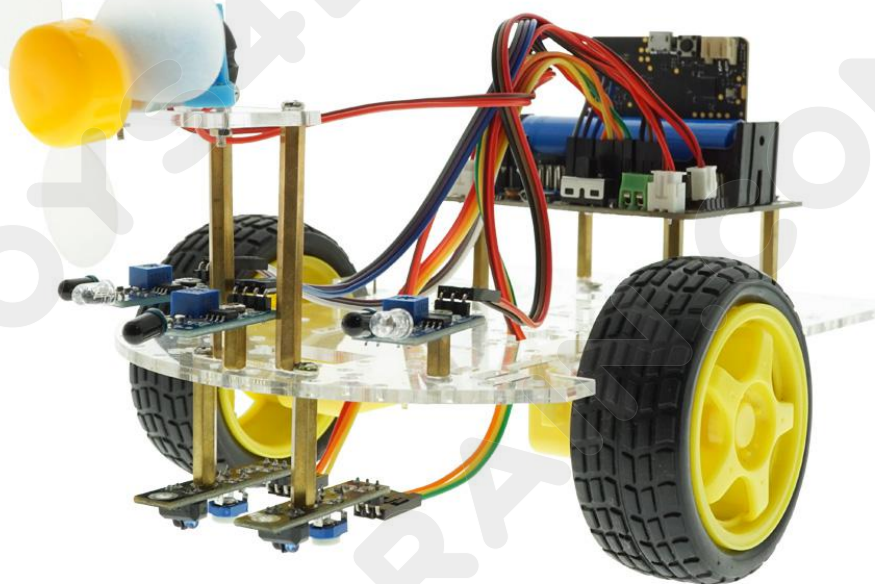




## OKYSTAR DIY Car Tutorial

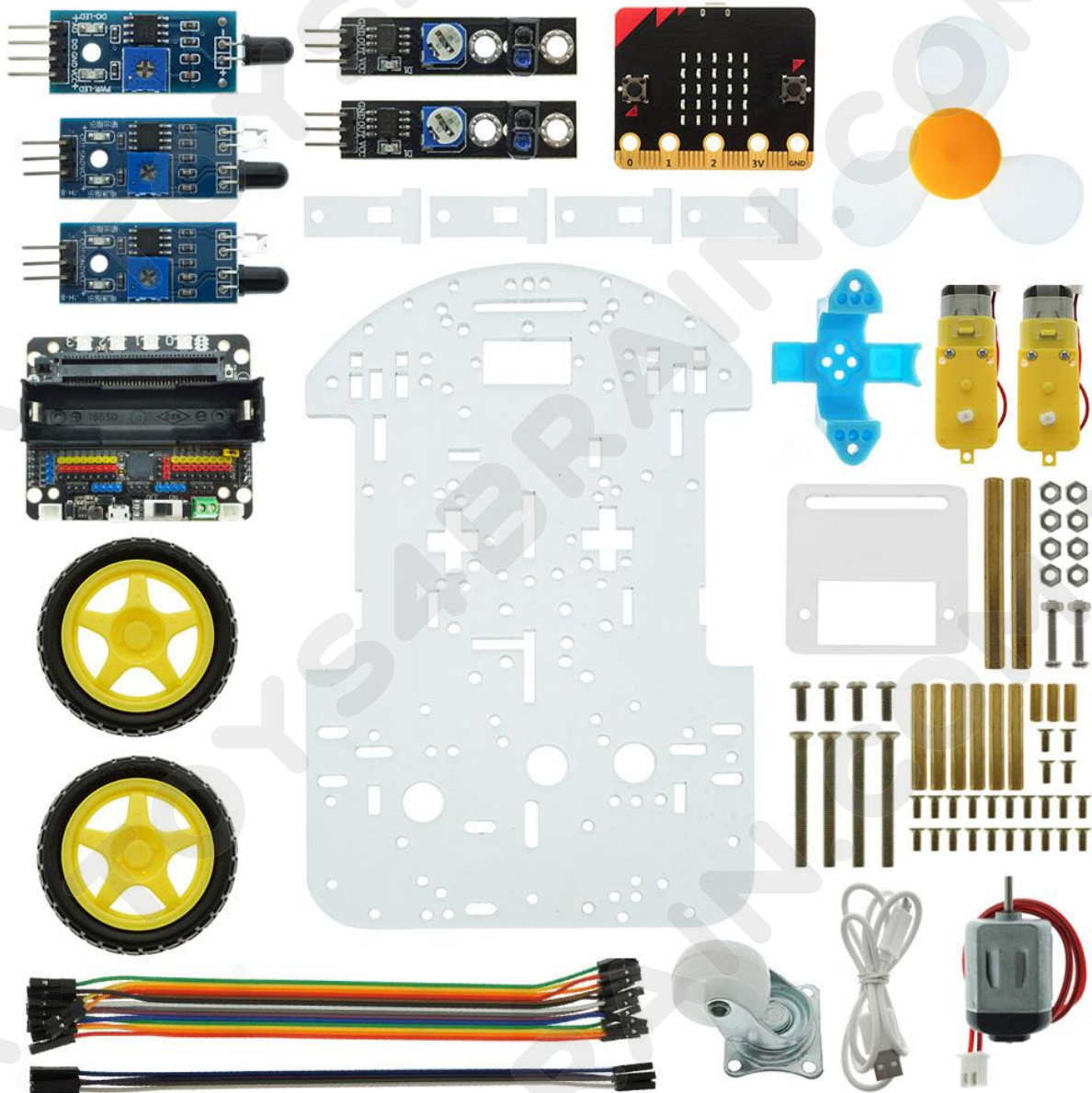


## Preface

Our OKYSTAR Car is fully compatible with micro:bit Car. We will show you how to use OKYSTAR Car. You will learn several innovative projects through OKYSTAR Car, including the most common and useful electronic components. In this tutorial We will show you our powerful and interesting OKYSTAR Car.

To find out more, you can visit our website:<http://okystar.com/>

## OKYSTAR DIY Car list



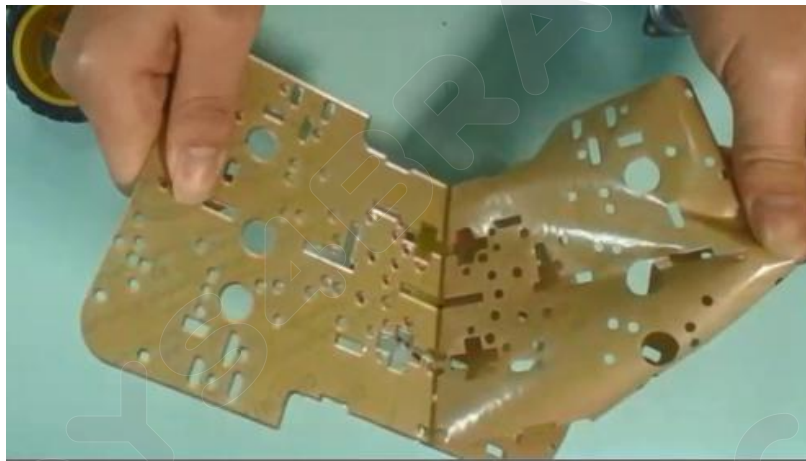
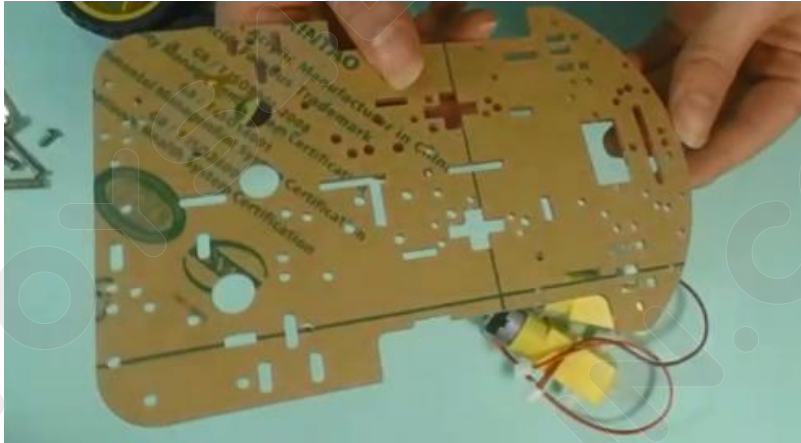
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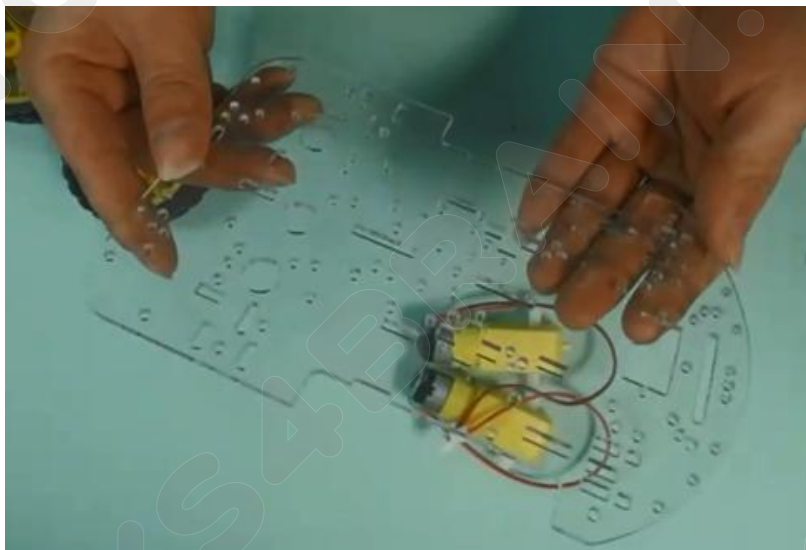
## Lesson 1 Car Assembly Guide

In this lesson we are going to learn how to install our OKYSTAR DIY Car kit.

**The first step:** after getting the chassis of the car, first remove the protective film, as shown in the following figure:

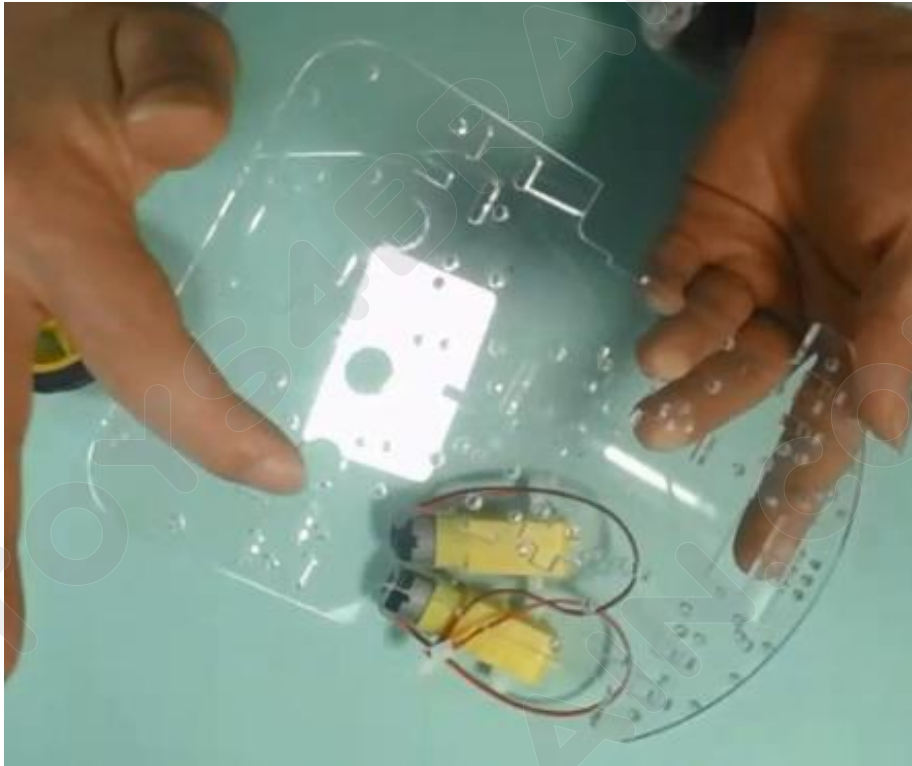


We removed the protective film from the chassis of the car as shown:





The front of our car chassis is as follows:



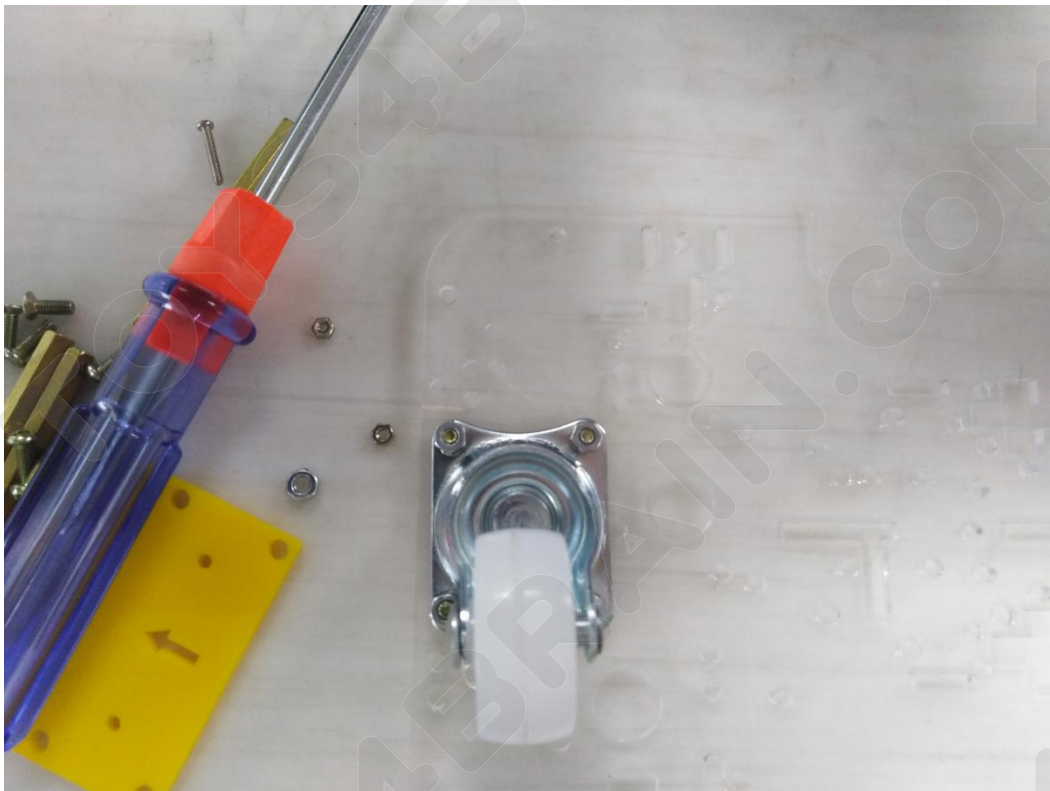
**The second step:** we remove the protective film from the motor fixing piece of the trolley, as shown in the following figure:



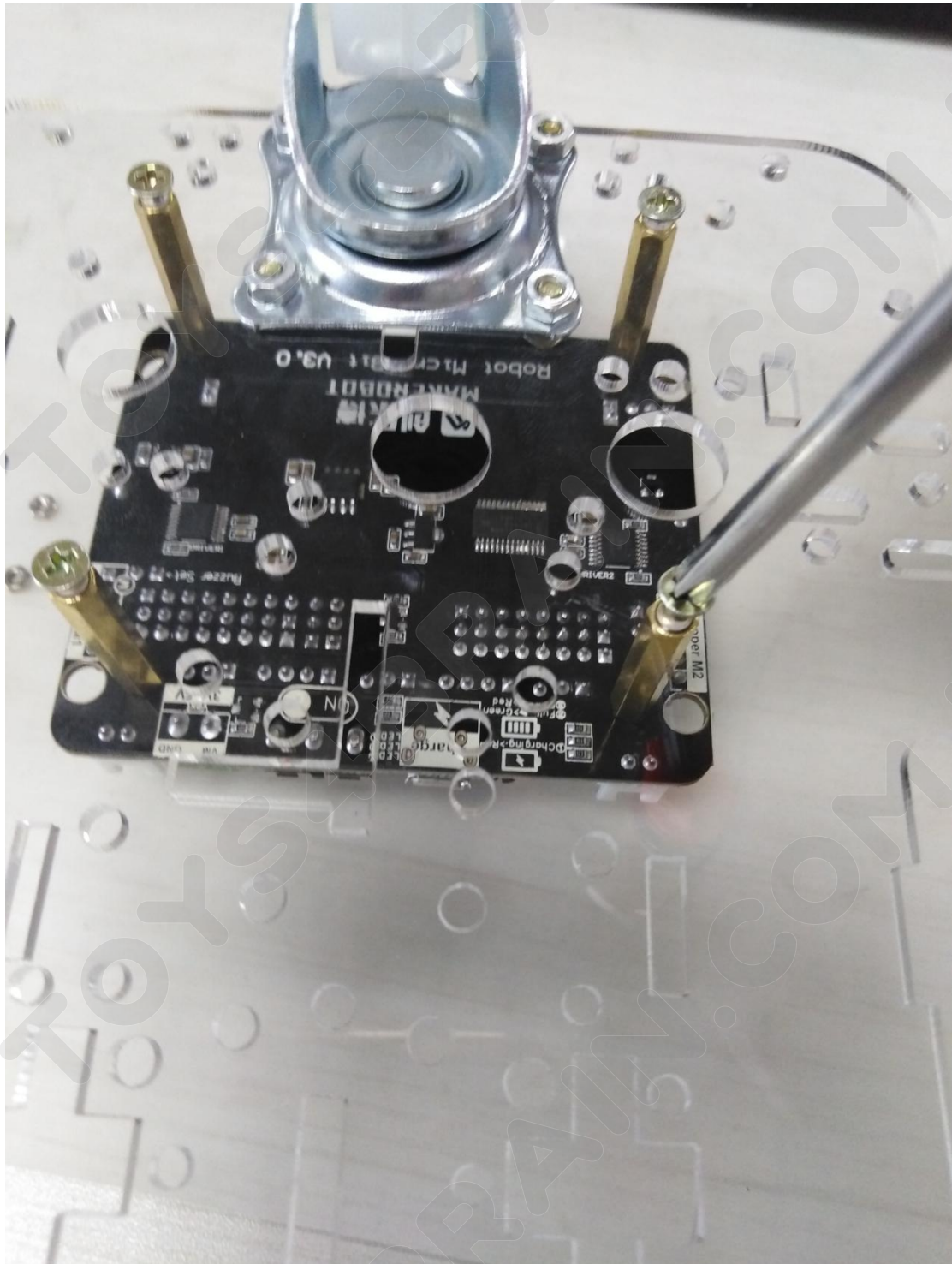


**The third step:** the small wheel will be mounted on the chassis of the cart using M3\*30 screws and M3 nuts.

**As shown below:**



**Step 4:** Install Robot micro: bit V3.0 (extension board)





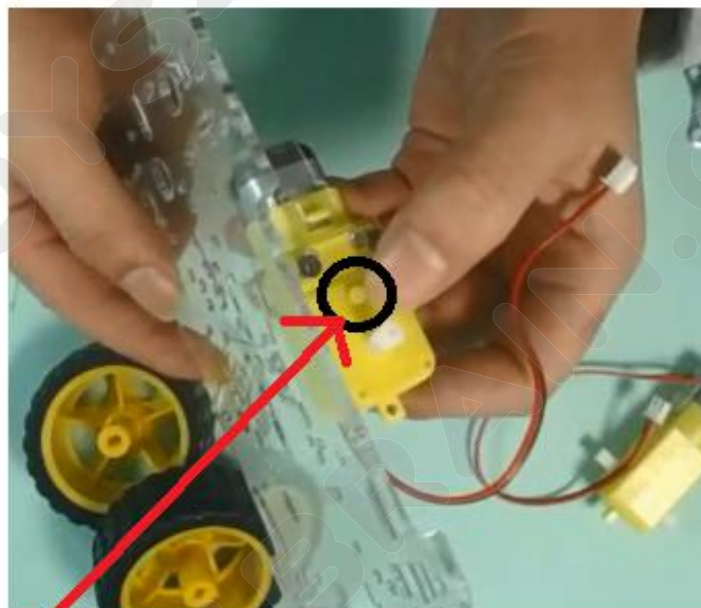


**Five steps:** Place the motor fixing piece of the trolley on the corresponding hole of the chassis of the car.

The specific operation is as follows::

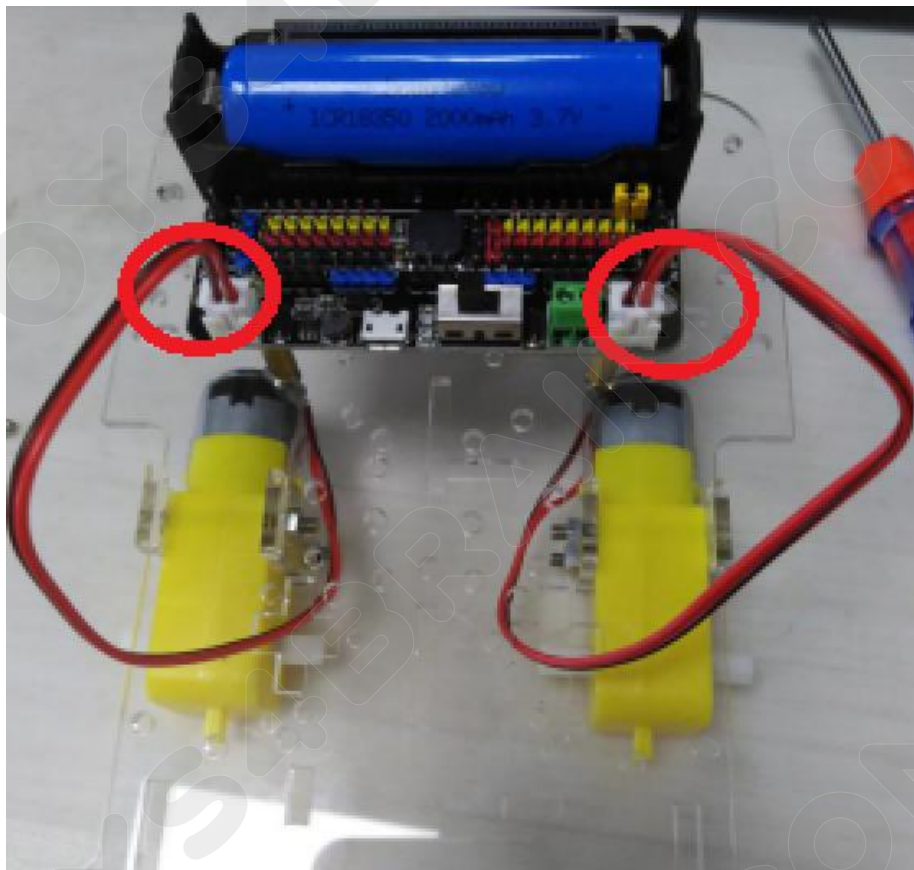


We are going to use the M3 screw and the M3 nut to fix the universal wheel to the corresponding position on the chassis of the car, as shown:



**Small dots protruding from the black circle should be installed outwards**

Connect the left and right motor cables to the motor ports on the left and right sides of the Robot micro:bit V3.0 (extension board), as shown in the figure:





The sixth step: install the fire extinguisher fixture, the specific installation is as follows:



Installation of fire extinguishing device (small fan)



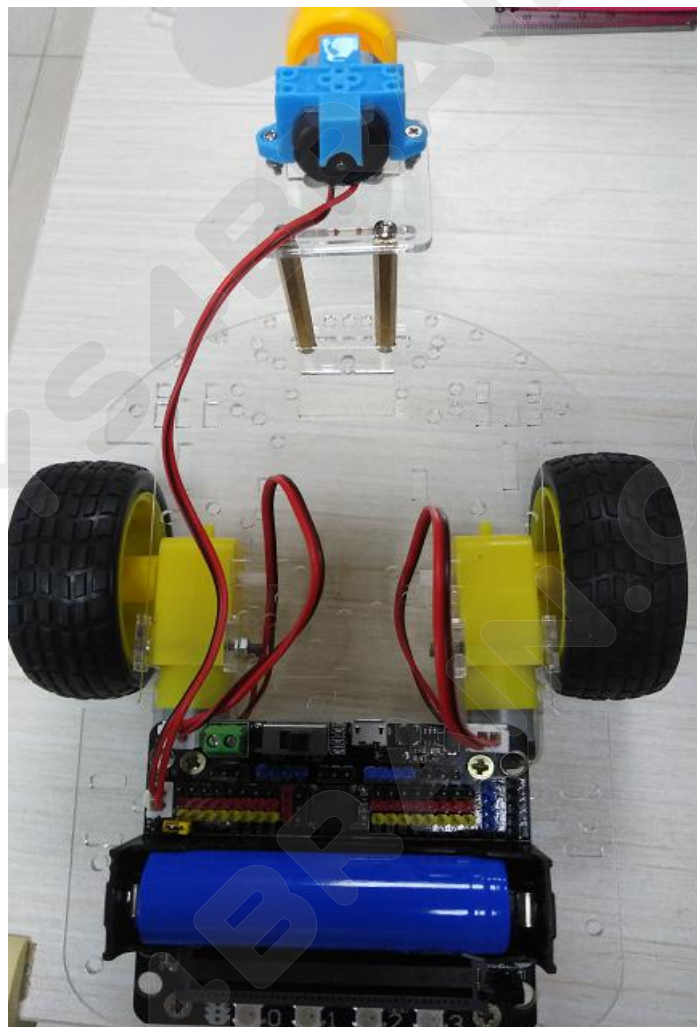
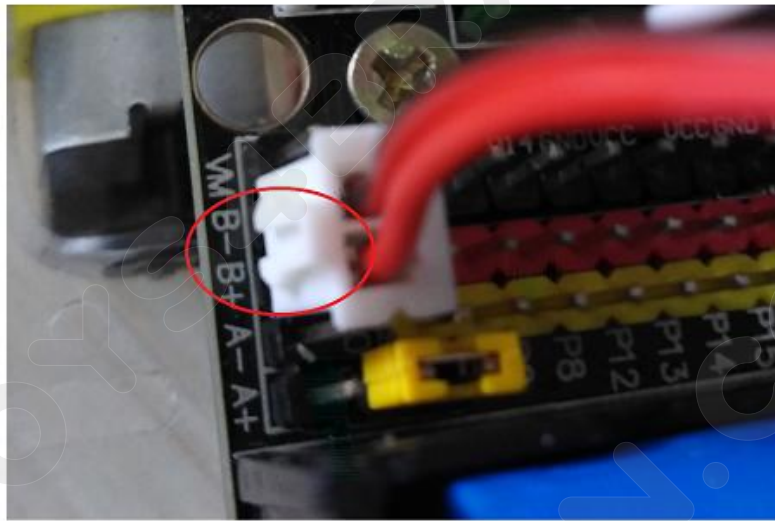




Install the fire extinguisher (small fan) on the chassis of the cart as shown:



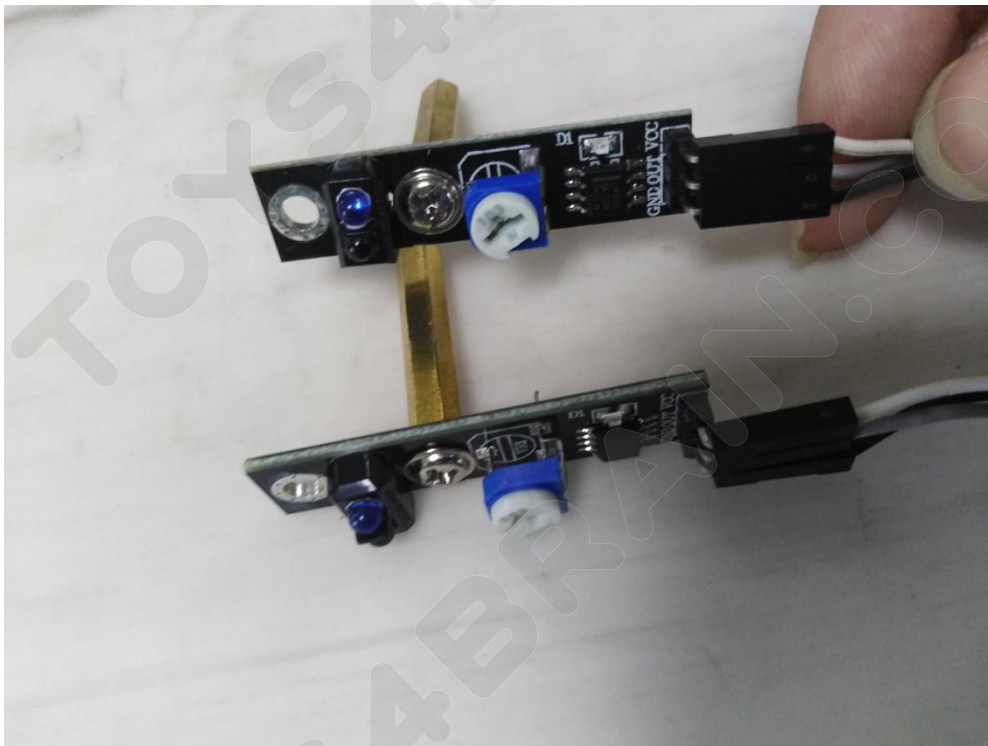
Connect the fire extinguisher (small fan) cable to the "B-" and "B+" ports of Robot micro: bit V3.0 (extension board)



**The seventh step:** install two infrared tracking modules under the chassis of the car;  
as shown in the following figure:



First fix the M3\*25 through-hole copper column on the module, as shown in the figure:





Install the fixed module under the chassis of the car, as shown in the figure:



Next, connect the left and right modules to the Robot micro:bit V3.0 (extension board) port. The specific connections are as follows:

Connect the left infrared tracking sensor module "OUT" to the "P1" port of Robot micro: bit V3.0 (extension board)

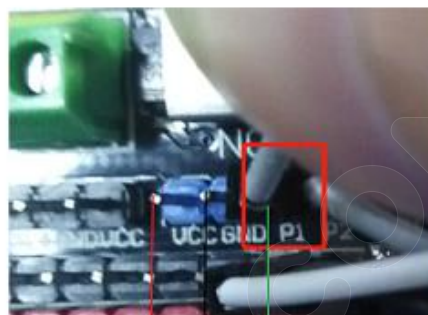




Left module



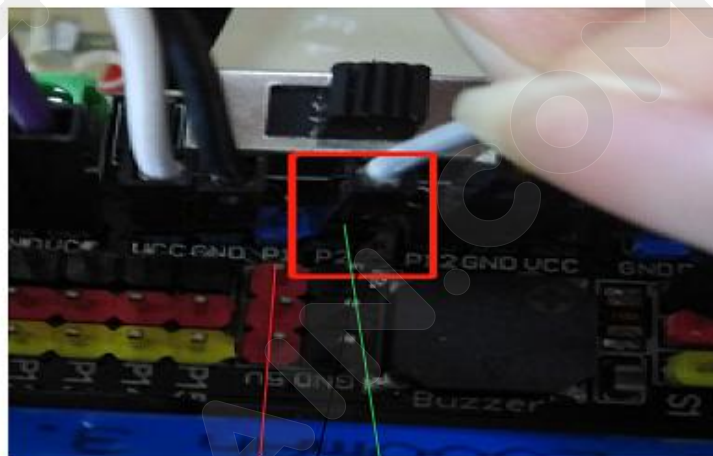
VCC-----VCC  
GND-----GND  
OUT-----P1

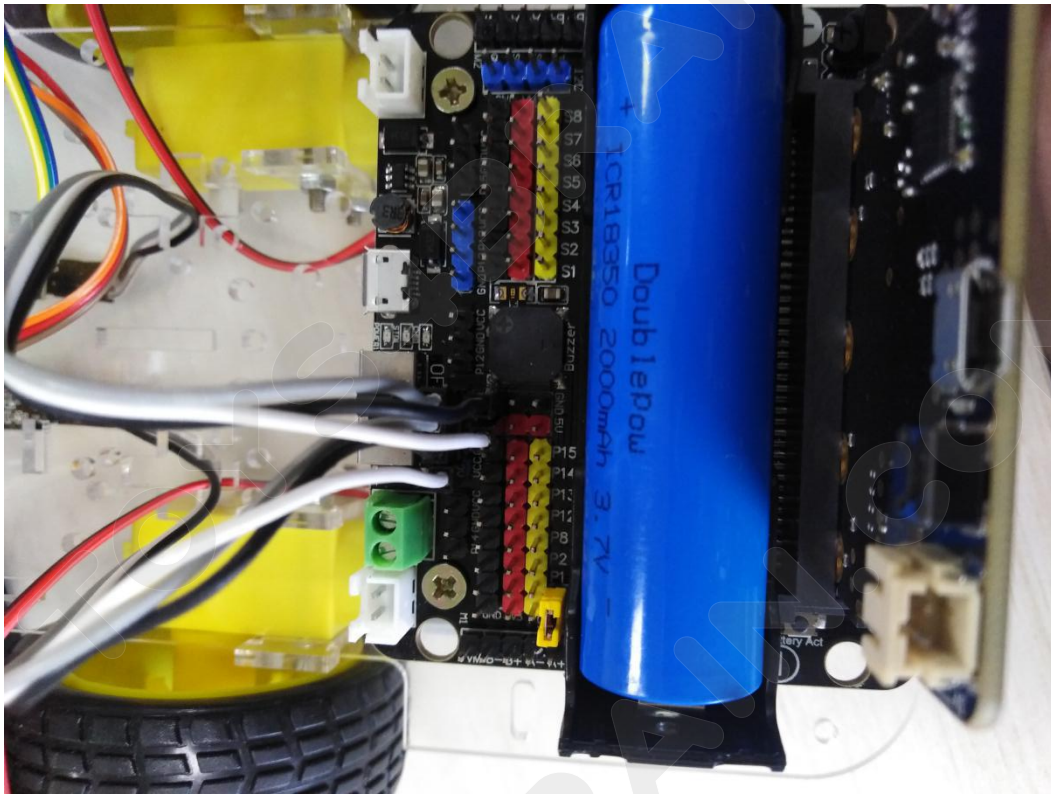


Right module



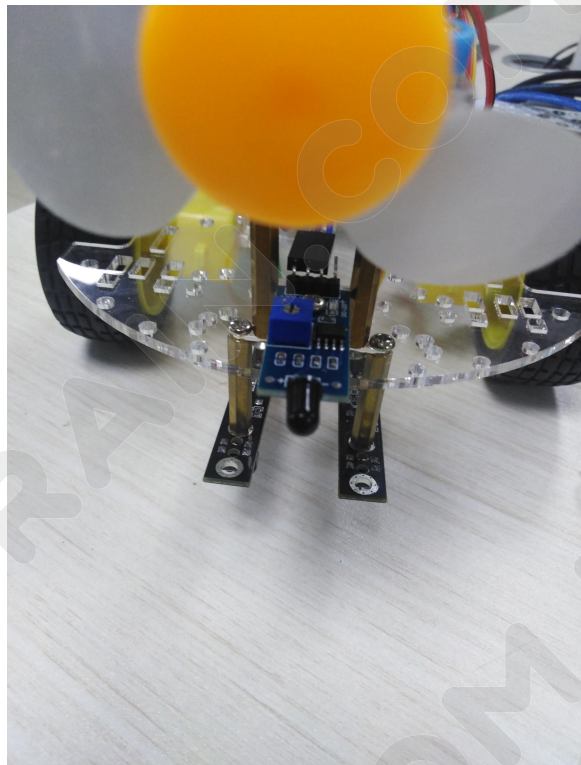
VCC----- 5V  
GND-----GND  
OUT----- P2





**The eighth step:** the flame sensor module is installed above the chassis of the car; as shown in the following figure:

