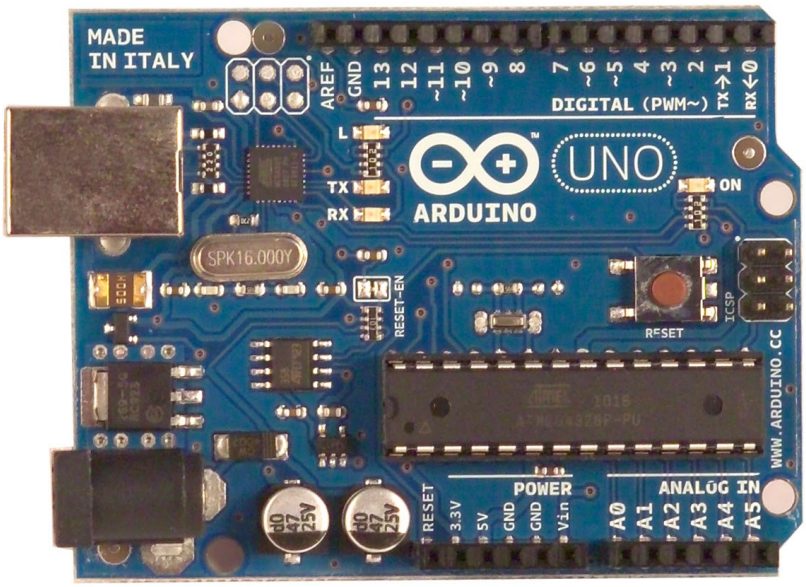
Arduino UNO



Product Overview

The Arduino Uno is a microcontroller board based on the ATmega328 (datasheet). It has 14 digital input/output pins (of which 6 can be used as PWM outputs), 6 analog inputs, a 16 MHz crystal oscillator, a USB connection, a power jack, an ICSP header, and a reset button. It contains everything needed to support the microcontroller; simply connect it to a computer with a USB cable or power it with a AC-to-DC adapter or battery to get started. The Uno differs from all preceding boards in that it does not use the FTDI USB-to-serial driver chip. Instead, it features the Atmega8U2 programmed as a USB-to-serial converter.

"Uno" means one in Italian and is named to mark the upcoming release of Arduino 1.0. The Uno and version 1.0 will be the reference versions of Arduno, moving forward. The Uno is the latest in a series of USB Arduino boards, and the reference model for the Arduino platform; for a comparison with previous versions, see the index of Arduino boards.

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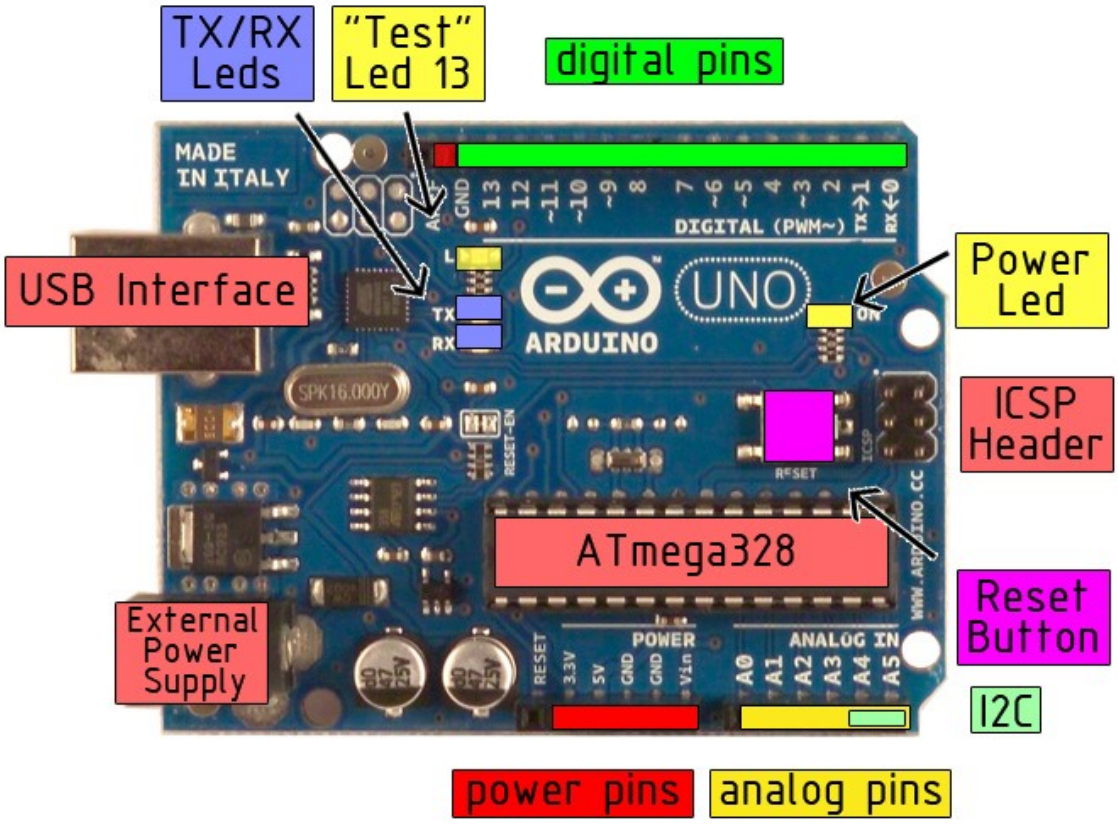
Technical Specification

EAGLE files: arduino-duemilanove-uno-design.zip Schematic: arduino-uno-schematic.pdf

Summary

Microcontroller	ATmega328
Operating Voltage	5V
Input Voltage (recommended)	7-12V
Input Voltage (limits)	6-20V
Digital I/O Pins	14 (of which 6 provide PWM output)
Analog Input Pins	6
DC Current per I/O Pin	40 mA
DC Current for 3.3V Pin	50 mA
Flash Memory	32 KB of which 0.5 KB used by bootloader
SRAM	2 KB
EEPROM	1 KB
Clock Speed	16 MHz

the board



Power

The Arduino Uno can be powered via the USB connection or with an external power supply. The power source is selected automatically.

External (non-USB) power can come either from an AC-to-DC adapter (wall-wart) or battery. The adapter can be connected by plugging a 2.1mm center-positive plug into the board's power jack. Leads from a battery can be inserted in the Gnd and Vin pin headers of the POWER connector.

The board can operate on an external supply of 6 to 20 volts. If supplied with less than 7V, however, the 5V pin may supply less than five volts and the board may be unstable. If using more than 12V, the voltage regulator may overheat and damage the board. The recommended range is 7 to 12 volts.

The power pins are as follows:

- **VIN.** The input voltage to the Arduino board when it's using an external power source (as opposed to 5 volts from the USB connection or other regulated power source). You can supply voltage through this pin, or, if supplying voltage via the power jack, access it through this pin.
- **5V.** The regulated power supply used to power the microcontroller and other components on the board. This can come either from VIN via an on-board regulator, or be supplied by USB or another regulated 5V supply.
- **3V3.** A 3.3 volt supply generated by the on-board regulator. Maximum current draw is 50 mA.
- **GND.** Ground pins.

Memory

The Atmega328 has 32 KB of flash memory for storing code (of which 0,5 KB is used for the bootloader); It has also 2 KB of SRAM and 1 KB of EEPROM (which can be read and written with the EEPROM library).

