

Wireless Power (SKU:DFR0362)

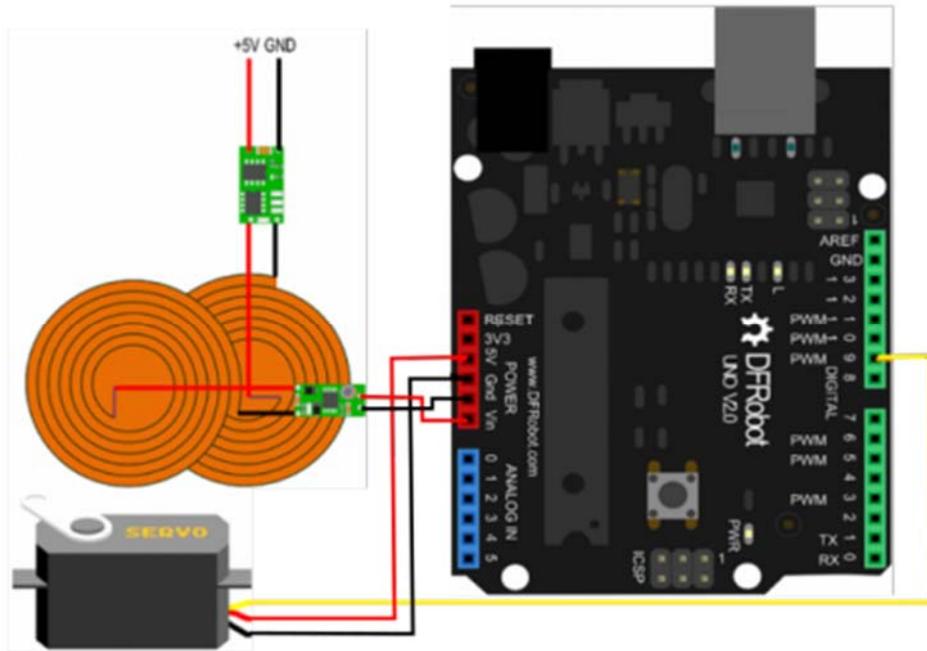
Introduction

Wireless charging uses an electromagnetic field to transfer energy between two objects. This is usually done with a charging station. Energy is sent through an inductive coupling to an electrical device, which can then use that energy to charge batteries or run the device. This is a new wireless charging module, which could provides 5V@1A (MAX 1.2A) power output. It is using the new technology "resonant magnetic coupling, which will reduce the electricity consumption during power transmission. The transfer efficiency could arrive 90%. It could meet your most project requests.

Specification

- Operating Voltage (Input): 5V
- Magnetic coupling resonance technique
- Operating Voltage (Output): 5V@1A (Max: 1.2A)
- Transmitting Terminal Size: 43mm(Outer diameter)*10mm(Inside diameter)*2.3mm(Thickness)
- Receiving Terminal Size: 43mm(Outer diameter)*10mm(Inside diameter)*2.3mm(Thickness)
- Operating Distance:2-10mm.

Connection Diagram



Simple Code

```
/* ***** start code ***** */

/* Sweep
by BARRAGAN <http://barraganstudio.com>
This example code is in the public domain.

modified 8 Nov 2013
by Scott Fitzgerald
http://arduino.cc/en/Tutorial/Sweep
*/

#include <Servo.h>
```

```

Servo myservo; // create servo object to control a servo
               // twelve servo objects can be created on most boards

int pos = 0;   // variable to store the servo position

void setup()
{
  myservo.attach(9); // attaches the servo on pin 9 to the servo object
}

void loop()
{
  for(pos = 0; pos <= 180; pos += 1) // goes from 0 degrees to 180 degrees
  {
    // in steps of 1 degree
    myservo.write(pos); // tell servo to go to position in variable 'pos'
    delay(15); // waits 15ms for the servo to reach the position
  }
  for(pos = 180; pos >= 0; pos -= 1) // goes from 180 degrees to 0 degrees
  {
    myservo.write(pos); // tell servo to go to position in variable 'pos'
    delay(15); // waits 15ms for the servo to reach the position
  }
}

/***** end code *****/

```