

**SECON ROBOT CONTROLLER**  
**CODE 1104C** LEVEL 2

This robot will start moving whenever a condenser microphone detects sound. The running manner will be moving ahead nonstop, but if there is a condenser microphone detects sound, the robot will stop.

**Technical Specifications:**

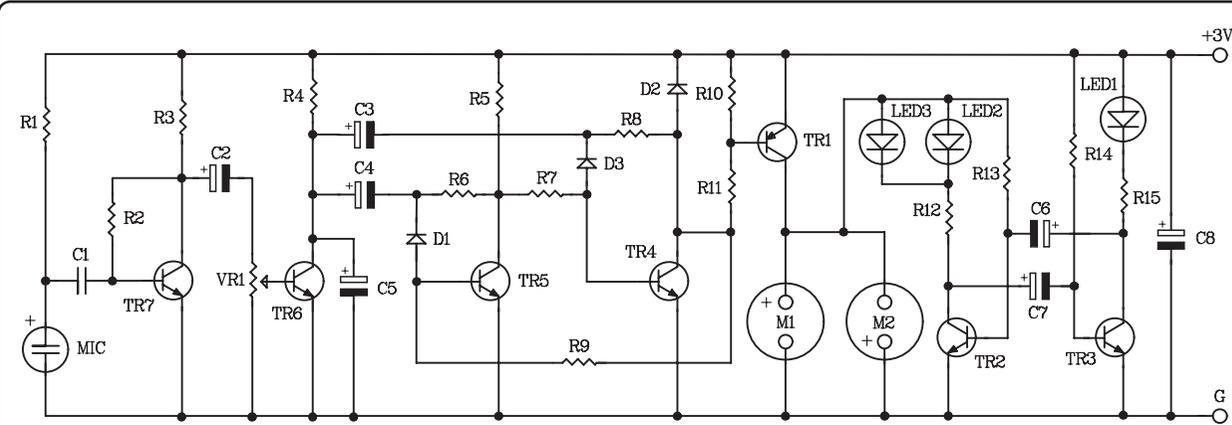
- Power supply : 2 rechargeable AA batteries (not included).
- Consumption : 150mA.
- Sound detecting speed : controllable.
- PCB dimensions : 2.18 x 2.63 in.

**(1) ROBOT CONTROL CIRCUIT**

**How To Work:**

This circuit is showing in Fig. 1. When condenser microphone detects sound, transistor TR7 is amplified the sound signal (first step) and this signal is fed to TR6 for amplified again (second step) by VR1 controls the gain of TR6. The voltage from TR6 is passed through the flip-flop circuit (TR4 and TR5). The circuit manner will work when condenser microphone detects sound, and will stop if the sound are detected again. When the flip-flop circuit works, the voltage will cause TR1 to work and force motor M1 and M2 to rotate. Moreover, this voltage will feed the light flashing part to work as well.

When the light flashing part received voltage from TR1, causing the light flashing set to work. TR2 and TR3 will be assembled as a multivibrator circuit and work alternatively. When TR2 works, it will light up LED2 and LED3. And



**Figure 1. SECON Robot Controller Circuit**

when TR3 works, LED1 will be lit up. The flashing speed will be depended upon R13, R14, C6 and C7. R12 and R15 will reduce the current for LED1-LED3.

**Circuit Assembling:**

The FK1104-1 circuit assembling has been shown in Fig 2. It is recommended to assemble the circuit starting with a less height component i.e. diodes, resistor, electrolytic capacitors and transistors etc. Be careful while assembling and check for the matching of PCB poles and components before soldering as shown in Fig 3. For IDE port, press the pin of IDE port to be level with the black plastic before soldering as shown in Fig 4. Use a max. 40W solder and soldering tin with a tin and lead ratio of 60/40 together with a joint solution inside. Recheck the assembled circuit for your own confidence. Better use a lead sucker or a lead wire absorber in case of component misplacing to protect PCB from damage.

**Testing:**

This circuit is working with the BR001-1 board. Assembling FK1104-1 board to the BR001-1 board one.

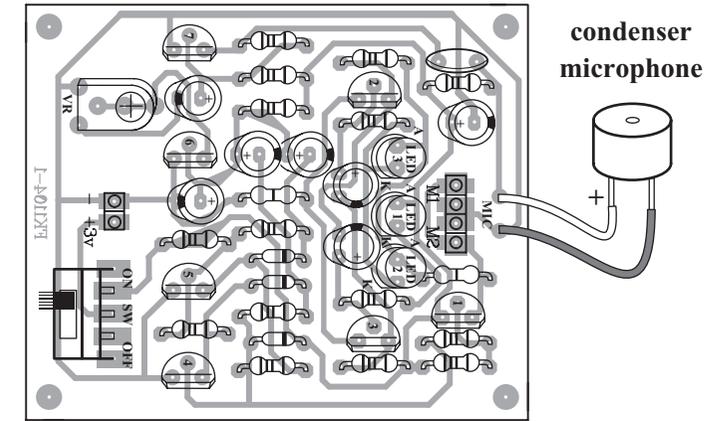
When the two circuit boards have been completely assembled, insert two AA batteries into the battery holder. Then adjust VR1 to the most right hand side and slide switch SW to "on" position.

Lay down the assembled robot on the ground level and clapping 1 time, the robot will run straight ahead but if there is one more clapping, the robot will stop.

VR1 will act as a sound detecting speed controller of the condenser microphone. Adjust VR1 to the right hand side for increasing speed and to the left hand side for decreasing speed.

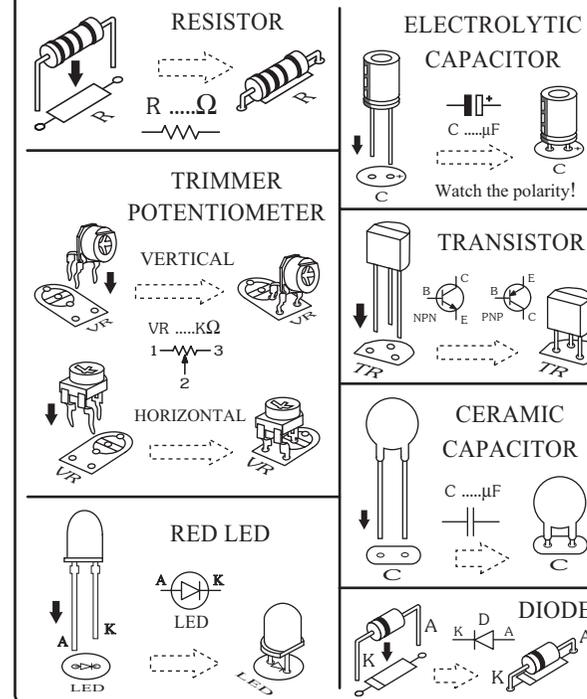
**Note:** All control board can be used with the BR001-1 together.

**Figure 2. FK1104-1  
Circuit Board Assembling**



**FK1104-1**

**Figure 3. Components Installing**



**Troubleshooting:**

As the circuit has only a few components, the main cause of troubles will come from component misplacing and defaulted soldering. When found out that the circuit does not work, check for the proper component placings and various soldering points.

**Figure 4. IDE Port  
Assembling To  
The FK1104-1 Circuit Board.**

