

安亚麦 USB 串口控制三色报警灯

通讯说明 V2.2

开发案例代码及资料见：

阿里云盘：

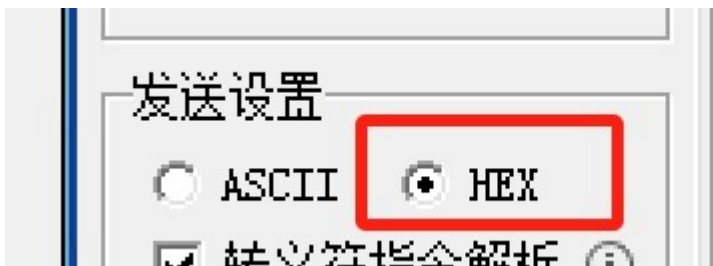
<https://www.aliyundrive.com/s/M6xVqtotlPM>

Gitbub：

[AmAYM001/USB-Alarm-Light: USB 控制三色灯的说明文件及驱动 \(github.com\)](https://github.com/AmAYM001/USB-Alarm-Light)

<https://github.com/AmAYM001/USB-Alarm-Light>

1. 将灯 usb 插入设备(电脑/工控/平板等等)的 usb 口
2. 安装驱动<CH341_Drive.zip>
3. 针对系统分配 com 名称进行编程控制， 通过软件向对应的串口以 16 进制形式发送指令即可。



- 4.
5. 提供 C++/c#/vb/ Python/java/node.js/html(web page)代码, 末尾
6. 控制协议如下：

A. 波特率：

随意设置，例如 9600

B. 指令结构：

| | | | | 地址名称 | 地址 | | |
|------|------|------|---------|-------|------|------|------|
| | | | | 黄灯 | 0x01 | | |
| | | | | 绿灯 | 0x02 | | |
| | | | | 红灯 | 0x03 | | |
| | | | | 蜂鸣 | 0x04 | | |
| | | | | 黄灯+蜂鸣 | 0x05 | 操作功能 | 操作码 |
| | | | | 绿灯+蜂鸣 | 0x06 | 关闭 | 0x01 |
| | | | | 红灯+蜂鸣 | 0x07 | 打开 | 0x02 |
| | | | | 全局 | 0x08 | 闪烁 | 0x03 |
| 起始 | 地址 | 操作码 | 校验(sum) | | | | |
| 0xA0 | 0x01 | 0x01 | 0xA2 | | | | |

校验:为前三码之和(sum)

