

Assignment 007: Lab 7: 室温计

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实验目的

1. 学习 uC/OS II 的应用程序编写;
2. 理解如何直接操纵 GPIO, 体会与 Linux 的不同;
3. 学习单总线设备的访问方式;
4. 学习 7 段数码管的时分复用驱动方式。

实验器材

硬件

- pcDuino v2 板一块;
- 5V/1A 电源一个;
- microUSB 线一根;
- 面包板一块;
- 两位 7 段数码管 (共阳) 一颗;
- 360Ω 1/8W 电阻 1 颗;
- DHT-11 温湿度传感器 1 个;
- 面包线若干。

以下为自备 (可选) 器材:

- PC (Windows/Mac OS/Linux) 一台;
- USB-TTL 串口线一根 (FT232RL 芯片或 PL2303 芯片);

软件

- 编译软件;
- Fritzing。

实验要求

1. 设计输出方案, 画连线示意图;
2. 在面包板上连线, 完成外部电路;
3. 编写 C/C++ 程序, 测试程序和电路;
 - a. 测试、实现 uC/OS II 对 GPIO 的访问;
 - b. 实现 DHT-11 数据的读;
 - c. 实现以时分复用方式在四位 7 段数码管上依次显示 0000-9999 的数字;

- d. 用两个 uc/OS II 任务，一个定时读 DHT-11 数据，一个轮流驱动数码管，一秒一次显示当前温度和湿度。注意处理好两个任务之间的数据共享。

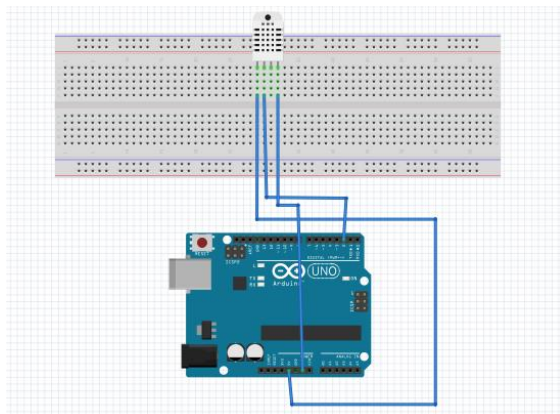
实验报告要求

1. 画出你所实际实施的连接示意图；
2. 给出所用的器材的列表；
3. 用 Fritzing 画出外部设备的连线图，附实物照片；
4. 描述所做的实验步骤，给出各步操作的命令和结果；
5. 给出代码并解释；
6. 将所做作品拍摄视频上传到优酷，给出优酷的视频网址；
7. 说明其他所做的扩展内容的情况。

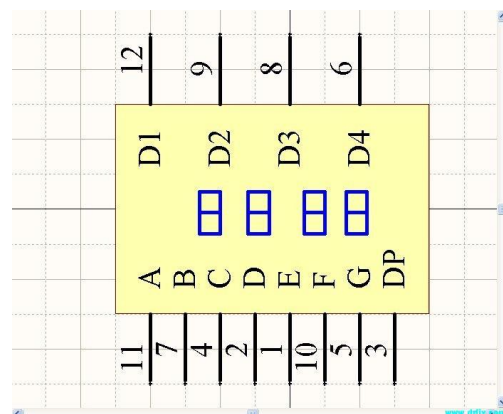
实验步骤:

1. 设计输出方案，画连线示意图；

DHT11 连接图:

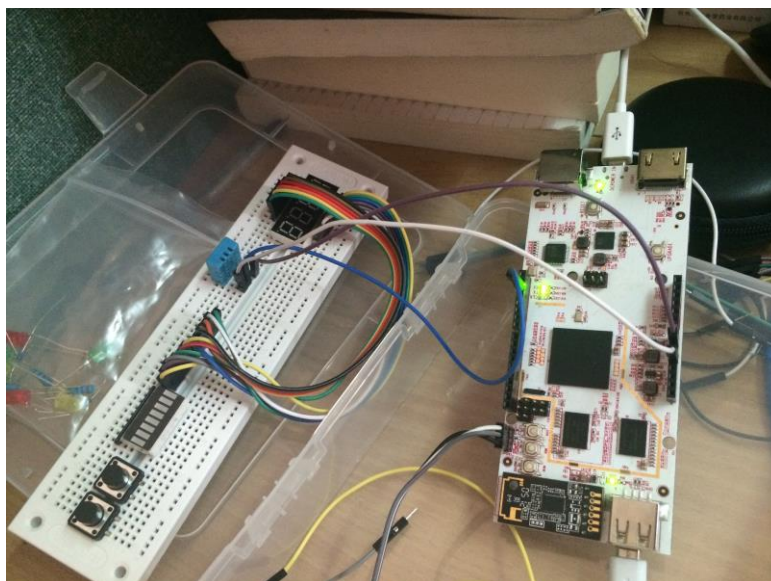


数码管原理图:

