SRF₁₀

Ultraschall Entfernungsmesser





Ein hochwertiges Ultraschallmodul zum messen von Entfernungen. Speziell für den Robotik-Bereich entwickelt, jedoch auch für zahlreiche andere Anwendungen verwendbar.

Es handelt sich hier um die neuste Generation von Ultraschallmodulen, der SRF10 ist quasi der Nachfolger der Serien SRF04 und SRF08, welche bereits tausendfach im Einsatz sind. Durch modernste Technik konnte die Größe also dem Nachfolger dieses Ultraschallmodules gegenüber den Vorgängern noch mal erheblich verringert werden.

Die Kommunikation mit dem SRF10 Ultraschallsensor erfolgt bequem über den I2C-Bus. Dieser Bus wird von vielen Microcontrollerboards genutzt, zum Beispiel von fast allen Roboternetz-Boards (RN-Boards) wie z.B. RN-Control, RNBFRA, RN-Mega8 und vielen anderen Boards.

Die Slave-ID (I2C-Standardadresse) des SRF10 ist bei Lieferung auf Hex E0 eingestellt. Man hat zudem die Möglichkeit die Slave ID zu verändern, so das bis zu 16 Ultraschallmodule vom Typ SRF10 über einen Bus (ein Kabel) genutzt werden können. von einem die Der Benutzer kann .

Folgende 16 Slave ID's sind möglich:

Hex E2, E4, E6, E8, EA, EC, EE, F0, F2, F4, F6, F8, FA, FC und FE.

Zudem wird noch die Broadcast-Adresse 0 unterstützt. Dadurch können gleichzeitig Befehle an alle angeschlossenen Sensoren übermittelt werden. So kann man also gleichzeitig verschiedene Entfernungen messen.

Technischen Eigenschaften:

Betriebsspannung: 5V

Stromaufnahme: ca. 3mA Standby, ca. 15mA während des Messens

Frequenz: 40KHz

Maximale Reichweite: 6 m Mininimale Reichweite: 4 cm

Messwerterfassung: intern, kein externer Controller zur Zeitmessung notwendig **Interface:** Standard – I2C (passend zu zahlreichen Controllerboards, z.B. RN-Control)

Ausgabeformat: µs, mm oder Zoll

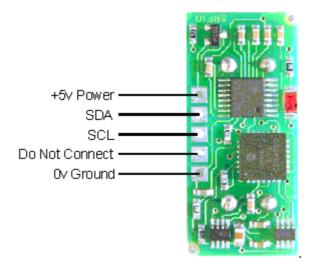
Feature: Analogverstärkung 40 - 700 (einstellbar, 16 Stufen)

Abmessungen: 32mm x 15mm x 10mm

Hersteller: Devantech Ltd

Anschlüsse

Die Anschlüsse des SRF10 sind pinkompatibel mit dem Vorgänger SRF08. Der Pin "Do Not Connect" darf nicht belegt werden, er wird nur vom Hersteller genutzt. Die I2C-Leitungen SDA und SCL müssen mit den entsprechenden I2C oder TWI Pins eines Controllers oder Controllerboardes verbunden werden. Alle modernen Controllerboards führen den I2C-Bus über einen Stecker nach außen. Viele Boards wie z.B. RN-Control liefern über den gleichen Stecker auch gleich die notwendige Spannung von 5 Volt. Bei Verwendung des I2C-Bus ist darauf zu achten das ein Board am Bus über zwei Pullup-Widerstände (ca. 4,7k bis 10k) die Leitungen SCA und SDA auf High Pegel ziehen. SRF10 besitzt keine solchen Pullup-Widerstände, bei Boards wie RN-Control sind diese bereits vorhanden.





Register

Das Modul SRF10 wird über 4 interne Register gesteuert:

Register- nummer	Funktion wenn Register gelesen wird	Funktion wenn Register beschrieben wird	
0	Die Firmware Version wird zurück geliefert	Ein Befehl wird übergeben Befehls- Register	
1	Nicht benutzt (liefert immer Hex 80)	Verstärkungsfaktor Vorgegebener Wert: 16	
2	Ermittelte Entfernung (High Byte)	Reichweite Vorgegebener Wert: 255	
3	Ermittelte Entfernung (Low Byte)	wird nicht genutzt	

Die Register Nummer 0, 1 und 2 können beschreiben warden. Über das Register 0 werden Befehle übertragen und somit die Messung ausgelöst.

Bei den vorgegeben Einstellungen dauert eine Messung normalerweise etwa 65 Millisekunden. Durch das schreiben anderer Werte in das Register REICHWEITE kann die Messzeit verkürzt werden. In diesen Fällen muss eventuell das Verstärkungsregister ebenfalls durch beschreiben angepasst werden.

