## Last updated 12/15/21

- Fundamentals
  - Two types of line sensors
    - Digital
    - Analog
  - Both operate by transmitting an IR beam and measuring how much is reflected back to the sensor



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• QTR-1RC



- 1) Discharge Capacitor
- 2) Received IR will cause the NPN to conduct
- 3) NPN conduction → charging the capacitor
  → Vout falling

More received IR  $\rightarrow$  more conduction  $\rightarrow$  faster fall on Vout

NOTE: Vout will eventually fall with just residual IR

Characterize the implementation to determine a threshold value for the fall time to indicate a high reflectance material is under the sensor

• QTR-1RC



• QTR-1RC

Characterize the implementation to determine a threshold value for the fall time to indicate a high reflectance material is under the sensor





- QTR-1RC
  - Tie the output to a digital input pin
  - Use the inherent digital input threshold as the measurement threshold
    - V<sub>in</sub> detected will transition from 1 to 0 at the threshold voltage



• QTR-1RC

• MSP 432 I/O spec

#### Table 5-22. Digital Inputs (Applies to Both Normal and High-Drive I/Os)

over recommended ranges of supply voltage and operating free-air temperature (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	V <sub>cc</sub>	MIN	TYP MAX	UNIT
V <sub>IT+</sub>	Positive-going input threshold voltage		2.2 V	0.99	1.65	v
			3 V	1.35	2.25	
V <sub>IT-</sub>	Negative-going input threshold voltage		2.2 V	0.55	1.21	v
			3 V	0.75	1.65	
V <sub>hys</sub>	Input voltage hysteresis ( $V_{IT+} - V_{IT-}$ )		2.2 V	0.32	0.84	v
			3 V	0.4	1.0	

• QTR-1RC

- Characterize the transition time  $(1 \rightarrow 0)$  for
  - Different reflectivities (black, white, brown)
  - Different distances
- Select a t<sub>threshold</sub> between light and dark





- QTR-1RC
  - Operation
    - Pull the output high with a pin
    - Swap the pin to an input
    - Delay for t<sub>threshold</sub>
    - Check the input pin value
      - If high no line
      - If low line





QTR-1RC output (yellow) when 1/8" above a white/black interface and microcontroller timing of that output (blue).

• QTR-1RC





Light colored CAPACITOR

#### • QTR-1RC

Optimal sensing distance: 5 mm

Maximum recommended sensing distance: 30 mm

Typical – light delays (high reflectance) – 10s of us dark delays (low reflectance) – ~1ms

Discharge time – 10us

why?

### • QTR-1RC

- Operation
  - 3 options for operation
    - Polling
    - Interrupts (timer delay based)
    - Interrupts (pin transition based)



• QTR-1A



- 1) Received IR will cause the NPN to conduct
- 2) NPN conduction → current through resistor
   → Vout drops

More received IR  $\rightarrow$  more conduction  $\rightarrow$  lower voltage on Vout

Characterize the implementation to determine a threshold value for the output voltage to indicate a high reflectance material is under the sensor



• QTR-1A

Characterize the implementation to determine a threshold value for the output voltage to indicate a high reflectance material is under the sensor



- QTR-1A
  - Tie the output to an A/D input pin
  - Measure the voltage and determine if high or low reflectance is measured (Based on V<sub>threshold</sub>)











Dark colored Resistor

#### • QTR-1A

Optimal sensing distance: 5 mm

Maximum recommended sensing distance: 30 mm

• QTR-1A



QTR-1A output 1/8" away from a spinning white disk with a black line on it.

QTR-1A output 3/8" away from a spinning white disk with a black line on it.

LIK-TA

- QTR-1A
  - Alternate solution
    - IFF you can get high enough signal
      - Simply tie the output to a digital input pin

Pololu - QTR-1A Reflectance Sensor (2-Pack)



with a black line on it.

QTR-1A output 3/8" away from a spinning white disk with a black line on it.

- QTR-1A
  - Operation
    - 3 options for operation
      - Polling (wait on A/D)
      - Interrupts (A/D conversion complete)
      - Direct digital Input