

Project IoT : Datacommunicatie

Project leden : Yoram van Hamme, Rune De Mesmaeker, Mike Aelbrecht,
Wouter Bonnarens

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1.0 : Algemeen

Dit project bestaat uit twee bedrade communicaties en een draadloze communicatie.

Het doel van dit project is om met vier knoppen een RGB led te besturen via verschillende communicaties.

De data die de knoppen sturen verwerkt worden door SPI aan de hand van een IC. De data die naar de RGB led wordt verstuurd zal worden verwerkt door I2C communicatie, dit zal gebeuren met een ATtiny. De data van de knoppen worden draadloos verstuurd met MQTT en dit zal gebeuren aan de hand van twee Raspberry Pico's.

Hierdoor hebben we vier knoppen waarmee we rood, groen en blauw kunnen aansturen aan de RGB led en de vierde knop zal gebruikt worden om de RGB led uit te zetten.

Voor deze Raspberry Pico's te programmeren gebruiken we MicroPython, een vorm van Python speciaal ontworpen voor de Raspberry Pico.

Voor de ATtiny gebruiken we C / C++.

2.0 : SPI

2.1 : Algemeen

Voor de vier knoppen de besturen zullen we het SPI protocol gebruiken. Er zijn veel opties voor SPI te gebruiken maar wij gebruikte de MCP3008 IC. Deze IC kan 8 analoge kanalen inlezen en deze analoge data digitaal doorsturen. We zullen deze IC dus gebruiken om de data van de vier knoppen door te sturen naar de Raspberry Pico.

2.2 : Hardware

- 4x knoppen
- 4x 10k Ω weerstanden
- 1x MCP3008
- 1x Raspberry Pico

The schematic illustrates the electrical connections between the MCP3008 ADC module (U1) and the Raspberry Pi 2B+ board (U2).

- MCP3008 Module (U1):**
 - Vref:** Connected to +3V3.
 - Vdd:** Connected to +3V3.
 - DGND:** Connected to GND.
 - SW1-SW4:** Four push buttons connected to +3V3 and labeled SW_Push.
 - R1-R4:** Four 10kΩ pull-down resistors connected to GND.
 - CH0-CH7:** Multiplexer inputs connected to the button nodes.
 - CNTL:** Control pin connected to GPIO26 (RUN).
 - CLK:** Clock pin connected to GPIO24 (SWCLK).
 - Dout:** Data output pin connected to GPIO20 (XIN).
 - C/S/SHDN:** Chip select/shutdown pin connected to GPIO21 (XOUT).
- Raspberry Pi 2B+ Board (U2):**
 - GPIO Pins:** Labeled along the bottom edge from 2 to 41.
 - Power/Ground:** VREG_VOUT, DVDD, IOVDD, USB_VDD, ADC_AVDD, and VREG_IN are connected to the top power pins (45-49). GND is connected to pin 57.
 - Other Labels:** RUN (pin 26), USB_DP (pin 47), USB_DM (pin 46), QSPIL_S5 (pin 56), QSPIL_S00 (pin 53), QSPIL_S01 (pin 55), QSPIL_S02 (pin 54), QSPIL_S03 (pin 51), QSPIL_SCLCK (pin 52), XOUT (pin 21), XIN (pin 20), SWCLK (pin 24), SWD (pin 25), TESTEN (pin 19).