Die Entfernung des letzten Messvorganges kann als ganze 16 Bit Zahl (ohne Vorzeichen) aus den Register 2 und 3 gelesen werden (Low und High Byte). Die Entfernung berechnet sich also durch:

(Register2 * 256) + Register3 = Entfernung

Der Wert 0 gibt an das keine Objekte im Messbereich gefunden wurden. In welcher Einheit die Entfernung ausgelesen wird, das wird durch den eigentlichen Messbefehl festgelegt.

Befehle

Es gibt drei verschiedene Befehle welche die Messung auslösen (Dezimal 80 bis 82). Weitere Befehle dienen zur Festlegung der I2C-Slave ID.

Command		Action	
Decimal	Hex	Action	
80	0x50	Die Entferung wird in Zoll gemessen	
81	0x51	Die Entfernung wird in Zentimetern gemessen	
82	0x52	Die Entfernung wird durch die Laufzeit des Schalls übermittelt (Mikrosekunden)	
160	0xA0	1 Byte zum ändern der Slave ID	
165	0xA5	3 Byte zum ändern der Slave ID	
170	0xAA	2 Byte zum ändern der Slave ID	

Prüfen ob Messung erfolgt

Um festzustellen ob eine Messung abgeschlossen ist, kann Register 0 ausgelesen werden. Wird der Wert 255 zurückgegeben, so ist die Messung noch nicht abgeschlossen. Wird ein anderer Wert zurückgegeben (das ist zugleich die Firmware-Version), so ist die Messung abgeschlossen und die Entfernung kann über die Register 2 und 3 ausgelesen werden.

Veränderung der Reichweite

Die maximale Reichweite des SRF10 wird intern durch einen Timer im SRF10 festgelegt. Vorgegeben ist ein Wert von 65 Millisekunden, was theoretisch Messungen bis zu 11 Metern erlaubt. Dies geht jedoch weit über den möglichen Messbereich von maximal 6 Metern hinaus. Durch Verringern des Wertes im Reichweiten Register 2, kann die zeit die bis zum Echo gewartet werden soll, verringert werden. Die Reichweite kann man genau im 43mm Raster eingestellt werden. Die Reichweite berechnet sich somit wie folgt:

Reichweite= (43mm * Register2) + 43mm

Der Wert 0 im Register 2 würde somit eine Reichweitenbegrenzung von 43mm ergeben. In der Praxis sind Messungen jedoch erst ab 4 cm möglich. Eine Reduzierung der Reichweite bedeutet gleichzeitig das schneller als 65ms gemessen werden kann. Daher reduziert man die Reichweite insbesondere wenn schneller hintereinander gemessen werden muss (Erhöhung der Messfrequenz).

Wird die Messfrequenz erhöht, so muss in der Regel auch die Verstärkung herabgesetzt werden.

Analoge Verstärkung (Empfindlichkeit des Modules)

Die maximale Empfindlichkeit des Messvorganges ist normalerweise auf den höchstmöglichen Wert 255 eingestellt.

Dadurch werden auch kleinste Echos von dem Modul erfasst. In kleinen Räumen oder Räumen mit vielen großen Gegenständen können unter Umständen weitere Echos entstehen die das Messergebnis verfälschen. In solchen Fällen muss der Verstärkungskfaktor im Register 1 verringert werden.

Die ist auch notwendig wenn sehr schnell Messungen hintereinander erfolgen (hohe Messfrequenz) da sonst eventuell noch Echos der vorangegangenen Messung die neue Messung stören.

Die Empfindlichkeit wird nicht fest in SRF10 gespeichert sondern nur im RAM abgelegt. Beim Einschalten des Mudules muss diese also jedes Mal wie gewünscht konfiguriert werden.



Die idealen Werte lassen sich am besten durch Experimentieren ermitteln.

LED

Die rote LED wird genutzt wenn eine neue I2C Slave ID festgelegt wird. Zudem blinkt Sie bei jeder Ultraschallmessung kurz auf.

Änderung der I2C Slave ID

Die Slave ID muss nur geändert werden wenn mehrere SRF10 an einem I2C Bus betrieben werden sollen oder aber wenn ein anderer Busteilnehmer zufällig die gleiche Slave ID besitzt.

Um die Slave ID zu ändern, darf lediglich nur ein SRF10 am I2C-Bus angeschlossen sein. Die Slave ID wird geändert indem man eine 3 Byte-Sequenz (Hex A0 AA A5) und die neue Slave ID selbst an das Modul sendet.

