

**LAFVIN**

**37 Sensor kit**

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# **Company Profile**

Established in 2011, lafvin is a manufacturer and trader specialized in research,development and production of 2560 uno,nano boards, and all kinds of accessories or sensors use for arduino,raspberry. We also complete starter kits designed for interested lovers of any levels to learn Arduino or Raspberry. We are located in Shenzhen,China. All of our products comply with international quality standards and are greatly appreciated in a variety of different markets throughout the world.

## **Customer Service**

We are cooperating with a lot of companies from diffirent countries. Also help them to purchase electronic component products in china, and became the biggest supplier of them. We look forward to build cooperate with more companies in future.

By the way, We also look forward to hearing from you and any of your critical comment or suggestions. Pls email us by [lafvin\\_service@163.com](mailto:lafvin_service@163.com) if you have any questions or suggestions.

As a continuous and fast growing company. We keep striving our best to offer you excellent products and quality service.

## **Our Store**

Aliexpress store: <https://www.aliexpress.com/store/1942043>

Brand in Amazon:LAFVIN

## **Product Catalog**

<https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/0BwvEeRN9dK1lb1ZING00TkhYbGs?usp=sharing>

## **Tutorial**

This tutorial include codes,labratories and lessons. It is designed for beginners. You will learn all the basic knowledge about how to use Arduino controller board, sensors and components.

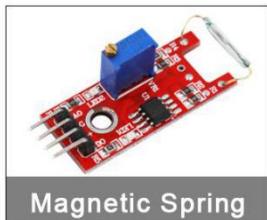
# Packing list



Linear Hall



Big Sound



Magnetic Spring



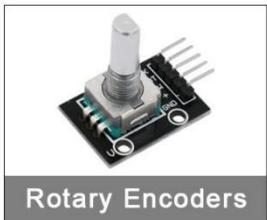
Metal Touch



Joystick



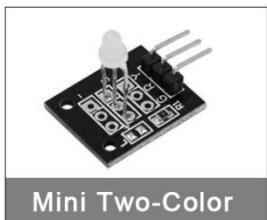
Relay



Rotary Encoders



Temp and Humidity



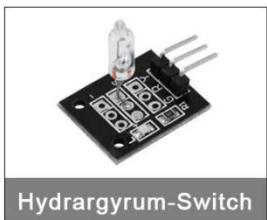
Mini Two-Color



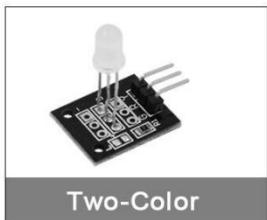
Light Cup



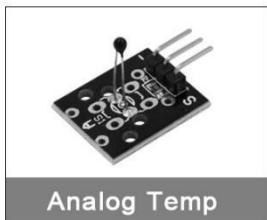
IR Emission



Hydrargyrum-Switch



Two-Color



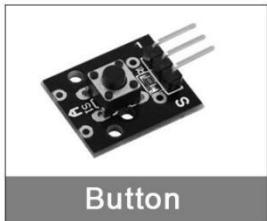
Analog Temp



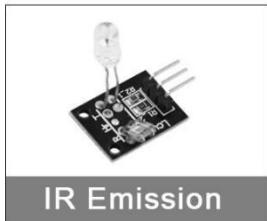
Resistor Esistor



7 Color Flash



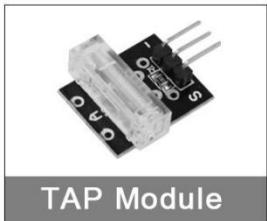
Button



IR Emission



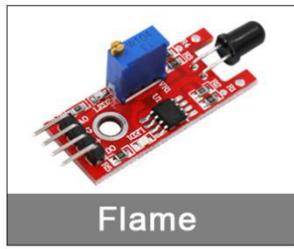
SMD RGB



TAP Module



Digital Temperature



Flame



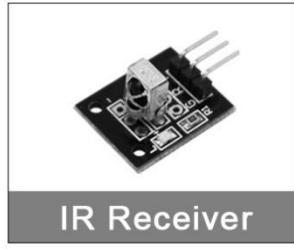
Small Sound



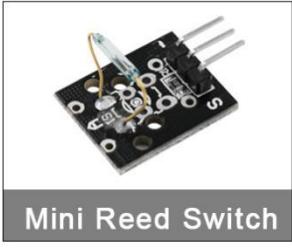
Tracking



Avoidance



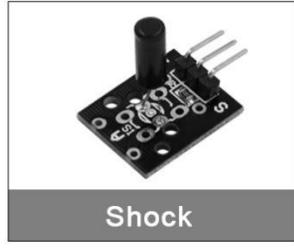
IR Receiver



Mini Reed Switch



Laser Emission



Shock



18B20 Temp



Analog Hall



Hall Magnetic



RGB LED



Light Blocking  
Tilt-Switch



Active Buzzer  
Passive Buzzer

# Lesson 0 Installing IDE

## Introduction

The Arduino Integrated Development Environment (IDE) is the software side of the Arduino platform.

In this lesson, you will learn how to setup your computer to use Arduino and how to set about the lessons that follow.

The Arduino software that you will use to program your Arduino is available for Windows, Mac and Linux. The installation process is different for all three platforms and unfortunately there is a certain amount of manual work to install the software.

**STEP 1: Go to <https://www.arduino.cc/en/Main/Software> and find below page.**

The screenshot shows the Arduino Software (IDE) download page. On the left, there's a large teal circular logo with a white infinity symbol containing a minus sign (-) on the left and a plus sign (+) on the right. To the right of the logo, the text "ARDUINO 1.8.0" is displayed in bold capital letters. Below this, a paragraph of text describes the software: "The open-source Arduino Software (IDE) makes it easy to write code and upload it to the board. It runs on Windows, Mac OS X, and Linux. The environment is written in Java and based on Processing and other open-source software. This software can be used with any Arduino board. Refer to the [Getting Started](#) page for Installation instructions." To the right of the text, there are download links for various operating systems: "Windows Installer", "Windows ZIP file for non admin install", "Windows app" with a "Get" button, "Mac OS X 10.7 Lion or newer", "Linux 32 bits", "Linux 64 bits", "Linux ARM", "Release Notes", "Source Code", and "Checksums (sha512)".

**The version available at this website is usually the latest version, and the actual version may be newer than the version in the picture.**

**STEP2:** Download the development software that is compatible with the operating system of your computer. Take Windows as an example here.



Click Windows Installer.

### Support the Arduino Software

Consider supporting the Arduino Software by contributing to its development. (US tax payers, please note this contribution is not tax deductible). Learn more on how your contribution will be used.



JUST DOWNLOAD

CONTRIBUTE & DOWNLOAD

Click JUST DOWNLOAD.

Also version 1.8.0 is available in the material we provided, and the versions of our materials are the latest versions when this course was made.

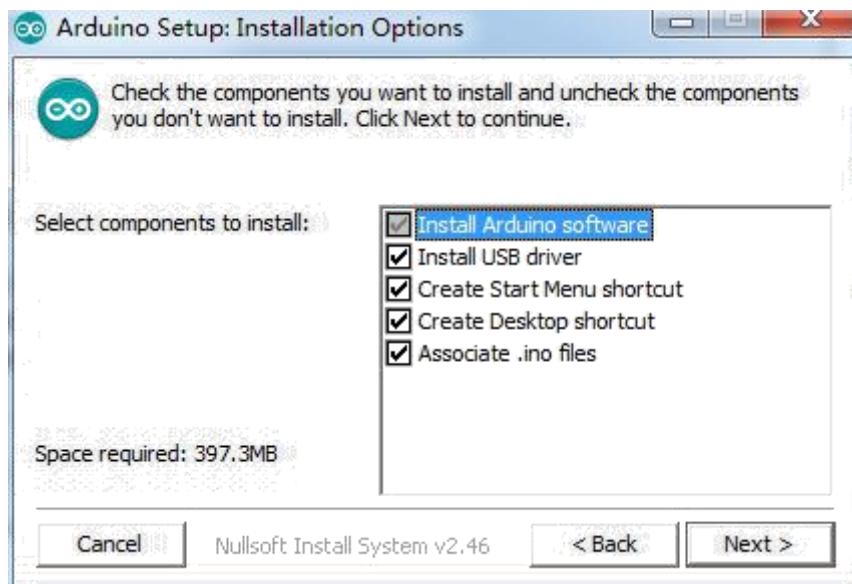
-  arduino-1.8.0-linux32.tar.xz
-  arduino-1.8.0-linux64.tar.xz
-  arduino-1.8.0-macosx.zip
-  arduino-1.8.0-windows.exe
-  arduino-1.8.0-windows.zip

## Installing Arduino (Windows)

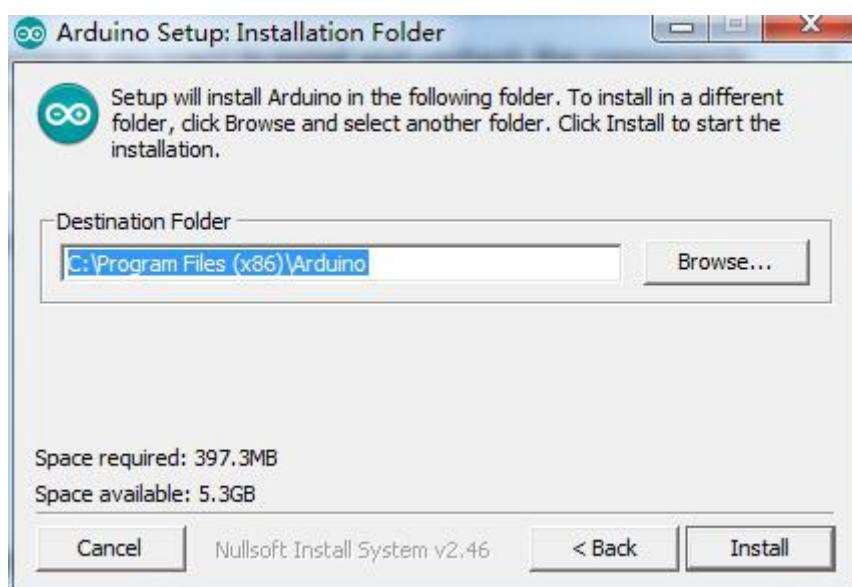
Install Arduino with the exe. Installation package.



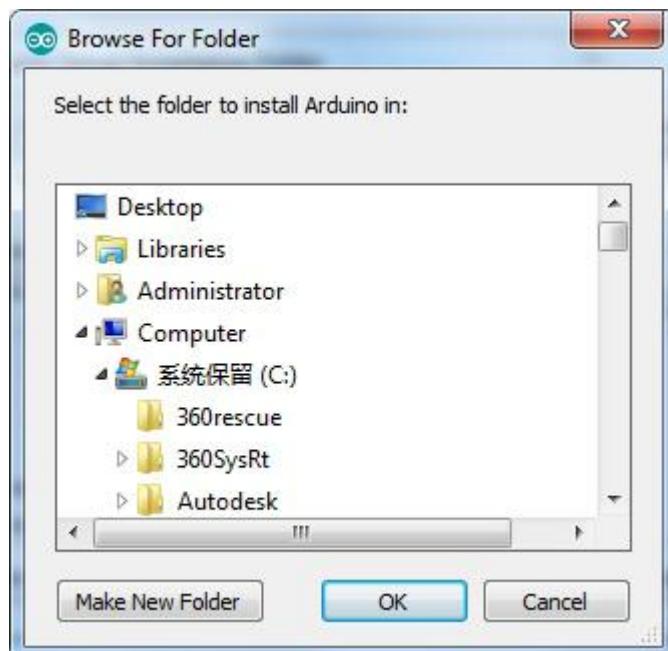
Click I Agree to see the following interface



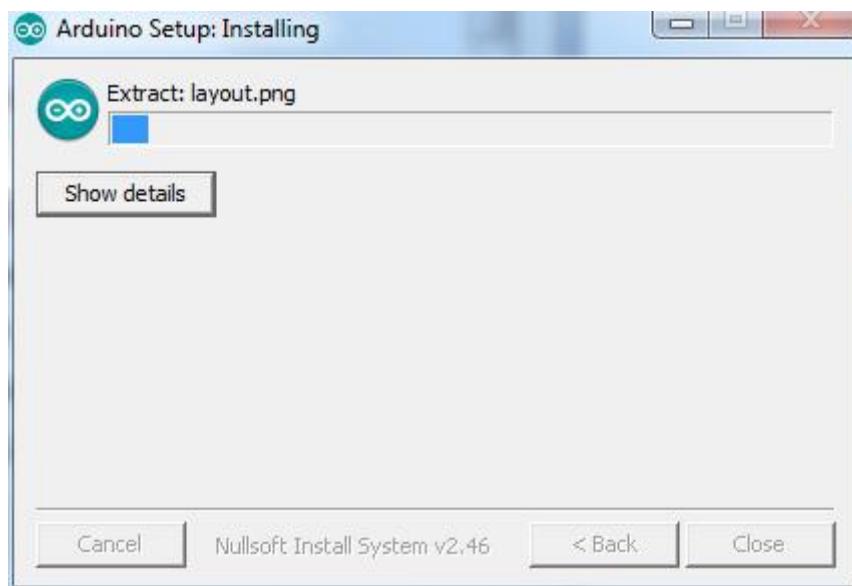
Click **Next**



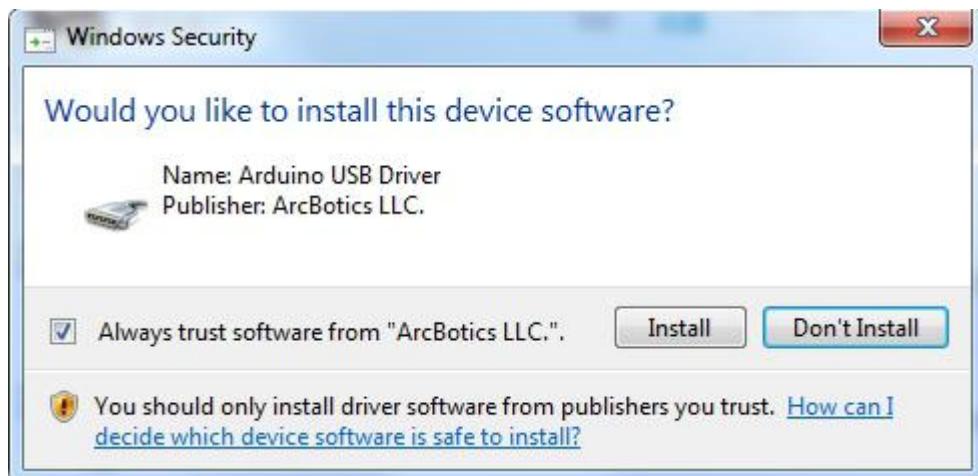
You can press **Browse...** to choose an installation path or directly type in the directory you want.



Click *Install* to initiate installation



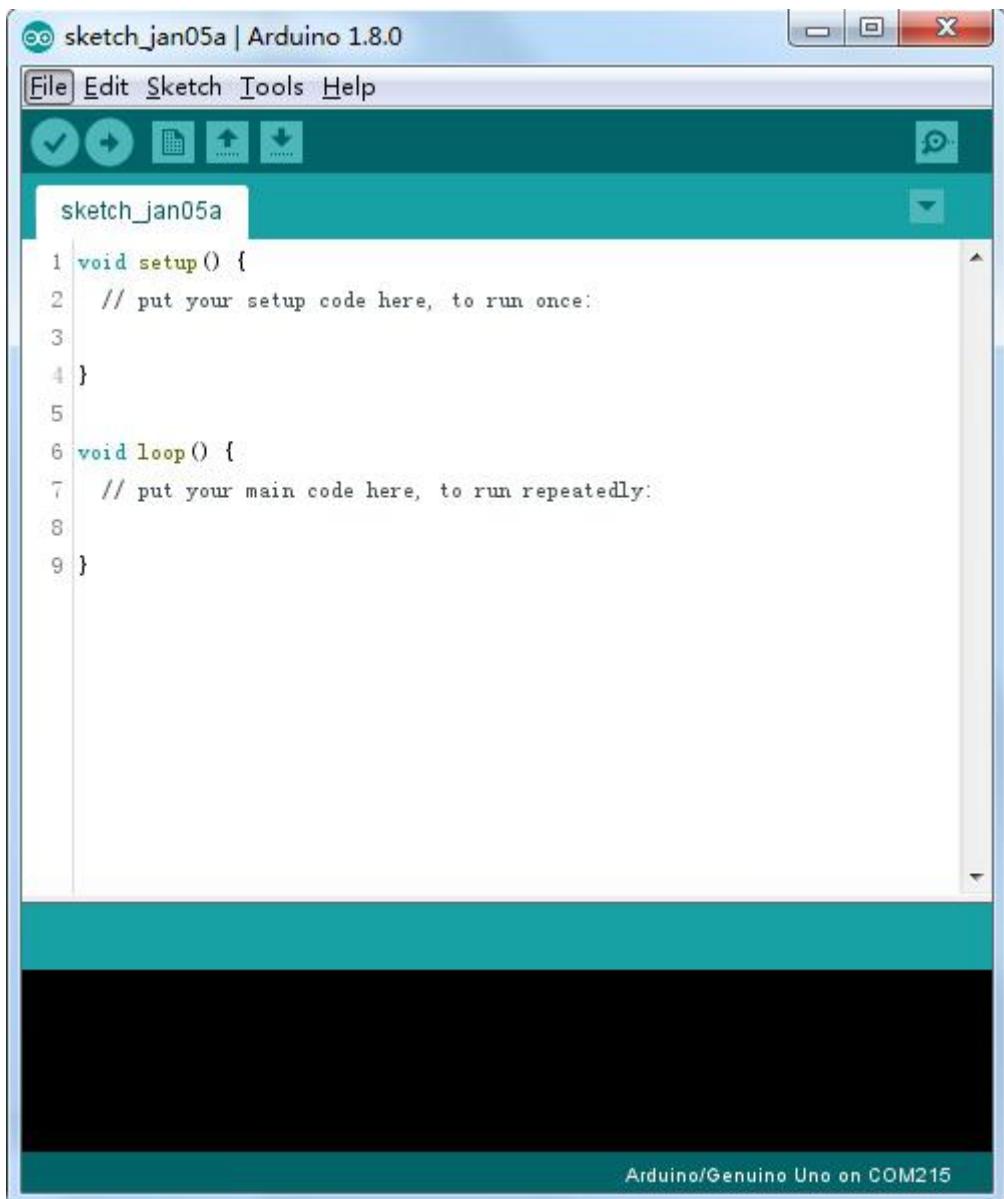
Finally, the following interface appears, click *Install* to finish the installation.



Next, the following icon appears on the desktop



Double-click to enter the desired development environment



You may directly choose the installation package for installation and skip the contents below and jump to the next section. But if you want to learn some methods other than the installation package, please continue to read the section.

Unzip the zip file downloaded, Double-click to open the program and enter the desired development environment

 arduino-1.8.0-windows.zip

Name	Date modified	Type	Size
drivers	2017/1/5 14:29	File folder	
examples	2017/1/5 14:29	File folder	
hardware	2017/1/5 14:29	File folder	
java	2017/1/5 14:29	File folder	
lib	2017/1/5 14:29	File folder	
libraries	2017/1/5 14:29	File folder	
reference	2017/1/5 14:29	File folder	
tools	2017/1/5 14:29	File folder	
tools-builder	2017/1/5 14:29	File folder	
arduino.exe	2016/12/21 17:16	Application	395 KB
arduino.l4j.ini	2016/12/21 17:16	Configuration sett...	1 KB
arduino_debug.exe	2016/12/21 17:16	Application	392 KB
arduino_debug.l4j.ini	2016/12/21 17:16	Configuration sett...	1 KB
arduino-builder.exe	2016/12/21 17:15	Application	3,192 KB
libusb0.dll	2016/12/21 17:14	Application extens...	43 KB
msvcp100.dll	2016/12/21 17:15	Application extens...	412 KB
msvc100.dll	2016/12/21 17:15	Application extens...	753 KB
revisions.txt	2016/12/21 17:14	Text Document	80 KB
wrapper-manifest.xml	2016/12/21 17:16	XML Document	1 KB

19 items



sketch\_jan05a | Arduino 1.8.0

File Edit Sketch Tools Help

```

void setup() {
  // put your setup code here, to run once:
}

void loop() {
  // put your main code here, to run repeatedly:
}

```

Arduino Nano, ATmega328 on COM239

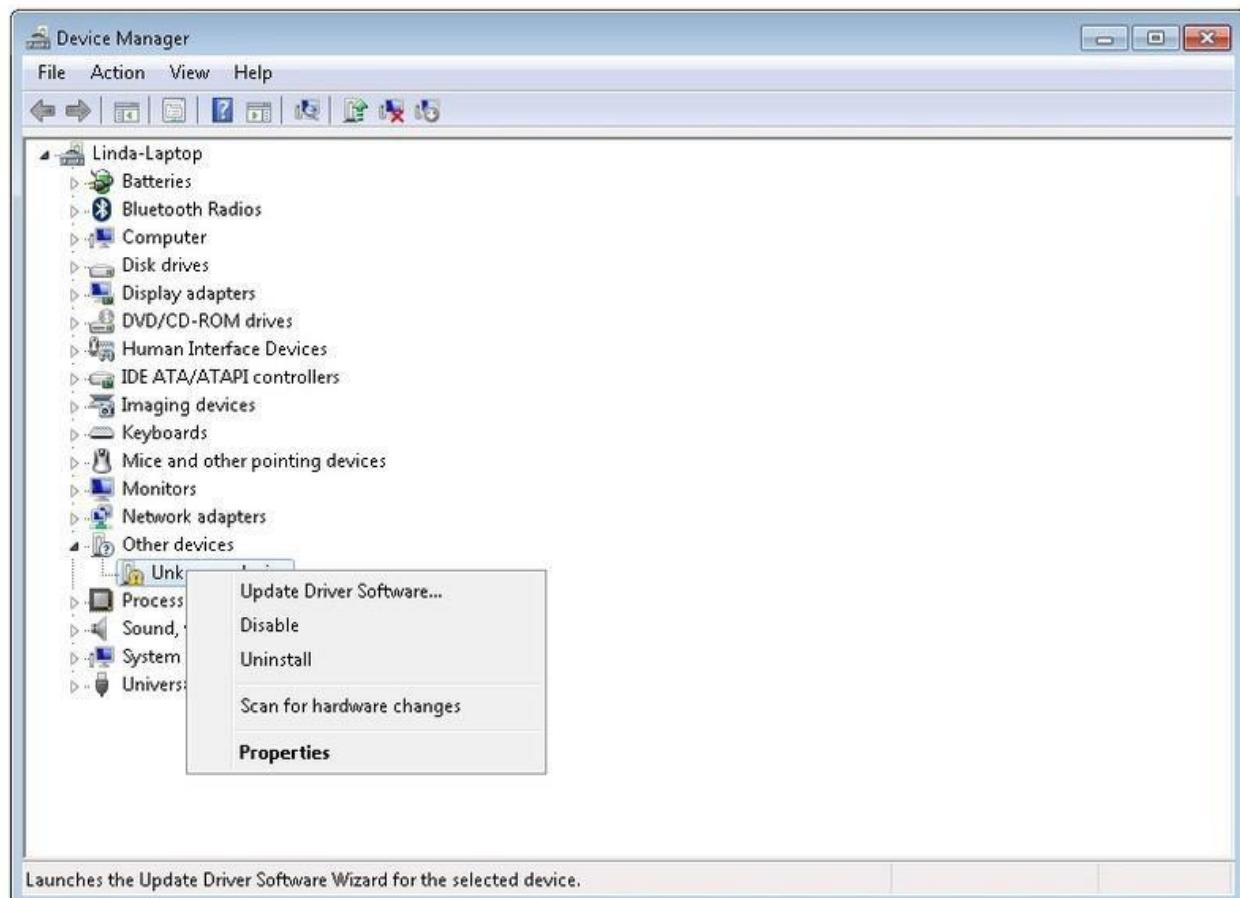
**However, this installation method needs separate installation of driver.**

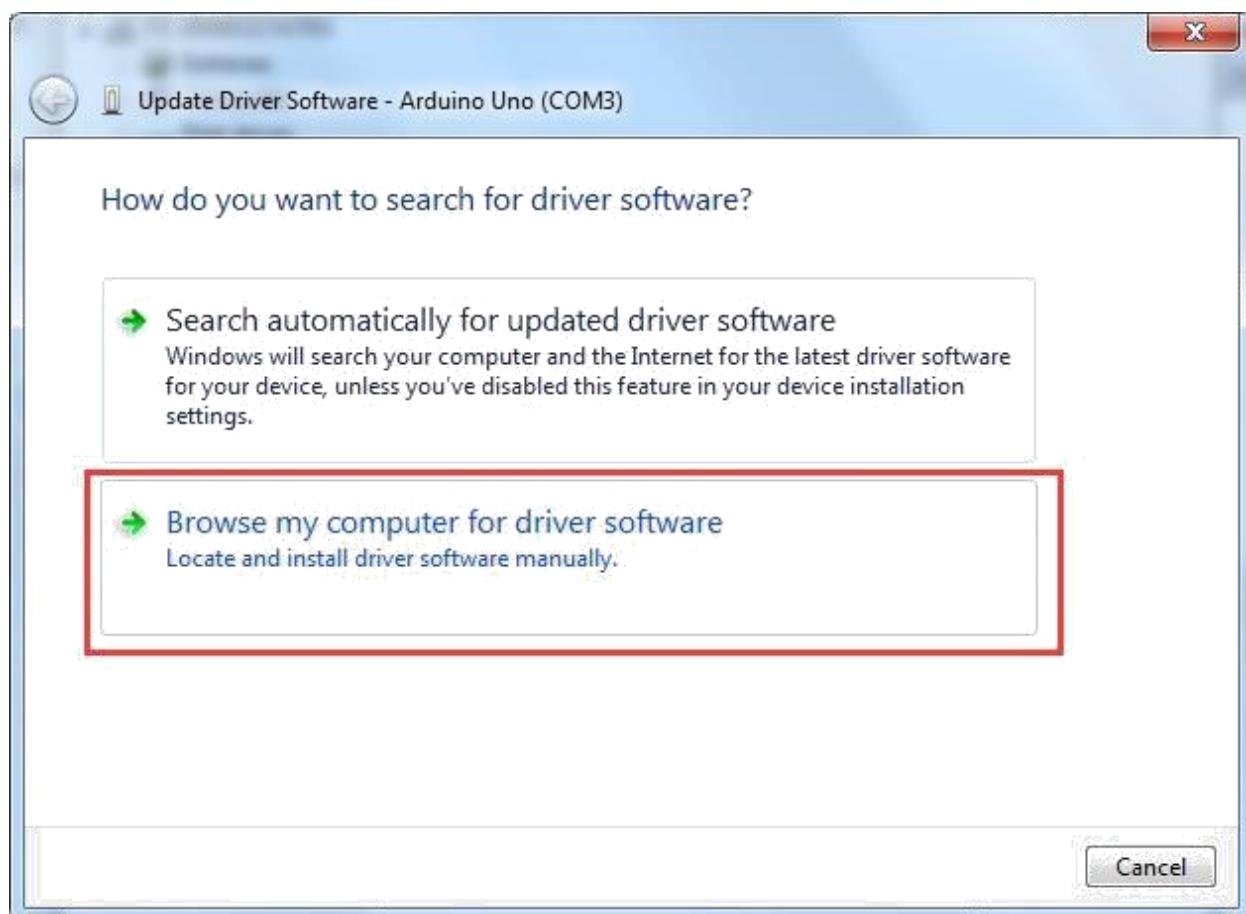
The Arduino folder contains both the Arduino program itself and the drivers that allow the Arduino to be connected to your computer by a USB cable. Before we launch the Arduino software, you are going to install the USB drivers.

Plug one end of your USB cable into the Arduino and the other into a USB socket on your computer. The power light on the LED will light up and you may get a 'Found New Hardware' message from Windows. Ignore this message and cancel any attempts that Windows makes to try and install drivers automatically for you.

The most reliable method of installing the USB drivers is to use the Device Manager. This is accessed in different ways depending on your version of Windows. In Windows 7, you first have to open the Control Panel, then select the option to view Icons, and you should find the Device Manager in the list.

Under 'Other Devices', you should see an icon for 'unknown device' with a little yellow warning triangle next to it. This is your Arduino.



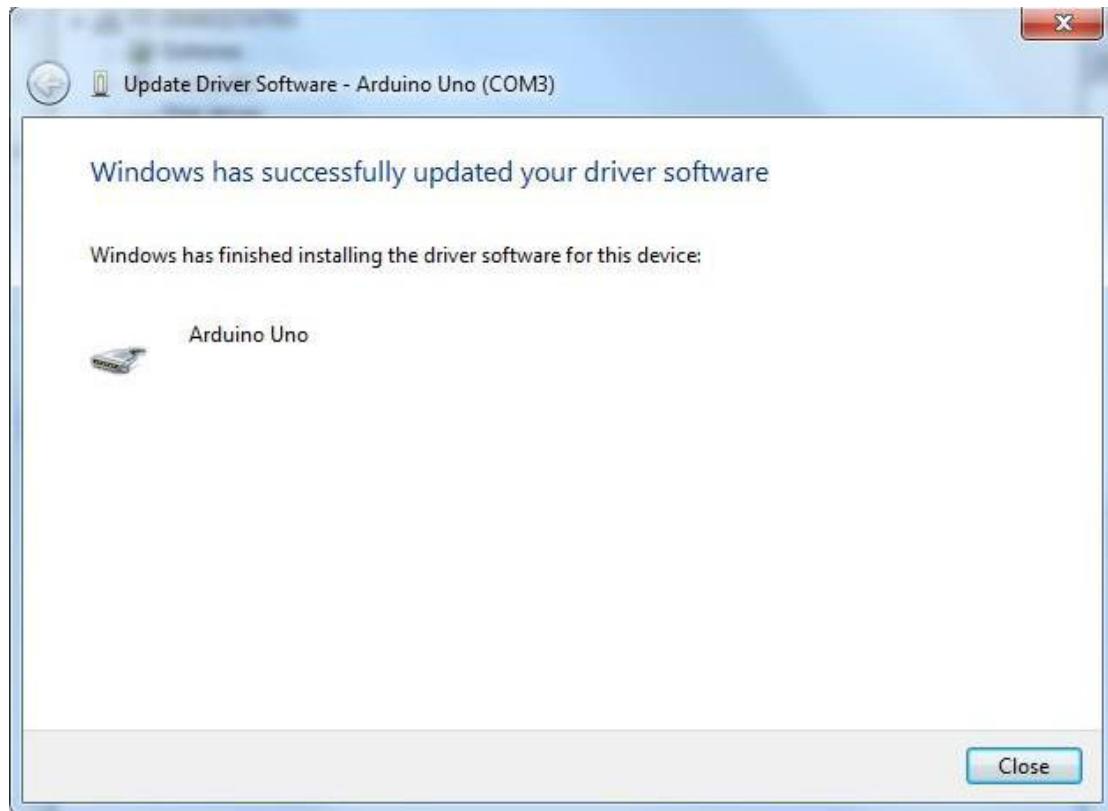


Right-click on the device and select the top menu option (Update Driver Software...).

You will then be prompted to either ‘Search Automatically for updated driver software’ or ‘Browse my computer for driver software’. Select the option to browse and navigate to the X\arduino1.8.0\drivers.



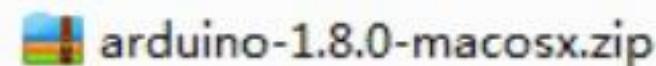
Click 'Next' and you may get a security warning, if so, allow the software to be installed. Once the software has been installed, you will get a confirmation message.



**Windows users may skip the installation directions for Mac and Linux systems and jump to Lesson 1. Mac and Linux users may continue to read this section.**

### **Installing Arduino (Mac OS X)**

Download and Unzip the zip file, double click the Arduino.app to enter Arduino IDE; the system will ask you to install Java runtime library if you don't have it in your computer. Once the installation is complete you can run the Arduino IDE.



## Installing Arduino (Linux)

You will have to use the make install command. If you are using the Ubuntu system, it is recommended to install Arduino IDE from the software center of Ubuntu.

 arduino-1.8.0-linux32.tar.xz

 arduino-1.8.0-linux64.tar.xz

# Lesson 1 Add Libraries and Open Serial Monitor

## Installing Additional Arduino Libraries

Once you are comfortable with the Arduino software and using the built-in functions, you may want to extend the ability of your Arduino with additional libraries.

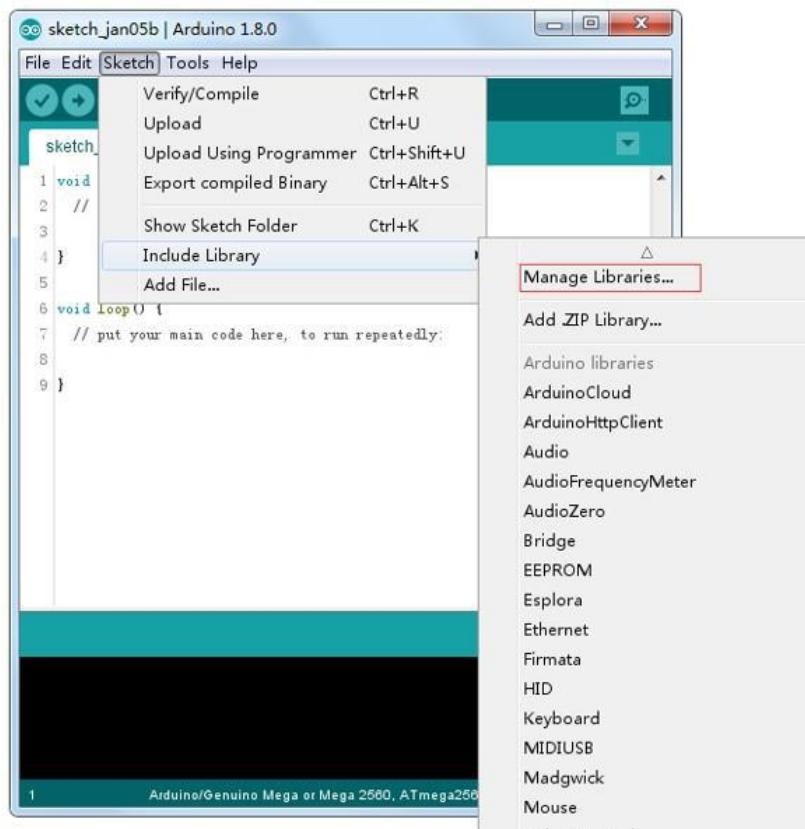
### What are Libraries?

Libraries are a collection of code that makes it easy for you to connect to a sensor, display, module, etc. For example, the built-in LiquidCrystal library makes it easy to talk to character LCD displays. There are hundreds of additional libraries available on the Internet for download. The built-in libraries and some of these additional libraries are listed in the reference. To use the additional libraries, you will need to install them.

### How to Install a Library

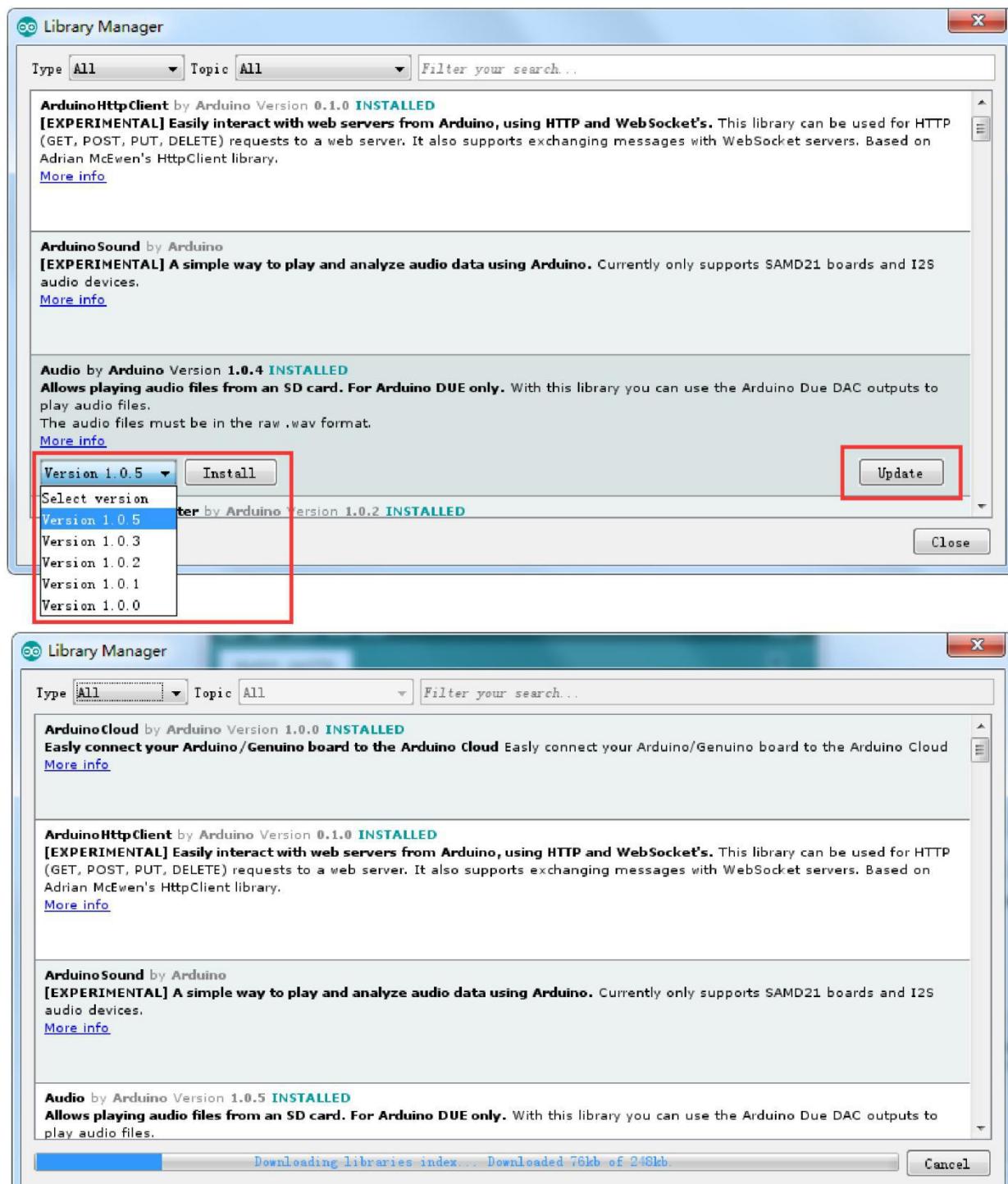
#### Using the Library Manager

To install a new library into your Arduino IDE you can use the Library Manager (available from IDE version 1.8.0). Open the IDE and click to the "Sketch" menu and then Include Library > Manage Libraries.



Then the library manager will open and you will find a list of libraries that are already installed or ready for installation. In this example we will install the Bridge library. Scroll the list to find it, then select the version of the library you want to install. Sometimes only one version of the library is available. If the version selection menu does not appear, don't worry: it is normal.

**There are times you have to be patient with it, just as shown in the figure. Please refresh it and wait.**



Finally click on install and wait for the IDE to install the new library. Downloading may take time depending on your connection speed. Once it has finished, an Installed tag should appear next to the Bridge library. You can close the library manager.

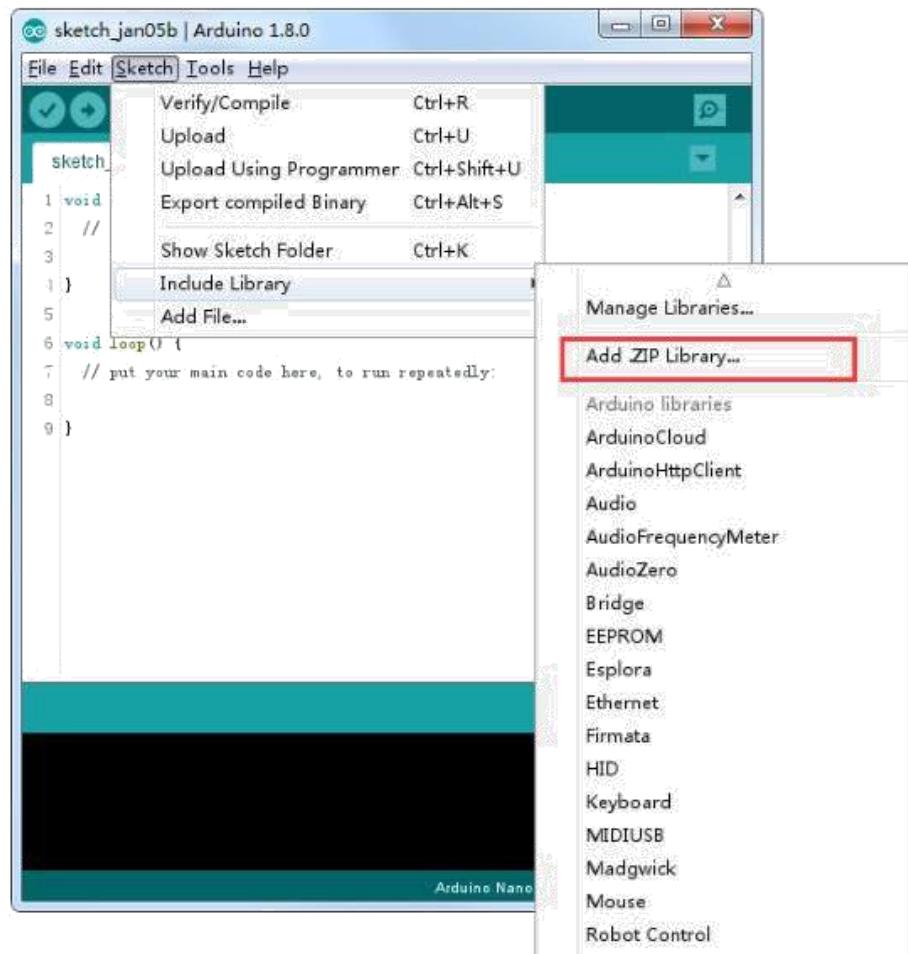


You can now find the new library available in the Include Library menu. If you want to add your own library open a new issue on [Github](#).

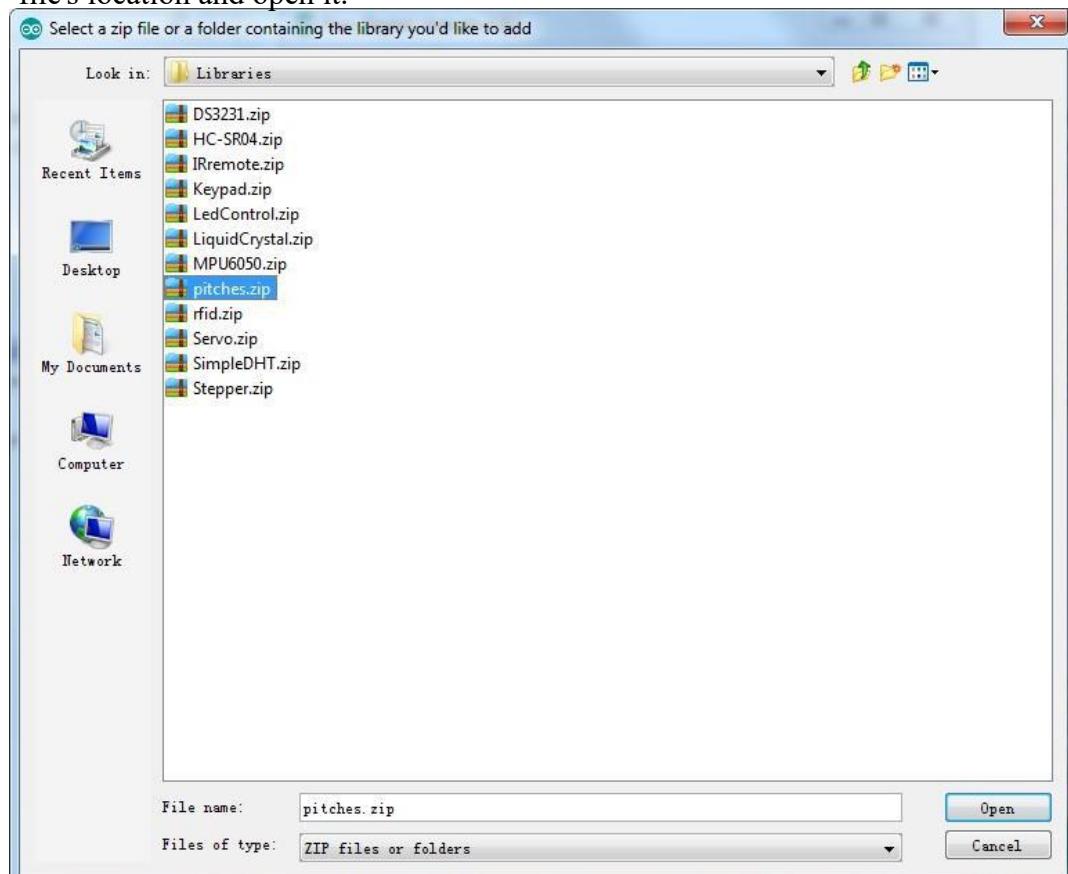
## Importing a .zip Library

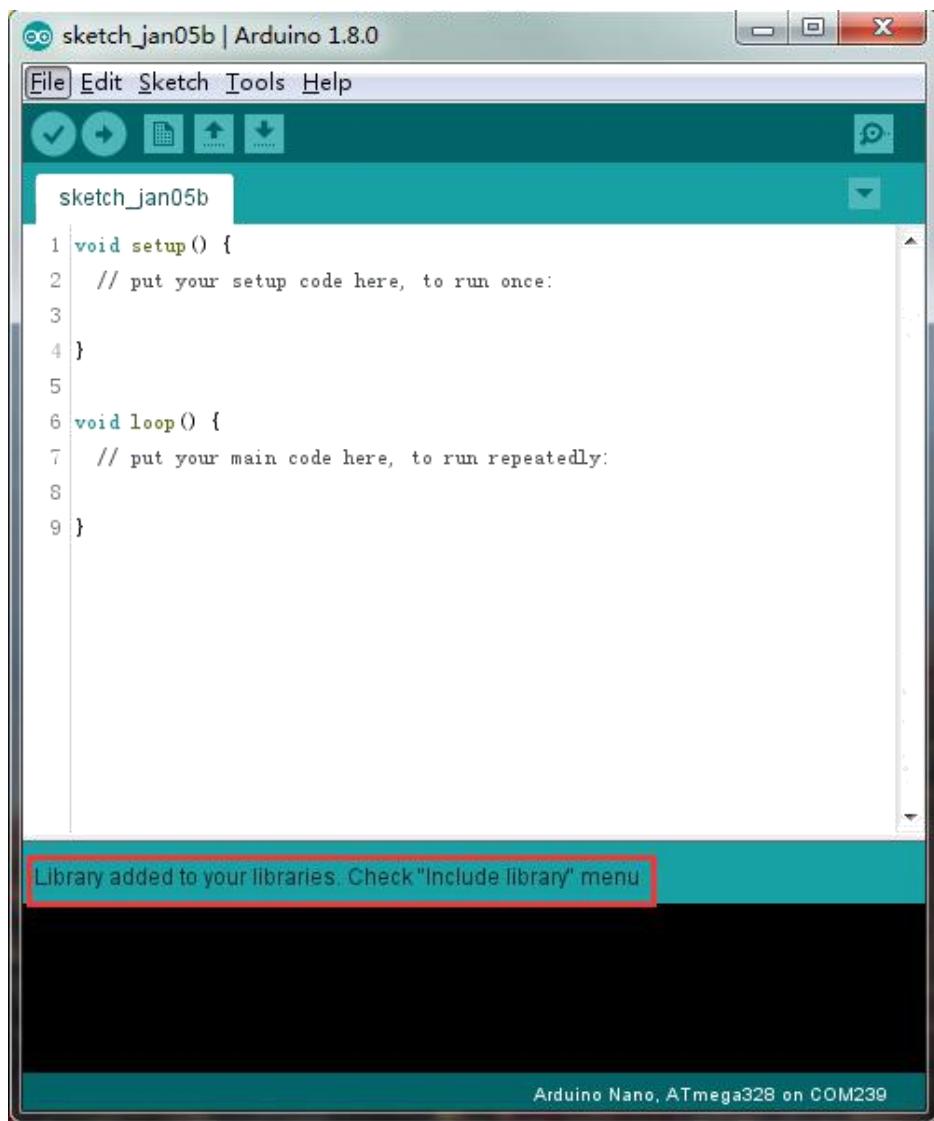
Libraries are often distributed as a ZIP file or folder. The name of the folder is the name of the library. Inside the folder will be a .cpp file, a .h file and often a keywords.txt file, examples folder, and other files required by the library. Starting with version 1.0.5, you can install 3rd party libraries in the IDE. Do not unzip the downloaded library, leave it as is.

In the Arduino IDE, navigate to Sketch > Include Library. At the top of the drop down list, select the option to "Add .ZIP Library".



You will be prompted to select the library you would like to add. Navigate to the .zip file's location and open it.





Return to the Sketch > Import Library menu. You should now see the library at the bottom of the drop-down menu. It is ready to be used in your sketch. The zip file will have been expanded in the libraries folder in your Arduino sketches directory.

NB: the Library will be available to use in sketches, but examples for the library will not be exposed in the File > Examples until after the IDE has restarted.

Those two are the most common approaches. MAC and Linux systems can be handled likewise. The manual installation to be introduced below as an alternative may be seldom used and users with no needs may skip it.

## Manual installation

To install the library, first quit the Arduino application. Then uncompress the ZIP file containing the library. For example, if you're installing a library called

"ArduinoParty", uncompress ArduinoParty.zip. It should contain a folder called ArduinoParty, with files like ArduinoParty.cpp and ArduinoParty.h inside. (If the .cpp and .h files aren't in a folder, you'll need to create one. In this case, you'd make a folder called "ArduinoParty" and move into it all the files that were in the ZIP file, like ArduinoParty.cpp and ArduinoParty.h.)

Drag the ArduinoParty folder into this folder (your libraries folder). Under Windows, it will likely be called "My Documents\Arduino\libraries". For Mac users, it will likely be called "Documents/Arduino/libraries". On Linux, it will be the "libraries" folder in your sketchbook.

Your Arduino library folder should now look like this (on Windows):

My Documents\Arduino\libraries\ArduinoParty\ArduinoParty.cpp

My Documents\Arduino\libraries\ArduinoParty\ArduinoParty.h  
My Documents\Arduino\libraries\ArduinoParty\examples

or like this (on Mac and Linux):

Documents/Arduino/libraries/ArduinoParty/ArduinoParty.cpp

Documents/Arduino/libraries/ArduinoParty/ArduinoParty.h

Documents/Arduino/libraries/ArduinoParty/examples

....

There may be more files than just the .cpp and .h files, just make sure they're all there. (The library won't work if you put the .cpp and .h files directly into the libraries folder or if they're nested in an extra folder. For example: Documents\Arduino\libraries\ArduinoParty.cpp and Documents\Arduino\libraries\ArduinoParty\ArduinoParty\ArduinoParty.cpp won't work.)

Restart the Arduino application. Make sure the new library appears in the Sketch->Import Library menu item of the software. That's it! You've installed a library!

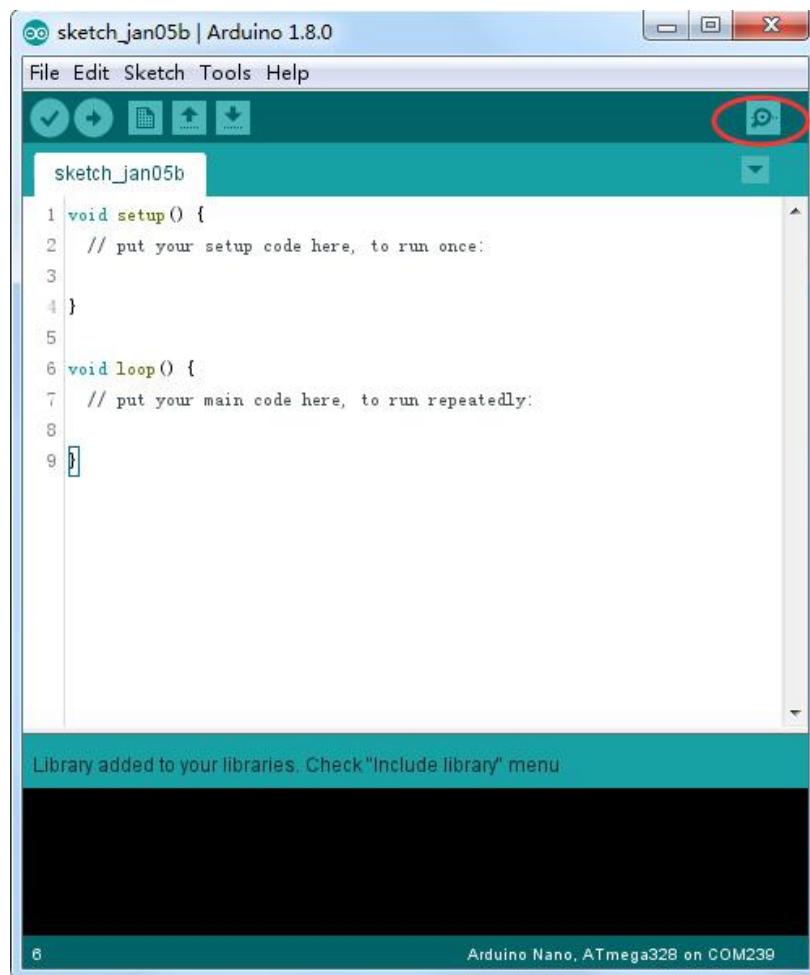
## Arduino Serial Monitor (Windows, Mac, Linux)

The Arduino Integrated Development Environment (IDE) is the software side of the Arduino platform. And, because using a terminal is such a big part of working with

Arduinos and other microcontrollers, they decided to include a serial terminal with the software. Within the Arduino environment, this is called the Serial Monitor.

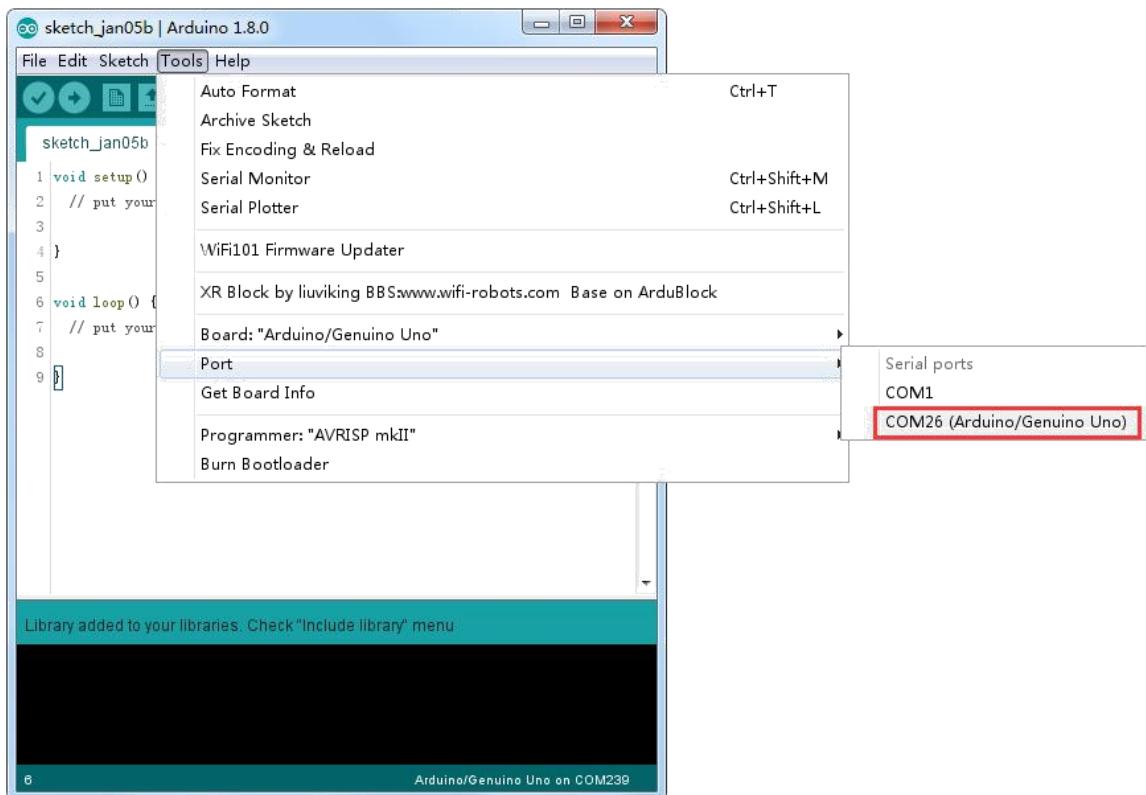
## Making a Connection

Serial monitor comes with any and all version of the Arduino IDE. To open it, simply click the Serial Monitor icon.

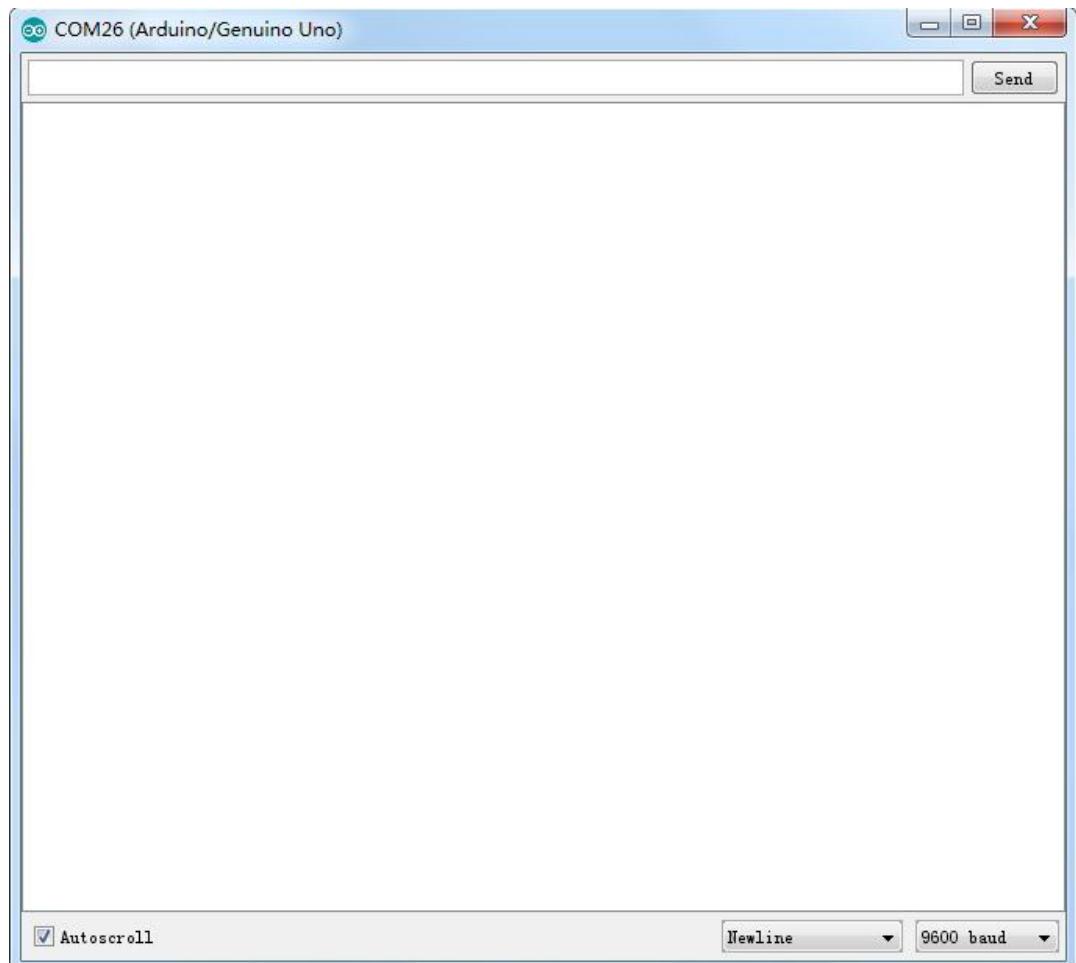


Selecting which port to open in the Serial Monitor is the same as selecting a port for uploading Arduino code. Go to Tools -> Serial Port, and select the correct port.

