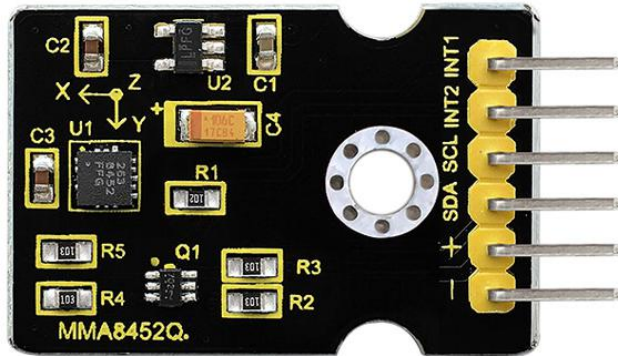


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ADXL345 Three Axis Acceleration Module



Introduction

The ADXL345 is a small, thin, low power, 3-axis MEMS accelerometer with high resolution (13-bit) measurement at up to ± 16 g. Digital output data is formatted as 16-bit two's complement and is accessible through either a SPI (3- or 4-wire) or I2C digital interface.

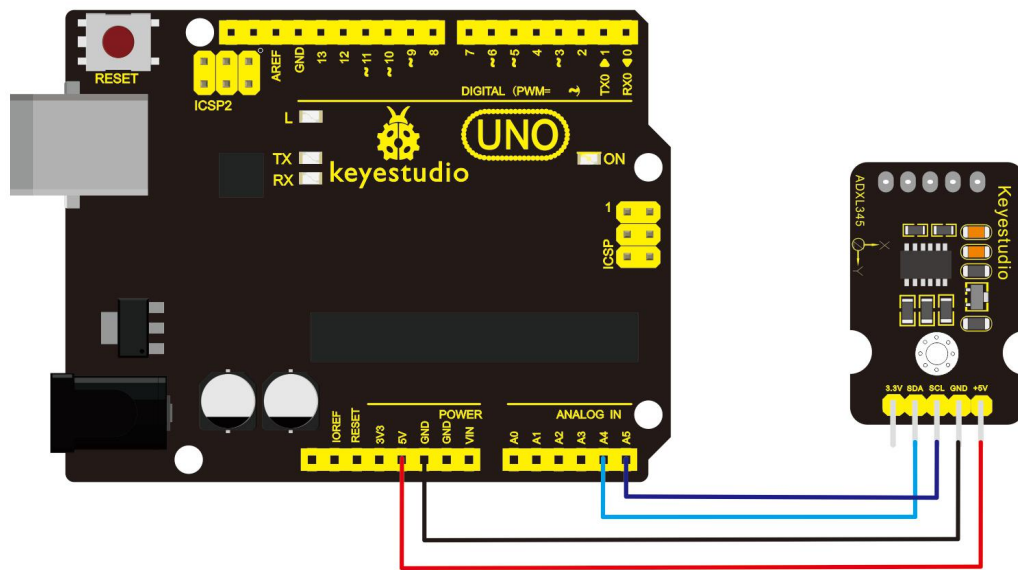
The ADXL345 is well suited to measure the static acceleration of gravity in tilt-sensing applications, as well as dynamic acceleration resulting from motion or shock. Its high resolution (4 mg/LSB) enables measurement of inclination changes less than 1.0 degrees.

Specification

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- 2.0-3.6VDC Supply Voltage
- Ultra Low Power: 40uA in measurement mode, 0.1uA in standby@ 2.5V
- Tap/Double Tap Detection
- Free-Fall Detection
- SPI and I2C interface

Connection Diagram



Sample Code

The circuit connection is follows:

- VCC: 5V
- GND: ground

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- SCL: UNO A5
- SDA: UNO A4

```
*****  
  
#include <Wire.h>  
  
// Registers for ADXL345  
  
#define ADXL345_ADDRESS (0xA6 >> 1) // address for device is 8 bit  
but shift to the  
  
// right by 1 bit to make it 7 bit  
  
because the  
  
// wire library only takes in 7  
  
bit addresses  
  
#define ADXL345_REGISTER_XLSB (0x32)  
  
int accelerometer_data[3];  
  
// void because this only tells the cip to send data to its output register  
  
// writes data to the slave's buffer  
  
void i2c_write(int address, byte reg, byte data) {  
  
    // Send output register address  
  
    Wire.beginTransmission(address);
```

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```
// Connect to device

Wire.write(reg);

// Send data

Wire.write(data); //low byte

Wire.endTransmission();

}

// void because using pointers

// microcontroller reads data from the sensor's input register

void i2c_read(int address, byte reg, int count, byte* data) {

    // Used to read the number of data received

    int i = 0;

    // Send input register address

    Wire.beginTransmission(address);

