

Proiect SI 2019

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Sgr.6.3, CTI anul III

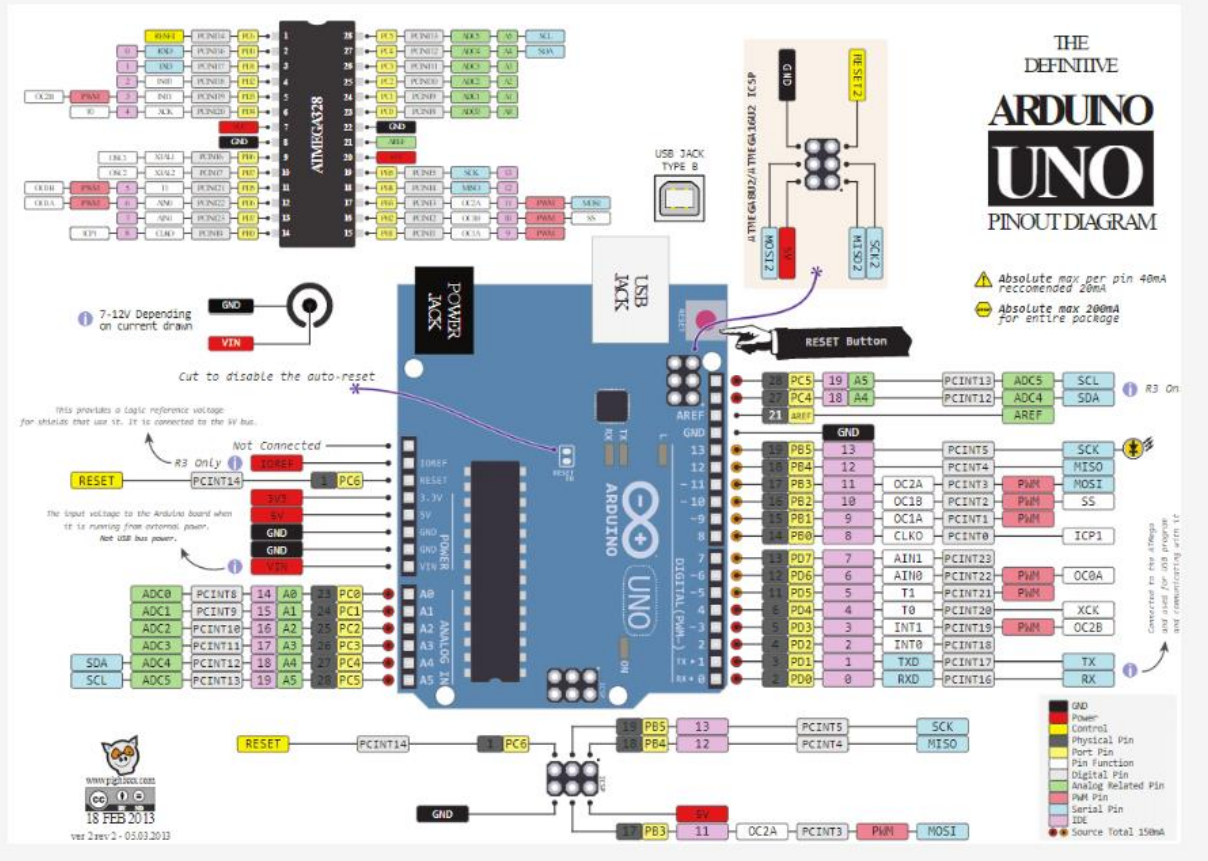
Enunt

Realizarea unui proiect cu scopul controlarii cursorului prin intermediul senzorilor de distanta hc-sr04 si microcontroller-ului Arduino Uno.

