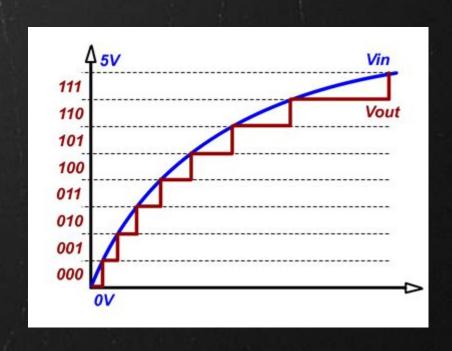
IDD001 Lecture 5: 当模拟遇到数字



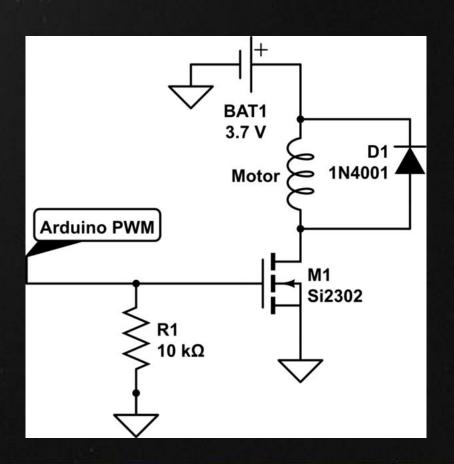
Atommann <a tommann@gmail.com > 2017 Fall

PWM

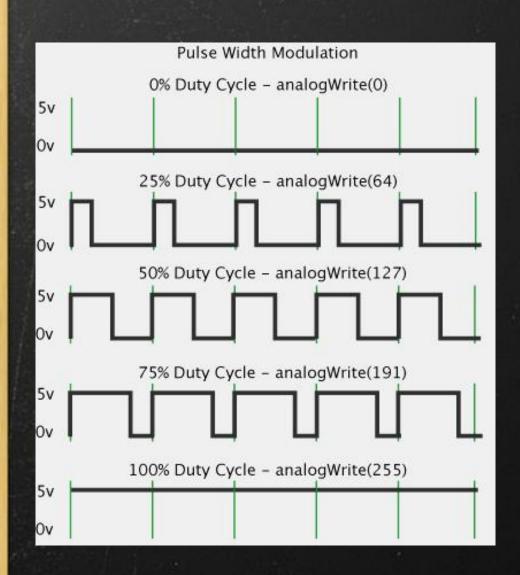
3 C	RESET	D13/LED/SCK/PB5	28_	
4	3V3	D12/MISO/PB4	27	+5V
5	+5V	D11/PWM/Timer2A/MOSI/PB3	26	LED1
6	GND	D10/PWM/Timer1B/SS/PB2	25	
7	GND	D9/PWM/Timer1A/PB1	24	4 3 1
8	VIN	D8/PB0	23	
				330R 330R 330R
		D7/PD7	22	R3 R
		D6/PWM/Timer0A/PD6	21	
9	A0/PC0	D5/PWM/Timer0B/PD5	20	
10	A1/PC1	D4/PD4	19	
11	A2/PC2	D3/PWM/INT1/Timer2B/PD3	18	
12	A3/PC3	D2/INT0/PD2	17_	
13	A4/SDA/P	C4 D1/RX/PD1	16	
14	A5/SCL/P	C5 D0/TX/PD0	15	

PWM

- PWM = Pulse Width Modulation
- 是一种只占用一个 I/O 的 Digital to Analog Converter(DAC)
- 一种极有用的技术,应用广泛,比如:
 - LED 调光
 - 控制 motor 的速度
 - 电话拨号 DTMF
 - 其它你没想到的地方



PWM: 原理



analogWrite(val);