    // Connect to device

    Wire.write(reg);

    Wire.endTransmission();

    // Connect to device

    Wire.beginTransmission(address);

    // Request data from slave
```

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```
// Count stands for number of bytes to request
Wire.requestFrom(address, count);

while(Wire.available()) // slave may send less than requested
{
    char c = Wire.read(); // receive a byte as character

    data[i] = c;

    i++;
}

Wire.endTransmission();
}

void init_adxl345() {

    byte data = 0;

    i2c_write(ADXL345_ADDRESS, 0x31, 0x0B); // 13-bit mode +_
16g
    i2c_write(ADXL345_ADDRESS, 0x2D, 0x08); // Power register

    i2c_write(ADXL345_ADDRESS, 0x1E, 0x00); // x
    i2c_write(ADXL345_ADDRESS, 0x1F, 0x00); // Y
```

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```
i2c_write(ADXL345_ADDRESS, 0x20, 0x05); // Z

// Check to see if it worked!

i2c_read(ADXL345_ADDRESS, 0x00, 1, &data);

if(data==0xE5)

    Serial.println("it work Success");

else

    Serial.println("it work Fail");

}

void read_adxl345() {

    byte bytes[6];

    memset(bytes,0,6);

    // Read 6 bytes from the ADXL345

    i2c_read(ADXL345_ADDRESS, ADXL345_REGISTER_XLSB, 6,

bytes);

    // Unpack data

    for (int i=0;i<3;++i) {

        accelerometer_data[i] = (int)bytes[2*i] + (((int)bytes[2*i + 1]) << 8);

    }

}
```

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```
}

// initialise and start everything

void setup() {

  Wire.begin();

  Serial.begin(9600);

  for(int i=0; i<3; ++i) {

    accelerometer_data[i] = 0;

  }

  init_adxl345();

}

void loop() {

  read_adxl345();

  Serial.print("ACCEL: ");

  Serial.print(float(accelerometer_data[0])*3.9/1000); //3.9mg/LSB scale
factor in 13-bit mode

  Serial.print("\t");

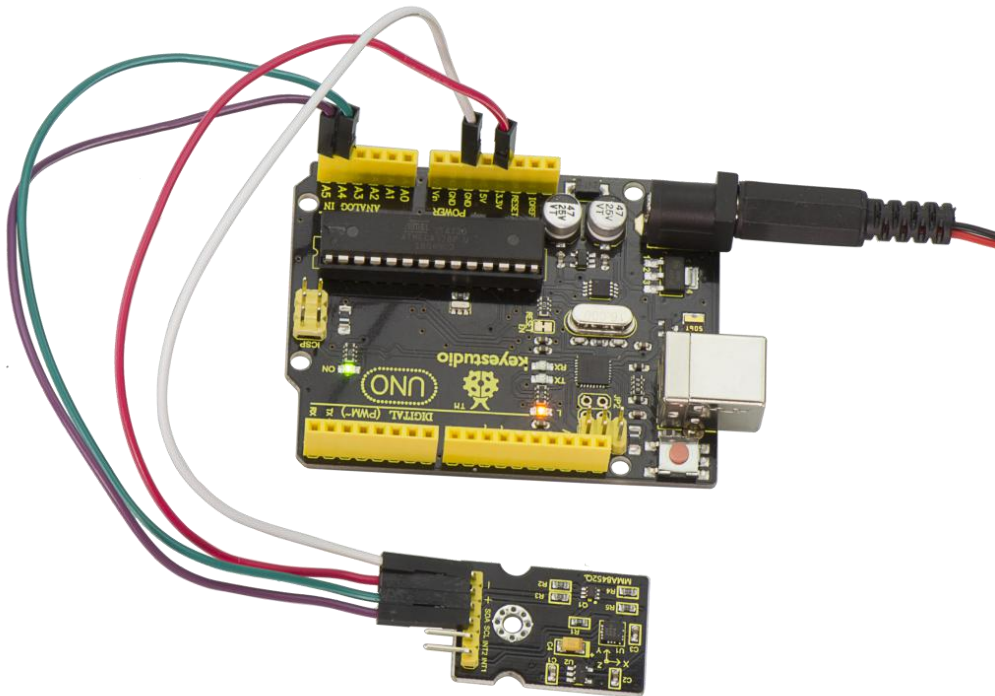
  Serial.print(float(accelerometer_data[1])*3.9/1000);

  Serial.print("\t");
```

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```
Serial.print(float(accelerometer_data[2])*3.9/1000);  
  
Serial.print("\n");  
  
delay(100);  
  
}  
  
*****
```

Example Result



Wiring as the above diagram and power on, then upload the code and open the serial monitor, it will display the triaxial acceleration of sensor and its status, as the graph shown below.

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