

RPI-1031 4-Direction Sensor



Technical Manual Rev 1r0



The RPI-1031 4-Direction Sensor is based on Rohm RPI-1031 sensor. Detects x-y tilt or motion in 4 quadrant direction. Two-bit logic outputs latches and indicates the most recent motion direction.

Applications:

- DSC (Digital Steal camera)
- DVC (Digital video camera)
- Digital handy phone, Fan herater, Projector

Features:

- Surface Mount type
- Optical sensor
- 4 Pirection detector

General Specifications:

Input supply voltage: 5V

Model: RPI-1031

Type: Magnetic sensor

Output: Digital

Usage: Angle sensor

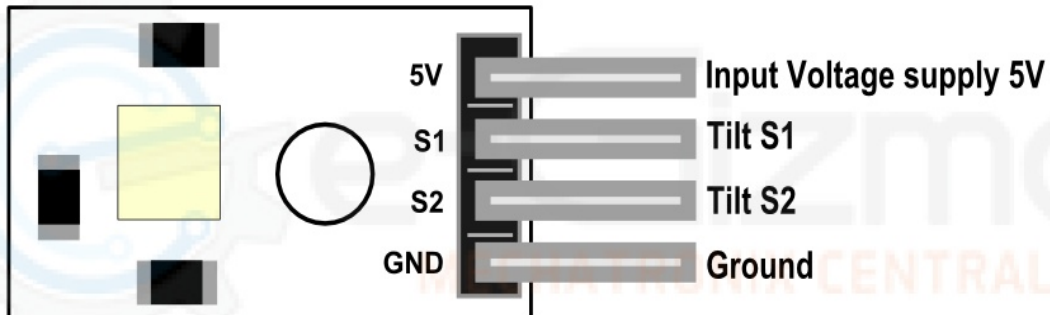
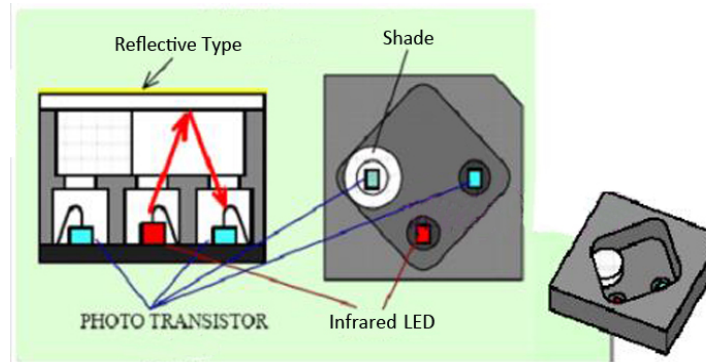


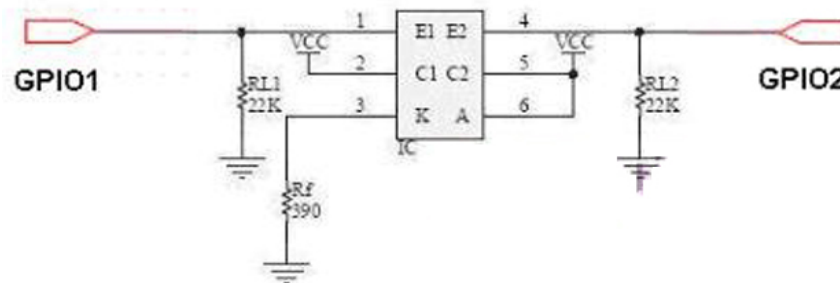
Figure 1: RPI-1031 4 Direction

Operating Principle:

