

Automated control signal reception acknowledgement system using nRF24L01P wireless transceiver module and Arduino

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Abstract

In this era of modern technology wireless control system is a most used method to control electrical or electronic devices and/or monitoring from a distant part. It is very easier and cost effective to implement a wireless system. Because there are barriers in implementing wired system. That is why wireless system is much effective than wired. But the wireless system has also some problems or deficits. One of them is signal loss during the transmission due to various causes like surrounding environmental reason and others. If transmitted signal is lost the receiver will remain completely blind as it is not receiving the signal. Another one can be the receiver is unable to receive signal due to the technical fault of receiver end whether the transmitted signal is stable. That is why an acknowledgement system is necessary to determine whether the receiver is receiving the transmitted signal or not. The developed system is an effective and low cost system with nRF24L01P transceiver module and Arduino Uno to determine that the receiver is working accordingly or not or is there any technical fault.

Keywords: Wireless system, Acknowledgement system, Microcontroller, nRF24L01 module, Arduino.

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1. Introduction

This is a system developed based on nRF24L01 and Arduino. The nRF24L01 is used as wireless transceiver module which is a low cost and easier to implement wireless module. Arduino is used as the Microcontroller Unit (MCU) [1, 2]. Here any of the Arduinos can be used such as Uno, Mega, and Nano. But one problem is that the Nano is a low power MCU which puts a low output current and that is if somebody use nRF24L01+PA+LNA module than it will not operate [3]. nRF24L01 module goes with Nano perfectly. This is the only precaution with Arduino Nano and nRF24L01 module. In this system the transmitter will transmit a control signal or monitoring signal. Then the receiver will make a reply that is an acknowledgement message will be sent automatically to the transmitter from the receiver unit immediately after receiving the control signal. If the acknowledgement message is not received in transmitter end that means the receiver is not receiving the control signal and that's why it is not responding with a reply or acknowledgement. Through this system a controller or user can determine which node is working or not. He/she

will be able to identify the node which is not working and will be able to fix the problem.

2. System Architecture

2.1. Working principle

Here in this system at the transmitter unit a push button is used to provide a control signal to the MCU that is Arduino Uno. Then the MCU will process the signal and transmit via nRF24L01P transceiver module. The receiver unit is consisting of a MCU and nRF24L01P module. If the control signal is received the receiver then process a reply or acknowledgement message and will transmit via its nRF24L01P module. After that the transmitter unit will receive the acknowledgement sent from the receiver.

A user can equip the transmitter unit with his/her desired controller components and receiver unit with the desired equipments that needed to be controlled. He/she only has to write some extra operational codes in MCU. I have designed the system in such a way that it can be easily understood by others.

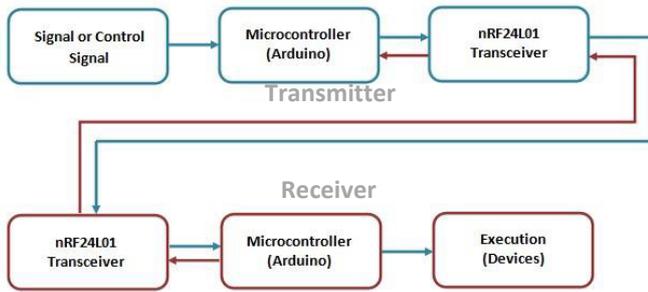


Figure 1. Flowchart of the system

2.2. Required components

a) Components at transmitter

- 1) Arduino Uno
- 2) nRF24L01Plus wireless transceiver module
- 3) Push button – Tactile switch
- 4) Piezo Buzzer

b) Components at receiver

- 1) Arduino Uno
- 2) nRF24L01Plus wireless transceiver module

2.3. Description of major hardware

This section will provide an overview of required components. Short description of their working procedures, schematic of components and graphic image of those components will be in this section.

2.3.1. Arduino UNO R3

Arduino Uno is a microcontroller unit (MCU) built using the ATmega328P chip. It has 14 digital I/O pins (6 pins among can be used as PWM output pins), 6 analog inputs, a 16 MHz quartz crystal oscillator, a USB connection, a power jack, an ICSP header and a reset button. This contains everything onboard needed to support the MCU; only needed connect it to a computer with a USB cable or an AC-to-DC adapter or battery to power it up. The word "Uno" means one in Italian native language and was designated to indicate the release of Arduino IDE 1.0.

