

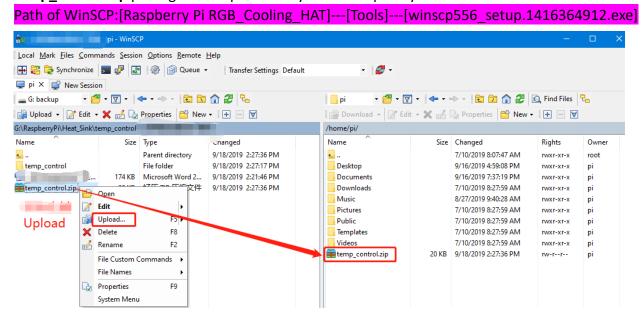
# **4 Control RGB light**

The Raspberry Pi RGB\_Cooling\_HAT needs to be properly plugged into the GPIO port of the Raspberry Pi and open the Raspberry Pi system **I2C** function.

This experimental phenomenon shows that all RGB light become green.

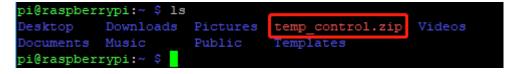
## 1. File transfer

1.1 Install **WinSCP** tool on the computer side, connect the Raspberry Pi and transfer the **temp\_control.zip** package to the pi directory of the Raspberry Pi.



#### 1.2 Extract file

Open the Raspberry Pi terminal and input command <a href="Is">Is</a> to find the temp\_control.zip file. As shown below:



Input command to extract file:

unzip temp control.zip



```
pi@raspberrypi:~ $ unzip temp control.zip
Archive: temp control.zip
  creating: temp control/
 inflating: temp_control/fan
 inflating: temp_control/fan.c
 inflating: temp control/fan temp
 inflating: temp control/fan temp.c
 inflating: temp control/oled
  inflating: temp control/oled.c
  inflating: temp_control/oled_fonts.h
 inflating: temp_control/rgb
 inflating: temp_control/rgb.c
 inflating: temp control/rgb effect
 inflating: temp control/rgb effect.c
 inflating: temp control/ssdl306 i2c.c
  inflating: temp control/ssdl306 i2c.h
  inflating: temp_control/start.desktop
 inflating: temp_control/start.sh
 inflating: temp control/temp control
  inflating: temp control/temp control.c
pi@raspberrypi:~ $
```

## 2. Compiling and running program

2.1 Input command to enter temp\_control find file:

```
cd temp_control/
```

ls

### 2.2 Input command to compile:

gcc -o rgb rgb.c -lwiringPi

```
pi@raspberrypi:~/temp_control $ gcc -o rgb rgb.c -lwiringPi
pi@raspberrypi:~/temp_control $ ls

fan fan_temp.c oled_fonts.h rgb_effect ssdl306_i2c.h temp_control

fan.c oled rgb rgb_effect.c start.desktop temp_control.c

fan_temp oled.c rgb.c ssdl306_i2c.c start.sh

pi@raspberrypi:~/temp_control $
```

Among them, the gcc compiler is called, -o means to generate the file, **rgb** is the generated file name, **rgb.c** is the source program, **-lwiringPi** is the wiringPi library that references the Raspberry Pi.

## 2.3 Input command to run the program

```
./rgb
```

```
pi@raspberrypi:~/temp_control $ ./rgb
pi@raspberrypi:~/temp_control $
```



We can see that all RGB light become green.

#### 3. About code

3.1 There are three RGB lights on the expansion board, so the number of defined lights is 3, and the setRGB and closeRGB functions are declared.

```
#define Max_LED 3
int fd_i2c;
void setRGB(int num, int R, int G, int B);
void closeRGB();
```

# 3.2 void setRGB(int num, int R, int G, int B) function:

Set the RGB light color, num refers to which light, 0 is the first light, 1 is the second light, 2 is the third light. If it is greater than or equal to 3, then, all the lights are set at the same time. The R, G, and B values range from 0 to 255.

```
void setRGB(int num, int R, int G, int B)
{
    if (num >= Max_LED)
    {
        wiringPiI2CWriteReg8(fd_i2c, 0x00, 0xff);
        wiringPiI2CWriteReg8(fd_i2c, 0x01, R);
        wiringPiI2CWriteReg8(fd_i2c, 0x02, G);
        wiringPiI2CWriteReg8(fd_i2c, 0x03, B);
    }
    else if (num >= 0)
    {
        wiringPiI2CWriteReg8(fd_i2c, 0x00, num);
        wiringPiI2CWriteReg8(fd_i2c, 0x01, R);
        wiringPiI2CWriteReg8(fd_i2c, 0x02, G);
        wiringPiI2CWriteReg8(fd_i2c, 0x03, B);
    }
}
```

3.3 Turn off RGB. According to the protocol, the RGB register is turned off to 0x07 and the data is 0x00.

```
void closeRGB()
{
    wiringPiI2CWriteReg8(fd_i2c, 0x07, 0x00);
}
```

3.4 Initialize the I2C configuration in the main function.



```
wiringPiSetup();
fd_i2c = wiringPiI2CSetup(0x0d);
if (fd_i2c < 0)
{
    fprintf(stderr, "fail to init I2C\n");
    return -1;
}</pre>
```

3.5 Turn off the RGB light first, then set the RGB light. If it is not turned off first, it will affect the display effect. The effect of setRGB can be set by yourself.

```
closeRGB();
delay(1);
setRGB(Max_LED, 0, 255, 0);
```