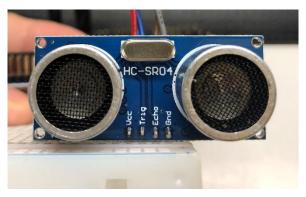
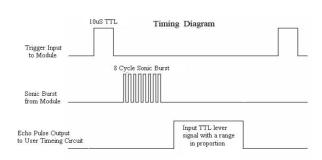
光機電實驗 HC SR04 超音波測距模組

一、模組簡介

此模組有四個腳位,Vcc, Trig, Echo, Gnd。工作電壓為 5v。送一個超過 10us 的高電壓給 Trig,模組會發出 8個 40KHz 的方波來探測距離。若有接收到返回的訊號,Echo 會輸出高電位,其持續時間為超聲波從發射到返回的時間。

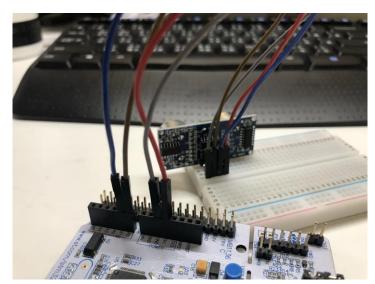




http://www.circuitdb.com/?p=1162

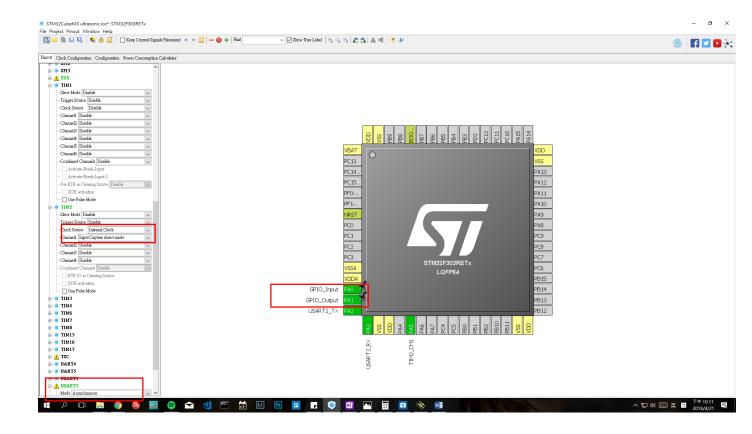
而聲音傳播 1cm 所需時間,若以音速 340 m/s 來計算,大約是 29us。因此我們只要測量 Echo 高電位持續的時間 T,距離即為 T/29/2 (cm)。

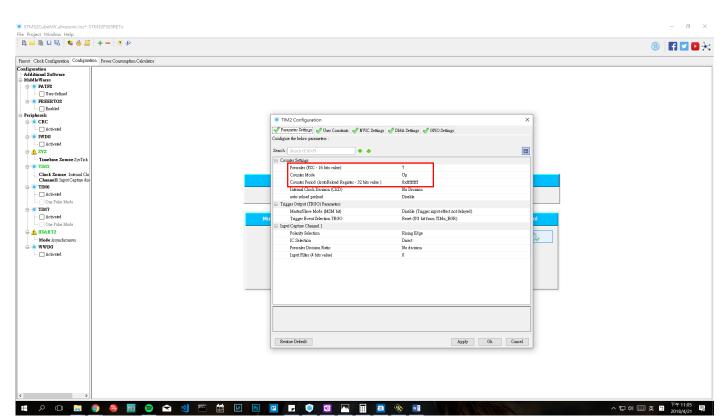
二、while-loop 做法



[Module] \leftrightarrow [EVB] Vcc \leftrightarrow 5V Gnd \leftrightarrow Gnd Trig \leftrightarrow PA_1

