# CS225/226 MINI PROJECT REPORT

## Motion detector using PIR sensor and Arduino

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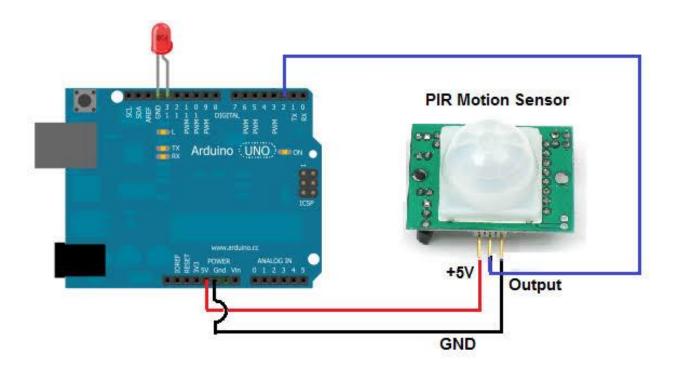
#### Aim:-

To build a motion detector using PIR sensor and arduino that detects motion and turn ON the LED as output.

## **Components Required:-**

- Arduino UNO
- Passive Infrared Sensor (PIR Motion Sensor)
- Some wires
- LED

## Circuit Diagram :-



#### Connections :-

#### PIR Motion sensor and Arduino

- The VCC pin of PIR sensor is connected to 5V digital pin with Arduino
- The ground pin of PIR sensor is connected to ground pin of Arduino.
- The output (middle) pin of PIR sensor is connected to digital pin no. 3 of Arduino.

#### Arduino and LED

- The positive pin of LED is connected to pin no. 13.
- The negative pin of LED is connected to ground pin of Arduino.

#### Code :-

```
//the time we give the sensor to calibrate (10-60 secs according to the datasheet)
int calibrationTime = 30; //the time when the sensor outputs a low impulse
long unsigned int lowIn; //the amount of milliseconds the sensor has to be low before we
assume all motion has st
opped
long unsigned int pause = 5000;
boolean lockLow = true;
boolean takeLowTime;
int pirPin = 3; //the digital pin connected to the PIR sensor's output
int ledPin = 13;
//SETUP
void setup()
{
       Serial.begin(9600);
       pinMode(pirPin, INPUT);
       pinMode(ledPin, OUTPUT);
       digitalWrite(pirPin, LOW); //give the sensor some time to calibrate
       Serial.print("calibrating sensor ");
       for(int i = 0; i < calibrationTime; i++)
       {
              Serial.print(".");
              delay(1000);
       Serial.println(" done");
       Serial.println("SENSOR ACTIVE");
       delay(50);
//LOOP
void loop()
       if(digitalRead(pirPin) == HIGH)
       digitalWrite(ledPin, HIGH); //the led visualizes the sensors output pin state
       if(lockLow)
```

```
{ //makes sure we wait for a transition to LOW before any further output is made:
       lockLow = false;
       Serial.println("---");
       Serial.print("motion detected at ");
       Serial.print(millis()/1000);
       Serial.println(" sec");
       delay(50);
       TakeLowTime = true;
       if(digitalRead(pirPin) == LOW)
       digitalWrite(ledPin, LOW); //the led visualizes the sensors output pin state
       if(takeLowTime)
       {
              lowIn = millis(); //save the time of the transition from high to LOW
              takeLowTime = false; //make sure this is only done at the start of a LOW
       phase
//if the sensor is low for more than the given pause, //we assume that no more motion is going
to happen
       if(!lockLow && millis() - lowIn > pause) //makes sure this block of code is only
executed again after a new motion
sequence has been detected
              lockLow = true:
              Serial.print("motion ended at "); //output
              Serial.print((millis() - pause)/1000);
              Serial.println(" sec");
              Delay(50);
       }
//source :- Circuit Magic
```

### Working:-

When any object comes in range of PIR motion sensor. It senses the motion and outputs a **HIGH** signal. The output pin of PIR sensor is connected to Arduino in digital pin no. 3. Arduino reads input from this pin no. 3. If input is **HIGH**. It makes the digital pin no. 13 to **HIGH** which turns **ON** the LED connected to this pin and after the delay time is over (set in code) is over or no motion detected. Arduino makes the pin no. 13 to **LOW** state which turns **OFF** the LED.

#### Result :-

When we put our hand in front of PIR sensor, the LED turns ON untill we remove our hand from the sensor or time exceed the delay time.

## **Applications:-**

- It is used as washroom automatic light, which turns ON the washroom light when any motion is detected in washroom and turns OFF automatically after there is no motion.
- This can save a considerable amount of electricity as many people forget to turn OFF the washroom lights after using washroom.