C. 操作码一览表:

关闭黄灯: A0 01 00 A1

打开黄灯: A0 01 01 A2

黄灯闪烁: A0 01 02 A3

关闭绿灯: A0 02 00 A2

打开绿灯: A0 02 01 A3

绿灯闪烁: A0 02 02 A4

关闭红灯: A0 03 00 A3

打开红灯: A0 03 01 A4

红灯闪烁: A0 03 02 A5

关闭蜂鸣: A0 04 00 A4

打开蜂鸣: A0 04 01 A5

间断蜂鸣: A0 04 02 A6

关闭红灯+蜂鸣: A0 07 00 A7

打开红灯+蜂鸣: A0 07 01 A8

红灯闪烁+蜂鸣: A0 07 02 A9

关闭全部: A0 00 00 A0

打开全部: A0 00 01 A1

全部闪烁: A0 00 02 A2

D. 代码 demo

C++:

```
1. #include <windows.h>
2. #include <iostream>
3. using namespace std;
5. int main()
6. {
7.     HANDLE hCom;
8.     hCom = CreateFile(L"COM1", GENERIC_READ | GENERIC_WRITE, 0, NULL,
OPEN_EXISTING, 0, NULL); //打开串口 COM0
```

```
9.     if (hCom == INVALID_HANDLE_VALUE)
10.     {
11.         cout << "Error in opening serial port\n";
12.         return 0;
13.     }
14.
15.     //串口参数设置
16.     DCB dcbSerialParams = { 0 };
17.     dcbSerialParams.DCBlength = sizeof(dcbSerialParams);
18.     if (!GetCommState(hCom, &dcbSerialParams))
19.     {
20.         cout << "Error in getting serial port state\n";
21.         CloseHandle(hCom);
22.         return 0;
23.     }
24.     dcbSerialParams.BaudRate = CBR_9600;
25.     dcbSerialParams.ByteSize = 8;
26.     dcbSerialParams.StopBits = ONESTOPBIT;
27.     dcbSerialParams.Parity = NOPARITY;
28.     if (!SetCommState(hCom, &dcbSerialParams))
29.     {
30.         cout << "Error in setting serial port state\n";
31.         CloseHandle(hCom);
32.         return 0;
33.     }
34.
35.     // 配置串口超时时间
36.     COMMTIMEOUTS timeouts = { 0 };
37.     timeouts.ReadIntervalTimeout = 50;
38.     timeouts.ReadTotalTimeoutConstant = 50;
39.     timeouts.ReadTotalTimeoutMultiplier = 10;
40.     timeouts.WriteTotalTimeoutConstant = 50;
41.     timeouts.WriteTotalTimeoutMultiplier = 10;
42.
43.     if (!SetCommTimeouts(hCom, &timeouts))
44.     {
45.         std::cerr << "Error setting serial port timeouts." << std::endl;
46.         CloseHandle(hCom);
47.         return 0;
48.     }
49.
50.     //开始发送指令
51.     DWORD dwBytesWritten;
52.     BYTE byte[] = { 0xA0, 0x02, 0x02, 0xA4 }; //控灯指令, 绿灯
```

```

53.     if (!WriteFile(hCom, byte, sizeof(byte), &dwBytesWritten, NULL))
54.     {
55.         cout << "Error in writing data to serial port\n";
56.         CloseHandle(hCom);
57.         return 0;
58.     }
59.
83.     PurgeComm(hCom, PURGE_RXCLEAR);
84.     PurgeComm(hCom, PURGE_TXCLEAR);
85.     CloseHandle(hCom);
86. }
87.
88. }
89.

```

C#:

```

1. this.sp = new SerialPort( "COM4" , 9600);
2. this.sp.DataBits = 8;
3. this.sp.Parity = Parity.None;
4. this.sp.StopBits = StopBits.One;
5. this.sp.Open();
6. byte[] buffer = new byte[] { 0xA0, 0x1, 0x1, 0xA2 };
7. this.sp.Write(buffer, 0x0, 0x4);

```

Python:

```

1. import serial #导入模块
2.
3. # 打开串口连接
4. ser = serial.Serial('COM2', 9600, timeout=1)
5. # 要发送的 16 进制数据
6. hex_data = [0xa0, 0x01, 0x01, 0xa2]
7. # 发送数据
8. ser.write(hex_data)
9. # 关闭串口连接
10. ser.close()

```

Java:

```

import com.fazecast.jSerialComm.SerialPort;

public class SerialCommExample {

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        // 查找并打开串口
        SerialPort serialPort = SerialPort.getCommPort("COM3"); // 替换为你的串口名称
        if (serialPort.openPort()) {

```

```

        System.out.println("串口已打开");

        // 16 进制数据, 例如 "A0 01 01 A2"
        String hexData = " A00101A2";

        // 将 16 进制字符串转换为字节数组
        byte[] dataBytes = new byte[hexData.length() / 2];
        for (int i = 0; i < dataBytes.length; i++) {
            dataBytes[i] = (byte) ((Character.digit(hexData.charAt(2 *
i), 16) << 4)
                                + Character.digit(hexData.charAt(2 * i + 1), 16));
        }

        // 发送数据
        if (serialPort.writeBytes(dataBytes, dataBytes.length) ==
dataBytes.length) {
            System.out.println("数据已发送");
        } else {
            System.out.println("发送数据失败");
        }

        // 关闭串口
        serialPort.closePort();
        System.out.println("串口已关闭");
    } else {
        System.out.println("无法打开串口");
    }
}
}