(Firstly fixed on the chassis of the car with M3\*10 through-hole copper column)



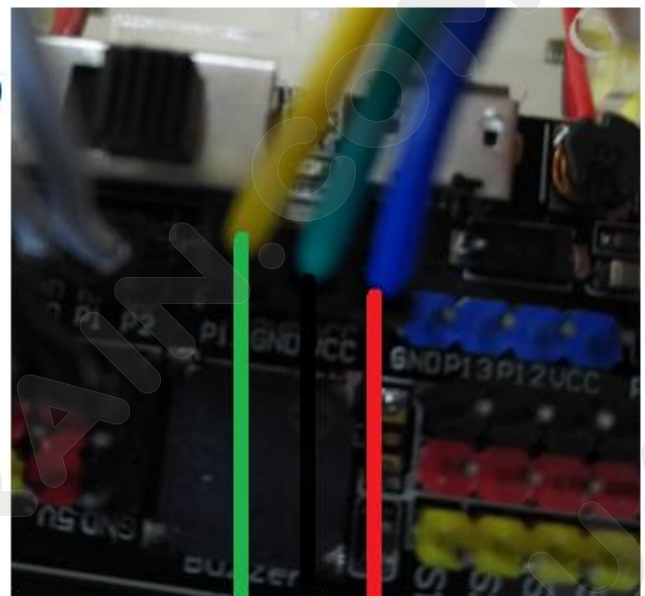


Next, we will connect the flame sensor module to the Robot micro: bit V3.0 (extension board) port, as shown in the following figure:

Connect the flame sensor module "DO" to the "P12" port of the Robot micro: bit V3.0 (extension board)



**VCC--VCC**  
**GND--GND**  
**DO----P12**



**The ninth step:** installing two obstacle avoidance sensor modules above the chassis of the car; as shown in the following figure:

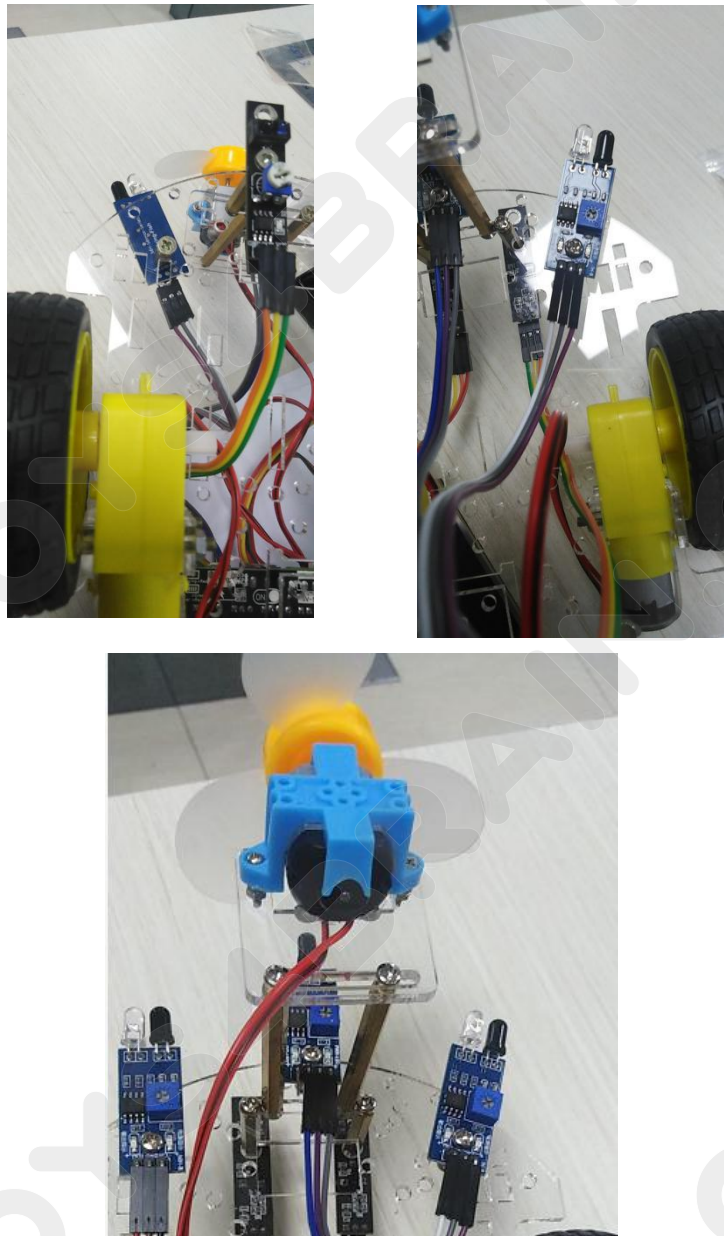


First fix the M3\*10 through-hole copper column on the module, as shown in the figure:





Install the fixed module above the chassis of the car, as shown in the figure:



Next, connect the left and right infrared obstacle avoidance modules to the Robot micro:bit V3.0 (extension board) port. The specific connection is as follows:

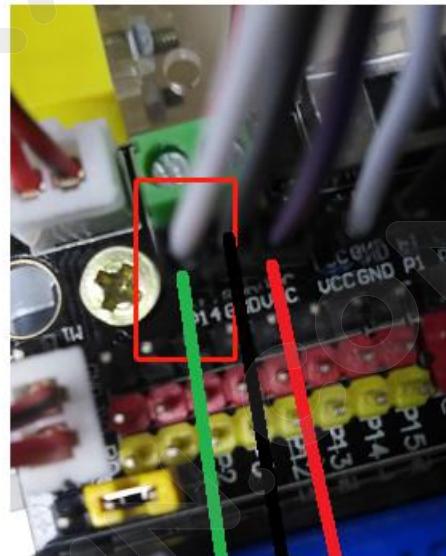
Connect the left infrared obstacle avoidance sensor module "OUT" to the "P14" and "P15" ports of Robot micro: bit V3.0 (extension board).



## left module



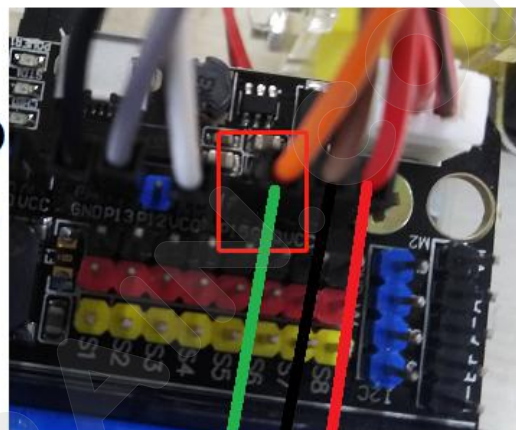
VCC--VCC  
GND--GND  
OUT--P14

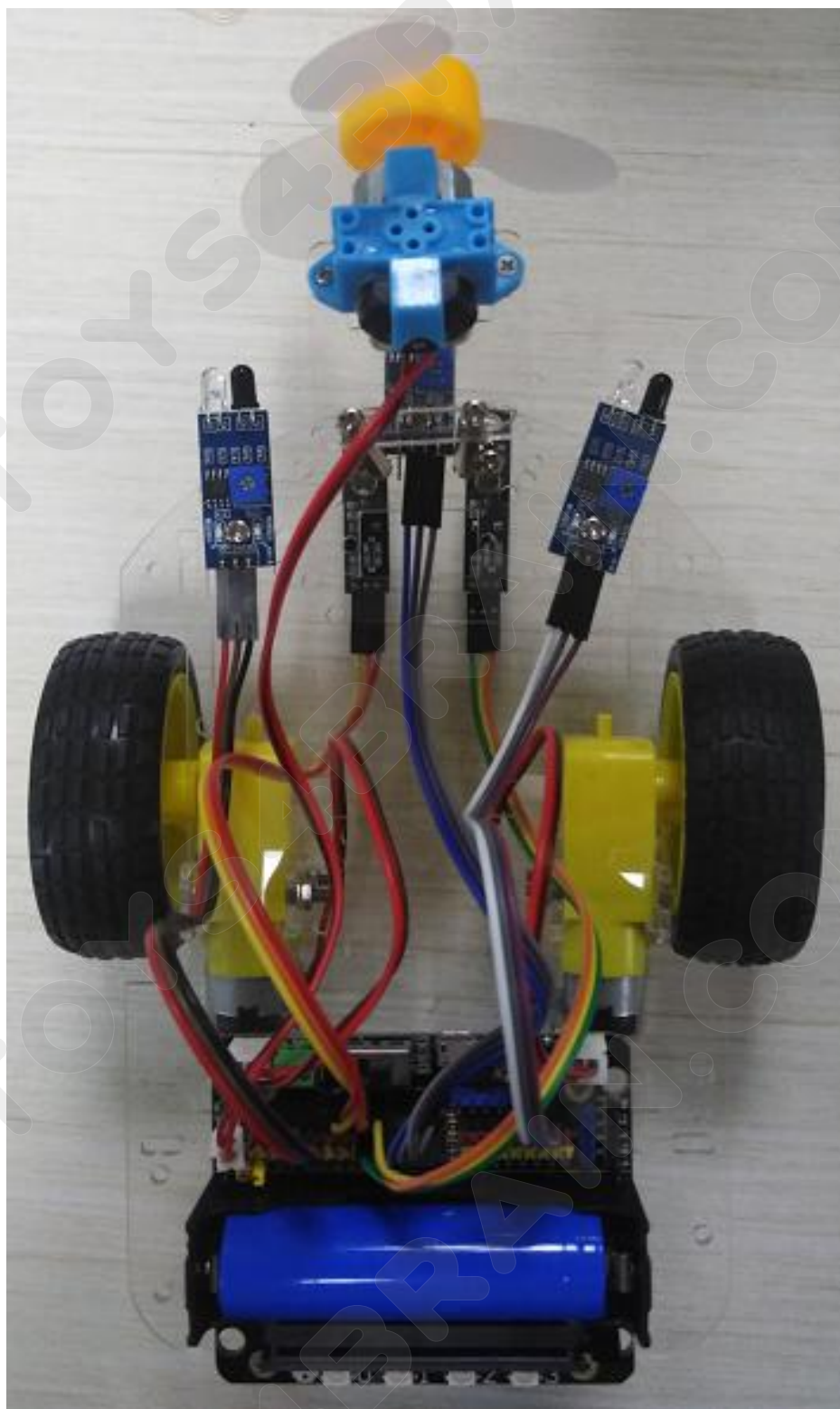


## Right module



VCC--VCC  
GND--GND  
OUT-- P15







**Step 10:** Install the micro:bit main control board, now our OKYSTAR DIY Car has been installed.

as the picture shows:





## Lesson 2 Programming Environment

### 1. Online programming mode

(1) Connect micro:bit to computer via micro USB cable. Mac, PC, Chrome book and Linux systems( including Raspberry Pi) are all supported. At this point, the computer will have an extra disk letter called micro:bit on your computer, and micro:bit will appear as a "MICROBIT" driver. Please note that this is not an ordinary U disk!

Open the disk letter and input this web address directly in the browser:  
<http://microbit.org/>

(2) Successfully access to the web address, as shown in Figure 1-1, we can click English on the upper right to switch the language.

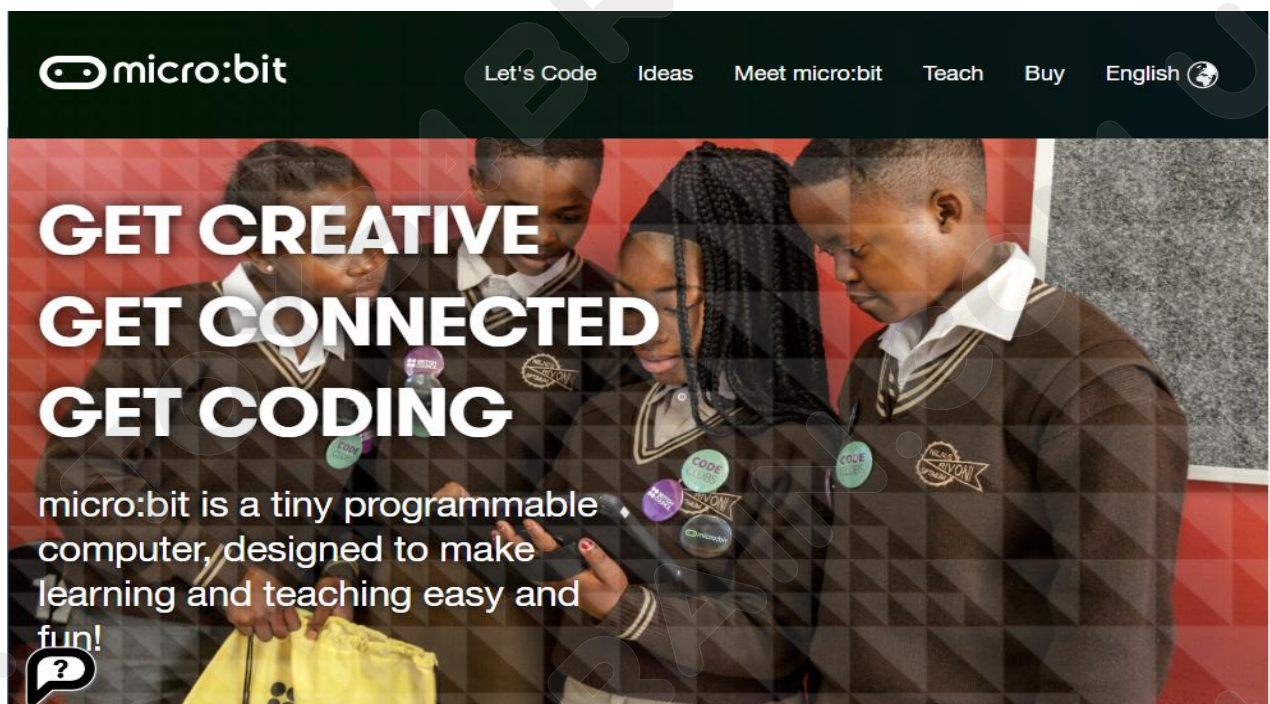
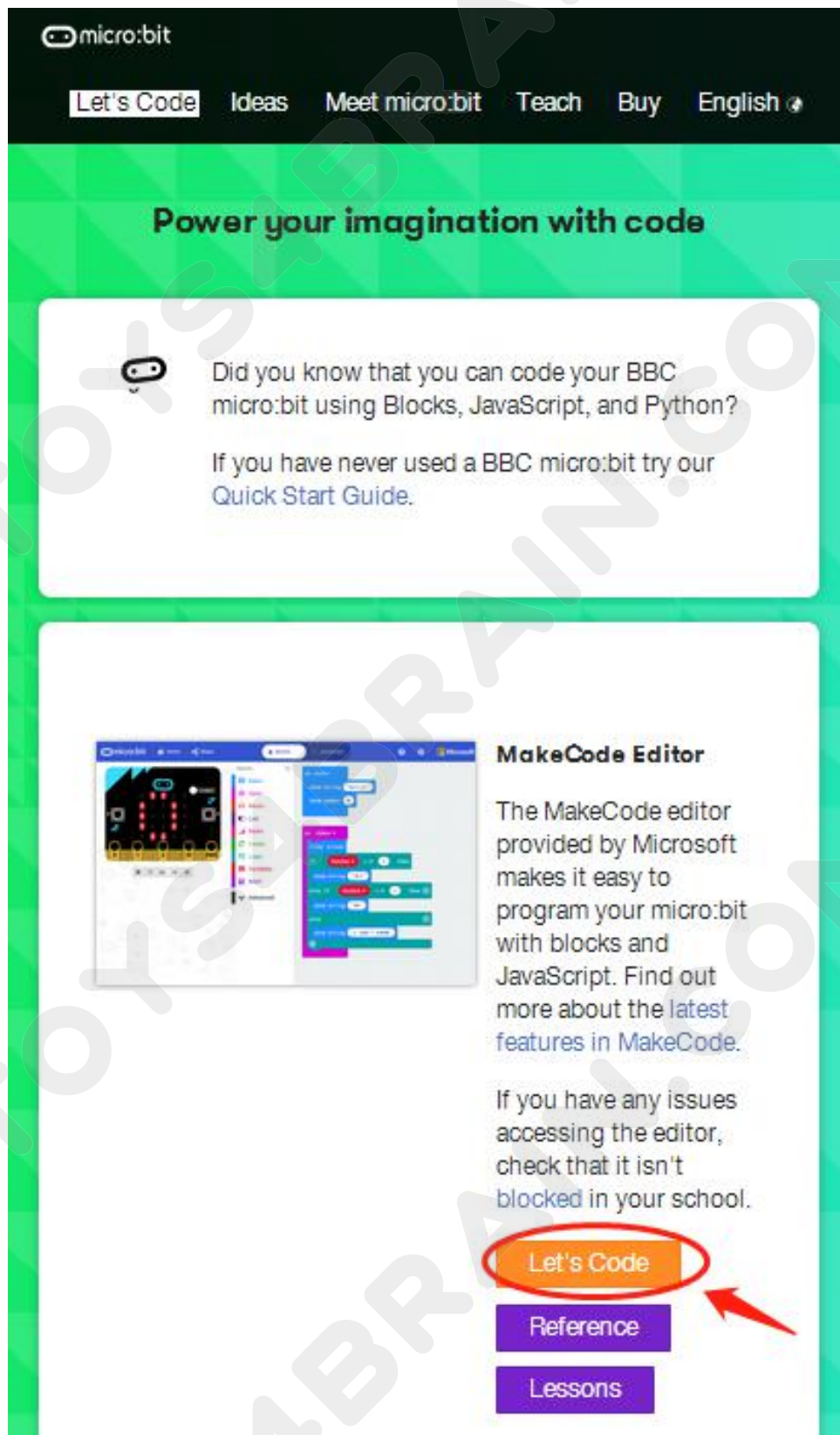


Figure 1-1


Click Let's Code




micro:bit

Let's Code Ideas Meet micro:bit Teach Buy English

**Power your imagination with code**

 Did you know that you can code your BBC micro:bit using Blocks, JavaScript, and Python?

If you have never used a BBC micro:bit try our [Quick Start Guide](#).

 **MakeCode Editor**

The MakeCode editor provided by Microsoft makes it easy to program your micro:bit with blocks and JavaScript. Find out more about the [latest features](#) in MakeCode.

If you have any issues accessing the editor, check that it isn't [blocked](#) in your school.

[Let's Code](#)

[Reference](#)

[Lessons](#)

Click My Project

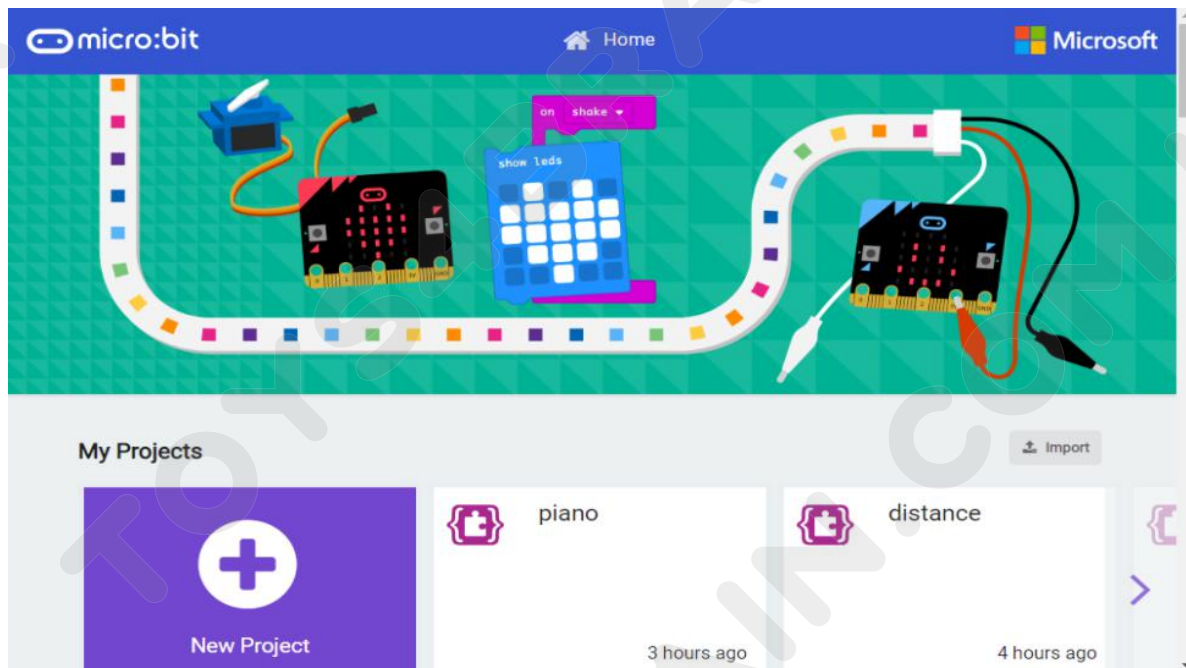


Figure 1-3

After successfully entered, You can program it in the 1-4 interface below.

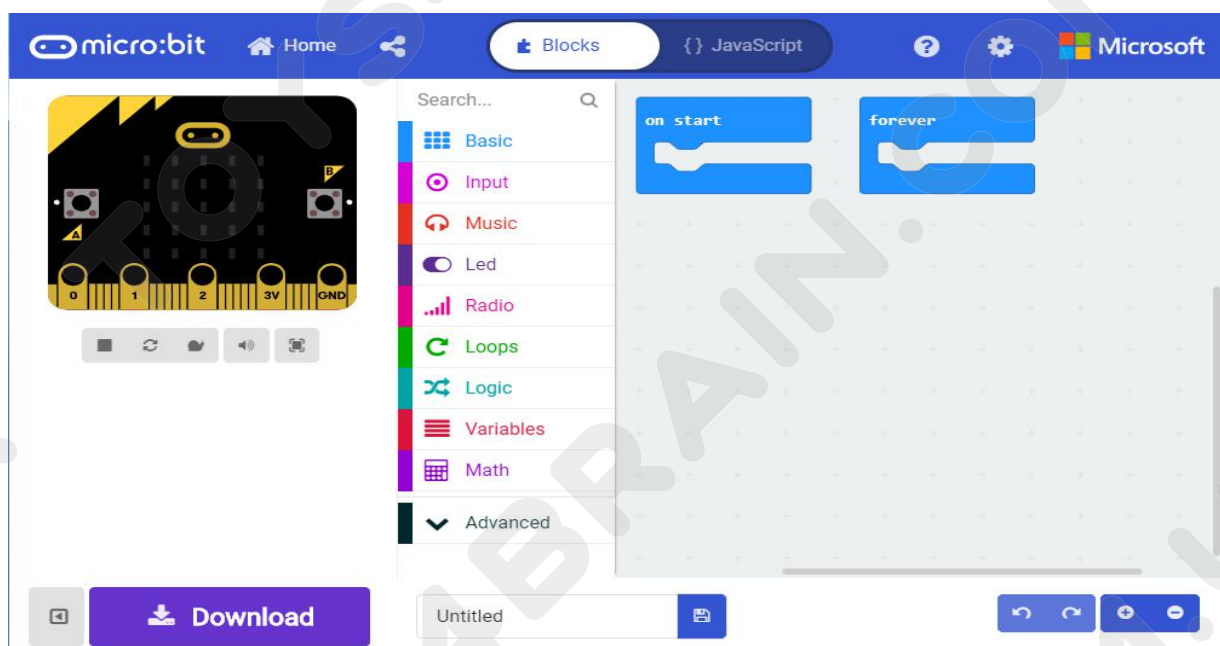


Figure 1-4

Download apps: Click the "Download" key in the editor. This will download a 'hex' file, which is a compact program format that your micro:bit can be read. After you download the hex file, copy it to micro: bit like copying the file to a USB driver. On Windows, you can right-click and select the "Send to "MICROBIT". When you see the lights flickering on the microbit motherboard, you're downloading the program. After flickering, it means that the program was downloaded successfully.

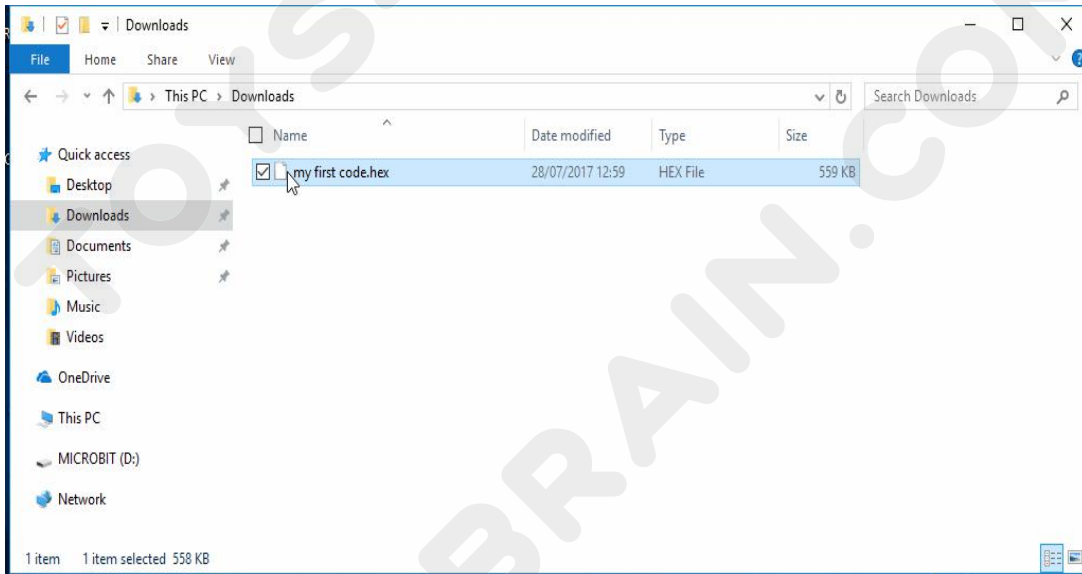


Figure 1-5

The Mac system drags 'hex' into MICROBIT

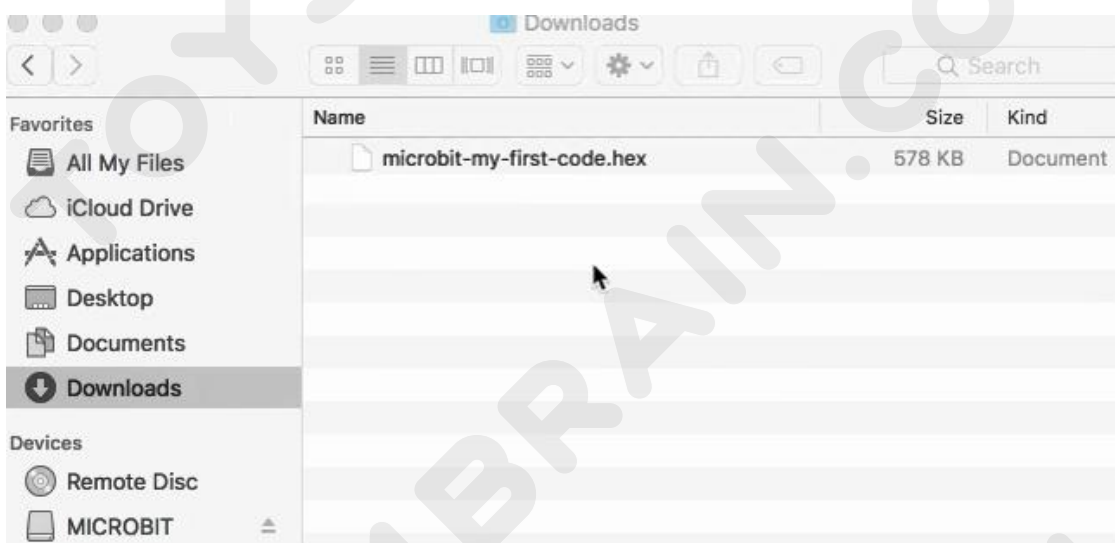


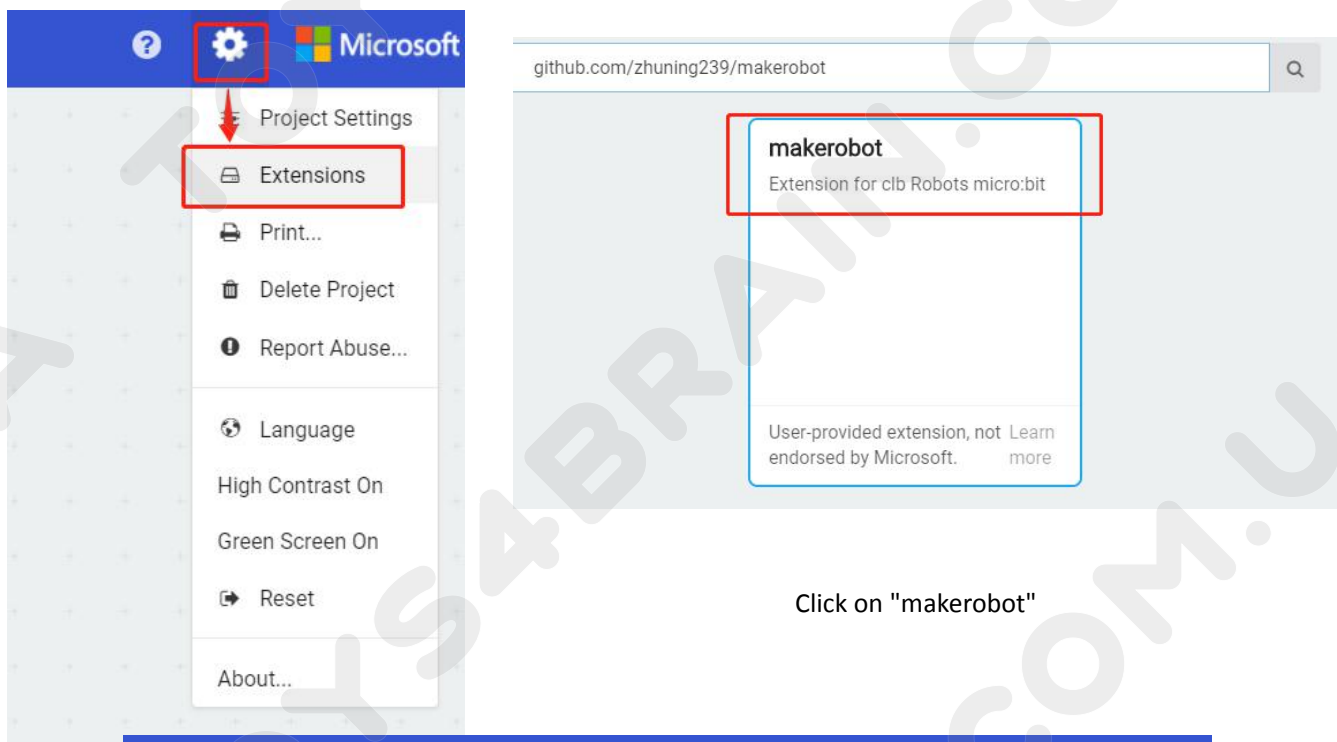
Figure 1-6



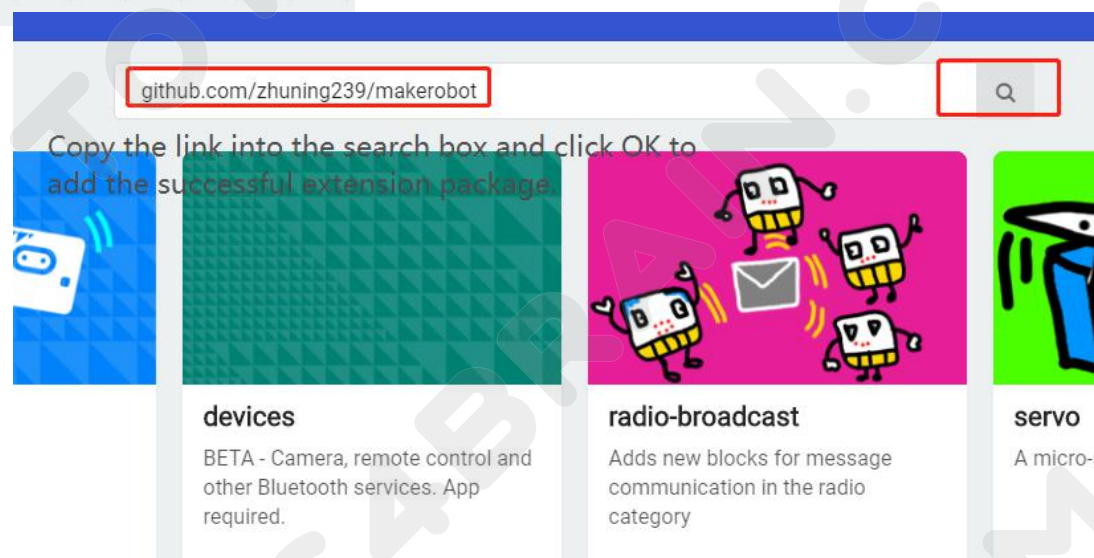
This page shows you how to start using micro:bit, but in addition to Make Code, you can also use Python and text-based JavaScript to write micro:bit

### Note:

Some of the expansion packages we need to add during online programming, for example: when we use OKYSTAR Car for experiments, we have to add their extension package [github.com/zhuning239/makerobot](https://github.com/zhuning239/makerobot)



Click on "makerobot"



## Lesson 3 Robot Trolley Exercise

### Overview:

In this lesson, we will learn how to drive OKYSTAR DIY Car to work properly.

