

11038 PSA

I²C™ Development using the PICkit™ Serial Analyzer

Class Objective

When you finish this class you will:

- Explain the I²C™ protocol
- Use the PICkit™ Serial Analyzer to exchange I²C messages to a target device
- Configure the MSSP peripheral for I²C slave mode
- Program the MSSP peripheral for I²C slave mode

Agenda

- **I²C™ Protocol Overview**
- **PICKit™ Serial Analyzer**
- **Configuring the MSSP peripheral for I²C slave mode**
- **Programming the MSSP peripheral as an I²C slave**

I²C™ Protocol Overview

I²C™ Protocol Overview

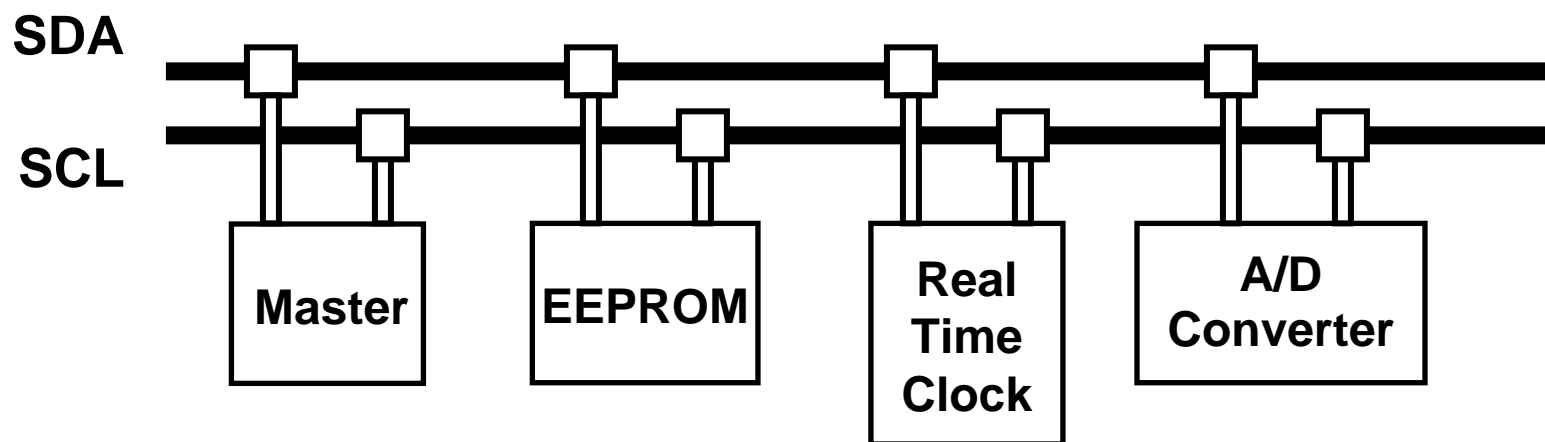
- **Introduction**
- **Hardware Overview**
- **Communication Elements**
- **Message Formatting**

I²C™ Introduction

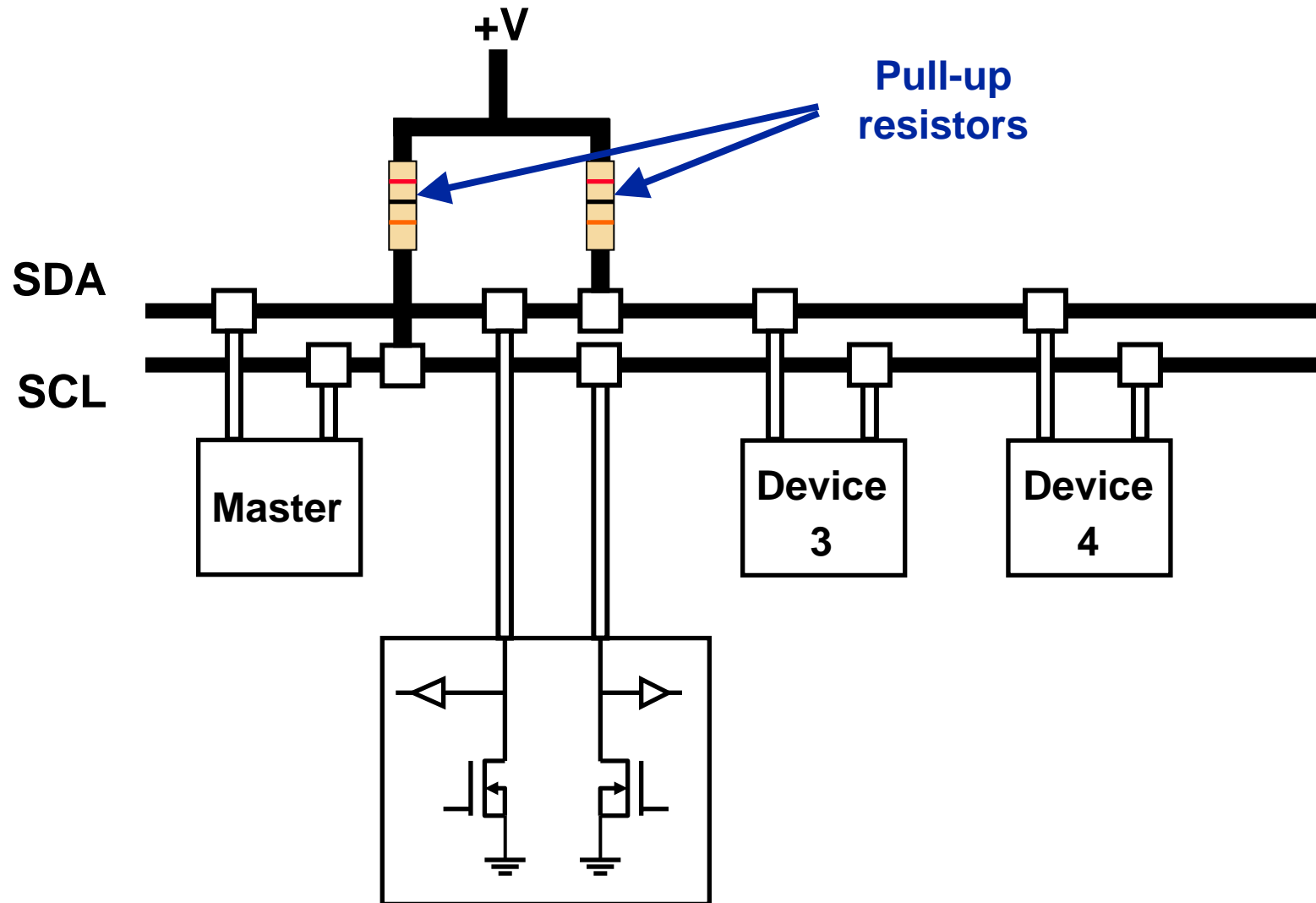
- **NXP (formerly Philips Semiconductor) Inter-Integrated Circuit (I²C) Specification**

Specification: www.standardics.nxp.com/literature/books/i2c/pdf/i2c.bus.specification.pdf

- **Synchronous,**
- **Master-Slave Protocol,**
- **Bidirectional,**
- **Half Duplex Serial Interface**

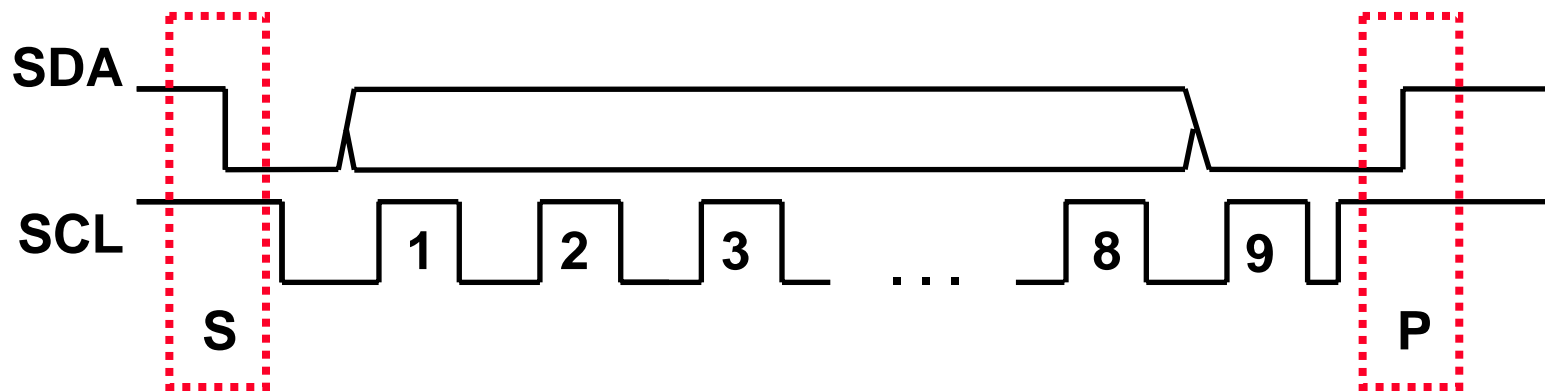


I²C™ Hardware Overview



I²C™ Communication Elements

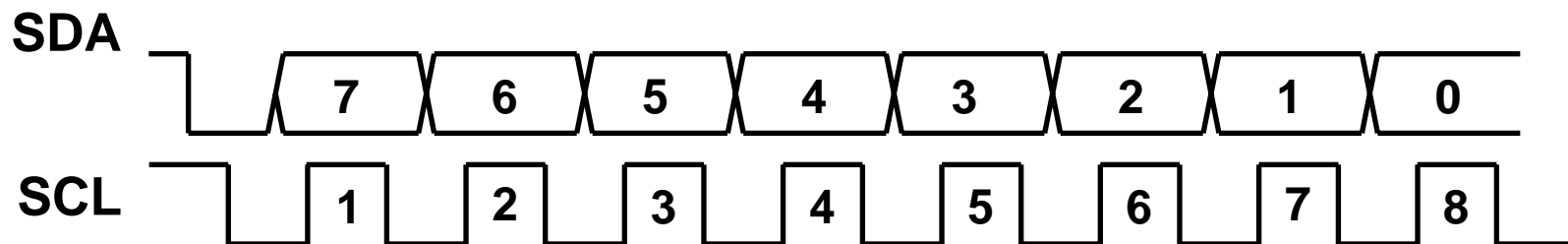
- **Start and Stop Condition:**
 - Generated by Master
 - After Start Condition: Bus is **Busy**
 - After Stop Condition: Bus is **Free**



I²C™ Communication Elements

- **Data Transfer**

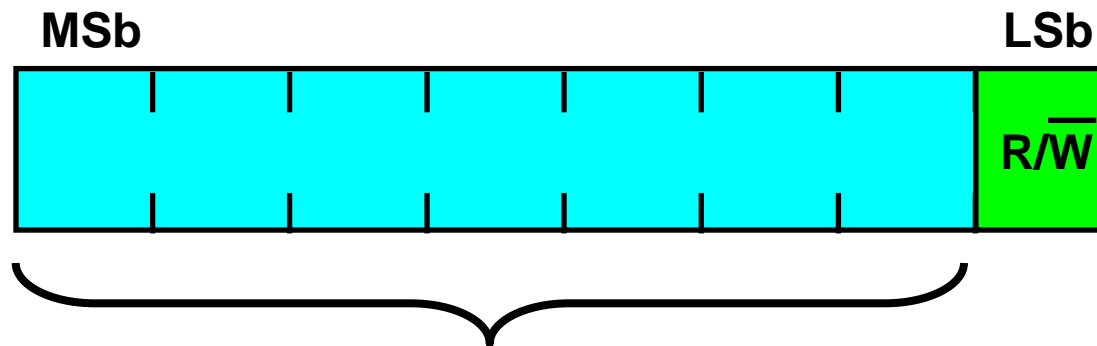
- 8 bits of data are sent on the bus
- Data is valid when SCL is high
- Types of Data: **Address** Byte, **Data** Byte



I²C™ Communication Elements

- **Slave Address**

- 7 bits (10 bits also exists)
- First byte following the start condition
- Read/Write Bit

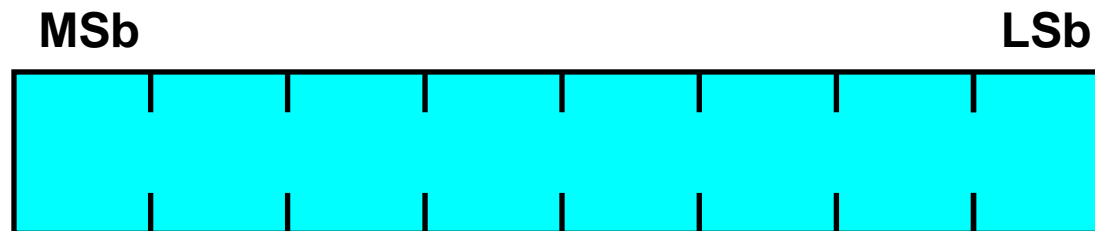


7-bit Slave Address

I²C™ Communication Elements

- **Data Byte**

- 8 bits
- Data can be read or written to/from I²C device

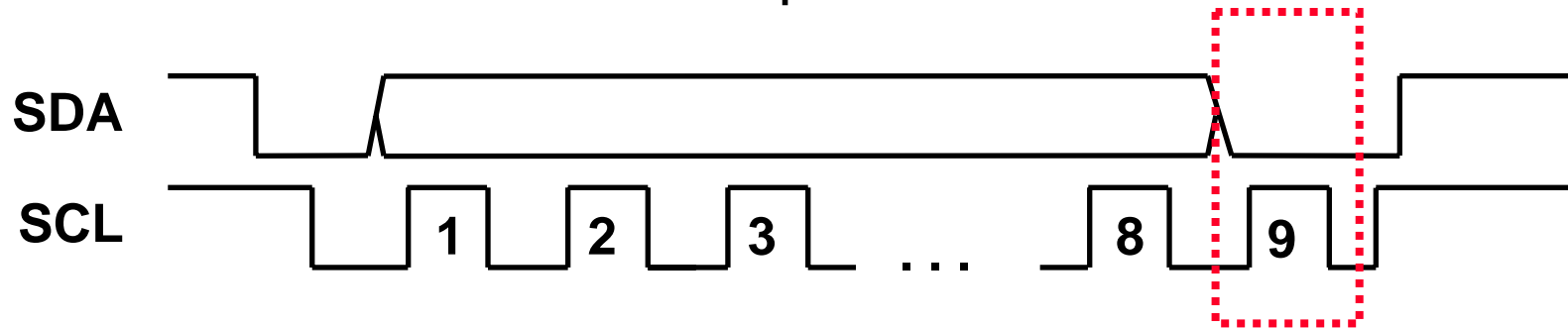


Data Byte

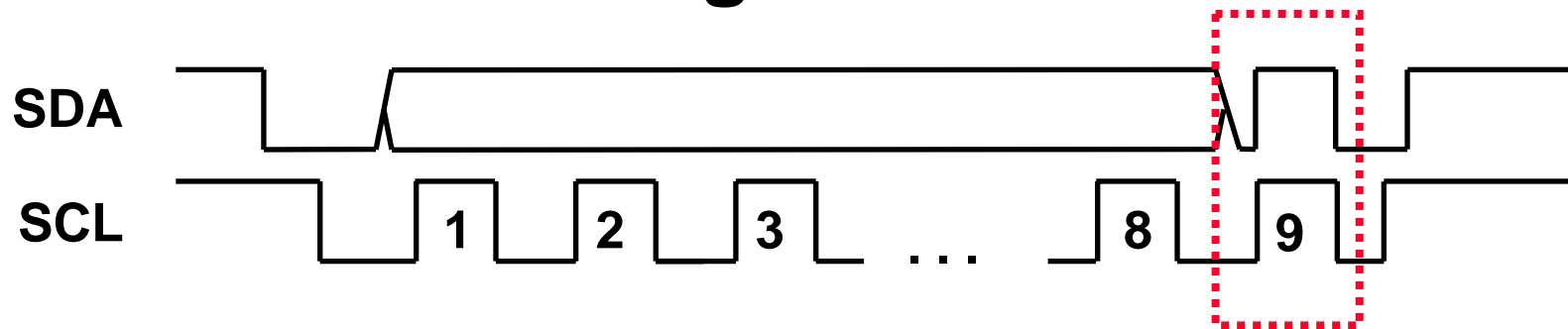
I²C™ Communication Elements

● Acknowledge

- Generated by master or slave by holding the SDA low on the 9th clock pulse



● Not-Acknowledge



I²C™ Message Formatting

- **Master Write to Slave**

(Word Address)



Legend:

S = **Start** Condition

A = **Acknowledge**

P = **Stop** Condition

\bar{A} = **No Acknowledge**

 = Master to Slave

 = Slave to Master

I²C™ Message Formatting

- **Master Read from Slave**



Legend:

S = **Start** Condition

A = **Acknowledge**

P = **Stop** Condition

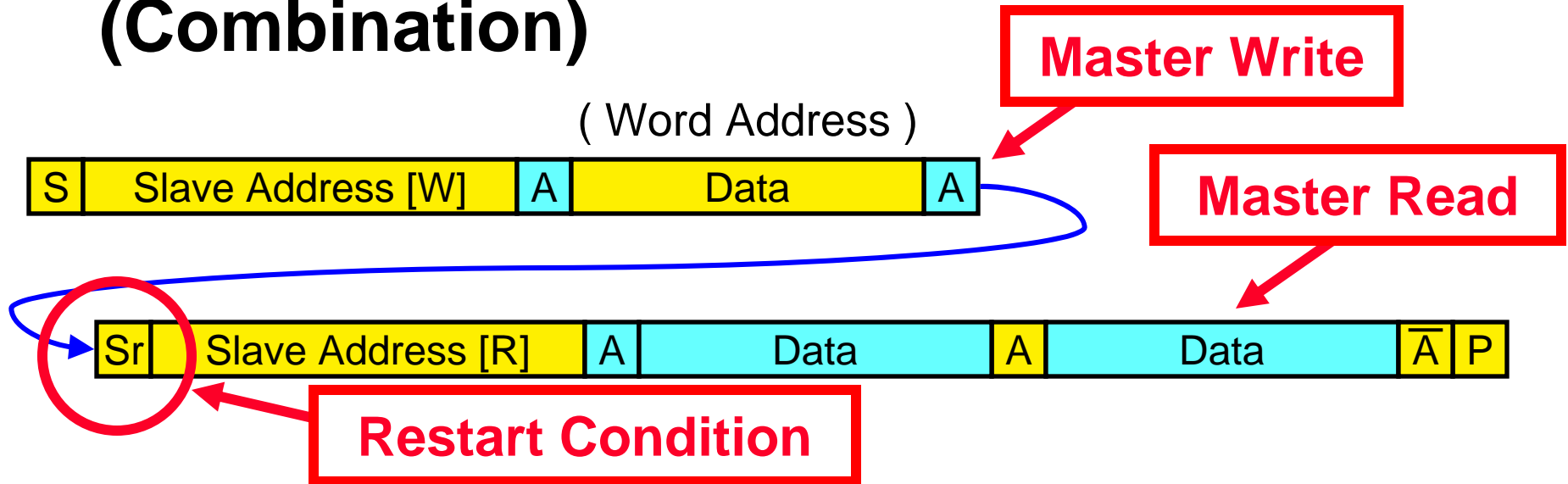
\bar{A} = **No Acknowledge**

 = Master to Slave

 = Slave to Master

I²C™ Message Formatting

- **Master Write then Read from Slave (Combination)**



Legend:

