

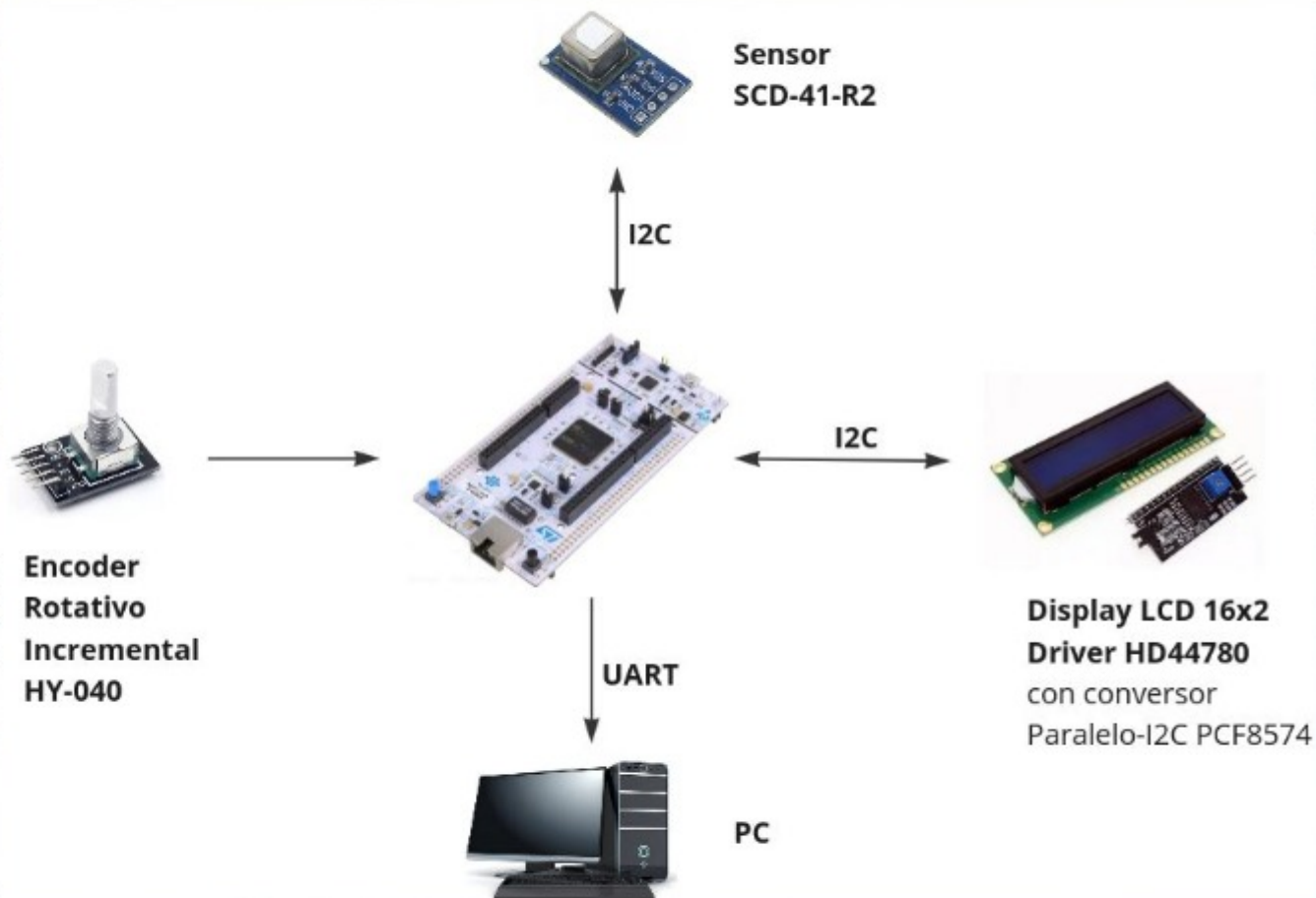
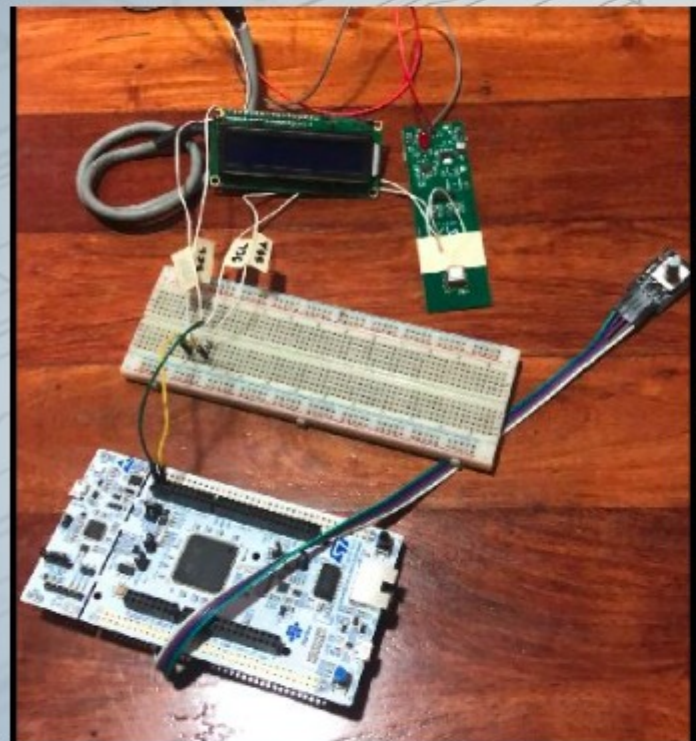
Protocolos de Comunicación de Sistemas Embebidos