### Component Required:

- USB data cable \* 1
- OKYSTAR DIY Car Robot \* 1

### DC 3V-6V DC 1:120 Gear Motor TT Motor :

Voltage range: 3-6

Speed: 20-200RPM

Dimensions: 22.5 \* 64.5mm, only 64.5mm long mini motor

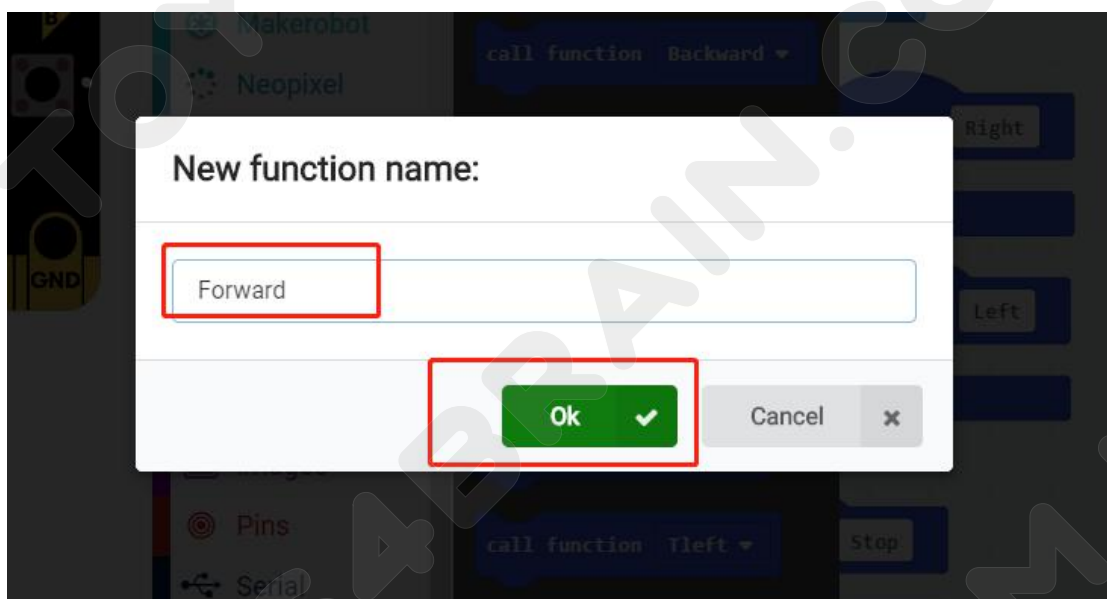
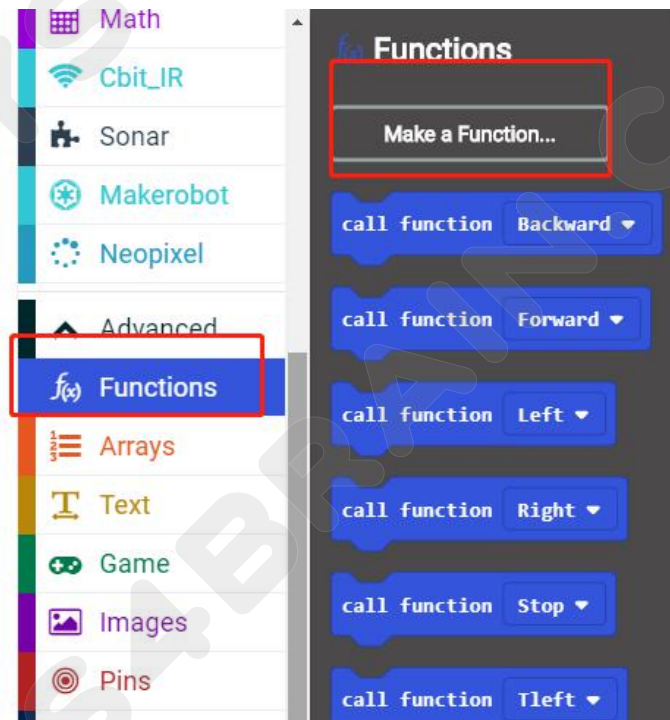
Suitable for small diameter, low noise and high torque applications

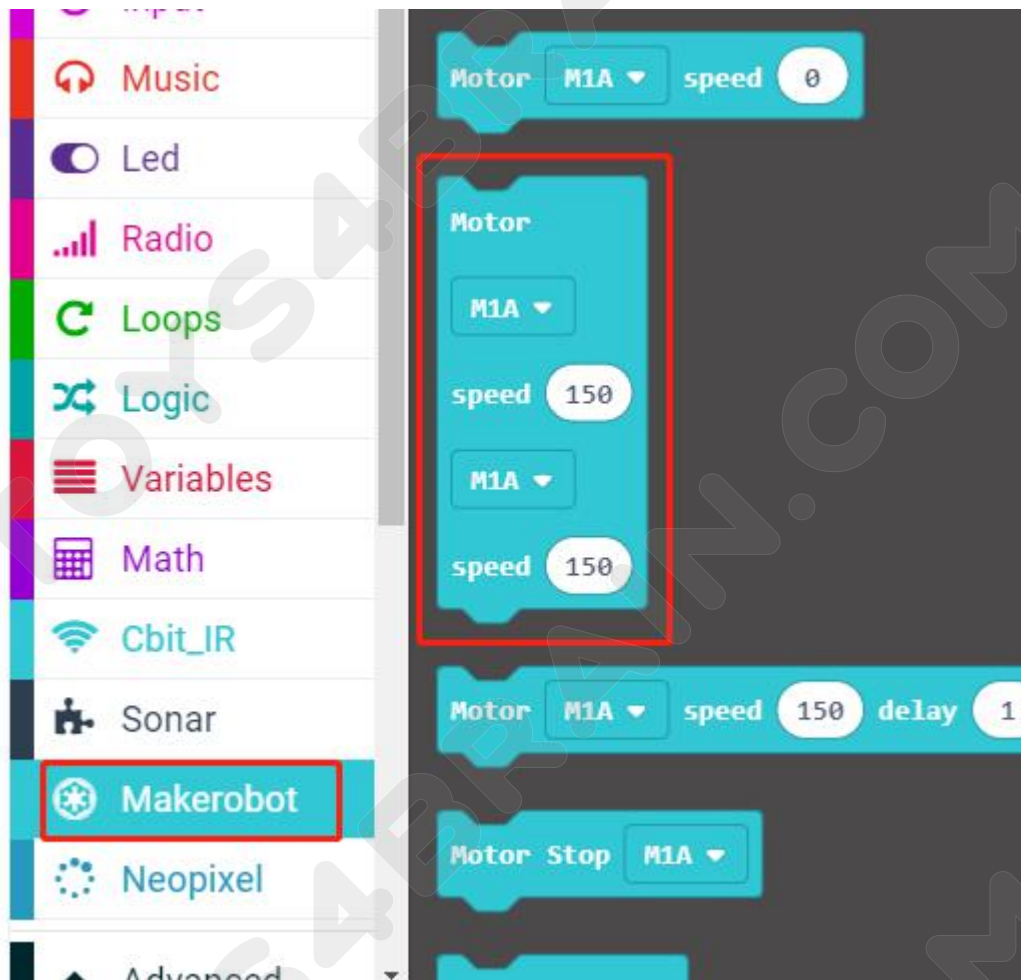
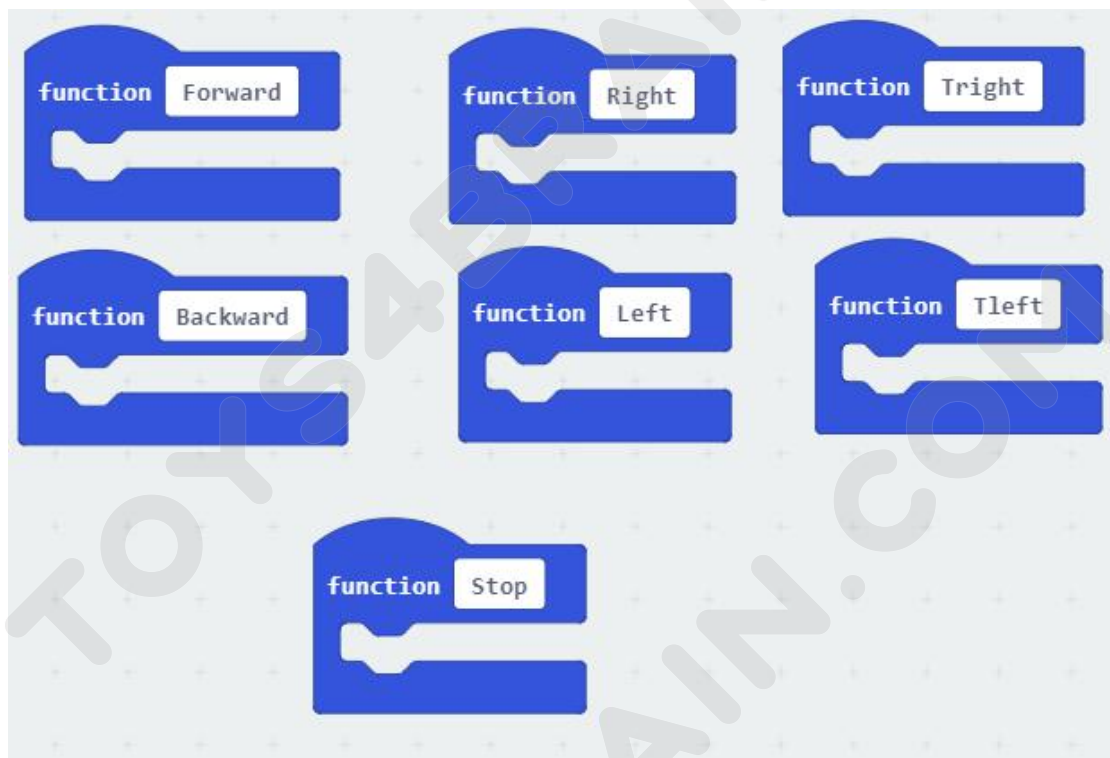
Motor default direction: CCW



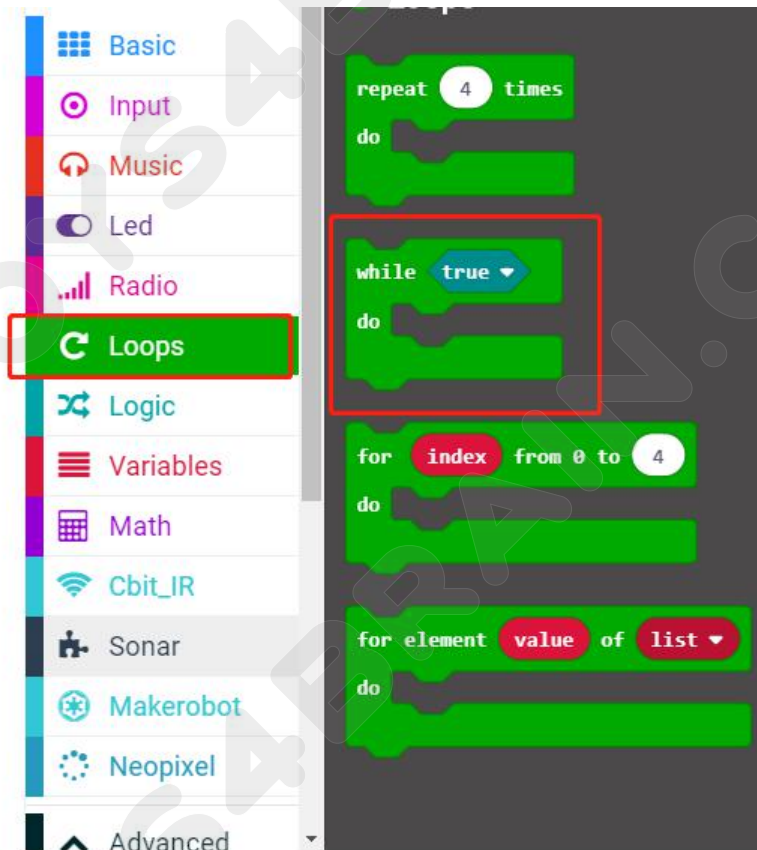
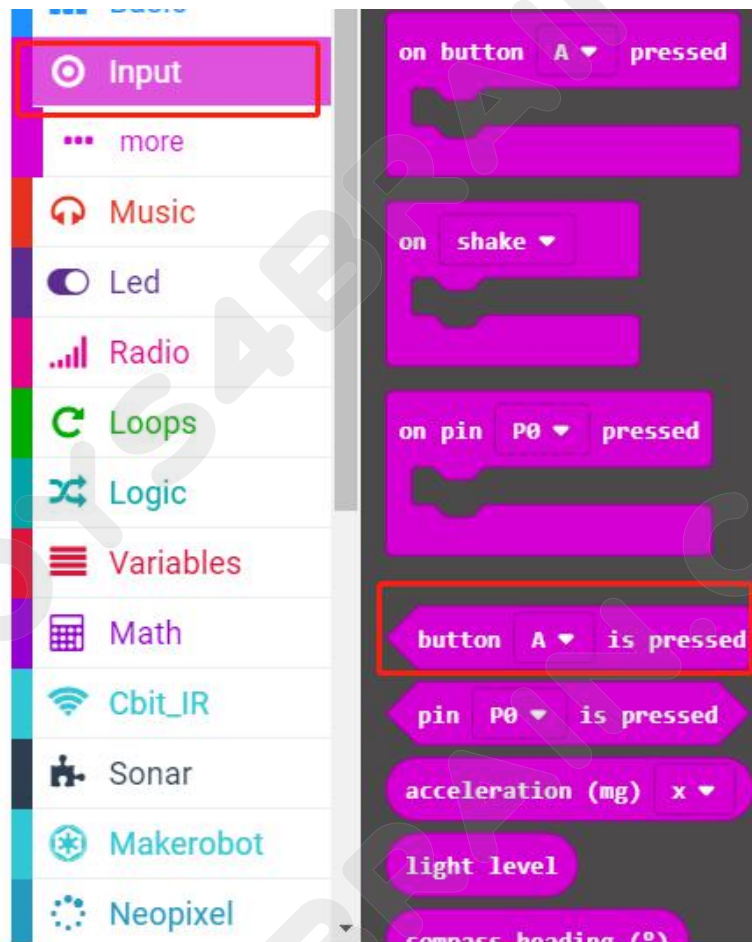
## Code:

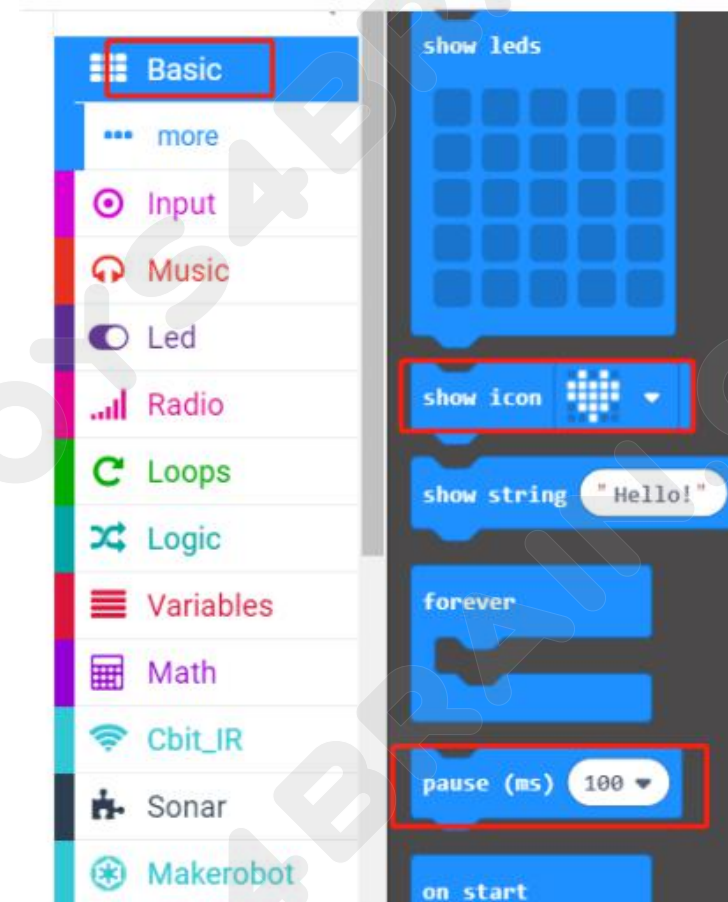
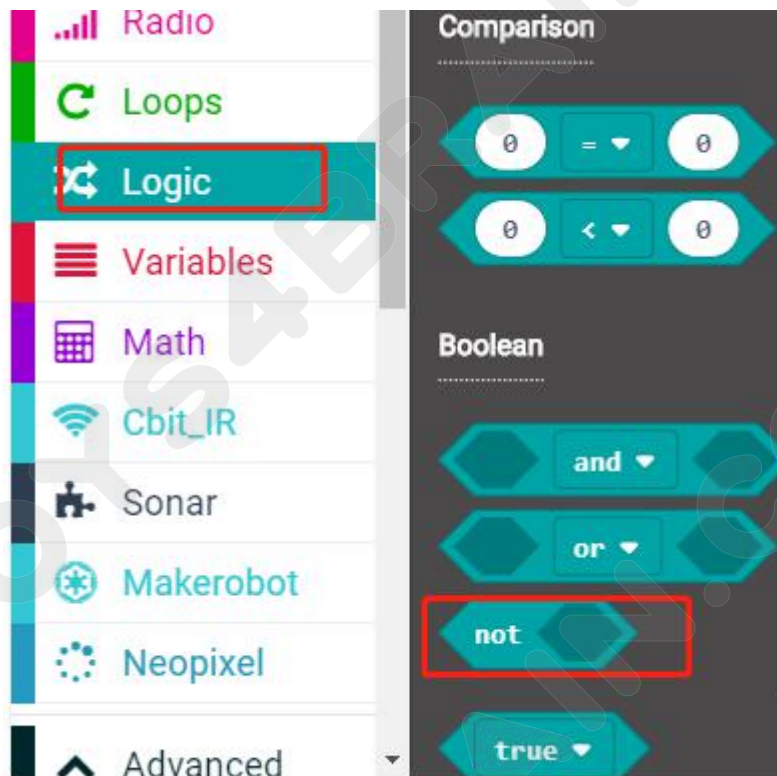
Then connect the micro:bit to the computer via USB, click the computer icon in the computer, click the URL in the micro: location disk to enter the programming interface, and then click Add Package. Copy [github.com/zhuning239/makerobot](https://github.com/zhuning239/makerobot) to the input field, click OK to add the package, and then you can build the block using our extension package.











## Complete code:

The code is written in Scratch and controls a CCROBOT robot. It includes several functions for movement and a main loop.

**Functions:**

- function Forward:** Motor M1A speed 150, Motor M2A speed 150.
- function Backward:** Motor M1A speed -150, Motor M2A speed -150.
- function Left:** Motor M1A speed 0, Motor M2A speed 150.
- function Right:** Motor M1A speed 150, Motor M2A speed 0.
- function Tright:** Motor M1A speed 150, Motor M2A speed 0.
- function Tleft:** Motor M1A speed -150, Motor M2A speed 150.
- function Stop:** Motor M1A speed 0, Motor M2A speed 0.

**Main Loop:**

- on start:** while not button A is pressed, do: call function Forward, pause (ms) 2000, call function Backward, pause (ms) 2000, call function Left, pause (ms) 2000, call function Right, pause (ms) 2000, call function Tleft, pause (ms) 2000, call function Tright, pause (ms) 2000, call function Stop, pause (ms) 2000.
- while true:** do: call function Stop, show icon (robot icon), pause (ms) 500, show icon (robot icon).

## Lesson 4 Car infrared inspection line

### Overview:

In this lesson, we will learn about the OKYSTAR DIY Car infrared inspection line function.

### Component Required:

- USB data cable \* 1
- OKYSTAR DIY Car Robot \* 1

### Infrared tracking sensor module:

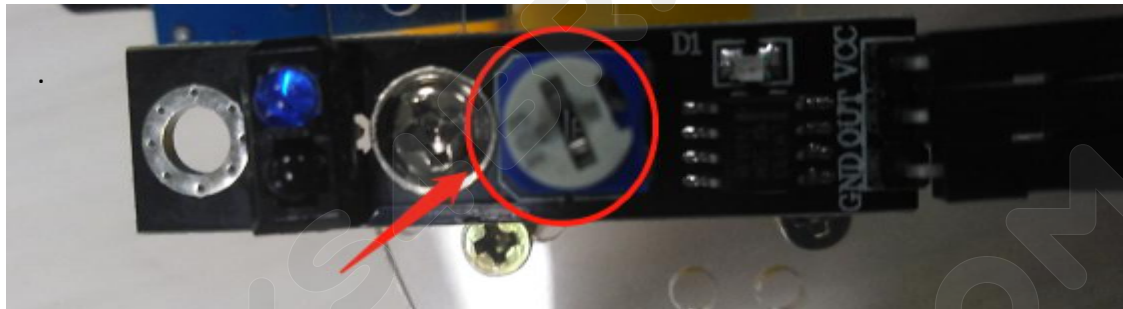
Use infrared reflective sensor TCRT5000

- Operating voltage 2.5V - 12V (Note: Using low supply voltage, high supply voltage, shorter sensor life, 5 volt power supply is the preferred power supply)
- Operating current 18-30mA, best performance
- Known objects, the final output signal level is low; no object is detected, the final output signal is higher
- TTL level sensor output can be directly connected to the microcontroller IO port 3.3 volts or 5 volts



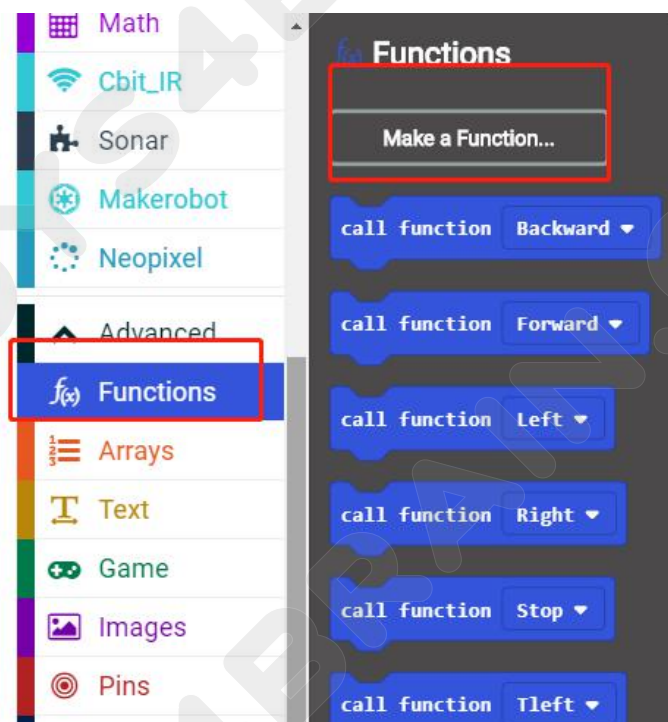


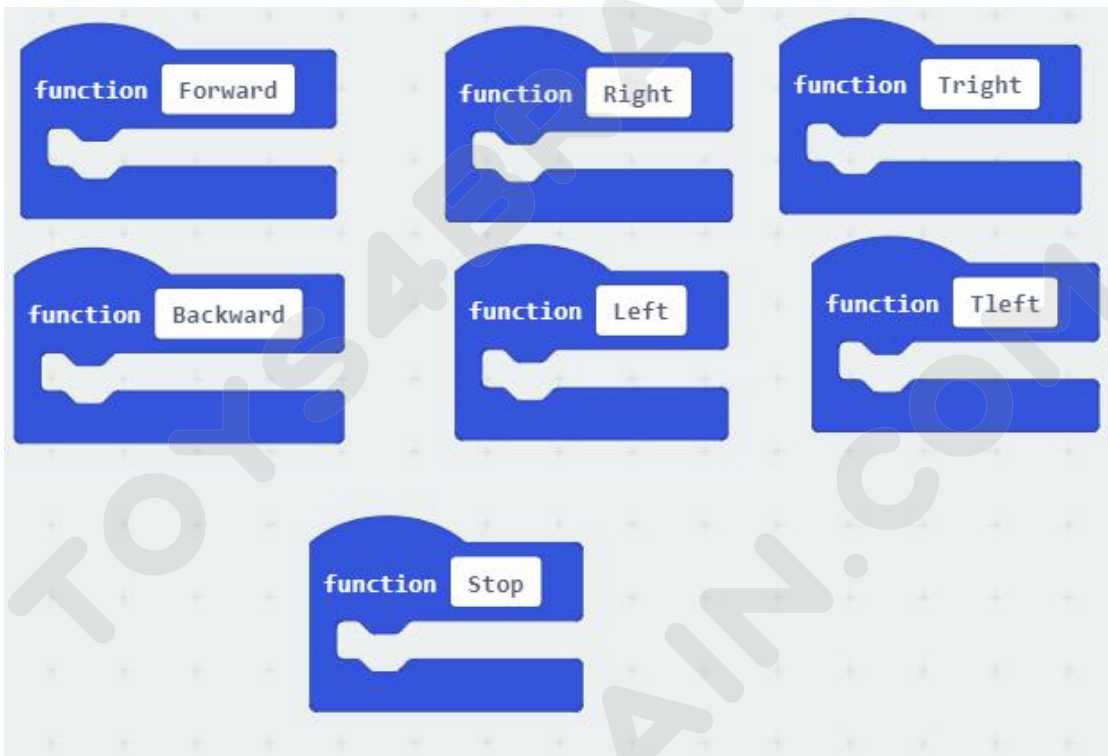
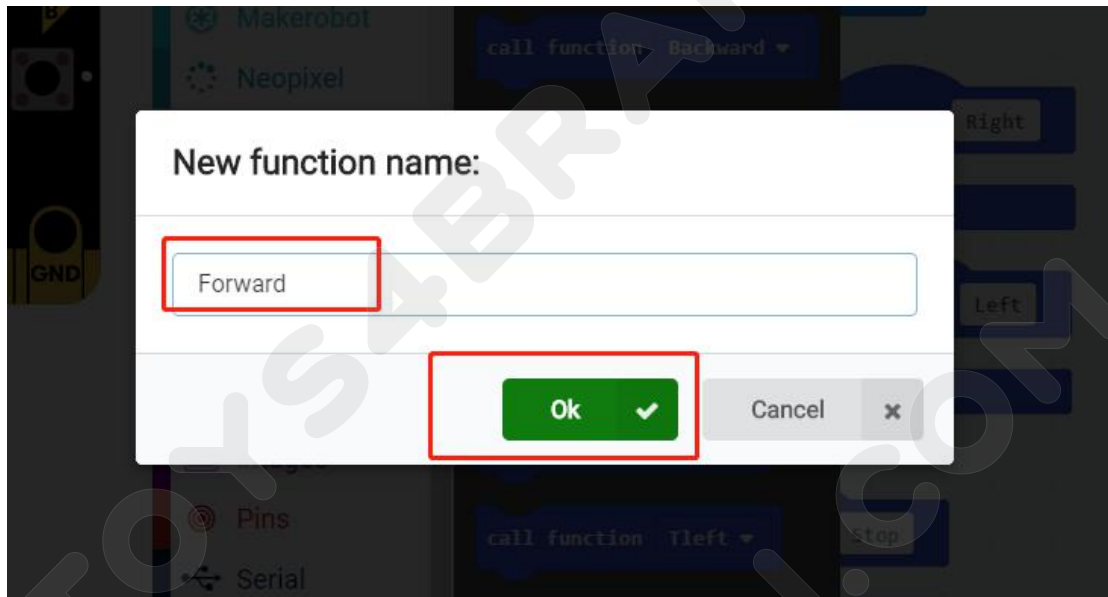
**Note:** When using the infrared tracking sensor module, you need to use a screwdriver to rotate the potentiometer in the module to operate normally.

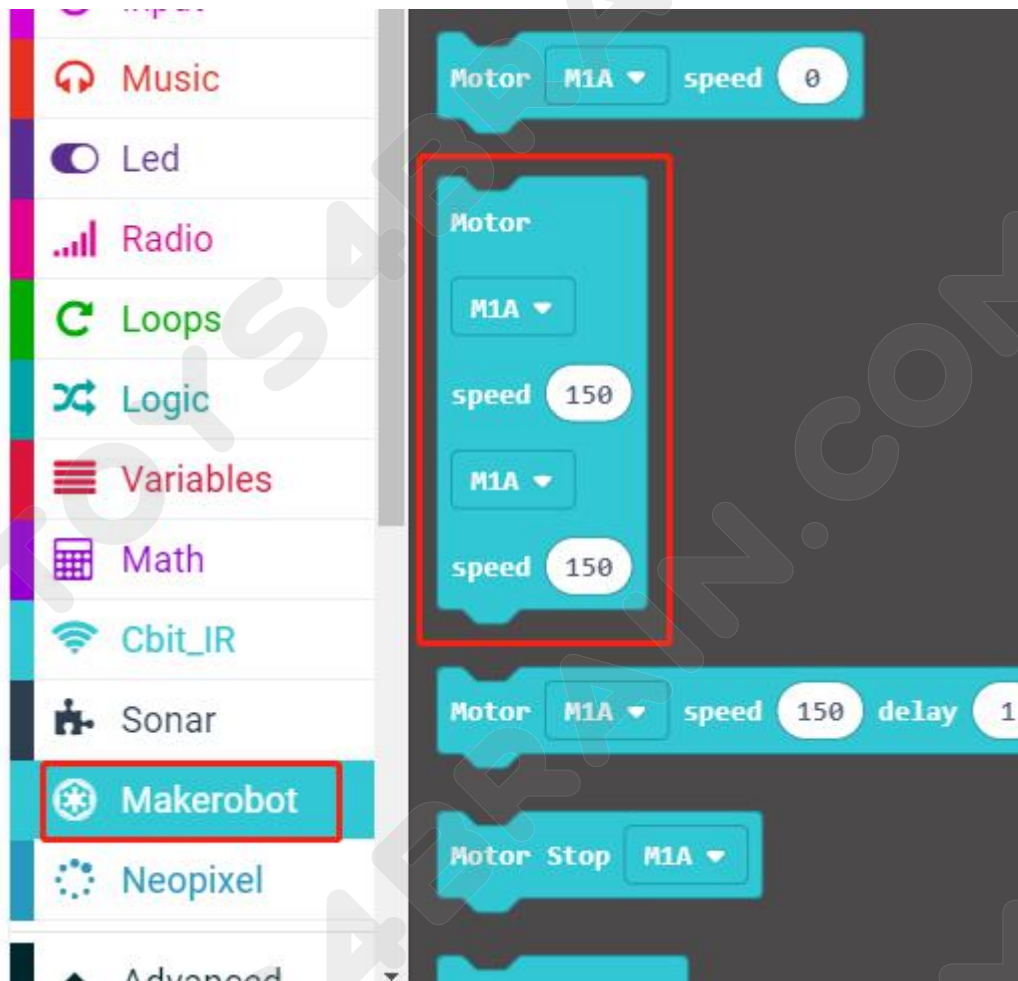


### Code:

Then connect the micro:bit to the computer via USB, click the computer icon in the computer, click the URL in the micro: location disk to enter the programming interface, and then click Add Package. Copy [github.com/zhuning239/makerobot](https://github.com/zhuning239/makerobot) to the input field, click OK to add the package, and then you can build the block using our extension package.