S = **Start** Condition

A = **Acknowledge**

P = **Stop** Condition

\bar{A} = **No Acknowledge**

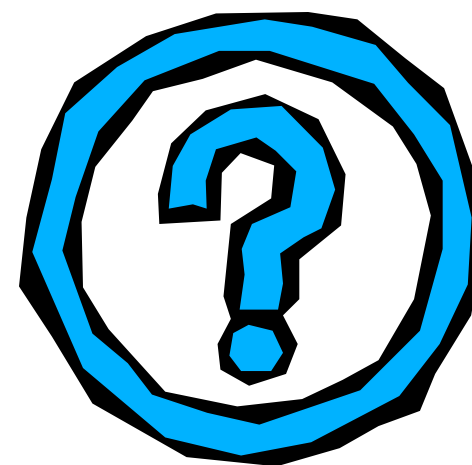
= Master to Slave

= Slave to Master

I²C™ Protocol Overview

● Summary

- Introduction
- Hardware Overview
- Communication Elements
- Message Formatting



PICkit™ Serial Analyzer

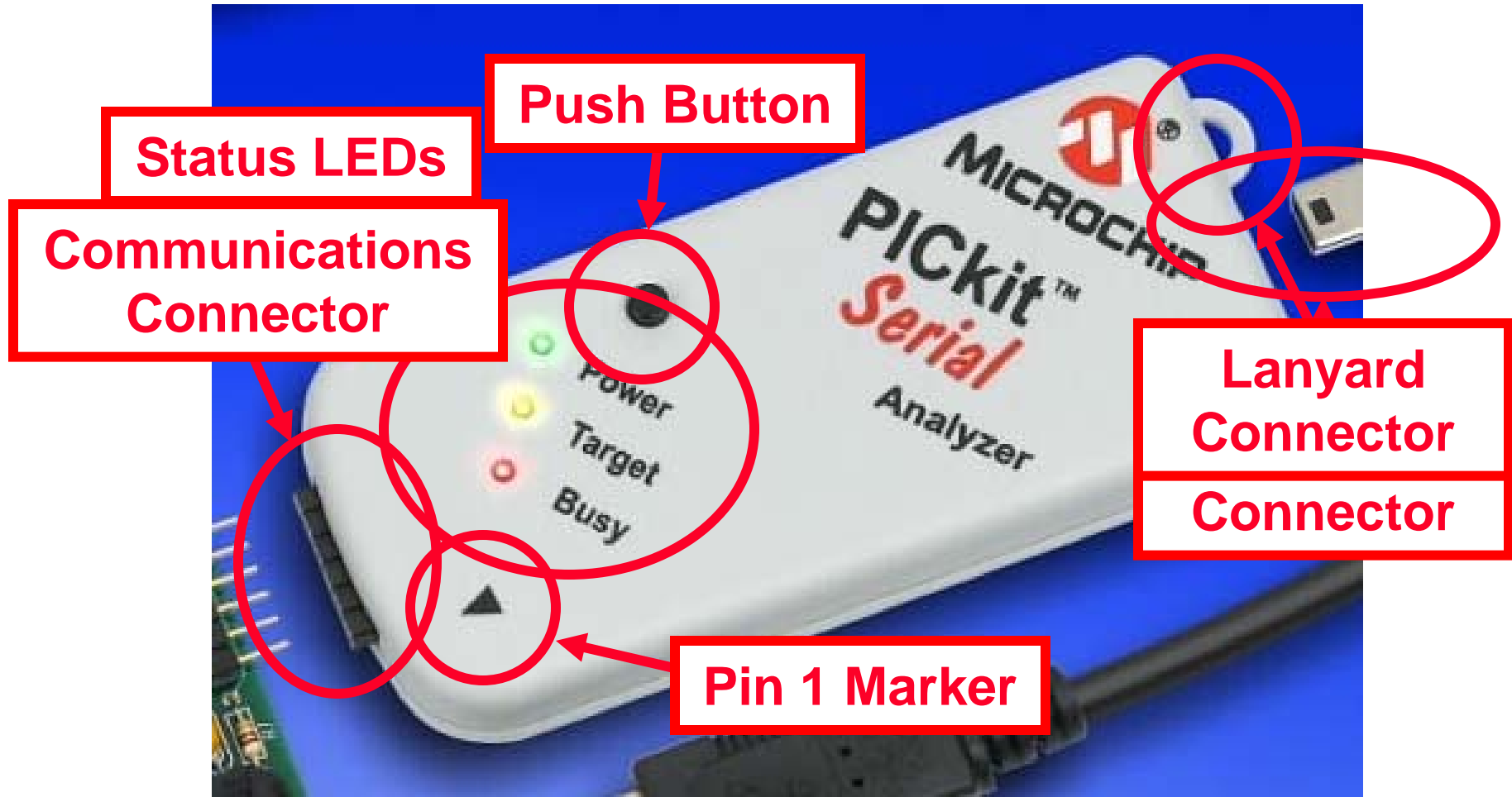
PICkit™ Serial Analyzer

- **PICkit Serial Analyzer**
- **28-Pin Demo Board**
- **PC Program**
 - 28-Pin Demo Board Demonstration
 - I²C™ Basic Operations
- **Hands On Lab #1**
 - PICkit Serial Analyzer Operation

