



Ks0007 keyestudio L298P Motor Shield

Introduction:

You can use UNO R3 microcontroller and add external components to complete a variety of amazing experiments, such as smart robot DIY. When DIY your robot, it is necessary to use the motor driver board to drive the DC motors, however, sometimes need to connect the motor drive board to UNO using lots of jumper wires, pretty inconvenient.

Now, we have launched this keyestudio motor shield with L298P as core. Just simply stack it onto UNO R3 board when using. Note that the motor's speed and direction interfaces have been connected. D3 is for controlling the speed of motor A, and D12 is for controlling the direction of motor A. D11 is for controlling the speed of motor B, and D13 is for controlling the direction.

The green terminal blocks should be connected to VIN /GND pins on the UNO. You can supply the power to the board via the terminal blocks or black DC jack of UNO. The maximum voltage supply is DC 18V.

Onboard also comes with through-hole pad, so you are able to weld the electronic elements to design a variety of prototyping circuits.

Specification:

Logic part input voltage VD: 5V

Driving part input voltage VS: Max DC 18V (DC 7-12V recommended)

Logic part working current I_{ss}: ≤36mA

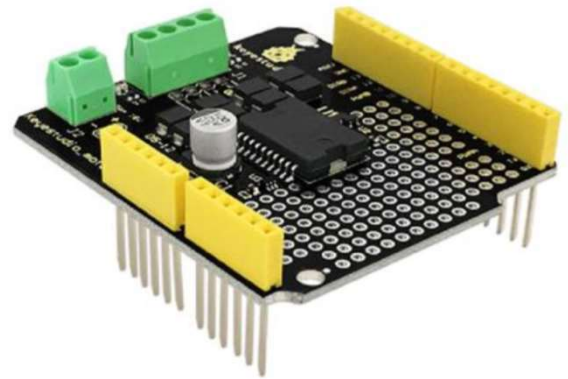
Driving part working current I_o: ≤ 2A

Maximum dissipation power: 25W (T=75°C)

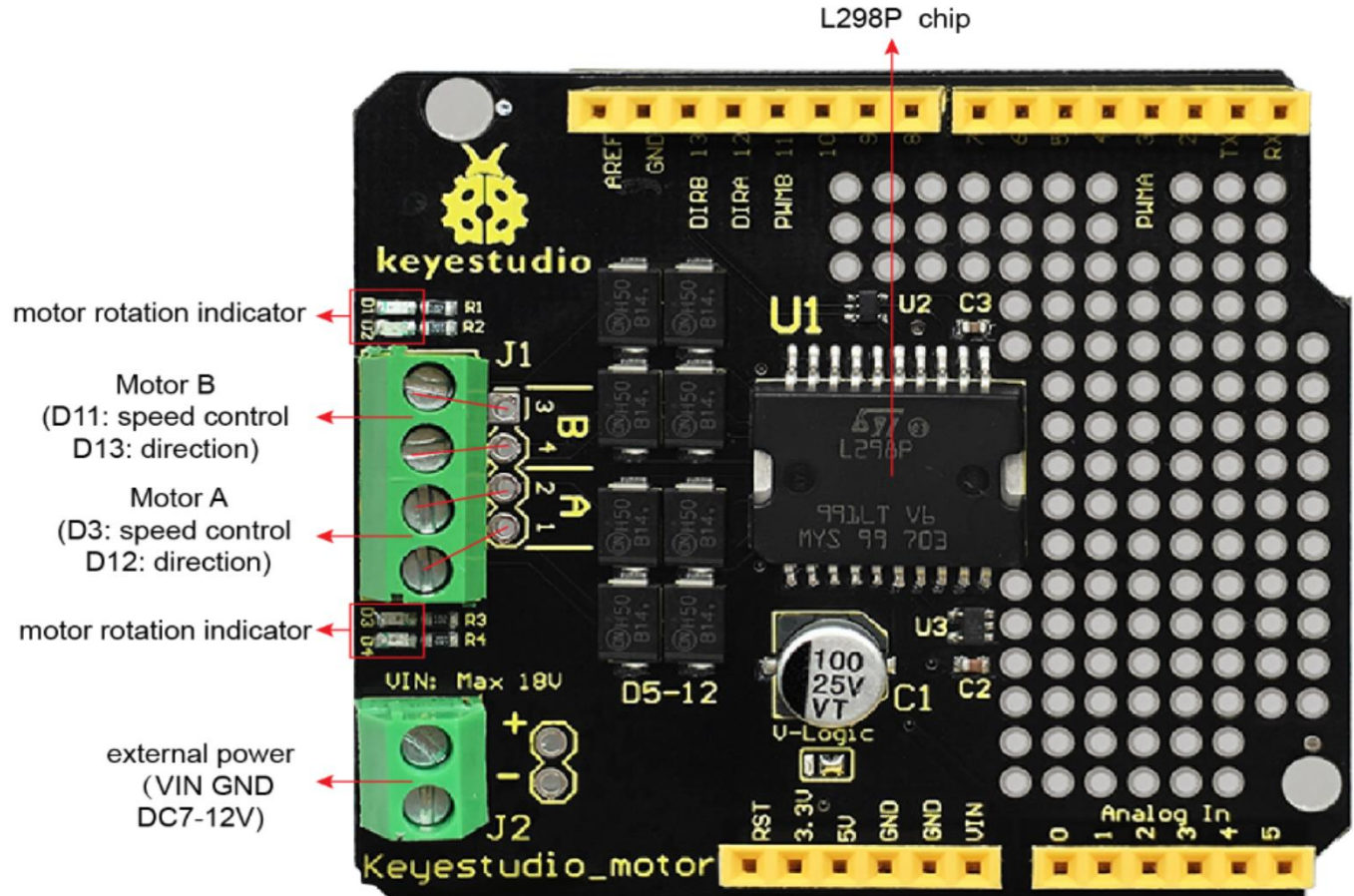
Control signal input level: High level:2.3V≤Vin≤5V;Lowlevel:0V≤Vin≤1.5V

