



## Description

The Arduino UNO R3 is the perfect board to get familiar with electronics and coding. This versatile microcontroller is equipped with the well-known ATmega328P and the ATmega 16U2 Processor.

This board will give you a great first experience within the world of Arduino.

## Target areas:

Maker, introduction, industries



## Features

- **ATMega328P Processor**
  - **Memory**
    - AVR CPU at up to 16 MHz
    - 32KB Flash
    - 2KB SRAM
    - 1KB EEPROM
  - **Security**
    - Power On Reset (POR)
    - Brown Out Detection (BOD)
  - **Peripherals**
    - 2x 8-bit Timer/Counter with a dedicated period register and compare channels
    - 1x 16-bit Timer/Counter with a dedicated period register, input capture and compare channels
    - 1x USART with fractional baud rate generator and start-of-frame detection
    - 1x controller/peripheral Serial Peripheral Interface (SPI)
    - 1x Dual mode controller/peripheral I2C
    - 1x Analog Comparator (AC) with a scalable reference input
    - Watchdog Timer with separate on-chip oscillator
    - Six PWM channels
    - Interrupt and wake-up on pin change
- **ATMega16U2 Processor**
  - 8-bit AVR® RISC-based microcontroller
- **Memory**
  - 16 KB ISP Flash
  - 512B EEPROM
  - 512B SRAM
  - debugWIRE interface for on-chip debugging and programming
- **Power**
  - 2.7-5.5 volts



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# 1 The Board

## 1.1 Application Examples

The UNO board is the flagship product of Arduino. Regardless if you are new to the world of electronics or will use the UNO as a tool for education purposes or industry-related tasks.

**First entry to electronics:** If this is your first project within coding and electronics, get started with our most used and documented board; Arduino UNO. It is equipped with the well-known ATmega328P processor, 14 digital input/output pins, 6 analog inputs, USB connections, ICSP header and reset button. This board includes everything you will need for a great first experience with Arduino.

**Industry-standard development board:** Using the Arduino UNO board in industries, there are a range of companies using the UNO board as the brain for their PLC's.

**Education purposes:** Although the UNO board has been with us for about ten years, it is still widely used for various education purposes and scientific projects. The board's high standard and top quality performance makes it a great resource to capture real time from sensors and to trigger complex laboratory equipment to mention a few examples.

## 1.2 Related Products

- Starter Kit
- Tinkerkit Braccio Robot
- Example

# 2 Ratings

## 2.1 Recommended Operating Conditions

Symbol	Description	Min	Max
	Conservative thermal limits for the whole board:	-40 °C (-40°F)	85 °C ( 185°F)

**NOTE:** In extreme temperatures, EEPROM, voltage regulator, and the crystal oscillator, might not work as expected due to the extreme temperature conditions

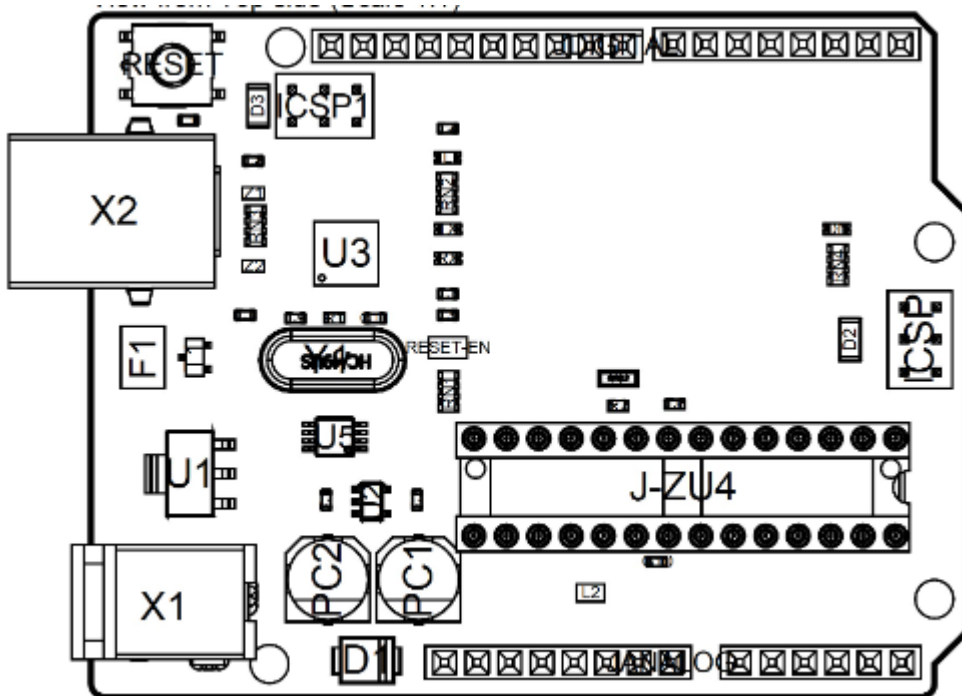
## 2.2 Power Consumption

Symbol	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
VINMax	Maximum input voltage from VIN pad	6	-	20	V
VUSBMax	Maximum input voltage from USB connector		-	5.5	V
PMax	Maximum Power Consumption	-	-	xx	mA

