

M480 EEPROM Access Using I2C

Example Code Introduction for 32-bit NuMicro® Family

Information

Application	EEPROM Access Using Software I2C
BSP Version	M480 Series BSP CMSIS V3.03.001
Hardware	NuMaker-PFM-M487 Ver 3.0 + M487 Advance Ver 4.0

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1 Function Description

1.1 Introduction

It is possible to use GPIO to emulate I2C function when the system needs more I2C multi-function pins than M480 can provide. This example code uses GPIO to emulate I2C to access an EEPROM.

1.2 Principle

There are four phases in an I2C protocol, start, read, write and stop. The sample code is implemented, the following function to match the I2C protocol

void I2C_start(void) => start stage packet

unsigned char I2C_write(unsigned char data) => data stage packet.

unsigned char I2C_read(unsigned char ack) => data stage packet.

void I2C_stop(void) => stop stage packet

If you want to detail EEPROM, please refer to the EEPROM technical manual for EEPROM protocol.

1.3 Demo Result

```
ack=0x0,  
ack=0x0,  
ack=0x0,  
ack=0x0,  
ack=0x0,  
ack=0x0,  
ack=0x0,  
ack=0x0,  
data=0x55,
```

2 Code Description

Initial I2C to access EEPROM

```
void I2C_init(void)
{
    GPIO_SetMode(PA, BIT10, GPIO_MODE_OPEN_DRAIN); /* I2C_CLK */
    GPIO_SetMode(PA, BIT11, GPIO_MODE_OPEN_DRAIN); /* I2C_DAT */
    I2C_CLK = 1;
    I2C_DAT = 1;
}
```

Function for Implement I2C start

```
void I2C_start(void)
{
    /* I2C start sequence is defined as
     * a High to Low Transition on the data
     * line as the CLK pin is high */
    I2C_DAT = 1;
    I2C_CLK = 1;
    CLK_SysTickDelay(I2C_DELAY_TIME);
    I2C_DAT = 0;
    I2C_CLK = 0;
    CLK_SysTickDelay(I2C_DELAY_TIME);
}
```

Function for Implement I2C stop

```
void I2C_stop(void)
{
    /* I2C stop sequence is defined as
     * data pin is low, then CLK pin is high,
     * finally data pin is high. */
    I2C_DAT = 0;
    I2C_CLK = 1;
    I2C_DAT = 1;
}
```

Function for Implement I2C write

```
unsigned char I2C_write(unsigned char data)
{
    /* An I2C output byte is bits 7-0
     * (MSB to LSB). Shift one bit at a time
     * to the MDO output, and then clock the
     * data to the I2C Slave */
    unsigned char i, temp;
    /* Write to slave */
    for (i = 0; i < 8; i++)
    {
        /* Send data bit */
        if ((data & 0x80) == 0x80)
            I2C_DAT = 1;
        else
            I2C_DAT = 0;

        data <<= 1; /* Shift one bit */
        I2C_CLK = 1; /* SCL: High */
        CLK_SysTickDelay(I2C_DELAY_TIME);
        I2C_CLK = 0; /* SCL: Low */
        CLK_SysTickDelay(I2C_DELAY_TIME);
    }
}
```

```

}
I2C_DAT = 1;
I2C_CLK = 1; /* SCL: High */
CLK_SysTickDelay(I2C_DELAY_TIME / 2);
temp = I2C_DAT; /* Read ACK bit from slave */
CLK_SysTickDelay(I2C_DELAY_TIME / 2);
I2C_CLK = 0; /* SCL: Low */
CLK_SysTickDelay(I2C_DELAY_TIME);
return temp;
}

```

Function for Implement I2C read

```

unsigned char I2C_read(unsigned char send_ack)
{
    unsigned char i, data;
    data = 0x00;
    /* Read from slave */
    for (i = 0; i < 8; i++)
    {
        data <<= 1; /* Shift one bit */
        data |= I2C_DAT; /* Read data bit */
        I2C_CLK = 1; /* SCL: High */
        CLK_SysTickDelay(I2C_DELAY_TIME);
        I2C_CLK = 0; /* SCL: Low */
        CLK_SysTickDelay(I2C_DELAY_TIME);
    }
    /* Send ACK bit to slave */
    I2C_DAT = send_ack;
    I2C_CLK = 1; /* SCL: High */
    CLK_SysTickDelay(I2C_DELAY_TIME);
    I2C_CLK = 0; /* SCL: Low */
    CLK_SysTickDelay(I2C_DELAY_TIME);
    return data;
}