Docente - Israel Pavelek - PCSE - CESE

Alumno - Podoroska Iván

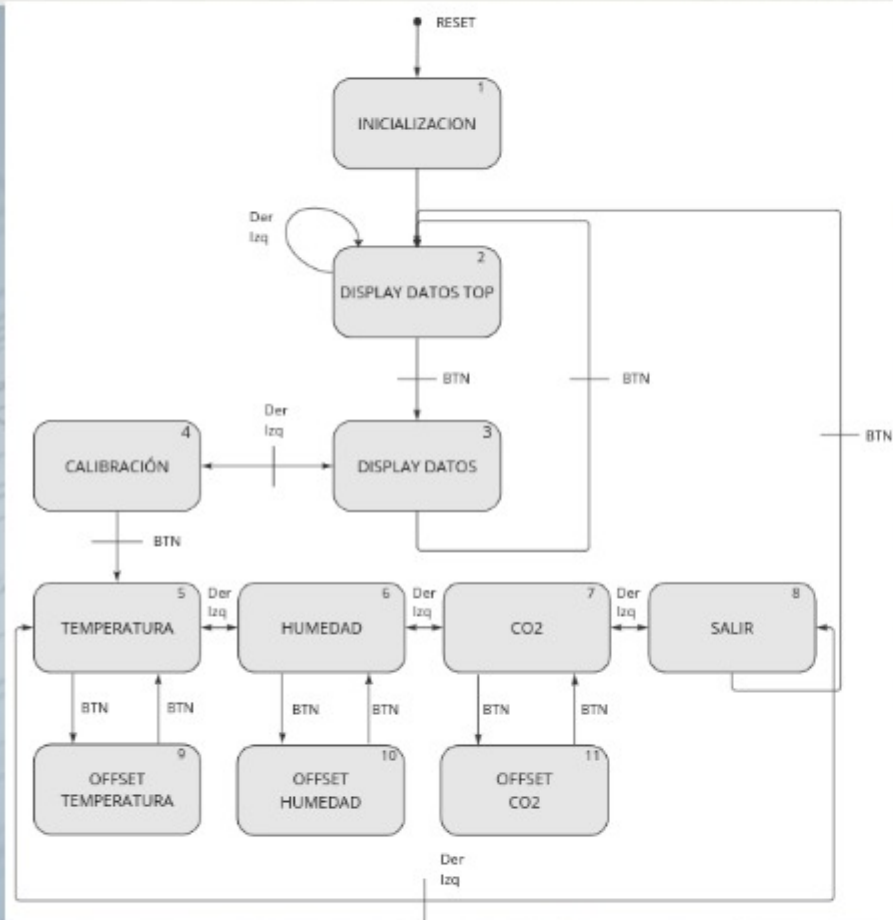
GITHUB - https://github.com/ivanpodo/PdM_workspace/tree/main/tp-final