Input and Output

Each of the 14 digital pins on the Uno can be used as an input or output, using pinMode(), digitalWrite(), and digitalRead() functions. They operate at 5 volts. Each pin can provide or receive a maximum of 40 mA and has an internal pull-up resistor (disconnected by default) of 20-50 kOhms. In addition, some pins have specialized functions:

- **Serial: 0 (RX) and 1 (TX).** Used to receive (RX) and transmit (TX) TTL serial data. TThese pins are connected to the corresponding pins of the ATmega8U2 USB-to-TTL Serial chip .
- **External Interrupts: 2 and 3.** These pins can be configured to trigger an interrupt on a low value, a rising or falling edge, or a change in value. See the attachInterrupt() function for details.
- **PWM: 3, 5, 6, 9, 10, and 11.** Provide 8-bit PWM output with the analogWrite() function.
- **SPI: 10 (SS), 11 (MOSI), 12 (MISO), 13 (SCK).** These pins support SPI communication, which, although provided by the underlying hardware, is not currently included in the Arduino language.

- **LED: 13.** There is a built-in LED connected to digital pin 13. When the pin is HIGH value, the LED is on, when the pin is LOW, it's off.

The Uno has 6 analog inputs, each of which provide 10 bits of resolution (i.e. 1024 different values). By default they measure from ground to 5 volts, though is it possible to change the upper end of their range using the AREF pin and the analogReference() function. Additionally, some pins have specialized functionality:

- **I²C: 4 (SDA) and 5 (SCL).** Support I²C (TWI) communication using the Wire library.

There are a couple of other pins on the board:

- **AREF.** Reference voltage for the analog inputs. Used with analogReference().
- **Reset.** Bring this line LOW to reset the microcontroller. Typically used to add a reset button to shields which block the one on the board.

See also the mapping between Arduino pins and Atmega328 ports.

Communication

The Arduino Uno has a number of facilities for communicating with a computer, another Arduino, or other microcontrollers. The ATmega328 provides UART TTL (5V) serial communication, which is available on digital pins 0 (RX) and 1 (TX). An ATmega8U2 on the board channels this serial communication over USB and appears as a virtual com port to software on the computer. The '8U2 firmware uses the standard USB COM drivers, and no external driver is needed. However, on Windows, an *.inf file is required..

The Arduino software includes a serial monitor which allows simple textual data to be sent to and from the Arduino board. The RX and TX LEDs on the board will flash when data is being transmitted via the USB-to-serial chip and USB connection to the computer (but not for serial communication on pins 0 and 1).

A SoftwareSerial library allows for serial communication on any of the Uno's digital pins.

The ATmega328 also support I2C (TWI) and SPI communication. The Arduino software includes a Wire library to simplify use of the I2C bus; see the documentation for details. To use the SPI communication, please see the ATmega328 datasheet.

Programming

The Arduino Uno can be programmed with the Arduino software (download). Select "Arduino Uno w/ ATmega328" from the **Tools > Board** menu (according to the microcontroller on your board). For details, see the reference and tutorials.

The ATmega328 on the Arduino Uno comes preburned with a bootloader that allows you to upload new code to it without the use of an external hardware programmer. It communicates using the original STK500 protocol (reference, C header files).

You can also bypass the bootloader and program the microcontroller through the ICSP (In-Circuit Serial Programming) header; see these instructions for details.

The ATmega8U2 firmware source code is available . The ATmega8U2 is loaded with a DFU bootloader, which can be activated by connecting the solder jumper on the back of the board (near the map of Italy) and then resetting the 8U2. You can then use Atmel's FLIP software (Windows) or the DFU programmer (Mac OS X and Linux) to load a new firmware. Or you can use the ISP header with an external programmer (overwriting the DFU bootloader).

Automatic (Software) Reset

Rather than requiring a physical press of the reset button before an upload, the Arduino Uno is designed in a way that allows it to be reset by software running on a connected computer. One of the hardware flow control lines (DTR) of the ATmega8U2 is connected to the reset line of the ATmega328 via a 100 nanofarad capacitor. When this line is asserted (taken low), the reset line drops long enough to reset the chip. The Arduino software uses this capability to allow you to upload code by simply pressing the upload button in the Arduino environment. This means that the bootloader can have a shorter timeout, as the lowering of DTR can be well-coordinated with the start of the upload.

This setup has other implications. When the Uno is connected to either a computer running Mac OS X or Linux, it resets each time a connection is made to it from software (via USB). For the following half-second or so, the bootloader is running on the Uno. While it is programmed to ignore malformed data (i.e. anything besides an upload of new code), it will intercept the first few bytes of data sent to the board after a connection is opened. If a sketch running on the board receives one-time configuration or other data when it first starts, make sure that the software with which it communicates waits a second after opening the connection and before sending this data.

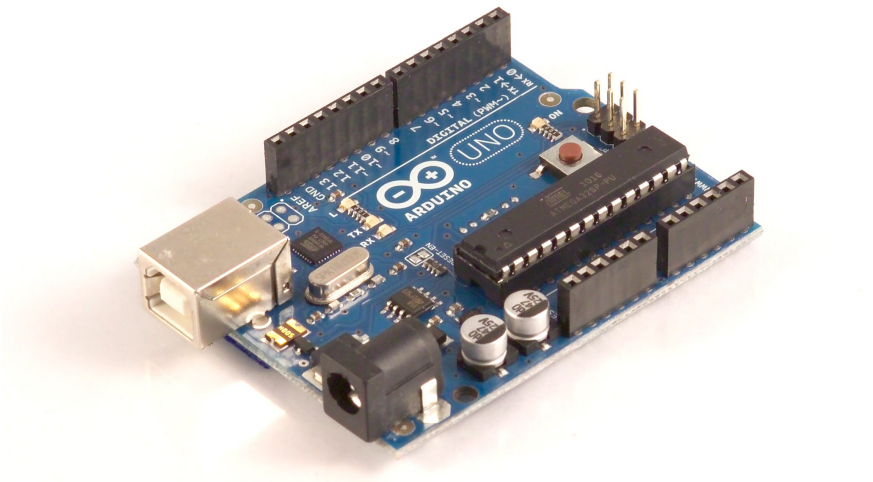
The Uno contains a trace that can be cut to disable the auto-reset. The pads on either side of the trace can be soldered together to re-enable it. It's labeled "RESET-EN". You may also be able to disable the auto-reset by connecting a 110 ohm resistor from 5V to the reset line; see this forum thread for details.

USB Overcurrent Protection

The Arduino Uno has a resettable polyfuse that protects your computer's USB ports from shorts and overcurrent. Although most computers provide their own internal protection, the fuse provides an extra layer of protection. If more than 500 mA is applied to the USB port, the fuse will automatically break the connection until the short or overload is removed.

Physical Characteristics

The maximum length and width of the Uno PCB are 2.7 and 2.1 inches respectively, with the USB connector and power jack extending beyond the former dimension. Three screw holes allow the board to be attached to a surface or case. Note that the distance between digital pins 7 and 8 is 160 mil (0.16"), not an even multiple of the 100 mil spacing of the other pins.



How to use Arduino

Arduino can sense the environment by receiving input from a variety of sensors and can affect its surroundings by controlling lights, motors, and other actuators. The microcontroller on the board is programmed using the Arduino programming language (based on Wiring) and the Arduino development environment (based on Processing). Arduino projects can be stand-alone or they can communicate with software on running on a computer (e.g. Flash, Processing, MaxMSP).

Arduino is a cross-platoform program. You'll have to follow different instructions for your personal OS. Check on the Arduino site for the latest instructions. *http://arduino.cc/en/Guide/HomePage*

Linux Install Windows Install Mac Install

Once you have downloaded/unzipped the arduino IDE, you can Plug the Arduino to your PC via USB cable.

