

# 2WD Mobile Robot (with Bluetooth)

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Microprocessors and Programming | MKT3811 | 25.12.2022

Video footage of the project:

https://youtu.be/FfXRndWmehA

#### I. CODE

```
// Oscillator Selection bits (HS oscillator)
#pragma config FOSC = XT
#pragma config WDTE = OFF
                               // Watchdog Timer Enable bit (WDT disabled)
                               // Power-up Timer Enable bit (PWRT enabled)
#pragma config PWRTE = ON
#pragma config BOREN = OFF
                                // Brown-out Reset Enable bit (BOR enabled)
                           // Low-Voltage (Single-Supply) In-Circuit Serial Programming Enable bit (RB3 is digital I/O,
#pragma config LVP = ON
HV on MCLR must be used for programming)
                             // Data EEPROM Memory Code Protection bit (Data EEPROM code protection off)
#pragma config CPD = OFF
#pragma config WRT = OFF
                              // Flash Program Memory Write Enable bits (Write protection off; all program memory
may be written to by EECON control)
#pragma config CP = OFF
                             // Flash Program Memory Code Protection bit (Code protection off)
#define _XTAL_FREQ 4000000
#define Baud_rate 9600
#include<xc.h>
int duty1 = 0;
int duty2 = 0;
void Initialize_Bluetooth(void)
  TRISC6 = 0; // TX -> OUTPUT
  TRISC7 = 1; // rx -> INPUT
  SPBRG = ((_XTAL_FREQ/16)/Baud_rate) - 1; //Period of a free running timer.
  BRGH = 1; // High speed baud rate
  SYNC = 0; // Asynchronous communication is set
  SPEN = 1; // Enable serial port pins
 TXEN = 1; // enable transmission CREN = 1; // enable reception
  // 8-bit communication is set
  TX9 = 0;
  RX9 = 0;
void BT_load_char(char byte)
  TXREG = byte;
  while(!TXIF);
  while(!TRMT);
void BT_load_string(char* string)
  while(*string)
  BT_load_char(*string++);
void broadcast_BT()
 TXREG = 13;
 _delay_ms(20);
```

```
char BT_get_char(void)
  if(OERR) // check for over run error
    CREN = 0;
    CREN = 1; //Reset CREN
  if(RCIF==1) // returns the value which user sends in ASCII value.
    while(!RCIF);
    return RCREG;
  else
    return 0;
//***** Functions which are named pwm_set_dutyx, to alter the duty cycle easier are defined. *****//
void pwm_set_duty1(int duty1)
  CCPR1L = duty1>>2; //8 highest bits of duty1 value is written on CCPR1L register. (>>2))
  CCP1X = duty1&1; //First bit of duty1 is written on CCP1X bit.
  CCP1Y = duty1&2; //Second bit of duty1 is written on CCP1Y bit.
}
void pwm_set_duty2(int duty2)
  CCPR2L = duty2>>2; //8 highest bits of duty2 value is written on CCPR1L register. (>>2))
  CCP2X = duty2&1; //First bit of duty2 is written on CCP1X bit.

CCP2Y = duty2&2; //Second bit of duty2 is written on CCP1Y bit.
//***** Functions which are named pwm_set_dutyx, to alter the duty cycle easier are defined. *****//
//****** Speed Configuration Functions ******//
void speed0()
  duty1 = 0;
  duty2 = 0;
void speed1()
  duty1 = 250;
  duty2 = 250;
void speed2()
  duty1 = 275;
  duty2 = 275;
void speed3()
  duty1 = 300;
  duty2 = 300;
void speed4()