## 3 Functional Overview

### 3.1 Board Topology

Top view



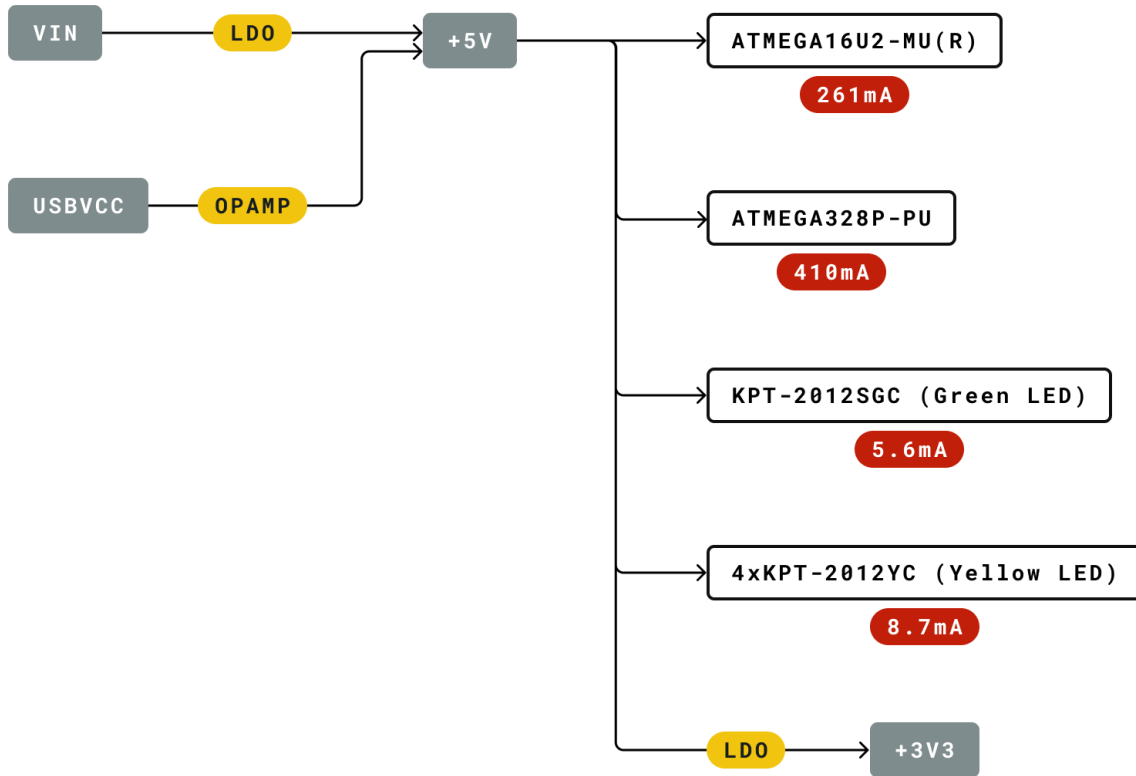
Board topology

Ref.	Description	Ref.	Description
X1	Power jack 2.1x5.5mm	U1	SPX1117M3-L-5 Regulator
X2	USB B Connector	U3	ATMEGA16U2 Module
PC1	EEE-1EA470WP 25V SMD Capacitor	U5	LMV358LIST-A.9 IC
PC2	EEE-1EA470WP 25V SMD Capacitor	F1	Chip Capacitor, High Density
D1	CGRA4007-G Rectifier	ICSP	Pin header connector (through hole 6)
J-ZU4	ATMEGA328P Module	ICSP1	Pin header connector (through hole 6)
Y1	ECS-160-20-4X-DU Oscillator		

### 3.2 Processor

The Main Processor is a ATmega328P running at up to 20 MHz. Most of its pins are connected to the external headers, however some are reserved for internal communication with the USB Bridge coprocessor.

### 3.3 Power Tree



**Legend:**

- Component
- Power I/O
- Conversion Type
- Max Current
- Voltage Range

Power tree



## 4 Board Operation

### 4.1 Getting Started - IDE

If you want to program your Arduino UNO while offline you need to install the Arduino Desktop IDE [1] To connect the Arduino UNO to your computer, you'll need a Micro-B USB cable. This also provides power to the board, as indicated by the LED.

### 4.2 Getting Started - Arduino Web Editor

All Arduino boards, including this one, work out-of-the-box on the Arduino Web Editor [2], by just installing a simple plugin.

The Arduino Web Editor is hosted online, therefore it will always be up-to-date with the latest features and support for all boards. Follow [3] to start coding on the browser and upload your sketches onto your board.

### 4.3 Getting Started - Arduino IoT Cloud

All Arduino IoT enabled products are supported on Arduino IoT Cloud which allows you to Log, graph and analyze sensor data, trigger events, and automate your home or business.

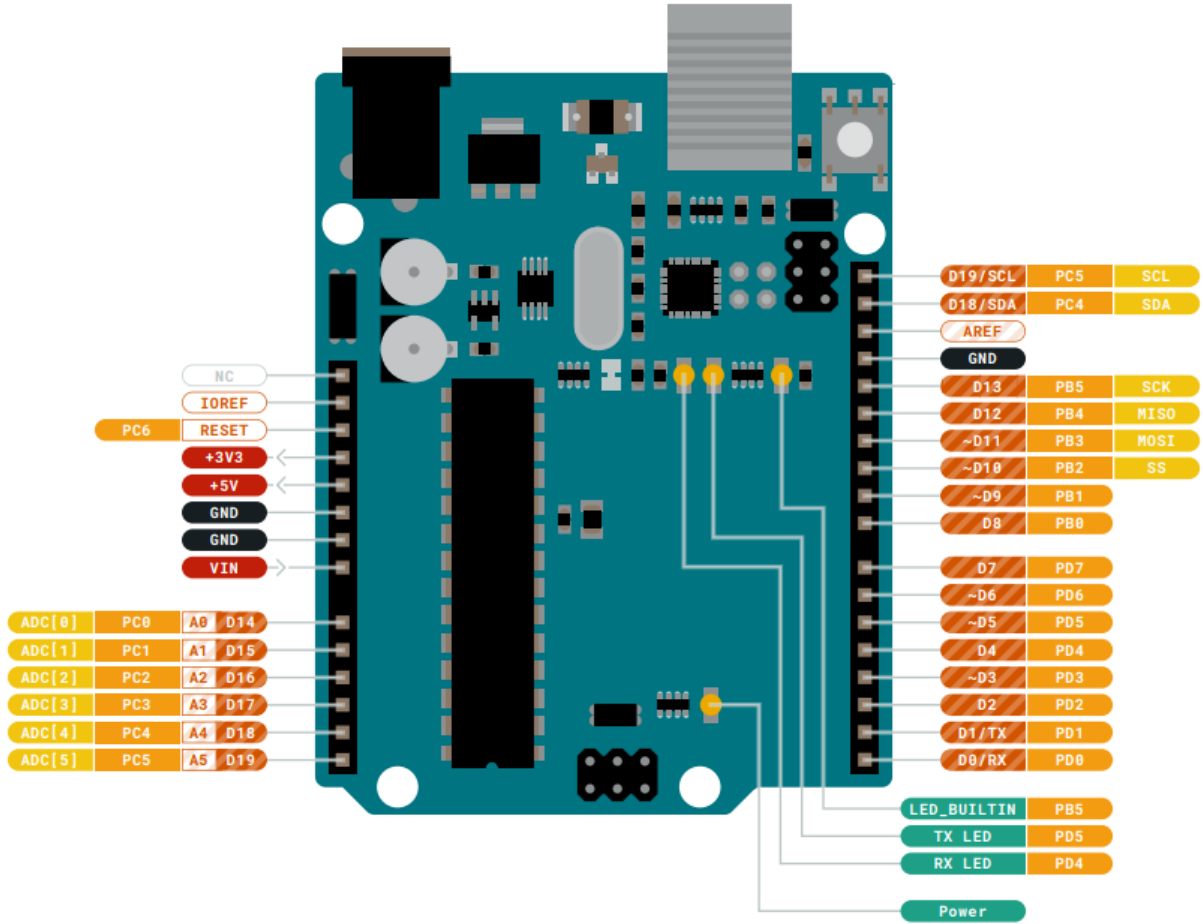
### 4.4 Sample Sketches

Sample sketches for the Arduino XXX can be found either in the "Examples" menu in the Arduino IDE or in the "Documentation" section of the Arduino Pro website [4]

