通訊網路實驗 Lab1 Report

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一、實驗目的(第二部分實驗說明會有更詳細介紹)

Q1

用 LED 的亮暗長度產生 SOS 的摩斯密碼。

Q2

使用 DHT11 量測溫度和濕度,達一定溫度時要讓 LED 燈亮。

Q3

利用 HC-SR04 測量距離並製作出距離警示燈。

Q4

整合前面的實驗內容,結合 DHT11、HC-SR04、LED,做出能更精確量測距離的距離警示燈。

二、實驗過程(Code+說明)

Q1

已知 S 和 O 的密碼為下:

s ... o ---

Dot 代表亮 0.1 秒,Dash 則是 0.3 秒,另外同字母的任兩個 dot 或 dash 間要暗 0.1 秒,字母間 0.3 秒,單字間 0.7 秒,這些設定都寫在程式碼中。另外在硬體設備上,將樹梅派的輸出接腳連上 LED 正極,並由 GPIO 控制訊號為 HIGH 或 LOW,而 LED 負極和 GND 間放上電阻以免燒毀,這些控制以 GPIO.HIGH 或 GPIO.LOW 的形式出現在程式碼中。

```
#!/usr/bin/env python
import RPi.GPIO as GPIO
import time
# GPIO.BOARD->pin number
# GPIO.BCM->GPIO number
GPIO.setmode(GPIO.BOARD)
# 第 12 pin 腳負責控制 LED
LED_PIN = 12
GPIO.setup(LED_PIN, GPIO.OUT)
while True: # 反覆執行
```

```
# 反覆亮 SOS 的摩斯密碼
print("Letter S")
GPIO.output(LED_PIN, GPIO.HIGH)
time.sleep(0.1)
GPIO.output(LED PIN, GPIO.LOW)
time.sleep(0.1)
GPIO.output(LED PIN, GPIO.HIGH)
time.sleep(0.1)
GPIO.output(LED_PIN, GPIO.LOW)
time.sleep(0.1)
GPIO.output(LED_PIN, GPIO.HIGH)
time.sleep(0.1)
# letter 間需要空三個單位時間
print("SPACE")
GPIO.output(LED PIN, GPIO.LOW)
time.sleep(0.3)
print("Letter 0")
GPIO.output(LED_PIN, GPIO.HIGH)
time.sleep(0.3)
GPIO.output(LED PIN, GPIO.LOW)
time.sleep(0.1)
GPIO.output(LED_PIN, GPIO.HIGH)
time.sleep(0.3)
GPIO.output(LED_PIN, GPIO.LOW)
time.sleep(0.1)
GPIO.output(LED PIN, GPIO.HIGH)
time.sleep(0.3)
print("SPACE")
GPIO.output(LED_PIN, GPIO.LOW)
time.sleep(0.3)
print("Letter S")
GPIO.output(LED_PIN, GPIO.HIGH)
time.sleep(0.1)
GPIO.output(LED_PIN, GPIO.LOW)
time.sleep(0.1)
```

```
GPIO.output(LED_PIN, GPIO.HIGH)
time.sleep(0.1)
GPIO.output(LED_PIN, GPIO.LOW)
time.sleep(0.1)
GPIO.output(LED_PIN, GPIO.HIGH)
time.sleep(0.1)

# word 間需要空七個單位時間
print("LED is off")
GPIO.output(LED_PIN, GPIO.LOW)
time.sleep(0.7)

GPIO.cleanup() # 清除 GPIO 設定
```

Q2

在實驗中用到溫溼度感測器 DHT11,將其 data 腳接到 GPIO 4 (Pin7),就可以用程式碼讓他運作並接收資料,這次實驗需要讓使用者自行決定 threshold 溫度,所以程式碼中用了 threshold=input(),當測出的溫度超過輸入的溫度,LED 就會亮。要注意的是執行時要輸入 \$ sudo ./AdafruitDHT.py 11 4 表示使用 DHT11, data 來自 GPIO 4。

```
#!/usr/bin/python
# 設定函式庫以及相關腳位
import sys
import Adafruit DHT
import time
import RPi.GPIO as GPIO
GPIO.setmode(GPIO.BOARD)
LED PIN = 12
GPIO.setup(LED PIN, GPIO.OUT)
# 設定 DHT 相關參數
sensor_args = { '11': Adafruit_DHT.DHT11,
               '22': Adafruit_DHT.DHT22,
               '2302': Adafruit DHT.AM2302 }
if len(sys.argv) == 3 and sys.argv[1] in sensor_args:
   sensor = sensor_args[sys.argv[1]]
   pin = sys.argv[2]
else:
```

```
print('Usage: sudo ./Adafruit_DHT.py [11|22|2302] <GPIO pin number>')
   print('Example: sudo ./Adafruit DHT.py 2302 4 - Read from an AM2302 connect$
   sys.exit(1)
threshold = input("temp")
humidity, temperature = Adafruit DHT.read retry(sensor, pin)
# temperature = temperature * 9/5.0 + 32
if humidity is not None and temperature is not None:
   print('Temp={0:0.1f}* Humidity={1:0.1f}%'.format(temperature, humidity))
else:
    print('Failed to get reading. Try again!')
    sys.exit(1)
while(True):
   # 讀取溫溼度
   humidity, temperature = Adafruit DHT.read retry(sensor, pin)
   # 設定 output format
   print('Temp={0:0.1f}* Humidity={1:0.1f}%'.format(temperature, humidity))
   if(temperature>threshold): # 大於一定溫度就亮
       GPIO.output(LED PIN, GPIO.HIGH)
    else:
       GPIO.output(LED_PIN, GPIO.LOW)
    time.sleep(1)
GPIO.cleanup() #清除 GPIO 設定
```