Duty Cycle = val/255

原理:电压/电流作功,取平均值。

PWM: Arduino 提供的抽象

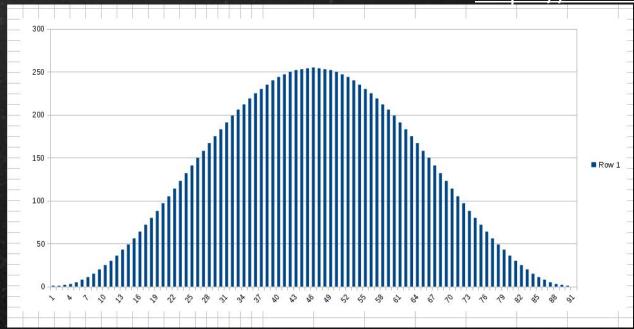
- 函数 analogWrite()
- 和 analogRead() 没有关系
- 可以想象成输出一个连续的电压值(实际上不是)
- analogWrite(0): 输出 0V
- analogWrite(255): 输出 5V

PWM: 呼吸灯演示





来源: https://www.adafruit.com/icufflinks



PWM: 呼吸灯演示(代码)

```
// 呼吸灯
// 在 Uno 上 pin 3, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11 支持 analogWrite()
// 也就是带 ~ 的 pin
uint8 t sine table[] = {
 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 11, 15, 20, 25,
30, 36, 43, 49, 56, 64, 72, 80, 88, 97,
105, 114, 123, 132, 141, 150, 158, 167, 175, 183,
191, 199, 206, 212, 219, 225, 230, 235, 240, 244,
247, 250, 252, 253, 254, 255, 254, 253, 252, 250,
247, 244, 240, 235, 230, 225, 219, 212, 206, 199,
191, 183, 175, 167, 158, 150, 141, 132, 123, 114,
30, 25, 20, 15, 11, 8, 5, 3, 2, 1, 0};
void setup() {
 //pinMode(LED PIN, OUTPUT); // analogWrite() 不需要把 pin 设置成输出
void loop() {
  for (uint8 t i = 0; i < 91; i++) {
   analogWrite(LED PIN, sine table[i]);
   delay(50);
```

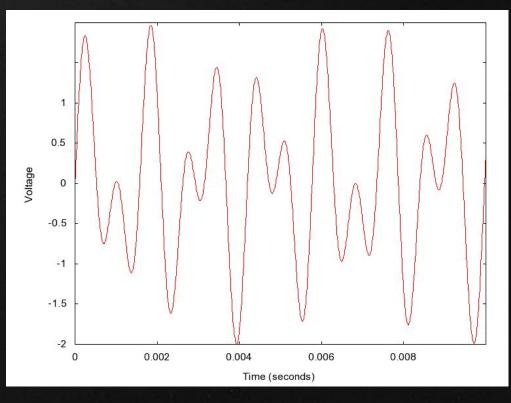
PWM 应用案例: DTMF(1)

- DTMF = Dual-Tone Multi-Frequency
- 在 Bell Lab 被发明
- 可以用 PWM 来实现
- DTMF 物理攻击

DTMF keypad frequencies (with	th sound	clips)
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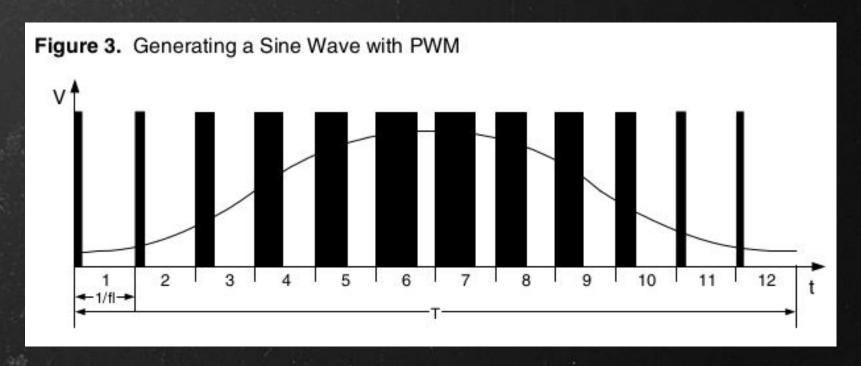
	1209 Hz	1336 Hz	1477 Hz	1633 Hz
697 Hz	1	2	3	А
770 Hz	4	5	6	В
852 Hz	7	8	9	С
941 Hz	*	0	#	D

