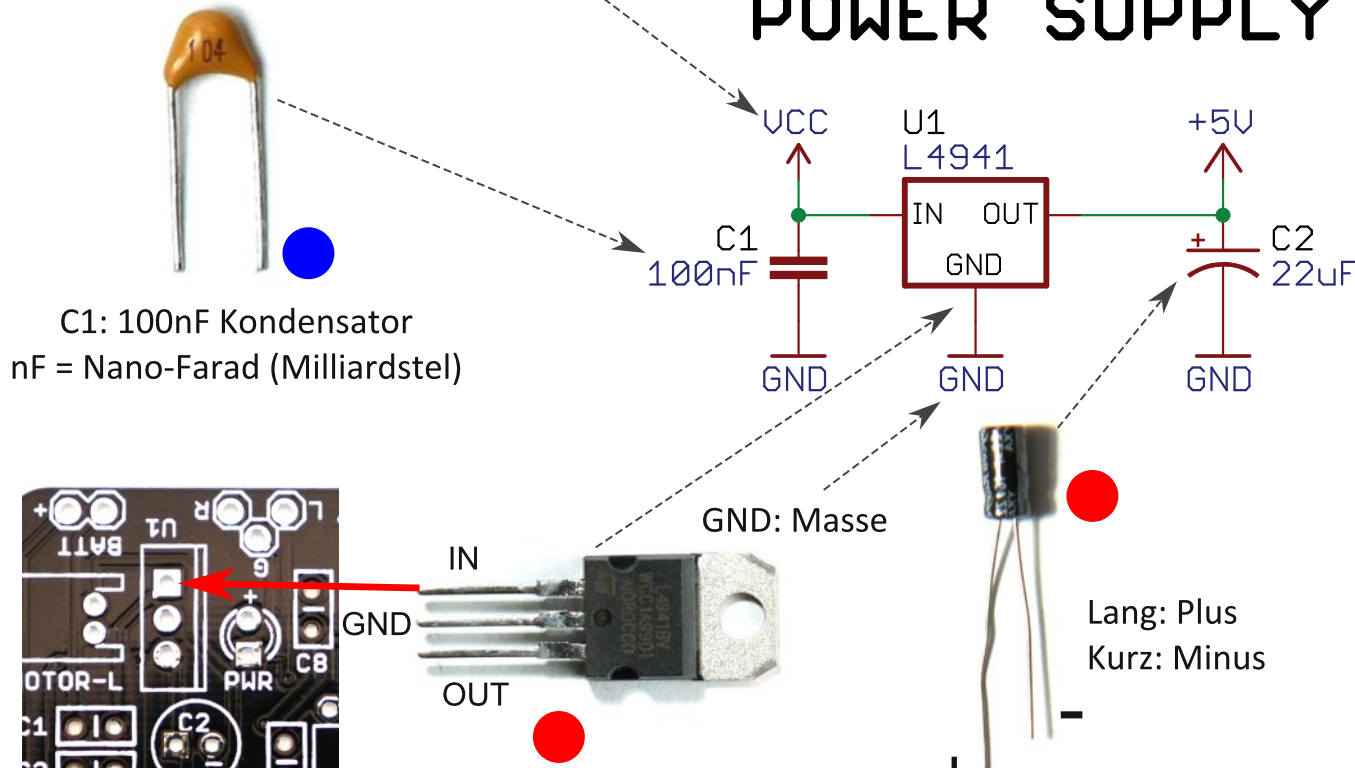


Dancebots - Bauhilfe

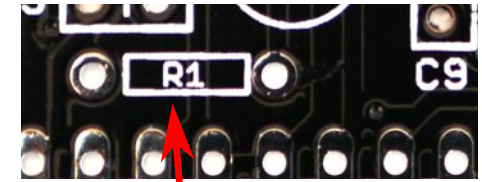
POWER SUPPLY

VCC: Batteriespannung (6 V)