### 4.5 Online Resources

Now that you have gone through the basics of what you can do with the board you can explore the endless possibilities it provides by checking exciting projects on ProjectHub [5], the Arduino Library Reference [6] and the online store [7] where you will be able to complement your board with sensors, actuators and more

## 5 Connector Pinouts



Pinout





## 5.1 JANALOG

Pin	Function	Type	Description
1	NC	NC	Not connected
2	IOREF	IOREF	Reference for digital logic V - connected to 5V
3	Reset	Reset	Reset
4	+3V3	Power	+3V3 Power Rail
5	+5V	Power	+5V Power Rail
6	GND	Power	Ground
7	GND	Power	Ground
8	VIN	Power	Voltage Input
9	A0	Analog/GPIO	Analog input 0 /GPIO
10	A1	Analog/GPIO	Analog input 1 /GPIO
11	A2	Analog/GPIO	Analog input 2 /GPIO
12	A3	Analog/GPIO	Analog input 3 /GPIO
13	A4/SDA	Analog input/I2C	Analog input 4/I2C Data line
14	A5/SCL	Analog input/I2C	Analog input 5/I2C Clock line

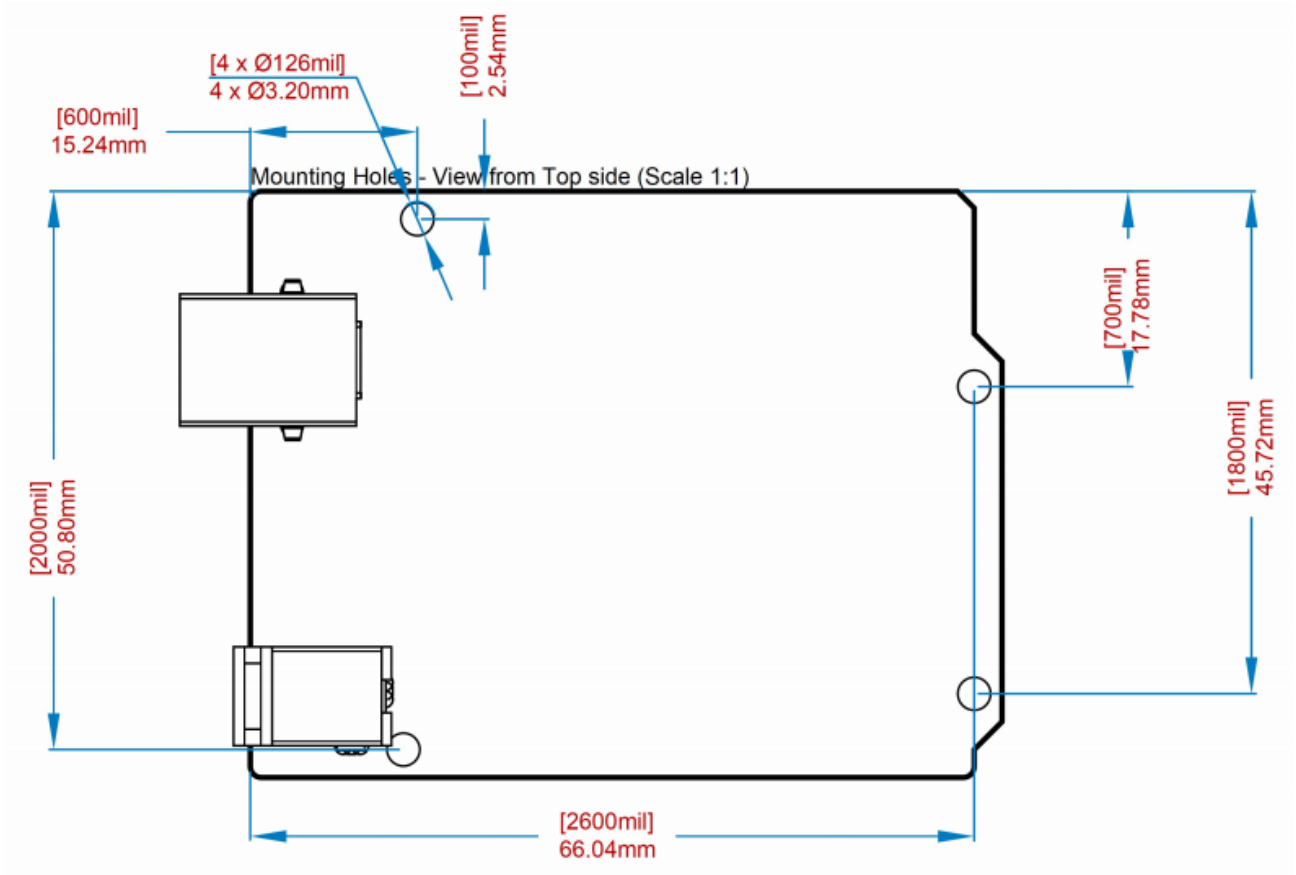
## 5.2 JDIGITAL

Pin	Function	Type	Description
1	D0	Digital/GPIO	Digital pin 0/GPIO
2	D1	Digital/GPIO	Digital pin 1/GPIO
3	D2	Digital/GPIO	Digital pin 2/GPIO
4	D3	Digital/GPIO	Digital pin 3/GPIO
5	D4	Digital/GPIO	Digital pin 4/GPIO
6	D5	Digital/GPIO	Digital pin 5/GPIO
7	D6	Digital/GPIO	Digital pin 6/GPIO
8	D7	Digital/GPIO	Digital pin 7/GPIO
9	D8	Digital/GPIO	Digital pin 8/GPIO
10	D9	Digital/GPIO	Digital pin 9/GPIO
11	SS	Digital	SPI Chip Select
12	MOSI	Digital	SPI1 Main Out Secondary In
13	MISO	Digital	SPI Main In Secondary Out
14	SCK	Digital	SPI serial clock output
15	GND	Power	Ground
16	AREF	Digital	Analog reference voltage
17	A4/SD4	Digital	Analog input 4/I2C Data line (duplicated)
18	A5/SD5	Digital	Analog input 5/I2C Clock line (duplicated)



### 5.3 Mechanical Information

### 5.4 Board Outline & Mounting Holes



Board outline



## 6 Certifications

### 6.1 Declaration of Conformity CE DoC (EU)

We declare under our sole responsibility that the products above are in conformity with the essential requirements of the following EU Directives and therefore qualify for free movement within markets comprising the European Union (EU) and European Economic Area (EEA).

<b>ROHS 2 Directive 2011/65/EU</b>	
Conforms to:	EN50581:2012
<b>Directive 2014/35/EU. (LVD)</b>	
Conforms to:	EN 60950-1:2006/A11:2009/A1:2010/A12:2011/AC:2011
<b>Directive 2004/40/EC &amp; 2008/46/EC &amp; 2013/35/EU, EMF</b>	
Conforms to:	EN 62311:2008

### 6.2 Declaration of Conformity to EU RoHS & REACH 211 01/19/2021

Arduino boards are in compliance with RoHS 2 Directive 2011/65/EU of the European Parliament and RoHS 3 Directive 2015/863/EU of the Council of 4 June 2015 on the restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment.