**Tips: Choose the same COM port that you have in Device Manager.**

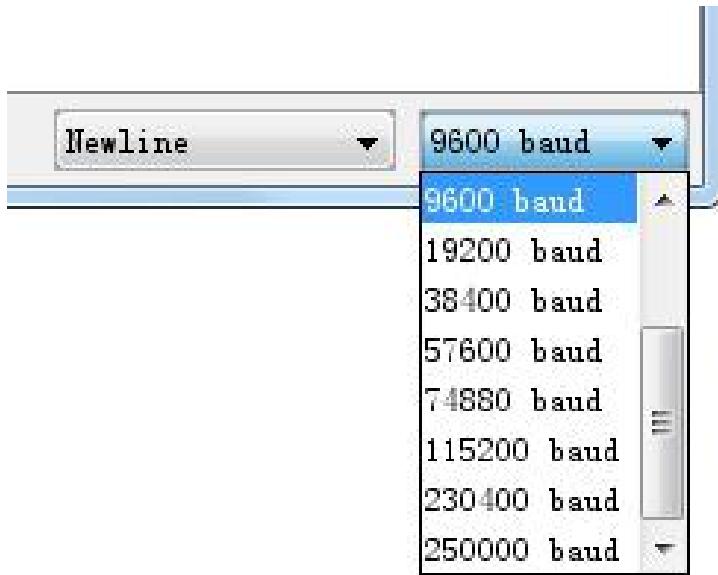


Once open, you should see something like this:



## Settings

The Serial Monitor has limited settings, but enough to handle most of your serial communication needs. The first setting you can alter is the baud rate. Click on the baud rate drop-down menu to select the correct baud rate. (9600 baud)



Last, you can set the terminal to Autoscroll or not by checking the box in the bottom left corner.



### Pros

The Serial Monitor is a great quick and easy way to establish a serial connection with your Arduino. If you're already working in the Arduino IDE, there's really no need to open up a separate terminal to display data.

### Cons

The lack of settings leaves much to be desired in the Serial Monitor, and, for advanced serial communications, it may not do the trick.

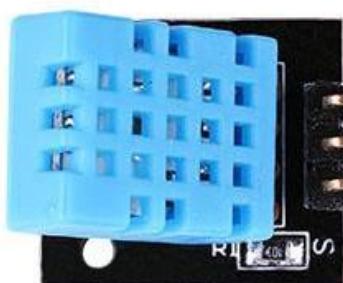
# Lesson 2 Temp and Humidity module

## Overview

In this tutorial we will learn how to use a DHT11 Temperature and Humidity Sensor.

It's accurate enough for most projects that need to keep track of humidity and temperature readings.

Again we will be using a Library specifically designed for these sensors that will make our code short and easy to write.



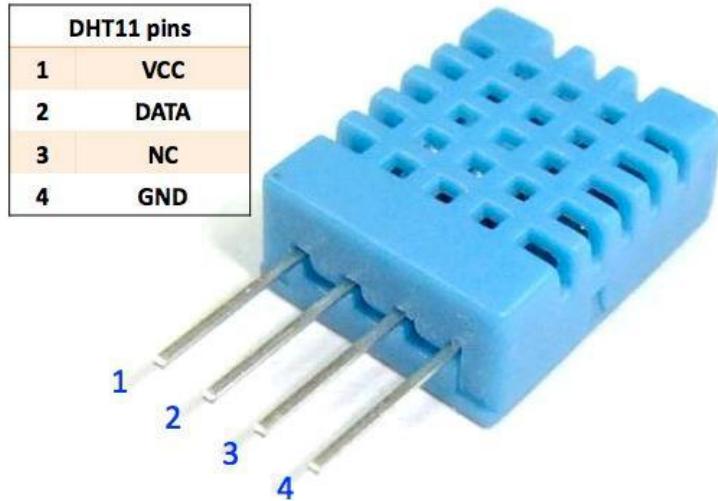
- 1.GND:ground
- 2.VCC: 3.3V-5V DC
- 3.OUTPUT

## Component Required:

- (1) x Uno R3
- (1) x USBcable
- (1) x DHT11module
- (x) x F-M wires

## Component Introduction

### Temp and humidity sensor:



DHT11 digital temperature and humidity sensor is a composite Sensor contains a calibrated digital signal output of the temperature and humidity. Application of a dedicated digital modules collection technology and the temperature and humidity sensing technology, to ensure that the product has high reliability and excellent long-term stability. The sensor includes a resistive sense of wet components and an NTC temperature measurement devices, and connected with a high-performance 8-bit microcontroller.

**Applications:** HVAC, dehumidifier, testing and inspection equipment, consumer goods, automotive, automatic control, data loggers, weather stations, home appliances, humidity regulator, medical and other humidity measurement and control.

#### **Product parameters Relative**

humidity: Resolution: 16Bit

Repeatability:  $\pm 1\%$  RH

Accuracy: At 25°C  $\pm 5\%$  RH

Interchangeability: fully interchangeable

Response time:  $1/e(63\%)$  of 25°C 6s 1m / s air  
6s

Hysteresis:  $<\pm 0.3\%$  RH

Long-term stability:  $<\pm 0.5\%$  RH/yr in

Temperature:

Resolution: 16Bit

Repeatability:  $\pm 0.2^\circ\text{C}$

Range: At  $25^\circ\text{C} \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$

Response time:  $1 / e$  (63%) 10S

Electrical Characteristics Power

supply: DC  $3.5 \sim 5.5\text{V}$

Supply Current: measurement  $0.3\text{mA}$  standby  $60\mu\text{A}$

Sampling period: more than 2 seconds Pin

Description:

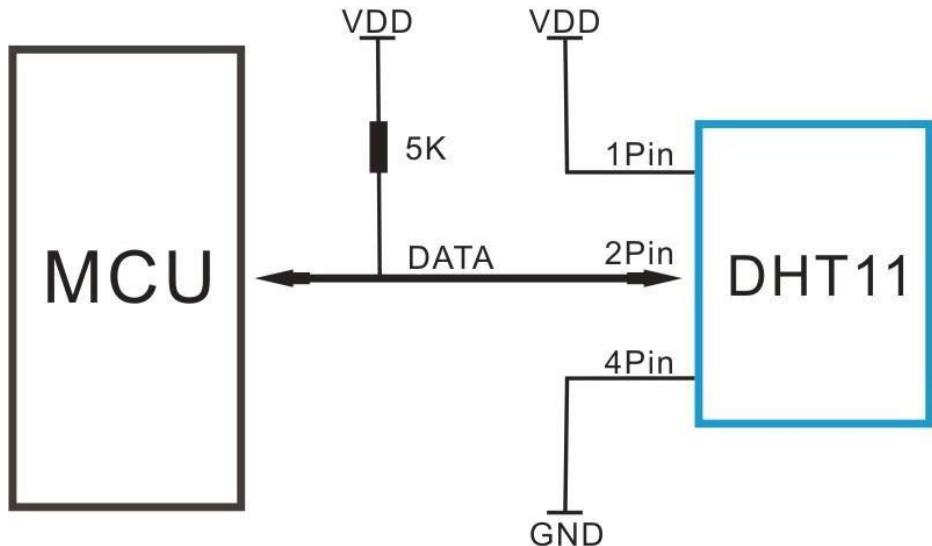
1, the VDD power supply  $3.5 \sim 5.5\text{V}$  DC

2 DATA serial data, a single bus 3, NC,

empty pin

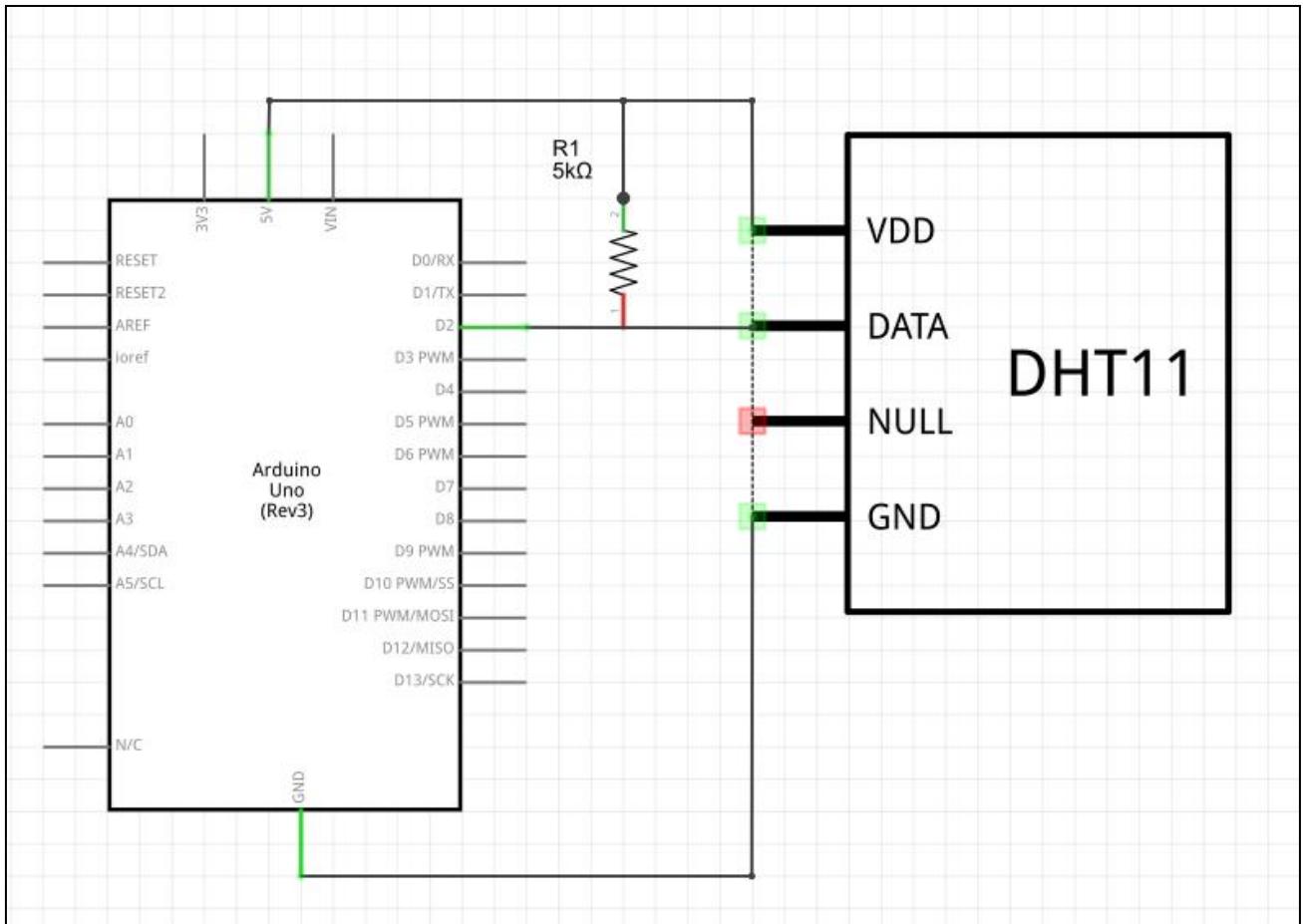
4, GND ground, the negative power

### Typical Application

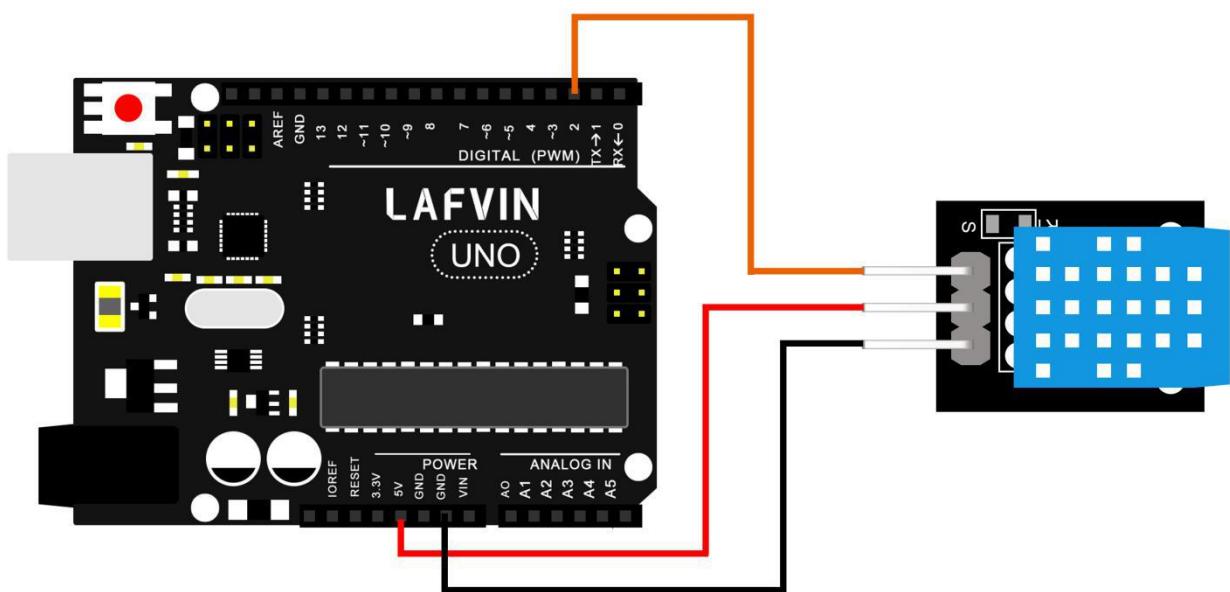


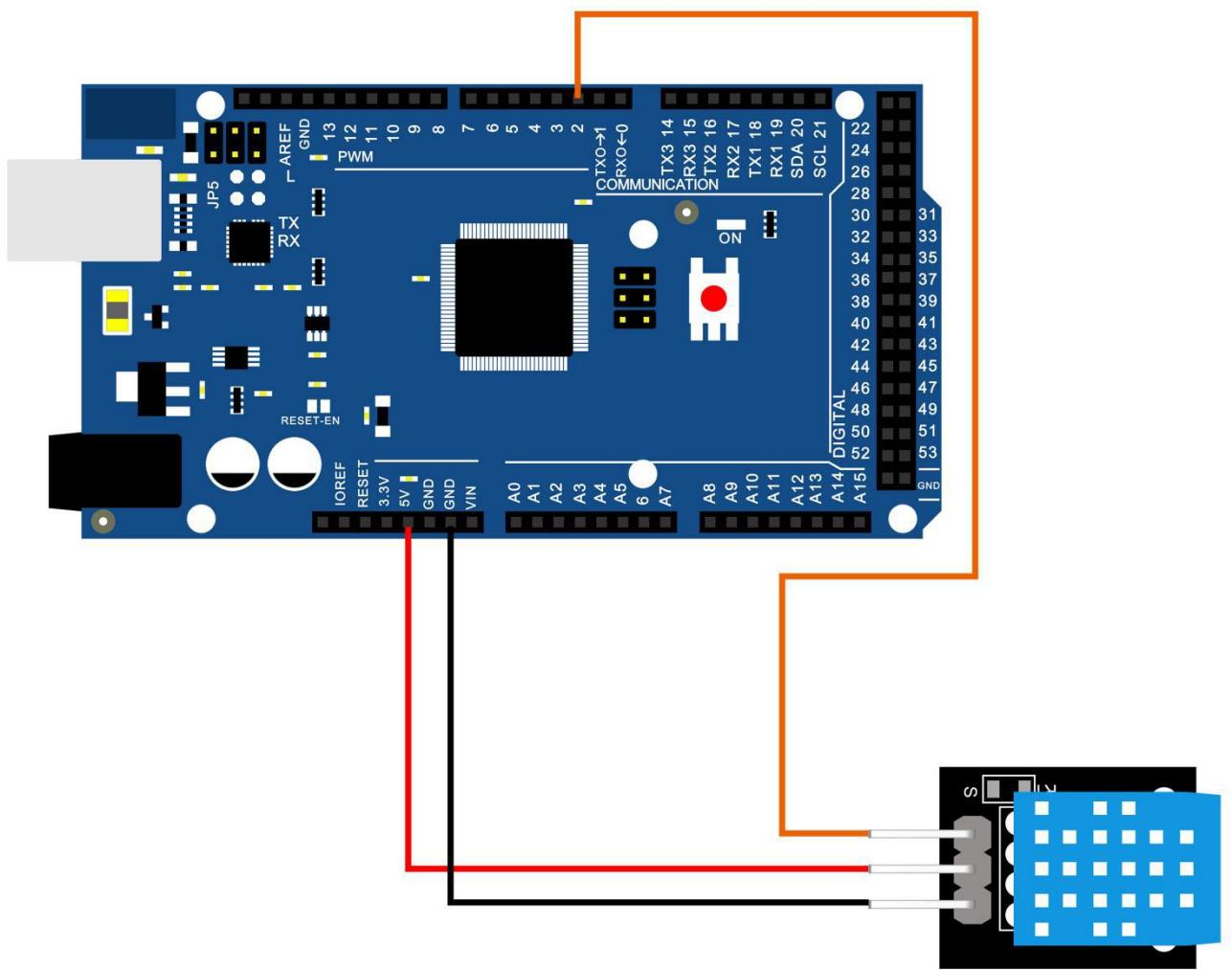
## Connection

### Schematic



wiring diagram





Upload the program then open the monitor, we can see the data as below:(it shows the temperature of the environment, we can see it is 21 degree)

```
Sample OK: 21 *C, 71 %
=====
Sample DHT11...
Sample RAW Bits: 0100 0111 0000 0000 0001 0101 0000 0000 0101 1100
Sample OK: 21 *C, 71 %
=====
Sample DHT11...
Sample RAW Bits: 0100 0111 0000 0000 0001 0101 0000 0000 0101 1100
Sample OK: 21 *C, 71 %
=====
Sample DHT11...
Sample RAW Bits: 0100 0111 0000 0000 0001 0101 0000 0000 0101 1100
Sample OK: 21 *C, 71 %
=====
Sample DHT11...
Sample RAW Bits: 0100 0111 0000 0000 0001 0101 0000 0000 0101 1100
Sample OK: 21 *C, 71 %
=====
Sample DHT11...
Sample RAW Bits: 0100 0111 0000 0000 0001 0101 0000 0000 0101 1100
Sample OK: 21 *C, 71 %
=====
Sample DHT11...
Read DHT11 failed=====
Sample DHT11...
Sample RAW Bits: 0100 0111 0000 0000 0001 0101 0000 0000 0101 1100
Sample OK: 21 *C, 71 %
```

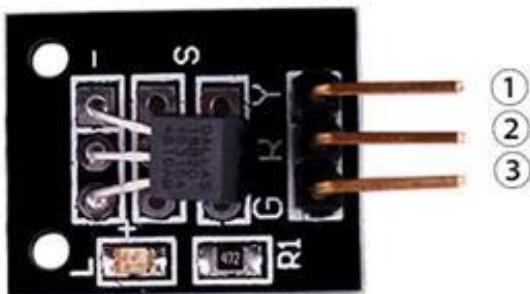
# Lesson 3 DS18B20 Digital Temperature Sensor Module

## Overview

In this experiment, we will learn how to use DS18B20 module test the environmental temperature and make a thermometer.

Since the previous temperature sensor output is analog. So we need to add additional A/D and D/A chip into the line transformation. More over, the Arduino external port is not rich resources and the utilization rate is not high. These cause a big challenge. So we are create the Ds18b20module.

The new DS18B20 Temperature Sensor Module is very good solve the problem. It have the characteristic of the economy, unique 1-wire bus and it can fully apply the Arduino platform. Users can easily form a sensor network through using this module.



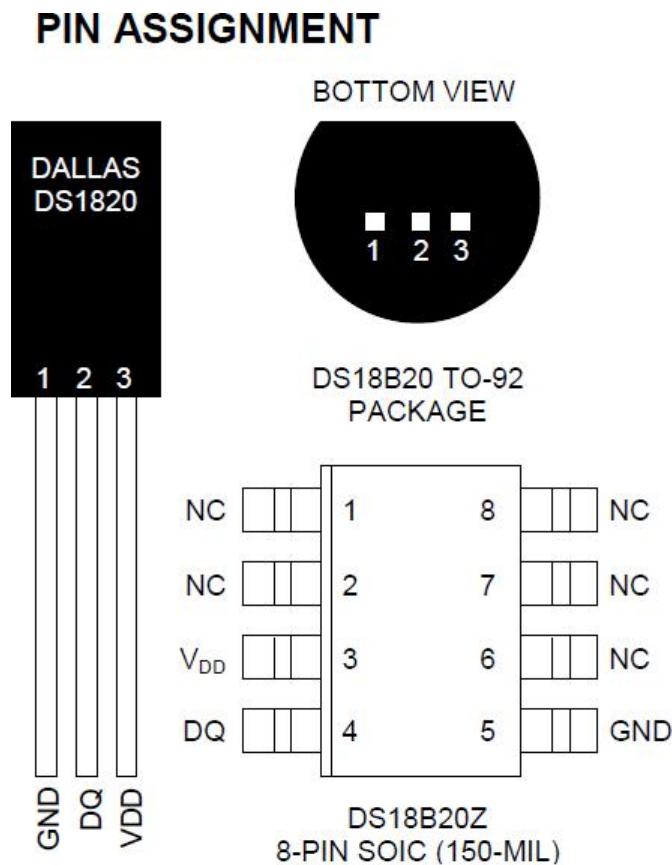
- 1.OUTPUT
- 2.VCC: 3.3V-5V DC
- 3.GND:ground

## Component Required:

- (1) x Uno R3 Board
- (1) x USBcable
- (1) x DS18B20module
- (x) x F-Mwires

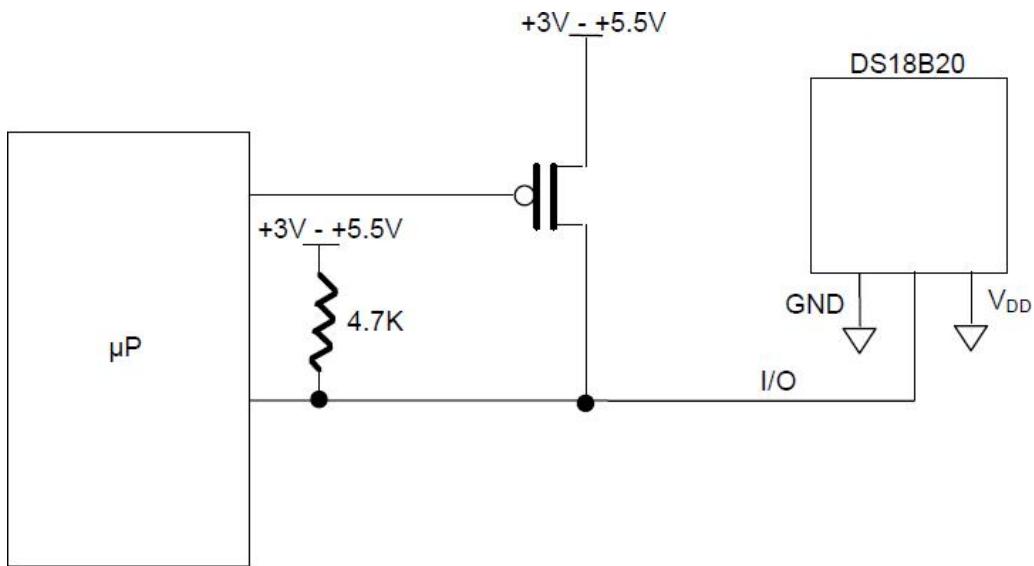
## Component Introduction

DS18B20:



## PIN DESCRIPTION

- GND - Ground
- DQ - Data In/Out
- V<sub>DD</sub> - Power Supply Voltage
- NC - No Connect



## Principle

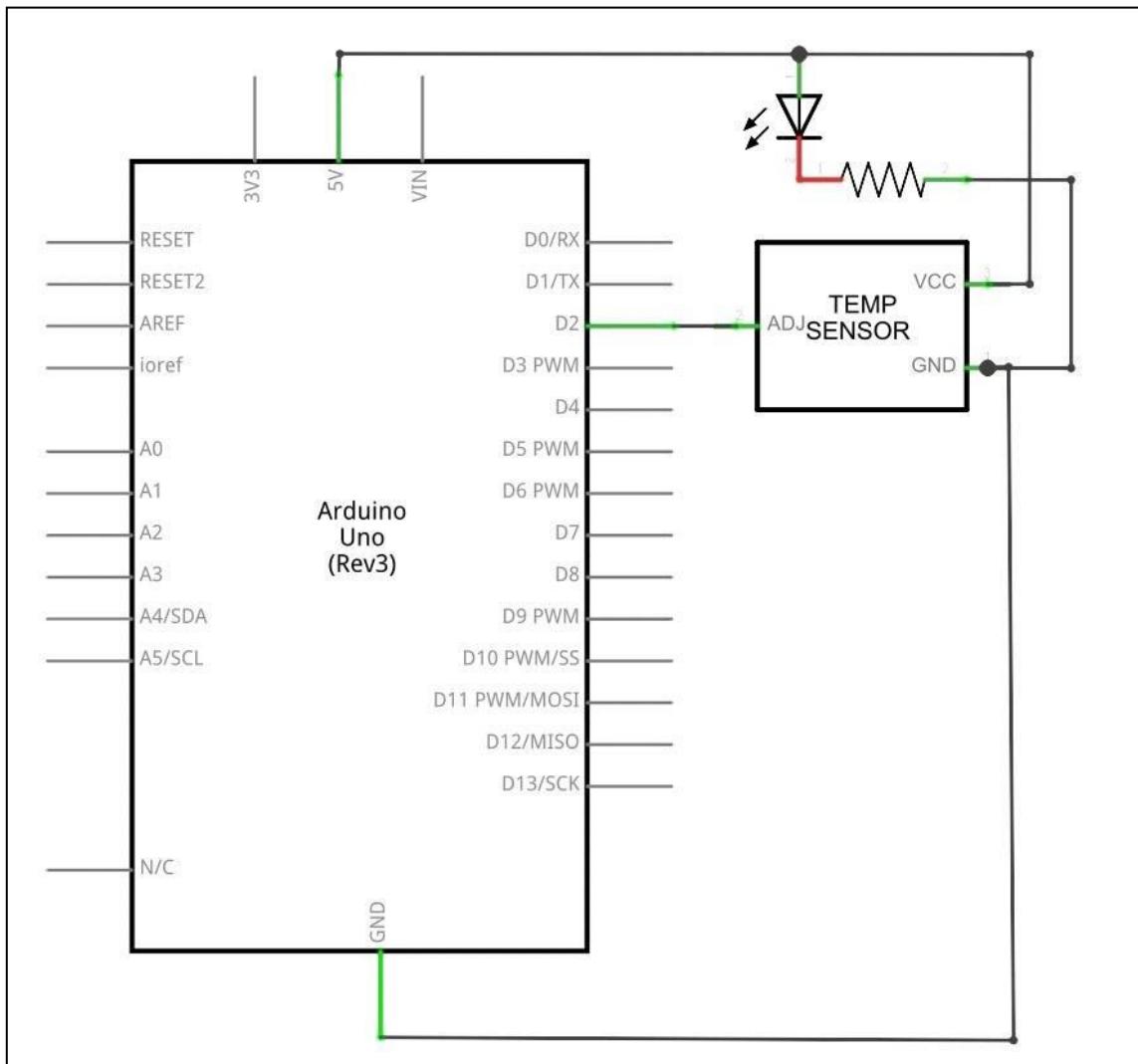
DS18B20 module is using a single bus. The power supply voltage range of 3.0 V to 5.5 V and no standby power supply. It can Measuretemperaturerangefor-55degree to +125degree with accuracy of +/-0.5°C.

The programmable DPI of temperature sensor is From 9 to 12. temperature conversion is 12 digits lattice type. maximum is 750 milliseconds. Families can be defined non-volatile temperature alarm Settings.

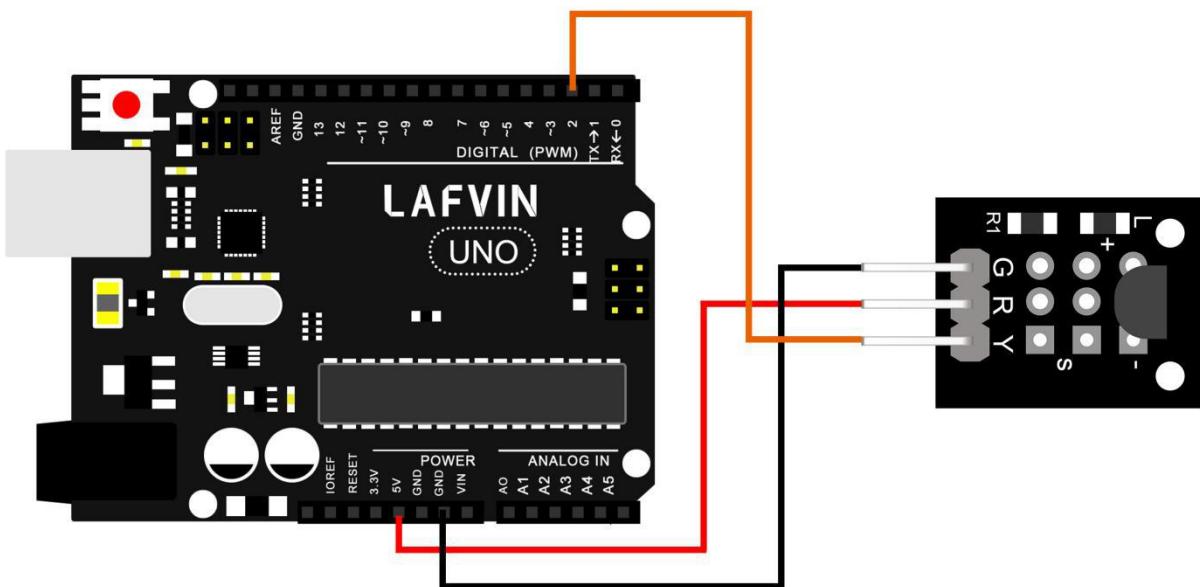
Each DS18B20 contains a unique serial number so that multiple ds18b20 scan exist in bus.

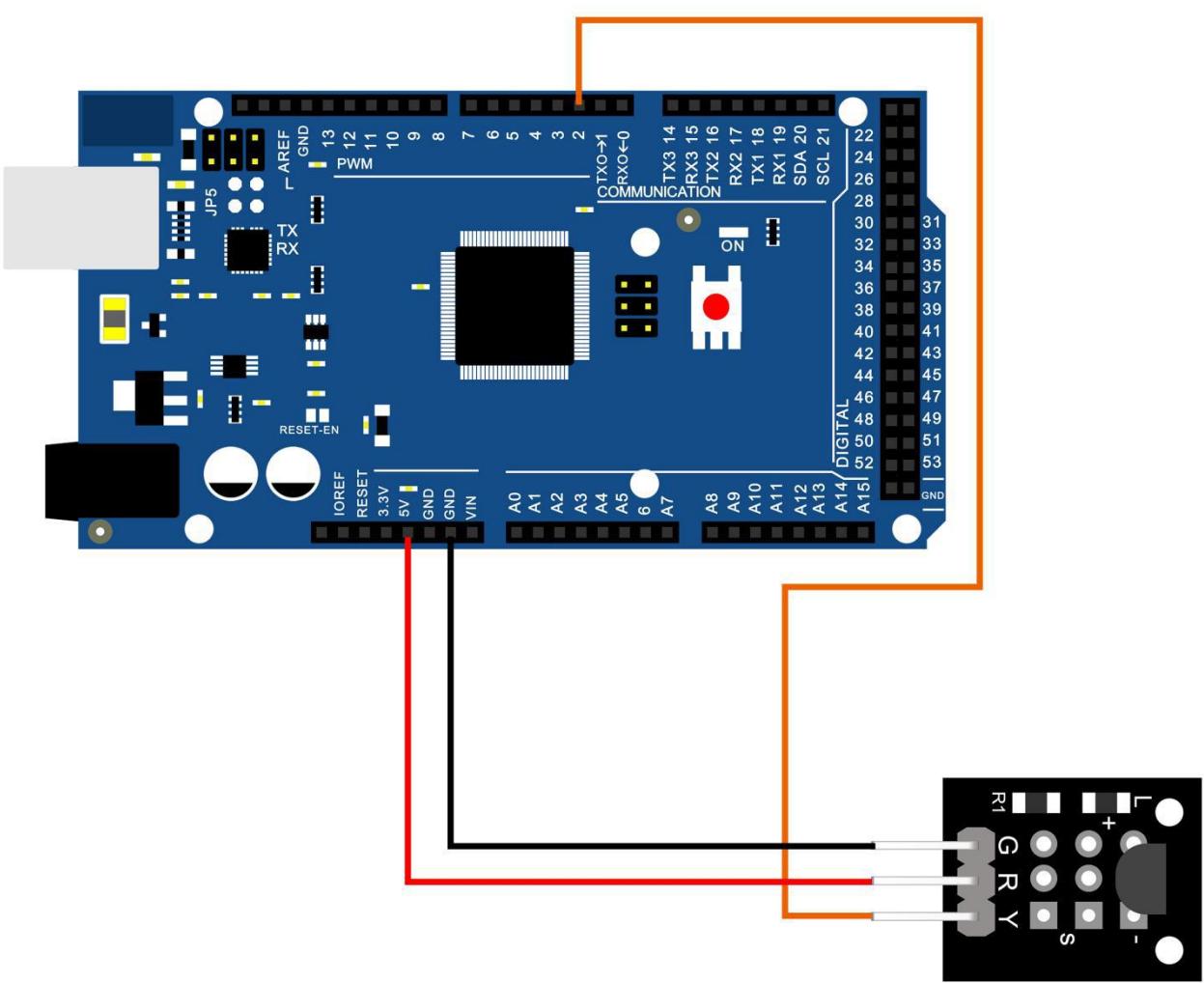
## Connection

### Schematic



wiring diagram





Temperature sensor can detect temperature in numbers of different places at the same time.

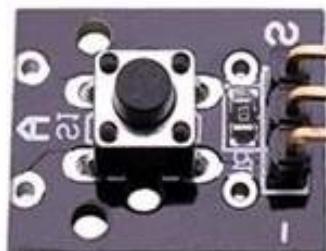
Upload the program then open the monitor, we can see the data as below:

```
Requesting temperatures... DONE
Temperature for the device 1 (index 0) is: 24.25
Requesting temperatures... DONE
Temperature for the device 1 (index 0) is: 24.25
Requesting temperatures... DONE
Temperature for the device 1 (index 0) is: 24.19
Requesting temperatures... DONE
Temperature for the device 1 (index 0) is: 24.19
Requesting temperatures... DONE
Temperature for the device 1 (index 0) is: 24.19
Requesting temperatures... DONE
Temperature for the device 1 (index 0) is: 24.19
Requesting temperatures... DONE
Temperature for the device 1 (index 0) is: 24.12
Requesting temperatures... DONE
Temperature for the device 1 (index 0) is: 24.12
Requesting temperatures... DONE
Temperature for the device 1 (index 0) is: 24.12
Requesting temperatures... DONE
Temperature for the device 1 (index 0) is: 24.12
Requesting temperatures... DONE
Temperature for the device 1 (index 0) is: 24.12
Requesting temperatures... DONE
Temperature for the device 1 (index 0) is: 24.12
Requesting temperatures...
```

# Lesson 4 Button Switch Module

## Overview

In this experiment, we will learn how to use button switch.



- 1.OUTPUT
- 2.VCC: 3.3V-5V DC
- 3.GND:ground

## Component Required:

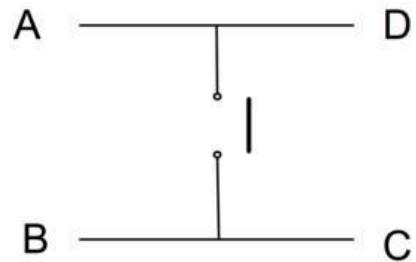
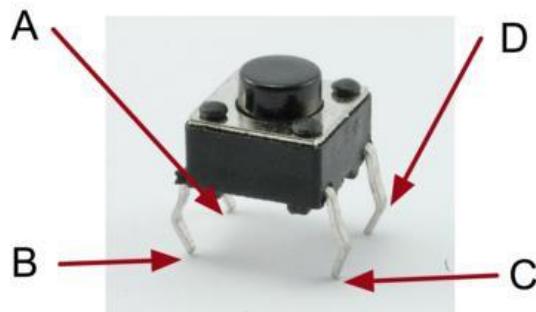
- (1) x UnoR3 Board
- (1) x USBcable
- (1) x Buttonmodule
- (x) x F-M wires

## Component Introduction

### PUSH SWITCHES:

Switches are really simple components. When you press a button or flip a lever, they connect two contacts together so that electricity can flow through them.

The little tactile switches that are used in this lesson have four connections, which can be a little confusing.



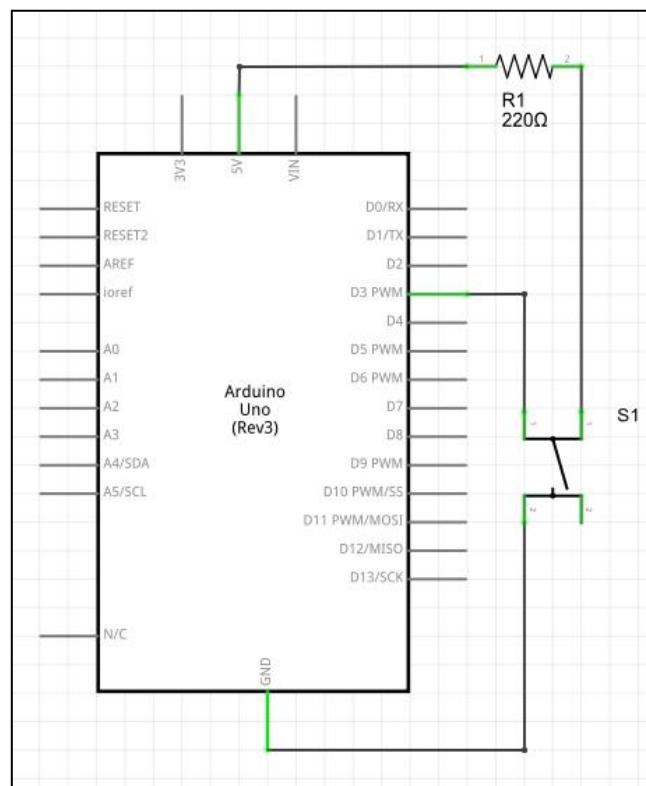
Actually, there are only really two electrical connections, as inside the switch package pins B and C are connected together, as are A and D.

## Principle

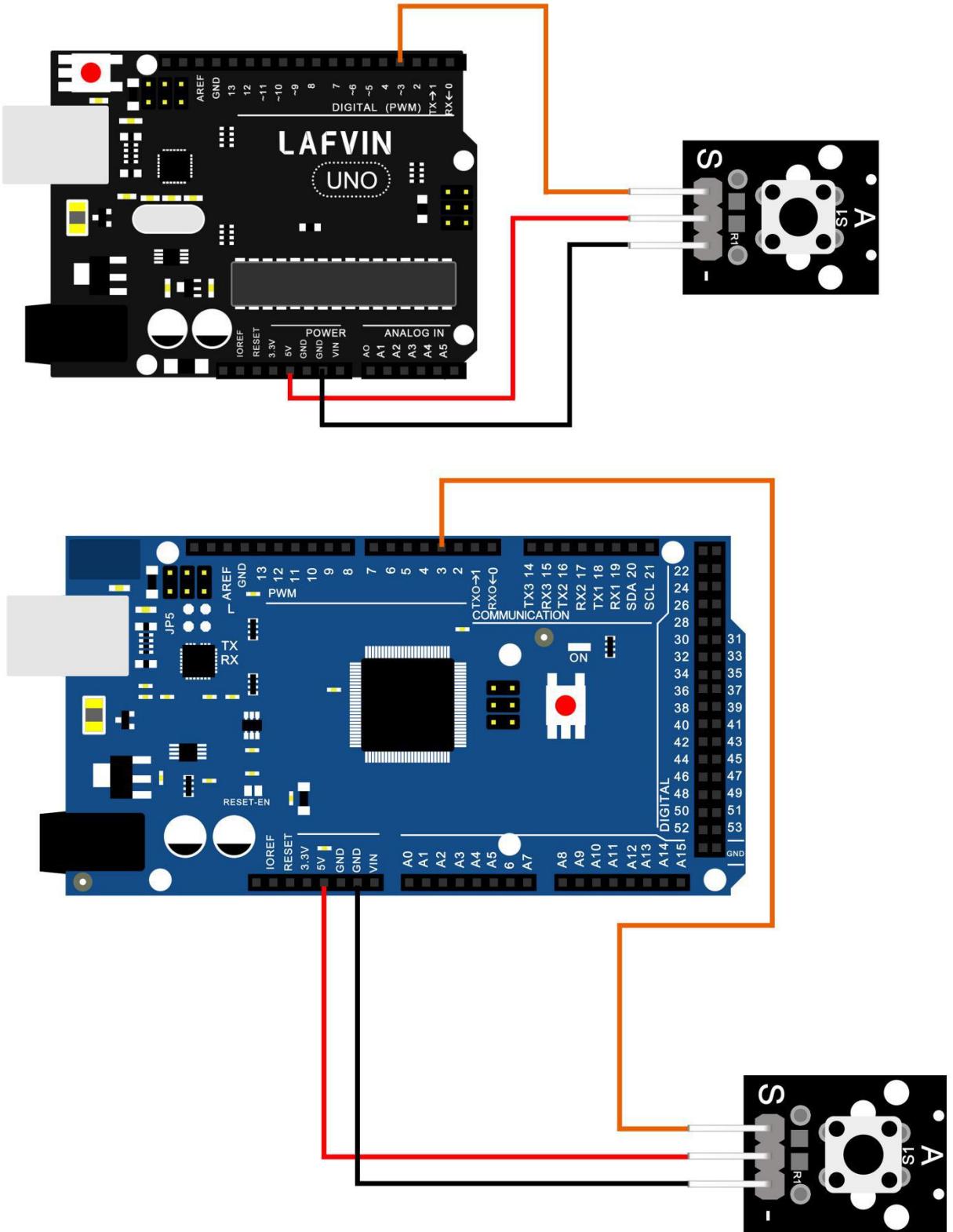
BUTTON SWITCH and number 13 port have the built-in LED simple circuit. To produce a switch flasher, we can use connect the digital port 13 to the built-in LED and connect the BUTTONSWITCHS port to number3 port ofLAFVINUno board. When the switch sensing, LED twinkle light to the switch signal.

## Connection

### Schematic



## wiring diagram



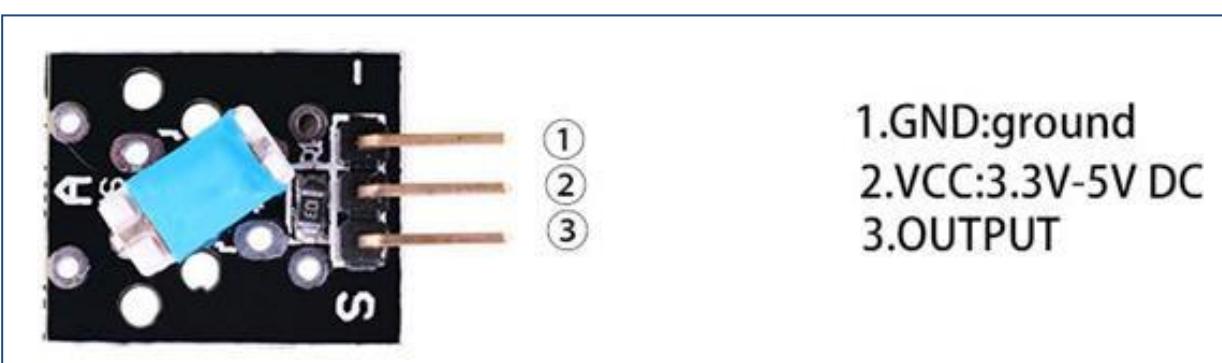
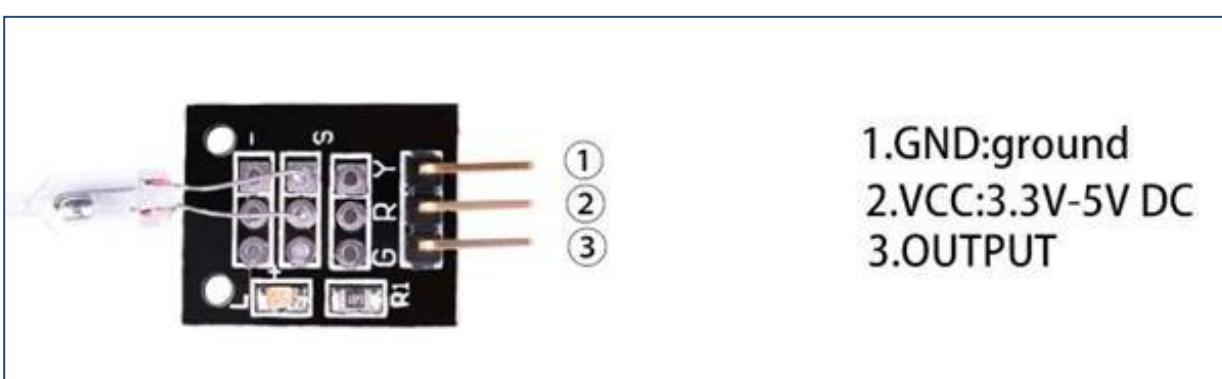
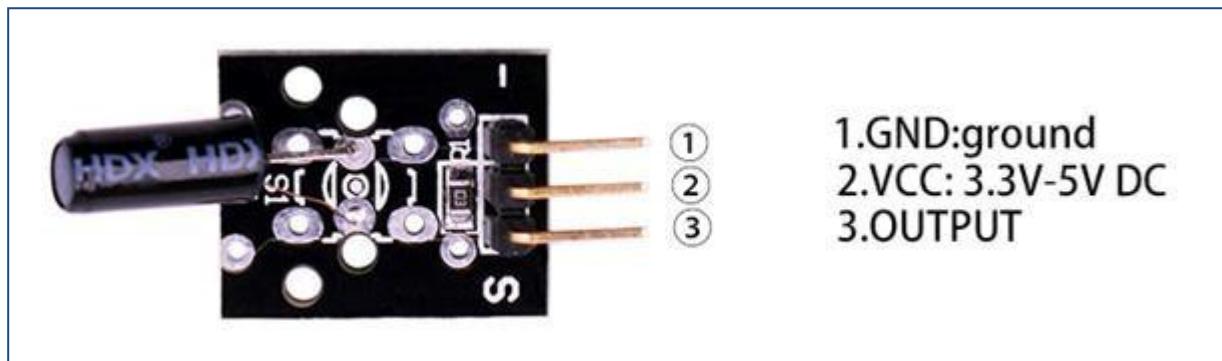
Connect the circuit as above and upload the program. Then push the button, you can see led on and off.

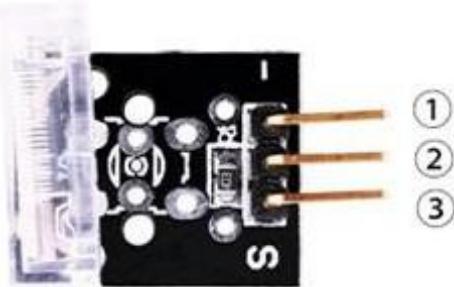
# Lesson 5 Four Type of Switch Module

## Overview

In this experiment, we will learn how to use switch modules.

Including shock switch module, mercury switch module, tilt switch module and knock switch module.





- 1.GND:ground
- 2.VCC:3.3V-5V DC
- 3.OUTPUT

## Component Required:

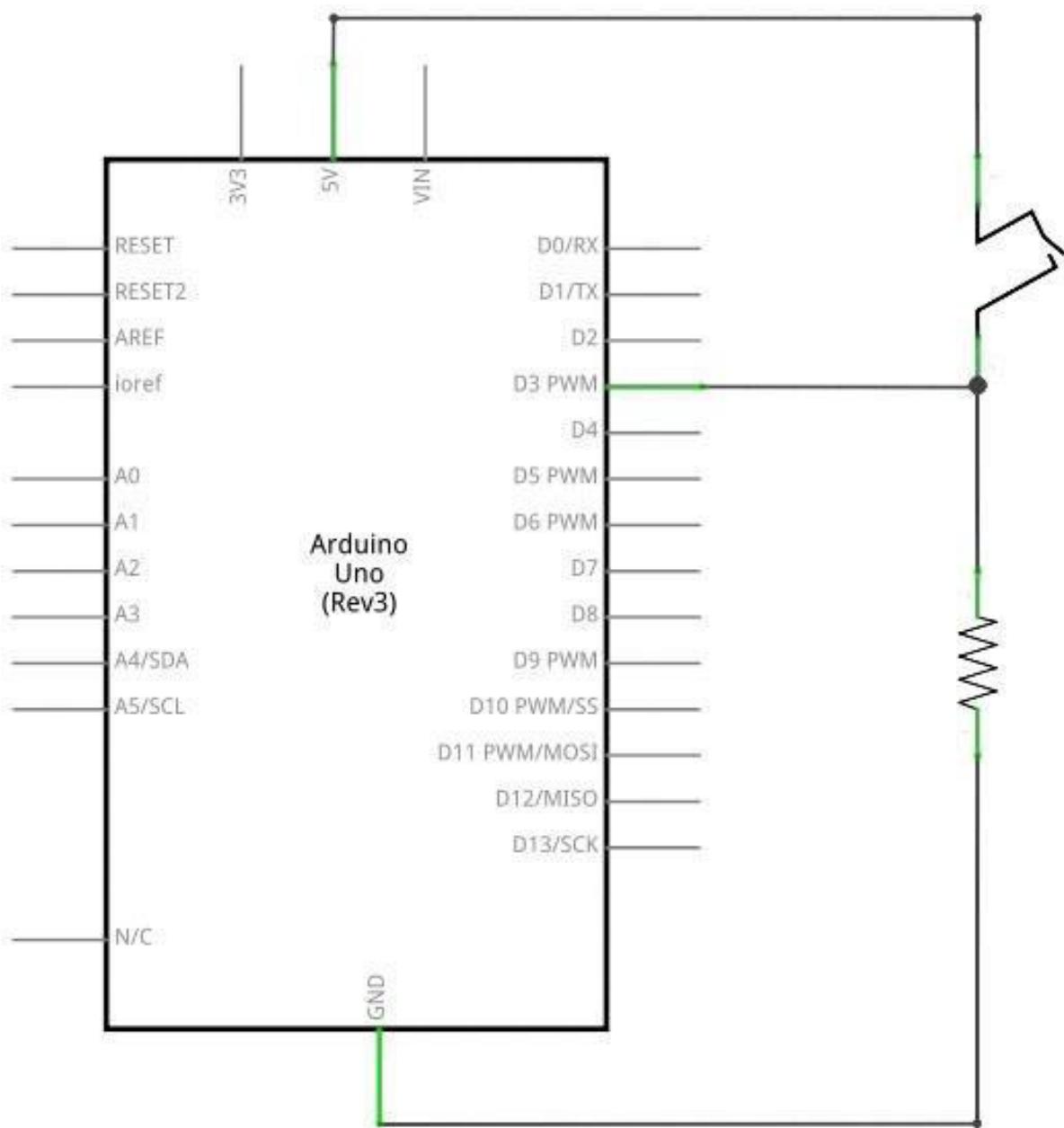
- (1) x UnoR3 Board
- (1) x USBcable
- (1) x Shock switch module
- (1) x Mercury switch module
- (1) x tilt switch module
- (1) x Knock switch module
- (x) x F-Mwires

## Principle

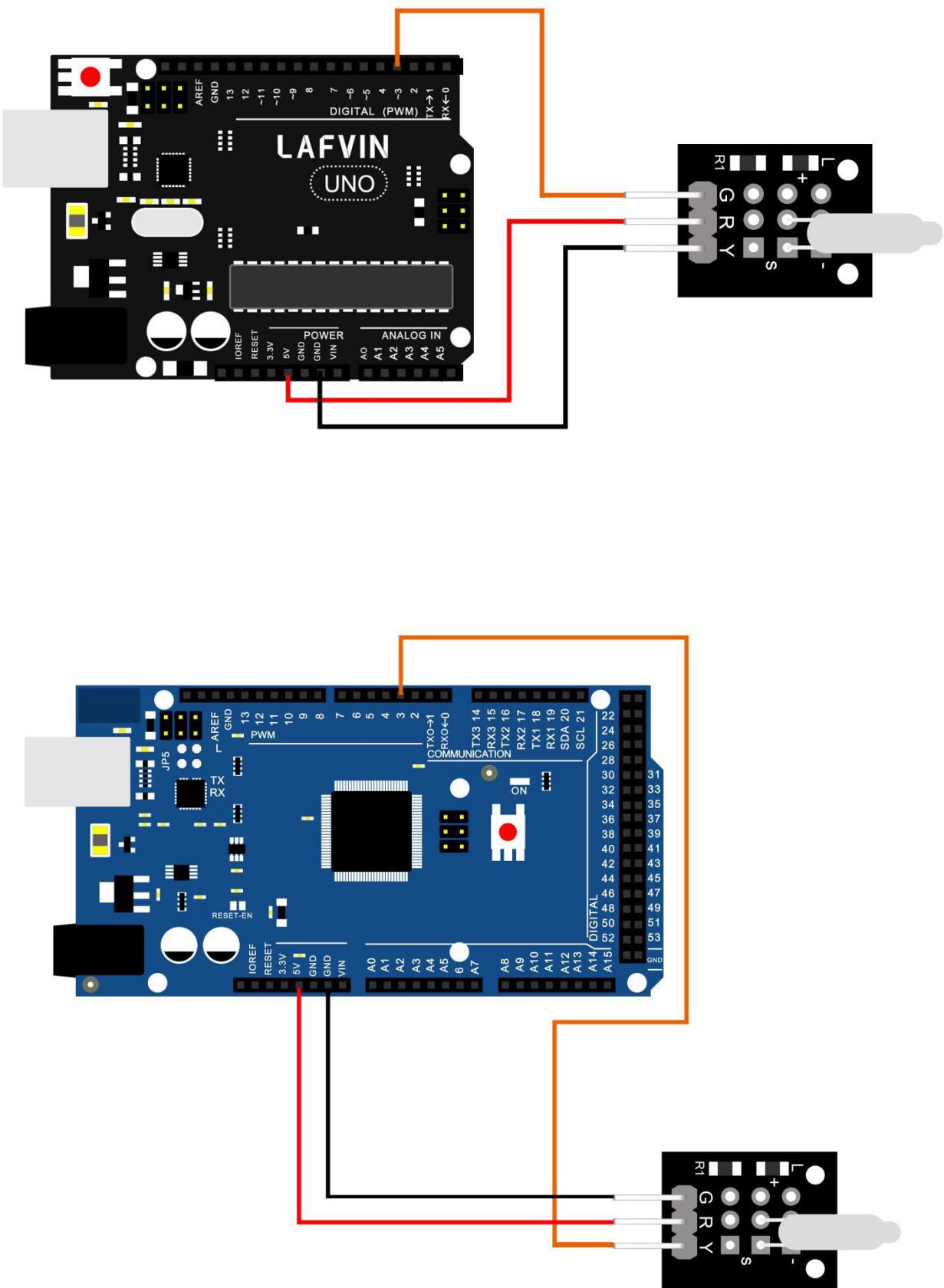
switch and number 13 port have the built-in LED simple circuit. To produce a SWITCH flasher, we can use connect the digital port 13 to the built-in LED and connect the SWITCH S port to number 3 port of LAFVIN Uno board. When the SWITCH sensing, LED twinkle light to the SWITCH signal.