The newly developed Arduino Uno development board and the first version of development environment that is IDE, version 1.0 were the reference versions. The Uno board is the first in a series of USB Arduino boards, and the reference model for the Arduino platform [1, 2].

a) Technical specification

Microcontroller	ATmega328P
Operating Volt.	5V
Input Volt. (recommended)	7-12V
Input Volt. (limit)	6-20V
Digital I/O Pins	14 (6 PWM output)

PWM Digital I/O Pins	6
Analog Input Pins	6
DC Current per I/O Pin	20 mA
DC Current for 3.3V Pin	50 mA
Flash Memory	32 KB (ATmega328P) of which 0.5 KB used by bootloader
SRAM	2 KB (ATmega328P)
EEPROM	1 KB (ATmega328P)
Clock Speed	16 MHz
LED_BUILTIN	13
Length	68.6 mm
Width	53.4 mm
Weight	25 g

b) Schematic

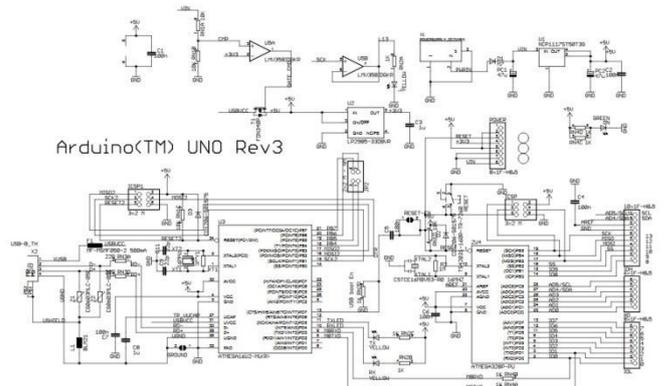


Figure 2. Schematic diagram of Arduino Uno board

c) Pinout

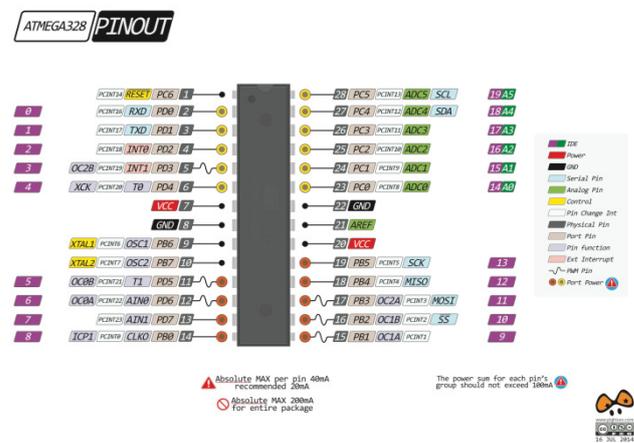


Figure 3. Pinout of ATmega328P chip

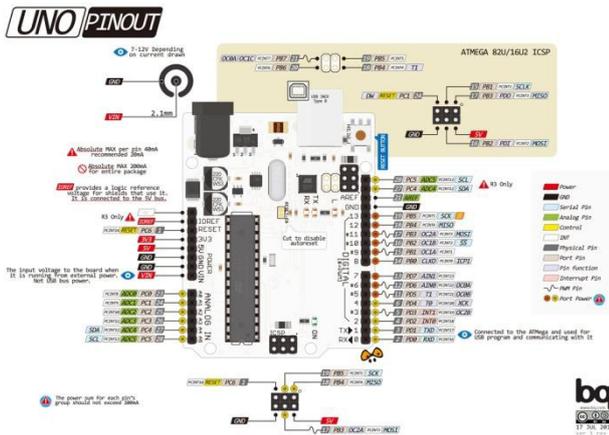


Figure 4. Pinout of Arduino Uno R3

b) Schematic

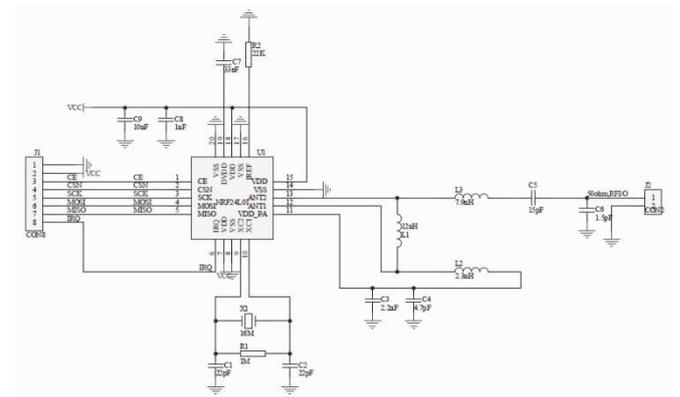


Figure 5. Schematic diagram of nRF24L01

2.3.2. nRF24L01P Wireless Transceiver Module

The nRF24L01 module is designed to be configured and operated through a Serial Peripheral Interface (SPI).

The embedded baseband protocol engine is based on packet communication. It supports various modes such as manual operation, advanced autonomous protocol operation etc. Internal FIFOs provide a smooth data stream between the radio front end and the MCU. The Enhanced Shock-Burst™ engine reduces system cost by controlling all the high-speed link layer operations.

The radio front end of nRF24L01 module uses GFSK modulation technique. The module supports user configurable parameters such as air data rate and frequency channel output power.

The air data rate supported by the module is configurable up to 2Mbps. The high data rates and two power saving modes combined makes the nRF24L01 module very compatible for ultra low power system designs.

High Power Supply Rejection Ratio (PSRR) and a wide power supply range are ensured by internal voltage regulators [4].

a) Features of nRF24L01

- 1) 2.4GHz RF transceiver Module
- 2) Operating Voltage: 3.3V
- 3) Nominal current: 50mA
- 4) Range: 50 – 200 feet
- 5) Operating current: 250mA (maximum)
- 6) Communication Protocol: SPI
