



# I2C & USB 2.0

Lecture 7



# I2C & USB 2.0

used by RP2040

- Buses
  - Inter-Integrated Circuit
  - Universal Serial Bus v2.0



# I2C

Inter-Integrated Circuit



# Bibliography

for this section

## 1. **Raspberry Pi Ltd**, *RP2040 Datasheet*

- Chapter 4 - *Peripherals*
  - Chapter 4.3 - *I2C*

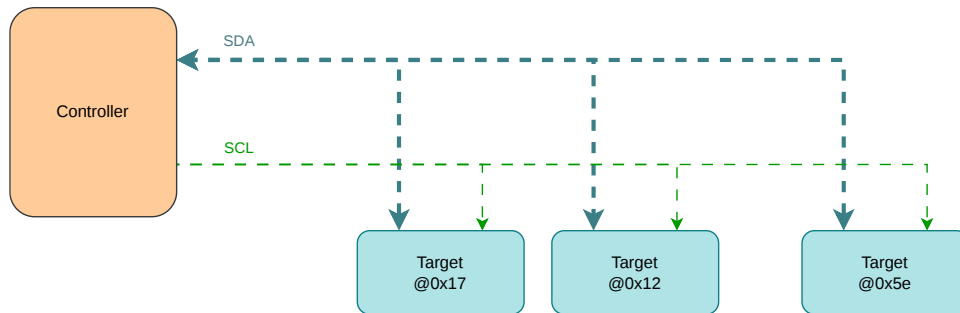
## 2. **Paul Denisowski**, *Understanding I2C*



# I2C

a.k.a *I square C*

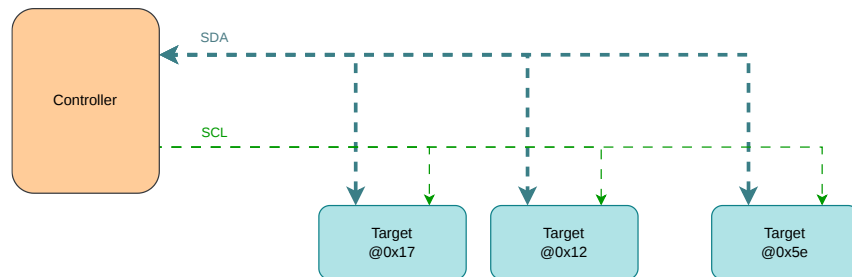
- Used for communication between integrated circuits
- Sensors usually expose an *SPI* and an *I2C* interface
- Two device types:
  - *controller* (master) - initiates the communication (usually MCU)
  - *target* (slave) - receive and transmit data when the *controller* requests (usually the sensor)





# Wires & Addresses

- **SDA** - **S**erial **D**Ata line - carries data from the **controller** to the **target** or from the **target** to the **controller**
- **SCL** - **S**erial **C**Lock line - the clock signal generated by the **controller**, **targets**
  - *sample* data when the clock is *low*
  - *write* data to the bus only when the clock is *high*
- each *target* has a unique address of **7 bits** or **10 bits**
- wires are never driven with **LOW** or **HIGH**
  - are always *pull-up*, which is **HIGH**
  - devices *pull down* the lines to *write* **LOW**





# Transmission Example

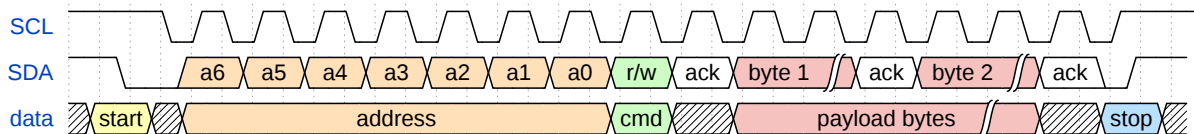
7 bit address

1. **controller** issues a **START** condition
  - pulls the **SDA** line **LOW**
  - waits for  $\sim 1/2$  clock periods and starts the clock
2. **controller** sends the address of the **target**
3. **controller** sends the command bit ( **R/W** )
4. **target** sends **ACK** / **NACK** to **controller**
5. **controller** or **target** sends data (depends on **R/W** )
  - receives **ACK** / **NACK** after every byte
6. **controller** issues a **STOP** condition
  - stops the clock
  - pulls the **SDA** line **HIGH** while **CLK** is **HIGH**

Address Format



Transmission





# Transmission Example

10 bit address

1. **controller** issues a **START** condition
2. **controller** sends **11110** followed by the *upper address* of the **target**
3. **controller** sends the command bit ( **R/W** )
4. **target** sends **ACK / NACK** to **controller**
5. **controller** sends the *lower address* of the **target**
6. **target** sends **ACK / NACK** to **controller**

