

- Triger 핀에 10uS 정도의 High 신호를 주면 초음파센서는 40kHz 펄스를 자동적으로 8번을 발생함
- 펄스를 발생시킨 직후에 Echo 핀은 High 되고 반사된 초음파가 감지되었을 때 Echo 핀이 Low가 됨
- Echo 핀이 High였다가 Low가 되는 데 걸리는 시간을 측정하며, 그 시간을 초음파의 속도/2(즉, 58)로 나누면 거리가 나옴

```
#include(stdio.h)
#include(wiringPi.h)
#define trigPin 5
#define echoPin 4
int main (void)
      int distance=0;
      int pulse = 0;
      if(wiringPiSetup () == -1)
      return 1;
      pinMode (trigPin, OUTPUT);
      pinMode (echoPin, INPUT);
      for(;;)
```

```
digitalWrite (trigPin, LOW);
usleep(2);
digitalWrite (trigPin, HIGH);
usleep(20);
digitalWrite (trigPin, LOW);
while(digitalRead(echoPin) == LOW);
long startTime = micros();
while(digitalRead(echoPin) == HIGH);
long travelTime = micros() - startTime;
int distance = travelTime / 58;
printf("Distance: %dcm \ n", distance);
delay(100);
```



#### ◆ Define 부분에 GPIO 23, 24번 사용

wiringPi		3.3V	1	2	5V		wiringPi
8	I2C_SDA	GPIO02	3	4	(5V)		
9	I2C_SCL	GPIO03	(5)	6	<b>GND</b>		
7	<b>GPCLK</b>	GPIO04	7	8	GPIO14	UART_TXD	15
		(GND)	9	10	GPIO15	UART_RXD	16
0		GPIO17				PCM_CLK	1
2		GPIO27	13	14)	(GND)		
3		GPIO22		16)	GPIO23		4
		(3.3V)	17	18	GPIO24		5
12	SPI_MOSI	GPIO10	19	20	(GND)		
13	SPI_MISO	GPIO09	21)	22	GPIO25		6
14	SPI_SCLK	GPIO11	23	24)	GPIO08	SPI_CE0	10
		(GND)	25	26	GPIO07	SPI_CE1	11/



gcc -o ultrasonic ultrasonic.c -lwiringPi



#### 1) 거리 센서

적외선 반사각을 이용한 거리센서로 유용한 센서임

타이머 등을 이용한 초음파 센서보다 거리측정에 많이 사용함

예상가격 : 7천 원~1만 5천 원

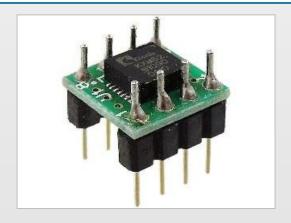


#### 2) x, y, z의 3축 가속도 센서

예상가격: 1만 원~10만 원

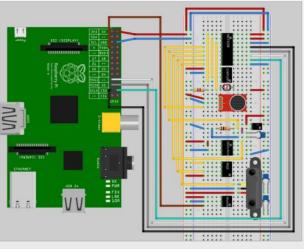
자신의 사용목적에 따라 다양한 선택을 할 수 있음

ADC가 가능한 아날로그 출력도 있으며, uart 및 i2c, spi 등의 통신 기능을 포함한 제품도 있음









#### 인체감지 센서

- 화장실 및 자동 소등 등에 많이 사용되는 인체감지 센서
- 예상가격: 2천~2만 원
- 참고사항
  - PIR 센서 (초전형 적외선 센서)는 적외선의 변화를 감지함
  - 센서 반응이 가능한 범위 내에서의 움직임을 체크함
  - 휴먼모션 센서



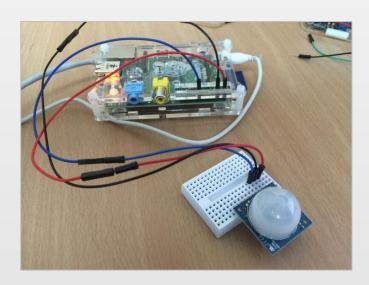
#### 조도 센서

- 주변 환경의 밝기를 측정 가능
- 예상가격: 200~500원
- 임계값 이상이면 밝은 상태,
   임계값 이하이면 어두운 상태로 인식함
- 럭스(Lux)와 같은 절대치를 얻는다는 생각보다는 상대값으로 처리함



