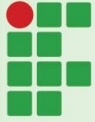


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I2C

Inter-integrated circuit

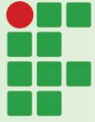
Matéria: Sistemas Embarcados
Alunos: Marcone Louzada e Guilherme Roque



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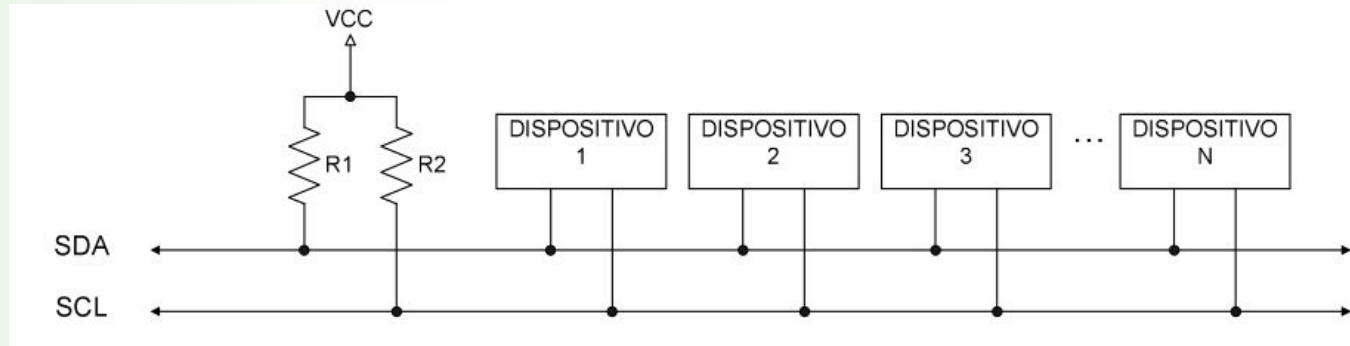
Revisão

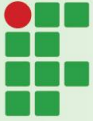
- Protocolo de comunicação desenvolvido pela Philips nos anos 80;
- Nos microcontroladores da família ATmega, é denominado TWI (Two-Wire Interface), para evitar o pagamento de royalties pelo uso do termo I2C;
- É encontrado em um grande número de circuitos integrados e periféricos, que são, em sua maioria:
 - Memórias EEPROM.
 - Sensores de temperatura.
 - Relógios de tempo real.
 - Conversores AD e DA;



Revisão

- A via de dados SDA transporta endereços, controle e dados, enquanto a via de clock SCL sincroniza o transmissor e receptor durante a transferência.
- O mestre gera o sinal de clock, inicia a transmissão e busca pelo do endereço do escravo. Ao escravo cabe responder e obedecer aos comandos do mestre.

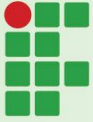




Modelos de transmissão

Modelos de transmissão descritos no datasheet do ATmega 2560, as velocidades de transmissão disponíveis são de 100KHz e 400KHz.

- **S** - Condição de START;
- **Rs** - Condição de REPEATED START;
- **R** - Bit de leitura : nível lógico "0";
- **W** - Bit de escrita : nível lógico "1";
- **A** - Bit ACK : nível lógico "0";
- **Ā** - Bit NACK : nível lógico "1";
- **Data** - 8 bits de dados;
- **P** - Condição de STOP;
- **SLA** - Endereço do escravo;

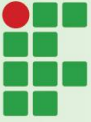


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Modelagem das classes

Durante a modelagem, foi observada a possibilidade de dividir a implementação em duas classes:

- TWI - Master
 - write();
 - receive();
- TWI - Slave
 - init();



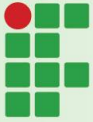
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Modelagem das classes

