

臺北市立大安高級工業職業學校

電子科

專題報告

16*16彩色貪吃蛇遊戲機

16*16 COLOR GREEDY SNAKE GAME CONSOLE

學生 組長：吳晉緯

組員：李汪

組員：周禕

組員：林哲宇

指導老師：黃建中老師

2022年1月10日

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第一章 前言

1-1 專題製作背景及目的

- ▶ 貪吃蛇是以前經典的手機遊戲，是跨時代的經典，而我們現在就有機會可以將它用16 x 16 RGB LED點矩陣的硬件表現出來，也是別有一番風味的。
- ▶ 專題的題目我們選擇貪吃蛇，是因為難度適中，非常適合當作專題，且這東西具有基本的娛樂性，可以無聊的時候用來打發時間，可謂是一舉兩得。

1-2預期成果

- ▶ 1. 可以供兩個同學遊玩貪吃蛇，且可以自己挑選蛇的顏色，可以互相對戰
- ▶ 2. 可以顯示7種顏色的像素
- ▶ 3. 液晶顯示器可以顯示分數或其它資訊
- ▶ 4. 外觀精美
- ▶ 5. 用兩顆鋰電池就可以正常使用
- ▶ 6. 蜂鳴器可以發出音效(後來沒加)

第二章 理論探討

2-1 電路設計

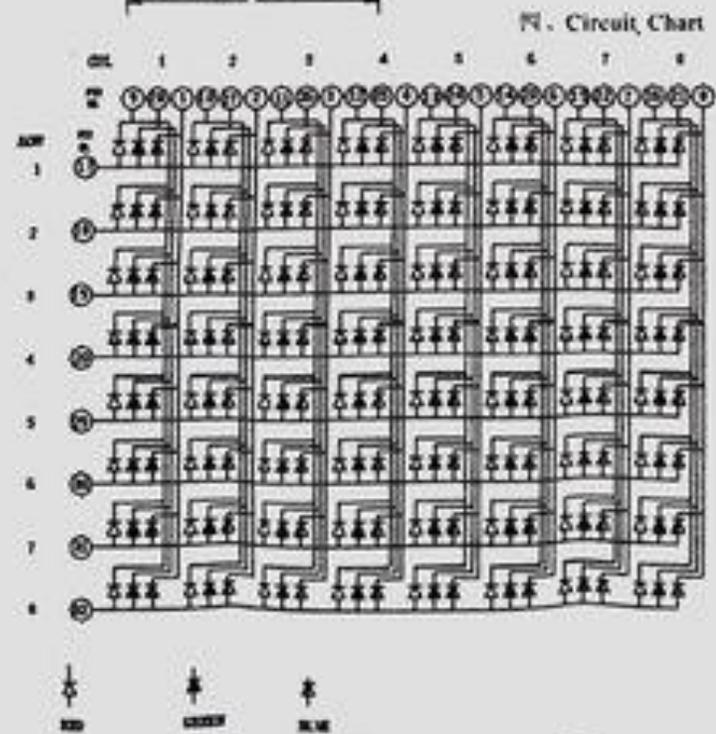
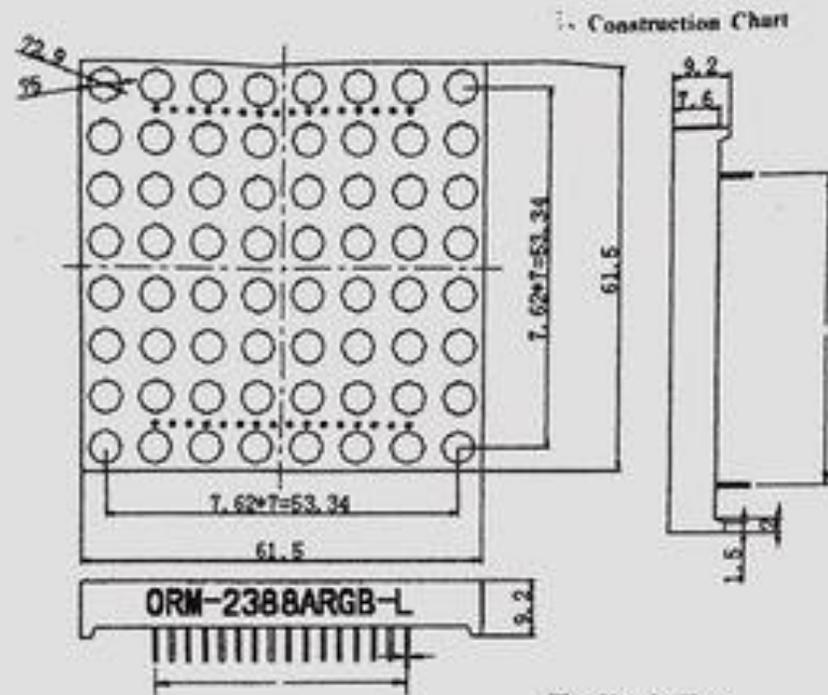
2-1-1 Altium Designer

Altium designer是altium公司開發的一款電子設計自動化軟體，用於原理圖、PCB、FPGA設計。結合了板級設計與FPGA設計。



2-1-2 元件介紹

RGB 點矩陣



P通道MOSFET

FEATURES

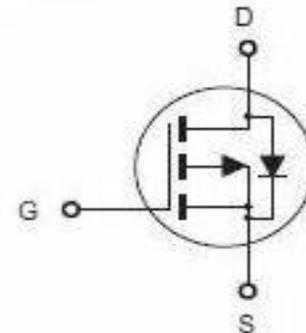
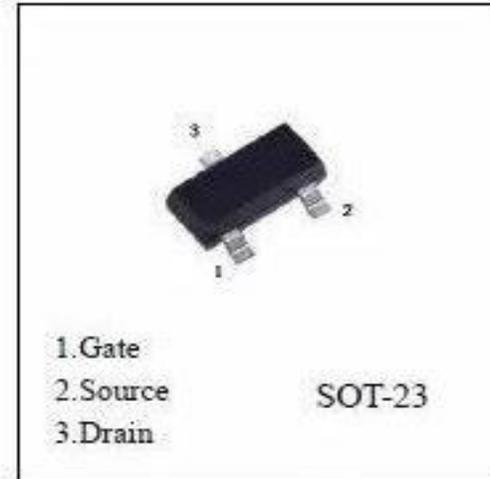
- High dense cell design for extremely low $R_{DS(ON)}$
- Rugged and reliable
- Case Material: Molded Plastic.

Absolute Maximum Ratings ($T_A=25^{\circ}\text{C}$, unless otherwise noted)

Parameter	Symbol	Ratings	Units
Drain-Source Voltage	VDS	-20	V
Gate-Source Voltage	VGS	± 8	V
Drain Current (Continuous)	ID	-2.8	A
Drain Current (Pulsed) ¹	IDM	-10	A
Total Power Dissipation @ $T_A=25^{\circ}\text{C}$	PD	1.25	W
Operating Junction and Storage Temperature Range	T_j, T_{stg}	-55 to +150	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
Thermal Resistance Junction to Ambient (PCB mounted) ²	$R_{\theta JA}$	100	$^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}$

Electrical Characteristics ($T_A=25^{\circ}\text{C}$, unless otherwise noted)

SI2301 P-Channel MOSFET



N通道MOSFET



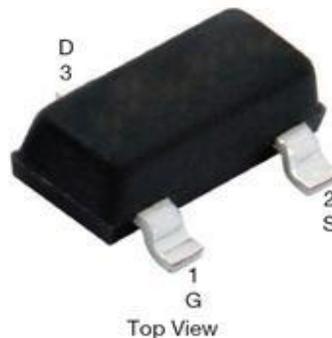
www.vishay.com

2N7002K

Vishay Siliconix

N-Channel 60 V (D-S) MOSFET

SOT-23 (TO-236)



Marking code: 7K

PRODUCT SUMMARY	
V_{DS} (V)	60
$R_{DS(on)}$ max. (Ω) at $V_{GS} = 10$ V	2
Q_g typ. (nC)	0.4
I_D (mA)	300
Configuration	Single

FEATURES

- Low on-resistance: 2 Ω
- Low threshold: 2 V (typ.)
- Low input capacitance: 25 pF
- Fast switching speed: 25 ns
- Low input and output leakage
- TrenchFET[®] power MOSFET
- 2000 V ESD protection
- Material categorization: for definitions of compliance please see www.vishay.com/doc?99912



Pb-free

Available

RoHS*

Available

HALOGEN

FREE

Available

Note

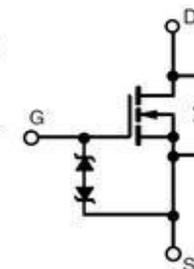
* This datasheet provides information about parts that are RoHS-compliant and / or parts that are non RoHS-compliant. For example, parts with lead (Pb) terminations are not RoHS-compliant. Please see the information / tables in this datasheet for details

BENEFITS

- Low offset voltage
- Low voltage operation
- Easily driven without buffer
- High speed circuits
- Low error voltage

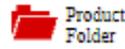
APPLICATIONS

- Direct logic-level interface: TTL/CMOS
- Drivers:
relays, solenoids, lamps, hammers,
display, memories, transistors, etc.
- Battery operated systems
- Solid state relays



N-Channel MOSFET

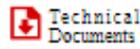
穩壓 IC



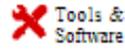
Product Folder



Order Now



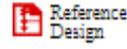
Technical Documents



Tools & Software



Support & Community



Reference Design



LM78M05-MIL

SNVSAX6 – JUNE 2017

LM78M05-MIL Series 3-Terminal 500-mA Positive Voltage Regulator

1 Features

- Output Current in Excess of 0.5 A
- No External Components
- Internal Thermal Overload Protection
- Internal Short Circuit Current-Limiting
- Output Transistor Safe-Area Compensation
- Available in 3-Pin TO-220, TO-252, and TO packages
- Output Voltage: 5 V

2 Applications

- Electronic Point-of-Sale
- Medical and Health Fitness Applications
- Printers
- Appliances and White Goods
- TVs and Set-Top Boxes

3 Description

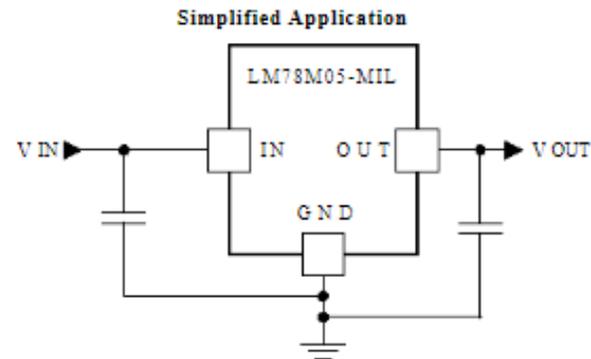
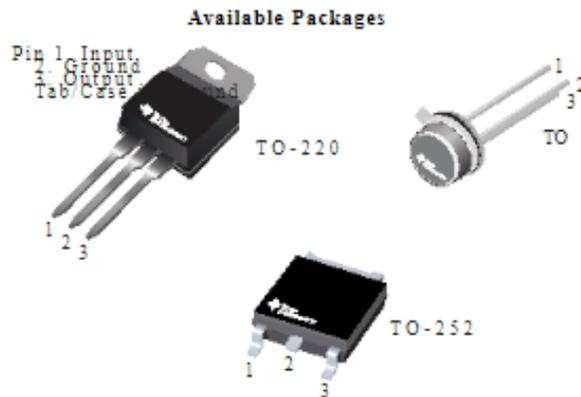
The LM78M05-MIL three-pin positive voltage regulator employs built-in current limiting, thermal shutdown, and safe-operating area protection, which makes them virtually immune to damage from output overloads.

With adequate heat sinking, they can deliver in excess of 0.5-A output current. Typical applications would include local (on-card) regulators which can eliminate the noise and degraded performance associated with single-point regulation.

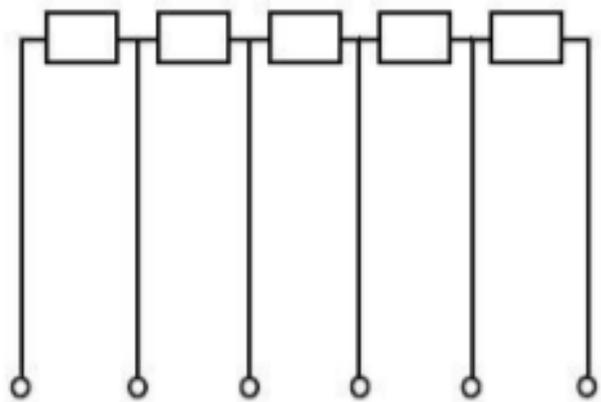
Device Information(1)

PART NUMBER	PACKAGE	BODY SIZE (NOM)
LM78M05	TO-220 (3)	10.16 mm × 14.986 mm
	TO-252 (3)	6.10 mm × 6.58 mm
	TO (3)	9.14 mm × 9.14 mm

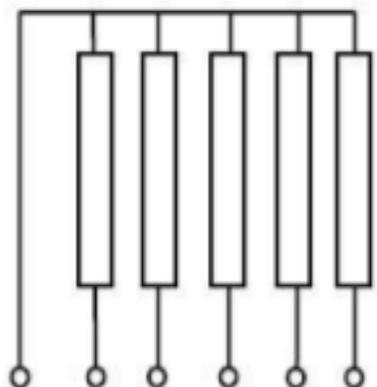
(1) For all available packages, see the orderable addendum at the end of the data sheet.



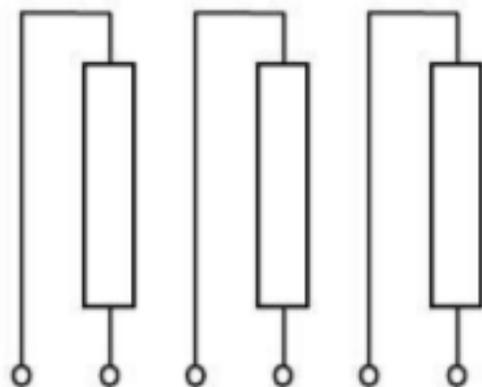
排阻



TYPE 1



TYPE 2



TYPE 3



74138解碼器

SN74LS138

1-of-8 Decoder/
Demultiplexer

The LSTTL / MSI SN74LS138 is a high speed 1-of-8 Decoder / Demultiplexer. This device is ideally suited for high speed bipolar memory chip select address decoding. The multiple input enables allow parallel expansion to a 1-of-24 decoder using just three LS138 devices or to a 1-of-32 decoder using four LS138s and one inverter. The LS138 is fabricated with the Schottky barrier diode process for high speed and is completely compatible with all ON Semiconductor TTL families.

- Demultiplexing Capability
- Multiple Input Enable for Easy Expansion
- Typical Power Dissipation of 32 mW
- Active Low Mutually Exclusive Outputs
- Input Clamp Diodes Limit High Speed Termination Effects

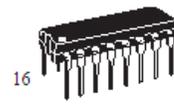
GUARANTEED OPERATING RANGES

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
V _{CC}	Supply Voltage	4.75	5.0	5.25	V
T _A	Operating Ambient Temperature Range	0	25	70	°C
I _{OH}	Output Current - High			- 0.4	mA
I _{OL}	Output Current - Low			8.0	mA