전원 핀 외 OUT 핀과 CDS가 있으나, CDS만 연결함

배선: VCC, GND, CDS



```
import time
import RPi.GPIO as io
io.setmode(io.BCM)
pir_pin = 25
io.setup(pir_pin, io.IN) # activate input with PullUp
while True:
      if io.input(pir_pin):
              print("PIR ALARM!")
      else:
              print("NONE")
     time.sleep(0.5)
```



#### 1) MCP3208를 통한 센서 읽기

(1/3)

```
#define CS_MCP3208 10
                           // BCM_GPIO_8
#define SPI CHANNEL 0
#define SPI_SPEED 1000000 // 1MHz
               4.8 // Supply Voltage
#define VCC
int read_mcp3208_adc(unsigned char adcChannel):
unsigned char buff[3];
int adcValue = 0;
buff[0] = 0x06 | ((adcChannel & 0x07) \rangle 2);
buff[1] = ((adcChannel \& 0x07) \langle \langle 6);
buff[2] = 0x00;
```

```
digitalWrite(CS_MCP3208, 0); // Low: CS Active wiringPiSPIDataRW(SPI_CHANNEL, buff, 3); buff[1] = 0x0F & buff[1]; adcValue = (buff[1] (\langle 8) | buff[2]; digitalWrite(CS_MCP3208, 1); // High: CS Inactive return adcValue;}
```

```
int main (void)
 int adcChannel = 0;
 int adcValue[8] = \{0\};
 if(wiringPiSetup() == -1)
 fprintf (stdout, "Unable to start wiringPi: %s \ n", strerror(errno));
 return 1;
 if(wiringPiSPISetup(SPI_CHANNEL, SPI_SPEED) == -1)
 fprintf (stdout, "wiringPiSPISetup Failed: %s \ n", strerror(errno));
 return 1;
 pinMode(CS_MCP3208, OUTPUT);
```

#### 1) MCP3208를 통한 센서 읽기

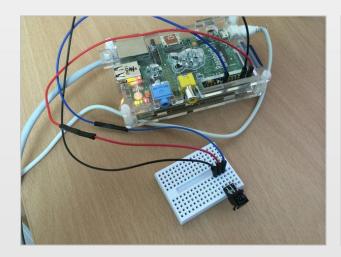
```
while(1)
 adcValue[0] = read_mcp3208_adc(0); // Temperature Sensor
 adcValue[0] = ((adcValue[0] * VCC / 4095 - (0.1 * VCC)) / (0.8 * VCC)) * 200 - 50;
 adcValue[1] = read_mcp3208_adc(1); // Humidity Sensor
 adcValue[1] = ((adcValue[1] * VCC / 4095 - (0.1 * VCC))/(0.8 * VCC)) * 100;
 adcValue[2] = read_mcp3208_adc(2); // Illuminance Sensor
 adcValue[3] = read_mcp3208_adc(3); // Mic Sensor
 adcValue[4] = read_mcp3208_adc(4); // Flame Sensor
 adcValue[5] = read_mcp3208_adc(5); // Acceleration Sensor (Z-Axis)
 adcValue[6] = read_mcp3208_adc(6); // Gas Sensor
 adcValue[7] = read_mcp3208_adc(7); // Distace Sensor
 adcValue[7] = 27*pow((double)(adcValue[7]*VCC/4095), -1.10);
 for (int i=0; i(8; i++) printf ("%5d ",adcValue[i]);
 printf("\n");
return 0;
```

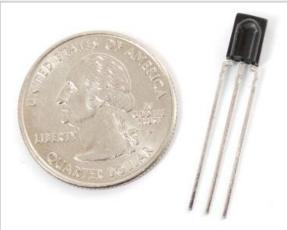
(3/3)