Echo \leftrightarrow PA_0



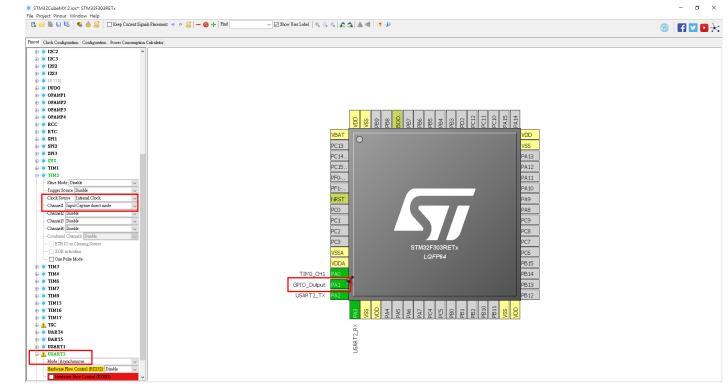


main while loop

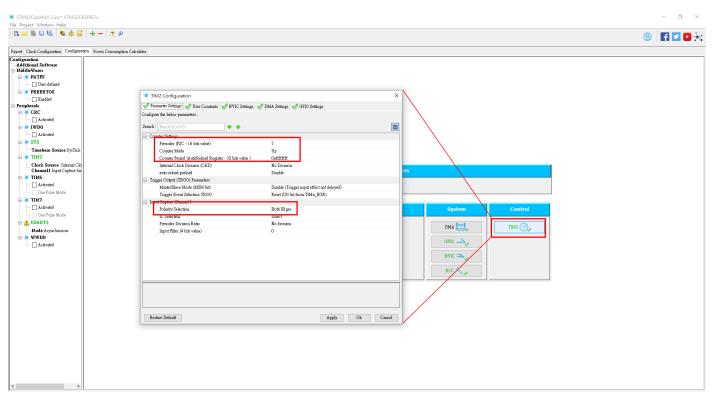
```
while (1)
 while(HAL_TIM_Base_Start(&htim2)!=HAL_OK);
 HAL_GPIO_WritePin(GPIOA,GPIO_PIN_1,1);
 HAL Delay(1);
 HAL_GPIO_WritePin(GPIOA,GPIO_PIN_1,0);
                                                                   //關閉 Trig 輸出
  while(!HAL_GPIO_ReadPin(GPIOA,GPIO_PIN_0));
  uint32_t t1=HAL_TIM_ReadCapturedValue(&htim2,TIM_CHANNEL_1);
 while(HAL_GPIO_ReadPin(GPIOA,GPIO_PIN_0));
 uint32_t t2=HAL_TIM_ReadCapturedValue(&htim2,TIM_CHANNEL_1);
  double distance=0;
 if(t2>t1){
   distance=(t2-t1)/(double)58;
   distance=(__HAL_TIM_GET_AUTORELOAD(&htim2)-t1+1+t2)/(double)58;
 int integer=(int)distance;
  int point=(int)((distance-integer)*100);
  char tosend[20]={0};
  sprintf(tosend,"%d.%02d\r\n",integer,point);
 HAL_UART_Transmit(&huart2, tosend, sizeof(tosend), 0xffff);
 HAL_Delay(60);
```

完整程式請見 Github

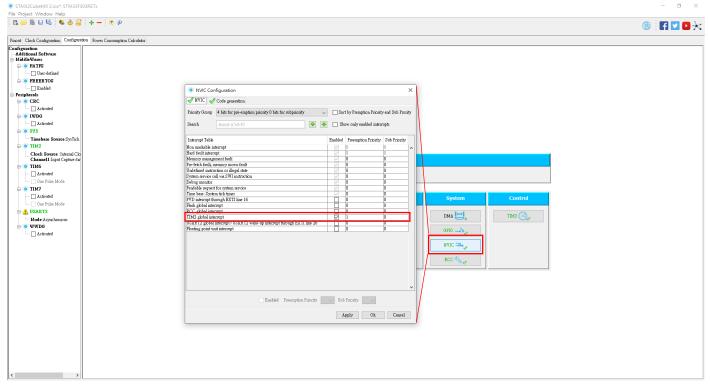
三、較好的做法 - TIM Input Capture(IC) Interrupt



與上個範例不同: PAO 為 TIM2_CH1 的 Input capture



下方 Polarity selection 為 Both edge,讓上升沿和下降沿都能觸發 IC。



由於我們等等會在 TIM2 中斷裡面使用 HAL Delay,所以我們把這個中斷的優先權降低為 1

```
uint32_t t1=0,t2=0,tmp=0;
void HAL_TIM_IC_CaptureCallback(TIM_HandleTypeDef* htim){
 if(htim->Instance==TIM2){
    tmp=HAL_TIM_ReadCapturedValue(&htim2,TIM_CHANNEL_1);
    if(HAL GPIO ReadPin(GPIOA,GPIO PIN 0)==1){
      t1=HAL_TIM_ReadCapturedValue(&htim2,TIM_CHANNEL_1);
      t2=HAL_TIM_ReadCapturedValue(&htim2,TIM_CHANNEL 1);
      double distance=0;
      if(t2>t1){
        distance=(t2-t1)/(double)58;
        distance=(__HAL_TIM_GET_AUTORELOAD(&htim2)-t1+1+t2)/(double)58;
      int integer=(int)distance;
      int point=(int)((distance-integer)*100);
      char tosend[20]={0};
      sprintf(tosend,"%d.%02d\r\n",integer,point);
      HAL_UART_Transmit(&huart2, tosend, sizeof(tosend), 0xffff);
     HAL_Delay(60);
      HAL GPIO WritePin(GPIOA, GPIO PIN 1,1);
      HAL_Delay(1);
      HAL_GPIO_WritePin(GPIOA,GPIO_PIN_1,0);
```

```
/* USER CODE BEGIN 2 */
//開始等待 TIM IC 的中斷
HAL_TIM_IC_Start_IT(&htim2,TIM_CHANNEL_1);
//進行第一次測距的 Trig
HAL_GPIO_WritePin(GPIOA,GPIO_PIN_1,1);
HAL_Delay(1);
HAL_GPIO_WritePin(GPIOA,GPIO_PIN_1,0);
/* USER CODE END 2 */
```

完整程式請見 Github

四、TIM Input Capture(IC) Interrupt 的另一種方法

```
uint32_t t1=0,t2=0,tmp=0;
void HAL_TIM_IC_CaptureCallback(TIM_HandleTypeDef* htim){
 if(htim->Instance==TIM2){
    if(HAL_GPIO_ReadPin(GPIOA,GPIO_PIN_0)==1){
     __HAL_TIM_SET_COUNTER(&htim2,0);
    }else{
     int cnt=_ HAL_TIM_GET_COUNTER(&htim2);
     distance=cnt/(double)58;
     int integer=(int)distance;
      int point=(int)((distance-integer)*100);
      char tosend[20]={0};
      sprintf(tosend,"%d.%02d\r\n",integer,point);
     HAL_UART_Transmit(&huart2, tosend, sizeof(tosend), 0xffff);
     HAL_Delay(60);
     HAL_GPIO_WritePin(GPIOA,GPIO_PIN_1,1);
     HAL_Delay(1);
     HAL GPIO WritePin(GPIOA, GPIO PIN 1,0);
```

完整程式請見 Github