

Communicating With The MCP3221 Using PICmicro[®] Microcontrollers

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OVERVIEW

The MCP3221 12-bit A/D Converter (ADC) communicates using a standard 2-wire I²C™ compatible interface. This application note will cover communications between this device and a PICmicro microcontroller. Hardware and software implementations of I²C will be covered. The code supplied with this application note is written as relocatable assembly code.

COMMUNICATION

Communication with the MCP3221 ADC is shown in Figure 1. Seven bit addressing is used with this device. The read/write bit (R/W) in the address byte should always be logic '1' when executing a conversion. If one

wishes to poll the MCP3221 to test for its presence, the R/W bit can be set to a logic '0' to accomplish this task. In this scenario, an acknowledge (ACK) will be sent back from the device without initiating a conversion.

Two data bytes follow the address byte. The first data byte will contain four zeros followed by the upper nibble of the 12-bit word. A lower data byte, containing the 8 LSBs, will follow.

Subsequent conversions can be initiated without addressing the device more than once (this is illustrated in Figure 2). The lower data byte will be followed by the upper data byte of the subsequent conversion.

In both situations, the internal conversion is initiated by the falling edge of SCL, either the LSB or the R/W bit. Maintaining a SCL frequency no greater than 400 kHz allows the internal conversion to complete prior to the data being clocked out of the device.