Substance	Maximum limit (ppm)
Lead (Pb)	1000
Cadmium (Cd)	100
Mercury (Hg)	1000
Hexavalent Chromium (Cr6+)	1000
Poly Brominated Biphenyls (PBB)	1000
Poly Brominated Diphenyl ethers (PBDE)	1000
Bis(2-Ethylhexyl} phthalate (DEHP)	1000
Benzyl butyl phthalate (BBP)	1000
Dibutyl phthalate (DBP)	1000
Diisobutyl phthalate (DIBP)	1000

Exemptions: No exemptions are claimed.

Arduino Boards are fully compliant with the related requirements of European Union Regulation (EC) 1907 /2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH). We declare none of the SVHCs (<https://echa.europa.eu/web/guest/candidate-list-table>), the Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for authorization currently released by ECHA, is present in all products (and also package) in quantities totaling in a concentration equal or above 0.1%. To the best of our knowledge, we also declare that our products do not contain any of the substances listed on the "Authorization List" (Annex XIV of the REACH regulations) and Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC) in any significant amounts as specified by the Annex XVII of Candidate list published by ECHA (European Chemical Agency) 1907 /2006/EC.



### 6.3 Conflict Minerals Declaration

As a global supplier of electronic and electrical components, Arduino is aware of our obligations with regards to laws and regulations regarding Conflict Minerals, specifically the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, Section 1502. Arduino does not directly source or process conflict minerals such as Tin, Tantalum, Tungsten, or Gold. Conflict minerals are contained in our products in the form of solder, or as a component in metal alloys. As part of our reasonable due diligence Arduino has contacted component suppliers within our supply chain to verify their continued compliance with the regulations. Based on the information received thus far we declare that our products contain Conflict Minerals sourced from conflict-free areas.

## 7 FCC Caution

Any Changes or modifications not expressly approved by the party responsible for compliance could void the user's authority to operate the equipment.

This device complies with part 15 of the FCC Rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions:

- (1) This device may not cause harmful interference
- (2) this device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

#### **FCC RF Radiation Exposure Statement:**

1. This Transmitter must not be co-located or operating in conjunction with any other antenna or transmitter.
2. This equipment complies with RF radiation exposure limits set forth for an uncontrolled environment.
3. This equipment should be installed and operated with minimum distance 20cm between the radiator & your body.

English: User manuals for license-exempt radio apparatus shall contain the following or equivalent notice in a conspicuous location in the user manual or alternatively on the device or both. This device complies with Industry Canada license-exempt RSS standard(s). Operation is subject to the following two conditions:

- (1) this device may not cause interference
- (2) this device must accept any interference, including interference that may cause undesired operation of the device.

French: Le présent appareil est conforme aux CNR d'Industrie Canada applicables aux appareils radio exempts de licence. L'exploitation est autorisée aux deux conditions suivantes :

- (1) l'appareil n' doit pas produire de brouillage
- (2) l'utilisateur de l'appareil doit accepter tout brouillage radioélectrique subi, même si le brouillage est susceptible d'en compromettre le fonctionnement.

#### **IC SAR Warning:**

English This equipment should be installed and operated with minimum distance 20 cm between the radiator and your body.

French: Lors de l' installation et de l' exploitation de ce dispositif, la distance entre le radiateur et le corps est d' au moins 20 cm.



**Important:** The operating temperature of the EUT can't exceed 85°C and shouldn't be lower than -40°C.

Hereby, Arduino S.r.l. declares that this product is in compliance with essential requirements and other relevant provisions of Directive 2014/53/EU. This product is allowed to be used in all EU member states.

## 8 Company Information

<b>Company name</b>	<b>Arduino S.r.l</b>
Company Address	Via Andrea Appiani 25 20900 MONZA Italy

## 9 Reference Documentation

Reference	Link
Arduino IDE (Desktop)	<a href="https://www.arduino.cc/en/Main/Software">https://www.arduino.cc/en/Main/Software</a>
Arduino IDE (Cloud)	<a href="https://create.arduino.cc/editor">https://create.arduino.cc/editor</a>
Cloud IDE Getting Started	<a href="https://create.arduino.cc/projecthub/Arduino_Genuino/getting-started-with-arduino-web-editor-4b3e4a">https://create.arduino.cc/projecthub/Arduino_Genuino/getting-started-with-arduino-web-editor-4b3e4a</a>
Arduino Pro Website	<a href="https://www.arduino.cc/pro">https://www.arduino.cc/pro</a>
Project Hub	<a href="https://create.arduino.cc/projecthub?by=part&amp;part_id=11332&amp;sort=trending">https://create.arduino.cc/projecthub?by=part&amp;part_id=11332&amp;sort=trending</a>
Library Reference	<a href="https://www.arduino.cc/reference/en/">https://www.arduino.cc/reference/en/</a>
Online Store	<a href="https://store.arduino.cc/">https://store.arduino.cc/</a>

## 10 Revision History

Date	Revision	Changes
xx/06/2021	1	Datasheet release

# HC-SR04 Ultrasonic Sensor

Elijah J. Morgan

Nov. 16 2014

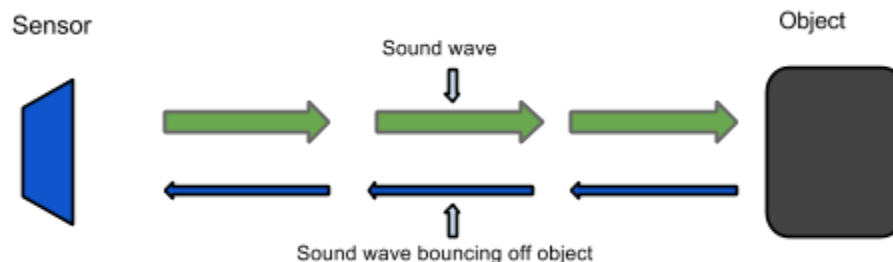
The purpose of this file is to explain how the HC-SR04 works. It will give a brief explanation of how ultrasonic sensors work in general. It will also explain how to wire the sensor up to a microcontroller and how to take/interpret readings. It will also discuss some sources of errors and bad readings.

1. How Ultrasonic Sensors Work
2. HC-SR04 Specifications
3. Timing chart, Pin explanations and Taking Distance Measurements
4. Wiring HC-SR04 with a microcontroller
5. Errors and Bad Readings



## 1. How Ultrasonic Sensors Work

Ultrasonic sensors use sound to determine the distance between the sensor and the closest object in its path. How do ultrasonic sensors do this? Ultrasonic sensors are essentially sound sensors, but they operate at a frequency above human hearing.