ON Semiconductor
Formerly a Division of Motorola
<http://onsemi.com>

LOW
POWER
SCHOTTKY



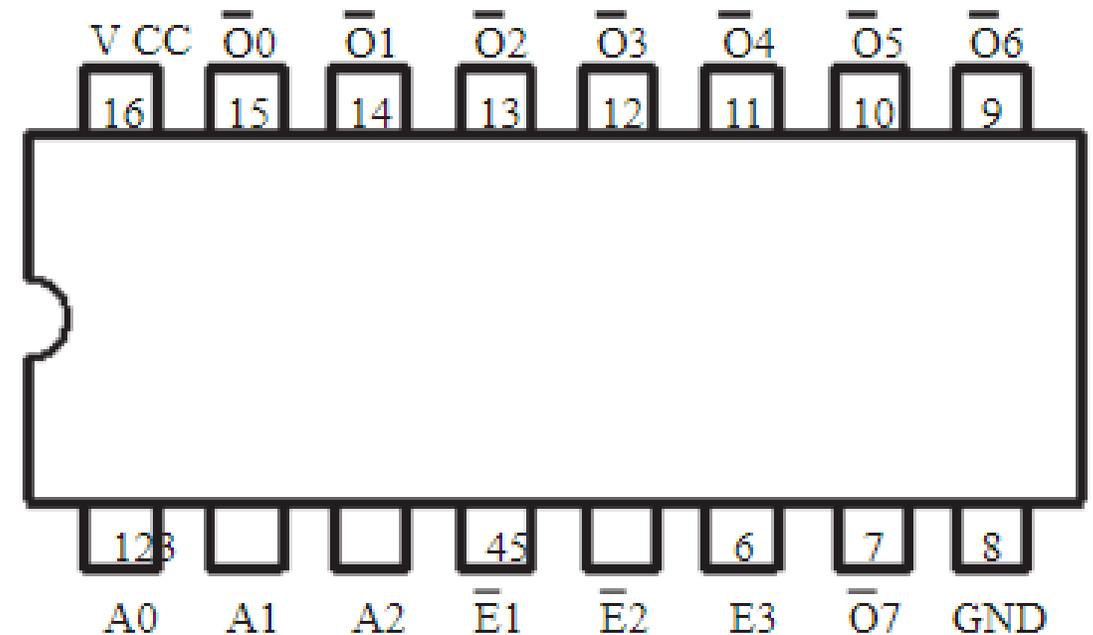
16
1
PLASTIC
N SUFFIX
CASE 648



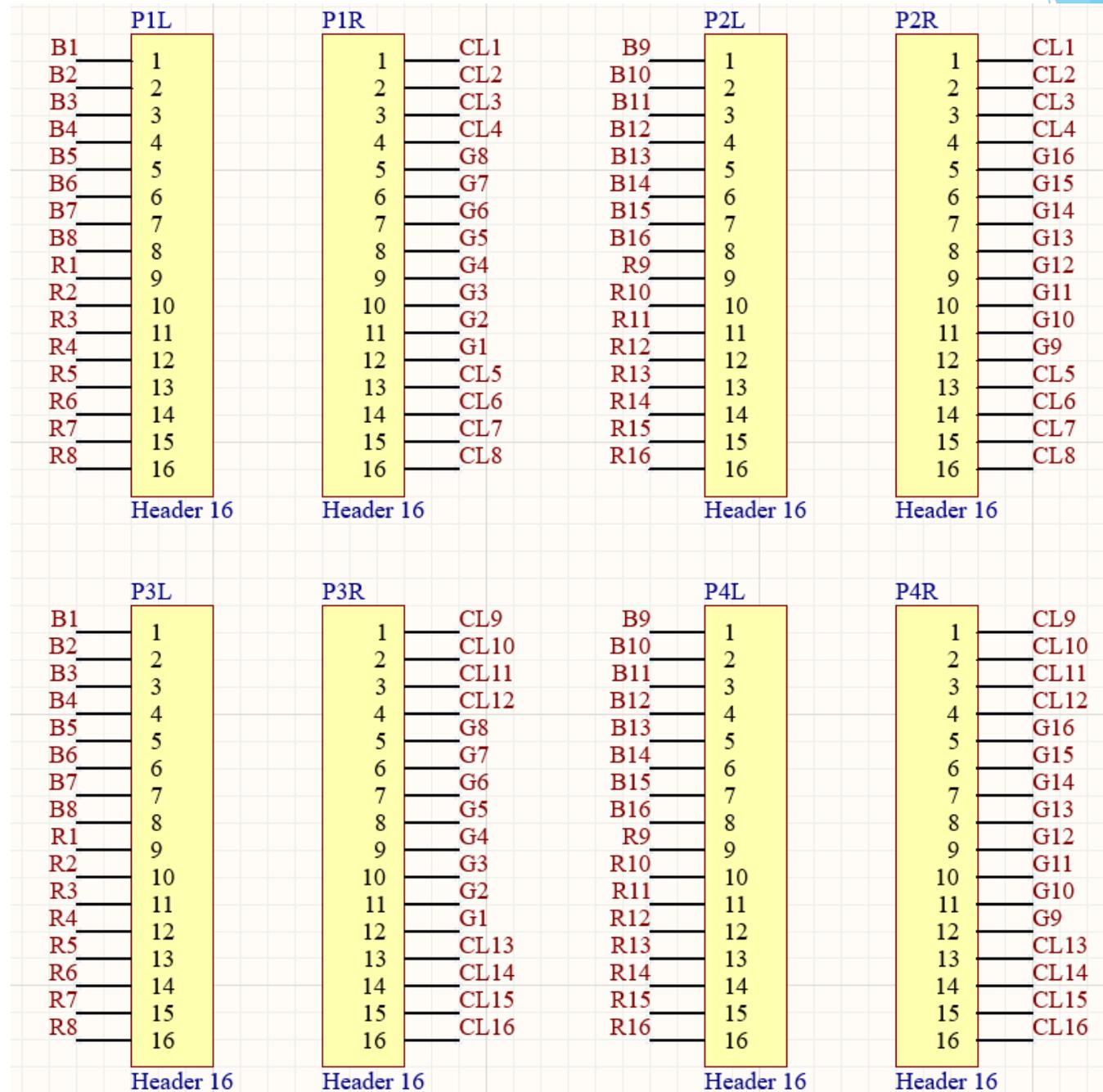
16
1
SOIC
D SUFFIX
CASE 751B

SN74LS138

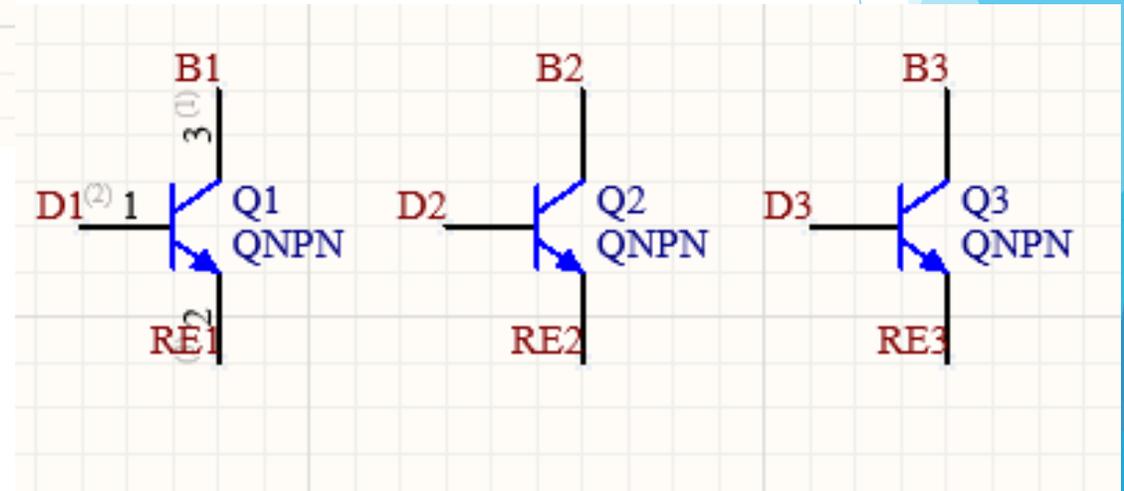
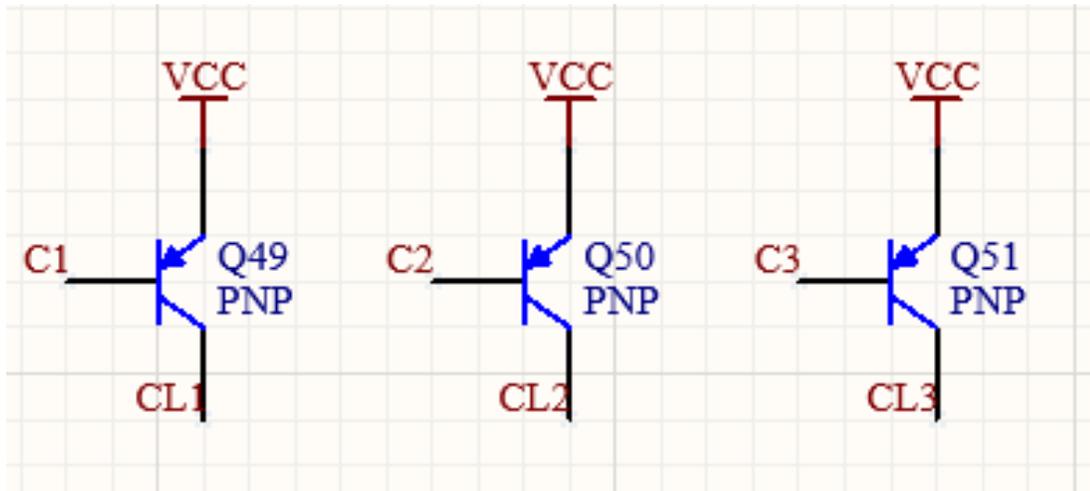
CONNECTION DIAGRAM DIP (TOP VIEW)



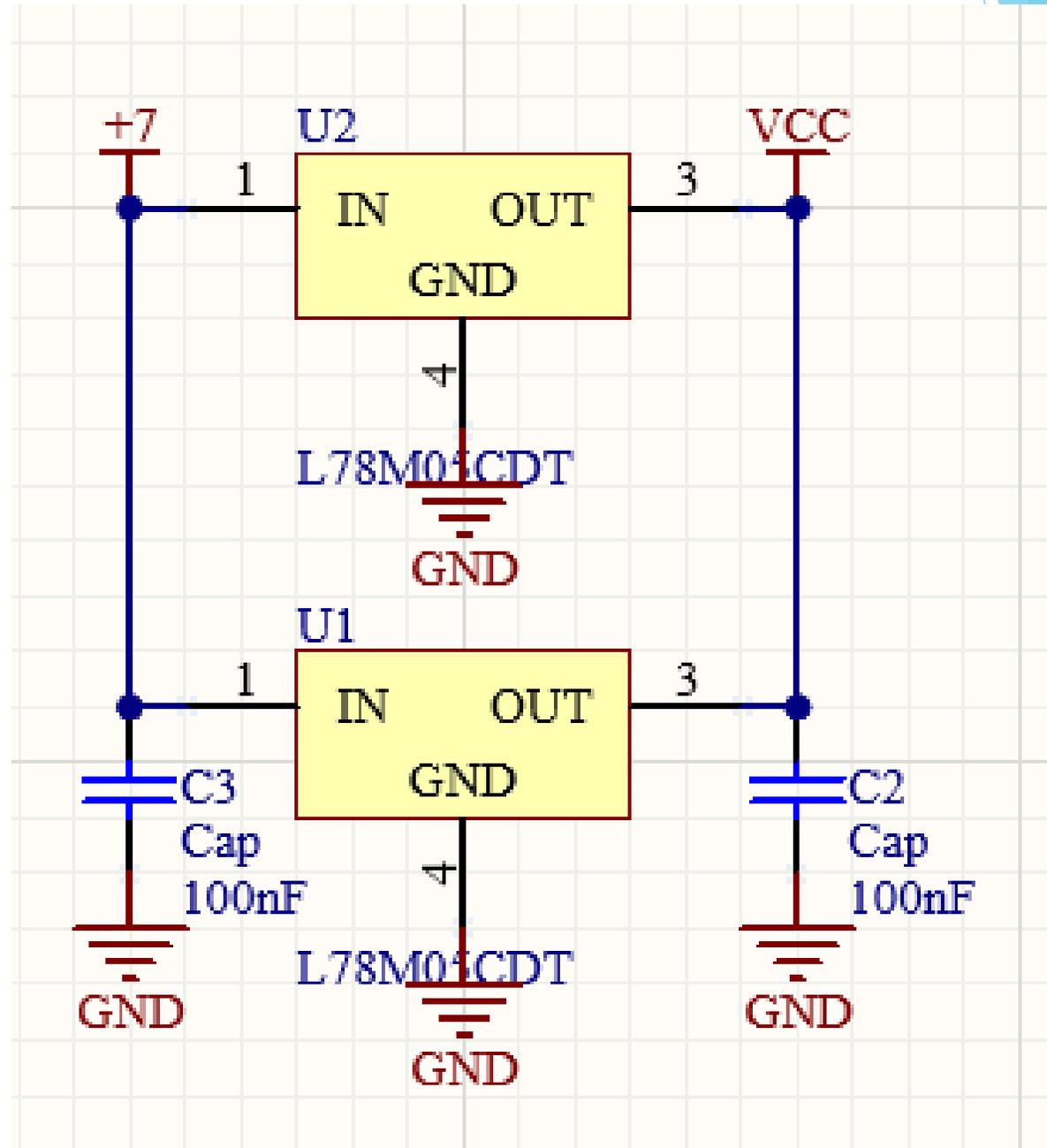
RGB點矩陣



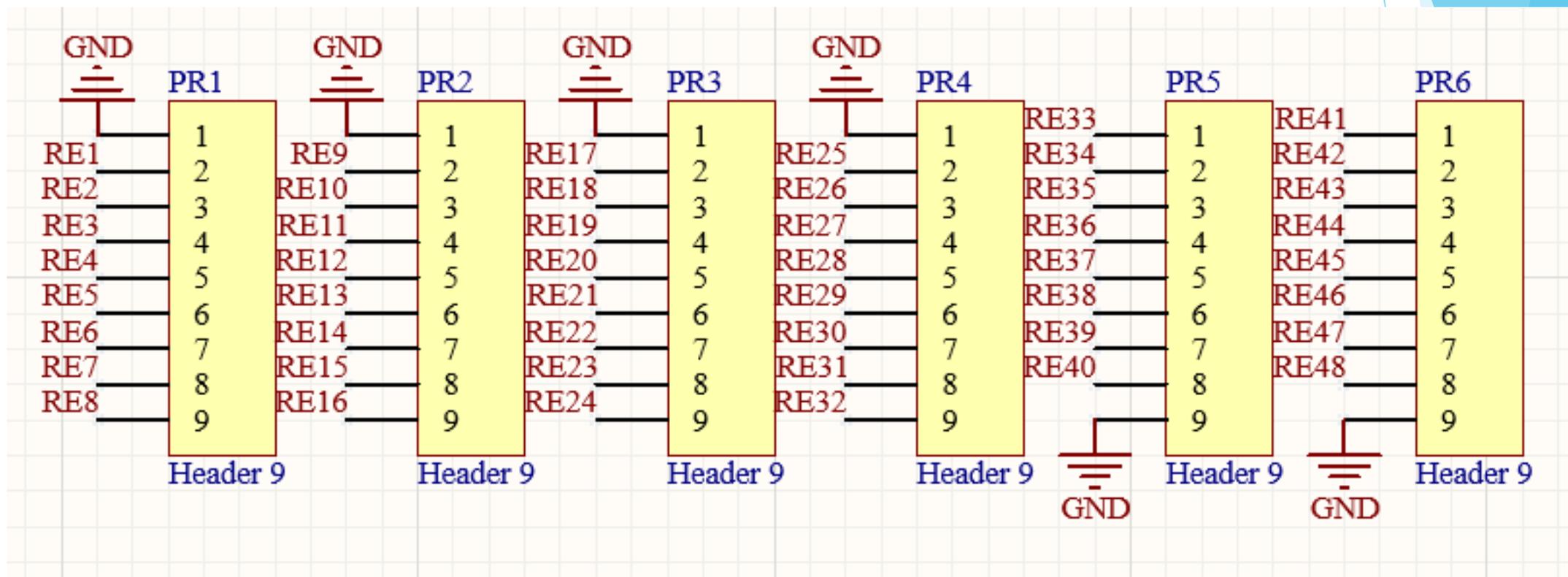
驅動電路



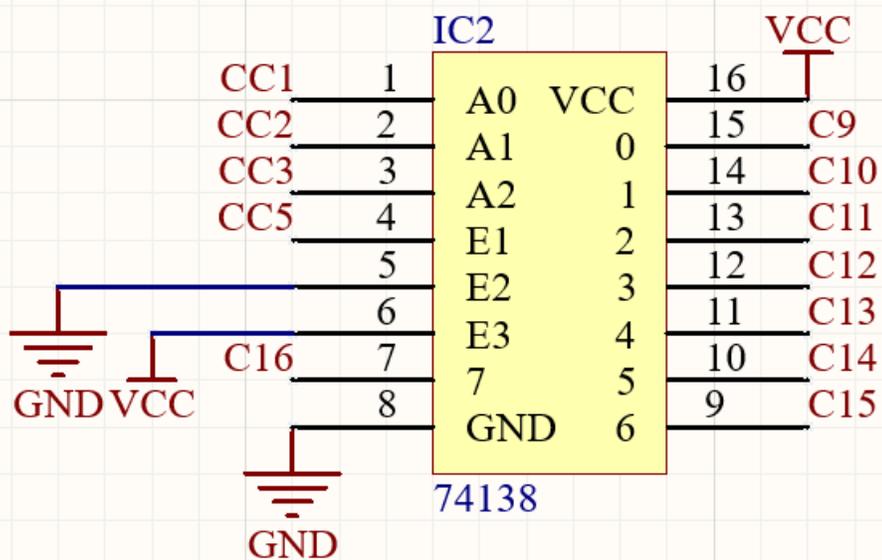
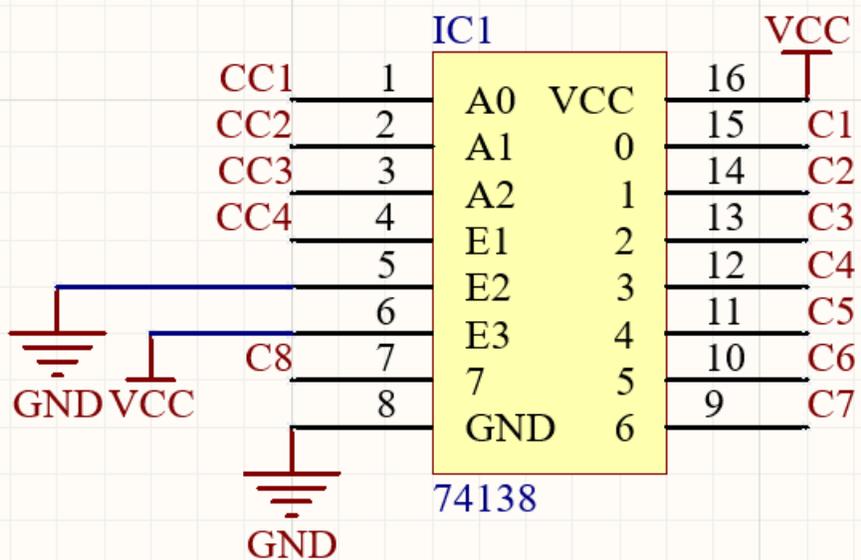
穩壓 IC



