

# Pervasive Sensors and Actuators

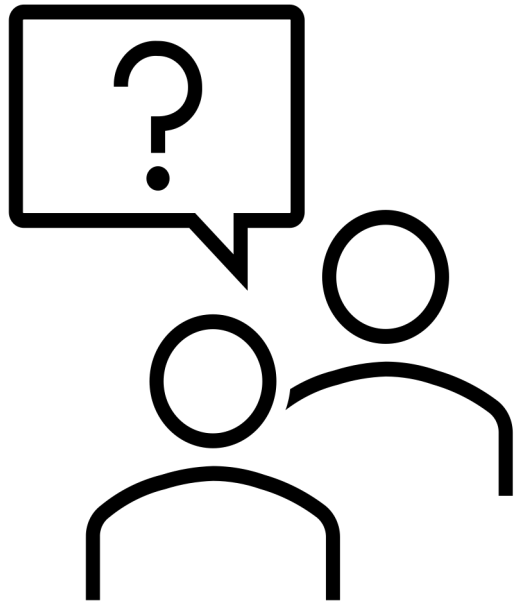
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COMP5047 – Lecture 06

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The University of Sydney

# How we chose different components?



<https://www.murata.com/en-global/products/sensor>

# Things to consider

- Application needs
  - What kind of functionality needed? Cost?
- Functional Specification
  - E.g. what to measure?, sensitivity?, bandwidth? Etc.
- Electrical Specification
  - E.g. operating voltage/current, power needs, etc.
- Communication Specification
  - What kind of communication exist, wired/wireless OR what type SPI, I2C, ADC, Bluetooth, etc.
- Safety/Risk
  - What can go wrong?

# Measure CO2 in the Lecture Theatre

- What sensors are needed?



co2 sensor

- Then go into details
  - Must read the data sheet



<https://shop.m5stack.com/products/co2-unit-with-temperature-and-humidity-sensor-scd40>

# Measure CO2 in the Lecture Theatre

- Some data will be available up-front

## Specification

Resources	Parameter
CO2 Measurement range	400 ~ 2000 ppm
CO2 Sampling accuracy	$\pm(50 \text{ ppm} + 5\% \text{ of reading})$
Temperature range	-10 - 60 °C
Humidity range	0 - 95 %RH
Communication protocol	I2C: 0x62
Net weight	7.54g
Gross weight	13.13g
Product dimensions	48mm x 24mm x 16mm
Package size	134mm x 61mm x 16.3mm
Housing material	Plastic ( PC )



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# Measure CO2 in the Lecture Theatre

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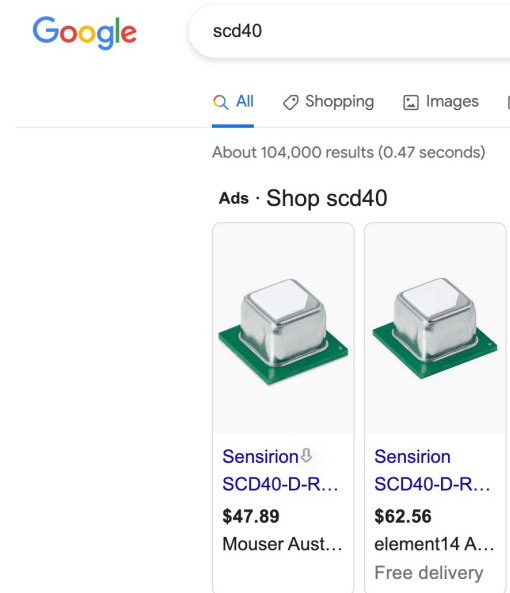
CO2 Unit	SCL	SDA	5V	GND
M5Core(PORT A)	GPIO22	GPIO21	5V	GND
M5Core2(PORT A)	GPIO22	GPIO21	5V	GND
M5Atom(PORT A)	GPIO32	GPIO26	5V	GND
M5StickC/Plus(PORT A)	GPIO33	GPIO32	5V	GND
M5Station(PORT A1,A2)	GPIO33	GPIO32	5V	GND