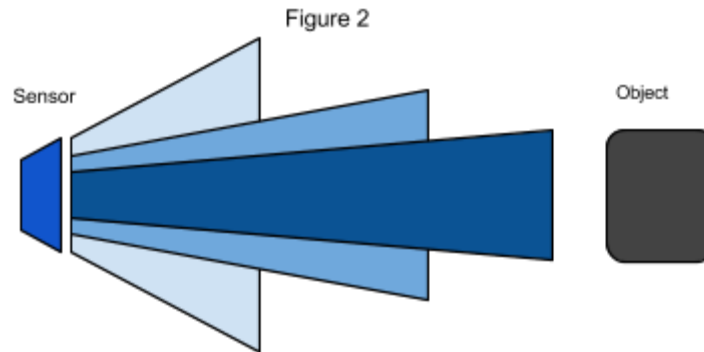
The sensor sends out a sound wave at a specific frequency. It then listens for that specific sound wave to bounce off of an object and come back (Figure 1). The sensor keeps track of the time between sending the sound wave and the sound wave returning. If you know how fast something is going and how long it is traveling you can find the distance traveled with equation 1.

**Equation 1.**  $d = v \times t$

The speed of sound can be calculated based on the a variety of atmospheric conditions, including temperature, humidity and pressure. Actually calculating the distance will be shown later on in this document.

It should be noted that ultrasonic sensors have a cone of detection, the angle of this cone varies with distance, Figure 2 show this relation. The ability of a sensor to

detect an object also depends on the objects orientation to the sensor. If an object doesn't present a flat surface to the sensor then it is possible the sound wave will bounce off the object in a way that it does not return to the sensor.



## 2. HC-SR04 Specifications

The sensor chosen for the Firefighting Drone Project was the HC-SR04. This section contains the specifications and why they are important to the sensor module. The sensor modules requirements are as follows.

- Cost
- Weight
- Community of hobbyists and support
- Accuracy of object detection
- Probability of working in a smoky environment
- Ease of use

The HC-SR04 Specifications are listed below. These specifications are from the Cytron Technologies HC-SR04 User's Manual (source 1).

- Power Supply: +5V DC
- Quiescent Current: <2mA
- Working current: 15mA
- Effectual Angle: <15°
- Ranging Distance: 2-400 cm
- Resolution: 0.3 cm
- Measuring Angle: 30°
- Trigger Input Pulse width: 10uS
- Dimension: 45mm x 20mm x 15mm
- Weight: approx. 10 g

The HC-SR04's best selling point is its price; it can be purchased at around \$2 per unit.

### 3. Timing Chart and Pin Explanations

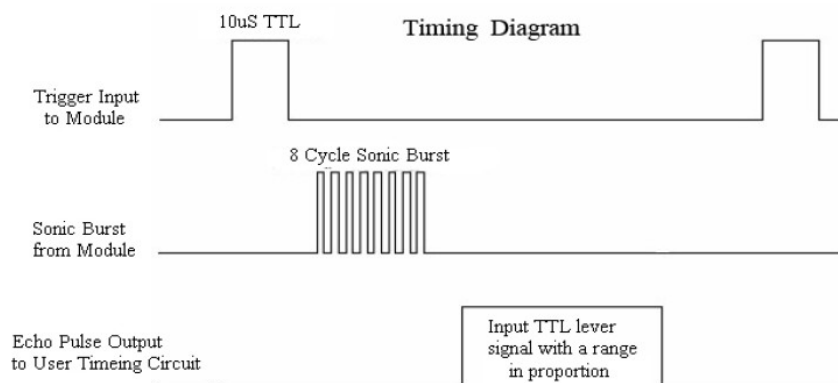
The HC-SR04 has four pins, VCC, GND, TRIG and ECHO; these pins all have different functions. The VCC and GND pins are the simplest -- they power the HC-SR04. These pins need to be attached to a +5 volt source and ground respectively. There is a single control pin: the TRIG pin. The TRIG pin is responsible for sending the ultrasonic burst. This pin should be set to HIGH for 10  $\mu$ s, at which point the HC-SR04 will send out an eight cycle sonic burst at 40 kHz. After a sonic burst has been sent the ECHO pin will go HIGH. The ECHO pin is the data pin -- it is used in taking distance measurements. After an ultrasonic burst is sent the pin will go HIGH, it will stay high until an ultrasonic burst is detected back, at which point it will go LOW.

#### Taking Distance Measurements

The HC-SR04 can be triggered to send out an ultrasonic burst by setting the TRIG pin to HIGH. Once the burst is sent the ECHO pin will automatically go HIGH. This pin will remain HIGH until the the burst hits the sensor again. You can calculate the distance to the object by keeping track of how long the ECHO pin stays HIGH. The time ECHO stays HIGH is the time the burst spent traveling. Using this measurement in equation 1 along with the speed of sound will yield the distance travelled. A summary of this is listed below, along with a visual representation in Figure 2.

1. Set TRIG to HIGH
2. Set a timer when ECHO goes to HIGH
3. Keep the timer running until ECHO goes to LOW
4. Save that time
5. Use equation 1 to determine the distance travelled

**Figure 3**  
**Source 2**



Source 2



To interpret the time reading into a distance you need to change equation 1. The clock on the device you are using will probably count in microseconds or smaller. To use equation 1 the speed of sound needs to be determined, which is 343 meters per second at standard temperature and pressure. To convert this into more useful form use equation 2 to change from meters per second to microseconds per centimeter. Then equation 3 can be used to easily compute the distance in centimeters.

$$\text{Equation 2. Distance} = \frac{\text{Speed}}{170.15 \text{ m}} \times \frac{\text{Meters}}{100 \text{ cm}} \times \frac{1e6 \mu\text{S}}{170.15 \text{ m}} \times \frac{58.772 \mu\text{S}}{\text{cm}}$$

$$\text{Equation 3. Distance} = \frac{\text{time}}{58} = \frac{\mu\text{S}}{\mu\text{S/cm}} = \text{cm}$$

#### 4. Wiring the HC-SR04 to a Microcontroller

This section only covers the hardware side. For information on how to integrate the software side, look at one of the links below or look into the specific microcontroller you are using.

The HC-SR04 has 4 pins: VCC, GND, TRIG and ECHO.

1. VCC is a 5v power supply. This should come from the microcontroller
2. GND is a ground pin. Attach to ground on the microcontroller.
3. TRIG should be attached to a GPIO pin that can be set to HIGH
4. ECHO is a little more difficult. The HC-SR04 outputs 5v, which could destroy many microcontroller GPIO pins (the maximum allowed voltage varies). In order to step down the voltage use a single resistor or a voltage divider circuit. Once again this depends on the specific microcontroller you are using, you will need to find out its GPIO maximum voltage and make sure you are below that.