7. **controller** or **target** sends data (depends on **R/W** )
  - receives **ACK / NACK** after every byte

8. **controller** issues a **STOP** condition

Address Format



Transmission



**controller** writes each bit when **CLK** is **LOW** , **target** samples every bit when **CLK** is **HIGH**





# I2C Modes

Mode	Speed	Capacity	Drive	Direction
Standard mode (Sm)	100 kbit/s	400 pF	Open drain	Bidirectional
Fast mode (Fm)	400 kbit/s	400 pF	Open drain	Bidirectional
Fast mode plus (Fm+)	1 Mbit/s	550 pF	Open drain	Bidirectional
High-speed mode (Hs)	1.7 Mbit/s	400 pF	Open drain	Bidirectional
High-speed mode (Hs)	3.4 Mbit/s	100 pF	Open drain	Bidirectional
Ultra-fast mode (UFm)	5 Mbit/s	?	Push-pull	Unidirectional



# Facts

Transmission	<i>half duplex</i>	data must be sent in one direction at one time
Clock	<i>synchronized</i>	the <b>controller</b> and <b>target</b> use the same clock, there is no need for clock synchronization
Wires	<i>SDA / SCL</i>	the same read and write wire and a clock wire
Devices	<i>1 controller several targets</i>	a receiver and a transmitter
Speed	<i>5 Mbit/s</i>	usually 100 Kbit/s, 400 Kbit/s and 1 Mbit/s



# Usage

- sensors
- small displays
- RP2040 has two I2C devices





# Embassy API

for RP2040, synchronous

```
pub struct Config {  
    /// Frequency.  
    pub frequency: u32,  
}
```

```
pub enum ConfigError {  
    /// Max i2c speed is 1MHz  
    FrequencyTooHigh,  
    ClockTooSlow,  
    ClockTooFast,  
}
```

```
pub enum Error {  
    Abort(AbortReason),  
    InvalidReadBufferLength,  
    InvalidWriteBufferLength,  
    AddressOutOfRange(u16),  
    AddressReserved(u16),  
}
```

```
1 use embassy_rp::i2c::Config as I2cConfig;  
2  
3 let sda = p.PIN_14;  
4 let scl = p.PIN_15;  
5  
6 let mut i2c = i2c::I2c::new_blocking(p.I2C1, scl, sda, I2cConfig::default());  
7  
8 let tx_buf = [0x90];  
9 i2c.write(0x5e, &tx_buf).unwrap();  
10  
11 let mut rx_buf = [0x00u8; 7];  
12 i2c.read(0x5e, &mut rx_buf).unwrap();
```



# Embassy API

for RP2040, asynchronous

```
1  use embassy_rp::i2c::Config as I2cConfig;
2
3  bind_interrupts!(struct Irqs {
4      I2C1_IRQ => InterruptHandler<I2C1>;
5  });
6
7  let sda = p.PIN_14;
8  let scl = p.PIN_15;
9
10 let mut i2c = i2c::I2c::new_async(p.I2C1, scl, sda, Irqs, I2cConfig::default());
11
12 let tx_buf = [0x90];
13 i2c.write(0x5e, &tx_buf).await.unwrap();
14
15 let mut rx_buf = [0x00u8; 7];
16 i2c.read(0x5e, &mut rx_buf).await.unwrap();
```



# USB 2.0

Universal Serial Bus



# Universal Serial Bus

2.0

- Used for communication between a host and several devices that each provide functions
- Two modes:
  - *host* - initiates the communication (usually a computer)
  - *device* - receives and transmits data when the *host* requests it
- each device has a 7 bit address assigned upon connect
  - maximum 127 devices connected to a USB host
- devices are interconnected using *hubs*
- USB devices tree





# Bibliography

for this section

## 1. **Raspberry Pi Ltd**, *RP2040 Datasheet*

- Chapter 4 - *Peripherals*
  - Chapter 4.1 - *USB*

## 2. *USB Made Simple*





# USB Device

- can work as **host** or **device**, but not at the same time
- uses a differential line for transmission
- uses a 48 MHz clock
- maximum 16 endpoints (buffers)
  - *IN* - from **device** to **host**
  - *OUT* - from **host** to **device**
- endpoints 0 IN and OUT are used for control





# USB Packet

the smallest element of data transmission

## Token



## Data



## Handshake





# Token Packet

usually asks for a data transmission

Type	PID	Description
<i>OUT</i>	0001	<b>host</b> wants to transmit data to the <b>device</b>
<i>IN</i>	1001	<b>host</b> wants to receive data from the <b>device</b>
<i>SETUP</i>	1101	<b>host</b> wants to setup the <b>device</b>