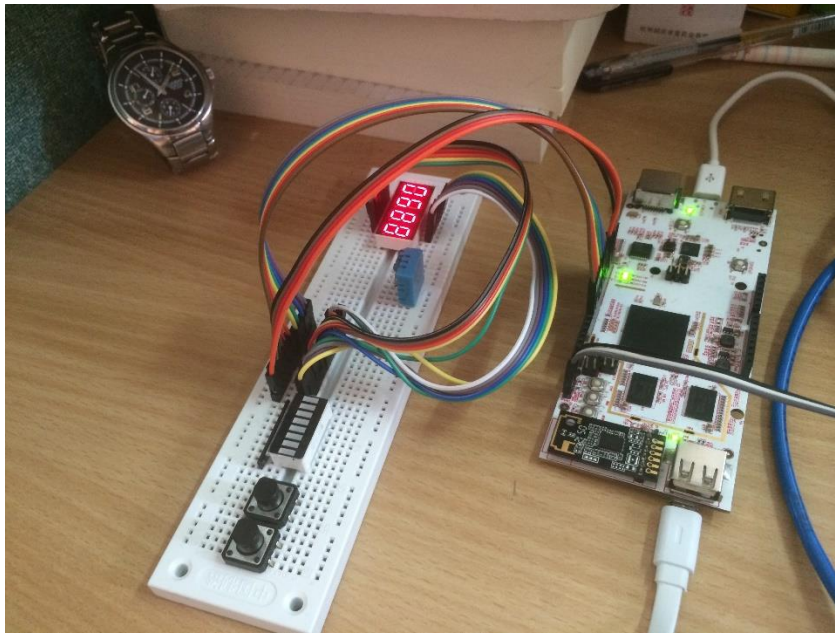


2. 在面包板上连线，完成外部电路；

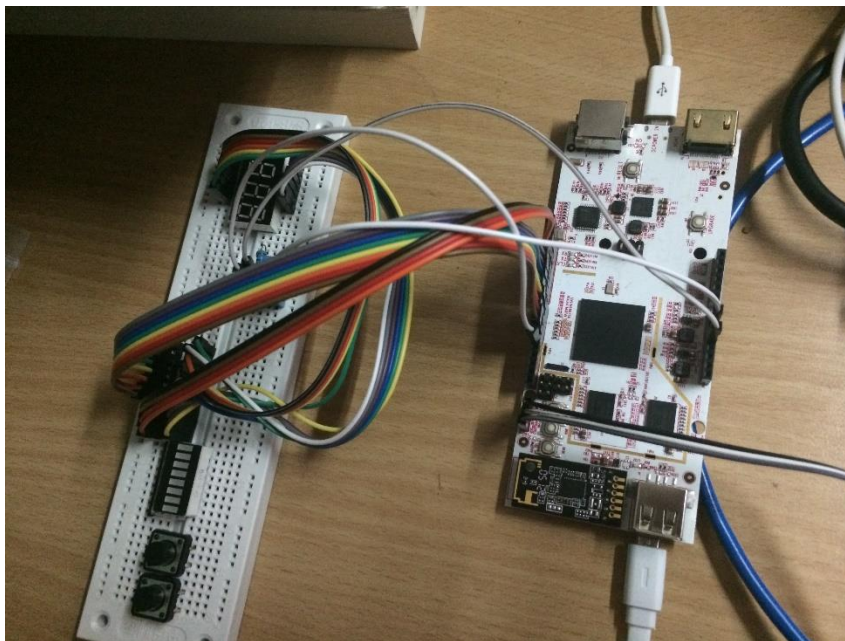
实际 DHT11 连接图:



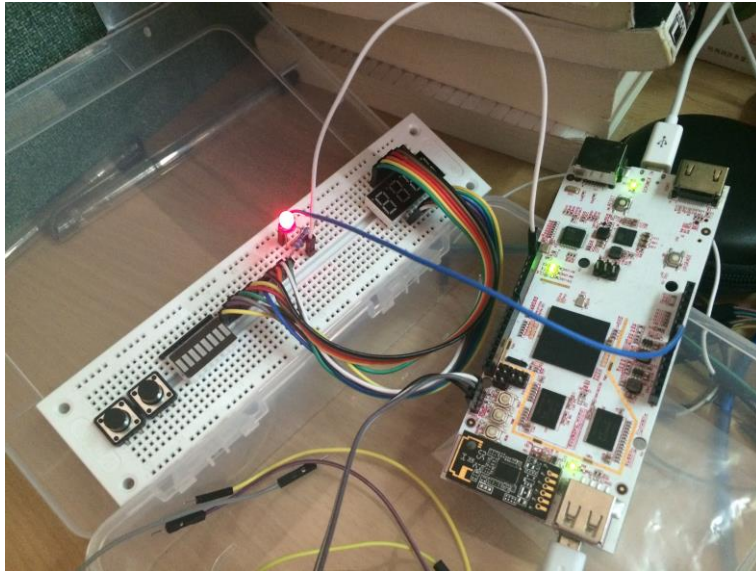
数码管连接图：



数码管 DHT11 连接图：



3. 编写 C/C++ 程序，测试程序和电路；
- 3.1. 测试、实现 uC/OS II 对 GPIO 的访问；
 - a) 参考网络教程——在 pcDuino 上学习 μ C/OS II：
http://www.oschina.net/question/1425530_144141
 - b) 使用 LED 灯进行测试，闪烁效果如下：



c) 关键代码如下：

使用 digitalwrite 进行 IO 的 LOW、HIGH 控制。

```
void MyTask(void*p_arg )
{
    char* sTaskName = (char*)p_arg;
    static flag1 =1;
    #if OS_CRITICAL_METHOD ==3
        OS_CPU_SR      cpu_sr =0;
    #endif

    while(1)
    {
        /* printf uses mutex to get terminal access */
        OS_ENTER_CRITICAL();
        printf("Name: %s\n", sTaskName );
        if(!strcmp(sTaskName,"Task 1"))
        {
            if(flag1 ==1)
            {
                flag1 =0;
                printf("HIGH\n");
                digitalWrite(led_pin, 1);
            }
            else
            {
                flag1 =1;
                printf("LOW\n");
                digitalWrite(led_pin, 0);
            }
        }
        OS_EXIT_CRITICAL();

        /* Delay so other tasks may execute. */
        OSTimeDly(50);
    }/* while */
}
```

d) 完整代码请参考附件 ledcs.c

3.2. 实现 DHT-11 数据的读;

a) 改写 DHT-11 的库，使得该库适合 C 运行;

```
int f_read(int pin)
{
    // BUFFER TO RECEIVE
    uint8_t bits[5];
    uint8_t cnt = 7;
    uint8_t idx = 0;
    int i=0;
    // ACKNOWLEDGE or TIMEOUT
    unsigned int loopCnt = TIMEOUTLIMIT;
    unsigned long t ;
    uint8_t sum ;
    // EMPTY BUFFER
    for (i=0; i< 5; i++) bits[i] = 0;
    // REQUEST SAMPLE
    pinMode(pin, OUTPUT);
    digitalWrite(pin, LOW);
    delay(12);
    digitalWrite(pin, HIGH);
    delayMicroseconds(40);
    pinMode(pin, INPUT);
    // printf("1\n");
    loopCnt = TIMEOUTLIMIT;
    while(digitalRead(pin) == LOW)
        if (loopCnt-- == 0) return DHTLIB_ERROR_TIMEOUT;
    // printf("2\n");
    loopCnt = TIMEOUTLIMIT;
    while(digitalRead(pin) == HIGH)
        if (loopCnt-- == 0) return DHTLIB_ERROR_TIMEOUT;
    // READ OUTPUT - 40 BITS => 5 BYTES or TIMEOUT
    for (i=0; i<40; i++)
    {
        // printf("%d-1\n",i);
        loopCnt = TIMEOUTLIMIT;
        while(digitalRead(pin) == LOW)
            if (loopCnt-- == 0) return DHTLIB_ERROR_TIMEOUT;
        t = micros();
        // printf("%d-2\n",i);
        loopCnt = TIMEOUTLIMIT;
        while(digitalRead(pin) == HIGH)
            if (loopCnt-- == 0) return DHTLIB_ERROR_TIMEOUT;
        // printf("%d-3\n",i);
```