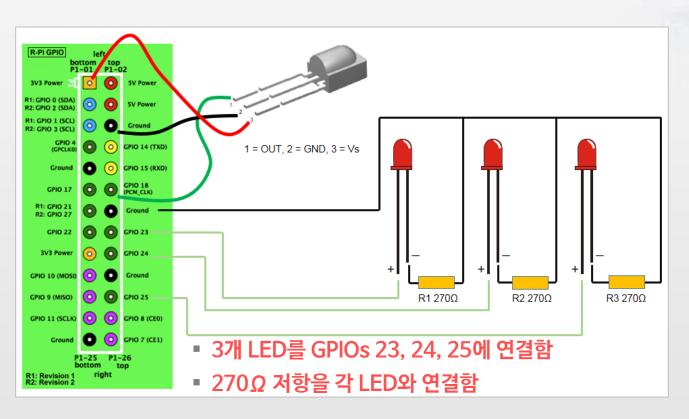


GPIO 18. You can choose another pin, just take note of it as you will need to specify this pin when installing LIRC.





#### 🔷 IR 센서 연결



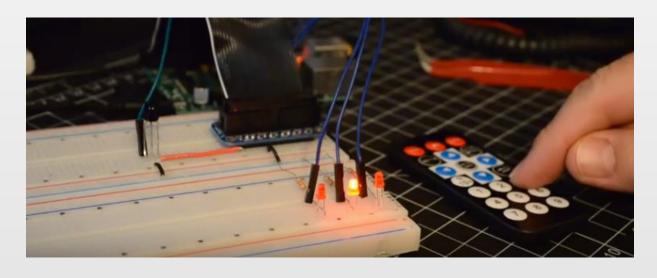
🔷 Lirc 및 Client Library 설치

pi@raspberrypi ~ \$ sudo apt-get install lirc liblircclient-dev

► LIRC(Linux Infrared Remote Control, http://www.lirc.org)는 IR리모컨 신호를 받거나 보내는데 유용한 데몬임



lirc\_dev lirc\_rpi gpio\_in\_pin=18



#### 출력결과

pulse 627 space 514 pulse 624 space 513 pulse 599 space 521 pulse 618 space 1668 pulse 589 space 532



The GY-80 is tiny, only about 27x17mm in size, and has following I2C sensors:

- HMC5883L(3-Axis Digital Compass),
   I2C Address 0x1E, datasheet
- ADXL345 (3-Axis Digital Accelerometer),
   I2C Address 0x53, datasheet
- L3G4200D(3-Axis Angular Rate Sensor/Gyro),
   Address 0x69, datasheet
- BMP085 (Barometric Pressure/Temperature Sensor), I2C Address 0x77, data sheet



#### Raspberry Pi I2C Setup

The Raspberry Pi's I2C interface is disabled by default

\$ sudo vi /etc/modules

Add the following lines (and reboot for it to take effect):

i2c-bcm2708

i2c-dev

Check if the I2C modules have been disabled, \$more /etc/modprobe.d/raspi-blacklist.conf

# blacklist spi and i2c by default (many users don't need them)

blacklist spi-bcm2708

blacklist i2c-bcm2708



I2C 툴을 설치함(I2c-tools)

\$ sudo apt-get install i2c-tools python-smbus

This checks the driver side of things – there are two potential I2C Linux devices:

sudo i2cdetect -l

i2c-0 i2c bcm2708\_i2c.0 I2C adapter

i2c-1 i2c bcm2708\_i2c.1 I2C adapter

Now let's check if there are any I2C devices detected

```
$ sudo i2cdetect -y 1
   0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 a b c d e f
```

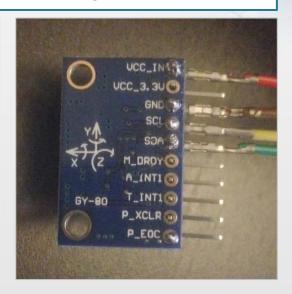
I'm using four jumper cables (red, brown, green and yellow) to connect the GY-80 IMU to the Raspberry Pi GPIO pins (as in the photo above)

