Lesson 4 Play Music

CONTENT

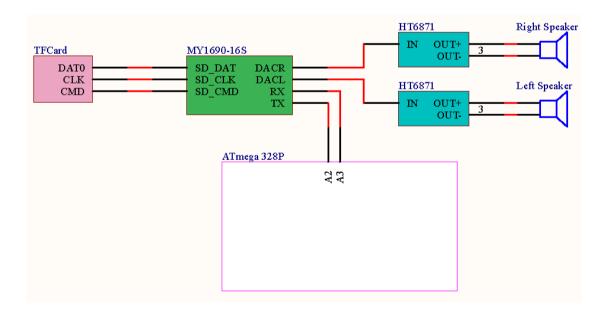
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I. Brief Introduction

In this chapter you will learn the principle of penguin bot playing music and how to program it to switch music.

II. Principle of Penguin Bot Playing Music

Schematic Diagram



Components needed to play music

- **TF Card**: save music files
- MY1690-16S audio decoding chip: audio processing center, receive control signal of MCU and decode the audio files in SD card then output audio signal to the operational amplifier
- Atmega328P MCU: play music like switching music and control the volume
- **Ht6871 power amplifier chip**: receive signal of decoding chip then amplify and output it to the speaker
- **Speaker**: play the audio signal

Now you have a basic understanding of each component's function, what you need to do is to program Atmega328P MCU to control music playing. Atmega328P MCU connects to MY1690-16S Serial Port via Pin A2 and A3, which means you need to set A2 and A3 as software serial port as to communicate with MY1690-16S. Our program used NeoSWSerial libraries as software communication serial port to control music playing and since we've already written the underlying program for music playing so you only need to call in the function of MP3 class to play music.

```
class MY1690 16S {
public:
 int volume;
 String playStatus[5] = {"0", "1", "2", "3", "4"}; // STOP PLAYING
PAUSE FF FR
 void playSong(unsigned char num, unsigned char vol) {
   setVolume(vol);
                                                           play music
   setPlayMode(4);
   CMD_SongSelet[4] = num;
   checkCode(CMD_SongSelet);
   mp3Serial.write(CMD_SongSelet, 7);
   delay(10);
                                                         obtain playing
 };
                                                            status
 String getPlayStatus() { -
   mp3Serial.write(CMD_getPlayStatus, 5);
   delay(10);
   return getStatus();
 }
 String getStatus() {
   String statusMp3 = "";
   while (mp3Serial.available()) {
     statusMp3 += (char)mp3Serial.read();
```

```
return statusMp3;
};
void stopPlay() {
                                                         stop playing
 setPlayMode(4);
 mp3Serial.write(CMD_MusicStop, 5);
 delay(10);
};
void setVolume(unsigned char vol) {
                                                        set up volume
 CMD_VolumeSet[3] = vol;
 checkCode(CMD_VolumeSet);
 mp3Serial.write(CMD_VolumeSet, 6);
 delay(10);
};
void volumePlus(){ -
                                                           turn up
 mp3Serial.write(CMD_VolumePlus, 5);
                                                          the volume
 delay(10);
};
void volumeDown(){ -
                                                          turn down
 mp3Serial.write(CMD_VolumeDown, 5);
                                                          the volume
 delay(10);
};
void setPlayMode(unsigned char mode) {
                                                           set up
 CMD_PlayMode[3] = mode;
                                                         playing mode
 checkCode(CMD_PlayMode);
 mp3Serial.write(CMD_PlayMode, 6);
 delay(10);
};
void checkCode(unsigned char *vs) {
 int val = vs[1];
 int i;
 for (i = 2; i < vs[1]; i++) {</pre>
   val = val ^ vs[i];
 }
 vs[i] = val;
void ampMode(int p, bool m) {
 pinMode(p, OUTPUT);
 if (m) {
  digitalWrite(p, HIGH);
 } else {
   digitalWrite(p, LOW);
};
```

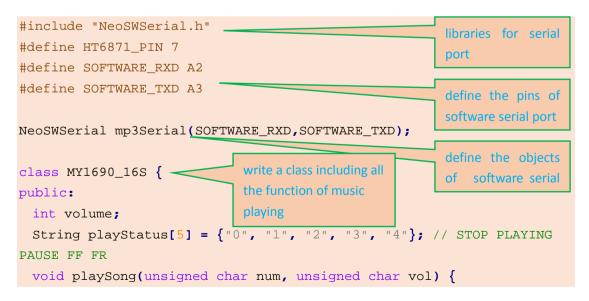
```
void init() {
                                                         Music playing
   ampMode(HT6871 PIN, HIGH);
                                                         initialization
   stopPlay();
   volume = 15;
                                            MY1690-16S communication
                                                     order
private:
 byte CMD_MusicPlay[5] = \{0x7E, 0x03, 0x11, 0x12, 0xEF\};
 byte CMD_MusicStop[5] = \{0x7E, 0x03, 0x1E, 0x1D, 0xEF\};
 byte CMD MusicNext[5] = \{0x7E, 0x03, 0x13, 0x10, 0xEF\};
 byte CMD_MusicPrev[5] = \{0x7E, 0x03, 0x14, 0x17, 0xEF\};
 byte CMD_VolumePlus[5] = \{0x7E, 0x03, 0x15, 0x16, 0xEF\};
 byte CMD_VolumeDown[5] = \{0x7E, 0x03, 0x16, 0x15, 0xEF\};
 byte CMD_VolumeSet[6] = \{0x7E, 0x04, 0x31, 0x00, 0x00, 0xEF\};
 byte CMD_PlayMode[6] = \{0x7E, 0x04, 0x33, 0x00, 0x00, 0xEF\};
 byte CMD_SongSelet[7] = \{0x7E, 0x05, 0x41, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0xEF\};
 byte CMD_getPlayStatus[5] = \{0x7E, 0x03, 0x20, 0x23, 0xEF\};
} MP3;
```

