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URM04 V2.0 (SKU:SEN0002)



URM04 V2.0

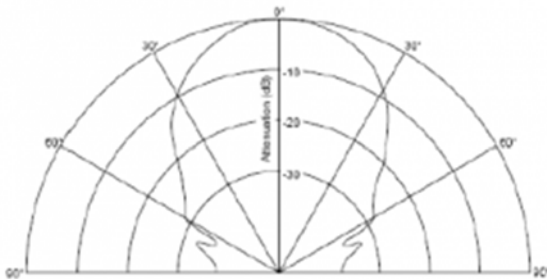


Figure 1: URM04 Beam Width 60 degree

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Introduction



A. Please read this manual carefully before power on the device.

B. Do not use this device for military or medical purpose as they are not designed to.

URM04 is developed based upon our popular URM37 ultrasonic sensor. The RS485 interface allows a number of sensors working together. Up to 32 URM04 may be connected together in a network.

Specification

Power: +5V

Current: <20mA

Working temperature: -10°C~+70°C

Detecting range: 4cm-500cm

Resolution: 1cm

Frequency: 40KHz

Interface: RS485

Units: Range reported in cm

Temperature sensor: 12 bits reading from serial port

Size: 34mm × 51 mm

Weight: 30g

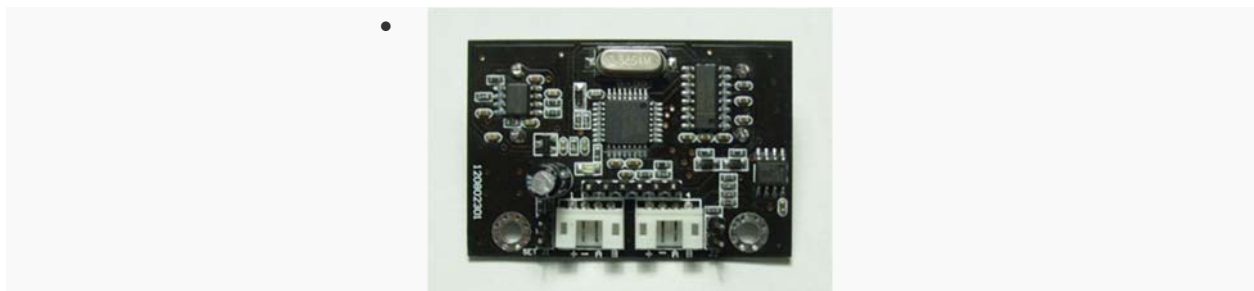
Default Address:0x11

Default Baudrate:19200

Dimension and Pin definition



URM4 V2 Front view



URM4 V2 Back view

RS485 Interface : Two connectors

+: +5V DC Power +5V

-: GND Ground

A: A RS485 A(+)

B: B RS485 B(-)

ISP Pin: For factory firmware uploading

Communication LED: As the device is powered up, this LED will flash four times which indicates that the sensor is working properly. This LED will also flash when it is communicating with other devices.

Jumper A: Not in use

Jumper B: When the sensor is working under a network, only the Jumper B for the first Device and the last Device need to be bridged.

Communication Protocols

The device is fixed at 19200 bps Baud Rate,8/N/1.

*Note:*The previous version has 115200 bps Baud Rate,8/N/1.

Set Device Address

Command:

Header		Cmd	Length	Cmd	Set Address	SUM
55	aa	AB	1	55	ADD	SUM

Return Value :

Header		Address	Length	Cmd	Flag	SUM
55	aa	ADD	1	55	S	SUM

PS: The address of each device can be changed when multiple devices are connected. The new Address must be between 0x11 and 0x80. If the address is set successfully, the flag will be set to 0x01 in the return data. If unsuccessful, there is no return data. (The default address for the sensor is 0x12)

*Note:*The previous default address is 0x11.

Example:

Command:

0x55 0xaa 0xab 0x01 0x55 0x12 0x12 (Set Address to 0x12)

Return:

0x55 0xaa 0x12 0x01 0x55 0x01 0x69 (Address set successfully)

Trigger measurement

Command:

Header		Address	Length	Cmd	SUM
55	aa	AD	0	01	SUM

Return Value :

None

PS: Trigger one measure. The distance data will be available after 30ms. This command do not return any data. The distance data is stored in the buffer, and the Read Distance command can be applied to get this distance data.

Example:

Command:

0x55 0xaa 0x00 0x01 0x00

Return:

None

Read Distance

Command:

Header		Address	Length	Cmd	SUM
55	aa	ADD	0	02	SUM

Header	Address	Length	Cmd	High Byte	Low Byte	SUM	
55	aa	ADD	2	02	H	L	SUM

PS: The command will return the measured distance value. The value consists of two bytes. If the measurement is out of range or unsuccessful, the return data will be “0xFF(H) 0xFF(L)”.