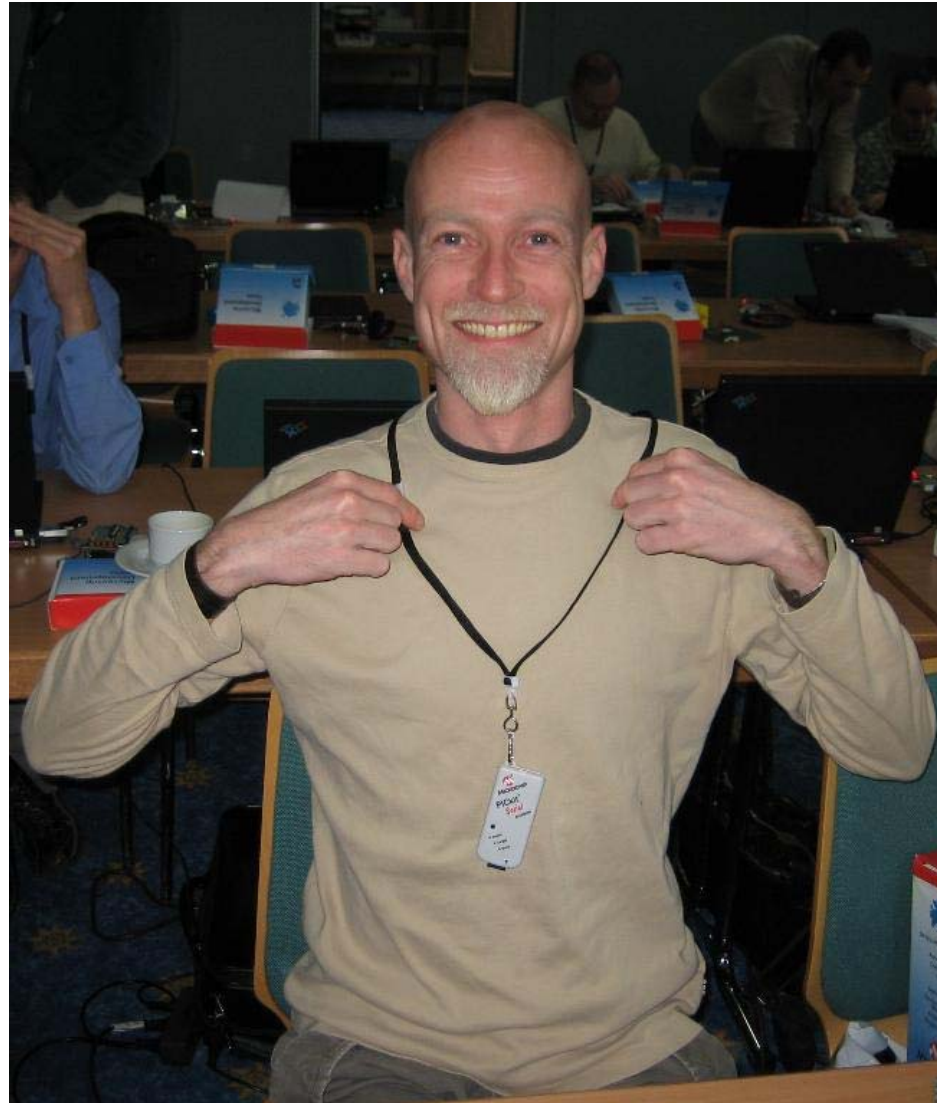
PICKit™ Serial Analyzer DV164122



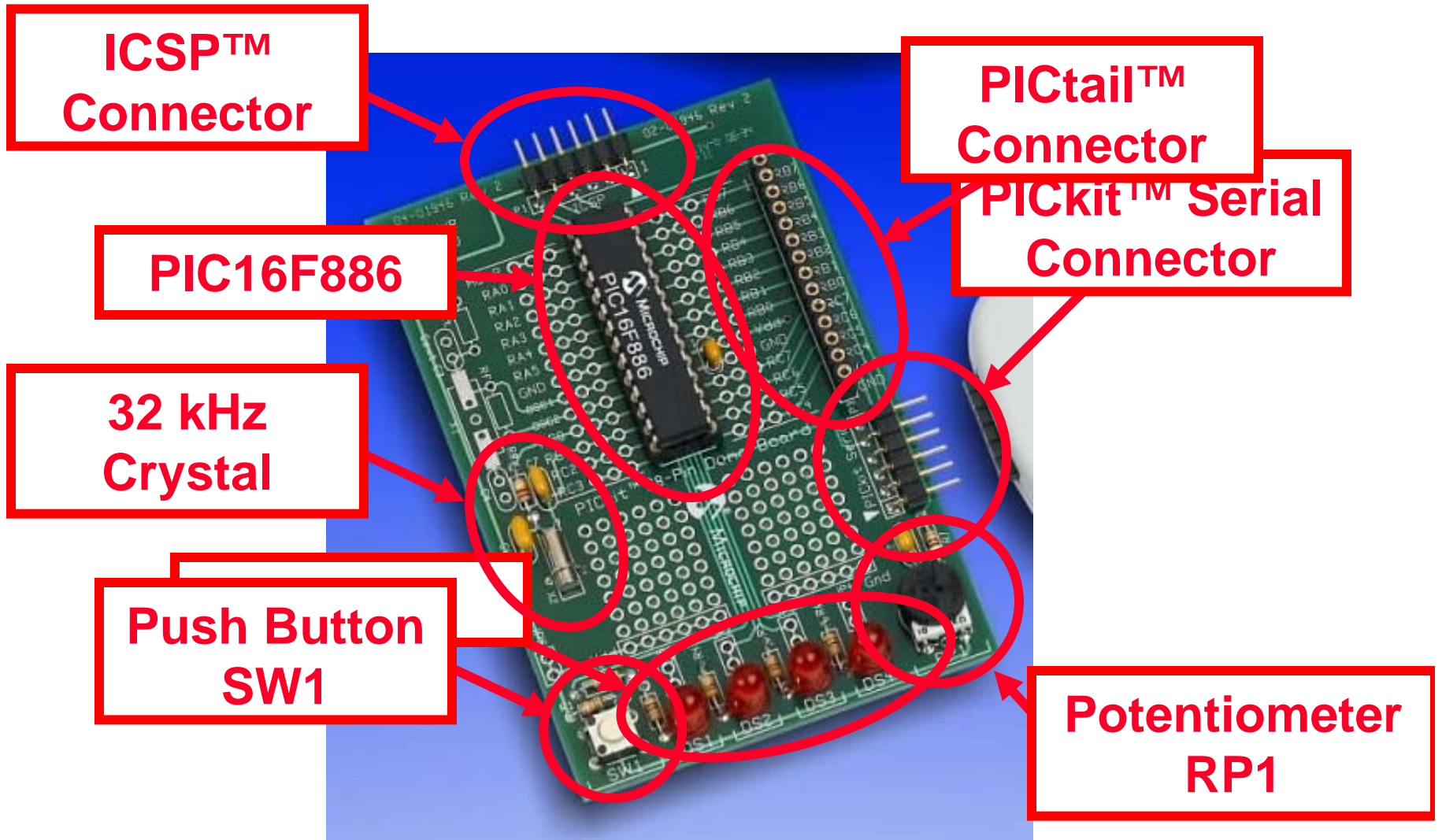
PICKit™ Serial Analyzer



PICkit™ Serial Analyzer

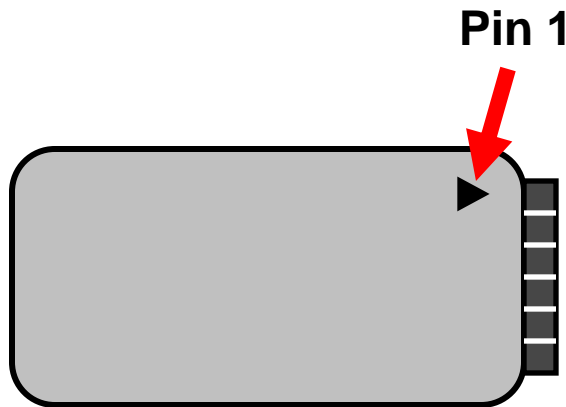


28-Pin Demo Board



PICkit™ Serial Analyzer

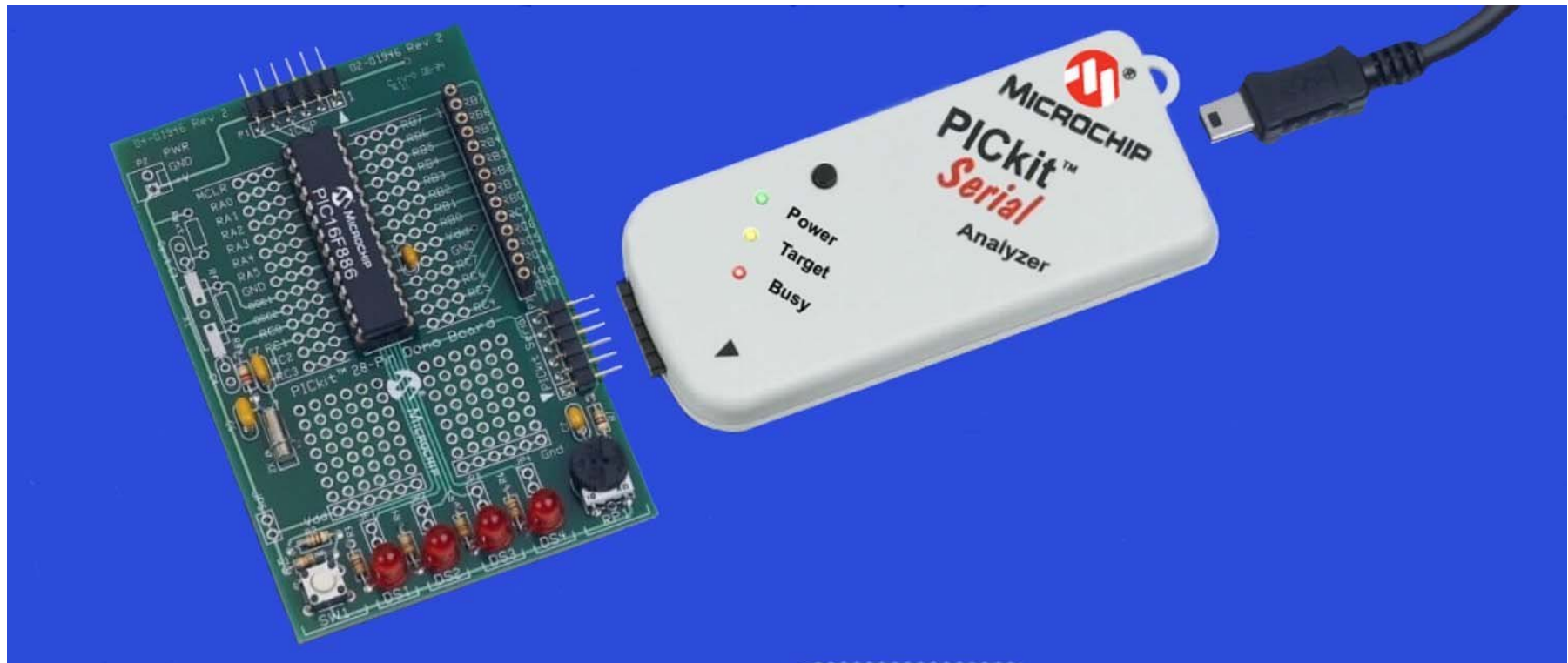
● Pin Assignments



Pin	I ² C™	SPI	USART
1	--	CS	TX
2	+V	+V	+V
3	GND	GND	GND
4	SDA	SDI	--
5	SCL	SCK	--
6	--	SDO	RX

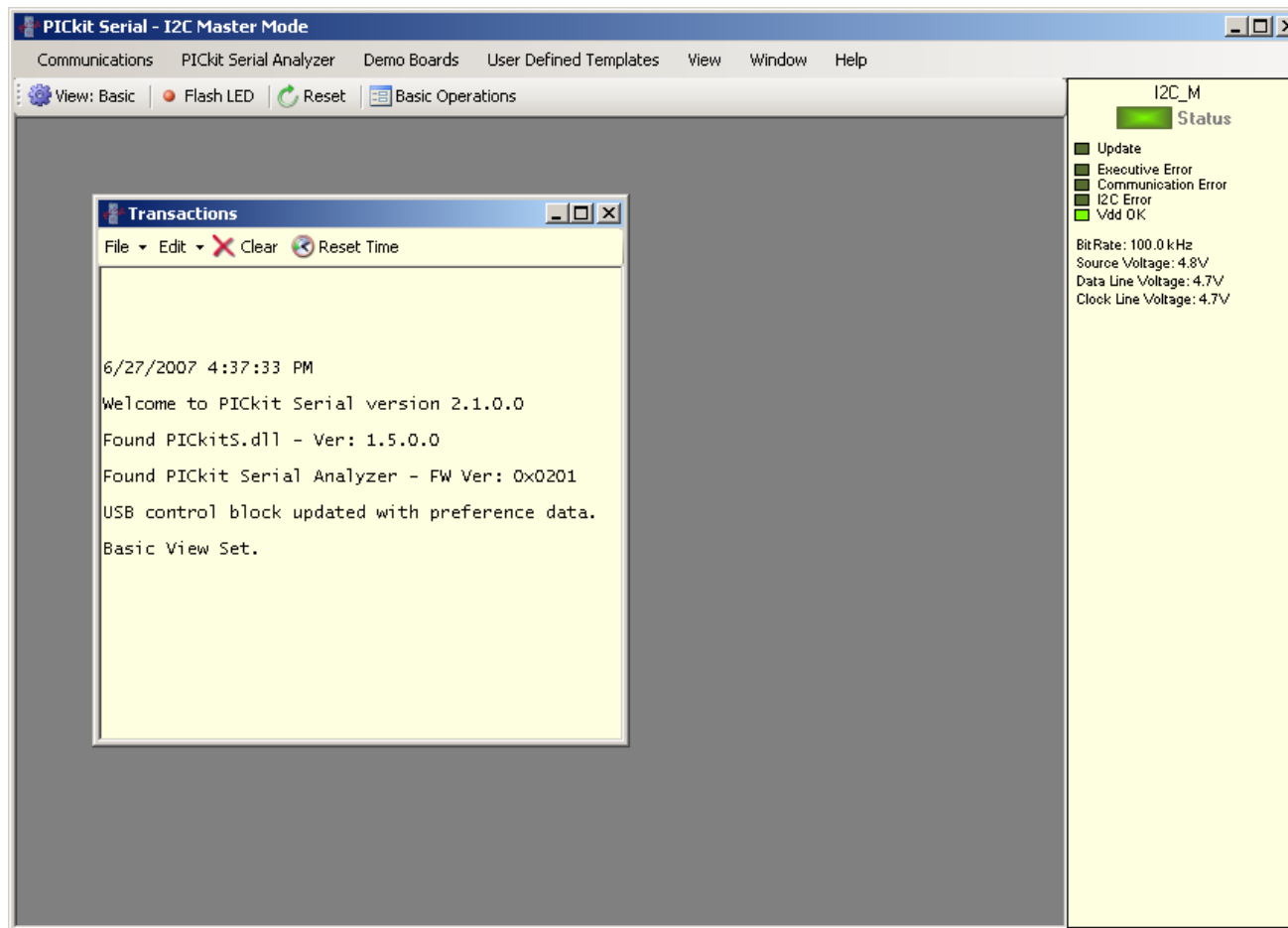
PICkit™ Serial Analyzer

- Board Connection



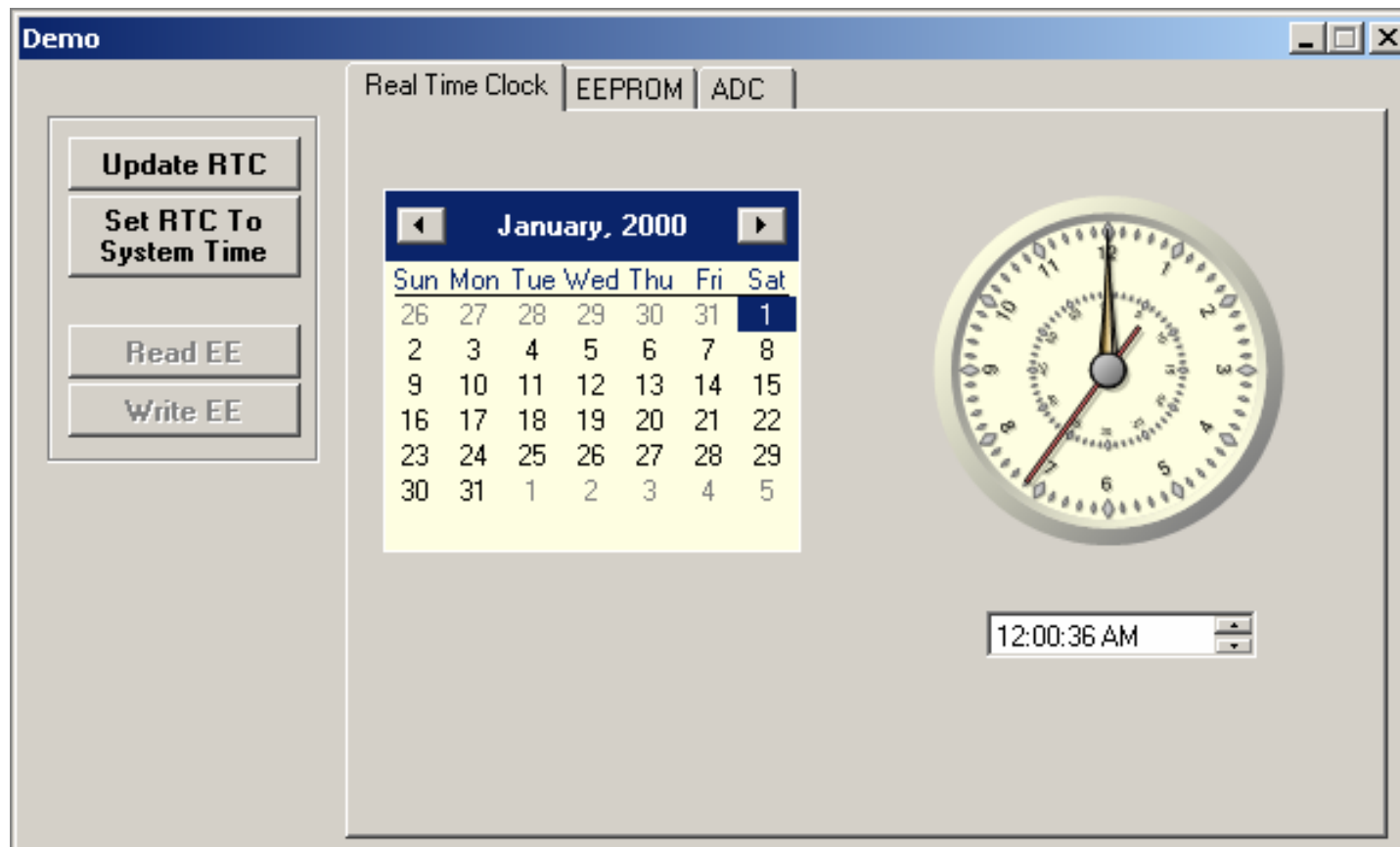
PICkit™ Serial Analyzer

● PC Program



28-Pin Demo Board

- **RTC Demonstration**



28-Pin Demo Board

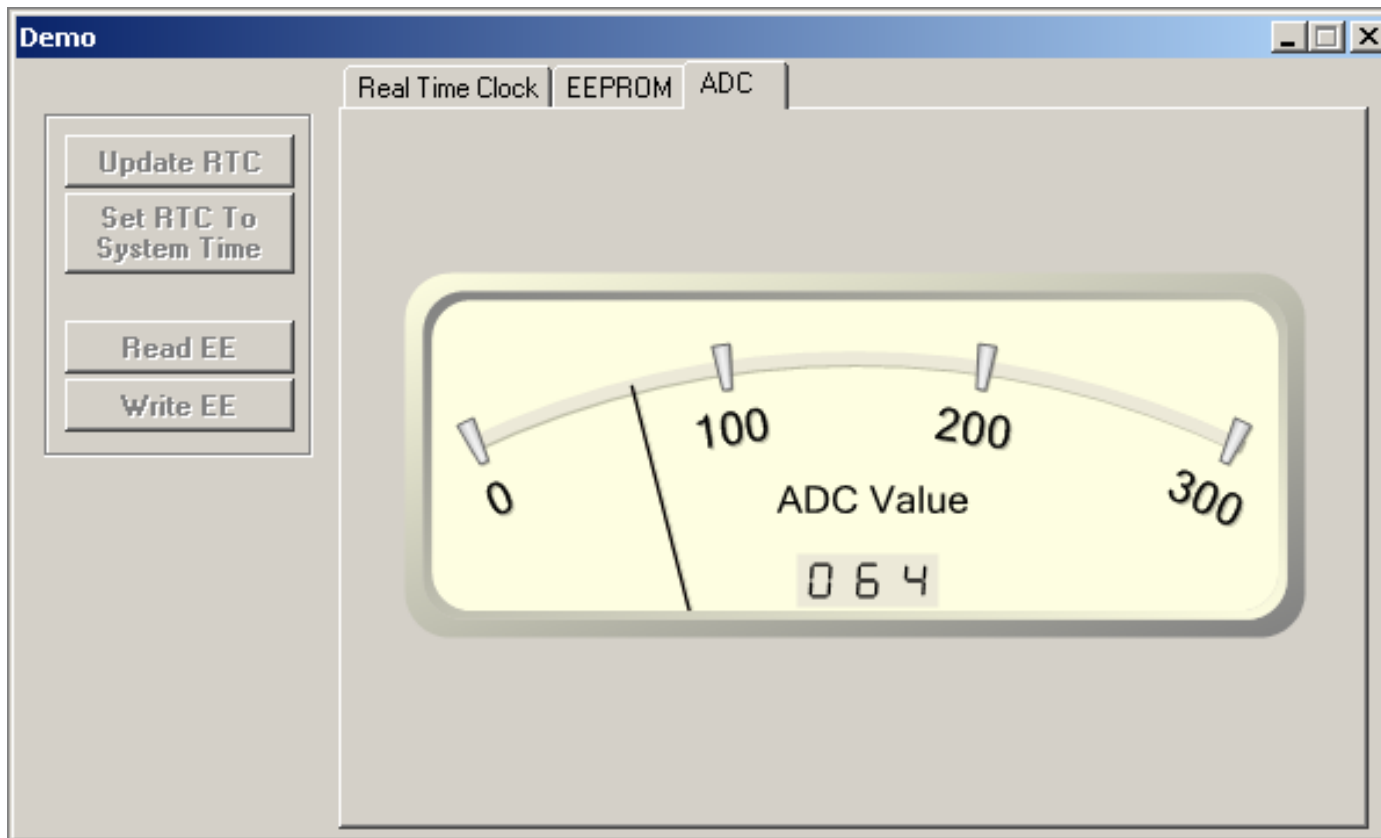
- **Serial EEPROM Demonstration**

The screenshot shows a software interface for a 28-pin demo board. The window is titled "Demo" and has three tabs: "Real Time Clock", "EEPROM", and "ADC". The "EEPROM" tab is selected. On the left side of the window, there are four buttons: "Update RTC", "Set RTC To System Time", "Read EE", and "Write EE". The main area of the window displays a table of EEPROM data. The table has 16 columns labeled 00 through 0F and 16 rows labeled 00 through F0. All cells in the table contain the hex value "FF". The cell at address 00 is highlighted with a blue background.

	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	0A	0B	0C	0D	0E	0F
00	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF
10	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF
20	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF
30	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF
40	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF
50	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF
60	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF
70	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF
80	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF
90	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF
A0	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF
B0	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF
C0	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF
D0	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF
E0	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF
F0	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF	FF

28-Pin Demo Board

- **ADC Demonstration**



PICkit™ Serial Analyzer

- I²C™ Basic Operations

The screenshot displays the 'Basic Operations - I2C Master' window, which is divided into three sections: Receive, Write, and Read. Each section contains input fields for slave addresses, addresses, and data, along with 'Execute' and 'Clear' buttons and a 'Status' indicator.

Receive Section:

Slave Address[R]	Byte Count	Status
S_ [] x	[] x P_	<input type="checkbox"/>

Write Section:

Slave Address[W]	Word Address	Data	Status
S_ [] x	[] x	[] x	<input type="checkbox"/>
		[] x	
		[] x	

Read Section:

Slave Address[W]	Word Address	Slave Address[R]	Byte Count	Status
S_ [] x	[] x	RS [] x	[] x P_	<input type="checkbox"/>

Hands On Lab #1

PICkit™ Serial Analyzer Operation

PICkit™ Serial Analyzer

- **Summary**

- **PICkit Serial Analyzer**
- **28-Pin Demo Board**
- **PC Program**
 - 28-Pin Demo Board Demonstration
 - I²C™ Basic Operations
- **Hands On Lab #1**
 - PICkit Serial Analyzer Operation



Configuring the MSSP Peripheral for I²C™ Slave Mode

MSSP Peripheral

- **MSSP I²C™ Modes**
- **Registers**
- **Block Diagram**
- **Address Masking Feature**
- **Interrupts**

MSSP I²C™ Modes

- **Supports:**
 - Master/Multi-Master Mode
 - Slave Mode
 - 7 or 10-bit Addressing
- **Configurations:**
 - I²C Master Mode
 - I²C Slave Mode
 - I²C Slave Mode with Start and Stop bit interrupts enabled
 - I²C firmware controlled master, slave is idle

SSPCON Register

SSPCON Register

WCOL	SSPOV	SSPEN	CKP	SSPM3	SSPM2	SSPM1	SSPM0
------	-------	-------	-----	-------	-------	-------	-------

SSPEN: Synchronous Serial Port Enable Bit
1 = Configures SDA and SCL as serial port pins.

SSPM<3:0>: Synchronous Serial Port Mode Select Bits
1110 = I²C Slave Mode, 7-Bit Address with Start/Stop bit
interrupts enabled

WCOL = Write Collision Detect Bit
SSPOV = Receive Overflow Indicator
CKP = Clock Polarity Bit

SSPSTAT Register

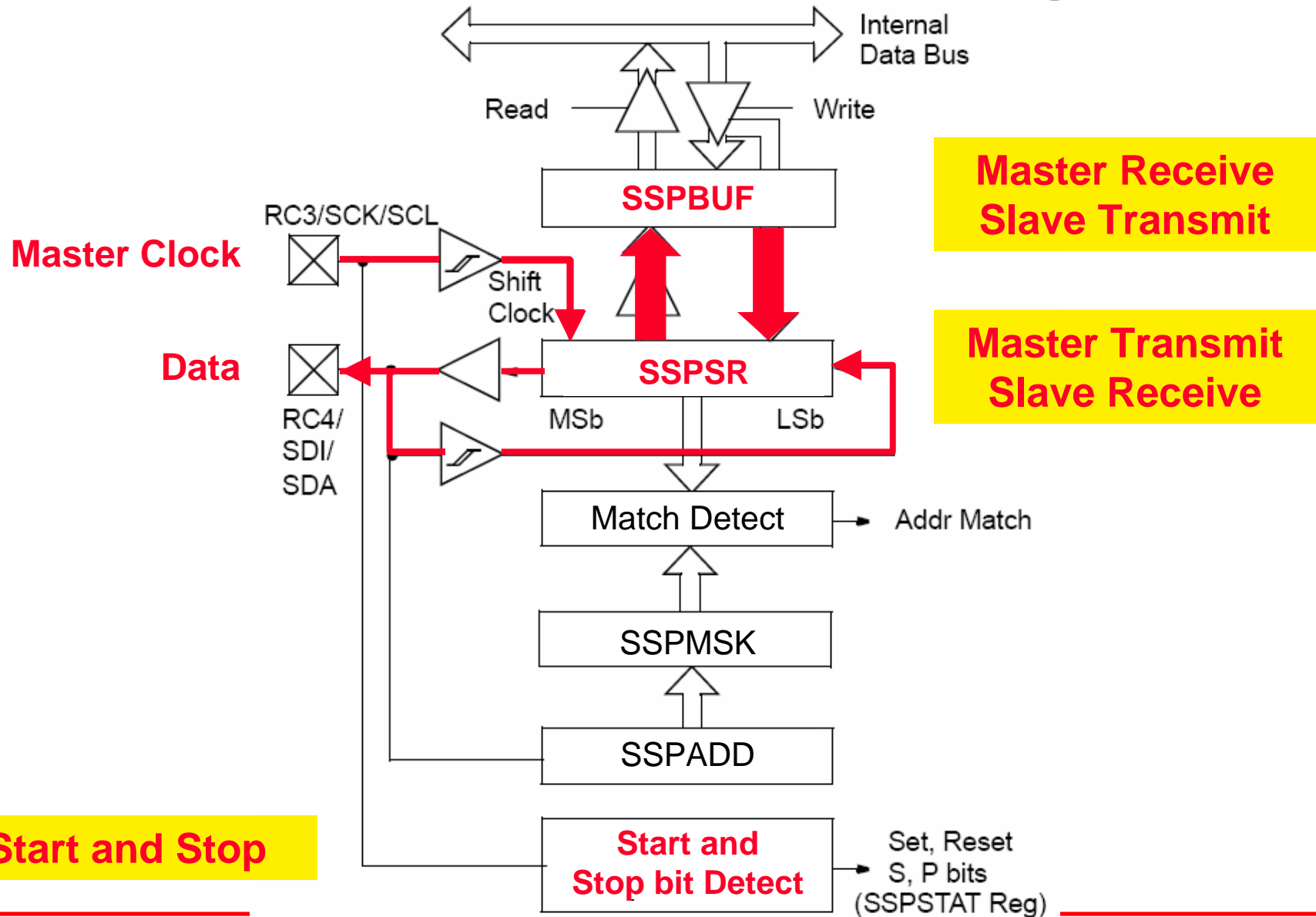
SSPSTAT Register

SMP	CKE	D/ \bar{A}	P	S	R/ \bar{W}	UA	BF
-----	-----	--------------	---	---	--------------	----	----