Microcontroller-ul folosit

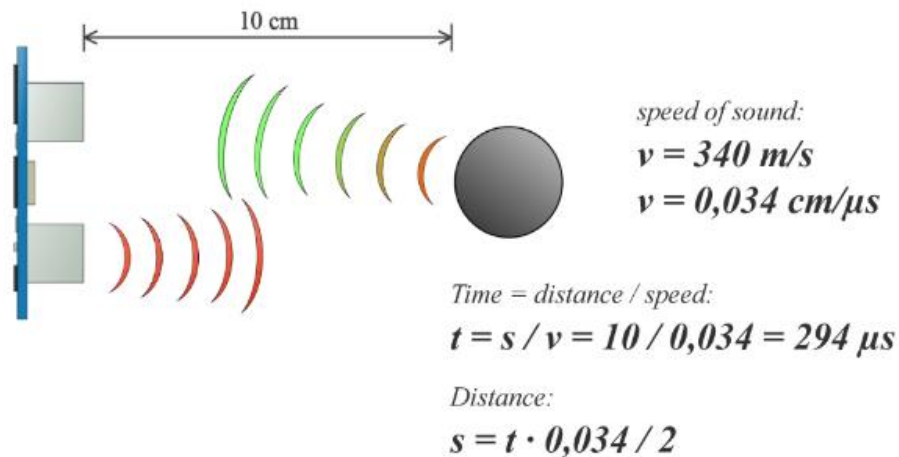
Microcontroller-ul folosit in acest proiect este Arduino Uno.

Arduino Uno Pinout - Diagram



Functionarea Proiectului

Proiectul se bazeaza pe senzorii HC-SR04 .



Acestia trimit o unda sonora , aceasta loveste un obiect si unda se reflecta inapoi spre senzor. Stiind viteza sunetului si timpul de parcurgere (de 2 ori , ping & rebound) , putem afla foarte usor distanta obiectului relativ la senzorul nostru.

Acest calcul va fi implementat pe Arduino si distanta va fi trimisa prin interfata seriala catre aplicatia PC care va manipula cursorul mouse-ului. Manipularea aceasta se realizeaza pe doua axe oX si oY. Avand doi senzori , fiecare manipuleaza o axa.