Example:

Command:

0x55 0xaa 0x11 0x00 0x02 0x12(SUM)

Return:

0x55 0xaa 0x11 0x02 0x02 0x01 0x0A 0x11 (Distance is 266 cm)

0x55 0xaa 0x11 0x02 0x02 0xFF 0xFF 0x1F (Out of Range)

Read temperature

Command:

Header		Address		Length	Cmd	SUM	
55	aa	ADD		0	03	SUM	
Header		Address	Length	Cmd	High Byte	Low Byte	SUM
55	aa	ADD	2	03	H	L	SUM

PS: The command will return the temperature reading. The return temperature reading is using Celsius scale. If the temperature is above 0 Celsius, the first four bits of High will be all 0. If the temperature is below 0 Celsius, the first four bits of High will be all 1. The last 4 bits of High together with the Low bits stands for 12bits temperature. The resolution is 0.1. When the reading is invalid, it returns 0xFF 0xFF

Example:

Command:

0x55 0xaa 0x11 0x00 0x03 0x13(SUM)

Return:

0x55 0xaa 0x11 0x02 0x03 0xF0 0x0A 0x11 (+1 Celsius Degree)

0x55 0xaa 0x11 0x02 0x03 0x00 0x0A 0x20 (-1 Celsius Degree)

0x55 0xaa 0x11 0x02 0x03 0xFF 0xFF 0x20 (Out of Range)

Function to calculate the temperature:

```
IF (HightByte >= 0xF0)
{
Temperature = ((HightByte - 0xF0) * 256 - LowByte) / 10
}
Else
{
Temperature = ((HightByte) * 256 - LowByte) / 10
}
```

Sensor Connection Diagram

As the sensor uses RS485 interface which can not be connected directly to the MCU, a MAX485 chip will bridge the TTL interface to RS485, as shown in Figure 4.

For PC users, either a USB-RS485 or RS232-RS485 converter will bridge the gap. A diagram is depicted in Figure 5 and 6.

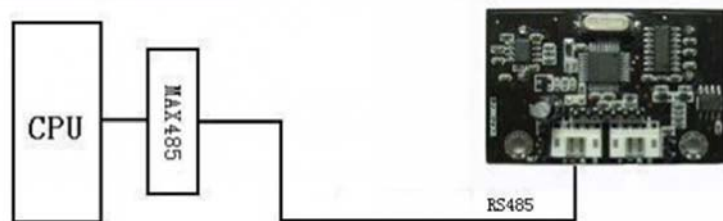


Figure 4 Connect Sensor to MCU via MAX485



Figure 5 Connect Sensor to PC via USB-RS485 converter

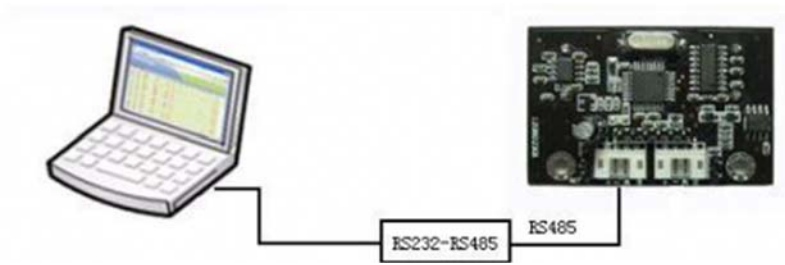


Figure 6 Connect Sensor to PC via RS232-RS485 Converter

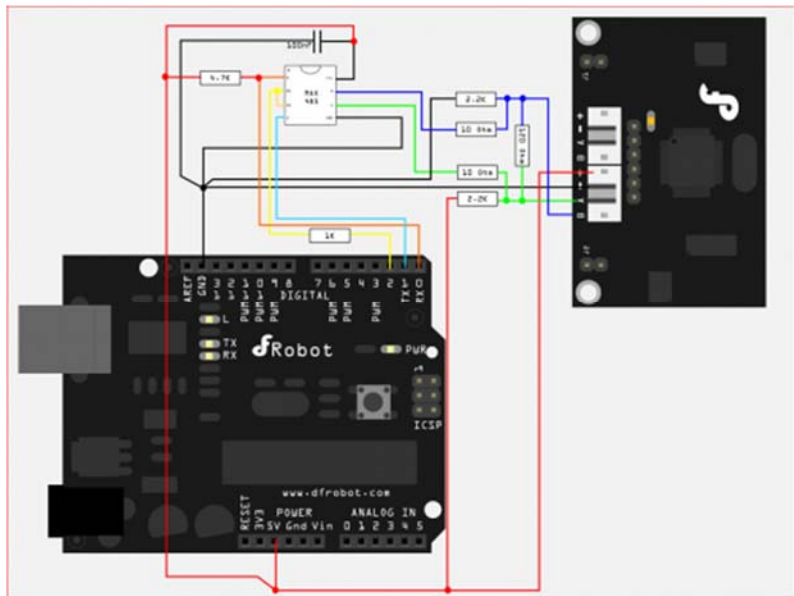


Figure 7 Connect Sensor to Arduino Via MAX485 IC

Sensor Networking

Upto 32 URM04 sensors are able to join a network. Simply serially connect the sensors uses twisted pair cables. A diagram is illustrated in Figure 7.

