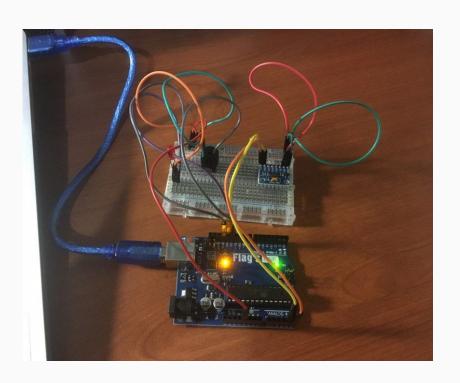
1072 數位學習期末專題

地震監測警報系統(ADXL345感測器)

資科三 U10516045 王冠中

功能



地震感測器

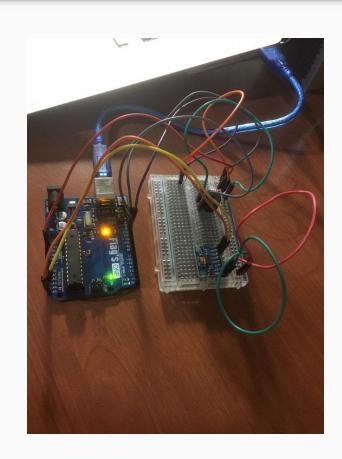
- 當ADXL345元件感測到晃動時, 會讓LED燈發光並鳴笛
- 停止晃動後停止發光、鳴笛

邏輯

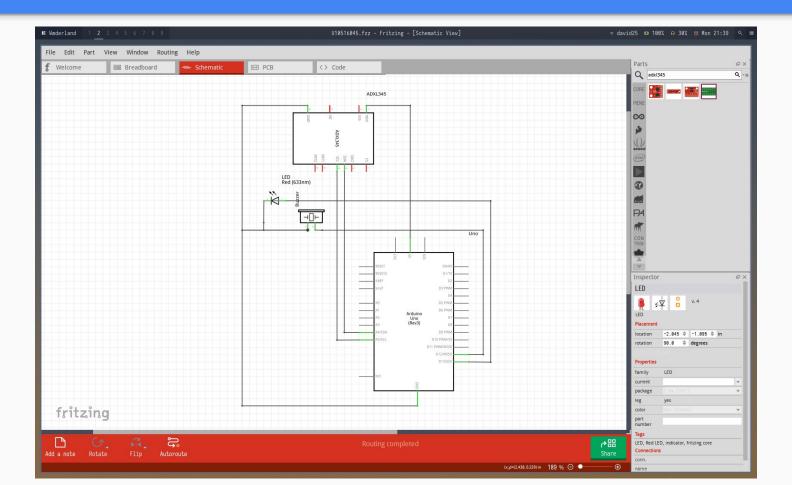
loop() 中每次讀取sensor的x,y,z軸值, 然後和前一次的x,y,z軸值比較(相減取絕 對值),如果大於一定的量就發亮鳴笛

元件清單

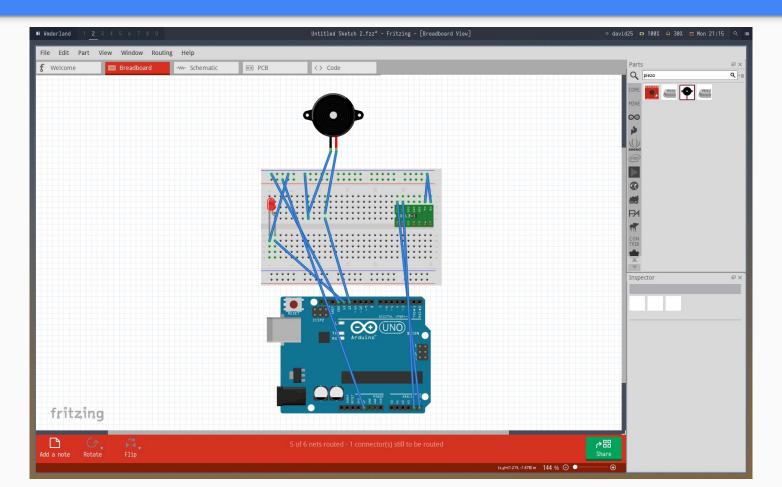
- Arduino Uno R3
- 面包板
- ADXL345
- LED(紅色)
- 蜂鳴器