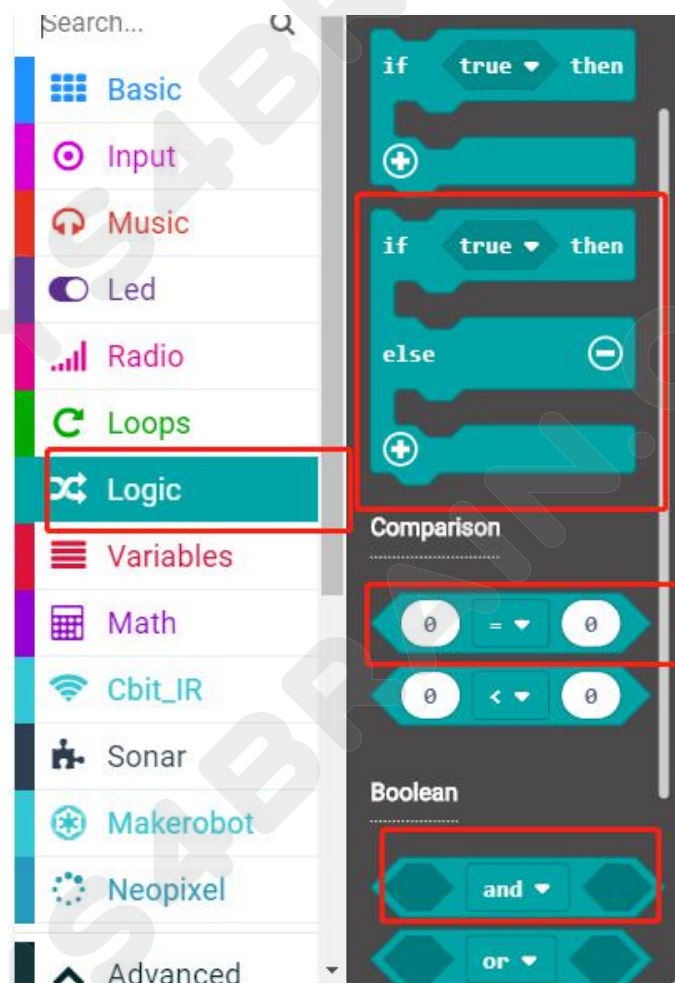
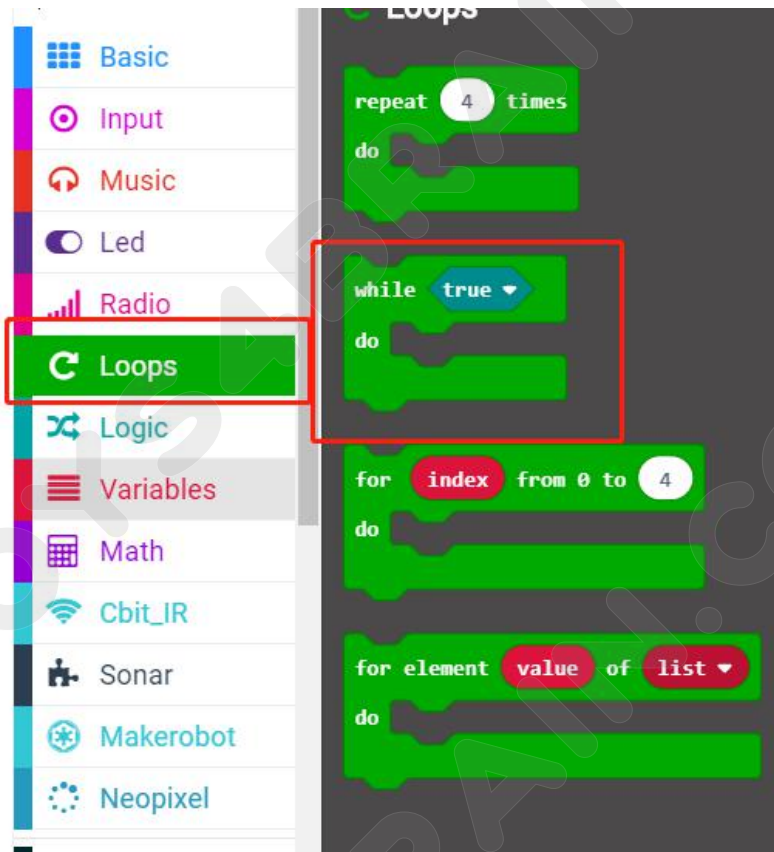


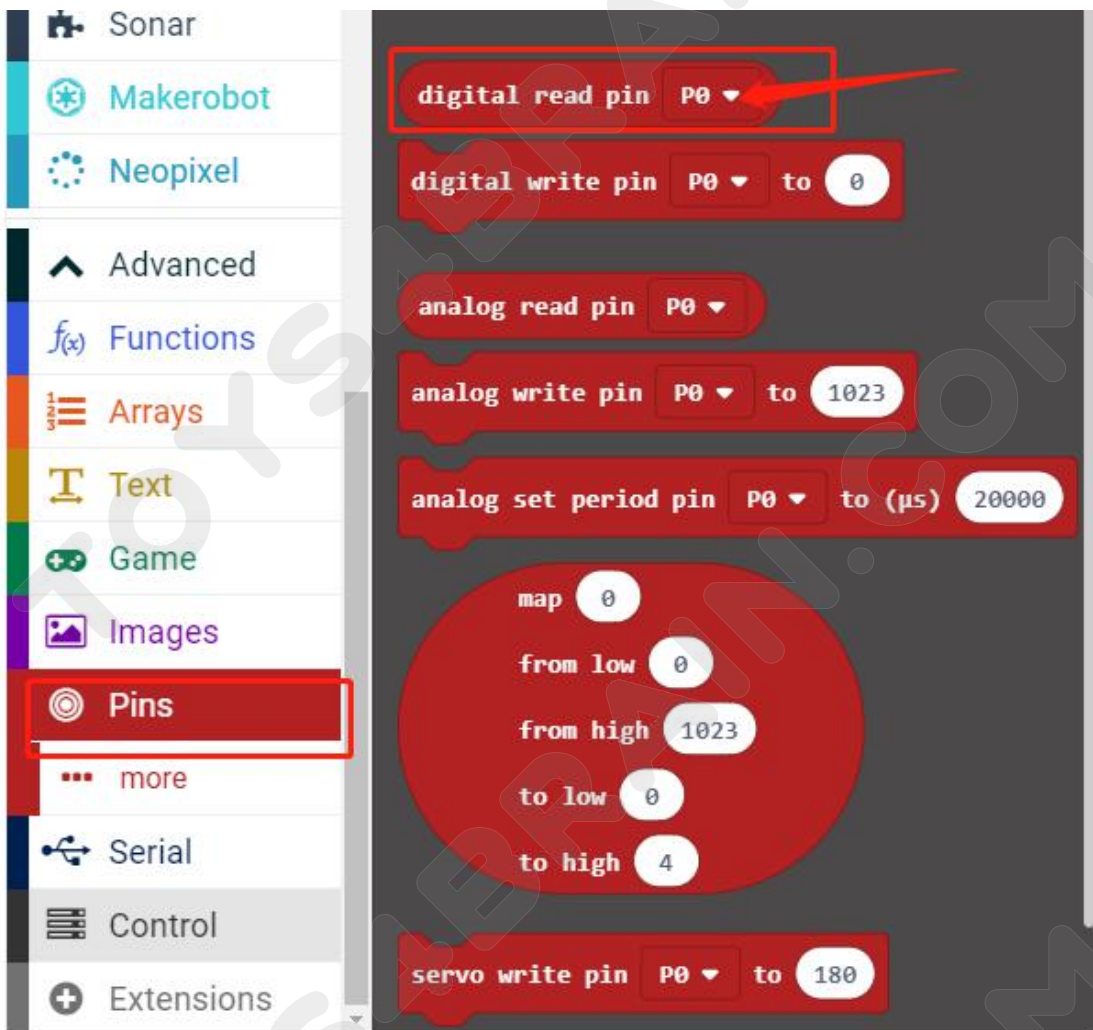
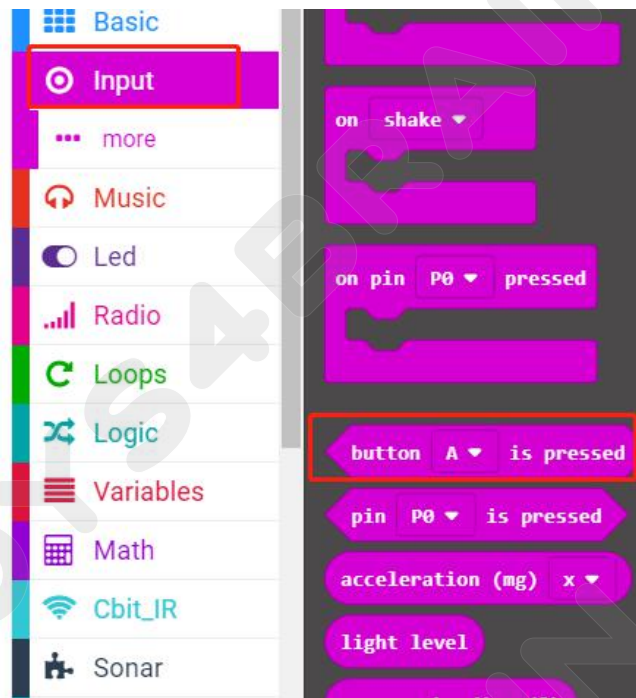


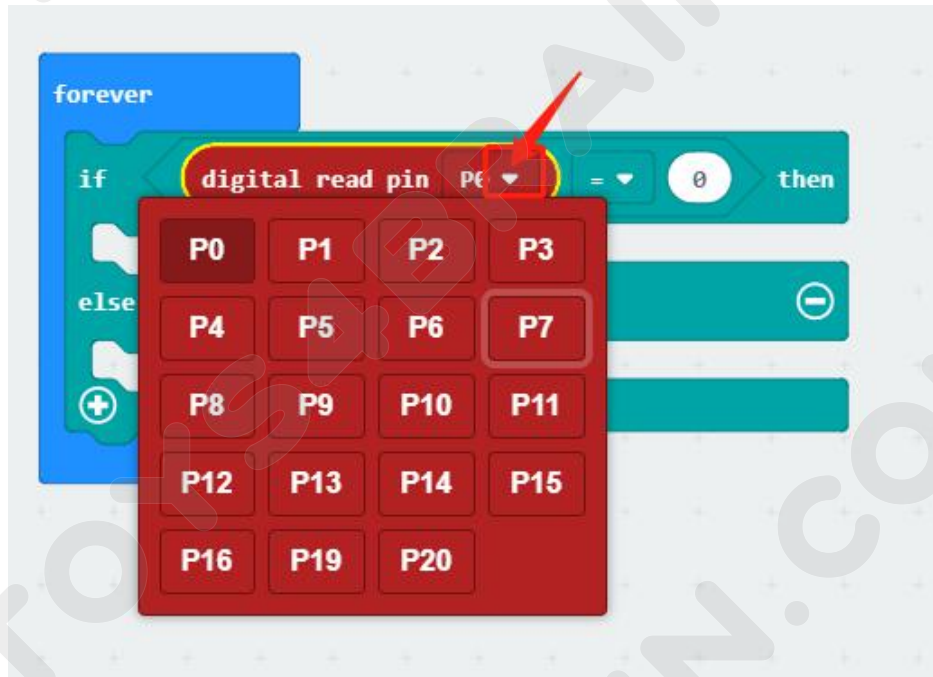


The image displays the CCROBOT programming environment. On the left, a sidebar lists various categories: Variables, Math, Cbit\_IR, Sonar, Makerobot, Neopixel, Advanced, Functions (highlighted with a red box), Arrays, Text, Game, Images, Pins, and Serial. The main workspace on the right shows a sequence of blocks. The top section, titled 'Make a Function...', contains several 'call function' blocks with dropdown menus for 'Backward', 'Forward', 'Left', 'Right', 'Stop' (highlighted with a red box), 'Tleft', and 'Tright'. Below this, the 'show leds' block is visible. The 'show icon' block (highlighted with a red box) features a grid of 16 small squares, with the top-left square selected. The 'show string' block displays the text 'Hello!'. The 'forever' loop block is also present. At the bottom, the 'pause (ms)' block is set to 100 (highlighted with a red box), followed by the 'on start' block.

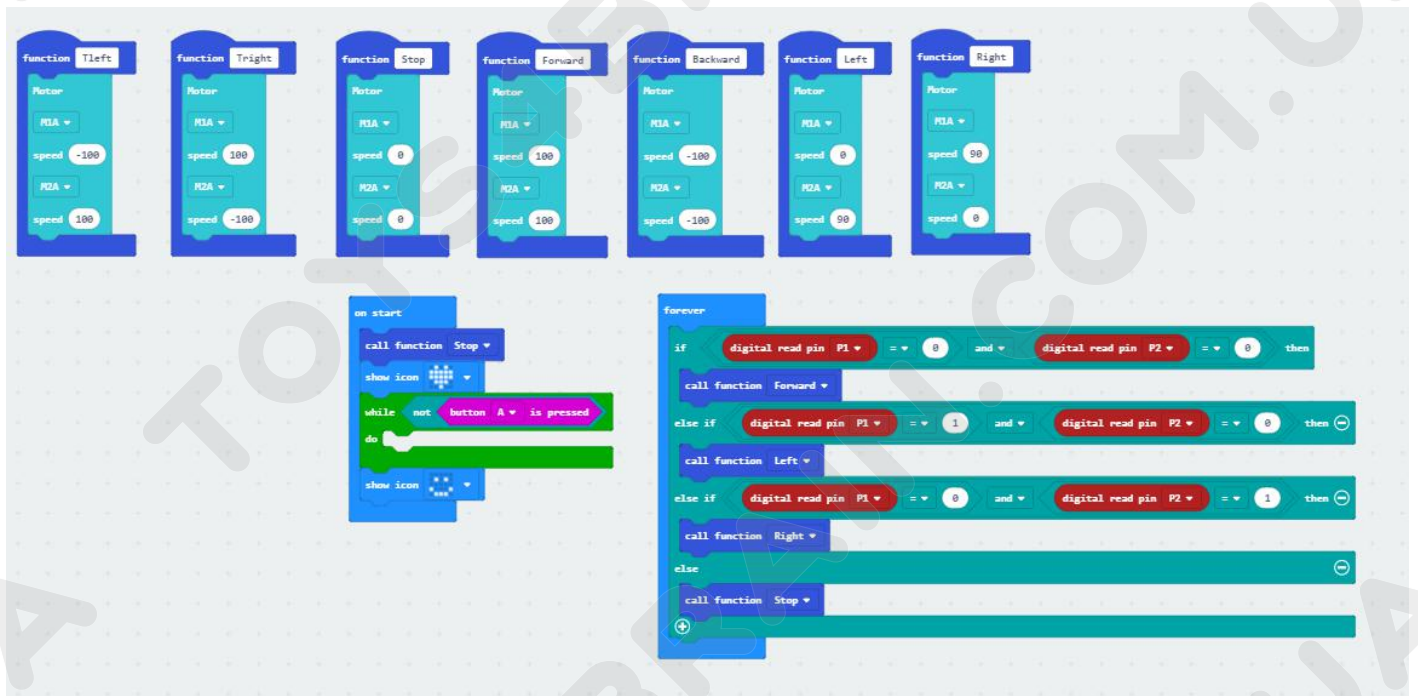








Complete code:



## Lesson 5 Robot car line patrol fire extinguishing

### Overview:

In this lesson, let's learn robot car line patrol fire extinguishing.

### Component Required:

- USB data cable \* 1
- OKYSTAR DIY Car Robot \* 1

### Infrared tracking sensor module:

Use infrared reflective sensor TCRT5000

- Operating voltage 2.5V - 12V (Note: Using low supply voltage, high supply voltage, shorter sensor life, 5 volt power supply is the preferred power supply)
- Operating current 18-30mA, best performance
- Known objects, the final output signal level is low; no object is detected, the final output signal is higher
- TTL level sensor output can be directly connected to the microcontroller IO port 3.3 volts or 5 volts





**Note:** When using the infrared tracking sensor module, you need to use a screwdriver to rotate the potentiometer in the module to operate normally.



### Flame sensor module:

Usage:

These types of sensors are used for short range fire detection and can be used to monitor projects or as a safety precaution to cut devices off / on.

Range:

I have found this unit is mostly accurate up to about 3 feet.

How it works:

The flame sensor is very sensitive to IR wavelength at 760 nm ~ 1100 nm light.

Analog output (A0): Real-time output voltage signal on the thermal resistance.

Digital output (D0): When the temperature reaches a certain threshold, the output high and low signal threshold adjustable via potentiometer.

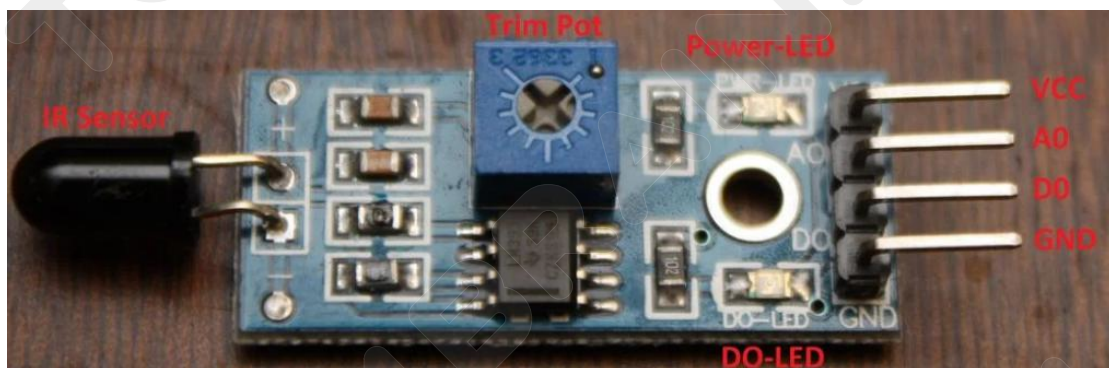
Pins:

VCC..... Positive voltage input: 5v for analog 3.3v for Digital.

A0..... Analog output

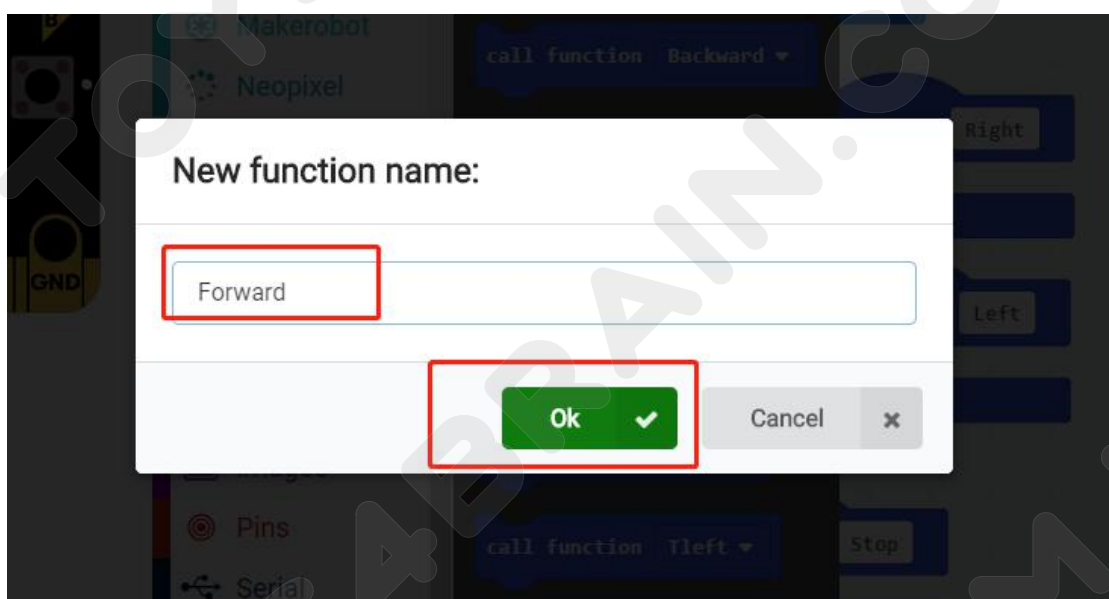
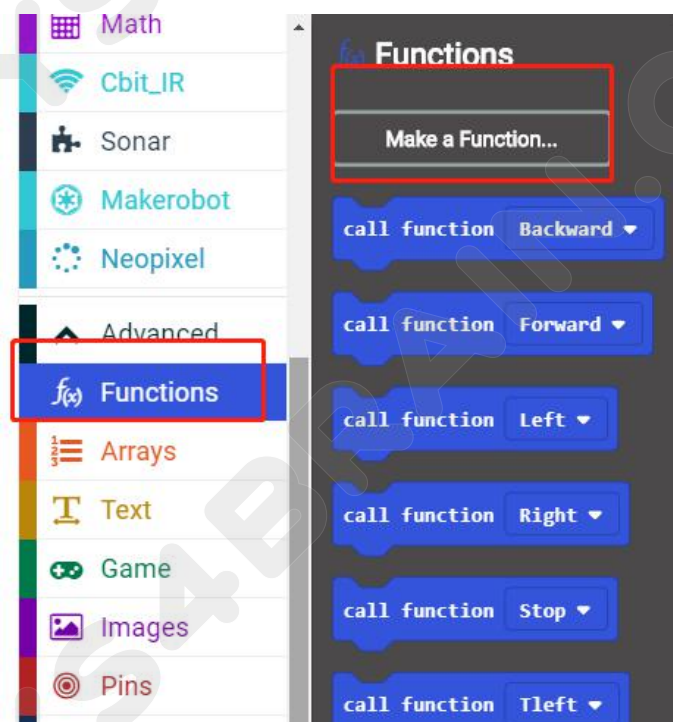
D0..... Digital output

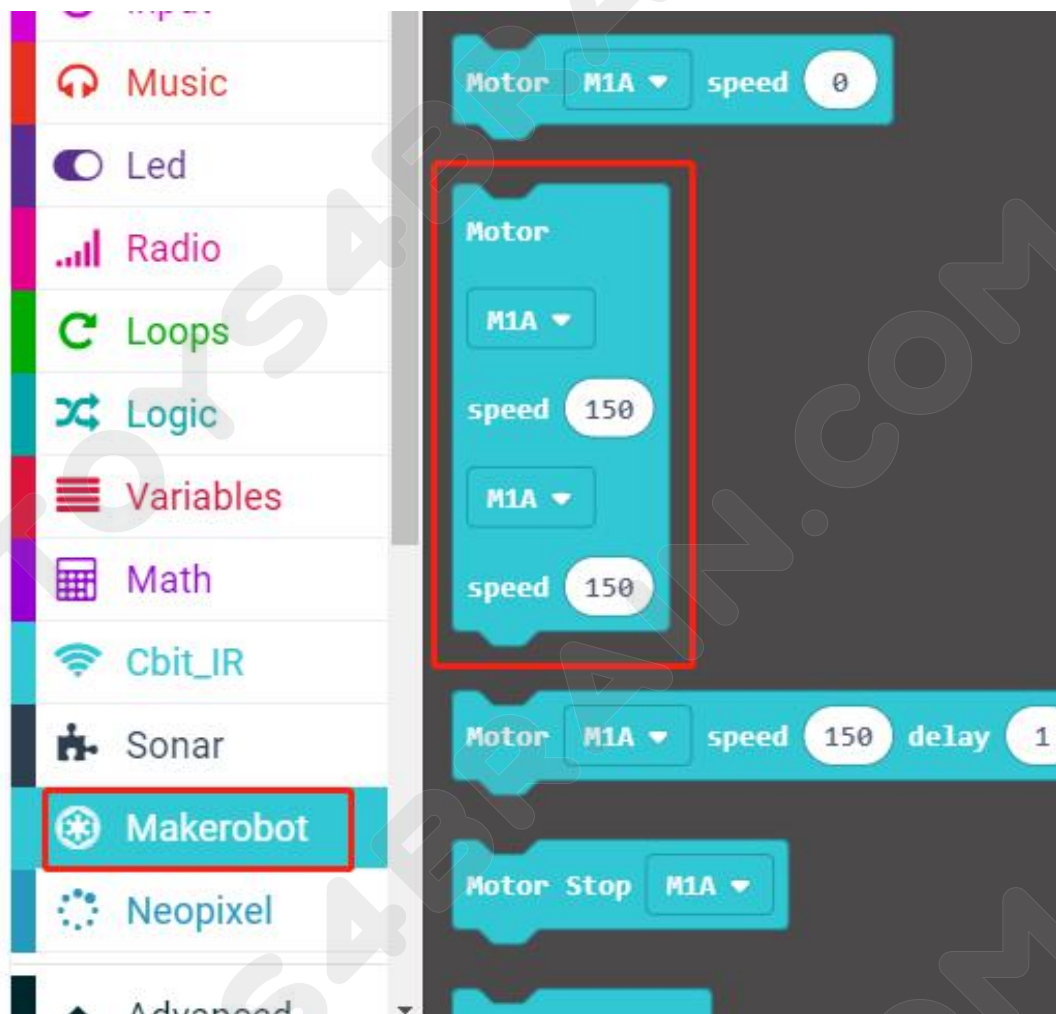
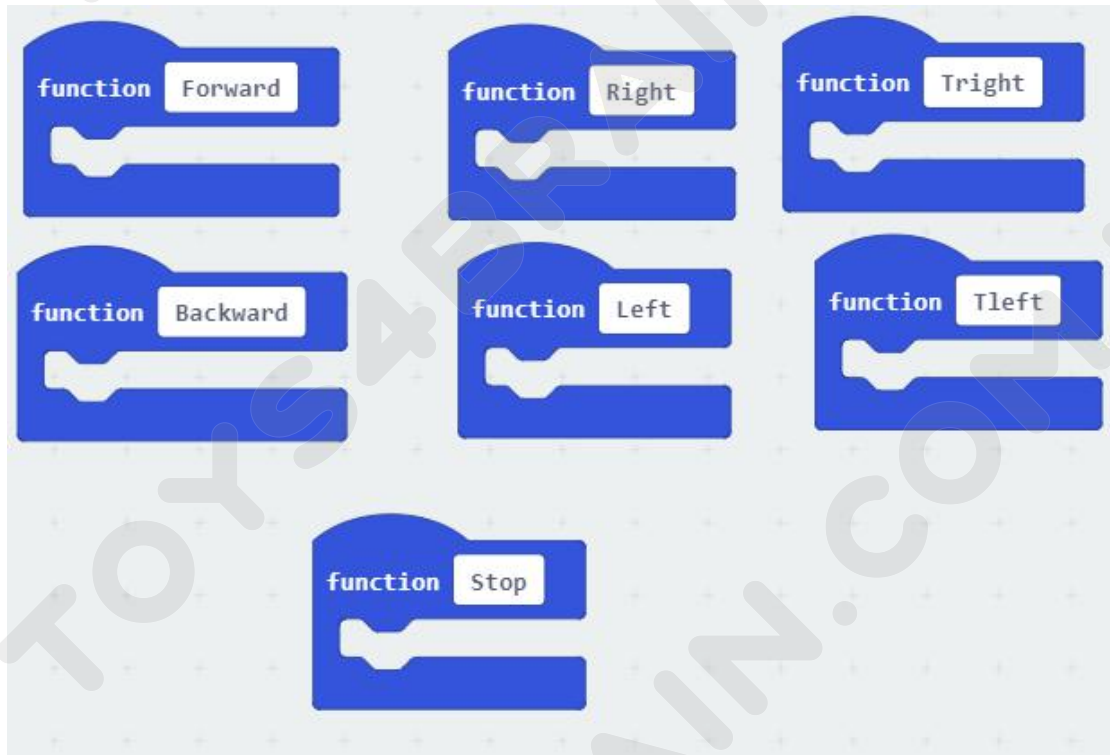
GND..... Ground

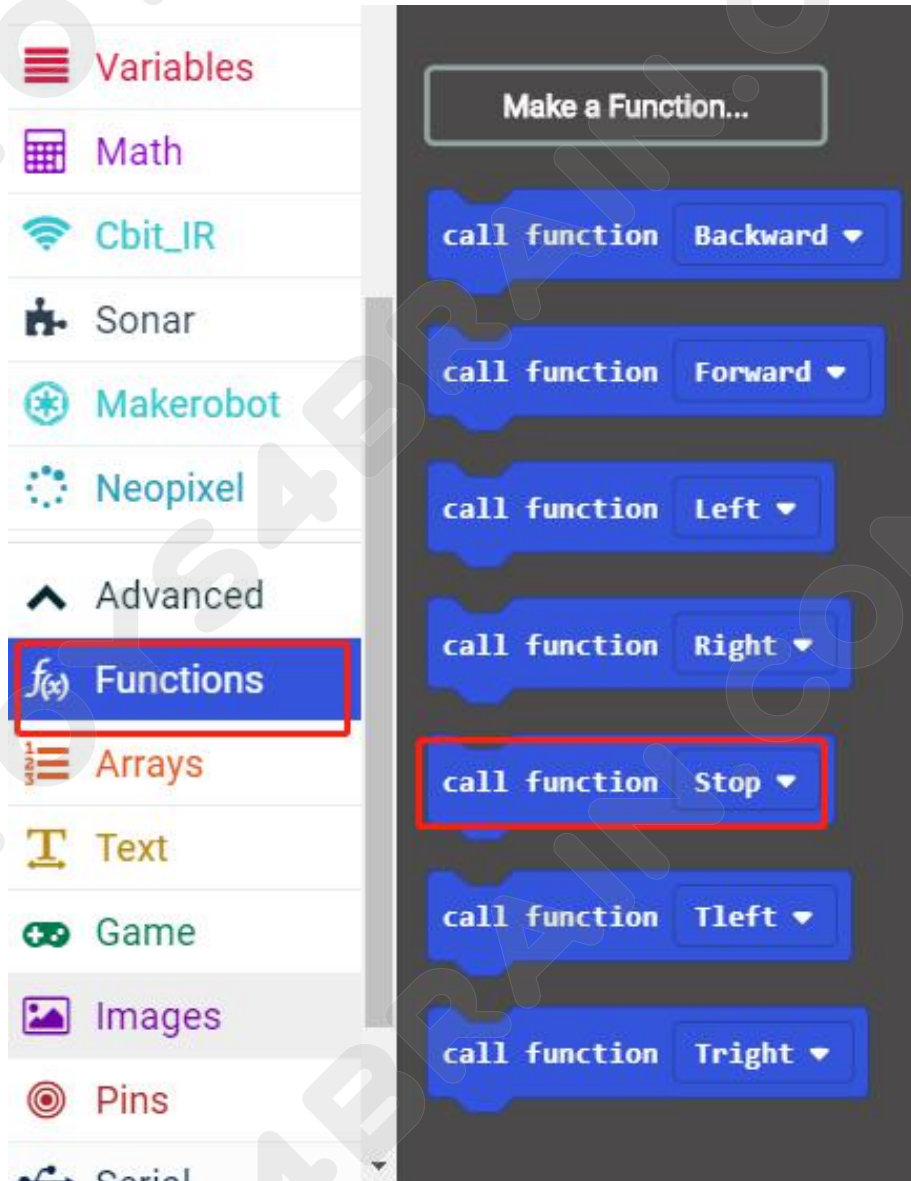


## Code:

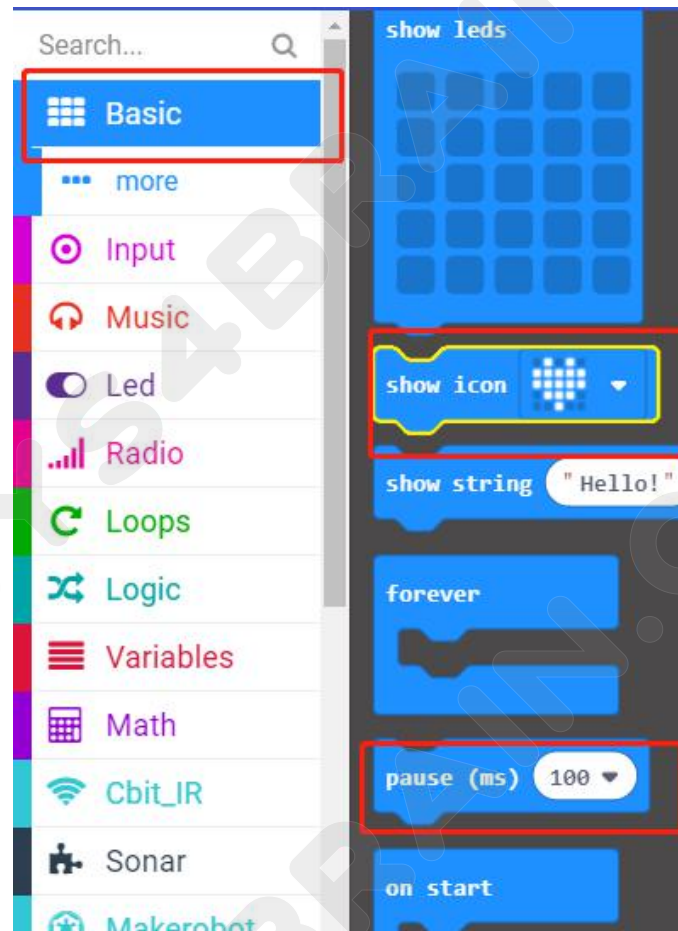
Then connect the micro:bit to the computer via USB, click the computer icon in the computer, click the URL in the micro: location disk to enter the programming interface, and then click Add Package. Copy [github.com/zhuning239/makerobot](https://github.com/zhuning239/makerobot) to the input field, click OK to add the package, and then you can build the block using our extension package.