Senzorul HC-SR04

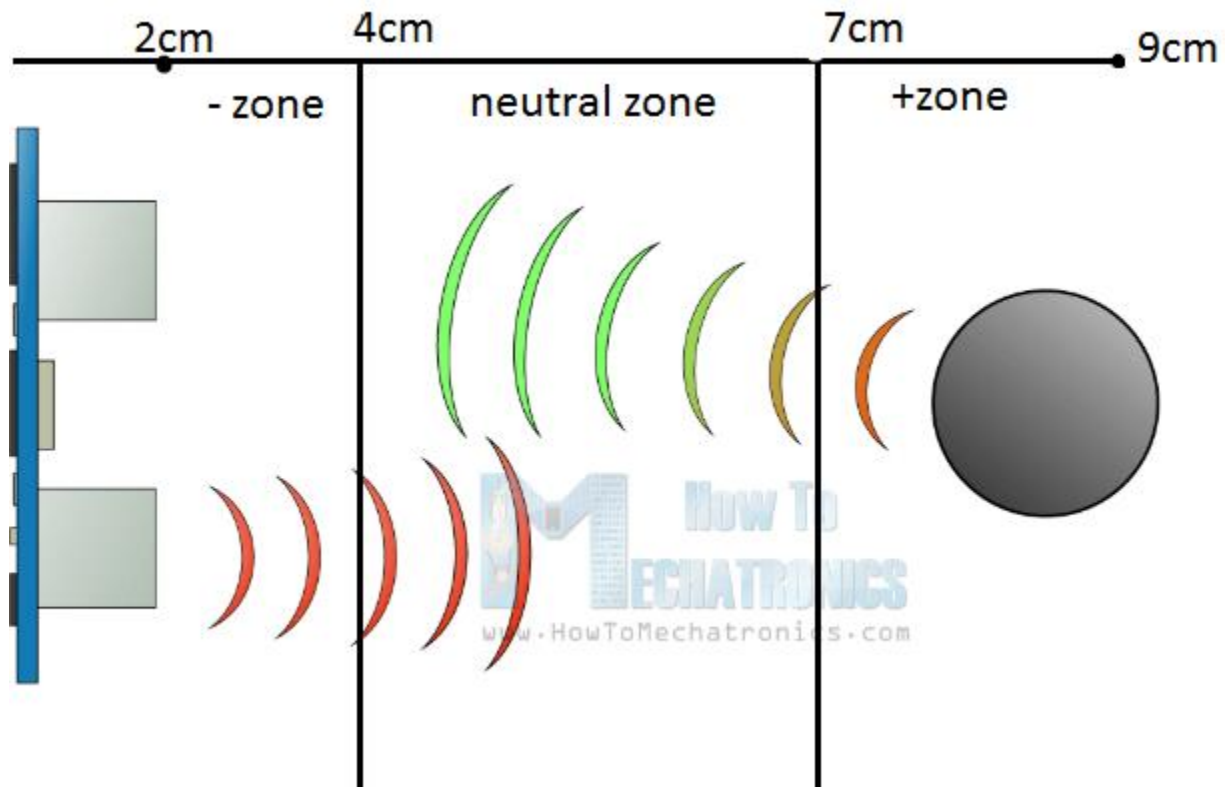
Ultrasonic Sensor Pin Configuration

Pin Number	Pin Name	Description
1	Vcc	Pin alimentare . De obicei 5v.
2	Trigger	Pin de input . Trebuie mentinut 10us pentru a trimite ultrasunetul si-l receptiona
3	Echo	Pin de output . Aici se receptioneaza ultrasunetul trimis de Trigger
4	Ground	Pin de conectat la ground-ul sistemului.

HC-SR04 Sensor Features

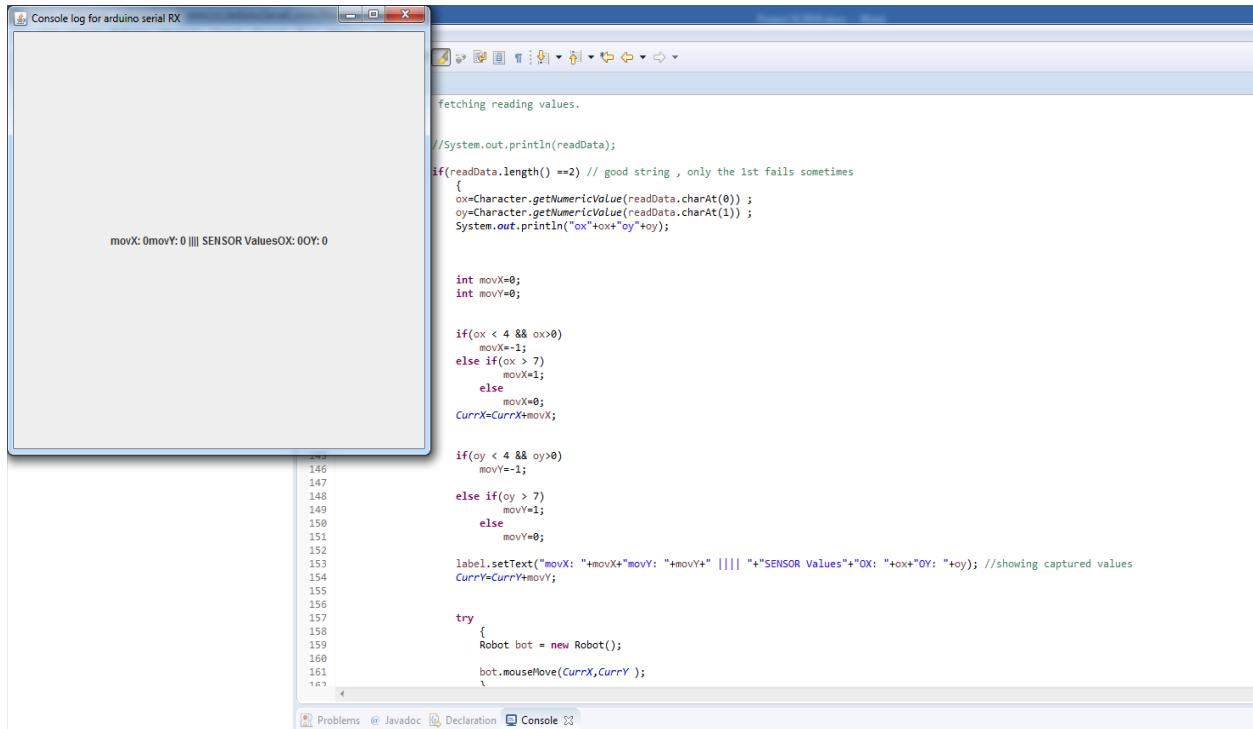
- Tensiune de operare: +5V
- Interval de masurare (teoretic): 2cm - 450cm
- Interval de masurare(practic): 2cm - 80cm
- Precizie: 3mm
- Unghi de masurare: <15°
- Curent de operare: <15mA
- Frecventa de operare: 40Hz

Manipularea Cursorului



In functie de distanta fata de senzor , definim 3 zone. -Zone este zona in care coordonata cursorului scade (pe axa corespunzatoare). +Zone creste coordonata respectiva , iar zona neutral face ca cursorul sa ramana in acelasi loc.

