# 参考程序

以下 MSP430 C 语言程序是在单片机上调试通过的程序中截取的部分代码, 仅供大家参考,直接复制使用有可能出错,请根据自己的任务要求情况参考利用。

#### 1. 4×4矩阵键盘扫描

```
unsigned char Key_scan (void)
  char scan_sig[4] = \{0x0E,0x0D,0x0B,0x07\};
  char MSB, LSB, key_code;
  P1OUT = 0x00; // P1 口低 4 位作为行线输出低电平
  temp = (~P2IN) & 0x0F; // P2 口低 4 位作为列线输入
  if(temp)
delayms(10);//延时,再次读取输入,消除抖动
temp = (\sim P2IN) \& 0x0F;
if(temp)// 确实有键按下
  //按行扫描
  for (char i = 0; i < 4; i++)
P1OUT = scan_sig[i];
delayms(5);
temp = \simP2IN;
MSB = temp << 4;
if (MSB)
{
  LSB = (\sim scan\_sig[i]) \& 0x0F;
  key_code = MSB | LSB;
  break;
}
  }
else
  key_code = 0x00; // 无键按下
  }
  else
key_code = 0x00; // 无键按下
  return(key_code);
}
```

## 2. DS18B20 读写及数值处理程序

```
#define delay_us(x) __delay_cycles((long)(CPU_F*(double)x/1000000.0))
#define delay_ms(x) __delay_cycles((long)(CPU_F*(double)x/1000.0))
#define DQ 1P2OUT |= BIT0
                          //DQ 置位
#define DQ_0P2OUT &= ~BIT0
                            //DQ 复位
#define DQ_IN P2DIR &= ~BIT0 //设置 DQ 为输入
#define DQ_OUT P2DIR |= BIT0 //设置 DQ 为输出
#define READ DO P2IN & BIT0//读 DO 电平
unsigned char DS18B20_Reset()
unsigned char flag;
DQ_OUT;//DQ 为输出
DQ_1;
delay_us(1);
DQ_0;//拉低总线
delay_us(750);//480~700us
DQ_1;//释放总线
delay_us(30);//15~60us
DQ IN;//设置高阻态
if(READ_DQ)
flag=0://等待从机 DS18B20 应答(低电平有效)
else
flag=1;
delay us(240);//延时达 240us, 让 DS18B20 释放总线
return(flag);
void DS18B20_WriteData(unsigned char wData)
{
unsigned char i;
DQ_OUT;//DQ 为输出
for(i=0;i<8;i++)
if(wData&0x01)//发送 1 位
{
DQ_0;
delay_us(2);
```

```
DQ_1;
delay_us(60);
else
{
DQ_0;
delay_us(60);
DQ_1;
delay_us(2);
wData>>=1;//准备下一位数据的传送
DQ_1;//释放总线
*函数名称: DS18B20_ReadData()***************/
unsigned char DS18B20_ReadData()
unsigned char i,TmepData;
for(i=0;i<8;i++)
DQ_OUT;//DQ 为输出
DQ_0;
TmepData>>=1;//数据右移 先读最低位
delay_us(2);//2us
DQ_1;
delay_us(15);//2us
DQ_IN;
if(READ_DQ)
TmepData|=0x80;
}
delay_us(50);
  // DQ_1;
return(TmepData);//返回读到的数据
}
```

#### 3. OLED 显示程序

/\* \*\*\*\*\*\* Copyright (c), 2013, HelTec Automatic Technology co.,LTD. \*All rights reserved. \* Description:128\*64 \* heltec.taobao.com \* Others: none; \* Function List: \*1. void delay(unsigned int z) -- 延时函数,毫秒 \* 2. void IIC\_Start() -- 开启 I2C 总线 \* 3. void IIC\_Stop() -- 关闭 I2C 总线 \* 4. void Write\_IIC\_Byte(unsigned char IIC\_Byte) -- 通过 I2C 总线写一个 byte 的数 \* 5. void OLED WrDat(unsigned char dat) -- 向 OLED 屏写数据 \* 6. void OLED WrCmd(unsigned char cmd) -- 向 OLED 屏写命令 \* 7. void OLED\_Set\_Pos(unsigned char x, unsigned char y) -- 设置显示坐标 \* 8. void OLED\_Fill(unsigned char bmp\_dat) -- 全屏显示(显示 BMP 图片时才会用 