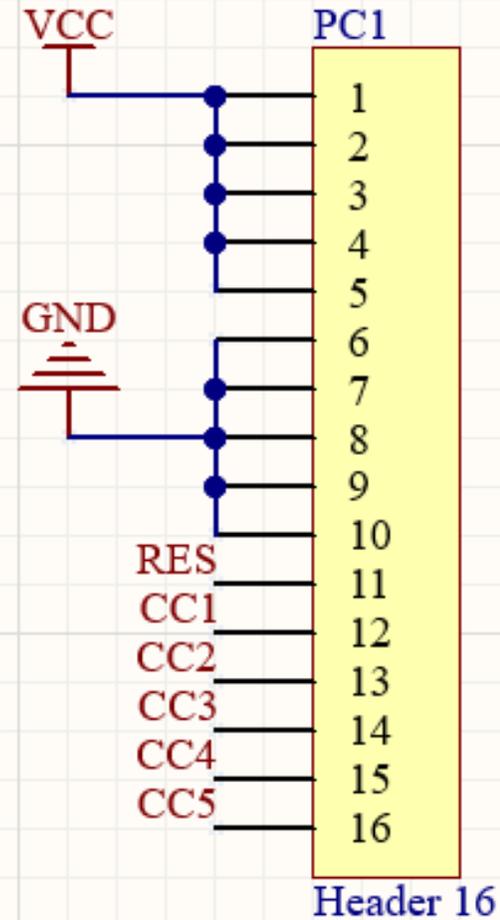
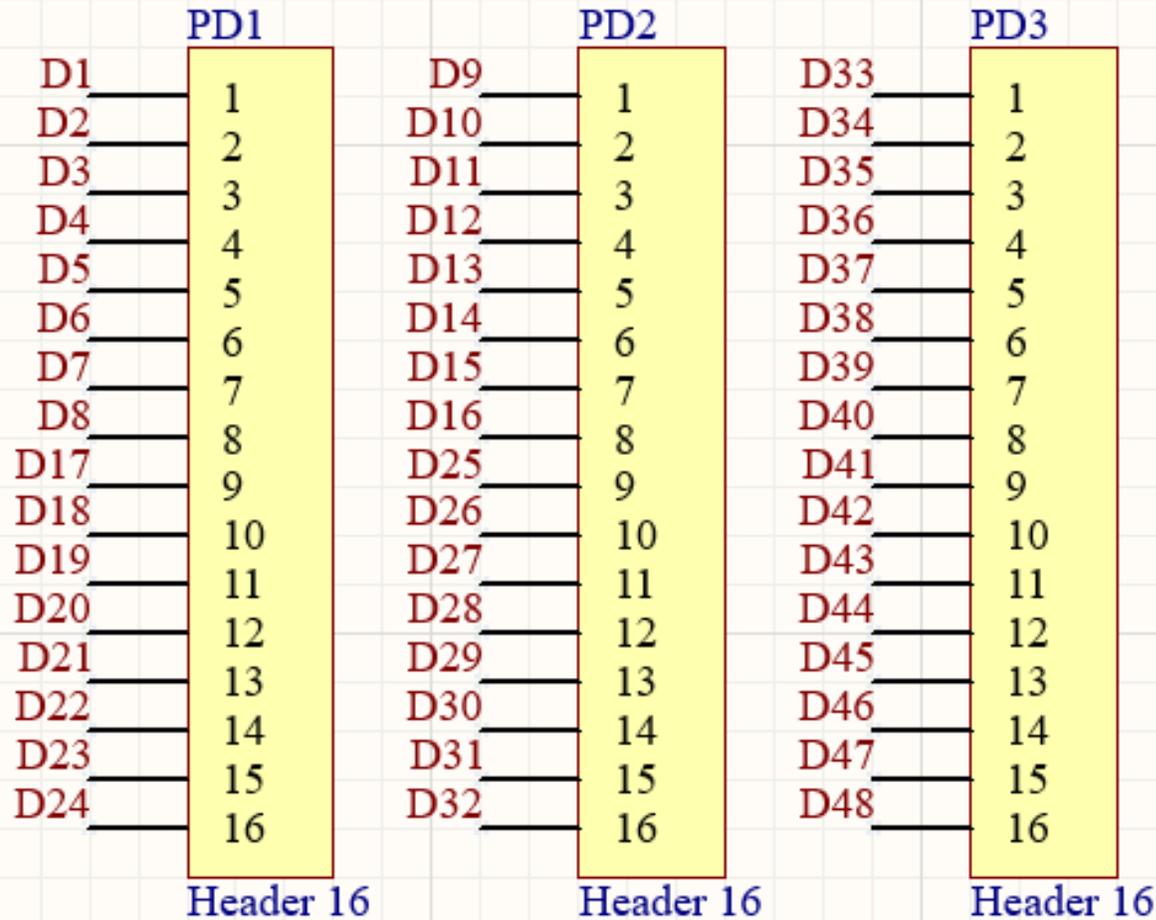
排阻



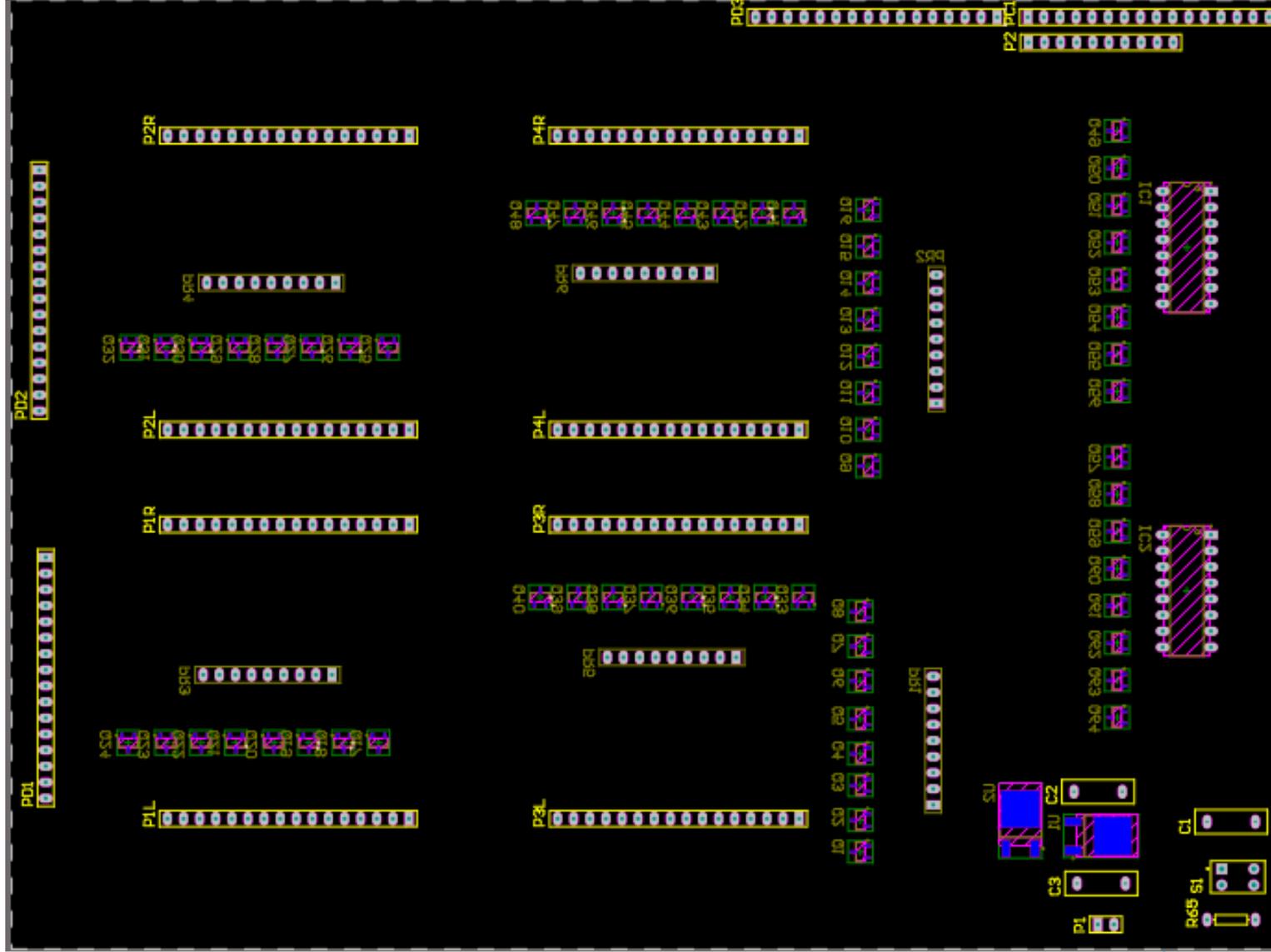
解碼電路



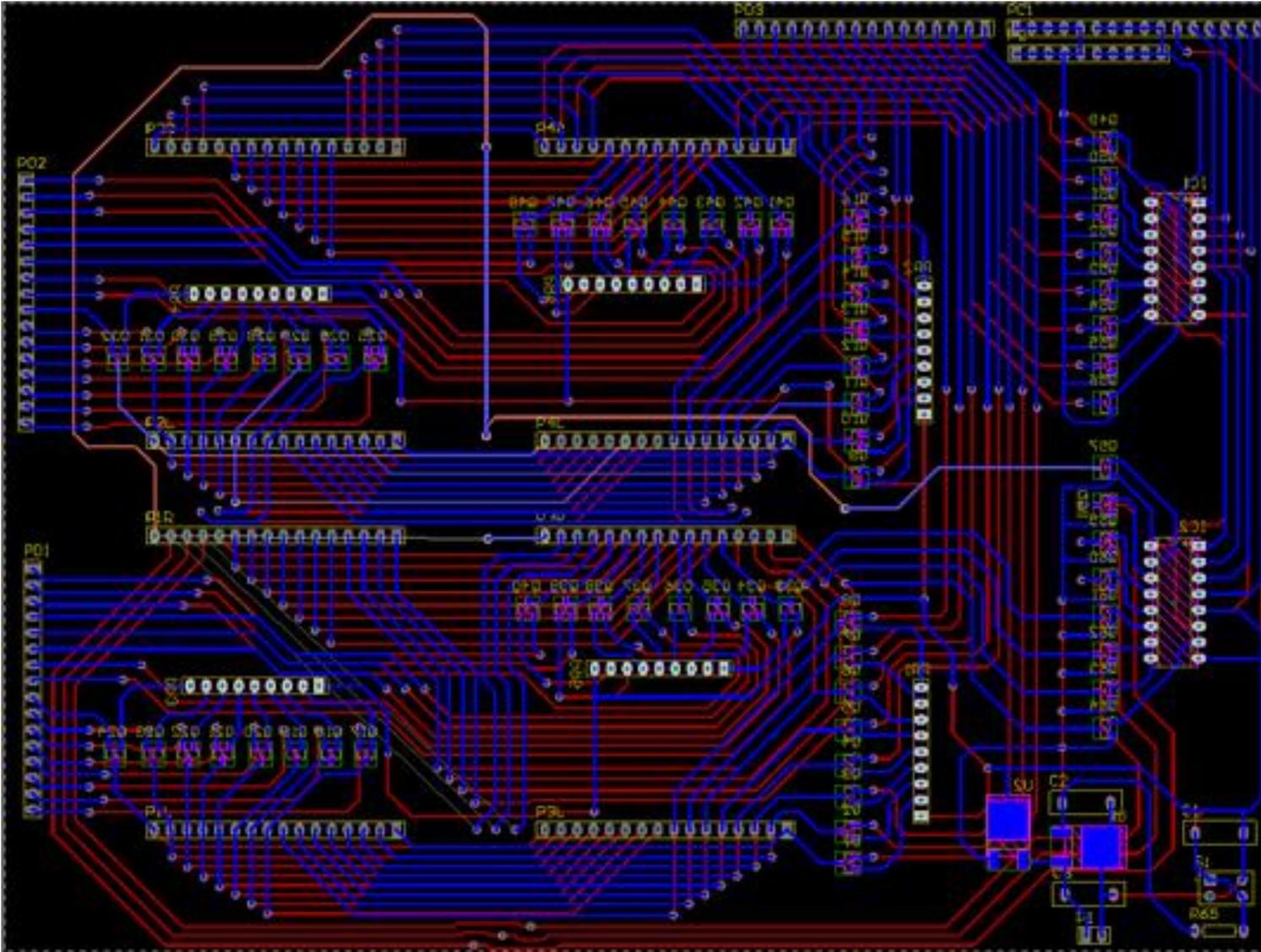
資料線和控制線



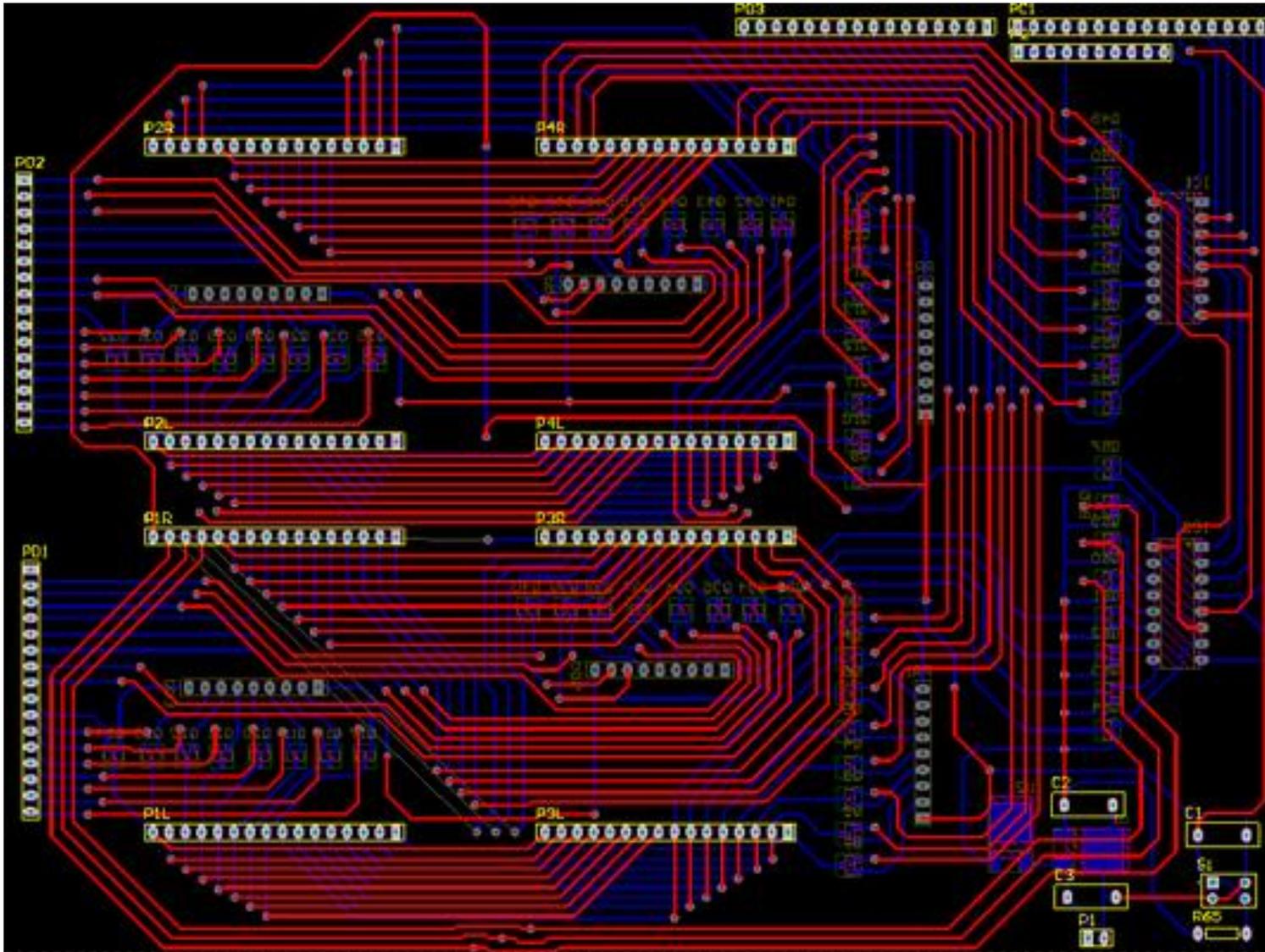
電路板佈線(元件擺放位置)