<https://docs.m5stack.com/en/unit/co2>

# Measure CO2 in the Lecture Theatre

- But go further to the data sheet



<https://docs.m5stack.com/en/unit/co2>

# Measure CO2 in the Lecture Theatre

- But go further to the data sheet

## SCD4x

Breaking the size barrier in CO<sub>2</sub> sensing



### Features

- Photoacoustic NDIR sensor technology PASens®
- Smallest form factor: 10.1 x 10.1 x 6.5 mm<sup>3</sup>
- Reflow solderable for cost effective assembly
- Large output range: 0 ppm – 40'000 ppm
- Large supply voltage range: 2.4 – 5.5 V
- High accuracy:  $\pm(40 \text{ ppm} + 5 \%)$
- Digital I<sup>2</sup>C interface
- Integrated temperature and humidity sensor
- Low power operation down to < 0.4 mA avg.  
@ 5 V, 1 meas. / 5 minutes

SENSIRION



**Lets Look at the Datasheet!**

[https://sensirion.com/media/documents/C4B87CE6/627C2DCD/CD\\_DS\\_SCD40\\_SCD41\\_Datasheet\\_D1.pdf](https://sensirion.com/media/documents/C4B87CE6/627C2DCD/CD_DS_SCD40_SCD41_Datasheet_D1.pdf)



# Think Holistic

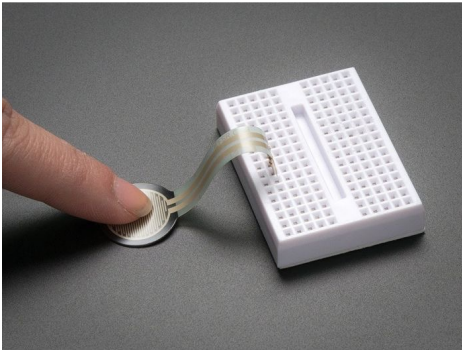
- Figure out what microcontroller you use
- **Make sure your device/network choices match that**
  - **Or vice versa**
- Find out other needs
  - Power (battery), other components needed

# Interfacing with Peripherals

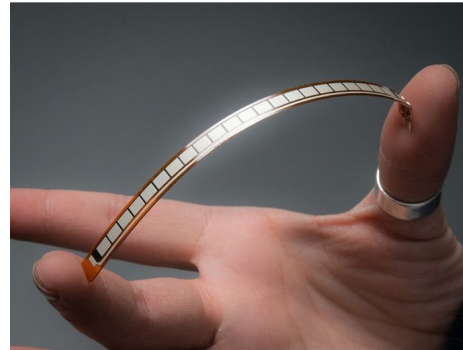
- Find out the method of interfacing
  - ADC, I2C, SPI, PWM, Bluetooth, etc.
- Design connectivity
  - Figure out how to connect / topology / electrical
- Configure the device
  - Some devices support configuration

# Some ADC sensors

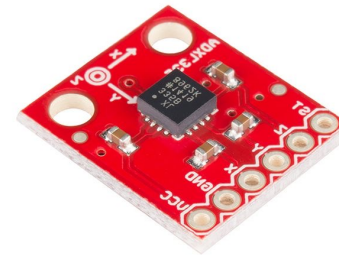
- How can we connect them?



Force-Sensitive Resistor (FSR)



Flex sensor



Accelerometer -  
ADXL335

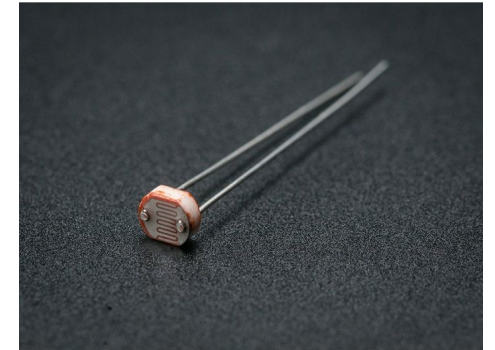


Photo cell (CdS photoresistor)

<https://core-electronics.com.au/>

# Some ADC sensors

- Some makes a voltage output
  - can directly connect to ADC



## Small, Low Power, 3-Axis $\pm 3 g$ Accelerometer

### ADXL335

#### FEATURES

3-axis sensing

Small, low profile package

4 mm × 4 mm × 1.45 mm LFCSP

Low power : 350  $\mu$ A (typical)