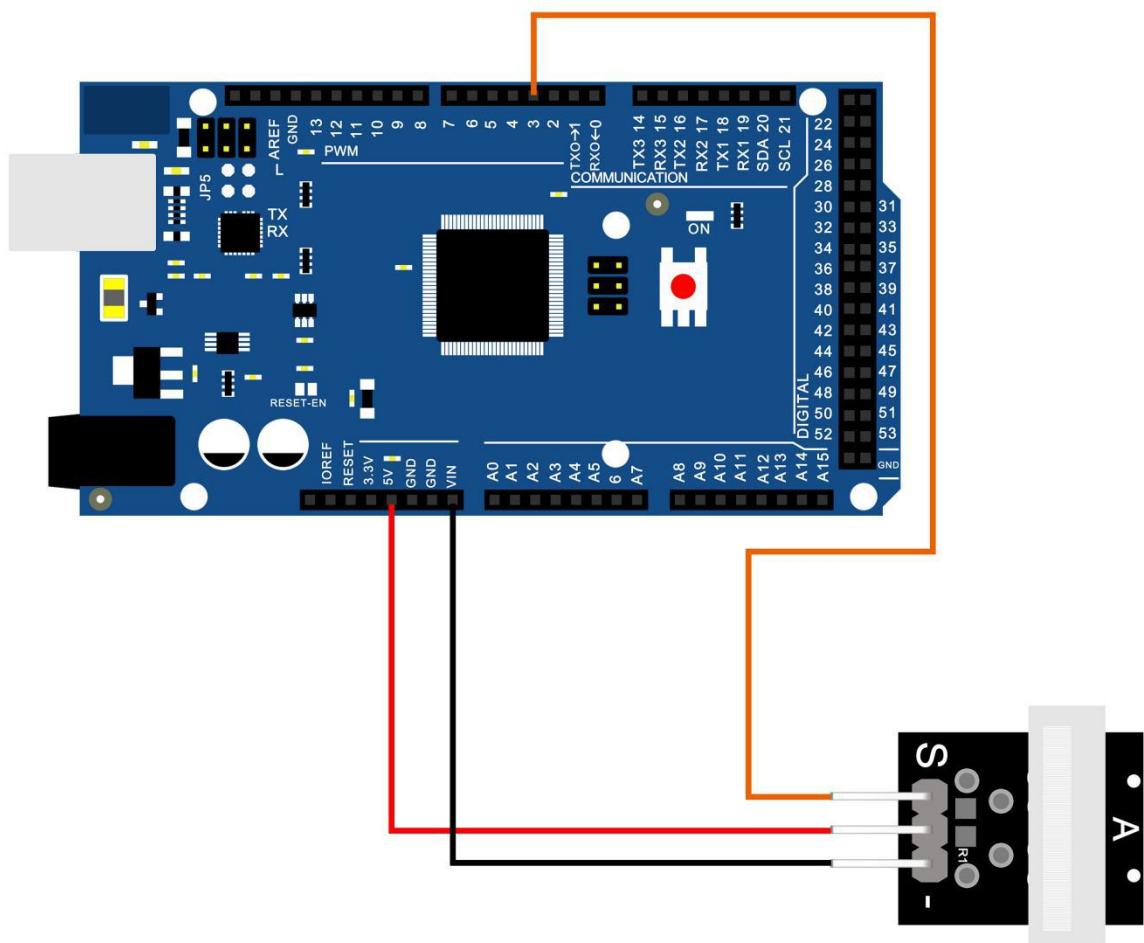
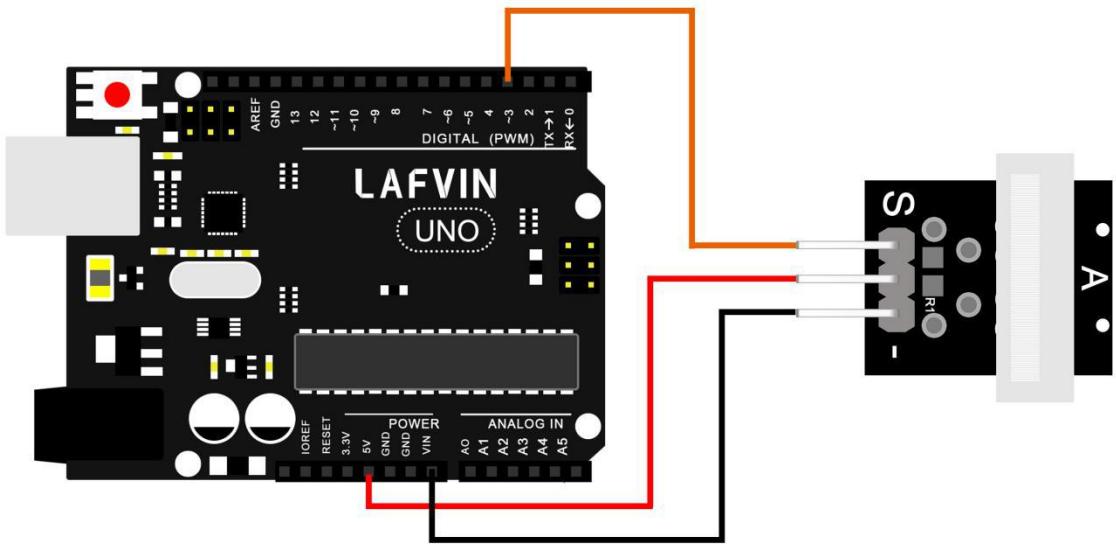
## Connection

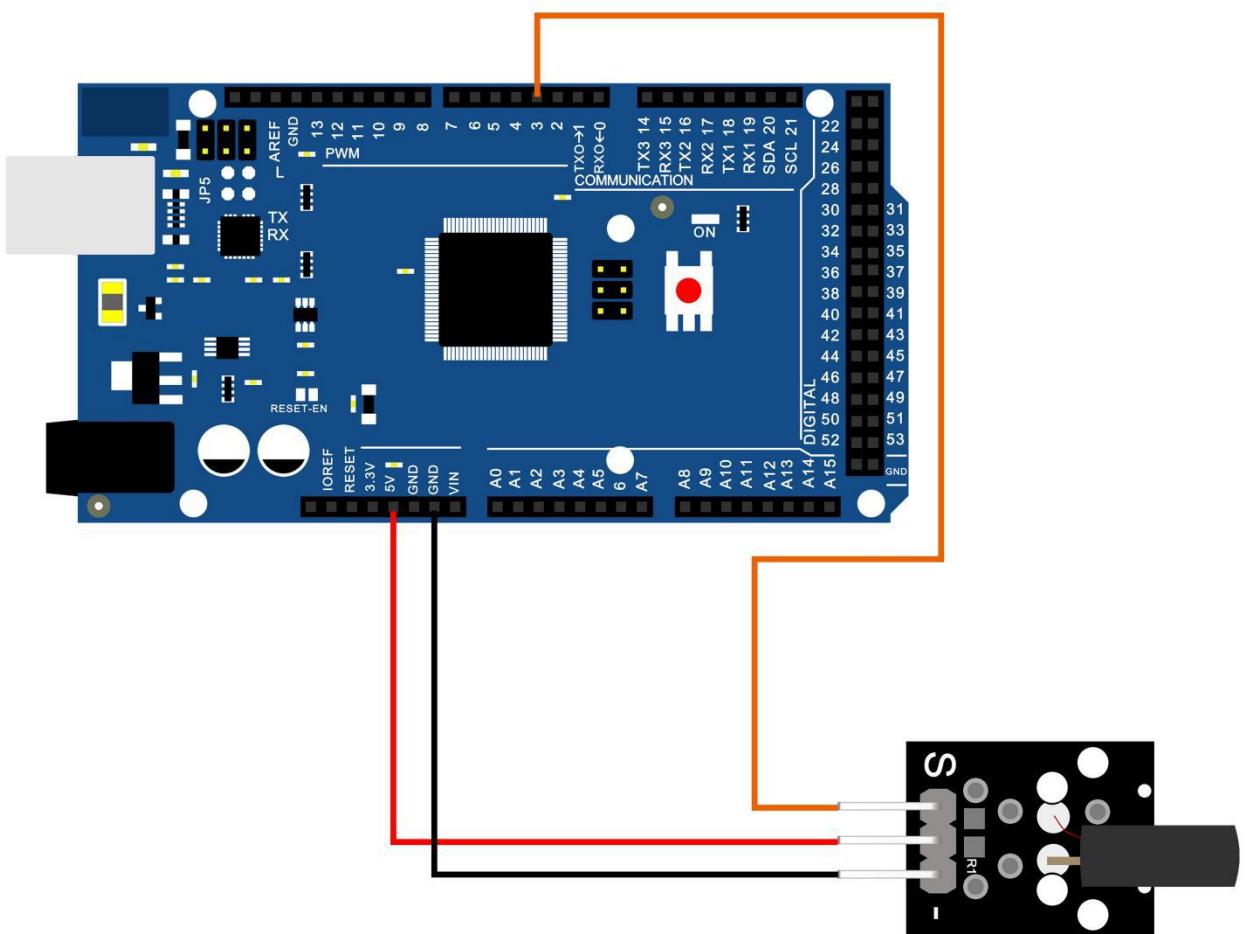
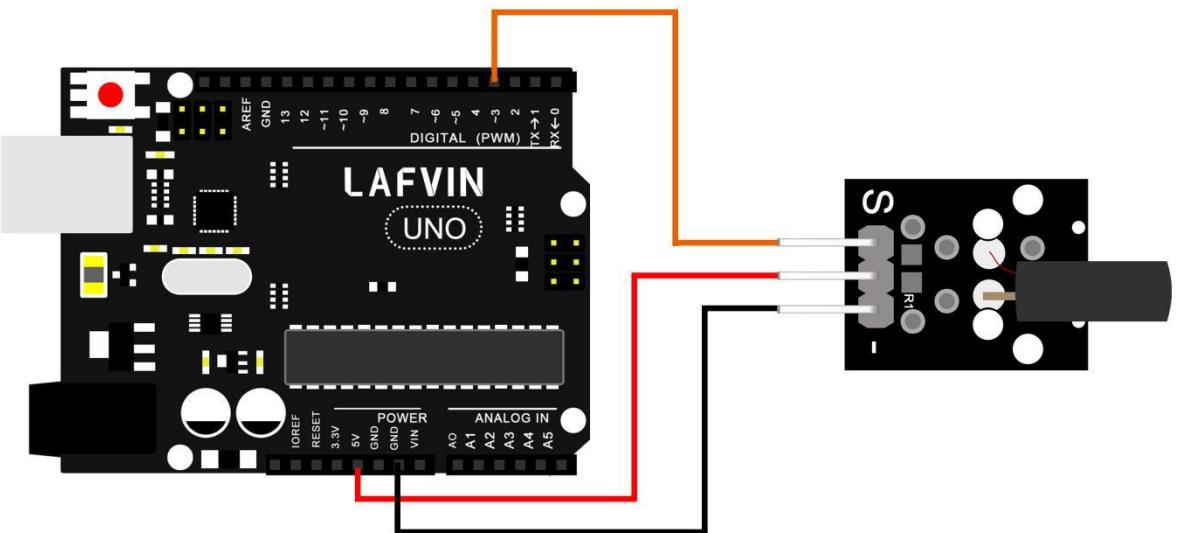
### Schematic

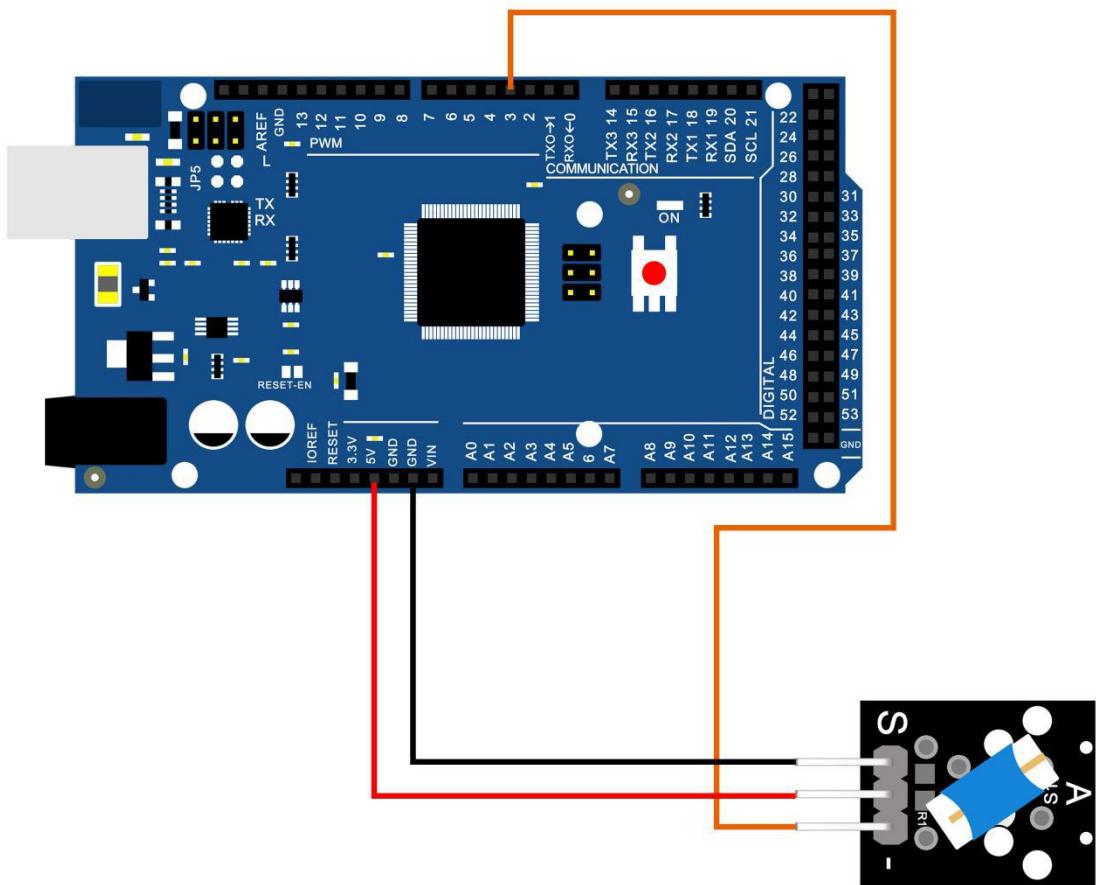
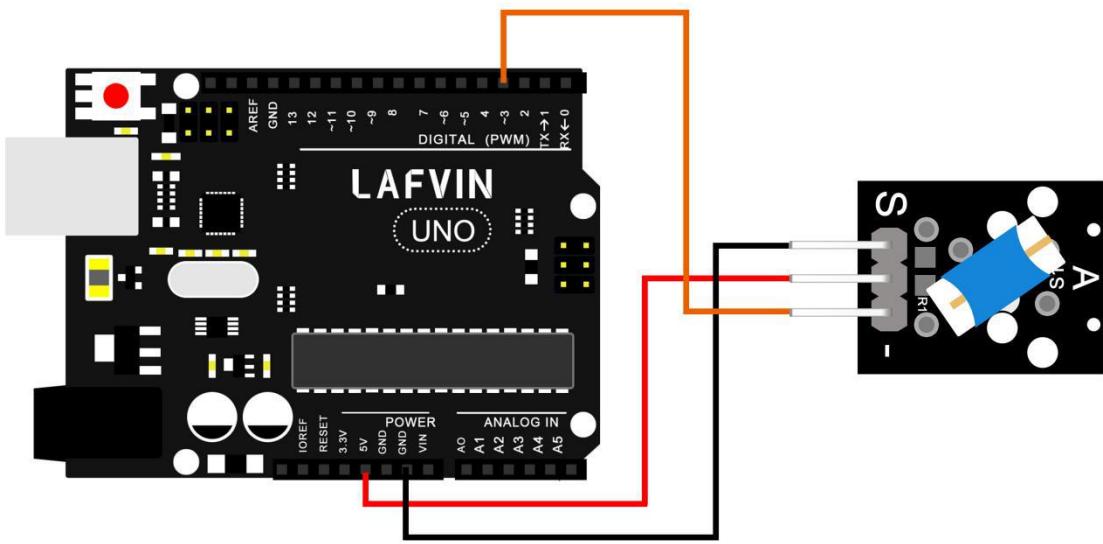


## wiring diagram









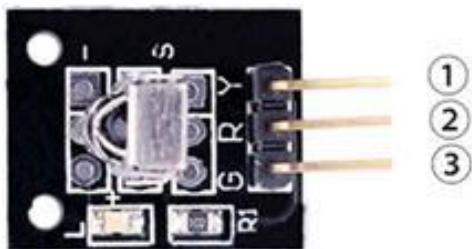
Connect the circuit as above and upload the program. Then lean or shock the sensor, you can see led on and off.

# Lesson6 IR Receiver and Emission

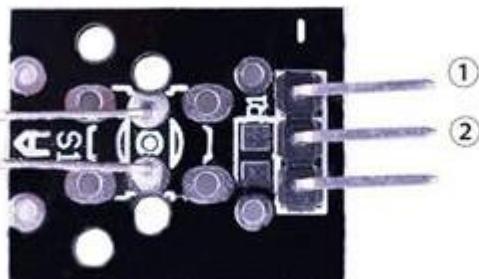
## Overview

In this experiment, we will learn how to use Infrared Receiver and IR Emission module.

In fact now in our daily life they play an important role, a lot of household electrical appliances are used to this kind of device, such as air conditioning, TV, DVD, etc. Actually it is based on its wireless remote sensing and it is very convenient by using them.



- 1.OUTPUT
- 2.VCC:3.3V-5V DC
- 3.GND:ground



- 1.GND:ground
- 2.OUTPUT

## Component Required:

- (1) x UnoR3 Board
- (1) x USBcable
- (1) x IR Receiver module
- (1) x IR Emission module

(x) x F-M wires

## Component Introduction

### IR RECEIVER SENSOR:

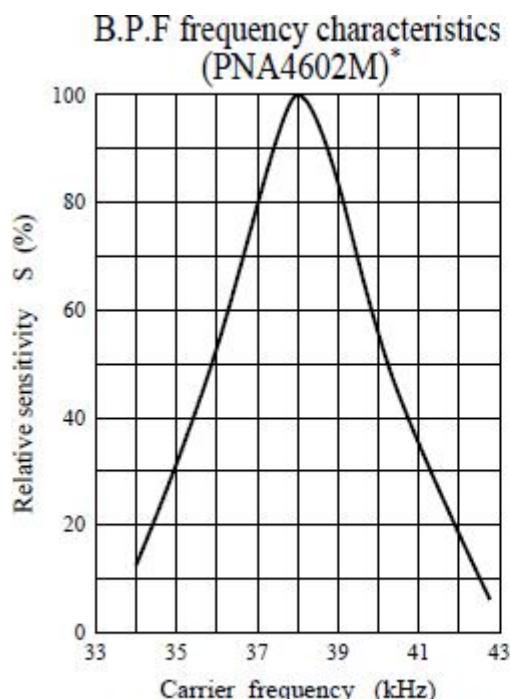
IR detectors are little microchips with a photocell that are tuned to listen to infrared light. They are almost always used for remote control detection - every TV and DVD player has one of these in the front to listen for the IR signal from the clicker. Inside the remote control is a matching IR LED, which emits IR pulses to tell the TV to turn on, off or change channels. IR light is not visible to the human eye, which means it takes a little more work to test a setup.

There are a few differences between these and say a CdS Photocells:

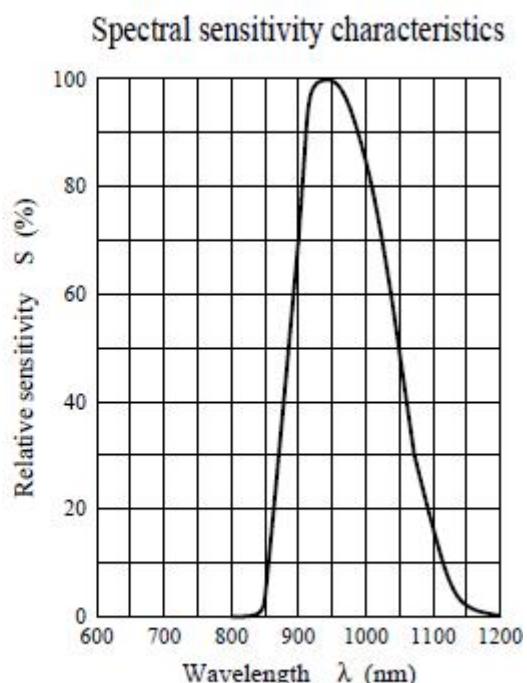
IR detectors are specially filtered for Infrared light, they are not good at detecting visible light. On the other hand, photocells are good at detecting yellow/green visible light, not good at IR light

- IR detectors have a demodulator inside that looks for modulated IR at 38 KHz. Just shining an IR LED won't be detected, it has to be PWM blinking at 38KHz. Photocells do not have any sort of demodulator and can detect any frequency (including DC) within the response speed of the photocell (which is about 1KHz)
- IR detectors are digital out - either they detect 38KHz IR signal and output low (0V) or they do not detect any and output high (5V). Photocells act like resistors, the resistance changes depending on how much light they are exposed to.

### What You Can Measure



\* The peaks for PNA4601M, PNA4608M, and PNA4610M are all  $f_0$ .



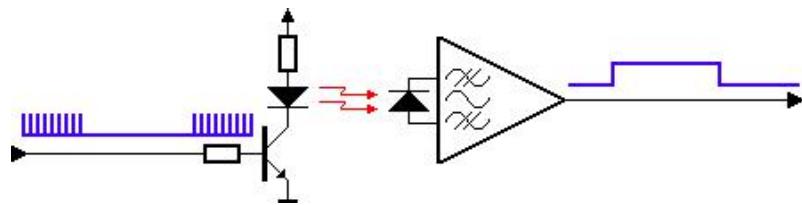
As you can see from these datasheet graphs, the peak frequency detection is at 38 KHz and the peak LED color is 940 nm. You can use from about 35 KHz to 41 KHz but the sensitivity will drop off so that it won't detect as well from afar. Likewise, you can use 850 to 1100 nm LEDs but they won't work as well as 900 to 1000 nm so make sure to get matching LEDs! Check the datasheet for your IR LED to verify the wavelength.

Try to get a 940 nm - remember that 940 nm is not visible light (it's Infra Red)!

## Principle

Firstly, let's know the structure of the infrared receiving head: there are two important elements inside the infrared receiving head, IC and PD. IC is receiving head processing components, mainly composed of silicon and circuit. It is a highly integrated device. The main function is filter, plastic, decoding, amplification, etc. PD is a photosensitive diode. The main function is to receive the light signal.

Below is a brief working principle diagram:

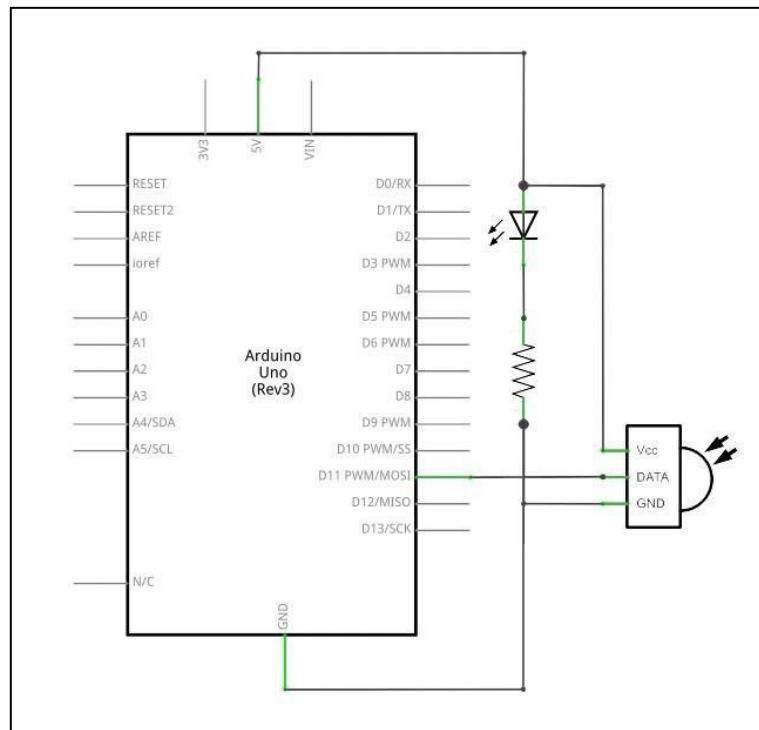


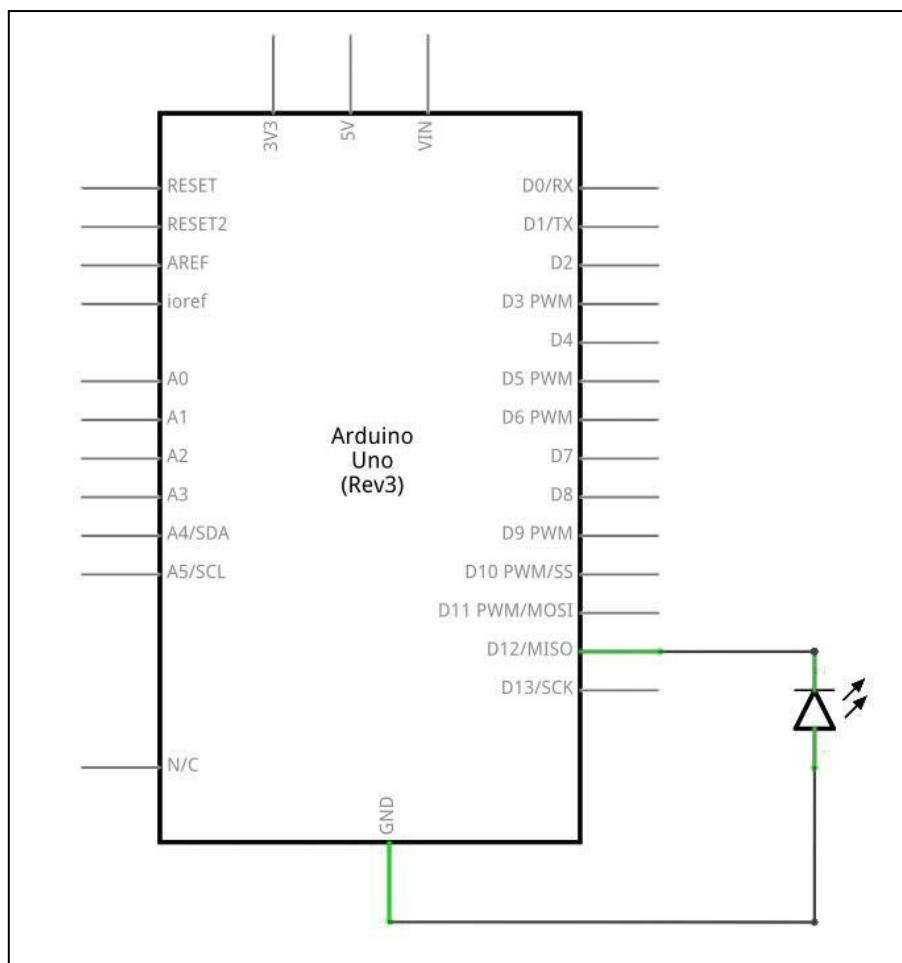
Infrared emitting diode launch out the modulation signal and infrared receiver head will receive, decode, filter and soon to regain the signal.

Infrared emitting diode: keep clean and in good condition. All the parameters in the process of working shall not exceed the limit value (positive To the current 30~60mA, positive pulse current 0.3~1A, reverse voltage 5V, dissipation power 90mW, working temperature range -25~+80°C, and storage temperature range between 40~100°C, the welding temperature 260°C) infrared to be with a closed head should be matching use, otherwise it will influence the sensitivity.

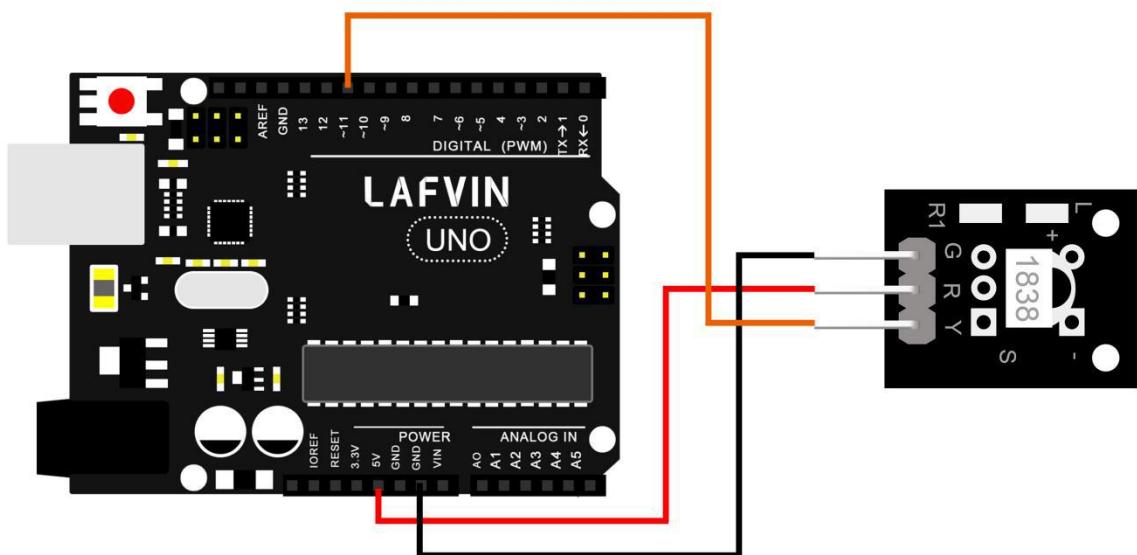
## Connection

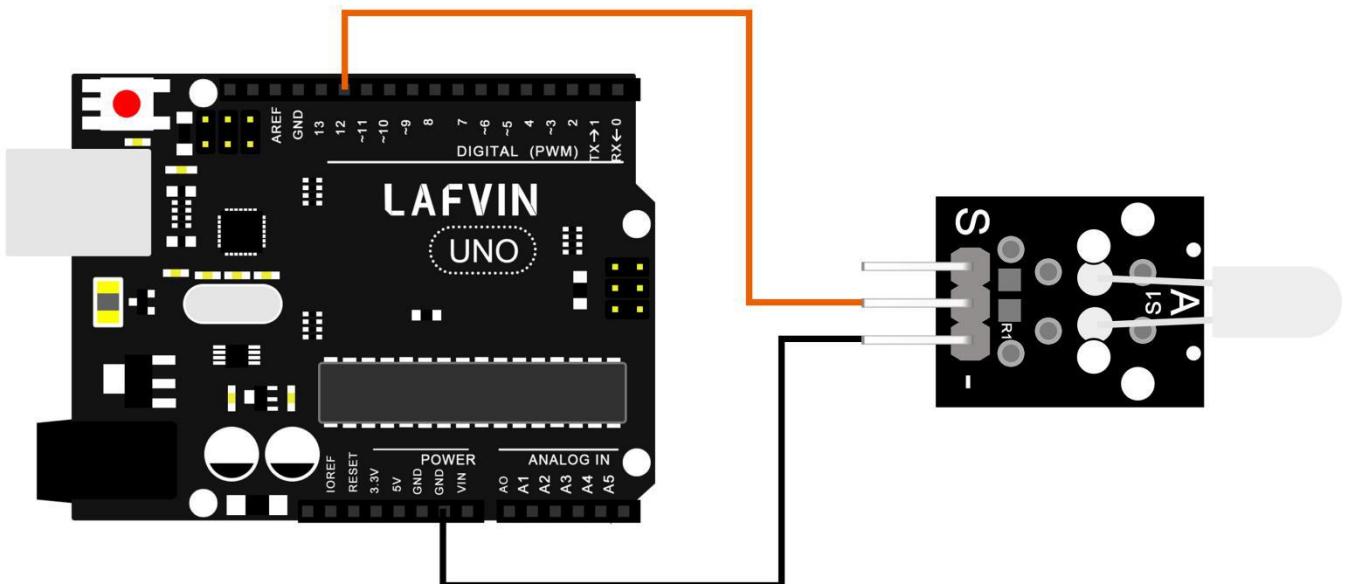
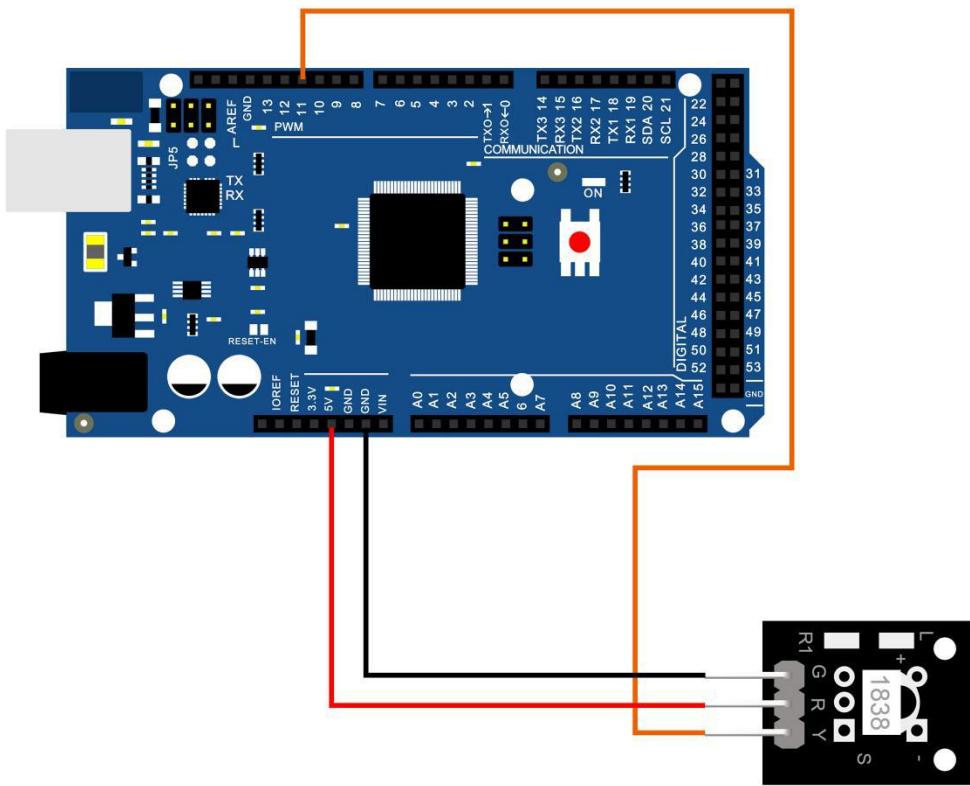
### Schematic

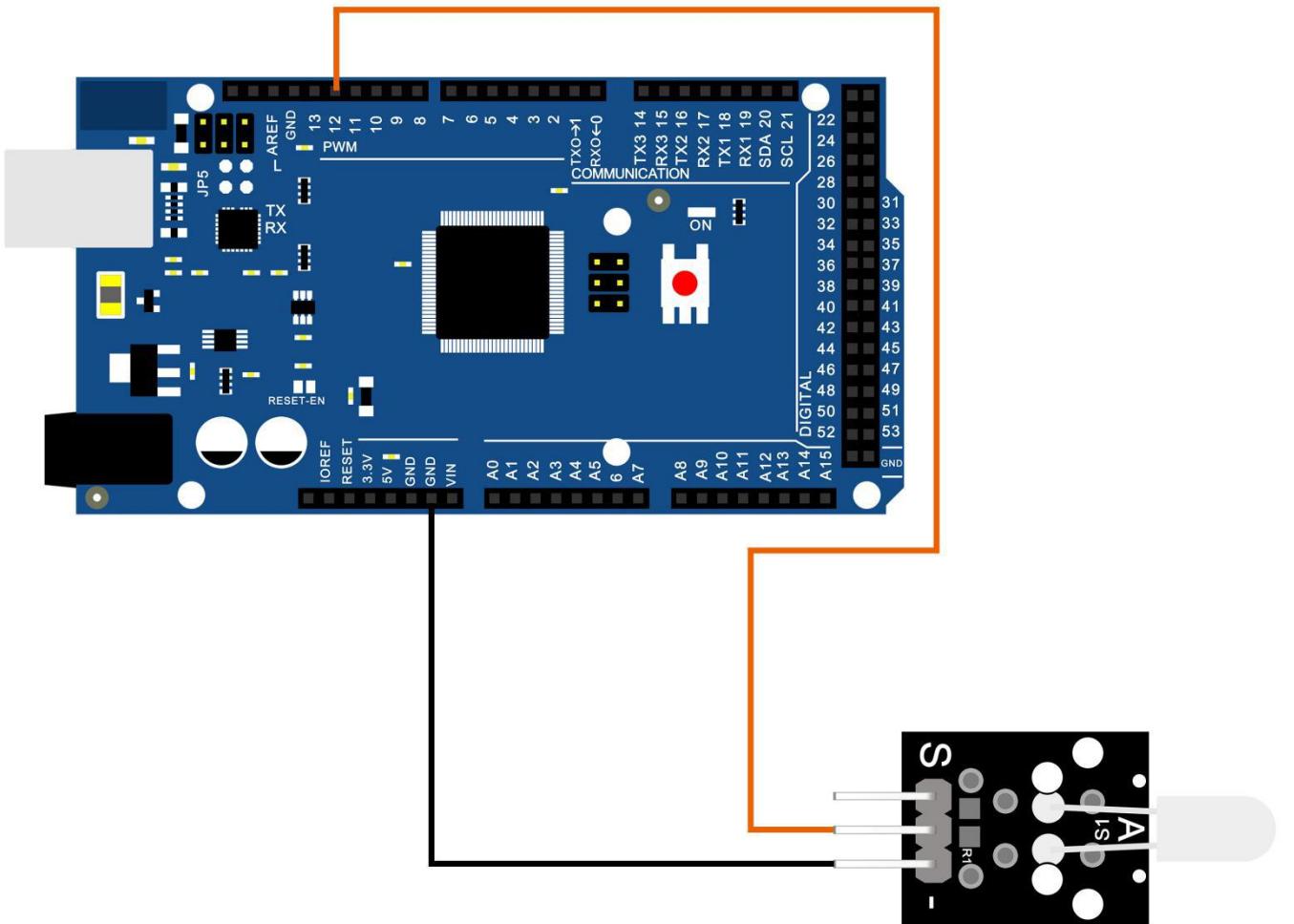




wiring diagram





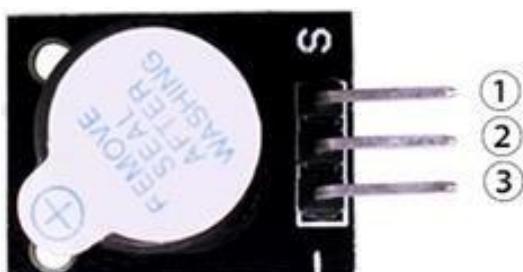


# Lesson 7 Active and Passive Buzzer

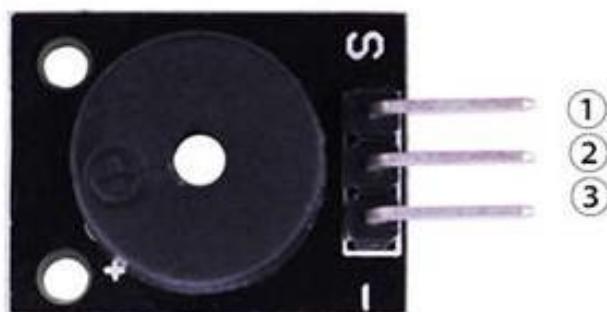
## Overview

In this experiment, we will learn how to use buzzer module.

With the Arduino we can complete a lot of interactive work, commonly what we used is the light shows. And we has been use the LED small lights in the experiment before. In this experiment we will make the circuit having noise. The common components that can make sound are buzzer and speakers. Compared to the speaker, buzzer is more simple and easy to use so in this experiment we adopts the buzzer.



1.OUTPUT  
2.VCC: 3.3V-5V DC  
3.GND:ground



1.OUTPUT  
2.VCC: 3.3V-5V DC  
3.GND:ground

## Component Required:

(1) x UnoR3 Board

- (1) x USBcable
- (1) x Active buzzer module
- (1) x Passive buzzer module
- (x) x F-M wires

## Component Introduction

### Active Buzzer:

As a type of electronic buzzer with integrated structure, buzzers, which are supplied by DC power, are widely used in computers, printers, photocopiers, alarms, electronic toys, automotive electronic devices, telephones, timers and other electronic products for voice devices. Buzzers can be categorized as active and passive ones (see the following picture). Turn the pins of two buzzers face up, and the one with a green circuit board is a passive buzzer, while the other enclosed with a black tape is an active one.

The difference between an active buzzer and a passive buzzer is:

An active buzzer has a built-in oscillating source, so it will make sounds when electrified. But a passive buzzer does not have such source, so it will not tweet if DC signals are used; instead, you need to use square waves whose frequency is between 2K and 5K to drive it. The active buzzer is often more expensive than the passive one because of multiple built-in oscillating circuits.

### Passive Buzzer:

Passive buzzer, in fact, just use PWM generating audio, drives the buzzer, allowing the air to vibrate, can sound.

Appropriately changed as long as the vibration frequency, it can generate different sound scale. For example, sending a pulse wave can be generated 523Hz Alto Do, pulse 587Hz can produce midrange Re, 659Hz can produce midrange Mi. If you then with a different beat, you can play a song. Here be careful not to use the Arduino analog Write () function to generate a pulse wave, because the frequency analog Write () is fixed (500Hz), no way to scale the output of different sounds.

### Distinguish between Active and Passive Buzzer

#### Teach you to distinguish between active and passive buzzer

Now a small buzzer on the market because of its small size (diameter of only 11mm), light weight, low price, solid structure, and is widely used in a variety of needs audible electrical

equipment, electronic production and microcontroller circuits, etc. .

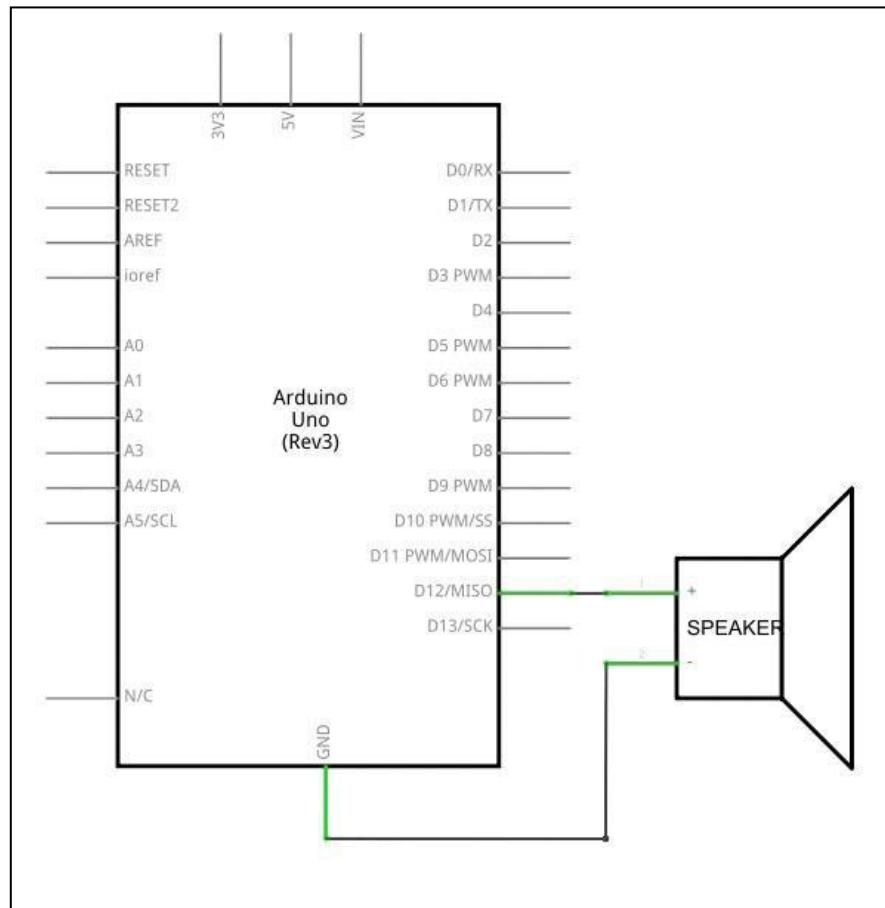
From the exterior, two kinds of buzzer seems the same, but a closer look, a slight difference between the height of the active buzzer a, height of 9mm, and passive buzzer b height of 8mm. When the buzzer as the two pins are facing up, you can see there is a green circuit board is passive buzzer, no closed circuit boards with a vinyl is active buzzer.

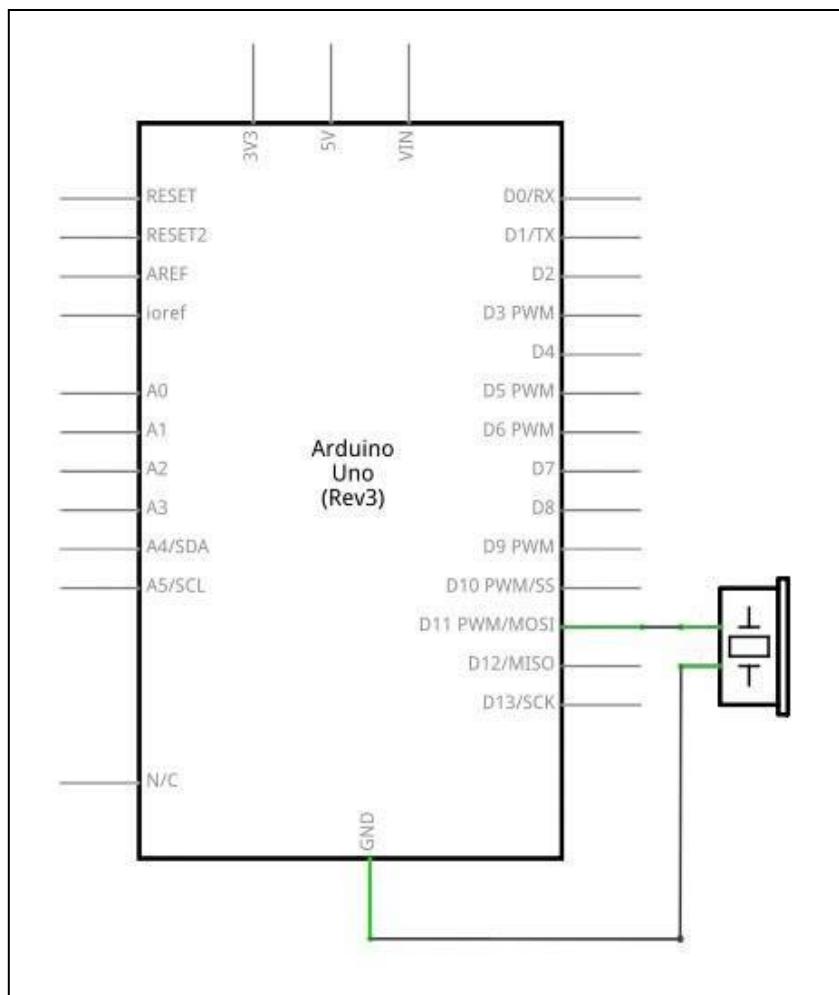
Further determine the active and passive buzzer, you can also use a multimeter to test the resistance profile Rx file: buzzer with black penthen "+" pin, the red pent to touch on another pin back and forth, if trigger a cracking, cracking sound and the resistance only  $8\Omega$  (or  $16\Omega$ ) is passive buzzer; If you can emit continuous sound, and the resistance in Europe and more than a few hundred, and is an active buzzer.

Active buzzer directly connected to the rated power (new buzzer has stated on the label) can be a continuous sound; rather passive electromagnetic buzzer and speaker are the same, you need to take in order to sound the audio output circuit .

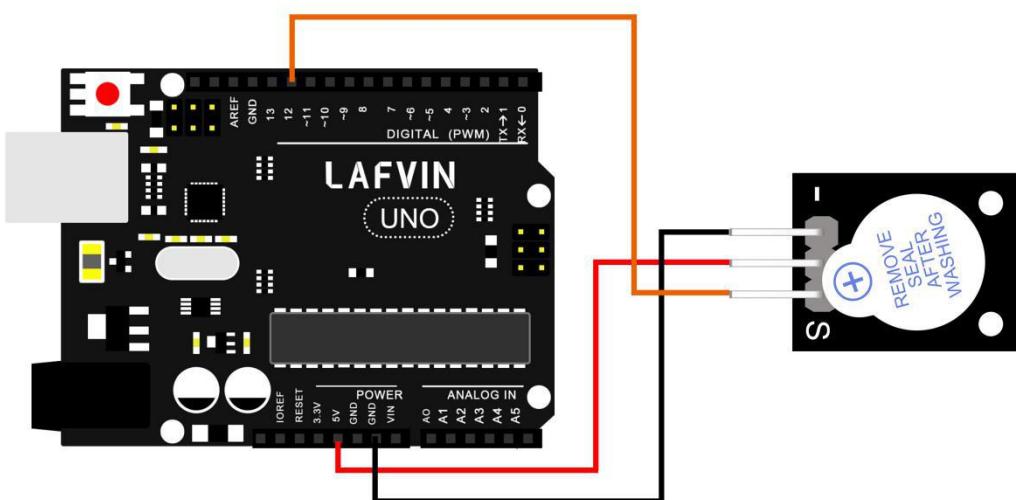
## Connection

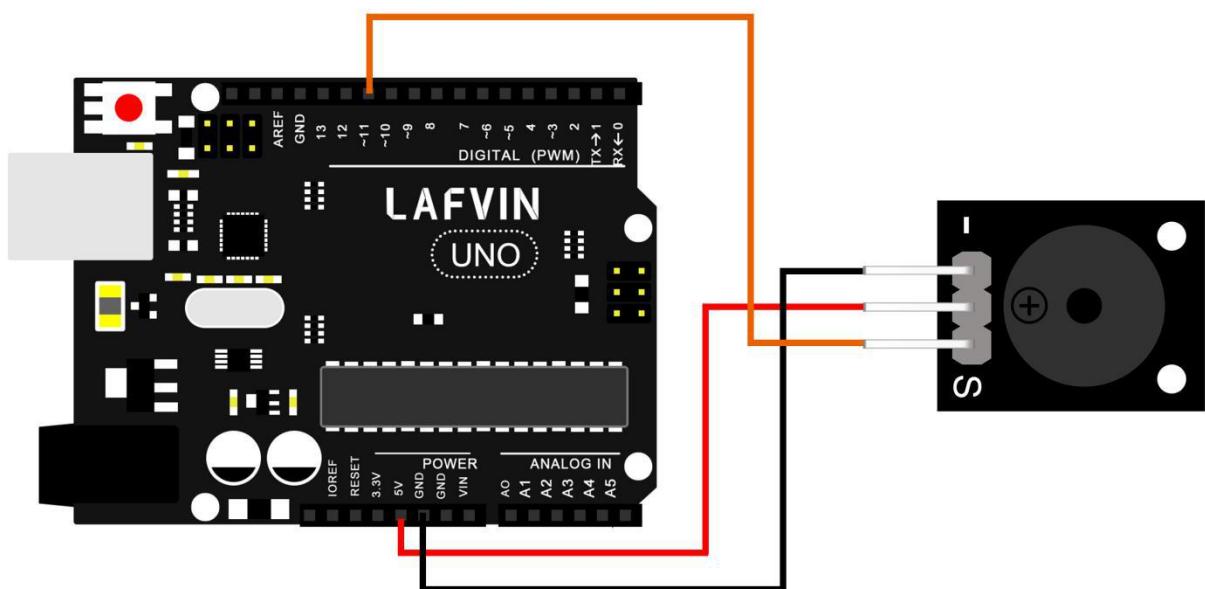
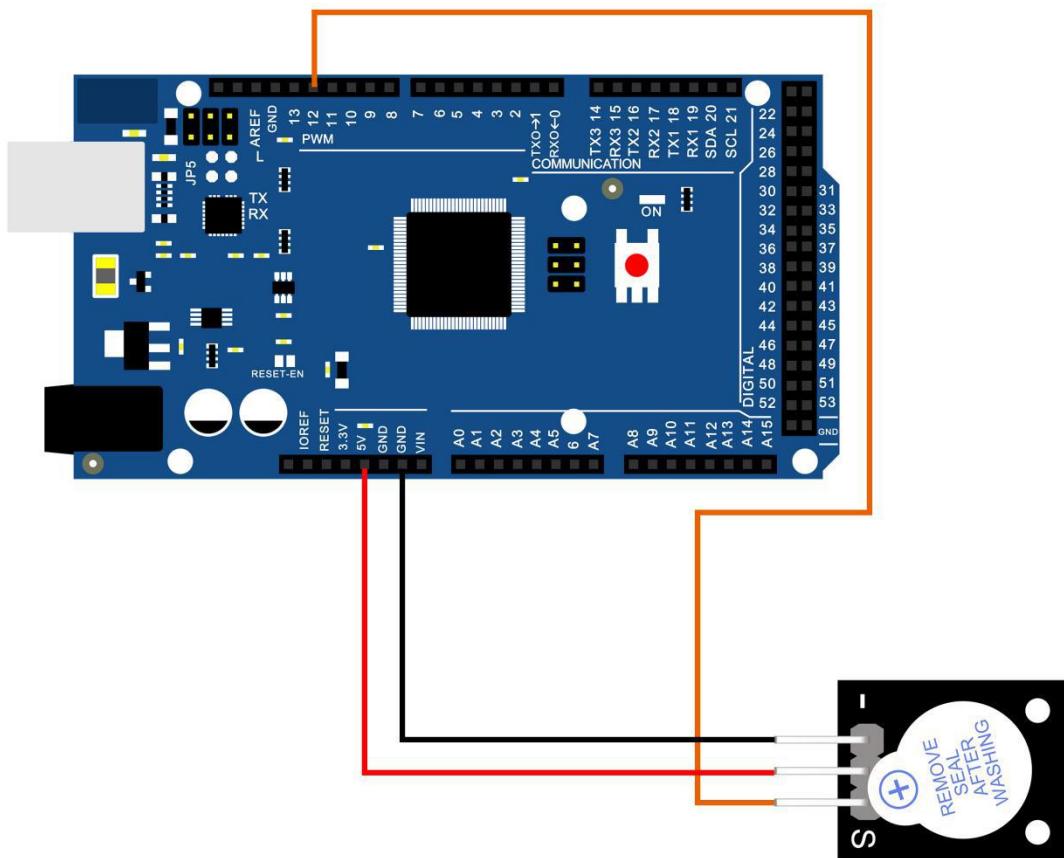
### Schematic

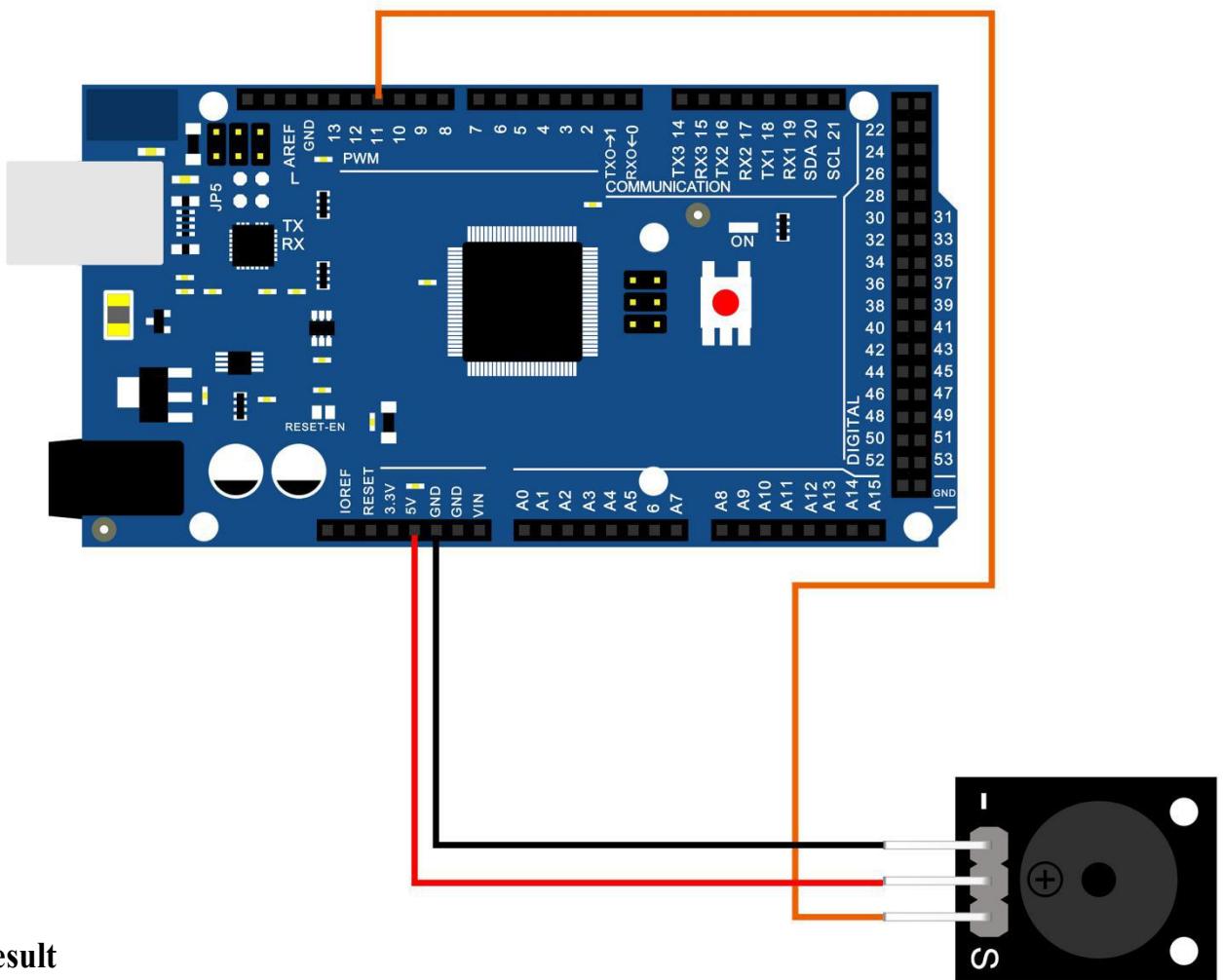




wiring diagram







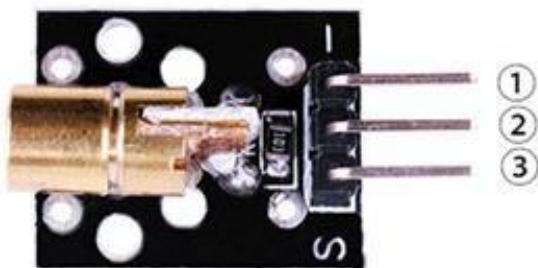
## Result

After we connect the circuit as the picture, we upload the program of each module. We can hear that the active buzzer can make sound in one voice. And the passive can sing a song.

# Lesson 8 Laser Module

## Overview

In this experiment, we will learn how to use laser module.