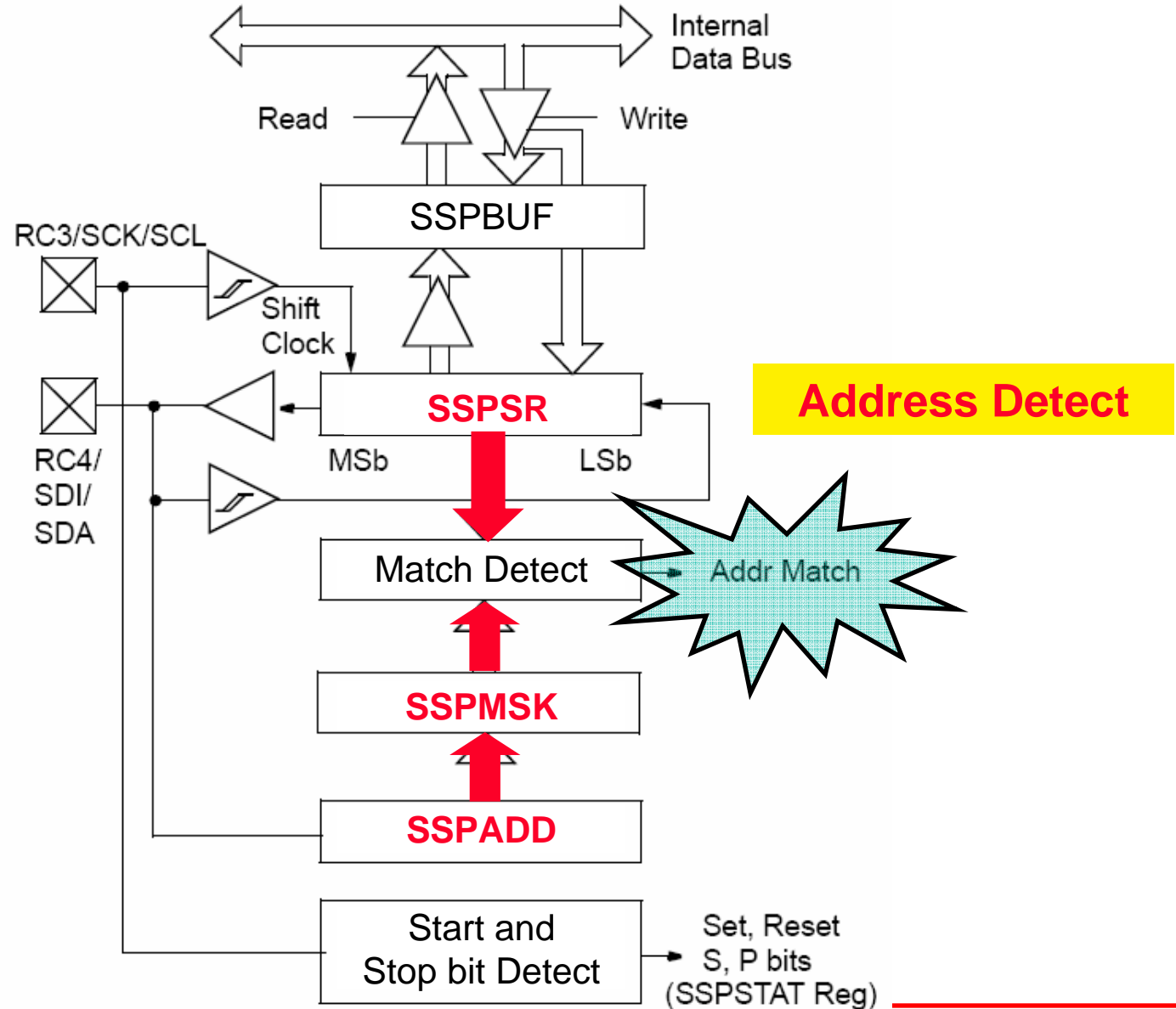
D / \bar{A} = Data / Not Address Bit
P = Stop Bit
S = Start Bit
R / \bar{W} = Read / Not Write Bit
BF = Buffer Full Bit

SMP = Slew Rate Control for High Speed Enable
CKE = SPI Clock Edge Select
UA = Update Address Bit (for 10-bit address mode)

MSSP I²C™ Block Diagram

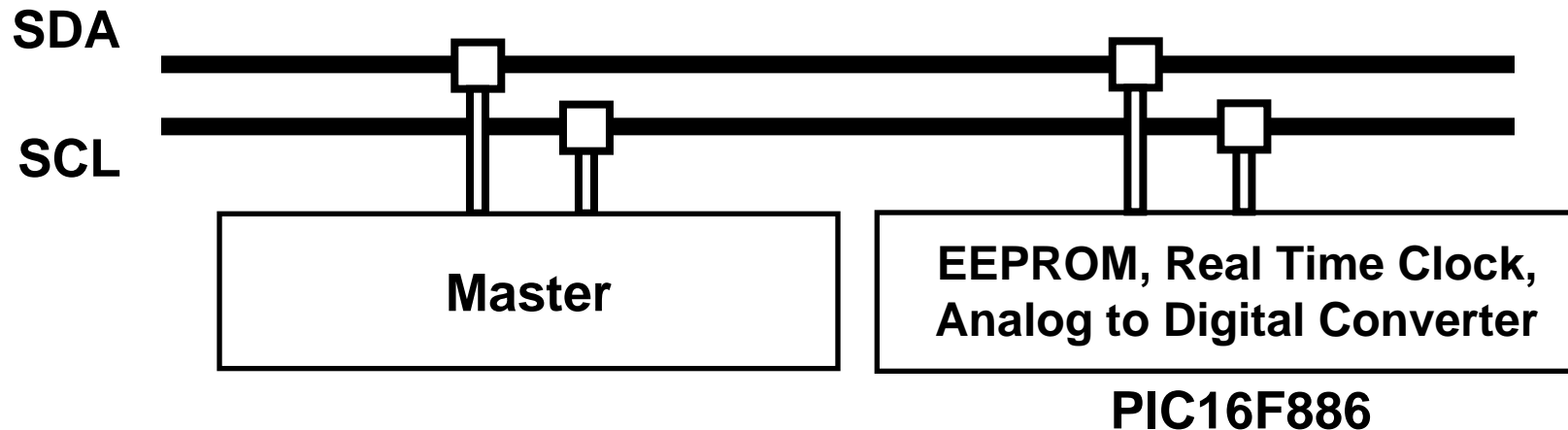


MSSP I²C™ Block Diagram

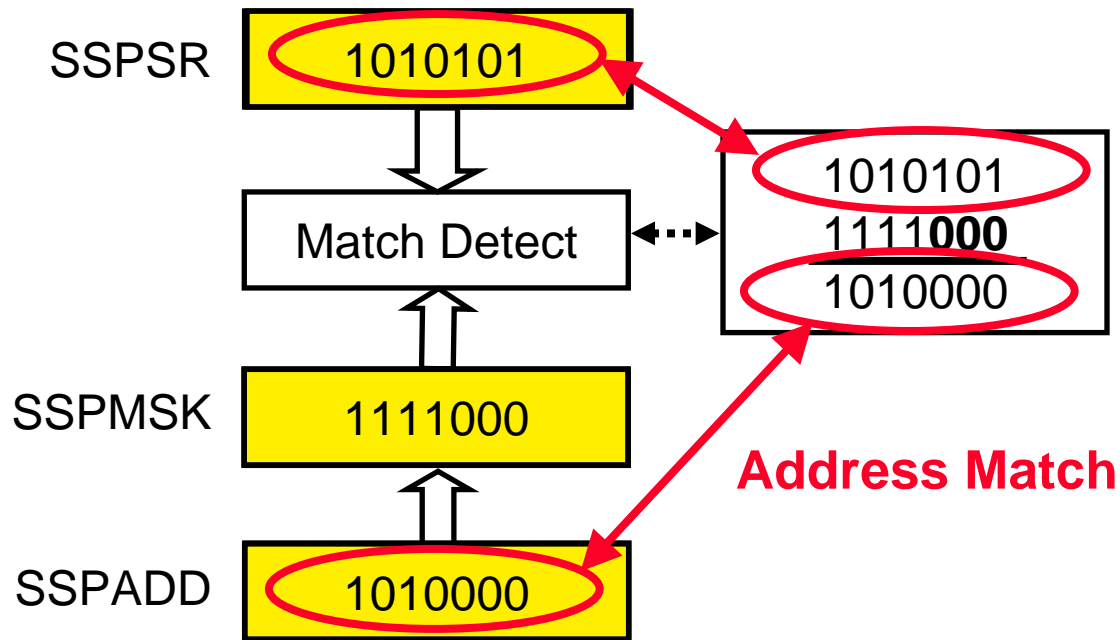


Address Masking Feature

- What is it?
 - It allows a PIC[®] MCU to ACK more than one address.
- What is it good for?
 - Integrating multiple I²C[™] devices in one PIC MCU



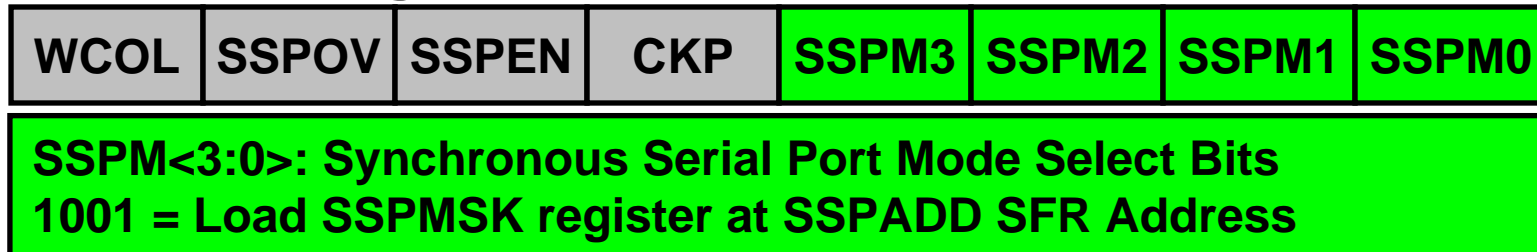
How Address Masking Works



- **Allows device to acknowledge multiple addresses**
- **Turns masked bits into don't cares**

Configuring SSPMSK Register

SSPCON Register



SSPMSK Register



- **Two Step Process**

1. **SSPCON, SSPM<3:0> = 1001**
2. Accessed through **SSPADD** register

Configuring SSPADD Register

SSPCON Register

WCOL	SSPOV	SSPEN	CKP	SSPM3	SSPM2	SSPM1	SSPM0
------	-------	-------	-----	-------	-------	-------	-------

SSPM<3:0>: Synchronous Serial Port Mode Select Bits
1110 = I²C Slave Mode, 7-Bit Address with Start/Stop bit
interrupts enabled

SSPADD Register

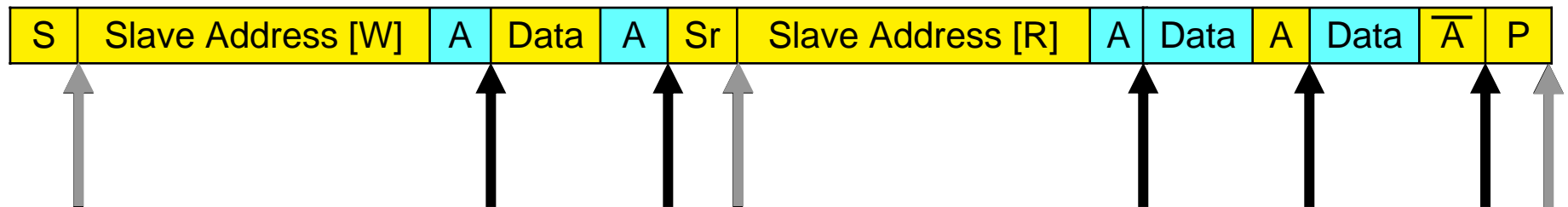
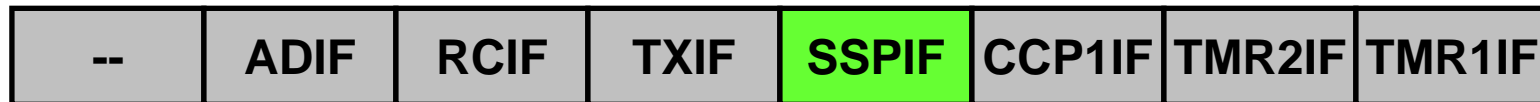
ADD7	ADD6	ADD5	ADD4	ADD3	ADD2	ADD1	ADD0
------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------

Reserve Addresses

- B'0000 000' – General Call Address
- B'0000 001' – CBUS address
- B'0000 010' – Reserved for different bus format
- B'0000 011' – Future Purposes
- B'0000 1XX' – Hs-mode master code
- B'1111 1XX' – Future Purposes
- B'1111 0XX' – 10-bit Slave Address

I²C™ Interrupt Events

PIR1 Register



- Start and Stop Conditions
- Data Transmit and Receive

Interrupt Status and Enable

PIE1 Register

--	ADIE	RCIE	TXIE	SSPIE	CCP1IE	TMR2IE	TMR1IE
----	------	------	------	--------------	--------	--------	--------

PIR1 Register

--	ADIF	RCIF	TXIF	SSPIF	CCP1IF	TMR2IF	TMR1IF
----	------	------	------	--------------	--------	--------	--------

INTCON Register

GIE	PEIE	T0IE	INTE	RABIE	T0IF	INTF	RABIF
------------	-------------	------	------	-------	------	------	-------

MSSP Peripheral

● Summary

- Introduction
- Registers
- Block Diagram
- Address Masking Feature
- Interrupts

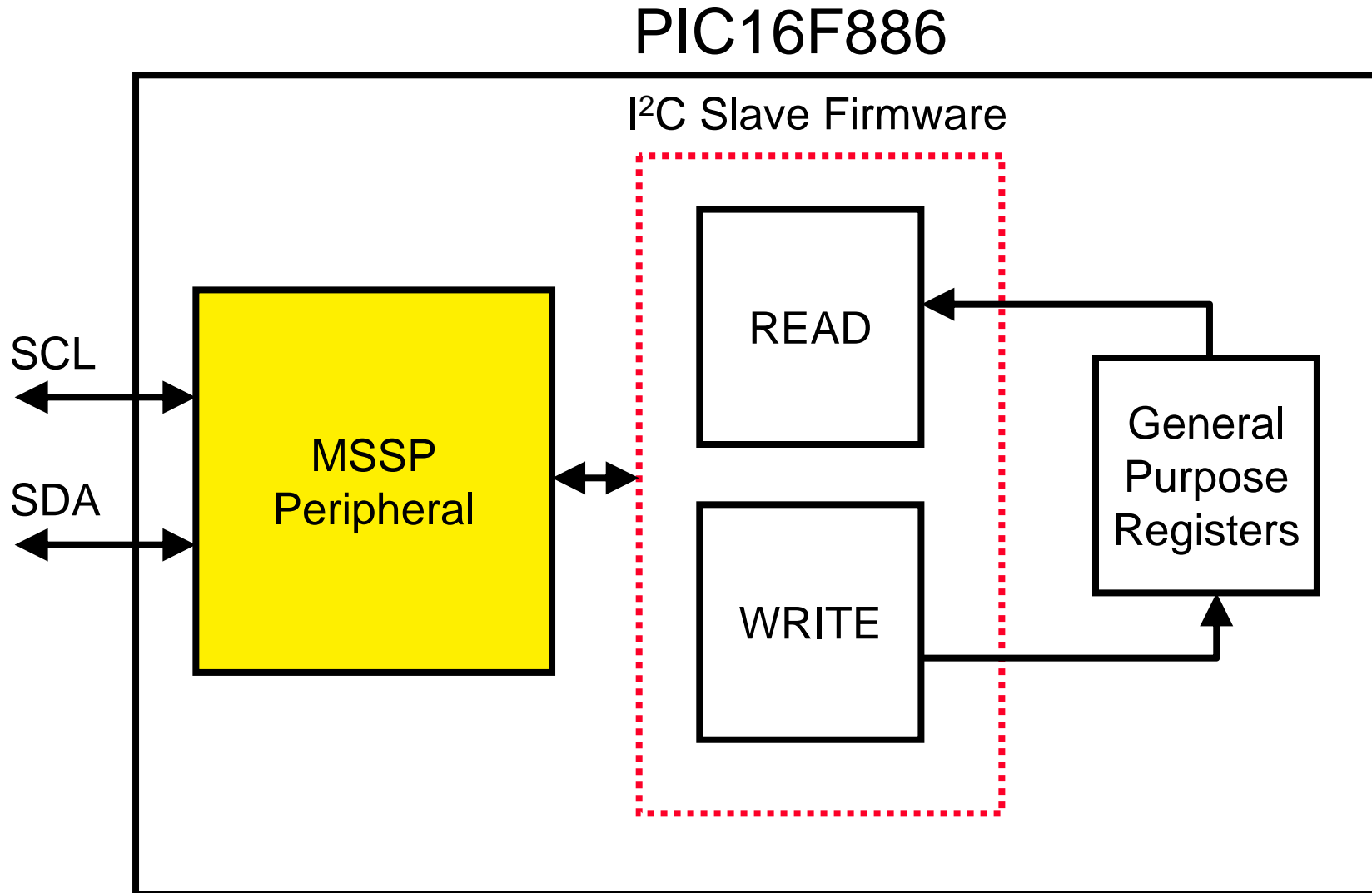


Programming the MSSP peripheral as an I²C™ slave

Programming the MSSP

- **Firmware Overview**
- **Events**
- **I²C™ Slave State Machine**
 - Master Write
 - Master Write then Read (Combination)

I²C™ Slave Mode Firmware Overview



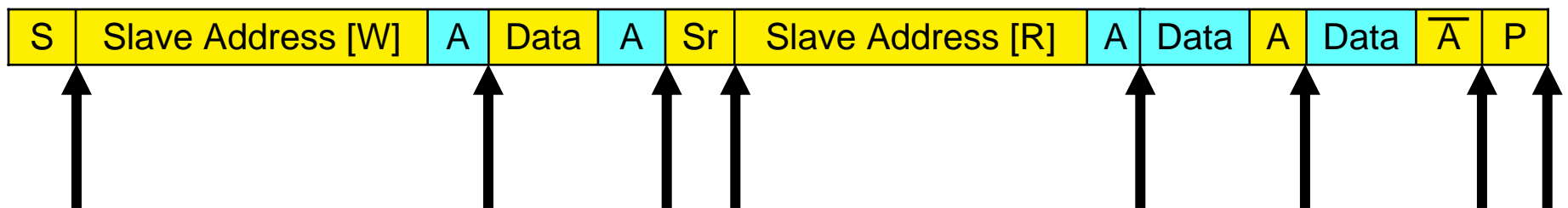
Events

- **An Event is a:**
 1. Start or Restart Condition
 2. Master Write Address
 3. Master Write Data
 4. Master Read Address
 5. Master Read Data
 6. Stop Condition