TEMA

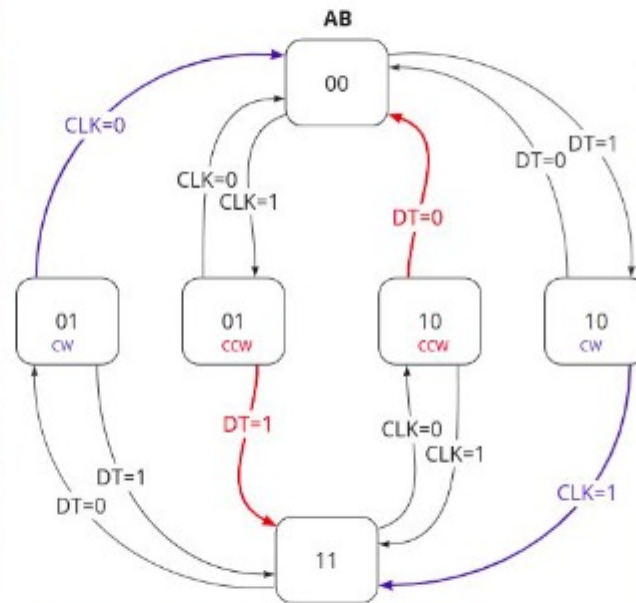


Docente - Israel Pavelek - PCSE - CESE

Alumno - Podoroska Iván



FUNCIONAMIENTO



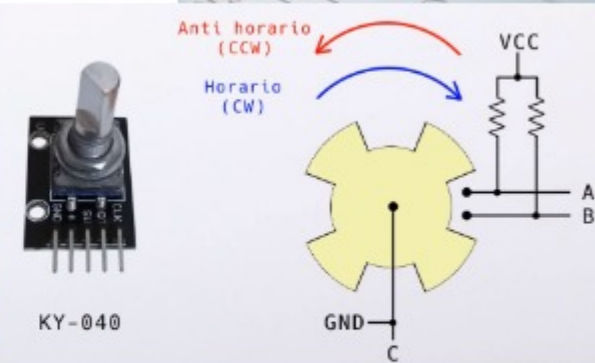
A	B
1	1
0	1
0	0
1	0

A = DT
B = CLK

```

GPIO_InitStruct.Pin = {GPIO_PIN_10 | GPIO_PIN_11 | GPIO_PIN_12};
GPIO_InitStruct.Mode = GPIO_MODE_INPUT;
GPIO_InitStruct.Pull = GPIO_PULLUP;
GPIO_InitStruct.Speed = GPIO_SPEED_FREQ_LOW;
HAL_GPIO_Init(GPIOC, &GPIO_InitStruct);

```



Docente - Israel Pavelek - PCSE - CESE

Alumno - Podoroska Iván

CONFIGURACION

UART

- **Longitud de palabra** - 8 bits
- **Chequeo de paridad** - desactivado
- **Bit de stop** - 1
- **Baud Rate** - 115200
- **Modo** - dual Tx/Rx
- **Oversampling** x 16

```
huart_.Instance      = UART_INSTANCE;  
huart_.Init.BaudRate  = UART_BAUDRATE;  
huart_.Init.Parity    = UART_PARITY_NONE;  
huart_.Init.StopBits  = UART_STOPBITS_1;  
huart_.Init.WordLength = UART_WORDLENGTH_8B;  
huart_.Init.Mode       = UART_MODE_TX_RX;  
huart_.Init.HwFlowCtl  = UART_HWCONTROL_NONE;  
huart_.Init.OverSampling = UART_OVERSAMPLING_16;
```