Ⅲ. Write Program of Playing Music

The sketch used in this chapter is saved in below path and please refer to Upload Penguin Bot program and upload the codes then copy the music provided into the TF card.

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Code reviews:



```
setVolume(vol);
 setPlayMode(4);
 CMD_SongSelet[4] = num;
 checkCode(CMD_SongSelet);
 mp3Serial.write(CMD_SongSelet, 7);
 delay(10);
};
String getPlayStatus() {
 mp3Serial.write(CMD getPlayStatus, 5);
 delay(10);
 return getStatus();
}
String getStatus() {
 String statusMp3 = "";
 while (mp3Serial.available()) {
   statusMp3 += (char)mp3Serial.read();
 }
 return statusMp3;
};
void stopPlay() {
 setPlayMode(4);
 mp3Serial.write(CMD_MusicStop, 5);
 delay(10);
};
void setVolume(unsigned char vol) {
 CMD_VolumeSet[3] = vol;
 checkCode(CMD_VolumeSet);
 mp3Serial.write(CMD_VolumeSet, 6);
 delay(10);
};
void volumePlus(){
 mp3Serial.write(CMD_VolumePlus, 5);
 delay(10);
};
void volumeDown(){
 mp3Serial.write(CMD_VolumeDown, 5);
 delay(10);
};
void setPlayMode(unsigned char mode) {
 CMD_PlayMode[3] = mode;
 checkCode(CMD_PlayMode);
 mp3Serial.write(CMD_PlayMode, 6);
 delay(10);
};
```

```
void checkCode(unsigned char *vs) {
   int val = vs[1];
   int i;
   for (i = 2; i < vs[1]; i++) {
     val = val ^ vs[i];
   vs[i] = val;
 };
 void ampMode(int p, bool m) {
   pinMode(p, OUTPUT);
   if (m) {
     digitalWrite(p, HIGH);
   } else {
     digitalWrite(p, LOW);
   }
 };
 void init() {
   ampMode(HT6871_PIN, HIGH);
   stopPlay();
   volume = 15;
 }
private:
 byte CMD_MusicPlay[5] = \{0x7E, 0x03, 0x11, 0x12, 0xEF\};
 byte CMD_MusicStop[5] = \{0x7E, 0x03, 0x1E, 0x1D, 0xEF\};
 byte CMD_MusicNext[5] = \{0x7E, 0x03, 0x13, 0x10, 0xEF\};
 byte CMD_MusicPrev[5] = \{0x7E, 0x03, 0x14, 0x17, 0xEF\};
 byte CMD_VolumePlus[5] = \{0x7E, 0x03, 0x15, 0x16, 0xEF\};
 byte CMD_VolumeDown[5] = \{0x7E, 0x03, 0x16, 0x15, 0xEF\};
 byte CMD_VolumeSet[6] = \{0x7E, 0x04, 0x31, 0x00, 0x00, 0xEF\};
 byte CMD_PlayMode[6] = \{0x7E, 0x04, 0x33, 0x00, 0x00, 0xEF\};
 byte CMD_SongSelet[7] = \{0x7E, 0x05, 0x41, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0xEF\};
 byte CMD_getPlayStatus[5] = \{0x7E, 0x03, 0x20, 0x23, 0xEF\};
} MP3
                                                       define a class named
                                                             MP3
void setup() {
 mp3Serial.begin(9600);
                                                           start software
 MP3.init();
                                                             serial port
 MP3.playSong(1, 20); // play song 0001, set volume 20
                                                MP3 initialization and start
void loop() {}
                                                playing the first music at volume
                                                of 20
```

Call in MP3.init() in setup() to proceed initialization then you play music with MP3.playSong()

IV. Switch Music

Since the underlying program has been written, the only program you need to write is "MP3.playSong(1, 20);".

There are 2 parameters of Play Song. One is to select the serial number of music file from 1-1000, which needs to be preset in TF card like 0001 represents the first song and 0002 represents the second song and so on. The other parameter is volume which can be set from 0 to 30.

So if you want to play the second song at the highest volume, what should you would you need to do? Well, the answer is very simple.

- 1. Copy a music file into TF card
- 2. Name it as 0002.mp3
- 3. then find "MP3.playSong(1, 20); in above codes
- 4. modify it as "MP3.playSong(2, 30);