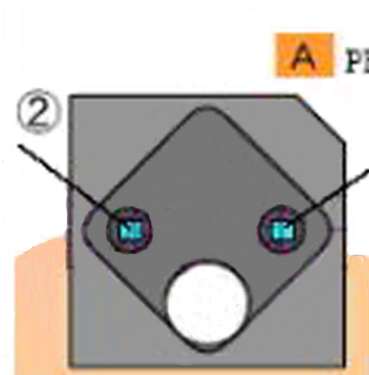
1. Based on optics principles, its interior has LED for 1pc, photosensitive receiving triode for 2pcs; and the other side has one cylindrical shade; just as the picture shows:



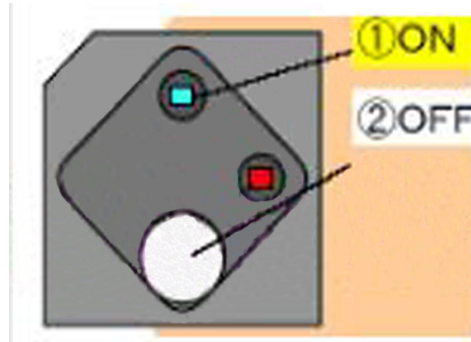
Circuit Diagram:



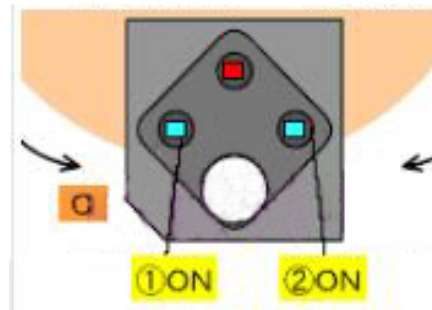
2. By cylindrical shade to keep out the LED, and photosensitive receiving tube is for detecting RPI-1031 current state



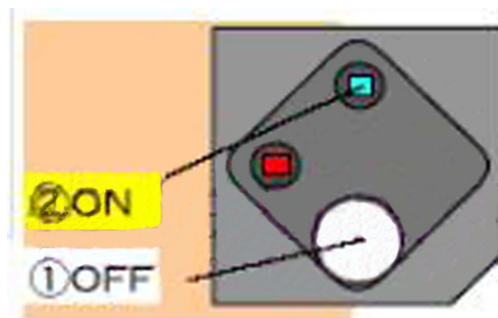
3. When RPI-1031 rotates to the state shown as below, LED is shadowed by the shade; and two photosensitive receiving triodes cannot receive the light; they will be in off state, output low level; two GPIO ports both output low level



4. When RPI-1031 rotates to the state shown as below, one of the photosensitive triode was shadowed, the light emitted by LED only can be received by the other one; that means above photosensitive triode is on, and photosensitive triode under side is off; then two GPIO ports output respectively output high level and low level



5. When RPI-1031 rotates to the state shown as below, the shade does not shadow; the diode will shine, two photosensitive triodes can receive the light; then all of them will be on, both of two GPIO ports output high level



6. When RPI-1031 rotates to the state shown as below, this state is adverse to description 4; two GPIO ports output level will be interchanged