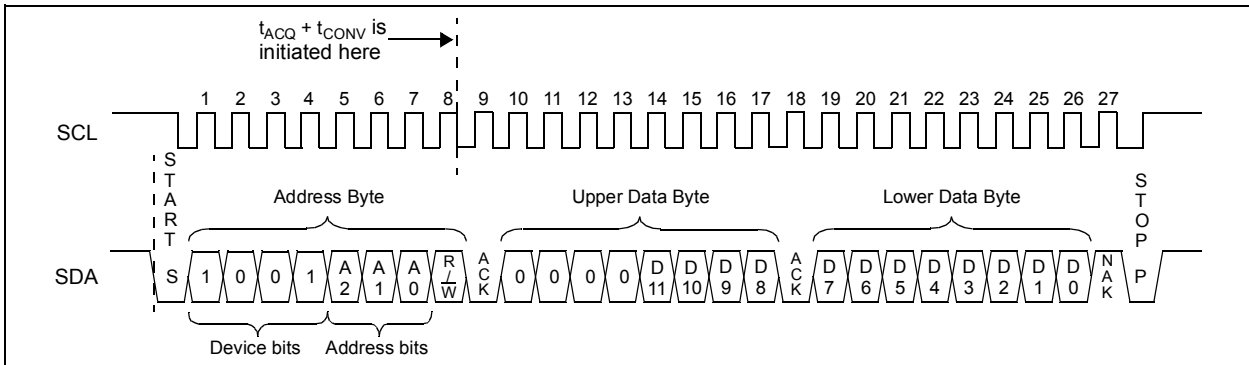


FIGURE 1: Executing a Conversion

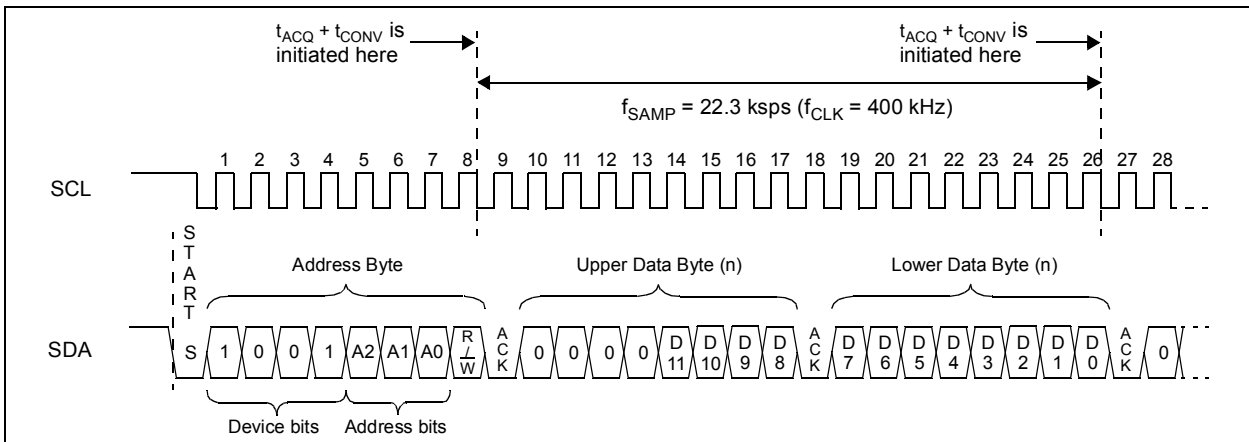


FIGURE 2: Continuous Conversion

HARDWARE MSSP IMPLEMENTATION

Appendix A contains relocatable assembly code using the hardware I²C implementation. This code can be used with PICmicro microcontrollers containing a Master Synchronous Serial Port (MSSP) module.

The MSSP module is first initialized for I²C communications. The `init_j2c` subroutine loads the appropriate MSSP registers. Two other routines follow, one for MCP3221 single conversion and one for MCP3221 continuous conversion. Both routines use the following I²C MSSP subroutines:

- `WrtStop` - Initiates stop bit on I²C bus
- `WrtStart` - Initiates start bit on I²C bus
- `SendWrtAddress` - Write Byte to I²C bus
- `StartReadDataHigh` - Read Byte from I²C bus and save in high byte register
- `StartReadDataLow` - Read Byte from I²C bus and save in low byte register
- `Check_idle` - Wait for MSSP idle state

SOFTWARE MSSP IMPLEMENTATION

Appendix B provides relocatable assembly code using software I²C implementation (“bit banging”). The pins that are used to generate the clock and data signals are also used in the hardware I²C example. Port initialization occurs, initially setting the SCL and SDA port pins to outputs.

Subroutines are included that generate the Start, Stop, Read, Write and Acknowledge commands.

After each conversion, the file registers ASAMH and ASAML contain the high and low byte of the 12-bit conversion data, respectively.

SCHEMATIC

The code for this application note was developed using the PIC16F876 on MXDEV[®] analog evaluation driver board, along with a prototype board containing the MCP3221 device. A DC signal source was used to test the device performance and 12-bit accuracy was achieved using proper layout techniques. An equivalent circuit used in this application note is shown in Appendix C. A full schematic of the MXDEV driver board can be found in the MXDEV Driver Board User's Manual (DS51221).

CONCLUSION

The example code supplied in this application note shows how to interface the MCP3221 device with any PICmicro microcontroller product.

REFERENCES

AN735, “Using the PICmicro[®] MSSP Module for Master I²C™ Communications”, Microchip Technology Inc., DS00735.

AN567, “Interfacing 24LCXXB Serial EEPROMs to the PIC16C54”, Microchip Technology Inc., DS00567.

MCP3221 Device Data Sheet, Microchip Technology Inc., DS21732.

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APPENDIX A: ASSEMBLY CODE USING HARDWARE I²C IMPLEMENTATION

```

;*****
;
;  MSSP I2C  Communication with the MCP3221 ADC using a PICmicro®
;
;
;*****
;
;  Filename:      hardware.asm
;  Date:         06/26/2002
;  Revision:     1.00
;
;  Tools:        MPLAB    5.55.00
;                MPLINK   2.50.00
;                MPASM    2.50.00
;
;  Author:       Craig L. King
;
;  Company:      Microchip Technology Incorporated
;
;*****
;
;  System files required:
;
;                hardware.asm (this file)
;
;                p16f876.inc
;                16f876.lkr
;
;*****
;
;  Notes:
;
;  Device Fosc -> 20.00MHz
;  WDT -> on
;  Brownout -> on
;  Powerup timer -> on
;  Code Protect -> off
;
;
;
;*****/

#include <p16f876.inc>           ; processor specific definitions