2.4 : Software

Voor de MCP3008 gebruikte we de volgende library :

```
import machine

class MCP3008:

    def __init__(self, spi, cs, ref_voltage=3.3):
        """
        Create MCP3008 instance

        Args:
            spi: configured SPI bus
            cs: pin to use for chip select
            ref_voltage: r
        """
        self.cs = cs
        self.cs.value(1) # ncs on
        self._spi = spi
        self._out_buf = bytearray(3)
        self._out_buf[0] = 0x01
        self._in_buf = bytearray(3)
        self._ref_voltage = ref_voltage

    def reference_voltage(self) -> float:
        """Returns the MCP3xxx's reference voltage as a float."""
        return self._ref_voltage

    def read(self, pin, is_differential=False):
        """
        read a voltage or voltage difference using the MCP3008.

        Args:
            pin: the pin to use
            is_differential: if true, return the potential difference between two pins,

        Returns:
            voltage in range [0, 1023] where 1023 = VREF (3V3)
        """

        self.cs.value(0) # select
        self._out_buf[1] = ((not is_differential) << 7) | (pin << 4)
        self._spi.write_readinto(self._out_buf, self._in_buf)
        self.cs.value(1) # turn off
        return ((self._in_buf[1] & 0x03) << 8) | self._in_buf[2]
```

```

1  from machine import Pin, SPI
2  from time import sleep, sleep_ms
3  from mcp3008 import MCP3008
4  import network
5  from simple import MQTTClient
6
7  ssid = "MiniRouter_M"
8  password = "MikeAelbrecht1"
9
10 spi = SPI(0, sck=Pin(2), mosi=Pin(3), miso=Pin(4), baudrate=100000)
11 cs = Pin(22, Pin.OUT)
12 cs.value(1) # disable chip at start
13
14 chip = MCP3008(spi, cs)
15
16 c = None
17
18 topic = "/data2023/data"
19
20 def connect_wifi():
21     wlan = network.WLAN(network.STA_IF)
22     wlan.active(True)
23     wlan.connect(ssid, password)
24     print("Connected to the WiFi")
25
26 def connect_mqtt():
27     global c
28     c = MQTTClient("pico_master", "broker.hivemq.com")
29

```

```

30 def read_data():
31     value1 = chip.read(0, True)
32     value2 = chip.read(1, True)
33     value3 = chip.read(4, True)
34     value4 = chip.read(7, True)
35
36     if value1 == 0:
37         print(f"KNOP1 {value1}")
38         send_data("ra")
39     if value2 == 0:
40         print(f"KNOP2 {value2}")
41         send_data("ga")
42     if value3 == 0:
43         print(f"KNOP3 {value3}")
44         send_data("ba")
45     if value4 == 0:
46         print(f"KNOP4 {value4}")
47         send_data("au")
48
49     sleep(0.1)
50
51 def send_data(_data):
52     data = b"" + _data
53     c.connect()
54     c.publish(topic, data)
55     c.disconnect()
56
57 if __name__ == "__main__":
58     connect_wifi()
59     connect_mqtt()
60
61     while True:
62         read_data()

```


3.0 : I2C

3.1 : Algemeen

We ontvangen data van de Raspberry Pico die moet verstuurd worden naar de RGB led. Deze data verwerken we aan de hand van het I2C protocol. Het I2C protocol zal worden gedaan door de ATTiny, de ATTiny zal de data verwerken en correct versturen naar de RGB led.

