## Working with ultrasonic distance sensors

- How do humans sense distance?
- How do bats sense distance?

- How do humans sense distance?
  - Humans estimate distance using their eyes, which is usually not a very accurate method
- How do bats sense distance?
  - Bats sense distance using sound. They emit sound waves and receive back reflected waves. The time it takes to receive the waves back provides them with a very good estimate of the distance. This is exactly how ultrasonic sensors estimate distance

## **Ultrasonic Sensor**

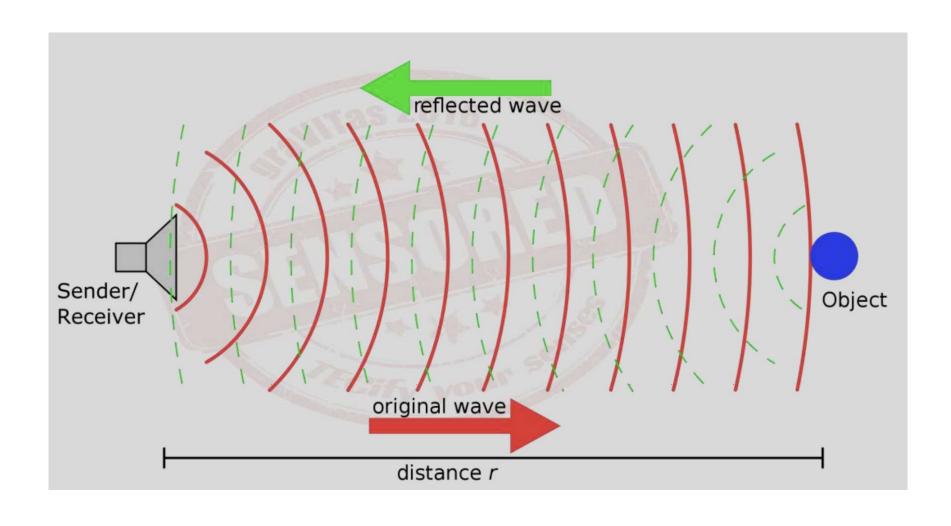
- An ultrasonic sensor has two parts:
  - A transmitter that sends out a signal that humans cannot hear
  - A receiver that receives the signal after it has bounced off nearby objects
- The sensor sends out its signal and determines how long the signal takes to come back.
  - If the object is very close to the sensor, the signal comes back quickly
  - If the object is far away from the sensor, the signal takes longer to come back
  - If objects are too far away from the sensor, the signal takes so long to come back (or is very weak when it comes back) that the receiver cannot detect it
  - The sensor sends a message back to the computer brick telling it the time taken for the signal to return. Then the brick uses this info to compute how far away the object is.

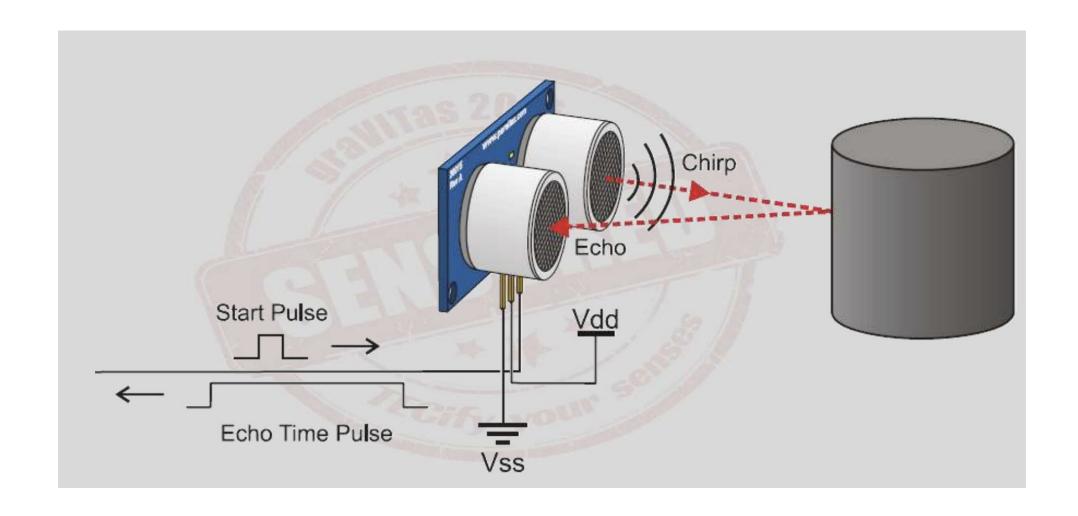
- The Ultrasonic Sensor is a Transceiver Module (Transmitter + Receiver).
- It transmits High Frequency Ultrasonic Waves of frequency greater than 20 KHz.
- Intercepts the waves reflected by an obstacle.
- Electrical Signals ↔ Ultrasonic Signals ↔ Electrical Signals



- It provides 2 400 cm non-contact measurement function.
- Operating Voltage: 5V
- Working Frequency: 40 KHz
- Trigger Input Signal: 10µs TTL pulse

## Working Principle





## **Applications**

- Ultrasonic sensors can measure the following parameters, without even getting in contact with the medium which is to be measured:
  - Distance
  - Level
  - Presence
  - Diameter
  - Position