Single-supply operation: 1.8 V to 3.6 V

10,000 g shock survival

Excellent temperature stability

BW adjustment with a single capacitor per axis

RoHS/WEEE lead-free compliant

#### APPLICATIONS

Cost sensitive, low power, motion- and tilt-sensing applications

Mobile devices

Gaming systems

Disk drive protection

Image stabilization

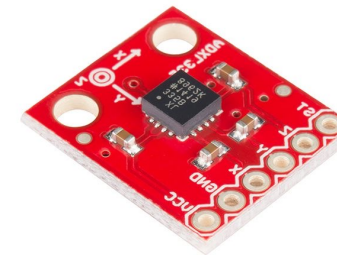
Sports and health devices

#### GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The ADXL335 is a small, thin, low power, complete 3-axis accelerometer with signal conditioned voltage outputs. The product measures acceleration with a minimum full-scale range of  $\pm 3 g$ . It can measure the static acceleration of gravity in tilt-sensing applications, as well as dynamic acceleration resulting from motion, shock, or vibration.

The user selects the bandwidth of the accelerometer using the  $C_x$ ,  $C_y$ , and  $C_z$  capacitors at the  $X_{OUT}$ ,  $Y_{OUT}$ , and  $Z_{OUT}$  pins. Bandwidths can be selected to suit the application, with a range of 0.5 Hz to 1600 Hz for the X and Y axes, and a range of 0.5 Hz to 550 Hz for the Z axis.

The ADXL335 is available in a small, low profile, 4 mm × 4 mm × 1.45 mm, 16-lead, plastic lead frame chip scale package (LFCSP\_LQ).

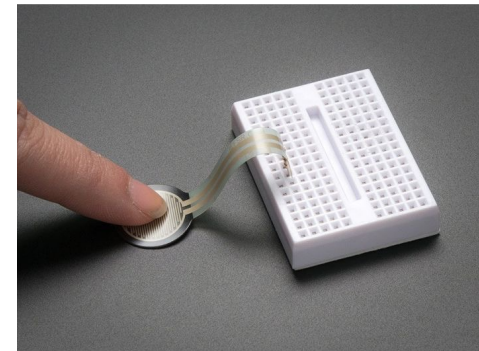


Accelerometer -  
ADXL335

<https://core-electronics.com.au/>

# Some ADC sensors

- Some makes a change in electrical characteristics
  - Resistance, current or capacitance change
  - Resistance: You need to use a voltage divider (Ohm's law)

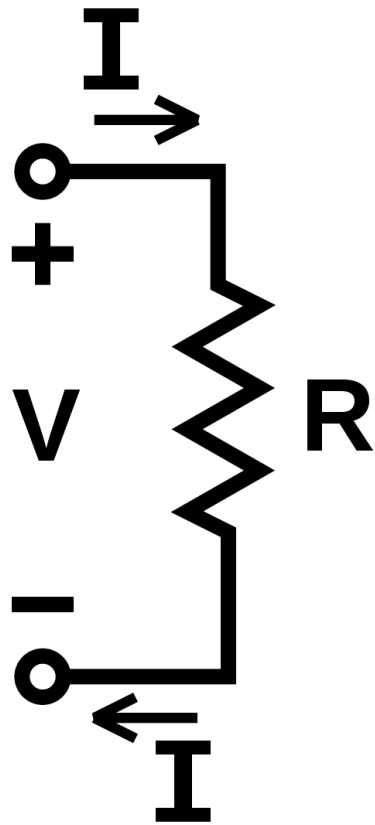


Force-Sensitive Resistor (FSR)