Events

- SSPIF bit indicates when an event has occurred

PIR1 Register



Events

- Events will be identified by bits in the SSPSTAT register

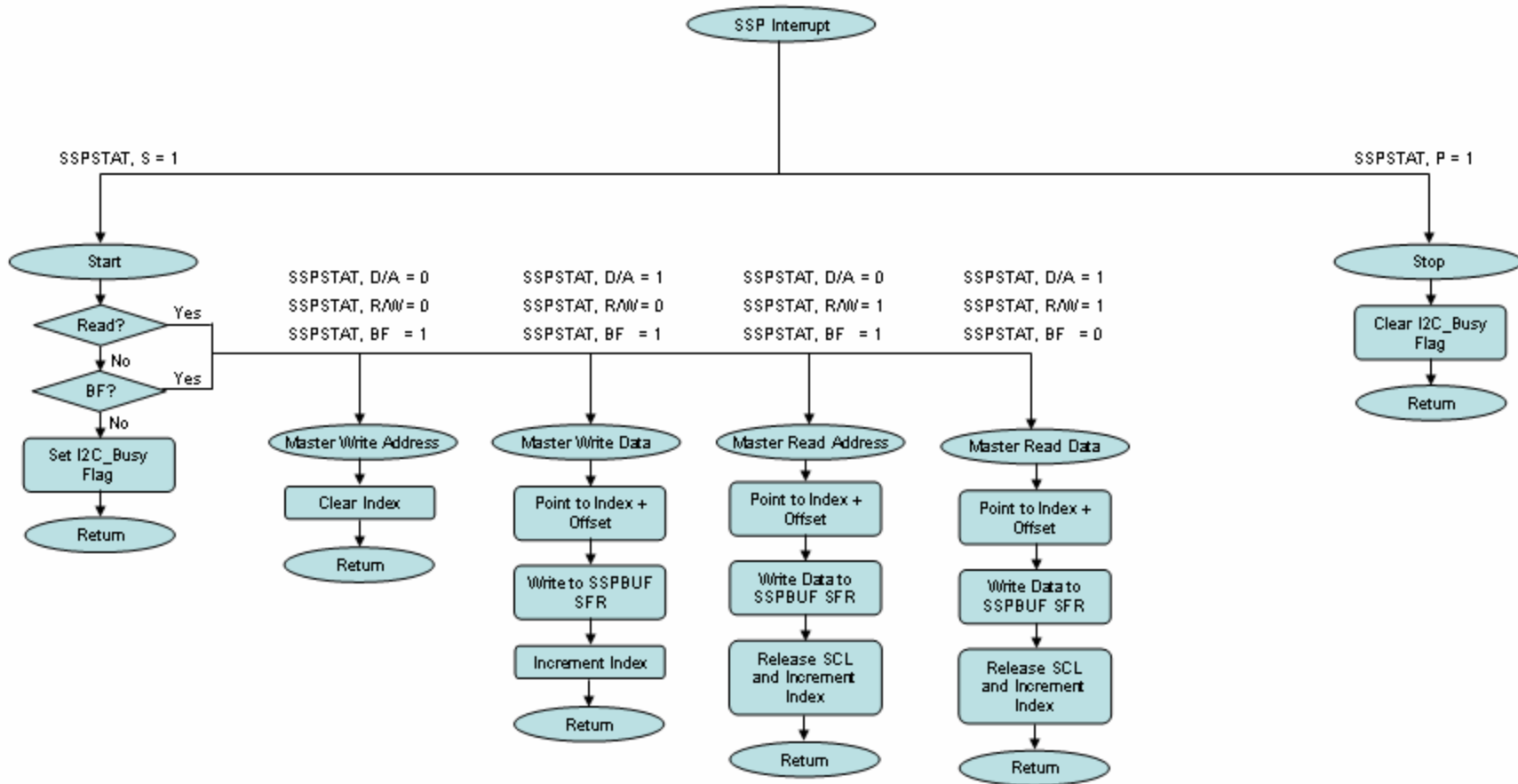
SMP	CKE	D/\bar{A}	P	S	R/\bar{W}	UA	BF
-----	-----	-------------	---	---	-------------	----	----

D/\bar{A}	= Data / Not Address Bit
P	= Stop Bit
S	= Start Bit
R/\bar{W}	= Read / Not Write Bit
BF	= Buffer Full Bit

SMP	= Slew Rate Control for High Speed Enable
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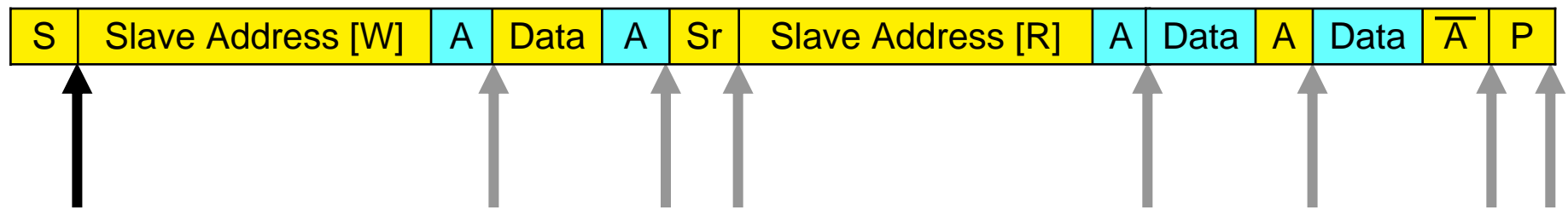
Events

I²C Slave Mode Flow Chart



Events

- **Start Condition**
 - Bus is busy



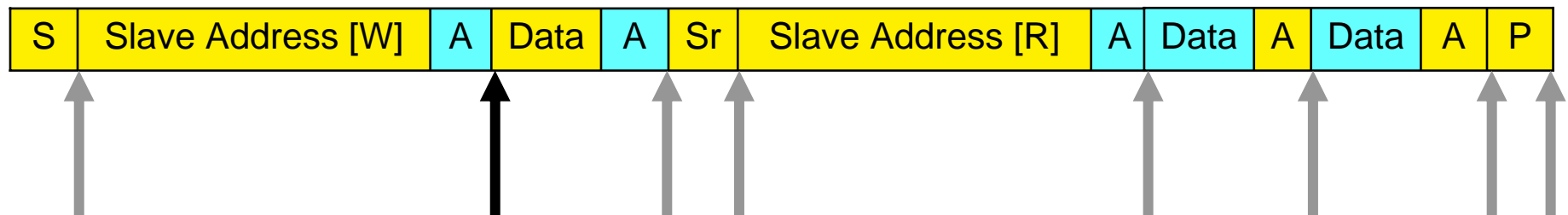
SSPSTAT Bits

- **S = 1**

Events

● Master Write Address

- Master has sent a write request with a matching slave address



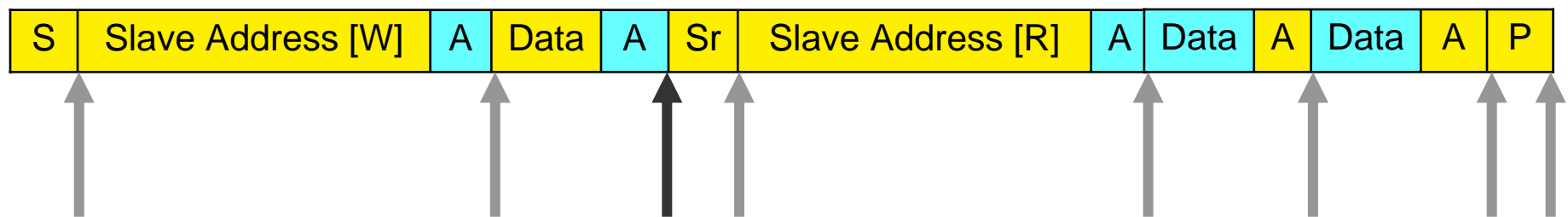
SSPSTAT Bits

- $\overline{D/A} = 0$
- $\overline{R/W} = 0$
- $BF = 1$

Events

● Master Write Data

- Master has sent a data byte following a write request

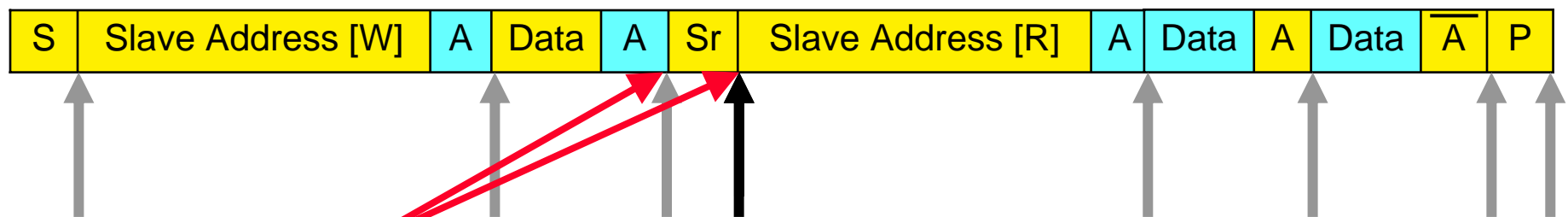


SSPSTAT Bits

- $\overline{D/A} = 1$
- $\overline{R/W} = 0$
- $BF = 1$

Events

● Restart Condition



Interrupts may overlap

Check Buffer Full and Read Flag

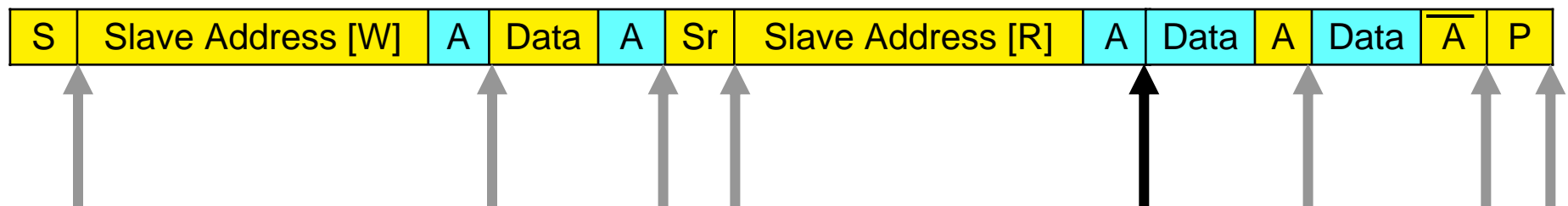
SSPSTAT Bits

- S = 1
- $R/\bar{W} = 0$
- BF = 0

Events

● Master Read Address

- Master has sent a read request with a matching slave address



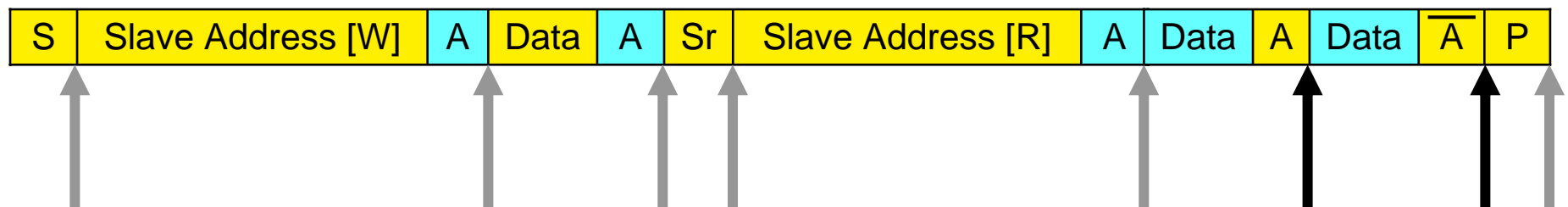
SSPSTAT Bits

- $D/\bar{A} = 0$
- $R/\bar{W} = 1$
- $BF = 1$

Events

● Master Read Data

- Master has read a data byte after a matching slave address and read request has been sent



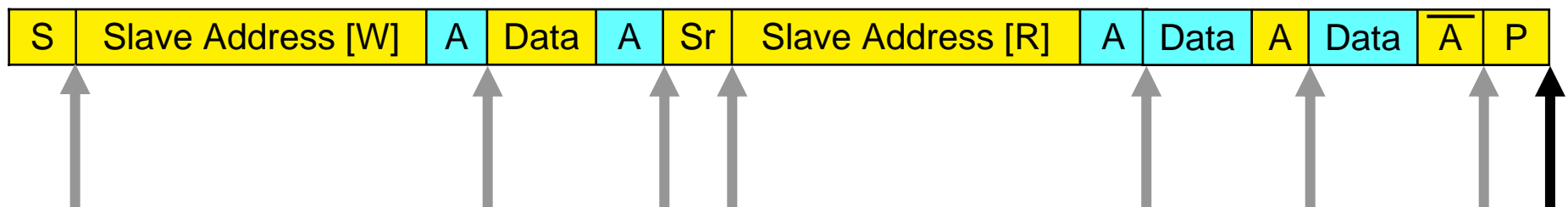
SSPSTAT Bits

- $D/\overline{A} = 1$
- $R/\overline{W} = 1$
- $BF = 0$

Events

- **Stop Condition**

- The end of communication
- The bus is free



SSPSTAT Bits

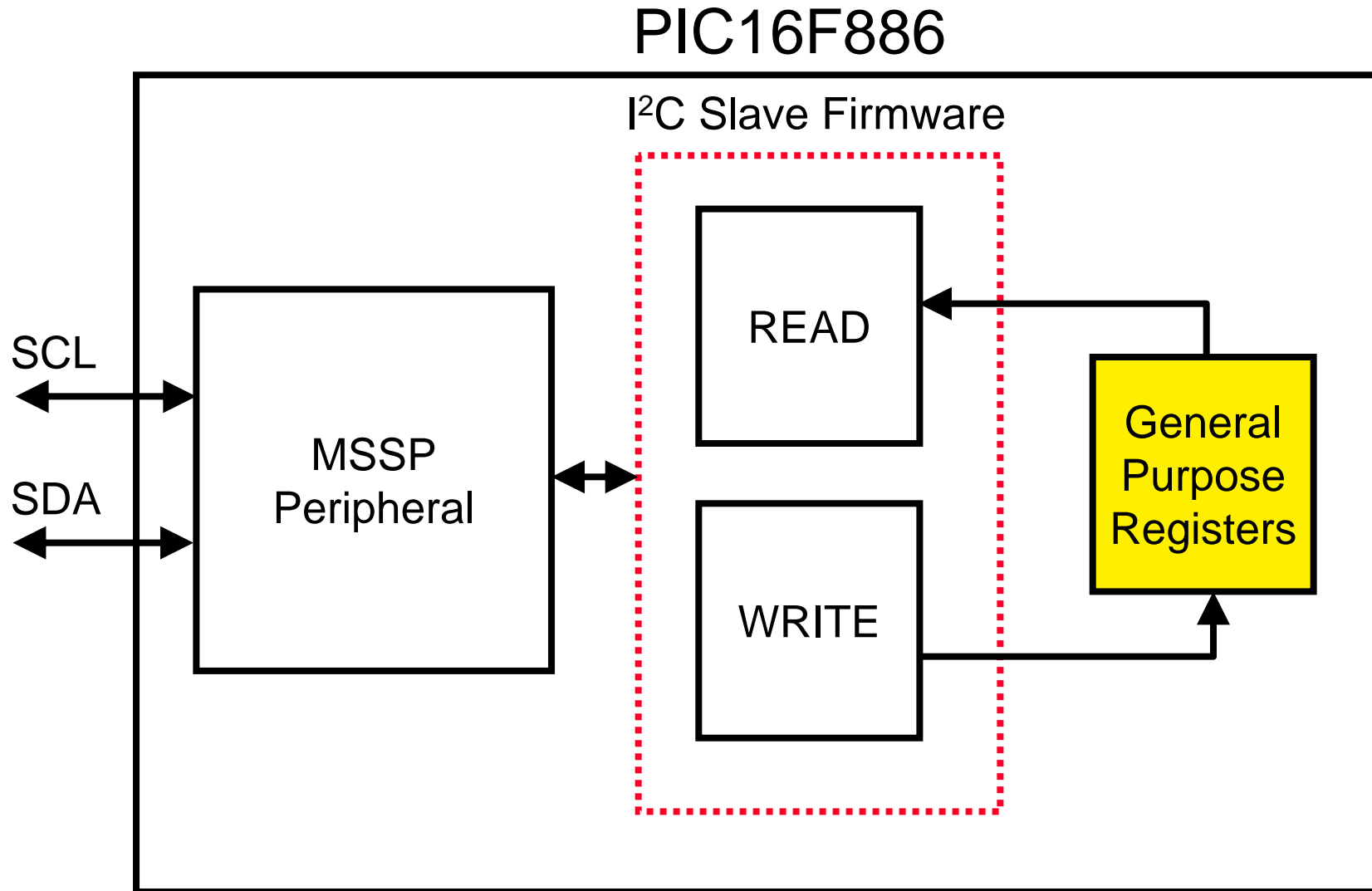
- P = 1

Events Summary

- **We now know:**
 - How to decode each event:
 - **Write Events**
 - **Read Events**
 - **Start/Stop Conditions**
- **Next: actions to perform at each event**
 - Two types of message formats:
 - **Read, Write**

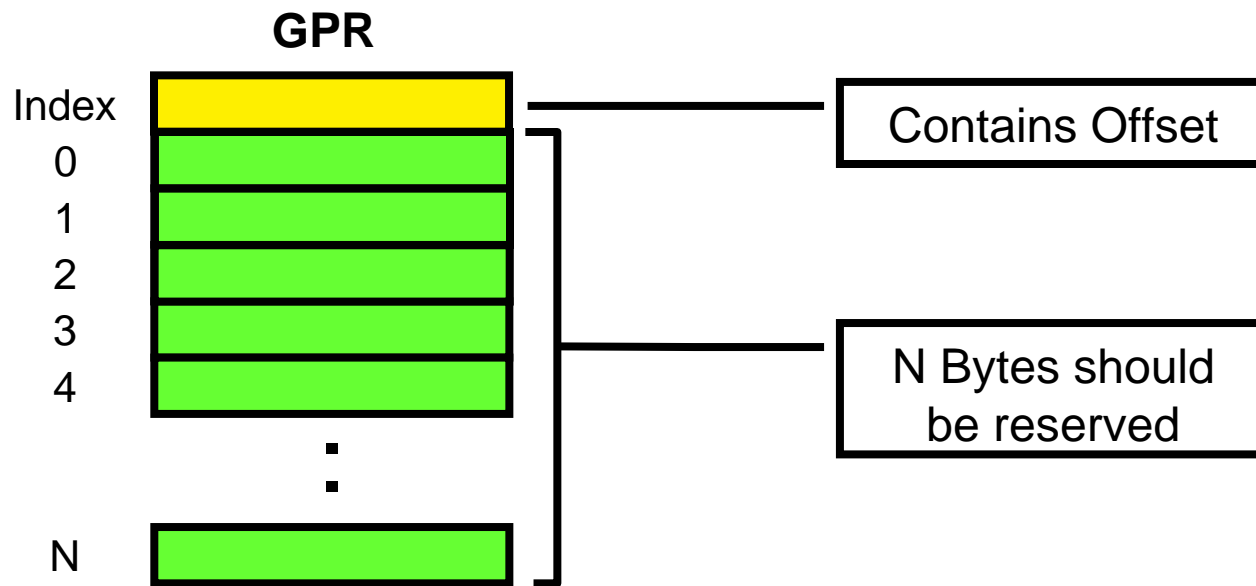


I²C™ Slave Mode Firmware Overview



I²C™ Slave State Machine

- **General Purpose Registers**
 - Data must be sequential



Assembly Code Example

```
#define DEVICE_RAM_LENGTH .9 ; Device RAM Length
```

```
#define BYTE0 (DEVICE_RAM + 0x01)
```

```
#define BYTE1 (DEVICE_RAM + 0x02)
```

```
#define BYTE2 (DEVICE_RAM + 0x03)
```

```
#define BYTE3 (DEVICE_RAM + 0x04)
```

```
#define BYTE4 (DEVICE_RAM + 0x05)
```

```
#define BYTE5 (DEVICE_RAM + 0x06)
```

```
#define BYTE6 (DEVICE_RAM + 0x07)
```