Vizualizare a aplicatiei



The screenshot shows an IDE with a Java program on the right and its console output on the left. The console window, titled 'Console log for arduino serial RX', displays the text: `movX: 0movY: 0 |||| SENSOR ValuesOX: 00Y: 0`. The Java code on the right is a Java Swing application that reads data from a serial port and updates a label. It includes comments in Romanian and uses the `Character.getNumericValue` method to parse the received data. The code is as follows:

```
fetching reading values.  
  
//System.out.println(readData);  
  
if(readData.length() ==2) // good string , only the 1st fails sometimes  
{  
    ox=Character.getNumericValue(readData.charAt(0)) ;  
    oy=Character.getNumericValue(readData.charAt(1)) ;  
    System.out.println("ox"+ox+"oy"+oy);  
  
    int movX=0;  
    int movY=0;  
  
    if(ox < 4 && ox>0)  
        movX=-1;  
    else if(ox > 7)  
        movX=1;  
    else  
        movX=0;  
    CurrX=CurrX+movX;  
  
    if(oy < 4 && oy>0)  
        movY=-1;  
    else if(oy > 7)  
        movY=1;  
    else  
        movY=0;  
  
    label.setText("movX: "+movX+"movY: "+movY+" |||| "+SENSOR ValuesOX: "+ox+"OY: "+oy); //showing captured values  
    CurrY=CurrY+movY;  
  
    try  
    {  
        Robot bot = new Robot();  
        bot.mouseMove(CurrX,CurrY );  
    }  
}
```

Directia de miscare relativ
coord curente pe fiecare axa

`movX: 0movY: 0 |||| SENSOR ValuesOX: 00Y: 0`

Distanța pe
inregistrata pe Arduino

Aplicatia preia distantele calculate si trimise de Arduino pe interfata seriala. De asemenea afiseaza pe un JFrame datele prelucrate. In timpul in care aplicatia se executa , mouse-ul este controlat de ea , mai bine zis de datele pe care le preia de pe interfata seriala.

Programare Arduino

```
int trigPin = 9;
```

```
int echoPin = 10;
```

```
int trigPin2 = 5;
```

```
int echoPin2 = 6;
```

```
void setup() {
```

```
    Serial.begin (9600); // baud rate 9600
```

```
    pinMode(trigPin, OUTPUT); // configurare pini , ca in documentatie
```

```
    pinMode(echoPin, INPUT);
```

```
    pinMode(trigPin2, OUTPUT);
```

```
    pinMode(echoPin2, INPUT);
```

```
}
```

```
void loop() {
```

```
    int duration, distance;
```

```
    digitalWrite (trigPin, HIGH);
```

```
    delayMicroseconds (10);
```

```
    digitalWrite (trigPin, LOW);
```

```
    duration = pulseIn (echoPin, HIGH);
```

```
    distance = (duration/2) / 29.1; // aplicarea formulei , dupa simplificari
```

```
    // Serial.print("");
```

```
    if(distance>9) // filtrare rezultate reziduale
```

```
        Serial.print("0");
```

```
    else
```



```
        Serial.print(distance);  
        delay(1); // delay-ul este pentru stabilitate intre writing-uri. 1ms  
  
    int duration2, distance2;  
    digitalWrite (trigPin2, HIGH);  
    delayMicroseconds (10);  
    digitalWrite (trigPin2, LOW);  
    duration = pulseIn (echoPin2, HIGH);  
    distance2 = (duration/2) / 29.1; // aplicare formula , dupa simplificari  
    Serial.print("");  
    if(distance2>9) // aplicare formula , dupa simplificari  
        Serial.print("0");  
    else  
        Serial.print(distance2);  
  
    Serial.println();  
    delay(1); // delay-ul este pentru stabilitate intre writing-uri. 1ms  
  
}  
// Code ends here.
```