```

Node.js

SerialPort 版本: 12.x.x

文档:<https://serialport.io/docs/guide-usage>

```

const { SerialPort } = require('serialport')

//打开 com1
const port = new SerialPort({ path: 'com1', baudRate: 57600 })

// 亮灯 16 进制数据, 比如 H [0xA0, 0x01, 0x01, 0xA2],
//这里改为需要控制的指令

```

```
const hexData = [0xA0, 0x01, 0x01, 0xA2];
// 将 16 进制数据转换为 Buffer 对象
const bufferData = Buffer.from(hexData);
port.write(bufferData, function (err)
{
    if (err)
    {
        return console.log('Error on write: ', err.message)
    }
    console.log(' 发送的数据: ',bufferData)
})

// Open errors will be emitted as an error event
port.on('error', function (err)
{
    console.log('Error: ', err.message)
})

// Switches the port into "flowing mode"
port.on('data', function (receivedData) {
    console.log(' 接收到的数据:', receivedData)
    // 在这里可以对 receivedData 进行进一步处理, 例如解析数据等
})
```

Web API:

需浏览器支持清单:

| | 🖥️ | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------|-----------|--------------|------------|
| | Chrome 🌐 | Edge 🌀 | Firefox 🦊 | Opera 🅞 |
| Serial 🧪 | ✓ 89 | ✓ 89 | ✗ No | ✓ 75 |
| getPorts 🧪 | ✓ 89 | ✓ 89 | ✗ No | ✓ 75 |
| requestPort 🧪 | ✓ 89 | ✓ 89 | ✗ No | ✓ 75 |

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

<head>
  <title>Web Serial Example</title>
</head>

<body>
  <button id="connectButton">Connect</button>
  <button id="sendButton">Open Light</button>
  <textarea id="outputData" rows="4" cols="50" placeholder="接收到的数据"
    readonly></textarea>

  <script>
    let port;
    let keepReading = true;
    const connectButton = document.getElementById('connectButton');
    const sendButton = document.getElementById('sendButton');

    // 请求浏览器授权访问串口
    async function connectSerial() {
      if ('serial' in navigator) {
        port = await navigator.serial.requestPort();
        await port.open({ baudRate: 9600 }); // 设置波特率
        console.log('Serial port connected');
        Resposeloop();
      } else {

```

```

        const outputDataElement =
document.getElementById('outputData');
        const decodedData = new TextDecoder().decode("不支持
的浏览器");
        outputDataElement.value = decodedData;
    }
}

// 发送数据
async function sendData() {
    if (!port) {
        console.error('Serial port not connected');
        return;
    }
    const writer = port.writable.getWriter();
    const data = new Uint8Array([0x01, 0x02, 0x03, 0x04]); //
要发送的指令

    await writer.write(data);
    writer.releaseLock();
    console.log('Data sent to Light');
}

//接收
async function Resposeloop() {
    const reader = port.readable.getReader();
    try {
        while (keepReading) {
            const { value, done } = await reader.read();
            if (done) {
                reader.releaseLock();
                break;
            }
            if (value) {
                /**/ TODO: deal with the data value ***/
                dealWithData(value);
            }
        }
    } catch (error) {
        console.error(error);
    } finally {
        console.log(port.readable, keepReading);
    }
}

```



```
//关闭
async function ClosePort() {
    await port.close();
    console.log("port closed");
}

/** function dealWithData below */
function dealWithData(data) {
    const outputDataElement =
document.getElementById('outputData');
    // const decodedData = new
TextDecoder().decode(data);
    const hexData = Array.from(data, byte =>
byte.toString(16).padStart(2, '0')).join(' ');
    outputDataElement.value = hexData;
}
connectButton.addEventListener('click', connectSerial);
sendButton.addEventListener('click', sendData);
</script>
</body>
</html>
```

商品路径:

<https://item.taobao.com/item.htm?ft=t&id=761863586110>

或者使用淘宝扫码:



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