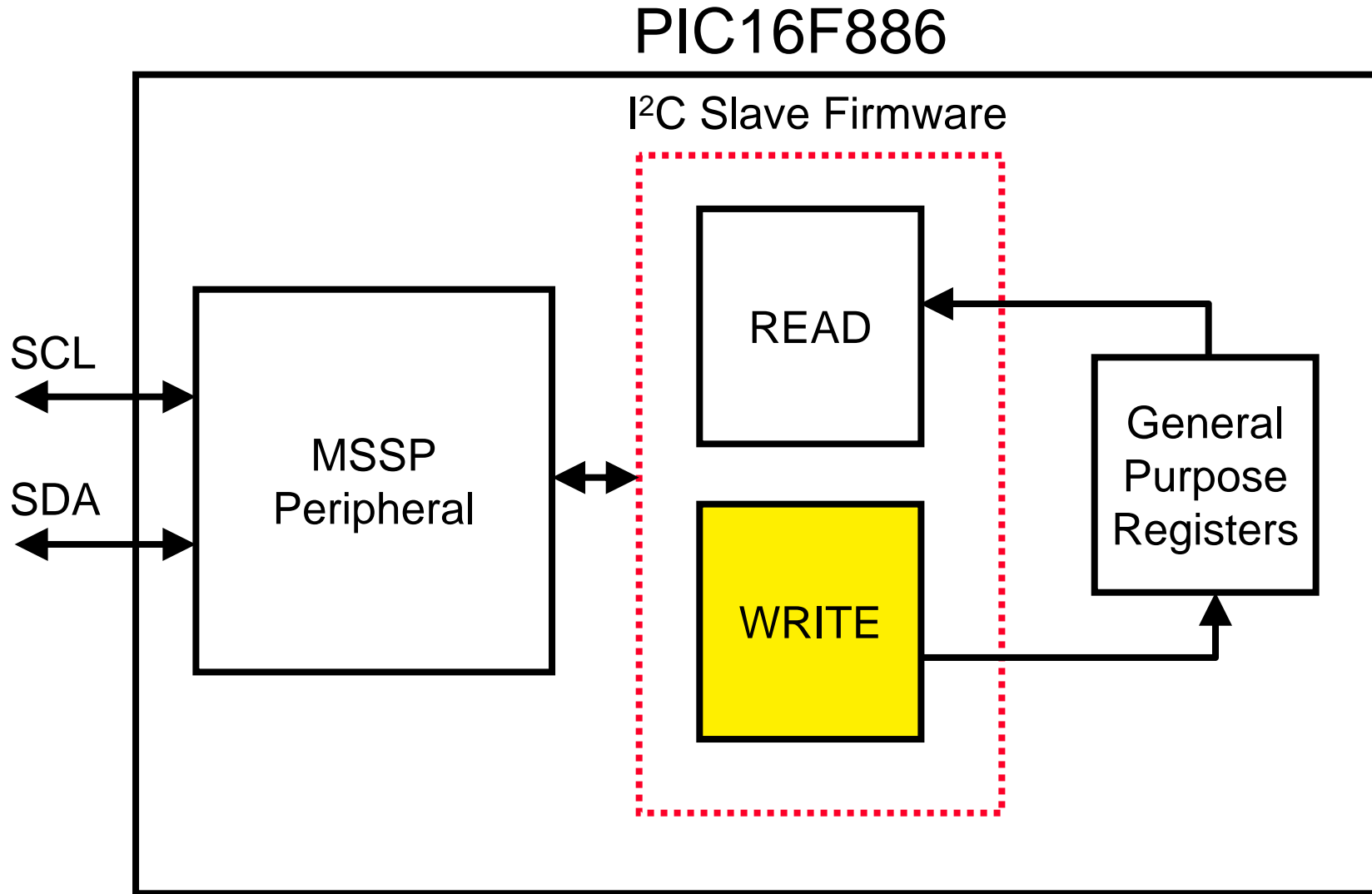
```
#define BYTE7 (DEVICE_RAM + 0x08)
```

```
#define BYTE8 (DEVICE_RAM + 0x09)
```

```
udata
```

```
DEVICE_RAM res DEVICE_RAM_LENGTH
```

I²C™ Slave Mode Firmware Overview



I²C™ Slave State Machine

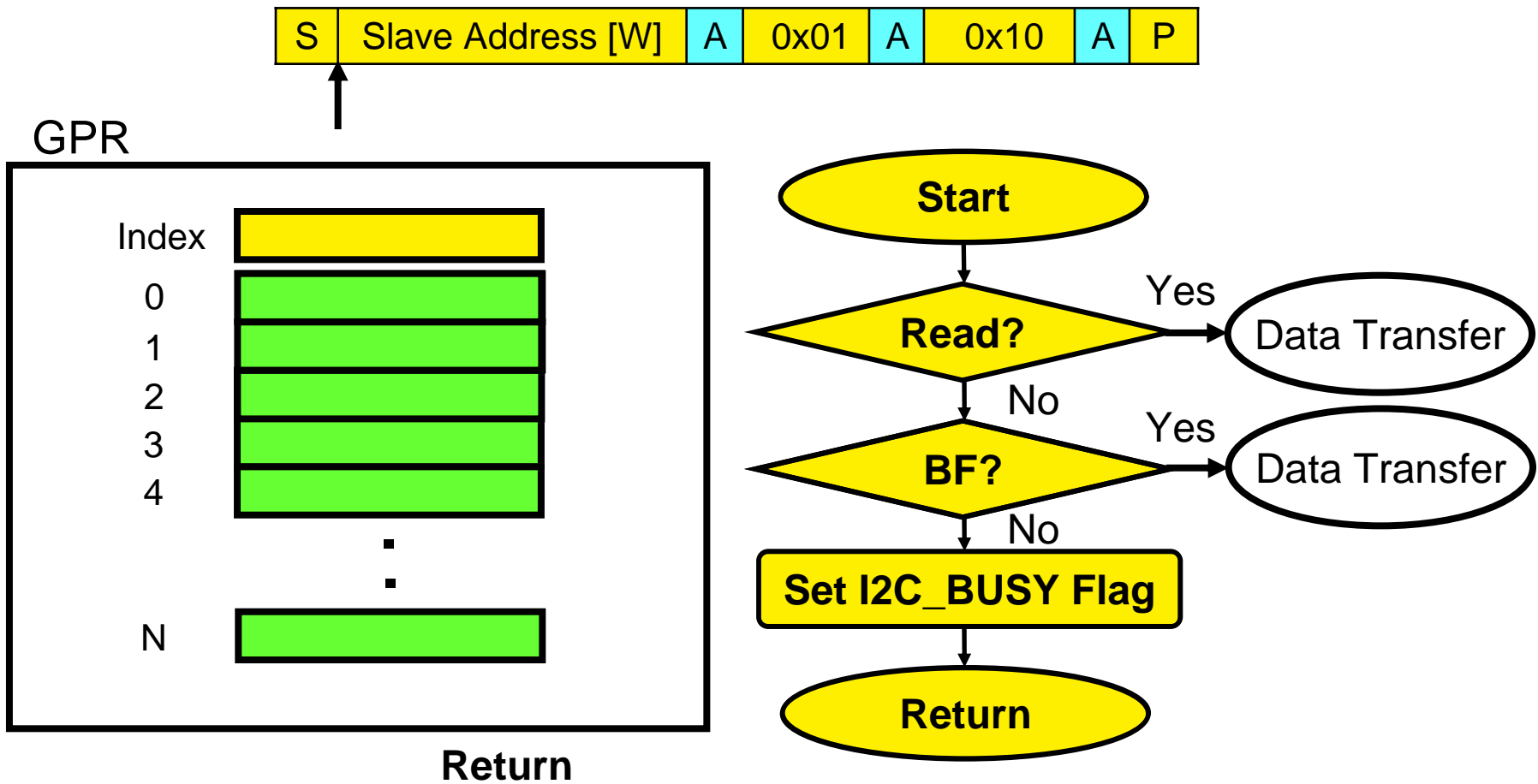
- **Master Write**



Write data byte (0x10) to word address (0x01)

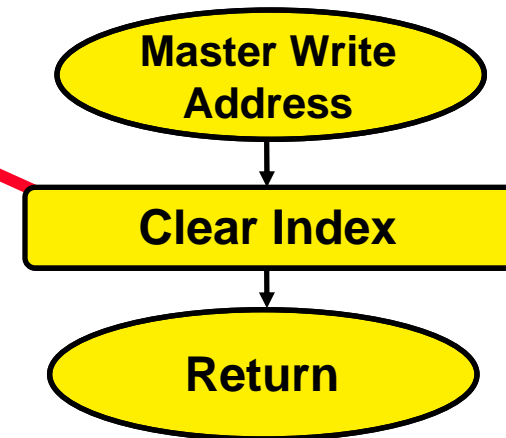
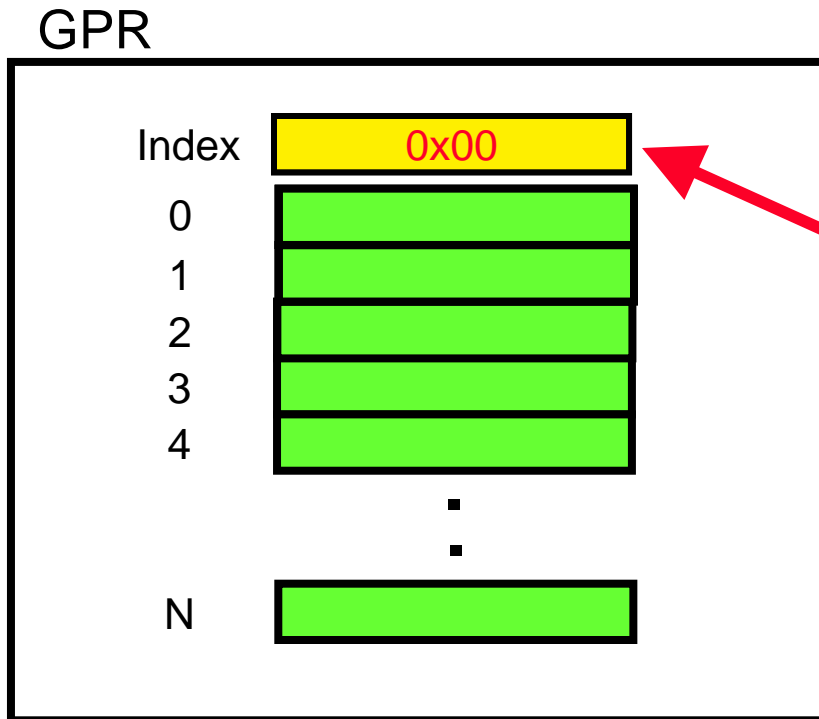
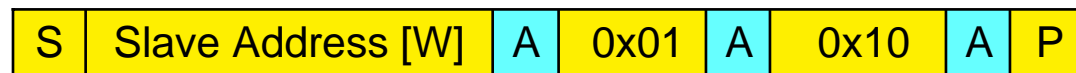
I²C™ Slave State Machine

