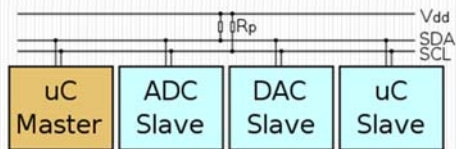


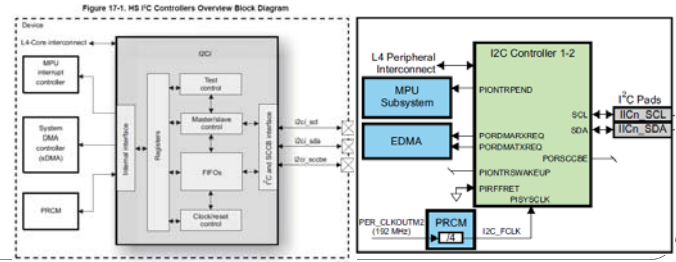
01-4 I2C

Interfacing with sensors over a serial bus



I²C

- “two-wire interface” standard
- Used to attach low-speed peripherals to embedded systems
- Beagle xM has four I²C controllers (Section 17 of TRM)
- The Bone has three (Section 21)



Hardware - xM

- You can see which ones are configured at boot time

```
beagle$ dmesg | grep i2c
[ 0.082092] omap_i2c omap_i2c.1: bus 1 rev4.0 at 2600 kHz
[ 0.100433] omap_i2c omap_i2c.3: bus 3 rev4.0 at 100 kHz
[ 2.294616] input: twl4030_pwrbutton as
/devices/platform/omap/omap_i2c.1/i2c-1/1-0049/twl4030_pwrbutton/input/input1
[ 2.295440] i2c /dev entries driver
```

Two buses each running at different speeds

Time in seconds

Hardware - bone

- You can see which ones are configured at boot time

```
beagle$ dmesg | grep i2c
[ 0.069359] omap_i2c.1: alias fck already exists
[ 0.085082] omap_i2c omap_i2c.1: bus 1 rev2.4.0 at 100 kHz
[ 0.259664] omap_i2c.3: alias fck already exists
[ 0.259942] omap_i2c omap_i2c.3: bus 3 rev2.4.0 at 100 kHz
[ 0.641936] i2c /dev entries driver
```

- Two buses, same speed.

i2c - bone

Table 11. Expansion Header P9 Pinout

SIGNAL NAME	PIN	CONN	PIN	SIGNAL NAME
GND	1	2	GND	
VDD_3V3EXP	3	4	VDD_3V3EXP	
VDD_5V	5	6	VDD_5V	
SYS_5V	7	8	SYS_5V	
PWR_BTN*	9	10	A10	SYS_RESETn
UART4_RXD	T17	11	U18	GPIO1_28
UART4_TXD	U17	13	U14	ENRPNM1A
GPIO1_16	R13	15	T14	ENRPNM1A
I2C1_SCL	A16	17	B16	I2C1_SDA
I2C2_SCL	D17	19	D18	I2C2_SDA
UART2_RXD	B17	21	A17	UART2_RXD
GPIO1_17	V14	23	D15	UART1_TXD
GPIO3_21	A14	25	D16	UART1_RXD
GPIO3_19	C13	27	C12	SPI1_CS0
SPI1_D0	B13	29	D12	SPI1_D1
SPI1_SCLK	A13	31	32	VDD_ADC(1.8V)
AIN4	C8	33	34	GNDA_ADC
AIN6	A5	35	A5	AIN5
AIN2	B7	37	A7	AIN3
AIN0	B6	39	C7	AIN1
CLKOUT2	D14	41	C18	GPIO0_7
GND	43	44	GND	
GND	45	46	GND	

Pin MUX

- Is the MUX set to output i2c?

```
beagle$ cd /sys/kernel/debug/omap_mux
```

```
beagle$ ls | grep i2c
```

```
i2c0_scl
```

```
i2c0_sda
```

```
beagle$ grep i2c2_sda *
```

```
spi0_sclk:signals:
    spi0_sclk | uart2_rxd | i2c2_sda | NA | NA | NA | NA | gpio0_2
uart0_rxd:signals:
    uart0_rxd | spi1_cs0 | d_can0_tx | i2c2_sda | NA | NA | NA | gpio1_10
uart1_ctsn:signals:
    uart1_ctsn | NA | d_can0_tx | i2c2_sda | spi1_cs0 | NA | NA | gpio0_12
```

- Which one is it?