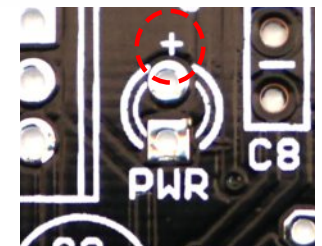
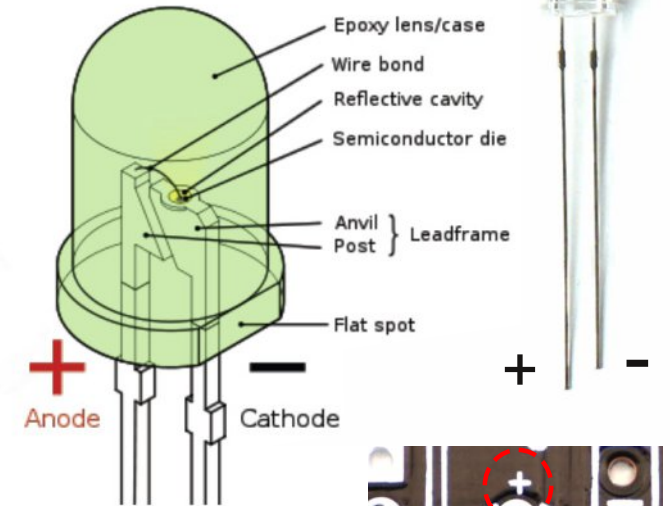
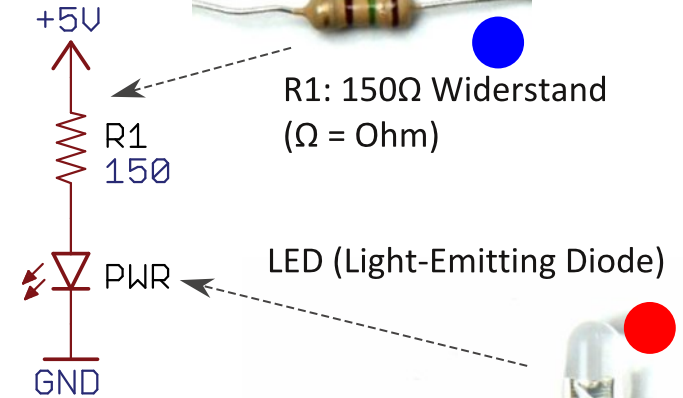


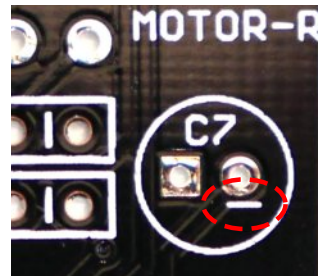
- = Orientierung egal
- = Orientierung wichtig!

C2: 22uF Kondensator
uF = Mikro-Farad (Millionstel)



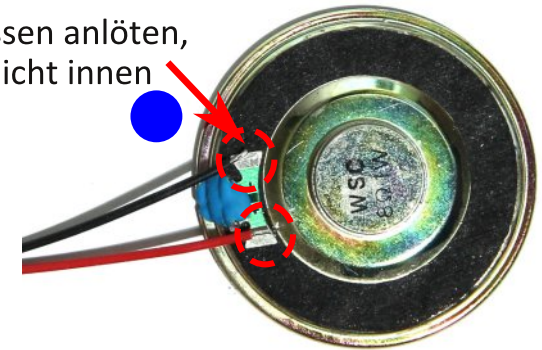
R1: 150Ω Widerstand
(Ω = Ohm)



