

# Raspberry Pi - IO method

---

## Raspberry Pi - IO method

[Experimental preparation](#)

[Experimental purpose](#)

[Experimental wiring](#)

[Experimental steps and phenomena](#)

[Experimental source code](#)

## Experimental preparation

---

1. Raspberry Pi motherboard
2. 8-channel line patrol module
3. Several Dupont cables

**The Raspberry Pi board needs to download the IO communication source code provided in the document**

## Experimental purpose

---

The content of this experiment is mainly to use the Raspberry Pi main control to receive the data of the 8-channel line patrol module through IO.

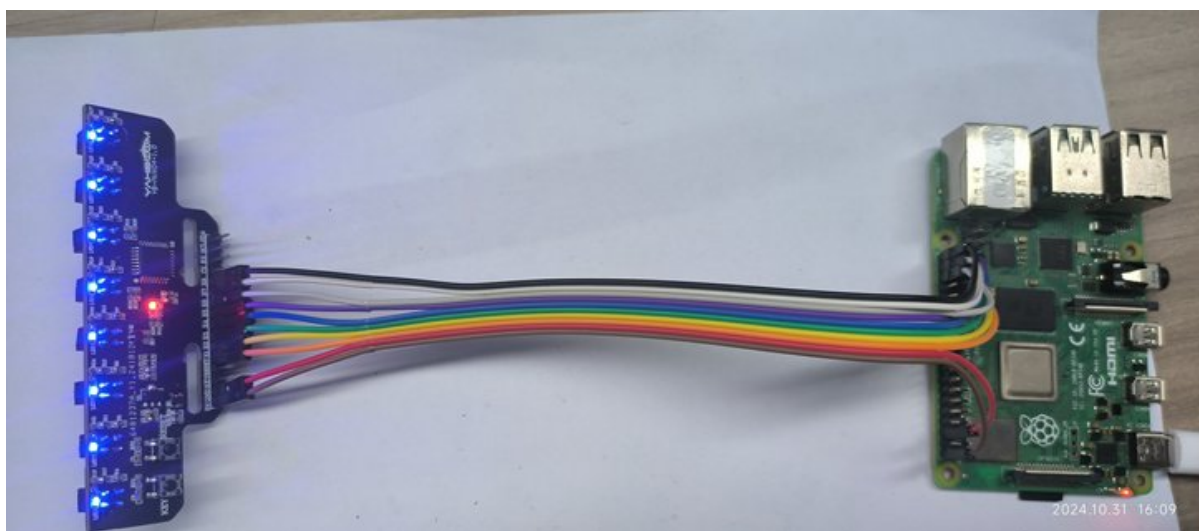
## Experimental wiring

---

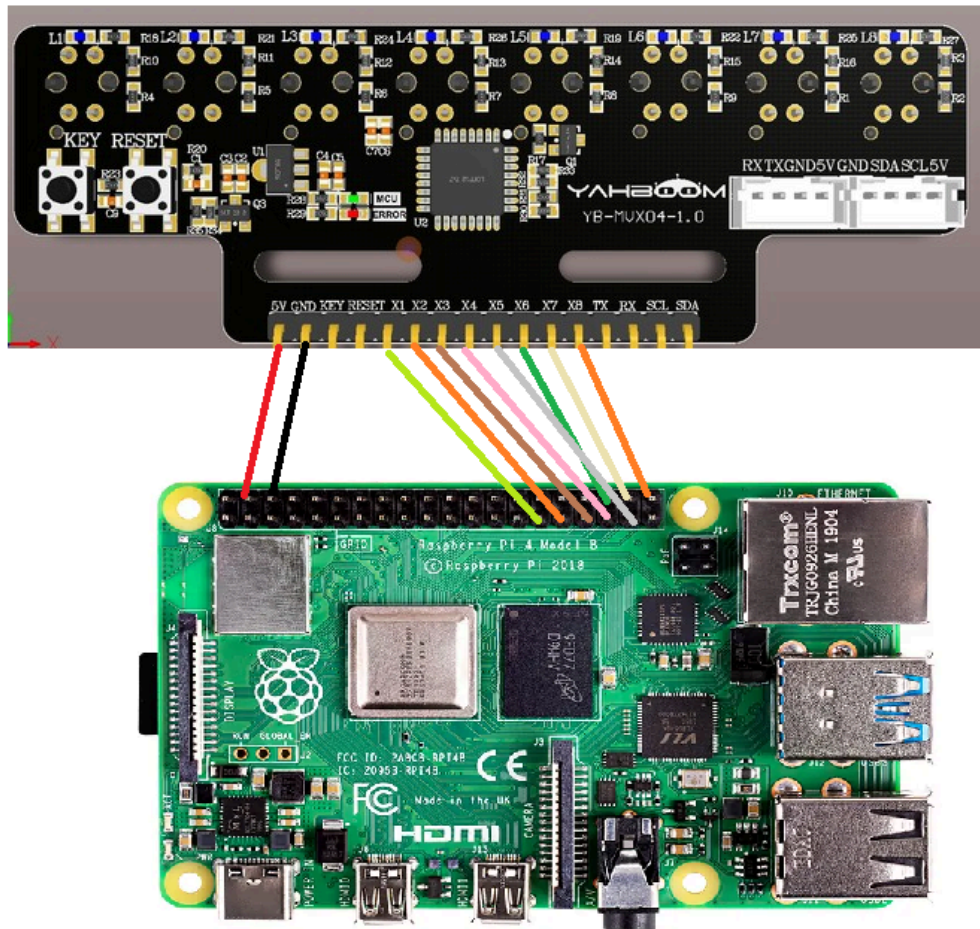
Raspberry Pi	8-channel line patrol module
GPIO.21	x1
GPIO.22	x2
GPIO.23	x3
GPIO.24	x4
GPIO.25	x5
GPIO.27	x6
GPIO.28	x7
GPIO.29	x8
5V	5V
GND	GND

# Raspberry Pi 40pin pin comparison table

wiringPi Coding	BCM Coding	Function Name	Physical pin BOARD coding		Function Name	BCM Coding	wiringPi Coding
		3.3V	1	2	5V		
8	2	SDA.1	3	4	5V		
9	3	SCL.1	5	6	GND		
7	4	GPIO.7	7	8	TXD	14	15
		GND	9	10	RXD	15	16
0	17	GPIO.0	11	12	GPIO.1	18	1
2	27	GPIO.2	13	14	GND		
3	22	GPIO.3	15	16	GPIO.4	23	4
		3.3V	17	18	GPIO.5	24	5
12	10	MOSI	19	20	GND		
13	9	MISO	21	22	GPIO.6	25	6
