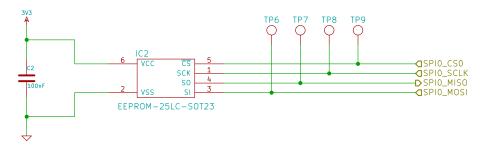


Test SPI by writing some data to the EEPROM on SPI0 then reading it back



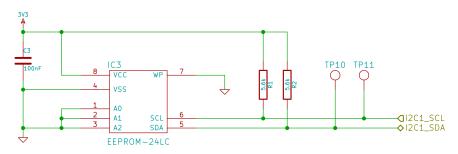
## Notes:

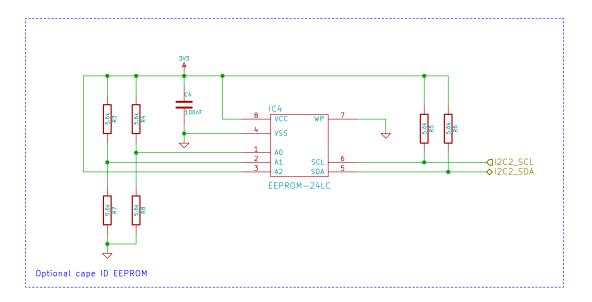
1. Software should randomize start address to prolong EEPROM life



_	File: UTCape-SPI.sch					
L	Sheet: /SPI Wiring/					
L	Title: SPI Unit Test Wiring					
	Size: A4	Date: 24 feb 2015		Rev:		
	KiCad E.D.A.			ld: 3/9		
		<u> </u>	5			

I2C can be tested be writing data to the EEPROM on I2C1 and then reading it back



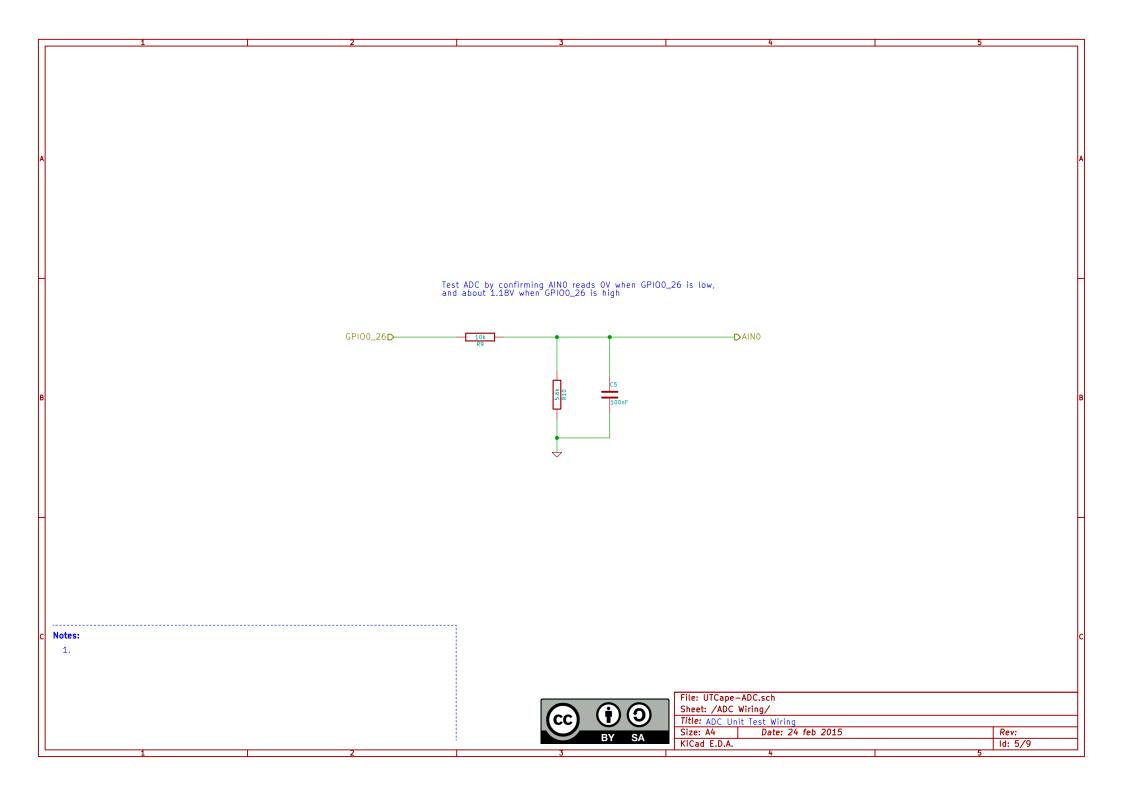


## Notes:

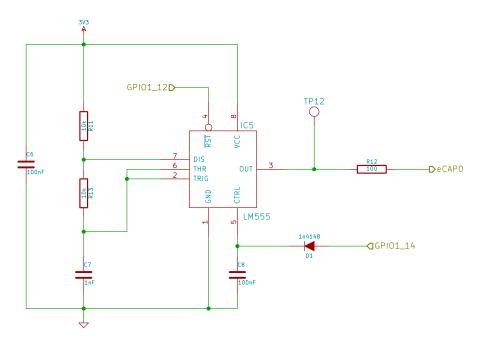
- 1. The cape ID EEPROM isn't good for testing because the BBB muxes the I2C2 pins at boot, whereas the I2C1 pins must be muxed from userspace before using
- 2. Software should randomize start address to prolong EEPROM life



	File: UTCape-	-I2C.sch			
	Sheet: /I2C Wiring/				
	Title: 12C Unit Test Wiring				
	Size: A4	Date: 24 feb 2015		Rev:	
	KiCad E.D.A.			ld: 4/9	
т		/i			



When GPI01\_14 is high eCAPO should measure 21kHz, when GPI01\_14 is low it should measure 36kHz



## Notes:

1. GPI01\_12 must be set high to enable the astable circuit to test the eCAP. It can be set low when not in use to avoid noise coupling



1	File: UTCape-eCAP.sch				
ı	Sheet: /eCAP Wiring/				
L	Title: eCAP Unit Test Wiring				
ı	Size: A4	Date: 24 feb 2015		Rev:	
	KiCad E.D.A.			ld: 6/9	
		<i>h</i>			