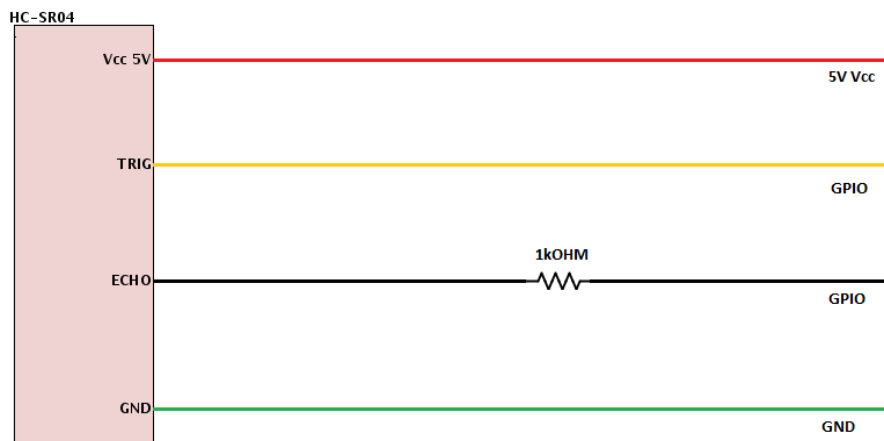
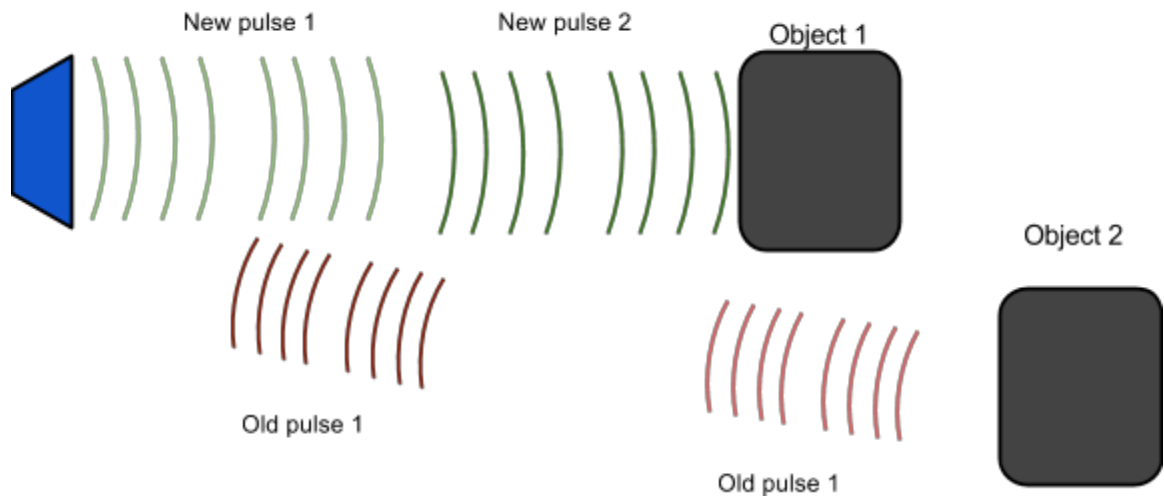


Figure 4

#### 5. Errors and Bad Readings

Ultrasonic sensors are great sensors -- they work well for many applications where other types of sensors fall short. Unfortunately, they do have weaknesses. These weaknesses can be mitigated and worked around, but first they must be understood. The

first weakness is that they use sound. There is a limit to how fast ultrasonic sensors can get distance measurements. The longer the distance, the slower they are at reporting the distance. The second weakness comes from the way sound bounces off of objects. In enclosed spaces it is possible, if not probable that there will be unintended echos. The echos can very easily cause false short readings. In Figure 2 a pulse was sent out. It bounced off of object 1 and returned to the sensor. The distance was recorded and then a new pulse was sent. There was another object farther away, so that when the new pulse reaches object 1, the first signal will reach the sensor. This will cause the sensor to think that there is an object closer than is actually true. The old pulse is smaller than the new pulse because it has grown weaker. The longer the pulse exists the weaker it grows until it is negligible. If multiple sensors are being used, the number of echos will increase along with the number of errors. There are two main ways to reduce the number of errors. The first is to provide shielding around the sensor. This prevents echos coming in from angle outside what the sensor should actually pick up. The second is to reduce the frequency at which pulses are sent out. This gives more time for the echos to dissipate.



## Works Cited

Source 1.

“HC-SR04 User's\_Manual.” *docs.google*. Cytron Technologies, May 2013 Web. 5 Dec. 2009.

<[https://docs.google.com/document/d/1Y-yZnNhMYy7rwhAgyL\\_pfa39RsB-x2qR4vP8saG73rE/edit](https://docs.google.com/document/d/1Y-yZnNhMYy7rwhAgyL_pfa39RsB-x2qR4vP8saG73rE/edit)>

Source 2.

“Attiny2313 Ultrasonic distance (HR-SR04) example.” *CircuitDB*. n.a. 7 Sept. 2014

Web. 5 Dec. 2014. <<http://www.circuitdb.com/?p=1162>>

## Links

These are not formatted; you will need to copy and paste them into your web browser.

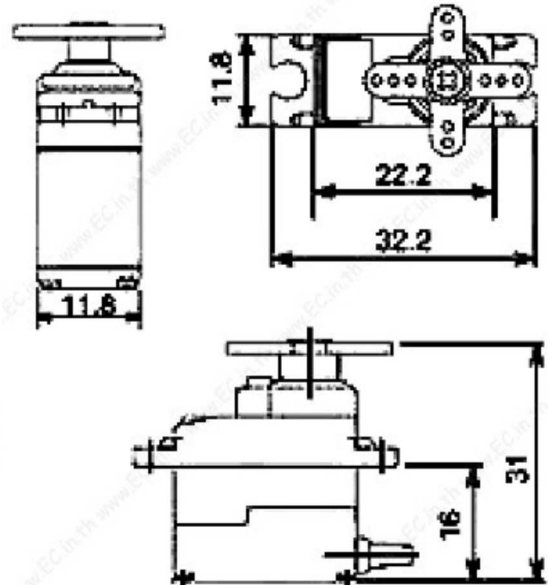
Want to learn about Ultrasonic Sensors in general?

<http://www.sensormag.com/sensors/acoustic-ultrasound/choosing-ultrasonic-sensor-proximity-or-distance-measurement-825>

All about the HC-SR04

- <http://www.circuitdb.com/?p=1162>
- <http://www.micropik.com/PDF/HCSR04.pdf>
- <http://randomnerdtutorials.com/complete-guide-for-ultrasonic-sensor-hc-sr04/>
- <http://www.ezdenki.com/ultrasonic.php>  
(^fantastic tutorial, explains a lot of stuff)
- <http://www.elecrow.com/hcsr04-ultrasonic-ranging-sensor-p-316.html>  
(^ this one has some cool charts)

# SG90 9 g Micro Servo



Tiny and lightweight with high output power. Servo can rotate approximately 180 degrees (90 in each direction), and works just like the standard kinds but *smaller*. You can use any servo code, hardware or library to control these servos. Good for beginners who want to make stuff move without building a motor controller with feedback & gear box, especially since it will fit in small places. It comes with a 3 horns (arms) and hardware.

