Customer training workshop:
HAL_I2C_Master
for KIT_T2G-B-H_EVK

Please read the Important notice and warnings at the end of this document
Scope of work

This code example demonstrates the use of the I2C (HAL) resource in master mode. The I2C master is configured to send command packets to control a user LED on the slave. Both the slave and master can be configured on a single kit.

Device
- The TRAVEO™ T2G CYT4BF BCH device used in this code example.

Board
- The TRAVEO™ T2G KIT_T2G-B-H_EVK board used for testing.
Introduction

I2C has the following features

- Master, slave, and master/slave mode
- Standard-mode (100 kbps), fast-mode (400 kbps), and fast-mode plus (1000 kbps) data-rates
- 7-bit slave addressing
- Clock stretching
- Collision detection
- Programmable oversampling of I2C clock signal (SCL)
- Auto ACK when RX FIFO not full, including address
- General address detection
- FIFO Mode
- EZ and CMD_RESP modes
- Interrupts or polling CPU interface
- Analog glitch filter
- Local loop-back control
Hardware setup

› This code example has been developed for the KIT-T2G-B-H-EVK board.
› Connect your PC to the board using the provided USB cable through the KitProg3 USB connector.
Hardware setup

› Use jumper wires to establish a connection between the master and the slave on the kit.
  – Connect `mI2C_SCL` (master) to `sI2C_SCL` (slave)
  – Connect `mI2C_SDA` (master) to `sI2C_SDA` (slave)

By default, the code example is configured to work in the 'Master only' mode. In the `resource_map.h` file, it can change the value of the `I2C_MODE` macro to `I2C_MODE_BOTH`.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code setting (I2C_MODE)</th>
<th>Master side</th>
<th>Slave side</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mI2C_SDA</td>
<td>mI2C_SCL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I2C_MODE_BOTH</td>
<td>P12.1</td>
<td>P12.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I2C_MODE_MASTER</td>
<td>P15.1</td>
<td>P15.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I2C_MODE_SLAVE</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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</table>
Implementation

This code example demonstrates the use of the I2C (HAL) resource in master mode. Both slave and master can be configured on a kit. After the slave and master are initialized, the send/read starts. The master is configured to send command packets to control a user LED on the slave.

Follow these steps to configure this code example:

› STDOUT setting
› GPIO port pin initialization
› I2C slave initialization
› I2C master initialization
› Send command packet to the slave
› Read the response from the slave

STDOUT setting

› Call the `cy_retarget_io_init()` function to use UART as STDOUT.
  - Initialize P13.1 as UART TX, P13.0 as UART RX (these pins are connected to KitProg3 COM port)
  - The serial port parameters change to 8N1 and 115200 baud

1Only execute when `I2C_MODE_BOTH` or `I2C_MODE_SLAVE` is defined.
Implementation (contd.)

GPIO port pin initialization
› The `cyhal_gpio_init()` function initializes the GPIO port pin once.
  – Initialize P16.1 as output (initial level = H, LED turns off)
  – This can only be done when the code is configured as I2C slave (`I2C_MODE_BOTH` or `I2C_MODE_SLAVE` is defined)

I2C slave initialization
› The `cyhal_i2c_init()` function initializes the I2C peripheral once.
  (This can only be done when `I2C_MODE_BOTH` or `I2C_MODE_SLAVE` is defined).
  – Initializes an I2C resource as a slave and selects pins for SDA and SCL.
  – Configures the I2C block by `cyhal_i2c_configure()` and sets it as slave.
  – Configures the read buffer by the `cyhal_i2c_slave_config_read_buffer()`. Next, configure the write buffer by `cyhal_i2c_slave_config_write_buffer()`.
  – Registers the callback function by `cyhal_i2c_register_callback()`. The function is called when one of the events that is configured by `cyhal_i2c_enable_event()` (`CYHAL_I2C_SLAVE_WR_CMPLT_EVENT` or `CYHAL_I2C_SLAVE_RD_CMPLT_EVENT` or `CYHAL_I2C_SLAVE_ERR_EVENT`) occurs.
Implementation (contd.)

I2C master initialization
› The `cyhal_i2c_init()` function initializes the I2C peripheral once.
   - Initializes an I2C resource as a master and selects pins for SDA and SCL.
   - Configures the I2C block by `cyhal_i2c_configure()` and sets it as master.

Send the command packet to the slave
› I2C Master sends the command packet to the slave by `cyhal_i2c_master_write()`.
› In the I2C slave, the `handle_slave_event` callback function is called once the packet is received.
   - LED blinks according to the received packet by calling `cyhal_gpio_write()`, and then updates the read buffer as `STS_CMD_DONE`.
   - Configures write buffer for the next request by calling `cyhal_i2c_slave_config_write_buffer()`.
Implementation (contd.)

Read the response from the slave

› I2C Master reads the response packet to generate the next command

- After the I2C master sends the command packet to the slave successfully, it will read the response from the slave by \texttt{cyhal\_i2c\_master\_read()}.  
- After the I2C master reads the command packet from the slave successfully, it will generate the next command.
Compiling and programming

1. Connect to power and USB cable
2. Use Eclipse IDE for ModusToolbox™ software for compiling and programming
3. Compile
   a) Select the target application project in the Project Explorer.
   b) In the Quick Panel, scroll down, and click “Build HAL_I2C_Master Application” in HAL_I2C_Master(KIT-T2G-B-H-EVK)
4. Open a terminal program and select the KitProg3 COM port. Set the serial port parameters to 8N1 and 115200 baud.
5. Programming
   a) Select the target application project in the Project Explorer
   b) In the Quick Panel, scroll down, and click “HAL_I2C_Master Program (KitProg3_MiniProg4)” in Launches
Run and test

1. After successful programming, the application starts automatically. Confirm that the UART terminal displays the following:

```
I2C Master

>> Configuring user LED..... Done
>> Configuring I2C Slave..... Done
>> Configuring I2C Master..... Done

User LED should start blinking
```

2. Observe that the kit user LED blinks at 1 Hz when I2C communication starts.
References

Datasheet
› CYT4BF datasheet 32-bit Arm® Cortex®-M7 microcontroller TRAVEO™ T2G family

Architecture Technical reference manual
› TRAVEO™ T2G automotive body controller high family architecture technical reference manual

Registers Technical reference manual
› TRAVEO™ T2G automotive body controller high registers technical reference manual

PDL/HAL
› PDL
› HAL

Training
› TRAVEO™ T2G Training
## Revision History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Revision</th>
<th>ECN</th>
<th>Submission Date</th>
<th>Description of Change</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>**</td>
<td>7782502</td>
<td>2022/07/06</td>
<td>Initial release</td>
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<tr>
<td>*A</td>
<td>7836538</td>
<td>2022/11/15</td>
<td>Added comments on page 6 and page 7</td>
</tr>
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</table>
| *B       | 7876266  | 2023/02/20      | Updated the title
Updated figures in “Compiling and programming”          |
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