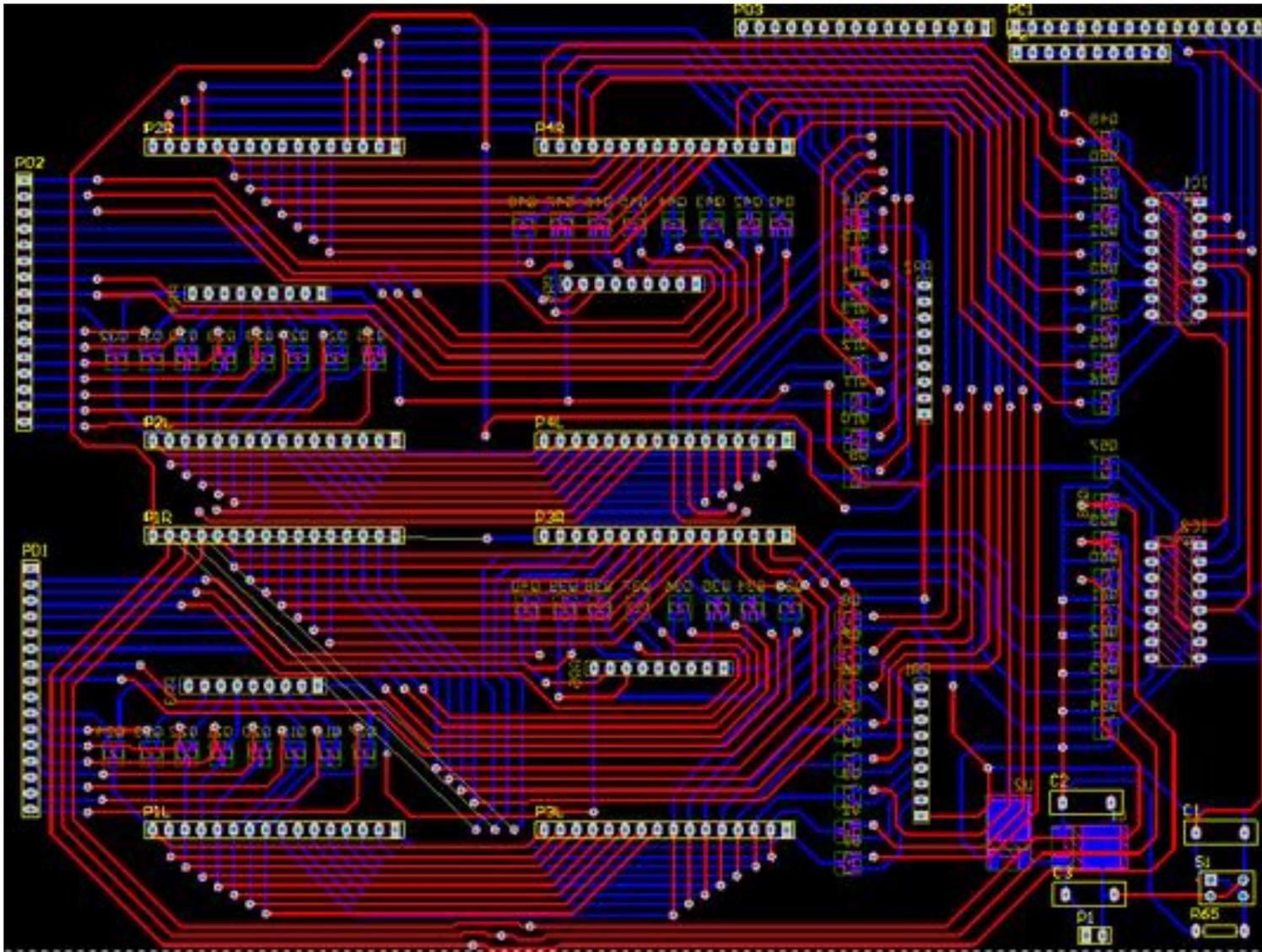
電路板佈線(bottom layer)



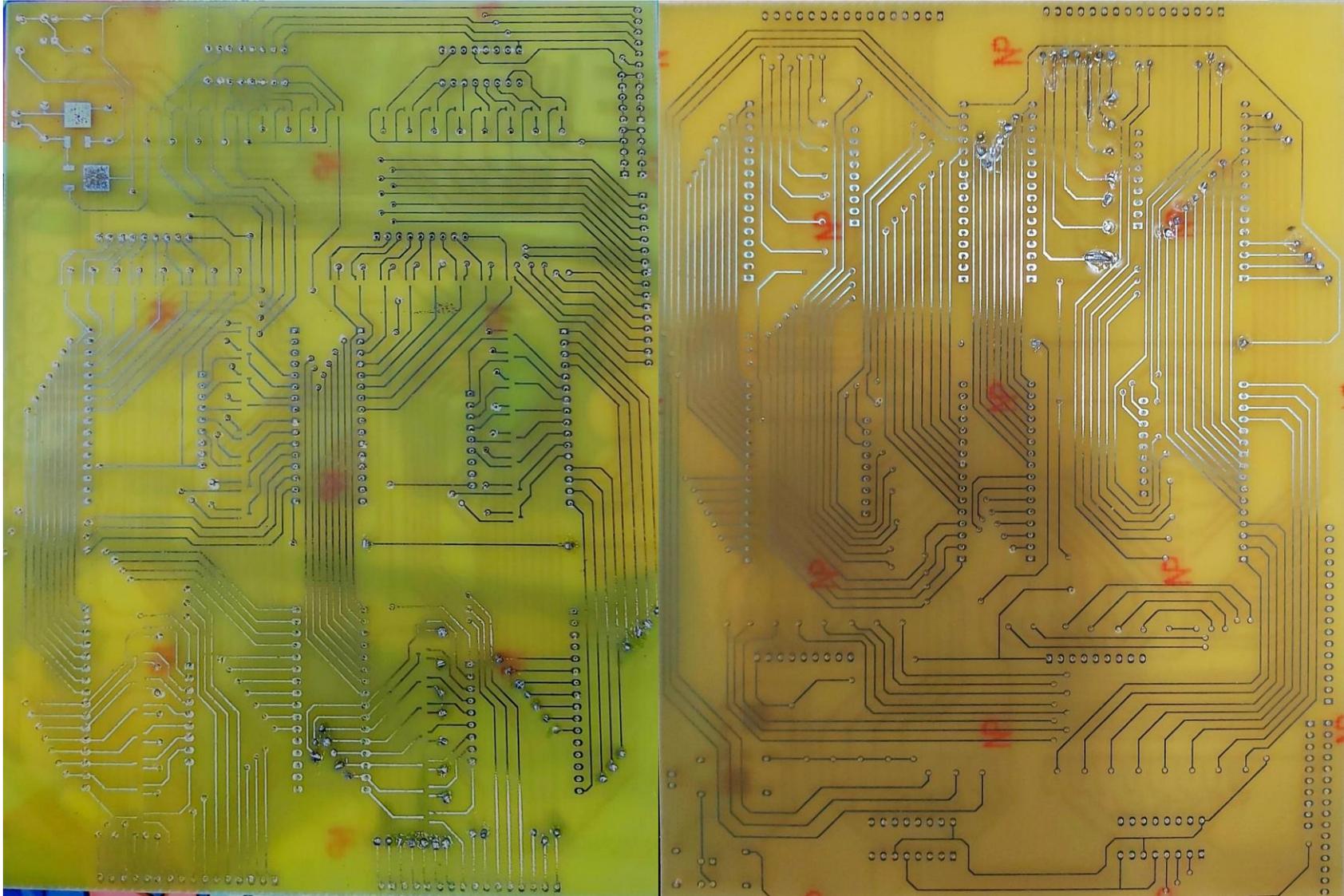
電路板佈線(top layer)



電路板佈線



電路板成品



2-2 軟體設計

2-2-1 Arduino IDE

Arduino 系列電路板的設計大多使用 Atmel AVR 單片機。這些電路板配有一組數位和類比 I/O 引腳，可以連接各種擴充板或麵包板和其他電路。這些電路板具有串列埠，包括某些型號上的通用串列匯流排（USB），也用於從個人電腦載入程式。



2-2-2 Arduino Mega2560

在Arduino的Mega2560是一個基於微控制器板ATmega2560。它有 54 個數位輸入/輸出引腳（其中 15 個可用作 PWM 輸出）、16 個類比輸入、4 個 UART（硬件串列通訊埠）、一個 16 MHz 晶體振盪器、一個 USB 接頭、一個電源插孔、一個 ICSP 接頭、和一個重置按鈕。



2-2-3 Visual Studio Code

Visual Studio Code (簡稱 VS Code)

是一款由微軟開發且跨平台的免費原始碼編輯器。該軟體支援語法突顯、程式碼自動補全 (又稱 IntelliSense)、程式碼重構功能，並且內建了命令列工具和 Git 版本控制系統，使用者可以更改佈景主題和鍵盤捷徑實現個人化設定。



```
isVideo = ( (type === "image" || (type === "video" || type === "audio" || type === "youtube.com/embed/")) && !isImage && !isVideo && !isAudio)
isUrl = (source.indexOf("youtube.com/embed/"))
isElement = ( (type === "url" || (type === "image" || type === "video" || type === "audio" || type === "youtube.com/embed/")) && !isImage && !isVideo && !isAudio)
isObject = ( (typeof subject === "undefined" || type === "url" || (type === "image" || type === "video" || type === "audio" || type === "youtube.com/embed/")) && !isImage && !isVideo && !isAudio)

// Check if boxer is already active, return false
if ($("#boxer").length > 1 || (isImage || isVideo || isAudio))
    return;
}

// Kill event
_killEvent(e);

// Cache internal data
data = $.extend({}, {
    $window: $(window),
    $body: $("body"),
    $target: $target,
    $object: $object,
    visible: false,
    resizeTimer: null,
    touchTimer: null,
    gallery: {
        active: false
    }
});
while (e.data.namespace)
```

軟骨體

1-1. 矩陣掃描

```
ISR(TIMER1_OVF_vect)
{
    TCNT1 = -5; //5 個 16K 後產生中斷
    static byte scan_bcd = 0; //設定掃描計數
    scan_bcd = (scan_bcd + 1) % 16; //掃描計數+1(數值為 1~16)
    Binary(scan_bcd); //轉二進位並存值

    clear_led(); //掃描及資料線腳位暫存器紀錄歸零

    byte S_LED = 0; //暫存像素資料

    for (byte ii_data = 0; ii_data < 16; ii_data++) //掃描 16 顆 LED(每顆包括紅綠藍)
    {
        if (scan_bcd < 8) //如果目前掃描的是前 8 條(掃描上面兩個點矩陣)
        {
            if (ii_data < 8) //前 8 顆 LED 資料的取得方法
                S_LED = Matrix[7 - ii_data][scan_bcd];
            else //後 8 顆 LED 資料的取得方法
                S_LED = Matrix[15 - ii_data][scan_bcd + 8];
        }
        else //如果目前掃描的是後 8 條(掃描下面兩個點矩陣)
        {
            if (ii_data < 8) //前 8 顆 LED 資料的取得方法
                S_LED = Matrix[15 - ii_data][scan_bcd - 8];
            else //後 8 顆 LED 資料的取得方法
                S_LED = Matrix[23 - ii_data][scan_bcd];
        }

        if (S_LED % 2 == 1) //LSB = 1
            RED_DigitalWrite(ii_data); //儲存紅色
        S_LED /= 2;
        if (S_LED % 2 == 1)
            GREEN_DigitalWrite(ii_data); //儲存綠色
        S_LED /= 2;
        if (S_LED % 2 == 1) //MSB = 1
            BLUE_DigitalWrite(ii_data); //儲存藍色
    }

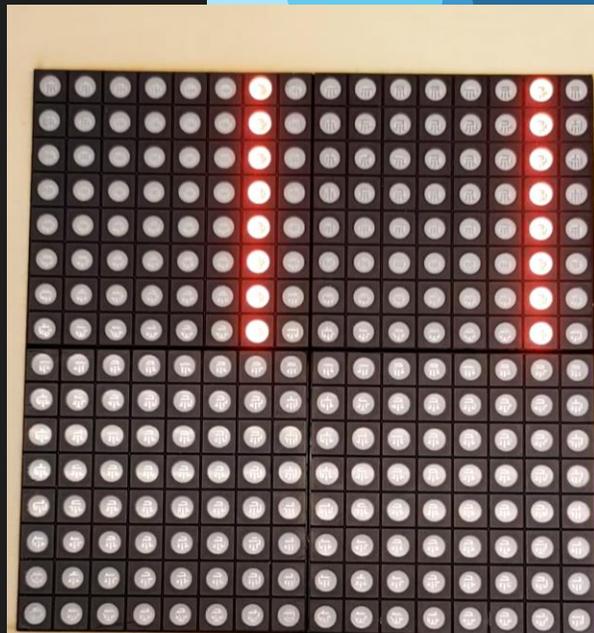
    PORTJ |= 0xFF; //掃描線關閉

    equal(); //資料線送出

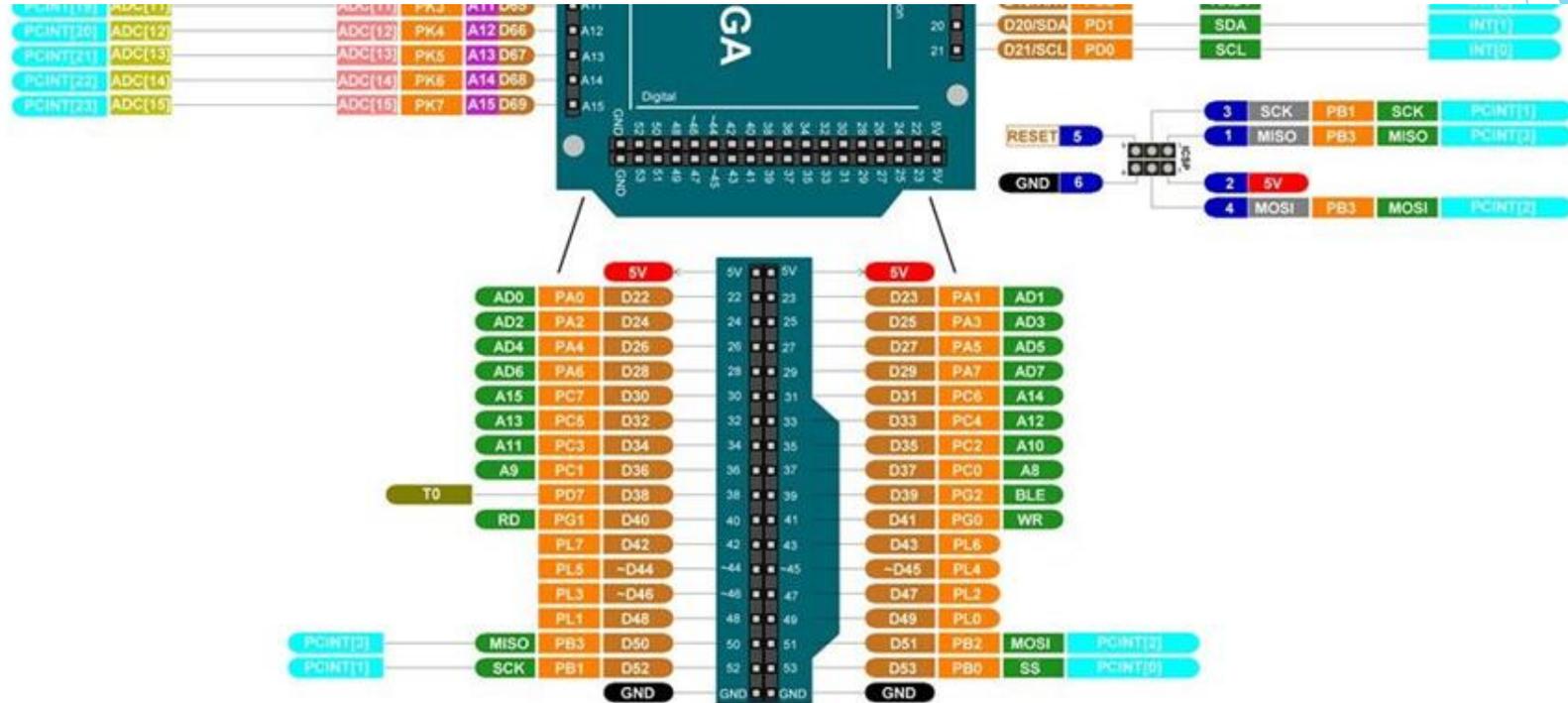
    for (byte cc = 0; cc < 3; cc++) //送出掃描線(CBA)
    {
        if (scan_binary_array[cc + 1] == 1) //如果內容是 1 就送出
            PORTE |= _BV(scan_pin[cc]);
    }

    if (scan_binary_array[0] == 0) //送出掃描線(選擇 7138 解碼器, 分別控制上下兩顆矩陣)
        PORTJ &= ~0x02; //選擇上面的矩陣
    else
        PORTJ &= ~0x01; //選擇下面的矩陣
    }

    void RED_DigitalWrite(byte pin) //紅色資料線的紀錄
    {
        if (pin < 8) //前八顆紅色紀錄
        {
            PORT_A |= _BV(pin);
        }
        else //後八顆紅色紀錄
        {
            PORT_C |= _BV(pin - 8);
        }
    }
}
```



1-2. 矩陣掃描



```
initMatrix_Red(22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 37, 36, 35, 34, 33, 32, 31, 30); //設定紅色  
pinout 腳位←
```

