

CE224599 – PSoC 4 I²C Slave with Serial Communication Block (SCB)

Objective

This code example demonstrates the basic usage of the PSoC® 4 Serial Communication Block (SCB) Component in I²C Slave mode. Two projects demonstrate different methods for receiving data from an I²C master. One project demonstrates polling for data from the master and the other project demonstrates an interrupt based receive.

Overview

For this example, the SCB in I²C Slave mode accepts command packets to control the color of an RGB LED. The I²C Slave updates its read buffer with a status packet in response to the accepted command. The two projects in this example demonstrate this using a polling method and an interrupt driven callback method.

Requirements

Tool: PSoC Creator™ 4.2

Programming Language: C (Arm® GCC 5.4.1)

Associated Parts: PSoC 4 parts

Related Hardware: CY8CKIT-041-40XX, CY8CKIT-041-41XX, CY8CKIT-042, CY8CKIT-042-BLE, CY8CKIT-042-BLE-A,

CY8CKIT-044, CY8CKIT-046, CY8CKIT-048, CY8CKIT-149

Note: PSoC 4000 series parts do not have enough Timer Counter PWM Components to work with this example.

Hardware Setup

This example project is configured by default to run on the CY8CKIT-042 development kit from Cypress Semiconductor. The project can be migrated to any supported kit by changing the target device with **Device Selector** called from the project's context menu. Table 1 lists the supported kits.

This example uses the kit's default configuration.

Table 1. Supported Kits and Devices

| Development Kit | Series | Device |
|-------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|
| CY8CKIT-041-40XX | PSoC 4000S | CY8C4045AZI-S413 |
| CY8CKIT-041-41XX | PSoC 4100S | CY8C4146AZI-S433 |
| CY8CKIT-042 | PSoC 4200 | CY8C4245AXI-483 |
| CY8CKIT-042-BLE | PSoC 4200 BLE | CY8C4247LQI-BL483 |
| CY8CKIT-042-BLE-A | PSoC 4200 BLE | CY8C4248LQI-BL483 |
| CY8CKIT-044 | PSoC 4200M | CY8C4247AZI-M485 |
| CY8CKIT-046 | PSoC 4200L | CY8C4248BZI-L489 |
| CY8CKIT-048 | PSoC Analog Coprocessor | CY8C4A45LQI-483 |
| CY8CKIT-149 | PSoC 4100S Plus | CY8C4147AZI-S475 |

The pin assignments for the supported kits are provided in Table 2. For these kits, the project includes control files to automatically assign pins with respect to the kit hardware connections during the project build. To change the pin assignments, override the control file selections in the Pin Editor of the Design Wide Resources by selecting the new port or pin number.

1



| Development Kit | \I2C:scl\ | \I2C:sda\ | LED_RED | LED_GREEN | LED_BLUE |
|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|---------|-----------|----------|
| CY8CKIT-041- 40XX | P3[0] | P3[1] | P3[4] | P2[6] | P3[6] |
| CY8CKIT-041- 41XX | PS[U] | ۲٥[۱] | F3[4] | F2[0] | ۲۵[۵] |
| CY8CKIT-042 | P3[0] | P3[1] | P1[6] | P0[2] | P0[3] |
| CY8CKIT-042- BLE | Dolei | D0[4] | Dotel | Datel | Datal |
| CY8CKIT-042- BLE-A | P3[5] | P3[4] | P2[6] | P3[6] | P3[7] |
| CY8CKIT-044 | P4[0] | P4[1] | P0[6] | P2[6] | P6[5] |
| CY8CKIT-046 | P4[0] | P4[1] | P5[2] | P5[3] | P5[4] |
| CY8CKIT-048 | P4[0] | P4[1] | P1[4] | P2[6] | P1[6] |
| CY8CKIT-149 | P3[0] | P3[1] | P5[2] | P5[5] | P5[7] |

Table 2. Pin Assignments

Software Setup

This code example requires the Bridge Control Panel software shipped with the PSoC Creator. The configuration of the Bridge Control Panel is described in the Operation section.

Operation

- 1. Plug your kit board into your computer's USB port.
- 2. Build the project and program it into the PSoC 4 devices. Choose Debug > Program. For more information on device programming, see the PSoC Creator Help.
- 3. Observe the green LED turns ON to indicate successful program operation.
- 4. Open the Bridge Control Panel from Start > All programs > Cypress > Bridge Control Panel <version> > Bridge Control Panel <version>.
- 5. Select the KitProg device listed in the Connected I2C/SPI/RX8 Ports. Ensure the selected protocol is I²C (Figure 1).
- 6. Go to Tools > Protocol Configuration, and in the I2C tab select I2C Speed 100kHz (Figure 2).
- 7. Press the **List** button to ensure that the I²C Slave device with the address 0x08 (7-bits) is available for communication.