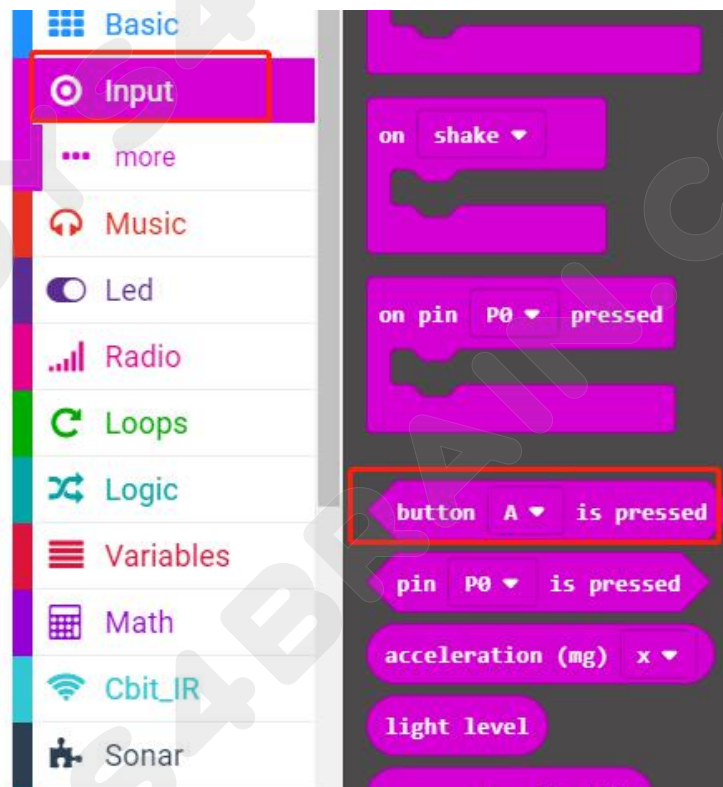
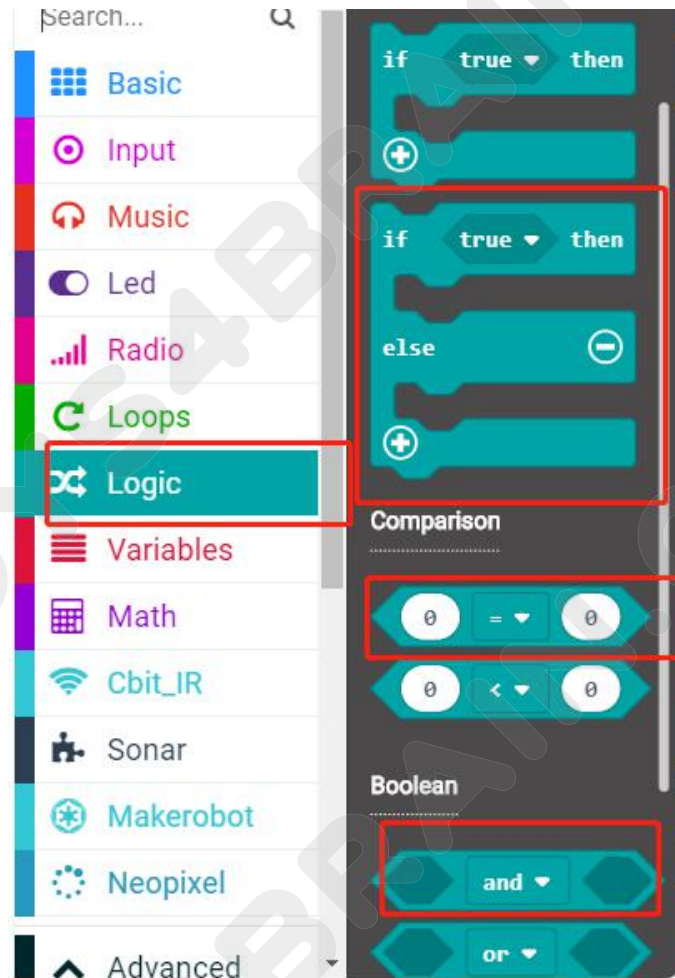












Sidebar categories: Sonar, Makerobot, Neopixel, Advanced, Functions, Arrays, Text, Game, Images, **Pins**, more, Serial, Control, Extensions.

Main workspace blocks:

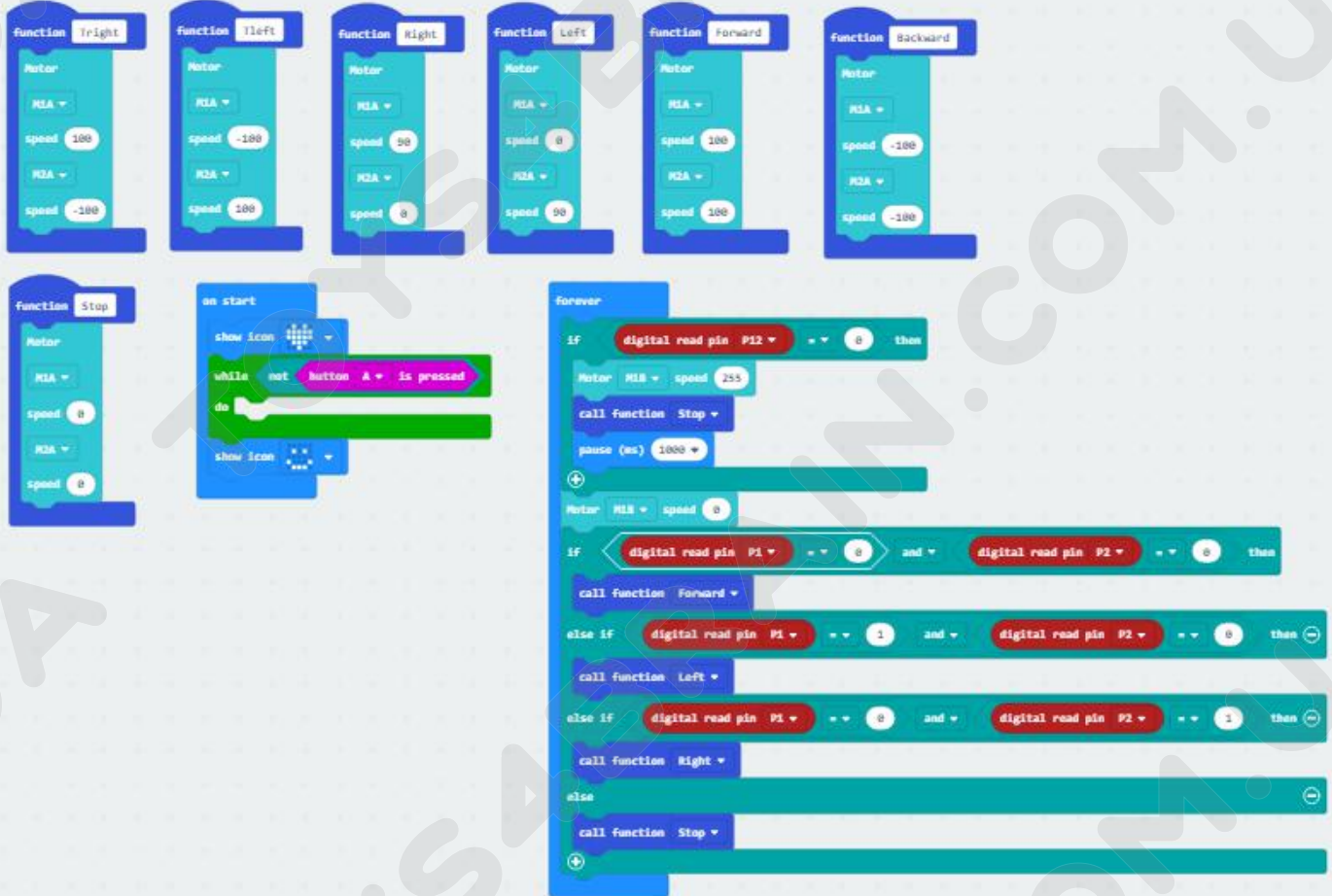
- digital read pin P0
- digital write pin P0 to 0
- analog read pin P0
- analog write pin P0 to 1023
- analog set period pin P0 to ( $\mu$ s) 20000
- map block:
  - map 0
  - from low 0
  - from high 1023
  - to low 0
  - to high 4
- servo write pin P0 to 180

Block: if digital read pin P0 = 0 then

Dropdown menu options:

P0	P1	P2	P3
P4	P5	P6	P7
P8	P9	P10	P11
P12	P13	P14	P15
P16	P19	P20	

## Complete code:





## Lesson 6 Robot trolley line patrol alarm and fire extinguishing

### Overview:

In this lesson we will learn robot trolley line patrol alarm and fire extinguishing.

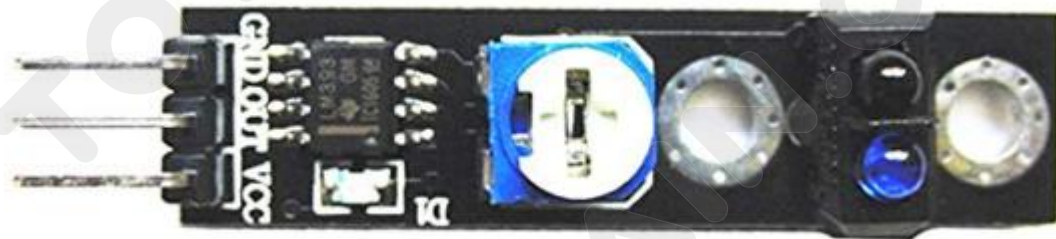
### Component Required:

- USB data cable \* 1
- OKYSTAR DIY Car Robot \* 1

### Infrared tracking sensor module:

Use infrared reflective sensor TCRT5000

- Operating voltage 2.5V - 12V (Note: Using low supply voltage, high supply voltage, shorter sensor life, 5 volt power supply is the preferred power supply)
- Operating current 18-30mA, best performance
- Known objects, the final output signal level is low; no object is detected, the final output signal is higher
- TTL level sensor output can be directly connected to the microcontroller IO port 3.3 volts or 5 volts



**Note:** When using the infrared tracking sensor module, you need to use a screwdriver to rotate the potentiometer in the module to operate normally.



### Flame sensor module:

Usage:

These types of sensors are used for short range fire detection and can be used to monitor projects or as a safety precaution to cut devices off / on.

Range:

I have found this unit is mostly accurate up to about 3 feet.

How it works:

The flame sensor is very sensitive to IR wavelength at 760 nm ~ 1100 nm light.

Analog output (A0): Real-time output voltage signal on the thermal resistance.

Digital output (D0): When the temperature reaches a certain threshold, the output high and low signal threshold adjustable via potentiometer.

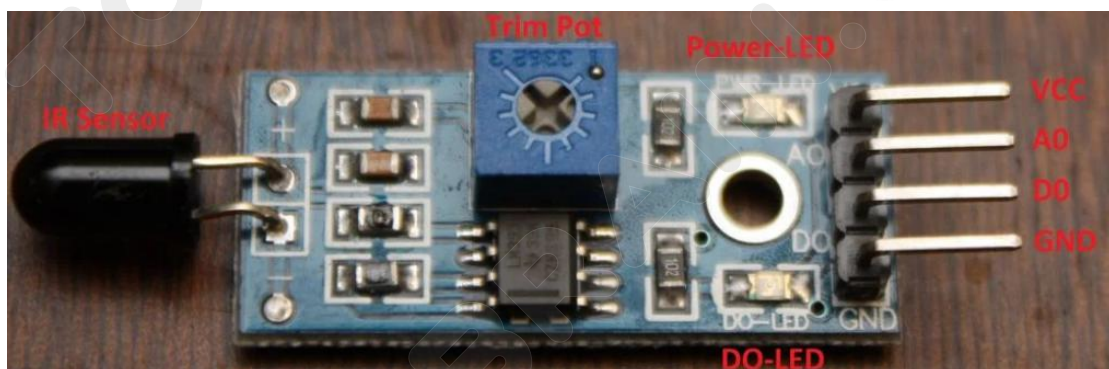
Pins:

VCC..... Positive voltage input: 5v for analog 3.3v for Digital.

A0..... Analog output

D0..... Digital output

GND..... Ground

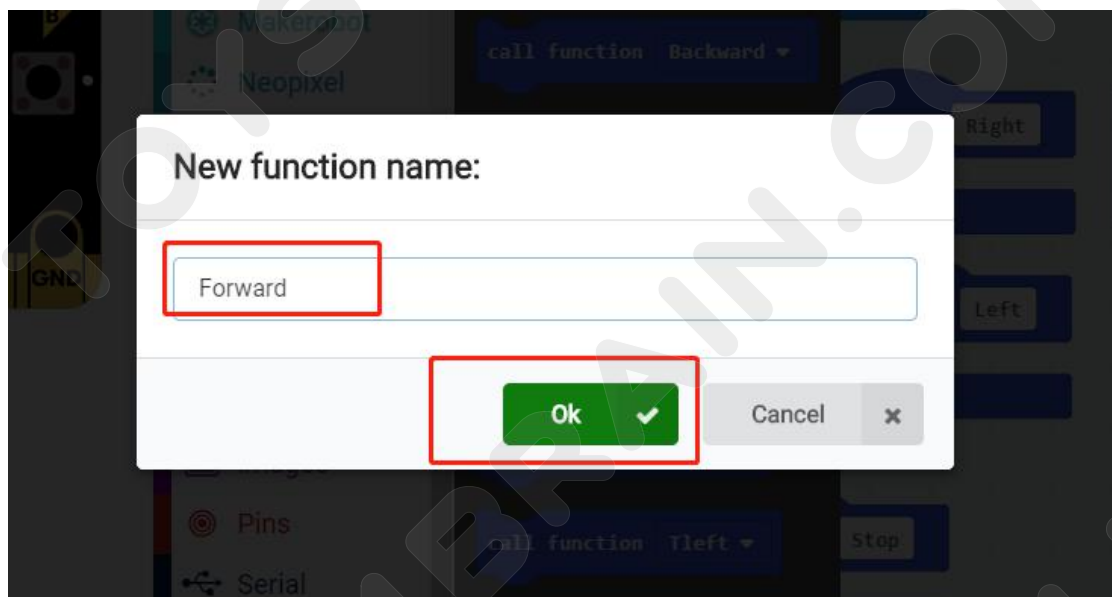
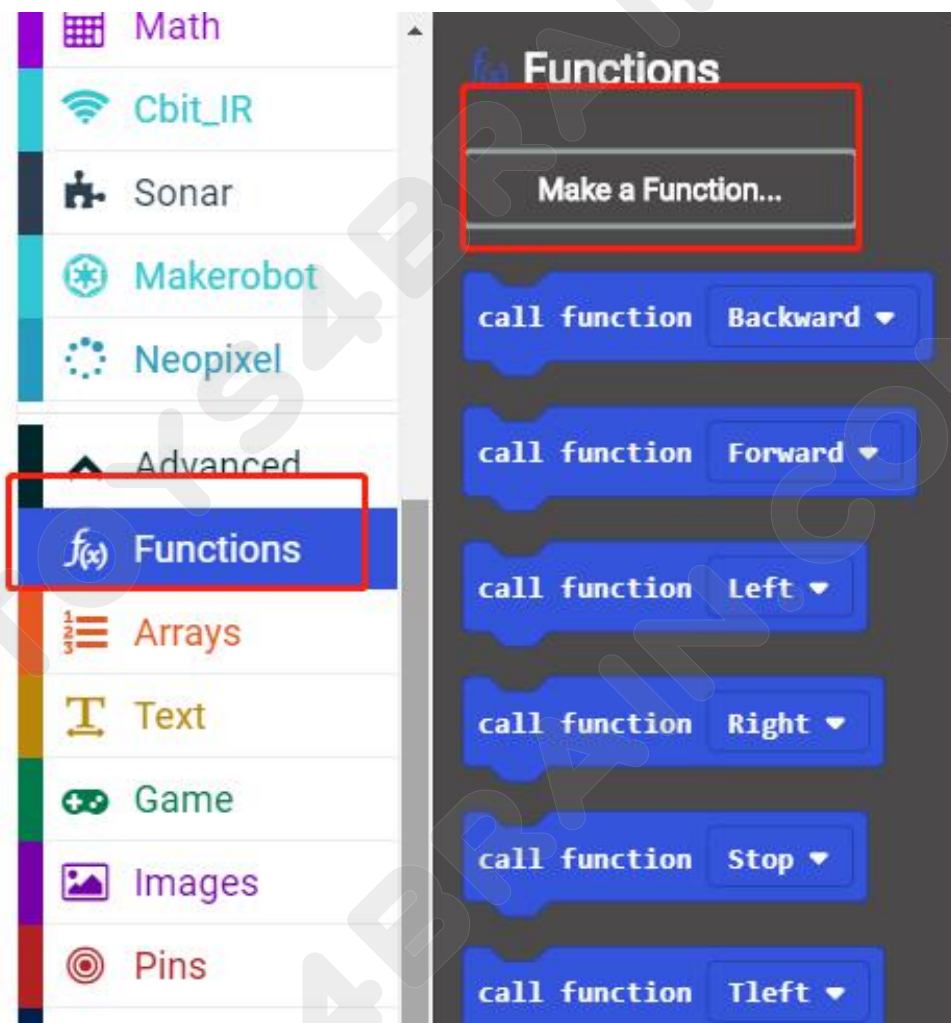


**Buzzer:**

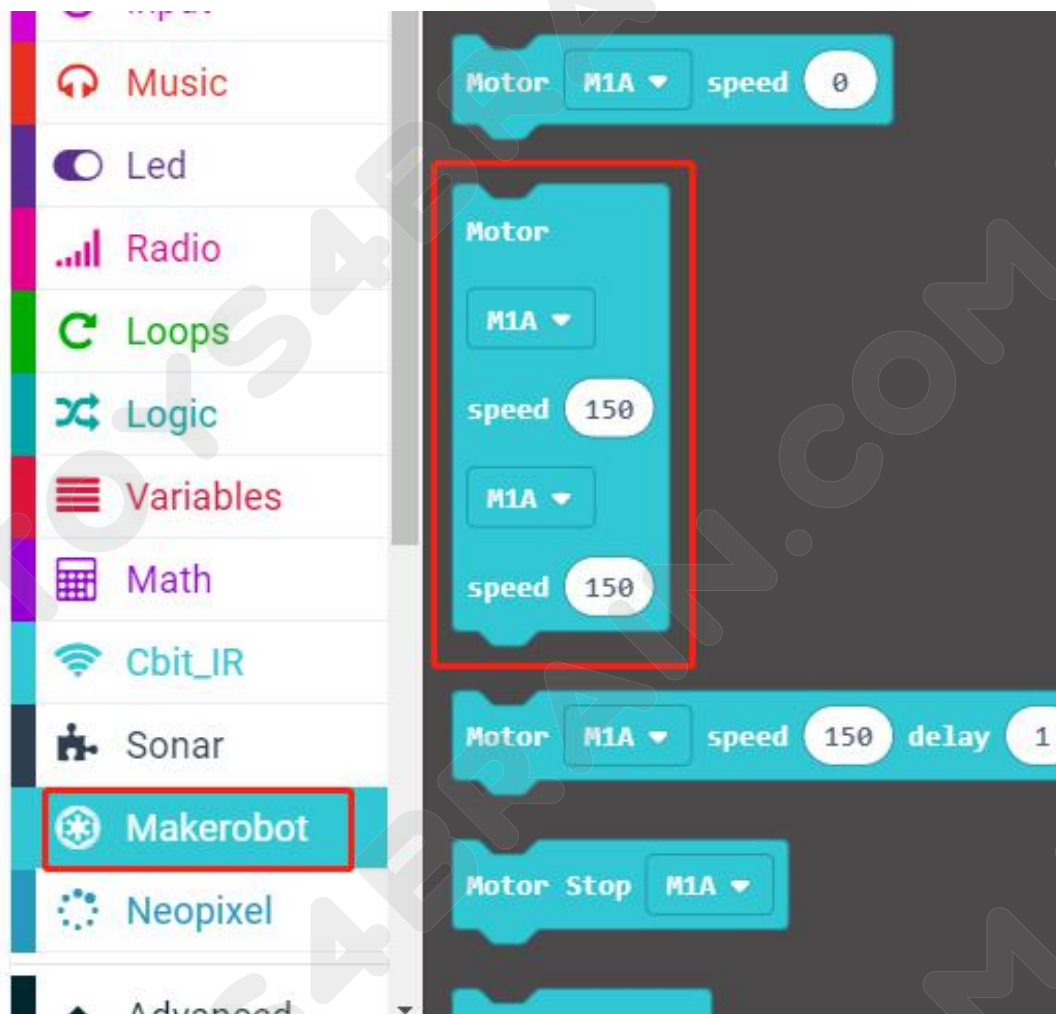
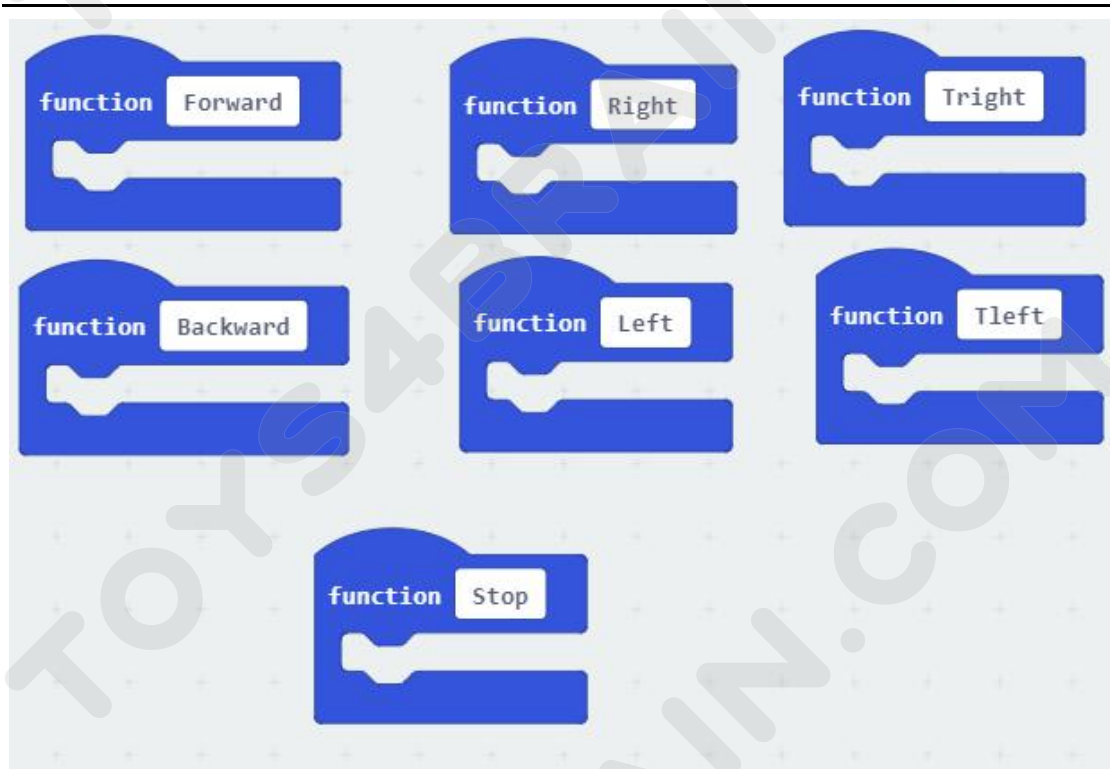
Buzzers are typically used for identification and alarm purposes across many major industries. The major application categories that utilize buzzers for indication or alert purposes include: home appliances, automotive electronics, medical, safety and security, industrial, and office automation.

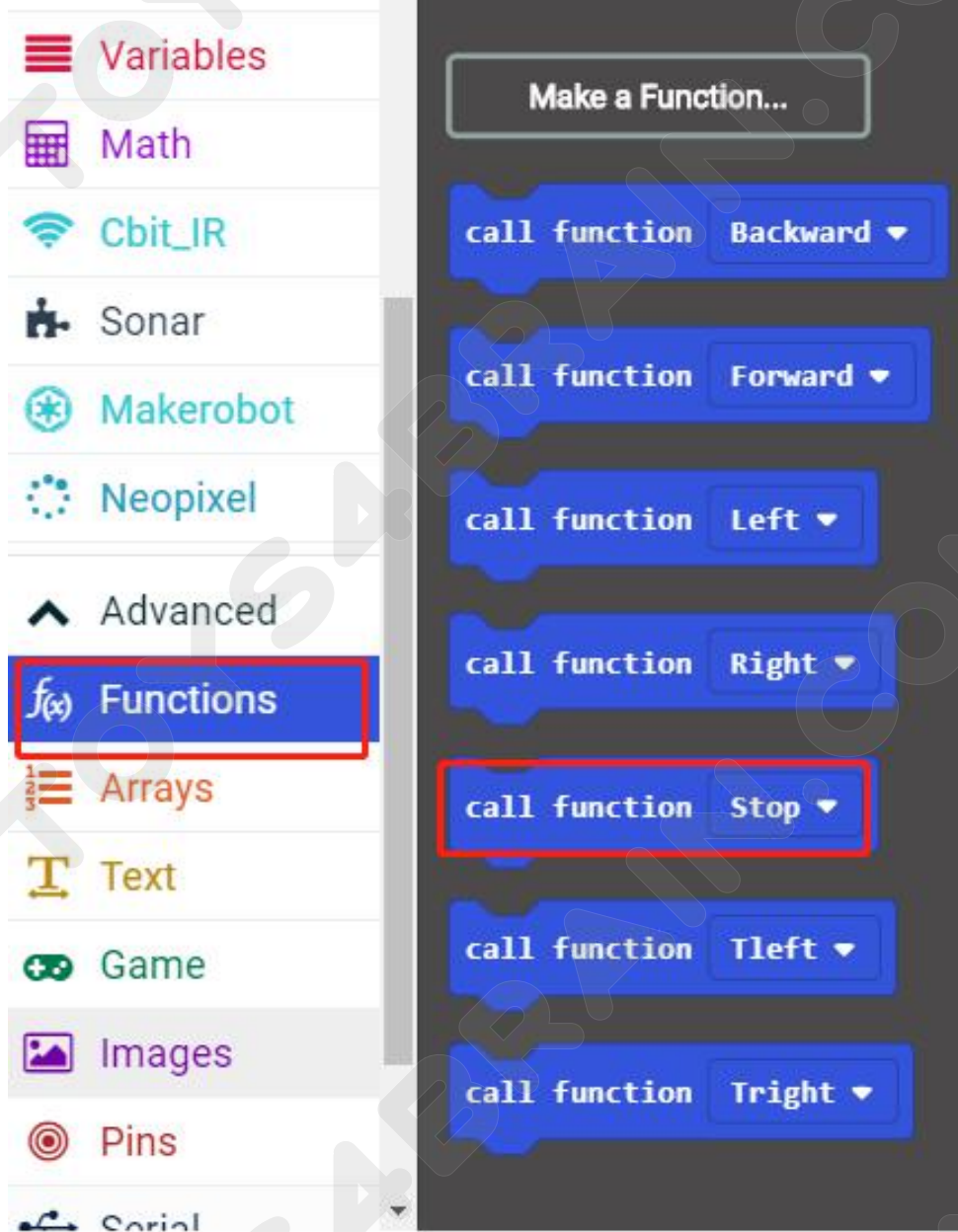
**Code:**

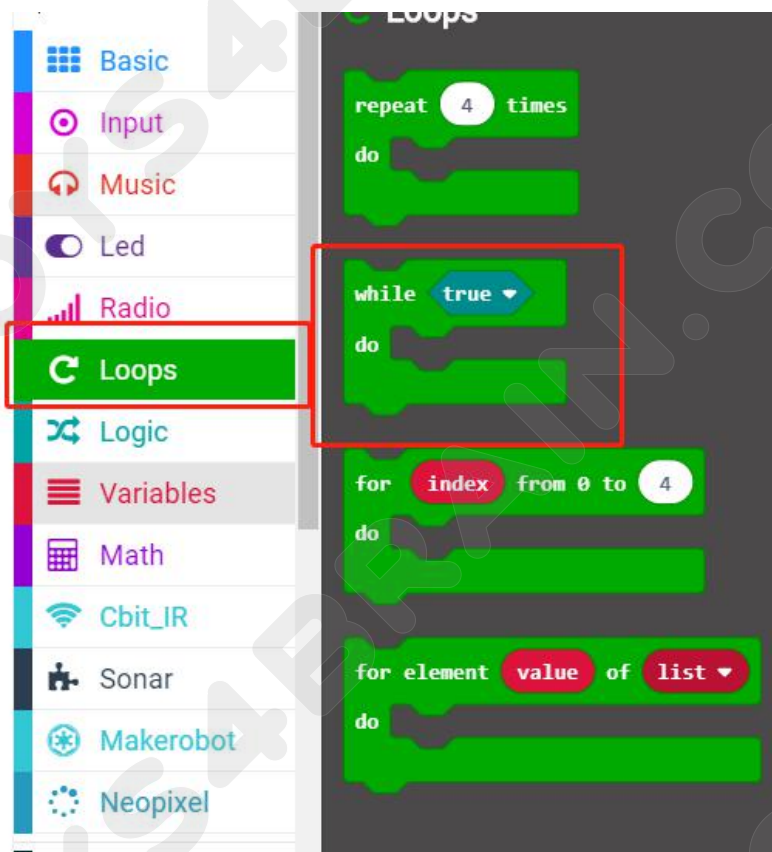
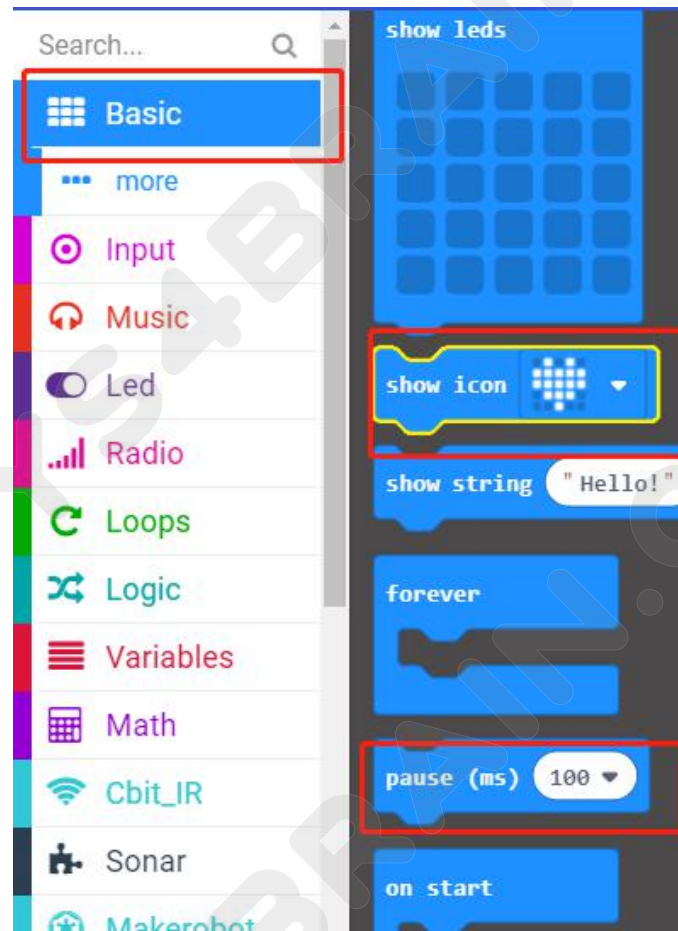
Then connect the micro:bit to the computer via USB, click the computer icon in the computer, click the URL in the micro: location disk to enter the programming interface, and then click Add Package. Copy [github.com/zhuning239/makerobot](https://github.com/zhuning239/makerobot) to the input field, click OK to add the package, and then you can build the block using our extension package.

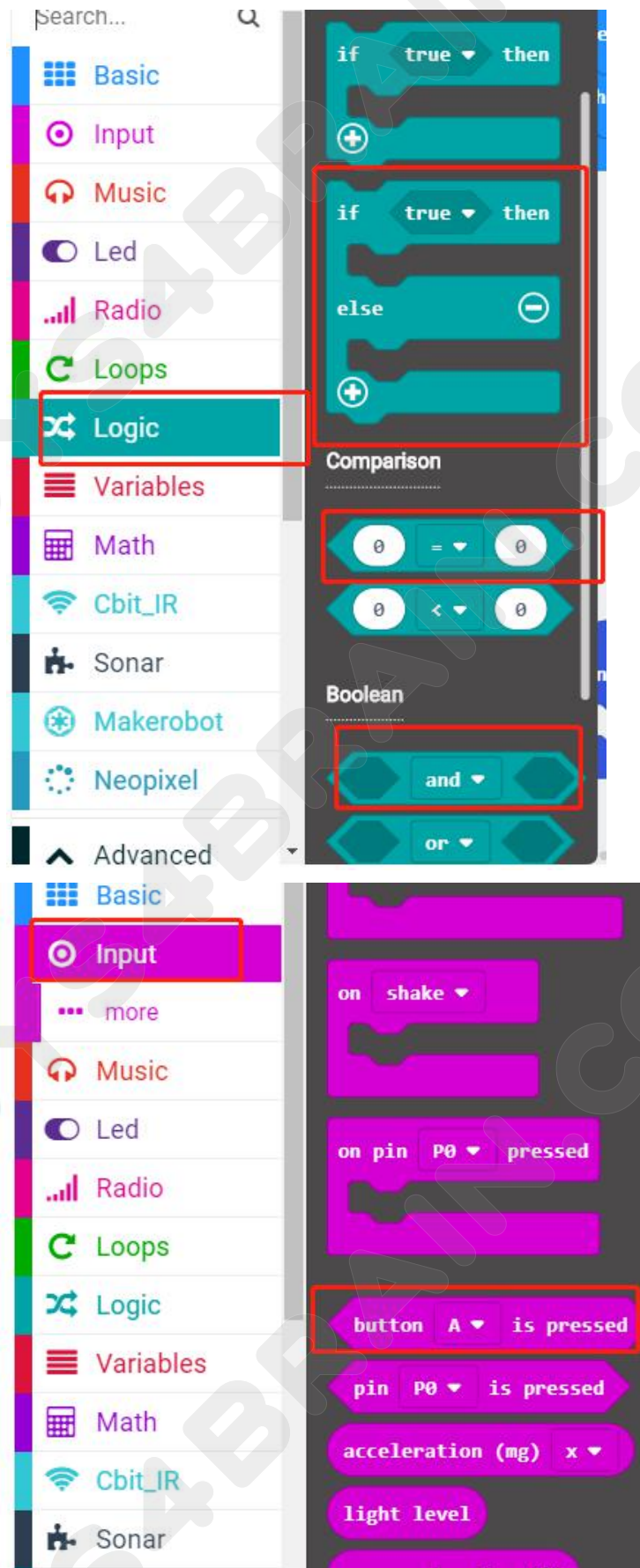














Search...