## Specifications

- Weight: 9 g
- Dimension: 22.2 x 11.8 x 31 mm approx.
- Stall torque: 1.8 kgf·cm
- Operating speed: 0.1 s/60 degree
- Operating voltage: 4.8 V (~5V)
- Dead band width: 10  $\mu$ s
- Temperature range: 0  $^{\circ}$ C – 55  $^{\circ}$ C

Position "0" (1.5 ms pulse) is middle, "90" (~2ms pulse) is all the way to the left. ms pulse) is all the way to the right, ""-90" (~1ms pulse) is all the way to the left.

# TowerPro SG90 - Micro Servo



## Basic Information

Modulation: Analog

Torque: **4.8V:** 25.0 oz-in (1.80 kg-cm)

Speed: **4.8V:** 0.10 sec/60°

Weight: 0.32 oz (9.0 g)

Dimensions:

**Length:** 0.91 in (23.1 mm)

**Width:** 0.48 in (12.2 mm)

**Height:** 1.14 in (29.0 mm)

Motor Type: 3-pole

Gear Type: Plastic

Rotation/Support: Bushing

## Additional Specifications

Rotational Range: 180°

Pulse Cycle: ca. 20 ms

Pulse Width: 500-2400  $\mu$ s

## T-Pro Mini Servo SG-90 9G Servo



The **TP SG90** is similar in size and weight to the Hitec HS-55, and is a good choice for most park flyers and helicopters. Hobbyists from around the world has used the SG90 on famous planes like GWS Slow Stick, E-Flite Airplanes, Great Planes, Thunder Tiger, Align, EDF jets and more. If you are looking for a servo that won't break your arm or leg, this is the perfect choice for you!

The **TP SG90** servo weighs 0.32 ounces (9.0 grams). Total weight with wire and connector is 0.37 ounces (10.6 grams).

The **TP SG90** has the universal "S" type connector that fits most receivers, including Futaba, JR, GWS, Cirrus, Blue Bird, Blue Arrow, Corona, Berg and Hitec.

The wire colors are **Red = Battery(+)** **Brown = Battery(-)** **Orange = Signal**

### **TP SG90 Specifications:**

Dimensions (L x W x H) = 0.86 x 0.45 x 1.0 inch (22.0 x 11.5 x 27 mm)

Weight = 0.32 ounces (9 grams)

Weight with wire and connector = 0.37 ounce (10.6 grams)

Stall Torque at 4.8 volts = 16.7 oz/in (1.2 kg/cm)

Operating Voltage = 4.0 to 7.2 volts

Operating Speed at 4.8 volts (no load) = 0.12 sec/ 60 degrees

Connector Wire Length = 9.75 inches (248 mm)

Universal "S" type connector fits most receivers

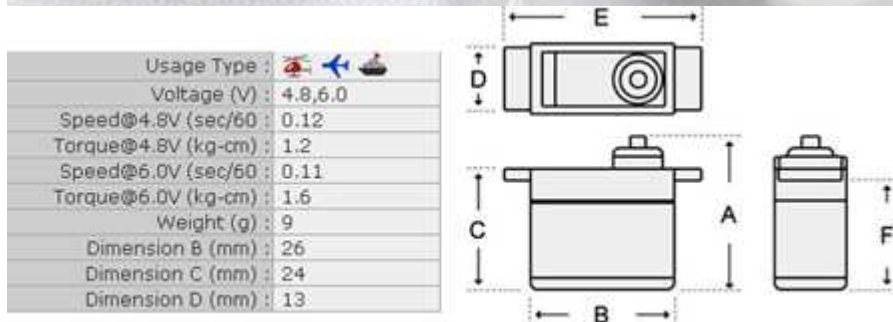
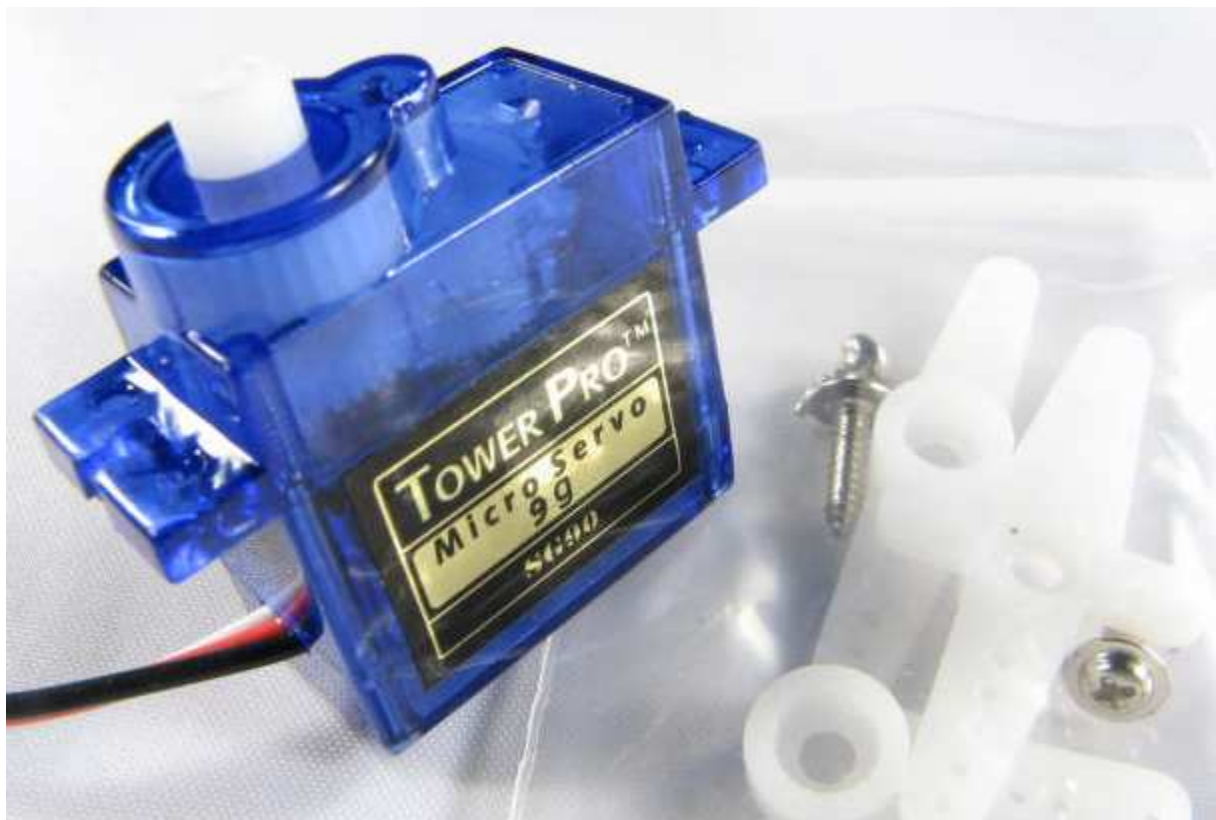
## 9g Tower Pro Servo

Tower Pro 9g servo

These Micro strong and made to last, great for planes. The servos include 3 servo arms.

