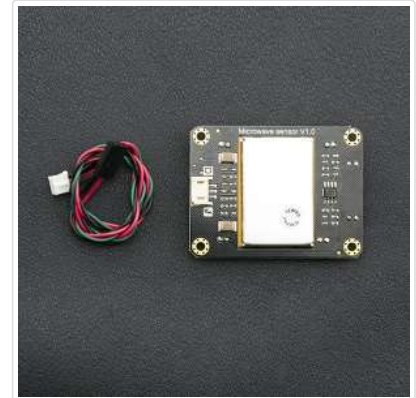


MicroWave Sensor SKU: SEN0192

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(/wiki/index.php/File:SEN0192.jpg)

Microwave Sensor

Introduction

The microwave sensor uses doppler radar (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Doppler_effect) to detect moving objects using microwaves. This differs from the method used by a regular infrared (IR) sensor as the microwave is sensitive to a variety of objects that can reflect microwaves, and its sensor readings are not affected by the ambient temperature.

This type of sensor is widely used in industrial, transportation and civil applications such as measuring a vehicle's speed, measuring liquid levels, automatic door motion detection, automatic washing, production line material detection, car reversing sensors, etc.

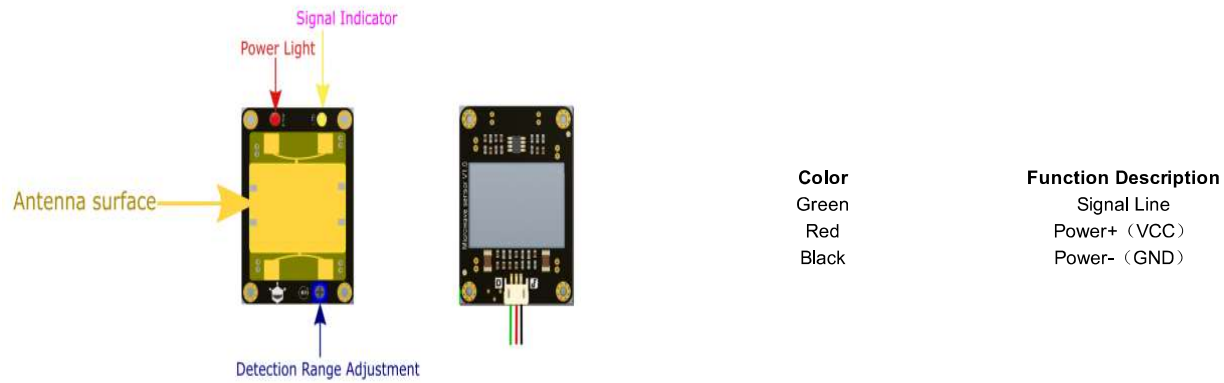
The microwave detection method has the following advantages compared with other detection methods:

1. Able to detect objects without physical contact
2. Readings not affected by temperature, humidity, noise, air, dust or light - suitable for harsh environments
3. Strong resistance to radio frequency interference
4. Low output, not harmful to the human body
5. Microwaves have a wide detection range and velocity equal to the speed of light
6. Supports non-life-class object detection

Specification

- Working Voltage: 5V + 0.25V
- Working Current(CW): 60mA max., 37mA typical
- Size: 48.5x63mm
- Emission:
 - Detection Distance: 2-16M continuously adjustable
 - Emission Frequency: 10.525 GHz
 - Precision Frequency Setting: 3MHz
 - Output Power (Minimum): 13dBm EIRP
 - Harmonic Emission: < -10dBm
 - Average Current (5%DC): 2mA typ.
 - Pulse Width (Min.): 5uSec
 - Load Cycle (Min.): 1%
- Reception:
 - Sensitivity (10dB S/N ratio) 3Hz to 80Hz bandwidth: -86dBm
 - 3Hz to 80Hz Bandwidth Clutter: 10uV
 - Antenna Gain: 8dBi
 - Vertical 3dB Beam Width: 36 degrees
 - Level 3dB Beam Width: 72 degrees

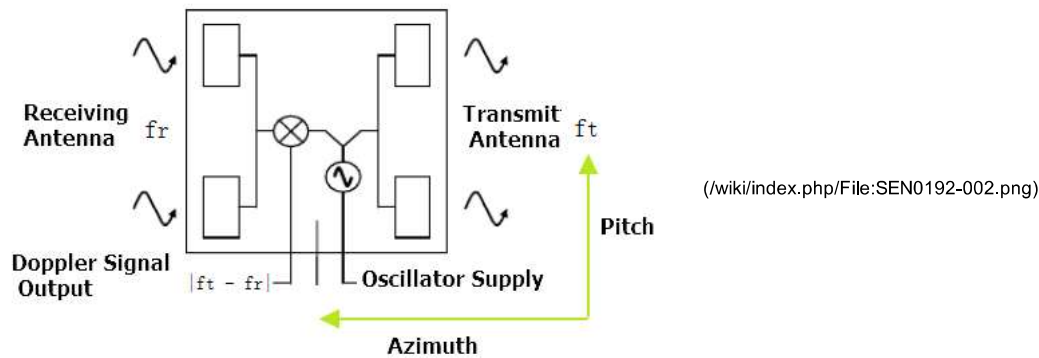
Board Overview



(/wiki/index.php/File:SEN0192-LINE.png)