Blink led

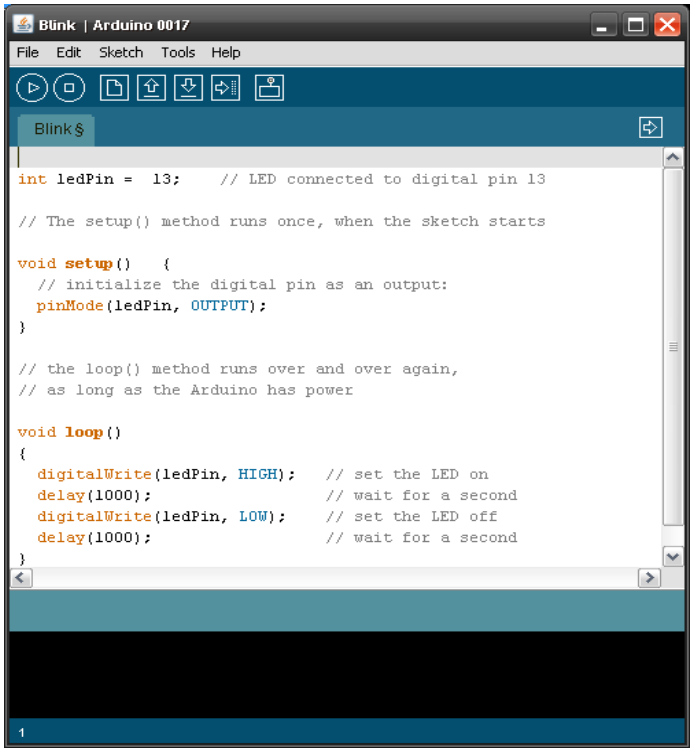
Now you're actually ready to "burn" your first program on the arduino board. To select "blink led", the physical translation of the well known programming "hello world", select

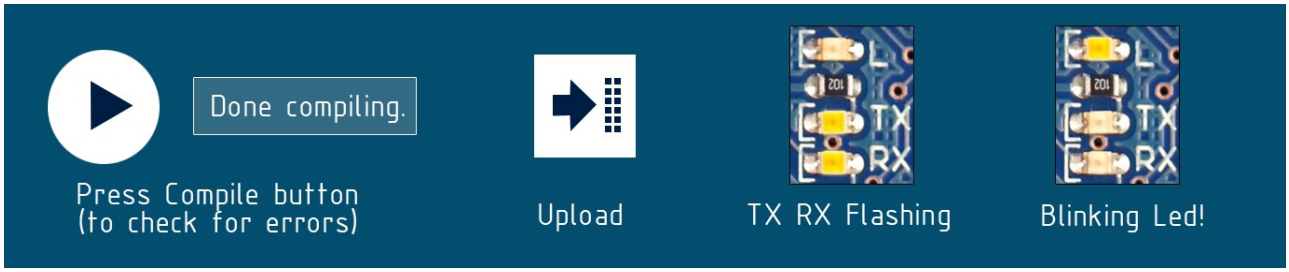
File>Sketchbook>
Arduino-0017>Examples>
Digital>Blink

Once you have your skecth you'll see something very close to the screenshot on the right.

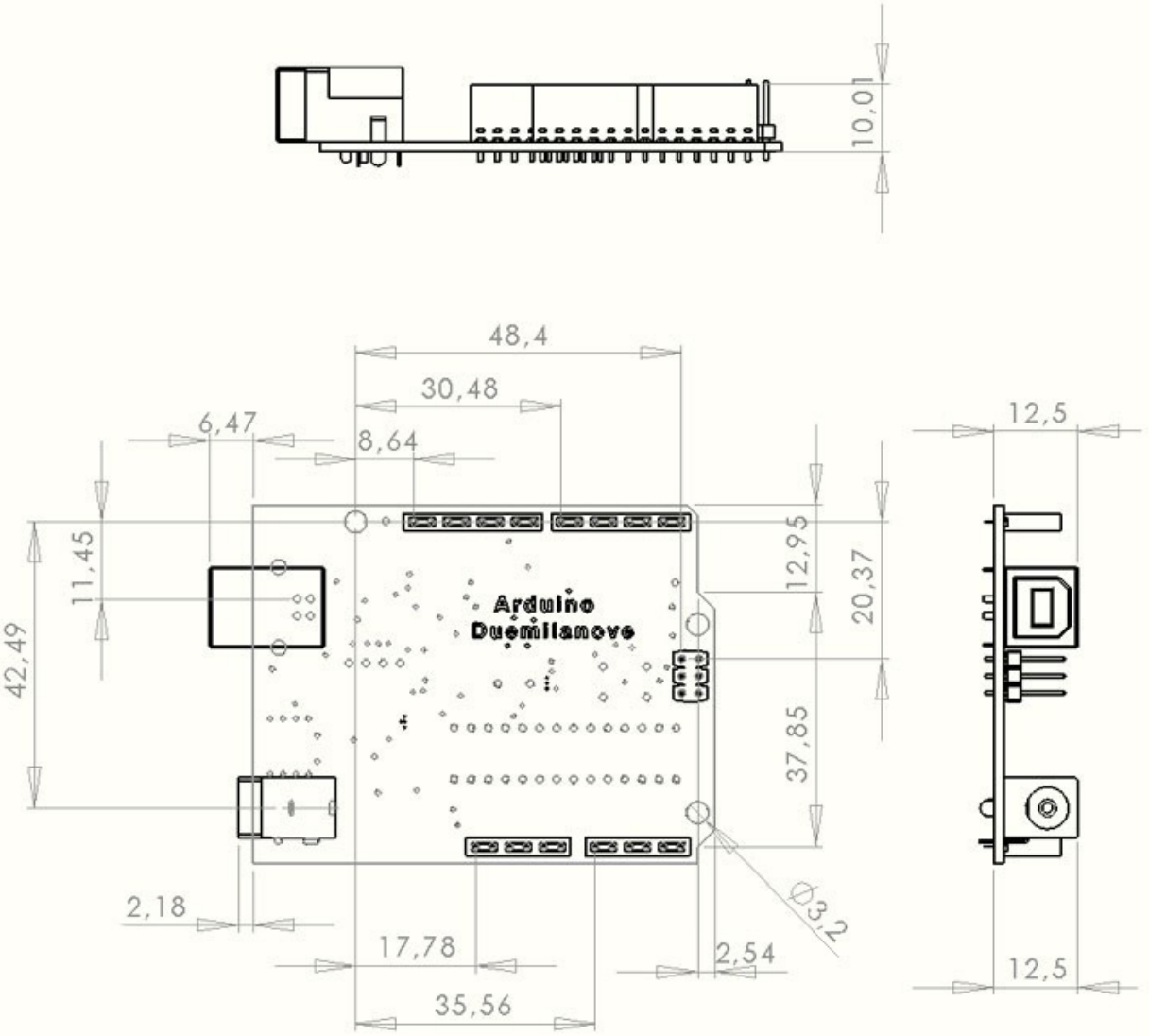
In **Tools>Board** select

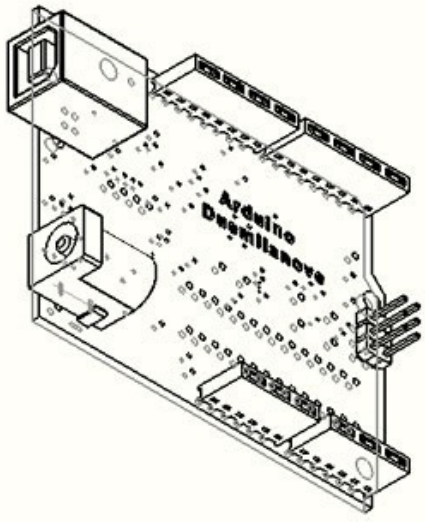
Now you have to go to
Tools>SerialPort
and select the right serial port, the one arduino is attached to.





Dimensioned Drawing





Terms & Conditions

1. Warranties

1.1 The producer warrants that its products will conform to the Specifications. This warranty lasts for one (1) years from the date of the sale. The producer shall not be liable for any defects that are caused by neglect, misuse or mistreatment by the Customer, including improper installation or testing, or for any products that have been altered or modified in any way by a Customer. Moreover, The producer shall not be liable for any defects that result from Customer's design, specifications or instructions for such products. Testing and other quality control techniques are used to the extent the producer deems necessary.