Address: ADDR : ENDP





# Data Packet

transmits data

Type	PID	Description
<i>DATA0</i>	0011	the data packet is the first one or follows after a <i>DATA1</i> packet
<i>DATA1</i>	1011	the data packet follows after a <i>DATA0</i> packet

Data can be between 0 and 1024 bytes





# Handshake Packet

acknowledges data

Type	PID	Description
<i>ACK</i>	0010	data has been <b>successfully received</b>
<i>NACK</i>	1010	data has <b>not</b> been <b>successfully received</b>
<i>STALL</i>	1110	the device has an <b>error</b>





# Transmission Modes

- *Control* - used for configuration
- *Isochronous* - used for high bandwidth, best effort
- *Bulk* - used for low bandwidth, stream
- *Interrupt* - used for low bandwidth, guaranteed latency



# Control

used to control a device - ask for data

**Setup** - send a command (*GET\_DESCRIPTOR*,...)



...



**Status** - report the status to the host

**Data** - optional several transfers, host transfers data





# Control

used to control a device - send data

**Setup** - send a command (*SET\_ADDRESS*,...)



...



**Data** - *optional* several transfers, device transfers the requested data



**Status** - report the status to the device







# Isochronous

fast but not reliable transfer

- has a guaranteed bandwidth
- allows data loss
- used for functions like streaming where losing a packet has a minimal impact

**OUT** - transfer data from the host to the device



**IN** - transfer data from the device to the host





# Bulk

slow, but reliable transfer

- does not have a guaranteed bandwidth
- secure transfer
- used for large data transfers where losing packets is not permitted

**OUT** - transfer data from the host to the device



**IN** - transfer data from the device to the host





# Interrupt

transfer data at a minimum time interval

- the endpoint descriptor asks the host start an interrupt transfer at a time interval
- used for sending and receiving data at certain intervals

**OUT** - transfer data from the host to the device



**IN** - transfer data from the device to the host





# Device Organization

configuration, interfaces, endpoints

- a device can have multiple configurations
  - for instance different functionality based on power consumption
- a configuration has multiple interfaces
  - a device can perform multiple functions
  - Debugger
  - Serial Port
- each interface has multiple endpoints attached
  - endpoints are used for data transfer
  - maximum 16 endpoints, can be configured IN and OUT
- the device reports the descriptors in this order





# Connection



# Token SETUP Packet

The DATA packet of the SETUP Control Transfer



## *bmRequestType* field





# USB 1.0 and 2.0 Modes

Mode	Speed	Version
Low Speed	1.5 Mbit/s	1.0
Full Speed	12 Mbit/s	1.0
High Speed	480 Mbit/s	2.0



# Facts

Transmission	<i>half duplex</i>	data must be sent in one direction at one time
Clock	<i>independent</i>	the <b>host</b> and the <b>device</b> must synchronize their clocks
Wires	<i>DP / DM</i>	data is sent in a differential way
Devices	<i>1 host several devices</i>	a receiver and a transmitter
Speed	<i>480 MBit/s</i>	



# Embassy API

for RP2040, setup the device

```
use embassy_rp::usb::{Driver, Instance, InterruptHandler};
use embassy_usb::class::cdc_acm::{CdcAcmClass, State};

bind_interrupts!(struct Irqs {
    USBCTRL_IRQ => InterruptHandler<USB>;
});

let driver = Driver::new(p.USB, Irqs);

let mut config = Config::new(0xc0de, 0xcafe);
config.manufacturer = Some("Embassy");
config.product = Some("USB-serial example");
config.serial_number = Some("12345678");
config.max_power = 100;
config.max_packet_size_0 = 64;

// Required for windows compatibility.
config.device_class = 0xEF;
config.device_sub_class = 0x02;
config.device_protocol = 0x01;
config.composite_with_iads = true;
```

```
// It needs some buffers for building the descriptors.
let mut config_descriptor = [0; 256];
let mut bos_descriptor = [0; 256];
let mut control_buf = [0; 64];

let mut state = State::new();

let mut builder = Builder::new(
    driver,
    config,
    &mut config_descriptor,
    &mut bos_descriptor,
    &mut [], // no msos descriptors
    &mut control_buf,
);

// Create classes on the builder.
let mut class = CdcAcmClass::new(&mut builder, &mut state, 64);

// Build the builder.
let mut usb = builder.build();

// Run the USB device.
let usb_driver = usb.run();
```





