



Grove - 3-Axis Digital Accelerometer($\pm 16g$)

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Version : 1.0

Wiki: [http://www.seeedstudio.com/wiki/Grove - 3-Axis Digital Accelerometer ADXL345](http://www.seeedstudio.com/wiki/Grove_-_3-Axis_Digital_Accelerometer_ADXL345)

Bazaar: <http://www.seeedstudio.com/depot/Grove-3Axis-Digital-Accelerometer16g-p-1156.html>

Document Revision History

Revision	Date	Author	Description
1.0	Sep 21, 2015	Victor.He	Create file

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Disclaimer

For physical injuries and possessions loss caused by those reasons which are not related to product quality, such as operating without following manual guide, natural disasters or force majeure, we take no responsibility for that.

Under the supervision of Seeed Technology Inc., this manual has been compiled and published which covered the latest product description and specification. The content of this manual is subject to change without notice.

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1. Introduction

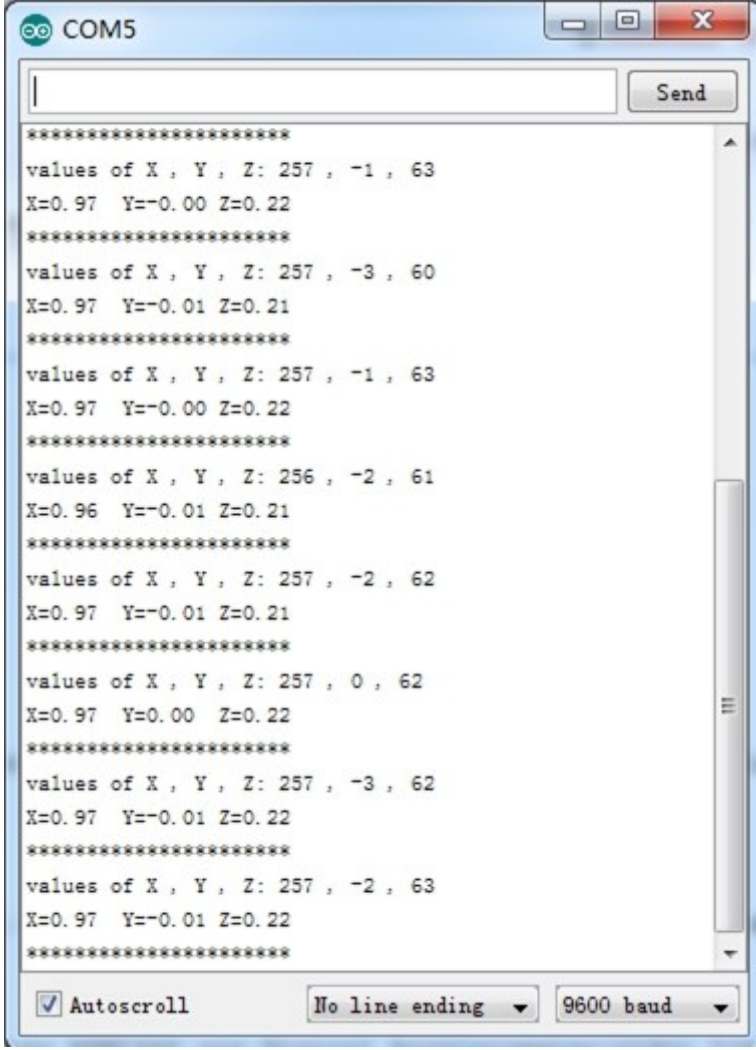
This is a high resolution digital accelerometer providing you at max 3.9mg/LSB resolution and large $\pm 16g$ measurement range. It's based on an advanced 3-axis IC ADXL345. Have no worry to implement it into your free-fall detection project, cause it's robust enough to survive up to 10,000g shock. Meanwhile, it's agile enough to detect single and double taps. It's ideal for motion detection, Gesture detection as well as robotics.