電路區



電路圖(麵包板接線圖)



```
#include <Wire.h> // Wire library - used for I2C communication
#define ADXL345 0x53: // ADXL345 sensor I2C address
static float prevX = 0;
                          前一次的x,y,z
static float prevY = 0;
static float prevZ = 0;
                          和
static float x = 0:
static float y = 0;
                          目前的x,y,z
static float z = 0;
static bool goingUp = false;
static int currentTone = 440;
void setup() {
 // Initialize ADXL345.
 Serial.begin(9600);
 Wire.begin();
 Wire.beginTransmission(ADXL345);
 Wire.write(0x2d);
 Wire.write(8);
 Wire.endTransmission():
  delay(10);
 // Initialize buzzer.
                           初始化ADXL345
 pinMode(12, OUTPUT);
 pinMode(13, OUTPUT);
```

```
Ya= -0.04 Za= -0.96
Xa= -0.03 Ya= -0.13 Za= -1.00
```

```
void loop() {
  // Read acceleromter data.
  Wire.beginTransmission(ADXL345);
 Wire.write(0x32);
  Wire.endTransmission(false);
  Wire.requestFrom(ADXL345, 6, true);
 prevX = x;
  prevY = y;
  prevZ = z:
  x = (Wire.read() | Wire.read() << 8);
  x /= 256;
  y = (Wire.read() | Wire.read() << 8);</pre>
                                              讀取新的x,y,z
  v /= 256;
  z = (Wire.read() | Wire.read() << 8);</pre>
  z /= 256;
  if (abs(x - prevX) >= .2f \mid\mid abs(y - prevY) >= .2f \mid\mid abs(z - prevZ) >= .2f) {
    digitalWrite(13, HIGH);
    playAlarmSound(12);
  } else {
    digitalWrite(13, LOW);
    stopAlarmSound(12);
```

```
void loop() {
 // Read acceleromter data.
 Wire.beginTransmission(ADXL345);
 Wire.write(0x32);
 Wire.endTransmission(false);
 Wire.requestFrom(ADXL345, 6, true);
 prevX = x;
 prevY = y;
                 讀取前先把目前的 x, y, z 分別複製到 prevX, prevY, prevZ
 prevZ = z:
 x = (Wire.read() | Wire.read() << 8);
 x /= 256;
 y = (Wire.read() | Wire.read() << 8);
                                           讀取新的x,y,z
 v /= 256:
 z = (Wire.read() | Wire.read() << 8);</pre>
 z /= 256;
 if (abs(x - prevX) >= .2f \mid\mid abs(y - prevY) >= .2f \mid\mid abs(z - prevZ) >= .2f) {
   digitalWrite(13, HIGH);
   playAlarmSound(12);
 } else {
   digitalWrite(13, LOW);
   stopAlarmSound(12);
```

