

# Assignment 007: Lab 7: 室温计

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## 7 室温计

这个实验的目的是理解 uC/OS II 的任务调度方式，编写 uC/OS II 的应用程序，通过寄存器直接操纵 GPIO 来驱动外部设备。

### 配合课程

第七次：RTOS

### 实验目的

学习 uC/OS II 的应用程序编写；  
理解如何直接操纵 GPIO，体会与 Linux 的不同；  
学习单总线设备的访问方式；  
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；  
360  $\Omega$  1/8W 电阻 2 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）；  
以太网线一根（可能还需要路由器等）；  
1602 LCD（带配套的 5k 微调电阻）。

#### 软件

编译软件；  
Fritzing。

### 实验步骤

设计输出方案，画连线示意图；

- 在面包板上连线，完成外部电路；
- 编写 C/C++ 程序，测试程序和电路；

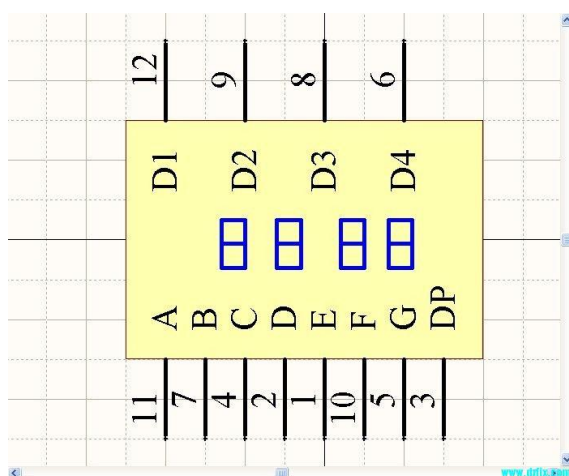
- 测试、实现 uC/OS II 对 GPIO 的访问；
- 实现 DHT-11 数据的读；
- 实现以时分复用方式在四位 7 段数码管上依次显示 0000-9999 的数字；
- 用两个 uC/OS II 任务，一个定时读 DHT-11 数据，一个轮流驱动数码管，一秒一次显示当前温度和湿度。注意处理好两个任务之间的数据共享。

### 自选扩展内容

在 LCD 上显示。

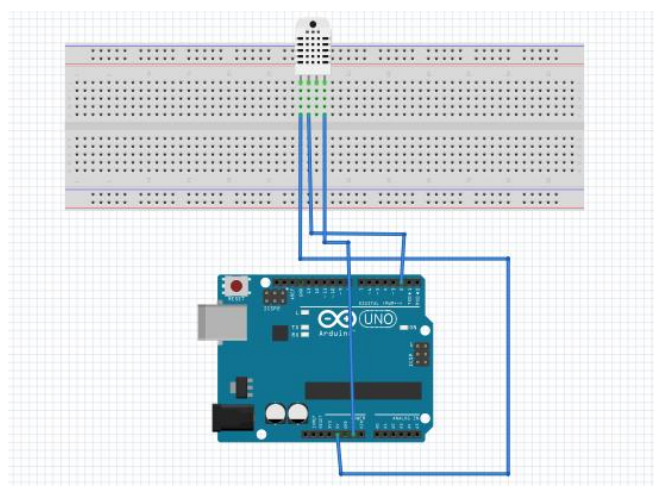
### 实验步骤

#### 1、 数码管原理图

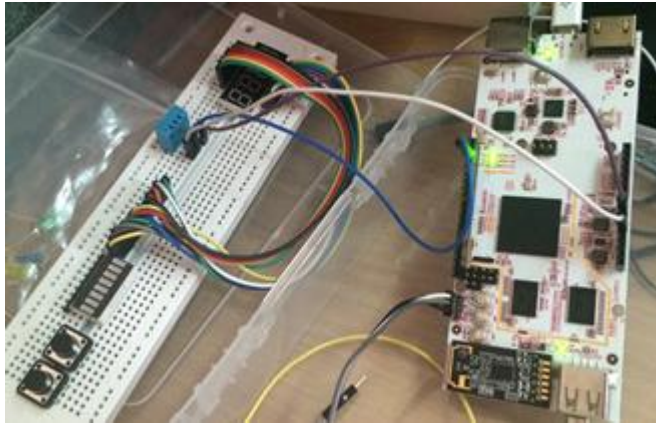


#### 2、 DHT11 连接图

:



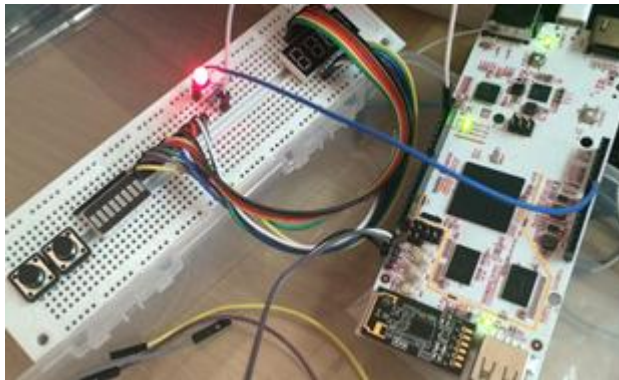
#### 3、 实际连接图



#### 4、测试、实现 uC/OS II 对 GPIO 的访问

参考教程 [http://www.oschina.net/question/1425530\\_144141](http://www.oschina.net/question/1425530_144141)

使用 LED 灯进行测试，闪烁效果如下



#### 5、使用 digitalWrite 进行 IO 的 LOW、HIGH 控制

```
void MyTask(void*p_arg )
{

    char* sTaskName = (char*)p_arg;
    static flag1 =1;
    int a=-1;
    #if OS_CRITICAL_METHOD ==3
        OS_CPU_SR      cpu_sr =0;
    #endif

    while(1)
    {
        /* printf uses mutex to get terminal access,
        therefore must enter critical section */
        OS_ENTER_CRITICAL();
        printf("Name: %s\n", sTaskName );
        if(!strcmp(sTaskName,"Task 1"))
```

```

        {
            if(flag1 ==1)
            {
                flag1 =0;
                printf("HIGH\n");
                digitalWrite(led_pin, HIGH);
                a=digitalRead(btn_pin);
                printf("a:%d\n",a);
            }
            else
            {
                flag1 =1;
                printf("LOW\n");
                digitalWrite(led_pin, LOW);
                a=digitalRead(btn_pin);
                printf("a:%d\n",a);
            }
        }
        OS_EXIT_CRITICAL();

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

```

6、完整代码见 cs.c

7、实现 DHT-11 数据的读；

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;
}

```

重新编译 ucosII, 生成可运行文件: ucos-sample

```
COM3 - PuTTY
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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Read sensor: OKTemperature (oC): 31.000000Humidity (%): 32.000000Name: Task 1
^C
root@ubuntu:/home/ubuntu/ucos2# make
make: Warning: File `config.mk' has modification time 1.3e+08 s in the future
make[1]: Entering directory `/home/ubuntu/ucos2/ucos'
make[1]: Warning: File `/home/ubuntu/ucos2/config.mk' has modification time 1.3e+08 s in the future
make[2]: Entering directory `/home/ubuntu/ucos2/ucos/port'
make[2]: Warning: File `/home/ubuntu/ucos2/config.mk' has modification time 1.3e+08 s in the future
[CC] /home/ubuntu/ucos2/build/os_cpu_c.o
[LD] /home/ubuntu/ucos2/build/port.o
make[2]: warning: Clock skew detected. Your build may be incomplete.
make[2]: Leaving directory `/home/ubuntu/ucos2/ucos/port'
[CC] /home/ubuntu/ucos2/build/os_core.o
[CC] /home/ubuntu/ucos2/build/os_dbg_r.o
```

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
```

完整代码请参考 DHT11.c

- 8、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

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

- 9、 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);

clearLEDS();
pickDigit(2);
pickNumber((n/x/100)%10);
delayMicroseconds(del);

clearLEDS();
pickDigit(3);
// dispDec(3);
pickNumber((n/x/10)%10);
delayMicroseconds(del);