Q3

這個實驗用樹梅派控制HC-SR04的Trigger發射訊號,訊號打到物體後會反彈並由Echo接收,可以利用發射和接收的時間差(t),加上預設的聲速 343,計算出 HC-SR04 和物體的距離(d)。

```
# 引進函式庫、設定腳位、設定變數
import RPi.GPIO as GPIO
import time
# 忽略警示訊息
GPIO.setwarnings(False)
v=343
TRIG = 16
E = 18
```

```
LED = 12
# print '1'
GPIO.setmode(GPIO.BOARD)
GPIO.setup(TRIG, GPIO.OUT)
GPIO.setup(E, GPIO.IN)
GPIO.output(TRIG, GPIO.LOW)
GPIO.setup(LED, GPIO.OUT)
def measure():
   # 發送一個瞬間訊號
   GPIO.output(TRIG, GPIO.HIGH)
   time.sleep(0.00001)
   GPIO.output(TRIG, GPIO.LOW)
   pulse start = 0
   pulse_end = 0
   while GPIO.input(E) == GPIO.LOW:
       pulse_start = time.time()
   while GPIO.input(E) == GPIO.HIGH:
       pulse_end = time.time()
   # 距離為(來回總耗時*音速)/2
   t = pulse_end - pulse_start
   d = t * v
   d = d / 2
   return (d*100)
while (1):
   print measure()
   dis=measure()
   # 距離介在 10~20: 閃爍
   if dis > 10 and dis < 20:
       GPIO.output(LED, GPIO.HIGH)
       time.sleep(0.2)
       GPIO.output(LED, GPIO.LOW)
       time.sleep(0.2)
       GPIO.output(LED, GPIO.HIGH)
       time.sleep(0.2)
```

Q4

最後一個實驗要同時使用 DHT11 和 HC-SR04,這次測距結果會較符合實際情況。假設發射和接收的時間差是 t,DHT11 量出的當下溫度是 c,那就會讓聲速v=331+0.6c。接著就可以以 $d=v*(\frac{t}{2})$ 計算出 HC-SR04 和物體的距離(d)。

```
# 引入模組、設定腳位和 GPIO
import RPi.GPIO as GPIO
import time
import Adafruit DHT
GPIO.setwarnings(False)
TRIG = 16
E = 18
LED = 12
# print '1'
GPIO.setmode(GPIO.BOARD)
GPIO.setup(TRIG, GPIO.OUT)
GPIO.setup(E, GPIO.IN)
GPIO.output(TRIG, GPIO.LOW)
GPIO.setup(LED, GPIO.OUT)
# 設定 DHT11
sensor_args = { '11': Adafruit_DHT.DHT11,
               '22': Adafruit_DHT.DHT22,
               '2302': Adafruit_DHT.AM2302 }
sensor = sensor_args['11']
```

```
# GPIO 第四腳位
dht pin = 4
def measure(v):
   GPIO.output(TRIG, 1)
   time.sleep(0.00001)
   GPIO.output(TRIG, 0)
   pulse start = 0
   pulse end = 0
   while GPIO.input(E) == 0:
       pulse start = time.time()
   while GPIO.input(E) == 1:
       pulse end = time.time()
   t = pulse_end - pulse_start
   d = t * v
   d = d / 2
   return d * 100
while 1:
   H, T = Adafruit_DHT.read_retry(sensor, dht_pin)
   # 音速公式
   v = 331 + 0.6 * T
   # 印出溫度和速度
   print ("==========================")
   print ("Temp:" + str(T) + "*C")
   print ("V=331+0.6*" + str(T))
   print ("="+str(v))
   # 計算距離並 print
   d = measure(v)
   print ("Distance : " + str(d))
   # 判斷距離並決定 LED 燈行為
   if d > 10 and d < 20:
       GPIO.output(LED, 1)
       time.sleep(0.2)
       GPIO.output(LED, 0)
       time.sleep(0.2)
       GPIO.output(LED, 1)
       time.sleep(0.2)
```

```
GPIO.output(LED, 0)
    time.sleep(0.2)
    GPIO.output(LED, 1)
    time.sleep(0.2)
    GPIO.output(LED, 0)
elif d < 10:
    GPIO.output(LED, 1)
else:
    GPIO.output(LED, 0)
time.sleep(0.2)</pre>
```

三、問題及解法

在做第三題量距離的時候,一直測出和實際情況相差許多的結果,在換過 HC-SR04 也確認接線後也找不出結果,但就在準備離開時突然被對面同學提醒是否有接錯3.3V和5V,於是把 HC-SR04 的 VCC 改接到樹梅派的 5V 接腳,最後順利解決問題。



四、心得

原本想說脫離大二電子實驗就不會再碰到麵包板、HC-SR04、DHT11、杜邦線這些東西,沒想到大三上的選修又和他們見面,心裡免不了擔心和害怕。但這次實驗課比我想像得還要順利不少,照著講義下載、燒資料到樹梅派的過程也讓我開始期待。在電子實驗中是用 Arduino Uno 控制 HC-SR04、DHT11、LED 等元件的行為,不過這次用到樹梅派這台小電腦控制,感覺自己會在這堂課中學習並成長。

Reference:

```
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