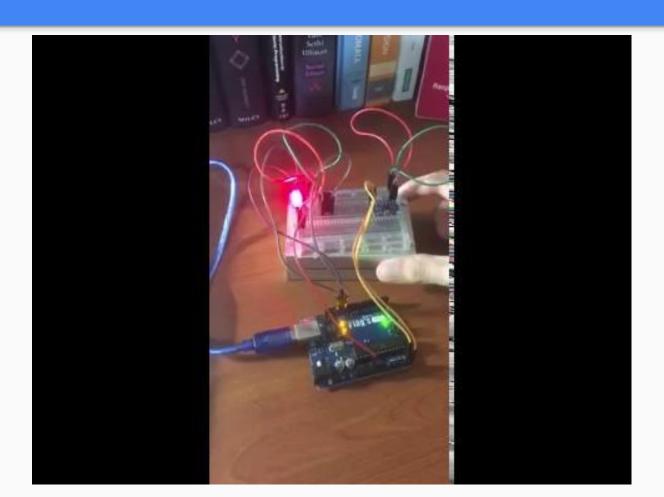
```
void loop() {
 // Read acceleromter data.
 Wire.beginTransmission(ADXL345);
 Wire.write(0x32);
 Wire.endTransmission(false);
 Wire.requestFrom(ADXL345, 6, true);
 prevX = x;
 prevY = y;
                 讀取前先把目前的 x, y, z 分別複製到 prevX, prevY, prevZ
 prevZ = z:
 x = (Wire.read() | Wire.read() << 8);
 x /= 256;
 y = (Wire.read() | Wire.read() << 8);
                                           讀取新的x,y,z
 v /= 256:
 z = (Wire.read() | Wire.read() << 8);</pre>
 z /= 256;
 if (abs(x - prevX) >= .2f \mid | abs(y - prevY) >= .2f \mid | abs(z - prevZ) >= .2f) {
   digitalWrite(13, HIGH);
   playAlarmSound(12);
 } else {
   digitalWrite(13, LOW);
   stopAlarmSound(12);
```

如果有晃動就讓 LED發光並呼叫playAlarmSound();, 否則就熄燈並停止蜂鳴器

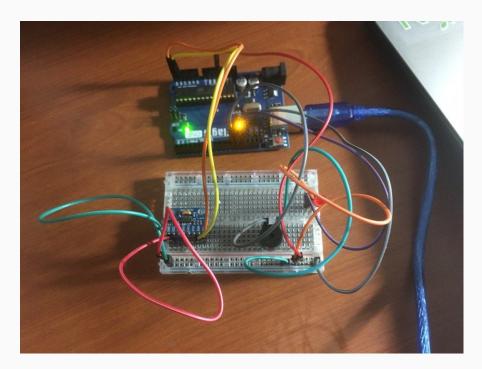
```
void playAlarmSound(int speakerPin) {
 if (currentTone > 1000) {
    goingUp = false;
   else if (currentTone < 440) {</pre>
    goingUp = true;
 if (goingUp) {
   currentTone += 50;
   else {
   currentTone -= 50;
 tone(speakerPin, currentTone, 50);
void stopAlarmSound(int speakerPin) {
 noTone(speakerPin);
```

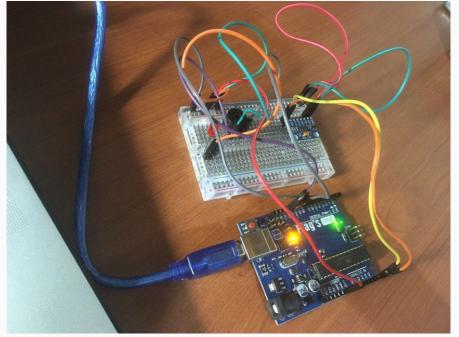
讓蜂鳴器的頻率在440Hz~1000Hz間來回

Demo



照片





結語

感想:

以前我沒接觸過Arduino,也沒接觸過硬體的實作,但是上完這學期的課之後已對 Arduino有初步的理解(線路接法、程式寫法)。做完這學期的專題覺得獲益良多,能獨立做出一個簡單的小東西還蠻有成就感的!

遭遇到的問題及解決辦法:

一開始完全沒有頭緒,不知道從哪裏下手。找到一篇教學之後,發現 ADXL345感測器可以在loop()中不斷讀取x,y,z的值,這時就想到可以把他們和上一次的值比較,如果 abs(x1-x2) >= k 的話就讓他發光鳴笛。發光鳴笛的部分正好是之前作業常練習到的功能。

分工及努力程度:

實作+電路圖+測試+投影片,90分

報告完畢