- Basic
- Input
- Music**
- Led
- Radio
- Loops
- Logic
- Variables
- Math
- Advanced

### Music

play tone Middle C for 1 beat

ring tone (Hz) Middle C

rest(ms) 1 beat

start melody dadadum repeating once

music on melody note played

Middle C

1 beat

- Sonar
- Makerobot
- Neopixel
- Advanced
- Functions
- Arrays
- Text
- Game
- Images
- Pins**
- more
- Serial
- Control
- Extensions

digital read pin P0

digital write pin P0 to 0

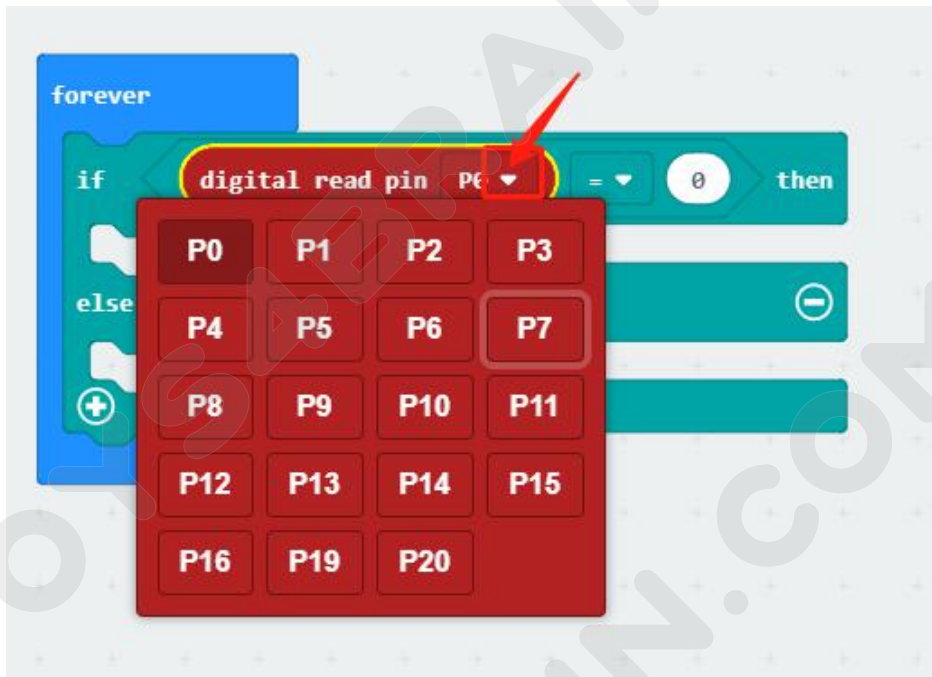
analog read pin P0

analog write pin P0 to 1023

analog set period pin P0 to (μs) 20000

map 0  
from low 0  
from high 1023  
to low 0  
to high 4

servo write pin P0 to 180



Complete code:



```
forever
  if digital read pin P12 = 0 then
    digital write pin P13 to 0
    if digital read pin P13 = 0 then
      start melody entertainer repeating once
    else
      digital write pin P13 to 1
      Motor M1B speed 255
      call function Stop
      pause (ms) 2000
      Motor M1B speed 0
  if digital read pin P1 = 0 and digital read pin P2 = 0 then
    call function Forward
  else if digital read pin P1 = 1 and digital read pin P2 = 0 then
    call function Left
  else if digital read pin P1 = 0 and digital read pin P2 = 1 then
    call function Right
  else
    call function Stop
```

## Lesson 7 Robot car avoids obstacles

### Overview:

In this lesson we will learn about robot car avoids obstacles.

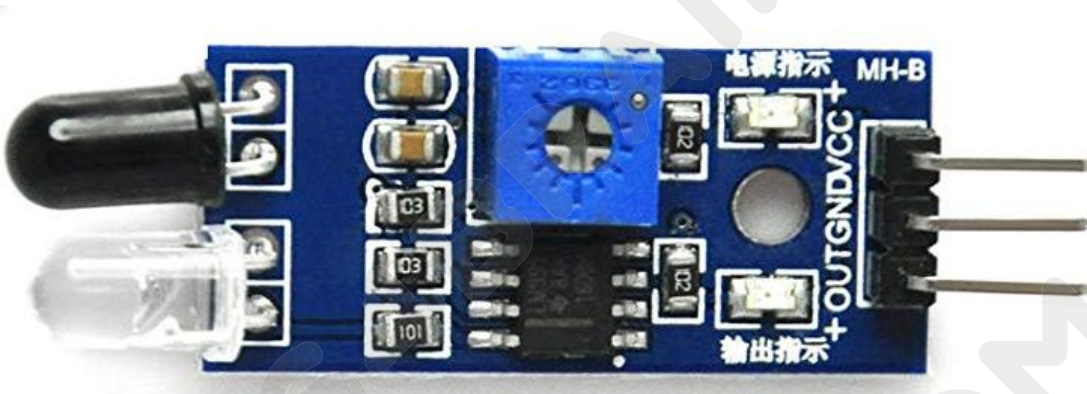
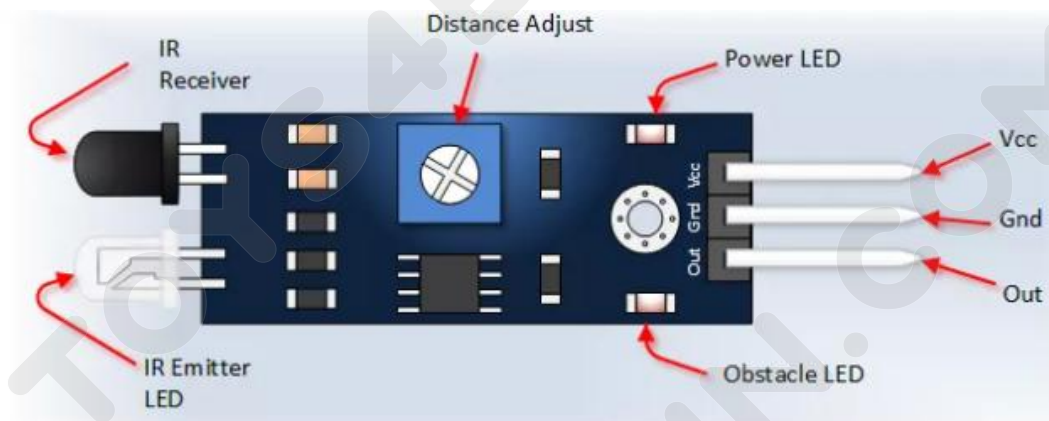
### Component Required:

- USB data cable \* 1
- OKYSTAR DIY Car Robot \* 1

### Infrared obstacle avoidance sensor module:

This is yet another one of those modules with cool possibilities. You could for example, sound an alarm when something got too close or you could change the direction of a robot or vehicle.

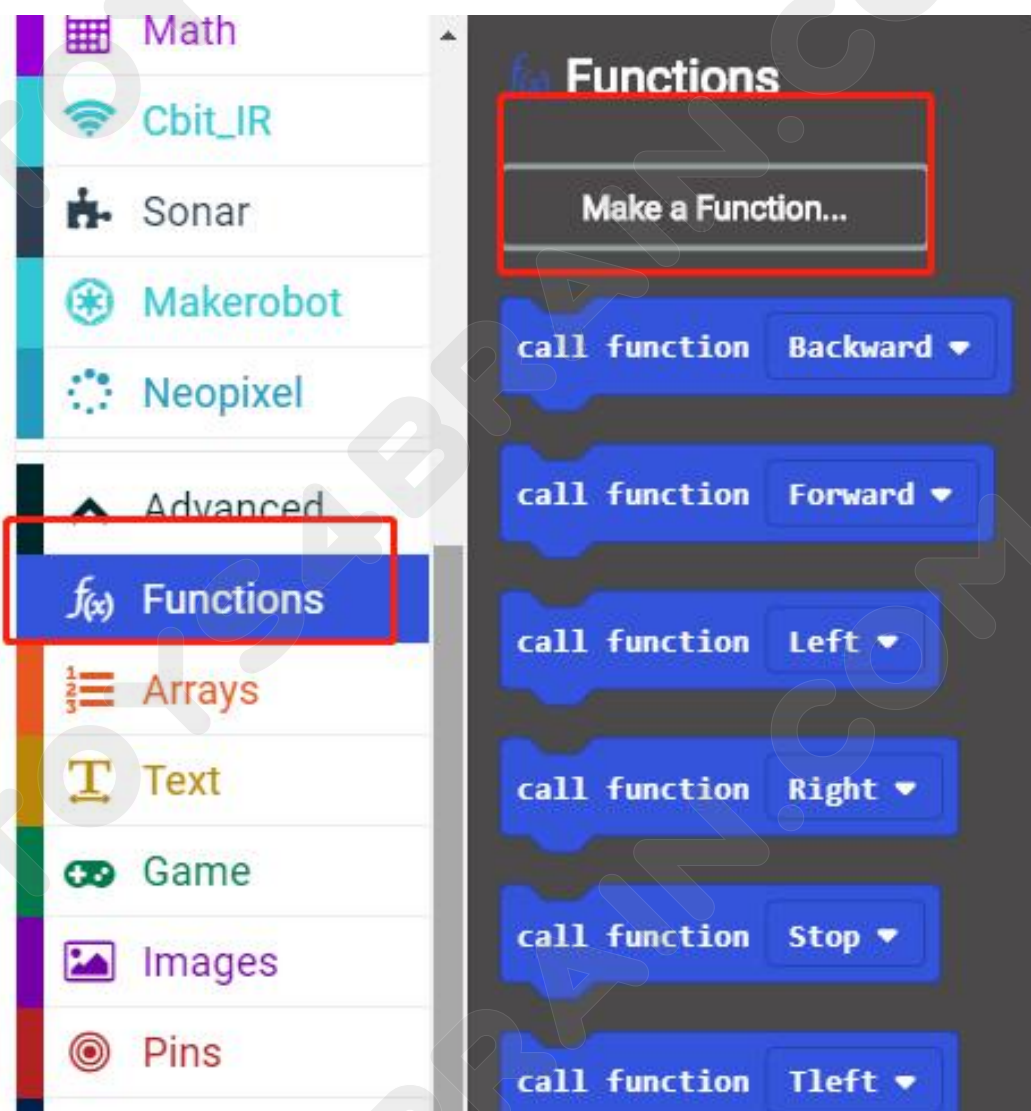
The device consists of an Infrared Transmitter, an Infrared Detector, and support circuitry. It only requires three connections. When it detects an obstacle within range it will send an output low.

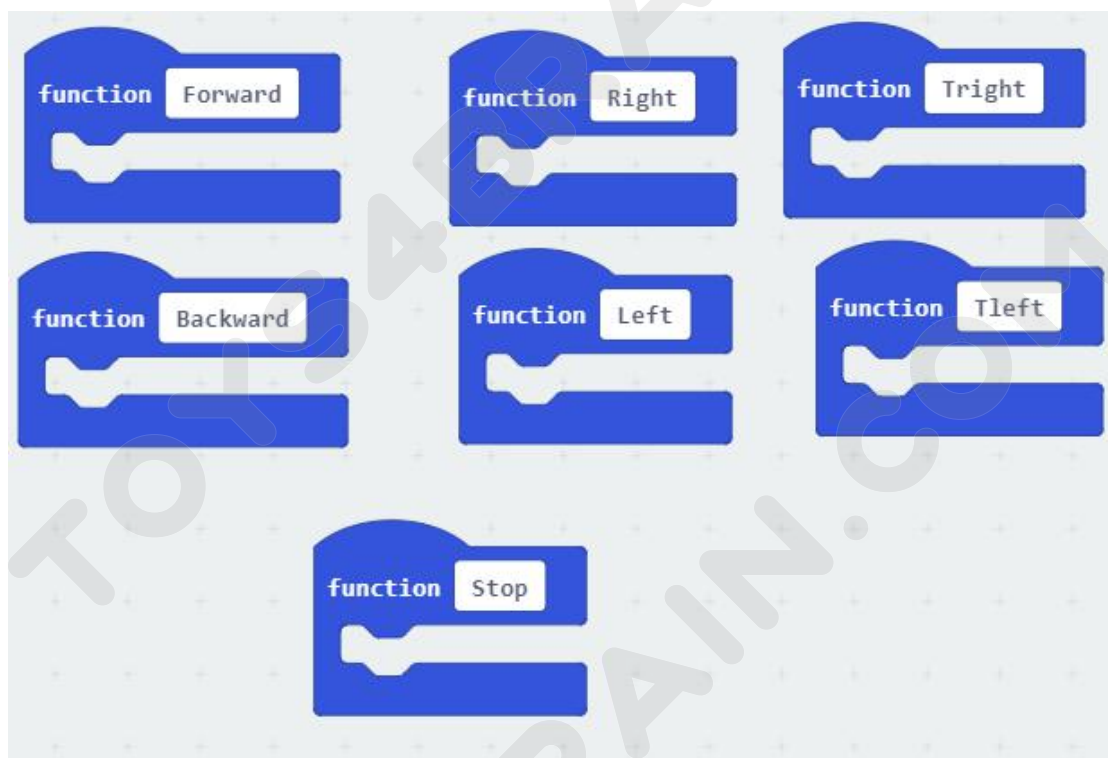
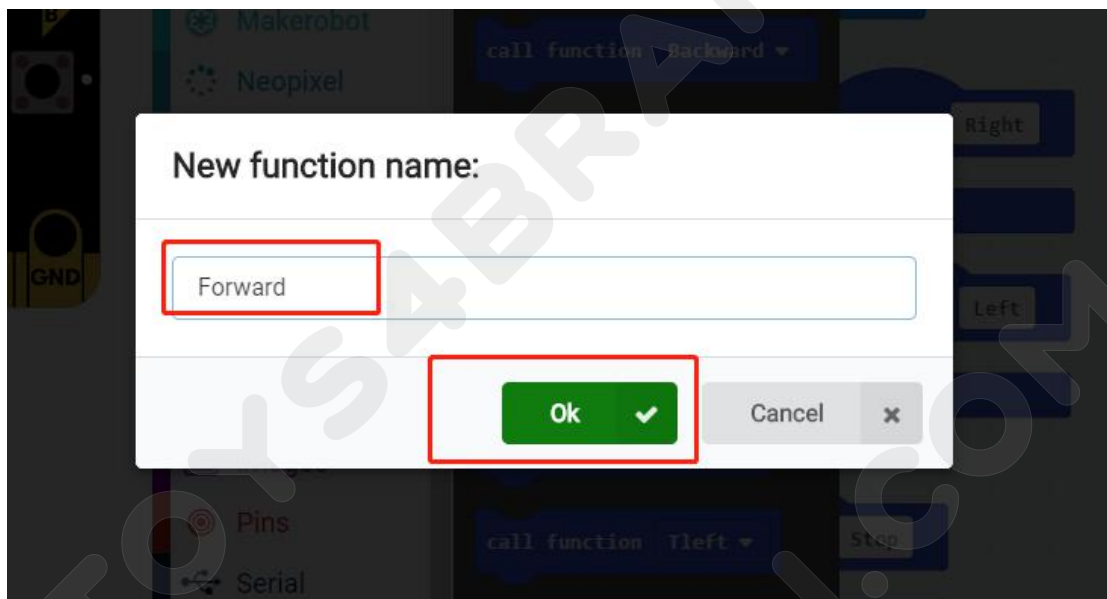


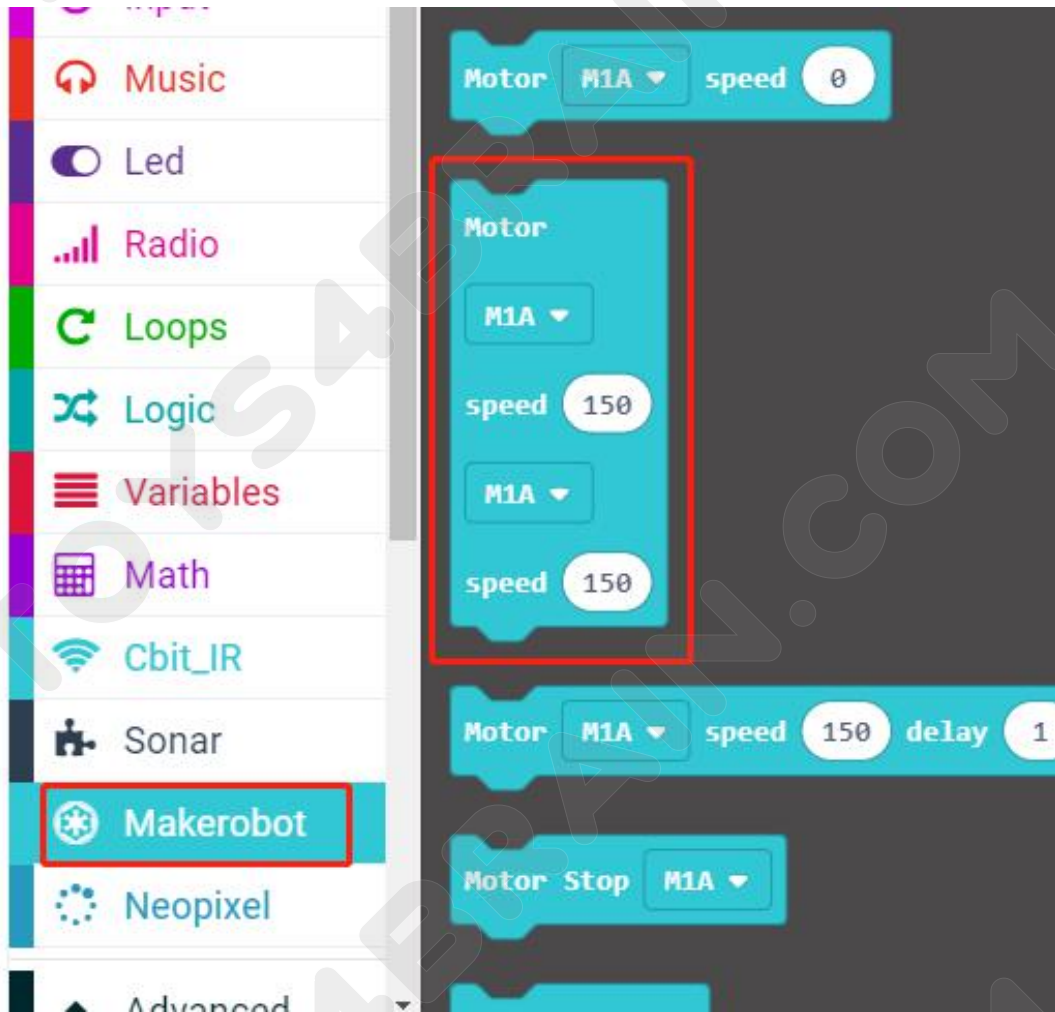


## Code:

Then connect the micro:bit to the computer via USB, click the computer icon in the computer, click the URL in the micro: location disk to enter the programming interface, and then click Add Package. Copy [github.com/zhuning239/makerobot](https://github.com/zhuning239/makerobot) to the input field, click OK to add the package, and then you can build the block using our extension package.

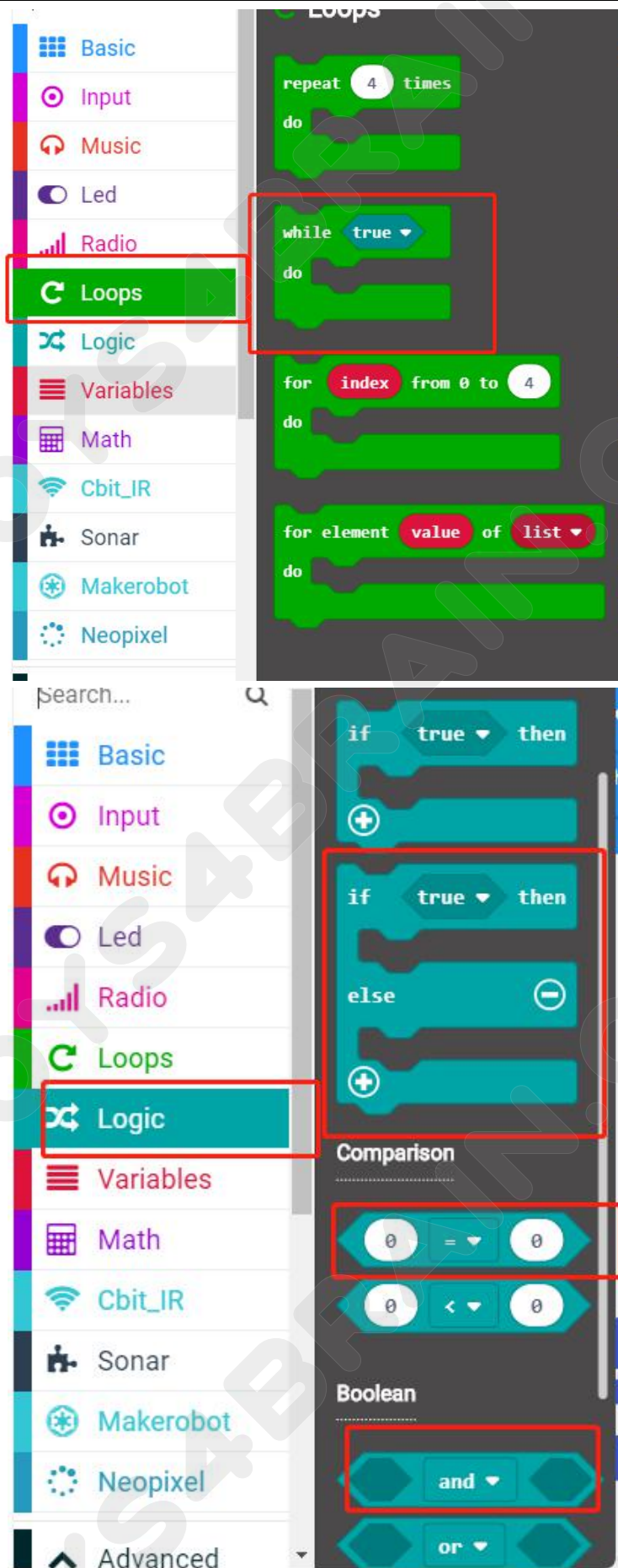


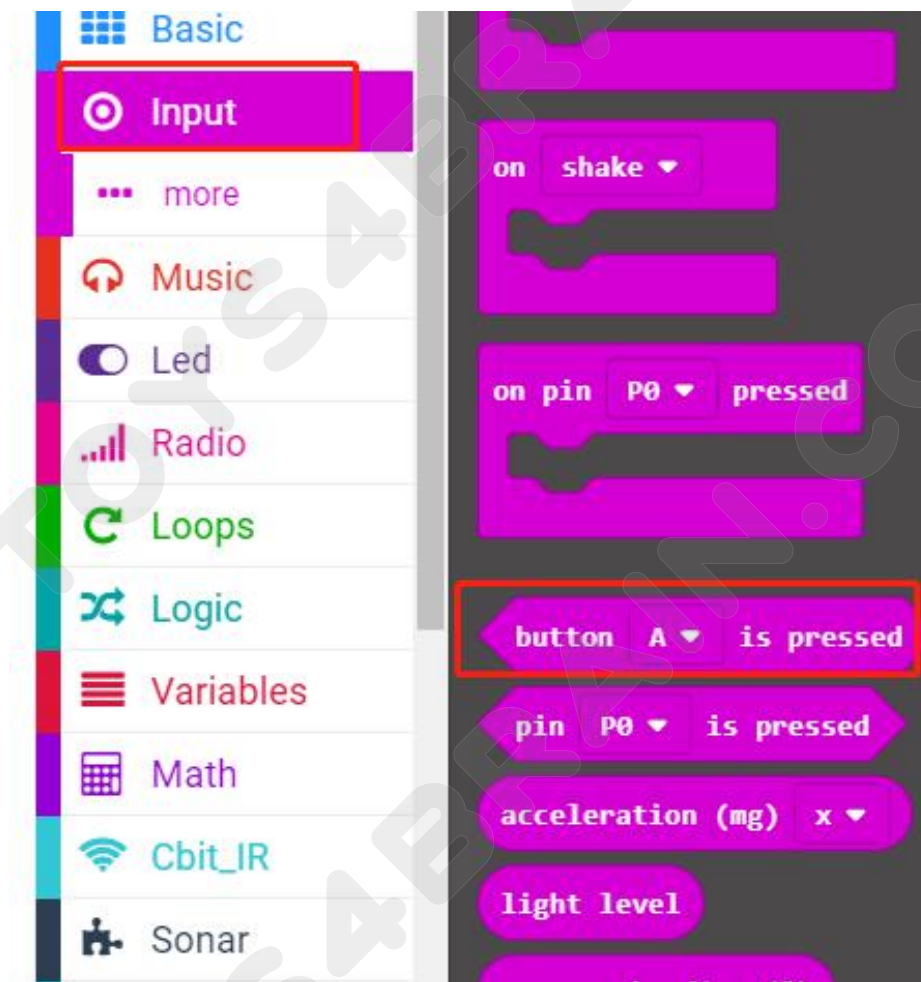
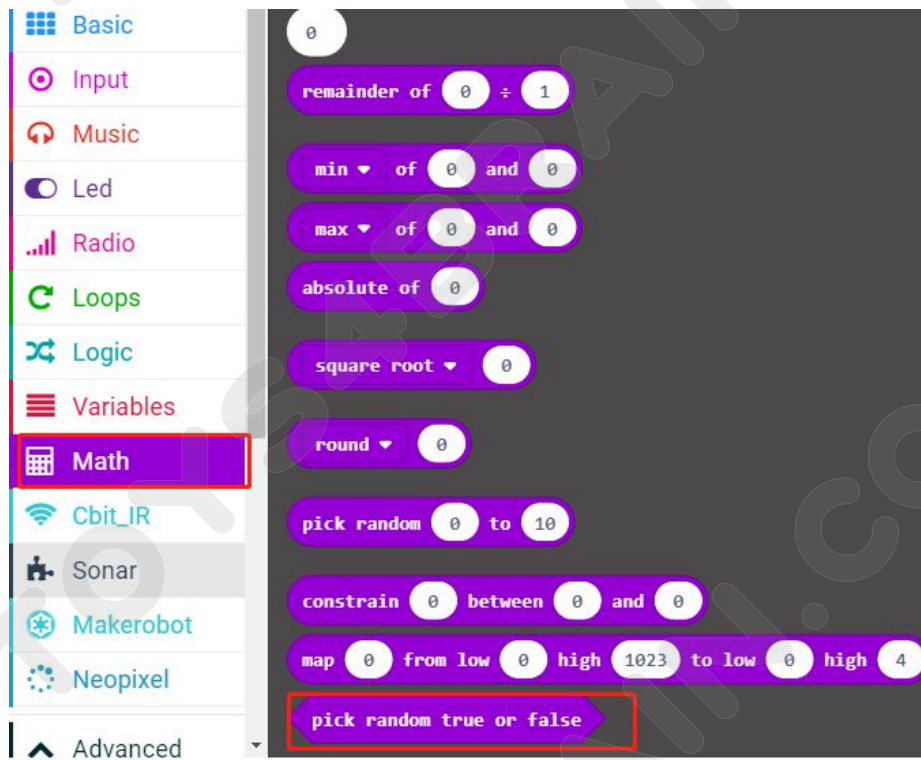




The image displays the CCROBOT programming environment. On the left, a sidebar contains various block categories: Variables, Math, Cbit\_IR, Sonar, Makerobot, Neopixel, Advanced, Functions (highlighted with a red box), Arrays, Text, Game, Images, Pins, and Serial. The main workspace shows a 'Make a Function...' block with several 'call function' blocks, each with a dropdown menu. The 'Stop' dropdown is highlighted with a red box. Below this, a 'show leds' block is visible, followed by a 'show icon' block with a grid icon (highlighted with a red box), a 'show string' block with the text 'Hello!', a 'forever' loop block, a 'pause (ms)' block with the value 100 (highlighted with a red box), and an 'on start' block.







The image shows a block palette on the left with categories: Sonar, Makerobot, Neopixel, Advanced, Functions, Arrays, Text, Game, Images, Pins (highlighted with a red box), more, Serial, Control, and Extensions. The script area on the right contains the following blocks:

- digital read pin P0 (highlighted with a red box and an arrow)
- digital write pin P0 to 0
- analog read pin P0
- analog write pin P0 to 1023
- analog set period pin P0 to (μs) 20000
- A red circular map block with the following settings:
  - map 0
  - from low 0
  - from high 1023
  - to low 0
  - to high 4
- servo write pin P0 to 180

The image shows a script area with a 'forever' loop containing an 'if' block. The 'if' block has the condition 'digital read pin P0 = 0' (the 'P0' is highlighted with a red box and an arrow). Below the 'if' block is a red menu with the following options:

P0	P1	P2	P3
P4	P5	P6	P7
P8	P9	P10	P11
P12	P13	P14	P15
P16	P19	P20	

## Complete code:





## Lesson 8 Robot Car following object movement

### Overview:

In this lesson we will learn about robot car following object movement.

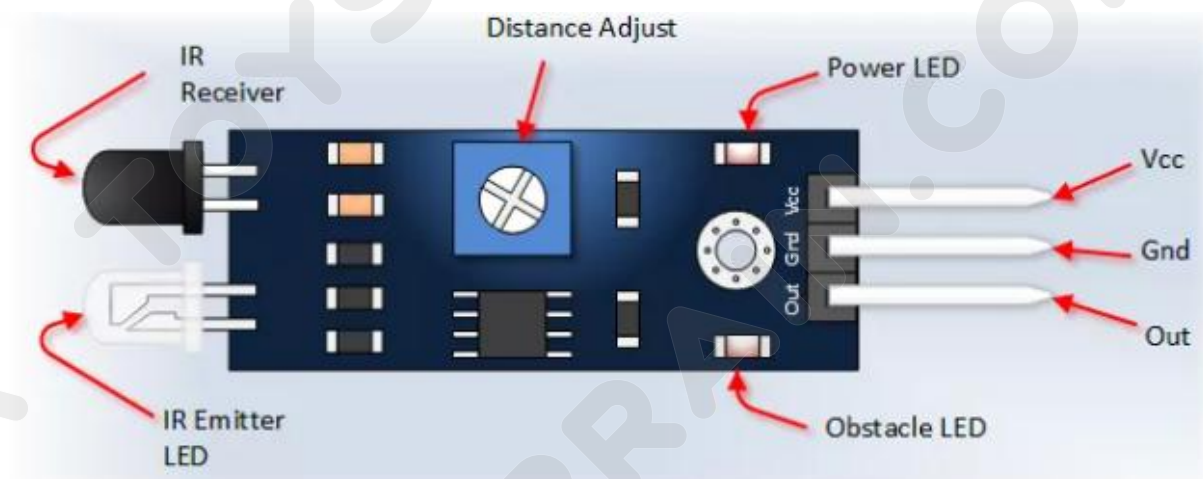
### Component Required:

- USB data cable \* 1
- OKYSTAR DIY Car Robot \* 1

### Infrared obstacle avoidance sensor module:

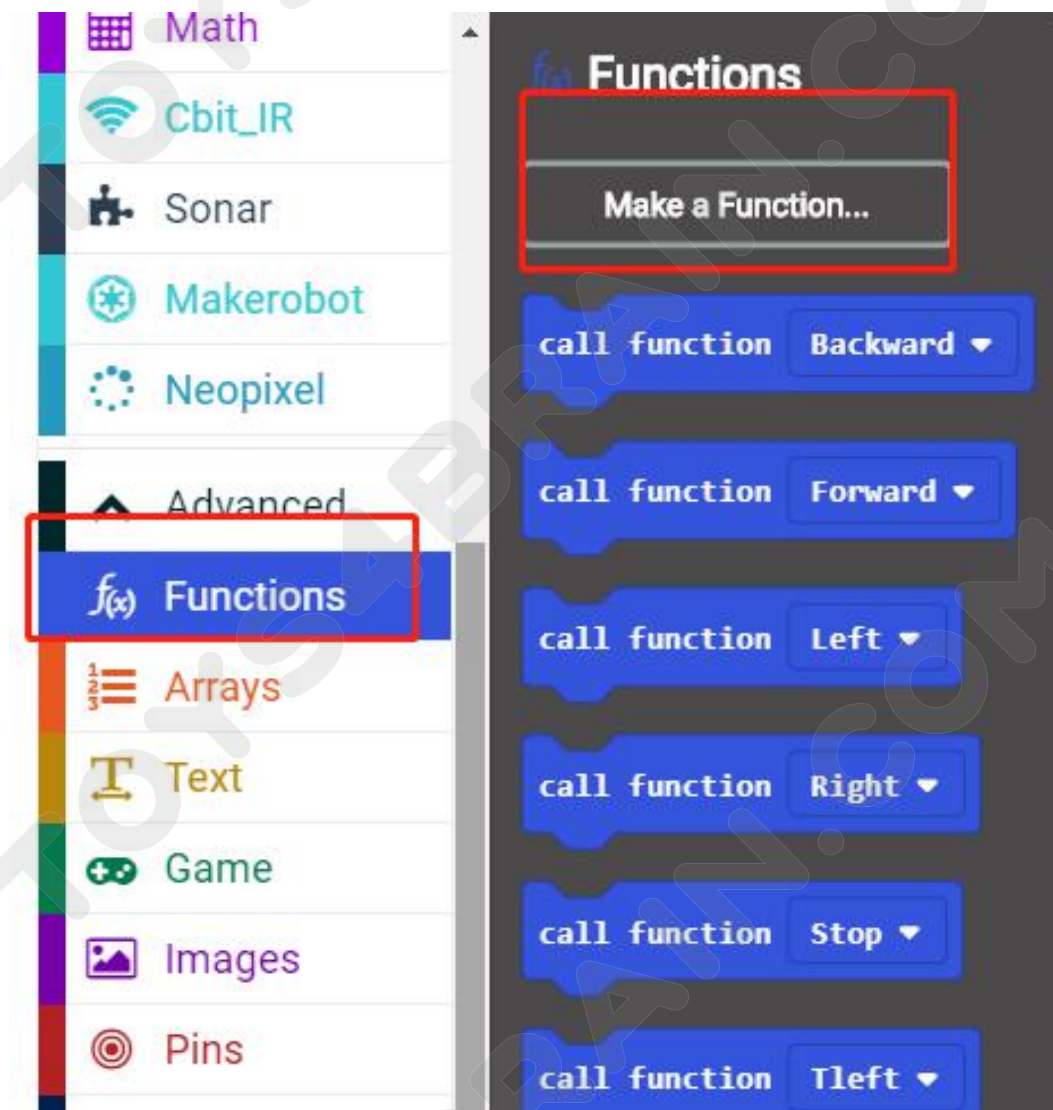
This is yet another one of those modules with cool possibilities. You could for example, sound an alarm when something got too close or you could change the direction of a robot or vehicle.