- 7) Baud Rate: 250 kbps - 2 Mbps.
- 8) Channel Range: 125
- 9) Maximum Pipelines/node: 6
- 10) Low cost wireless solution [5]

c) Pinout



nRF24L01+ Pinout

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Figure 6. Pinout of nRF24L01

2.3.3. Push button – Tactile switch

Push-Button is a normally-open tactile switch. It allows us to power the circuit or make any particular connection only when the button is pressed. Simply to be said, it leads the circuit connected when it is pressed and breaks the circuit when it gets released. It can be used to feed the analog or digital input system of MCU to direct the MCU for a desired decision making. It is one of the most common buttons which is used in our daily life electronic components. Its application includes use in calculators, push-button telephones, kitchen appliances, magnetic locks and various mechanical and electronic appliances in both home and commercials.

a) Technical specification

- 1) Mode of Operation: Tactile feedback
- 2) Power Rating: MAX 50mA 24V DC
- 3) Insulation Resistance: 100Mohm at 100v
- 4) Operating Force: 2.55±0.69 N
- 5) Contact Resistance: MAX 100mOhm
- 6) Operating Temperature: -20 to +70 °C
- 7) Storage Temperature: -20 to +70 °C [6]

b) Schematic

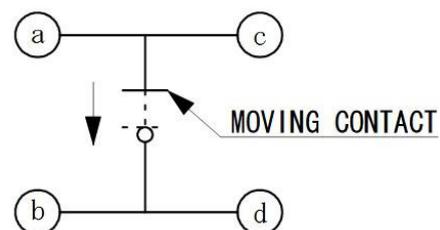


Figure 7. Schematic diagram of push button

c) Pinout

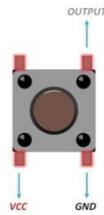


Figure 8. Pinout of push button

2.3.4. Piezo electric buzzer

A buzzer is an audio signaling device which can be classified in three categories mechanical, electromechanical, or piezoelectric (piezo) [7].

A piezoelectric device is driven by an oscillating electronic circuit or audio signal source, driven with a piezoelectric audio amplifier. It also relies on acoustic cavity resonance or Helmholtz resonance to generate an audible sound.

Applied small DC voltage to the input pins, first converted to an oscillating signal by the combination of resistor and transistor. Then the inductor coil inside amplifies the oscillating signals. A high voltage alternating signals to the piezo ceramic disc causes mechanical expansion and also causes contraction in radial direction. Then the metal plate bends to the opposite direction. As the metal plate bends and shrinks in opposite direction sound waves are produced in the air continuously [8].