1.2 If any products fail to conform to the warranty set forth above, the producer's sole liability shall be to replace such products. The producer's liability shall be limited to products that are determined by the producer not to conform to such warranty. If the producer elects to replace such products, the producer shall have a reasonable time to replacements. Replaced products shall be warranted for a new full warranty period.

1.3 EXCEPT AS SET FORTH ABOVE, PRODUCTS ARE PROVIDED "AS IS" AND "WITH ALL FAULTS." THE PRODUCER DISCLAIMS ALL OTHER WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, REGARDING PRODUCTS, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO, ANY IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE

1.4 Customer agrees that prior to using any systems that include the producer products, Customer will test such systems and the functionality of the products as used in such systems. The producer may provide technical, applications or design advice, quality characterization, reliability data or other services. Customer acknowledges and agrees that providing these services shall not expand or otherwise alter the producer's warranties, as set forth above, and no additional obligations or liabilities shall arise from the producer providing such services.

1.5 The Arduino™ products are not authorized for use in safety-critical applications where a failure of the product would reasonably be expected to cause severe personal injury or death. Safety-Critical Applications include, without limitation, life support devices and systems, equipment or systems for the operation of nuclear facilities and weapons systems. Arduino™ products are neither designed nor intended for use in military or aerospace applications or environments and for automotive applications or environment. Customer acknowledges and agrees that any such use of Arduino™ products which is solely at the Customer's risk, and that Customer is solely responsible for compliance with all legal and regulatory requirements in connection with such use.

1.6 Customer acknowledges and agrees that it is solely responsible for compliance with all legal, regulatory and safety-related requirements concerning its products and any use of Arduino™ products in Customer's applications, notwithstanding any applications-related information or support that may be provided by the producer.

2. Indemnification

The Customer acknowledges and agrees to defend, indemnify and hold harmless the producer from and against any and all third-party losses, damages, liabilities and expenses it incurs to the extent directly caused by: (i) an actual breach by a Customer of the representation and warranties made under this terms and conditions or (ii) the gross negligence or willful misconduct by the Customer.

3. Consequential Damages Waiver

In no event the producer shall be liable to the Customer or any third parties for any special, collateral, indirect, punitive, incidental, consequential or exemplary damages in connection with or arising out of the products provided hereunder, regardless of whether the producer has been advised of the possibility of such damages. This section will survive the termination of the warranty period.

4. Changes to specifications

The producer may make changes to specifications and product descriptions at any time, without notice. The Customer must not rely on the absence or characteristics of any features or instructions marked "reserved" or "undefined." The producer reserves these for future definition and shall have no responsibility whatsoever for conflicts or incompatibilities arising from future changes to them. The product information on the Web Site or Materials is subject to change without notice. Do not finalize a design with this information.

Enviromental Policies

The producer of Arduino™ has joined the Impatto Zero® policy of LifeGate.it. For each Arduino board produced is created / looked after half squared Km of Costa Rica's forest's.

HC-05

-Bluetooth to Serial Port Module

Overview

HC-05 module is an easy to use Bluetooth SPP (Serial Port Protocol) module, designed for transparent wireless serial connection setup.
Serial port Bluetooth module is fully qualified Bluetooth V2.0+EDR (Enhanced Data Rate) 3Mbps Modulation with complete 2.4GHz radio transceiver and baseband. It uses CSR Bluecore 04-External single chip Bluetooth system with CMOS technology and with AFH(Adaptive Frequency Hopping Feature). It has the footprint as small as 12.7mmx27mm. Hope it will simplify your overall design/development cycle.

Specifications

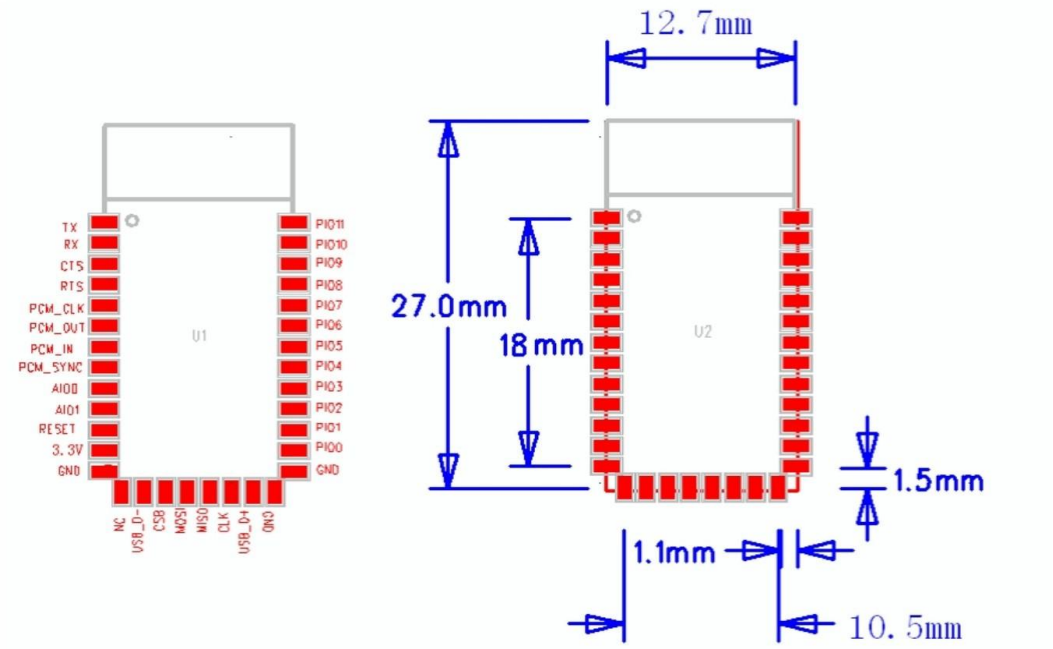
Hardware features

- Typical -80dBm sensitivity
- Up to +4dBm RF transmit power
- Low Power 1.8V Operation ,1.8 to 3.6V I/O
- PIO control
- UART interface with programmable baud rate
- With integrated antenna
- With edge connector

Software features

- Default Baud rate: 38400, Data bits:8, Stop bit:1,Parity:No parity, Data control: has. Supported baud rate: 9600,19200,38400,57600,115200,230400,460800.
- Given a rising pulse in PIO0, device will be disconnected.
- Status instruction port PIO1: low-disconnected, high-connected;
- PIO10 and PIO11 can be connected to red and blue led separately. When master and slave are paired, red and blue led blinks 1time/2s in interval, while disconnected only blue led blinks 2times/s.
- Auto-connect to the last device on power as default.
- Permit pairing device to connect as default.
- Auto-pairing PINCODE:"0000" as default
- Auto-reconnect in 30 min when disconnected as a result of beyond the range of connection.

Hardware



PIN Name	PIN #	Pad type	Description	Note
GND	13 21 22	VSS	Ground pot	
3.3 VCC	12	3.3V	Integrated 3.3V (+) supply with On-chip linear regulator output within 3.15-3.3V	
AIO0	9	Bi-Directional	Programmable input/output line	
AIO1	10	Bi-Directional	Programmable input/output line	
PIO0	23	Bi-Directional RX EN	Programmable input/output line, control output for LNA(if fitted)	
PIO1	24	Bi-Directional TX EN	Programmable input/output line, control output for PA(if fitted)	
PIO2	25	Bi-Directional	Programmable input/output line	
PIO3	26	Bi-Directional	Programmable input/output line	
PIO4	27	Bi-Directional	Programmable input/output line	
PIO5	28	Bi-Directional	Programmable input/output line	
PIO6	29	Bi-Directional	Programmable input/output line	
PIO7	30	Bi-Directional	Programmable input/output line	
PIO8	31	Bi-Directional	Programmable input/output line	
PIO9	32	Bi-Directional	Programmable input/output line	
PIO10	33	Bi-Directional	Programmable input/output line	
PIO11	34	Bi-Directional	Programmable input/output line	

