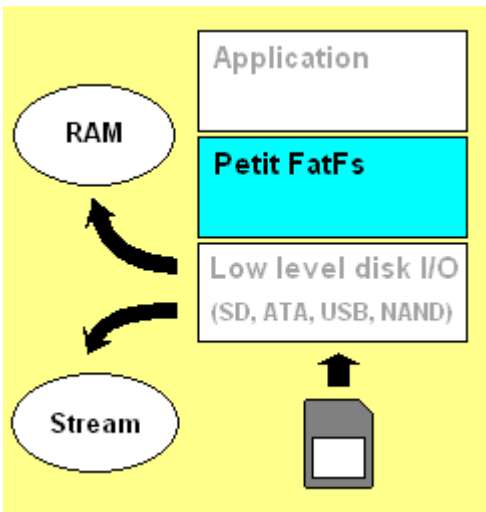


## 6. Software Details:

### 6.1 FAT File System

We have used [Petit FatFs](#) module which is a free software and is opened for education, research and development.



Petit FatFs is a sub-set of FatFs module for tiny 8-bit microcontrollers. It is written in compliance with ANSI C and completely separated from the disk I/O layer. It can be incorporated into the tiny microcontrollers with a small memory even if the RAM size is less than sector size.

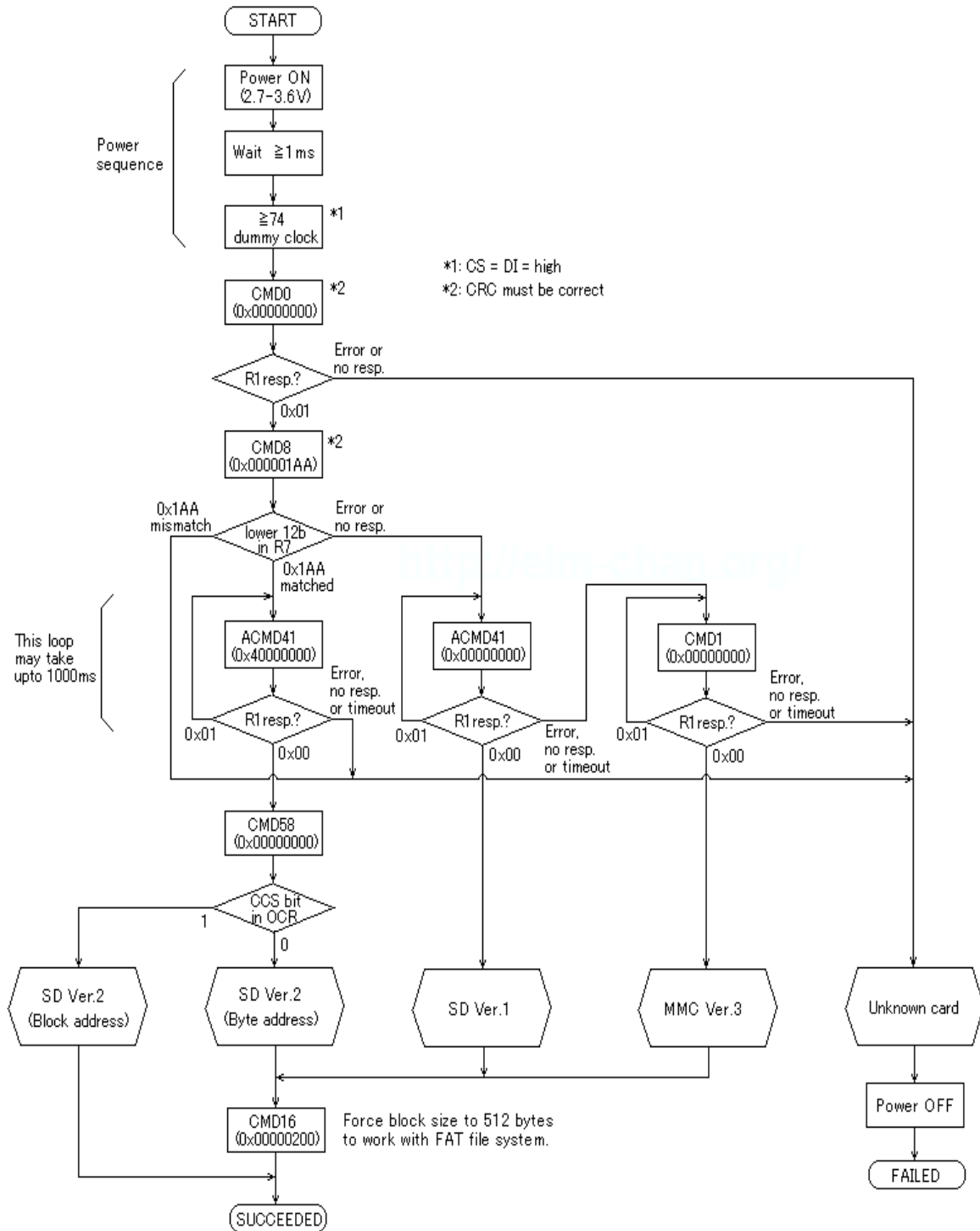
#### Features:

- Very small RAM consumption (44 bytes work area + certain stack).
- Very small code size (2K-4K bytes).
- Supports FAT32.
- Single volume and Single file.
- File write function with some restrictions.

### 6.2 SD card initialization

Following Flow chart describes the Initialization steps require for SD card initialization.

# SDC/MMC initialization flow



### 6.3 SPI Details

*SPI* (Serial Peripheral Interface) is one of the on-board inter-IC communication interfaces. The number of signals of SPI, three or four wires.

*SPI Structure:*

The basic structure of the SPI is shown in right image. The master IC and the slave IC are tied with three signal lines, *SCLK* (Serial Clock), *MISO* (Master-In Slave-Out) and *MOSI* (Master-Out Slave-In), and contents of both 8-bit shift registers are exchanged with the shift clock driven by master IC. Additionally an *SS* (Slave Select) signal other than above three is used to synchronize start of packet or byte boundary, and for realize multi-slave configuration simultaneously. Most slave ICs assign different pin names, such as *DI*, *DO* and *CS*, to the SPI interface. For one-way transfer device, such as *DAC* and single channel *ADC*, either of data lines may be omitted. The data bits are shifted in *MSB first*.

