

CHIPKIT UNO 32: SIMPLE KEYBOARD USING The tone() function

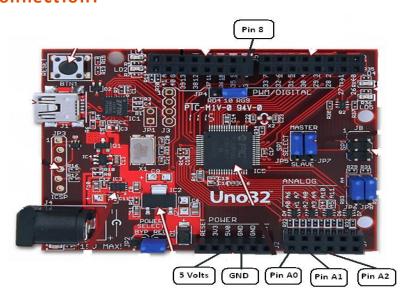
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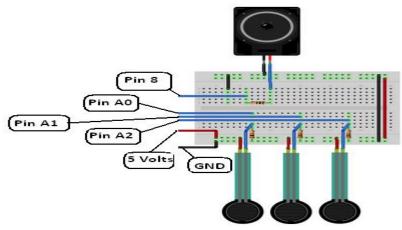
This example shows how to use the tone() command to generate different pitches depending on which sensor is pressed.

Hardware Required:

- 8-ohm speaker
- (3) force sensing resistors
- (3) 10k ohm resistors
- 100 ohm resistor
- breadboard
- hook up wire

Hardware Connection:





Connect one terminal of your speaker to digital pin 8 through a 100 ohm resistor, and its other terminal to ground.

Power your three FSRs (or any other analog sensor) with 5V in parallel. Connect each sensor to analog pins 0-2, using a 10K resistor as a reference to groud on each input line.

Code:

The sketch below reads three analog sensors. Each corresponds to a note value in an array of notes. IF any of the sensors is above a given threshold, the corresponding note is played.

```
Here's the main sketch:

/*
    keyboard

Plays a pitch that changes based on a changing analog input

circuit:
    * 3 force-sensing resistors from +5V to analog in 0 through 5
    * 3 10K resistors from analog in 0 through 5 to ground
    *8-ohm speaker on digital pin 8
    */

#include "pitches.h"

const int threshold = 10; // minimum reading of the sensors that generates a note

// notes to play, corresponding to the 3 sensors:
int notes[] = {
    NOTE_A4, NOTE_B4,NOTE_C3 };
```

```
void setup() {

void loop() {
  for (int thisSensor = 0; thisSensor < 3; thisSensor++) {
    // get a sensor reading:
    int sensorReading = analogRead(thisSensor);

    // if the sensor is pressed hard enough:
    if (sensorReading > threshold) {
        // play the note corresponding to this sensor:
        tone(8, notes[thisSensor], 20);
    }
  }
  Serial.println();
}
```

The sketch uses an extra file, pitches.h. This file contains all the pitch values for typical notes. For example, NOTE_C4 is middle C. NOTE_FS4 is F sharp, and so forth. This note table was originally written by Brett Hagman, on whose work the tone() command was based. You may find it useful for whenever you want to make musical notes.

To make this file, click on the "new Tab" button in the upper right hand corner of the window. It looks like this:



- #define NOTE A1 55
- #define NOTE AS1 58
- #define NOTE_B1 62
- #define NOTE C2 65
- #define NOTE_CS2 69
- #define NOTE D2 73
- #define NOTE DS2 78
- #define NOTE E2 82
- #define NOTE F2 87
- #define NOTE FS2 93
- #define NOTE G2 98
- #define NOTE GS2 104
- #define NOTE A2 110
- #define NOTE AS2 117
- #define NOTE_B2 123
- #define NOTE C3 131
- #define NOTE CS3 139
- #define NOTE_D3 147
- #define NOTE DS3 156
- #define NOTE E3 165
- #define NOTE F3 175
- #define NOTE FS3 185
- #define NOTE_G3 196
- #define NOTE_GS3 208
- #define NOTE A3 220
- #define NOTE AS3 233
- #define NOTE B3 247
- #define NOTE_C4 262
- #define NOTE CS4 277
- #define NOTE_D4 294
- #define NOTE DS4 311
- #define NOTE_E4 330
- #define NOTE_F4 349
- #define NOTE_FS4 370
- #define NOTE_G4 392
- #define NOTE GS4 415
- #define NOTE_A4 440
- #define NOTE AS4 466
- #define NOTE B4 494
- #define NOTE C5 523
- #define NOTE_CS5 554
- #define NOTE D5 587
- #define NOTE DS5 622
- #define NOTE E5 659

#define NOTE F5 698 #define NOTE FS5 740 #define NOTE G5 784 #define NOTE GS5 831 #define NOTE A5 880 #define NOTE AS5 932 #define NOTE B5 988 #define NOTE C6 1047 #define NOTE CS6 1109 #define NOTE D6 1175 #define NOTE DS6 1245 #define NOTE E6 1319 #define NOTE F6 1397 #define NOTE FS6 1480 #define NOTE_G6 1568 #define NOTE GS6 1661 #define NOTE A6 1760 #define NOTE AS6 1865 #define NOTE B6 1976 #define NOTE C7 2093 #define NOTE CS7 2217 #define NOTE D7 2349 #define NOTE DS7 2489 #define NOTE_E7 2637 #define NOTE F7 2794 #define NOTE FS7 2960 #define NOTE G7 3136 #define NOTE_GS7 3322 #define NOTE A7 3520 #define NOTE_AS7 3729 #define NOTE B7 3951 #define NOTE C8 4186 #define NOTE_CS8 4435 #define NOTE D8 4699 #define NOTE DS8 4978