Die einzelnen Bytes dieser Sequenz müssen an das Register 0 gesendet werden. Man muss also 4 getrennte I2C Schreibbefehle nutzen, wobei der Abstand zwischen jeder Registerbeschreibung 50ms sein sollte.

Um Beispielsweise die Standard ID E0 auf F2 umzustellen, müsste nacheinander das Register 0 mit den Werten A0, AA, A5, F2 beschrieben warden.

Die neue Slave ID sollte man sich gut merken, am besten irgendwo notieren. Falls man die ID mal vergessen hat, so kann man diese durch das blinken der roten LED nach dem Einschalten des Modules entnehmen (siehe Tabelle):

Slav	e ID	Langes	Kurzes
Dezimal	Hex	Blinken	Blinken
224	E0	1	0
226	E2	1	1
228	E4	1	2
230	E6	1	3
232	E8	1	4
234	EA	1	5
236	EC	1	6
238	EE	1	7
240	F0	1	8
242	F2	1	9
244	F4	1	10
246	F6	1	11
248	F8	1	12
250	FA	1	13
252	FC	1	14
254	FE	1	15

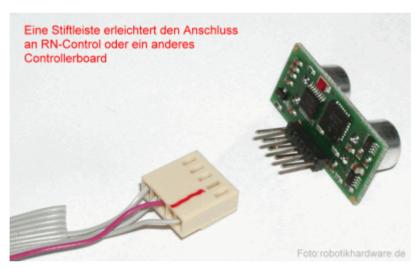
Nicht vergessen:

Es darf keine Busteilnehmer mit der gleichen Slave ID an einem Bus geben.

Beispielprogramm für RN-Control (AVR)

SRF10 Ultraschallsensor an RN-Control





```
'srf10_ultraschallbeispiel2.bas
'RoboterNetz Board RN-CONTROL (ab Version 1.1)
'und das SRF10 Ultraschallmodul für Entfernungsmessung
'Datenblatt zu SRF10:
'http://www.roboternetz.de/phpBB2/dload.php?action=file&file_id=310
'Bezug: Robotikhardware.de
'Aufgabe:
' Gibt die Entfernung von Objekten in Zentimetern aus
' Die Messungen werden mit fest vorgegebenen Verstärkungsfaktor
' ermittelt
'Autor: Frank (Roboternetz)
'Weitere Beispiele und Beschreibung der Hardware
'unter http://www.Roboternetz.de oder robotikhardware.de
Declare Function Srf10_entfernung(byval Srf10_slaveid As Byte) As Integer
Declare Sub Srf10_reichweite(byval Srf10_slaveid As Byte , Byval Reichweite As Word)
Declare Sub Srf10_verstaerkung(byval Srf10_slaveid As Byte , Byval Srf10_verstaerkung As Byte)
Declare Function Srf10_firmware(byval Srf10_slaveid As Byte) As Byte
$regfile = "m32def.dat"
$framesize = 42
$swstack = 42
hwstack = 42
```

```
$crystal = 16000000
                                                 'Ouarzfrequenz
$baud = 9600
Config Scl = Portc.0
                                                'Ports fuer IIC-Bus
Config Sda = Portc.1
Dim Entfernung As Integer
  Wait 3
                                                 'Warte 3 Sekunden
   T2cinit
   Print "SRF10 Testprogramm "
  Print "SRF 10 Firmware Version:" ; Srf10_firmware(&He0)
                                                  'Reichweite in Zentimetern festlegen
  Srf10_reichweite &HEO , 1000
  Srf10_verstaerkung &HE0 , 10
                                                 'Verstärkungsfaktor
     Entfernung = Srf10_entfernung(&He0)
     Print "Entfernung:" ; Entfernung ; "cm"
    Wait 1
   Loop
End
Function Srf10_entfernung(byval Srf10_slaveid As Byte) As Integer
Local LoB As Byte
Local Hib As Byte
Local Firmware As Byte
Local Temp As Byte
Local Srf10_slaveid_read As Byte
   Srf10 slaveid read = Srf10 slaveid + 1
   'Messvorgang in starten
   I2cstart
  I2cwbyte Srf10_slaveid
  I2cwbyte 0
                                              'in Zentimetern messen
  I2cwbvte 81
  I2cstop
Warteaufmessung:
  Waitms 1
   Firmware = Srf10_firmware(&He0)
  If Firmware = 255 Then Goto Warteaufmessung
  T2cstart
  I2cwbyte Srf10_slaveid
   I2cwbyte 2
                                              Leseregister festlegen
  I2cstop
  I2cstart
  I2cwbyte Srf10_slaveid_read
  I2crbyte Hib , Ack
I2crbyte Lob , Nack
  I2cstop
  Srf10_entfernung = Makeint(lob , Hib)
End Function
'Messreichweite in cm festlegen
Sub Srf10_reichweite(byval Srf10_slaveid As Byte , Byval Reichweite As Word)
Local Wert As Word
Local Temp As Byte
   Wert = Reichweite / 4
                                              'Ungefähre Registerberechnung
  Temp = Low(wert)
```

```
I2cstart
   I2cwbyte Srf10_slaveid
  I2cwbyte 2
                                              'Register
  I2cwbyte Temp
  I2cstop
End Sub
'Verstärung festlegen
Sub Srf10_verstaerkung(byval Srf10_slaveid As Byte , Byval Srf10_verstaerkung As Byte)
  I2cstart
  I2cwbyte Srf10_slaveid
  I2cwbyte 1
                                            'Register
  I2cwbyte Srf10_verstaerkung
  I2cstop
End Sub
Function Srf10_firmware(byval Srf10_slaveid As Byte) As Byte
Local Firmware As Byte
Local Srf10_slaveid_read As Byte
  Srf10_slaveid_read = Srf10_slaveid + 1
  I2cstart
  I2cwbyte Srf10_slaveid
  I2cwbyte 0
                                                           'Leseregister festlegen
  I2cstop
  I2cstart
  I2cwbyte Srf10_slaveid_read
  I2crbyte Firmware , Nack
  I2cstop
  Srf10_firmware = Firmware
End Function
```