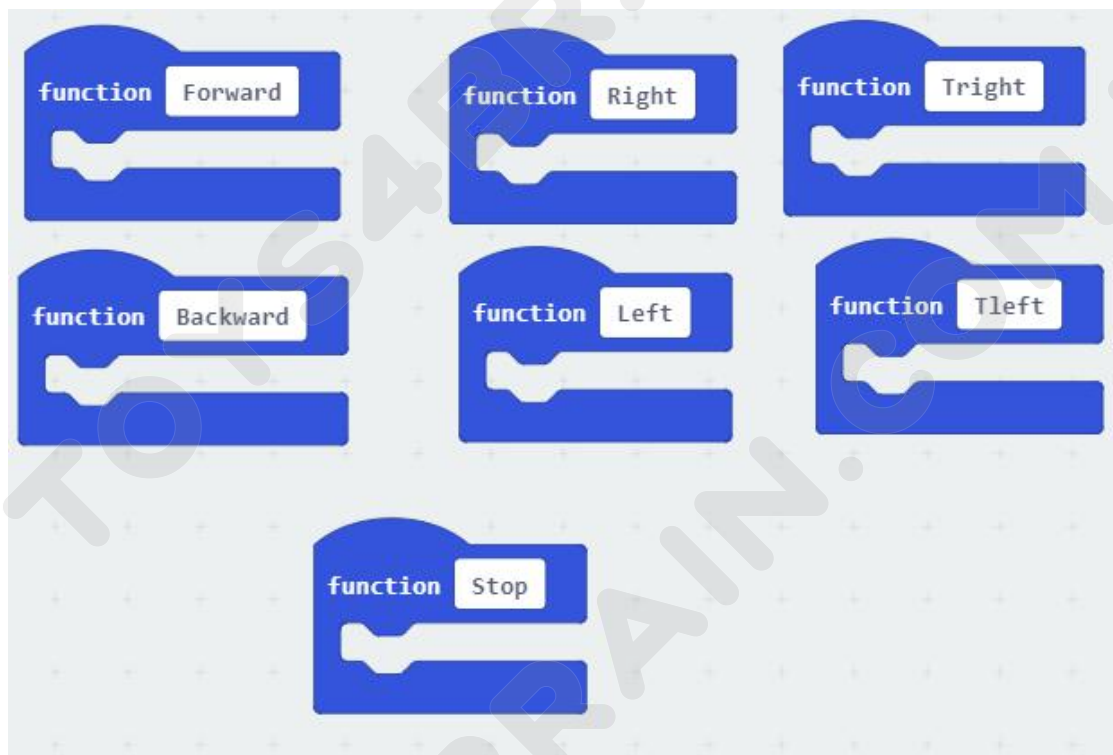
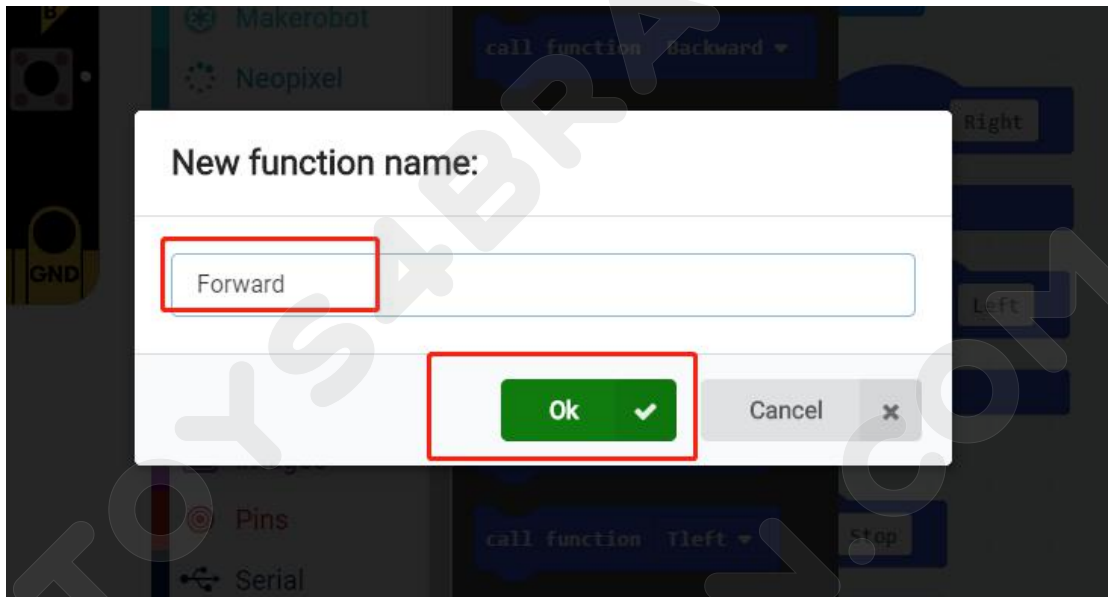
The device consists of an Infrared Transmitter, an Infrared Detector, and support circuitry. It only requires three connections. When it detects an obstacle within range it will send an output low.

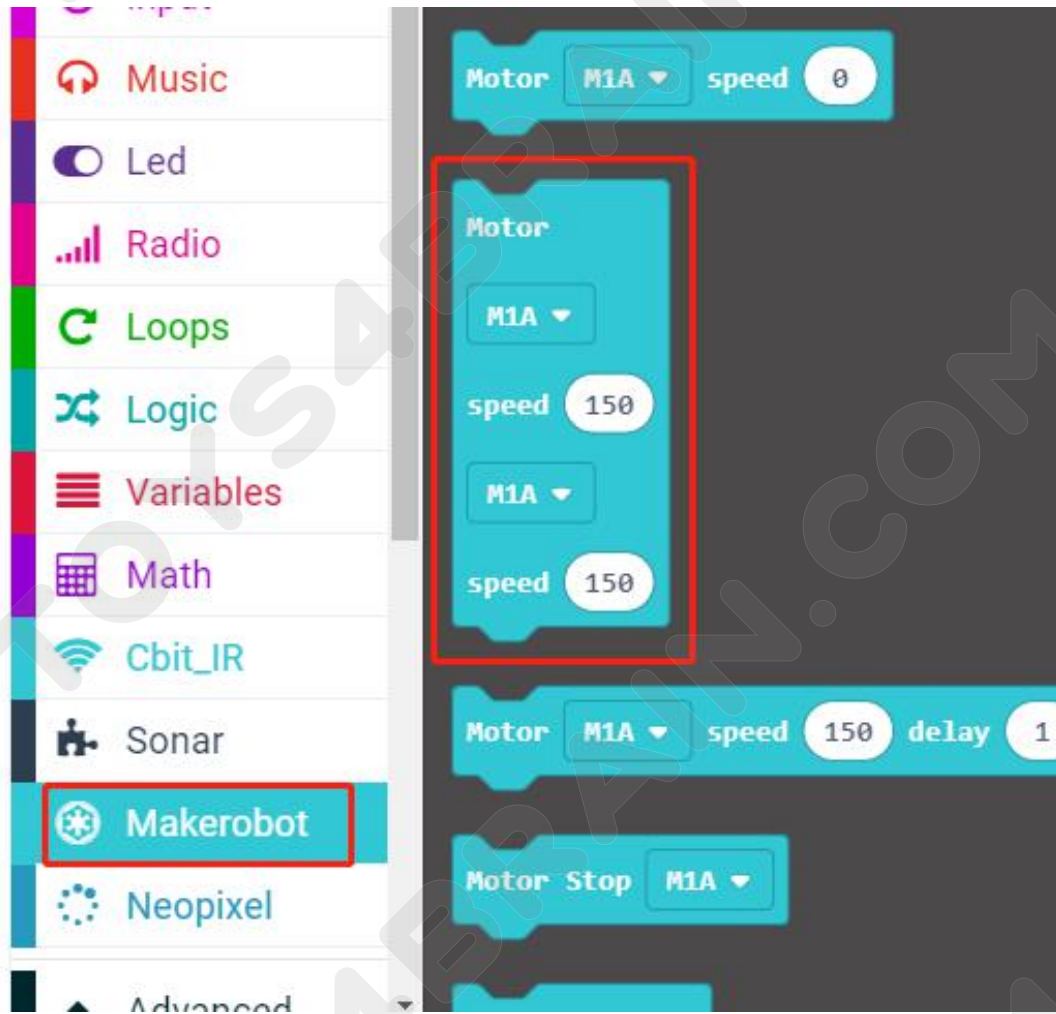


## Code:

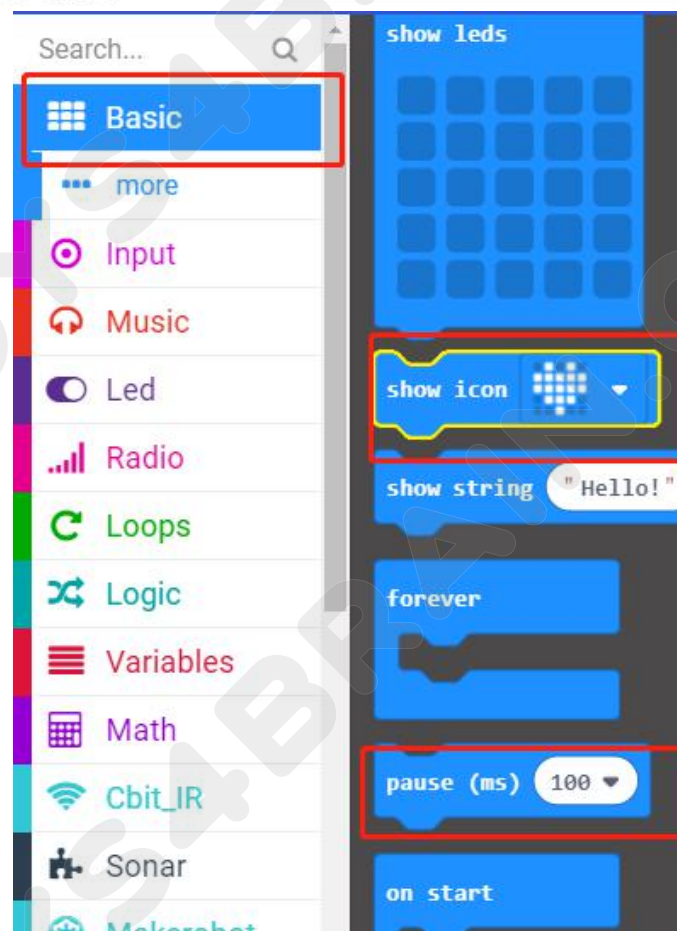
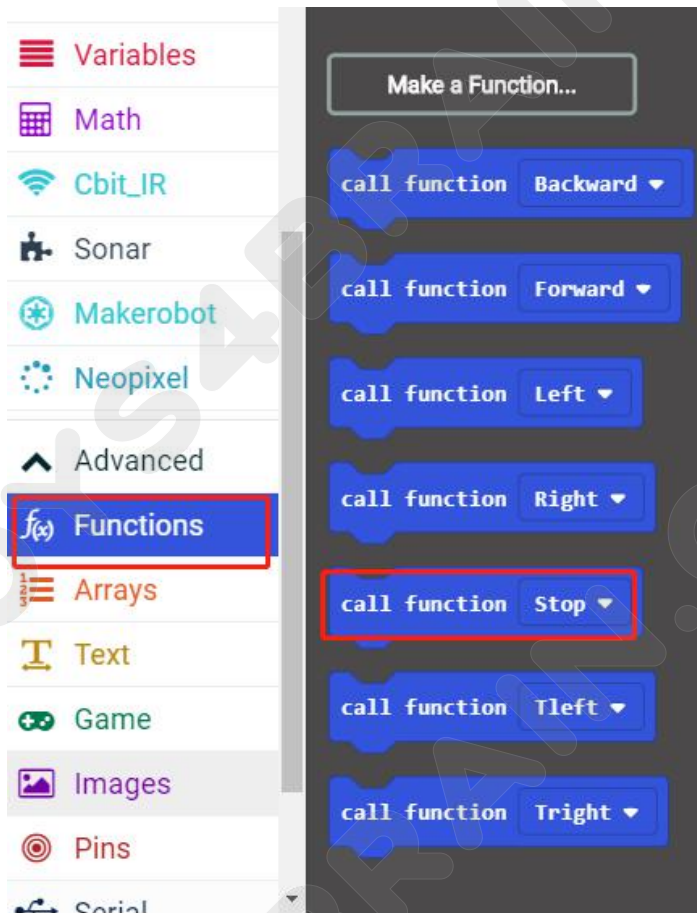
Then connect the micro:bit to the computer via USB, click the computer icon in the computer, click the URL in the micro: location disk to enter the programming interface, and then click Add Package. Copy [github.com/zhuning239/makerobot](https://github.com/zhuning239/makerobot) to the input field, click OK to add the package, and then you can build the block using our extension package.

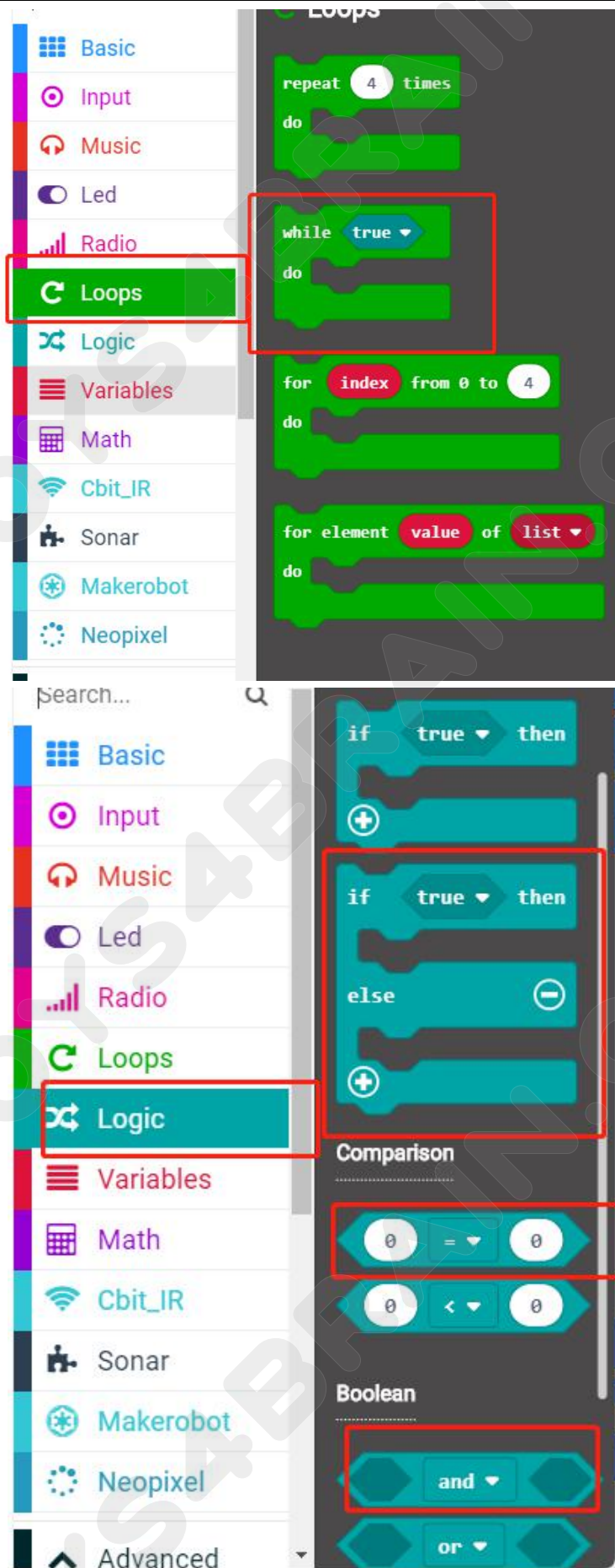






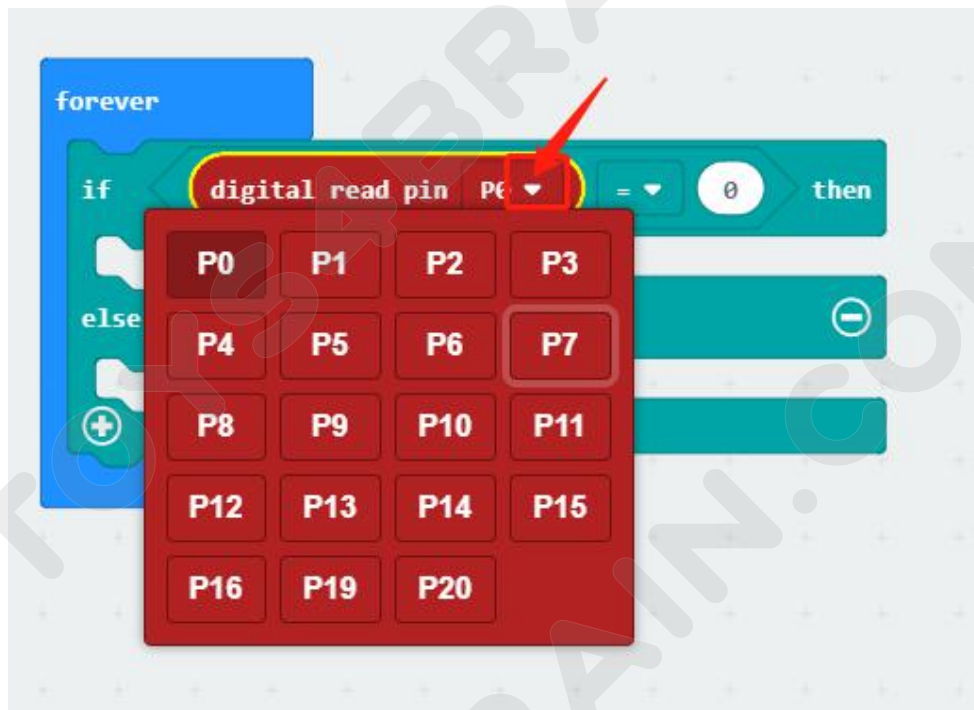






The image displays the CCROBOT programming environment. The left sidebar contains a list of categories: Basic, Input (highlighted with a red box), more, Music, Led, Radio, Loops, Logic, Variables, Math, Cbit\_IR, and Sonar. Below this, there is a section for 'Advanced' features including Functions, Arrays, Text, Game, Images, Pins (highlighted with a red box), more, Serial, Control, and Extensions.

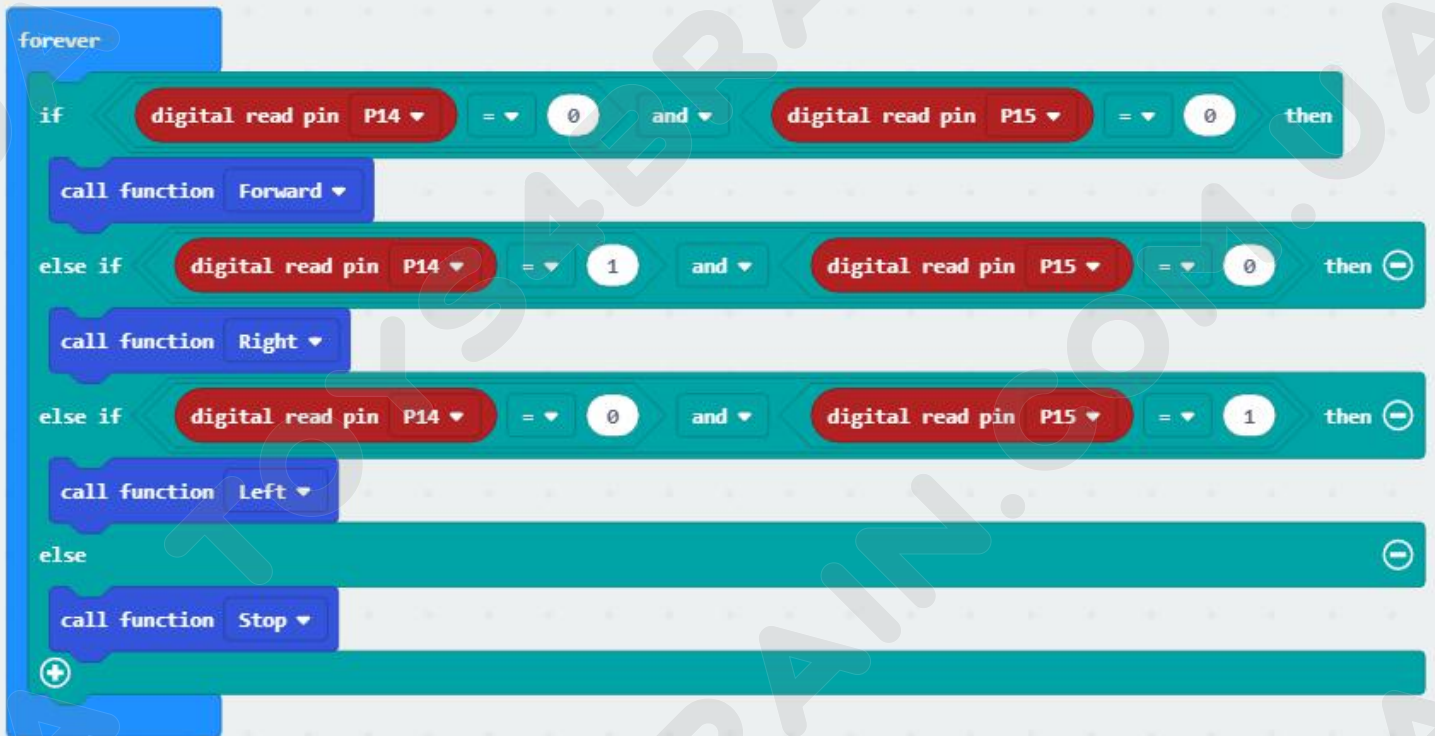
The main workspace shows a sequence of code blocks. The top section includes blocks for 'on shake', 'on pin P0 pressed', and 'button A is pressed' (highlighted with a red box). Below these are blocks for 'pin P0 is pressed', 'acceleration (mg) x', and 'light level'. The bottom section shows a 'digital read pin P0' block (highlighted with a red box and an arrow), followed by 'digital write pin P0 to 0', 'analog read pin P0', 'analog write pin P0 to 1023', and 'analog set period pin P0 to (μs) 20000'. A 'map' block is also present, mapping values from low (0) to high (1023) to low (0) to high (4). Finally, a 'servo write pin P0 to 180' block is at the bottom.



Complete code:







## Lesson 9 Infrared Remote Control Robot Car

### Overview:

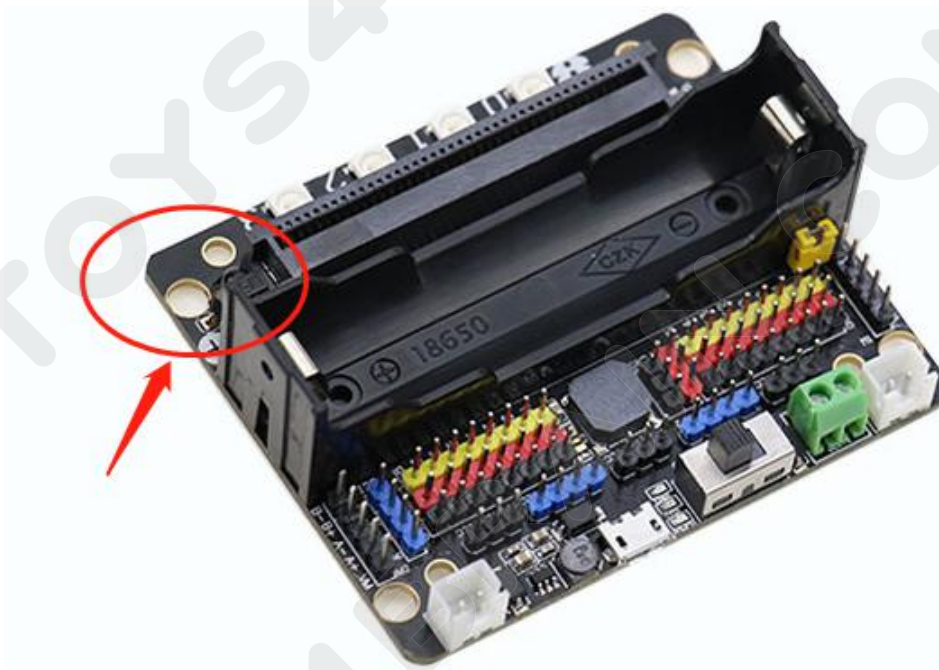
In this lesson we will learn about the Infrared Remote Control Robot Car.

### Component Required:

- USB data cable \* 1
- OKYSTAR DIY Car Robot \* 1

### Infrared receiver module:

- Very low supply current
- Photo detector and preamplifier in one package
- Internal filter for PCM frequency
- Supply voltage: 2.5 V to 5.5 V
- Improved immunity against ambient light
- Insensitive to supply voltage ripple and noise



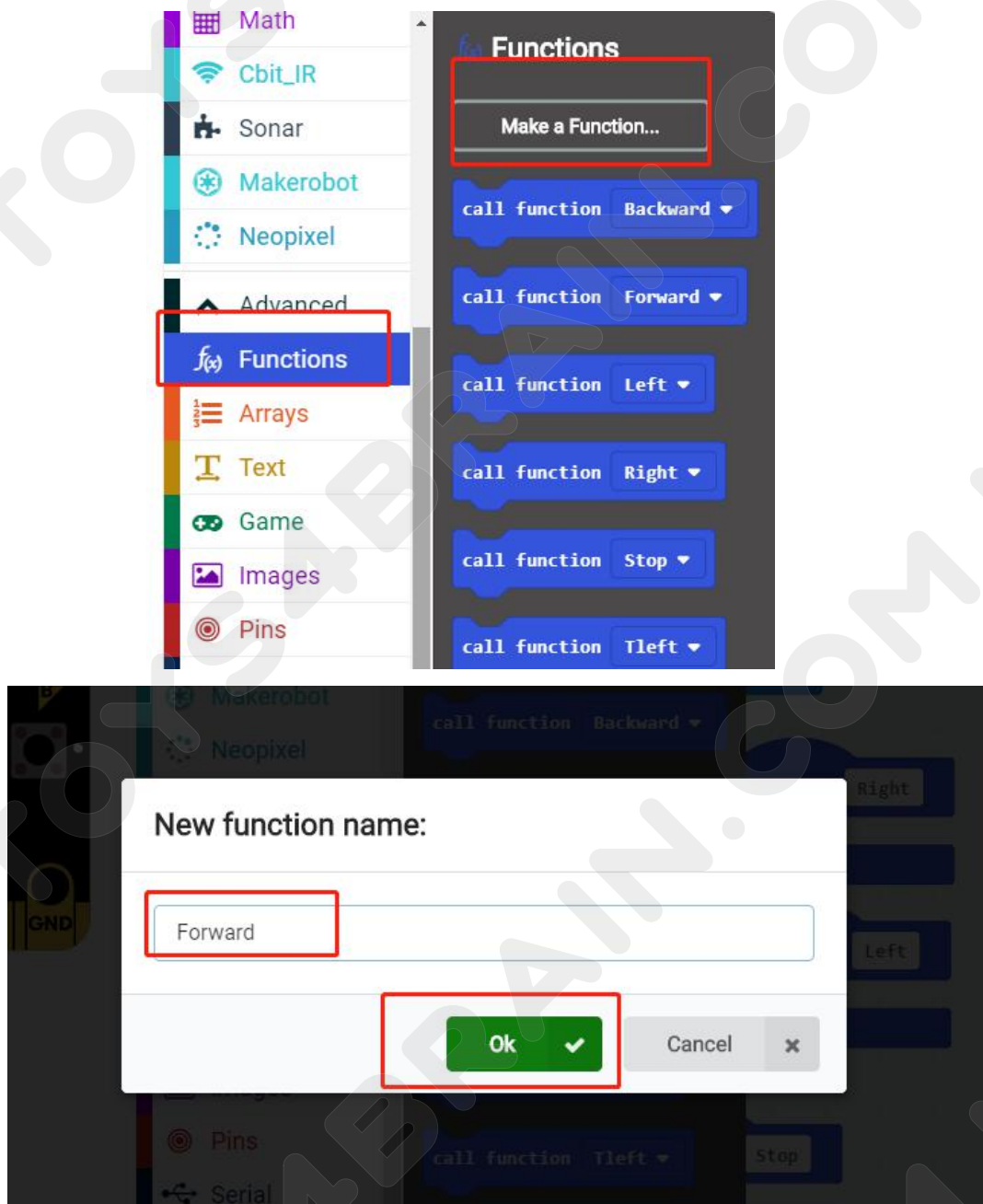
**Remote control:****Electronic Device**

In electronics, a remote control is an electronic device used to operate the device from a distance, usually wirelessly. For example, in consumer electronics, a remote control can be used to operate devices such as a television set, DVD player or other home appliance, from a short distance. A remote control is primarily a convenience feature for the user, and can allow operation of devices that are out of convenient reach for direct operation of controls. In some cases, remote controls allow a person to operate a device that they otherwise would not be able to reach, as when a garage door opener is triggered from outside or when a Digital Light Processing projector that is mounted on a high ceiling is controlled by a person from the floor level.