TWIMaster

```
+ TWIMaster(unsigned long freq);  
+ ~TWIMaster();  
+ write(const char* data, uint8_t bytes, uint8_t addr, uint8_t reg) : void  
+ receive(char* data, uint8_t bytes, uint8_t addr, uint8_t reg) : void  
- Start(char write_address) : uint8_t  
- Repeated_Start(char read_address) : uint8_t  
- Stop() : void  
- Start_Wait(char write_address) : void  
- Write(char data) : uint8_t  
- Read_Ack() : char  
- Read_Nack() : char
```

```
#ifndef TWIMASTER_H  
#define TWIMASTER_H  
#define F_CPU 16000000UL /* Define CPU clock Frequency e.g. here its 16MHz */  
  
#include <avr/io.h>  
#include <util/delay.h>  
#include <util/twi.h>  
  
#define SLOW_TWI 100000UL  
#define FAST_TWI 400000UL  
  
class TWIMaster{  
public:  
    TWIMaster(unsigned long freq);  
    ~TWIMaster();  
  
    void write(const char* data, uint8_t bytes, uint8_t addr, uint8_t reg);  
  
    void receive(char* data, uint8_t bytes, uint8_t addr, uint8_t reg);  
  
private:  
    uint8_t Start(char write_address);  
    uint8_t Repeated_Start(char read_address);  
    void Stop();  
    void Start_Wait(char write_address);  
    uint8_t Write(char data);  
    char Read_Ack();  
    char Read_Nack();  
};  
  
#endif /* TWIMASTER_H */
```



TWISlave

buffer[255] : char
count : uint8_t

+ TWISlave(uint8_t adress);
+ ~TWISlave();
+ init() : void
- Slave_Listen() : uint8_t
- Slave_Transmit(char data) : uint8_t
- Slave_Receive() : char

Modelagem das classes

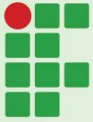
```
#ifndef TWISLAVE_H
#define TWISLAVE_H
#define F_CPU 16000000UL /* Define CPU clock Frequency e.g. here its 16MHz */

#include <avr/io.h>
#include <util/delay.h>
#include <util/twi.h>
#include <string.h>
#include "UART.h"

class TWISlave{
public:
    TWISlave(uint8_t adress);
    ~TWISlave();
    void init();

private:
    uint8_t Slave_Listen();
    uint8_t Slave_Transmit(char data);
    char Slave_Receive();
    char buffer[255];
    uint8_t count;
};

#endif /* TWISLAVE_H */
```



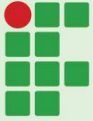
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Teste da classe TWIMaster

```
int main(int argc, char** argv){
    EEPROM_1.set(0);
    TWIMaster master(SLOW_TWI);
    char input[] = "ARDUINO";
    char input2[] = "EEPROM";
    char output[10];
    char c;

    sei();
    while (1) {
        if (uart.has_data()) {
            c = uart.get();
            uart.puts("Escrevendo: ");
            uart.puts(input);
            _delay_ms(100);
            master.write(input, 7, SLAVE_Address, 0x00);
            master.receive(output, 7, SLAVE_Address, 0x00);
            _delay_ms(100);
            uart.put('\n');
            uart.puts("Leu: ");
            uart.puts(output);
            uart.put('\n');
            uart.puts("Escrevendo: ");
            uart.puts(input2);
            _delay_ms(100);
            master.write(input2, 7, EEPROM_1_Address, 0x00);
            master.receive(output, 7, EEPROM_1_Address, 0x00);
            uart.put('\n');
            uart.puts("Leu: ");
            uart.puts(output);
            _delay_ms(100);
        }
    }
    return 0;
}
```

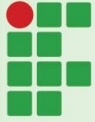
/* Controla o bit A2 da EEPROM 1 */



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Teste da classe TWISlave

```
#define SLAVE_Address    0xB0          /* 10110000 = 0xB0*/  
int main(int argc, char** argv){  
  
    TWISlave slave(SLAVE_Address);  
  
    slave.init();  
  
    return 0;  
}
```



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Referências

- https://ww1.microchip.com/downloads/en/devicedoc/atmel-2549-8-bit-avr-microcontroller-atmega640-1280-1281-2560-2561_datasheet.pdf
- https://www.dropbox.com/s/3tawx6im9az0wz7/Livro_AVR_2a_ed.pdf?dl=0