Gewährleistung

Beschränkte Garantie und Haftung

Robotikhardware.de übernimmt keine Garantie das das Modul für eine bestimmte Anwendung oder Zweck geeignet ist.

Die Haftung ist maximal auf den Austausch des Modules beschränkt. Module die durch falsche Anwendung (Verpolung, falsche Spannungen, Überspannungen etc.) können weder ersetzt noch repariert werden.

Es besteht keine Haftung für Schäden die durch die Anwendung des Moduls oder dessen Ausfall entstehen. Wird das Modul zum Bau von Geräten eingesetzt, so muss der Anwender sicherstellen das dafür alle notwendigen Prüfungen und Zulassungen durch ihn erfolgen müssen.

Hersteller und englische Doku: Devantech Ltd

Bezug: www.robotikhardware.de (Brall Software GmbH)

Englische Original Doku vom Hersteller

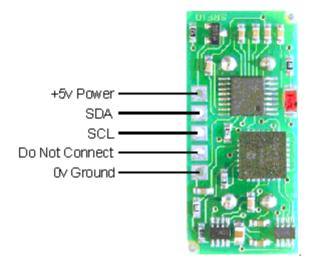
SRF10 Ultrasonic range finder

Technical Specification

Communication with the SRF10 ultrasonic rangefinder is via the I2C bus. This is available on popular controllers such as the OOPic and Stamp BS2p, as well as a wide variety of micro-controllers. To the programmer the SRF10 behaves in the same way as the ubiquitous 24xx series eeprom's, except that the I2C address is different. The default shipped address of the SRF10 is 0xE0. It can be changed by the user to any of 16 addresses E0, E2, E4, E6, E8, EA, EC, EE, F0, F2, F4, F6, F8, FA, FC or FE, therefore up to 16 sonar's can be used. We have examples of using the SRF10 module with a wide range of popular controllers.

Connections

The connections to the SRF10 are identical to the SRF08. The "Do Not Connect" pin should be left unconnected. It is actually the CPU MCLR line and is used once only in our workshop to program the PIC16F87 on-board after assembly, and has an internal pull-up resistor. The SCL and SDA lines should each have a pull-up resistor to +5v somewhere on the I2C bus. You only need one pair of resistors, not a pair for every module. They are normally located with the bus master rather than the slaves. The SRF10 is always a slave - never a bus master. If you need them, I recommend 1.8k resistors. Some modules such as the OOPic already have pull-up resistors and you do not need to add any more



Registers

The SRF10 appears as a set of 4 registers.

Location	Read	Write	
0	Software Revision	Command Register	
1	Unused (reads 0x80)	Max Gain Register (default 16)	
2	Range High Byte	Range Register (default 255)	
3	Range Low Byte	N/A	

Only locations 0, 1 and 2 can be written to. Location 0 is the command register and is used to start a ranging session. It cannot be read. Reading from location 0 returns the SRF10 software revision. By default, the ranging lasts for 65mS, but can be changed by writing to the range register at location 2. The SRF10 will not respond to commands on the I2C bus whilst it is ranging. See the **Changing Range** and **Analogue Gain** sections below.