Pin MUX

- Cat each file to see

```
beagle$ cat spi0_sclk
```

```
name: spi0_sclk.gpio0_2 (0x44e10950/0x950 = 0x0037), b NA, t NA
mode: OMAP_PIN_OUTPUT | OMAP_MUX_MODE7
signals: spi0_sclk | uart2_rxd | i2c2_sda | NA | NA | NA | NA | gpio0_2
```

```
beagle$ cat uart0_rxd
```

```
name: uart0_rxd.uart0_rxd (0x44e10970/0x970 = 0x0030), b NA, t NA
mode: OMAP_PIN_OUTPUT | OMAP_MUX_MODE0
signals: uart0_rxd | spi1_cs0 | d_can0_tx | i2c2_sda | NA | NA | NA | gpio1_10
```

```
beagle$ cat uart1_ctsn
```

```
name: uart1_ctsn.i2c2_sda (0x44e10978/0x978 = 0x0033), b NA, t NA
mode: OMAP_PIN_OUTPUT | OMAP_MUX_MODE3
signals: uart1_ctsn | NA | d_can0_tx | i2c2_sda | spi1_cs0 | NA | NA | gpio1_12
```

Hardware – TC74

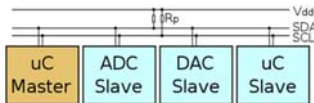
- Goal: Interface to a TC74 temp sensor

Parameter Name	Value
Typical Accuracy (°)	0.5
Max Input/ Supply Current (µA)	350
Max. Accuracy @ 25° (°)	2
Temp. Range (°C)	-40 to +125
Operating Voltage Range (V)	2.7 to 5.5
Device Description	Serial Output Temp Sensor

<http://www.microchip.com/wwwproducts/Devices.aspx?dDocName=en010749#1>

2-wire bus

- The two wires are
 - Serial Clock (SCLK on the data sheet, SCL on the Beagle), is an input to the TC74 and is used to clock data into and out of the TC74.
 - Serial Data (SDA on both), is bidirection and carries the data to and from the TC74.
- The only other two pins on the TC74 that you need to use are the Power Supply (Vdd) and Ground.



Software - bone

- See what's on a bus with **i2cdetect**

```
beagle$ i2cdetect -y -r 3
```

```
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 a b c d e f
00: -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- --
10: -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- --
20: -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- --
30: -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- --
40: -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- 48 49 -- -- -- -- --
50: -- -- -- -- UU UU UU UU -- -- -- -- -- --
60: -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- --
70: 70 -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- --
```

I have 2, TMP102's and an LED matrix.

- The TMP102's are at **1001 000** and **1001 001**
- Convert to hex **0x48** and **0x49**

Registers

- Each TC74 has two registers

Command	Code	Function
RTR	0x00	Read Temperature (TEMP)
RWCR	0x01	Read/Write Configuration (CONFIG)

- Read with **\$ i2cget -y 3 0x48 0**
- **0x18** which is 24C or 75.2F

I2C via C – myi2cget.c

```
int main(int argc, char *argv[]) {
    char *end;
    int res, i2cbus, address, size, file;
    int daddress;
    char filename[20];

    /* handle (optional) flags first */
    if(argc < 3) {
        fprintf(stderr,
            "Usage: %s <i2c-bus> <i2c-address> <register>\n",
            argv[0]);
        exit(1);
    }
    i2cbus = atoi(argv[1]);
    address = atoi(argv[2]);
    daddress = atoi(argv[3]);
    size = I2C_SMBUS_BYTE;
}
```

I²C via C

```
sprintf(filename, "/dev/i2c-%d", i2cbus);
file = open(filename, O_RDWR);
if (file < 0) {
    if (errno == ENOENT) {
        fprintf(stderr, "Error: Could not open file "
            "/dev/i2c-%d: %s\n", i2cbus, strerror(ENOENT));
    } else {
        fprintf(stderr, "Error: Could not open file "
            "%s': %s\n", filename, strerror(errno));
        if (errno == EACCES)
            fprintf(stderr, "Run as root?\n");
    }
    exit(1);
}
```

I²C via C

```
if (ioctl(file, I2C_SLAVE, address) < 0) {
    fprintf(stderr,
        "Error: Could not set address to 0x%02x: %s\n",
        address, strerror(errno));
    return -errno;
}

res = i2c_smbus_write_byte(file, address);
if (res < 0) {
    fprintf(stderr, "Warning - write failed, filename=%s,
        daddress=%d\n", filename, address);
}
res = i2c_smbus_read_byte_data(file, address);
close(file);
```

myi2ctest

- See **exercises/i2c/myi2ctest.c** for an example that controls an LED grid
- See **exercises/i2c/i2c-tools-3.1.0** for source code for ic2 tools