Sensor Module Description

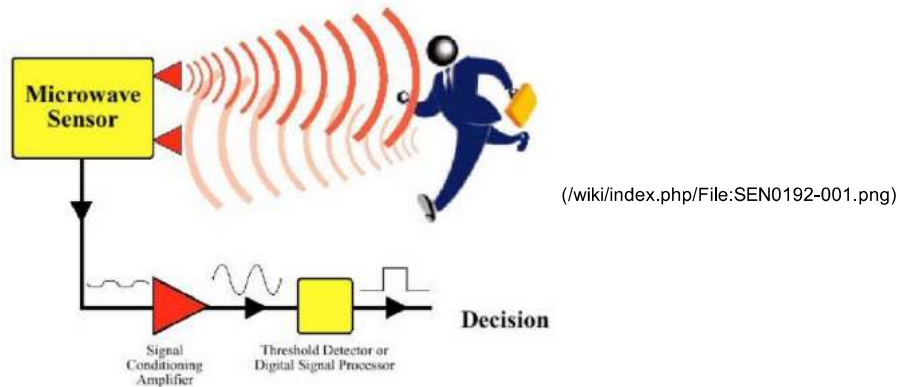
Antenna Description



(/wiki/index.php/File:SEN0192-002.png)

Signal Processing

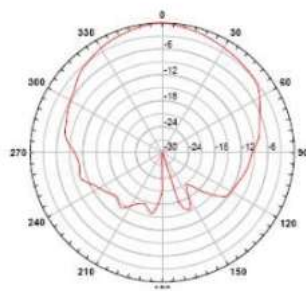
The following diagram demonstrates the working principle of the sensor module. It works by amplifying a tiny signal which is received by the microwave sensor, and then through the comparison circuit it converts the signal into a square signal with a digital output of 0 or 1 which an Arduino or other micro controller can easily handle.



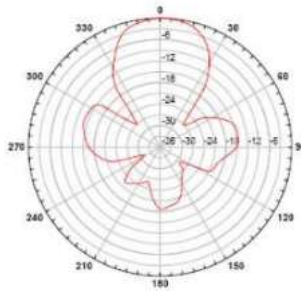
(/wiki/index.php/File:SEN0192-001.png)

Signal Detection Range

Detection Angle: The angle of detection is 72 degrees with the antenna in a parallel direction (azimuth) The vertical (pitch) direction of the antenna is 36 degrees.



Azimuth

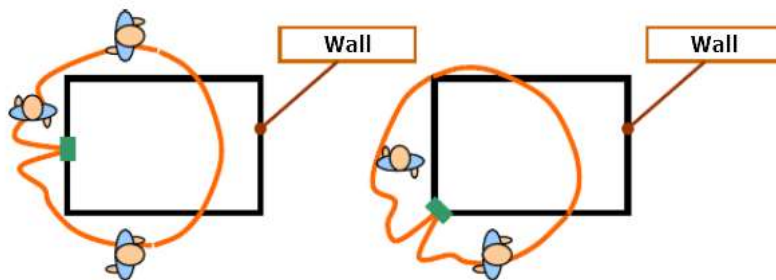


Pitch

(/wiki/index.php/File:SEN0192-003.png)

Install

Microwaves can penetrate through walls. So sometimes it is inaccuracies when microwaves penetrate to outside walls and detect moving objects in non-target areas. Be sure to choose an installation location to avoid this!



(/wiki/index.php/File:SEN0192-004.png)

Indicators and Output Status

When the microwave sensor does not detect moving objects, the indicator LED remains off. When the sensor detects moving objects, the LED will turn on and the output level will be change from HIGH to LOW. The LED will automatically turn off about after 0.5s and the output level will change from LOW to HIGH. If the microwave sensor detects continuously moving objects the LED will keep flashing on and off. The output level will fluctuate between HIGH and LOW until the object stops moving.

Distance Adjustment

The microwave sensor has a distance range of 2-16m. The detection distance can be adjusted using the potentiometer. If it is turned in the direction on MIN, the detection distance decreases. If it is turned in the opposite direction, the range increases.