● Master Write



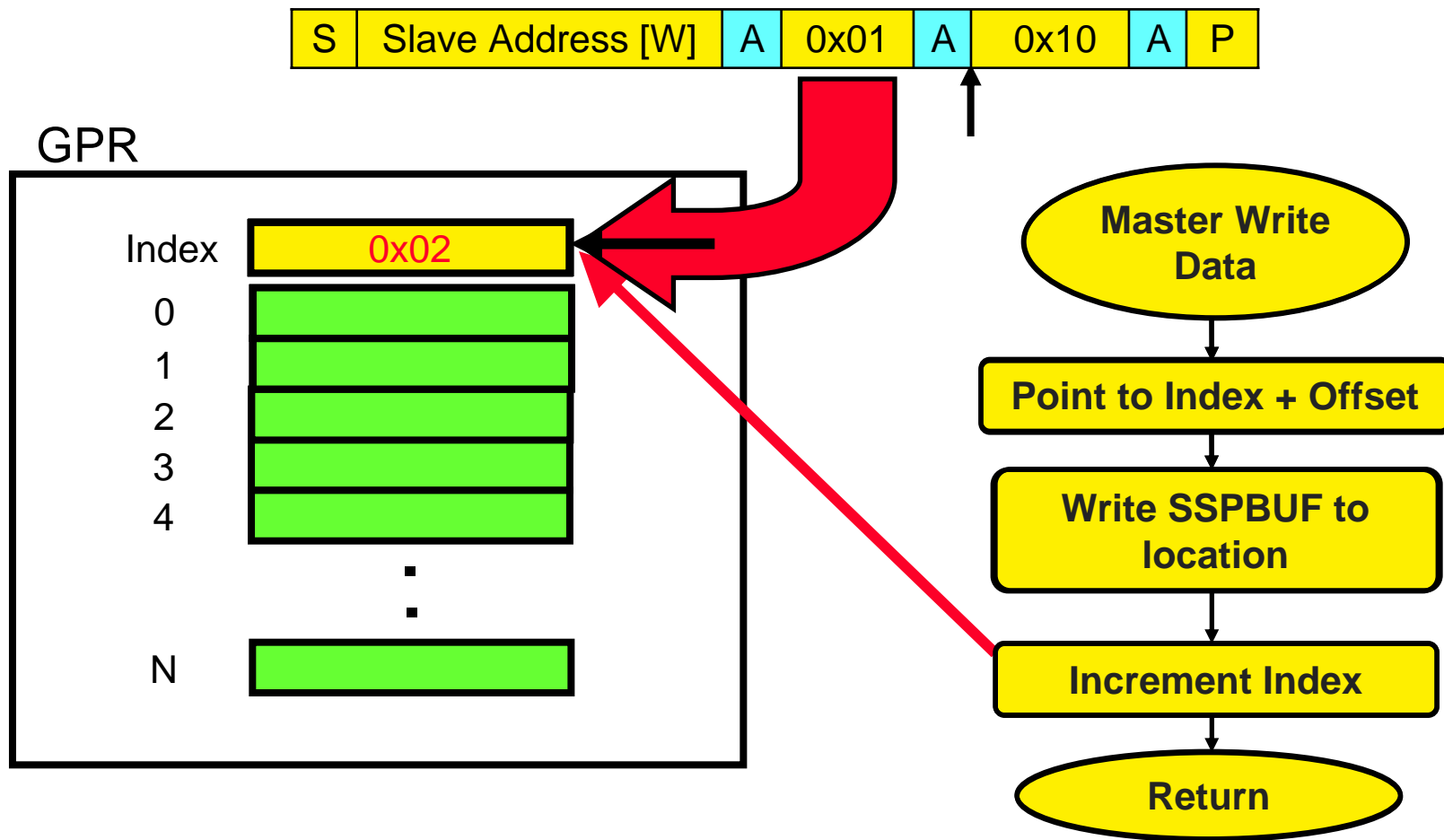
I²C™ Slave State Machine

- **Master Write**



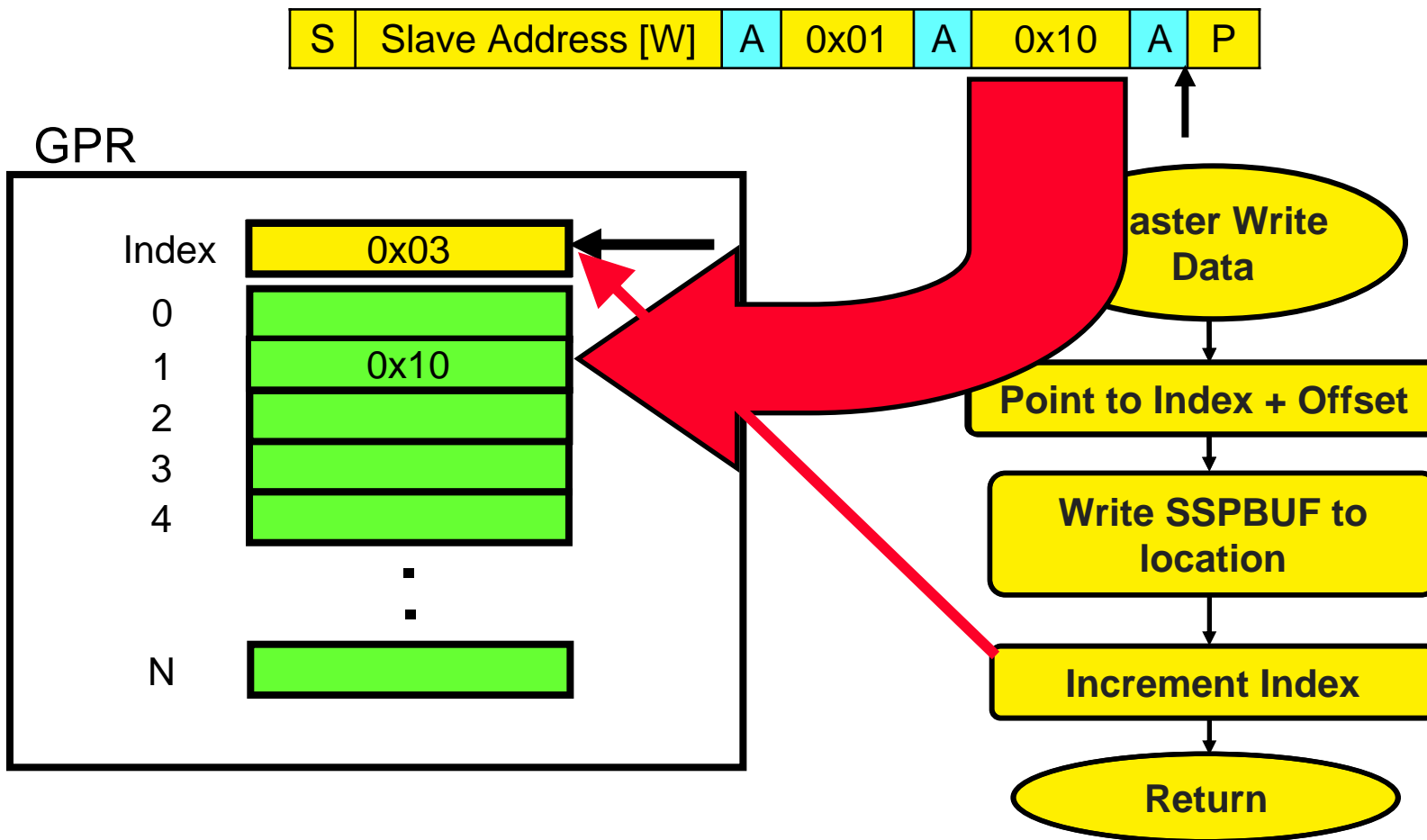
I²C™ Slave State Machine

● Master Write



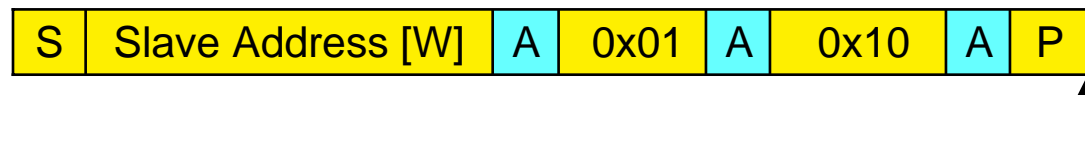
I²C™ Slave State Machine

- **Master Write**

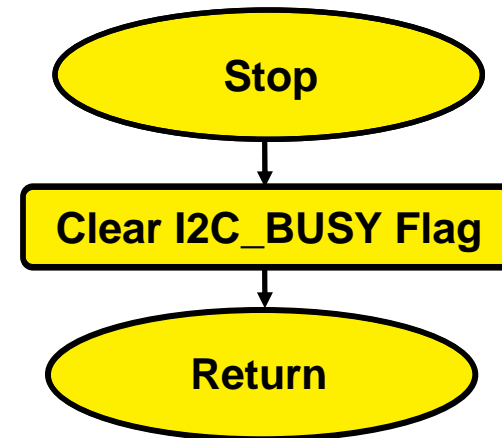
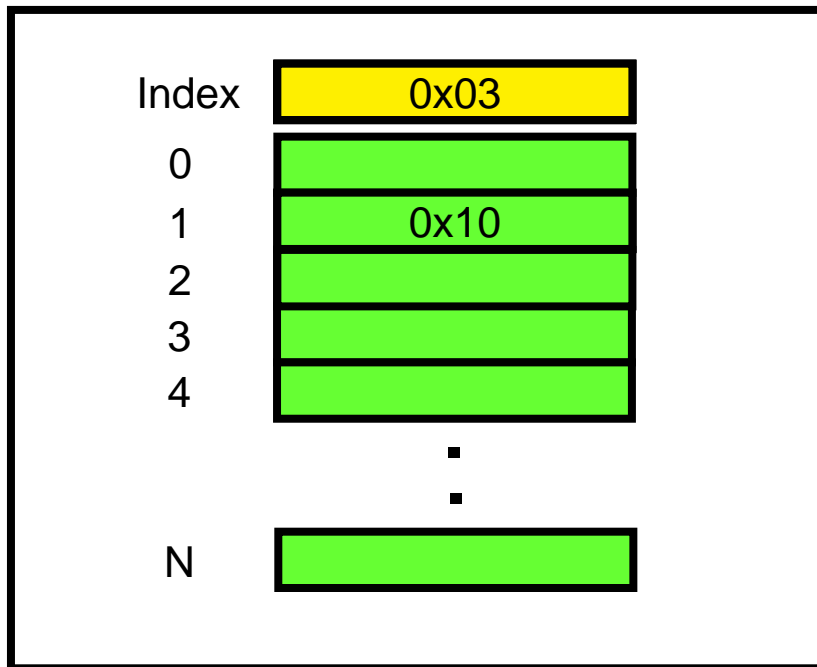


I²C™ Slave State Machine

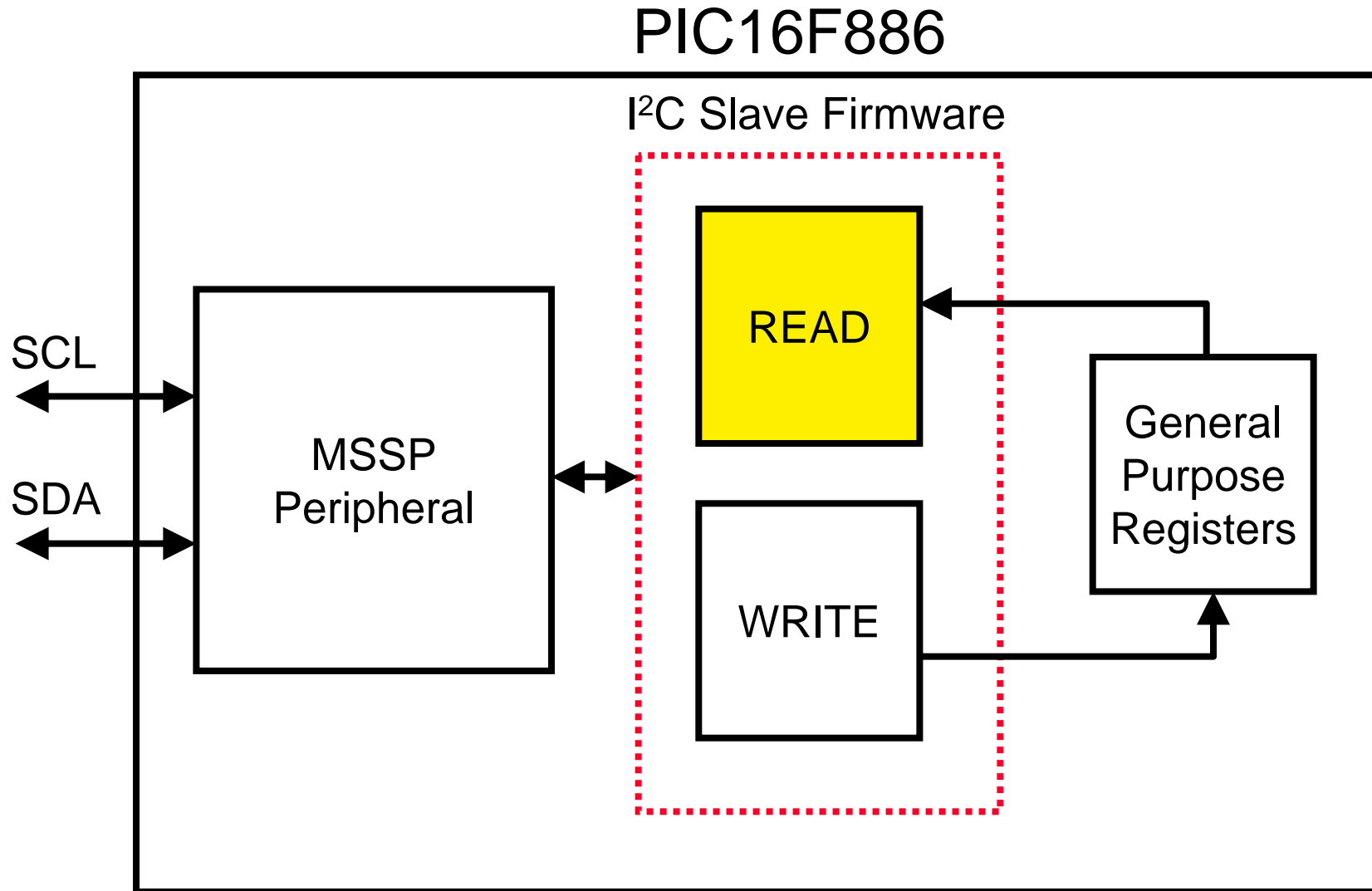
● Master Write



GPR



I²C™ Slave Mode Firmware Overview



I²C™ Slave State Machine

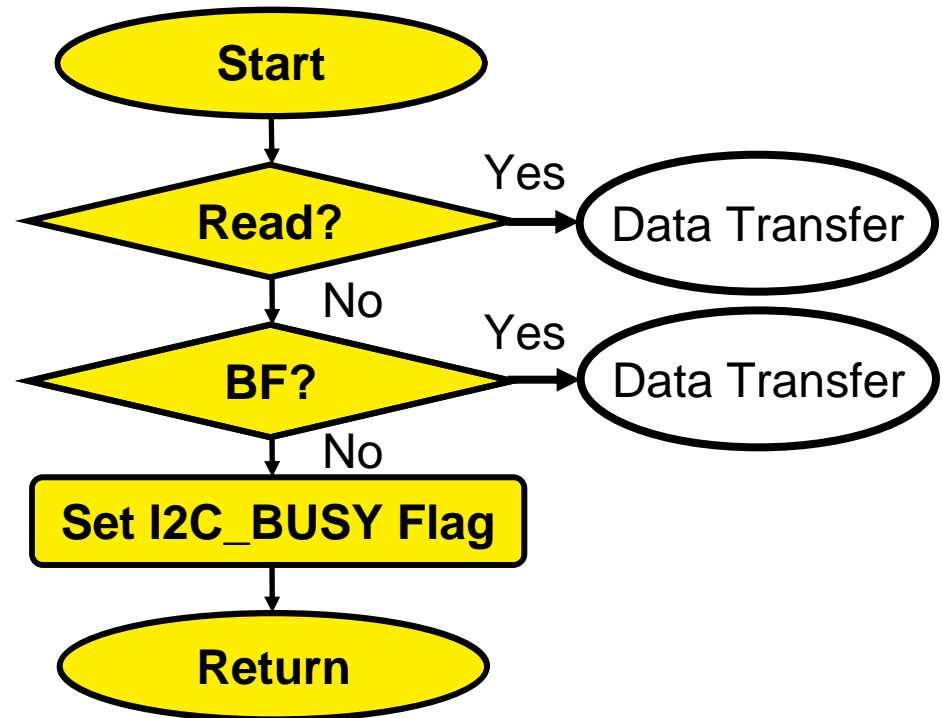
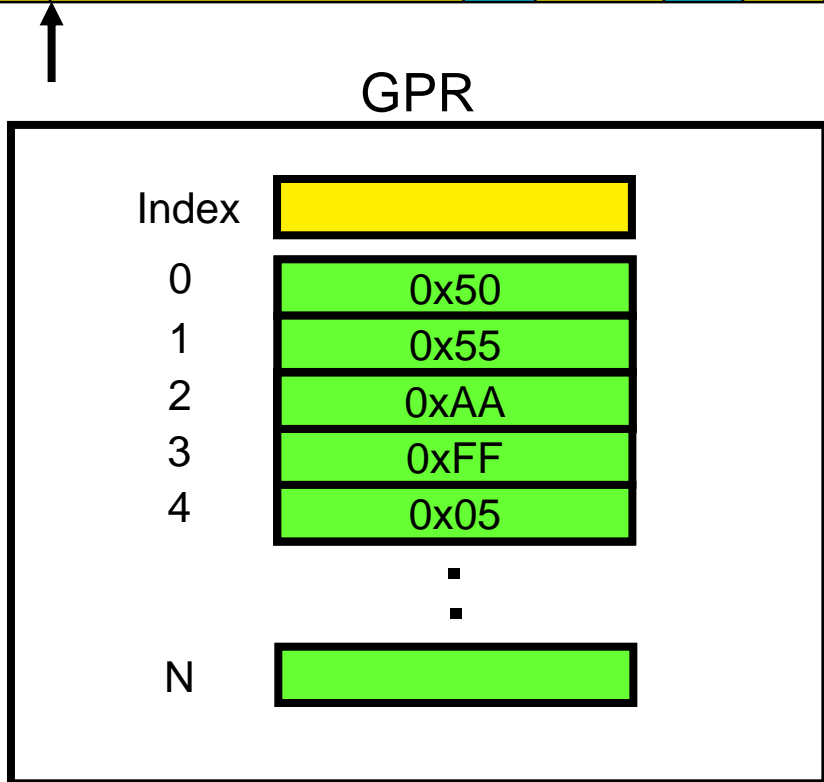
- **Master Write then Read (Combination)**



Read two data bytes starting from word address (0x02)

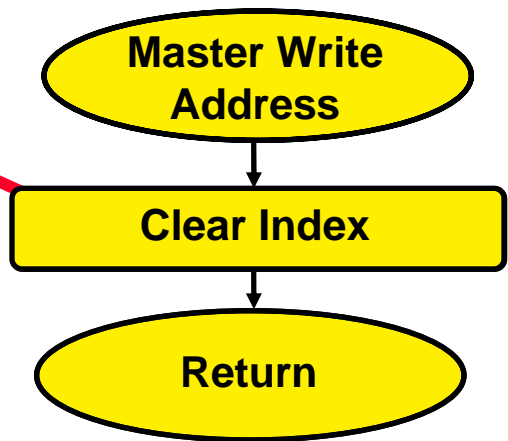
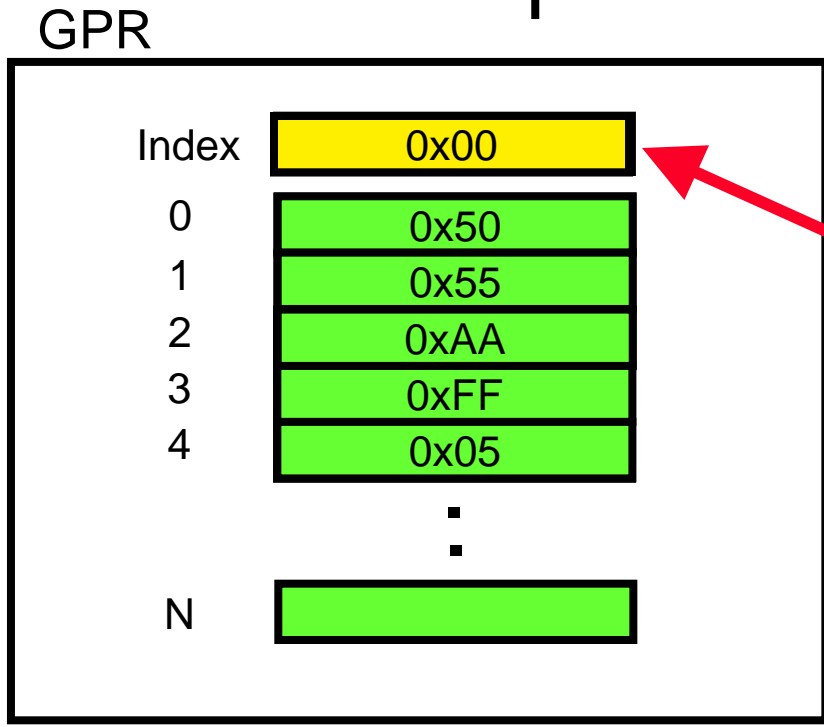
I²C™ Slave State Machine

- **Master Write then Read (Combination)**



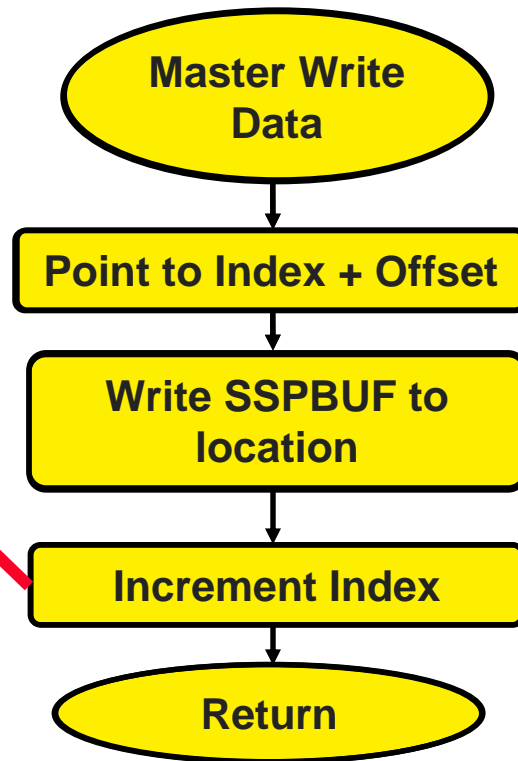
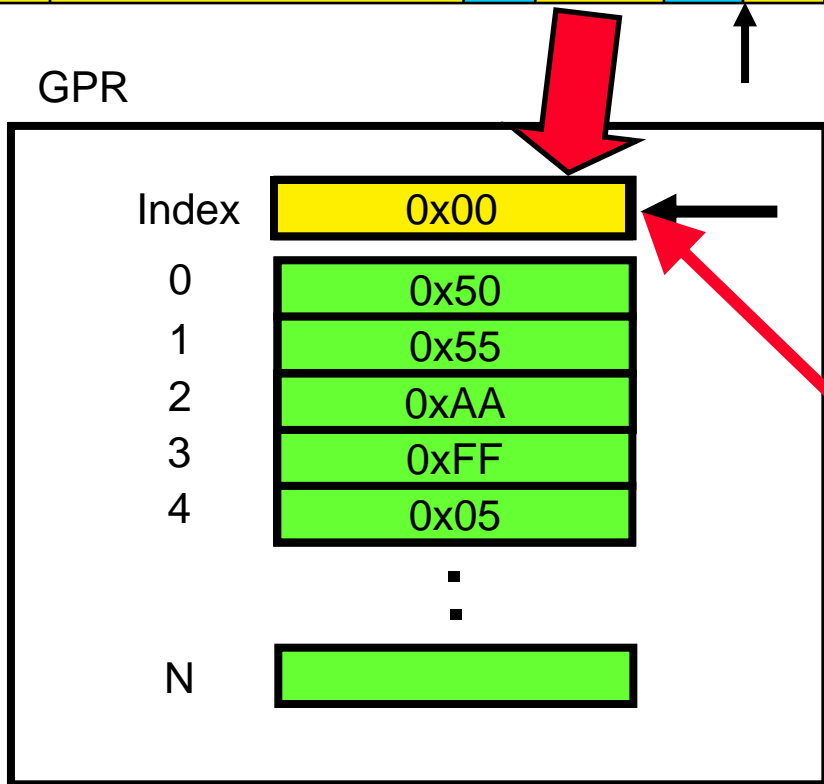
I²C™ Slave State Machine