到此功能) \* 9. void OLED\_CLS(void) -- 复位/清屏 \* 10. void OLED Init(void) -- OLED 屏初始化程序,此函数应在操作屏幕之前最 先调甿 \* 11. void OLED\_P6x8Str(unsigned char x, y,unsigned char ch[]) -- 6x8 点整,用于 显示 ASCII 码的最小阵列,不太清晰 \* 12. void OLED\_P8x16Str(unsigned char x, y,unsigned char ch[]) -- 8x16 点整,用 于显示 ASCII 码,非常清晰 \* 13.void OLED\_P16x16Ch(unsigned char x, y, N) -- 16x16 点整,用于显示汉字的 最小阵列,可设置各种字体、加粗、倾斜、下划线 \* 14.void Draw\_BMP(unsigned char x0, y0,x1, y1,unsigned char BMP[]) -- 28x64 像 素的 BMP 位图在取字软件中算出字表,然后复制到 codetab 中,此函数调用即 \*15.void OLED\_1(unsigned char x,unsigned char y,unsigned char key)显示数字 0~9 \*16.void OLED\_2(unsigned char x,unsigned char y)显示温度符号"℃" \*History:none; \* \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* //P1.7 为 OLED 数据信号, P1.6 为 OLED 时钟信号 #define SDA H P1OUT |= BIT7 //SDA = 1 #define SDA L P1OUT &= $\sim$  BIT7 //SDA = 0

#define SCL H P1OUT |= BIT6 //SCL = 1

```
#define SCL_L
              P1OUT &=\sim BIT6 //SCL = 0
#define Brightness
                0xCF
#define X_WIDTH
                 128
#define Y_WIDTH 64
void delay(unsigned int z)
   unsigned int x,y;
   for(x=z;x>0;x--)
      for(y=1330;y>0;y--);
}
void IIC_Start()
{
  SCL_H;
  SDA_H;
  SDA_L;
  SCL_L;
}
void IIC_Stop()
{
  SCL_L;
  SDA_L;
   SCL_H;
  SDA_H;
}
void Write_IIC_Byte(unsigned char IIC_Byte)
{
   unsigned char i;
   for(i=0;i<8;i++)
      if(IIC_Byte & 0x80)
          SDA_H;
      else
          SDA_L;
      SCL_H;
      SCL_L;
      IIC_Byte<<=1;</pre>
   SDA_H;
```

```
SCL_H;
   SCL_L;
}
void OLED_WrDat(unsigned char IIC_Data)
   IIC_Start();
   Write_IIC_Byte(0x78);
   Write_IIC_Byte(0x40);
                                 //write data
   Write_IIC_Byte(IIC_Data);
   IIC_Stop();
}
void OLED_WrCmd(unsigned char IIC_Command)
   IIC_Start();
   Write_IIC_Byte(0x78);//Slave address,SA0=0
   Write_IIC_Byte(0x00);
                                  //write command
   Write_IIC_Byte(IIC_Command);
   IIC_Stop();
}
void OLED_Set_Pos(unsigned char x, unsigned char y)
{
   OLED_WrCmd(0xb0+y);
   OLED_WrCmd(((x&0xf0)>>4)|0x10);
   OLED_WrCmd((x\&0x0f)|0x01);
}
void OLED_Fill(unsigned char bmp_dat)
{
   unsigned char y,x;
   for(y=0;y<8;y++)
       OLED_WrCmd(0xb0+y);
       OLED_WrCmd(0x01);
       OLED_WrCmd(0x10);
       for(x=0;x<X_WIDTH;x++)
       OLED_WrDat(bmp_dat);
   }
}
void OLED_CLS(void)
```

```
{
   unsigned char y,x;
   for(y=0;y<8;y++)
       OLED_WrCmd(0xb0+y);
       OLED_WrCmd(0x01);
       OLED WrCmd(0x10);
       for(x=0;x<X_WIDTH;x++)
       OLED_WrDat(0);
   }
}
void OLED_Init(void)
   delay(500);//初始化之前的延时很重要!