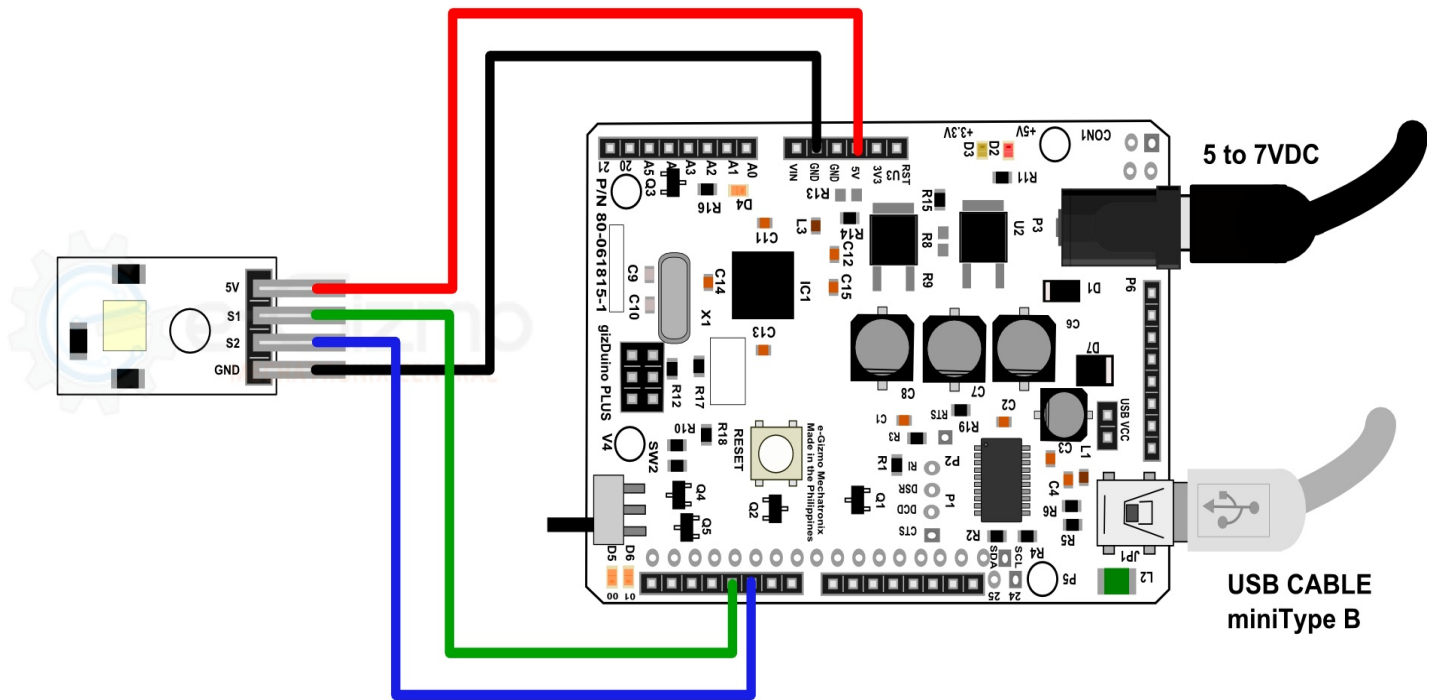


Figure 2: Sample connections.

```
/*  
e-Gizmo RPI-1031 Angle sensor 4 Direction sensor  
  
This is a sample sketch for Tilt direction sensor  
to display the sensor output positions.  
  
For the RPI-1031 - http://www.sparkfun.com/products/10621  
  
Modified by e-Gizmo Mechatronics Central  
http://www.e-gizmo.com  
July 18,2017
```

```
*/  
  
#define TILT_S1 4  
#define TILT_S2 5  
#define LED_TOP 8  
#define LED_RIGHT 9  
#define LED_BOTTOM 10  
#define LED_LEFT 11  
  
void setup(){  
  Serial.begin(9600);  
  pinMode(TILT_S1, INPUT);  
  pinMode(TILT_S2, INPUT);  
  pinMode(LED_TOP, OUTPUT);  
  pinMode(LED_RIGHT, OUTPUT);  
  pinMode(LED_BOTTOM, OUTPUT);  
  pinMode(LED_LEFT, OUTPUT);  
}  
  
void loop(){  
  int position = GET_TILT_POSITION();  
  Serial.println(position);  
  //TOP  
  if(position == 0)  
  {  
    digitalWrite(LED_TOP, HIGH);  
    digitalWrite(LED_RIGHT, LOW);  
    digitalWrite(LED_BOTTOM, LOW);  
    digitalWrite(LED_LEFT, LOW);  
  }  
  //RIGHT  
  if(position == 2)  
  {  
    digitalWrite(LED_TOP, LOW);  
    digitalWrite(LED_RIGHT, HIGH);  
    digitalWrite(LED_BOTTOM, LOW);  
    digitalWrite(LED_LEFT, LOW);  
  }  
}
```

```
}  
//LEFT  
if(position == 1)  
{  
    digitalWrite(LED_TOP, LOW);  
    digitalWrite(LED_RIGHT, LOW);  
    digitalWrite(LED_BOTTOM, LOW);  
    digitalWrite(LED_LEFT, HIGH);  
}  
//BOTTOM  
if(position == 3)  
{  
    digitalWrite(LED_TOP, LOW);  
    digitalWrite(LED_RIGHT, LOW);  
    digitalWrite(LED_BOTTOM, HIGH);  
    digitalWrite(LED_LEFT, LOW);  
}  
delay(200); //DELAY  
}  
  
int GET_TILT_POSITION(){  
    int S1 = digitalRead(TILT_S1);  
    int S2 = digitalRead(TILT_S2);  
    return (S1 << 1) | S2; //BITWISE MATH  
}
```