RESETB	**11**	CMOS input with weak internal pull-up	Reset if low.input debouncde so must be low for >5MS to cause a reset	
UART_RTS	**4**	**CMOS output, tri-stable with weak internal pull-up**	**UART request to send, active low**	
UART_CTS	**3**	**CMOS input with weak internal pull-down**	**UART clear to send, active low**	
UART_RX	**2**	**CMOS input with weak internal pull-down**	**UART Data input**	
UART_TX	**1**	**CMOS output, Tri-stable with weak internal pull-up**	**UART Data output**	
SPI_MOSI	**17**	**CMOS input with weak internal pull-down**	**Serial peripheral interface data input**	
SPI_CSB	**16**	**CMOS input with weak internal pull-up**	**Chip select for serial peripheral interface, active low**	
SPI_CLK	**19**	**CMOS input with weak internal pull-down**	**Serial peripheral interface clock**	
SPI_MISO	**18**	**CMOS input with weak internal pull-down**	**Serial peripheral interface data Output**	
USB_-	**15**	**Bi-Directional**		

USB_+	20	Bi-Directional		
NC	14			
PCM_CLK	5	Bi-Directional	Synchronous PCM data clock	
PCM_OUT	6	CMOS output	Synchronous PCM data output	
PCM_IN	7	CMOS Input	Synchronous PCM data input	
PCM_SYNC	8	Bi-Directional	Synchronous PCM data strobe	

AT command Default:

How to set the mode to server (master):
1. Connect PIO11 to high level.
2. Power on, module into command state.
3. Using baud rate 38400, sent the "AT+ROLE=1\r\n" to module, with "OK\r\n" means setting successes.
4. Connect the PIO11 to low level, repower the module, the module work as server (master).

AT commands: (all end with \r\n)

1. Test command:

Command	Respond	Parameter
AT	OK	-

2. Reset

Command	Respond	Parameter
AT+RESET	OK	-

3. Get firmware version

Command	Respond	Parameter
AT+VERSION?	+VERSION:<Param> OK	Param : firmware version

Example:
AT+VERSION?\r\n
+VERSION:2.0-20100601
OK

4. Restore default

Command	Respond	Parameter
AT+ORGL	OK	-

Default state:

Slave mode, pin code :1234, device name: H-C-2010-06-01 ,Baud 38400bits/s.

5. Get module address

Command	Respond	Parameter
AT+ADDR?	+ADDR:<Param> OK	Param: address of Bluetooth module

Bluetooth address: NAP: UAP : LAP

Example:

AT+ADDR?\r\n

+ADDR:1234:56:abcdef

OK

6. Set/Check module name:

Command	Respond	Parameter
AT+NAME=<Param>	OK	Param: Bluetooth module name (Default :HC-05)
AT+NAME?	+NAME:<Param> OK (/FAIL)	

Example:

AT+NAME=HC-05\r\n set the module name to “HC-05”

OK

AT+NAME=ITeadStudio\r\n

OK

AT+NAME?\r\n

+NAME: ITeadStudio

OK

7. Get the Bluetooth device name:

Command	Respond	Parameter
AT+RNAME?<Param1>	1. +NAME:<Param2> OK 2. FAIL	Param1,Param 2 : the address of Bluetooth device

Example: (Device address 00:02:72:od:22:24，name：ITead)

AT+RNAME? 0002，72，od2224\r\n

+RNAME:ITead

OK

8. Set/Check module mode:

Command	Respond	Parameter
AT+ROLE=<Param>	OK	Param: 0- Slave
AT+ ROLE?	+ROLE:<Param>	

	OK	1-Master 2-Slave-Loop

9. Set/Check device class

Command	Respond	Parameter
AT+CLASS=<Param>	OK	Param: Device Class
AT+ CLASS?	1. +CLASS:<Param> OK 2. FAIL	

10. Set/Check GIAC (General Inquire Access Code)

Command	Respond	Parameter
AT+IAC=<Param>	1.OK 2. FAIL	Param: GIAC (Default : 9e8b33)
AT+IAC	+IAC:<Param> OK	

Example:

AT+IAC=9e8b3f\r\n

OK

AT+IAC?\r\n

+IAC: 9e8b3f

OK

11. Set/Check -- Query access patterns

Command	Respond	Parameter
AT+INQM=<Param>,<Param2>,<Param3>	1.OK 2. FAIL	Param: 0——inquiry_mode_standard 1——inquiry_mode_rssi Param2: Maximum number of Bluetooth devices to respond to Param3: Timeout (1-48 : 1.28s to 61.44s)
AT+ INQM?	+INQM： <Param>,<Param2>,<Param3> OK	

Example:

AT+INQM=1,9,48\r\n

OK

AT+INQM\r\n

+INQM:1, 9, 48

OK

12. Set/Check PIN code:

Command	Respond	Parameter
AT+PSWD=<Param>	OK	Param: PIN code (Default 1234)
AT+ PSWD?	+ PSWD ： <Param> OK	

13. Set/Check serial parameter:

Command	Respond	Parameter
AT+UART=<Param>,<Param2>,<Param3>	OK	Param1: Baud Param2: Stop bit Param3: Parity
AT+ UART?	+UART=<Param>,<Param2>,<Param3> OK	

Example:

AT+UART=115200，1,2,\r\n

OK

AT+UART?

+UART:115200,1,2

OK

14. Set/Check connect mode:

Command	Respond	Parameter
AT+CMODE=<Param>	OK	Param: 0 - connect fixed address 1 - connect any address 2 - slave-Loop
AT+ CMODE?	+ CMODE:<Param> OK	

15. Set/Check fixed address:

Command	Respond	Parameter
AT+BIND=<Param>	OK	Param: Fixed address (Default 00:00:00:00:00:00)
AT+ BIND?	+ BIND:<Param> OK	

Example:

AT+BIND=1234，56，abcdef\r\n

OK

AT+BIND?\r\n

+BIND:1234:56:abcdef

OK

16. Set/Check LED I/O

Command	Respond	Parameter
AT+POLAR=<Param1,<Param2>	OK	Param1: 0- PIO8 low drive LED 1- PIO8 high drive LED
AT+ POLAR?	+ POLAR=<Param1>,<Param2> OK	

		Param2: 0- PIO9 low drive LED 1- PIO9 high drive LED

17. Set PIO output

Command	Respond	Parameter
AT+PIO=<Param1>,<Param2>	OK	Param1: PIO number Param2: PIO level 0- low 1- high

Example:

1. PIO10 output high level

AT+PI0=10， 1\r\n

OK

18. Set/Check – scan parameter

Command	Respond	Parameter
AT+IPSCAN=<Param1>,<Param2>,<Param3>,<Param4>	OK	Param1: Query time interval Param2：Query duration Param3：Paging interval Param4：Call duration
AT+IPSCAN?	+IPSCAN:<Param1>,<Param2>,<Param3>,<Param4> OK	

Example:

AT+IPSCAN =1234,500,1200,250\r\n

OK

AT+IPSCAN?