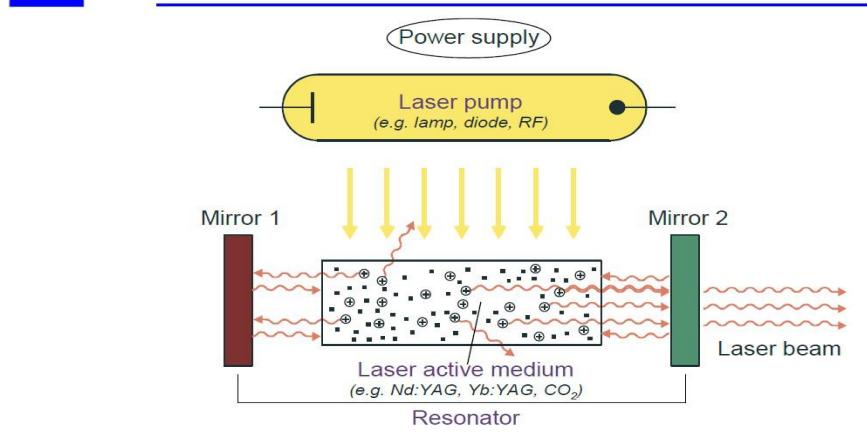
- 1.GND:ground
- 2.VCC:3.3V-5V DC
- 3.OUTPUT

## Component Required:

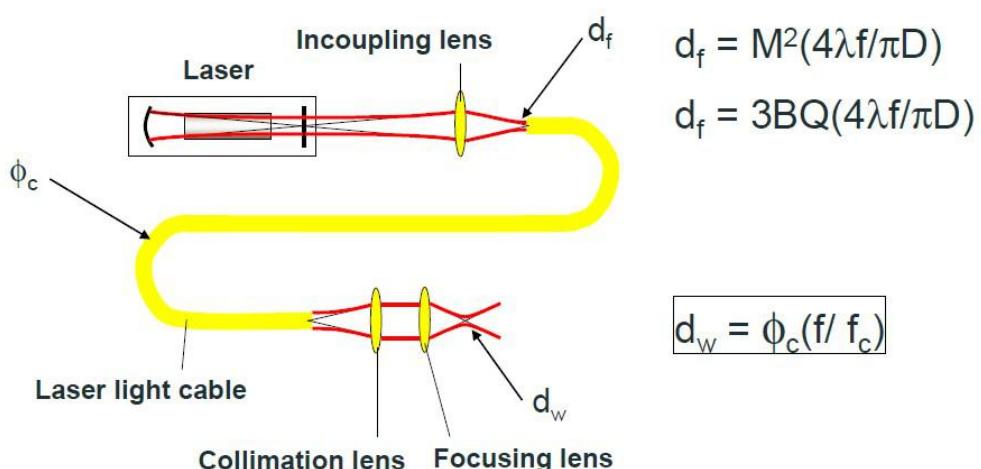
- (1) x UnoR3 Board
- (1) x USBcable
- (1) x Lasermodule
- (x) x F-Mwires

## Component Introduction

### Laser sensor:

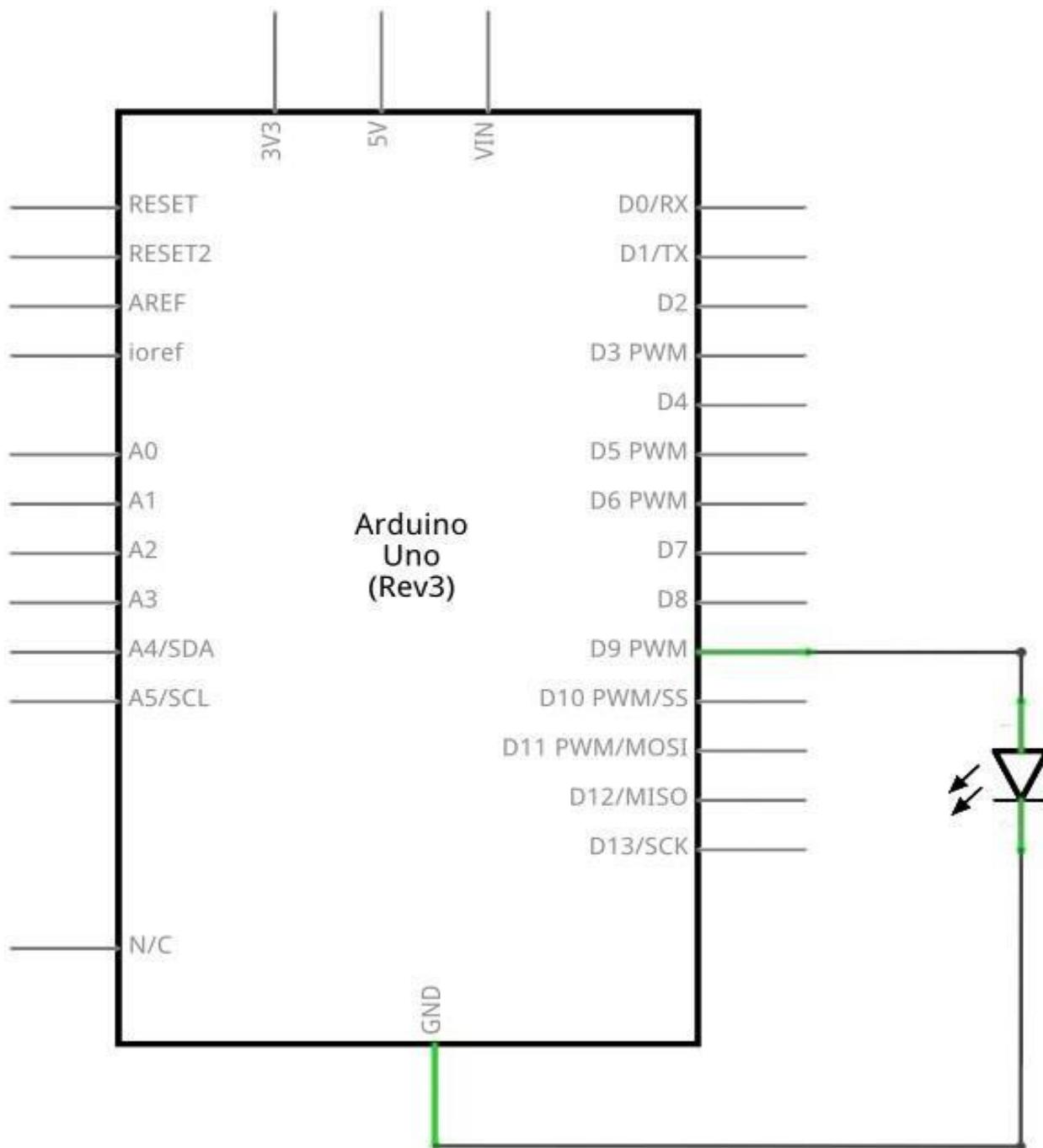


## Spot size - YAG

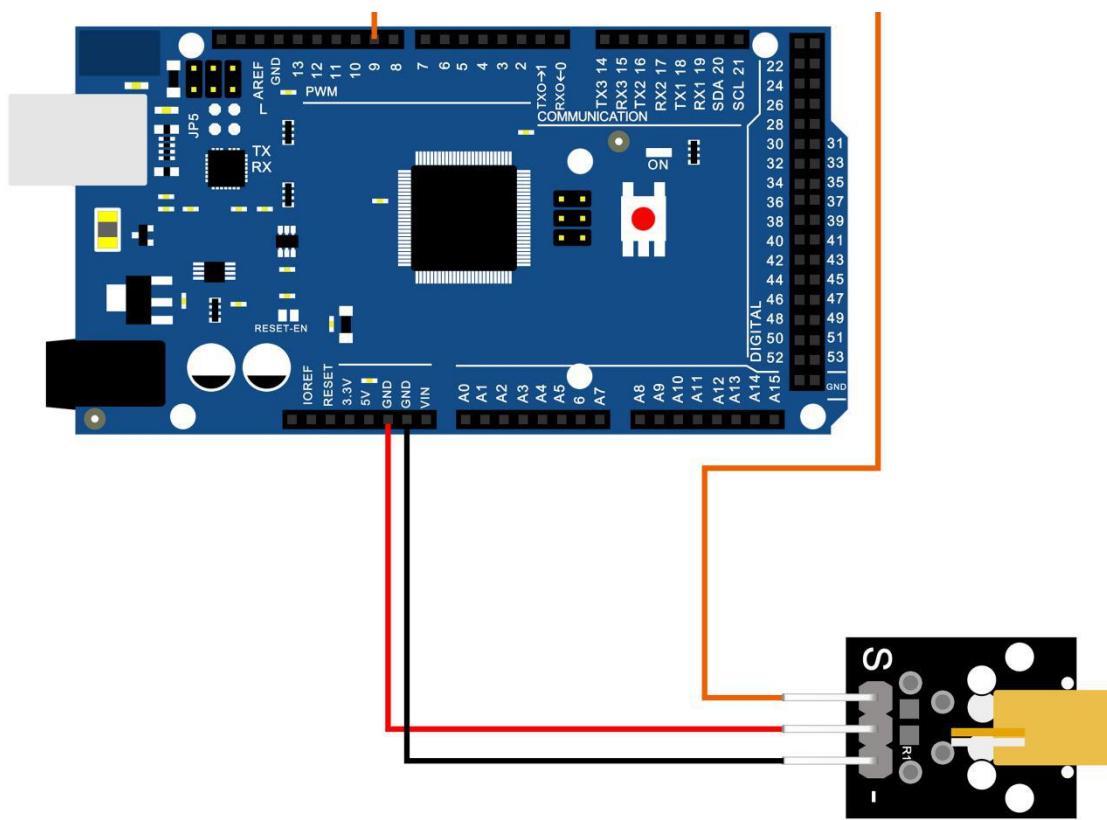
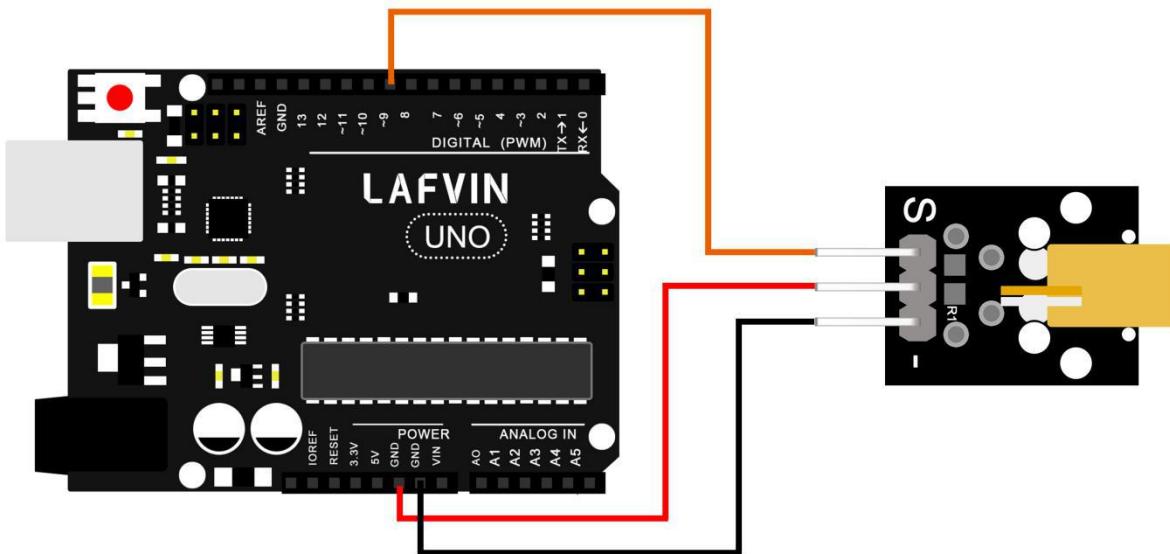


## Connection

### Schematic



## wiring diagram



## Result

After we connect the circuit as the picture, we upload the program. We can see the module can emission lasers.

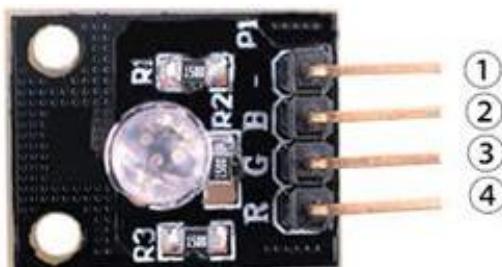
# Lesson 9SMD RGB Module and RGB Module

## Overview

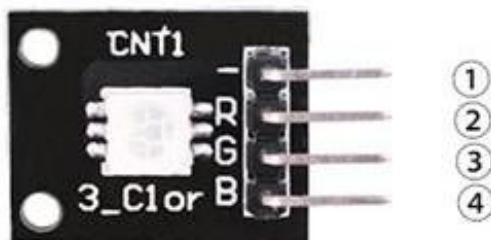
In this experiment, we will learn how to use SMD RGB module and RGB module.

Actually, the function of SMD RGB module and RGB module are almost the same. But we can choose the shape we like or we need.

SMD RGB LED module and RGB module are made from a patch of full-color LED. By adjusting the voltage input of R, G, B pins, we can adjust the strength of the three primary colors (red/blue/green) so as to implementation result of full color effect.



- 1.GND:ground
- 2.BLUE
- 3.GREED
- 4.RED



- 1.GND:ground
- 2.RED
- 3.GREED
- 4.BLUE

## Component Required:

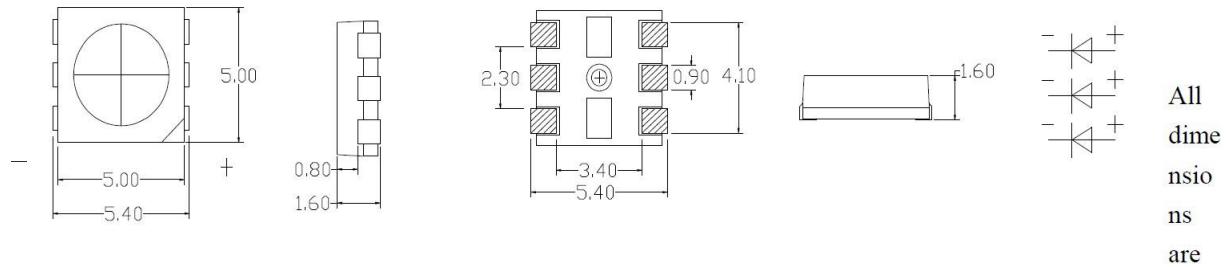
- (1) x UnoR3 Board
- (1) x USBcable
- (1) x SMD RGB module

(1) x RGBmodule

(x) x F-M wires

## Component Introduction

### SMD RGB:

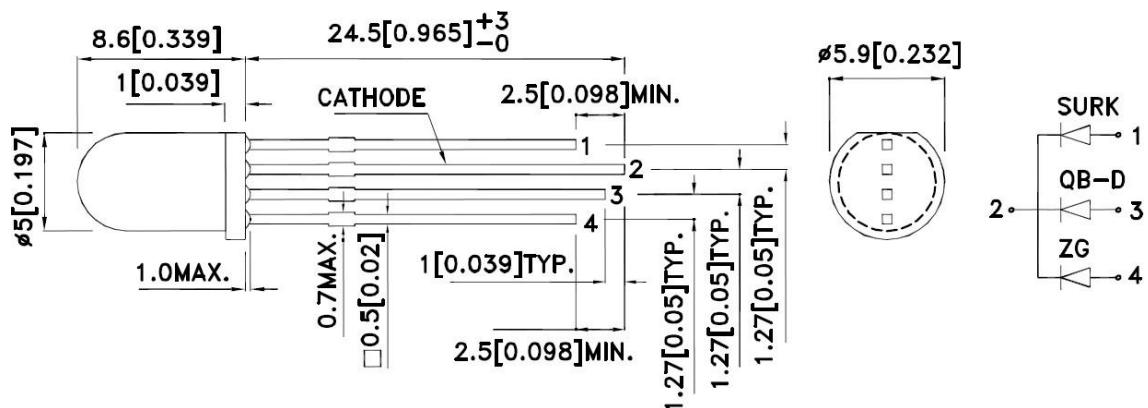


in millimeter

Tolerance is  $\pm 0.25\text{mm}(0.10")$  unless otherwise noted

Parameter	Symbol	Value	Unit
Forward Current	I <sub>f</sub>	20	mA
Reverse Voltage	V <sub>r</sub>	5	V
Operating Temperature	T <sub>opr</sub>	-25~+85	°C
Storage Temperature	T <sub>stg</sub>	-35~+85	°C
Soldering temperature	T <sub>sol</sub>	260±5°C (for 4sec)	°C
Power Dissipation	P <sub>d</sub>	R=40 GND-60	mW
Pulse Current	I <sub>FP</sub>	100	mA

### RGB:



## **Electrical / Optical Characteristics at TA=25°C**

Symbol	Parameter	Device	Typ.	Max.	Units	Test Conditions
$\lambda_{peak}$	Peak Wavelength	Hyper Red Blue Green	650 468 515		nm	$I_F=20mA$
$\lambda_D [1]$	Dominant Wavelength	Hyper Red Blue Green	630 470 525		nm	$I_F=20mA$
$\Delta\lambda 1/2$	Spectral Line Half-width	Hyper Red Blue Green	28 25 30		nm	$I_F=20mA$
C	Capacitance	Hyper Red Blue Green	35 100 45		pF	$V_F=0V; f=1MHz$
$V_F [2]$	Forward Voltage	Hyper Red Blue Green	1.95 3.3 3.3	2.5 4 4.1	V	$I_F=20mA$
$I_R$	Reverse Current	Hyper Red Blue Green		10 50 50	uA	$V_R=5V$

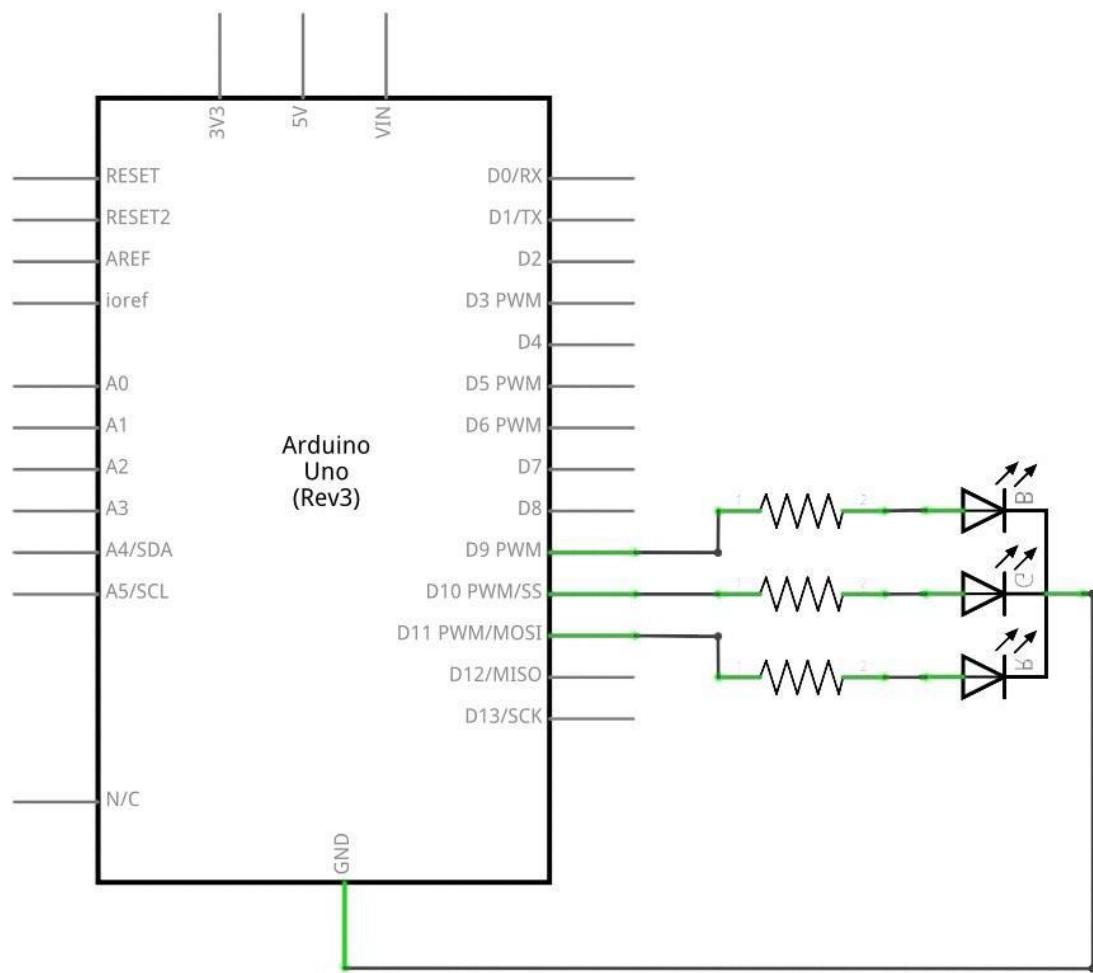
## Notes:

1. Wavelength: +/-1nm.

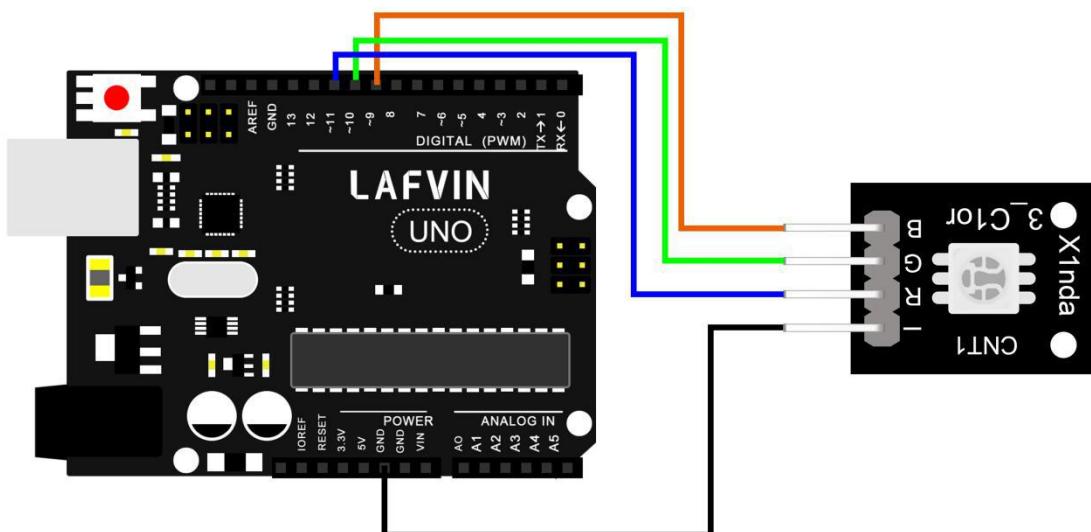
1. Wavelength: +/- 1nm.
2. Forward Voltage: +/- 0.1V.

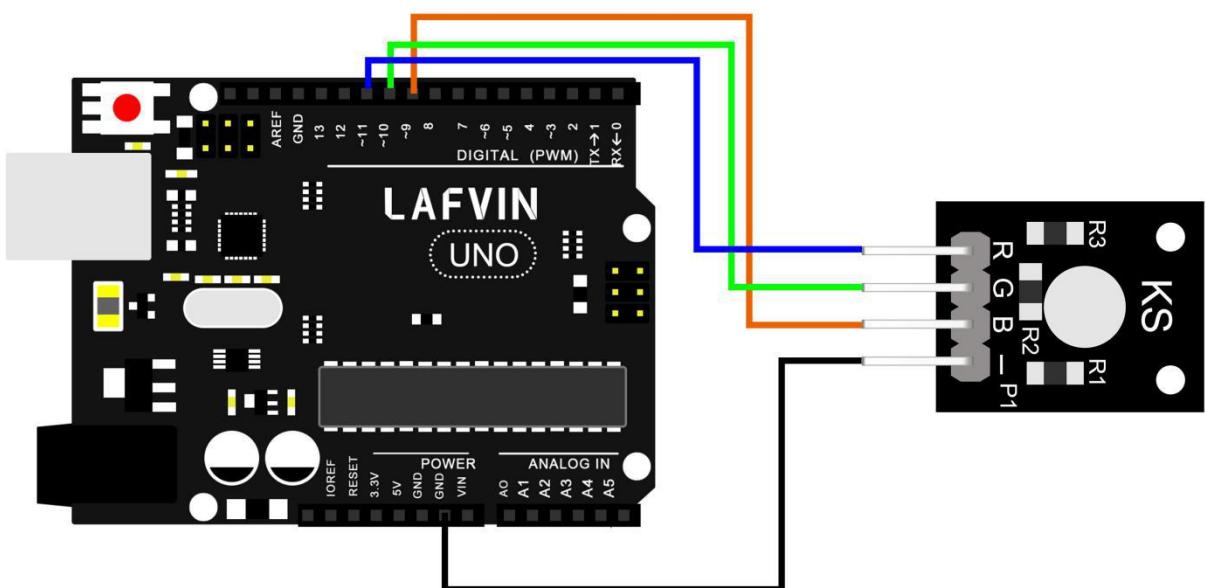
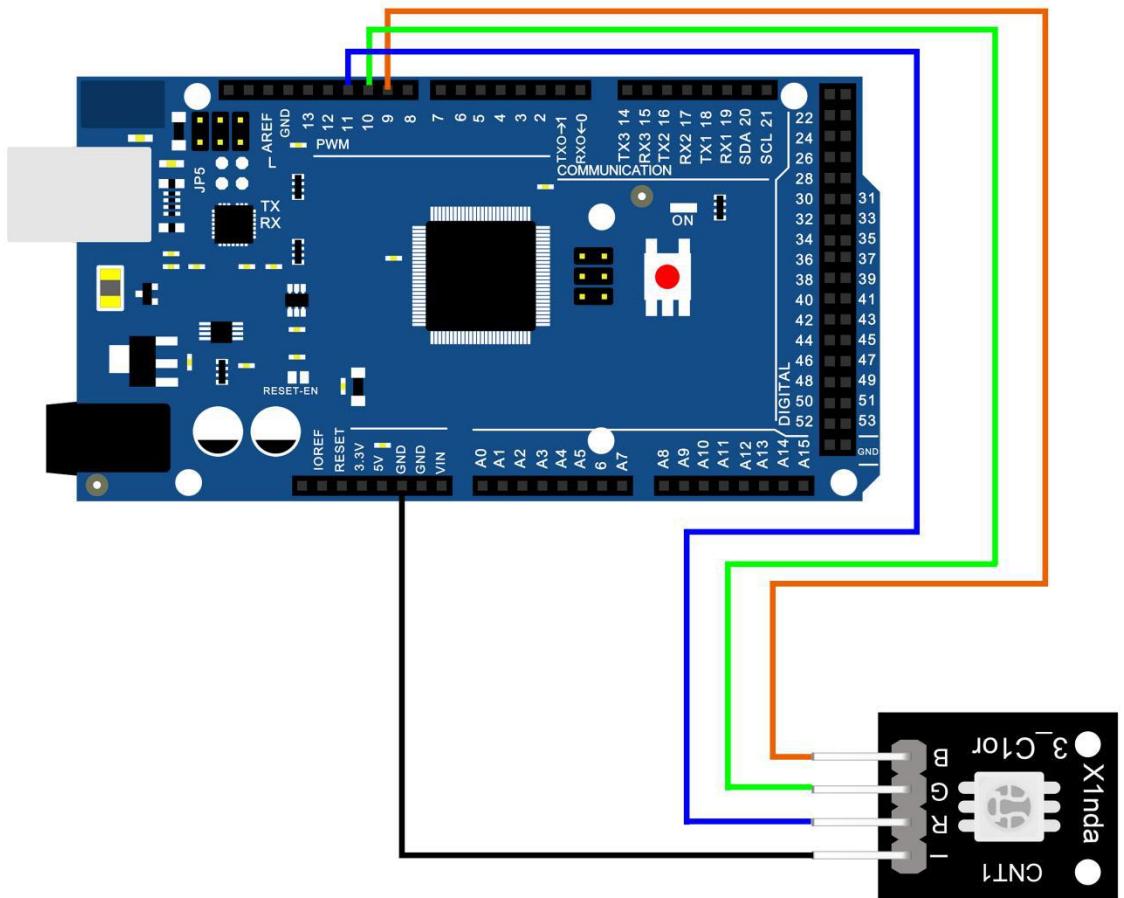
## Connection

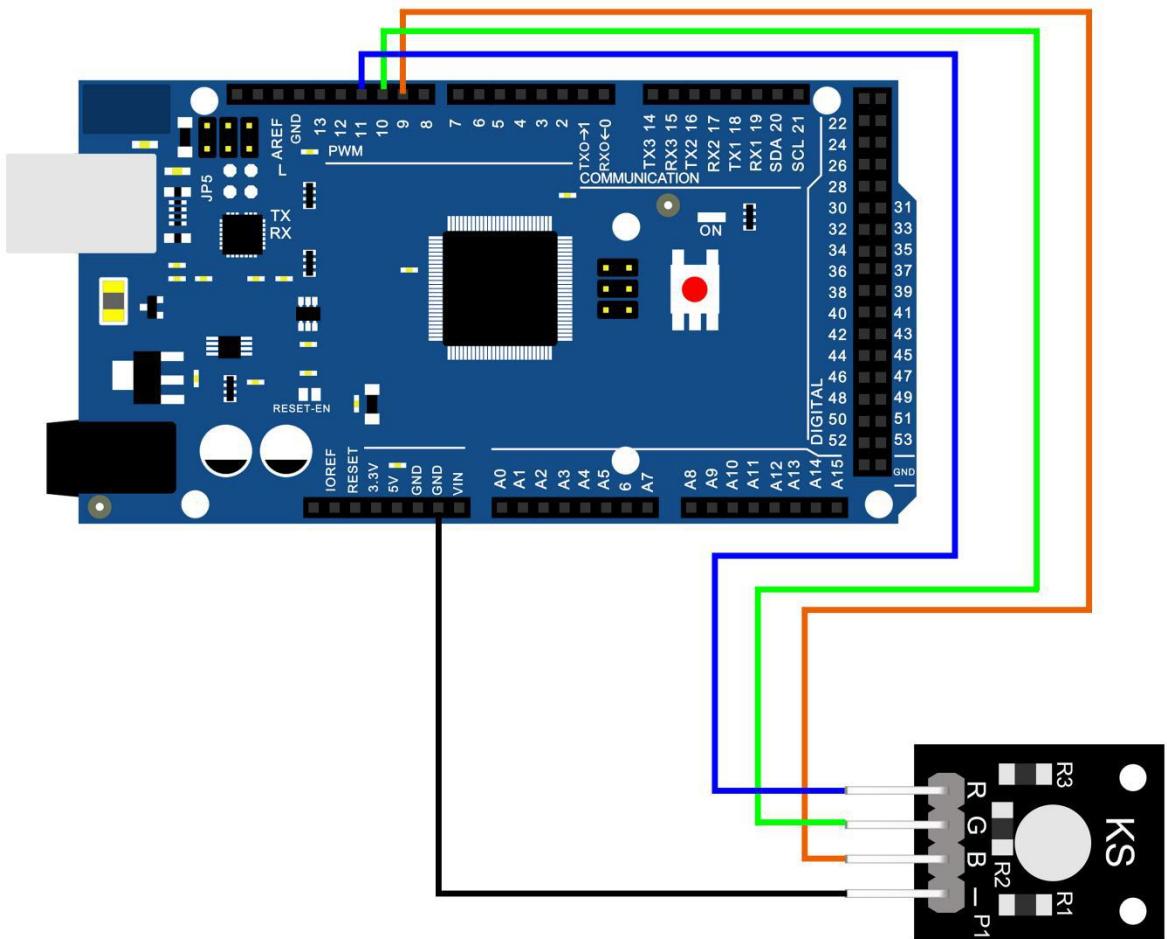
### Schematic



### wiring diagram







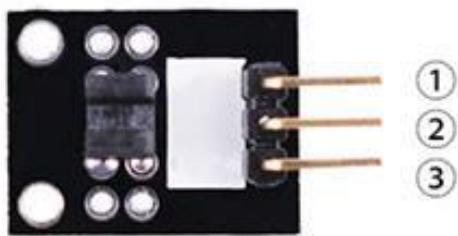
## Result

After we connect the circuit as the picture, we upload the program of each module. We can see the module changing their color as the code set. If you want to make it change the color in different way, you can revise the code.

# Lesson 10 Photo-Interrupter Module

## Overview

In this experiment, we will learn how to use Photo-interrupter module.



- 1.OUTPUT
- 2.VCC:3.3V-5V DC
- 3.GND:ground

## Component Required:

- (1) x UnoR3 Board
- (1) x USBcable
- (1) x Photo-interrupterMODULE
- (x) x F-Mwires

## Component Introduction

### Opto Interrupter Sensor:



Opto Interrupters are commonly used

in many arcade games e.g. steering assembly in

older driving games, scoring switches in Whack A Crock etc. Uninterrupted light beam will turn the phototransistor "ON" connecting the ground to the game board input. When the light beam is interrupted the phototransistor turns "OFF", the ground is disconnected from the input and the pull-up resistor R1 forces the input to go "HIGH" (5V level).

## Principle

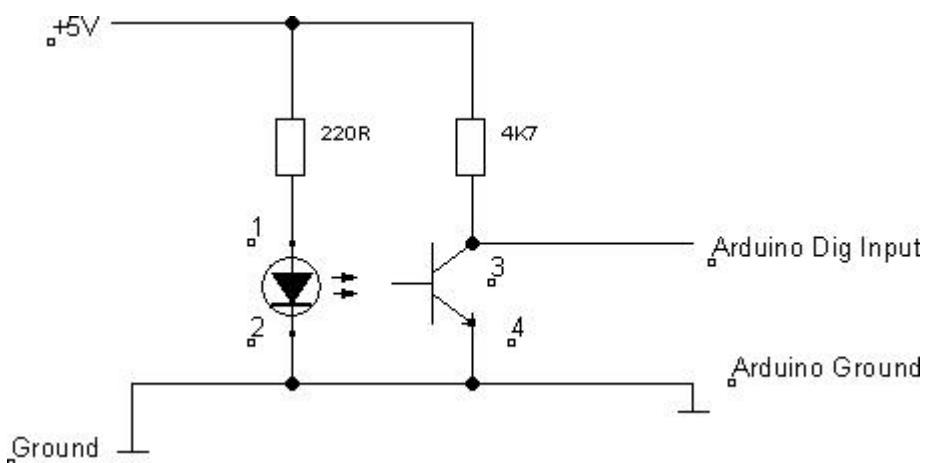
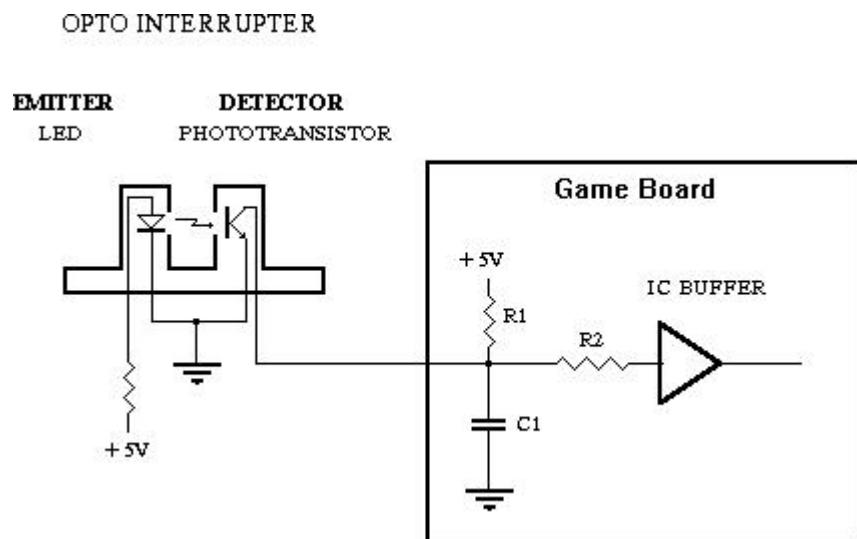
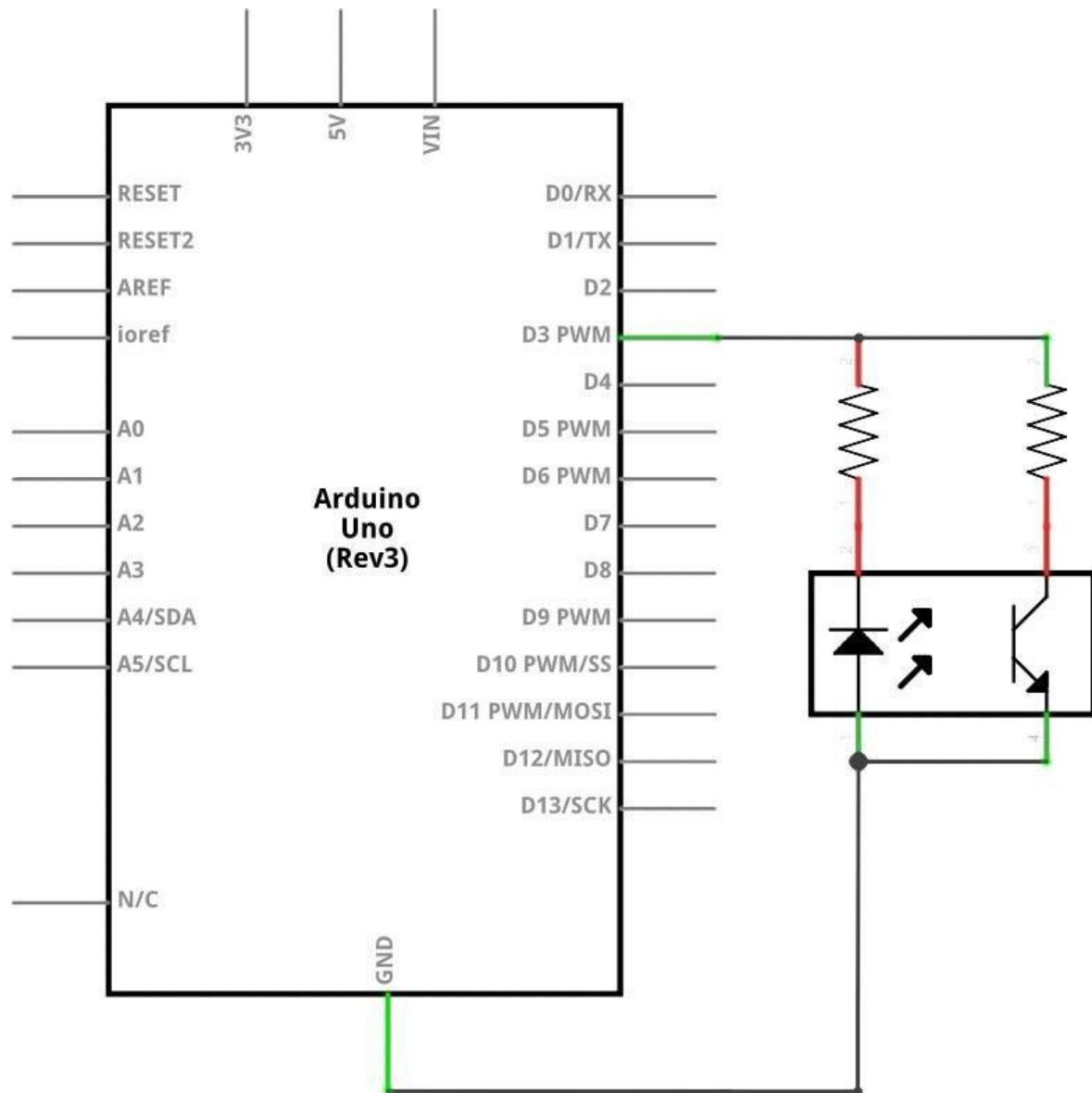
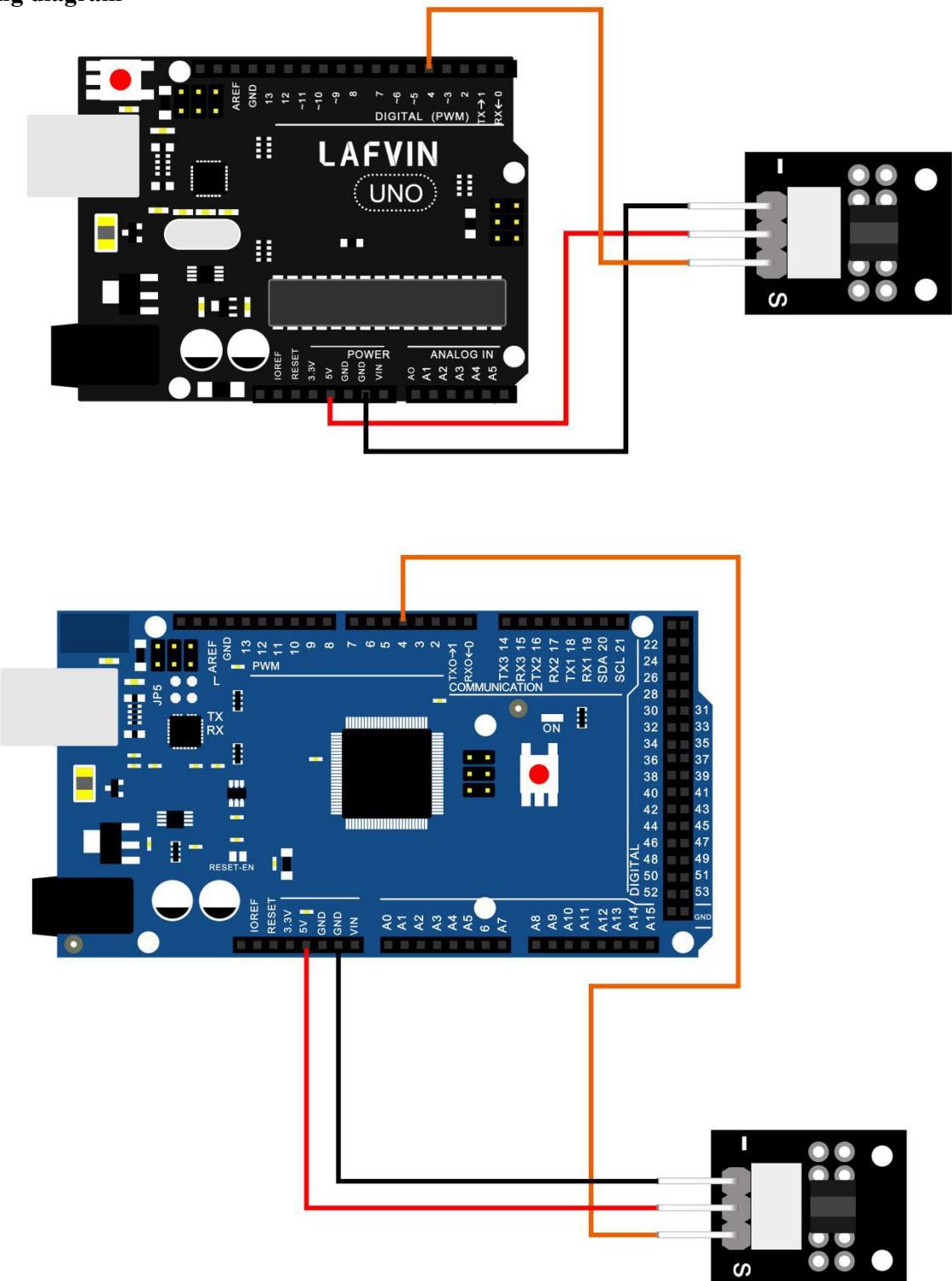


Photo-interrupter module and number 13 port have the built-in LED simple circuit. To produce a switch flasher, we can use connect the digital port 13 to the built-in LED and connect the Photo-interrupter MODULE S port to number 3 port of LAFVIN Uno board. When the switch sensing, LED twinkle light to the switch signal.

## Connection



## Schematic wiring diagram



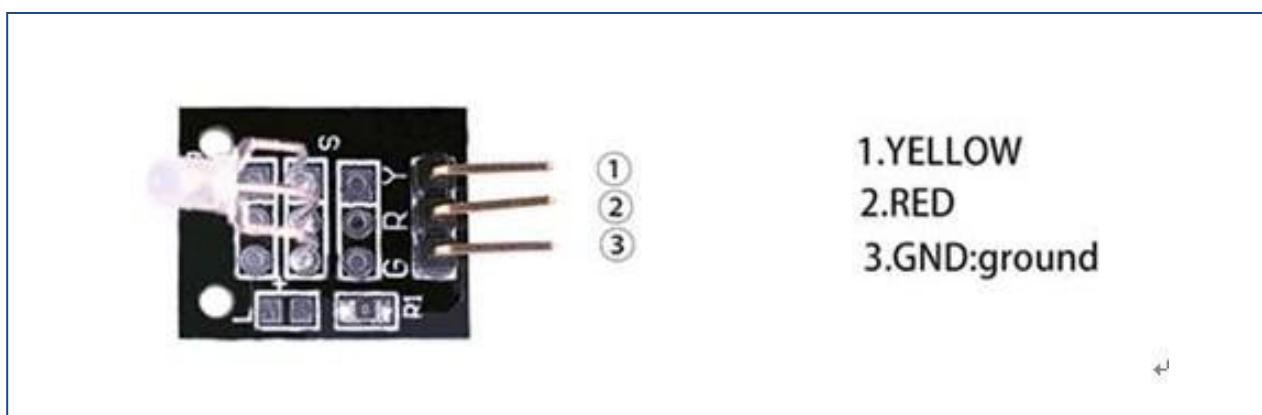
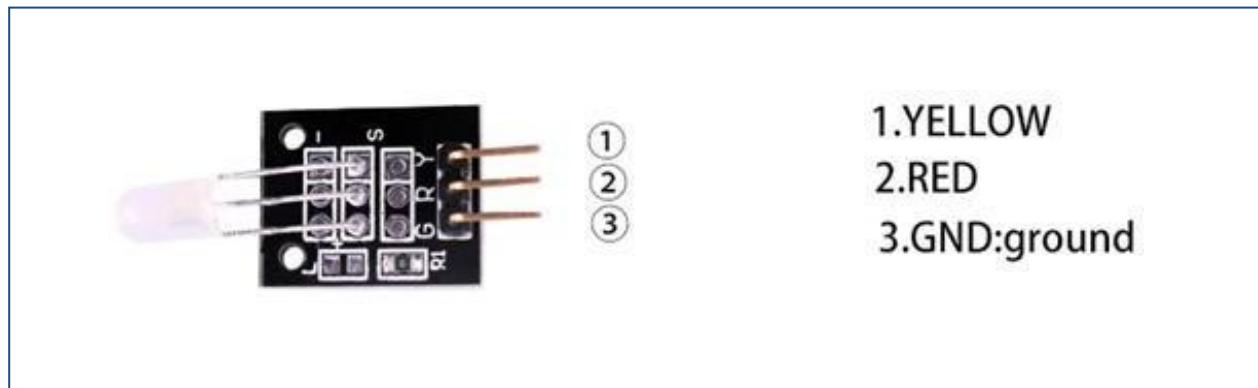
## Result

After we connect the circuit as the picture, we upload the program, we sensing the opto Interrupter, then we can see the LED13 light up and light off.

# Lesson 11 Dual-Color Common-cathode LED

## Overview

In this experiment, we will learn how to use Dual-color Common-Cathode LED.



## Component Required:

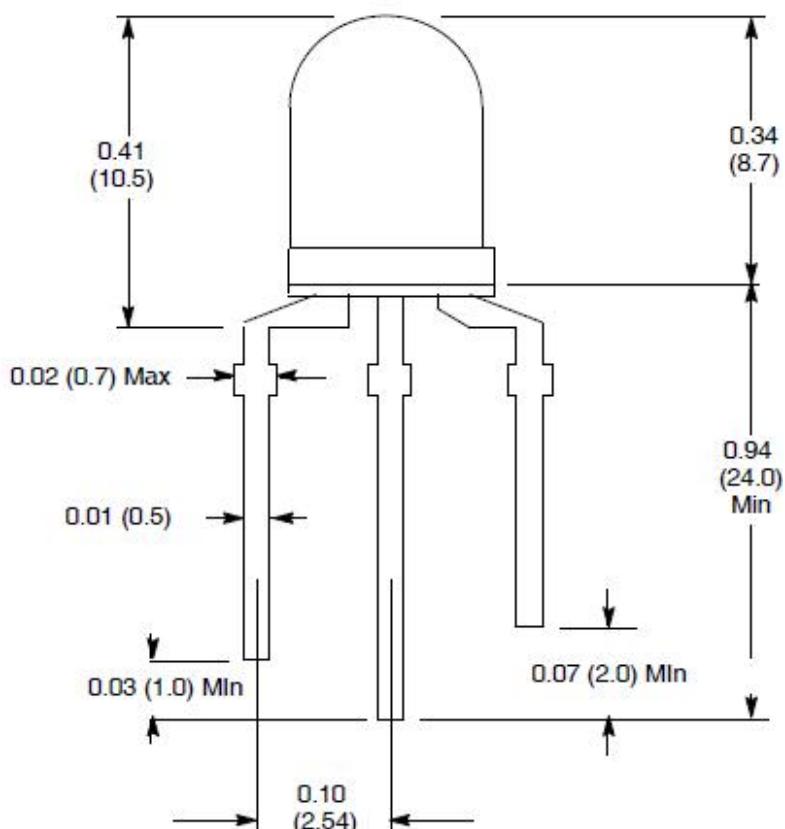
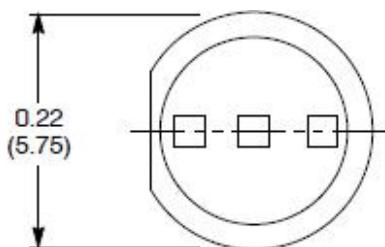
- (1) x LAFVIN UnoR3
- (1) x USB cable
- (2) x Dual-color Common-CathodeLED
- (x) x F-Mwires

## Component Introduction

### Dual-color Common-Cathode led:

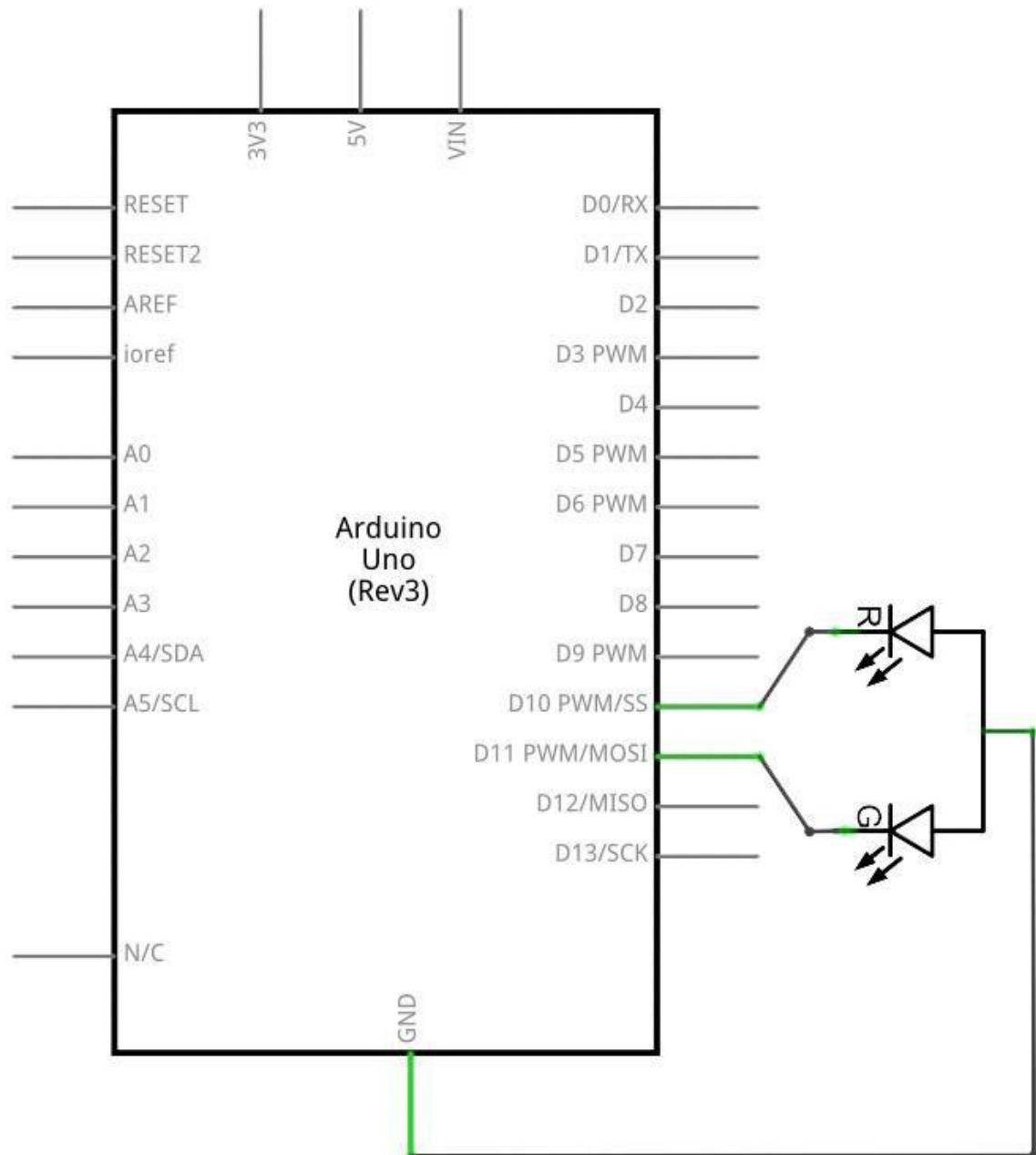
**Electro-Optical Characteristics:** ( $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$  unless otherwise specified)

Parameter	Symbol	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
View Angle of Half Power	$2\theta_{1/2}$	IF = 20mA	-	40	-	deg
Forward Voltage High Efficiency Red Yellow-Green	VF	IF = 20mA	-	2.05	2.80	V
			-	2.15	2.80	V
Luminous Intensity (Note 1)	IV	IF = 20mA	35	60	-	mcd
Peak Emission Wavelength High Efficiency Red Yellow-Green	$\lambda_p$	IF = 20mA	-	625	-	nm
			-	570	-	nm
Dominant Wave Length (Note 2) High Efficiency Red Yellow-Green	$\lambda_d(\text{HUE})$	IF = 20mA	-	618	-	nm
			-	567	-	nm

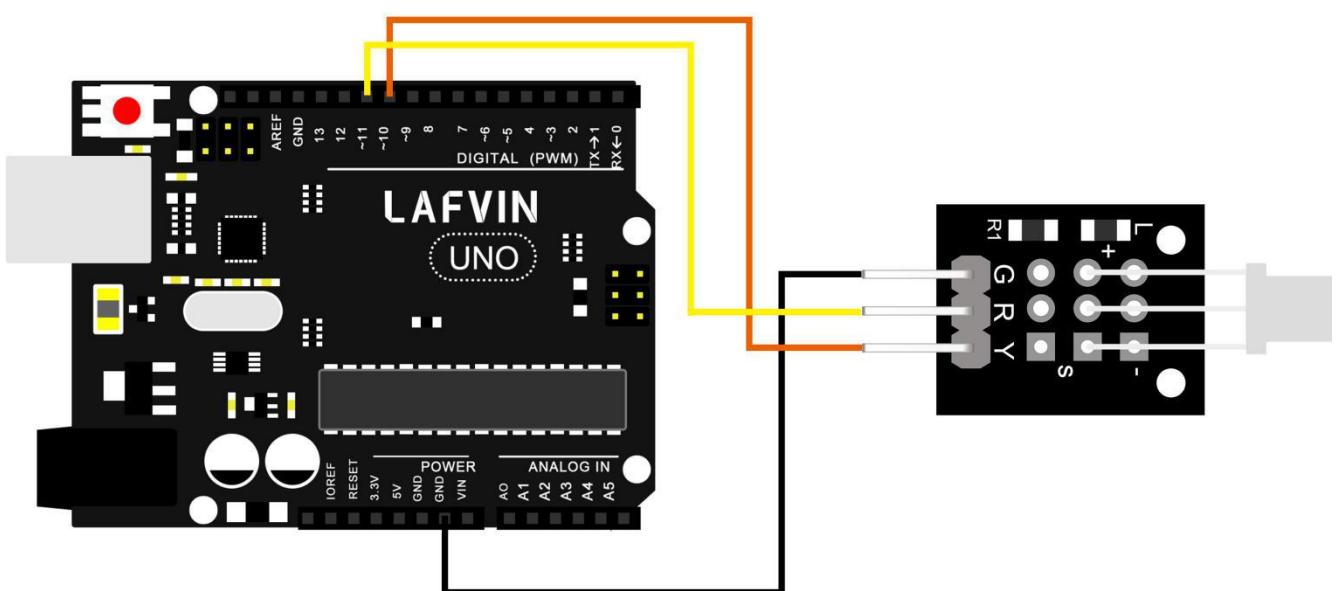
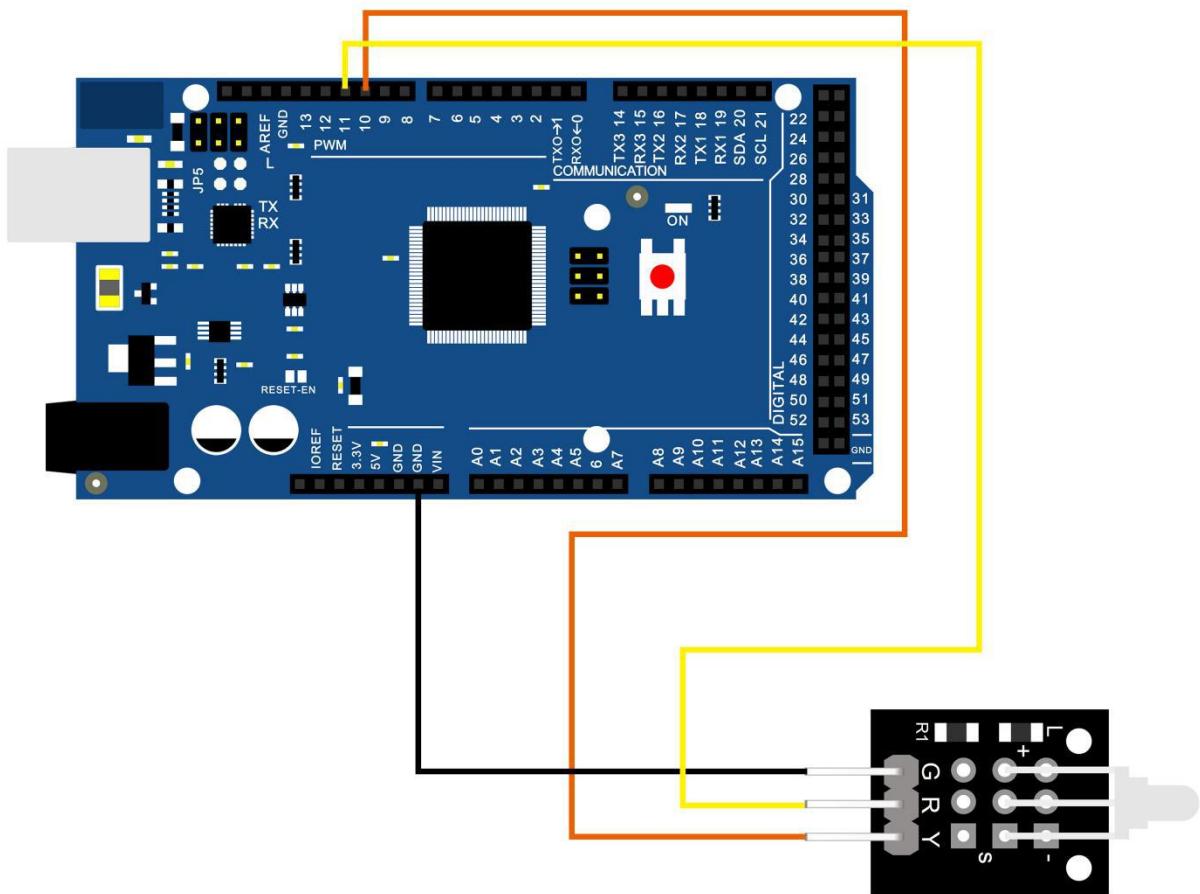


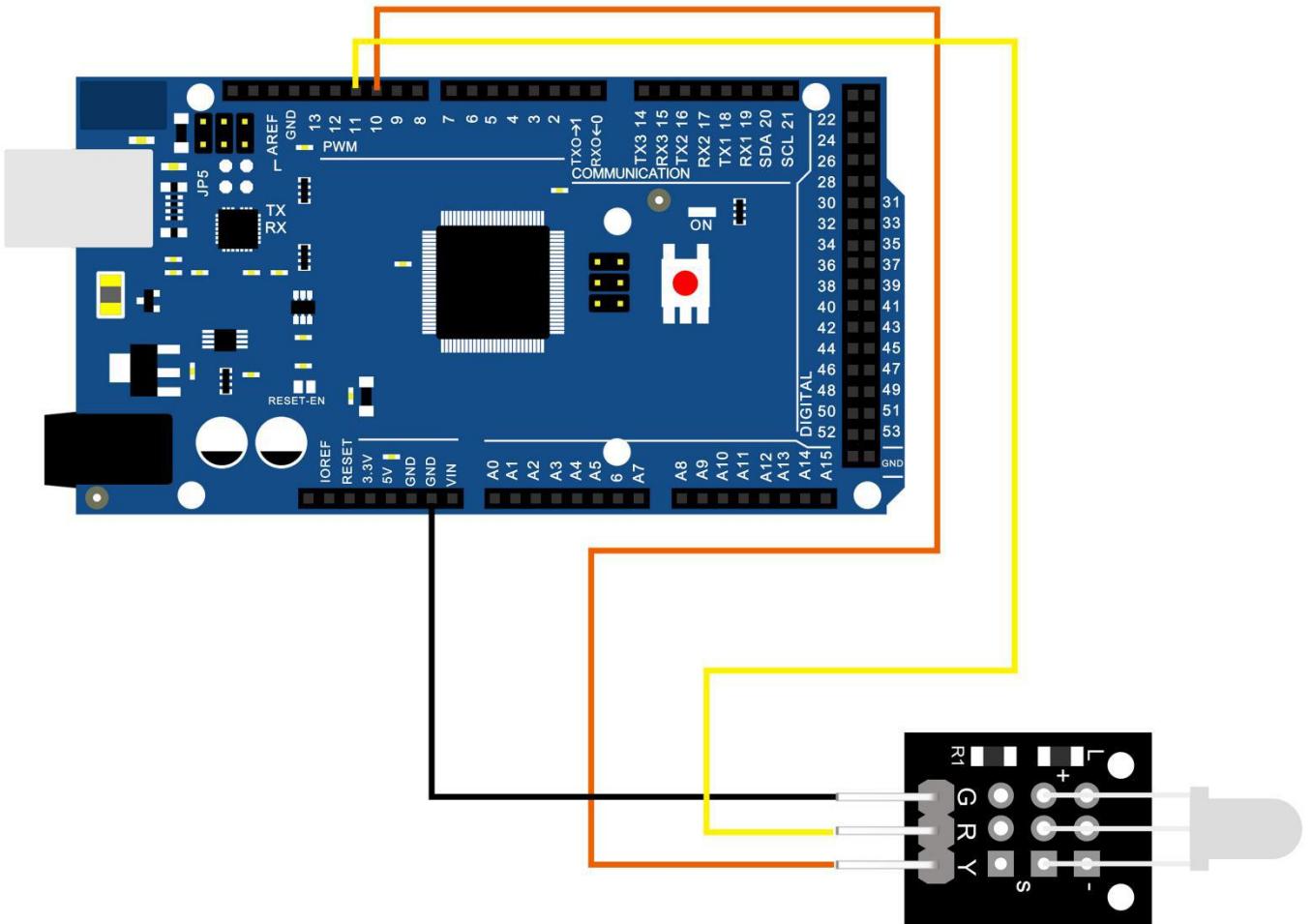
1. Red +
2. Common Lead -
3. Green +

## Connection Schematic



wiring diagram





## Result

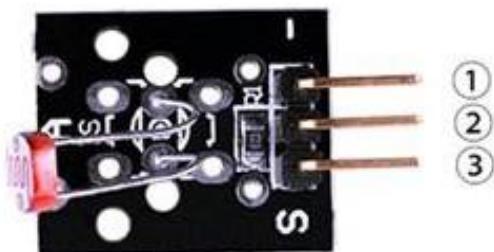
After we connect the circuit as the picture, we upload the program of each module. We can see the module changing their color as the code set. If you want to make it change the color in different way, you can revise the code.