2-1. 貪食蛇物件

```
class snake //宣告貪食蛇類別
{
private:
    byte xy = 0, dir = 1, LinkedList_dir = 1; //上 1, 搖桿現在狀態, 上一次狀態, LinkedList 上一次狀態
    long setX = 0, setY = 0; //搖桿未移動準位
    byte analog_pin[3] = {0, 0, 0}; //貪食蛇類比控制腳(按鈕、X 值、Y 值)
    byte color = 1; //貪食蛇顏色
public:
    int speed = 300; //貪食蛇移動速度
    LinkedList<byte> snakeList = LinkedList<byte>(); //https://github.com/ivanseidel/LinkedList
    snake(byte a, byte b, byte c, byte d, byte e, byte f, byte g, byte h, byte i); //建立貪食蛇物件和設定前三點的初始位置及搖桿控制腳位
    ~snake(); //遊戲結束時刪除貪食蛇物件
    void Start_Matrix(); //初始蛇的身體
    void joystick(); //搖桿每次紀錄
    void linkedlist_add(); //依照搖桿紀錄移動
    void snake_main(byte first); //貪食蛇每次移動主程式
    byte kill_snake(snake *all, byte first); //判斷蛇是否死掉並回傳數值
    void snake::lcdPrint_and_endset(byte first, byte kill_number, snake *Snake); //遊戲結束時 LCD 提示字元及設定結束時要做的事
    void apple(snake *all); //生成蘋果程式
    void cheak_hit_apple(); //碰到蘋果程式
    void set_joystick(); //初始設定搖桿準位
```

2-2. 貪食蛇物件

```
void setcolor(); //設定蛇的顏色←
void againcolor(byte last_color); //設定蛇的顏色為上一
次遊玩時的顏色←
byte outputcolor(); //輸出現在蛇顏色←
void reset(); //設定蛇的初始方向及
遊戲開始設定←
};←
snake::snake(byte a, byte b, byte c, byte d, byte e, byte f, byte g, byte h, byte i) //建構子設定蛇的初
始位置及類比輸入腳位←
{←
    snakeList.add(a); //貪食蛇第一個像素(X)←
    snakeList.add(b); //貪食蛇第一個像素(Y)←
    snakeList.add(c); //貪食蛇第二個像素(X)←
    snakeList.add(d); //貪食蛇第二個像素(Y)←
    snakeList.add(e); //貪食蛇第三個像素(X)←
    snakeList.add(f); //貪食蛇第三個像素(Y)←
    analog_pin[0] = g; //搖桿按鈕腳←
    analog_pin[1] = h; //搖桿類比輸入 X←
    analog_pin[2] = i; //搖桿類比輸入 Y←
}←
```

3. 初始畫面

```
void StartInterface() //進行初始畫面
{
    clear_Matrix();           //清除點矩陣
    Matrix_display_color = 7; //設定矩陣要顯示的顏色顏色
    Matrix_display(Matrix_logo); //顯示 logo
    lcd.setCursor(0, 0);      //設定游標為第一一列
    lcd.print("People number"); //lcd 印字
    lcd.setCursor(0, 1);      //設定游標為第二列
    lcd.print("up = 1 ,down = 2"); //lcd 印字
    play_people = 0;          //初始人數
    while (true)
    {
        if (digitalRead(A13) == 1 && digitalRead(A10) == 1) //將按鈕放開
        {
            while (true)
            {
                if (analogRead(A12) > 700 || analogRead(A15) > 700) //搖桿往下
                {
                    if (play_people == 0)
                    {
                        lcd.clear();           //清除 LCD
                        lcd.setCursor(0, 0);    //設定游標
                    }
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
```

```
        lcd.print("People = 2"); //顯示人數為 2
        play_people = 2;          //設定人數為 2
    }
    if (analogRead(A12) < 300 || analogRead(A15) < 300) //搖桿往上
    {
        if (play_people == 0)
        {
            lcd.clear();           //清除 LCD
            lcd.setCursor(0, 0);    //設定游標
            lcd.print("People = 1"); //顯示人數為 1
            play_people = 1;        //設定人數為 1
        }
    }
    if ((digitalRead(A13) == 0 || digitalRead(A10) == 0) && (play_people != 0))
    {
        if (digitalRead(A13) == 0) //如果左邊按鈕按下
            LeftRightSwitch(1);    //設定遊玩按鈕為左邊(單人)
        else if (digitalRead(A10) == 0) //如果右邊按鈕按下
            LeftRightSwitch(0);    //設定遊玩按鈕為右邊(單人)
        break;                      //結束
    }
}
break; //結束
}
}
```

4. 設定貪食蛇顏色

```
void snake::setcolor() //設定貪食蛇顏色
{
    clear_Matrix();           //清除矩陣資料
    lcd.setCursor(0, 0);      //設定游標
    lcd.print("Select color"); //顯示 LCD
    lcd.setCursor(0, 1);      //設定游標
    lcd.print("Up = + Down = -"); //顯示 LCD
    while (true)
    {
        if (digitalRead(analog_pin[0]) == 1) //先將按鈕放開
        {
            color = 1;           //設定預設顏色
            bool start = 0; //是否選擇為否
            while (true)
            {
                if (analogRead(analog_pin[2]) > 700) //搖桿往下
                {
                    start = 1;           //是否選擇為是
                    lcd.clear();         //清除 LCD
                    if (color > 1)       //color 大於 1
                        color = color - 1; //color 減 1
                    Matrix_display_square(color); //顯示預覽顏色
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
```

```
        lcd.setCursor(0, 0);           //設定游標
        lcd.print("color:" + String(color, DEC)); //顯示 LCD
        delay(500);                     //延遲 0.5 秒
    }
    if (analogRead(analog_pin[2]) < 300)
    {
        start = 1;                       //是否選擇為是
        lcd.clear();                     //清除 LCD
        if (color < 7)                   //color 小於 7
            color = color + 1;           //color 加 1
        Matrix_display_square(color);    //顯示預覽顏色
        lcd.setCursor(0, 0);             //設定游標
        lcd.print("color:" + String(color, DEC)); //顯示 LCD
        delay(500);                     //延遲 0.5 秒
    }
    if (digitalRead(analog_pin[0]) == 0 && start) //如果按下按鈕且是否選擇為是
        break; //結束
    }
}
}
```

5-1.Mega2560主程式

```
void loop()←  
{←  
  unsigned long move_J = 0, delay_time_snake = 0, delay_time_snake1 = 0; //搖桿、貪吃蛇 delay(millis()←  
  if (again == 0) //如果要重新開始←  
    StartInterface(); //進行初始畫面←  
  if (play_people == 2) //遊玩人數為 2←  
  {←  
    snake Snake[2] = {snake(8, 8, 8, 9, 8, 10, 67, 68, 69), snake(4, 8, 4, 9, 4, 10, 64, 65, 66)};←  
    //建立兩個 snake 的物件，https://crme0707.pixnet.net/blog/post/317240238-c%2B%2B-%E9%A1%9E%E5%88%A5-←  
    class-%E9%A1%9E%E5%88%A5%E7%89%A9%E4%BB%B6%E9%99%A3%E5%88%97←  
    access = Snake;←  
    //設定物件指標←  
    if (again == 0)←  
    //如果要重新開始←  
    {←  
      Snake->setcolor(); //重新選擇蛇的顏色←  
      (Snake + 1)->setcolor(); //重新選擇蛇的顏色←  
    }←  
    else //否則←  
    {←  
      Snake->againcolor(Last_snake0_color); //設定貪吃蛇顏色為上一次遊玩的顏色←  
      (Snake + 1)->againcolor(Last_snake1_color); //設定貪吃蛇顏色為上一次遊玩的顏色←  
    }←  
    three_two_one(); //倒數 321←  
    Snake->apple(access); //創造蘋果←
```

```
Snake->reset(); //貪吃蛇數據重置←  
(Snake + 1)->reset(); //貪吃蛇數據重置←  
Snake->Start_Matrix(); //初始蛇的身體←  
(Snake + 1)->Start_Matrix(); //初始蛇的身體←  
while (!end) //如果遊戲還沒結束←  
{←  
  if (millis() - move_J > 1) //1ms 紀錄一次搖桿數據←  
  {←  
    move_J = millis(); //設定時間戳記←  
    Snake[0].joystick(); //紀錄右邊搖桿←  
    Snake[1].joystick(); //紀錄左邊搖桿←  
  }←  
  if (millis() - delay_time_snake > Snake[0].speed) //貪食蛇 1 移動←  
  {←  
    delay_time_snake = millis(); //設定時間戳記←  
    Snake[0].snake_main(0); //右邊貪食蛇移動←  
  }←  
  if (millis() - delay_time_snake1 > Snake[1].speed) //貪食蛇 2 移動←  
  {←  
    delay_time_snake1 = millis(); //設定時間戳記←  
    Snake[1].snake_main(1); //左邊貪食蛇移動←  
  }←  
}←
```

5-2.Mega2560主程式

```
else if (play_people == 1) //遊玩人數為1
{
    snake Snake(8, 8, 8, 9, 8, 10, CTRL[0], CTRL[1], CTRL[2]); //建立一個 snake 物件
    access = &Snake; //設定物件指標
    if (again == 0) //如果要重新開始
        Snake.setcolor(); //重新選擇蛇的顏色
    else
        Snake.againcolor(Last_snake0_color); //設定貪吃蛇顏色為上一次遊玩的顏色
    three_two_one(); //倒數 321
    lcd.setCursor(0, 1); //設定游標為第二列
    lcd.print("Record = " + String(Read_EEPROM(), DEC)); //顯示歷史最高分數
    Snake.apple(access); //創造蘋果
    Snake.reset(); //貪吃蛇數據重置
    Snake.Start_Matrix(); //初始蛇的身體
    while (!end) //如果遊戲還沒結束
```

```
{
    if (millis() - move_J > 1) //1ms 紀錄一次搖桿數據
    {
        move_J = millis(); //設定時間戳記
        Snake.joystick();
    }
    if (millis() - delay_time_snake > Snake.speed) //貪吃蛇移動
    {
        delay_time_snake = millis(); //設定時間戳記
        Snake.snake_main(0);
    }
}
end_game(access); //遊戲結束
```

6. 貪食蛇的主程式

```
void snake::snake_main(byte first) //蛇每次動作的主程式↵
{↵
    linkedlist_add(); //蛇依照搖桿方向移動↵
    ↵
    byte kill_number = kill_snake(access, first); //檢查遊戲是否結束↵
    if (kill_number == 5) //如果回傳值是 5(蛇沒有撞到任何東西)↵
    {↵
        Matrix[snakeList.get(1)][snakeList.get(0)] = color; //讀出來依照想要顯示的顏色顯示每個像素//↵
        cheak_hit_apple(); //是否碰到蘋果↵
    }↵
    else↵
        lcdPrint_and_endset(first, kill_number, access); //如果回傳值是其他的就停止遊戲↵
}↵
```

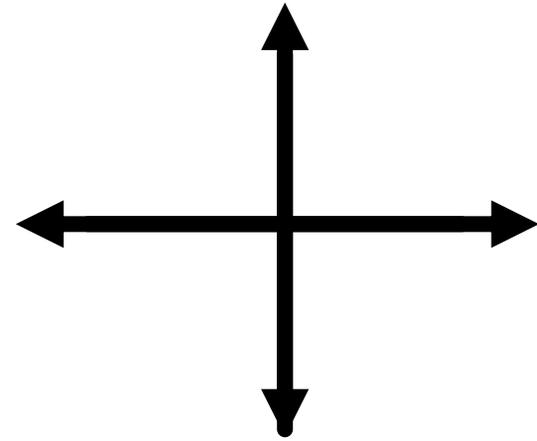
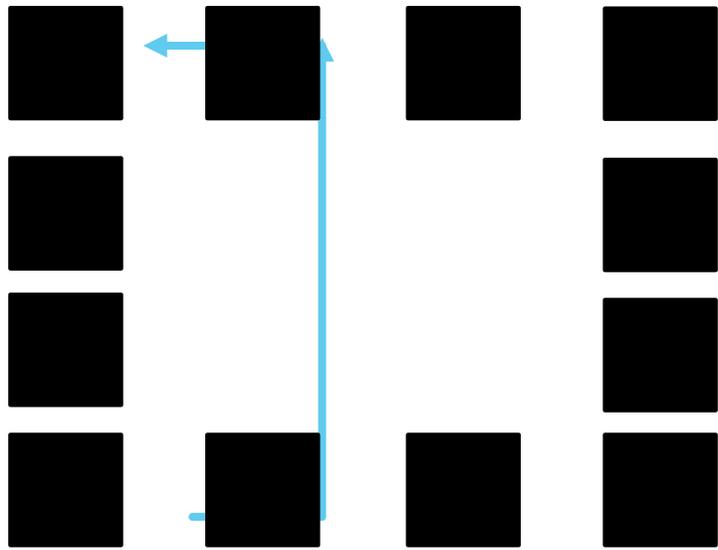
7-1.搖桿紀錄及貪食蛇動作

```
void snake::joystick() //搖桿紀錄
{
    if (digitalRead(analog_pin[0]) == 0) //按下按鈕時加快速度
        speed = 50;
    else
        speed = 300; //放開按鈕時速度變慢

    if (analogRead(analog_pin[2]) - setY < -300) //搖桿往上時
        dir = xy = 1;
    else if (analogRead(analog_pin[2]) - setY > 300) //搖桿往下時
        dir = xy = 3;
    else if (analogRead(analog_pin[1]) - setX < -300) //搖桿往右時
        dir = xy = 2;
    else if (analogRead(analog_pin[1]) - setX > 300) //搖桿往左時
        dir = xy = 4;
    else //搖桿不動
        xy = dir; //設定方向為先前搖桿的移動方向
}
```

```
void snake::LinkedList_add() //依照搖桿紀錄的方向移動貪食蛇
{
    switch (xy)
    {
        case 1: //如果搖桿移動方向為上
            if (LinkedList_dir != 3) //如果蛇的移動方向不是下
                LinkedList_dir = xy = 1; //向上移動
            else
                LinkedList_dir = xy = 3; //向下移動
            break;
        case 2: //如果搖桿移動方向為右
            if (LinkedList_dir != 4) //如果蛇的移動方向不是左
                LinkedList_dir = xy = 2; //向右移動
            else
                LinkedList_dir = xy = 4; //向左移動
            break;
        case 3: //如果搖桿移動方向為下
            if (LinkedList_dir != 1) //如果蛇的移動方向不是上
                LinkedList_dir = xy = 3; //向下移動
            else
                LinkedList_dir = xy = 1; //向上移動
            break;
        case 4: //如果搖桿移動方向為左
            if (LinkedList_dir != 2) //如果蛇的移動方向不是右
                LinkedList_dir = xy = 4; //向左移動
            else
                LinkedList_dir = xy = 2; //向右移動
            break;
        default:
            break;
    }
}
```

7-2. 搖桿紀錄及貪食蛇動作



7-3. 搖桿紀錄及貪食蛇動作

```
switch (xy)←  
{←  
  case 1:           //向上移動←  
    snakeList.add(0, snakeList.get(1) - 1); //加入 Y(值為前一元素的 Y 減一)←  
    snakeList.add(0, snakeList.get(1));     //加入 X(值為前一元素的 X)←  
    break;←  
  case 2:           //向右移動←  
    snakeList.add(0, snakeList.get(1));     //加入 Y(值為前一元素的 Y)←  
    snakeList.add(0, snakeList.get(1) + 1); //加入 X(值為前一元素的 X 加一)←  
    break;←  
  case 3:           //向下移動←  
    snakeList.add(0, snakeList.get(1) + 1); //加入 Y(值為前一元素的 Y 加一)←  
    snakeList.add(0, snakeList.get(1));     //加入 X(值為前一元素的 X)←  
    break;←  
  case 4:           //向左移動←  
    snakeList.add(0, snakeList.get(1));     //加入 Y(值為前一元素的 Y)←  
    snakeList.add(0, snakeList.get(1) - 1); //加入 X(值為前一元素的 X 減一)←  
    break;←  
  default:←  
    break;←  
}←  
}←
```

8-1. 遊戲結束的判斷條件

```
byte snake::kill_snake(snake *all, byte first) //判斷是否結束遊戲
{
    for (int ii = 2; ii < snakeList.size(); ii += 2) //判斷是否撞到自己(將除了第一個像素點的像素都讀出來)
    {
        if (snakeList.get(0) == snakeList.get(ii)) //判斷 X 值是否一樣
        {
            if (snakeList.get(1) == snakeList.get(ii + 1)) //判斷 Y 值是否一樣
            {
                return 2; //如果都一樣就回傳 2
            }
        }
    }
    if (!(snakeList.get(0) >= 0 && snakeList.get(0) < 16 && snakeList.get(1) >= 0 && snakeList.get(1) < 16)) //如果出界
        return 0;
    //就回傳 0
    if (play_people == 2)
        //如果人數為 2
    {
        first = !first;
        //將索引換成別人
    }
}
```