2. Specifications

- Input Voltage: 3.3V, 5V
- Test Range: ± 16
- High sensitivity
- Large measurement range
- Low power 0.1 μ A in standby mode at $V_S = 2.5$ V (typical)
- 10,000 g shock survival
- RoHS/WEEE lead-free compliant
- Suli-compatible Library

Note: More details about Suli-compatible Library, please refer to [Suli](#)



```

*****
values of X , Y , Z: 257 , -1 , 63
X=0.97 Y=-0.00 Z=0.22
*****
values of X , Y , Z: 257 , -3 , 60
X=0.97 Y=-0.01 Z=0.21
*****
values of X , Y , Z: 257 , -1 , 63
X=0.97 Y=-0.00 Z=0.22
*****
values of X , Y , Z: 256 , -2 , 61
X=0.96 Y=-0.01 Z=0.21
*****
values of X , Y , Z: 257 , -2 , 62
X=0.97 Y=-0.01 Z=0.21
*****
values of X , Y , Z: 257 , 0 , 62
X=0.97 Y=0.00 Z=0.22
*****
values of X , Y , Z: 257 , -3 , 62
X=0.97 Y=-0.01 Z=0.22
*****
values of X , Y , Z: 257 , -2 , 63
X=0.97 Y=-0.01 Z=0.22
*****

```

Autoscroll No line ending 9600 baud

The outputs of this sensor consist of two parts: raw data and 3-axis acceleration info converted into the unit of gravity, "g".

3.2 With [Raspberry Pi](#)

1. You should have got a raspberry pi and a grovepi or grovepi+.
2. You should have completed configuring the development environment, otherwise follow [here](#).
3. Connection. Plug the sensor to grovepi socket i2c-x(1~3) by using a grove cable.
4. Navigate to the demos' directory:

```
cd yourpath/GrovePi/Software/Python/
```

To see the code


```
nano grovepi_tilt_switch.py # "Ctrl+x" to exit #
```

```
import smbus
from time import sleep

# select the correct i2c bus for this revision of Raspberry Pi
revision = ([l[12:-1] for l in open('/proc/cpuinfo','r').readlines() if
l[:8]=="Revision"]+['0000'])[0]
bus = smbus.SMBus(1 if int(revision, 16) >= 4 else 0)

# ADXL345 constants
EARTH_GRAVITY_MS2 = 9.80665
SCALE_MULTIPLIER = 0.004

DATA_FORMAT = 0x31
BW_RATE = 0x2C
POWER_CTL = 0x2D

BW_RATE_1600HZ = 0x0F
BW_RATE_800HZ = 0x0E
BW_RATE_400HZ = 0x0D
BW_RATE_200HZ = 0x0C
BW_RATE_100HZ = 0x0B
BW_RATE_50HZ = 0x0A
BW_RATE_25HZ = 0x09

RANGE_2G = 0x00
RANGE_4G = 0x01
RANGE_8G = 0x02
RANGE_16G = 0x03

MEASURE = 0x08
AXES_DATA = 0x32

class ADXL345:

    address = None

    def __init__(self, address = 0x53):
        self.address = address
        self.setBandwidthRate(BW_RATE_100HZ)
        self.setRange(RANGE_2G)
        self.enableMeasurement()
```

```

def enableMeasurement(self):
    bus.write_byte_data(self.address, POWER_CTL, MEASURE)

def setBandwidthRate(self, rate_flag):
    bus.write_byte_data(self.address, BW_RATE, rate_flag)

# set the measurement range for 10-bit readings
def setRange(self, range_flag):
    value = bus.read_byte_data(self.address, DATA_FORMAT)

    value &= ~0x0F;
    value |= range_flag;
    value |= 0x08;

    bus.write_byte_data(self.address, DATA_FORMAT, value)

# returns the current reading from the sensor for each axis
#
# parameter gforce:
#   False (default): result is returned in m/s^2
#   True           : result is returned in gs
def getAxes(self, gforce = False):
    bytes = bus.read_i2c_block_data(self.address, AXES_DATA, 6)

    x = bytes[0] | (bytes[1] << 8)
    if(x & (1 << 16 - 1)):
        x = x - (1<<16)

    y = bytes[2] | (bytes[3] << 8)
    if(y & (1 << 16 - 1)):
        y = y - (1<<16)

    z = bytes[4] | (bytes[5] << 8)
    if(z & (1 << 16 - 1)):
        z = z - (1<<16)

    x = x * SCALE_MULTIPLIER
    y = y * SCALE_MULTIPLIER
    z = z * SCALE_MULTIPLIER

    if gforce == False:
        x = x * EARTH_GRAVITY_MS2
        y = y * EARTH_GRAVITY_MS2