电话键盘和频率的对应



数字 1 的波形

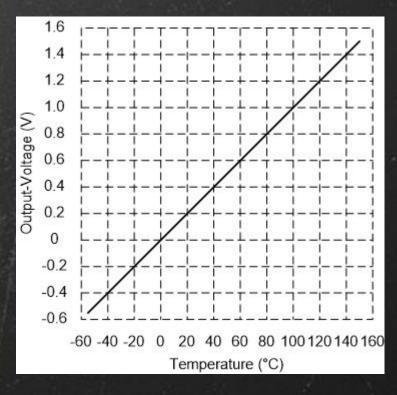
PWM 应用案例: DTMF(2)

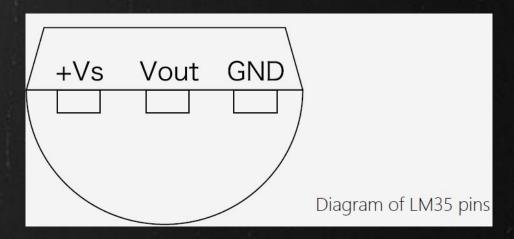


用 PWM 生成 Sine Wave 详见 Appnote AVR314: DTMF Generator http://www.atmel.com/images/doc1982.pdf

挑战:你能用 Arduino 把你的手机拨通吗?

实验:用LM35 读温度





LM35 的 pinout Bottom View

LM35 Vout 的输出电压和温度呈线性关系可以用万用表测得温度值

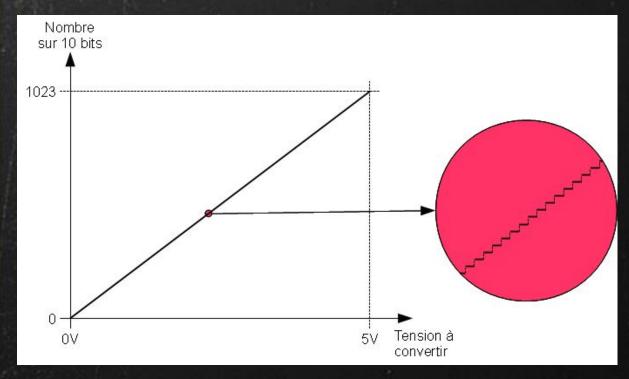
来源:

http://depokinstruments.blogspot.jp/2016/03/lm35-precision-centrigrade -temperature.html

推荐阅读: https://learn.adafruit.com/tmp36-temperature-sensor/overview

当模拟遇上数字 - ADC

- ADC = Analog to Digital Converter 即:模拟/数字转换器 ,有时简称为"模数转换器"
- Arduino 提供的抽象
 - analogRead()
 - analogReference()



- 10位, 0~1023 (2¹⁰-1)
- 10k samples/s, 约 100us
- 把电压值映射到 0 到 1023

来源: http://public.iutenligne.net/etudes-et-realisations/guinand/uControleur en/le can.html

analogReference()

参数

- DEFAULT: 默认参考值, 5V on 5V Arduino 或 3.3V on 3.3V Arduino
- INTERNAL: IC 内部参考电压 ATmega168/328 上是 1.1 V
- INTERNAL1V1: 内部 1.1V (Arduino Mega only)
- INTERNAL2V56: 内部 2.56V^[1] (Arduino Mega only)
- EXTERNAL: 由用户接到 AREF 引脚上 (0 to 5V only)