Working temperature: -25°C to +130°C

Driver form: Dual power H bridge driving



PINOUT Instruction:





Connect it Up:

Simply stack the shield onto UNO R3 board, then connect two motors to terminal block.

Sample Code:

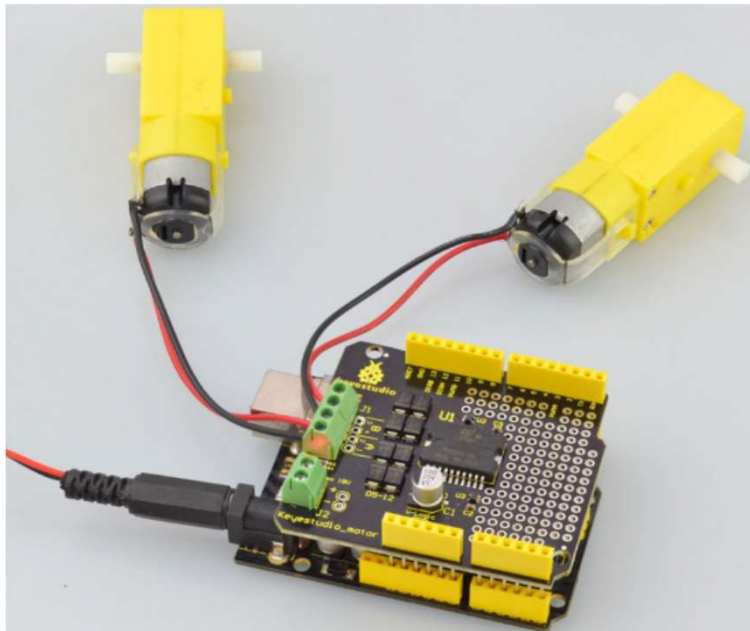
```
int E1 = 3;
int M1 = 12;
int E2 = 11;
int M2 = 13;

void setup()
{
  pinMode(M1, OUTPUT);
  pinMode(M2, OUTPUT);
}

void loop()
{
  digitalWrite(M1,HIGH);
  digitalWrite(M2, HIGH);
  analogWrite(E1, 200); // PWM regulate speed
  analogWrite(E2, 200); // PWM regulate speed
  delay(8000);
  digitalWrite(M1,LOW);
  digitalWrite(M2, LOW);
  analogWrite(E1, 200); //PWM regulate speed
  analogWrite(E2, 200); //PWM regulate speed
  delay(8000);
}
```

Result:

Upload well the code, you should see the two motors firstly turn forward for 8 seconds, then reverse for 8 seconds, repeatedly.



Resources:

https://wiki.keyestudio.com/Ks0007_keyestudio_L298P_Motor_Shield