# Embassy API

for RP2040, use the USB device

```
1  let echo_loop = async {  
2    loop {  
3      class.wait_connection().await;  
4      info!("Connected");  
5      let _ = echo(&mut class).await;  
6      info!("Disconnected");  
7    }  
8  };  
9  
10 // Run everything concurrently.  
11 join(usb_driver, echo_loop).await;
```

```
1  async fn echo<'d, T: Instance + 'd>(class: &mut CdcAcmClass<'d, Driver<'d, T>>) -> Result<(), EndpointError> {  
2    let mut buf = [0; 64];  
3    loop {  
4      let n = class.read_packet(&mut buf).await?;  
5      let data = &buf[..n];  
6      info!("data: {:x}", data);  
7      class.write_packet(data).await?;  
8    }  
9  }
```



# Sensors

Analog and Digital Sensors



# Bibliography

for this section

**BOSCH**, *BMP280 Digital Pressure Sensor*

- Chapter 3 - *Functional Description*
- Chapter 4 - *Global memory map and register description*
- Chapter 5 - *Digital Interfaces*
  - Subchapter 5.2 - *I2C Interface*



# Sensors

analog and digital

## Analog

- only the transducer (the analog sensor)
- outputs (usually) voltage
- requires:
  - an ADC to be read
  - cleaning up the noise



## Digital

- consists of:
  - a transducer (the analog sensor)
  - an ADC
  - an MCU for cleaning up the noise
- outputs data using a digital bus





# BMP280 Digital Pressure Sensor

schematics



Datasheet



# BMP280 Digital Pressure Sensor

## registers map

Register Name	Address	bit7	bit6	bit5	bit4	bit3	bit2	bit1	bit0	Reset state	
temp_xlsb	0xFC	temp_xlsb<7:4>				0	0	0	0	0x00	
temp_lsb	0xFB	temp_lsb<7:0>								0x00	
temp_msb	0xFA	temp_msb<7:0>								0x80	
press_xlsb	0xF9	press_xlsb<7:4>				0	0	0	0	0x00	
press_lsb	0xF8	press_lsb<7:0>								0x00	
press_msb	0xF7	press_msb<7:0>								0x80	
config	0xF5	t_sb[2:0]			filter[2:0]				spi3w_en[0]	0x00	
ctrl_meas	0xF4	osrs_t[2:0]			osrs_p[2:0]			mode[1:0]		0x00	
status	0xF3					measuring[0]				im_update[0]	0x00
reset	0xE0	reset[7:0]								0x00	
id	0xD0	chip_id[7:0]								0x58	
calib25...calib00	0xA1...0x88	calibration data								individual	

Registers:	Reserved registers	Calibration data	Control registers	Data registers	Status registers	Revision	Reset
	do not write	read only	read / write	read only	read only	read only	write only

Datasheet



# Reading from a digital sensor

using synchronous/asynchronous I2C to read the `press_lsb` register of BMP280

```
1  const DEVICE_ADDR: u8 = 0x77;
2  const REG_ADDR: u8 = 0xf8;
3
4  i2c.write(DEVICE_ADDR, &[REG_ADDR]).unwrap();
5
6  let mut buf = [0x00u8];
7  i2c.read(DEVICE_ADDR, &mut buf).unwrap();
8
9  // use the value
10 let pressure_lsb = buf[1];
```

```
1  const DEVICE_ADDR: u8 = 0x77;
2  const REG_ADDR: u8 = 0xf8;
3
4  i2c.write(DEVICE_ADDR, &[REG_ADDR]).await.unwrap();
5
6  let mut buf = [0x00u8];
7  i2c.read(DEVICE_ADDR, &mut buf).await.unwrap();
8
9  // use the value
10 let pressure_lsb = buf[1];
```



# Writing to a digital sensor

using synchronous/asynchronous I2C to set up the `ctrl_meas` register of the BMP280 sensor

```
1  const DEVICE_ADDR: u8 = 0x77;
2  const REG_ADDR: u8 = 0xf4;
3
4  // see subchapters 3.3.2, 3.3.1 and 3.6
5  let value = 0b100_010_11;
6
7  i2c.write(DEVICE_ADDR, &[REG_ADDR]);
8
9  let buf = [REG_ADDR, value];
10 i2c.write(DEVICE_ADDR, &buf).unwrap();
```

```
1  const DEVICE_ADDR: u8 = 0x77;
2  const REG_ADDR: u8 = 0xf4;
3
4  // see subchapters 3.3.2, 3.3.1 and 3.6
5  let value = 0b100_010_11;
6
7  i2c.write(DEVICE_ADDR, &[REG_ADDR]);
8
9  let buf = [REG_ADDR, value];
10 i2c.write(DEVICE_ADDR, &buf).await.unwrap();
```





# Conclusion

we discussed about

- Buses
  - Inter-Integrated Circuit
  - Universal Serial Bus v2.0