



Colour Sharing Zombie Apocalypse IR Badge Details

`git clone git://github.com/mikepea/buildbrighton-mcu-programming-workshop.git`

ATtiny45 pins

PDIP/SOIC/TSSOP

(PCINT5/RESET/ADC0/dW) PB5	1	8	VCC
(PCINT3/XTAL1/CLKI/OC1B/ADC3) PB3	2	7	PB2 (SCK/USCK/SCL/ADC1/T0/INT0/PCINT2)
(PCINT4/XTAL2/CLKO/OC1B/ADC2) PB4	3	6	PB1 (MISO/DO/AIN1/OC0B/OC1A/PCINT1)
GND	4	5	PB0 (MOSI/DI/SDA/AIN0/OC0A/OC1A/AREF/PCINT0)

What the heck does PB mean?

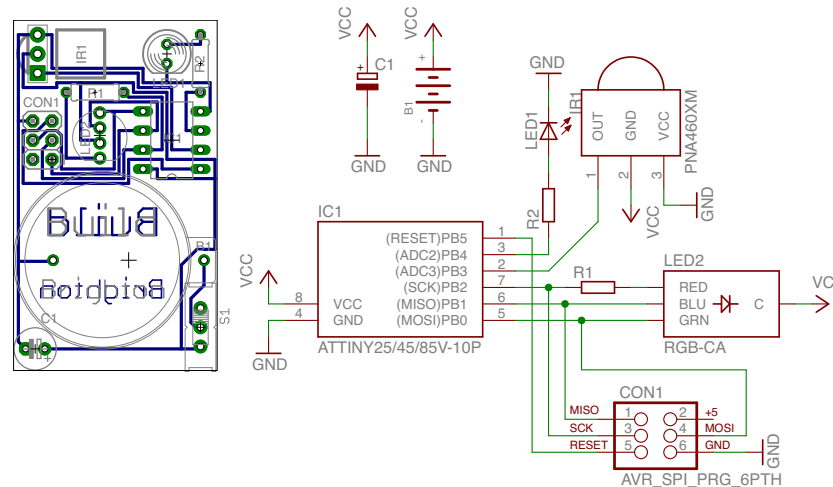
PB0..6 are the 6 data pins of the ATtiny.

They are available in the code as byte register PORTB (for setting them), and PINB (for reading them).

So, `PORTB = 0b00000111` will set PB0, PB1, PB2 to HIGH, turning off our RGB LED (see Source or Sink?) for why!

Similarly, if `PINB == 0b00001000`, then PB3 is HIGH, which means we're our IR sensor is seeing IR signals!

The Badge Circuit and Schematic



Chip Pins to Badge Bits

- 1 (PB5): pin5 on header
RESET
- 2 (PB3): IR sensor OUT
- 3 (PB4): IR LED (via R1)
- 4 (GND): pin6 on header
Ground
- 5 (PB0): Green LED (-)
pin4 on header
MOSI
- 6 (PB1): Blue LED (-)
pin1 on header
MISO
- 7 (PB2): Red LED (-)
pin3 on header
SCK
- 8 (VCC): Battery (3V)

Sinking and Sourcing

Sinking is when setting a pin LOW (to ground) allows current to flow, and completes the circuit. Our RGB LEDs are sunk to the pins.

Sourcing is the opposite - setting a pin to HIGH allows current to flow. The IR LED is sourced from the pin.

Programming the ATtiny

Edit `my_code.c` in your favourite editor, save.
make install

To load an example (eg):
make install PROJECT_NAME=examples/1-1-blinky