Locations, 2 and 3, are the 16bit unsigned result from the latest ranging - high byte first. The meaning of this value depends on the command used, and is either the range in inches, or the range in cm or the flight time in uS. A value of 0 indicates that no objects were detected.

Commands

The are three commands to initiate a ranging (80 to 82), to return the result in inches, centimeters or microseconds. There is also a set of commands to change the I2C address.

Command		Action	
Decimal	Hex	ACTION	
80	0x50	Ranging Mode - Result in inches	
81	0x51	Ranging Mode - Result in centimeters	
82	0x52	Ranging Mode - Result in micro-seconds	
160	0xA0	1st in sequence to change I2C address	
165	0xA5	3rd in sequence to change I2C address	
170	0xAA	2nd in sequence to change I2C address	

Ranging Mode

To initiate a ranging, write one of the above commands to the command register and wait the required amount of time for completion and read the result. The echo buffer is cleared at the start of each ranging. The default and recommended time for completion of ranging is 65mS, however you can shorten this by writing to the range register before issuing a ranging command.

Checking for Completion of Ranging

You do not have to use a timer on your own controller to wait for ranging to finish. You can take advantage of the fact that the SRF10 will not respond to any I2C activity whilst ranging. Therefore, if you try to read from the SRF10 (we use the software revision number a location 0) then you will get 255 (0xFF) whilst ranging. This is because the I2C data line (SDA) is pulled high if nothing is driving it. As soon as the ranging is complete the SRF10 will again respond to the I2C bus, so just keep reading the register until its not 255 (0xFF) anymore. You can then read the sonar data. Your controller can take advantage of this to perform other tasks while the SRF10 is ranging.

Changing the Range

The maximum range of the SRF10 is set by an internal timer. By default, this is 65mS or the equivalent of 11 metres of range. This is much further than the 6 metres the SRF10 is actually capable of. It is possible to reduce the time the SRF10 listens for an echo, and hence the range, by writing to the range register at location 2. The range can be set in steps of about 43mm (0.043m or 1.68 inches) up to 11 metres. The range is ((Range Register x 43mm) + 43mm) so setting the Range Register to 0 (0x00) gives a maximum range of 43mm. Setting the Range Register to 1 (0x01) gives a maximum range of 86mm. More usefully, 24 (0x18) gives a range of 1 metre and 93 (0x5D) is 4 metres. Setting 255 (0xFF) gives the original 11 metres (255 x 43 + 43 is 11008mm). There are two reasons you may wish to reduce the range.

- 1. To get at the range information quicker
- 2. To be able to fire the SRF10 at a faster rate.

If you only wish to get at the range information a bit sooner and will continue to fire the SRF10 at 65ms of slower, then all will be well. However if you wish to fire the SRF10 at a faster rate than 65mS, you will definitely need to reduce the gain - see next section.

The range is set to maximum every time the SRF10 is powered-up. If you need a different range, change it once as part of your system initialization code.

Analogue Gain

The analogue gain register sets the *Maximum* gain of the analogue stages. To set the maximum gain, just write one of these values to the gain register at location 1. During a ranging, the analogue gain starts off at its minimum value of 40. This is increased at approx. 96uS intervals up to the maximum gain setting, set by register 1. Maximum possible gain is reached after about 100mm (4inches) of range. The purpose of providing a limit to the maximum gain is to allow you to fire the sonar more rapidly than 65mS. Since the ranging can be very short, a new ranging can be initiated as soon as the previous range data has been read. A potential hazard with this is that the second ranging may pick up a distant echo returning from the previous "ping", give a false result of a close by object when there is none. To reduce this possibility, the maximum gain can be reduced to limit the modules sensitivity to the weaker distant echo, whilst still able to detect close by objects. The maximum gain setting is stored only in the CPU's RAM and is initialized to maximum on power-up, so if you only want do a ranging every 65mS, or longer, you can ignore the Range and Gain Registers. The Gain Register is set to 16 (a gain of 700) at power-up. This can be decreased as required.

