# 浙江大学实验报告

课程名称: <u>嵌入式系统</u> 指导老师: <u>蔡铭</u> 学生姓名: <u>李磊</u> 实验名称: 夏任务 108: 微博温度报警 实验类型: 操作实践学生学号: 3110102782

#### 一、实验目的和要求

利用新浪的 SDK 做一个微博温度报警器, 当检测到的温度达到阈值时发一条微博

### 二、实验内容和原理

利用新浪的 SDK 做一个微博温度报警器, 当检测到的温度达到阈值时发一条微博

### 三、主要仪器设备

- 1. acaDia 板一块;
- 2. 5V/2A 电源一个;
- 3. microUSB 线一根;
- 4. DHT11 一个;
- 5. USB-TTL 串口线一根(FT232RL 芯片或 PL2303 芯片);
- 6. 电阻若干;
- 7. 公线若干;
- 8. PC 一台;
- 9. 以太网线一根。

#### 四、操作方法和实验步骤

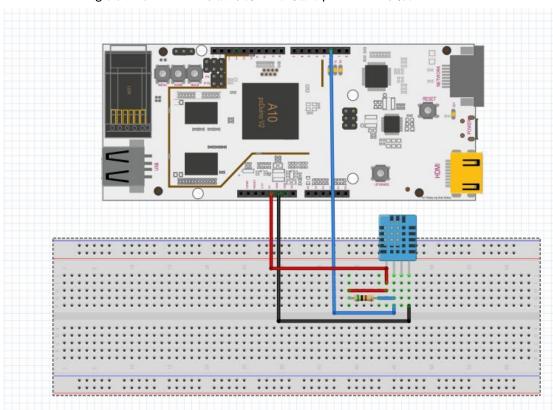
1. 安装新浪 SADK;

\$ pip install sinaweibopy

```
🚷 🗐 🗊 root@Acadia: ~/Arduino
File Edit Tabs Help
root@Acadia:~# ls
Arduino
                                          Videos a.out
           Downloads
                              Pictures
                                                             hello.c
           HelloWorld.java
                              Public
                                                             hello.o
Desktop
                                                   aaa.txt
Documents Music
                              Templates a.c
                                                   hello
                                                             samba
root@Acadia:~# cd Arduino/
root@Acadia:~/Arduino# ls
               sketch_jan01a.cpp sketch_may18a.cpp
Blink.cpp
adc_test.cpp sketch_may17a
                                    sketch_nov10a.cpp
libraries sketch_may17a.cpp sketch_nov24a.cpp
root@Acadia:~/Arduino# sudo pip install sinaweibopy
Downloading/unpacking sinaweibopy
```

#### 2. 连接线路

由于 fritzing 找不到 acaDia 这块开发板,故使用 pcduinoV2 代替:



3. DHT11 获取湿度温度信息代码

源代码:

```
double Fahrenheit(double celsius)
{
    return 1.8 * celsius + 32;
} //摄氏温度度转化为华氏温度
```

```
double Kelvin(double celsius)
{
         return celsius + 273.15;
      //摄氏温度转化为开氏温度
}
// 露点(点在此温度时,空气饱和并产生露珠)
// 参考: http://wahiduddin.net/calc/density_algorithms.htm
double dewPoint(double celsius, double humidity)
{
         double A = 373.15/(273.15 + celsius);
         double SUM = -7.90298 * (A-1);
         SUM += 5.02808 * log10(A);
         SUM += -1.3816e-7 * (pow(10, (11.344*(1-1/A)))-1);
         SUM += 8.1328e-3 * (pow(10,(-3.49149*(A-1)))-1);
         SUM += log10(1013.246);
         double VP = pow(10, SUM-3) * humidity;
         double T = log(VP/0.61078); // temp var
         return (241.88 * T) / (17.558-T);
}
// 快速计算露点,速度是5倍 dewPoint()
// 参考: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dew_point
double dewPointFast(double celsius, double humidity)
         double a = 17.271;
         double b = 237.7;
         double temp = (a * celsius) / (b + celsius) + log(humidity/100);
         double Td = (b * temp) / (a - temp);
         return Td;
}
#include <dht11.h>
dht11 DHT11;
#define DHT11PIN 2
void setup()
  //Serial.begin(9600);
  printf("DHT11 TEST PROGRAM \n");
  printf("LIBRARY VERSION: ");
  printf("%d\n",DHT11LIB_VERSION);
}
void loop()
  printf("\n");
  int chk = DHT11.read(DHT11PIN);
  String cmd;
  char md[80];
  printf("Read sensor: ");
  switch (chk)
```

```
case DHTLIB_OK:
                printf("OK\n");
                break;
  case DHTLIB_ERROR_CHECKSUM:
                printf("Checksum error\n");
                break;
  case DHTLIB_ERROR_TIMEOUT:
                printf("Time out error\n");
                break;
  default:
                printf("Unknown error\n");
                break;
}
printf("Humidity (%): ");
printf("%f\n",(float)DHT11.humidity);
printf("Temperature (oC): ");
printf("%f\n",(float)DHT11.temperature);
cmd = "echo ";
cmd += DHT11.temperature;
cmd += " > ~/temperature";
cmd.toCharArray(md, 80);
                          //将温度写到 temperature 文件中
system(md);
printf("Temperature (oF): ");
printf("%lf\n",Fahrenheit(DHT11.temperature));
printf("Temperature (K): ");
printf("%If\n",Kelvin(DHT11.temperature));
printf("Dew Point (oC): ");
printf("%lf\n",dewPoint(DHT11.temperature, DHT11.humidity));
printf("Dew PointFast (oC): ");
printf("%lf\n",dewPointFast(DHT11.temperature, DHT11.humidity));
delay(2000);
```