I2C

- **Direccionamiento** - 7 bits
- **Doble dirección** - desactivado
- **Frecuencia** - 100 kHz
- **Stretching** - desactivado
- **Duty cycle** - 2/1
- **Llamada general** - desactivada

```
hi2c1.Instance      = I2C1;  
hi2c1.Init.ClockSpeed = I2C_CLOCK_RATE;  
hi2c1.Init.DutyCycle  = I2C_DUTYCYCLE_2;  
hi2c1.Init.OwnAddress1 = 0;  
hi2c1.Init.AddressingMode = I2C_ADDRESSINGMODE_7BIT;  
hi2c1.Init.DualAddressMode = I2C_DUALADDRESS_DISABLE;  
hi2c1.Init.OwnAddress2 = 0;  
hi2c1.Init.GeneralCallMode = I2C_GENERALCALL_DISABLE;  
hi2c1.Init.NoStretchMode = I2C_NOSTRETCH_DISABLE;
```

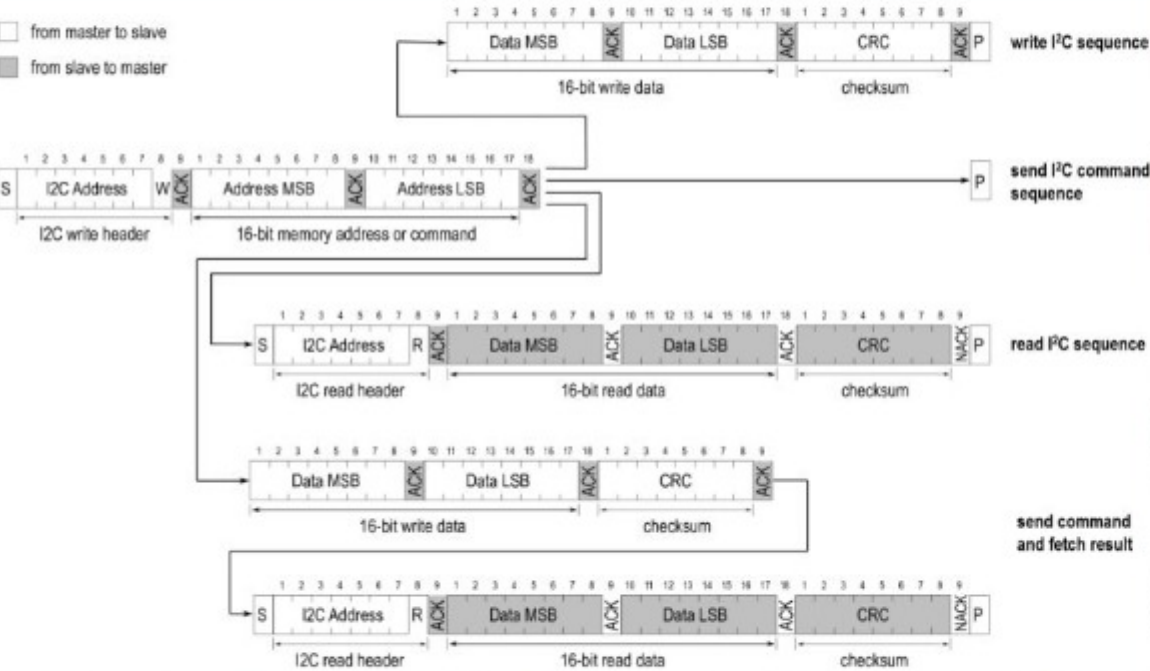
Docente - Israel Pavelek - PCSE - CESE

Alumno - Podoroska Iván

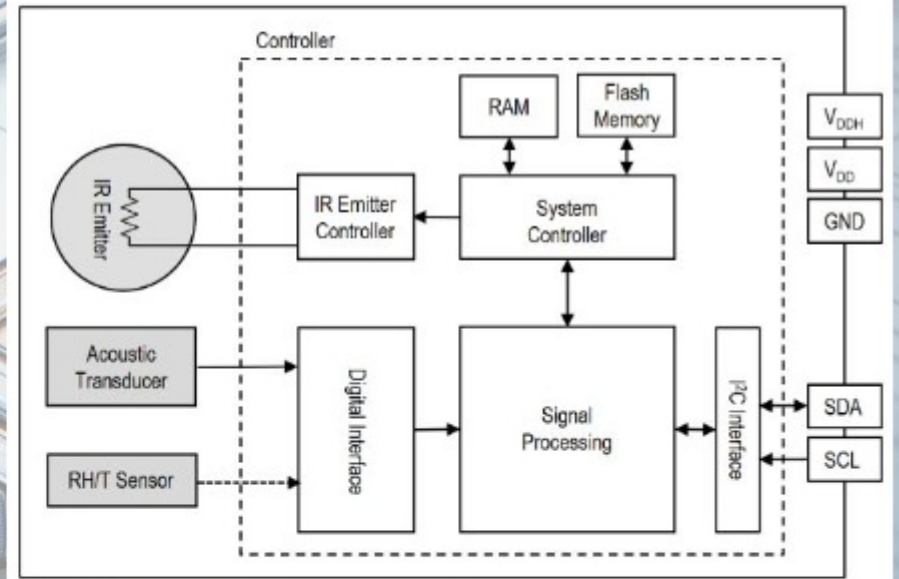
SCD41



SCD4x	Hex. Code
I ² C address	0x62



Functional Block Diagram



Docente - Israel Pavelek - PCSE - CESE

Alumno - Podoroska Iván

SCD41

3.4 SCD4x Command Overview

An overview of the available SCD4x commands can be found in **Table 9**. A detailed description for each command can be found in the following sections.

Domain	Command	Hex. Code	PC sequence type (see Section 3.3)	Execution	
				time [ms]	During meas.
Basic Commands Section 3.5	start_periodic_measurement	0x21b1	send command	-	no
	read_measurement	0xed05	read	1	yes
	stop_periodic_measurement	0x3f86	send command	500	yes
On-chip output signal compensation Section 3.6	set_temperature_offset	0x241d	write	1	no
	get_temperature_offset	0x2318	read	1	no
	set_sensor_altitude	0x2427	write	1	no
	get_sensor_altitude	0x2322	read	1	no
	set_ambient_pressure	0xe000	write	1	yes
	get_ambient_pressure	0xe000	read	1	yes
Field calibration Section 3.7	perform_forced_rec calibration	0x362f	send command and fetch result	400	no
	set_automatic_self_calibration_enabled	0x2416	write	1	no
	get_automatic_self_calibration_enabled	0x2313	read	1	no