clearLEDS();
pickDigit(4);
pickNumber(n/x%10);
delayMicroseconds(del);
}

```

#### 10、 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);

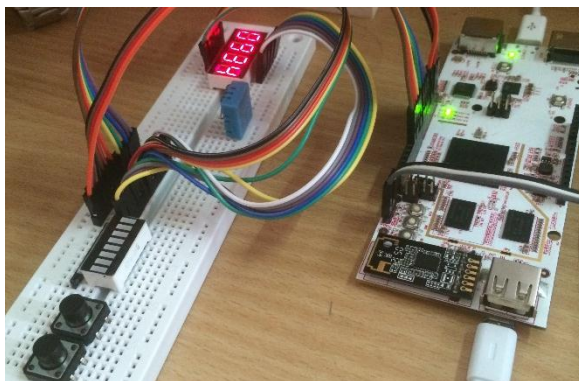
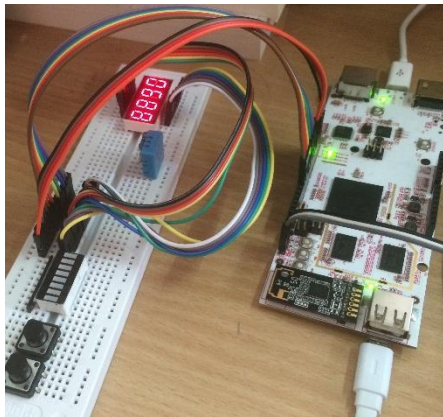
```

```
        break;
    default:
        digitalWrite(d4, HIGH);
        break;
    }
}
```

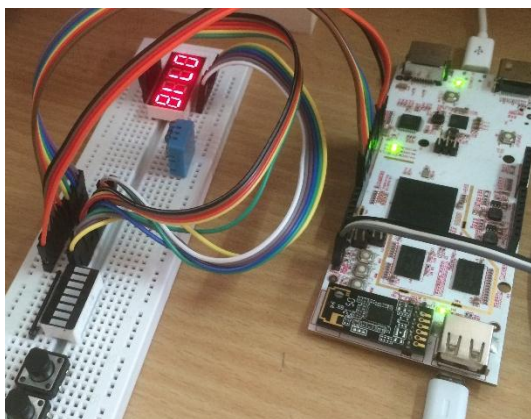
## 11、 八段数码管代码

```
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);
}
```

## 12、 实际运行展示

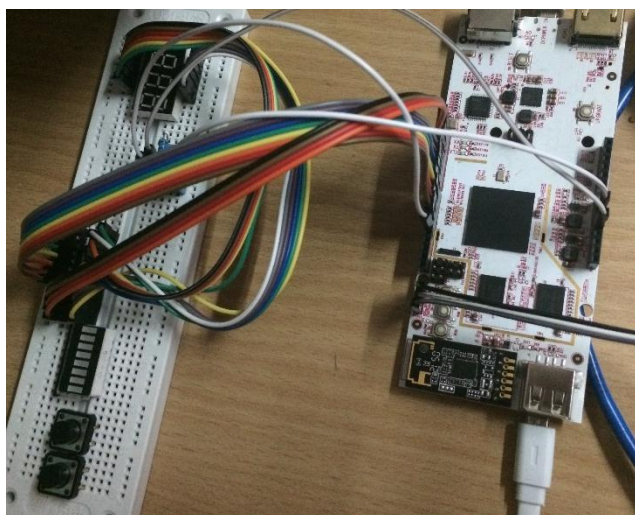






- 13、 用两个 uc/OS II 任务，一个定时读 DHT-11 数据，一个轮流驱动数码管，一秒一次显示当前温度和湿度。

实际连接图



- 14、 创建两个任务，能够并行运行

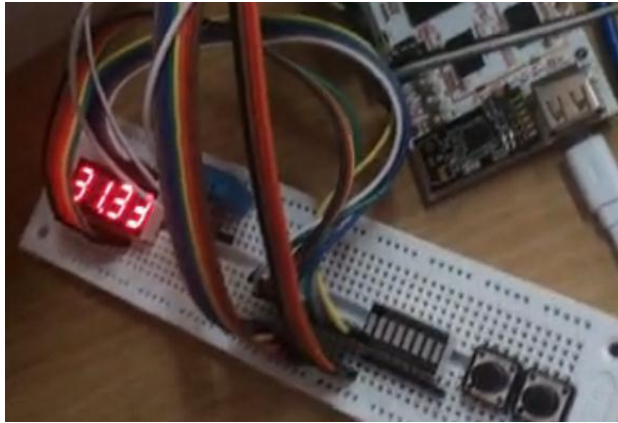
```
hardware_init();
```

```
OSTaskCreate( MyTask, sTask1, (void*)Stk1,4);
```

设置温度湿度为全局变量，实现数据共享

```
int humidity;
int temperature;
```

- 15、 运行效果



```
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
```

16、 视频

[http://v.youku.com/v\\_show/id\\_XMTI2NjE4NzY5Ng==.html](http://v.youku.com/v_show/id_XMTI2NjE4NzY5Ng==.html)