  duty1 = 325;
  duty2 = 325;
```

```
void speed5()
 duty1 = 345;
 duty2 = 345;
void speed6()
 duty1 = 365;
 duty2 = 365;
void speed7()
 duty1 = 375;
 duty2 = 375;
void speed8()
 duty1 = 385;
 duty2 = 385;
void speed9()
 duty1 = 395;
 duty2 = 395;
void speed10()
 duty1 = 400;
 duty2 = 400;
//****** Speed Configuration Functions ******//
// function for driving straight
void forward()
 RB0 = 0;
 RB1 = 1;
 pwm_set_duty1(duty1);
 RB5 = 0;
 RB4 = 1;
 pwm_set_duty2(duty2);
// function for driving backward
void backward()
 RB0 = 1;
 RB1 = 0;
 pwm_set_duty1(duty1);
 RB5 = 1;
 RB4 = 0;
 pwm_set_duty2(duty2);
```

```
// function for driving left
void left()
  RB0 = 0;
  RB1 = 0;
  pwm_set_duty1(0);
  RB5 = 0;
  RB4 = 1;
 pwm_set_duty2(duty2);
// function for driving right
void right()
  RB0 = 0;
  RB1 = 1;
  pwm_set_duty1(duty1);
  RB5 = 0;
  RB4 = 0;
  pwm_set_duty2(0);
// function for driving forward left
void forward_left()
  RB0 = 0;
  RB1 = 1;
  pwm_set_duty1(duty1-50);
  RB5 = 0;
  RB4 = 1;
  pwm_set_duty2(duty2);
// function for driving forward right
void forward_right()
  RB0 = 0;
  RB1 = 1;
  pwm_set_duty1(duty1);
  RB5 = 0;
  RB4 = 1;
 pwm_set_duty2(duty2-50);
// function for driving backward left
void backward_left()
 RB0 = 1;
  RB1 = 0;
  pwm_set_duty1(duty1-50);
  RB5 = 1;
  RB4 = 0;
  pwm_set_duty2(duty2);
```

```
// function for driving backward right
void backward_right()
  RB0 = 1;
  RB1 = 0;
  pwm_set_duty1(duty1);
  RB5 = 1;
  RB4 = 0;
  pwm_set_duty2(duty2-50);
// function to stop
void stop()
  RB0 = 0;
  RB1 = 0;
  pwm_set_duty1(0);
  RB5 = 0;
  RB4 = 0;
  pwm_set_duty2(0);
// buzzer on
void buzzer_on()
 RB2 = 1;
// buzzer off
void buzzer_off()
 RB2 = 0;
void main(void)
  char command;
 TRISB = 0x00; // PORTB -> OUTPUT
TRISC = 0X00; // PORTC -> OUTPUT
  PORTB = 0X00; // PORTB -> LOW
PORTC = 0X00; // PORTC -> LOW
 Initialize_Bluetooth(); //call initialize function
 _delay_ms(50);
 BT_load_string("Bluetooth Initialized and Ready");
 broadcast_BT();
 CCP1CON = 0B00001111;
            // CCP1CON register is configured to use pwm.
            // Duty cycle is set to 0 (Default).
 CCP2CON = 0B00001111;
 T2CON = 0B00000101; // T2 enable, prescale 4
 PR2 = 99;
 //Max duty is 400.
```

```
while(1) //The infinite loop
command = BT_get_char(); //Read the char which comes via BT.
switch(command){
 case '0':
 speed0();
 break;
 case '1':
 speed1();
 break;
 case '2':
 speed2();
 break;
 case '3':
 speed3();
 break;
 case '4':
 speed4();
 break;
 case '5':
 speed5();
 break;
 case '6':
 speed6();
 break;
 case '7':
 speed7();
 break;
 case '8':
 speed8();
 break;
 case '9':
 speed9();
 break;
 case 'q':
 speed10();
 break;
 case 'F':
 forward();
 break;
 case 'B':
 backward();
 break;
 case 'L':
 left();
 break;
 case 'R':
 right();
 break;
```

```
case 'G':
    forward_left();
    break;

case 'H':
    backward_left();
    break;

case 'J':
    backward_right();
    break;

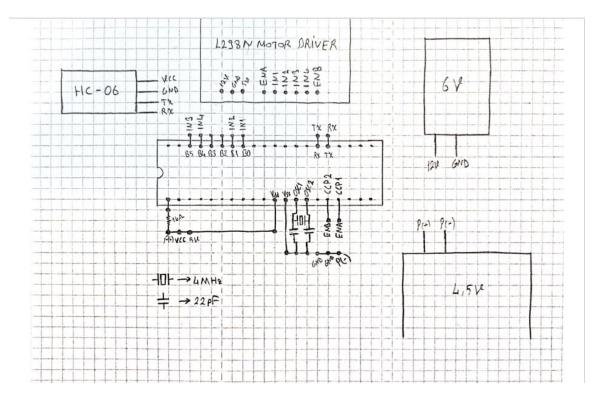
case 'S':
    stop();
    break;

/*
    case 'V':
    buzzer_on();
    break;

case 'v':
    buzzer_off();
    break;

*/
```