<https://core-electronics.com.au/>

# Some ADC sensors

- Ohm's law



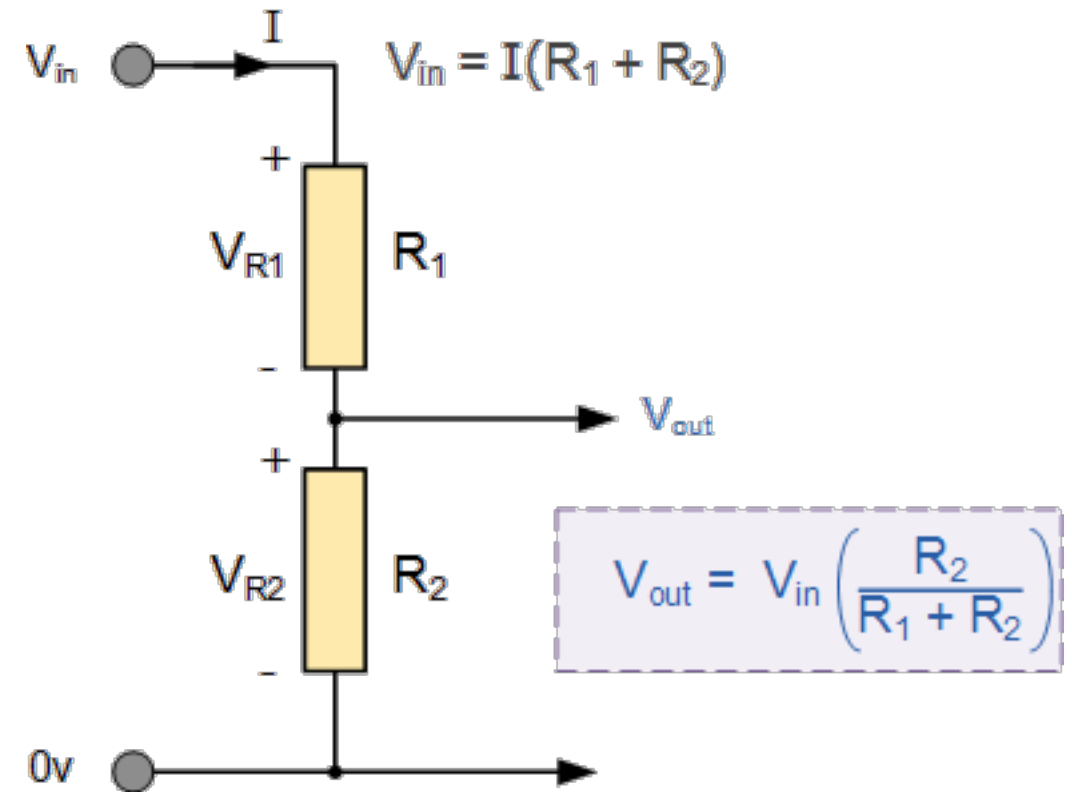
$$V = IR$$

$$R = 3\text{k}\Omega$$

$$V = 3.3\text{V}$$

I?

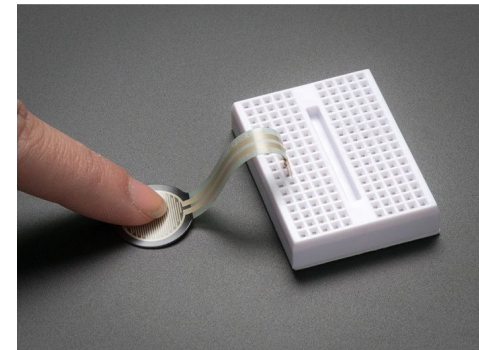
$$\begin{aligned} I &= V / R \\ &= 3.3 / 3000 \\ &= 0.0011\text{ A} \\ &= 1.1\text{mA} \end{aligned}$$



[https://www.electronics-tutorials.ws/resistor/res\\_3.html](https://www.electronics-tutorials.ws/resistor/res_3.html)