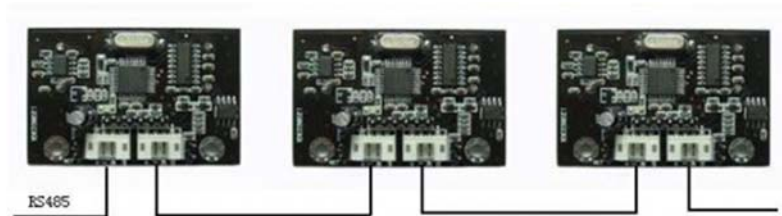


Figure 7 URM04 Networking

Arduino sketch for driving one URM04 sensor

The sketch code:

```
/*
# The Sample code for driving single URM04 measuring distance function

# Editor : Lauren
# Date   : 2012.2.8
# Ver    : 0.3
# Product: URM04 Ultrasonic sensor

# Specification
  * Detecting range: 4cm-500cm
  * Resolution      : 1cm
  * Interface       : RS485
  * Units: Range reported in cm
  * Temperature sensor: 12 bits reading from serial port

# Description:
```

```

# finish driving single URM function

# if use the IO expansion shield to drive the urm sensors, the measuring rate
may be 20Hz or slower[if you want].

# The sample code is compatible with the Arduino IDE 1.0 and also the earlier
version.

*/

#include "Urm4parser.h"

void setup(){
    urmInit();      // Init the URM04 sensor
}

void loop(){
    static unsigned long timePoint = 0;

    runUrm4();      // Drive URM04 Sensor and transmit the protocol to the sens
or via RS485 interface
                    // (IO Expansion shield V5 for arduino)
    decodeURM4();  // Read and get the distance value from the sensor
    if(millis() - timePoint > 100){
        PrintData(); // print the data
        timePoint = millis();
    }
    // PrintData();
    // delay(100);

}

void PrintData(){

    Serial.print("Distance value: ");
    for(int i = 0; i < urmAccount; i++){

```

```
        Serial.print(urmData[i]);
        Serial.print(" ");
    }
/*
    for(int i = 0; i < urmAccount;i ++){
        Serial.print(urmID[i],HEX);
        Serial.print(" ");
    }
*/
    Serial.println();
}
```

The library code: please place the library file Urm4parser.h in to the sketch folder.

```
/*
# The library for the URM04 sketch

# Editor : Lauren
# Date   : 2012.2.8
# Ver    : 0.3
# Product: URM04 Ultrasonic sensor

# Specification
    * Detecting range: 4cm-500cm
    * Resolution      : 1cm
    * Interface       : RS485
    * Units: Range reported in cm
    * Temperature sensor: 12 bits reading from serial port

# Description:

# finish driving single URM function
```

```

# if use the IO expansion shield to drive the urm sensors, the measuring rate
may be 20Hz or slower[if you want].

# The sample code is compatible with the Arduino IDE 1.0 and also the earlier
version.

*/

#if defined(ARDUINO) && ARDUINO >= 100
#include "Arduino.h"
#define printByte(args) Serial.write(args)
#else
#include "WProgram.h"
#define printByte(args) Serial.print(args, BYTE)
#endif

#define SerialPort Serial
#define urmAccount 1 // Init the account of the URM04 sensor
#define CommMAXRetry 40
#define TriggerPin 2

/***** Variables *****/

byte startAddr = 0x11; // Init the URM04 485 Address -- URM04 default address
= 0x11

byte readingStep;
byte cmdst[10];
int urmID[urmAccount];
unsigned int urmData[urmAccount];
unsigned long managerTimer = 20;

/***** Functions *****/

void urmInit();
void runUrm4();
void urmTrigger(int id);
void urmReader(int id);