+IPSCAN:1234,500,1200,250

19. Set/Check – SHIFF parameter

Command	Respond	Parameter
AT+SNIFF=<Param1>,<Param2>,<Param3>,<Param4>	OK	Param1: Max time Param2: Min time Param3: Retry time Param4: Time out
AT+ SNIFF?	+SNIFF:<Param1>,<Param2>,<Param3>,<Param4> OK	

20. Set/Check security mode

Command	Respond	Parameter
AT+SENM=<Param1>,<Param2>	1. OK 2. FAIL	Param1: 0——sec_mode0+off 1——sec_mode1+non_se
AT+ SENM?	+ SENM:<Param1>,<Param2>	

	OK	cure 2——sec_mode2_service 3——sec_mode3_link 4——sec_mode_unknown Param2: 0——hci_enc_mode_off 1——hci_enc_mode_pt_to_pt 2——hci_enc_mode_pt_to_pt_and_bcast

21. Delete Authenticated Device

Command	Respond	Parameter
AT+PMSAD=<Param>	OK	Param: Authenticated Device Address

Example:

AT+PMSAD =1234,56,abcdef\r\n

OK

22. Delete All Authenticated Device

Command	Respond	Parameter
AT+ RMAAD	OK	-

23. Search Authenticated Device

Command	Respond	Parameter
AT+FSAD=<Param>	1. OK 2. FAIL	Param: Device address

24. Get Authenticated Device Count

Command	Respond	Parameter
AT+ADCN?	+ADCN：<Param> OK	Param: Device Count

25. Most Recently Used Authenticated Device

Command	Respond	Parameter
AT+MRAD?	+ MRAD：<Param> OK	Param: Recently Authenticated Device Address

26. Get the module working state

Command	Respond	Parameter

AT+ STATE?	+ STATE：<Param> OK	Param: “INITIALIZED” “READY” “PAIRABLE” “PAIRED” “INQUIRING” “CONNECTING” “CONNECTED” “DISCONNECTED” “NUKNOW”

27. Initialize the SPP profile lib

Command	Respond	Parameter
AT+INIT	1. OK 2. FAIL	-

28. Inquiry Bluetooth Device

Command	Respond	Parameter
AT+INQ	+INQ: <Param1>，<Param2>，<Param3> …. OK	Param1：Address Param2：Device Class Param3：RSSI Signal strength

Example:

AT+INIT\r\n

OK

AT+IAC=9e8b33\r\n

OK

AT+CLASS=0\r\n

AT+INQM=1,9,48\r\n

At+INQ\r\n

+INQ:2:72:D2224,3E0104,FFBC

+INQ:1234:56:0,1F1F,FFC1

+INQ:1234:56:0,1F1F,FFC0

+INQ:1234:56:0,1F1F,FFC1

+INQ:2:72:D2224,3F0104,FFAD

+INQ:1234:56:0,1F1F,FFBE

+INQ:1234:56:0,1F1F,FFC2

+INQ:1234:56:0,1F1F,FFBE

+INQ:2:72:D2224,3F0104,FFBC

OK

28. Cancel Inquiring Bluetooth Device

Command	Respond	Parameter
AT+ INQC	OK	-

29. Equipment Matching

Command	Respond	Parameter
AT+PAIR=<Param1>,<Param2>	1. OK 2. FAIL	Param1： Device Address Param2： Time out

30. Connect Device

Command	Respond	Parameter
AT+LINK=<Param>	1. OK 2. FAIL	Param： Device Address

Example:

AT+FSAD=1234,56,abcdef\r\n

OK

AT+LINK=1234,56,abcdef\r\n

OK

31. Disconnect

Command	Respond	Parameter
AT+DISC	1. +DISC:SUCCESS OK 2. +DISC:LINK_LOSS OK 3. +DISC:NO_SLC OK 4. +DISC:TIMEOUT OK 5. +DISC:ERROR OK	Param： Device Address

32. Energy-saving mode

Command	Respond	Parameter
AT+ENSNIFF=<Param>	OK	Param： Device Address

33. Exerts Energy-saving mode

Command	Respond	Parameter
AT+ EXSNIFF =<Param>	OK	Param： Device Address

Revision History

Rev.	Description	Release date
v1.0	Initial version	7/18/2010

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Document: Datasheet Date: 28-Jul-08 Model #: 3190 Product's Page: www.sunrom.com/p-510.html

Light Dependent Resistor - LDR

Two cadmium sulphide(cds) photoconductive cells with spectral responses similar to that of the human eye. The cell resistance falls with increasing light intensity. Applications include smoke detection, automatic lighting control, batch counting and burglar alarm systems.

Applications

Photoconductive cells are used in many different types of circuits and applications.

Analog Applications

- Camera Exposure Control
- Auto Slide Focus - dual cell
- Photocopy Machines - density of toner
- Colorimetric Test Equipment
- Densitometer
- Electronic Scales - dual cell
- Automatic Gain Control – modulated light source
- Automated Rear View Mirror

Digital Applications

- Automatic Headlight Dimmer
- Night Light Control
- Oil Burner Flame Out
- Street Light Control
- Absence / Presence (beam breaker)
- Position Sensor

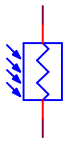
Electrical Characteristics

Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Cell resistance	1000 LUX 10 LUX	- -	400 9	- -	Ohm K Ohm
Dark Resistance	-	-	1	-	M Ohm
Dark Capacitance	-	-	3.5	-	pF
Rise Time	1000 LUX 10 LUX	- -	2.8 18	- -	ms ms
Fall Time	1000 LUX 10 LUX	- -	48 120	- -	ms ms
Voltage AC/DC Peak		-	-	320	V max
Current		-	-	75	mA max
Power Dissipation				100	mW max
Operating Temperature		-60	-	+75	Deg. C

Guide to source illuminations

Light source Illumination	LUX
Moonlight	0.1
60W Bulb at 1m	50
1W MES Bulb at 0.1m	100
Fluorescent Lighting	500
Bright Sunlight	30,000

FIGURE 1 CIRCUIT SYMBOL

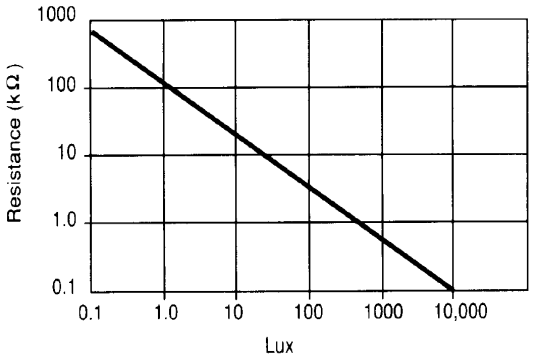


R1
LDR SUNROM #3190

Sensitivity

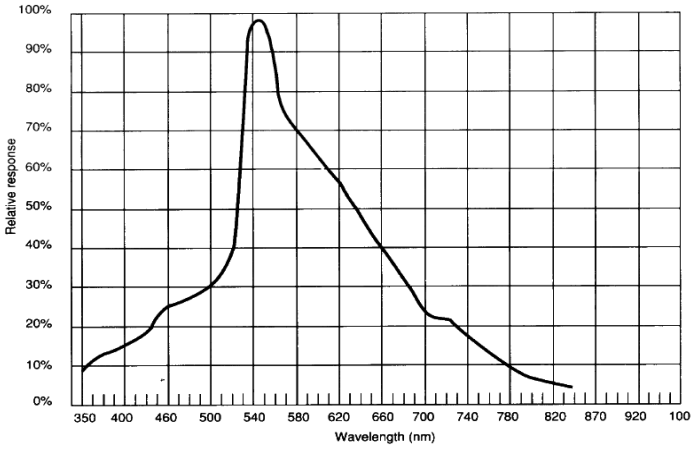
The sensitivity of a photodetector is the relationship between the light falling on the device and the resulting output signal. In the case of a photocell, one is dealing with the relationship between the incident light and the corresponding resistance of the cell.