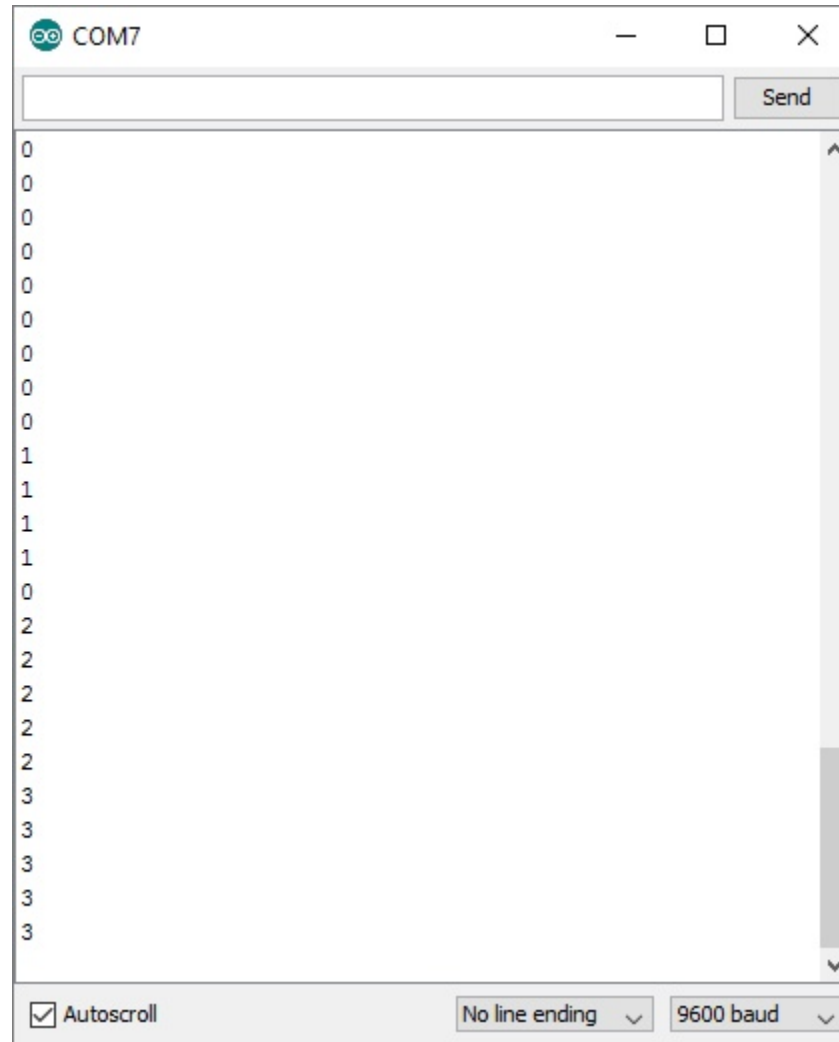


Figure 3: Serial print output from pH sensor.