### **The Detectors Presents:** The EMF Detector

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## Background

### WHAT IS HAVANA SYNDROME?

No definitive cause has been found, but scientific studies have noted many of the acute symptoms are consistent with exposure to directed radio frequency energy

### Acute symptoms (often ocurring suddeny) may include:

- Pain in one or both ears
- Tinnitus, hearing loss
- Intense pressure or vibration inside the head
- Difficulty with memory or concentration
- Nausea
- Visual disturbances
- Unsteady gait, loss of balance, vertigo/dizziness

Chronic symptoms (can last weeks, months or longer) may include:

- Headace
- Insomnia
- Depression
- Impaired balance
- Impaired concentration, memory loss





## What Do We Want?



 A device that can detect Radio **Frequencys / RF devices**  A device that can give clear readings. Keep the safety of others from harmful radiation. Give users a device that is handheld for everyday use.





### An antenna with a specific frequency range



Arduino Microcontroller

6-24V to 5V 1.5A Regulator

0 9V battery 2 pin connector

### **PCB Solderable Breadboards**

### 1.8" LCD display screen

### A rectangular plastic case

### **9V lithium-ion** battery











### Constraints, Rules, and Regulation

<b>Enviromental Constraints</b>	Socio-Cultural Constra
The detector must be powered by a chargeable battery to reduce footprint. The detector will comply with energy efficiency.	Will have sleek appearance order to have clients comfortable to its use.

## ints Rules, Regulations, and Standards

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Part 15 of the FCC regulations requires that if the detector becomes a unintentional radiator must still comply with the emission limits specified.



## Solution Design

Power (rechargeable battery)
 Power bus (wiring)
 CPU (Arduino board)
 Slide Switch (power switch)
 Antenna
 Buzzer
 LCD (connection to display)





Create the sensing function of the product, make sure the buzzer works properly, and set a "danger" level for the sensor.

Week Set up the antenna to make sure it works properly Week

Set up the buzzer that reacts to the antenna's readings

### Week Decide on a proper level for the buzzer to sound off.



## Increment Demonstration



ble kBoltz = 1.380649\*pow(10, -23); puble planck = 6.62607015\*pow(10, -34);

/ with the arduino pin number it is connected to const int rs = 12, en = 11, d4 = 5, d5 = 4, d6 = 3, d7 = 2; LiquidCrystal lcd(rs, en, d4, d5, d6, d7);

### old setup() {

// put your setup code here, to run once: pinMode(tempSensor, INPUT); pinMode(buzzer, OUTPUT); lcd.begin(16, 2); // initialize the serial communications: Serial.begin(9600);

### oid loop() {

```
// put your main code here, to run repeatedly:
int sensorValue = analogRead(tempSensor); // read sensor value
double temperatureC = (temperatureF - 32.0) * (5.0/9.0);
double temperatureK = temperatureC + 273.15;
lcd.print("Temp in K: ");
lcd.print(temperatureK);
//double f = (temperatureK*kBoltz)/planck;
if(temperatureK > 290)
 tone(1, 1000);
 delay(2000);
 noTone(1);
delay(3000);
lcd.clear();///
```

double voltage - sensorValue \* (5.0 / 1023.0); // convert sensor value to voltage (assuming 5V reference) double temperatureF - (voltage - 0.5) \* 100; // convert voltage to temperature in Farenhenit (assuming LMP36 calibration)

# Sprint 2

Set up the LCD to give a value to the inputted electrical readings.

Week Install the antenna and RF module system and gain readings from it.

Week Work on LCD system and check for functionality

Week Combine the two systems together and have the LCD read inputted values from the RF module.



## Increment Demonstration

### #include <cmath>

#include <Adafruit\_GFX.h> // Core graphics library
#include <Adafruit\_ST7735.h> // Hardware-specific library for ST7735
#include <SPI.h>

### #define antennal A0

#define TFT\_CS 1 #define TFT\_DC 2 #define TFT\_RST 4

Adafruit\_ST7735 tft = Adafruit\_ST7735(TFT\_CS, TFT\_DC, TFT\_RST);

old setup() {
 // put your setup code here, to run once:
 Serial.begin(9600);
 pinMode(antennal, INPUT);

tft.initR(INITR\_BLACKTAB); // Initialize the display
tft.setRotation(1); // Set screen rotation (0-3)
tft.fillScreen(ST77XX\_BLACK); // Clear the screen with a black background

// Set text properties
tft.setTextSize(1); // Set text size (1 is default, 2 is double size, etc.)
tft.setTextColor(ST77XX\_WHITE); // Set text color to white

oid loop() {
 // put your main code here, to run repeatedly:
 tft.fillScreen(ST77XX\_BLACK);
 float v\_out = analogRead(antenna1); // mV
 int gain = 50; // mv/d6

Serial.println(v\_out);

float ssi = v\_out \* (1.0/gain) + 30 - 52; float power = pow(10, ssi/10.0)\*1000;

	-
tf	F
tf	Ft
tf	F1
tf	FI
tf	f
tf	ft
tf	FI
de	e.
}	
tf tf tf tf de	ffffe

t.setCursor(0, 0); // Set cursor position (x, y)
// Display "Hello, World!"
t.print("Signal Strength: ");
t.print(ssi);
t.println(" dBm");

t.setCursor(0, 10);
t.print(power);
t.println(" mircowatts");

lay(3000);



## Increment Demonstration





# Sprint 3

Create the box for the device and set up the battery power for it.

Week Set the battery for the device. (It may or not be rechargable)

Week 2 Make a good box or plastic casing.

Week Craft the box for the device to fix properly. Make sure everything works in casing.











TOP



BOTTOM



### Conclusion



## Can be used to figure out the location of a source.







Can report the signal strength and density

### **Functional Portable Device**

Uses common WiFi brand (2.4GHz)



# Thank you!