FIGURE 2 RESISTANCE AS FUNCTION OF ILLUMINATION



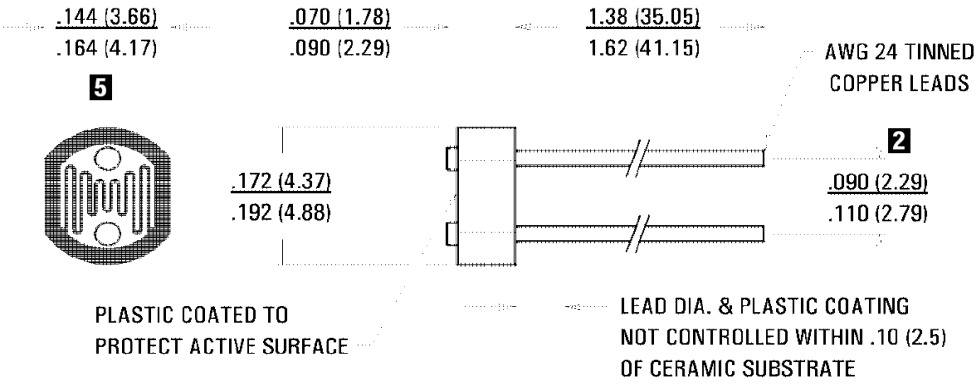
Spectral Response

Figure 3 Spectral response



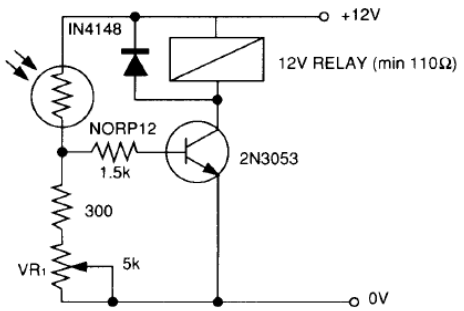
Like the human eye, the relative sensitivity of a photoconductive cell is dependent on the wavelength (color) of the incident light. Each photoconductor material type has its own unique spectral response curve or plot of the relative response of the photocell versus wavelength of light.

Dimensions



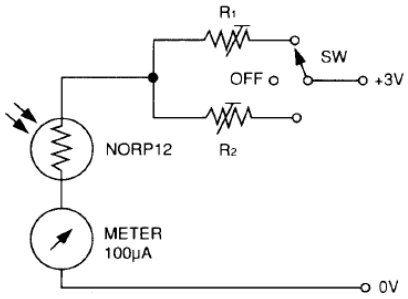
Typical Application Circuits

Figure 6 Sensitive light operated relay



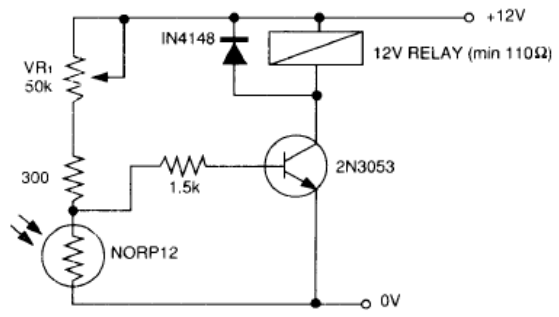
Relay energised when light level increases above the level set by VR_1

Figure 9 Logarithmic law photographic light meter



Typical value $R^1 = 100k\Omega$
$R^2 = 200k\Omega$ preset to give two overlapping ranges.
(Calibration should be made against an accurate meter.)

Figure 7 Light interruption detector



As Figure 6 relay energised when light level drops below the level set by VR_1

Figure 8 Automatic light circuit

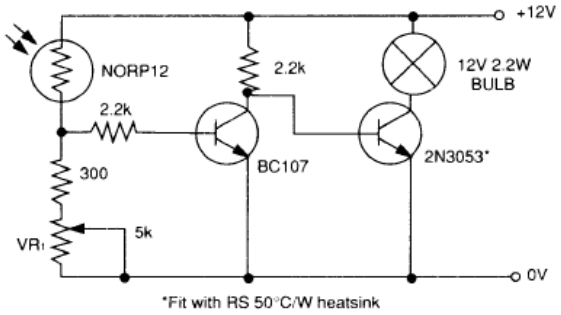
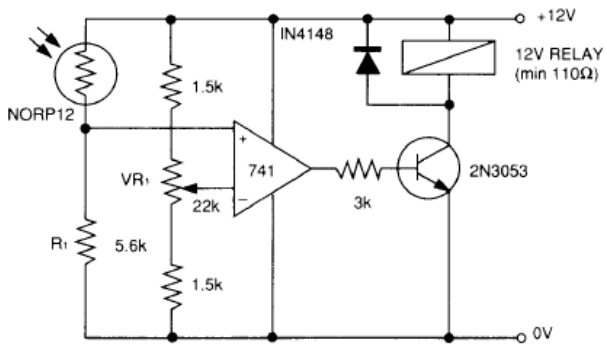


Figure 10 Extremely sensitive light operated relay



(Relay energised when light exceeds preset level.) Incorporates a balancing bridge and op-amp. R_1 and NORP12 may be interchanged for the reverse function.

APPLICATION NOTE

TEMPERATURE COMPENSATION WITH pH MEASUREMENT

Is there a temperature compensation table for pH measurement in samples?

The temperature coefficient of a sample is normally not known. Therefore no table exists correlating sample pH with temperature, as known from pH buffer solutions. That is why no exact temperature compensation can be made with sample measurements.

In order to correct the pH value of a sample to the calibration temperature, the following formula is commonly used in pH meter software.

$$S(T\ sample) = S(T\ cal) \ * \ \frac{T(sample) + 273.15}{T(cal) = 273.15}$$

S = slope
T = temperature °C
cal = calibration

With the new calculated slope S(T sample) from the mV signal, the pH of the sample can be calculated at sample temperature T(sample). A linear relationship is assumed between sample pH and temperature.

Example:

Calibration was done with pH buffers 4.01 and 7.00 at 24°C. The samples have been stored cool and now the measurement is done at 10°C.

The corrected pH value is calculated with slope (24°C) = -58,0 mV/pH and offset = 0.0mV:

Slope (10°C) = slope(24°C) * (10 + 273.15) / (24 + 273.15)
Slope (10°C) = -58.0 * (283.15) / (297.15)
Slope (10°C) = -55.28 mV/pH

pH value of the sample (measured potential +100 mV)
= 7 – 100 mV / -58.0 mV/pH = pH 5.28 (not corrected),
= 7 – 100 mV / -55.28 mV/pH = pH 5.19 (corrected)

The difference of 0.09 pH shows how important it is to precisely measure and correct for temperature.

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LIT2007

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PH meter temperature compensation

Since there is no temperature sensor in the PH meter KIT, this temperature compensation is just a **theoretical formula**.
It hasn't been verified by the specialized equipment.

```
/*      pHConversion: converts the voltage value into a pH value updating
the sensitivity
 *                                in function of the temperature change
 *      Parameters:     float input    : voltage measured at the sensor
output
 *                              float cal_1    : voltage measured with the
10.0pH calibration solution
 *                              float cal_2    : voltage measured with the
7.0pH calibration solution
 *                              float cal_3    : voltage measured with the
4.0pH calibration solution
 *                              float temp     : temperature of the test
solution
 *                              float temp_cal : temperature of the
calibration solutions
 *  Return:             float value : the pH of the solution
 *                                                      - -1 : wrong
temperature introduced
 *                                                      - -2 : wrong
calibration temperature introduced
 *
 */
float WaspSensorSW::pHConversion(float input, float cal_1, float cal_2,
float cal_3, float temp, float temp_cal)
{
        float value;
        float zero_value;
        float sensitivity;

        if( (temp < 0)||(temp > 100) )
        {
                return -1.0;
        }
        if((temp_cal < 0)||(temp_cal > 100))
        {
                return -2.0;
        }

        // The value at pH 7.0 is taken as reference
        zero_value = cal_2;

        // The sensitivity is calculated using the other two calibration
values
        sensitivity = (cal_3-cal_1)/6;

        // Add the change in the conductivity owed to the change in
temperature
        sensitivity = sensitivity + (temp - temp_cal)*0.0001984;

        // pH value calculated from the calibration values
```

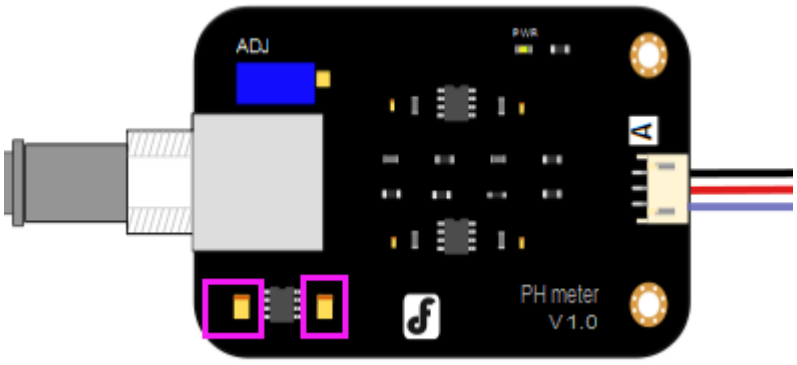
```
        value = 7.0 + (zero_value-input)/sensitivity;

        return value;
}
```

PH meter self-checking

This part will tell you how to check whether you get a fault ph meter. note: it is only suitable for V1.