# Lesson 12 Photoresistor Module

## Overview

In this experiment, we will learn how to use the photo-resistor module.

Photo-resistor is very common in our daily life. it is mainly used in intelligent switch so as to bring convenience to our life. At the same time, in our daily life, we also use it in electronic design. So in order to use it in a better, we provide the corresponding modules to help us to use it more conveniently and efficiently.



- 1.GND:ground
- 2.VCC:3.3V-5V DC
- 3.OUTPUT

## Component Required:

- (1) x UnoR3 Board
- (1) x USBcable
- (1) x Photoresistormodule
- (x) x F-M wires

## Component Introduction

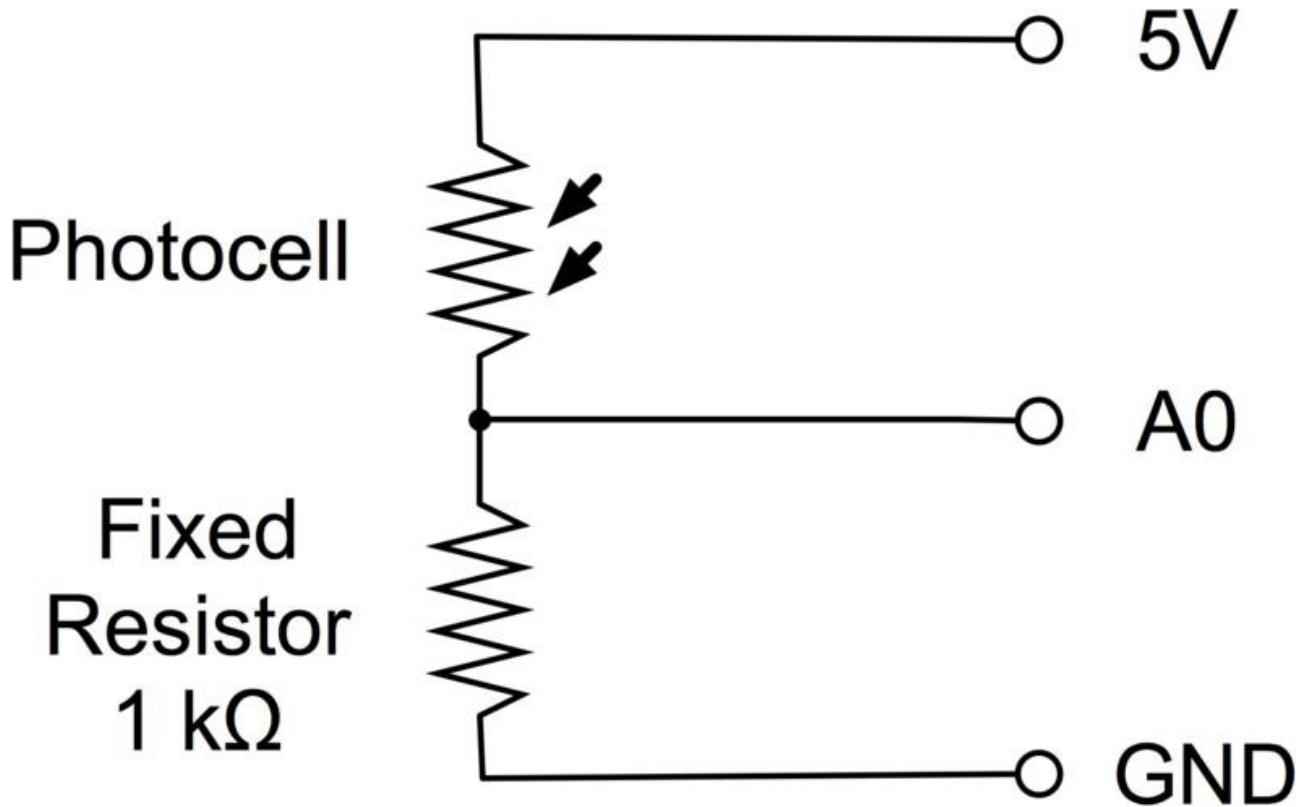
### PHOTOCELL:

The photocell used is of a type called a light dependent resistor, sometimes called an LDR. As the name suggests, these components act just like a resistor, except that the resistance changes in response to how much light is falling on them.

This one has a resistance of about  $50\text{ k}\Omega$  in near darkness and  $500\text{ }\Omega$  in bright light. To convert this varying value of resistance into something we can measure on an Arduino's

analog input, it needs to be converted into a voltage.

The simplest way to do that is to combine it with a fixed resistor.



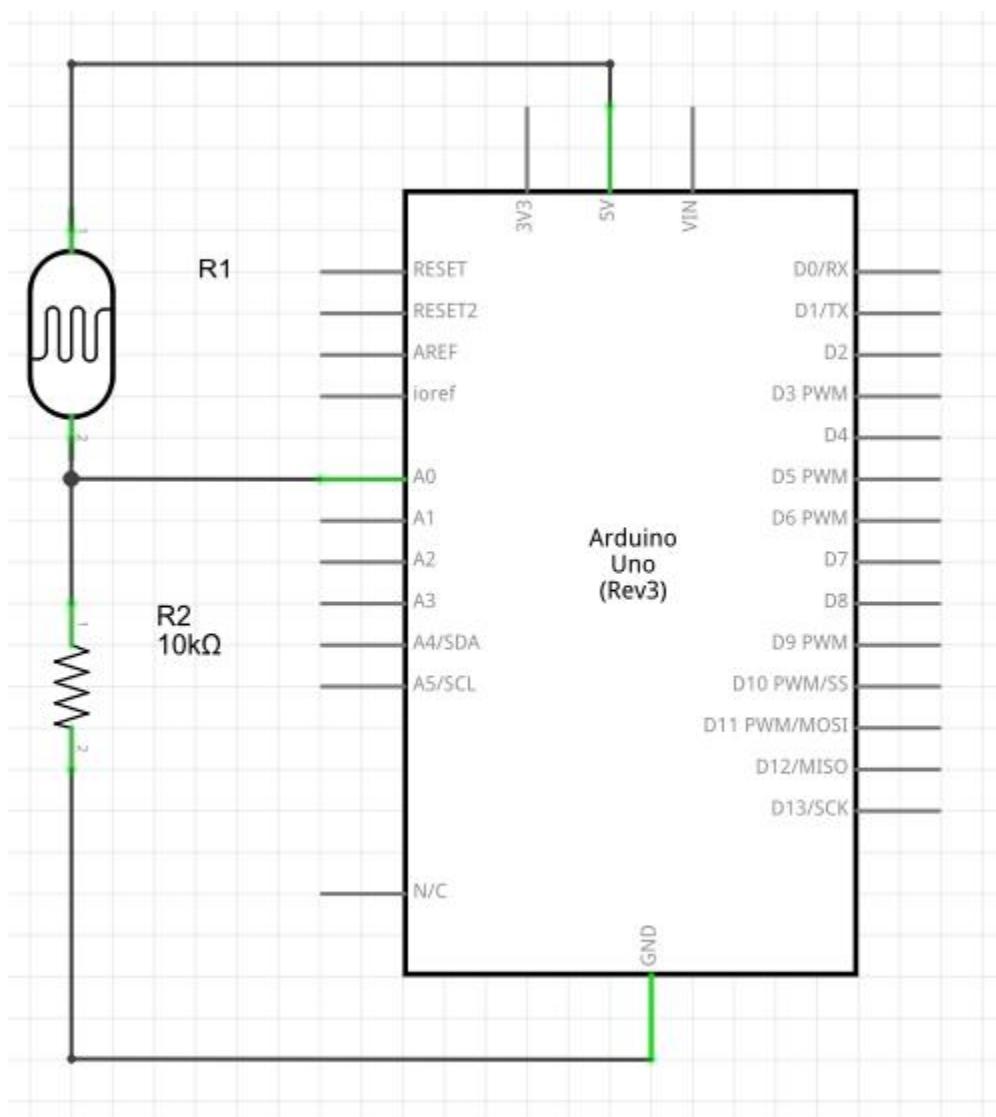
The resistor and photocell together behave rather like a pot. When the light is very bright, then the resistance of the photocell is very low compared with the fixed value resistor, and so it is as if the pot were turned to maximum.

When the photocell is in dull light the resistance becomes greater than the fixed 1kΩresistor and it is as if the pot were being turned towards GND.

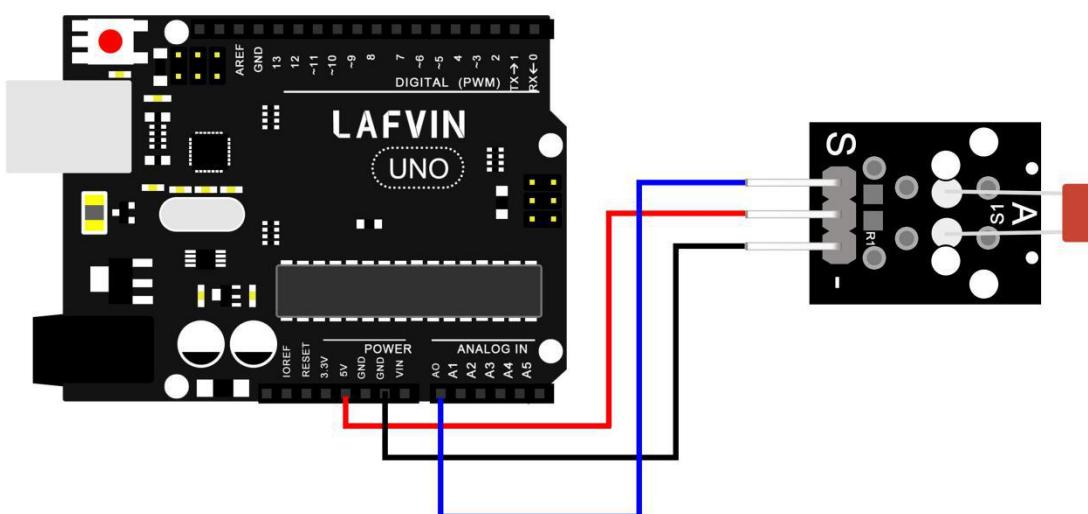
Load up the sketch given in the next section and try covering the photocell with your finger, and holding it near a light source.

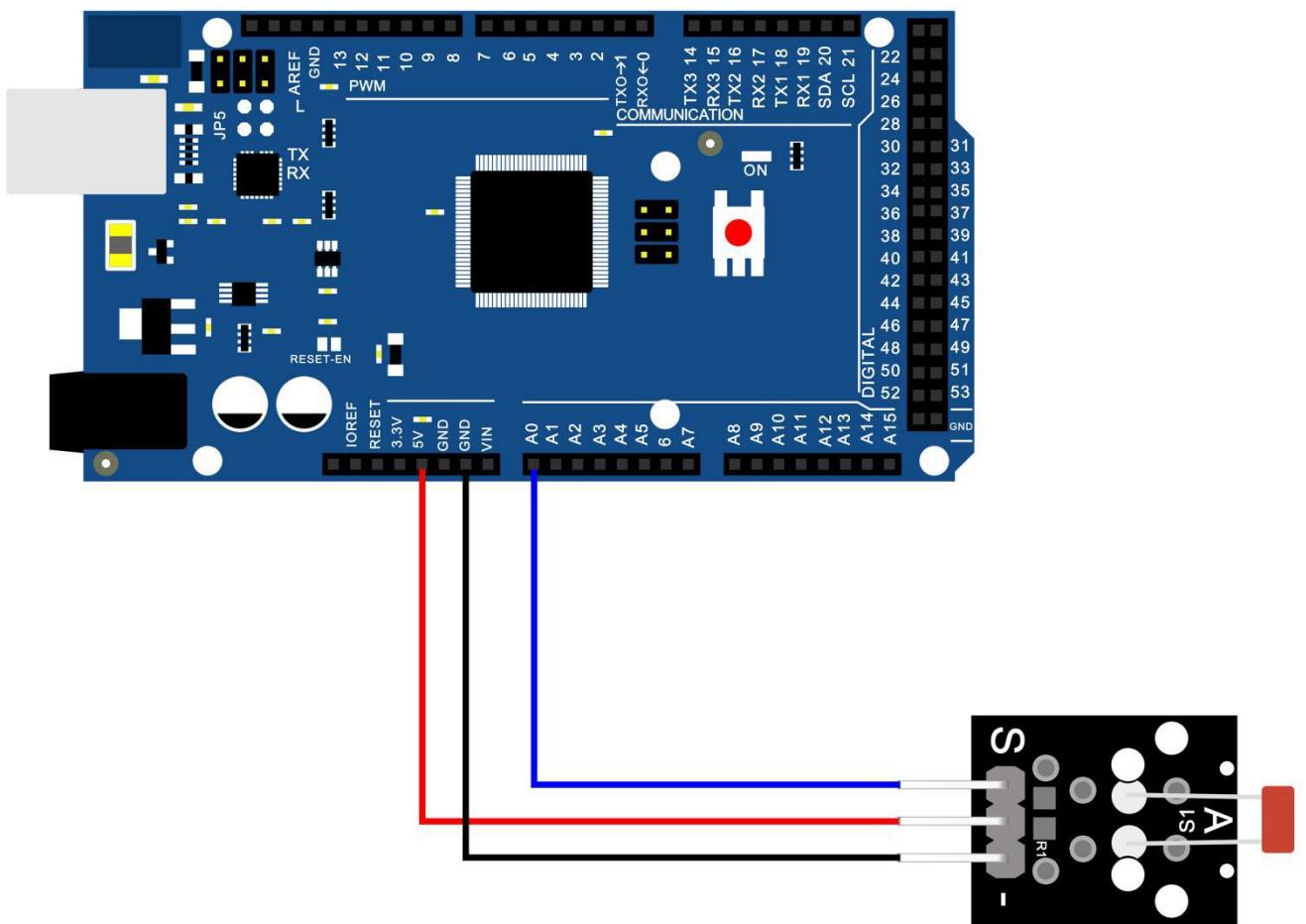
## Connection

### Schematic



wiring diagram





## Result

Upload the program then open the monitor, we can see the data as below:

```
35  
35  
38  
45  
83  
214  
346  
344  
228  
84  
78  
71  
69  
76  
174  
191  
68  
59  
55  
57  
52  
54  
154  
533  
734  
734  
713
```

自动滚屏    换行符    9600 波特率

In the test, we only read the output analog voltage value of photo-resistor module. In the test results, we will find that when there is lighting, high voltage output equivalently of switch on, when there is no light, low voltage equivalently of switch off. This is what we can use this in practice.

# Lesson 13 Big Sound Sensor Module and Small Sound Sensor Module

## Overview

In this experiment, we will learn how to use the High-sensitive Voice Sensor.



- 1.DO:digital output
- 2.VCC: 3.3V-5V DC
- 3.GND:ground
- 4.AO:analog output



- 1.DO:digital output
- 2.VCC: 3.3V-5V DC
- 3.GND:ground
- 4.AO:analog output

## Component Required:

- (1) x UnoR3 Board
- (1) x USBcable
- (1) x Big sound sensor module
- (1) x Small sound sensor module
- (x) x F-Mwires

## Component Introduction

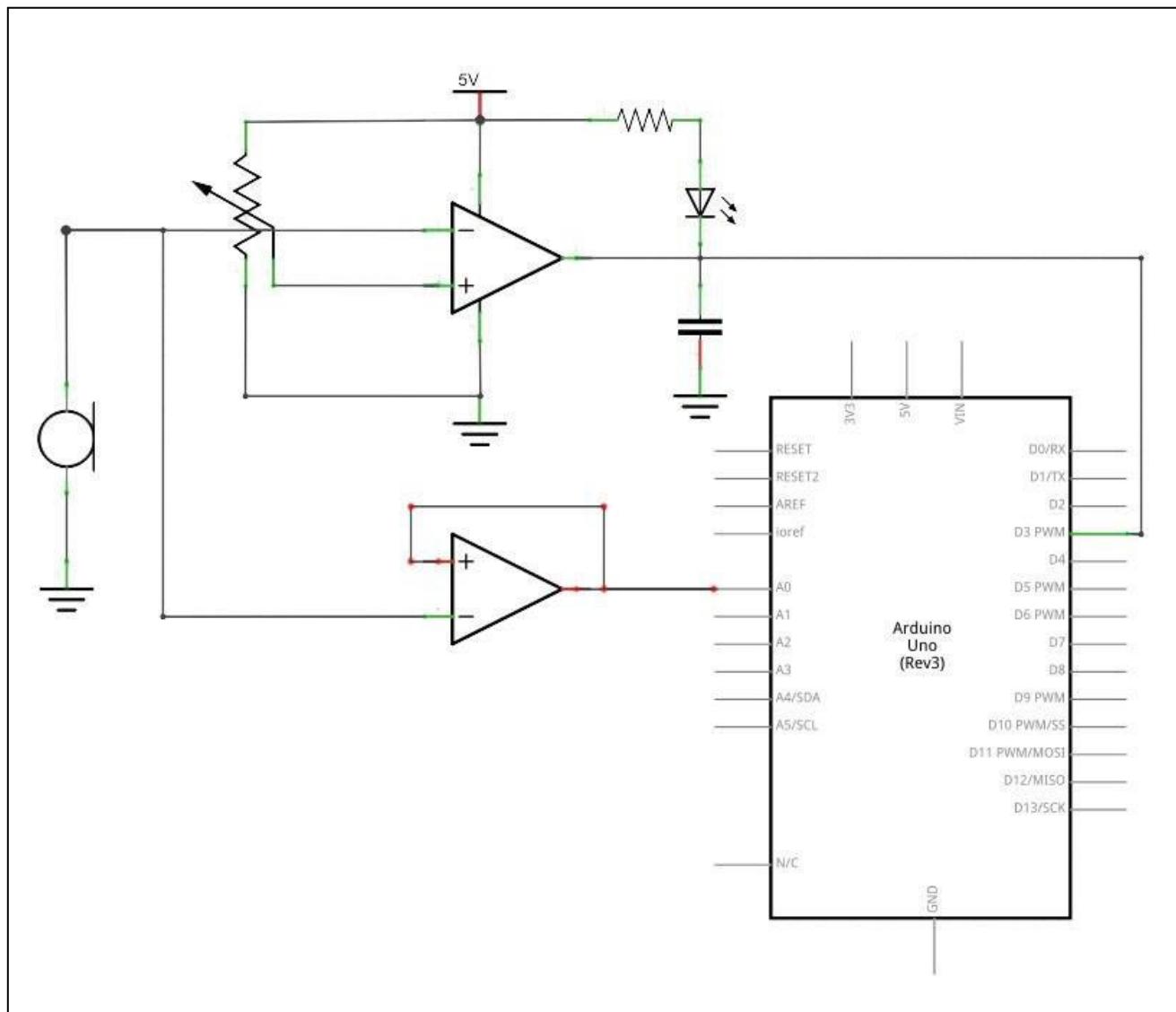
### Sound sensor:

The sound sensor module provides an easy way to detect sound and is generally used for detecting sound intensity. This module can be used for security, switch, and monitoring applications. Its accuracy can be easily adjusted for the convenience of usage.

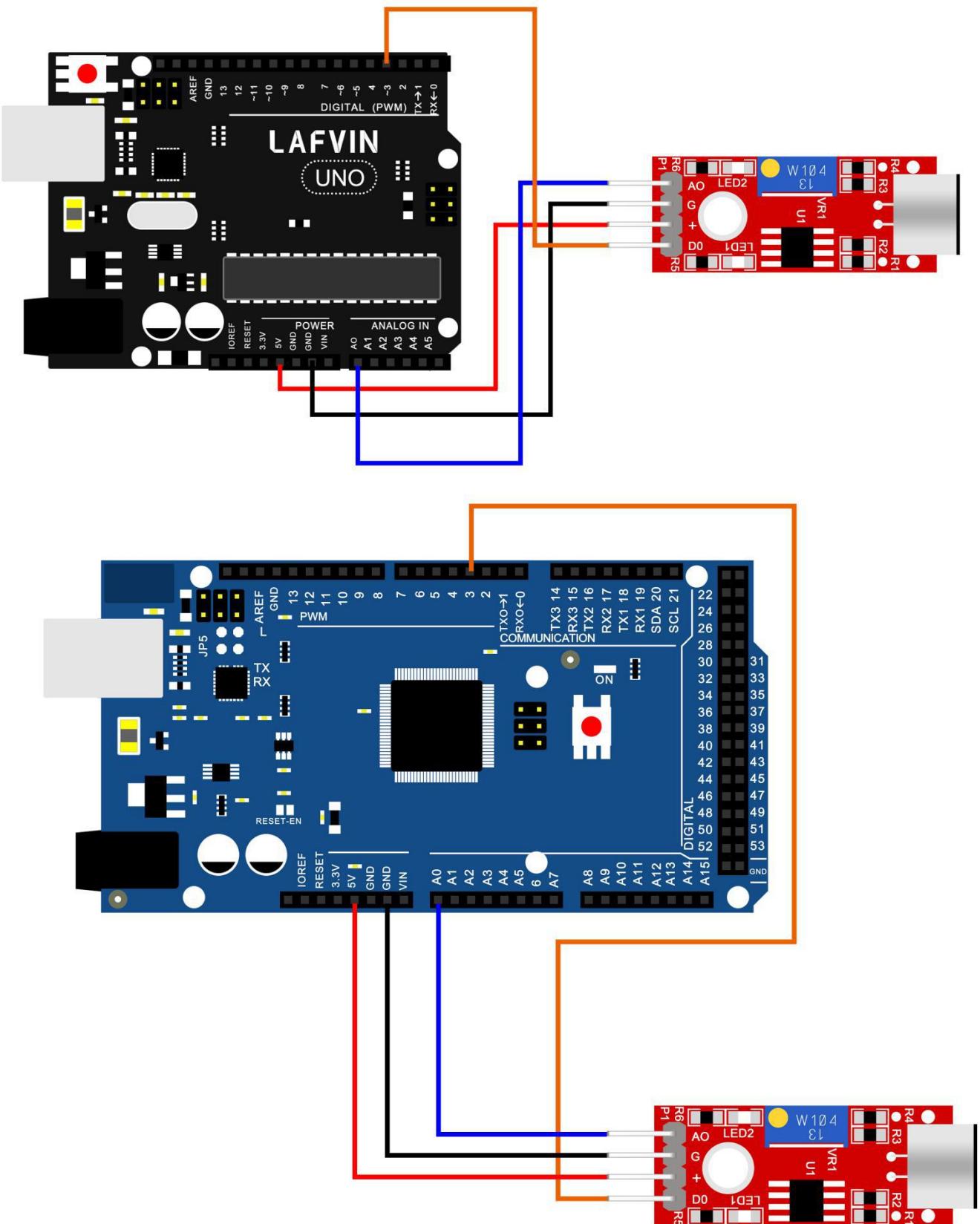
It uses a microphone which supplies the input to an amplifier, peak detector and buffer. When the sensor detects a sound, it processes an output signal voltage which is sent to a microcontroller then performs necessary processing.

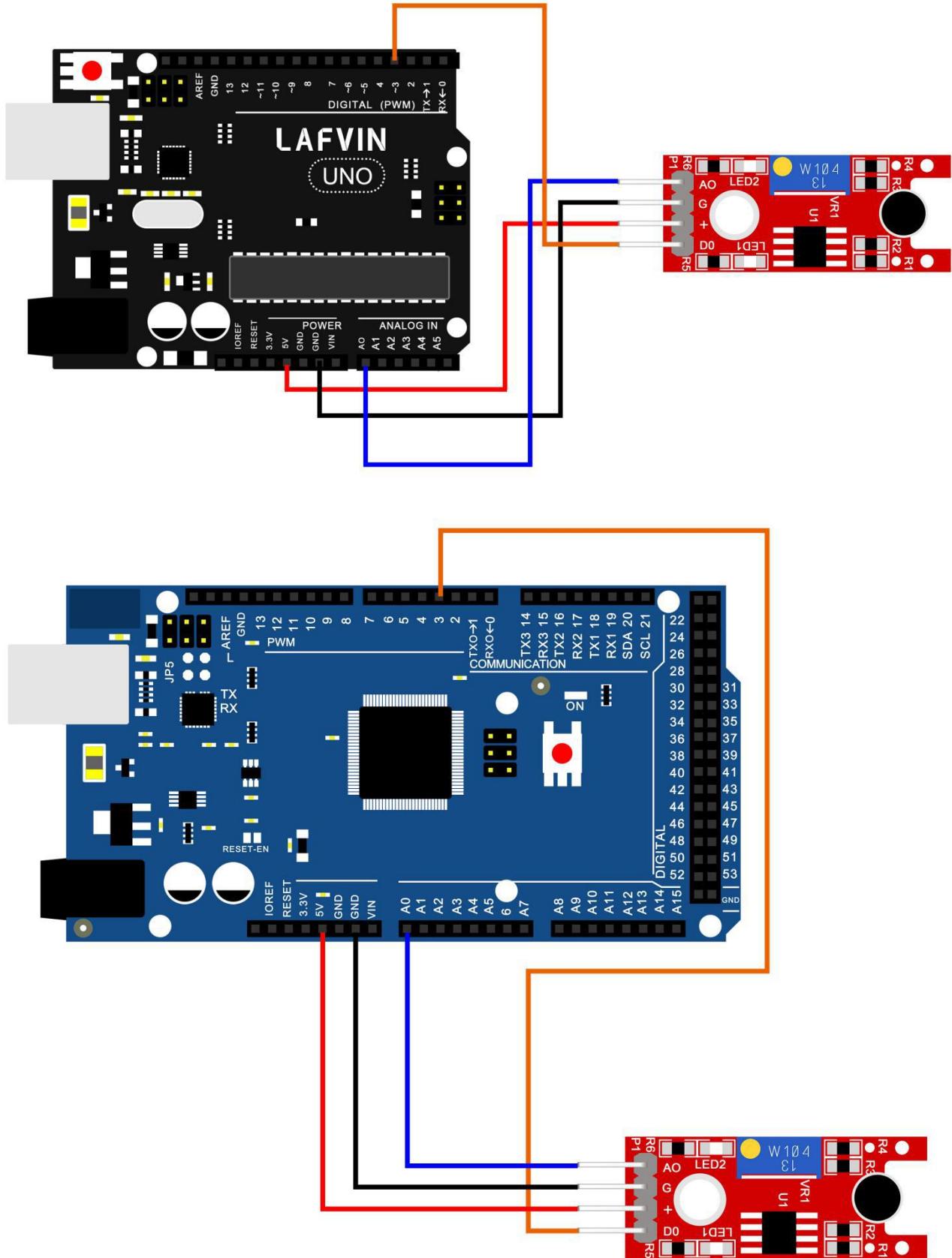
## Connection

### Schematic



## wiring diagram





## Result

High-sensitive Voice Sensor has two output:

AO, analog output, real-time output voltage signal of microphone

DO, when the intensity of the sound to reach a certain threshold, the output high and low levelsignal, the threshold-sensitivity can be achieved by potentiometer adjustment period.

The module features:

The installation of 3mm screw holes use 5 v dc power supply have analog output

turn a threshold level of output microphone GaoGan degree, high sensitivity. has a power light the comparator output indicator light. Upload the program then open the monitor, we can see the data as below:

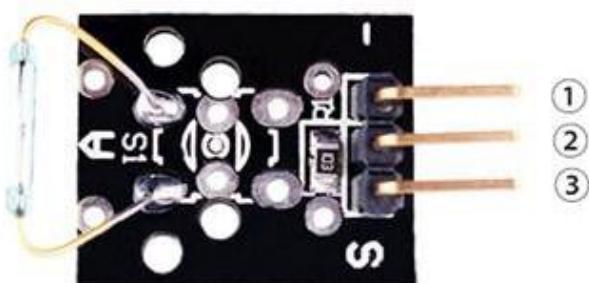
# Lesson 14 Reed Swith and mini Reed Switch Module

## Overview

In this experiment, we will learn how to use reed switch and mini reed switch module.



- 1.DO:digital output
- 2.VCC: 3.3V-5V DC
- 3.GND:ground
- 4.AO:analog output



- 1.GND:ground
- 2.VCC:3.3V-5V DC
- 3.OUTPUT

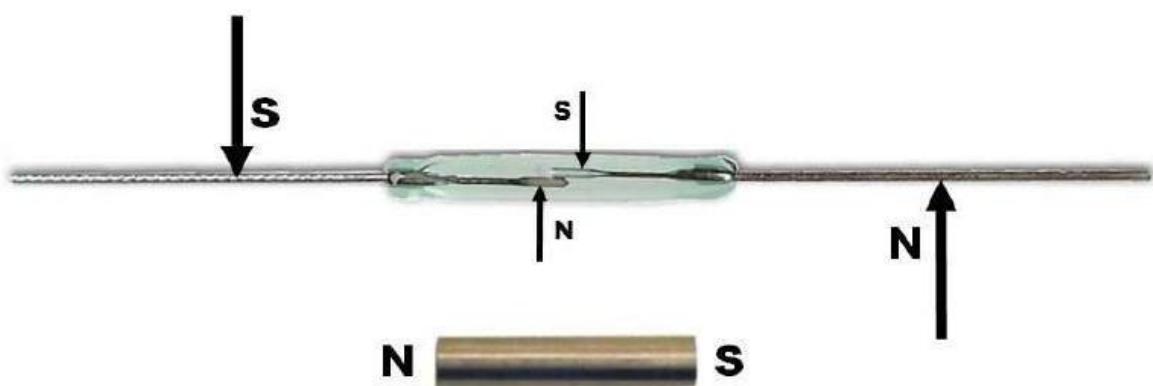
## Component Required:

- (1) X UnoR3 Board
- (1) x USBcable
- (1) x Reed switch module
- (1) x Mini Reed switch module
- (x) x F-Mwires

## Component Introduction

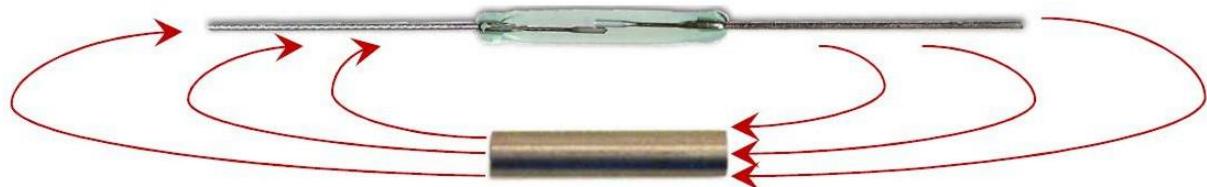
### Reed Switch and Reed Sensor Activation:

Although a reed switch can be activated by placing it inside an electrical coil, many reed switches and reed sensors are used for proximity sensing and are activated by a magnet. As the magnet is brought into the proximity of the reed sensor/switch, the device activates. As the magnet is removed from the proximity of the reed sensor/switch, the device deactivates. However, the magnetic interaction involved in activating the reed switch contacts is not necessarily obvious. One way of thinking about the interaction is that the magnet induces magnetic poles into the metal parts of the reed switch and the resulting attraction between the electrical contacts causes the reed switch to activate.



**Figure 1 – Magnetic Induction**

Another equally valid way of thinking about the interaction between a magnet and a reed switch is that the magnet induces magnetic flux through the electrical contacts. When the magnetic flux is high enough, the magnetic attraction between the contacts causes the reed switch to close.



**Figure 2 – Magnetic Flux**

The following are examples of typical reed switch and reed sensor activate distances.

## Difference between the reed switch module and mini reed switch module

As we can see, the reed switch module is bigger than the mini reed switch module. So the bigger one may have more function than the mini one. The reed switch can output in two ways: digital and analog. The mini reed can only output in digital.

In the 37 sensor kit, there have 7 red pcb modules. The difference between the red and small pcb is same as above.

### Principle

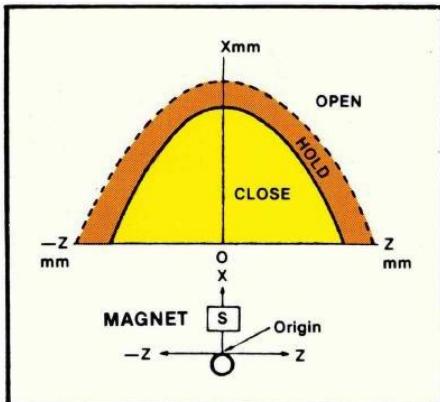


Figure 3 – Magnet Parallel to Reed Sw.

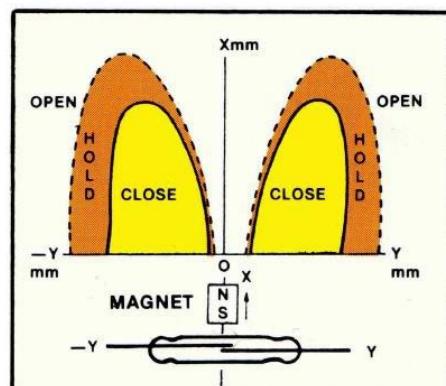


Figure 4 – Magnet Perpendicular to Reed Sw.

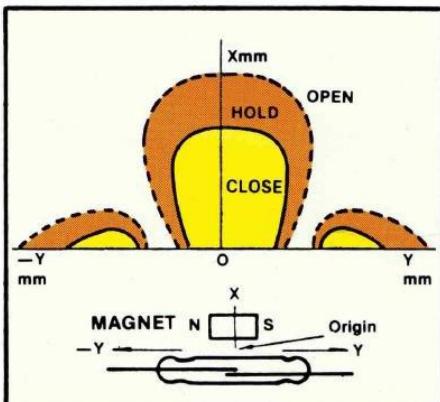
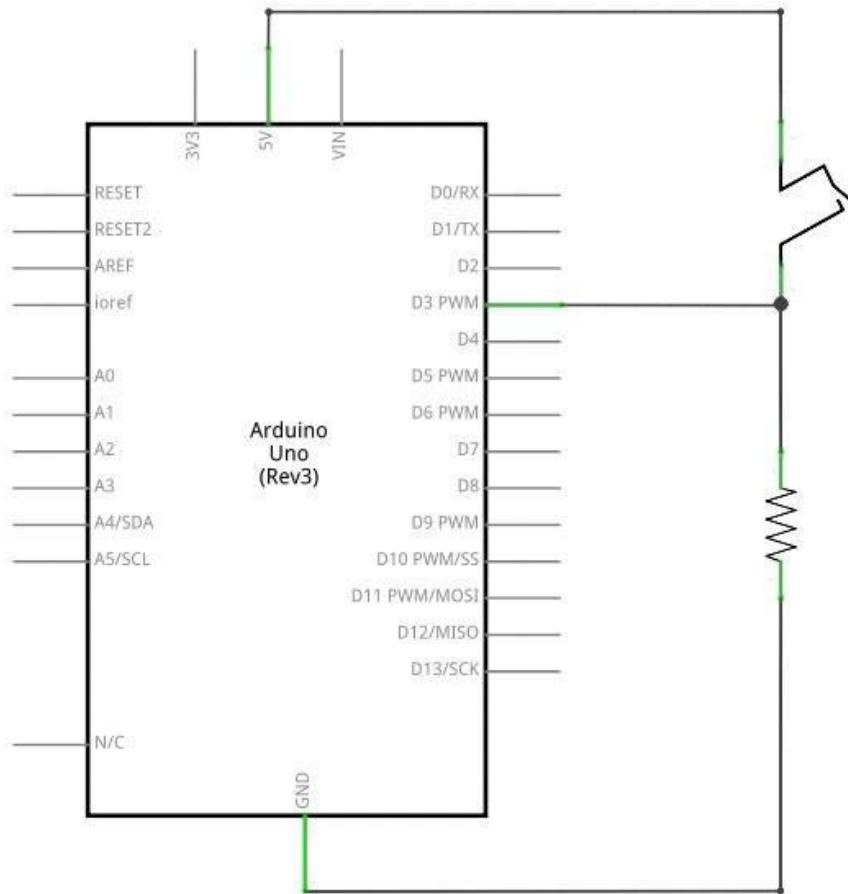


Figure 5 – Magnet Parallel to Reed Sw.

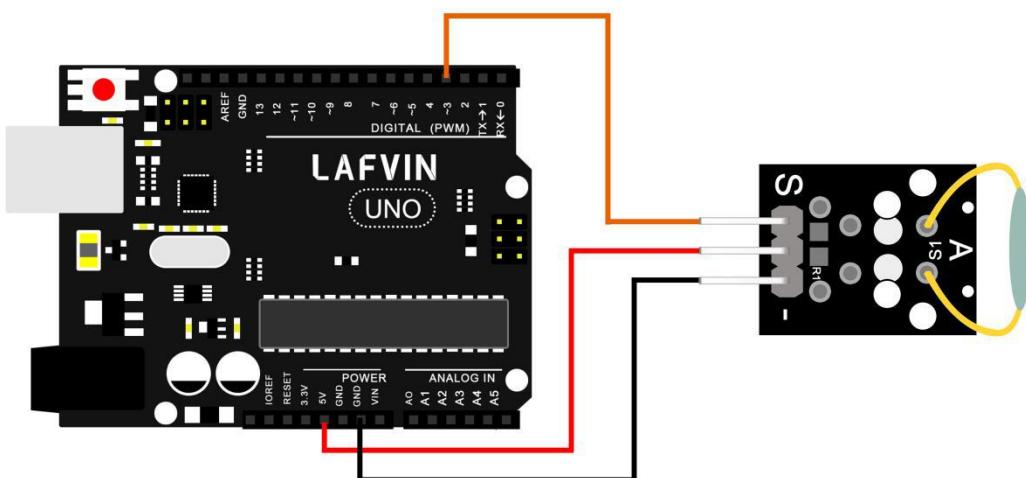
As can be seen, the magnetic orientation and location relative to the reed switch play important roles in the activation distances. In addition, the size of the activate regions(lobes) will vary depending on the strength of the magnet and the sensitivity of the reed switch. Proper orientation of the magnet with respect to the reed sensor/switch is an important consideration in meeting the application's requirements across the tolerance range for mechanical systems, magnetic strength and reed sensor or reed switch sensitivity.

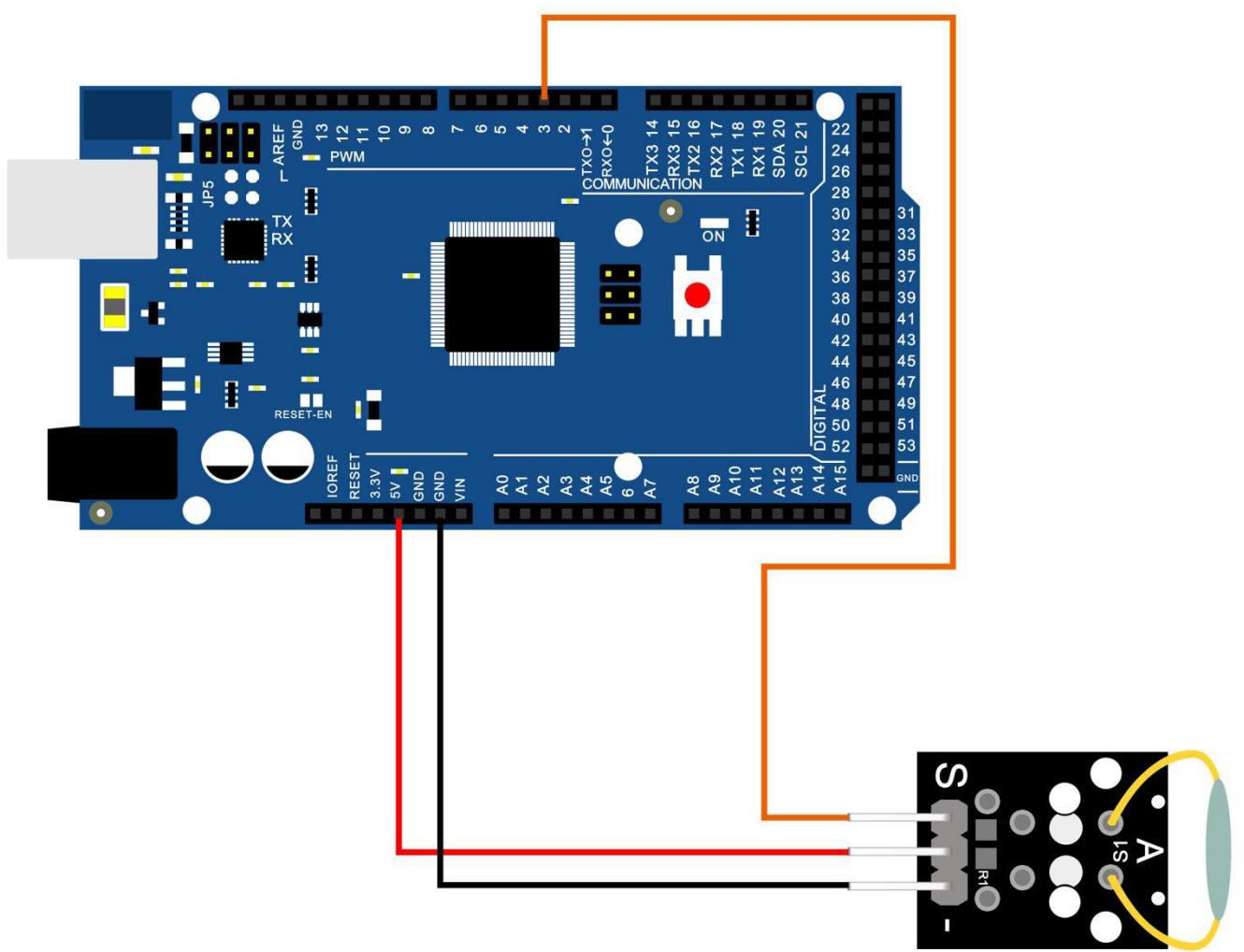
## Connection of mini reed switch module

### Schematic



### wiring diagram



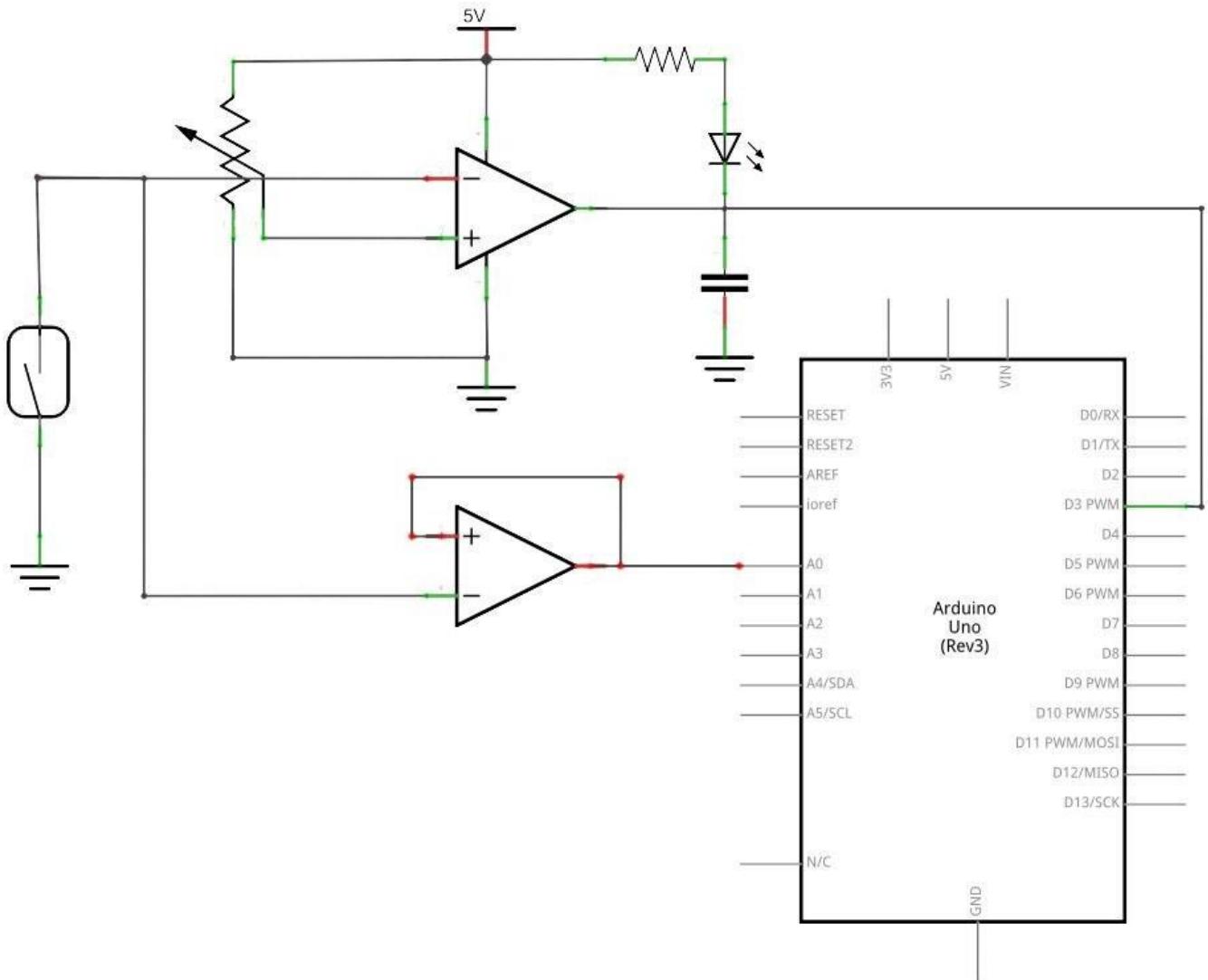


## Result

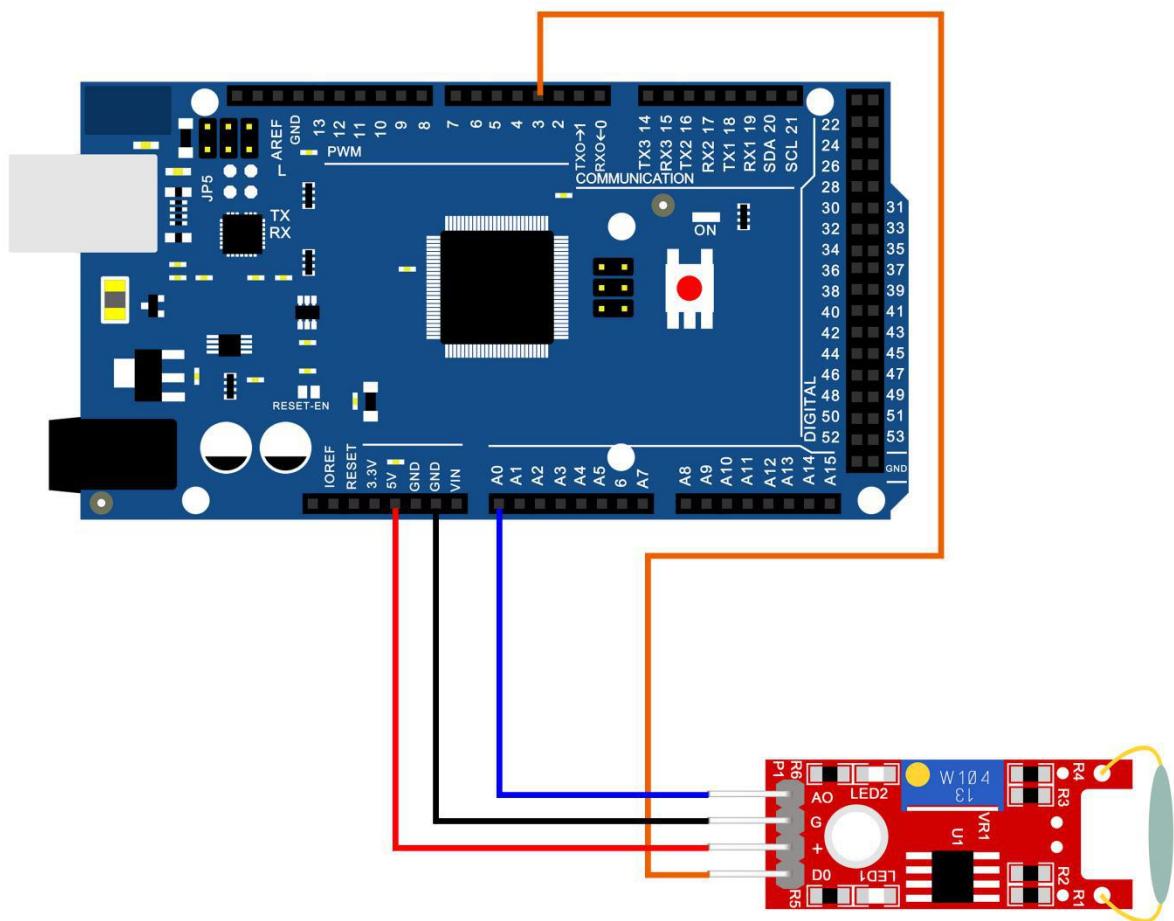
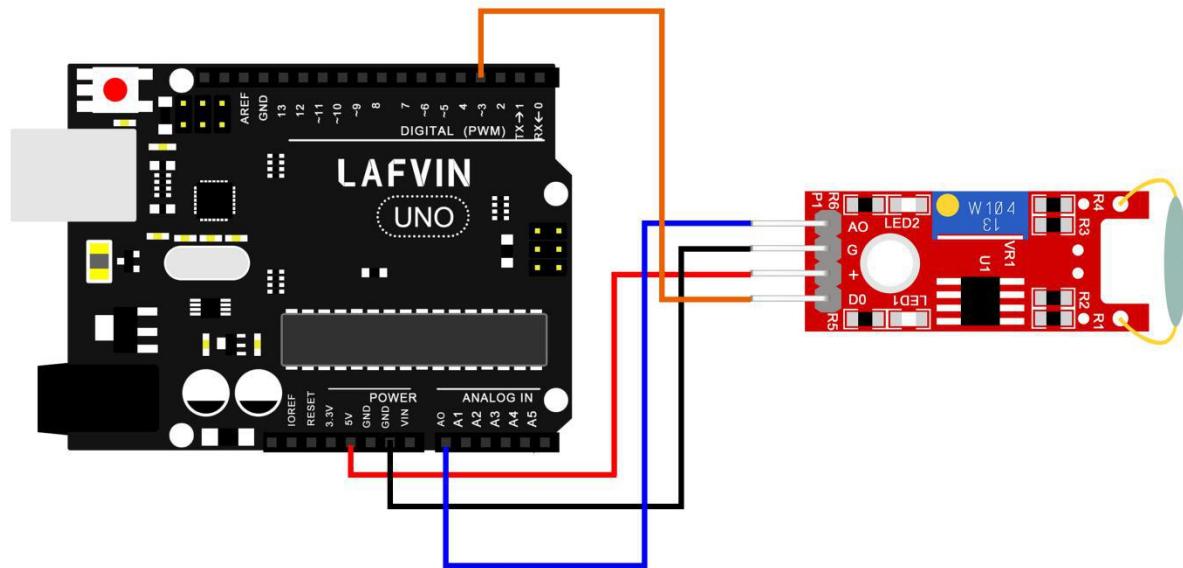
Upload the program, When the module access to magnetic, you can see the led on or off. Mini switch module and number 13 port have the built-in LED simple circuit. To produce a switch flasher, we can use connect the digital port 13 to the built-in LED and connect the switch module S port to number 3 port of LAFVIN Uno board. When the switch sensing, LED twinkle light to the switch signal.

### **Connection of reed switch module**

## Schematic



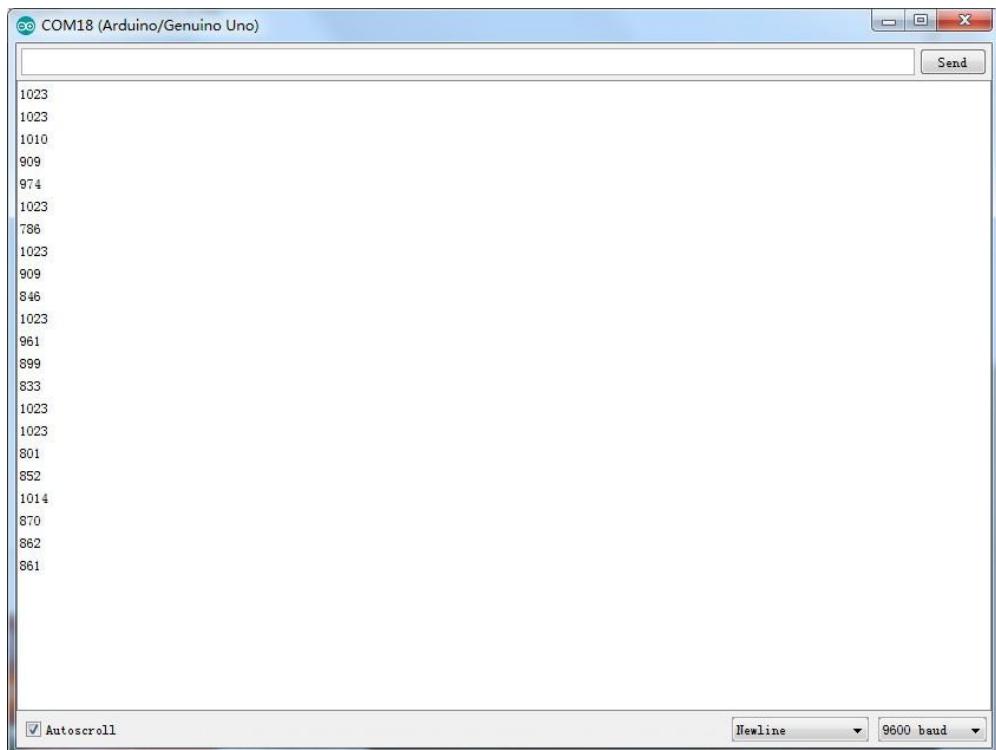
## wiring diagram



## Result

In this experiment, we use the AO pin of reed switch module. When the sensor sensing magnetism, the module will output a data which reflect the strength of the magnetism. The number is from 0 to 1023.

Upload the program then open the monitor, we can see the data as below:

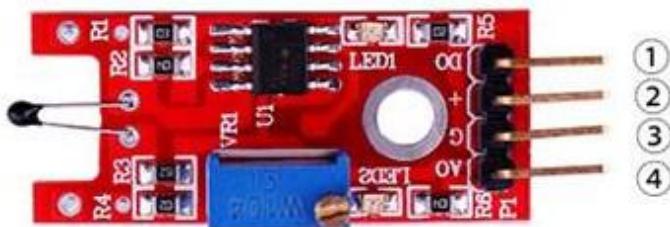


Value
1023
1023
1010
909
974
1023
786
1023
909
846
1023
961
899
833
1023
1023
801
852
1014
870
862
861

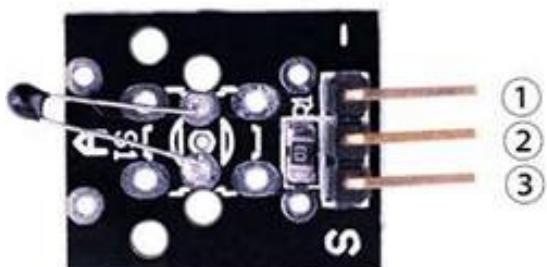
# Lesson 15 Digital Temperature Module

## Overview

In this experiment, we will learn how to use digital temperature module and analog temp module.



- 1.DO:digital output
- 2.VCC: 3.3V-5V DC
- 3.GND:ground
- 4.AO:analog output



- 1.GND:ground
- 2.VCC:3.3V-5V DC
- 3.OUTPUT

## Component Required:

- (1) x UnoR3 Board
- (1) x USBcable
- (1) x digital temperature module
- (1) x temperaturemodule
- (x) x F-M wires

## Component Introduction

Thermistor:

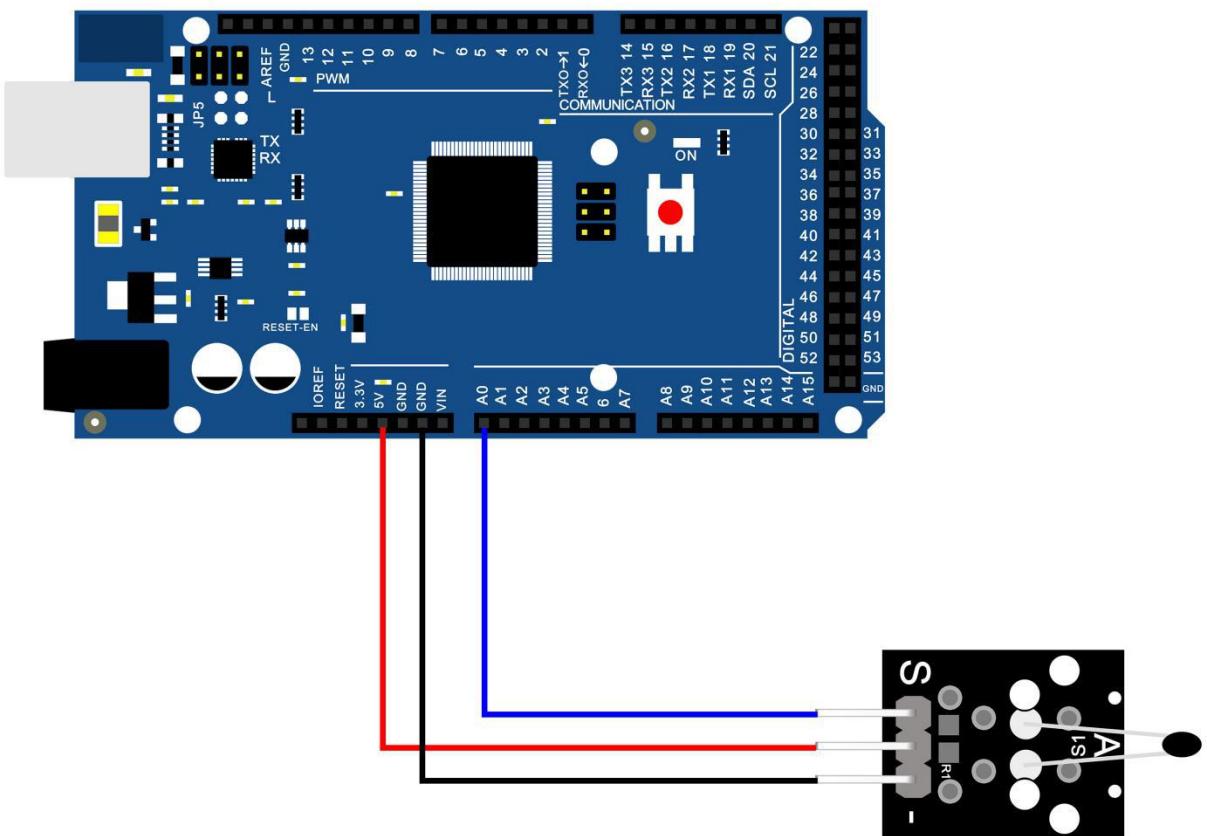
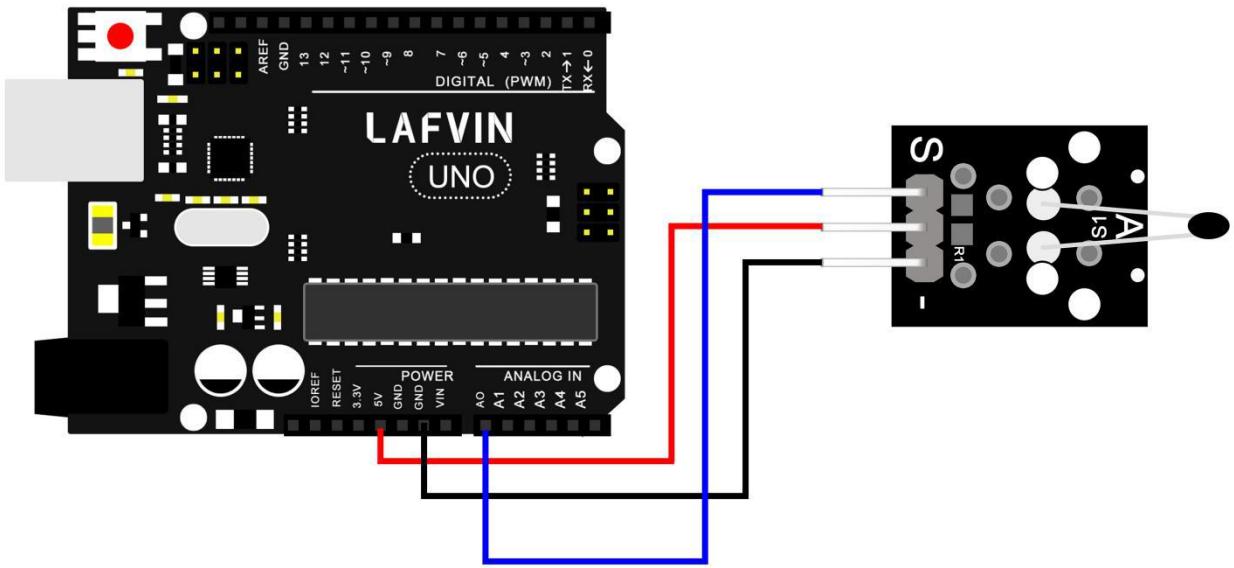


These thermistors have a narrow tolerance on the B-value, the result of which provides a very small tolerance on the nominal resistance value over a wide temperature range. For this reason the usual graphs of  $R = f(T)$  are replaced by Resistance Values at Intermediate Temperatures Tables, together with a formula to calculate the characteristics with a high precision.