   OLED WrCmd(0xae);//--turn off oled panel
   OLED_WrCmd(0x00);//---set low column address
   OLED WrCmd(0x10);//---set high column address
   OLED_WrCmd(0x40);//--set start line address Set Mapping RAM Display Start
Line (0x00 \sim 0x3F)
   OLED_WrCmd(0x81);//--set contrast control register
   OLED_WrCmd(Brightness); // Set SEG Output Current Brightness
   OLED WrCmd(0xa1);//--Set SEG/Column Mapping 0xa0 左右反置 0xa1 正常
   OLED_WrCmd(0xc8);//Set COM/Row Scan Direction
                                                        0xc0 上下反置 0xc8
正常
   OLED_WrCmd(0xa6);//--set normal display
   OLED_WrCmd(0xa8);//--set multiplex ratio(1 to 64)
   OLED WrCmd(0x3f);//--1/64 duty
   OLED_WrCmd(0xd3);//-set display offset Shift
                                                 Mapping
                                                            RAM
                                                                    Counter
(0x00 \sim 0x3F)
   OLED_WrCmd(0x00);//-not offset
   OLED WrCmd(0xd5);//--set display clock divide ratio/oscillator frequency
   OLED WrCmd(0x80);//--set divide ratio, Set Clock as 100 Frames/Sec
   OLED_WrCmd(0xd9);//--set pre-charge period
   OLED_WrCmd(0xf1);//Set Pre-Charge as 15 Clocks & Discharge as 1 Clock
   OLED_WrCmd(0xda);//--set com pins hardware configuration
   OLED WrCmd(0x12);
   OLED_WrCmd(0xdb);//--set vcomh
   OLED_WrCmd(0x40);//Set VCOM Deselect Level
   OLED_WrCmd(0x20);//-Set Page Addressing Mode (0x00/0x01/0x02)
   OLED_WrCmd(0x02);//
   OLED_WrCmd(0x8d);//--set Charge Pump enable/disable
   OLED_WrCmd(0x14);//--set(0x10) disable
   OLED WrCmd(0xa4);// Disable Entire Display On (0xa4/0xa5)
```

```
OLED_WrCmd(0xa6);// Disable Inverse Display On (0xa6/a7)
   OLED_WrCmd(0xaf);//--turn on oled panel
   OLED_Fill(0x00); //初始清屏
   OLED\_Set\_Pos(0,0);
}
为页范围***********/
void OLED_P6x8Str(unsigned char x,unsigned char y,unsigned char ch[])
{
   unsigned char c=0,i=0,j=0;
   while (ch[j]!='\setminus 0')
   {
       c = ch[i] - 32;
       if(x>126)\{x=0;y++;\}
       OLED\_Set\_Pos(x,y);
       for(i=0;i<6;i++)
       OLED_WrDat(F6x8[c][i]); // F6x8 为字符对应的编码矩阵,可通过字模软件得到
       x + = 6;
       j++;
   }
}
void OLED_P8x16Str(unsigned char x, unsigned char y, unsigned char ch[])
   unsigned char c=0,i=0,j=0;
   while (ch[j]!='\setminus 0')
       c = ch[i] - 32;
       if(x>120)\{x=0;y++;\}
       OLED_Set_Pos(x,y);
       for(i=0;i<8;i++)
       OLED_WrDat(F8X16[c*16+i]);
       OLED\_Set\_Pos(x,y+1);
       for(i=0;i<8;i++)
       OLED_WrDat(F8X16[c*16+i+8]);
       x + = 8;
       j++;
   }
}
/*void OLED_P8x16Ch (unsigned char x, unsigned char y, unsigned int n)
   unsigned char wm=0;
   unsigned int adder=16*n;
```

```
OLED\_Set\_Pos(x, y);