```

```
        z = z * EARTH_GRAVITY_MS2

    x = round(x, 4)
    y = round(y, 4)
    z = round(z, 4)

    return {"x": x, "y": y, "z": z}

if __name__ == "__main__":
    # if run directly we'll just create an instance of the class and
    output
    # the current readings
    adxl345 = ADXL345()

    axes = adxl345.getAxes(True)
    print "ADXL345 on address 0x%x:" % (adxl345.address)
    print "    x = %.3fG" % ( axes['x'] )
    print "    y = %.3fG" % ( axes['y'] )
    print "    z = %.3fG" % ( axes['z'] )
```

5. Run the demo.

```
sudo python grove_tilt_switch.py
```

3.3 With Beaglebone Green

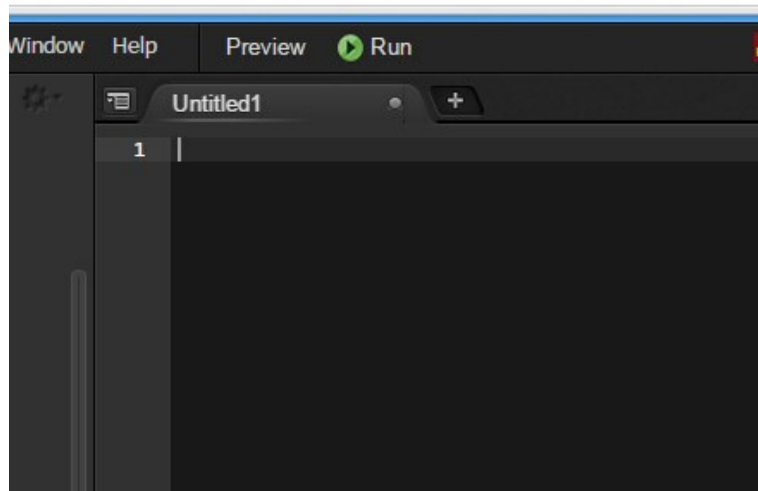
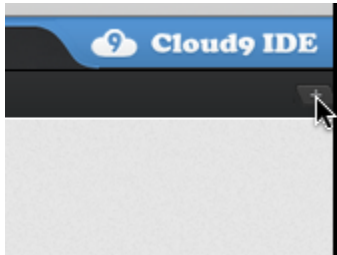
To begin editing programs that live on BBG, you can use the Cloud9 IDE.

As a simple exercise to become familiar with Cloud9 IDE, creating a simple application to blink one of the 4 user programmable LEDs on the BeagleBone is a good start.

If this is your first time to use Cloud9 IDE, please follow this [link](#).

Step1: Set the Grove - UART socket as a Grove - GPIO Socket, just follow this [link](#).

Step2: Click the "+" in the top-right to create a new file.



Step3: Copy and paste the following code into the new tab

```
import smbus
import time

bus = smbus.SMBus(1)

# ADXL345 device address
ADXL345_DEVICE = 0x53

# ADXL345 constants
EARTH_GRAVITY_MS2 = 9.80665
SCALE_MULTIPLIER = 0.004

DATA_FORMAT = 0x31
BW_RATE = 0x2C
POWER_CTL = 0x2D

BW_RATE_1600HZ = 0x0F
BW_RATE_800HZ = 0x0E
BW_RATE_400HZ = 0x0D
BW_RATE_200HZ = 0x0C
BW_RATE_100HZ = 0x0B
BW_RATE_50HZ = 0x0A
BW_RATE_25HZ = 0x09

RANGE_2G = 0x00
RANGE_4G = 0x01
RANGE_8G = 0x02
RANGE_16G = 0x03
```

```

MEASURE          = 0x08
AXES_DATA        = 0x32

class ADXL345:

    address = None

    def __init__(self, address = ADXL345_DEVICE):
        self.address = address
        self.setBandwidthRate(BW_RATE_100HZ)
        self.setRange(RANGE_2G)
        self.enableMeasurement()

    def enableMeasurement(self):
        bus.write_byte_data(self.address, POWER_CTL, MEASURE)

    def setBandwidthRate(self, rate_flag):
        bus.write_byte_data(self.address, BW_RATE, rate_flag)

    # set the measurement range for 10-bit readings
    def setRange(self, range_flag):
        value = bus.read_byte_data(self.address, DATA_FORMAT)

        value &= ~0x0F;
        value |= range_flag;
        value |= 0x08;

        bus.write_byte_data(self.address, DATA_FORMAT, value)

    # returns the current reading from the sensor for each axis
    #
    # parameter gforce:
    #   False (default): result is returned in m/s^2
    #   True           : result is returned in gs
    def getAxes(self, gforce = False):
        bytes = bus.read_i2c_block_data(self.address, AXES_DATA, 6)

        x = bytes[0] | (bytes[1] << 8)
        if(x & (1 << 16 - 1)):
            x = x - (1<<16)

        y = bytes[2] | (bytes[3] << 8)
        if(y & (1 << 16 - 1)):

