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# Log Book

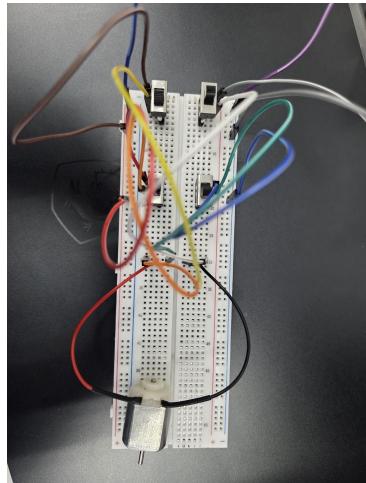
Project Weeks

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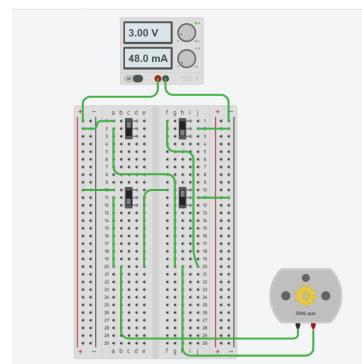
# 1 Week One

## 1.1 Day One

Built the H-Bridge motor controller by referring to the circuit diagram given in the lab sheet. The components used were breadboard, DC motor MM10, 4 slide switches and jumper wires.



(a) H-Bridge motor driver on breadboard



(b) H-Bridge in tinkercad

Figure 1

Before testing the circuit using the power supply, tested the design in tinkercad by modelling the circuit and running a simulation. The simulation was a success so connected the terminals of the power supply to the breadboard and set the power supply to output 3v and 0.1A, then turned S1 and S3 on. The motor was spinning as expected so turned off S1 and S3, then turned on S2 and S4. The motor started spinning in the opposite direction hence the first task was completed.

Afterwards started to work on the robot car. Attached all four motors to the body and attached all of the wheels to the motors.

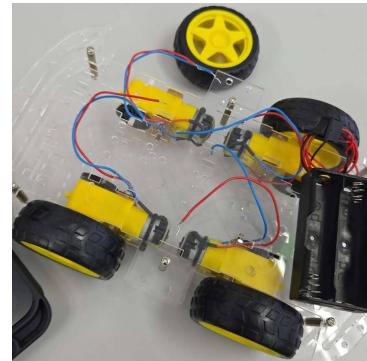


Figure 2: Motor assembly

## 1.2 Day Two

Connected the wires of the motors to the necessary output terminals of the L298N motor driver. Then connected the battery positive terminal to the 12v terminal of the motor driver and the battery negative terminal to the ground terminal of the motor driver. Afterwards made connections between the ground and 5v of the motor driver and the arduino. After that connected the enA and enB terminals on the motor driver to the A1 and A2 terminals on the arduino. Then connected in1, in2, in3 and in4 on the motor driver to digital pins 2, 3, 4 and 5 on the arduino respectively.

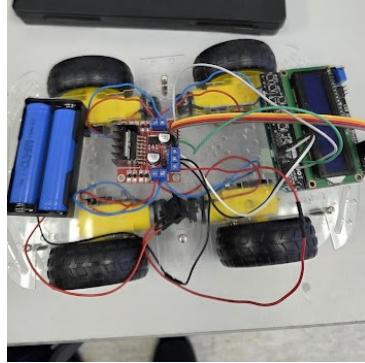


Figure 3: Motor driver connections

Wrote the code to display the elapsed time on the LCD display and to drive the car forwards and uploaded it to the arduino.

When testing the car, only the motors on one side were spinning. Learned that since the LCD display is mounted onto the arduino, not all of the digital pins are available. Hence remade some of the connections. Now in1, in2, in3 and in4 on the motor driver were connected to digital pins 13, 12, 11 and 4 on the arduino. Modified the code as necessary and uploaded it to the arduino. The car was now working as intended.

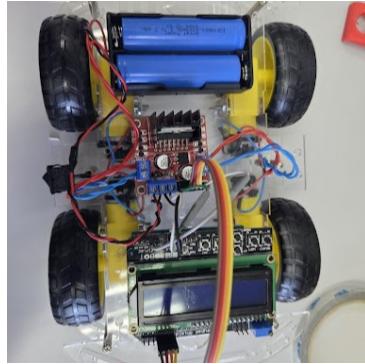


Figure 4: Final car design for week one

## 1.3 Day Three

Cleaned up the wires on our car. Cut off some of the excess wires and attached all the components to the car using double sided tape. Additionally attached the ultrasound sensor to the front of the car however did not connect any wires to it.

