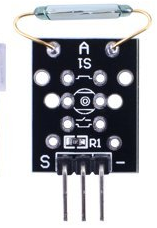
Mini Reed Switch  


Overview

A reed switch is a type of switch in which the open gap between two wires separated in a sealed glass tube can be closed by introducing the presence of a nearby magnet. Compared to more recently developed Hall effect sensors (which also detect magnetic fields), they are electro-mechanical rather than solid-state in operation. However, over a long history of improvement, reed switches’ reliability and low cost have kept them popular in many applications, such as airbag mechanisms in automotive safety systems.

This experiment uses the Raspberry Pi to drive an LED that illuminates when a magnet is positioned near the reed switch.

Experimental Materials

Raspberry Pi x1

Breadboard x1

Mini Reed Switch sensor x1

LED (3 pin) x1

Dupont jumper wires

Any magnet (you provide)

Experimental Procedure

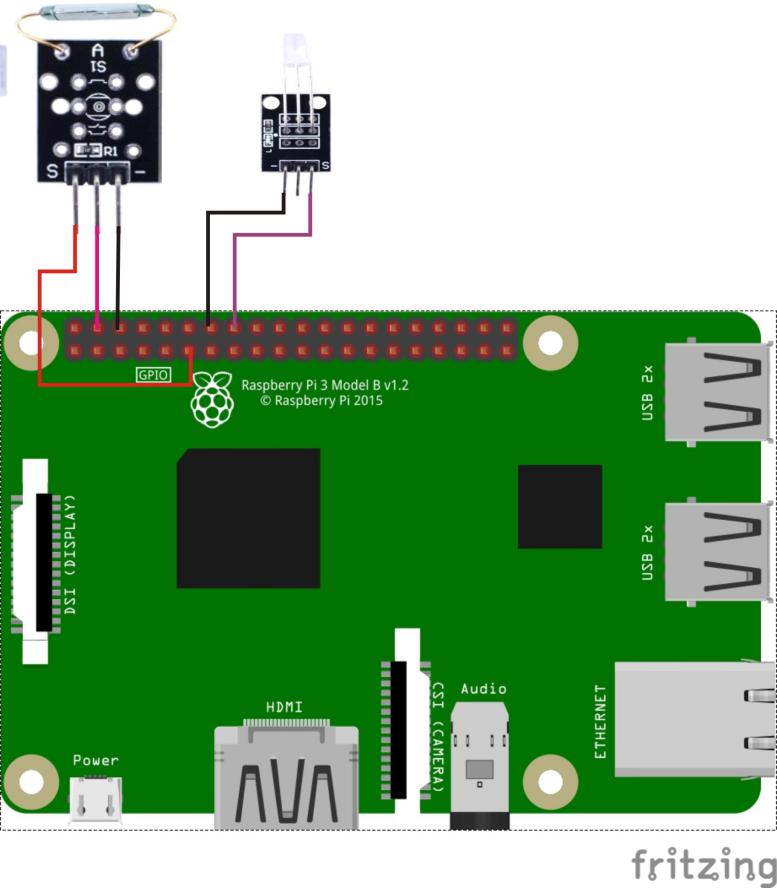
1. If you have not done so already, prepare your development system by installing the Python interpreter, RPi.GIO library, and wiringPi library as described in READ\_ME.TXT.
2. Install the mini reed switch sensor and three-pin LED on your breadboard, and use Dupont jumper wires to connect them to each other and your Raspberry Pi as illustrated in the Wiring Diagram below. (The three-pin LED provided in this kit includes onboard series resistors, so no additional resistors are needed.)
3. Execute the sample stored in this experiment’s subfolder.

If using C, compile and execute the C code:  
cd Code/C  
gcc miniReedSwitch.c -o miniReedSwitch.out –lwiringPi  
./ miniReedSwitch.out

If using Python, launch the Python script:  
cd Code/Python  
python miniReedSwitch.py

1. Execute the sample stored in this experiment’s subfolder. Make experimental observations. When you hold your magnet close to the sensor, the LED comes on, and goes off when you remove the magnet.

Wiring Diagram



Mini Reed Switch pin position:

"S" ↔ Raspberry Pi pin 11

"+" ↔ Raspberry Pi +5V

"-" ↔ Raspberry Pi GND

LED pin position:

"S" ↔ Raspberry Pi pin 16

"-" ↔ Raspberry Pi GND

Sample code

Python code

#!/usr/bin/env python

import RPi.GPIO as GPIO

import time

ReedPin = 11

LedPin = 16

def setup():

GPIO.setmode(GPIO.BOARD) # Numbers GPIOs by physical location

GPIO.setup(LedPin, GPIO.OUT) # Set LedPin's mode is output

GPIO.setup(ReedPin, GPIO.IN, pull\_up\_down=GPIO.PUD\_UP)

GPIO.output(LedPin, GPIO.LOW) # Set LedPin low to off led

def loop():

while True:

if(GPIO.input(ReedPin) == 0):

print "Magnet detected - LED on!"

GPIO.output(LedPin,GPIO.HIGH)

else:

print "No magnet detected - LED off!"

GPIO.output(LedPin, GPIO.LOW)

time.sleep(0.2)

def destroy():

GPIO.output(LedPin, GPIO.LOW) # led off

GPIO.cleanup() # Release resource

if \_\_name\_\_ == '\_\_main\_\_': # Program start from here

setup()

try:

loop()

except KeyboardInterrupt:

destroy()

C code

#include <wiringPi.h>

#include <stdio.h>

#define reedPin 0

#define LedPin 4

int cnt = 0;

int main(void)

{

if(wiringPiSetup() == -1)

{

printf("setup wiringPi failed !\n");

return -1;

}

pinMode(LedPin, OUTPUT);

pinMode(reedPin, INPUT);

pullUpDnControl(reedPin, PUD\_UP);

while(1)

{

if(!digitalRead(reedPin))

{

printf("Magnet detected...\n");

digitalWrite(LedPin, HIGH);

}

else

{

printf("No magnet detected...\n");

digitalWrite(LedPin, LOW);

}

delay(200);

}

return 0;

}