```

```

        y = y - (1<<16)

    z = bytes[4] | (bytes[5] << 8)
    if(z & (1 << 16 - 1)):
        z = z - (1<<16)

    x = x * SCALE_MULTIPLIER
    y = y * SCALE_MULTIPLIER
    z = z * SCALE_MULTIPLIER

    if gforce == False:
        x = x * EARTH_GRAVITY_MS2
        y = y * EARTH_GRAVITY_MS2
        z = z * EARTH_GRAVITY_MS2

    x = round(x, 4)
    y = round(y, 4)
    z = round(z, 4)

    return {"x": x, "y": y, "z": z}

if __name__ == "__main__":
    # if run directly we'll just create an instance of the class and
    output
    # the current readings
    adxl345 = ADXL345()

    while True:
        axes = adxl345.getAxes(True)
        print "ADXL345 on address 0x%x:" % (adxl345.address)
        print "    x = %.3fG" % ( axes['x'] )
        print "    y = %.3fG" % ( axes['y'] )
        print "    z = %.3fG" % ( axes['z'] )
        time.sleep(2)

```

Step4: Save the file by clicking the disk icon with with the .py extension.

Step5: Connect Grove - 3-Axis Digital Accelerometer($\pm 16g$) to Grove I2C socket on BBG.

Step6: Run the code. You'll find that the terminal outputs Gravity info every 2 seconds.

4. Resources

[Suli-compatible Library](#)

[github repository for 3-Axis Digital Accelerometer\(\$\pm 16g\$ \)](#)

[Digital Accelerometer\(\$\pm 16g\$ \) Library .zip](#)

[Grove - 3-Axis Digital Accelerometer\(\$\pm 16g\$ \) Eagle file.zip](#)

[ADXL345 datasheet.pdf](#)



Компания «ЭлектроПласт» предлагает заключение долгосрочных отношений при поставках импортных электронных компонентов на взаимовыгодных условиях!

Наши преимущества:

- Оперативные поставки широкого спектра электронных компонентов отечественного и импортного производства напрямую от производителей и с крупнейших мировых складов;
- Поставка более 17-ти миллионов наименований электронных компонентов;
- Поставка сложных, дефицитных, либо снятых с производства позиций;
- Оперативные сроки поставки под заказ (от 5 рабочих дней);
- Экспресс доставка в любую точку России;
- Техническая поддержка проекта, помощь в подборе аналогов, поставка прототипов;
- Система менеджмента качества сертифицирована по Международному стандарту ISO 9001;
- Лицензия ФСБ на осуществление работ с использованием сведений, составляющих государственную тайну;
- Поставка специализированных компонентов (Xilinx, Altera, Analog Devices, Intersil, Interpoint, Microsemi, Aeroflex, Peregrine, Syfer, Eurofarad, Texas Instrument, Miteq, Cobham, E2V, MA-COM, Hittite, Mini-Circuits, General Dynamics и др.);

Помимо этого, одним из направлений компании «ЭлектроПласт» является направление «Источники питания». Мы предлагаем Вам помощь Конструкторского отдела:

- Подбор оптимального решения, техническое обоснование при выборе компонента;
- Подбор аналогов;
- Консультации по применению компонента;
- Поставка образцов и прототипов;
- Техническая поддержка проекта;
- Защита от снятия компонента с производства.



Как с нами связаться

Телефон: 8 (812) 309 58 32 (многоканальный)

Факс: 8 (812) 320-02-42

Электронная почта: org@eplast1.ru

Адрес: 198099, г. Санкт-Петербург, ул. Калинина, дом 2, корпус 4, литера А.