Programare Aplicatie in Java

```
package arduinoSerialComm;

import java.awt.AWTException;
import java.util.Scanner;
import javax.swing.JFrame;
import javax.swing.JSlider;
import com.fazecast.jSerialComm.*;
import javax.swing.*;
import java.awt.*;
import java.awt.event.*;
import java.io.*;

import java.awt.AWTException;
import java.awt.BorderLayout;
import java.awt.Component;
import java.awt.Frame;
import java.awt.Robot;
import java.awt.TextArea;
import java.awt.event.InputEvent;
import java.awt.event.KeyEvent;

public class Main {

    public static int CurrX=500; // coord start
    public static int CurrY=500; // coord start


    public static void main(String[] args) {

        int ox=0;;
        int oy=0;;
```

```

int stop=0;

String message;
JFrame window = new JFrame();
JSlider slider = new JSlider();
window.setTitle("Console log for arduino serial RX");
window.setSize(500,500);
//slider.setMaximum(20);
//window.add(slider);

JLabel label = new JLabel("Opened app
succesfully",JLabel.CENTER); // configurare pentru afisari
label.setAlignmentX(0);
label.setAlignmentY(0);
window.setVisible(true);
window.add(label);

window.setDefaultCloseOperation(WindowConstants.EXIT_ON_CLOSE);
//ca idee de baza , daca nu avem aceasta linie aplicatia nu
se inchide , insemnand ca si citirea de pe interfata seriala se
executa continuu , si in background.

// cand fereastra este inchisa , si aplicatia se inchide ,
astfel si comunicarea se inchide .

//window.pack();
window.setVisible(true);

SerialPort[] ports = SerialPort.getCommPorts();
System.out.println("Select a port:");
int i = 1;
for(SerialPort port : ports) // creare legatura de
comunicare ,sloturile COM se scaneaza , lasand la alegerea
utilizatorului la care dintre ele este coenctat microcontolerul)
{label.setText(i + " : " + port.getSystemPortName());
System.out.println(i++ + " : " +
port.getSystemPortName());
}
Scanner s = new Scanner(System.in);
int chosenPort ;
String response=JOptionPane.showInputDialog("Choose port");

```

```

chosenPort=Integer.parseInt(response);

SerialPort serialPort = ports[chosenPort - 1];

if(serialPort.openPort())
    {System.out.println("Port opened successfully.");
    label.setText("Port opened successfully.");
    }
else{
    System.out.println("Unable to open the port.");
    label.setText("Unable to open the port.");
    return;}

    //serialPort.setComPortParameters(9600, 8, 1,
SerialPort.NO_PARITY);

    serialPort.setComPortTimeouts(SerialPort.TIMEOUT_READ_SEMI_BLOCKI
NG, 0, 0); // citire de pe interfata seriala ,continuu pana cand
aplicatia iese sau numai este linie de citit

    Scanner data = new Scanner(serialPort.getInputStream());

    String readData="";

    while(data.hasNextLine() ){
        try
        {
            //System.out.println(readData );
            readData=data.nextLine();

            //System.out.println(readData);

        }
        catch(Exception e){}
    }

```

iar y este pe axa OY // formatul este xy , unde x este un digit pe axa OX

{ // prindem valorile

//System.out.println(readData);

if(readData.length() ==2) // good string , only
the 1st fails sometimes

{

ox=Character.getNumericValue(readData.charAt(0)) ;

oy=Character.getNumericValue(readData.charAt(1)) ;

System.out.println("ox"+ox+"oy"+oy);

int movX=0;

int movY=0;

if(ox < 4 && ox>0)

movX=-1;

else if(ox > 7)

movX=1;

else

movX=0;

CurrX=CurrX+movX; // calculam /actualizam

coord cursor

if(oy < 4 && oy>0)

movY=-1;

else if(oy > 7)

movY=1;

else

movY=0; // calculam /actualizam

coord cursor

label.setText("movX: "+movX+"movY: "+movY+"

|||| "+ "SENSOR Values"+"OX: "+ox+"OY: "+oy); //showing captured values

CurrY=CurrY+movY;

```

        try
        {
            Robot bot = new Robot(); //clasa care
se ocupa de miscarea cursorului la coordonatele dorite

            bot.mouseMove(CurrX,CurrY );
        }
        catch (AWTException e)
        {
            e.printStackTrace();
        }

    } // end valid message if

    }
    System.out.println("Done.");
    return;
}

}

```

Bibliografie

1. <http://howtomechatronics.com>
2. <https://fazecast.github.io/jSerialComm/> (JAR that provides the API for accessing the serial interface)
3. <https://components101.com/ultrasonic-sensor-working-pinout-datasheet>
4. <https://www.datasheetspdf.com/pdf/1291829/Cytron/HC-SR04/1>

Acces resurse : <https://github.com/zamfir-m-a/PROIECT-SI-2019>