Gain Register		Mayimum Analogua Cain	
Decimal	Hex	Maximum Analogue Gain	
0	0x00	Set Maximum Analogue Gain to 40	
1	0x01	As above - Analogue Gain to 40	
2	0x02	Set Maximum Analogue Gain to 50	
3	0x03	Set Maximum Analogue Gain to 60	
4	0x04	Set Maximum Analogue Gain to 70	
5	0x05	Set Maximum Analogue Gain to 80	
6	0x06	Set Maximum Analogue Gain to 100	
7	0x07	Set Maximum Analogue Gain to 120	
8	0x08	Set Maximum Analogue Gain to 140	
9	0x09	Set Maximum Analogue Gain to 200	
10	0x0A	Set Maximum Analogue Gain to 250	
11	0x0B	Set Maximum Analogue Gain to 300	
12	0x0C	Set Maximum Analogue Gain to 350	
13	0x0D	Set Maximum Analogue Gain to 400	
14	0x0E	Set Maximum Analogue Gain to 500	
15	0x0F	Set Maximum Analogue Gain to 600	
16	0x10	Set Maximum Analogue Gain to 700	

Note that the relationship between the Gain Register setting and the actual gain is not a linear one. Also there is no magic formula to say "use this gain setting with that range setting". It depends on the size, shape and material of the object and what else is around in the room. Try playing with different settings until you get the result you want. If you appear to get false readings, it may be echo's from previous "pings", try going back to firing the SRF10 every 65mS or longer (slower).

If you are in any doubt about the Range and Gain Registers, remember they are automatically set by the SRF10 to their default values when it is powered-up. You can ignore and forget about them and the SRF10 will work fine, detecting objects up to 6 metres away every 65mS or slower.

LED

The red LED is used to flash out a code for the I2C address on power-up (see below). It also gives a brief flash during the "ping" whilst ranging.

Changing the I2C Bus Address

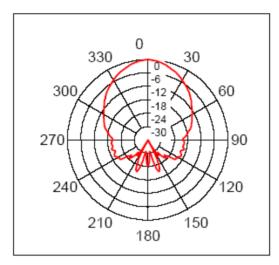
To change the I2C address of the SRF10 you must have only one sonar on the bus. Write the 3 sequence commands in the correct order followed by the address. Example; to change the address of a sonar currently at 0xE0 (the default shipped address) to 0xF2, write the following to address 0xE0; (0xA0, 0xAA, 0xA5, 0xF2). These commands must be sent in the correct sequence to change the I2C address, additionally, No other command may be issued in the middle of the sequence. The sequence must be sent to the command register at location 0, which means 4 separate write transactions on the I2C bus. When done, you should label the sonar with its address, however if you do forget, just power it up without sending any commands. The SRF10 will flash its address out on the LED. One long flash followed by a number of shorter flashes indicating its address. The flashing is terminated immediately on sending a command the SRF10.

Address		Long	Short
Decimal	Hex	Flash	flashes
224	E0	1	0
226	E2	1	1
228	E4	1	2
230	E6	1	3
232	E8	1	4
234	EA	1	5
236	EC	1	6
238	EE	1	7
240	F0	1	8
242	F2	1	9
244	F4	1	10
246	F6	1	11
248	F8	1	12
250	FA	1	13
252	FC	1	14
254	FE	1	15

Take care not to set more than one sonar to the same address, there will be a bus collision and very unpredictable results.

Changing beam pattern and beam width

You can't! This is a question which crops up regularly, however there is no easy way to reduce or change the beam width that I'm aware of. The beam pattern of the SRF10 is conical with the width of the beam being a function of the surface area of the transducers and is fixed. It is possible to make the sonar less sensitive to objects off to the side by reducing the maximum gain register from 16 to a lower level. This is a the expense of shorter range, however most small robots don't need 6m of range. A value of 8 (max. gain 140) will reduce the practicable range to about 2m, but it will be much less sensitive to objects off the center line. The beam pattern of the transducers used on the SRF10, taken from the manufacturers data sheet, is shown below.



There is more information in the sonar fag

Mounting the SRF10

You may have notice that there are no mounting holes on the SRF10 module! That was deliberate to keep the module as small as possible. So how do you mount it? Here are three suggestions:

- 1. A straight or right angle 0.1 inch connector soldered to your PCB.
- **2.** Using two 9.5mm rubber grommets. Two holes should be drilled into the panel you're mounting the SRF10 to. The hole centers should be 0.7inches (17.78mm) apart and the holes drilled 0.5 inches (12.7mm) in diameter. The two grommets should then be fitted to the panel and the SRF10 gently pushed into them.
- 3. Using our SRF10 Mounting Kit, shown below.