# Some ADC sensors

- Lets goto the Datasheet

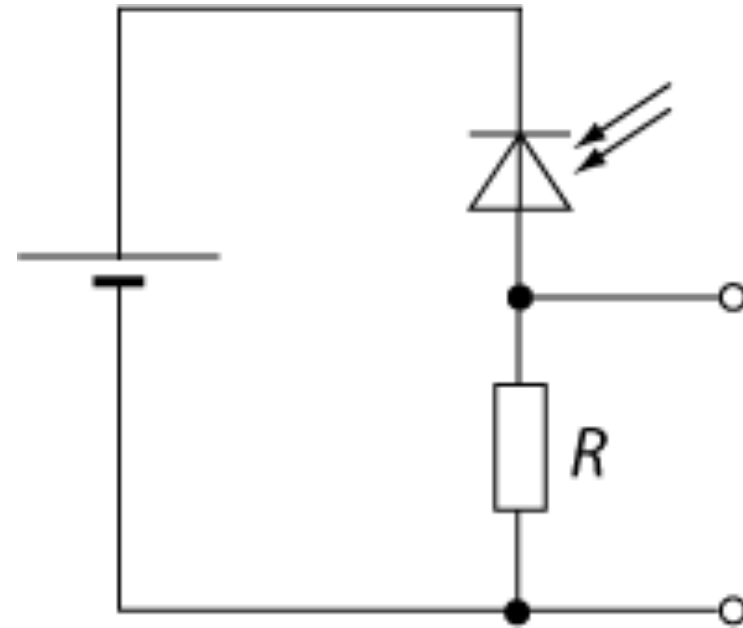


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# Some ADC sensors

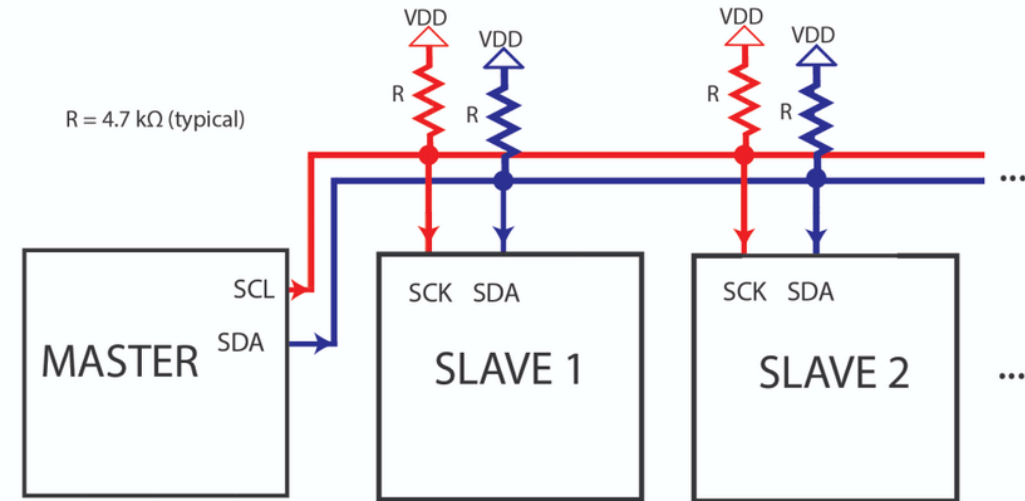
- Homework
  - See how photodiode works





# Digital Interfaces (I2C, SPI, etc.)

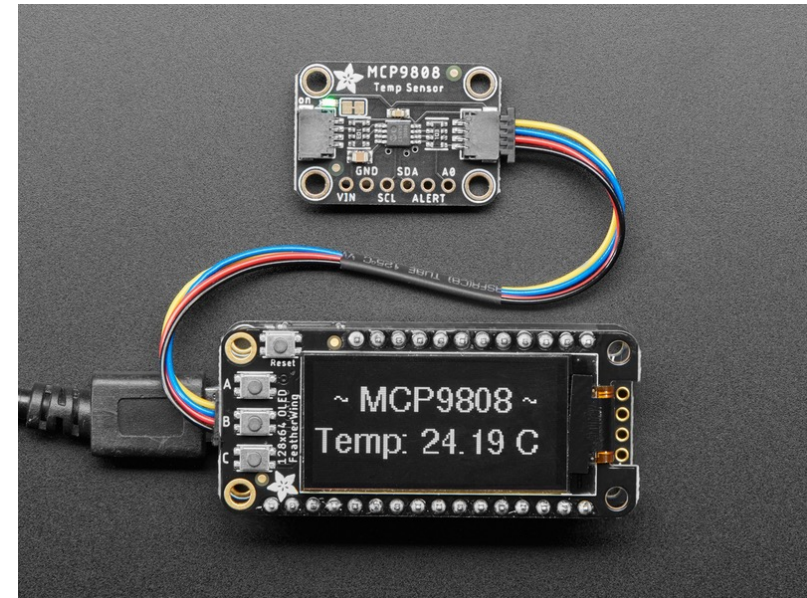
- Consider requirements
  - There are maximum supported clock rates (not same as sampling rate)
  - Maximum devices / length that can be connected
- Electrical requirements
  - E.g. Pull Ups in I2C



ResearchGate

# Digital Interfaces / Configuration

- I2C
  - MCP9808 temperature sensor data sheet
  - Lot of configuration
    - But you can find libraries



<https://learn.adafruit.com/adafruit-mcp9808-precision-i2c-temperature-sensor-guide/overview>

# Wireless Networks

- Many things to configure
  - Power settings
    - E.g. BLE
  - Connection settings
    - BLE connection settings / WiFi IP settings etc.
  - Managing disconnections

# Summary

- Understand different types of peripherals
- Learn how to read and interpret datasheets
- Making appropriate design choices and configurations

# Next Week Prep

- Install Node-RED locally
  - <https://nodered.org/docs/getting-started/local>
- Run a sample sketch
- Figure out how to import and export your sketches (formatted)