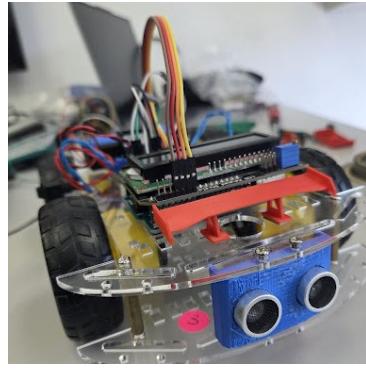


Figure 5: Wires managed and ultrasound sensor attached

Afterwards started to work on the light sensor circuit for project week 2. Followed the circuit diagram and built the amplifier circuit on the breadboard. But during testing there was no output voltage. After inspection found that one of the wires was causing a short circuit so redid the wiring and tested the circuit again. This time the circuit works completely fine and gave an expected output voltage.

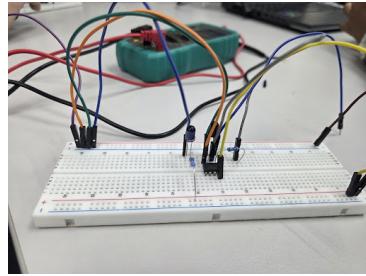


Figure 6: IR amplifier circuit

## 1.4 Day Four

Modified the car by moving the motors from the middle of the chassis to the bottom of the chassis so that the car can easily go up ramps. Also moved the motor driver from the top of the car to the middle so that the top of the car had space for future components.



Figure 7: Motors and motor driver rearrangement

Afterwards continued to work on the light sensor circuit. Modified the circuit from yesterday by adding the comparator section to the breadboard circuit and also cleaned up

the wires. In order to test the circuit first adjusted the potentiometer to the maximum resistance. Then connected the power supply to the circuit and set it to 5v and 1A. Next covered the photodiode and IR LED with a finger and slowly decreased the resistance of the potentiometer until the green LED turned on. The circuit was now working as intended and it can detect objects that get close to the photodiode.

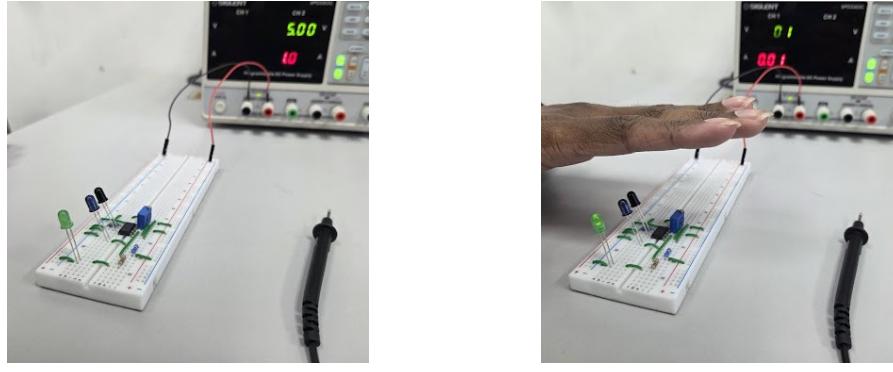


Figure 8: Completed IR sensor on breadboard

## 1.5 Day Five

Inorder to prepare to transfer the IR sensor onto the veroboard, first planned the layout of the components using DIY Layout Creator. Afterwards transferred the components from the breadboard to the veroboard while following the planned layout. Finally inspected all the connections and compared the veroboard circuit to the circuit diagram.

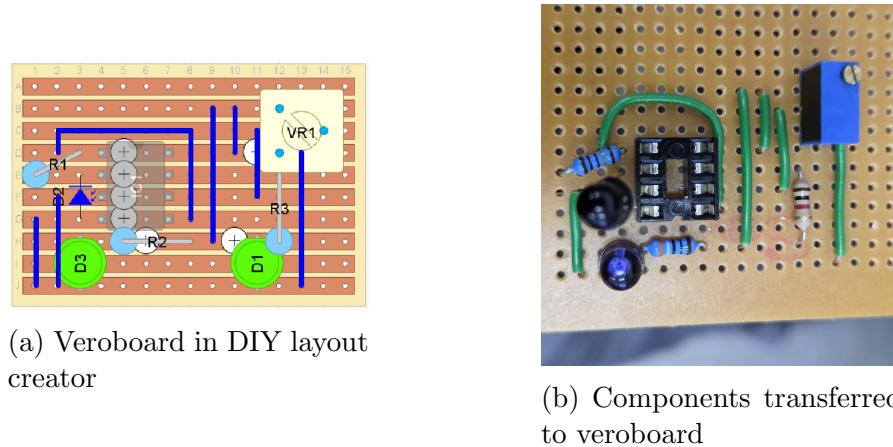


Figure 9: Final arrangement on veroboard