### II. CIRCUIT SKETCH



*Figure 1: Sketch of the circuit.* 

#### III. CIRCUIT ON PROTEUS

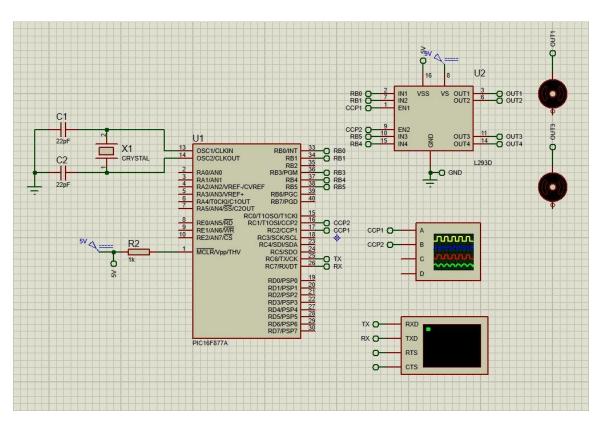


Figure 2: Sketch of the circuit redrawn on Proteus Software

#### IV. SIMULATION

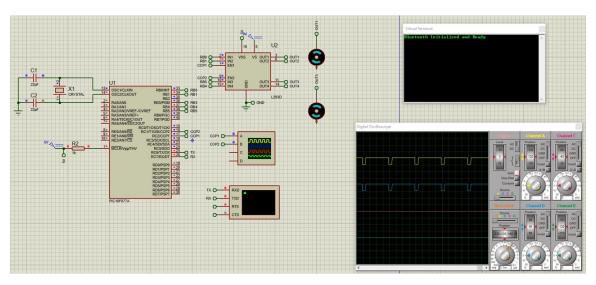


Figure 3: Simulation on Proteus Software.

## V. 3D DRAWING OF THE VEHICLE FRAMEWORK

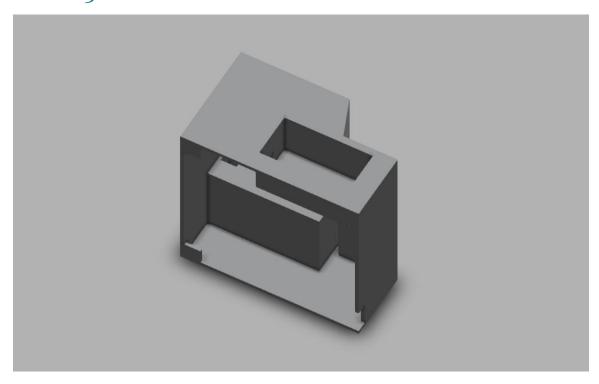


Figure 4: 3D drawing of the vehicle framework, drawn using Fusion 36o software.

# VI. TECHNICAL DRAWING OF THE VEHICLE FRAMEWORK

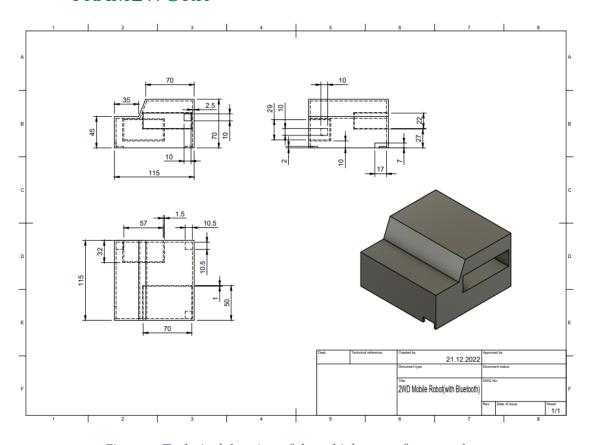


Figure 5: Technical drawing of the vehicle outer framework.