```

```

void transmitCommands();
void decodeURM4();
void analyzeUrmData(byte cmd[]);

/***** Init sensor *****/

void urmInit(){

    pinMode(TriggerPin,OUTPUT); // TTL -> RS485 chip driver pin

    digitalWrite(TriggerPin,LOW); // Turn the driver pin to LOW -> Turn on read
ing mode for the RS485 interface

    // Turn the drvier pin to HIGH -> Turn on code
transmitting mode for the RS485 interface

    readingStep = 0;
    startAddr = 0x11;
    managerTimer = millis();
    for(int i = 0 ;i < urmAccount; i ++){ //Init the URM04 command receiving a
ddress
        urmID[i] = startAddr + i;
        urmData[i] = 0;
    }
    SerialPort.begin(19200); // Init the RS485 interface
    // Also when you are driving the URM
04, you could open serial monitor to
    // tracing the steps and data feedba
ck from URM04

    SerialPort.println();
    SerialPort.print("The URM ID: 0x");
    for(int i = 0 ;i < urmAccount; i ++){ //Init the URM04 command receiving a
ddress
        SerialPort.print(urmID[i],HEX);
        SerialPort.print(" ");
    }
    SerialPort.println(" ");
    SerialPort.println("The default baudrate: 19200");
    SerialPort.println("Start drive the sensors!");

```

```

for(int i = 0 ;i < 10; i++)  cmdst[i] = 0;  //init the URM04 protocol
cmdst[0]=0x55;
cmdst[1]=0xaa;
}

/***** Drive URM04 and get the data code *****/

void runUrm4(){          // You could adjust the sensor measuring rate
by changing the managerTimer value

    static unsigned long timer = 0;
    static int num = 0;          //Set the URM04 id to be driven

    if(millis() - timer > managerTimer){
        digitalWrite(TriggerPin, HIGH); //Turn on transmitting mode for the RS48
5 interface

        switch(readingStep){

        case 0:
            urmTrigger(urmID[num]);
            managerTimer = 40;          //set a interval after trigger the measur
ing

            break;

        case 1:
            urmReader(urmID[num]);
            managerTimer = 0;          //set a interval after transmitting the r
eading distance command

            break;

        case 2:

```



```

        digitalWrite(TriggerPin, LOW); //Turn on reading mode for the RS485 int
interface
        managerTimer = 10;
        break;

    default:
        readingStep = 0;                // Finish reading the distance and start
a new measuring for the sensor
        break;
    }

    if(readingStep < 2)  readingStep++; //step manager
    else readingStep = 0;

    timer = millis();
}

}

/***** Transmit Command via the RS485 interface *****/
**/

void urmTrigger(int id){ // The function is used to trigger the measuring
    cmdst[2] = id;
    cmdst[3] = 0x00;
    cmdst[4] = 0x01;
    transmitCommands();
    // SerialPort.println("Trigger!");
}

void urmReader(int id){ // The function is used to read the distance
    cmdst[2] = id;
    cmdst[3]=0x00;
    cmdst[4]=0x02;
    transmitCommands();
    // SerialPort.println("Ask for distance!");
}

```

```

}

void transmitCommands(){ // Send protocol via RS485 interface
    cmdst[5]=cmdst[0]+cmdst[1]+cmdst[2]+cmdst[3]+cmdst[4];
    delay(1);
    for(int j = 0; j < 6; j++){
        printByte(cmdst[j]);
    //    delayMicroseconds(10);
    }
    delay(2);
}

/***** Receive the data and get the distance value from the R
S485 interface *****/

void decodeURM4(){

    if(SerialPort.available()){

        unsigned long timerPoint = millis();

        int RetryCounter = 0;
        byte cmdrd[10];
        for(int i = 0 ;i < 10; i++)  cmdrd[i] = 0;
        int i=0;

    //    SerialPort.println("OK");

        boolean flag = true;
        boolean valid = false;
        byte headerNo = 0;

        while(RetryCounter < CommMAXRetry && flag)

```

```
{

    if(SerialPort.available()){
        cmdrd[i]= SerialPort.read();

//        printByte(cmdrd[i]);

        if(i > 7){
            flag=false;
//            printByte(0xEE);
//            printByte(0xFF);
            SerialPort.flush();
            break;
        }
        if(cmdrd[i] == 0xAA){
            headerNo = i;
            valid = true;
        }
        if(valid && i == headerNo + 6){
//            printByte(0xDD);
//            printByte(0xFF);
            flag = false;
            break;
        }
        i ++;
        RetryCounter = 0;
    }
    else{
        RetryCounter++;
        delayMicroseconds(15);
    }
}

//    printByte(millis() - timerPoint);
```

```
        if(valid)  analyzeUrmData(cmdrd);
//    else SerialPort.println("Invalid feedback"); //Get an invalid error co
mmand

    }

}

void analyzeUrmData(byte cmd[]){

    byte sumCheck = 0;
    for(int h = 0;h < 7; h ++ )  sumCheck += cmd[h];

    if(sumCheck == cmd[7] && cmd[3] == 2 && cmd[4] == 2){

        byte id = cmd[2] - startAddr;
        urmData[id] = cmd[5] * 256 + cmd[6];

//    SerialPort.print(id);
//    SerialPort.print(":");
//    SerialPort.println(urmData[id]);

    }
    else if(cmd[3] == 2 && cmd[4] == 2){
        SerialPort.print("Sum error");
    }

}
```