

## &lt;實驗器材&gt;

NUC 140 V2.0 開發板、ADXL345



## &lt;實驗過程與方法&gt;

這次的 LAB 主要是了解 I2C protocol 的部分。

以下這段 code 主要是將 Adxl 做 initial 將助教給的參數寫入特定記憶體。

但寫入的部分需要自己再包一個 function

```
void ADXL345_Init(void)
{
    /* Init ADXL345 module */
    printf( "I2C ADXL\n");
    I2C0_Write(0x53, 0x2D, 0x08);
    I2C0_Write(0x53, 0x31, 0x0B);
    I2C0_Write(0x53, 0x38, 0x80);
    printf("0x2D value is (0x%X)\n", I2C0_Read(0x53, 0x2D));
    printf("0x31 value is (0x%X)\n", I2C0_Read(0x53, 0x31));
    printf("0x38 value is (0x%X)\n", I2C0_Read(0x53, 0x38));
    printf("DEVID value is (0x%X)\n", I2C0_Read(0x53, 0x00));
    printf("ADXL345 Init is OK\n");
    printf("Start!\n");
    CLK_SysTickDelay(5000000);
}
```

adxl 初始化

```

uint8_t I2C0_Read(uint8_t DeviceAddr, uint8_t ADDRESS)
{
    uint16_t TEMP;

    /* I2C as master sends START signal */
    I2C_START(I2C0);
    /* I2C bus status get ready */
    I2C_WAIT_READY(I2C0);
    /* Write DeviceAddr to Register I2CDAT */
    I2C_SET_DATA(I2C0, DeviceAddr << 1);
    /* I2C as master sends SI = 0 */
    I2C_SET_CONTROL_REG(I2C0, I2C_I2CON_SI);
    /* I2C bus status get ready */
    I2C_WAIT_READY(I2C0);
    /* Write ADDRESS to Register I2CDAT */
    I2C_SET_DATA(I2C0, ADDRESS);
    /* I2C as master sends SI = 0 */
    I2C_SET_CONTROL_REG(I2C0, I2C_I2CON_SI);
    /* I2C bus status get ready */
    I2C_WAIT_READY(I2C0);
    /* I2C as master sends START signal */
    I2C_START(I2C0);
    /* I2C bus status get ready */
    I2C_WAIT_READY(I2C0);
    /* Write DeviceAddr to Register I2CDAT */
    I2C_SET_DATA(I2C0, ((DeviceAddr << 1) | 0x01));
    /* I2C as master sends SI = 0 */
    I2C_SET_CONTROL_REG(I2C0, I2C_I2CON_SI);
    /* I2C bus status get ready */
    I2C_WAIT_READY(I2C0);
    /* Write 0xFF to Register I2CDAT */
    I2C_GET_DATA(I2C0) = 0xFF;
    /* I2C as master sends SI = 0 */
    I2C_SET_CONTROL_REG(I2C0, I2C_I2CON_SI);
    /* I2C bus status get ready */
    I2C_WAIT_READY(I2C0);
    /* I2C GET DATA */
    TEMP = I2C_GET_DATA(I2C0);
    /* I2C as master sends SI = 0 */
    I2C_SET_CONTROL_REG(I2C0, I2C_I2CON_SI);
    /* I2C bus status get ready */
    I2C_WAIT_READY(I2C0);
    /* Write STOP to Register I2CDAT */
    I2C_STOP(I2C0);

    return TEMP;
}

```

記憶體讀取的 function

```

void I2C0_Write(uint8_t DeviceAddr, uint8_t ADDRESS, uint8_t DATA)
{
    /* I2C as master sends START signal */
    I2C_START(I2C0);
    /* I2C bus status get ready */
    I2C_WAIT_READY(I2C0);
    /* Write DeviceAddr to Register I2CDAT */
    I2C_SET_DATA(I2C0, DeviceAddr << 1);
    /* I2C as master sends SI = 0 */
    I2C_SET_CONTROL_REG(I2C0, I2C_I2CON_SI);
    /* I2C bus status get ready */
    I2C_WAIT_READY(I2C0);
    /* Write ADDRESS to Register I2CDAT */
    I2C_SET_DATA(I2C0, ADDRESS);
    /* I2C as master sends SI = 0 */
    I2C_SET_CONTROL_REG(I2C0, I2C_I2CON_SI);
    /* I2C bus status get ready */
    I2C_WAIT_READY(I2C0);
    /* Write DATA to Register I2CDAT */
    I2C_SET_DATA(I2C0, DATA);
    /* I2C as master sends SI = 0 */
    I2C_SET_CONTROL_REG(I2C0, I2C_I2CON_SI);
    /* I2C bus status get ready */
    I2C_WAIT_READY(I2C0);
}

```

記憶體寫入的 function

```

X0 = I2C0_Read(0x53, 0x32);
X1 = I2C0_Read(0x53, 0x33);
Y0 = I2C0_Read(0x53, 0x34);
Y1 = I2C0_Read(0x53, 0x35);
Z0 = I2C0_Read(0x53, 0x36);
Z1 = I2C0_Read(0x53, 0x37);

```

```

X_axis = ((float)((X1 << 8) | X0) / (256)) ;
Y_axis = ((float)((Y1 << 8) | Y0) / (256)) ;
Z_axis = ((float)((Z1 << 8) | Z0) / (256)) ;

```

再 main function 讀出 Data 並做 G 值轉換除以 256。

### <心得與收穫>

了解如何讀懂 Adxl 的 Datasheet，並且了解 I2C 的傳輸，收穫最多的是了解宣告的記憶體的取捨，但是在讀取資料時有時會遇到 bug，這些 bug 與參數的 bit 數息息相關，與 SPI 不同的是沒有了 SS 的選擇，而是直接寫入我們的 slave advice。