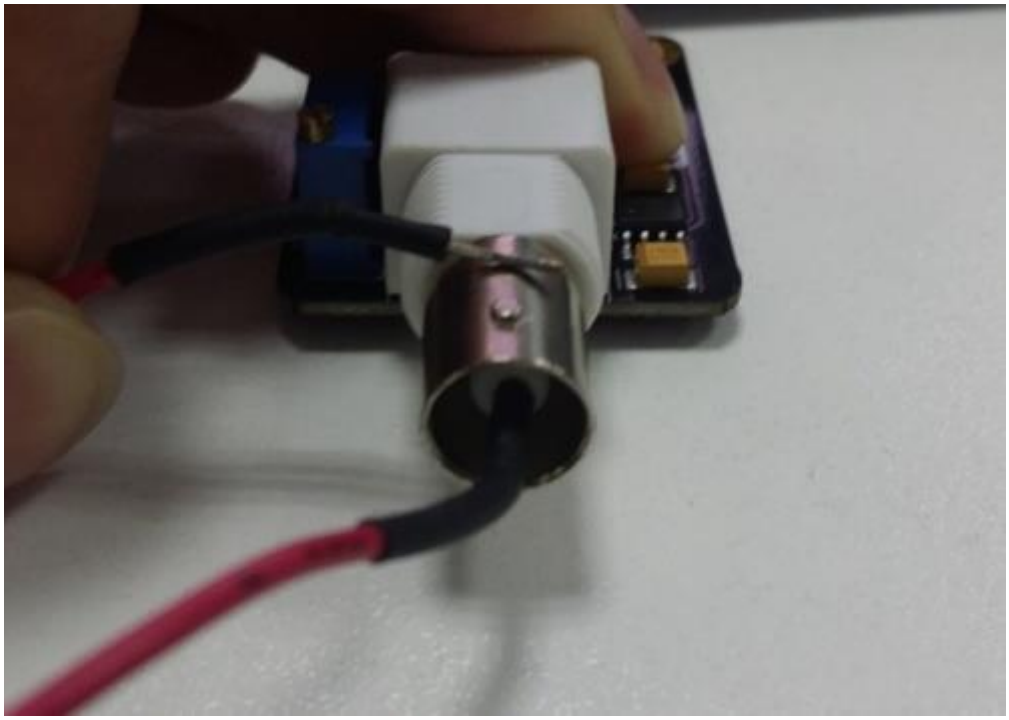
1. Make sure the power supply is standard 5.0V (Some computer can't provide enough power supply with 5V, generally it will be 4.8V or 4.9V)

2. Power the ph convert board, follow the picture and measure the voltage of two capacitances. It should be close to 5V. (purple)



Analog pH Meter Kit V1

3.Short current the BNC connector, like what I did in the photo. If you have a multimeter, measure its analog pin, it should be 2V. If you don't have multimeter. Connect the adapter to Arduino board, run the sample code. it should output PH:7 in the serial monitor.



Analog pH Meter Kit V1

4.If everything goes well. It should work well. But don't forget to calibration.

Note:

- Please keep PH convert board clear, and leave it far away from the water. It is not a wateproof device.
- It is a chemical device, the output value will exist some delay time when you plug it in the solution. pleas wait 30s. waiting its stable state.
- Random value: please check the BNC connector, when the connector is not well, it will output random signal.

```
//motor DC
// kabel hitam motor bertemu dengan pin 6 kabel hitam motor 14

int kananA = 8; // 15
int kananB = 9; //10
int kiriA = 10; //7
int kiriB = 11;//2

#define SensorPin A0          //pH meter Analog output to Arduino Analog Input 0
#define Offset 0.00           //deviation compensate
#define LED 13
#define samplingInterval 20
#define printInterval 800
#define ArrayLenth  40    //times of collection
int pHArray[ArrayLenth];   //Store the average value of the sensor feedback
int pHArrayIndex=0;
void setup()
{
  Serial.begin(9600);

  pinMode(kananA,OUTPUT);
  pinMode(kananB,OUTPUT);
  pinMode(kiriA,OUTPUT);
  pinMode(kiriB,OUTPUT);
```

```
  pinMode(LED,OUTPUT);
 Serial.begin(9600);
 Serial.println("pH meter experiment!");    //Test the serial monitor
}

void loop()
{



 if (digitalRead(7) == HIGH) {        // check if the input is HIGH (button released)
analogWrite(kananA,255);//maju
  analogWrite(kananB,0);
  analogWrite(kiriA,255);
  analogWrite(kiriB,0);
  delay (1000);}

  if (digitalRead(6) == HIGH) {        // check if the input is HIGH (button released)
analogWrite(kananA,0); //mundur
  analogWrite(kananB,255);
  analogWrite(kiriA,0);
  analogWrite(kiriB,255);
 delay (1000); }

   if (digitalRead(5) == HIGH){        // check if the input is HIGH (button released)
 analogWrite(kananA,255); //kanan
```

```
 analogWrite(kananB,0);
 analogWrite(kiriA,0);
 analogWrite(kiriB,255);
delay (1000); }
 if (digitalRead(4) == HIGH) {        // check if the input is HIGH (button released)
analogWrite(kananA,0); //kiri
 analogWrite(kananB,255);
 analogWrite(kiriA,255);
 analogWrite(kiriB,0);
delay (1000); }
  else {
   analogWrite(kananA,0);//maju
 analogWrite(kananB,0);
 analogWrite(kiriA,0);
 analogWrite(kiriB,0);
 }



static unsigned long samplingTime = millis();
 static unsigned long printTime = millis();
 static float pHValue,voltage;
 if(millis()-samplingTime > samplingInterval)
 {
    pHArray[pHArrayIndex++]=analogRead(SensorPin);
    if(pHArrayIndex==ArrayLenth)pHArrayIndex=0;
```

```
    voltage = avergearray(pHArray, ArrayLenth)*5.0/1024;
    pHValue = 3.5*voltage+Offset;
    samplingTime=millis();
  }
  if(millis() - printTime > printInterval)   //Every 800 milliseconds, print a numerical, convert the state of the LED indicator
  {
  Serial.print("Voltage:");
       Serial.print(voltage,2);
       Serial.print("    pH value: ");
  Serial.println(pHValue,2);
       digitalWrite(LED,digitalRead(LED)^1);
       printTime=millis();
  }

}
double avergearray(int* arr, int number){
  int i;
  int max,min;
  double avg;
  long amount=0;
  if(number<=0){
    Serial.println("Error number for the array to avraging!/n");
    return 0;
  }
  if(number<5){   //less than 5, calculated directly statistics
```

```
 for(i=0;i<number;i++){
  amount+=arr[i];
 }
 avg = amount/number;
 return avg;
}else{
 if(arr[0]<arr[1]){
  min = arr[0];max=arr[1];
 }
 else{
  min=arr[1];max=arr[0];
 }
 for(i=2;i<number;i++){
  if(arr[i]<min){
   amount+=min;       //arr<min
   min=arr[i];
  }else {
   if(arr[i]>max){
    amount+=max;    //arr>max
    max=arr[i];
   }else{
    amount+=arr[i]; //min<=arr<=max
   }
  }//if
 }//for
```

```
    avg = (double)amount/(number-2);
  }//if
  return avg;




}
```