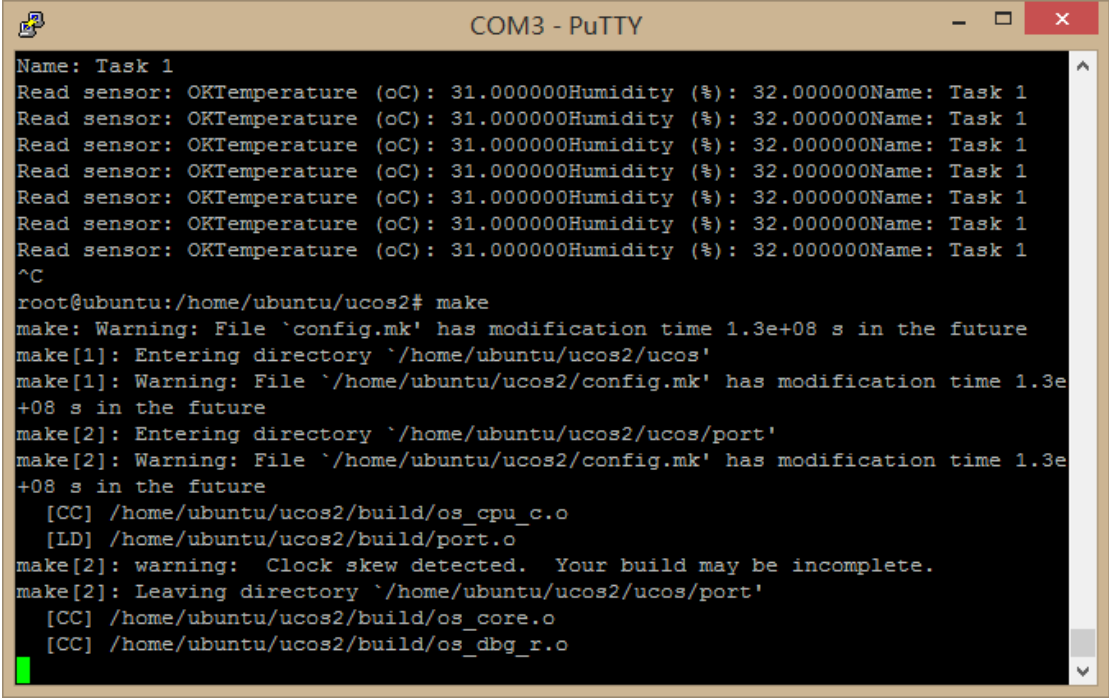


```

        if ((micros() - t) > 40) bits[idx] |= (1 << cnt);
        if (cnt == 0)    // next byte?
        {
            cnt = 7;    // restart at MSB
            idx++;      // next byte!
        }
        else cnt--;
    }
    humidity    = bits[0];
    temperature = bits[2];
    sum = bits[0] + bits[2];
    if (bits[4] != sum) return DHTLIB_ERROR_CHECKSUM;
    return DHTLIB_OK;
}

```

e) 重新编译 uc0sII, 生成可运行文件: uc0s-sample



```

Name: Task 1
Read sensor: OKTemperature (oC): 31.000000Humidity (%): 32.000000Name: Task 1
Read sensor: OKTemperature (oC): 31.000000Humidity (%): 32.000000Name: Task 1
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^C
root@ubuntu:/home/ubuntu/uc0s2# make
make: Warning: File `config.mk' has modification time 1.3e+08 s in the future
make[1]: Entering directory `/home/ubuntu/uc0s2/uc0s'
make[1]: Warning: File `/home/ubuntu/uc0s2/config.mk' has modification time 1.3e
+08 s in the future
make[2]: Entering directory `/home/ubuntu/uc0s2/uc0s/port'
make[2]: Warning: File `/home/ubuntu/uc0s2/config.mk' has modification time 1.3e
+08 s in the future
  [CC] /home/ubuntu/uc0s2/build/os_cpu_c.o
  [LD] /home/ubuntu/uc0s2/build/port.o
make[2]: warning: Clock skew detected. Your build may be incomplete.
make[2]: Leaving directory `/home/ubuntu/uc0s2/uc0s/port'
  [CC] /home/ubuntu/uc0s2/build/os_core.o
  [CC] /home/ubuntu/uc0s2/build/os_dbg_r.o