RS stock no.	151-215	151-221	151-237	151-243
Resistance at +25°C	3kΩ	5kΩ	10kΩ	100kΩ
Temperature range	-55°C to +150°C			
Tolerance (0 to +70°C)	±0.2°C			
Dissipation constant	1mW			
Time constant	10s			

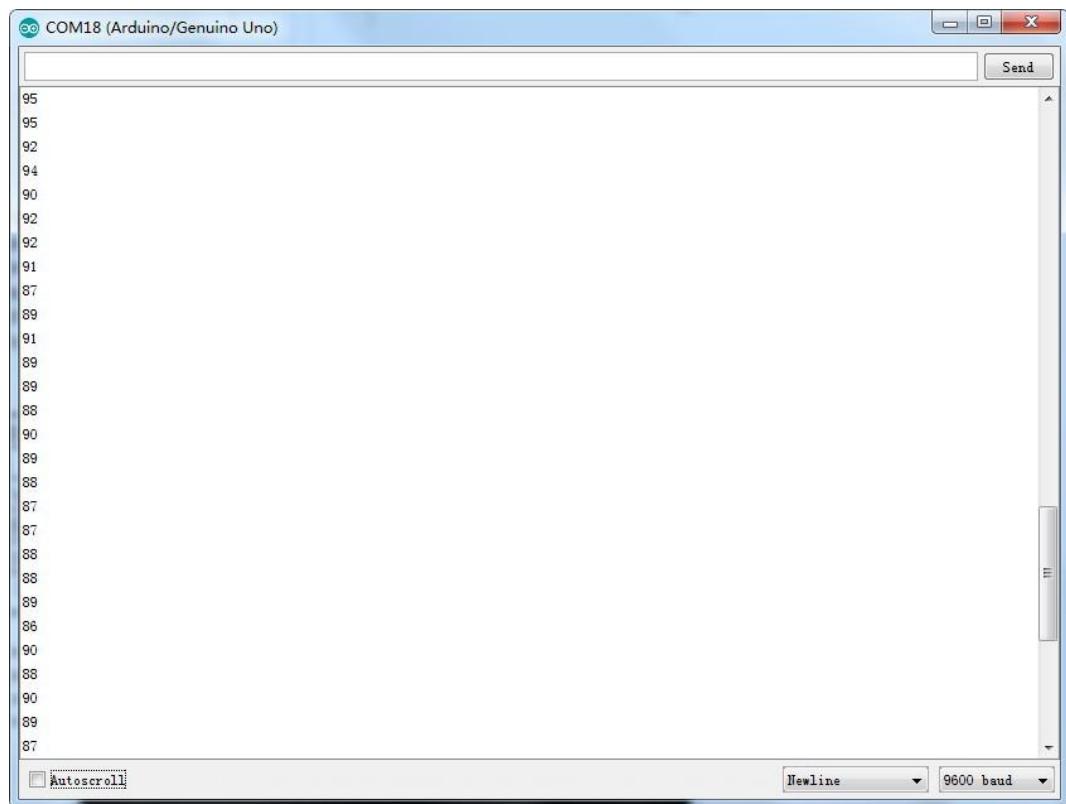
## Connection of digital temperature module

wiring diagram



## Result

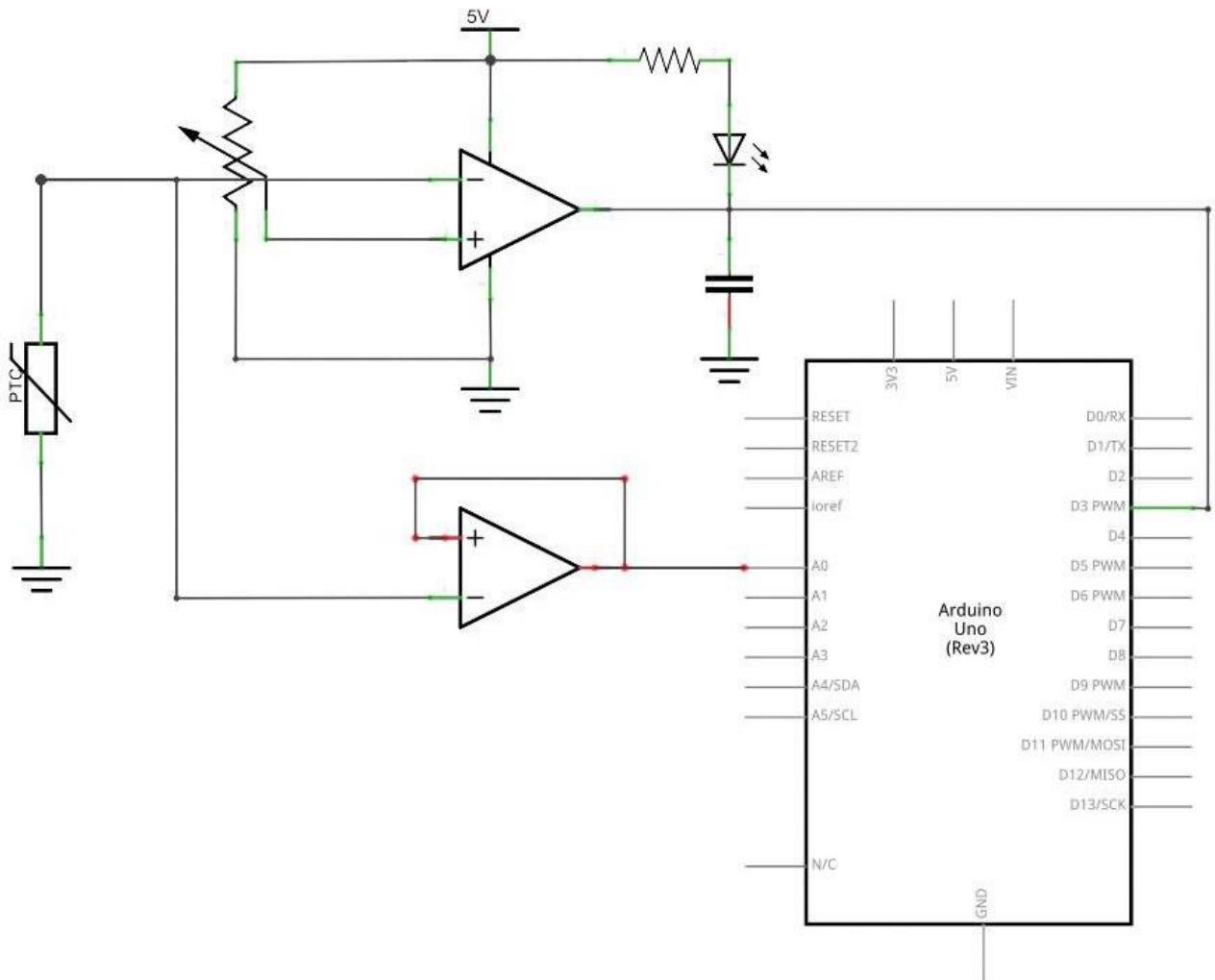
Upload the program, open the monitor then you can see the data as below:



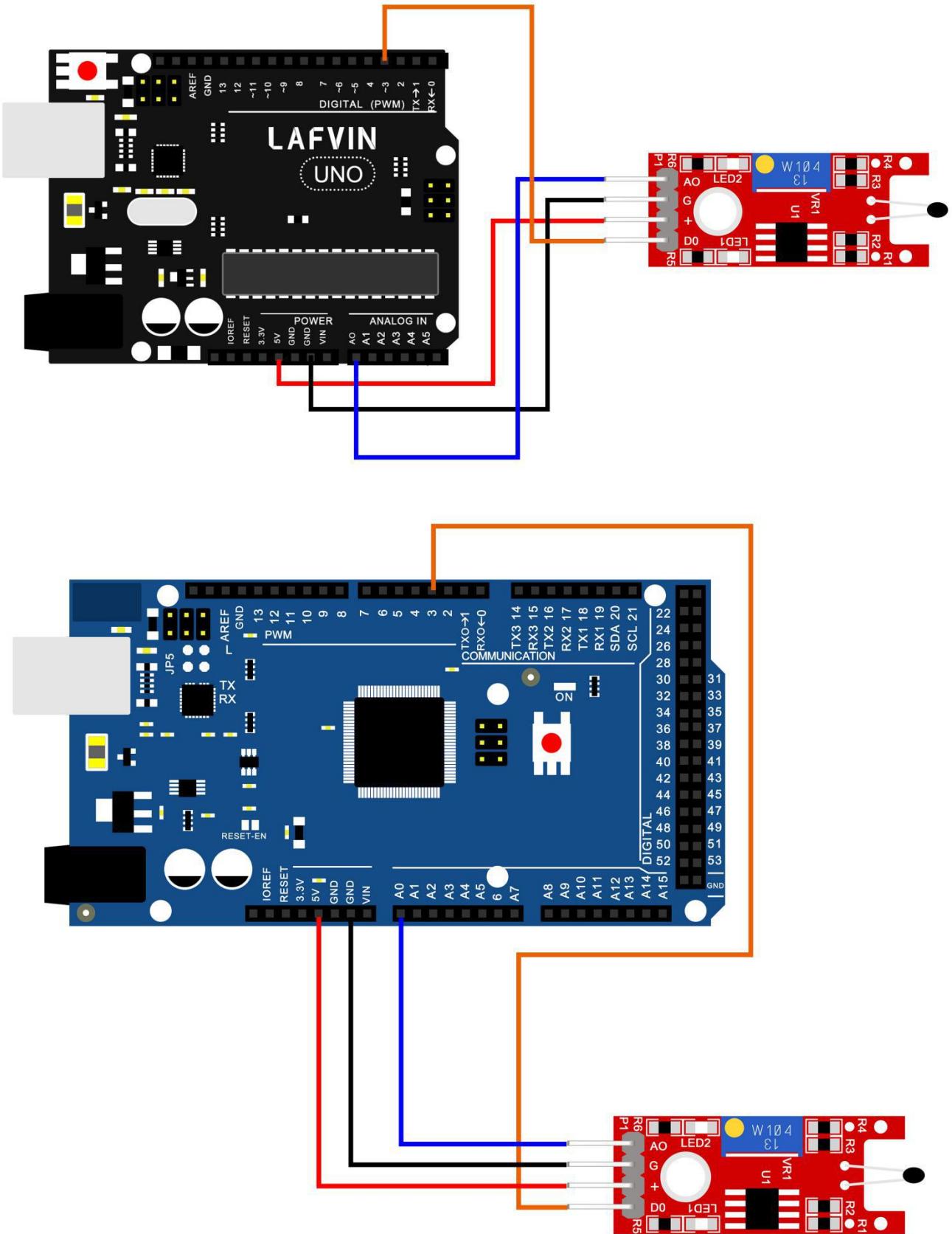
The screenshot shows a Windows-style application window titled "COM18 (Arduino/Genuino Uno)". The main area of the window is a text editor displaying a series of numerical values, each on a new line. The values are: 95, 95, 92, 94, 90, 92, 92, 91, 87, 89, 91, 89, 89, 88, 90, 89, 88, 87, 87, 88, 88, 89, 86, 90, 88, 90, 89, 87. In the bottom-left corner of the window, there is a checkbox labeled "Autoscroll". In the bottom-right corner, there are three dropdown menus: "Newline", "9600 baud", and another menu whose first item is partially visible.

## Connection of temperature module

### Schematic



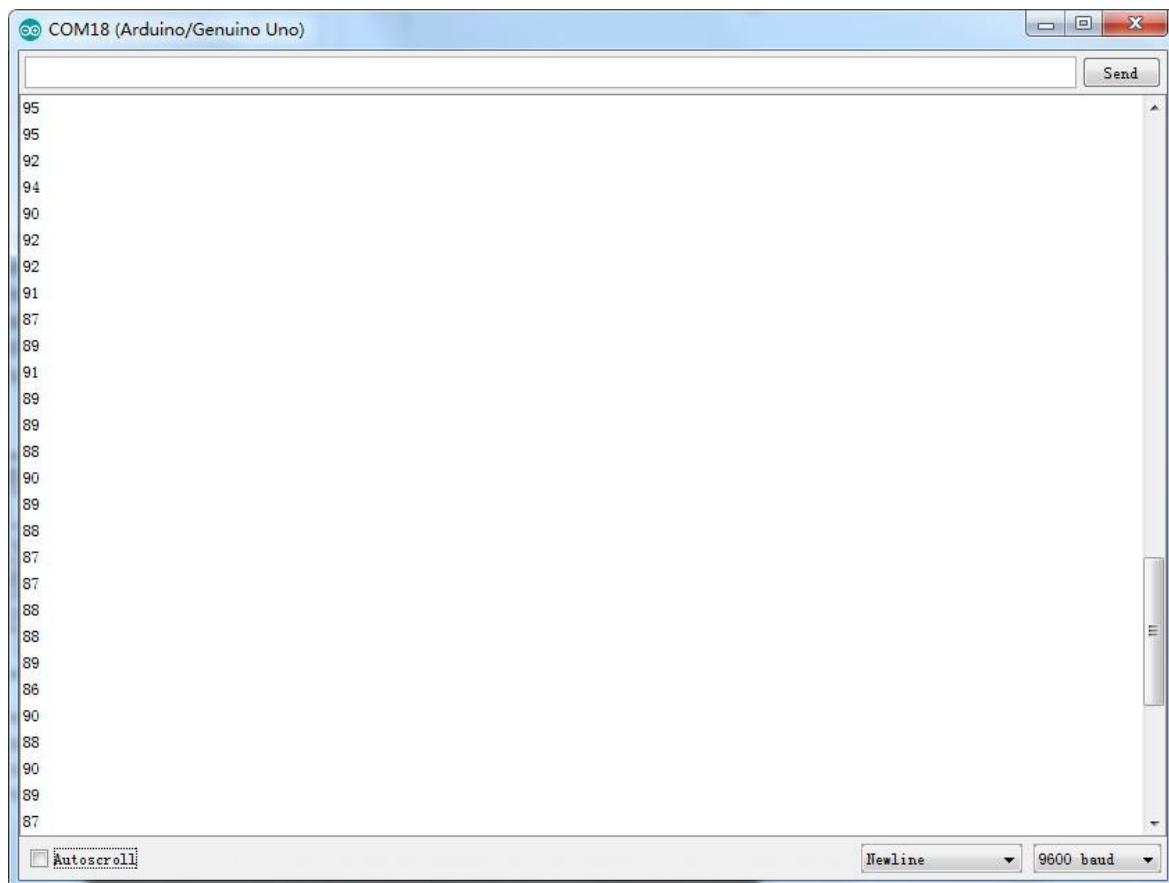
wiring diagram



## Result

In this experiment, we use the AO pin of reed switch module. When the sensor sensing temperature, the module will output a data which reflect the temperature. The number is from 0 to 1023.

Upload the program then open the monitor, we can see the data as below:



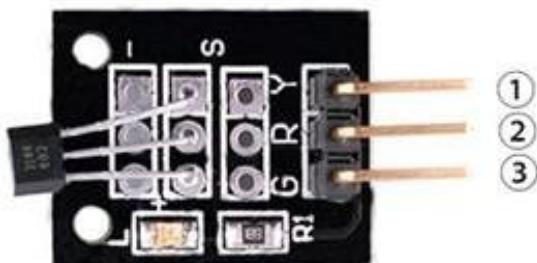
# Lesson 16 Linear Hall and Analog Hall Module

## Overview

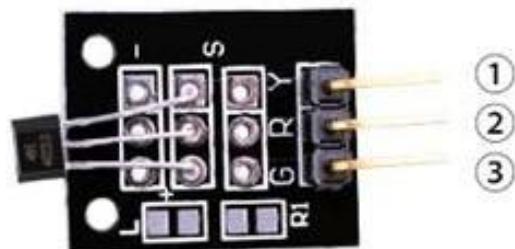
In this experiment, we will learn how to use the linear hall and analog hall module.



- 1.DO:digital output
- 2.VCC: 3.3V-5V DC
- 3.GND:ground
- 4.AO:analog output



- 1.OUTPUT
- 2.VCC: 3.3V-5V DC
- 3.GND:ground



- 1.GND:ground
- 2.VCC:3.3V-5V DC
- 3.OUTPUT

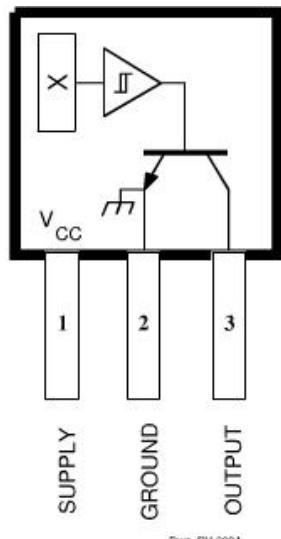
## Component Required:

(1) x UnoR3 Board

- (1) x USBcable
- (1) x DHT11module
- (x) x F-Mwires

## Component Introduction

Hall Sensor:

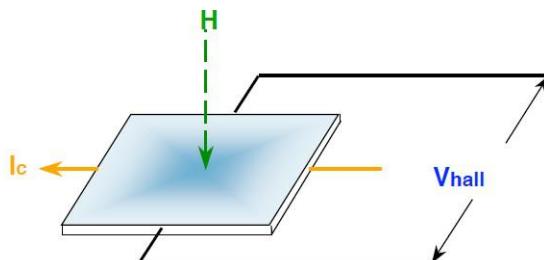


Pinning is shown viewed from branded side.

### ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS at $T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$

Supply Voltage, $V_{CC}$ .....	<b>28 V</b>
Reverse Battery Voltage, $V_{BOC}$ .....	<b>-35 V</b>
Magnetic Flux Density, $B$ .....	<b>Unlimited</b>
Output OFF Voltage, $V_{OUT}$ .....	<b>28 V</b>
Reverse Output Voltage, $V_{OUT}$ .....	<b>-0.5 V</b>
Continuous Output Current, $I_{OUT}$ .....	<b>25 mA</b>
Operating Temperature Range, $T_A$	
Suffix 'E-' .....	<b>-40^\circ\text{C} \text{ to } +85^\circ\text{C}</b>
Suffix 'L-' .....	<b>-40^\circ\text{C} \text{ to } +150^\circ\text{C}</b>
Storage Temperature Range,	
$T_S$ .....	<b>-65^\circ\text{C} \text{ to } +170^\circ\text{C}</b>

$$V_{Hall} \propto I_C \times H$$



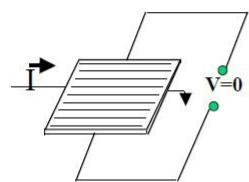
$V_{Hall}$  = Output Hall-effect voltage

$H$  = Magnetic Flux created by magnet or current-carrying conductor

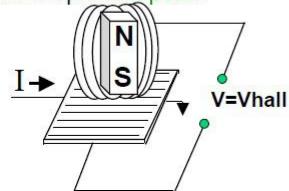
$I_C$  = Constant supply current

### Hall-effect Sensing Mechanism

- The current source is applied through a thin sheet of semiconductor material.

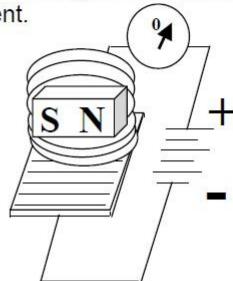


- A magnetic field applied **perpendicular** to the element creates a voltage change =  $V_{Hall}$ . Its output is **bipolar**.

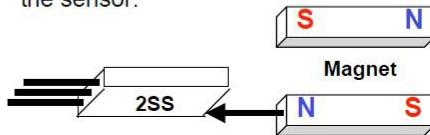


### Magnetoresistive Sensing Mechanism

- A magnetic field applied **parallel** to the element changes its resistance and creates a current.



- MR is **omnipolar**—either pole will operate the sensor.



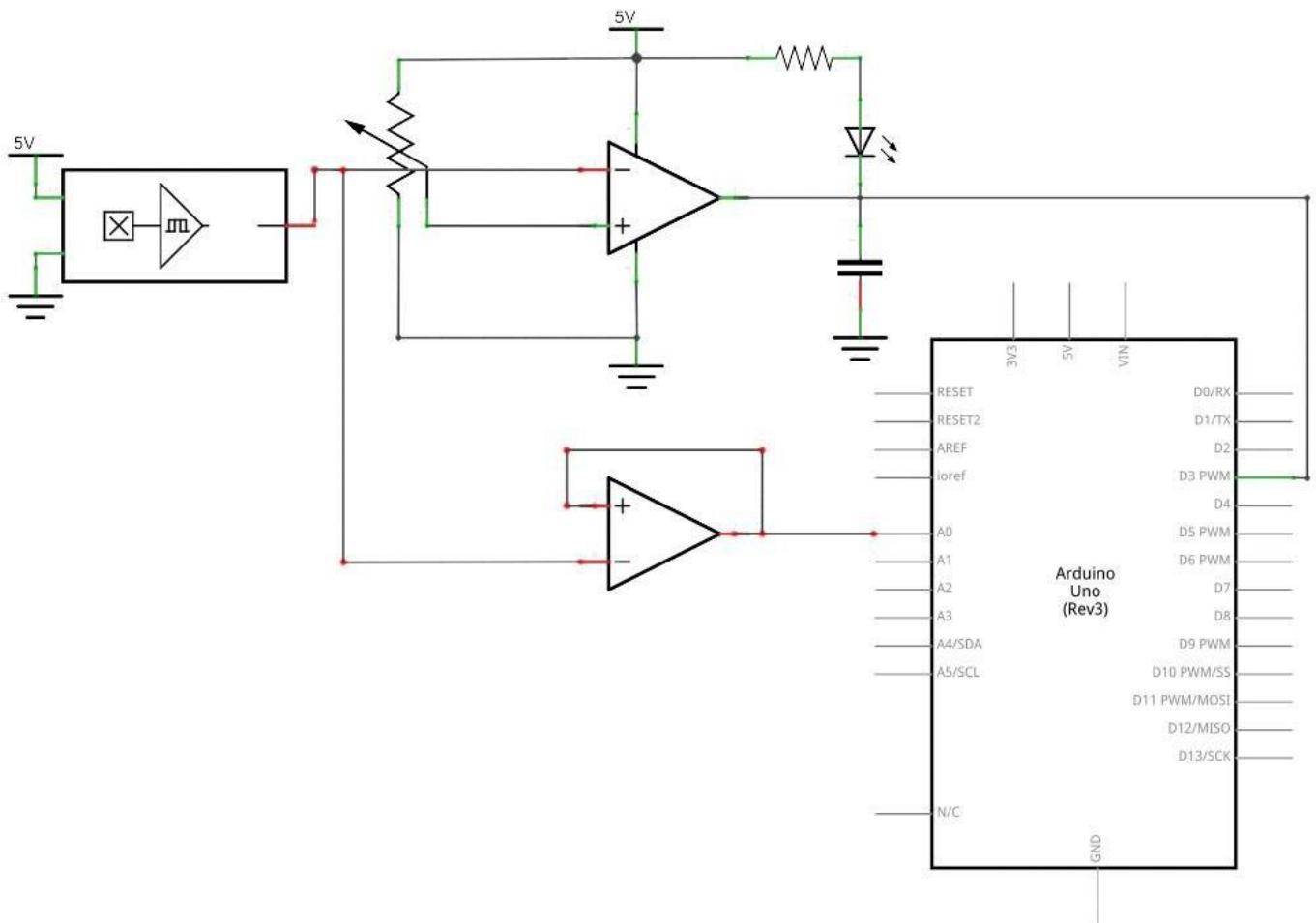
### Design Factors – Magnetic Types

**Unipolar:** Only a south pole will operate the sensor. The sensor turns on with the south pole (+) and off when the south pole is removed.

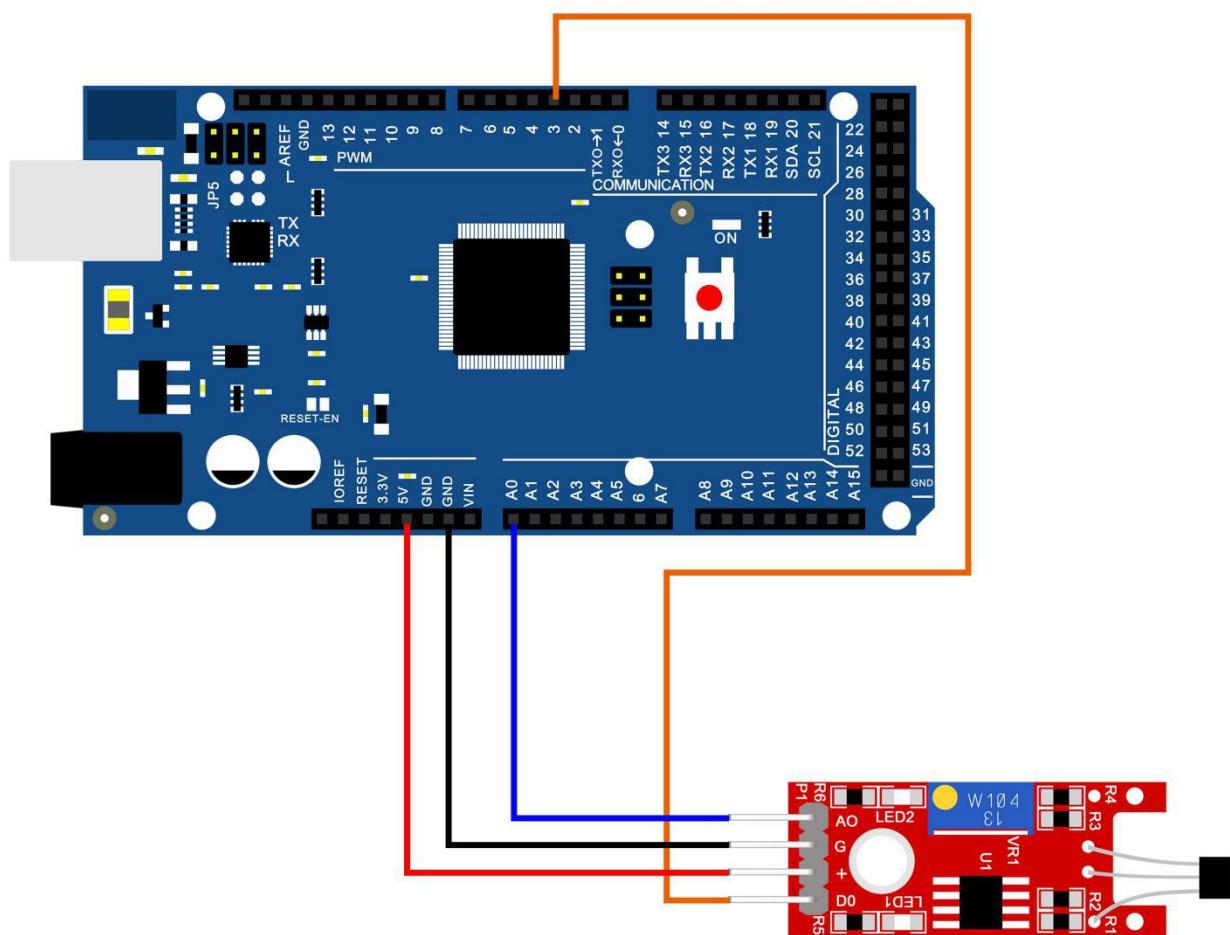
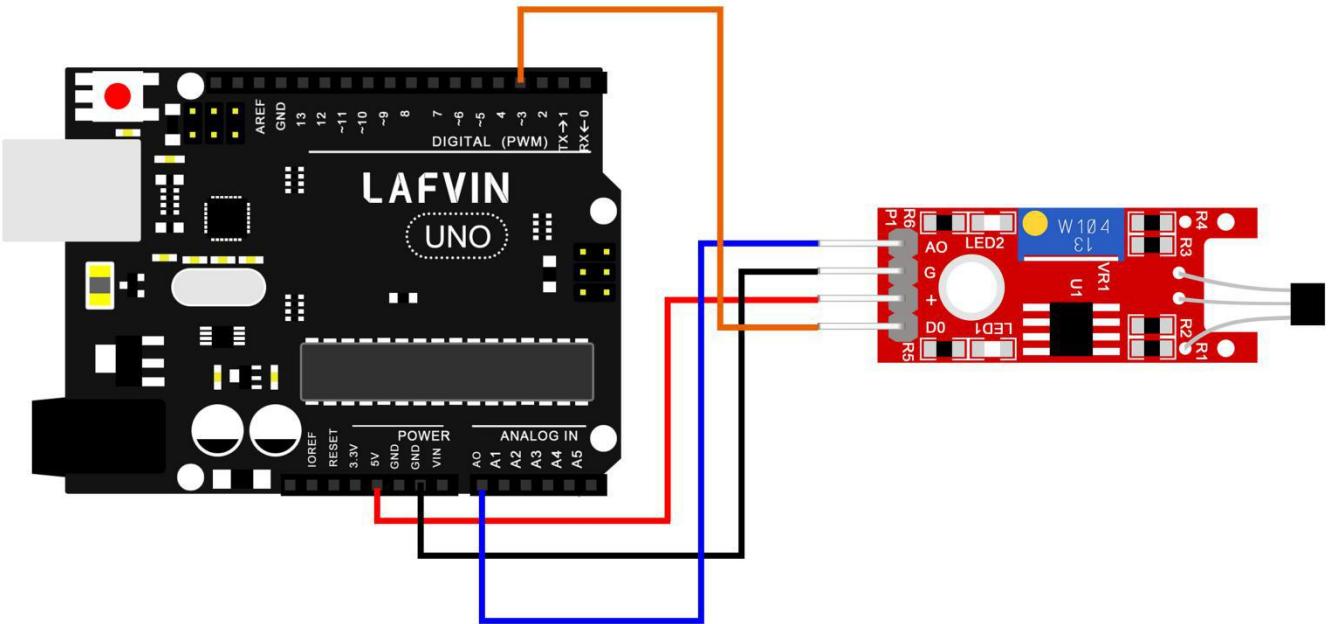
- Bipolar:** Sensor output is pole-dependent. A south pole (+) is designed to activate the sensor; a north pole (-) is designed to deactivate. It's possible that the sensor could turn off and still be within a positive Gauss level.
- Latching:** Specifications are tighter on latching. Sometimes it is designed to make certain that when the south pole (+) is removed from the sensor, it will stay on until it sees the opposite pole (-).
- Omnipolar:** The sensor is designed to operate with either magnetic pole (+ or -).
- Ratiometric linear:** Output is proportional to magnetic field strength. Output sensitivity range is 2.5–3.75 mV per unit of Gauss.

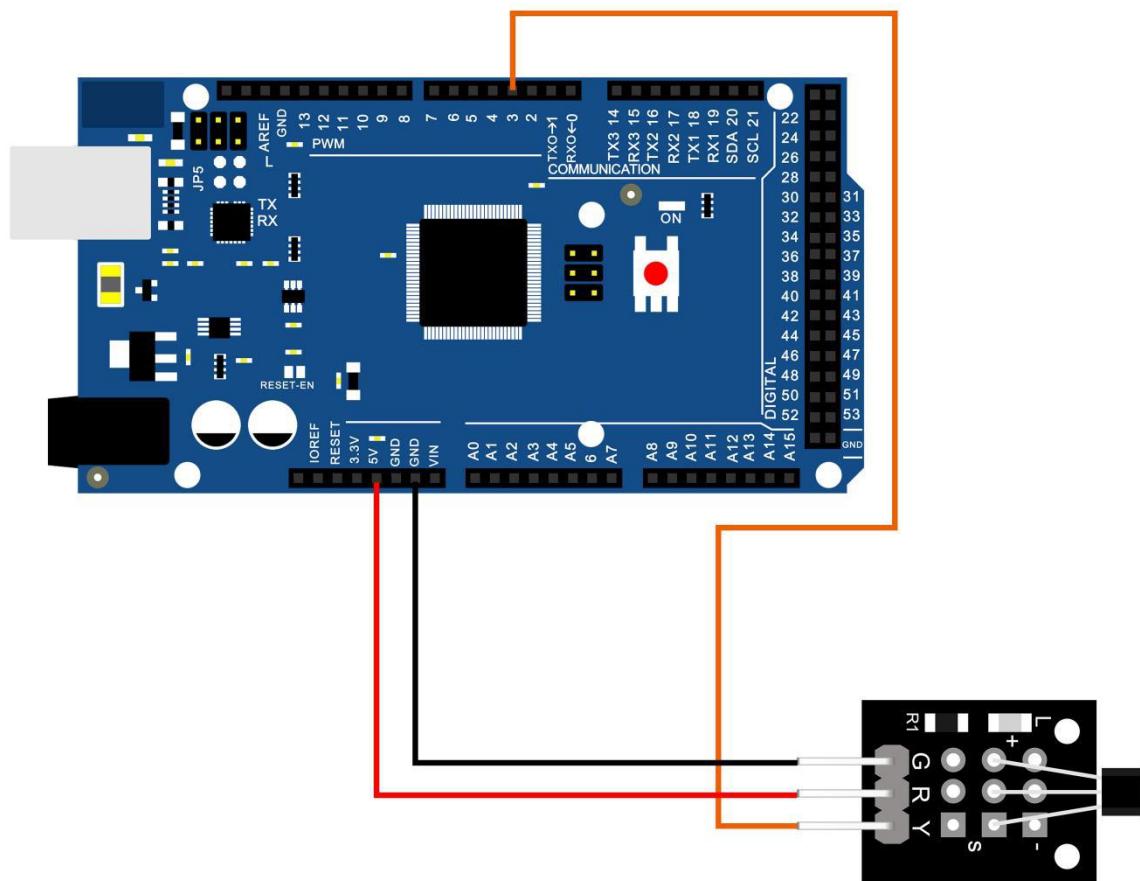
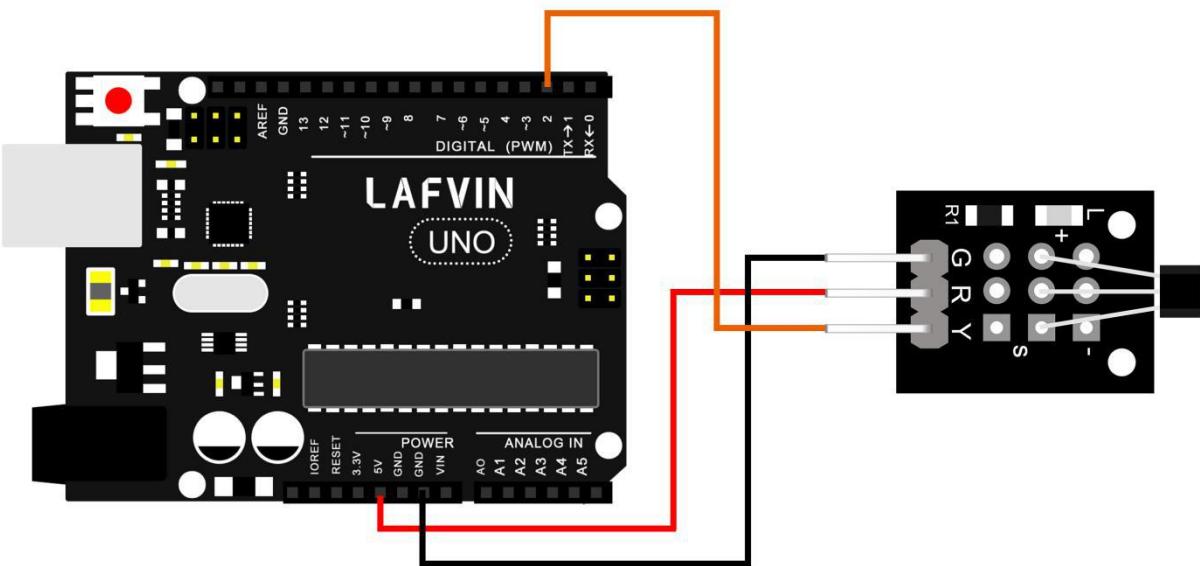
## Connection

### Schematic



## wiring diagram

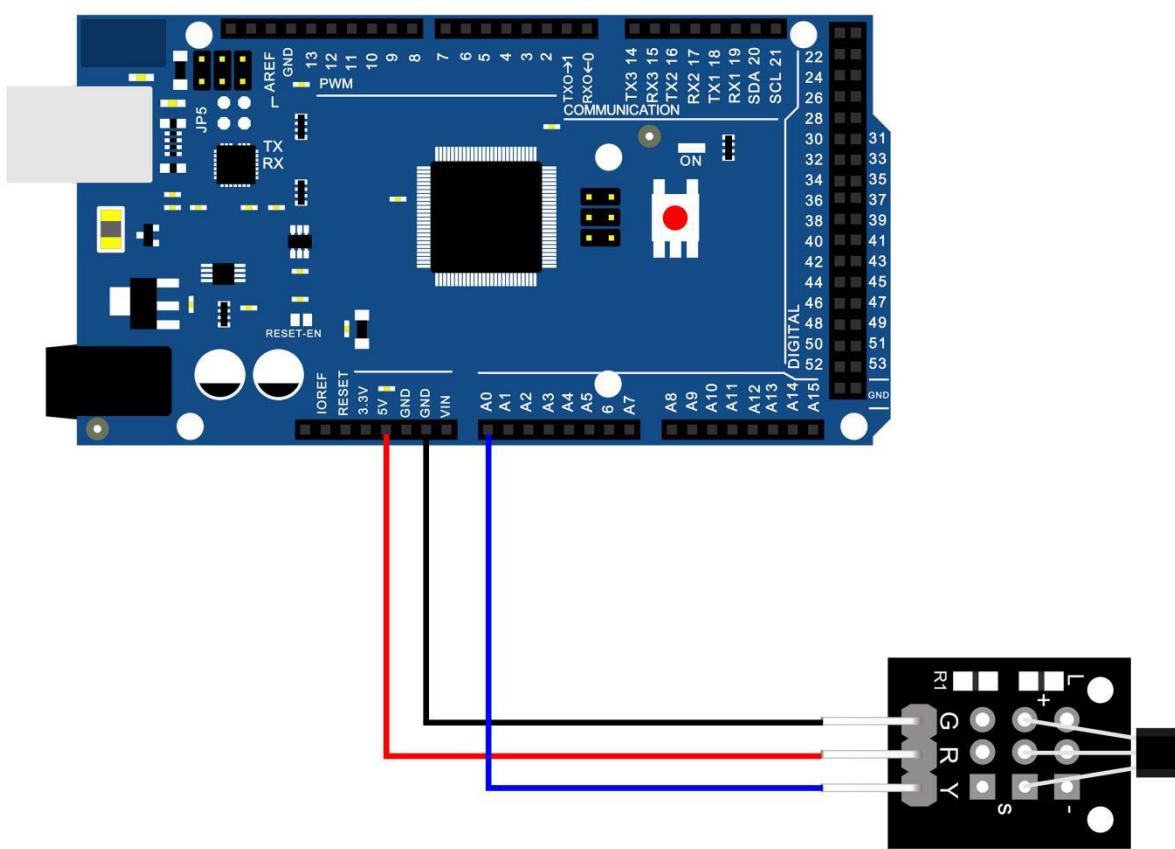
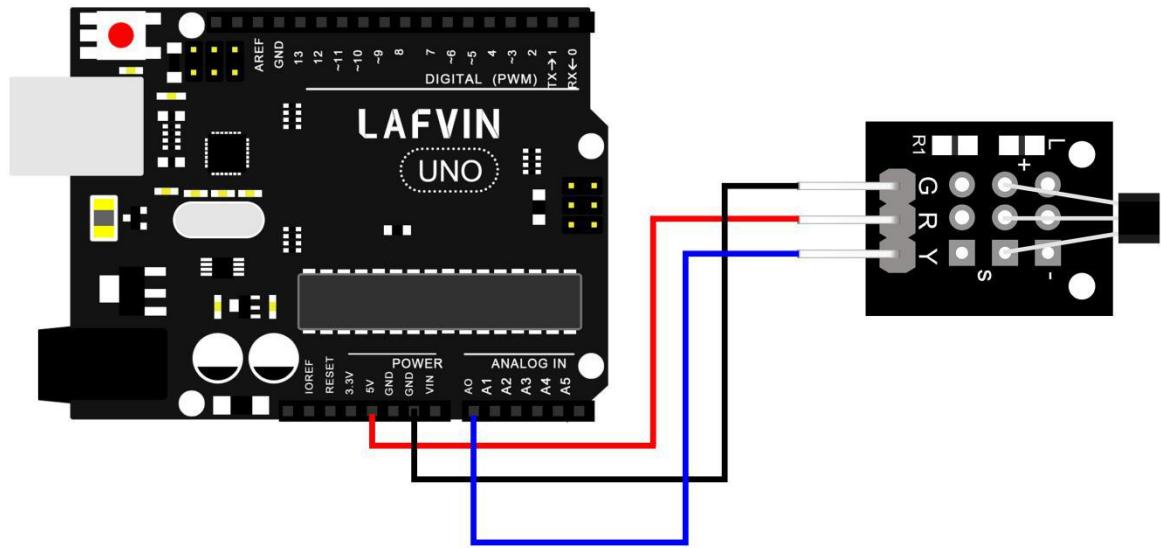




## **Result**

For the hall sensor module, we can choose the output: digital output or analog output. In the following picture, we use the DO port to output. so we can see that if the hall sensor sensing the magnetic force, the light will turn on

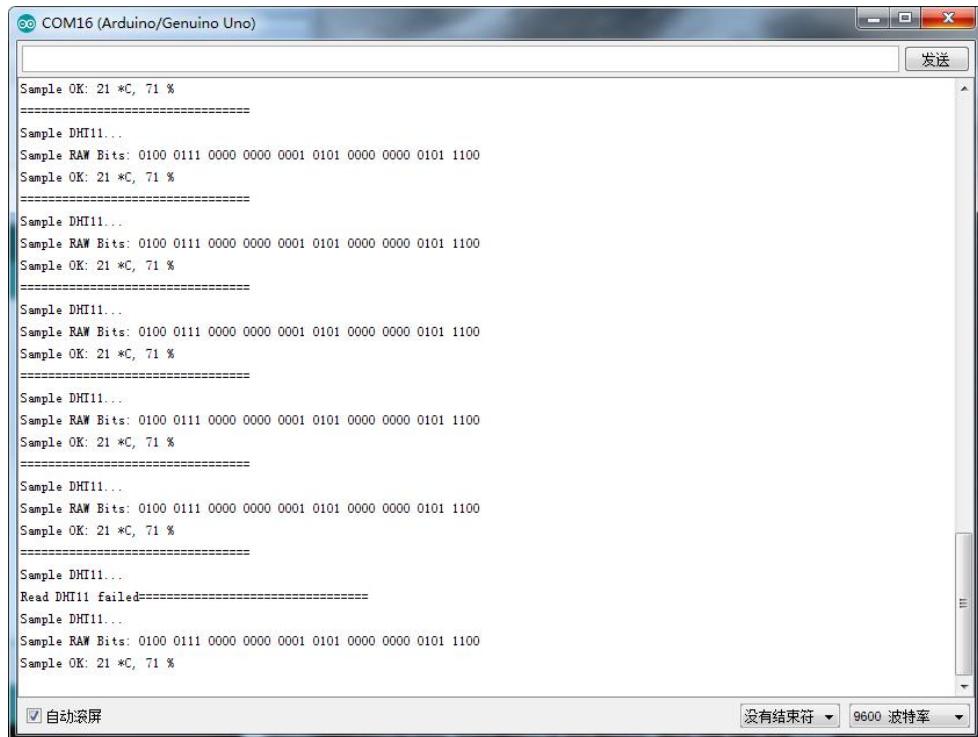
## Connection wiring diagram



## Result

In the following picture, we use the AO port to output. so we can see that if the hall sensor sensing the magnetic force, the module will output a data which reflect the strength of the magnetic force. The number is from 0 to 1023.

Upload the program then open the monitor, we can see the data as below:



The screenshot shows a Windows-style serial monitor window titled "COM16 (Arduino/Genuino Uno)". The window contains several lines of text output from an Arduino sketch. The text includes "Sample OK: 21 \*C, 71 %", "Sample DHT11...", "Sample RAW Bits: 0100 0111 0000 0000 0001 0101 0000 0000 0101 1100", and a series of identical lines starting with "Sample OK: 21 \*C, 71 %". At the bottom of the window, there are two dropdown menus: "自动滚屏" (Auto Scroll) and "波特率" (Baud Rate) set to "9600 波特率" (9600 Baud Rate).

```
Sample OK: 21 *C, 71 %
=====
Sample DHT11...
Sample RAW Bits: 0100 0111 0000 0000 0001 0101 0000 0000 0101 1100
Sample OK: 21 *C, 71 %
=====
Sample DHT11...
Sample RAW Bits: 0100 0111 0000 0000 0001 0101 0000 0000 0101 1100
Sample OK: 21 *C, 71 %
=====
Sample DHT11...
Sample RAW Bits: 0100 0111 0000 0000 0001 0101 0000 0000 0101 1100
Sample OK: 21 *C, 71 %
=====
Sample DHT11...
Sample RAW Bits: 0100 0111 0000 0000 0001 0101 0000 0000 0101 1100
Sample OK: 21 *C, 71 %
=====
Sample DHT11...
Read DHT11 failed=====
Sample DHT11...
Sample RAW Bits: 0100 0111 0000 0000 0001 0101 0000 0000 0101 1100
Sample OK: 21 *C, 71 %
```

# Lesson 17 Flame Sensor Module

## Overview

In this experiment, we will learn how to use the flame sensor module.

This module is sensitive to the flame and radiation. It also can detect ordinary light source in the range of a wavelength 760nm-1100 nm. The detection distance is up to 100 cm. The Flame sensor can output digital or analog signal. It can be used as a flame alarm or in fire fighting robots.



- 1.DO:digital output
- 2.VCC: 3.3V-5V DC
- 3.GND:ground
- 4.AO:analog output

## Component Required:

- (1) x UnoR3 Board
- (1) x USBcable
- (1) x Flame sensor module
- (x) x F-M wires

## Component Introduction

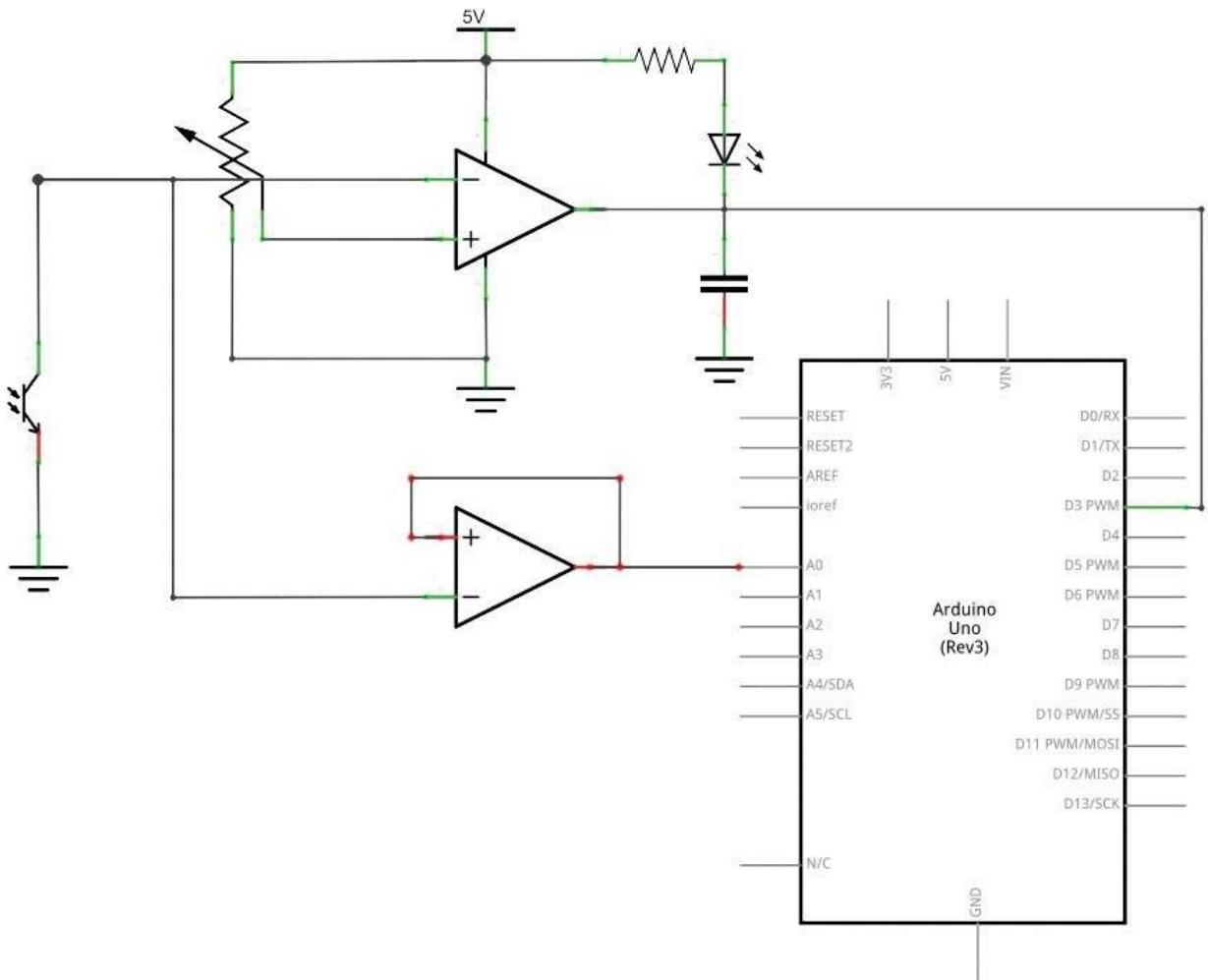
### Flame sensor:

- Detects a flame or a light source of a wavelength in the range of 760nm-1100 nm
- Detection distance: 20cm (4.8V) ~ 100cm (1V)
- Detection angle about 60 degrees, it is sensitive to the flame spectrum.
- Comparator chip LM393 makes module readings stable.
- Adjustable detection range.

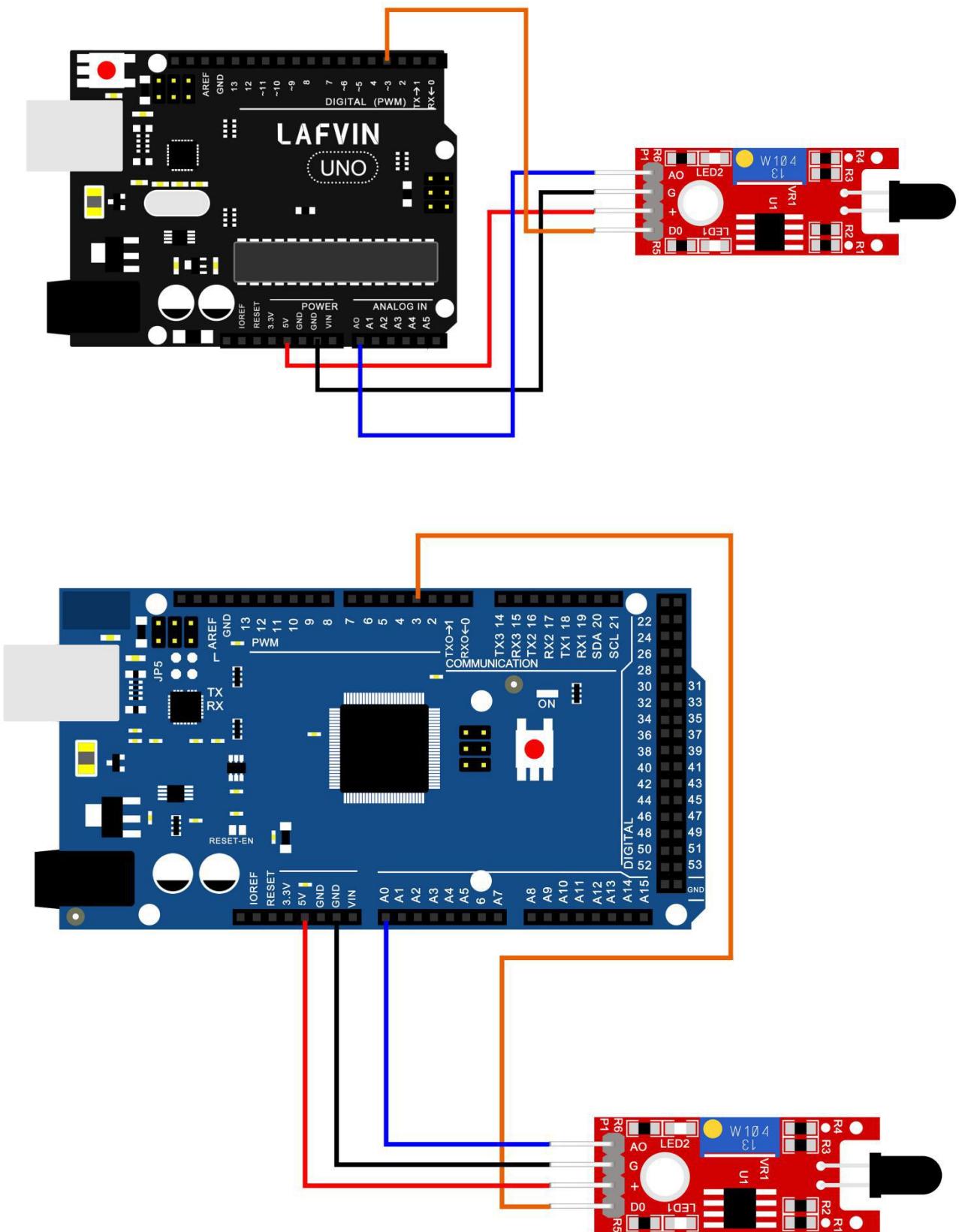
- Operating voltage 3.3V-5V
  - Digital and Analog Output
- "DO digital switch outputs (0 and 1)" AO  
analog voltage output
- Power indicator and digital switch output indicator

## Connection

### Schematic



## wiring diagram

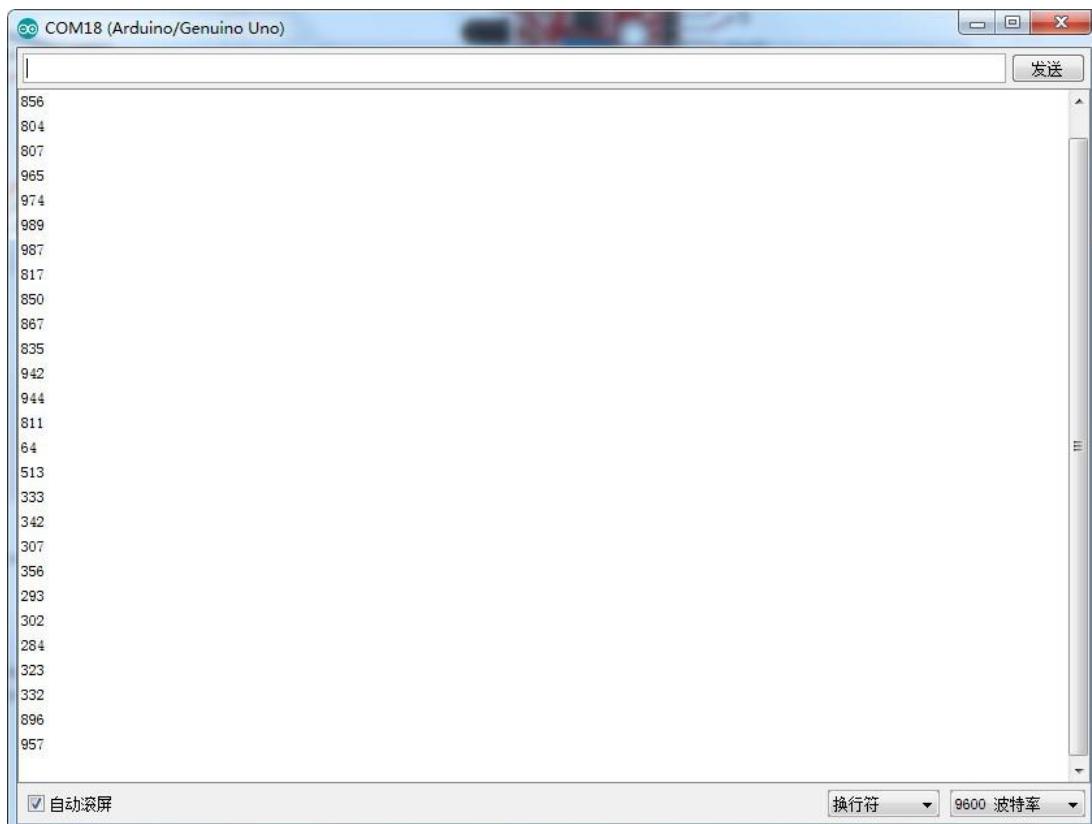


## Result

For the flame sensor module, we can choose the output: digital output or analog output. In the following picture, we use the DO port to output. so we can see that if the flame sensor sensing the flame, the light will turn on.

In the following picture, we use the AO port to output. so we can see that if the flame sensor sensing the flame, the module will output a data which reflect the strength of the flame. The number is from 0 to 1023.