4. 使用微博 SDK 发送信息

```
源代码:
```

```
#! /usr/bin/python
# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
import weibo, json

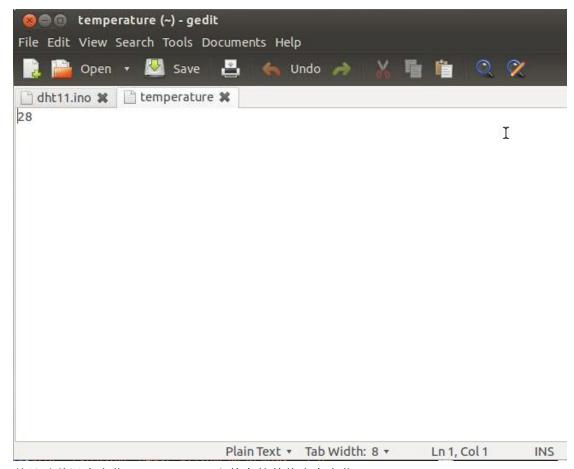
APP_KEY = '******'
APP_SERCRET = ***********
CALLBACK = 'http://183.159.97.11/weibo/callback.py'
THRESHOLD = 30  //温度阈值
PREFIX = '/root/'
```

### 五、实验数据记录和处理

点击 upload, 开始执行程序:

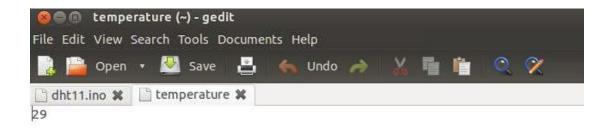
```
File Edit Tabs Help
Read sensor: OK
Humidity (%): 67.000000
Temperature (oC): 28.000000
Temperature (oF): 82.400000
Temperature (K): 301.150000
Dew Point (oC): 21.316609
Dew PointFast (oC): 21.287235
Read sensor: OK
Humidity (%): 66.000000
Temperature (oC): 28.000000
Temperature (oF): 82.400000
Temperature (K): 301.150000
Dew Point (oC): 21.071552
Dew PointFast (oC): 21.041773
Read sensor: Time out error
Humidity (%): 66.000000
Temperature (oC): 28.000000
Temperature (oF): 82.400000
Temperature (K): 301.150000
Dew Point (oC): 21.071552
Dew PointFast (oC): 21.041773
```

查询 temperature 文件,可以看到已经获得了温度信息:



并且随着温度变化,temperature 文件存的数值也在变化:

```
@ @ _208.cpp
File Edit Tabs Help
Read sensor: OK
Humidity (%): 65.000000
Temperature (oC): 29.000000
Temperature (oF): 84.200000
Temperature (K): 302.150000
Dew Point (oC): 21.769963
Dew PointFast (oC): 21.739429
Read sensor: OK
Humidity (%): 65.000000
Temperature (oC): 29.000000
Temperature (oF): 84.200000
Temperature (K): 302.150000
Dew Point (oC): 21.769963
Dew PointFast (oC): 21.739429
Read sensor: OK
Humidity (%): 65.000000
Temperature (oC): 29.000000
Temperature (oF): 84.200000
Temperature (K): 302.150000
Dew Point (oC): 21.769963
Dew PointFast (oC): 21.739429
```



```
Plain Text ▼ Tab Width: 8 ▼ Ln 1, Col 1 INS
启动 python 文件:
 🚷 🗐 🗊 root@Acadia: ~/Desktop
 <u>F</u>ile <u>E</u>dit <u>T</u>abs <u>H</u>elp
  File "/usr/lib/python2.7/json/decoder.py", line 384, in raw_decode
    raise ValueError("No JSON object could be decoded")
ValueError: No JSON object could be decoded
root@Acadia:~/Desktop# python ./catch and send.py
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "./catch_and_send.py", line 14, in <module>
    r = json.loads(r json)
  File "/usr/lib/python2.7/json/ init .py", line 326, in loads
    return default decoder.decode(s)
  File "/usr/lib/python2.7/json/decoder.py", line 366, in decode
    obj, end = self.raw_decode(s, idx=_w(s, 0).end())
  File "/usr/lib/python2.7/json/decoder.py", line 384, in raw_decode raise ValueError("No JSON object could be decoded")
ValueError: No JSON object could be decoded
root@Acadia:~/Desktop# python ./catch and send.py
root@Acadia:~/Desktop# python ./catch and send.py
root@Acadia:~/Desktop# python ./catch_and_send.py
root@Acadia:~/Desktop# python ./catch and send.py
root@Acadia:~/Desktop# python ./catch_and_send.py
root@Acadia:~/Desktop#
```

登录微博,可以看到信息:

acaDia]环境温度超过。 20秒前来自未通过审核应			
阅读5 推广	转发	评论	ß
[acaDia]环境温度超过30摄氏度!!!			~
分钟前 来自未通过审核应	用		

# 六、实验结果与分析

实验成功。

## 七、讨论、心得

本次实验主要学习了 DHT11 的使用,通过查阅各种资料和尝试,我终于成功通过 DHT11 获得数据,并且学习了微博 SDK,最终实现了微博温度报警的功能。