Note: Other I²C devices can be connected to the I²C bus. These devices' addresses are shown after the list operation completion. See the development kit documentation for more information about other I²C devices available on the kit.

8. Begin sending commands.

In the **Editor** tab of BCP, type the command to be written or data to be read from the I²C slave device.

The packet format for writing to a Slave device from the BCP is shown in Table 3.

Table 3. Packet Format for Writing

| Start for Write | Slave Address | Start of Packet (SOP) | Red LED TCPWM Compare Value | Green LED TCPWM Compare Value | Blue LED TCPWM Compare Value | End of Packet (EOP) | Stop |
|--------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------|------|
| W | (0x08) | (0x01) | (0x00) to (0xFF) | (0x00) to (0xFF) | (0x00) to (0xFF) | (0x17) | 2 |

Some of the example commands the I²C Master can send to the Slave device are shown below.

'w 08 01 00 00 00 17 p' Turns the LED OFF.

'w 08 01 FF 00 00 17 p' Changes the color to red.



- 'w 08 01 00 FF 00 17 p' Changes the color to green.
- 'w 08 01 00 00 FF 17 p' Changes the color to blue.
- 'w 08 01 FF FF 00 17 p' Changes the color to yellow.
- 'w 08 01 7F 00 7F 17 p' Changes the color to purple.
- 'w 08 01 FF FF FF 17 p' Changes the color to white.

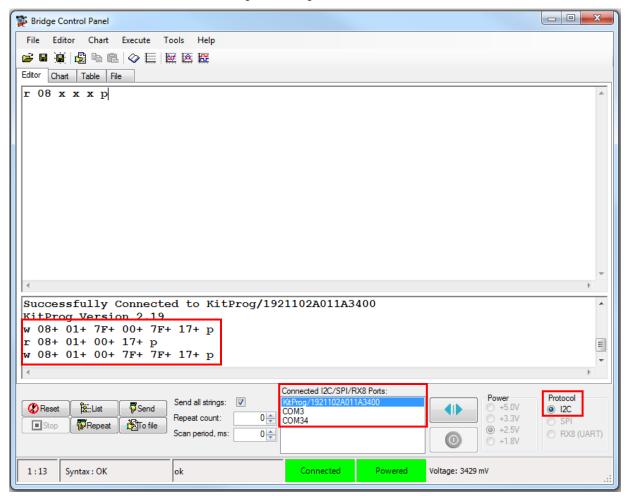
The packet format for reading from the Slave device is shown in Table 4. The 'x' symbol denotes which byte to read from the Slave's read buffer. In this example, the read buffer consists of three bytes: SOP, Status, and EOP.

Table 4. Packet Format for Reading from Slave

| Start for Read | Slave Address | SOP | Status | EOP | Stop |
|----------------|---------------|-----|--------|-----|------|
| r | (80x0) | Х | Х | Х | р |

An example read command is 'r 08 x x x p' which reads the status of the last write command. In the console output window of the BCP, below the Editor tab, the result of this command will be displayed. If the read operation returns 'r 08 01 00 17 p', then the write operation was successful. If the read operation returns 'r 08 01 FF 17 p', then the write operation failed.

Figure 1. Bridge Control Panel





Protocol Configuration

SPI I2C RX8 (UART)

I2C Speed

1 MHz 400 kHz 100 kHz 50 kHz

OK Cancel

Figure 2. Bridge Control Panel I²C Configuration

Design

Figure 3 shows the high-level implementation of this example. A PSoC 4 kit is set as an I²C Slave device by using the SCB Component. It communicates with the I²C Master PC through a USB connection to the o-board KitProg device. The Slave is configured with a 5-byte write buffer, which the Master can access and write commands to. In addition, the Slave is configured with a 3-byte read buffer, which the Master can access to read the status of the previous transmission.

The write buffer packet contains 5-bytes of instructions. The first byte is the SOP, followed by the three bytes for red, green, and blue color control, and the final byte is the EOP. The three-color control bytes are used by the Slave to update the compare values for three Timer Counter Pulse Width Modulator (TCPWM) Components. The read buffer contains 3 bytes. The first byte is SOP, the second byte is the Status of the write command from the Master, and the final byte is the EOP. The status byte is either 0x00, indicating a successful write, or 0xFF, indicating a failed write.

The color and brightness of the RGB LED are controlled by the TCPWM components. The period of the TCPWM is set at 255 which results in a 47-kHz refresh rate on the LED given that the input clock is 12 MHz. The duty cycle of the TCPWM is set by the value of the color control bytes written to the Slave. Changing the value of the color control bytes changes the duty cycle of the TCPWM components which, in turn, changes the color and brightness of the RGB LED.