Upload the program then open the monitor, we can see the data as below:



```
856  
804  
807  
965  
974  
989  
987  
817  
850  
887  
835  
942  
944  
811  
64  
513  
333  
342  
307  
356  
293  
302  
284  
323  
332  
896  
957
```

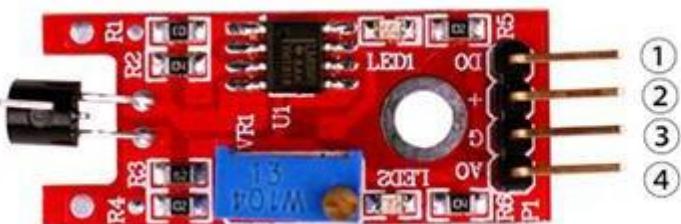
发送

自动滚屏 换行符 9600 波特率

# Lesson 18 Mental Touch Module

## Overview

In this experiment, we will learn how to use the mental touch module.



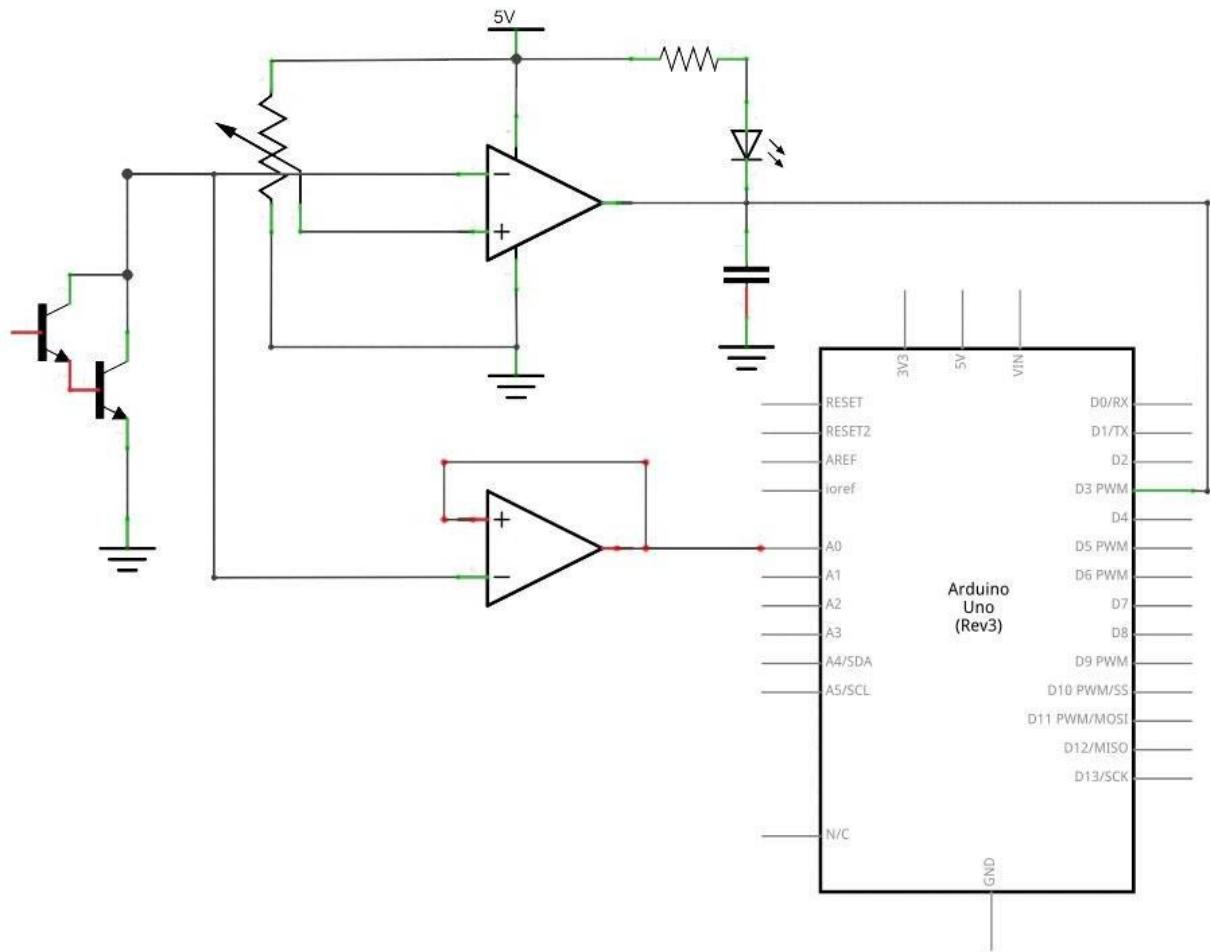
- 1.D0:digital output
- 2.VCC: 3.3V-5V DC
- 3.GND:ground
- 4.AO:analog output

## Component Required:

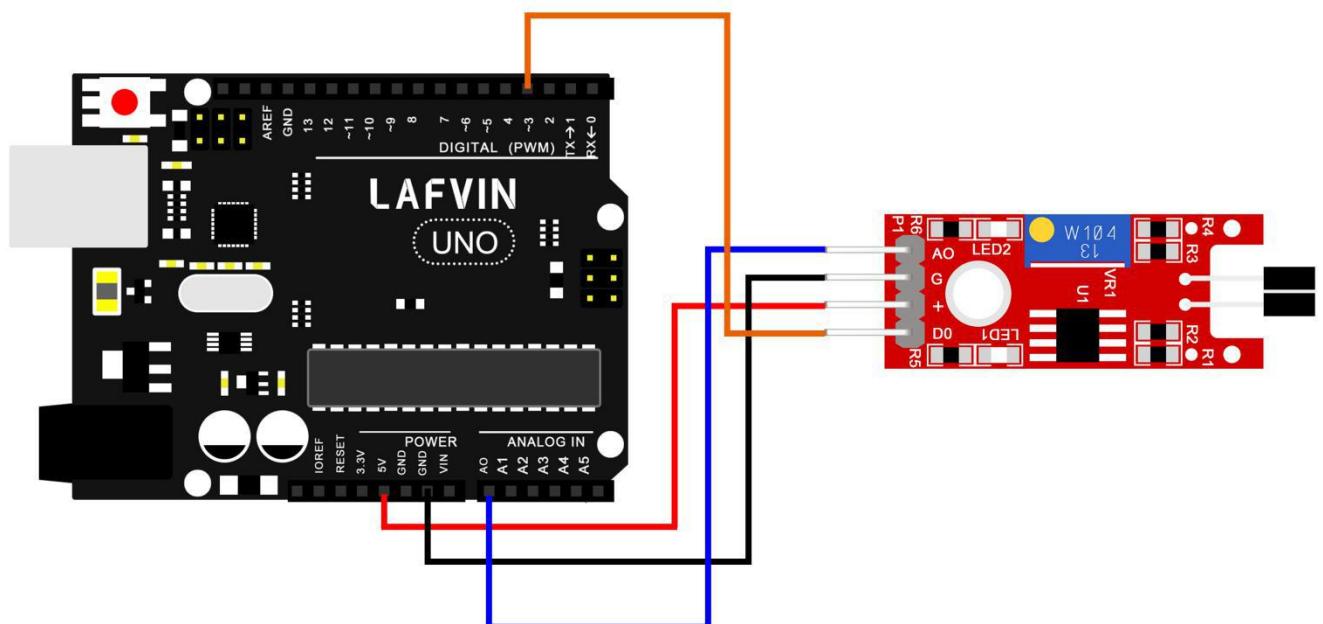
- (1) xUnoR3 Board
- (1) x USBcable
- (1) x Mental touch module
- (x) x F-Mwires

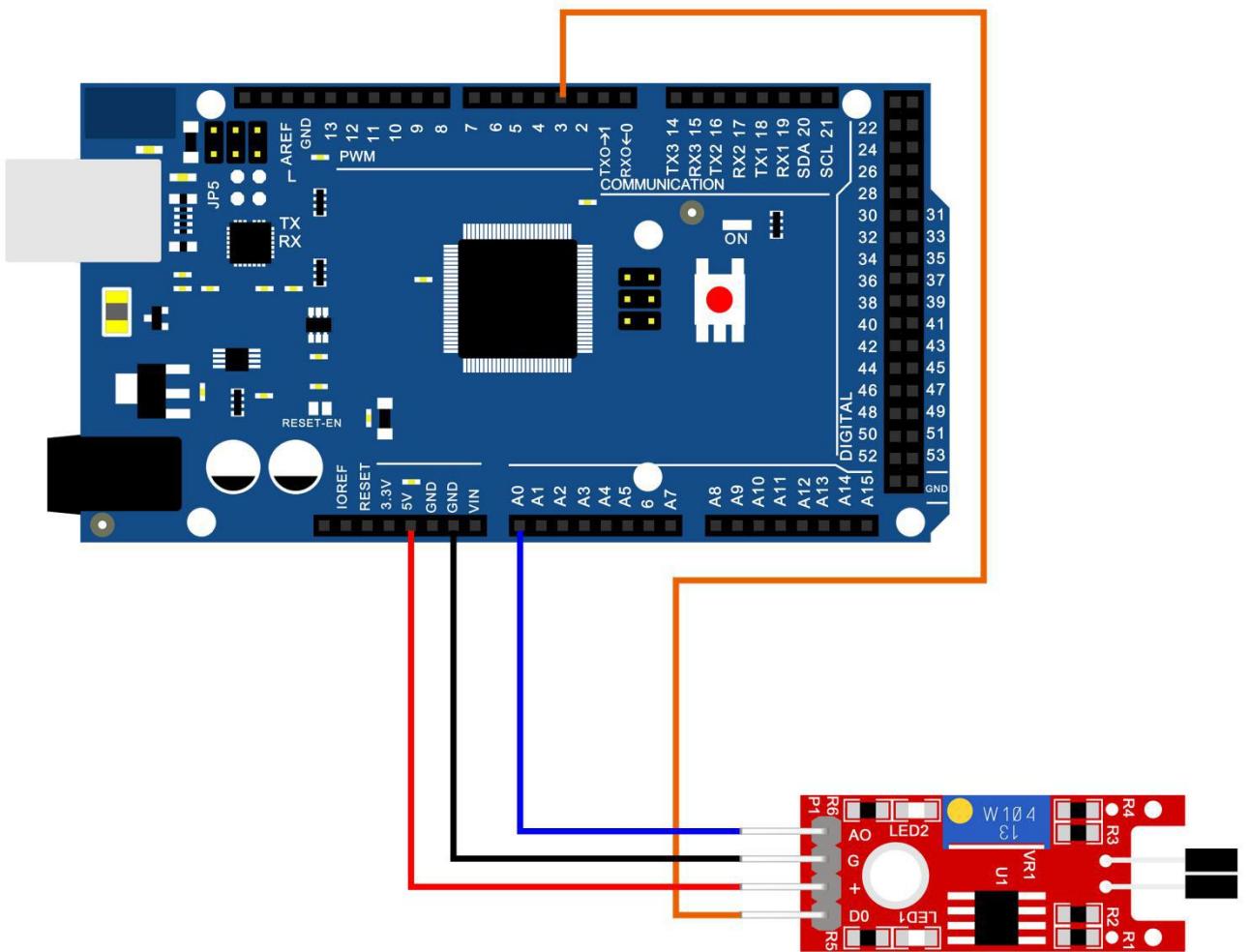
## Connection

### Schematic



wiring diagram





## Result

For the mental touch module, we can choose the output: digital output or analog output. In the following picture, we use the DO port to output. so we can see that if the sensor sensing, the light will turn on.

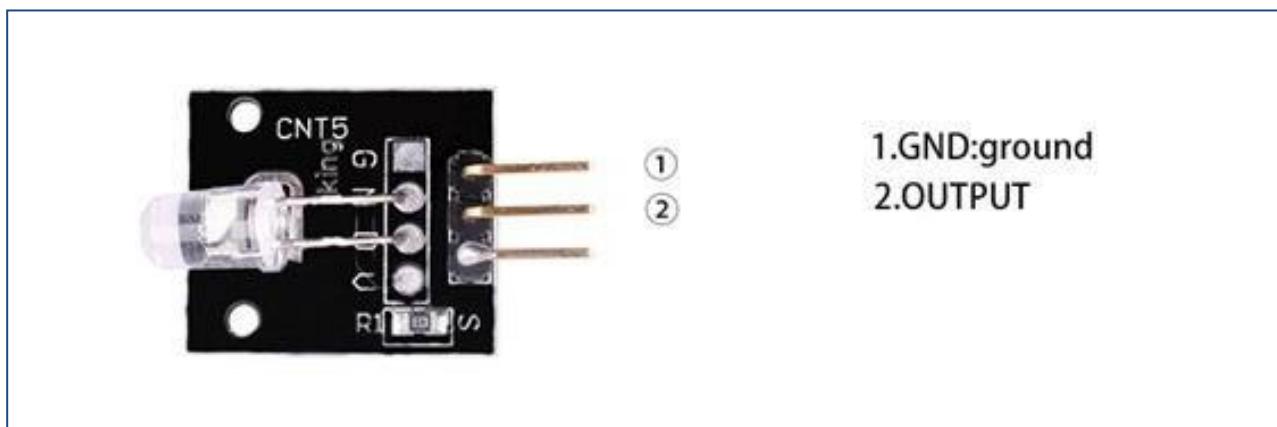
In the following picture, we use the AO port to output. so we can see that if the sensor sensing, the module will output a data. The number is from 0 to 1023. Upload the program then open the monitor, we can see the data as below:

```
1020
1023
147
154
1023
1023
146
1018
1020
1023
1023
146
1023
146
1023
146
1016
1023
1023
145
1023
146
1016
1019
1021
145
1023
144
1020
```

# Lesson 19 7 Color Flash LED Module

## Overview

In this experiment, we will learn how to use the 7 color flash LED module.



## Component Required:

- (1) x UnoR3 Board
- (1) x USBcable
- (1) x 7 color flash led module
- (x) x F-M wires

## Component Introduction

### 7 color flash led:

7 color flashing LED module automatically uses 5mm round high-brightness light-emitting diode which has the following characteristics:

Product Type: LED

Product Model: YB-3120B4PnYG-PM

Shape: Round LED 5mm DIP type

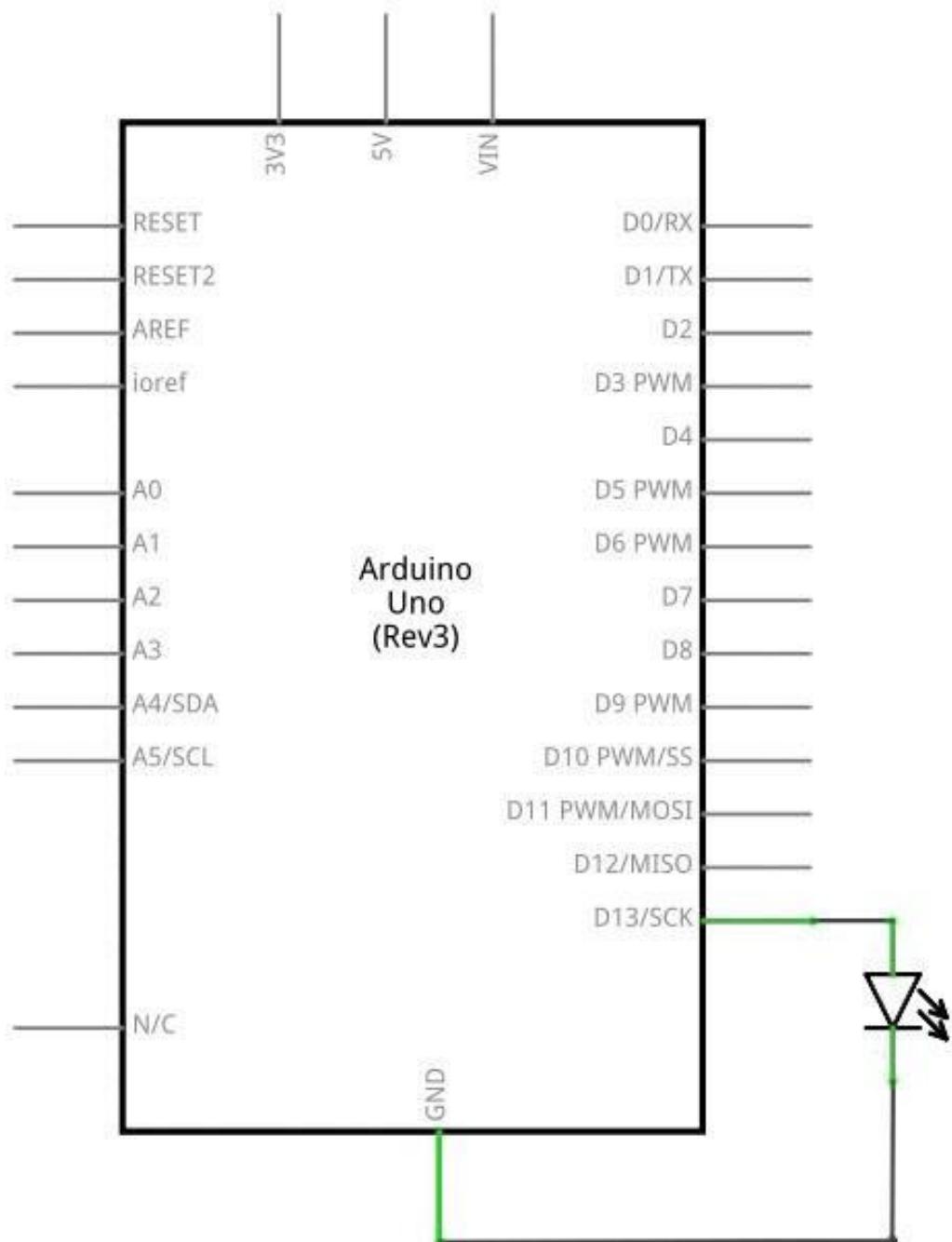
Color: pink yellow green (high brightness) Lens

type: white mist

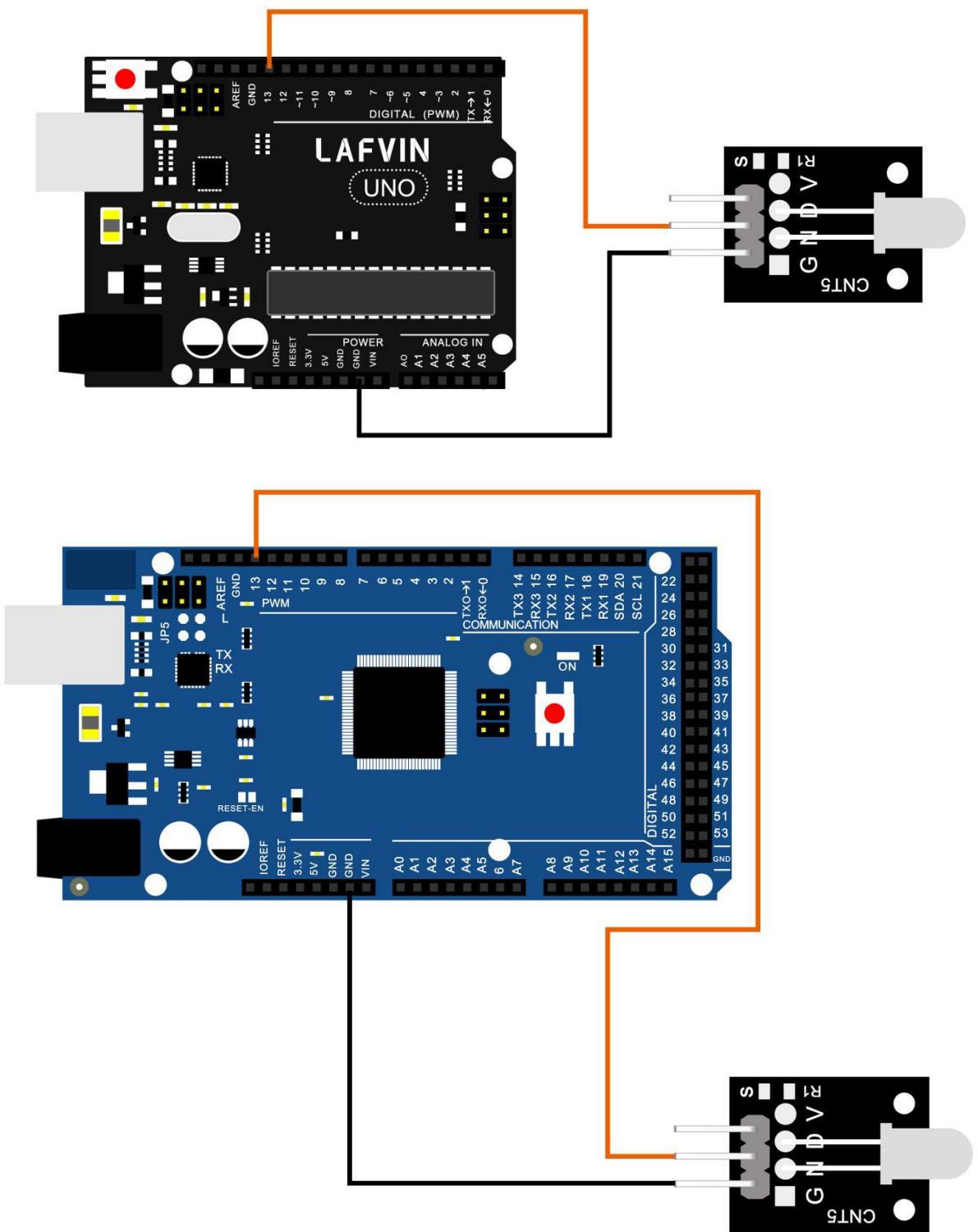
Standard Forward Voltage :3.0-4 .5 V

## Connection

### Schematic



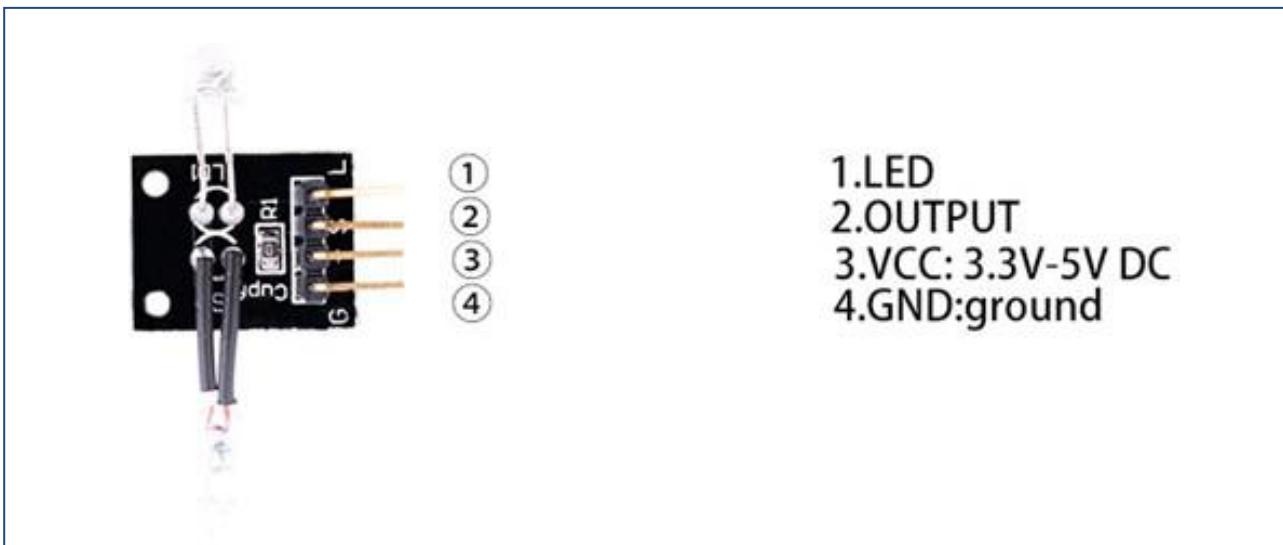
## wiring diagram



# Lesson 20 Magic Light Cup Module

## Overview

In this experiment, we will learn how to use the light cup module.



## Component Required:

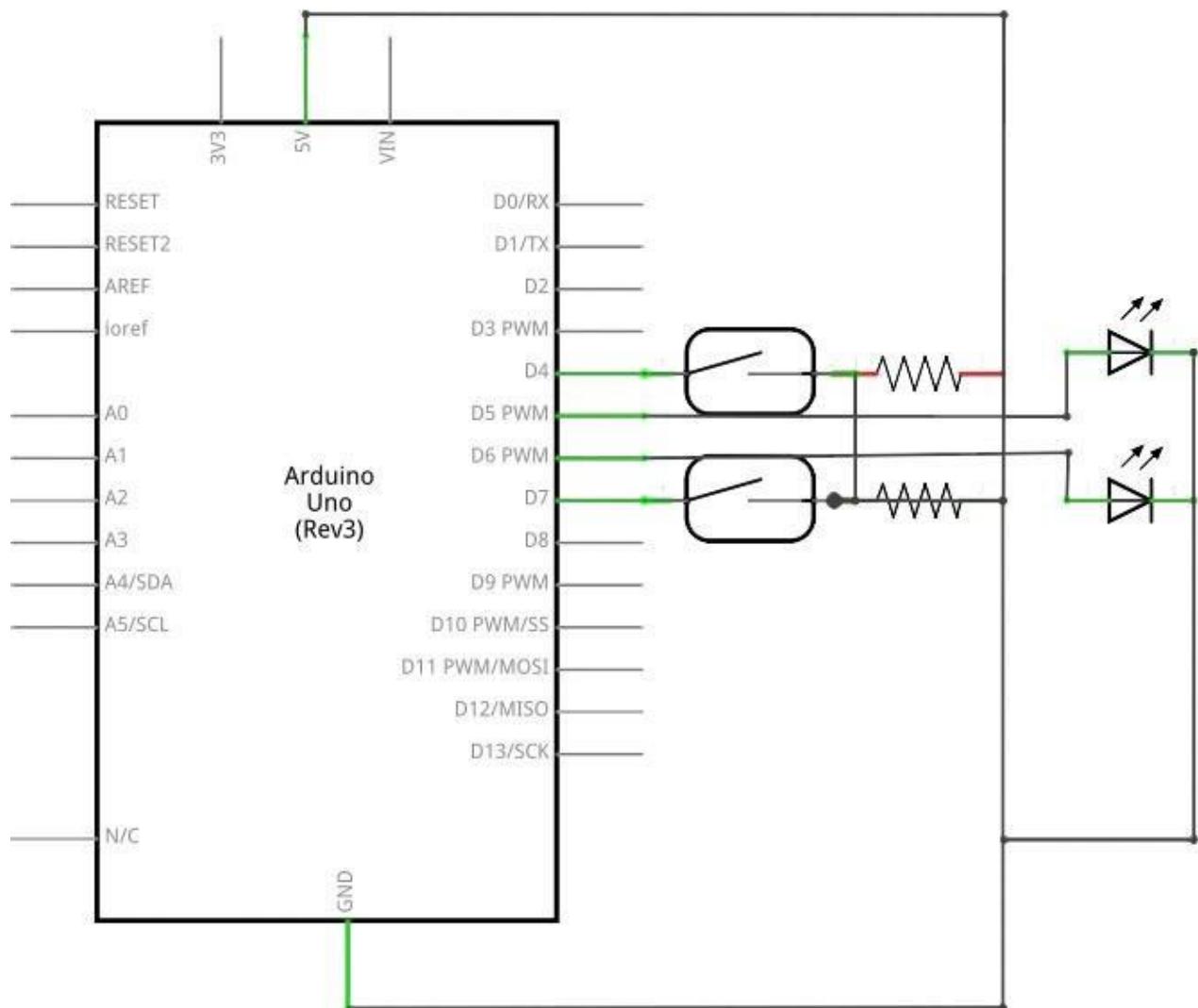
- (1) x UnoR3 Board
- (1) x USB cable
- (2) x Magic Light Cup module
- (x) x F-Mwires

## Component Introduction

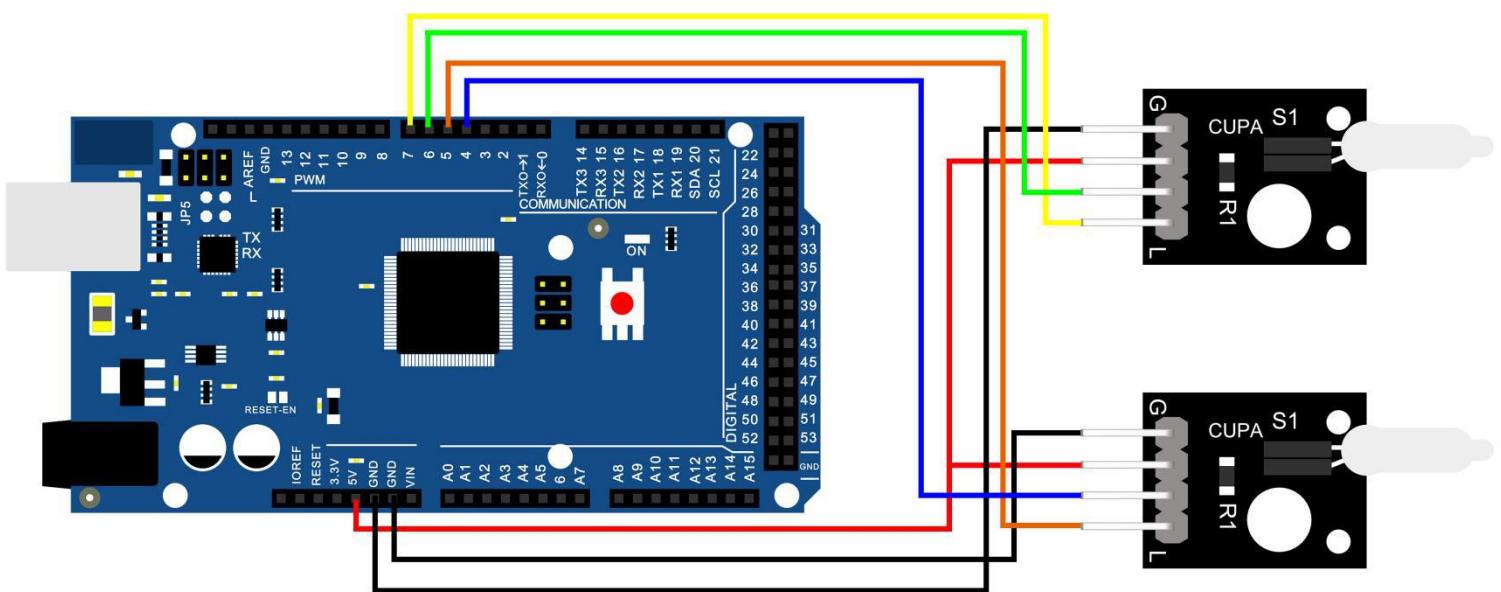
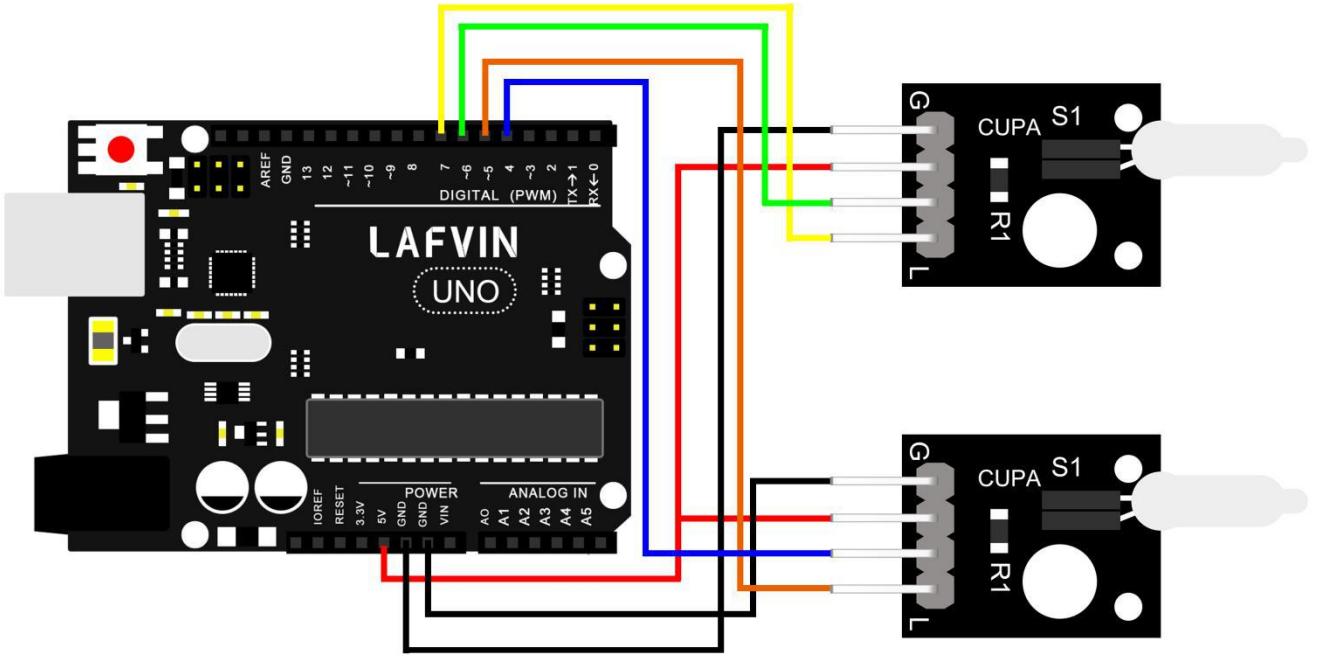
### Magic light cupmodule:

Magic light cup module is a product which can easily interact with the ARDUINO module, the principle is to use the PWM dimming, change the brightness of the two modules. Mercuryswitchprovidesdigital signal, trigger PWM adjustment. through the design program, we can see the result which is similar to the effect of two cup full of light pouring to each other.

## Connection Schematic



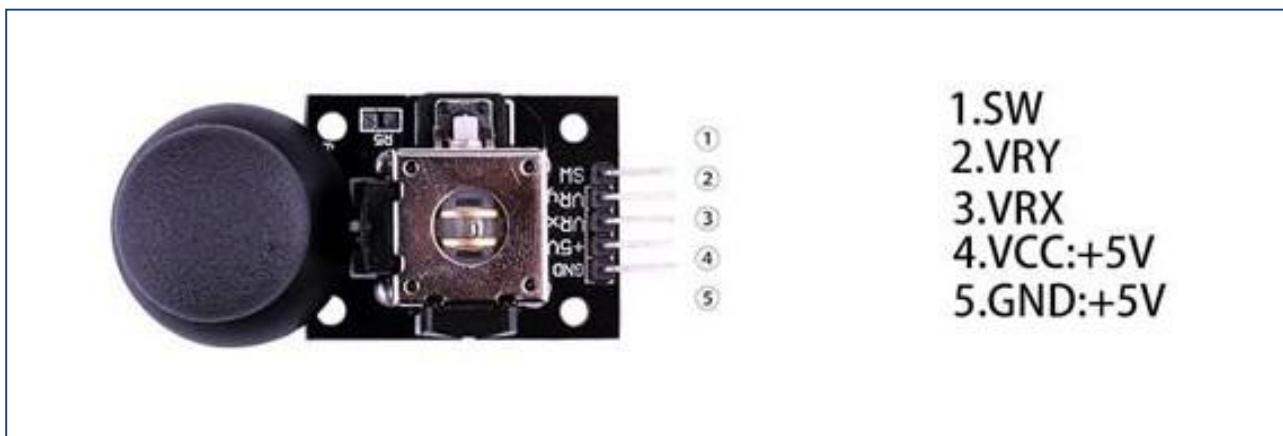
wiring diagram



# Lesson 21 Joystick Module

## Overview

Just like a joystick on game console, you can control x, y and z dimensions input by this joystick module. It can be considered as combination of potentiometers and one button. Data type of the x, y dimensions are analog input signals and z dimension is digital input signal, thus the x and y ports connect to analog pins of Sensor Shield, while z port connects to digital pin.



## Component Required:

- (1) x UnoR3 Board
- (1) x USBcable
- (1) x Joystickmodule
- (x) x F-M wires

## Component Introduction

### Joystick sensor:

Lots of robot projects need joystick. This module provides an affordable solution. By simply connecting to two analog inputs, the robot is at your commands with X, Y control. It also has a switch that is connected to a digital pin. This joystick module can be easily connected to Arduino by I/O Shield. This module is for Arduino (V5) with cables supplied.

Specification

Supply Voltage: 3.3V to 5V Interface:

Analog x2, Digital x1 Size: 40\*28mm

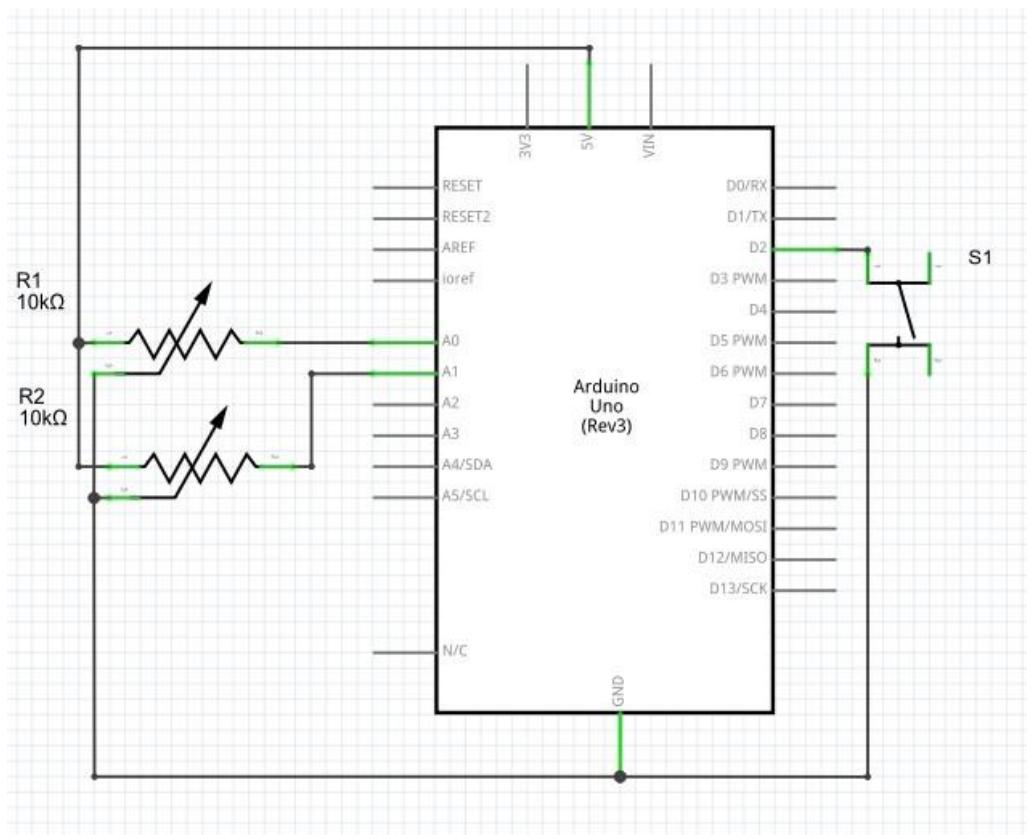
Weight: 12g

The module has 5 pins: Vcc, Ground, X, Y, Key. Note that the labels on yours may be slightly different, depending on where you got the module from. The thumb stick is analog and should provide more accurate readings than simple ‘directional’ joysticks tact use some forms of buttons, or mechanical switches. Additionally, you can press the joystick down (rather hard on mine) to activate a ‘press to select’ push-button.

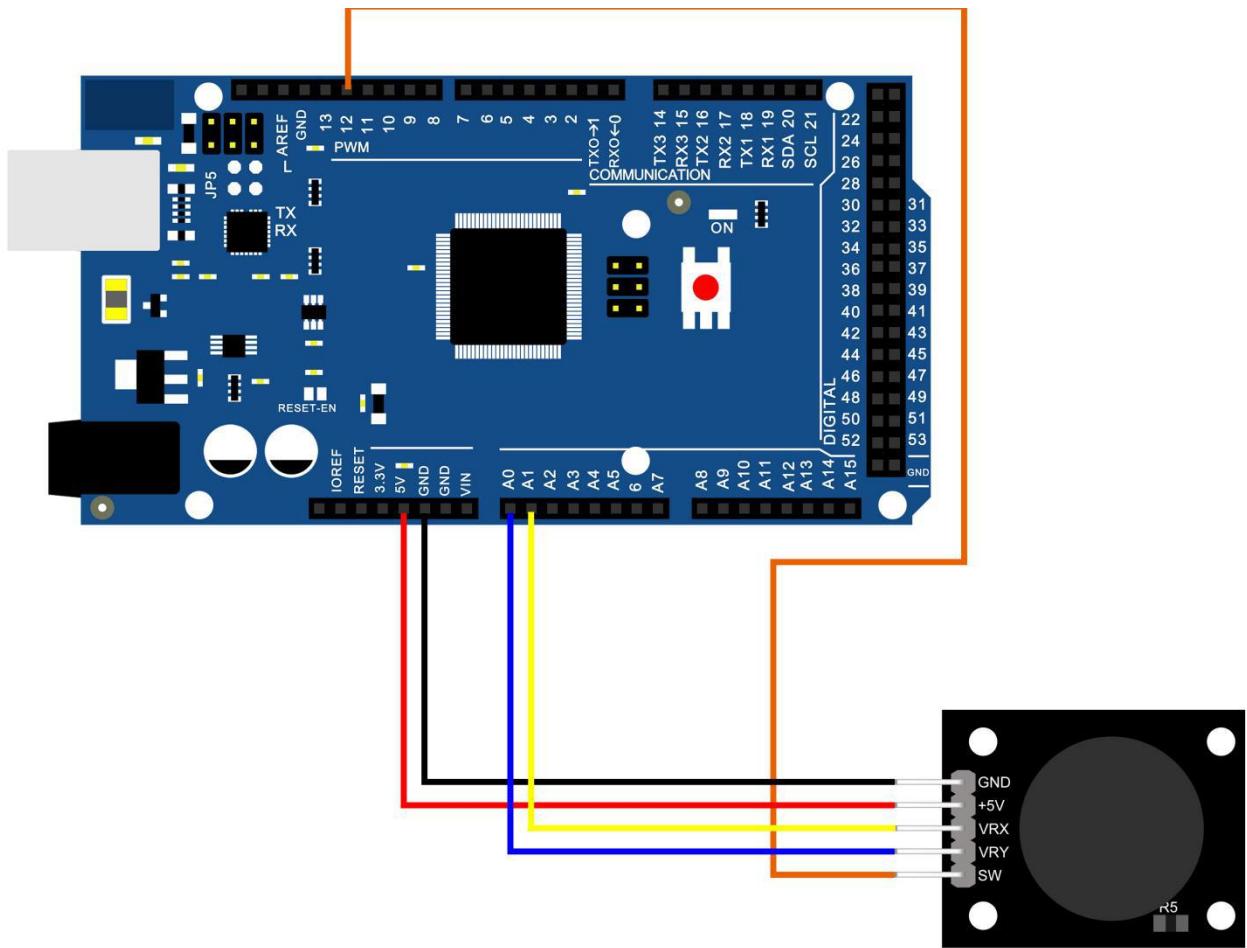
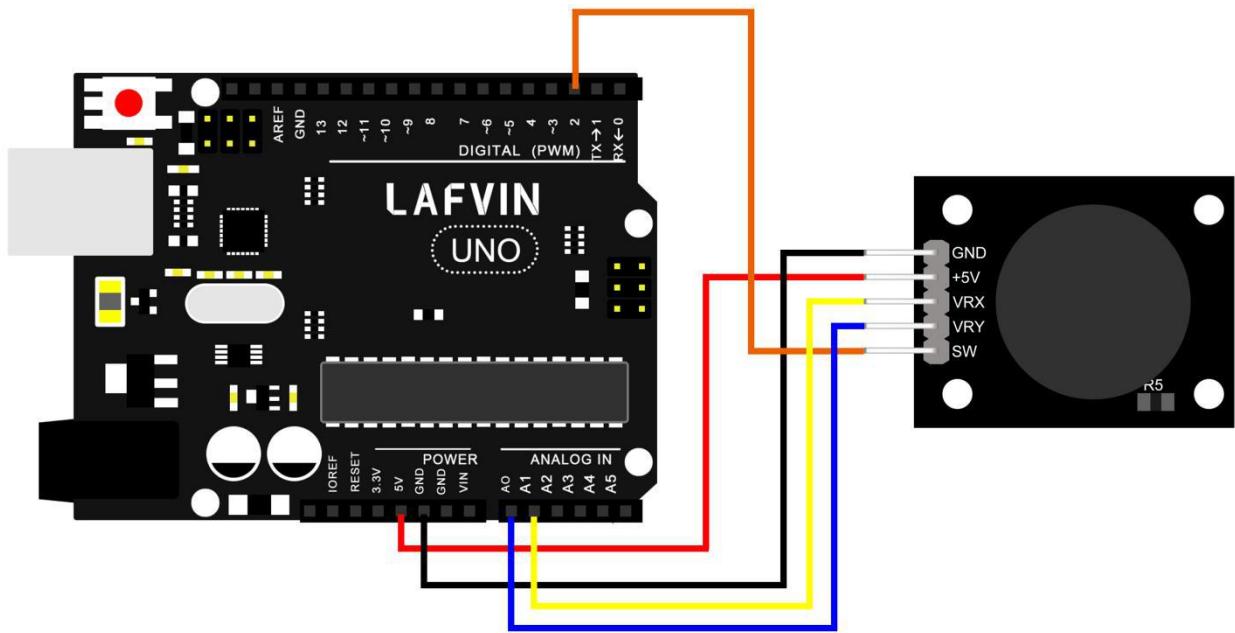
We have to use analog Arduino pins to read the data from the X/Y pins, and a digital pin to read the button. The Key pin is connected to ground, when the joystick is pressed down, and is floating otherwise. To get stable readings from the Key /Select pin, it needs to be connected to Vcc via a pull-up resistor. The built in resistors on the Arduino digital pins can be used. For a tutorial on how to activate the pull-up resistors for Arduino pins, configured as inputs

## Connection

### Schematic



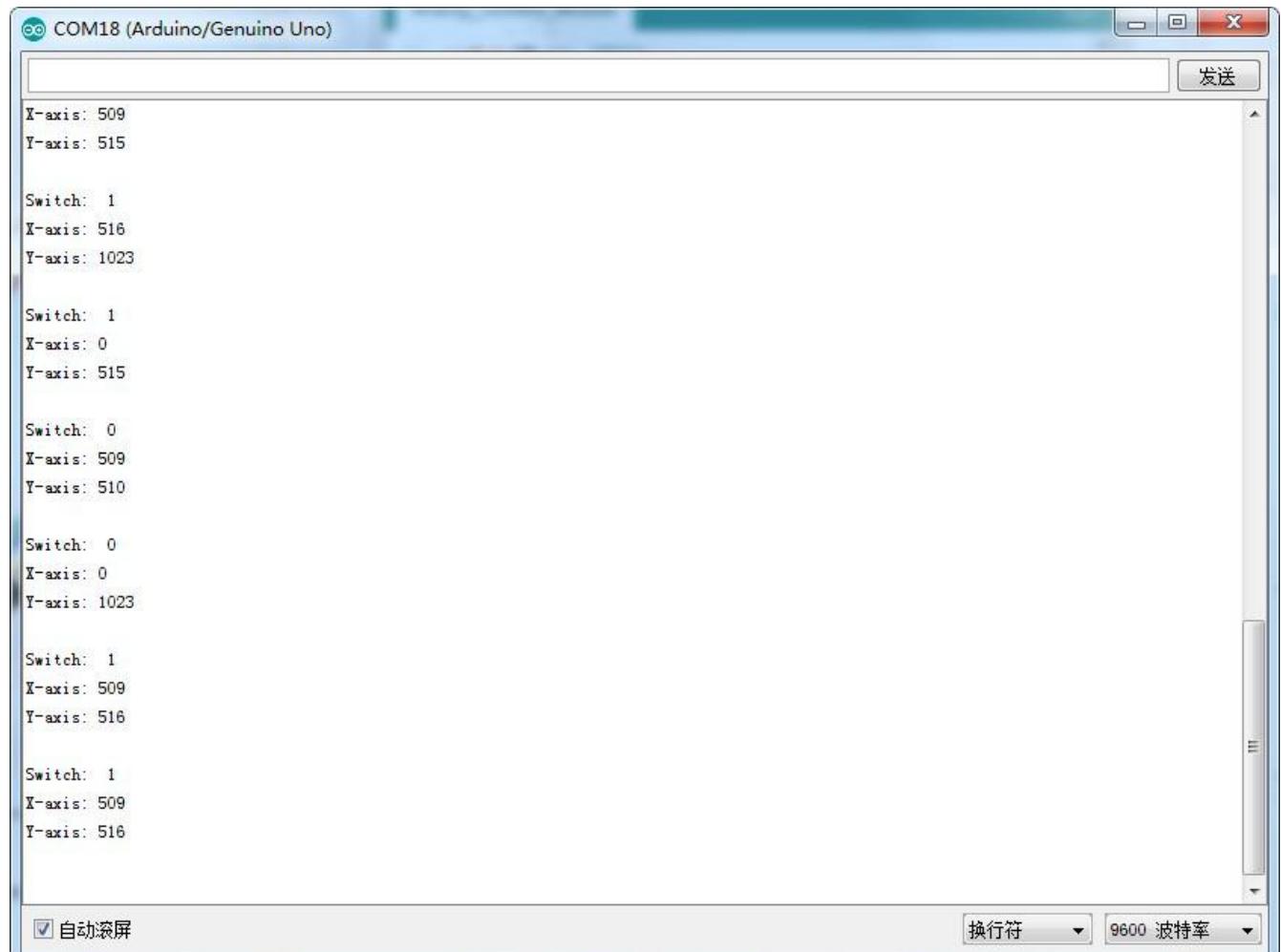
## wiring diagram



## Result

Analog joysticks are basically potentiometers so they return analog values.

When the joystick is in the resting position or middle, it should return a value of about 512. The range of values go from 0 to 1024.



The screenshot shows a Windows-style serial monitor window titled "COM18 (Arduino/Genuino Uno)". The window displays a series of data lines received from an Arduino. Each line consists of three pieces of information: a state (either "Switch: 1" or "Switch: 0"), followed by an X-axis value, and then a Y-axis value. The X-axis values fluctuate between 509 and 516, while the Y-axis values fluctuate between 510 and 1023. The "Switch" values alternate between 1 and 0. At the bottom of the window, there is a checkbox labeled "自动滚屏" (Auto Scroll) which is checked, and two dropdown menus for "换行符" (Line Break) and "9600 波特率" (9600 Baud Rate).

```
X-axis: 509  
Y-axis: 515  
  
Switch: 1  
X-axis: 516  
Y-axis: 1023  
  
Switch: 1  
X-axis: 0  
Y-axis: 515  
  
Switch: 0  
X-axis: 509  
Y-axis: 510  
  
Switch: 0  
X-axis: 0  
Y-axis: 1023  
  
Switch: 1  
X-axis: 509  
Y-axis: 516  
  
Switch: 1  
X-axis: 509  
Y-axis: 516
```

# Lesson 22 Tracking Module

## Overview

In this experiment, we will learn how to use the tracking module and avoidance module.

Infrared obstacle avoidance sensor is designed for the design of a wheeled robot obstacle avoidance sensor distance adjustable. This ambient light sensor Adaptable, high precision, having a pair of infrared transmitter and receiver, transmitter tubes emit a certain frequency of infrared, When detecting the direction of an obstacle (reflector), the infrared receiver tube receiver is reflected back, when the indicator is lit, Through the circuit, the signal output interface output digital signal that can be detected by means of potentiometer knob to adjust the distance, the effective distance From 2 ~ 40cm, working voltage of 3.3V-5V, operating voltage range as broad, relatively large fluctuations in the power supply voltage of the situation Stable condition and still work for a variety of microcontrollers, Arduino controller, BS2 controller, attached to the robot that can sense changes in the ir surroundings

## Component Required:

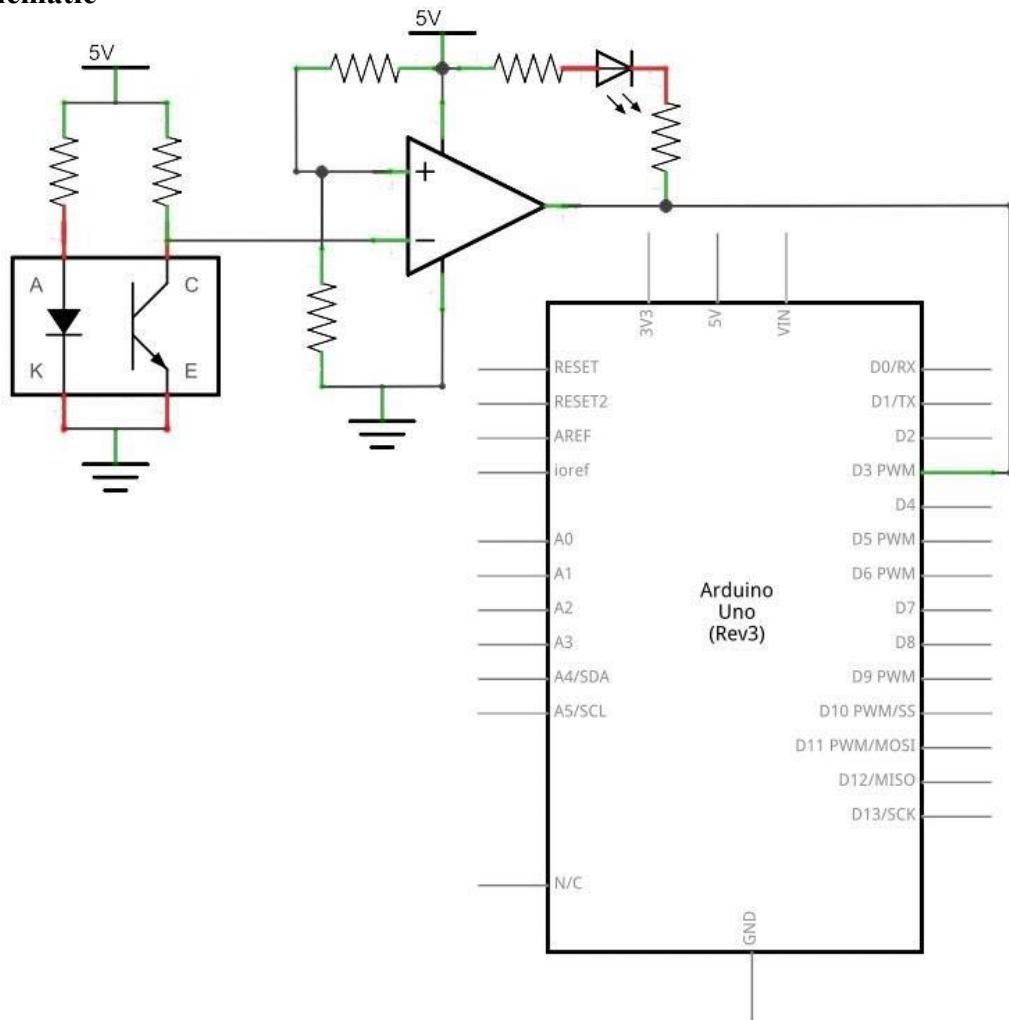


1.OUTPUT  
2.VCC: 3.3V-5V DC  
3.GND:ground

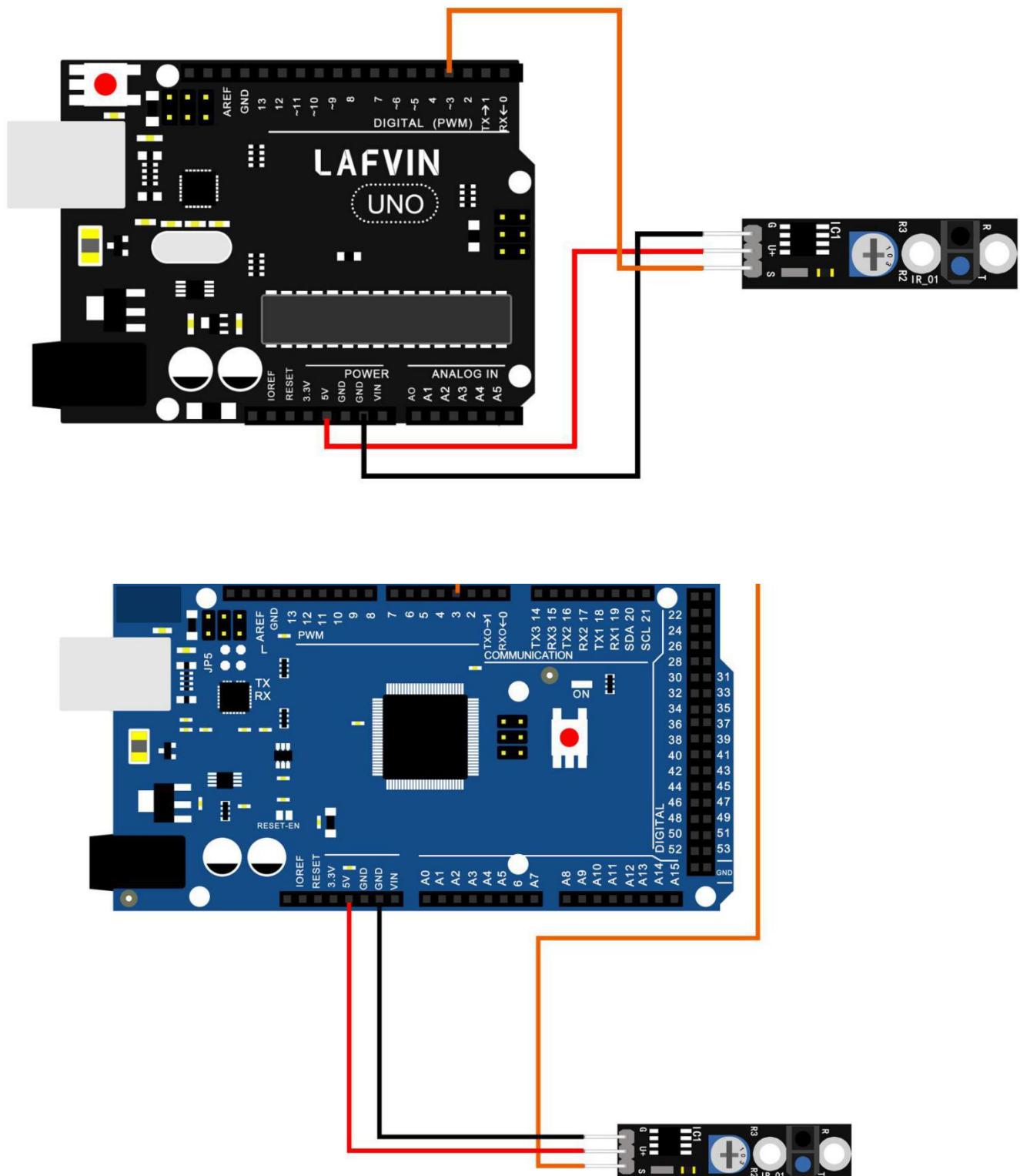
- (1) x UnoR3 Board
- (1) x USBcable
- (1) x Trackingmodule
- (x) x F-Mwires

## Connection

### Schematic



## wiring diagram



## Result

Upload the program then open the monitor, we can see the data.

## Lesson 23 Infrared 38KHz Obstacle Avoidance Module

### Overview

Non logic chip oscillation frequency regulation 38KHz detection circuit. This infrared 38KHZ obstacle avoidance module can completely block the traditional photoelectric obstacle detection distance and a single normally open or normally closed signal output function.