Comparison with IR Sensor

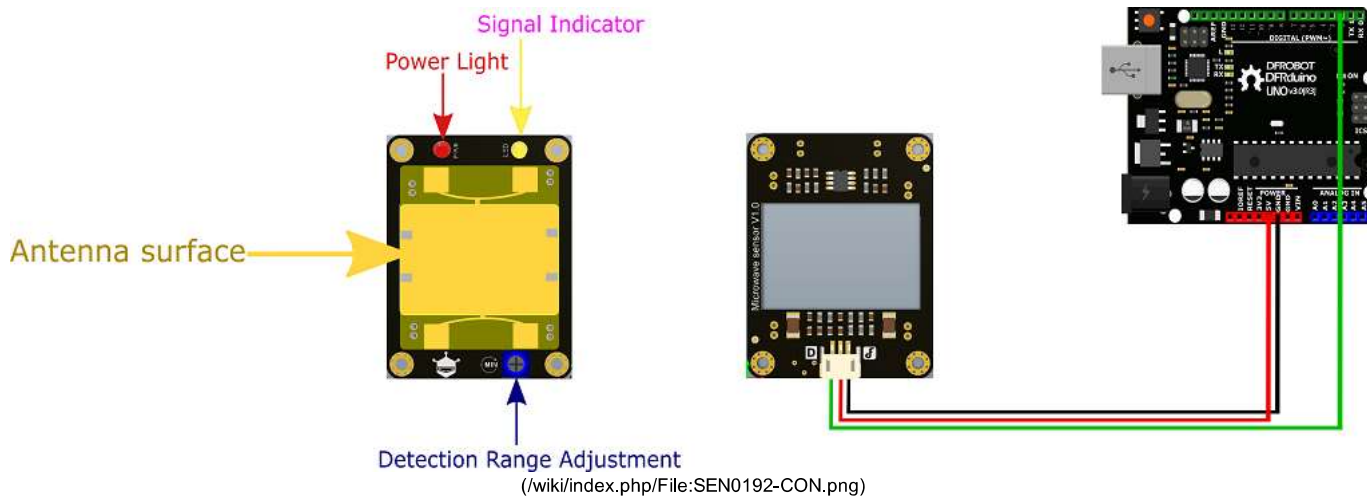
	Microwave Sensor	IR Sensor
Trigger Mode	Movement	Infrared Reflection
Temperature Influence	No Influence	Over 40 degrees C can inhibit function
Object Penetration	Able to penetrate any non-metallic object	Unable to penetrate
Ambient Environmental Requirements	No requirements	Dusty or brightly lit environments can inhibit function
Working Life	more than 100,000 hours	about 1000 hours
Stability	Very reliable and stable	Induction distance will shorten over time

Tutorial

Requirements

- **Hardware**
 - Arduino UNO (or similar) x1
 - Microwave sensor x1
 - 3PIN digital cable x1
- **Software**
 - Arduino IDE V1.6.5 Click to Download Arduino IDE from Arduino® (<https://www.arduino.cc/en/Main/Software>)

Connection Diagram



(/wiki/index.php/File:Warning_yellow.png) Align the antenna surface towards the area you need to detect

Note: The sensor can be adjusted continuously within the range of 2-16m. Turn the potentiometer in the direction of MIN and the detection range decreases. Turn the potentiometer in the opposite direction and the detection range increases.

Sample Code

Please download MsTimer2 library (<https://github.com/nxcosa/MicroWave/>) first. Here is tutorial about Library installation. (<https://www.arduino.cc/en/Guide/Libraries#.UxU8mdzF9H0>)

```

#include <MsTimer2.h>           //Timer interrupt function Library
int pbIn = 0;                  // Define interrupt 0 that is digital pin 2
int ledOut = 13;               // Define the indicator LED pin digital pin 13
int number=0;                  //Interrupt times
volatile int state = LOW;      // Defines the indicator LED state, the default is not bright

void setup()
{
    Serial.begin(9600);
    pinMode(ledOut, OUTPUT);
    attachInterrupt(pbIn, stateChange, FALLING); // Set the interrupt function, interrupt pin is digital pin D2, interrupt service function
    MsTimer2::set(1000, Handle); // Set the timer interrupt function, running once Handle() function per 1000ms
    MsTimer2::start(); //Start timer interrupt function
}

void loop()
{
    Serial.println(number); // Printing the number of times of interruption, which is convenient for debugging.
    delay(1);
    if(state == HIGH) //When a moving object is detected, the ledout is automatically closed after the light 2S, the next trigger can be can
    {
        delay(2000);
        state = LOW;
        digitalWrite(ledOut, state); //turn off led
    }
}

void stateChange() //Interrupt service function
{
    number++; //Interrupted once, the number +1
}

void Handle() //Timer service function
{
    if(number>1) //If in the set of the interrupt time the number more than 1 times, then means have detect moving objects, This value can be
    {
        state = HIGH;
        digitalWrite(ledOut, state); //Light led
        number=0; //Cleare the number, so that it does not affect the next trigger
    }
    else
        number=0; //If in the setting of the interrupt time, the number of the interrupt is not reached the threshold value, it is no
}

```

FAQ

There are no questions about this product yet. If you have any problems or suggestions, you are welcome to email us or post on the DFRobot forum!

For any questions/advice/cool ideas to share, please visit the **DFRobot Forum** (<http://www.dfrobot.com/forum/>)

More

- Arduino Interrupt library (<https://github.com/nxcosa/MicroWave/blob/master/MsTimer2.zip?raw=true>)
- Schematic (<https://github.com/nxcosa/MicroWave/raw/master/SEN0192%20Microwave%20sensor%20schematic.pdf>)



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