### Specs:

- DIMENSION: 26mm\*13mm\*24mm
- WEIGHT: 9G
- OPERATING SPEED: 0.12sec/60degree(4.8V);0.11sec/60degree(6V)
- STALL TORQUE: 1.2kg/cm or 17oz-in. (4.8V) 1.6kg/cm or 22oz-in.(6.0V)
- OPERATING VOLTAGE: 4.8V~6.0V
- FEATURE: 3 pole wire, all nylon gear, connector wire length: 15cm





**The TG9e boasts the same performance as other servo's 10x the price with a .10sec travel time and up to 1.5kg in torque and an ultra narrow dead bandwidth!**

**The TG9e performance is on par with the famous HXT900, however the TG9e isn't as resistant to crashes or over-loading.**

**Please always ensure your control surfaces are bind free.**

**Spec.**

**Dimension: 23x12.2x29mm**

**Torque: 1.5kg/cm (4.8V)**

**Operating speed: 0.10sec/60 degree 0.09sec/60 degree(6.0V)**

**Operating voltage: 4.8V**

**Temperature range: 0-55C**

**Dead band-width: 7us**

**Lead Length: 260mm**

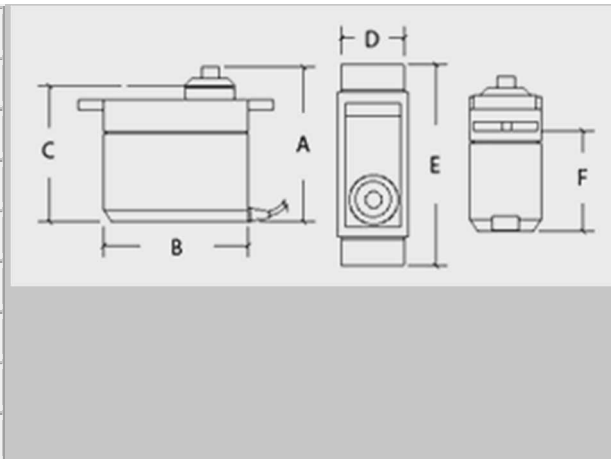


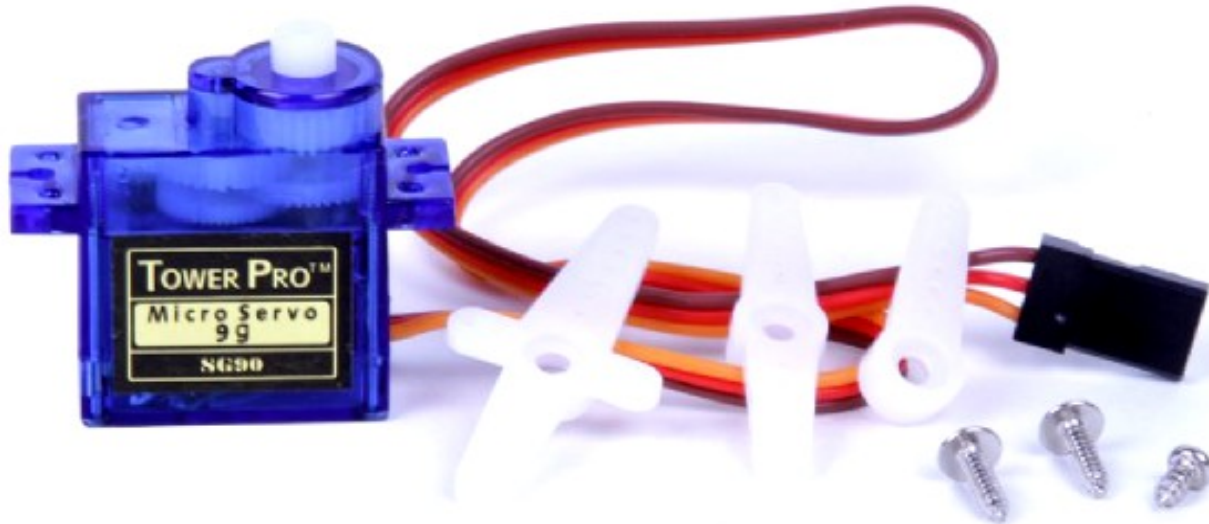
**Important.**

**The TG9e does not have the same strength and longevity as the HXT900.**

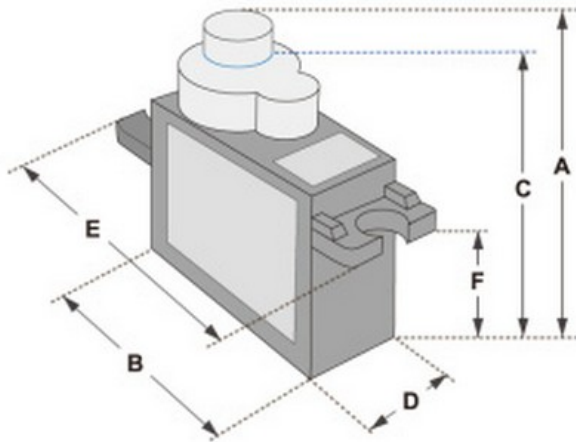
**Please ensure your control surfaces are bind-free and always check servos after a hard landing or crash!**

Weight (g)	9
Torque (kg)	1.5
Speed(Sec/60deg)	0.09
A(mm)	30
B(mm)	23
C(mm)	27
D(mm)	12
E(mm)	33
F(mm)	16





Tiny and lightweight with high output power. Servo can rotate approximately 180 degrees (90 in each direction), and works just like the standard kinds but smaller. You can use any servo code, hardware or library to control these servos. Good for beginners who want to make stuff move without building a motor controller with feedback & gear box, especially since it will fit in small places. It comes with a 3 horns (arms) and hardware.



Dimensions & Specifications
A (mm) : 32
B (mm) : 23
C (mm) : 28.5
D (mm) : 12
E (mm) : 32
F (mm) : 19.5
Speed (sec) : 0.1
Torque (kg-cm) : 2.5
Weight (g) : 14.7
Voltage : 4.8 - 6

Position "0" (1.5 ms pulse) is middle, "90" (~2ms pulse) is middle, is all the way to the right, "-90" (~1ms pulse) is all the way to the left.