Low power periodic measurement mode Section 3.8	start_low_power_periodic_measurement	0x21ac	send command	-	no
	get_data_ready_status	0xe4b8	read	1	yes

3.11 Checksum Calculation

The 8-bit CRC checksum transmitted after each data word is generated by a CRC algorithm. Its properties are displayed in **Table 37**. The CRC covers the contents of the two previously transmitted data bytes. To calculate the checksum only these two previously transmitted data bytes are used. Note that command words are not followed by CRC.

Property	Value	Example code (C/C++)
Name	CRC-8	<code>#define CRC8_POLYNOMIAL 0x31</code> <code>#define CRC8_INIT 0xff</code>
Width	8 bit	
Protected Data	read and/or write data	<code>uint8_t sensorion_common_generate_crc(const uint8_t* data, uint16_t count) {</code> <code>uint16_t current_byte;</code> <code>uint8_t crc = CRC8_INIT;</code> <code>uint8_t crc_bit;</code> <code>/* calculates 8-bit checksum with given polynomial */</code> <code>for (current_byte = 0; current_byte < count; ++current_byte) {</code> <code> crc ^= (data[current_byte]);</code> <code> for (crc_bit = 8; crc_bit > 0; --crc_bit) {</code> <code> if (crc & 0x80)</code> <code> crc = (crc << 1) ^ CRC8_POLYNOMIAL;</code> <code> else</code> <code> crc = (crc << 1);</code> <code> }</code> <code>}</code> <code>return crc;</code>
Polynomial	0x31 ($x^8 + x^5 + x^4 + 1$)	
Initialization	0xff	
Reflect input	False	
Reflect output	False	
Final XOR	0x00	
Examples	CRC (0xbeef) = 0x92	

Table 37: I2C CRC properties

DEMOSTRACIÓN

VIDEO DEMOSTRATIVO: https://drive.google.com/file/d/1c6Spt7LK5JwAlFcHeT-6YWO50yyMYHFK/view?usp=drive_link

DEMO UART: https://drive.google.com/file/d/1jQVafHF2vWL_g4ZWpDJu-ALKsj6rms3a/view?usp=drive_link

Docente - Israel Pavelek - PCSE - CESE

Alumno - Podoroska Iván