- 1.EN
- 2.OUTPUT
- 3.VCC: 3.3V-5V DC
- 4.GND:ground

### Component Required:

- (1) x UnoR3 Board
- (1) x USBcable
- (1) x Obstacle avoidance module
- (x) x F-Mwires

### Component Introduction

#### Obstacle avoidance module:

Specifications

Working voltage: DC 3.3V-5V Working

current:  $\geq 20\text{mA}$

Operating temperature:  $-10^{\circ}\text{C} - +50^{\circ}\text{C}$

detection distance :2-40cm

IO Interface: 4-wire interfaces (-/+ / S / EN)

Output signal: TTL level (low level there is an obstacle, no obstacle high)

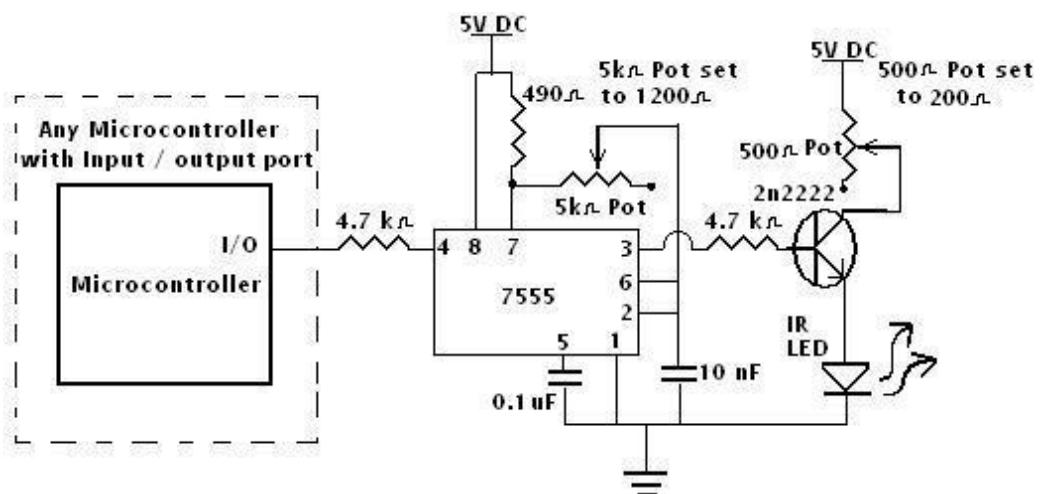
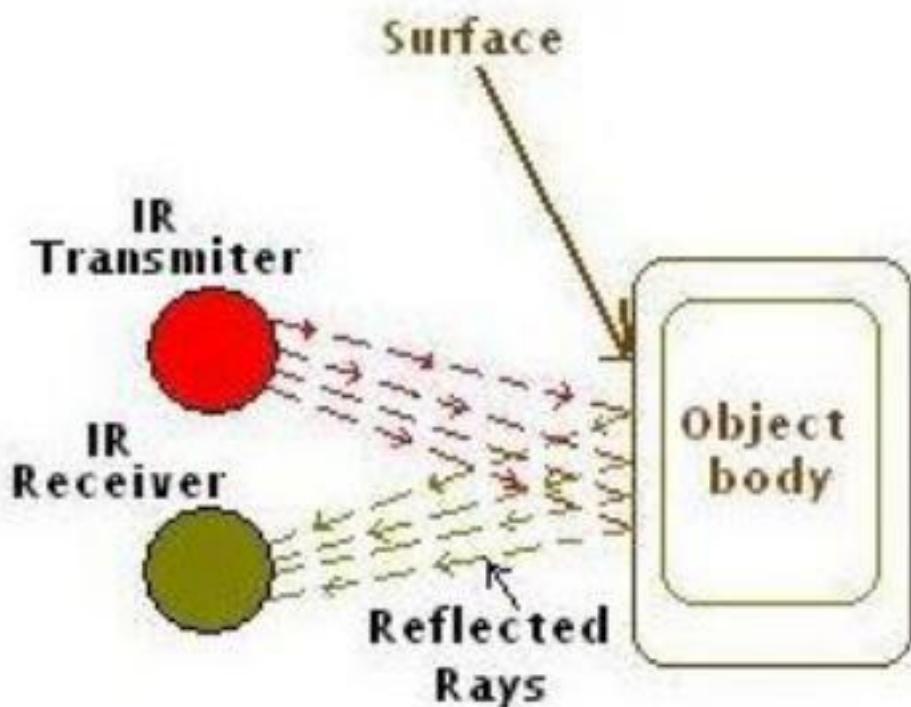
Adjustment: adjust multi-turn resistance Effective

angle:  $35^{\circ}$

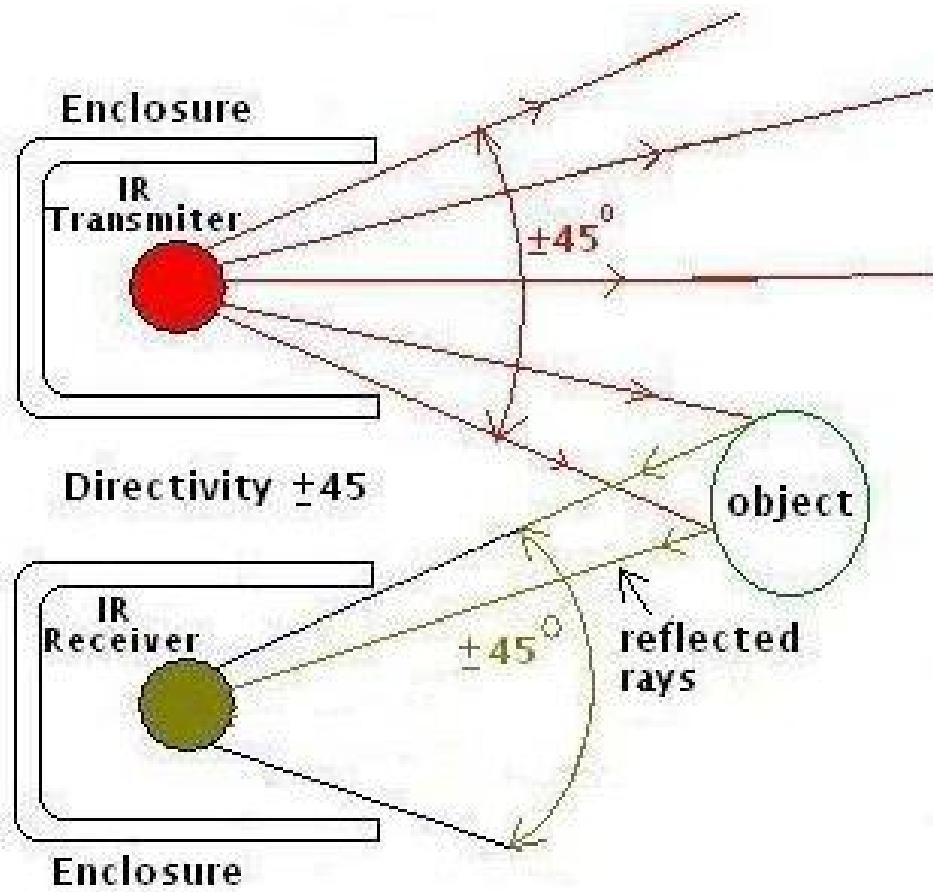
Size:  $28\text{mm} \times 23\text{mm}$

Weight Size: 9g

The basic concept of IR (infrared) obstacle detection is to transmit the IR signal (radiation) in a direction and a signal is received at the IR receiver when the IR radiation bounces back from a surface of the object.



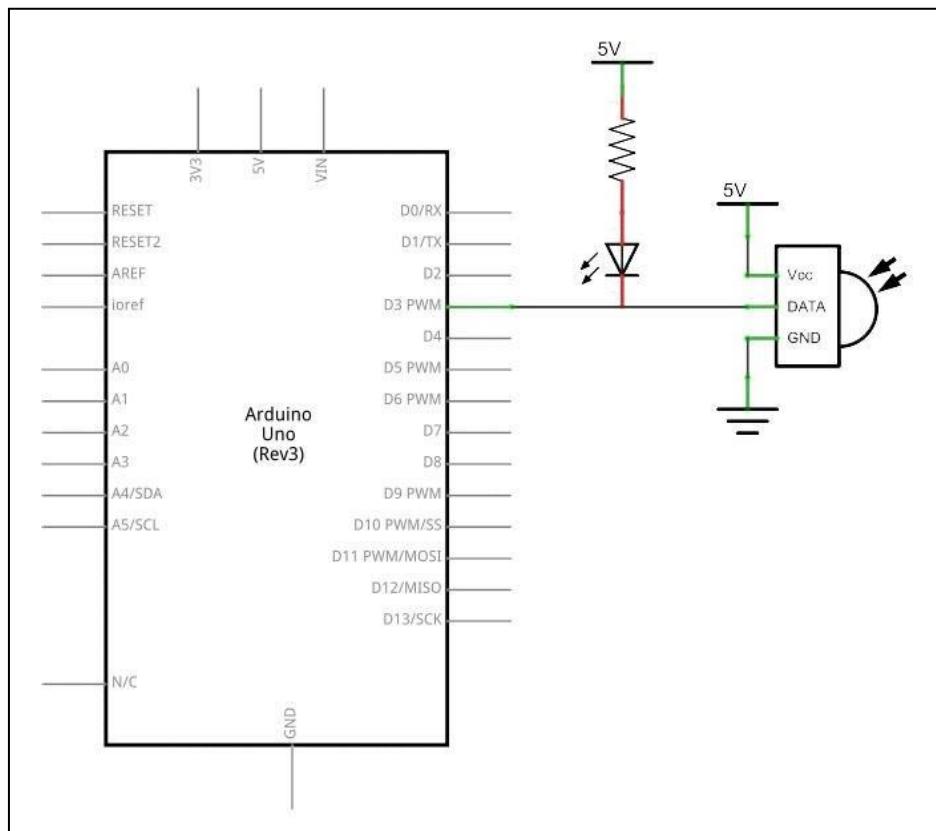
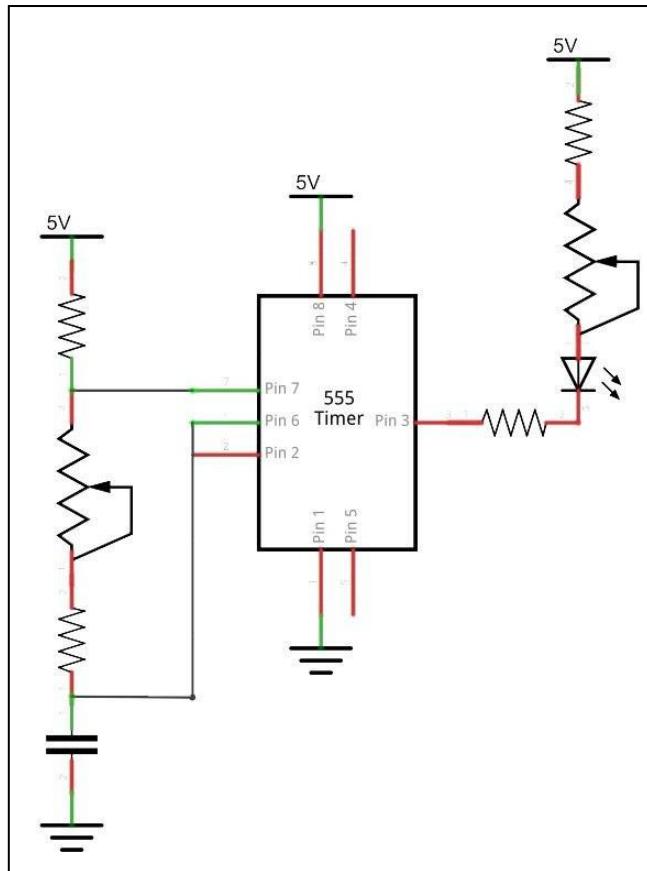
There are two potentiometers on the module one controlling operating frequency (centered at 38 kHz) the other controlling intensity. The detector was designed for 38 kHz and the onboard oscillator circuit is based on a 555 timer. Tweaking gives a little better range but I'd suggest leaving it alone because the useful range is narrow.



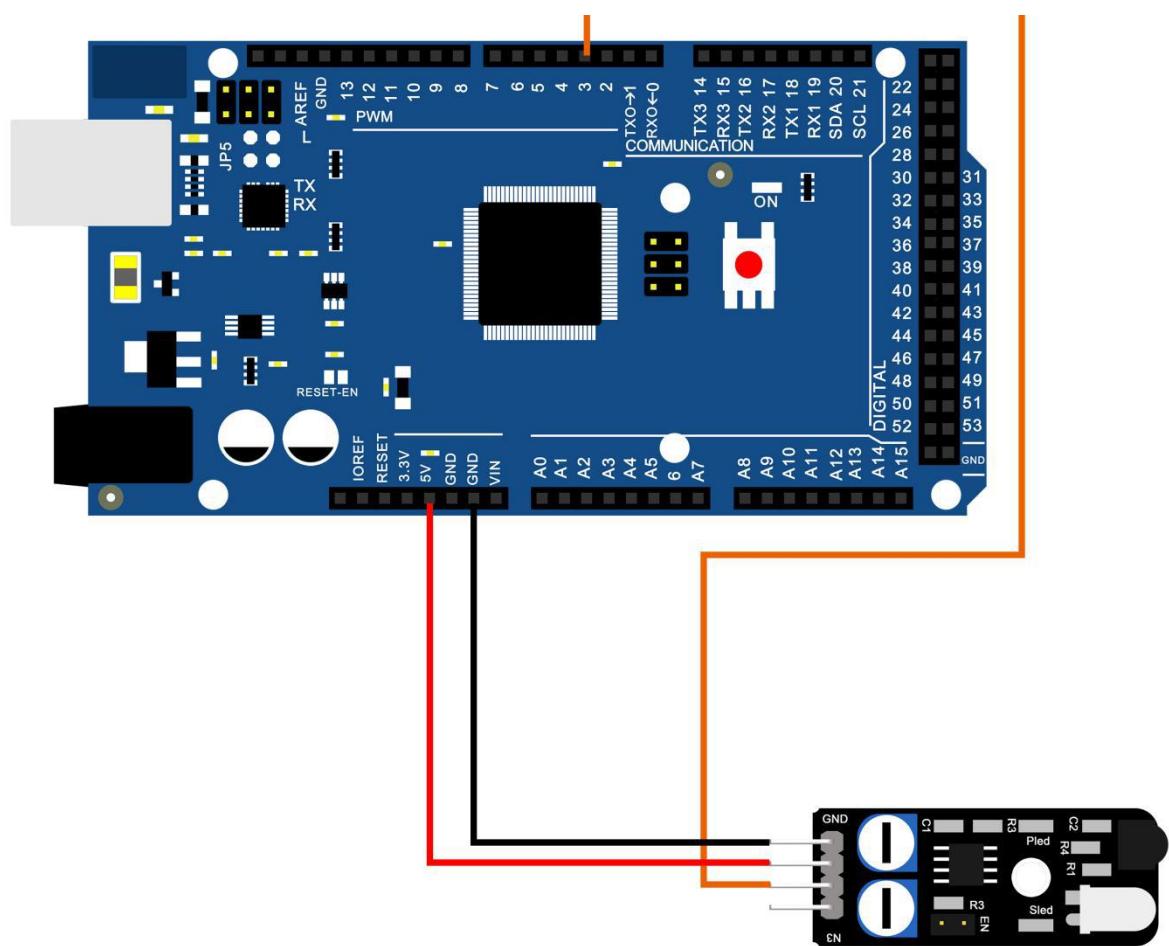
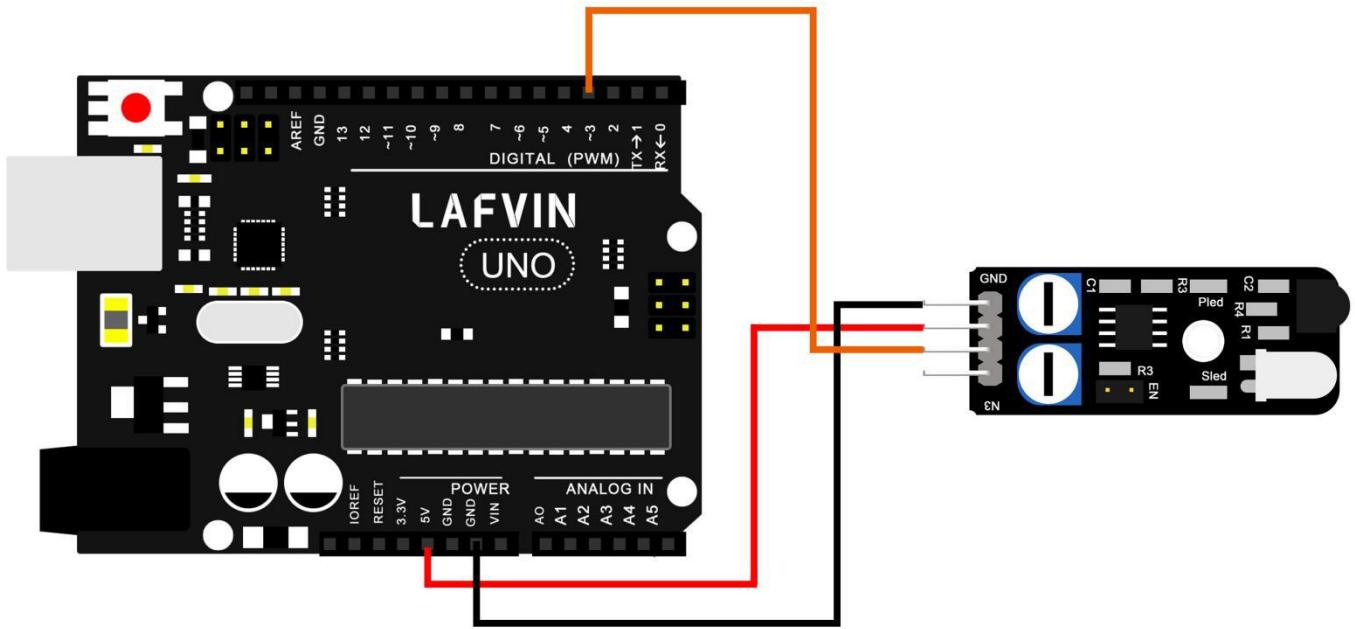
Infrared obstacle avoidance sensor is designed for the design of a wheeled robot obstacle avoidance sensor distance adjustable. This ambient light sensor Adaptable, high precision, having a pair of infrared transmitter and receiver, transmitter tubes emit a certain frequency of infrared, When detecting the direction of an obstacle (reflector), the infrared receiver tube receiver is reflected back, when the indicator is lit, Through the circuit, the signal output interface output digital signal that can be detected by means of potentiometer knob to adjust the distance, the effective distance From 2 ~ 40cm, working voltage of 3.3V-5V, operating oltage range as broad, relatively large fluctuations in the power supply voltage of the situation Stable condition and still work for a variety of microcontrollers, Arduino controller, BS2 controller, attached to the robot that Can sense changes in their surroundings.

## Connection

### Schematic



## wiring diagram



## **Result**

Here we use the obstacle avoidance module and a digital interface, built-in 13 LED build a simple circuit, making avoidance warning lamp, the obstacle avoidance Sensor Access Digital 3 interface, when obstacle avoidance sensor senses a signal, LED light, and vice versa off.

# Lesson 24 Rotary Encoders Module

## Overview

In this experiment, we will learn how to use the rotary encoders module.



- 1.CLK
- 2.DT
- 3.SW
- 4.VCC:3.3V-5V DC
- 5.GND:ground

## Component Required:

- (1) x UnoR3 Board
- (1) x USBcable
- (1) x Rotary Encoders module
- (x) x F-Mwires

## Component Introduction

### Rotary Encoders:

#### Mechanical Specifications:

- Operating Temp: -10°C to 70°C
- Storage Temp: -40°C to 85°C
- Rotational Torque: 50gf.cm max.
- No. and Pos. of detents: 12 detents (Step angle 30°±3°)
- Terminal Strength: A static load for 300gf.cm shall be applied to the tip of the terminals for 10 sec. in any direction
- Shaft push-pull strength: 5.1kgf
- Rotational life: 30,000 cycles

#### Note:

- RoHS Compliant

#### Electrical Specifications:

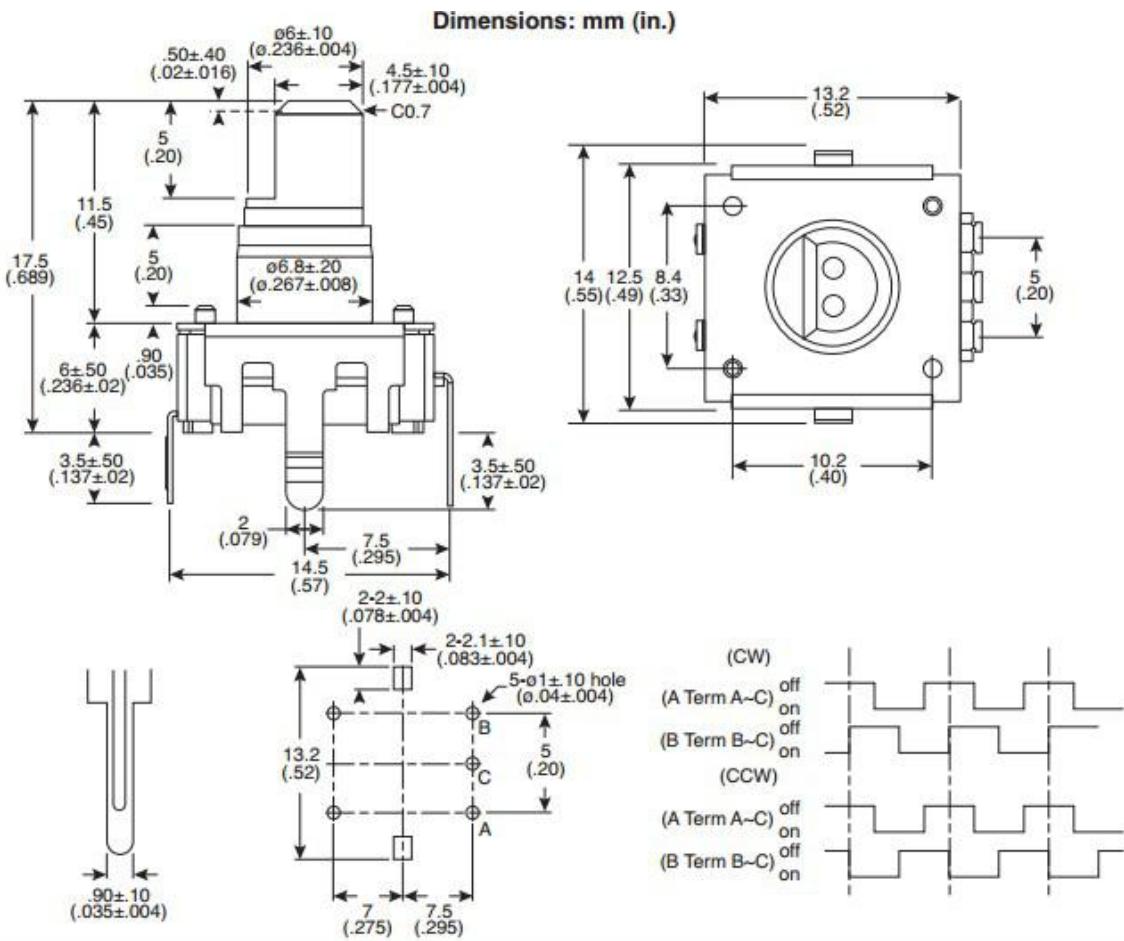
- Rating: 1mA/10VDC
- Insulation Resistance: 50VDC 10MΩ Min.
- Dielectric Strength: 50VAC for 1 min.
- Resolution: 12 pulses/360° for each phase

#### Soldering Specifications:

- Soldering: To be performed in 5 seconds within 260±5°C
- Manual Soldering: To be performed in 3 seconds within 350±5°C
- Preheating: The entire flow duration should not exceed 2 min., and soldering surface temperature (undersurface of PCB) shall be settled within 100°C

#### Push-on Switch Specifications:

- Type: Single Pole Single Throw (Push on)
- Rating: 10mA/5VDC
- Switch Travel (mm): 0.5±0.4
- Operating Force: 200~460gf
- Operating Life: 20,000 times



## Principle

Incremental encoder

Incremental encoders give two-phase square wave, the phase difference between them  $90^\circ$ , often referred to as A and B channels. One of the channels is given and speed-related Information, at the same time, by sequentially comparing two channel signals, the direction of rotation of the information obtained. There is also a special signal called Z or Zero channel, which gives the absolute zero position encoder, the signal is a square wave with the center line of channel A square wave coincide.

Clockwise counterclockwise

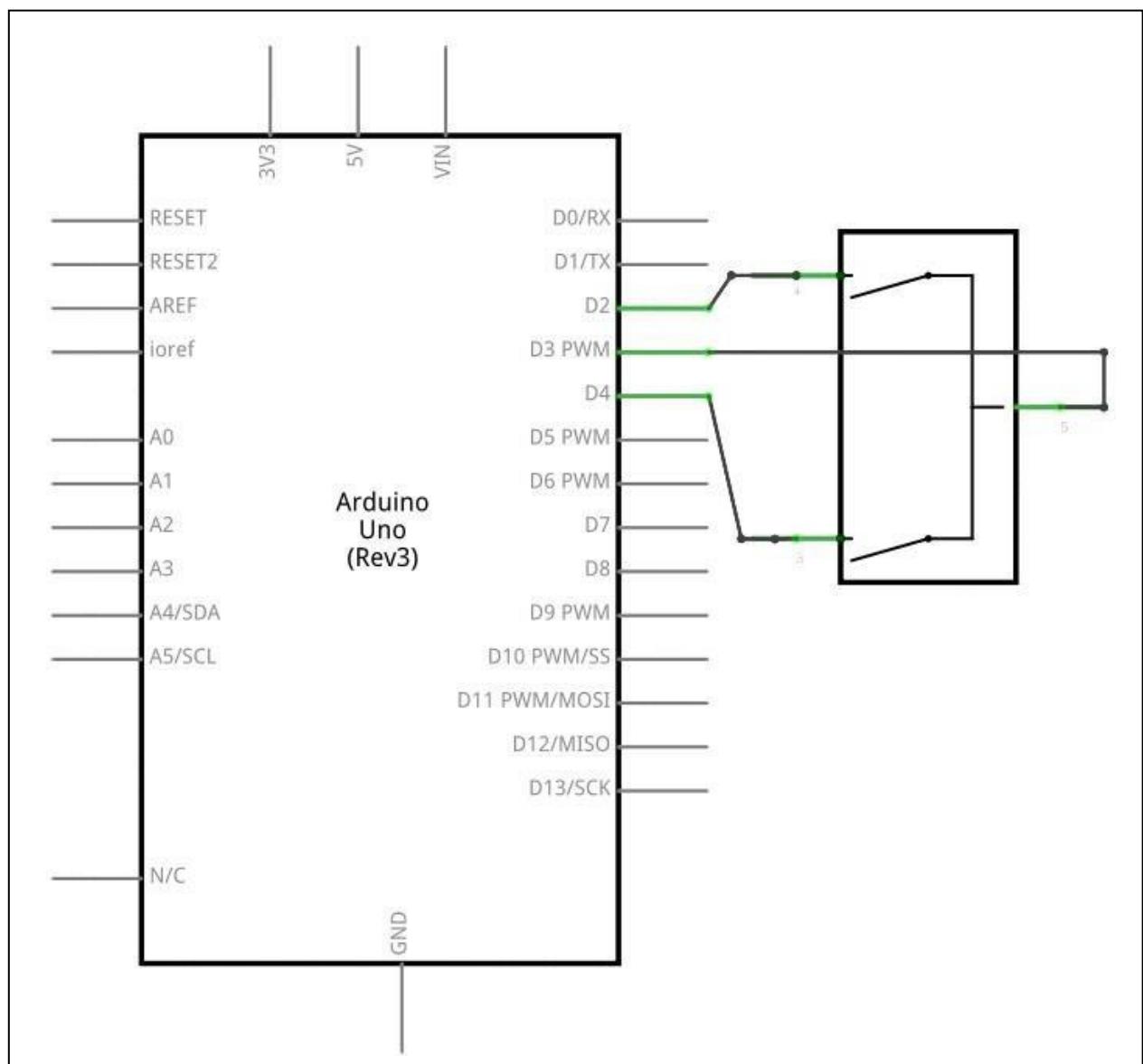
A	B
1	1
0	1
0	0
1	0
1	1
1	0
0	0
0	1

Incremental encoder accuracy depends on the mechanical and electrical two factors, these factors are: Raster indexing error, disc eccentricity, bearing eccentricity, e-reading Several means into the optical portion of the errors and inaccuracies. Determine the encoder resolution is measured in electrical degrees, the encoder accuracy depends Set the pulse encoder generates indexing. The following electrical degrees with a  $360^{\circ}$  rotation of the shaft to said machine, and rotation of the shaft must be a full week of Period. To know how much electrical equivalent of the mechanical angle of 360 degrees can be calculated with the following formula: Electrical  $360 = \text{Machine} 360^{\circ} / n^{\circ}$  pulses/revolution

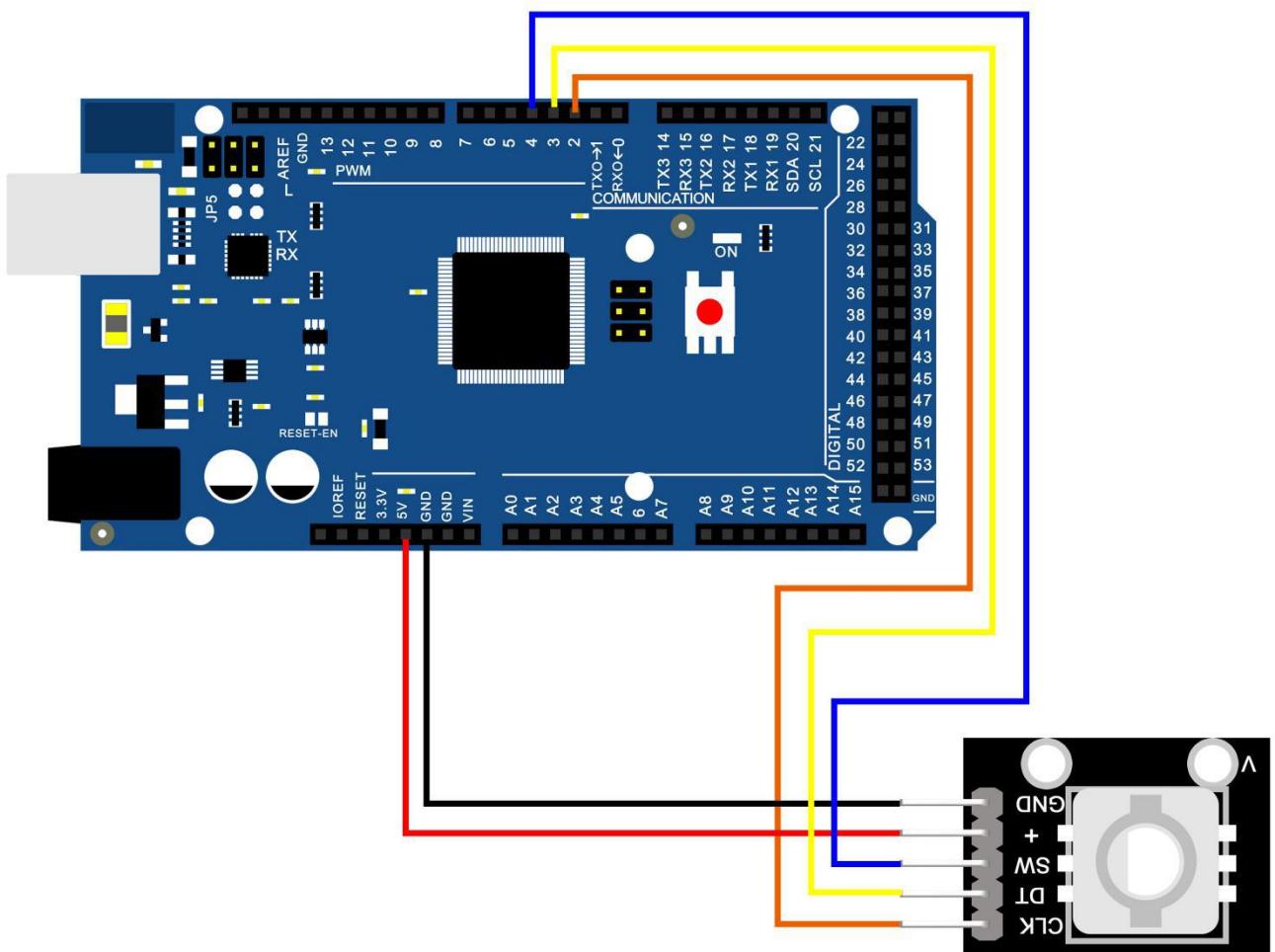
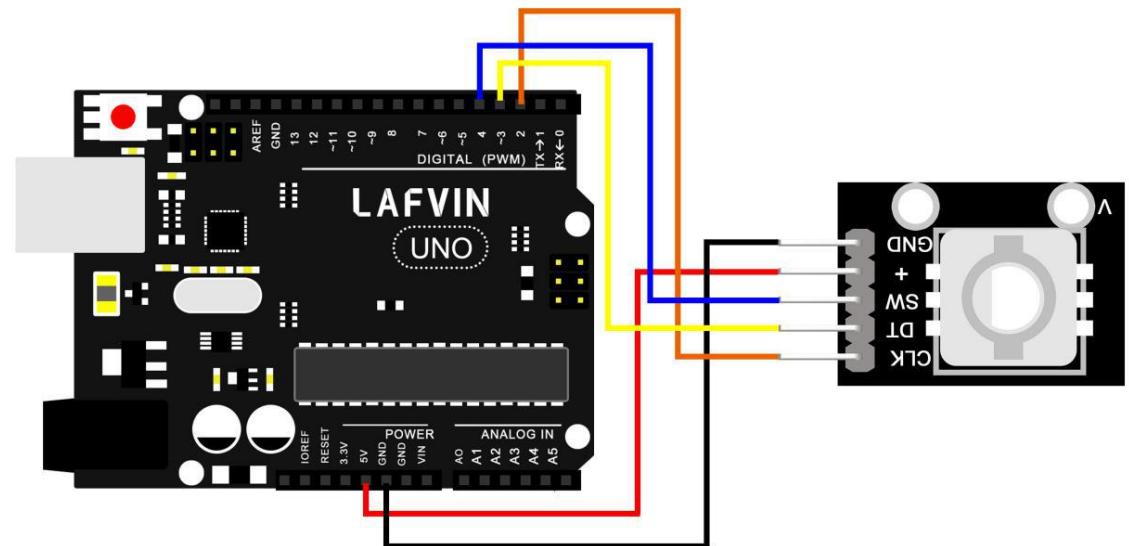
Encoder indexing error is the electrical angle of the unit two successive pulse maximum offset to represent. Error exists in any encoder, which Is caused by the aforementioned factors. Eltra encoder maximum error is  $\pm 25$  electrical degrees (declared in any condition), equivalent to the rated Offset values  $\pm 7\%$ , as the phase difference  $90^{\circ}$  (electrical) of the two channels of the maximum deviation  $\pm 35$  electrical degrees is equal to  $\pm 10\%$  deviation left Ratings Right.

## Connection

### Schematic



## wiring diagram



## Result

Upload the program, rotate the encodes then open the monitor, we can see the data as below:

# Lesson 25 1 Channel Relay Module

## Overview

In this experiment, we will learn how to use the 1 channel relay module.

Relay is a kind of component when the change of the input variables (incentive) to specified requirements, the output electric circuits of the charged amount occurs due to the step change of a kind of electrical appliances. This company produces the relay module can meet in 28 v to 240 v ac or dc power to control all kinds of other electric parts. MCU can be used to achieve the goal of timing control switch. Can be applied to guard against theft and alarm, toys, construction and other fields. Relay is an electrical control device. It has a control system (also called input circuit) and control system (also called the output circuit), the interaction between. Usually used in automatic control circuit, it is actually with a small current to control large current operation of a kind of "automatics"



- 1.GND:ground
- 2.VCC:3.3V-5V DC
- 3.OUTPUT

## Component Required:

- (1) x UnoR3
- (1) x USBcable
- (1) x 1 channel relay module
- (x) x F-M wires

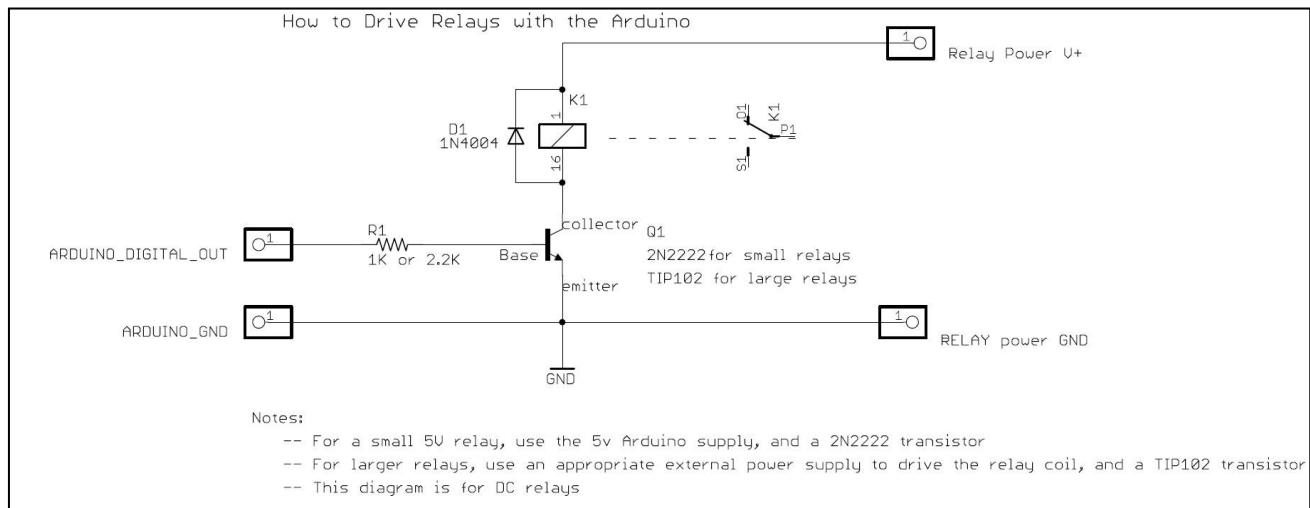
## Component Introduction

## Relay:

A relay is an electrically operated switch. Many relays use an electromagnet to mechanically operate a switch, but other operating principles are also used, such as solid-state relays. Relays are used where it is necessary to control a circuit by a low-power signal (with complete electrical isolation between control and controlled circuits), or where several circuits must be controlled by one signal. The first relays were used in long distance telegraph circuits as amplifiers: they repeated the signal coming in from one circuit and re-transmitted it on another circuit. Relays were used extensively in telephone exchanges and early computers to perform logical operations.

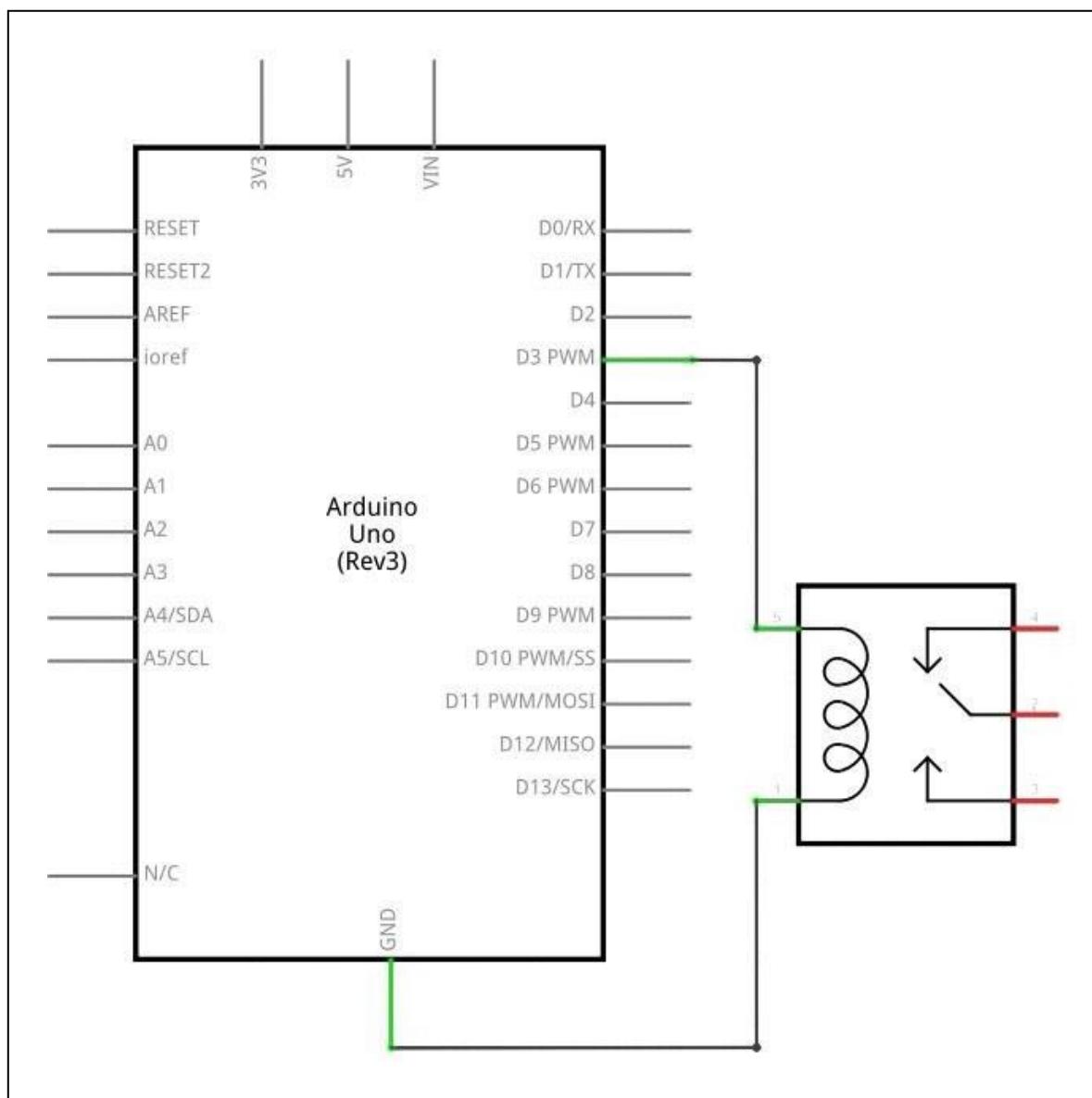
A type of relay that can handle the high power required to directly control an electric motor or other loads is called a contactor. Solid-state relays control power circuits with no moving parts, instead using a semiconductor device to perform switching. Relays with calibrated operating characteristics and sometimes multiple operating coils are used to protect electrical circuits from overload or faults; in modern electric power systems these functions are performed by digital instruments still called "protective relays".

Bellow is the schematic of how to drive relay with arduino (down load from the arduino.cc)

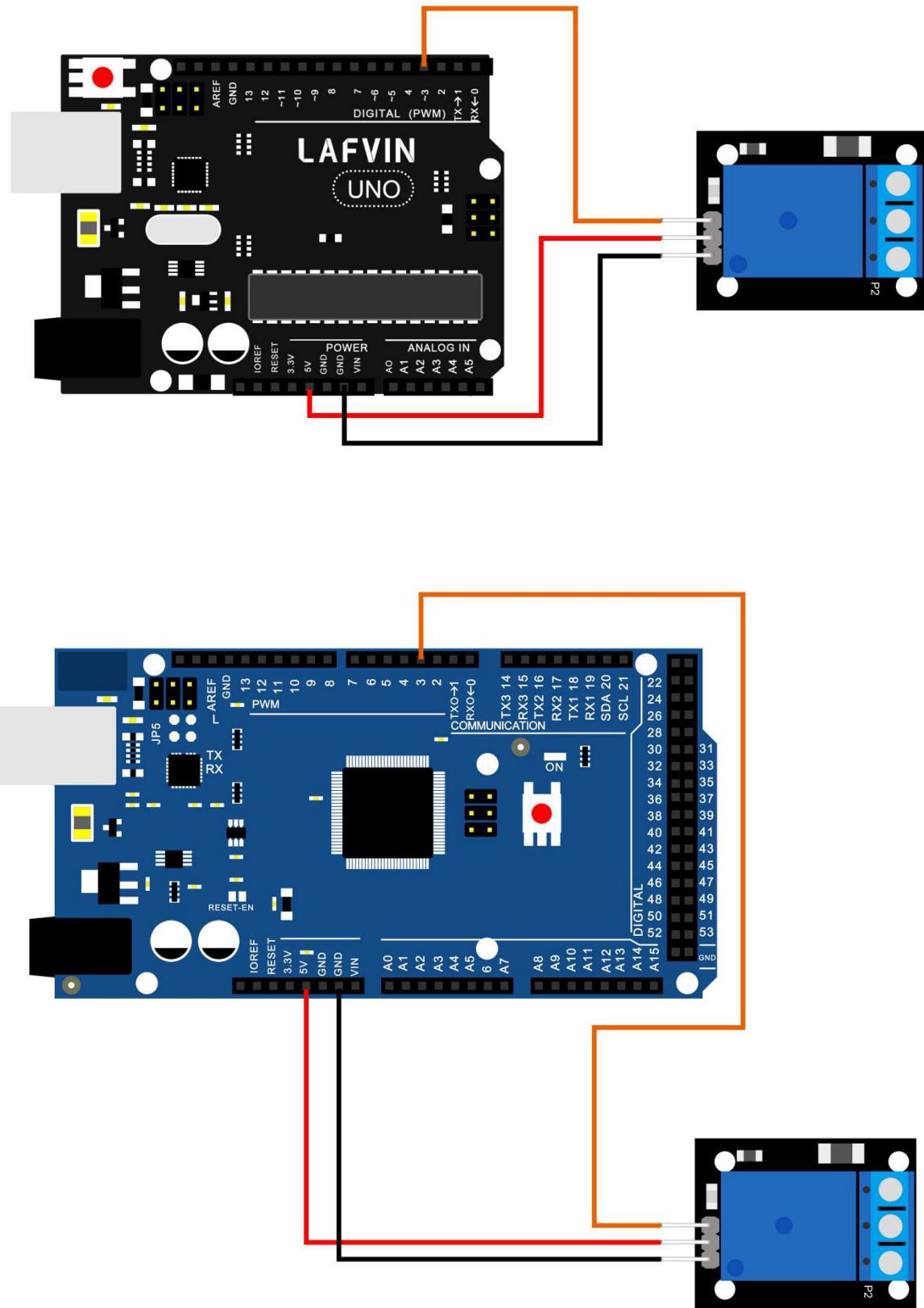


## Connection

### Schematic



## wiring diagram

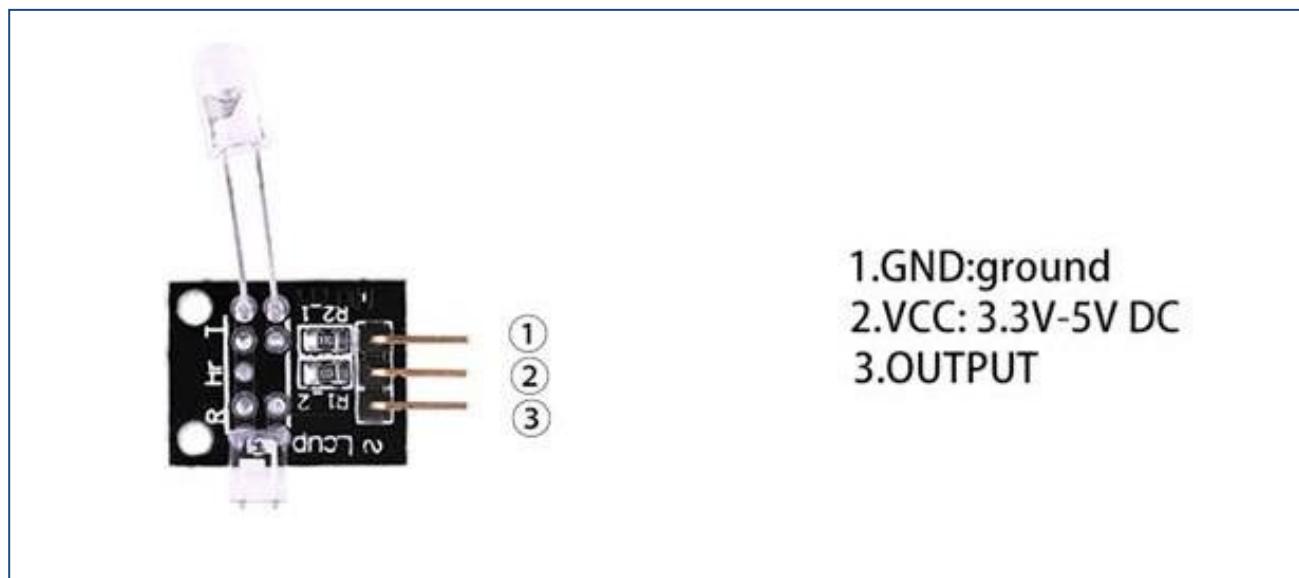


## Lesson 26 Heartbeat Module

### Overview

This project uses bright infrared (IR) LED and a phototransistor to detect the pulse of the finger, a red LED flashes with each pulse. Pulse monitor works as follows: The LED is the light side of the finger, and phototransistor on the other side of the finger, phototransistor used to obtain the flux emitted, when the blood pressure pulse by the finger when the resistance of the photo transistor will be slightly changed. The project's schematic circuit as shown, We chose a very high resistance resistor R1, because most of the light through the finger is absorbed, it is desirable that the phototransistor is sensitive enough. Resistance can be selected by experiment to get the best results. The most important is to keep the shield stray light into the phototransistor. For home lighting that is particularly important because the lights at home mostly based 50HZ or 60HZ fluctuate, so faint heartbeat will add considerable noise.

When running the program the measured values are printed. To get a real heartbeat from this could be challenging.



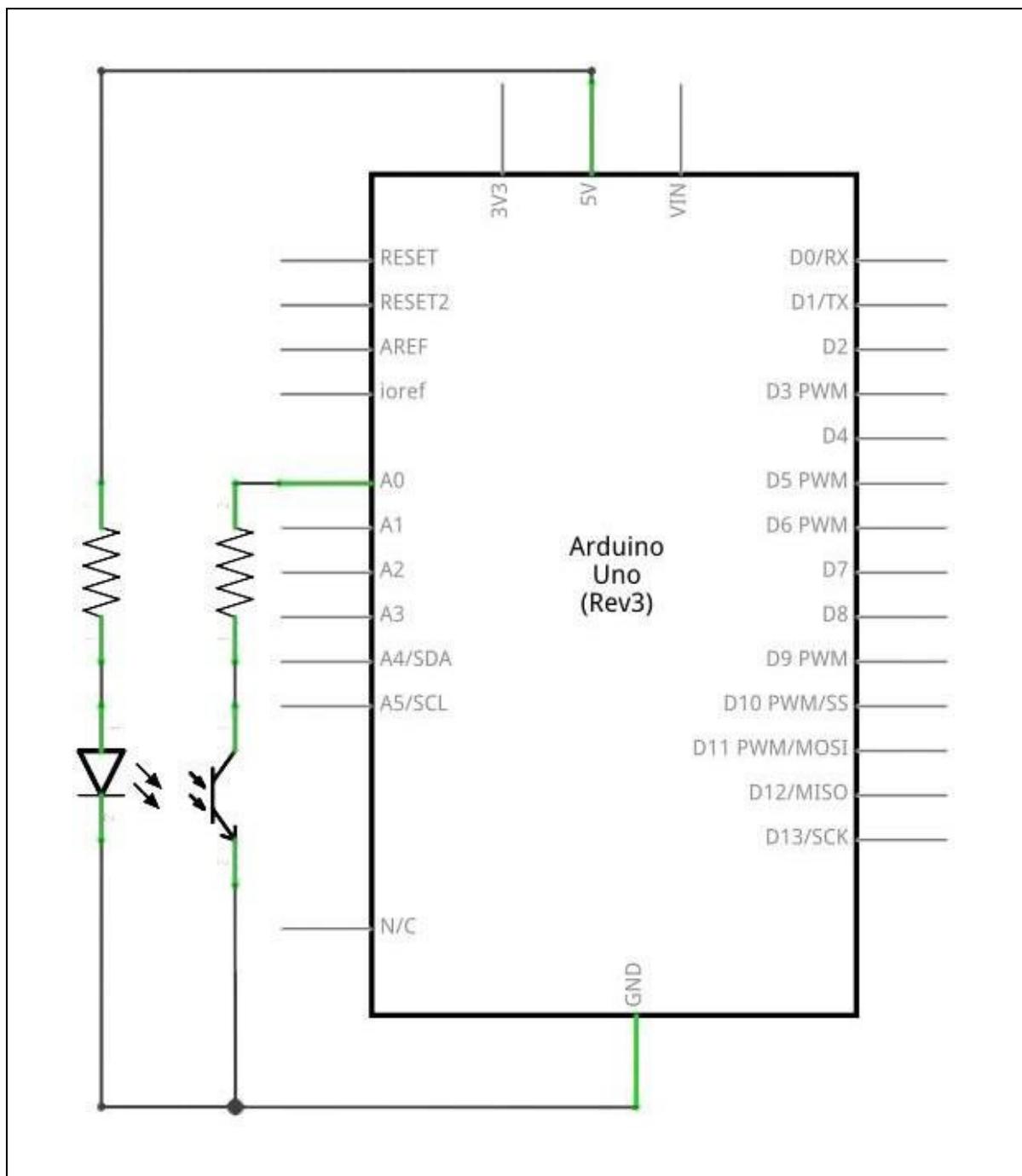
### Component Required:

- (1) x UnoR3 Board
- (1) x USBcable
- (1) x Heartbeatmodule

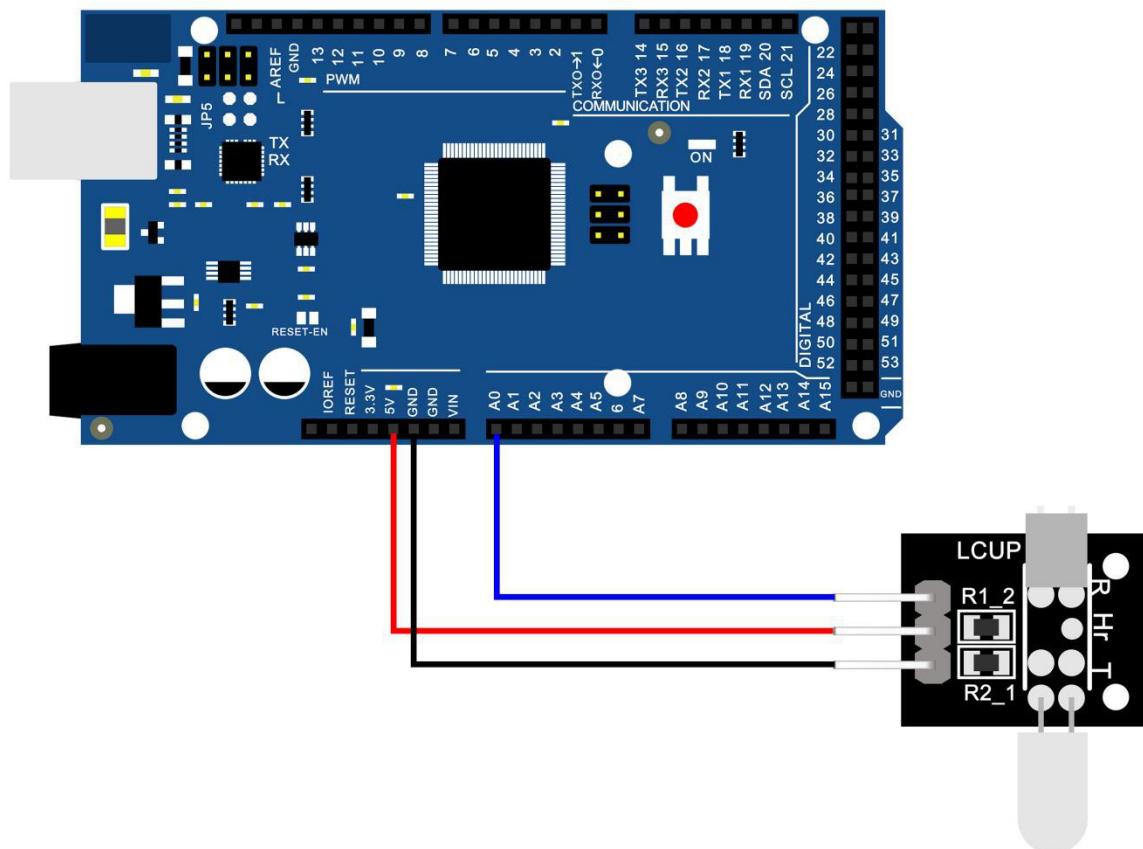
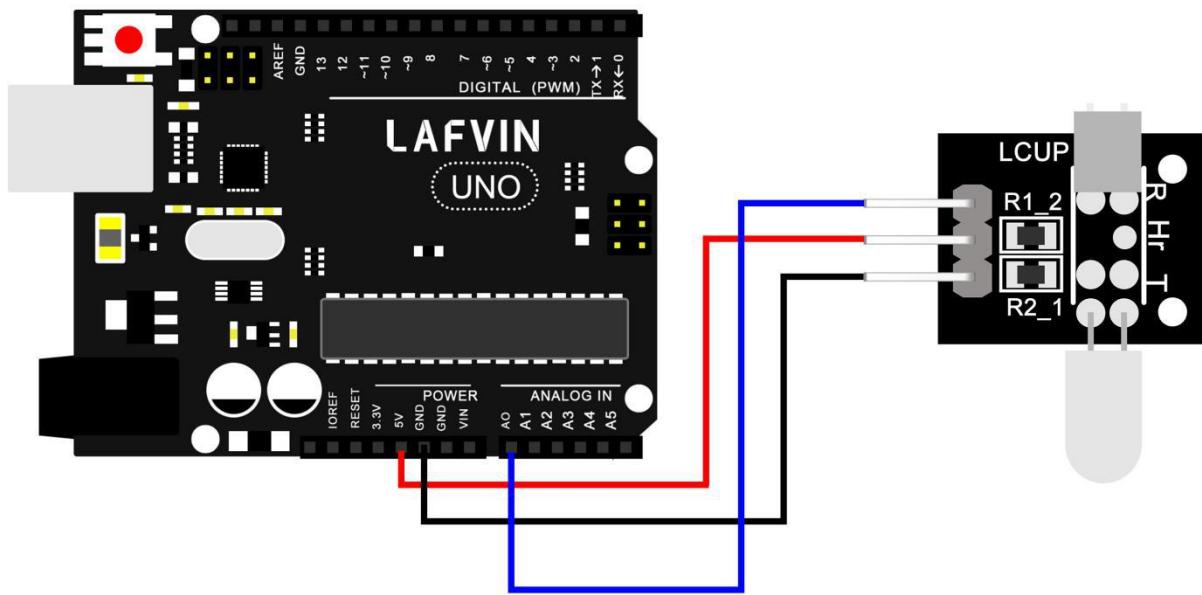
(x) x F-M wires

## Connection

### Schematic



## wiring diagram



## Result

Upload the program then open the monitor, we can see the data as below:

```
1023, 255.75
1023, 447.56
1023, 591.42
1023, 699.32
1023, 780.24
1023, 840.93
1021, 885.95
1023, 920.21
1020, 945.16
1023, 964.62
1017, 977.71
1023, 989.04
1023, 997.53
1023, 1003.89
1023, 1008.67
1020, 1011.50
1020, 1013.63
1020, 1015.22
1020, 1016.42
1023, 1018.06
1023, 1019.30
1023, 1020.22
1023, 1020.92
1022, 1021.19
1023, 1021.64
1022, 1021.73
1023, 1022.05
1023, 1022.29
```