8-2. 遊戲結束的判斷條件

```
    if ((snakeList.get(0) == (all + first)-
>snakeList.get(0)) && (snakeList.get(1) == (all + first)->snakeList.get(1))) //如果兩個蛇的頭互相碰撞←
    {←
        return 3; //回傳 3←
    }←
    for (int ii = 2; ii < (all + first)->snakeList.size(); ii += 2) //將所有別人的像素點讀出來←
    {←
        if (snakeList.get(0) == (all + first)->snakeList.get(ii)) //如果 X 值一樣←
        {←
            if (snakeList.get(1) == (all + first)->snakeList.get(ii + 1)) //如果 Y 值一樣←
            {←
                return 1; //回傳 1←
            }←
        }←
    }←
}←
return 5;←
}←
```

9.依照顏色設定顯示想要顯示的內容

```
void Matrix_display(byte (*matrix)[16]) //將要顯示的內容送到矩陣顯示
{
    if (Matrix_display_color < 8) //如果顏色是符合要求的(8 設定為快速變換顯色)
    {
        for (byte ii = 0; ii < 16; ii++) //取出所有像素
        {
            for (byte jj = 0; jj < 16; jj++)
            {
                if (*(*(matrix + ii) + jj) != 0) //如果像素裡有資料
                    (*(*(matrix + ii) + jj) = Matrix_display_color; //就改變顏色
                Matrix[ii][jj] = (*(*(matrix + ii) + jj)); //並顯示出來
            }
        }
    }
}
```

10. 創造蘋果

```
void snake::apple(snake *all) //創造蘋果
{
    bool repect;          //是否和貪食蛇的位置重複到
    if (play_people == 1) //如果遊玩人數是 1
    {
        score += 10;          //進行加分
        lcd.setCursor(0, 0);  //設定游標位置為(0,0)
        lcd.print("Score = " + String(score, DEC)); //LCD 印出分數
    }
    do
    {
        repect = 0;          //是否位置重複設定為 0
        apple_x = random(16); //隨機產生 0~15 的數當作 X 值
        apple_y = random(16); //隨機產生 0~15 的數當作 Y 值
        for (byte times = 0; times < play_people; times++) //查看玩遊戲的人數
        {
            for (int ii = 0; ii < (all + times)->snakelist.size(); ii += 2) //將貪食蛇的所有像素的 XY 值讀
            出來
            {
                if ((all + times)->snakelist.get(ii) == apple_x && (all + times)-
                >snakelist.get(ii + 1) == apple_y) //如果一樣
                {
                    repect = 1; //是否位置重複設定為 1
                    break;      //直接離開迴圈
                }
            }
        }
    } while (repect);          //如果重複就重複執行，沒重複就離開迴圈
    Matrix[apple_y][apple_x] = 1; //將符合資格的蘋果點亮
}
```

11-1. 寫入資料到EEPROM或讀取資料

```
void Write_EEPROM_Score() //將分數寫入 EEPROM 裡
{
    String Score_string = ""; //存放分數字串
    int divide = 999; //判斷位數
    for (byte i = 0; i < 4; i++, divide /= 10) //不足位進行補 0
    {
        if (score > divide) //判斷位數
        {
            for (byte j = 0; j < i; j++) //依照位數在數字前面補零
                Score_string += '0';
            Score_string += String(score, DEC); //最後將分數一起存入
            break; //離開迴圈
        }
    }
    for (byte i = 0; i < 4; i++) //讀取字串的 4 個字
    {
        EEPROM.write(i, Score_string[i]); //分別寫入字
    }
}
```

11-2. 寫入資料到EEPROM或讀取資料

```
int Read_EEPROM()←  
{←  
    int history = 0;           //從 EEPROM 讀出來要儲存的地方←  
    int num = 1000;           //讀出的值要乘上的權位←  
    for (byte i = 0; i < 4; i++) //讀出 4 個位元←  
    {←  
        history += (num * (EEPROM.read(i) - 48)); //將讀出的值做轉換再進行儲存←  
        num /= 10;                               //每做完一次權位除 10←  
    }←  
    return history; //回傳儲存的值←  
}←
```

2-3外觀設計

2-3-1 Laserbox

我們外觀的材料是採用木材，並且運用Laserbox這款軟體來設計模樣，進行雷射切割。



2-3-2 外部元件

金屬按鈕開關(push-button switch)

我們是運用金屬按鈕開關來reset跟開關機。金屬按鈕開關是一種結構簡單，應用十分廣泛。在電氣自動控制電路中，用於手動發出控制信號以控制接觸器、繼電器、電磁起動器等。



液晶顯示器(liquid-crystal display , LCD)

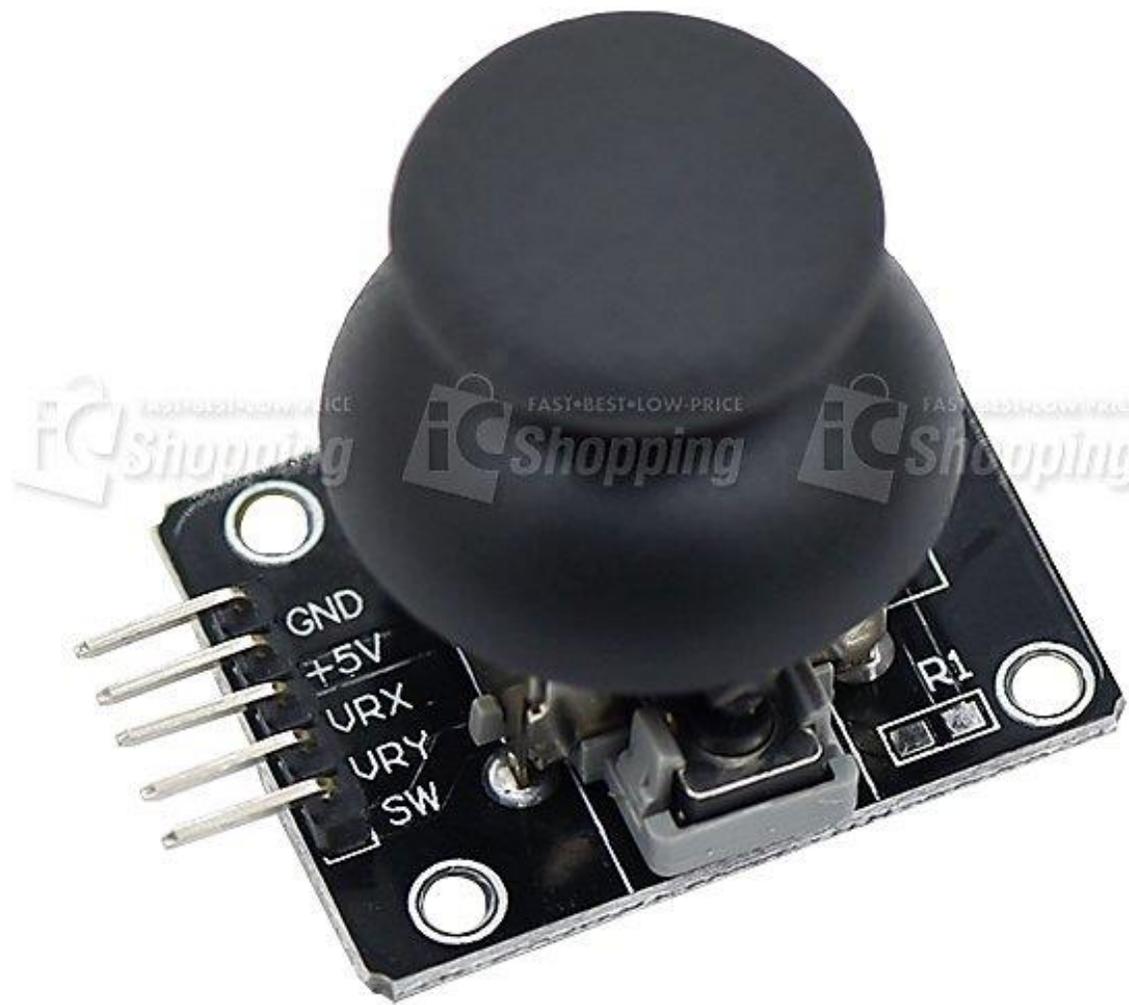
我們用液晶顯示器來顯示分數與
功能列表

液晶顯示器為平面薄型的顯示裝置，由一定數量的彩色或黑白畫素組成，放置於光源或者反射環境光源。



類比搖桿

我們運用類比搖桿來控制貪吃蛇跟操控面板。類比搖桿，又稱模擬搖桿，是遊戲手把上用於控制方向的零件，通常用於控制遊戲中的人物角色移動方向，其作用等同於控制桿。它突出於遊戲手把之上，通過與固定中心點的偏離位置確定輸入方向。



電源

我們的電源供應方式是由18650鋰電池兩顆串聯組成。

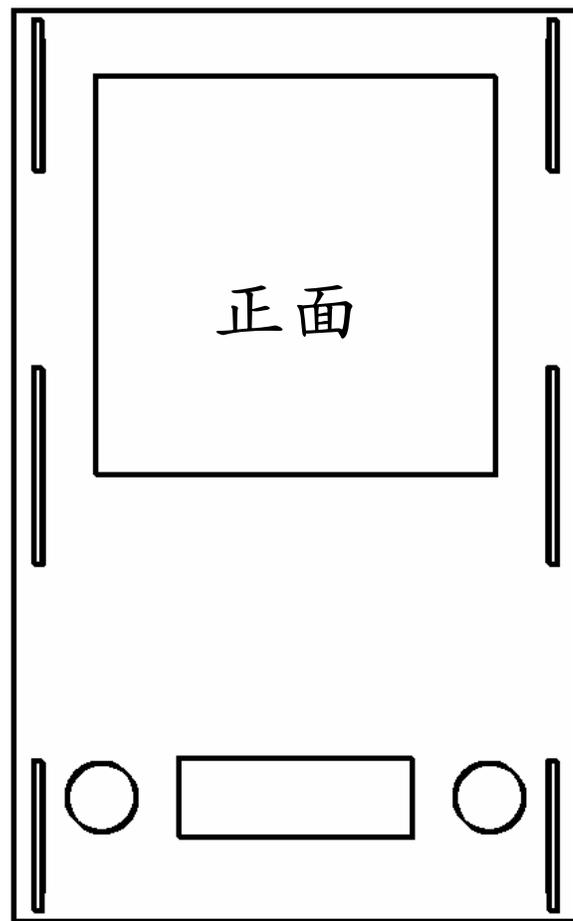
18650鋰電池，標準電壓都是3.6V或者3.7V，充滿電的時候是4.2V。

18650的意思是，直徑18毫米，長65毫米。

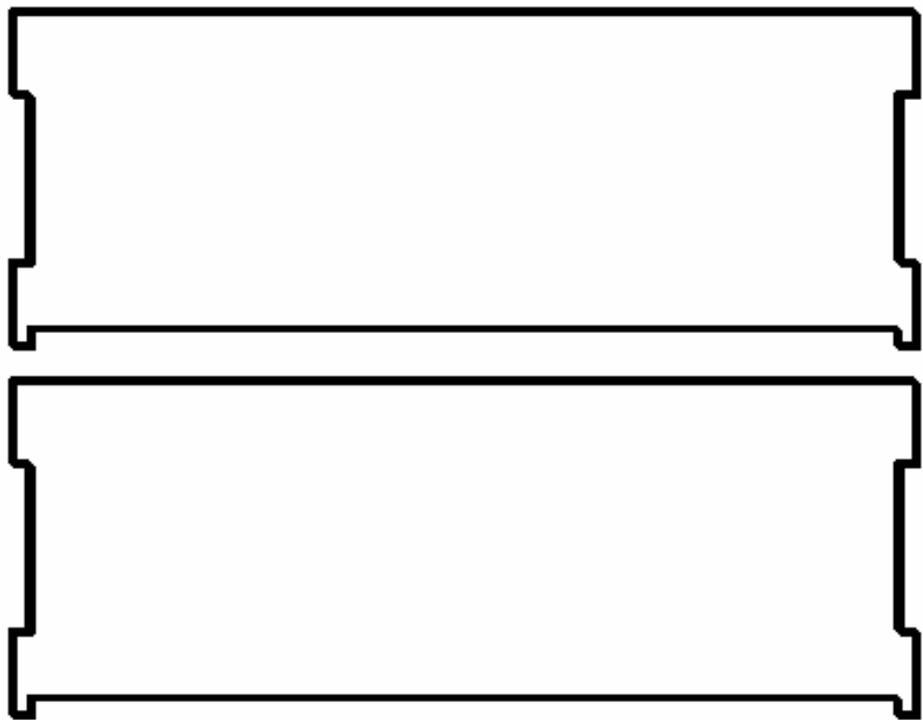


2-3-3 外觀

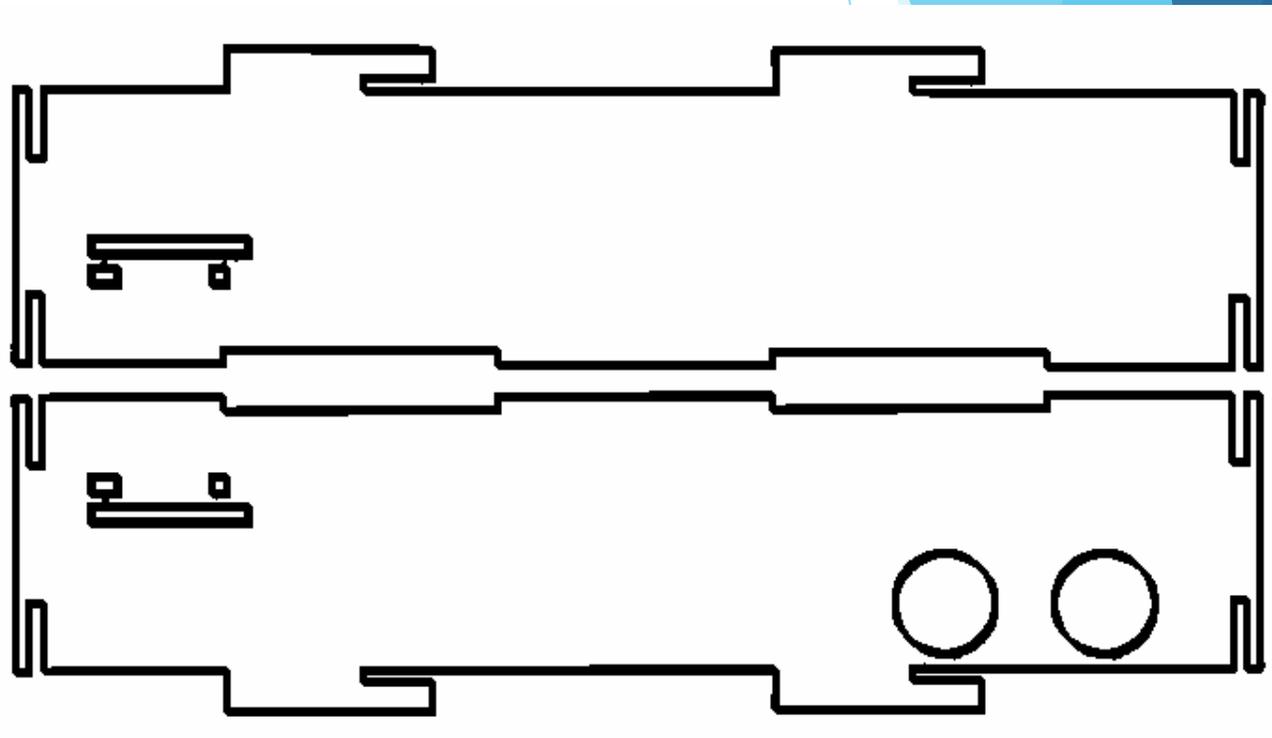
雷射切割設計圖



雷射切割設計圖



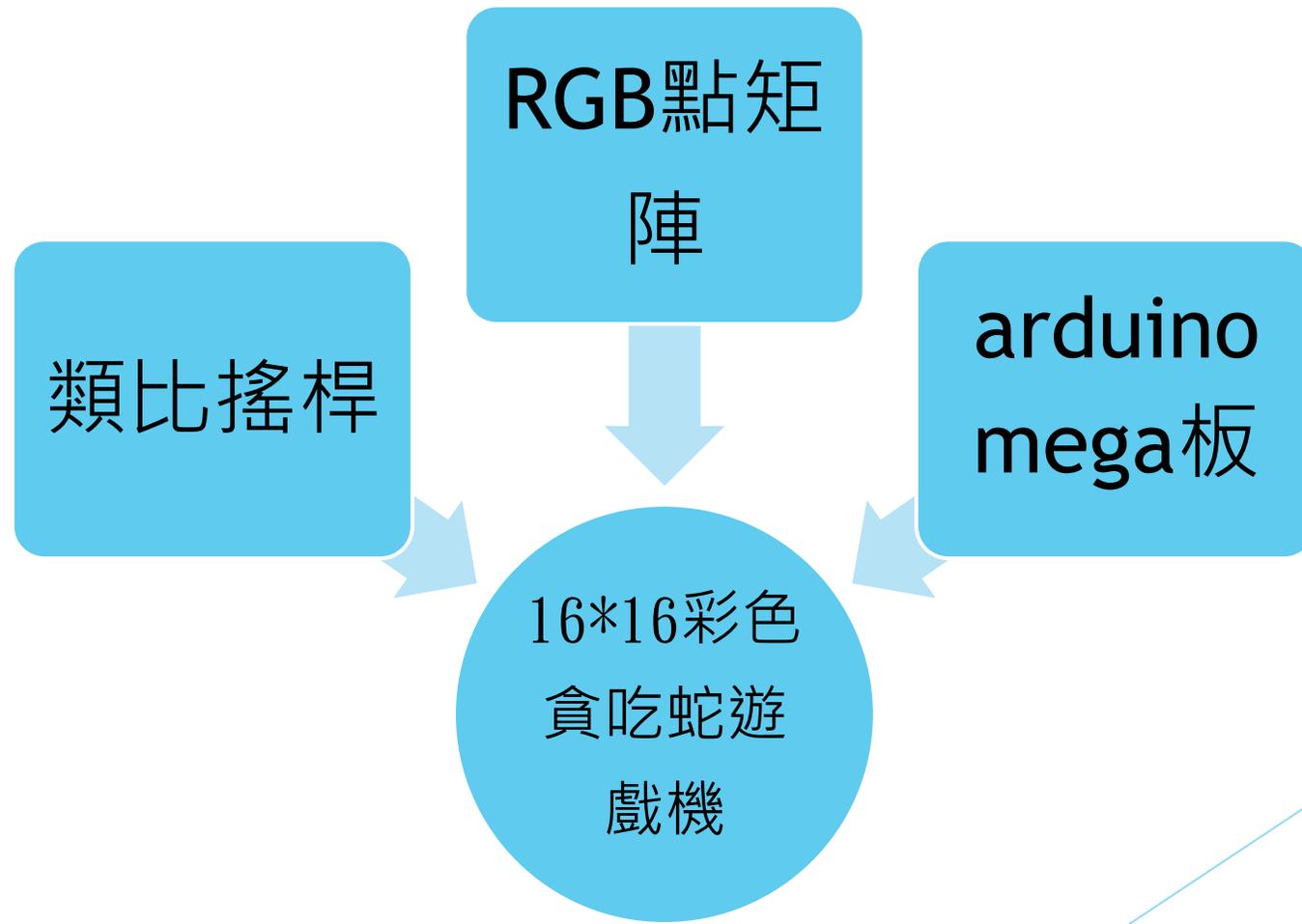
側面(前後)