14	11	SCLK	23	24	CE0	8	10
		GND	25	26	CE1	7	11
30	0	SDA.0	27	28	SCL.0	1	31
21	5	GPIO.21	29	30	GND		
22	6	GPIO.22	31	32	GPIO.26	12	26
23	13	GPIO.23	33	34	GND		
24	19	GPIO.24	35	36	GPIO.27	16	27
25	26	GPIO.25	37	38	GPIO.28	20	28
		GND	39	40	GPIO.29	21	29



As shown in the figure:



## Experimental steps and phenomena

1. After connecting the wires, **do not power on for wiring, power off for wiring**  
Run the script

```
python3 IR_IO.py
```

[illegible]

## Experimental source code

```
try:
    while True:
        # Read pin level
        pin_state_x1 = GPIO.input(x1)
        pin_state_x2 = GPIO.input(x2)
        pin_state_x3 = GPIO.input(x3)
        pin_state_x4 = GPIO.input(x4)
        pin_state_x5 = GPIO.input(x5)
        pin_state_x6 = GPIO.input(x6)
        pin_state_x7 = GPIO.input(x7)
        pin_state_x8 = GPIO.input(x8)

        print("x1:"+str(pin_state_x1)+" x2:"+str(pin_state_x2)+"
x3:"+str(pin_state_x3)+" x4:"+str(pin_state_x4)+" x5:"+str(pin_state_x5)+"
x6:"+str(pin_state_x6)+" x7:"+str(pin_state_x7)+" x8:"+str(pin_state_x8))
        # Wait for a while
        time.sleep(1)
finally:
    # Clean up GPIO settings
```

## `GPIO.cleanup()`

The main function of the source code is very simple. It reads the probe pins of 8 patrol lines through IO and prints them out.