VCC\_IN ↔ Raspberry Pi GPIO pin 1, 3.3V

GND ↔ Raspberry Pi GPIO pin 6, Ground

SCL ↔ Raspberry Pi GPIO pin 5, I2C serial clock (SCL)

SDA ↔ Raspberry Pi GPIO pin 3, I2C serial data (SDA)



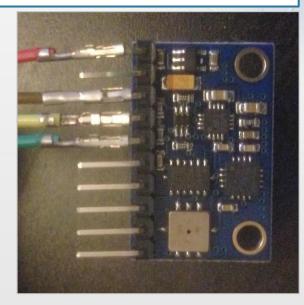
four I2C devices found, with the published hex identifiers

HMC5883L(3-Axis Digital Compass), I2C Address 0x1E

ADXL345(3-Axis Digital Accelerometer), I2C Address 0 × 53

L3G4200D(3-Axis Angular Rate Sensor), I2C Address 0×69

BMP085 (Barometric Pressure / Temperature Sensor), I2C Address 0 × 77

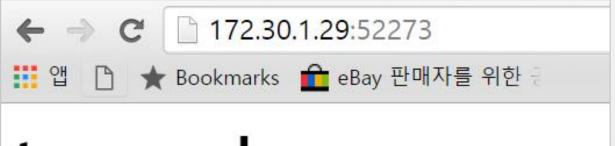


- \$ wget http://www.airspayce.com/mikem/bcm2835/bcm2835-1.50.tar.gz
- \$ tar zxvf bcm2835-1.50.tar.gz
- \$ cd bcm2835-1.50
- \$./configure
- \$ make; \$ sudo make check; \$ sudo make install
- \$ npm install node-dht-sensor
- \$ sudo nano dht11.js
- Web에서도 접속해서 온습도를 알 수 있도록 Node.js로 구현함
- https://github.com/mqttjs/MQTT.js(Node.js 기반 MQTT 클라이언트 설치)
- npm install mqtt save 설치 후
- https://github.com/3DKIDS/arduino/blob/master/node\_web\_dht11

```
var sensorLib = require('node-dht-sensor');
var sensor = {
 initialize: function () {
  return sensorLib.initialize(11, 25); // dht version: 11,
 using 25 pin
 read: function () {
 var readout = sensorLib.read();
  console.log('Temperature: ' + readout.
  temperature.toFixed(2) + 'C, ' + 'humidity: '
  + readout.humidity.toFixed(2) + '%');
  setTimeout(function () {
  sensor.read();
 }, 2000);
```

```
}
};
if (sensor.initialize()) {
  sensor.read();
} else {
  console.warn('Failed to initialize sensor');
}
```





# temp\_value:

Temperature: 28.00C, humidity: 37.00%

#### 🔷 콘솔 출력 화면

```
pi@raspberrypi:~/Public $ sudo node dht11.js
Temperature: 0.00C, humidity: 0.00%
Temperature: 26.00C, humidity: 37.00%
```



sudo service mongodb start



sudo service mongodb status



sudo service mongodb stop



https://github.com/3DKIDS/arduino/blob/master/20160919ModuFarm

(1/2)

```
read: function () {
 var readout = sensorLib.read();
  console.log('Temperature: ' + readout.temperature.toFixed(2) + 'C, ' + 'humidity: ' +
readout.humidity.toFixed(2) + '%');
           Temp = 'Temp: ' + readout.temperature.toFixed(2);
           Hum = 'Hum: ' + readout.humidity.toFixed(2);
                      var url = 'mongodb://localhost:27017/ModuFarm';
                      MongoClient.connect(url, function(err, db) {
                       assert.equal(null, err);
                       console.log("Connected correctly to server");
                       db.collection('Sensor1').insert(Temp, function(err, r) {
                                    assert.equal(null, err);
                                    assert.equal(1, r.insertedCount);
```

```
(2/2)
```

```
});
                     db.collection('Sensor1').insert(Hum, function(err, r) {
                                assert.equal(null, err);
                                assert.equal(1, r.insertedCount);
                     });
                     db.close();
                    });
setTimeout(function () {
sensor.read();
}, 2000);}
```