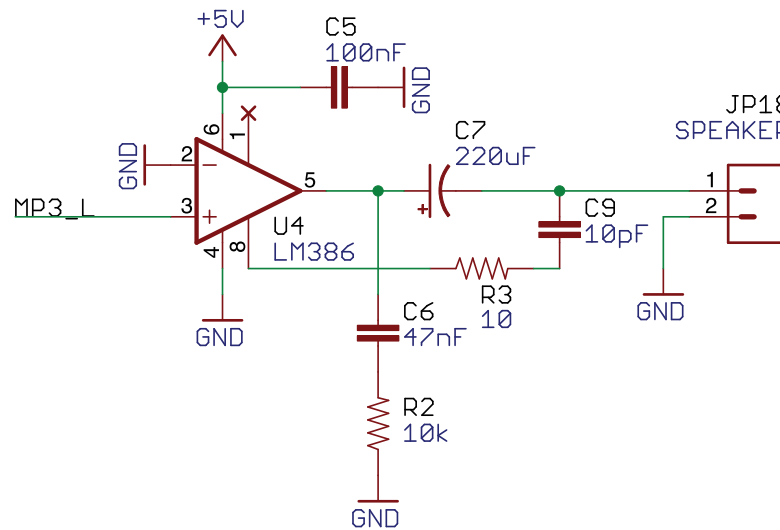


C7: 220uF Kondensator

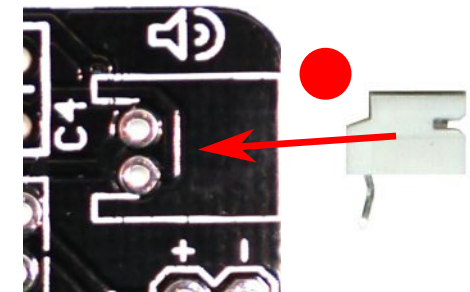
Aussen anlöten,
nicht innen



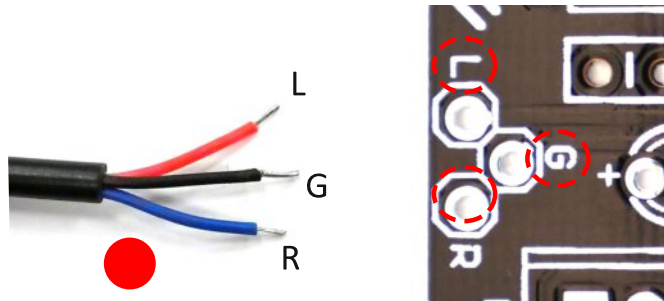
AUDIO AMPLIFIER



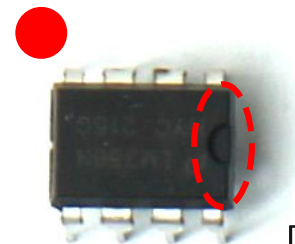
Lautsprecherkabel (25cm) anlöten
Polarität egal, da mono



Socket für Lautsprecher-Kabel



Audiokabel anlöten

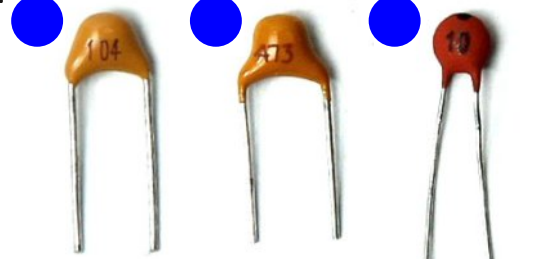
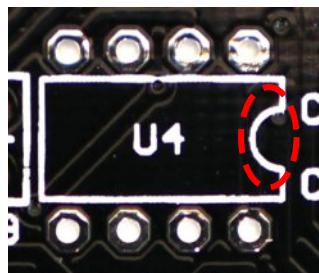
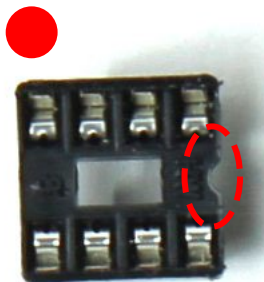


U4: LM386

Audioverstärker

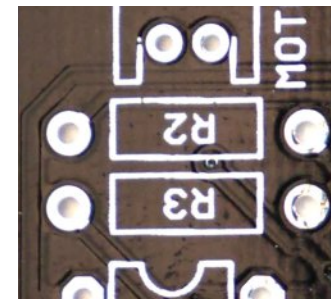
1. Socket einlöten
2. IC in Socket stecken

Darauf achten, dass Socket-
und IC-Ausrichtung stimmen!