```

Main function

```

int main(void)
{
    SYS_Init();
    UART0_Init();
    I2C_init();
    I2C_start();
    printf("ack=0x%x, \n\r", I2C_write(I2C_ADDRESS_w));
    printf("ack=0x%x, \n\r", I2C_write(0x00)); /* eeprom address high */
    printf("ack=0x%x, \n\r", I2C_write(0x00)); /* eeprom address low */
    printf("ack=0x%x, \n\r", I2C_write(0x55)); /* write 0x55 */
    I2C_stop();
    CLK_SysTickDelay(10000); /* delay 10ms */
    I2C_start();
    printf("ack=0x%x, \n\r", I2C_write(I2C_ADDRESS_w));
    printf("ack=0x%x, \n\r", I2C_write(0x00)); /* eeprom address high */
    printf("ack=0x%x, \n\r", I2C_write(0x00)); /* eeprom address low */
    I2C_start();
    printf("ack=0x%x, \n\r", I2C_write(I2C_ADDRESS_r));
    printf("data=0x%x, \n\r", I2C_read(NO_ACK));
    I2C_stop();

    while (1);
}

```

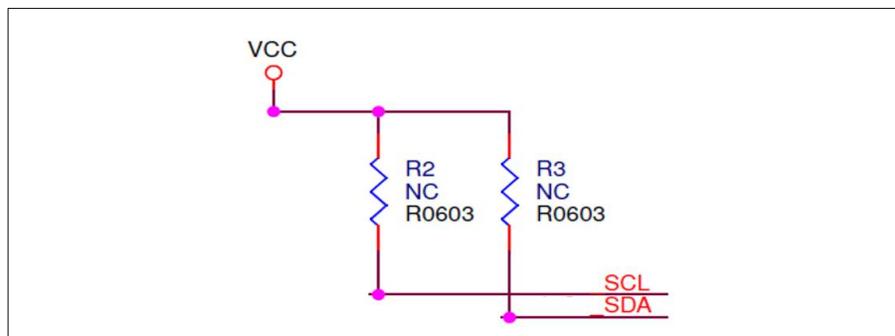
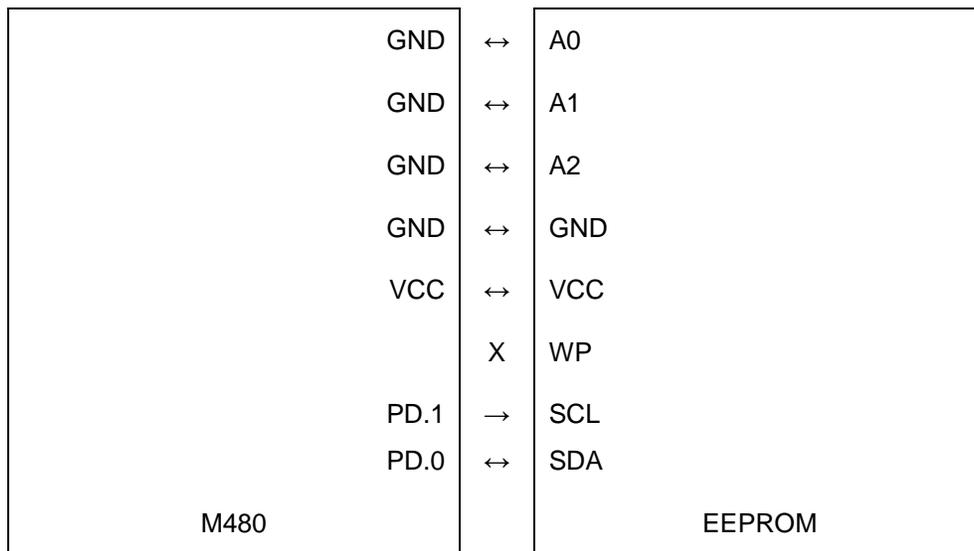
3 Software and Hardware Environment

- **Software Environment**

- BSP version
 - ◆ M480 Series BSP CMSIS V3.03.001
- IDE version
 - ◆ Keil uVersion 5.22

- **Hardware Environment**

- Circuit components
 - ◆ NuMaker-PFM-M487 + M487 Advance Ver4.0
- Diagram



4 Directory Information

 EC_M480_EEPROM_Access_Using_Software_I2C_V1.00

 Library	Sample code header and source files
 CMSIS	Cortex [®] Microcontroller Software Interface Standard (CMSIS) by Arm [®] Corp.
 Device	CMSIS compliant device header file
 StdDriver	All peripheral driver header and source files
 SampleCode	
 ExampleCode	Source file of example code

5 How to Execute Example Code

1. Browsing into sample code folder by Directory Information (section 4) and double click GPIO_I2C_EEPROM.uvproj.
2. Enter Keil compile mode
 - a. Build
 - b. Download
 - c. Start/Stop debug session
3. Enter debug mode
 - a. Run

6 Revision History

Date	Revision	Description
June. 17, 2019	1.00	1. Initially issued.

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