ARDUINO D2-1 DIY Intelligent Tracking Car Kit User Manual

Contents

ARDUINO D2-1 DIY Intelligent Tracking Car Kit

Product Information

- Product Name: DIY Intelligent Tracking Car Kit
- Model Number: D2-1
- User Manual: Included

Product Usage Instructions

Assembly Steps:

1. Labeling:

Before starting the assembly, carefully label all the components included in the kit. This will help you identify and locate the parts easily during the assembly process.

Please note that the following instructions assume that you have already labeled the components.

Step 1: Chassis Assembly

1. Attach the motor brackets to the chassis using the provided screws and a screwdriver.
2. Place the motors into their respective brackets and secure them with screws.
3. Connect the wheels to the motor shafts, ensuring they are tightly secured.
4. Attach the caster wheel to the front of the chassis for stability.

Step 2: Electronics Assembly

1. Take the main control board and carefully connect the motor wires to their corresponding terminals.
2. Connect the power supply wires to the appropriate terminals on the main control board.
3. Attach any additional sensors or modules according to their respective instructions.

Step 3: Power and Control Setup

1. Insert the batteries into the battery holder and connect it to the main control board.
2. Ensure all connections are secure and double-check the polarity of the battery connections.
3. If using a remote control, follow the instructions provided to pair it with the car's receiver.

Step 4: Testing and Calibration

1. Turn on the power switch of the car.
2. Observe the behavior of the car and check if it responds correctly to commands.
3. If necessary, calibrate the sensors or adjust any parameters according to the user manual.

Congratulations! Your DIY Intelligent Tracking Car is now assembled and ready to use.

DIY Intelligent Tracking Car Kit
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Assembly Steps

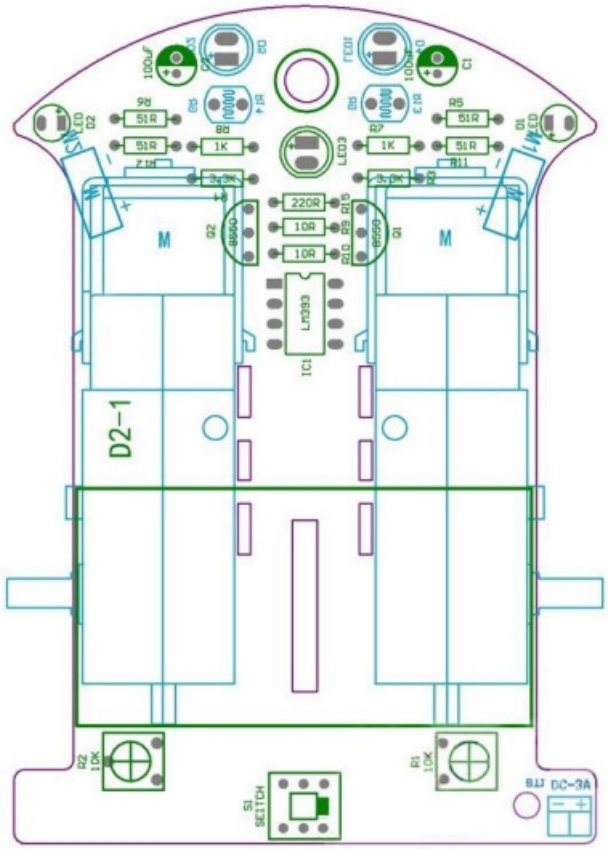
Step 1: Welding the circuit
Electric welding part is simpler, welding sequence according to the principle of component level from low to high, start with 8 resistance soldering, it is important to use a multi meter to confirm the resistance is correct.

Step 2: Mechanical assembly
The red line should be connected to the 3V positive power supply, the yellow line to grounding, excess wire can be used for motor wire.

Step 3: The installation of a photoelectric circuit
Photosensitive resistance and light-emitting diodes (note polarity) are reverse-mounted on the PCB, and the ground distance is about 5 mm, both photosensitive resistance and light-emitting diodes are 5 mm apart. Finally, you can power test.

Step 4: Vehicle debugging
In the battery box 2x AA batteries charged, switch the "ON" position, the car is traveling right along with inverted caster direction. If you hold down the left photoresistor, the wheels on the right side should be rotated, hold down the right side of the photoresistor, the wheels on the right side will be rotated, if the car is driving back, can also exchange the wiring of two motors, if one side is normal and the other side back up, as long as you can swap wiring of back side.

Labeling



Documents / Resources

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