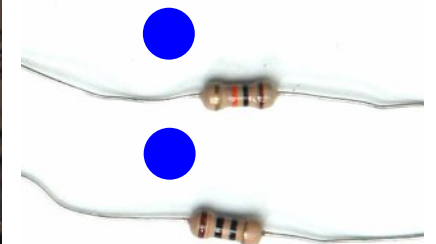


C5: 100nF C6: 47nF C9: 10pF

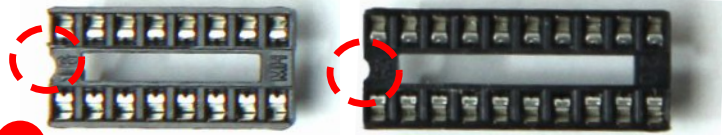
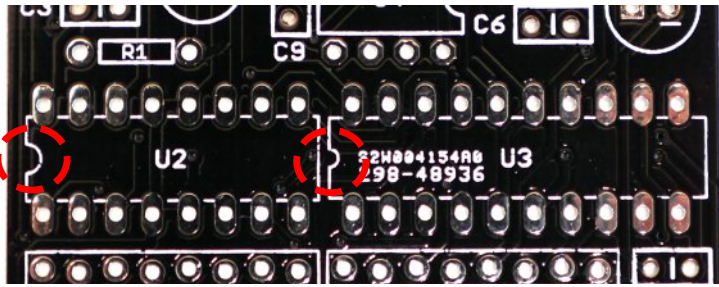
Kondensatoren, pF = Pico-Farad (Billionstel)