    for(wm = 0; wm < 8; wm++)
        OLED_WrDat(F8X16[adder]);
        adder += 1;
    }
OLED\_Set\_Pos(x,y+1);
    for(wm = 0;wm < 8;wm++)
    {
        OLED_WrDat(F8X16[adder]);
        adder += 1;
    }
}*/
void OLED_P16x16Ch(unsigned char x, unsigned char y, unsigned int n)
    unsigned char wm=0;
    unsigned int adder=32*n;
    OLED\_Set\_Pos(x, y);
    for(wm = 0; wm < 16; wm++)
    {
        OLED_WrDat(F16x16[adder]);
        adder += 1;
    }
    OLED\_Set\_Pos(x,y + 1);
    for(wm = 0; wm < 16; wm++)
    {
        OLED_WrDat(F16x16[adder]);
        adder += 1;
    }
}
void Draw_BMP(unsigned char x0, unsigned char y0,unsigned char x1,unsigned char
y1,unsigned char BMP[])
    unsigned int j=0;
    unsigned char x,y;
  if(y1\%8==0) y=y1/8;
  else y=y1/8+1;
    for(y=y0;y< y1;y++)
```

```
OLED_Set_Pos(x0,y);
for(x=x0;x<x1;x++)
    {
        OLED_WrDat(BMP[j++]);
    }
}
void OLED_1(unsigned char x,unsigned char y,unsigned char key){
 unsigned char i,j;
 for(i=0;i<2;i++){
 OLED_Set_Pos(x, y+i);
for(j=0;j<8;j++){
OLED_WrDat(F10X16[key][i*8+j]);
   }
 }
}
void OLED_2(unsigned char x,unsigned char y){
 unsigned char i,j;
 for(i=0;i<2;i++){
 OLED_Set_Pos(x, y+i);
for(j=0;j<16;j++){
OLED_WrDat(F10X16[12+i][j]);
   }
 }
```

# 4. A/D 采样程序

```
void ADC10_Init()
{
ADC10CTL0 &=~ENC;
ADC10CTL0|=ADC10SHT_2+ADC10ON+ADC10IE+REFON+REF2_5V+SREF_1
+MSC; // 开 ADC10 内核, 取内部参考电压 2.5v, 使采样时间为
16xADC10CLK(增大采样时间可以保证采样的准确性)
ADC10CTL1 |= INCH_2+CONSEQ_1;
ADC10DTC1|=0x03; //一共采样 3 次
ADC10AE0 |= BIT2+BIT1+BIT0; // ADC10CTL0 |= ENC;//开启使能,开始转换
//这是 main 函数中开始采样
while(1)
{
 ADC10CTL0&=~ENC; //关闭采样使能
 while(ADC10CTL1&BUSY); //检测 AD 是否繁忙
 ADC10CTL0|=ENC+ADC10SC; //启动 ADC
 ADC10SA=(unsigned int)a; //获取 a[]的首地址。首先对 A2 A1、A0 采样,放入
a[0]和 a[1] A2 中。
 ADval = a[2];
 MidAdVal = a[1];
 delay = a[0]/20;
```

## 5. ADXL345 读写程序

```
//×××××××I2C 模拟通信协议××××××//
#define SDA_1 P1OUT |= BIT1 //SDA = 1
#define SDA_0 P1OUT &=\sim BIT1 //SDA = 0
#define SCL_1 P1OUT |= BIT0 //SCL = 1
#define SCL_0 P1OUT &=~ BIT0 //SCL = 0
                                       P1.0 SCL
                                                 P1.1 SDA
#define SDA_IN P1DIR &=~ BIT1 //I/O 口为输入,SDA_1
#define SDA OUT P1DIR |= BIT1 //I/0 口为输出
#define SCL_IN P1DIR &=~ BIT0 //I/O 口为输入,SCL_1
#define SCL_OUT P1DIR |= BIT0 //I/0 口为输出
void Init IIC(void)
  P1SEL &= ~BIT0;
  P1SEL &= ~BIT1; //选择 P1.1(SDA) P1.0(SCL)为 I/O 端口
  SCL_OUT; //P1.0(SCL)为输出
  SDA_IN; //p1.1(SDA)为输入
  SCL_0;
}
//×××××开始×××××//
void Start(void) //SCL 为高电平期间, SDA 产生一个下降沿
 SDA OUT;
 SDA_1;
 delay_us(5);
 SCL_1;
 delay_us(5);
 SDA_0;
 delay_us(5);
 SCL_0;
 delay_us(5);
}
//×××××停止×××××//
void Stop(void) //SCL 高电平期间, SDA 产生一个上升沿
{
 SDA_OUT;
 SCL_0;
 delay_us(5);
```

```
SDA_0;
 delay_us(5);