```

f) 运行进行程序测试:

```
Read sensor: OK
Temperature (oC): 31.000000 Humidity (%): 36.000000
Read sensor: OK
Temperature (oC): 31.000000 Humidity (%): 35.000000
Read sensor: OK
Temperature (oC): 31.000000 Humidity (%): 35.000000
Read sensor: OK
Temperature (oC): 31.000000 Humidity (%): 35.000000
Read sensor: OK
Temperature (oC): 31.000000 Humidity (%): 39.000000
Read sensor: OK
Temperature (oC): 31.000000 Humidity (%): 39.000000
Read sensor: OK
Temperature (oC): 31.000000 Humidity (%): 39.000000
Read sensor: OK
Temperature (oC): 31.000000 Humidity (%): 39.000000
Read sensor: OK
Temperature (oC): 31.000000 Humidity (%): 38.000000
```

g) 完整代码请参考 DHT11.c

3.3. 实现以时分复用方式在四位 7 段数码管上依次显示 0000-9999 的数字;

a) 关键代码展示:

首先定义为 Task 2, n 用来累加, 由于累加过快, 采用除以 10 的方式使得变化速度能够接受:

```
if(!strcmp(sTaskName,"Task 2"))
{
    n++;
    if(n>99999)
        n=0;
    Cacul();
}
```

b) 数码管显示:

```
void Cacul(){
    // int h=time_s;
    // n=888888;
    // printf("%d\n",n);
    clearLEDs();
    pickDigit(1);
    pickNumber((n/x/1000)%10);
    delayMicroseconds(del);
}
```

c) 分时复用显示数码管:

```

void pickDigit(int x) //定义pickDigit(x),其作用是开启dx端口
{
    digitalWrite(d1, LOW);
    digitalWrite(d2, LOW);
    digitalWrite(d3, LOW);
    digitalWrite(d4, LOW);

    switch(x)
    {
        case 1:
            digitalWrite(d1, HIGH);
            break;
        case 2:
            digitalWrite(d2, HIGH);
            break;
        case 3:
            digitalWrite(d3, HIGH);
            break;
        default:
            digitalWrite(d4, HIGH);
            break;
    }
}

```

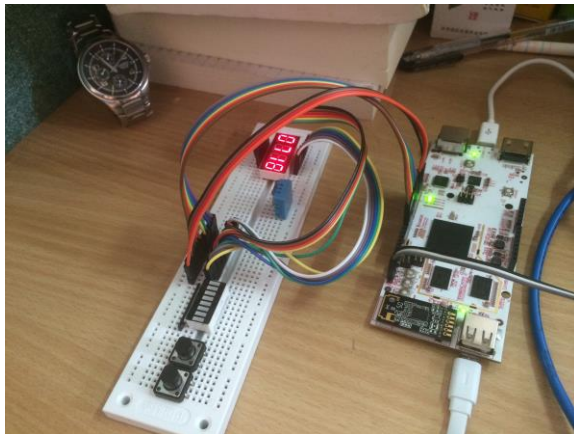
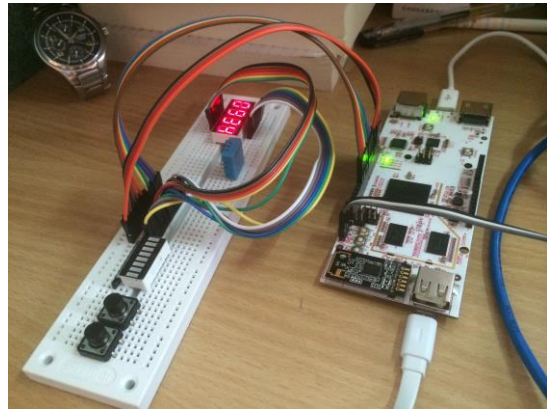
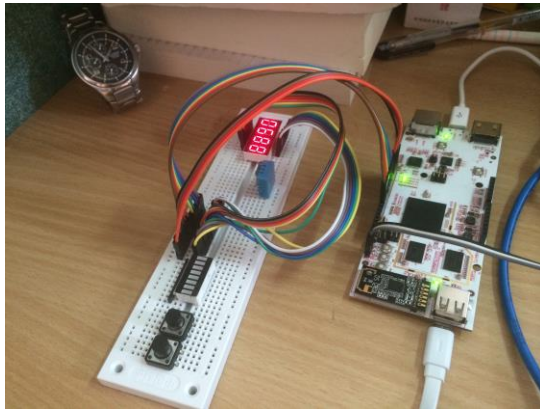
d) 八段数码管代码:

```

void one() //定义数字1时阴极那些管脚开关
{
    digitalWrite(a, HIGH);
    digitalWrite(b, LOW);
    digitalWrite(c, LOW);
    digitalWrite(d, HIGH);
    digitalWrite(e, HIGH);
    digitalWrite(f, HIGH);
    digitalWrite(g, HIGH);
}