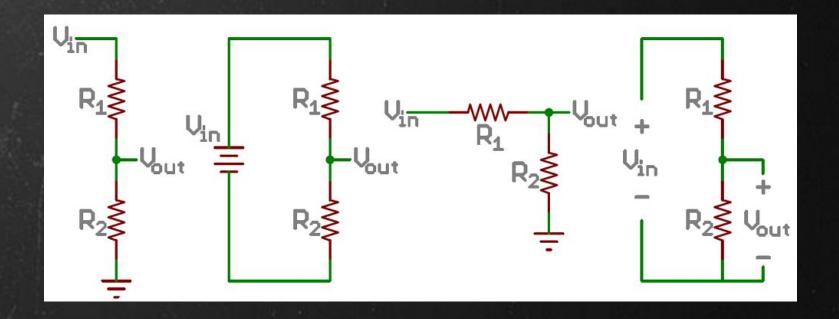
https://www.arduino.cc/en/Reference/AnalogReference

[1] 256 = 2^8 , 这不是一个巧合。

演示: 用 Arduino 观察 RC 充电曲线

● 可以把 Arduino 作为你的实验工具 https://atommann.github.io/learn/rc-circuit/rc-circuit.html

分压器 Voltage Divider

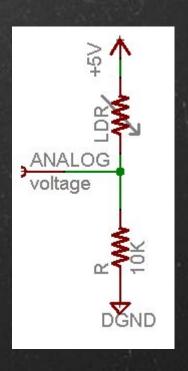


$$V_{out} = V_{in} \cdot \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2}$$

Your turn: 推导这**个公式**

来源: https://learn.sparkfun.com/tutorials/voltage-dividers

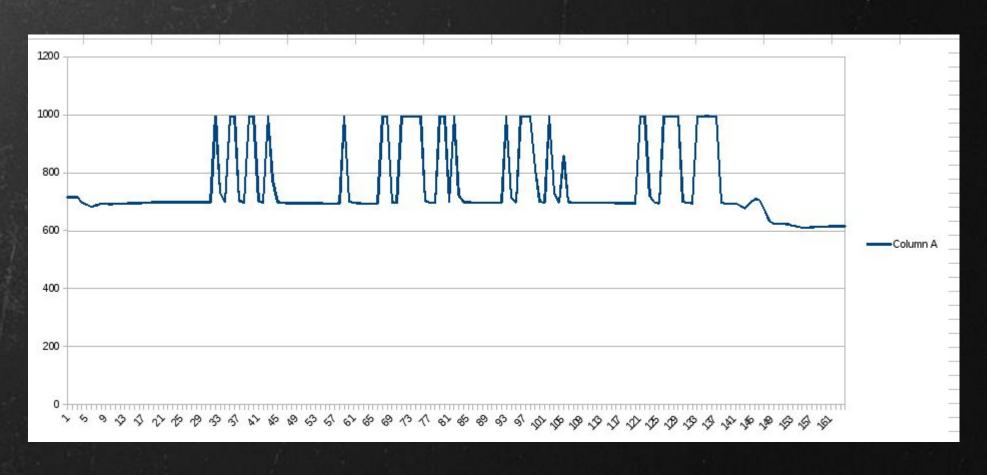
课堂实验:读光敏电阻的阻值



Ambient light like	Ambient light (lux)	Photocell resistance (Ω)	LDR + R (Ω)	Current thru LDR +R	Voltage across R
Dim hallway	0.1 lux	600ΚΩ	610 ΚΩ	0.008 mA	0.1 V
Moonlit night	1 lux	70 ΚΩ	80 KΩ	0.07 mA	0.6 V
Dark room	10 lux	10 ΚΩ	20 ΚΩ	0.25 mA	2.5 V
Dark overcast day / Bright room	100 lux	1.5 ΚΩ	11.5 ΚΩ	0.43 mA	4.3 V
Overcast day	1000 lux	300 Ω	10.03 ΚΩ	0.5 mA	5V

来源: https://learn.adafruit.com/photocells/using-a-photocell

Photocell 奇思妙想



Your turn!

Do you have any idea that you can do something with this little guy? A scanner?

推荐图书:《爱上制作》

























作业说明

- 写文档
 - 中文, 可以
 - English, OK
 - o HTML
 - Github pages
 - 独立思考, You can do it!

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Atommann <atommann@gmail.com>