3.2 : Hardware

3x 220Ω Weerstanden

1x RGB led

1x ATTiny85

1x Raspberry Pico

3.4 : Software

```
1  #define I2C_SLAVE_ADDRESS 0x13 // the 7-bit address (remember to change this when adapting this example)
2  // Get this from https://github.com/rambo/TinyWire
3  #include <TinyWireS.h>
4  // The default buffer size, Can't recall the scope of defines right now
5  #ifndef TWI_RX_BUFFER_SIZE
6  #define TWI_RX_BUFFER_SIZE ( 16 )
7  #endif
8
9  #define R_pin 1
10 #define G_pin 3
11 #define B_pin 4
12
13 bool handleData = false;
14 uint8_t dataArray[2];
15
16 volatile uint8_t i2c_regs[] =
17 {
18     0xDE,
19     0xAD,
20     0xBE,
21     0xEF,
22 };
23
24 // Tracks the current register pointer position
25 volatile byte reg_position;
26 const byte reg_size = sizeof(i2c_regs);
27
28 /**
29  * This is called for each read request we receive, never put more than one byte of data (with TinyWireS.send) to the
30  * send-buffer when using this callback
31  */
32 void requestEvent()
33 {
34     TinyWireS.send(i2c_regs[reg_position]);
35     // Increment the reg position on each read, and loop back to zero
36     reg_position++;
37     if (reg_position >= reg_size)
38     {
39         reg_position = 0;
40     }
41 }
42
43 /**
44  * The I2C data received -handler
45  *
46  * This needs to complete before the next incoming transaction (start, data, restart/stop) on the bus does
47  * so be quick, set flags for long running tasks to be called from the mainloop instead of running them directly,
48  */
49 void receiveEvent(uint8_t byte_count)
50 {
51     if (!TinyWireS.available() || byte_count != 2)
52     {
53         for (int i = 0; i < 2; i++)
54         {
55             digitalWrite(R_pin, HIGH);
56             tws_delay(100);
57             digitalWrite(R_pin, LOW);
58             tws_delay(100);
59         }
60     }
61     return;
62 }
```

```

63
64     handleData = true;
65
66     dataArray[0] = TinyWireS.receive();
67     dataArray[1] = TinyWireS.receive();
68
69     if (dataArray[0] == 'r' && dataArray[1] == 'a')
70     {
71         digitalWrite(R_pin, HIGH);
72         digitalWrite(G_pin, LOW);
73         digitalWrite(B_pin, LOW);
74     }
75
76     if (dataArray[0] == 'g' && dataArray[1] == 'a')
77     {
78         digitalWrite(G_pin, HIGH);
79         digitalWrite(R_pin, LOW);
80         digitalWrite(B_pin, LOW);
81     }
82
83     if (dataArray[0] == 'b' && dataArray[1] == 'a')
84     {
85         digitalWrite(B_pin, HIGH);
86         digitalWrite(R_pin, LOW);
87         digitalWrite(G_pin, LOW);
88     }
89
90     if (dataArray[0] == 'a' && dataArray[1] == 'u')
91     {
92         digitalWrite(R_pin, LOW);
93         digitalWrite(G_pin, LOW);
94         digitalWrite(B_pin, LOW);
95     }
96
97     uint8_t data = dataArray[1];
98     TinyWireS.send(data);
99 }

```

```

101 void setup()
102 {
103     TinyWireS.begin(I2C_SLAVE_ADDRESS);
104     TinyWireS.onReceive(receiveEvent);
105     TinyWireS.onRequest(requestEvent);
106
107     // Whatever other setup routines ?
108     pinMode(R_pin, OUTPUT);
109     pinMode(G_pin, OUTPUT);
110     pinMode(B_pin, OUTPUT);
111
112     digitalWrite(B_pin, HIGH);
113     delay(500);
114     digitalWrite(B_pin, LOW);
115 }
116
117 void loop()
118 {
119     TinyWireS_stop_check();
120 }

```

4.0 : MQTT

4.1 : Algemeen

Voor de input data van de eerste Raspberry Pico te versturen naar de tweede Raspberry Pico gebruiken we het MQTT protocol. Via dit protocol kunnen we data draadloos versturen tussen de twee Raspberry Pico's. Zo kunnen we de input data van de knoppen draadloos leveren aan de output RGB led.

4.2 : Software

```

1  import time
2  from machine import Pin, I2C
3
4  from wifi import Wifi
5  from simple import MQTTClient
6
7  ssid = "MiniRouter_M"
8  password = "MikeAelbrecht1"
9
10 mqtt_client = "pico_slave"
11 mqtt_server = "broker.hivemq.com"
12
13 i2c_addres = 19
14
15 Wifi(ssid, password)
16 i2c = I2C(0, sda=Pin(0), scl=Pin(1), freq=400000)
17
18 def sub_cb(topic, msg):
19     msg = msg.decode()
20     print(msg)
21     if msg == "ra":
22         i2c.writeto(i2c_addres, b"ra")
23     elif msg == "ga":
24         i2c.writeto(i2c_addres, b"ga")
25     elif msg == "ba":
26         i2c.writeto(i2c_addres, b"ba")
27     elif msg == "au":
28         i2c.writeto(i2c_addres, b"au")
29     else:
30         print(f"An invalid message")
31
32 if __name__ == "__main__":
33     mqtt = MQTTClient(mqtt_client, mqtt_server)
34     mqtt.set_callback(sub_cb)
35     mqtt.connect()
36     mqtt.subscribe(b"/data2023/data")
37
38     while True:
39         mqtt.check_msg()
40         time.sleep(1)
41
42     mqtt.disconnect()
43
44

```

5.0 : Blokschema

Op volgende afbeelding zie je de totale schakeling.