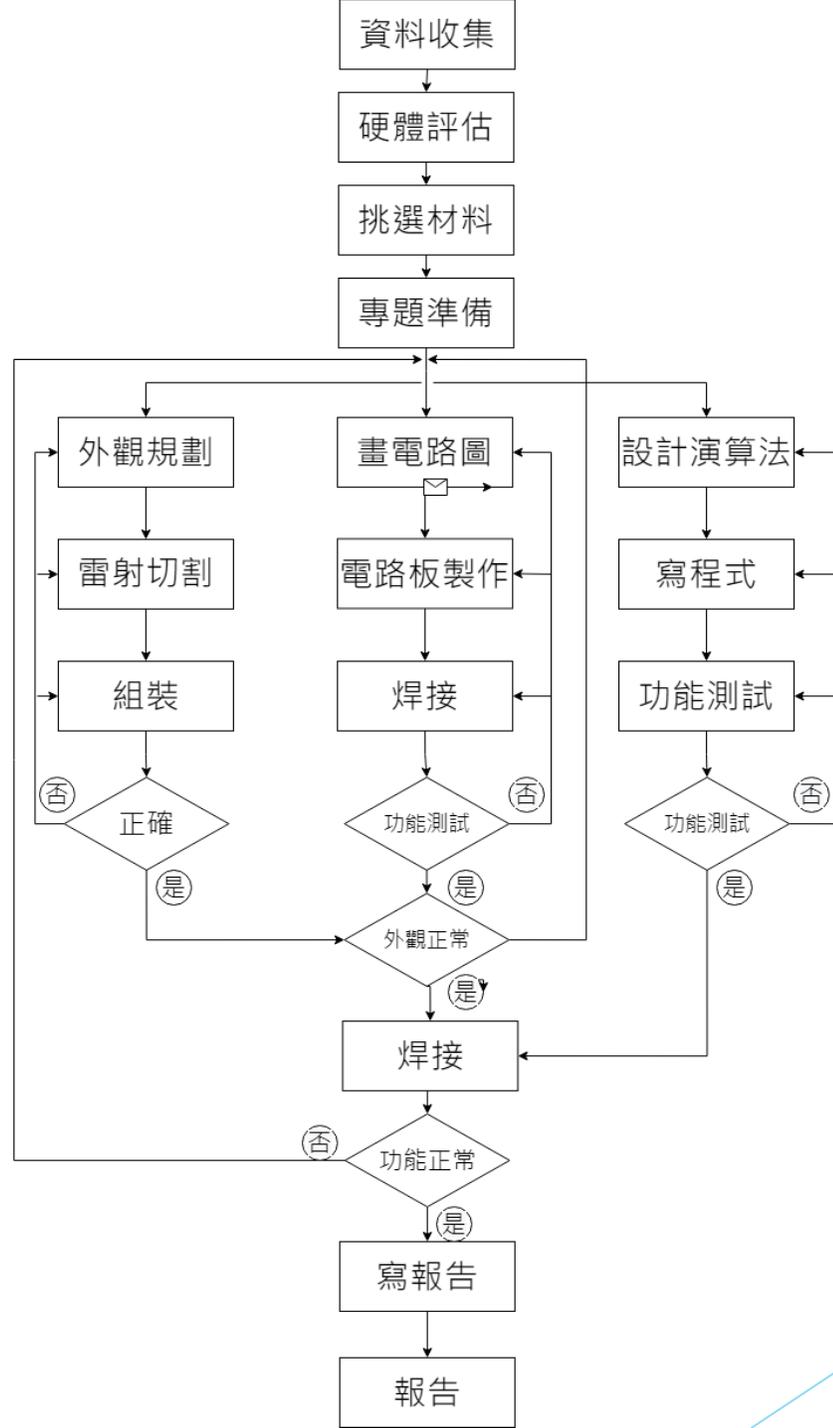
側面(左右)

第三章 專題準備

3-1 系統架構



3-2 流程圖



第4章 專題成果

4-1 問題與解決

遭遇的問題

- ▶ 1. 如果沒有SMD的元件，電路板會有很多鑽孔，不易佈線
- ▶ 2. Altium designer 內建的零件庫沒有我要用的原件
- ▶ 3. 零件庫中元件的腳位和實際的不同
- ▶ 4. 元件擺放的位置
- ▶ 5. 電阻太多太佔空間

遭遇的問題

- ▶ 6. 用來當電源的行動電源電壓高於電路設計的5V
- ▶ 7. 電路最大電流有可能會超過單顆穩壓IC的最大電流
- ▶ 8. 電路板顯像不大成功
- ▶ 9. 點矩陣亮度不夠
- ▶ 10. 掃描速度不夠
- ▶ 11. 點矩陣掃描有餘光

解決方式

- ▶ 1. MOSFET全採用SMD元件
- ▶ 2. 找內建零件庫中較相似的零件
- ▶ 3. 在零件屬性中手動調整腳位
- ▶ 4. 一個一個慢慢試，找到最好的排法
- ▶ 5. 把上拉和下拉電阻拆掉只留限流電阻，並把電阻全改成排阻
- ▶ 6. 電路多加穩壓IC
- ▶ 7. 把兩個穩壓IC並聯

解決方式

- ▶ 8.換另外一台正常的曝光機
- ▶ 9.更改程式寫法
- ▶ 10.更改程式寫法
- ▶ 11.目前無法解決

```
// Check if boxer is already active, return default  
if ($("#boxer").length > 1 || (self.image || self.video || self.audio))  
    return;  
}
```

```
// Kill event  
_killEvent(e);
```

```
// Cache internal data  
data = $.extend({}, {  
    $window: $(window),  
    $body: $("body"),  
    $target: $target,  
    $object: $object,  
    visible: false,  
    resizeTimer: null,  
    touchTimer: null,  
    gallery: {  
        active: false
```

軟體問題

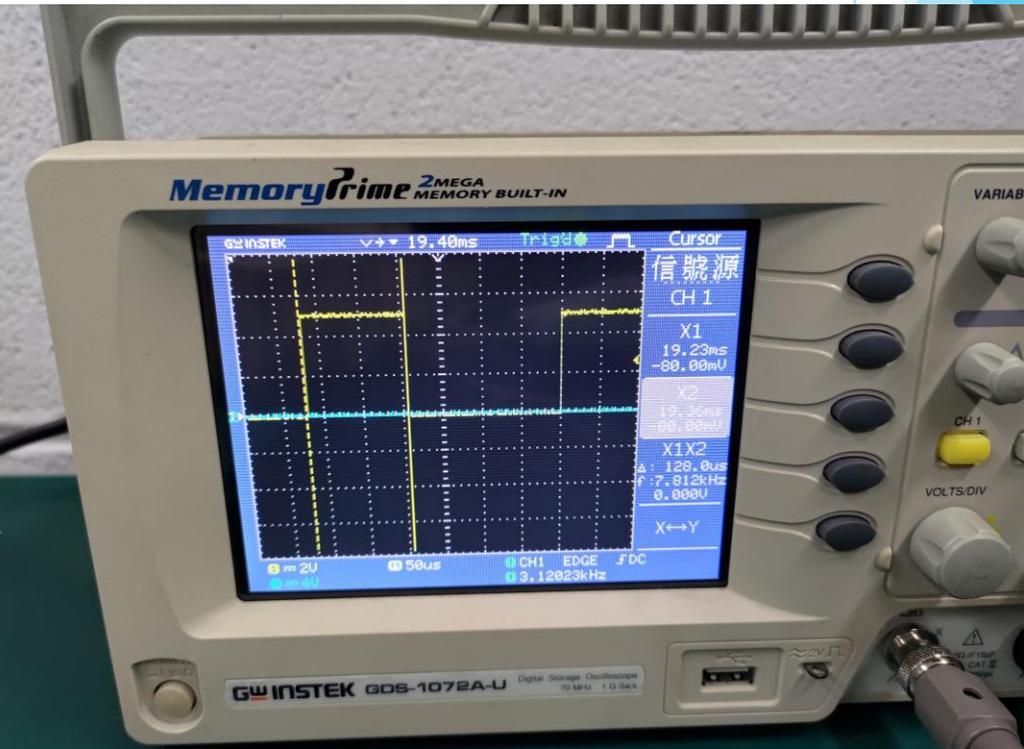
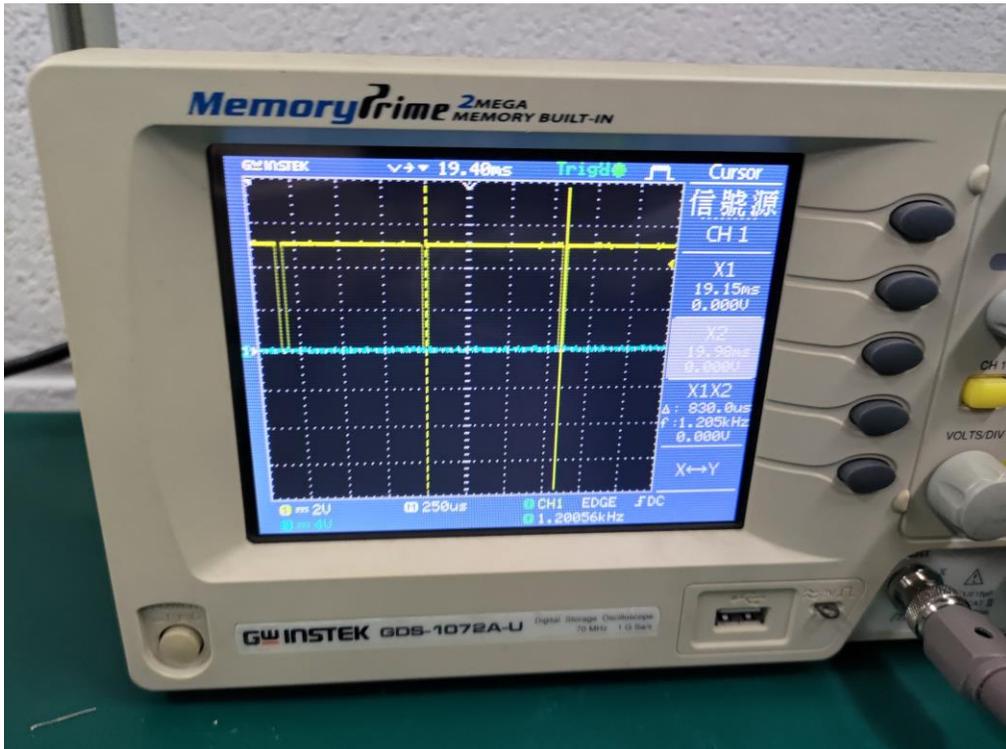
1-2. 掃描速度及亮度

```
byte Matrix[16][16] = { //顯示在矩陣上的內容
{0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0},
{0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0},
{0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0},
{0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0},
{0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0},
{0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0},
{0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0},
{0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0},
{0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0},
{0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0},
{0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0},
{0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0},
{0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0},
{0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0},
{0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0},
{0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0}};
```