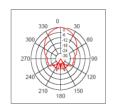
Ultrasonic Rangers FAQ

Q. What is the accuracy of the ranging?

A. We quote 3-4cm. Its normally better than this, however so many factors affect accuracy that we won't specify anything better than this. The speed of sound in air is approx. 346m/S at 24 degrees C. At 40KHz the wavelength is 8.65mm. The sonar's detect the echo by listening for the returning wavefronts. This echo has an attack/decay envelope, which means it builds up to a peak then fades away. Depending on which wavefront is the 1st to be strong enough to be detected, which could be the 1st, 2nd or even 3rd, the result can jitter by this much. Another effect which limits accuracy is a phasing effect where the echo is not coming from a point source. Take a wall for example, the ping will bounce off the wall and return to the sonar. The wall is large, however, and there will be reflections from a large area, with reflections from the outside being slightly behind the central reflection. It is the sum of all reflections which the sensor sees which can be either strengthened or weakened by phasing effects. If the echo is weakened then it may be the following wavefront which is detected resulting in 8.65mm of jitter. It is possible to see changes of distance as small as mm but then get cm of jitter.

Q. How can I narrow the beam width?

A. The beam pattern is conical with the width of the beam being a function of the surface area, frequency and type of transducers and is fixed. The beam patterns of the transducers used on rangers, taken from the manufacturers data sheets, are shown below. beam widths are taken at the -6dB points. There is an interesting article by Harold Carey on reducing the beam width here



Q. What are the units on the vertical axis in the beam pattern diagram?

A. Units are dB, taken from the manufacturers data sheet

Q. What distance above the floor should the sonar be mounted?

A. If you can mount the SRF04/8 12in/300mm above the floor, that should be OK. If you mount them lower, you may need to point them upwards slightly to avoid reflections from the carpet pile or ridges in a concrete floor.

Q. Can we replace the transducers with sealed weatherproof types?

A. No. We have tried these on both the SRF04 and SRF08 and they do not work. The characteristics of the sealed devices requires a new design which is on our future plans list.

Q. What is the RH limit for the transducers?

A. This is not specified by the transducer manufacturers and is not listed in the data sheet. The following is the manufacturers response to an email "The RH here in Taiwan is normally higher than 95%. Just if this sensor(400ST/R160) is used in the air, it should be okay. Don't use in outdoors. Exposing in rainy day or underwater is not allowed."

Q. Is there a need for us to change the SRF08/SRF10 address when using the sensor, can't I just use the default address?

A. Yes, if you only have one sensor you can use the default shipped address of 0xE0. You only need to set addresses if you are using more than one SRF08/SRF10 on the same I2C bus.

Q. Can I fire two or more sonar's at the same time?

A. No! If two or more sonar's are fired together then they could pick up each other "ping" resulting in a

false readings. Fire them sequentially 65mS apart

A. Yes! We do this all the time on our test robot, firing 8 SRF08's at the same time. They are facing outwards and fitted around a 15inch diameter circle. The gain is set to minimum and they are fired using the I2C general call at address 0, and read individually at their set addresses. Under these circumstances there is no direct interference.

A. Possibly! - Try it, and compare the results with firing them sequentially at 65mS intervals...

Q. If I change the SRF08/SRF10 I2C address, will it stay at that address next time I switch on or do I need to set it every time?

A. You only need to set it once and it stays set to the new address - even when you power up again. The I2C address is stored in EEPROM and stays the same until you deliberately change it.

Q. If I change the SRF08 Range and Gain registers, will they stay the same the next time I switch on or do I need to set them every time?

A. Unlike the address, which is permanent, You will need to set the Range and Gain when you power up again.

Q. Can I change the sonar frequency of 40KHz to something else?

A. No. The frequency must be 40KHz, because that is the only frequency the transducers will operate at. Also the circuitry is designed to operate at 40KHz so you cannot change the transducers to other frequency types.

Q. If I reduce the range setting of the SRF08, can I fire the sonar faster?

A. Yes, but be careful. If you fire the sonar and there is nothing in the immediate range, than on the second firing, you may pick up an echo of the first ping which has only just arrived from a distant object. The second ranging will falsely interpret this as an echo from a nearby object. To avoid this, don't fire the sonar more frequently than every 60mS or so.

Q. My software master I2C code does not read correct data from the SRF08/SRF10, but its works fine with an I2C EEPROM chip. Why is this?

A. The most likely cause is the master code not waiting for the I2C bus hold. This is where the slave can hold the SCL line low until it is ready. When the master releases SCL (remember it's a passive pull-up, not driven high) the slave may still be holding it low. The master code should then wait until it actually does go high before proceeding.

Q. What is the power output of the ultrasonic burst.

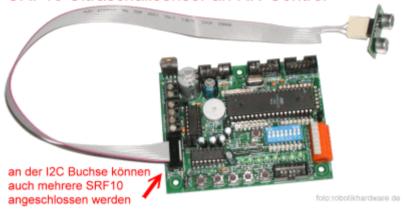
A. On the SRF04, SRF08 and SRF10 its 100-150mW.