### VII. PHOTOS

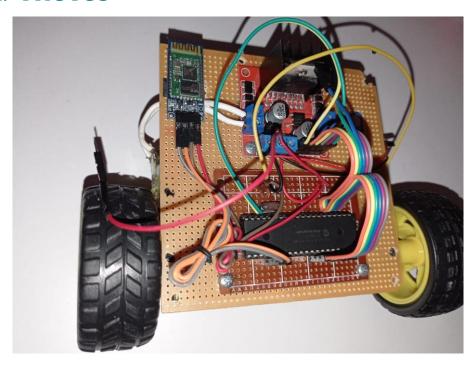


Figure 6: Real life circuit of the project. Shot from back.

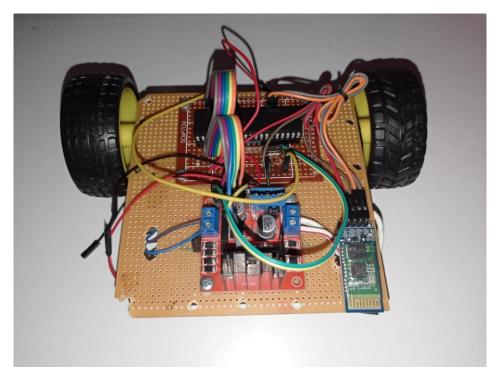


Figure 7: Real life circuit of the project. Shot from front.

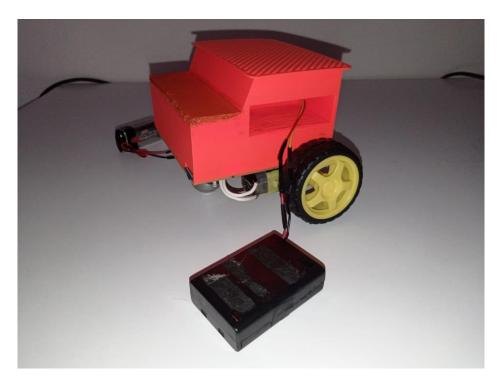


Figure 8: Finished version of the project. Shot from right.

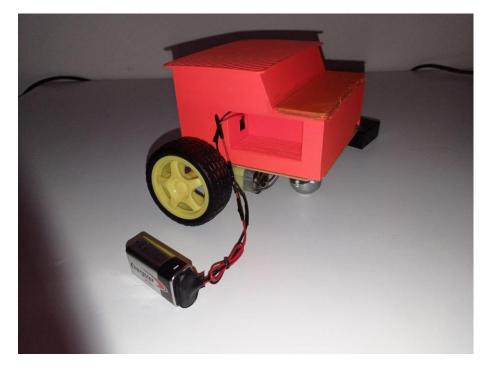
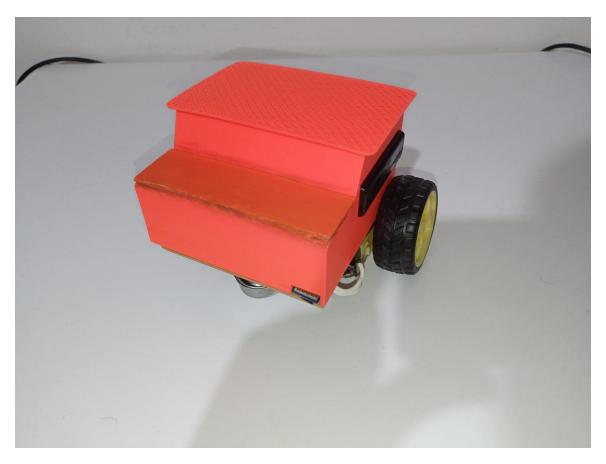


Figure 9: Finished version of the project. Shot from left.



*Figure 10: Finished version of the project. Shot from front.* 

#### VIII. Materials and Resources

Materials and Resources used in this project:

- Two 5V DC Motors
- L298N Motor Driver
- PIC16F877A Microcontroller
- Two 22 pF Capacitors
- 1 kilohm Resistor
- 9 V Battery
- 4 MHz Crystal
- Three 1.5 V Batteries
- HC-o6 Bluetooth module
- 3 AA Battery holder
- PCB Layout
- 40 Pin PIC Socket
- Cables
- Ball Caster
- Toy Car Wheels
- Android Mobile Phone
- Bluetooth RC Controller Mobile Application
- Fusion 360 Software
- Proteus Software
- Microchip Softwares
- PICKit 3 Programmer
- Computer (for programming)
- Soldering iron