

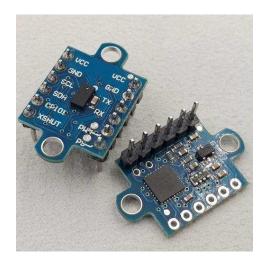
#### **EN:** This Datasheet is presented by the manufacturer.

Please visit our website for pricing and availability at <u>www.hestore.hu</u>.

# GY-53 Infrared ranging module manual V1.0

1. GY-53 is a low cost digital infrared ranging sensor module. Operating voltage 3-5v, low power consumption, small size, easy to install. The working principle is that the infrared LED emits light, and after the object is irradiated, the return light is received by the MCU, and the MCU calculates the time difference to obtain the distance. Directly output the distance value.

2. This module has two ways to read data, namely serial UART (TTL level) + PWM (1 line) or chip IIC mode. The baud rate of serial port is 9600bps and 115200bps, configurable, continuous, and query output. Mode, you can save the settings when power is off. Provide arduino, 51, stm32 microcontroller communication program. , does not provide schematics and internal microcontroller source code.



The module can also set the working mode of the individual sensor chip. As a simple sensor module, the MCU does not participate in data processing.

#### 3. Feature

- 1) High cost performance
- 2) Built-in MCU calculation distance
- 3) PWM, serial communication format
- 4) With corresponding PC software

#### 4. Applications

- 1) Smart robot
- 2) Teaching laboratory equipment
- 3) Production line product testing
- 4) Infrared ranging

## Technical Parameters

Name	Technical Parameters
Measuring	0-2 M
range	
Response	22ms (MAX.)
frequency	
Operating	3~5 V
Voltage	
Working	25mA
current	
Operating	$-20^{\circ} \sim 85^{\circ}$
temperature	
Storage	$-40^{\circ} \sim 125^{\circ}$
temperature	
Size	25mm×15.6mm
Sensor chip	VL53L0X

#### 5. Pin description

Pin1	VCC	Power $+$ (3v-5v)
Pin2	GND	Power GND
Pin3	TX	Serial port USART_TX

Pin4	RX	Serial port USART_RX	
Pin5	PWM	Distance converted to PWM	
		form output	
Pin6	PS	Serial port /IIC Mode	
		conversion	
Pin7	XSHUT	Chip pin	
Pin8	GPIO1	Chip pin	
Pin9	SDA	Chip SDA	
Pin10	SCL	Chip SCL	
Pin11	GND	Power GND	
Pin12	VCC	Power $+ (3v-5v)$	

Note: PS hardware selection module working mode

Ps=1 (default)	Serial port UART mode, Pin3 is TX, Pin4 is RX, TTL level, PWM output works.
Ps=0 (when connected to GND)	In the IIC mode, the user can operate the chip by himself. The module owns the MCU and does not operate the chip. The PWM output does not work.

## 6. Letter of agreement

**1**,Serial protocol: Used when the GY-53 module hardware ps=1

(1) Serial communication parameters (default baud rate value 9600bps, can be set by software)

Baud rate: 9600 bps	Check bit:N	Data bit:8	Stop bit:1
Baud rate: 115200 bps	Check bit:N	Data bit:8	Stop bit:1

(2) Module output format, each frame contains 8-13 bytes (hexadecimal):

1.Byte0:	0x5A	The frame head logo	
2.Byte1:	0x5A	The frame head logo	
③.Byte2:	0x15	Frame data type	
(4).Byte3:	0x03	The amount of data	
⑤.Byte4:	0x00~0xFF	High 8 digits before data	
<sup>(6)</sup> .Byte5:	0x00~0xFF	Low 8 digits before data	
⑦.Byte6:	0x00~0xFF	Module measurement mode	
8.Byte7:	0x00~0xFF	Checksum (previous data sums up, only 8 bits left)	

### Byte6 Description of the meaning of the representative:

Byte6	0x03	0x02	0x01	0x00	
Meaning	General	High precision	Fast	Long distance	
	measurement	measurement (default)	measurement	measurement	
	0~1.2 m	0~1.2 m	0~1.2 m T≈22ms	0~2m	
	T≈35ms	T≈200ms	±3cm	T≈35ms	

±2cm	±1cm	±4cm

Note: T is the data update time, the baud rate is 115200; when the data is updated, GPI01 will generate a rising edge.

Data calculation method: Distance length calculation method Distance= (Byte3<<8) | Byte4 Units mm Mode= Byte5 Example: one frame of data < 5A-5A-15-03-04-35-02-07 >Distance = (0x04<<8) |0x35=1077 mm Mode=2 high precision mode

#### 1. Command byte, sent by external controller to GY-53 module (hexadecimal)

1) Serial command instructions:

Command format: 0xA5+command+sum

①output mode setting instructions:

0xA5+0x45+0xEA------ Continuous output distance data

0xA5+0x15+0xBA------ Query output distance data

②save the configuration instructions:

0xA5+0x25+0xCA------ Saves the current configuration; includes baud rate, measurement mode, output mode settings

③measurement mode setting instructions:

0xA5+0x50+0xF5------ Long distance measurement mode

0xA5+0x51+0xF6------ Fast measurement mode

0xA5+0x52+0xF7------ High precision measurement mode (default)

0xA5+0x53+0xF8------ General measurement mode

(4) baud rate configuration:

0xA5+0xAE+0x53----- 9600 (default)

0xA5+0xAF+0x54----- 115200

2. PWM output:

Another form of output data for the module is the PWM output, which has a square wave period of 20 Hz. The high level corresponds to the measured distance

Formula: Distance (mm) = High time (ms) \*100 = High time (us)/10

For example, if the measured high time is 10000us, then Distance=10000/10=1000mm

Module usage

The module is a serial port and an IIC output module, and the module defaults to serial port mode. In serial mode, PWM works automatically. Serial port mode (default): PS port is pulled high, the module is powered on, the default configuration is baud rate 9600, high precision measurement, even

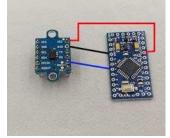
Continued output mode; use the host computer of the module to conveniently set the module accordingly; please select the port and baud rate before using the host computer, and then click the "Open Serial Port" button. At this time, the host computer will Display the corresponding data, click the "Help" button, the specific button usage will be displayed in the status bar below the host computer.

Note that all setup instructions will not be powered down until the save command is sent.

Use only sensor chip mode: PS port is connected to GND. In this mode, the module's MCU does not set and read the chip. In this mode, customers are requested to find the information and programs on the Internet. It is no longer available here.

Module and mcu or USB to ttl, connection diagram:

# Serial port USB to ttl: PWM connect mcu:



Serial port connection mcu:



Host computer use screenshot



End

The module I/O is TTL level and can be directly connected to the serial port of the MCU.

Chips such as PL2303, CH340, and FT232 are connected, but they cannot be directly connected to the computer's nine-pin serial port.