Hersteller und englische Doku: Devantech Ltd

Bezug: www.robotikhardware.de (Brall Software GmbH)

Sample for RN-Control

SRF10 Ultraschallsensor an RN-Control





```
'srf10_ultraschallbeispiel2.bas
'für
'RoboterNetz Board RN-CONTROL (ab Version 1.1)
'und das SRF10 Ultraschallmodul für Entfernungsmessung
'Datenblatt zu SRF10:
'http://www.roboternetz.de/phpBB2/dload.php?action=file&file_id=310
'Bezug: Robotikhardware.de
' Gibt die Entfernung von Objekten in Zentimetern aus
' Die Messungen werden mit fest vorgegebenen Verstärkungsfaktor
' ermittelt
'Autor: Frank (Roboternetz)
'Weitere Beispiele und Beschreibung der Hardware
'unter http://www.Roboternetz.de oder robotikhardware.de
Declare Function Srf10_entfernung(byval Srf10_slaveid As Byte) As Integer
Declare Sub Srf10_reichweite(byval Srf10_slaveid As Byte , Byval Reichweite As Word)
Declare Sub Srf10_verstaerkung(byval Srf10_slaveid As Byte , Byval Srf10_verstaerkung As Byte)
Declare Function Srf10_firmware(byval Srf10_slaveid As Byte) As Byte
$regfile = "m32def.dat"
```

```
framesize = 42
$swstack = 42
$hwstack = 42
$crystal = 16000000
                                                 'Quarzfrequenz
$baud = 9600
Config Scl = Portc.0
                                                 'Ports fuer IIC-Bus
Config Sda = Portc.1
Dim Entfernung As Integer
  Wait 3
                                                  'Warte 3 Sekunden
   T2cinit
  Print "SRF10 Testprogramm "
Print "SRF 10 Firmware Version:"; Srf10_firmware(&He0)
  Srf10_reichweite &HEO , 1000
                                                  'Reichweite in Zentimetern festlegen
                                                  'Verstärkungsfaktor
  Srf10_verstaerkung &HEO , 10
   Do
    Entfernung = Srf10_entfernung(&He0)
     Print "Entfernung:" ; Entfernung ; "cm"
     Wait 1
  Loop
End
Function Srf10_entfernung(byval Srf10_slaveid As Byte) As Integer
Local LoB As Byte
Local Hib As Byte
Local Firmware As Byte
Local Temp As Byte
Local Srf10_slaveid_read As Byte
   Srf10_slaveid_read = Srf10_slaveid + 1
   'Messvorgang in starten
  I2cstart
  I2cwbyte Srf10_slaveid
   I2cwbyte 0
   I2cwbyte 81
                                               'in Zentimetern messen
  I2cstop
Warteaufmessung:
   Waitms 1
   Firmware = Srf10_firmware(&He0)
  If Firmware = 255 Then Goto Warteaufmessung
  I2cstart
   I2cwbyte Srf10_slaveid
   I2cwbyte 2
                                              Leseregister festlegen
  I2cstop
  I2cstart
  I2cwbyte Srf10_slaveid_read
   I2crbyte Hib , Ack
  I2crbyte Lob , Nack
  I2cstop
  Srf10_entfernung = Makeint(lob , Hib)
End Function
'Messreichweite in cm festlegen
Sub Srf10_reichweite(byval Srf10_slaveid As Byte , Byval Reichweite As Word)
Local Wert As Word
Local Temp As Byte
```

```
Wert = Reichweite / 4
Temp = Low(wert)
                                               'Ungefähre Registerberechnung
   I2cstart
  I2cwbyte Srf10_slaveid
  I2cwbyte 2
                                              'Register
   I2cwbyte Temp
  I2cstop
End Sub
'Verstärung festlegen
Sub Srf10_verstaerkung(byval Srf10_slaveid As Byte , Byval Srf10_verstaerkung As Byte)
  I2cstart
   I2cwbyte Srf10_slaveid
  I2cwbyte 1
                                              'Register
  I2cwbyte Srf10_verstaerkung
  I2cstop
End Sub
Function Srf10_firmware(byval Srf10_slaveid As Byte) As Byte
Local Firmware As Byte
Local Srf10_slaveid_read As Byte
  Srf10_slaveid_read = Srf10_slaveid + 1
  I2cstart
  I2cwbyte Srf10_slaveid
  I2cwbyte 0
                                                             'Leseregister festlegen
  I2cstop
  I2cstart
  I2cwbyte Srf10_slaveid_read
  I2crbyte Firmware , Nack
  I2cstop
  Srf10_firmware = Firmware
End Function
```