2.4. Transmitter Circuit

The transmitter unit is build with Arduino which is used as MCU or controller of devices in transmitter unit, nRF24L01 wireless transceiver module for transmitting control or synchronization signal a pushbutton for sending control signal to the MCU and a buzzer as an indicator of reception of acknowledgement from the receiver. User can use different types of controller equipments such as switch, joystick etc. to the MCU to control the desired equipment at receiver unit. I have kept the circuit simple for better understanding.

a) Schematic

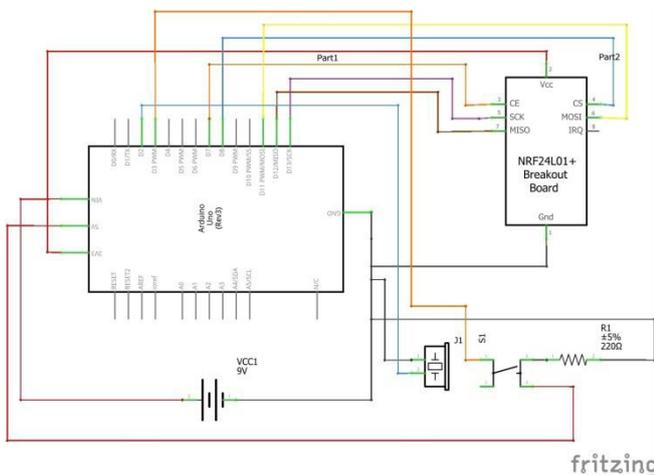


Figure 9. Schematic of transmitter

ii) Breadboard implementation

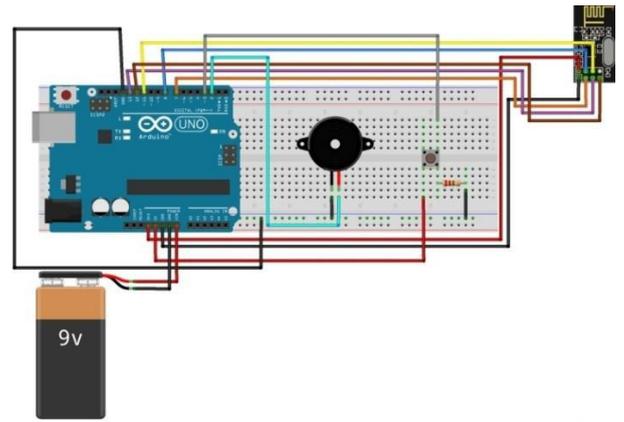


Figure 10. Breadboard implementation of transmitter

2.5. Receiver Circuit

The receiver unit is build with Arduino (MCU), nRF24L01 wireless transceiver module for receiving the control or sync signal and transmit the acknowledgement. User can use different electronic equipments and sensors for the purpose of doing desired work and/or collecting data through the sensor to transmit to the controller unit or transmitting end from where the user can control and monitor. That means can be used for the purpose of wireless sensor node system. But for avoiding complexity I have designed and kept the receiver circuit simple only for receiving the sync signal and transmitting the acknowledgement.

a) Schematic

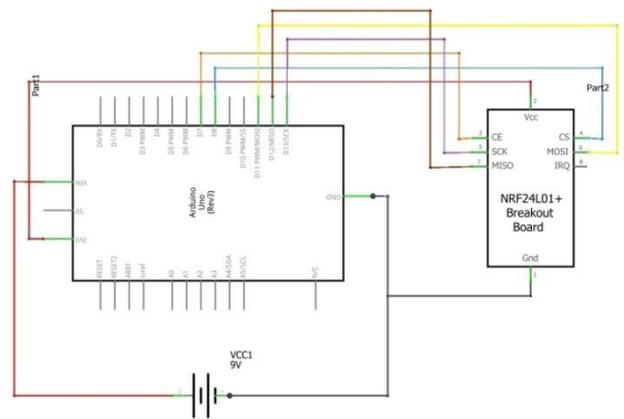


Figure 11. Schematic of receiver

ii) Breadboard implementation

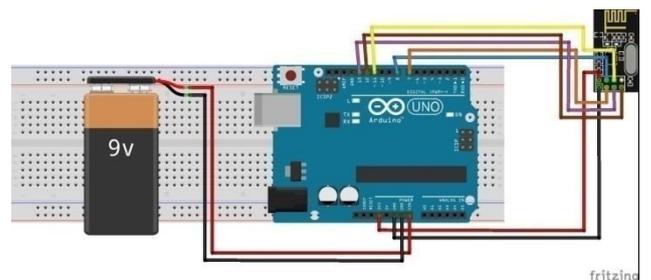


Figure 12. Breadboard implementation of receiver

3. Result and Discussions

The result is visualized through the *Serial Monitor* of the Sketch compiler of transmitter or controller unit. In this result we are seeing that after transmitting a signal or control or sync signal the receiver is replying with an acknowledgement signal. We can realize these from the texts appearing in the serial monitor. When a signal is transmitted