R2: 10kΩ Widerstand
kΩ = Kilo-Ohm

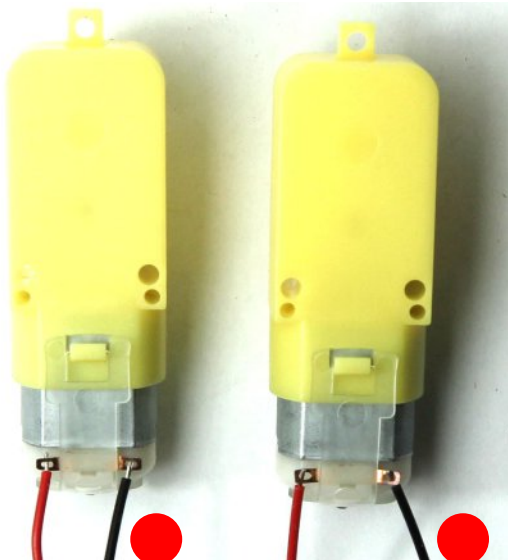


R3: 10Ω Widerstand

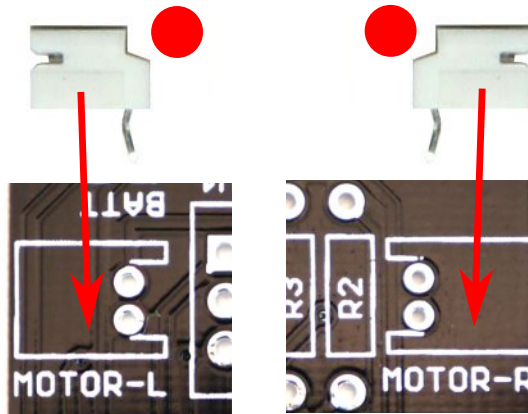


16-pin Sockel
für U2: H-Brücke
L293D

20-pin Sockel
für U3: Mikrocontroller
ATTINY 861

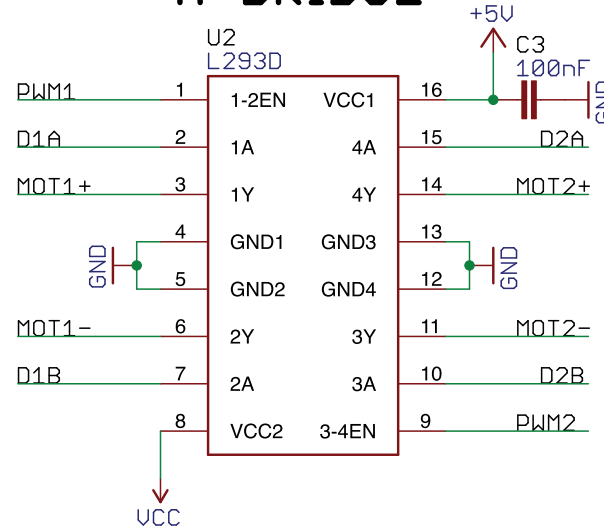


Motorkabel (15cm) anlöten



Motor-Kabel Sockel

H-BRIDGE

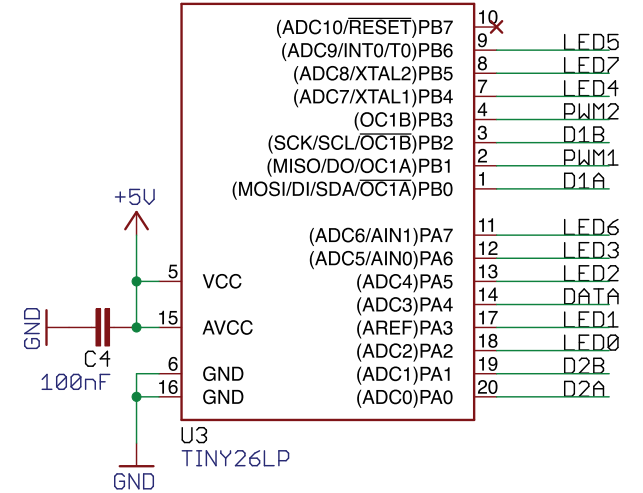


C3: 100nF
C4: 100nF
C8: 100nF

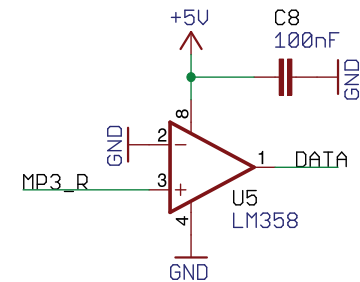
Kondensatoren



MICROCONTROLLER

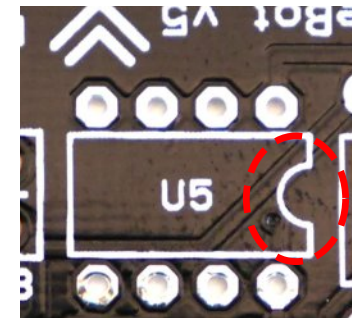
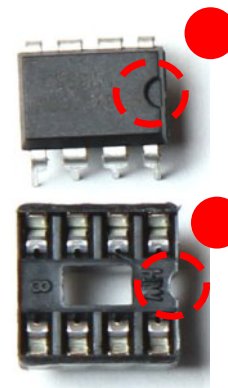