- **Master Write then Read (Combination)**



I²C™ Slave State Machine

- **Master Write then Read (Combination)**

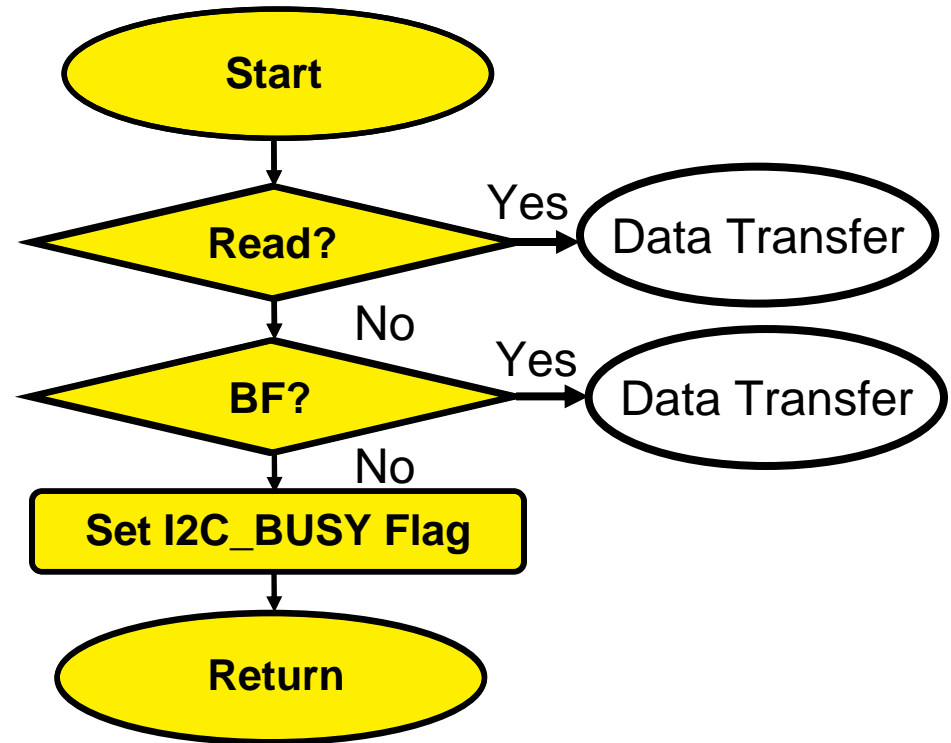
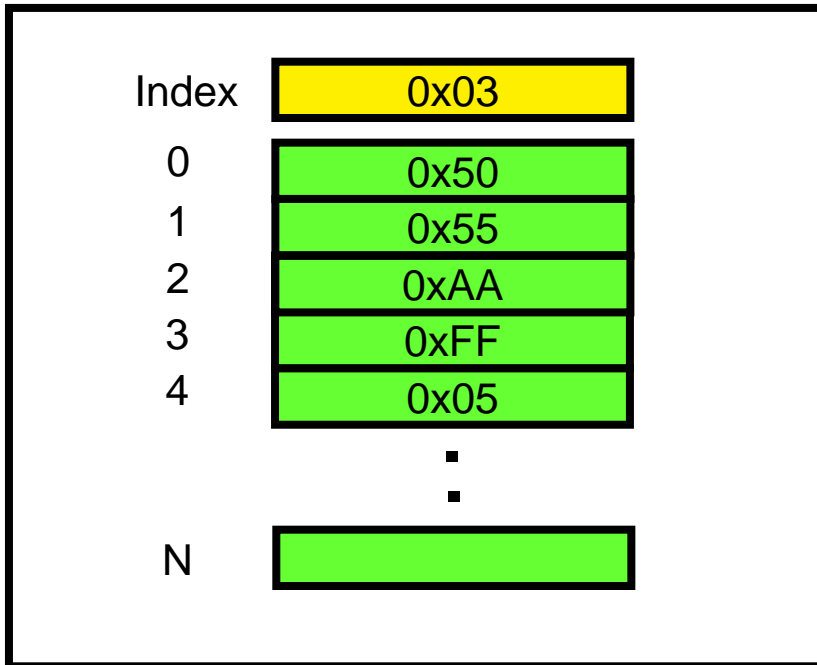


I²C™ Slave State Machine

- **Master Write then Read (Combination)**

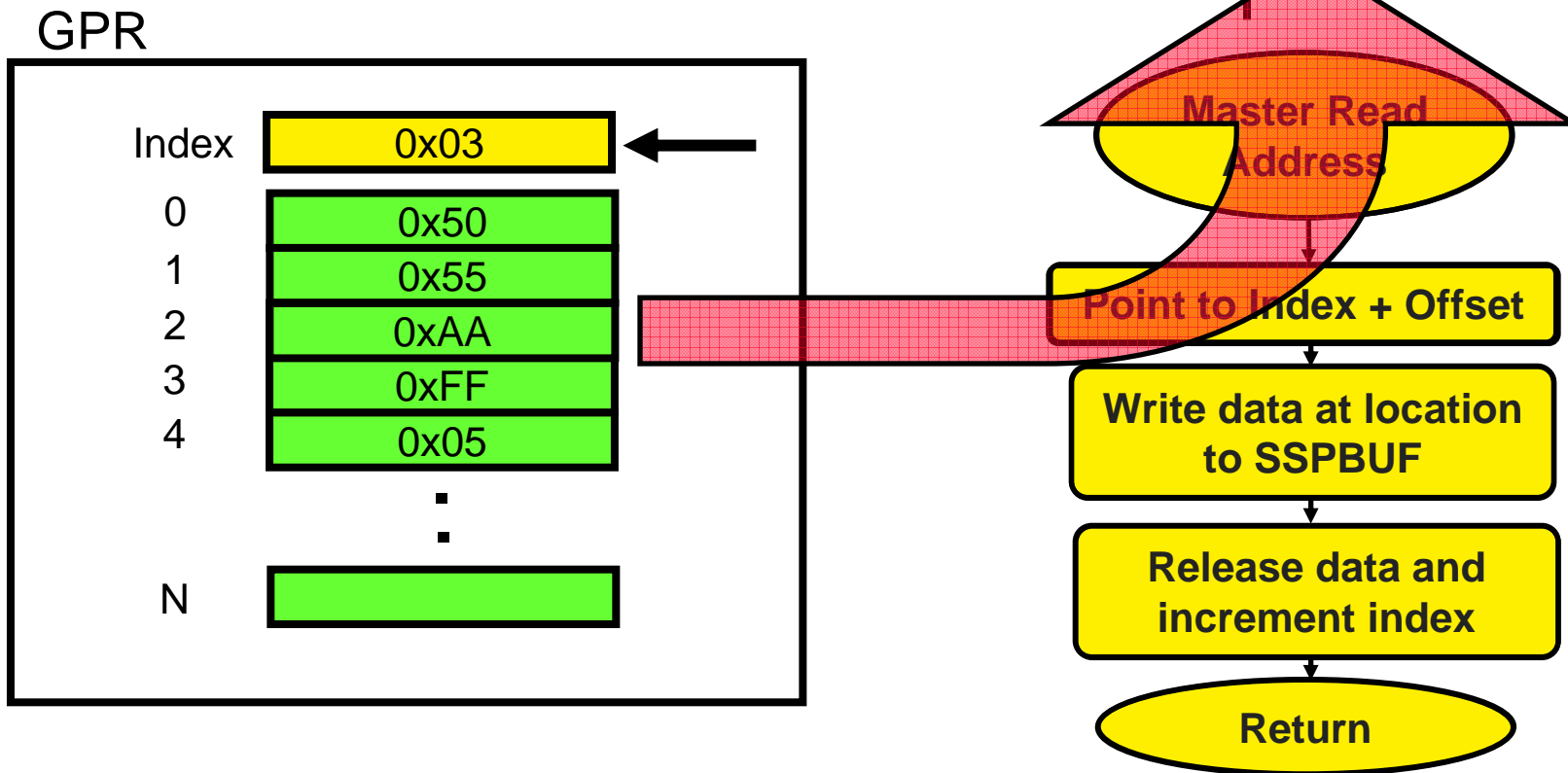


GPR



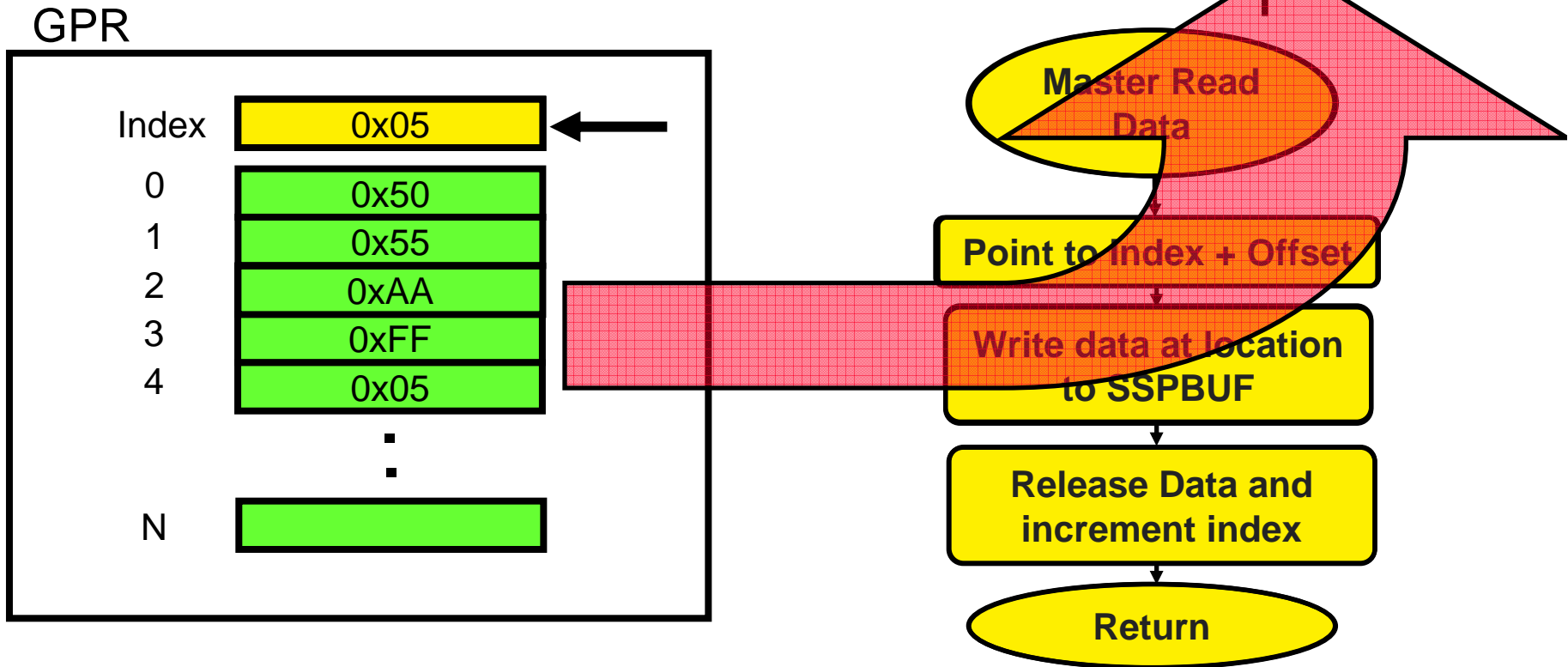
I²C™ Slave State Machine

- **Master Write then Read (Combination)**



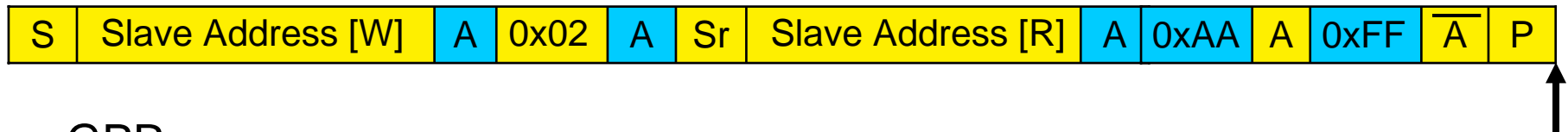
I²C™ Slave State Machine

- **Master Write then Read (Combination)**

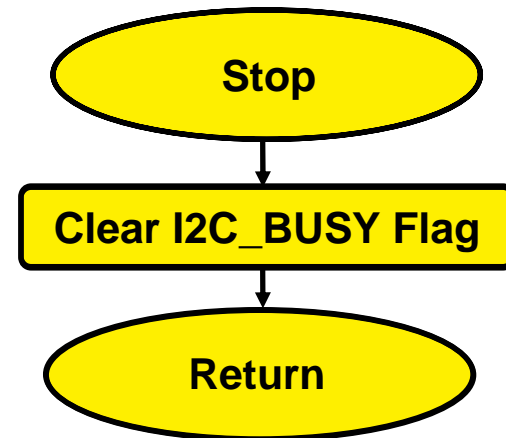
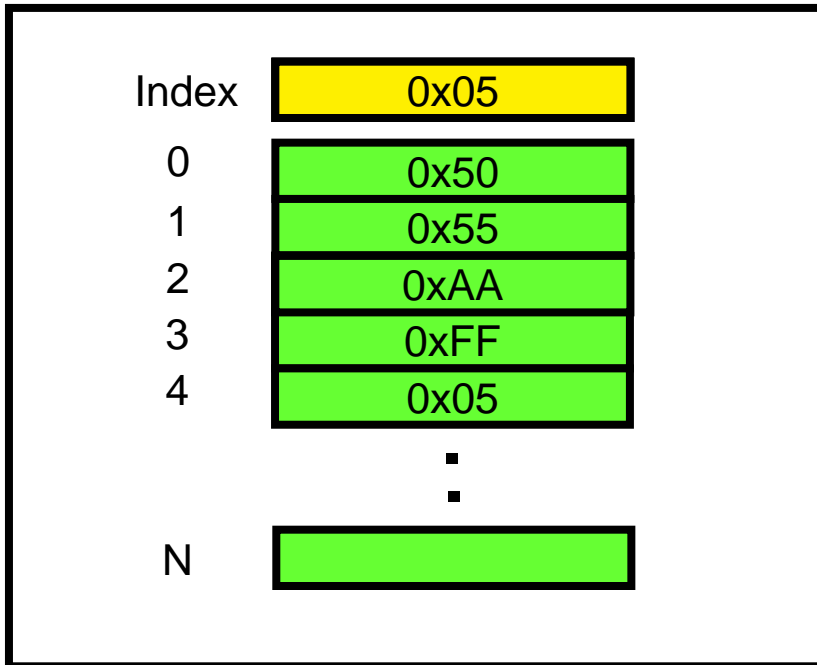


I²C™ Slave State Machine

- **Master Write then Read (Combination)**



GPR



I²C™ Slave State Machine

● Summary

- Performs operations to GPRs
- Write Operation
- Read Operation
- MUST specify the word address
- **Gotchas:**
 - SSPSTAT is updated during each interrupt event
 - Interrupt events may occur before an event is serviced



Programming the MSSP

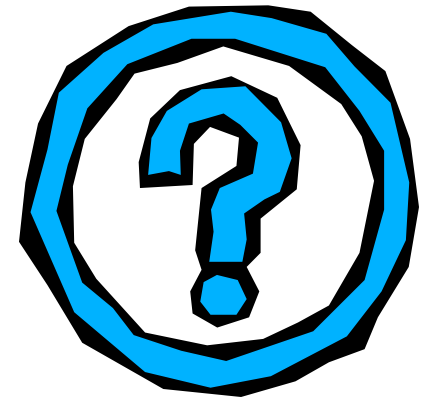
- **Summary**

- Firmware Overview
- Events
- I²C™ Slave State Machine
 - Master Write
 - Master Write then Read (Combination)

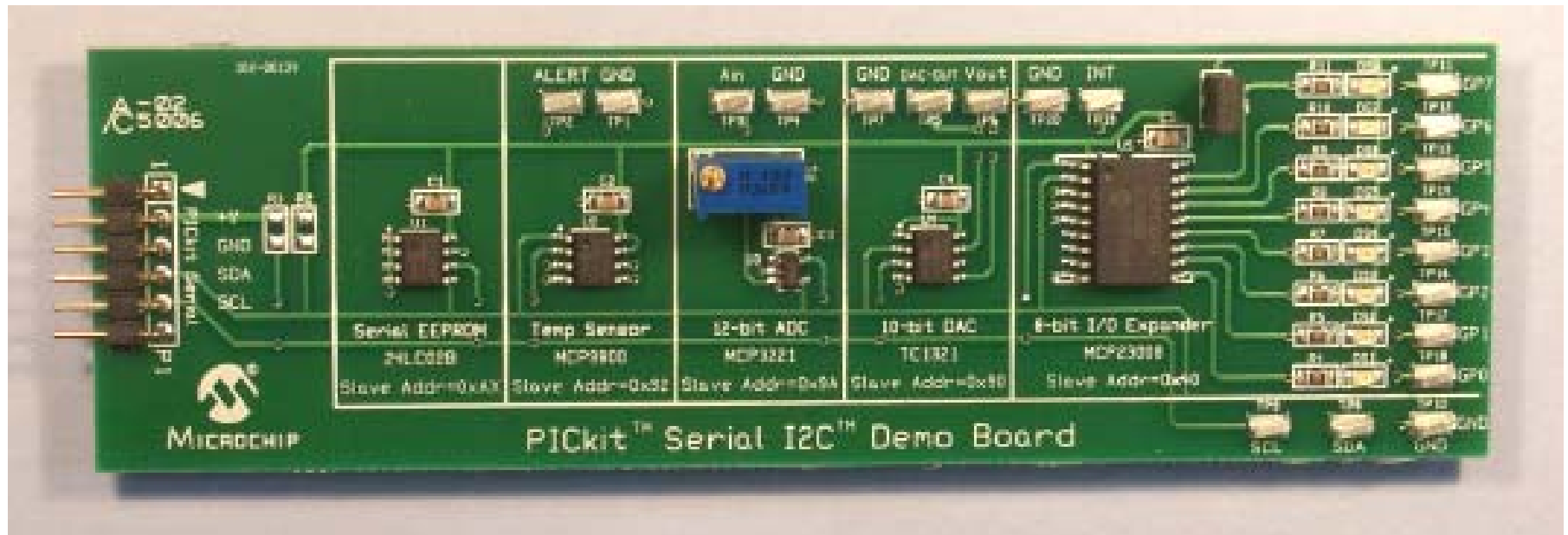


Summary

- **I²C™ Protocol Overview**
- **PICKit™ Serial Analyzer**
- **Configuring the MSSP peripheral for I²C slave mode**
- **Programming the MSSP peripheral as an I²C slave**



Bonus Material



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