 SCL_1;
 delay_us(5);
 SDA_1;
 delay_us(5);
}
//×××××应答信号×××××//
void Ack(void) //IIC 总线应答/////SCL 为高电平时, SDA 为低电平
 SDA_OUT;
 SDA_0;
 delay_us(5);
 SCL_1;
 delay_us(5);
 SCL_0;
 delay_us(5);
 SDA_1;
}
void NoAck(void) //IIC 总线无应答//SDA 维持高电平, SCL 产生一个脉冲
 SDA_OUT;
 SDA_1;
 delay_us(5);
 SCL_1;
 delay_us(5);
 SCL_0;
 delay_us(5);
//IIC 总线检验应答(SCL 高电平期间,读 SDA 的值)
//返回值: IIC 应答的值 0: 应答 1: 无应答
//先转换端口为读,这样接收器拉底电平的应答才能确定拉底,否则
//电平被拉至高电平,从而造成无应答的情形
uchar TestACK(void)
{
 SDA_IN;
          //SDA 设为输入
 delay_us(5);
 SCL_1;
 delay_us(5);
 ErrorBit=(P1IN & BIT1)>>1;
 delay_us(5);
```

```
SCL_0;
 delay_us(5);
 //SDA_OUT;
 return(ErrorBit);
}
//×××××××写一个字节××××××//
void WriteByte(uchar WriteData)
 uchar i;
 SDA OUT;
 for (i=0; i<8; i++)
 {
SDA_OUT;
if (((WriteData >> 7) & 0x01) == 0x01) //判断发送位,送数据到数据线上,从高
位开始发送 bit
 SDA_1;
}
else
 SDA_0;
delay_us(10);
SCL_1; //置时钟信号为高电平,使数据有效
delay_us(5);
SCL_0;
delay_us(10);
WriteData = WriteData << 1;
 SDA_IN;
 delay_us(5);
//××××××××××读一个字节××××××××//
unsigned char ReadByte()
 SDA IN; //置数据线为输入方向
 uchar i;
 uchar q0;
 uchar byte = 0;
 for (i=0; i<8; i++)
 {
        //置时钟为高电平,使数据线数据有效
SCL_1;
delay_us(5);
```

```
byte=byte<<1;
SDA_IN;
q0=(P1IN & BIT1);
if (q0 == BIT1 ) byte=(byte|0x01); //将数据存入 byte
delay_us(10);
SCL_0;
delay_us(10);
  }
  return(byte);
}
uchar Single_Write_ADXL345(uchar REG_Address,uchar REG_data)
  //uchar i=0;
  Start();
  WriteByte(0xA6); //发送设备地址+写信号
  if(TestACK()!=0)//检验应答
  return 1; //若应答错误,则推出函数,返回错误
  WriteByte(REG_Address); //内部寄存器地址
  if(TestACK()!=0)
  return 1;
  WriteByte(REG_data); //内部寄存器数据
  if(TestACK()!=0)
  return 1;
  Stop();
  return 0;
//××××××××连续读取×××××××//
uchar ReadWords_ACC()
  uchar i;
  Start();
  WriteByte(0xA6);
                   //发送设备地址+写信号
  if(TestACK()!=0)
  return 1;
  WriteByte(0x32);
  if(TestACK()!=0)
  return 1;
  Start();//再次启动 IIC 总线
  WriteByte(0xA7); //读取
  if(TestACK()!=0)
  return 1;
  for (i=0; i<6; i++)
```

```
acc[i] = ReadByte();
if(i==5)
  NoAck();
else
 {
  Ack();
 }
 }
 Stop();
 return 0;
\times \times \times \times //
void Init_ADXL345()
  Single_Write_ADXL345(0x31,0x0B);
                               //测量范围,正负 16g, 13 位模式
                               //速率设定为 12.5 参考 pdf13 页
  Single_Write_ADXL345(0x2C,0x08);
                               //选择电源模式 参考 pdf24 页
  Single_Write_ADXL345(0x2D,0x08);
  Single_Write_ADXL345(0x2E,0x80);
                               //使能 DATA_READY 中断
  Single_Write_ADXL345(0x1E,0x00);
                               //X 偏移量 根据测试传感器的状态
写入 pdf29 页
                              //Y 偏移量 根据测试传感器的状态写
  Single_Write_ADXL345(0x1F,0x00);
入 pdf29 页
                              //Z 偏移量 根据测试传感器的状态写
  Single_Write_ADXL345(0x20,0x05);
入 pdf29 页
}
```