te'orico

The system consists of three interconnected modules implemented with non-programmable integration:

- autonomous movement:

- Engine control circuit with H bridge (L293D)
- Logic of turning of the veh'culo with a button that it looks like a career ending.

- Colour detection and patient collection:

- TCS3200 sensor with 'optic' filter for red
- LM339 comparator. [2]
- Voltage divider used to supply the Reference voltage.
- Unstable configuration of the NE555

- Counting and visualization:

- BCD 7490 counter with as'ncrono reset.
- 7448 decoder for 7 segments display.
- Logic de reboot when reaching 23 pulses.

Simulation process

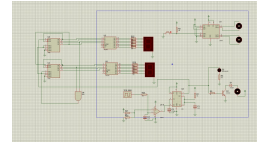


FIGURE 1: Complete Diagram in Proteus showing the three integrated subsystems.

The simulations were performed in three phases:

Engine Control  
The motion subsystem  
implements a basic control by:

- Main circuit:

- H L293D Bridge powered to 5V for two DC engines.
- Configuration of pins:

- \* IN1 = HIGH, IN2 = LOW (left engine forward)
- \* IN3 = HIGH, IN4 = LOW (engine right ahead)

- Direction mechanism:

- Button that resembles a connected race end a ENABLE2.
- 10k Pull-up resistance in ENABLE2
- When colliding: ENABLE2 = LOW (disable engine (right)

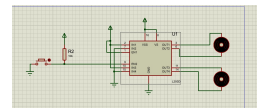


FIGURE 2: Full circuit outline with L293D, including protections and career end. The values are: R1 = 10k, R2-R3 = 220, C1 = 100nF, C2 = 100μF, D1-D4 = 1N4007.

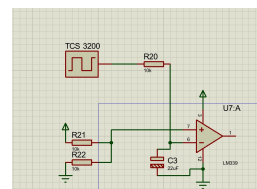


FIGURE 3: Circuit

Color Detection 'on with TCS3200  
The system of  
detecti'on implements the following flow of the following:

· Sensor configuration:

- Photodiodes with RGB filters (Red-Green-Blue) integrated
- Intensity-proportional output frequency red.

· Condition of the following:

- Frequency conversion -voltage with integrated LM331:

\* Circuit designed to convert the variable frequency from the sensor TCS3200 in a proportional analog voltage (Figure 4). This voltage is env'ia to the LM339 comparator for filtering and later the generation of a stable clock.

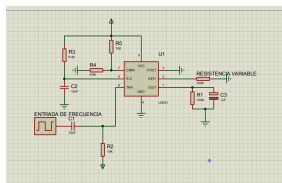


FIGURE 4: Circuit frequency converter - voltage based on LM331. Key components: RC network (R3, R4, C2), (100k) and configuration reference (R5, C3).

· LM331 key configuration [1]:

- \* Frequency input: Connected to the pin the corresponding LM331 to trav 'is of a C1 = 10nF coupling capacitor.
- \* Output: Frequency-proportional voltage (Vout-end) goes to LM339 to filter noise.

· Voltage Divisor: Used to generate a Vref for a precise detection.

L'ogica de comparac' on  
The comparator circuit  
LM339 implements:

· Adjustable threshold:

- Vhigh = 3.25V, Vlow = 2.95V

· 555 activity:

- Trigger in LOW (single-stable configuration)

Integration on Global

- Synchronization between 555 pulse and activation the engine of the patient's inlet.
- Next to the alarm and the counter.
- Coupling with the chassis containing the circuit in charge of the veh'culo movement.

Estr'es tests

- Exposic'ion to false positives (non-red objects with similar reflectivity)

## Fotografías of Project Físico

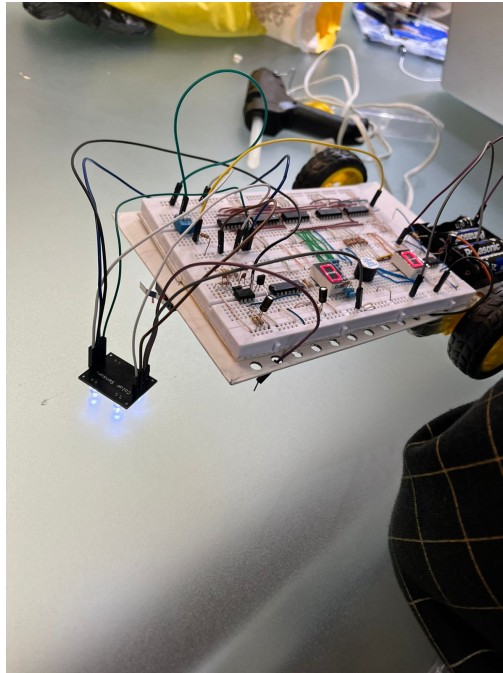


FIGURE 5: General view of the prototype with the system mounted on the veh'culo chassis.

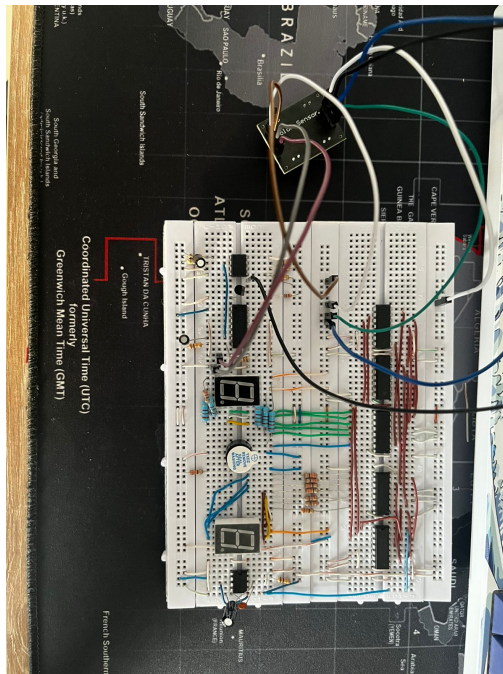


FIGURE 6: Detail of the clock circuit, the displays, The alarm, LM339 and LM331.

TABLE 1: Calculo of the single-stable pulse time with NE555

Formula	
Variables	
Outcome	$T = 1.1 \text{ s}$
$T = 1.1 \times R \times C$	

TABLE 2: Calculo of the voltage divider for comparator

Formula		
Values		
$V_{ref}$	$R1$	$V_{ref} = 3.1V$
$V_{ref}$	$=$	
$= VCC \cdot$		

TABLE 3: Configuration

Couple of ameters
Configuration
Color filter
Red (S2 = LOW, S3 =
(LOW)
Exit
Frequency proportional to

Problems Detected and Solutions Implemented

TABLE 4: Problems and solutions during implementation

Problem detected	
Change to motor-reducers capable of moving The ambulance.	
Unstable reading of the color sensor	Be a the LM331 to stabilize the by

TABLE 5: Unsolved problems and possible solutions

Unsolved problem	Possible Solution Proposal
Calibrate the comparator LM339 with a range of voltage slightly m'as low to increase the detection of tonalities	
Red	
A nadir un sensor de l'nea Infrared for correction of path or increase the speed of sampling of the	
Islar the circuit with a housing met'lica (cage) of Faraday) or add capacitors of	Add a RC filter for reduce high frequencies transmitted by the sensor, leaving

## REFERENCES

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Very facilll, "Jfetronic: Electrónica and M'as, 2017.