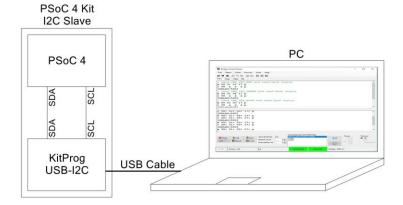


Figure 3. PSoC 4 Kit I2C connection to PC



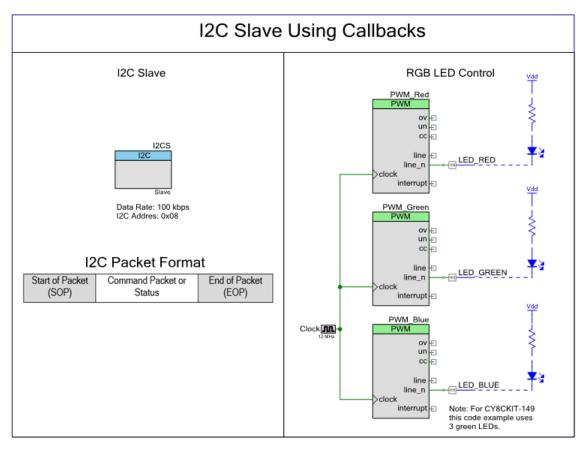
I²C Slave Using Callback Method

Figure 4 shows the top schematic in PSoC Creator for the I²C Slave using the callback method. The callback method uses an interrupt to set a flag in firmware. Firmware polls the flag and writes and reads command from the Master if the flag is set. The firmware updates the TCPWM components and resets the write buffer for the next commands.

The *cyapicallbacks.h* header file has been changed to include a macro definition, which activates the callback function in a generated source file for the SCB. When the project is built, the source files are created and the *I2CS_I2C_INT.c* file activates the callback function.

Note: The schematic and Component configuration is the same in the polling method.

Figure 4. I²C Slave Schematic for Callback Method



I2C Slave Using Polling Method

In the polling method, the PSoC 4 Slave device continually checks to see if a command has been sent from the Master PC. If a command has completed, the Slave checks the packet for correct size, SOP, command, and EOP. After verifying the packet, the Slave utilizes the packet data to update the TCPWM compare values. It also updates the status value in the read buffer.



Components and Settings

Table 5 lists the PSoC Creator Components used in this example, how they are used in the design, and the non-default settings required so they function as intended.

Table 5. PSoC Creator Components

| Component | Instance Name | Purpose | Non-default Settings |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|---|------------------------|
| I ² C Slave (SCB Mode) | I2CS | To enable I ² C communication between the Master and Slave device. | Default settings only |
| | LED_RED | | Open drain, drives low |
| Digital Output Pin | LED_GREEN | Shows results of commands execution | |
| | LED_BLUE | | |
| | PWM_Red | | Period: 255 |
| PWM (TCPWM Mode) | PWM_Green | Control the brightness of the RGB LED | |
| | PWM_Blue | | |
| Clock | Clock | Drives PWM Components | Frequency: 12MHz |

For information on the hardware resources used by the Component, see the Component datasheet.

Reusing This Example

This example is designed for the kits listed in Table 1. To port the design to a different PSoC 4 device, kit, change the target device using **Device Selector** and update the pin assignments in the Design Wide Resources Pins settings as needed.

Related Documents

| Code Examples | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|--|
| CE222306 – PSoC 4 I2C Master with Serial Communication Block (SCB) | Demonstrates how to use the Serial Communication Block in I ² C Master mode | | | |
| CE195362 – PSoC 4 EZI2C Slave with Serial Communication Block (SCB) | Demonstrates the basic usage of the EZI2C Slave implemented with the Serial Communication Block (SCB) | | | |
| Application Notes | | | | |
| AN79953 – Getting Started with PSoC 4 | Introduces the PSoC 4 architecture and development tools. | | | |
| PSoC Creator Component Datasheets | | | | |
| Serial Communication Block (SCB) Supports serial communication usage | | | | |
| Pins | Supports connection of hardware resources to physical pins | | | |
| Timer Counter (TCPWM) | Supports fixed-function Timer/Counter implementation | | | |
| Clock | Supports local clock generation | | | |
| Device Documentation | | | | |
| PSoC 4 Datasheets | PSoC 4 Technical Reference Manuals | | | |
| Development Kit (DVK) Documentation | | | | |
| PSoC 4 Kits | | | | |



Document History

Document Title: CE224599 - PSoC 4 I²C Slave with Serial Communication Block (SCB)

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| Revision | ECN | Orig. of Change | Submission Date | Description of Change |
|----------|---------|--------------------|--------------------|---|
| ** | 6276467 | BFMC | 07/13/2018 | Updated to new template Changed to use PWM components to control the LED color and intensity Updated to match the PSoC 6 I ² C Slave Example |



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