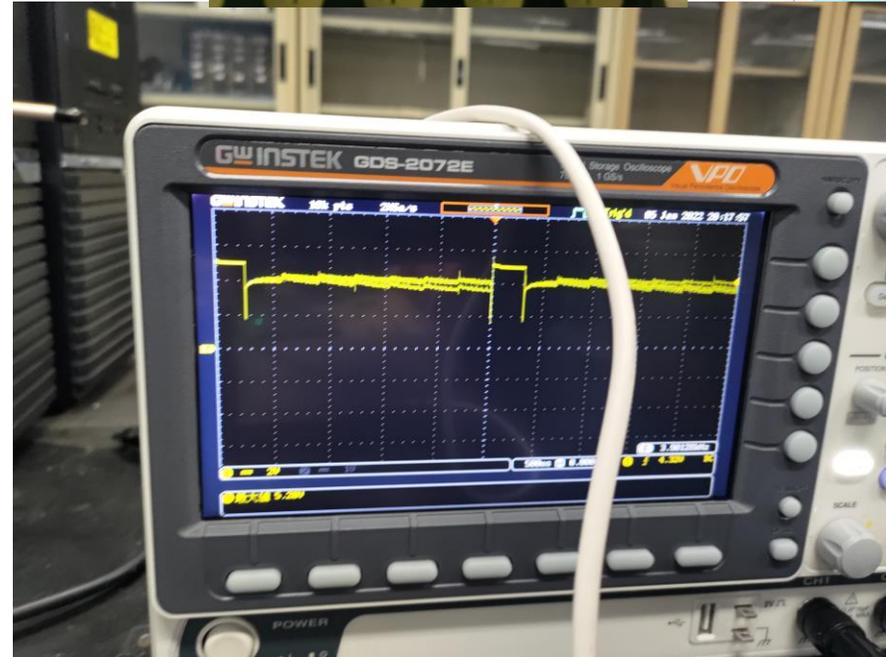
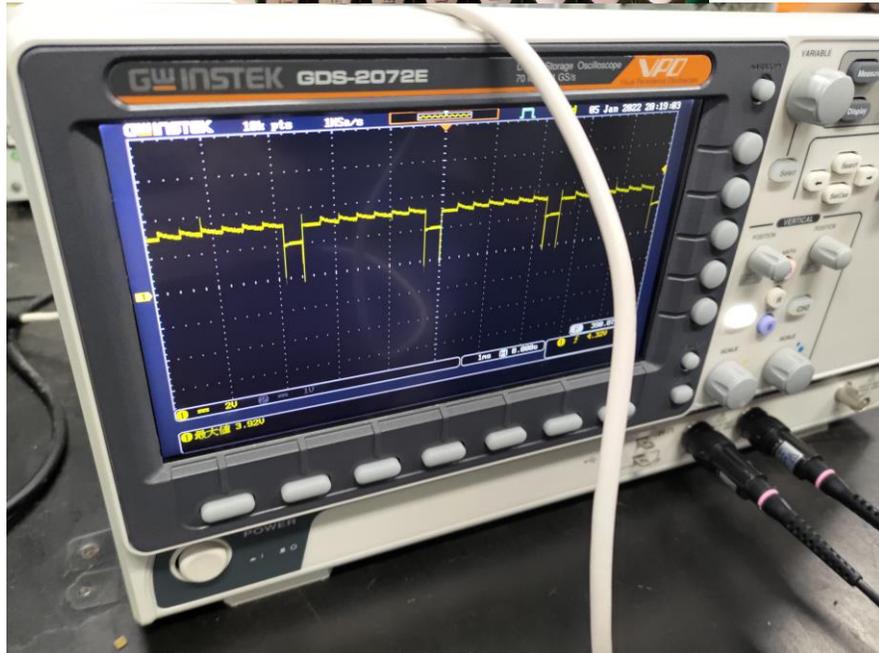
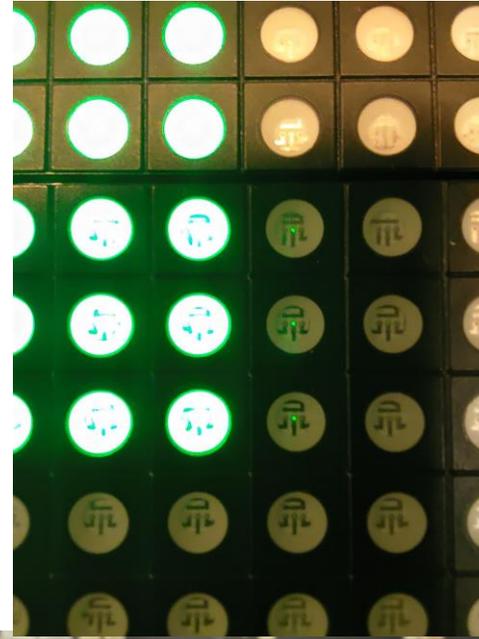
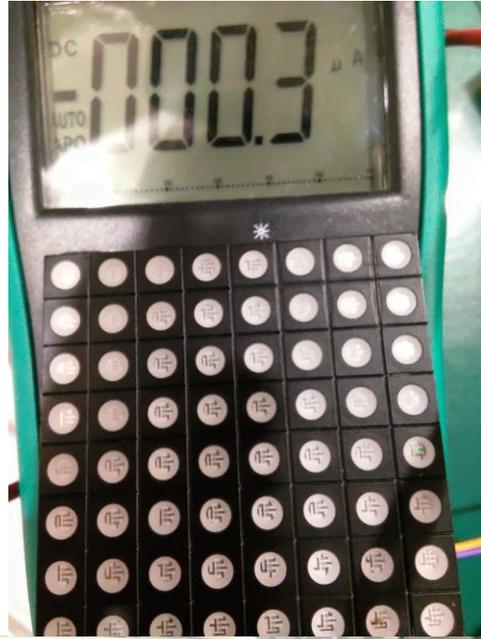
```
clear_led(); //掃描及資料線腳位暫存器紀錄歸零

byte S_LED = 0; //暫存像素資料

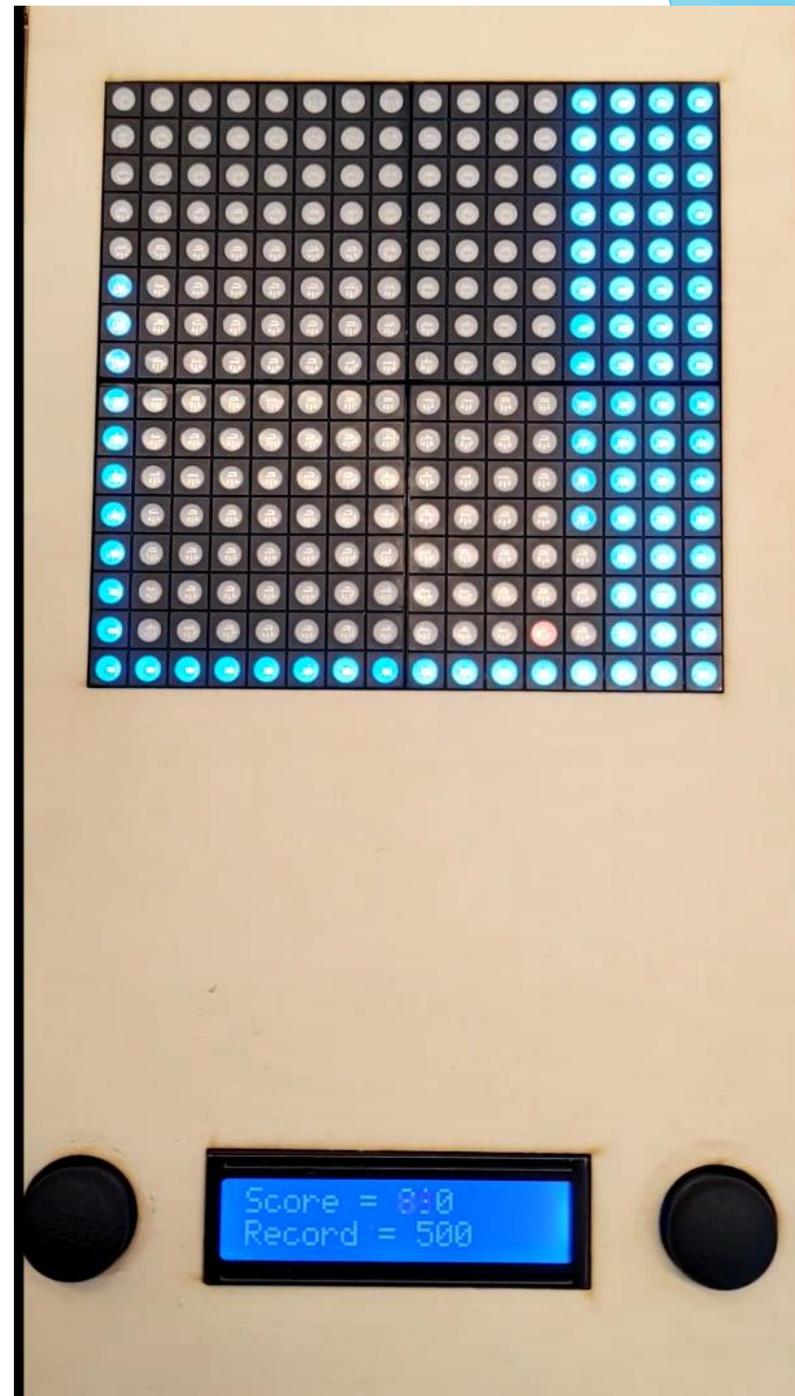
for (byte ii_data = 0; ii_data < 16; ii_data++) //掃描16顆LED
{
    //if (ii_data < 8) //每只LED掃描8個像素後(掃描上下兩個點)
    //    continue;
    //else //每只LED掃描8個像素後(掃描上下兩個點)
    //    continue;
}
```



2. 點矩陣掃描有餘光

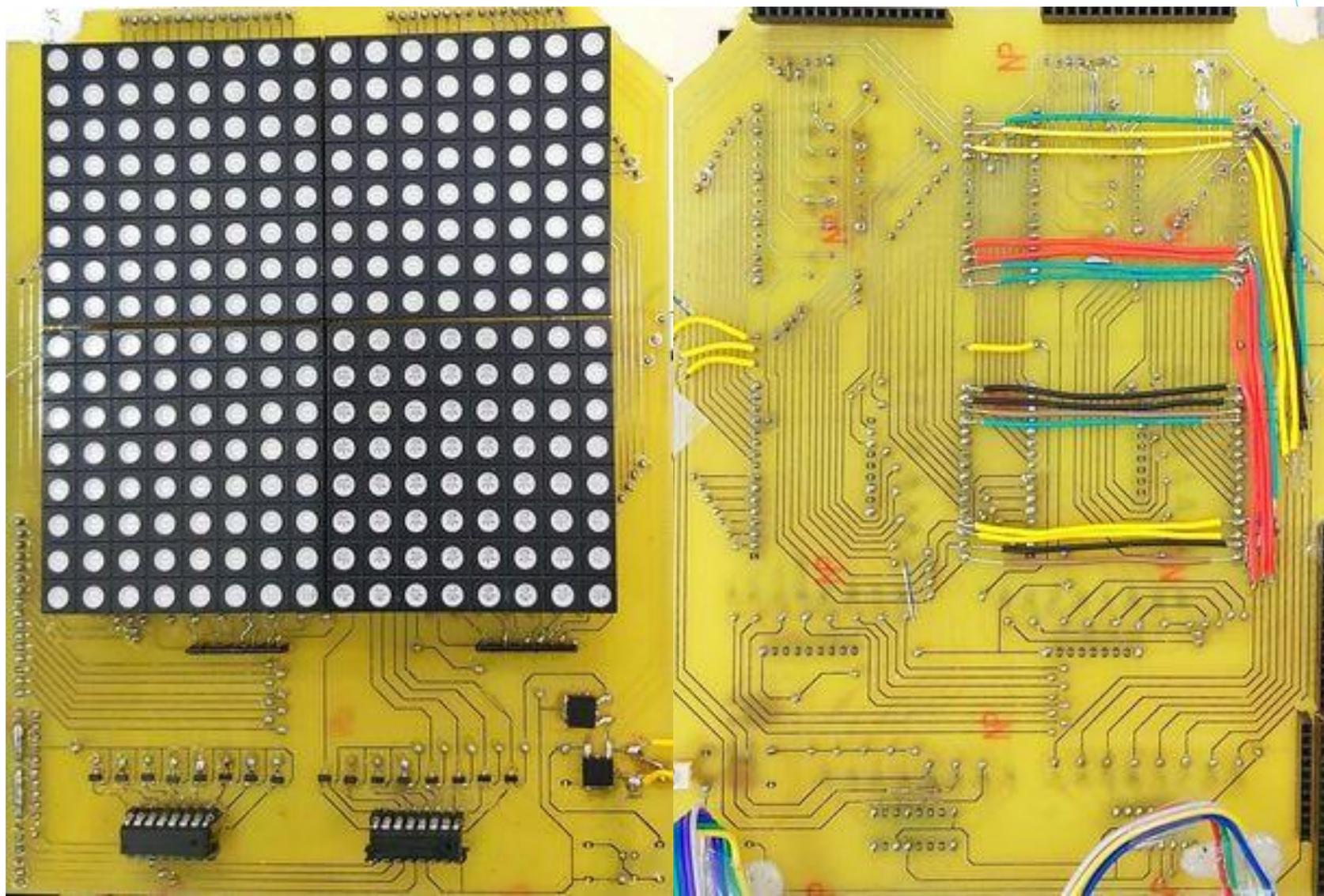


3. 當貪食蛇吃滿時



4-2 成果

電路板成品



實體外觀



實體外觀



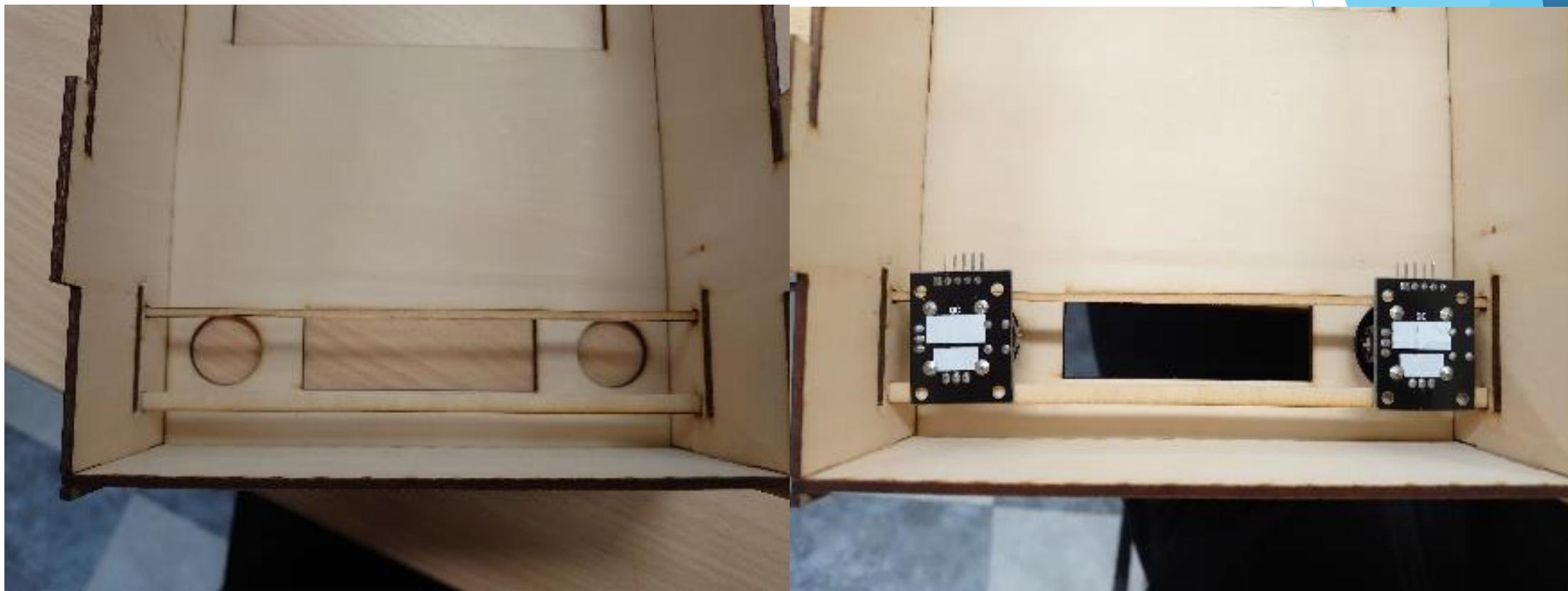
側面(前後)



卡榫

側面(左右)

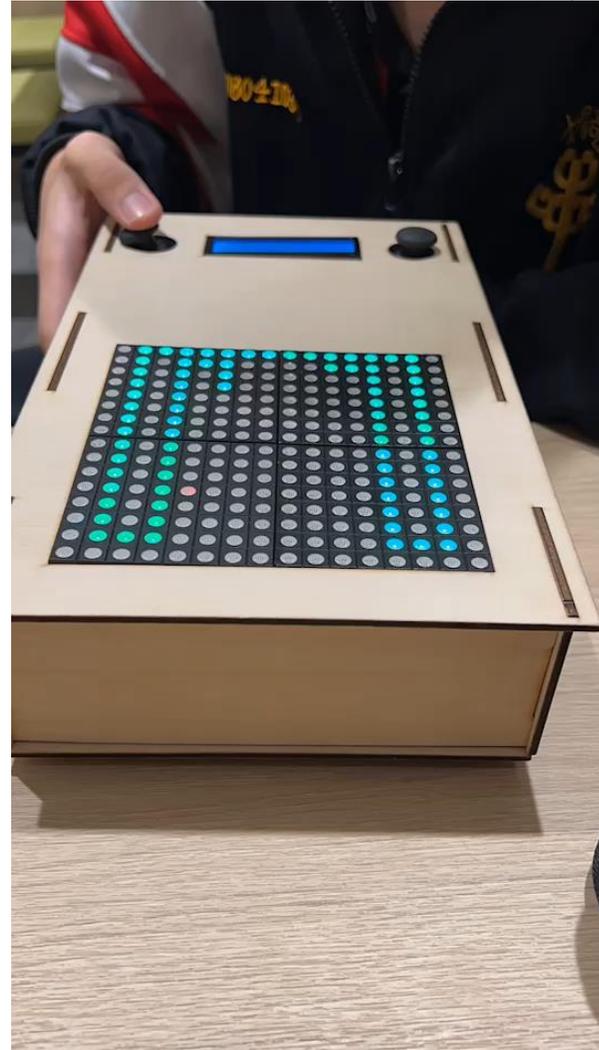
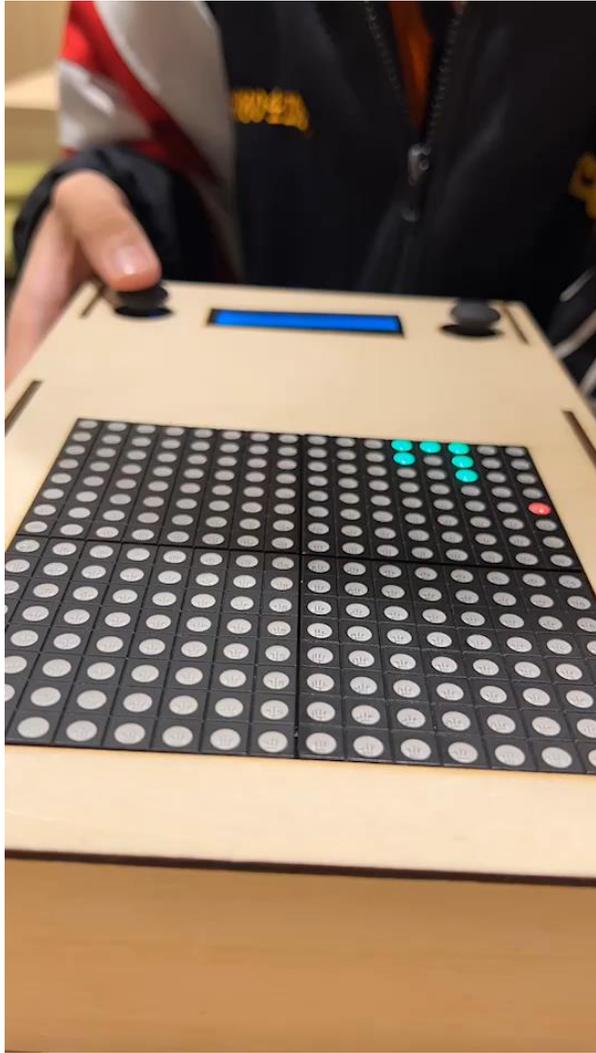
實體外觀



成品外觀



成品影片(單人)



第五章結論與建議

5-1 結論與建議

經過這個專題實習課程，我們要給想做遊戲機當專題的學弟妹一些建議，在設計電路圖時，能用SMD儘量用SMD，比較好焊也比較方便。在洗電路板時曝光機的使用要很小心，不然電路板會容易洗壞。外觀的製作最好使用堅固的材料，因為我們是使用木材，而且是用卡榫來固定，所以在交接處常常斷掉，就又再用一個新的。最後建議大家好好分工合作，不要為了小事起爭執，容易讓進度落後。

QA



謝謝大家
THANKS!