a message “Synchronization Signal Transmitted” is showing in the monitor and then the receiver is sending an acknowledgement signal which is visualized as a message “Acknowledgement Signal Received” in the same monitor.

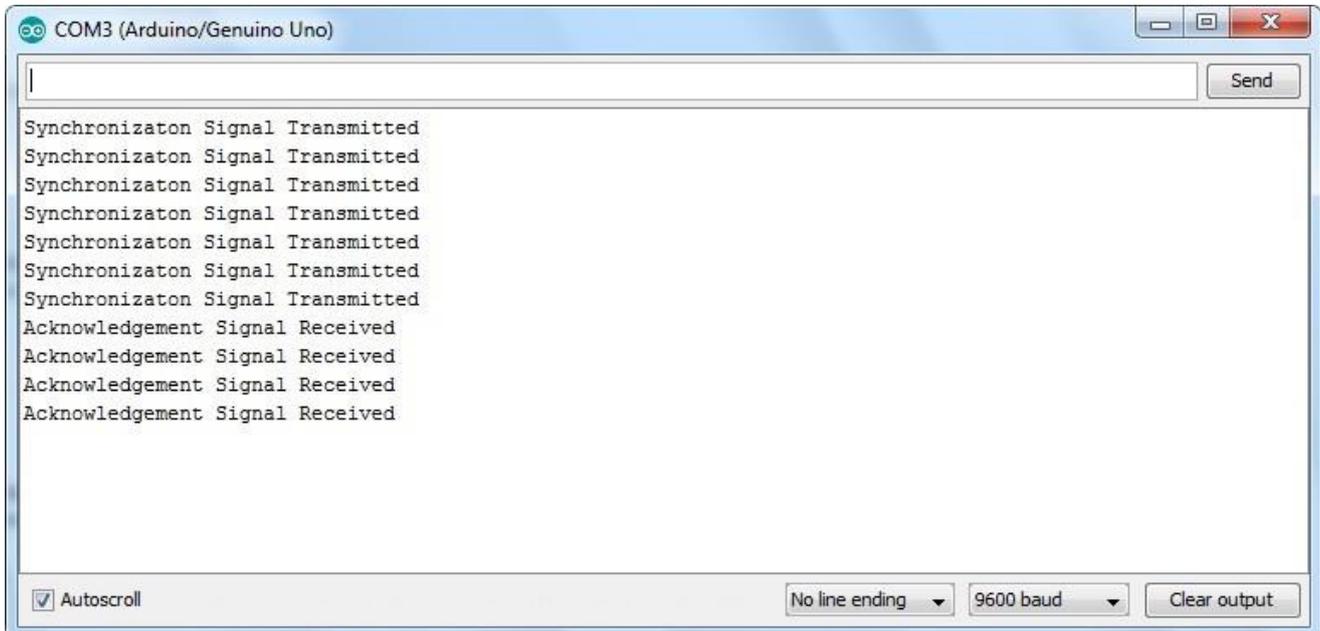


Figure 13. Result

From the result visualized by the serial monitor we can say that the receiver is working accurately. As it is replying with the acknowledgement signal which interprets it is receiving the control signal or the sync signal. By monitoring the result an individual can say that his/her receiver unit which he/she is controlling from a distant part is communicating with the transmitter and receiving all the control signal he/she is transmitting and work accordingly.

4. Conclusion

The designed system is a simple system to monitor the receiver and its desired working from a distant part in an easier way. The system is very much effective for monitoring a receiver end which is little away from the transmitter or controller. It can be applicable in different works such as distant monitoring and controlling etc. Further research can be done to improve the system and to make it applicable in more and more applications as it is a simple system and anyone having relevant prior knowledge will understand the system easily.

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