DIGITAL LINE CONVERTER

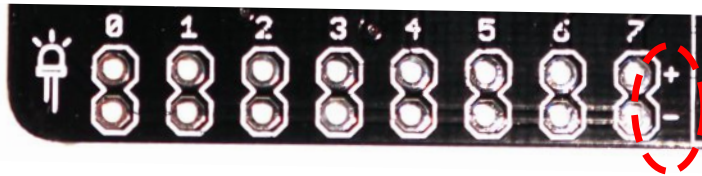


U5: LM358

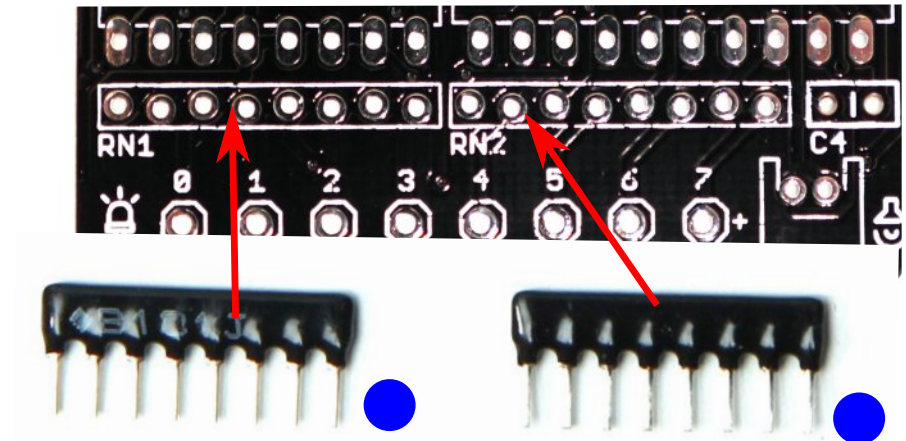
Verstärker für Steuersignal



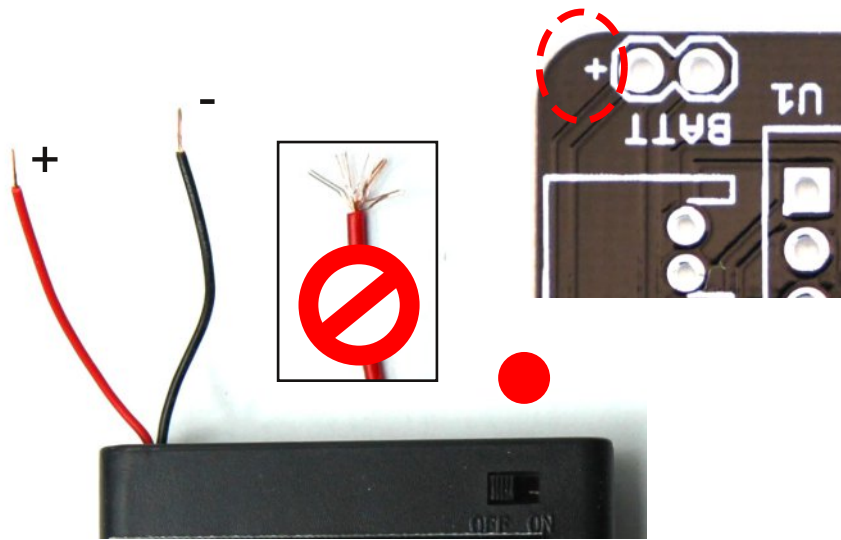
LED: Schwarze Kabel sind Minuspol



Acht LED einlöten
Optional: Reihenfolge beachten



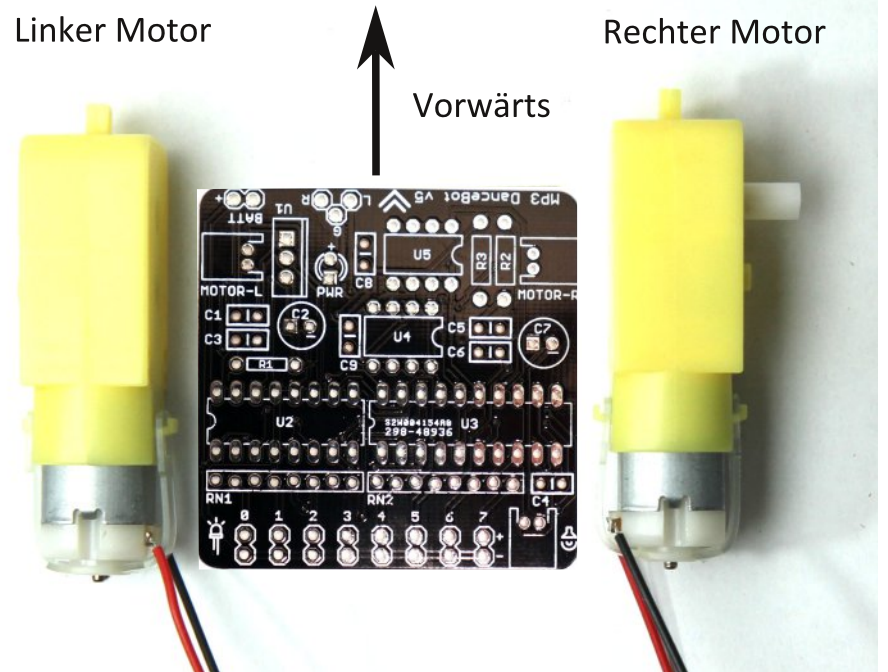
RN1 and RN2: 82Ω Widerstandsnetzwerke
(Widerstände für LED)



Batteriegehäuse anlöten
Litze nicht verstrubbeln - Kurzschlussgefahr!

Linker Motor

Rechter Motor



Bei Roboter-Montage Drehrichtung der Motoren beachten!