```

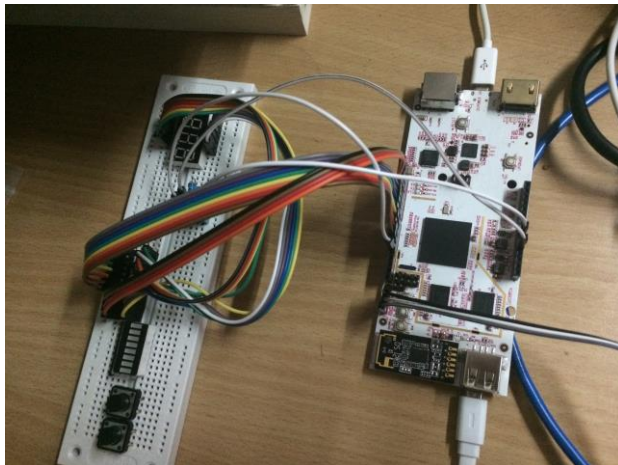
e) 实际运行展示:



f) 完整代码详见附件。

3.4. 用两个 uc/OS II 任务，一个定时读 DHT-11 数据，一个轮流驱动数码管，一秒一次显示当前温度和湿度。注意处理好两个任务之间的数据共享。

a) 实际连接图：



b) 关键代码：

创建两个任务，能够并行运行：

```
hardware_init();

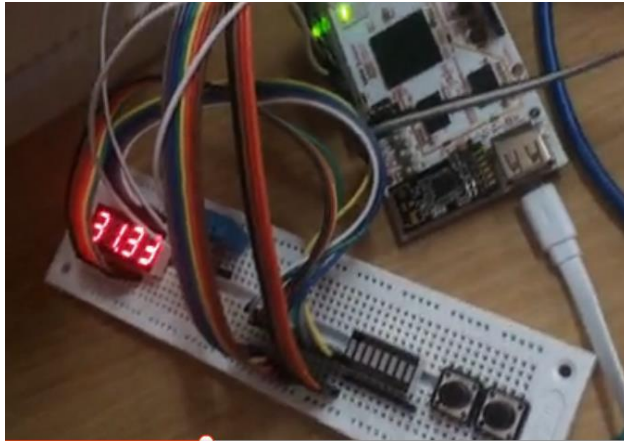
OSTaskCreate( MyTask, sTask1, (void*)Stk1, 4);
OSTaskCreate( MyTask, sTask2, (void*)Stk2, 5);
// OSTaskCreate( MyTask, sTask3, (void*)Stk3, 6);
```

设置温度湿度为全局变量，实现数据共享：

```
int r_read(int pin);  
int humidity;  
int temperature;  
  
//设置阴极接口  
int a = 4;
```

c) 运行效果：

PCduino 上：



PC 端：

```
Temperature (oC): 31.000000 Humidity (%): 32.000000  
Read sensor: OK  
Temperature (oC): 31.000000 Humidity (%): 32.000000  
Read sensor: Time out error  
Temperature (oC): 31.000000 Humidity (%): 32.000000  
Read sensor: OK  
Temperature (oC): 31.000000 Humidity (%): 32.000000  
Read sensor: OK  
Temperature (oC): 31.000000 Humidity (%): 32.000000  
Read sensor: OK  
Temperature (oC): 31.000000 Humidity (%): 32.000000  
Read sensor: Time out error  
Temperature (oC): 31.000000 Humidity (%): 32.000000  
Read sensor: OK  
Temperature (oC): 31.000000 Humidity (%): 32.000000  
Read sensor: Time out error  
Temperature (oC): 31.000000 Humidity (%): 32.000000  
Read sensor: OK  
Temperature (oC): 31.000000 Humidity (%): 32.000000  
Read sensor: OK  
Temperature (oC): 31.000000 Humidity (%): 32.000000  
Read sensor: OK  
Temperature (oC): 31.000000 Humidity (%): 32.000000
```

d) 完整代码请看附件。

4. 拍摄的视频优酷地址：

PCduino 室温计 ucos 应用

http://v.youku.com/v_show/id_XNzIzOTAzODgw.html

PCduino 室温计 ucos 应用 文字清晰版

http://v.youku.com/v_show/id_XNzIzOTA2MDIw.html