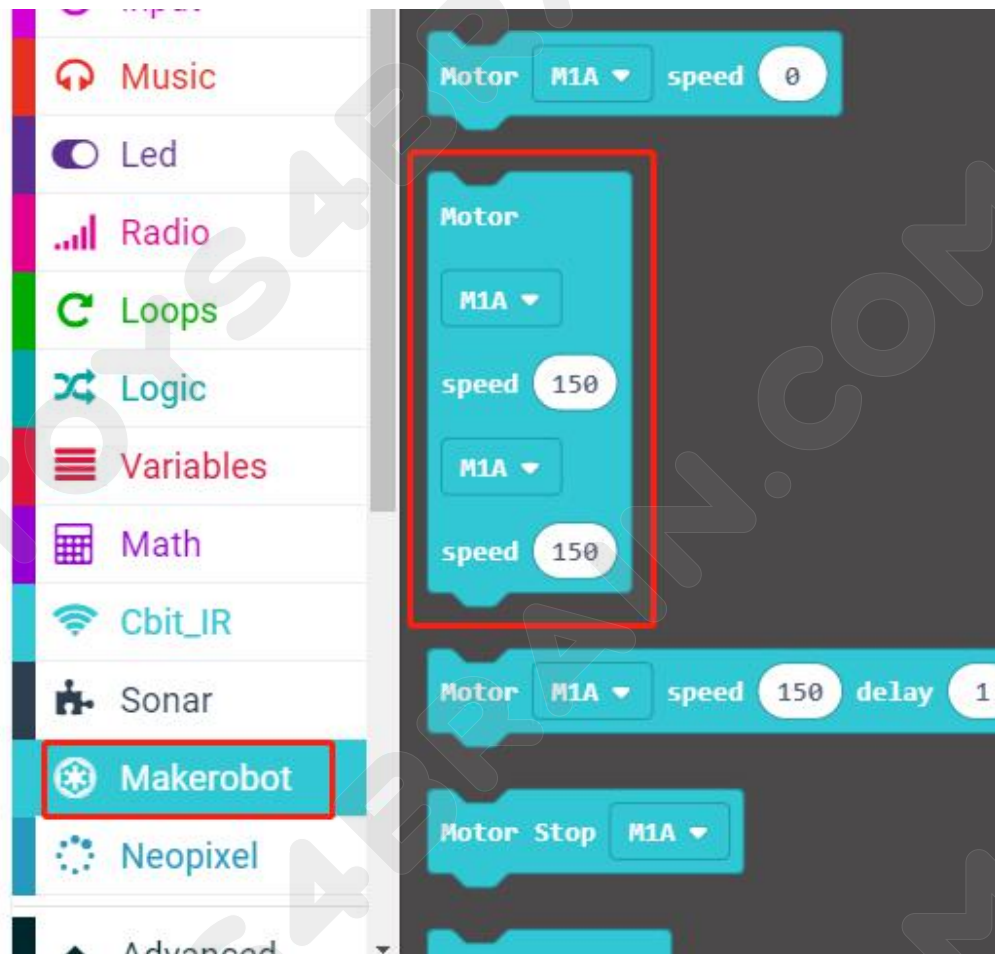
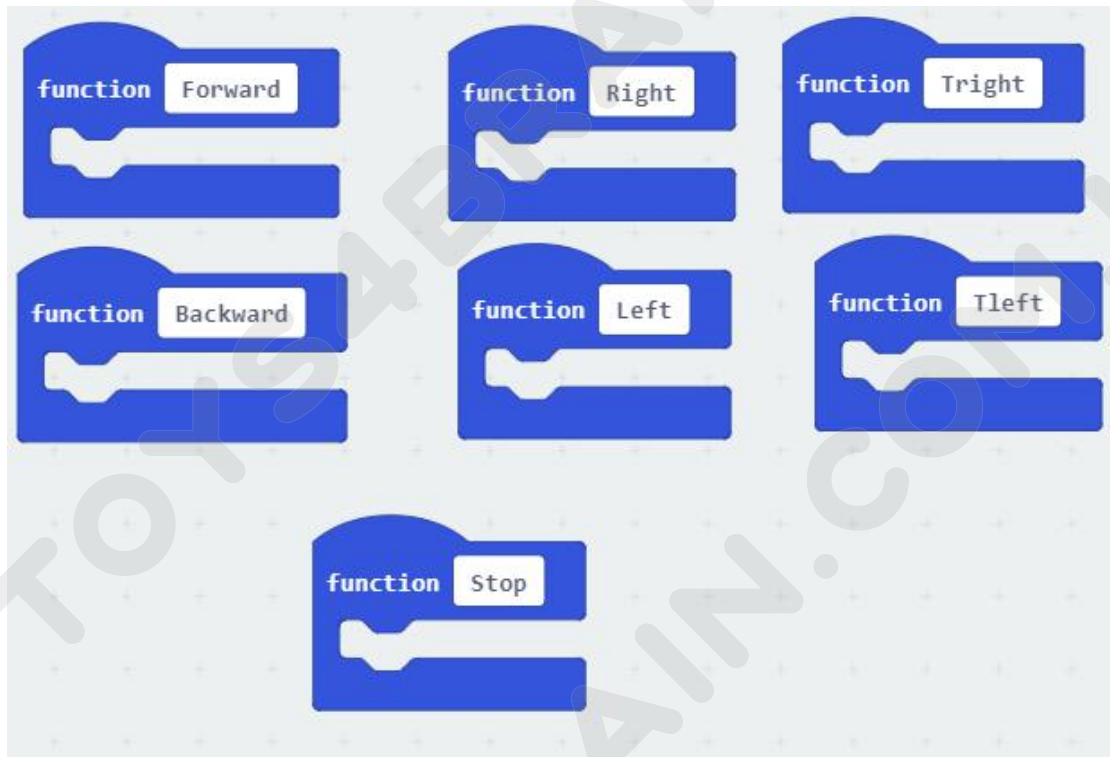


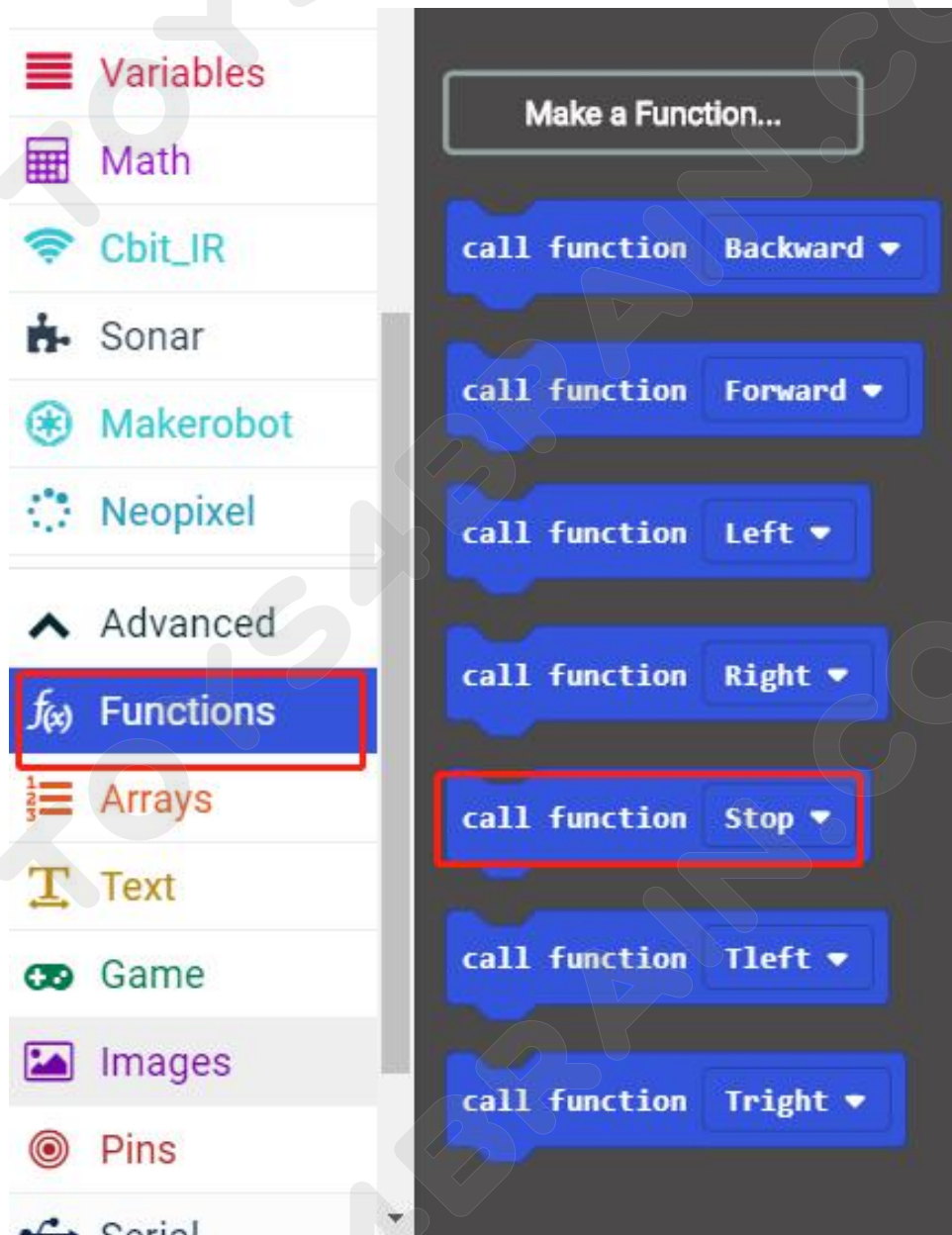
## Code:

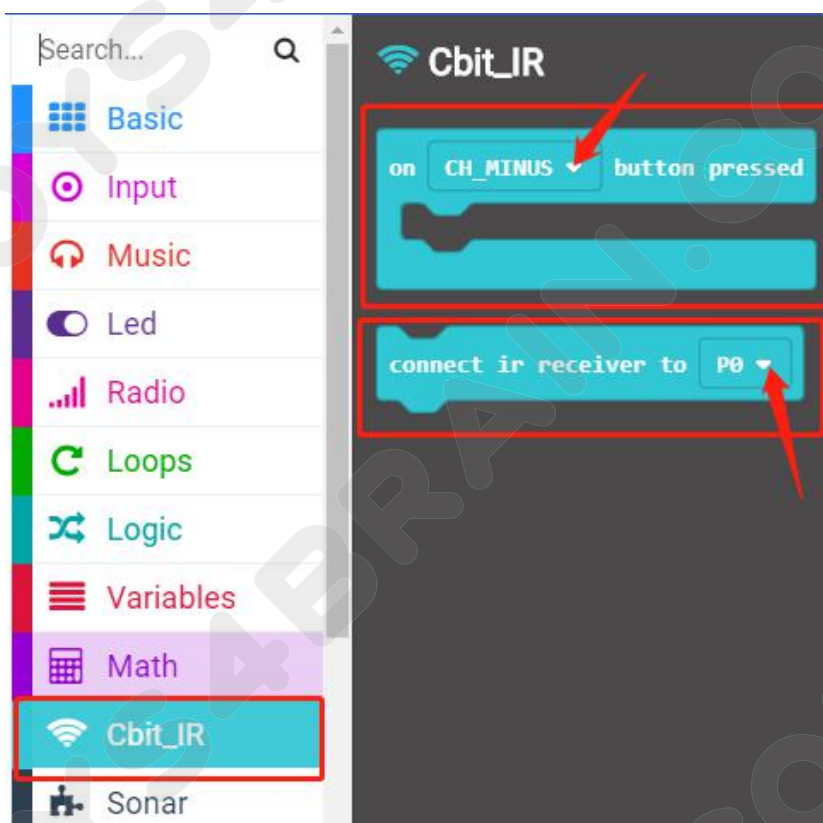
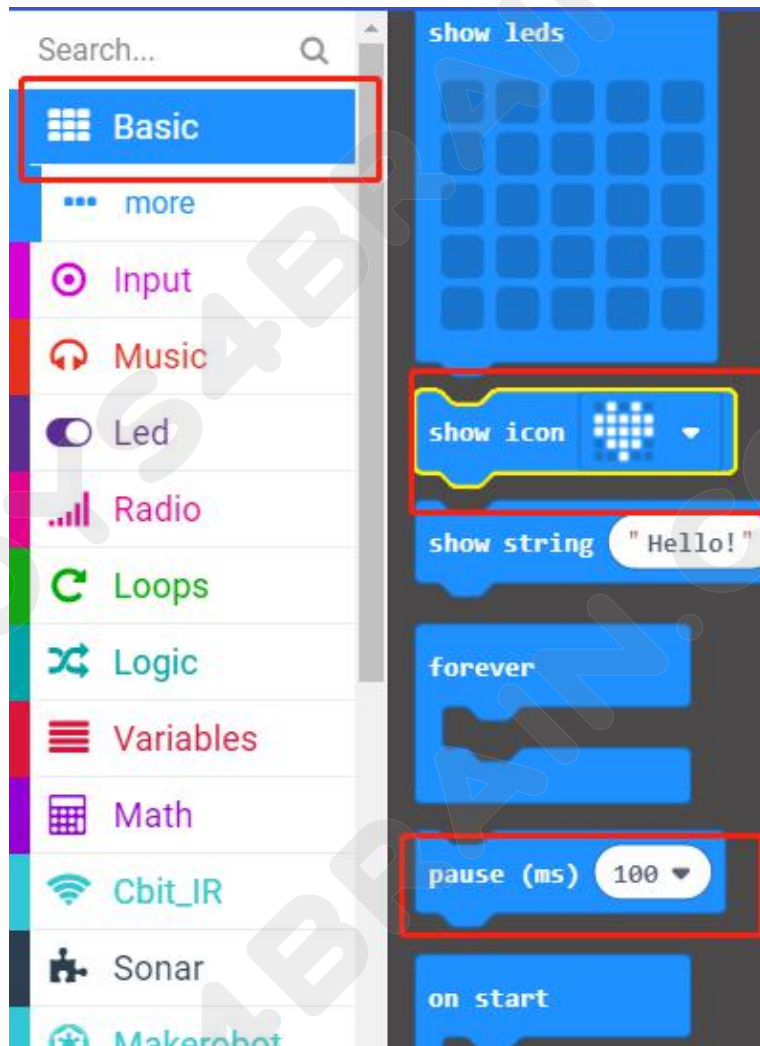
Then connect the micro:bit to the computer via USB, click the computer icon in the computer, click the URL in the micro: location disk to enter the programming interface, and then click Add Package. Copy [github.com/zhuning239/makerobot](https://github.com/zhuning239/makerobot) to the input field, click OK to add the package, and then you can build the block using our extension package.

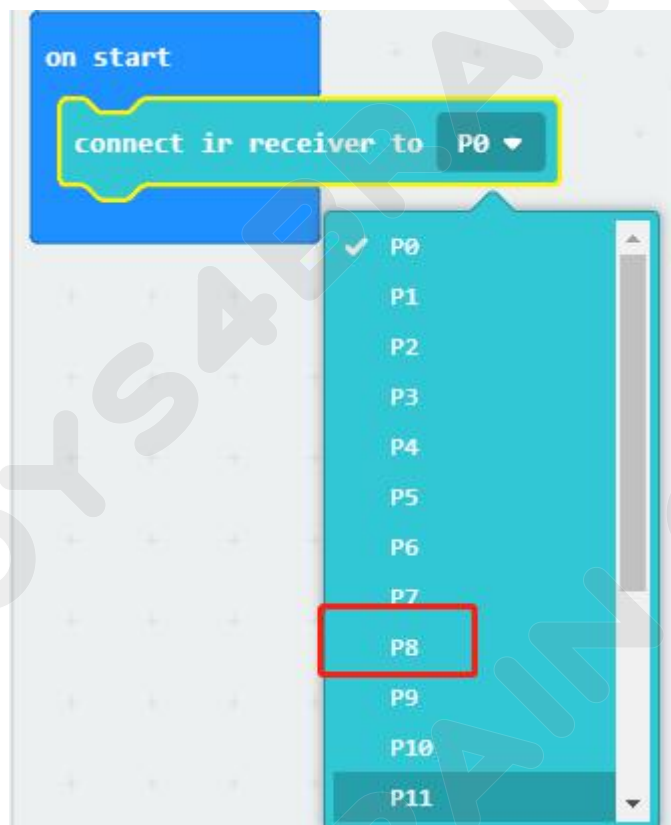




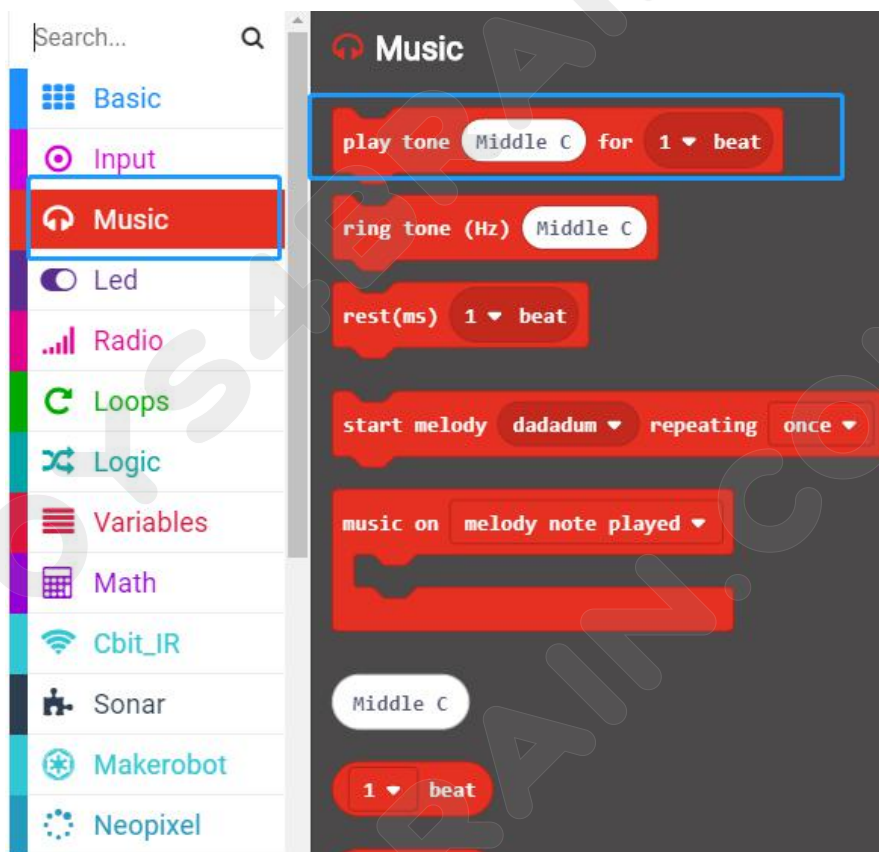




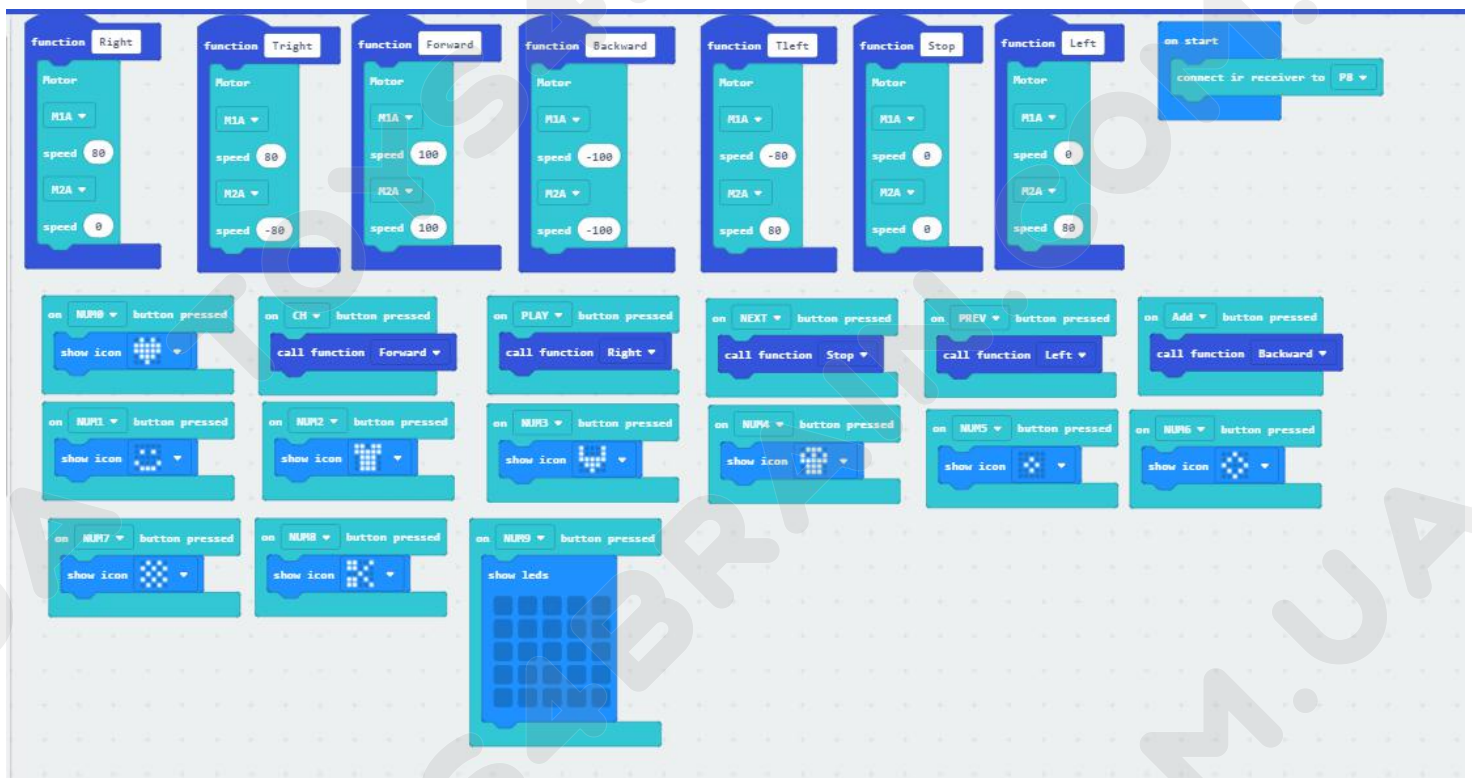


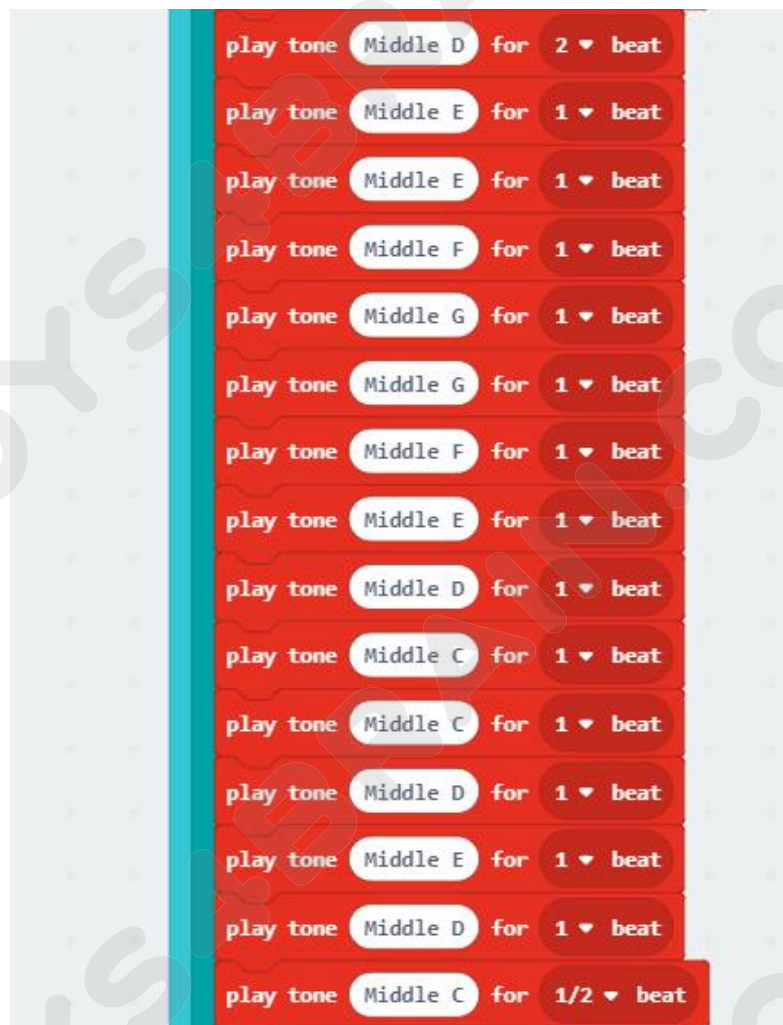
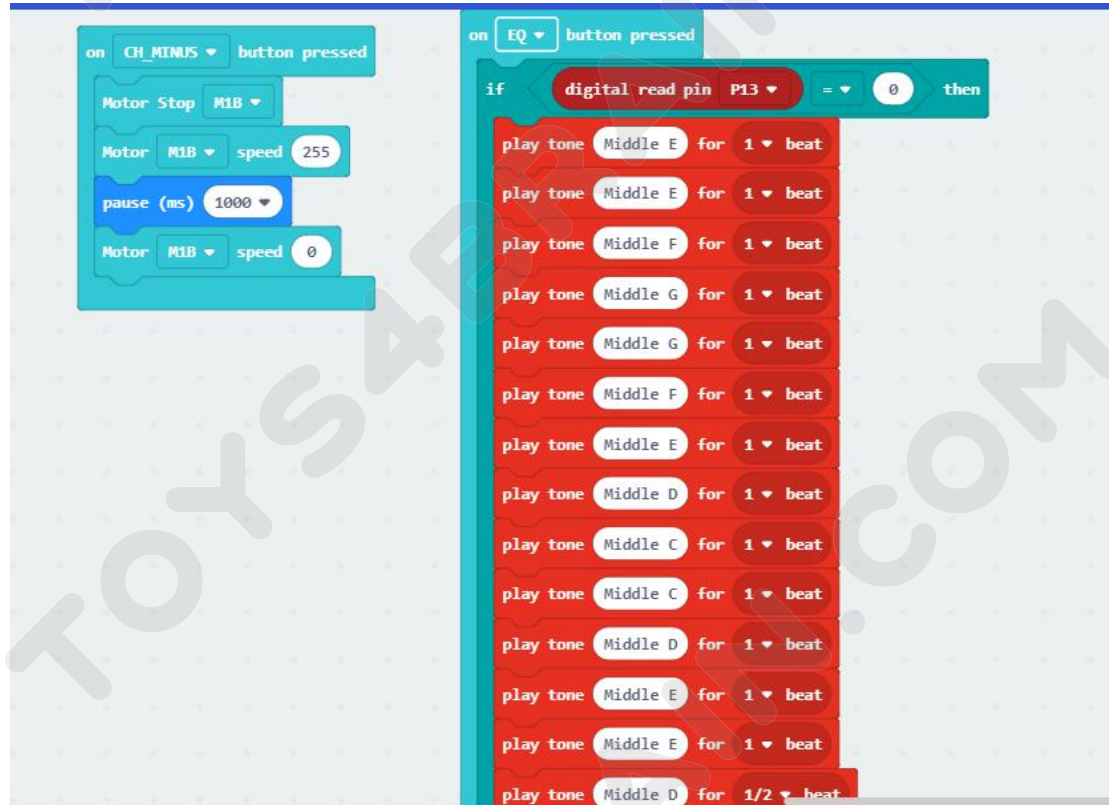






Complete code:





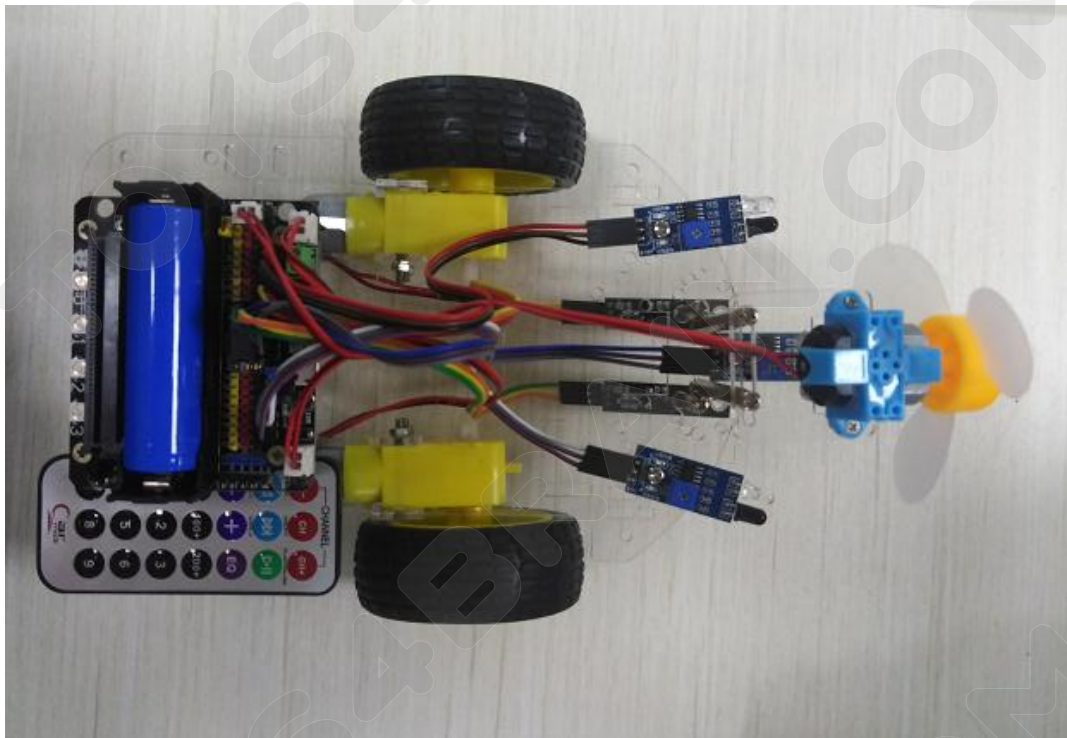
play tone Middle D for 1 ▾ beat  
play tone Middle D for 1 ▾ beat  
play tone Middle E for 1 ▾ beat  
play tone Middle C for 1 ▾ beat  
play tone Middle D for 1 ▾ beat  
play tone Middle E for 1/2 ▾ beat  
play tone Middle F for 1/2 ▾ beat  
play tone Middle E for 1 ▾ beat  
play tone Middle C for 1 ▾ beat  
play tone Middle D for 1 ▾ beat  
play tone Middle E for 1/2 ▾ beat  
play tone Middle F for 1/2 ▾ beat

play tone Middle E for 1 ▾ beat  
play tone Middle D for 1 ▾ beat  
play tone Middle C for 1/2 ▾ beat  
play tone Middle D for 1/2 ▾ beat  
play tone Low G for 1 ▾ beat  
play tone Middle E for 1/2 ▾ beat  
play tone Middle E for 1/2 ▾ beat  
play tone Middle E for 1 ▾ beat  
play tone Middle F for 1 ▾ beat  
play tone Middle G for 1 ▾ beat  
play tone Middle G for 1 ▾ beat  
play tone Middle F for 1 ▾ beat  
play tone Middle E for 1/8 ▾ beat  
play tone Middle F for 1/8 ▾ beat





Physical picture:





## Lesson 10 Bluetooth remote control robot car

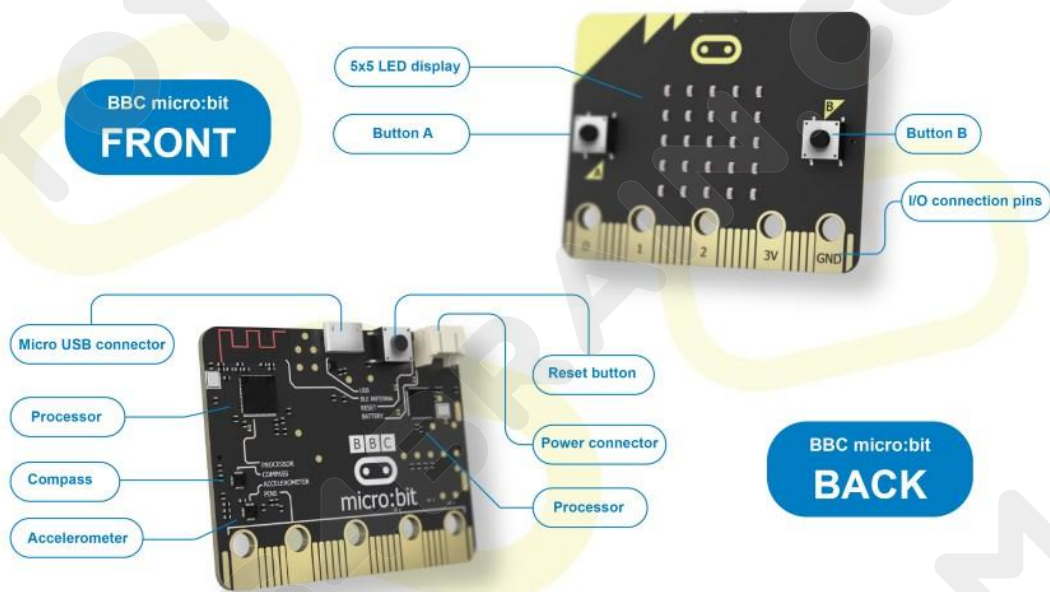
### Overview:

In this lesson we will learn about Bluetooth remote control robot car.

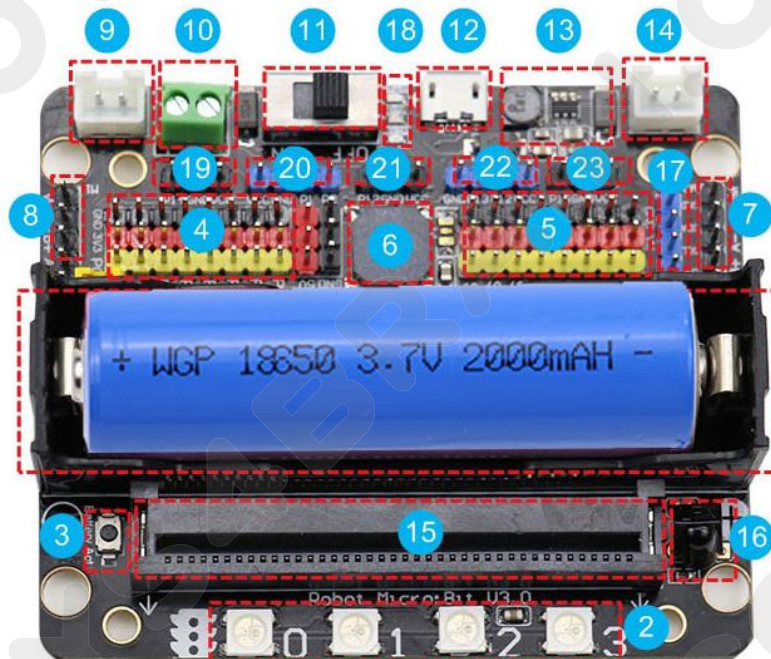
### Component Required:

- USB data cable \* 1
- OKYSTAR DIY Car Robot \* 1

### Micro:bit



### Robot micro:bit V3.0 (extension board):



- 1, lithium battery holder
- 2, four-way full color programmable RGB
- 3, anti-reverse battery activation button
- 4, micro: bit 8 way IO port
- 5, 8 way servo interface
- 6, programmable passive buzzer
- 7, DC motor / stepper motor interface
- 8, DC motor / stepper motor interface
- 9, the robot left motor interface
- 10, 5V external power supply interface
- 11, the power switch
- 12, micro USB charging interface
- 13, charging circuit
- 14, the robot right motor interface
- 15, micro:bit gold finger interface
- 16, IR infrared remote control receiver
- 17, I2C interface
- 18, power indicator
- 19, the left infrared obstacle avoidance interface
- 20, infrared tracking module interface
- 21, fire extinguishing sensor interface
- 22, ultrasonic module interface
- 23, the right infrared obstacle avoidance interface

## Complete code:

Due to the revision of the online web programming of microbit's official website, our Bluetooth remote control program cannot be directly imported into the microbit disk from the online program, otherwise it will not be able to connect to the Bluetooth, and will also flash back even the Bluetooth is connected

Solution:

1.Download the program from our network drive and drag it to the microbit drive symbol directly. (note: our program cannot be imported into online programming, otherwise the Bluetooth module cannot be used)

## Note:

About App We only provide the Android version here. For other versions, you can also search for related apps on other related websites to control our Bluetooth car.

