

GO TRONIC

Guide de mise en marche du module LK-Digi (35430)

Présentation :

Afficheur 4 digits compatible Linker. Il communique avec un microtrôleur type Arduino ou Raspberry avec seulement 2 broches.

Il se raccorde sur deux sorties d'une carte à microcontrôleur avec un cordon non inclus via:

- le shield 35420 pour une carte Arduino ou compatible
- le shield 35421 pour une carte Raspberry B+, 2 et 3

Interface: compatible Linker

Alimentation: 3,3 à 5,5 Vcc

Affichage: 4 digits 7 segments

Hauteur des caractères: 9 mm

Dimensions: 42 x 24 x 14 mm

Exemple de code Arduino:

Vous devez télécharger et installer la librairie à l'adresse: <https://github.com/avishorp/TM1637>

Vous pouvez utiliser l'exemple disponible: Fichier -> exemples -> TM1637-master -> TM1637test

Utilisation du module sous Raspberry:

Commencez par créer le fichier tm1637.py en tapant la commande:

```
sudo nano tm1637.py
```

Copier le contenu suivant:

```
import sys
import os
import time
import RPi.GPIO as IO

IO.setwarnings(False)
IO.setmode(IO.BCM)

HexDigits = [0x3f,0x06,0x5b,0x4f,0x66,0x6d,0x7d,0x07,0x7f,0x6f,0x77,0x7c,0x39,0x5e,0x79,0x71]

ADDR_AUTO = 0x40
ADDR_FIXED = 0x44
STARTADDR = 0xC0
BRIGHT_DARKEST = 0
BRIGHT_TYPICAL = 2
BRIGHT_HIGHEST = 7
OUTPUT = IO.OUT
INPUT = IO.IN
LOW = IO.LOW
HIGH = IO.HIGH

class TM1637:
    __doublePoint = False
    __Clkpin = 0
    __Datapin = 0
    __brightnes = BRIGHT_TYPICAL;
    __currentData = [0,0,0,0];

    def __init__( self, pinClock, pinData, brightnes ):
        self.__Clkpin = pinClock
        self.__Datapin = pinData
        self.__brightnes = brightnes;
        IO.setup(self.__Clkpin,OUTPUT)
        IO.setup(self.__Datapin,OUTPUT)
    # end __init__

    def Clear(self):
        b = self.__brightnes;
        point = self.__doublePoint;
        self.__brightnes = 0;
        self.__doublePoint = False;
        data = [0x7F,0x7F,0x7F,0x7F];
        self.Show(data);
        self.__brightnes = b;          # restore saved brightnes
        self.__doublePoint = point;
    # end Clear

    def ShowInt(self, i):
        s = str(i)
        self.Clear()
        for i in range(0,len(s)):
            self.Show1(i, int(s[i]))

    def Show( self, data ):
        for i in range(0,4):
            self.__currentData[i] = data[i];

        self.start();
        self.writeByte(ADDR_AUTO);
        self.stop();
        self.start();
        self.writeByte(STARTADDR);
        for i in range(0,4):
            self.writeByte(self.coding(data[i]));
        self.stop();
        self.start();
        self.writeByte(0x88 + self.__brightnes);
        self.stop();
    # end Show
```

```
def SetBrightness(self, brightness): # brightness 0...7
    if( brightness > 7 ):
        brightness = 7;
    elif( brightness < 0 ):
        brightness = 0;

    if( self.__brightness != brightness):
        self.__brightness = brightness;
        self.Show(self.__currentData);
    # end if
# end SetBrightness

def ShowDoublepoint(self, on): # shows or hides the doublepoint
    if( self.__doublePoint != on):
        self.__doublePoint = on;
        self.Show(self.__currentData);
    # end if
# end ShowDoublepoint

def writeByte( self, data ):
    for i in range(0,8):
        IO.output( self.__Clkpin, LOW)
        if(data & 0x01):
            IO.output( self.__Datapin, HIGH)
        else:
            IO.output( self.__Datapin, LOW)
        data = data >> 1
        IO.output( self.__Clkpin, HIGH)
    #endfor

    # wait for ACK
    IO.output( self.__Clkpin, LOW)
    IO.output( self.__Datapin, HIGH)
    IO.output( self.__Clkpin, HIGH)
    IO.setup(self.__Datapin, INPUT)

    while(IO.input(self.__Datapin)):
        time.sleep(0.001)
        if( IO.input(self.__Datapin)):
            IO.setup(self.__Datapin, OUTPUT)
            IO.output( self.__Datapin, LOW)
            IO.setup(self.__Datapin, INPUT)
        #endif
    # endwhile
    IO.setup(self.__Datapin, OUTPUT)
# end writeByte

def start(self):
    IO.output( self.__Clkpin, HIGH) # send start signal to TM1637
    IO.output( self.__Datapin, HIGH)
    IO.output( self.__Datapin, LOW)
    IO.output( self.__Clkpin, LOW)
# end start

def stop(self):
    IO.output( self.__Clkpin, LOW)
    IO.output( self.__Datapin, LOW)
    IO.output( self.__Clkpin, HIGH)
    IO.output( self.__Datapin, HIGH)
# end stop

def coding(self, data):
    if( self.__doublePoint ):
        pointData = 0x80
    else:
        pointData = 0;

    if(data == 0x7F):
        data = 0
    else:
        data = HexDigits[data] + pointData;
    return data
# end coding
# end class TM1637
```

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Créer ensuite le fichier clock.py en tapant la commande:

```
sudo nano clock.py
```

Copier le contenu suivant:

```
import sys
import time
import datetime
import RPi.GPIO as GPIO
import tm1637
```

```
Display = tm1637.TM1637(4,5,tm1637.BRIGHT_TYPICAL)
```

```
Display.Clear()
```

```
Display.SetBrightness(1)
```

```
while(True):
```

```
    now = datetime.datetime.now()
```

```
    hour = now.hour
```

```
    minute = now.minute
```

```
    second = now.second
```

```
    currenttime = [ int(hour / 10), hour % 10, int(minute / 10), minute % 10 ]
```

```
    Display.Show(currenttime)
```

```
    Display.ShowDoublepoint(second % 2)
```

```
    time.sleep(1)
```

Le module afficheur peut maintenant être raccordé sur la carte Raspberry, ici sur l'entrée D4 et démarré avec la commande suivante:

```
sudo python clock.py
```

Le module affiche l'heure.

Si vous rencontrez des problèmes, merci de nous contacter par courriel à :

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