```

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```
#define FOSC          D'20000000'          ; define FOSC to PICmicro
#define I2CClock     D'400000'           ; define I2C bit rate
#define ClockValue   (((FOSC/I2CClock)/4) -1);
#define rw_done      7                   ; flag bit
#define ack_error    0                   ; flag bit
#define scl   portc,3
#define sda   portc,4

;Local Variables
;-----

        udata

temp_address    res    1                ; I2C Address
eflag_event     res    1
sflag_event     res    1
count          res    1
asamh          res    1
asaml          res    1

;-----
;-Code--
;-----

progl        code

;-----
; ***** INITIALIZE MSSP MODULE *****
;-----

init_i2c

        banksel SSPADD                ; select SFR bank
        movlw  ClockValue              ; read selected baud rate
        movwf  SSPADD                  ; initialize I2C baud rate

        banksel OPTION_REG
        movlw  0x87                    ; PORTB pull-ups disabled, RB0 interrupt on
                                           ; falling edge
        movwf  OPTION_REG

        movlw  0x00
        movwf  PIE2
        movlw  0x1D
        movwf  SSPCON2
        movlw  0x80                    ; I2C mode
        movwf  SSPSTAT                ;

        movlw  0x06
        movwf  ADCON1                ; All pins configured as digital
        movlw  0x00
```

```

movwf TRISA          ; Configuring port I/O
movlw 0xFF
movwf TRISB          ; Configuring port I/O
movlw 0x00
movwf TRISC          ; Configuring port I/O

banksel PORTA
movlw 0x00
movwf PORTA          ; Clearing registers to known states
movwf PORTB
clrf PORTC

movlw 0x28
movwf SSPCON         ; Enable MSSP, master mode, hardware controlled
movlw 0x00
movwf ADCON0         ; A/D is off

;goto MCP3221_CONTINUOUS_CONVERSION ; Uncomment this line for Continuous conversion

```

```

;-----
; ***** SINGLE CONVERSION LOOP *****
;-----

```

MCP3221_SINGLE_CONVERSION

```

banksel temp_address
clrf temp_address
movlw b'10011011'    ; Load MCP3221 Address into register
movwf temp_address

call WrtStop          ; Send Stop Bit to Reset
call check_idle
call WrtStart         ; Start Bit
call check_idle
call SendWrtAddr      ; Send Address Byte

call check_idle
call StartReadDataHigh ; Get High Byte of A/D Conversion
call check_idle
call SendReadAck      ; Acknowledge Low Byte

call check_idle
call StartReadDataLow  ; Get Low Byte of A/D Conversion
call check_idle
call SendReadNack     ; Non-Acknowledge to signal single conversion

call check_idle

call WrtStop          ; Send Stop Bit
call check_idle

```

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```
        goto      MCP3221_SINGLE_CONVERSION
;-----
; ***** CONTINUOUS CONVERSION LOOP *****
;           (3 continous conversions implemented here)
;-----

MCP3221_CONTINUOUS_CONVERSION

        banksel  temp_address
        clrf    temp_address
        movlw   b'10011011'
        movwf   temp_address

        call    WrtStop           ; Send Stop Bit to Reset
        call    check_idle
        call    WrtStart         ; Start Bit
        call    check_idle
        call    SendWrtAddr      ; Send Address Byte

        call    check_idle
        call    StartReadDataHigh ; Get High Byte of A/D Conversion #1
        call    check_idle
        call    SendReadAck      ; Acknowledge Low Byte

        call    check_idle
        call    StartReadDataLow  ; Get Low Byte of A/D Conversion #1
        call    check_idle
        call    SendReadAck      ; Acknowledge Low Byte to signal continuous
                                ; conversion

        call    check_idle
        call    StartReadDataHigh ; Get High Byte of A/D Conversion #2
        call    check_idle
        call    SendReadAck      ; Acknowledge Low Byte

        call    check_idle
        call    StartReadDataLow  ; Get Low Byte of A/D Conversion #2
        call    check_idle
        call    SendReadAck      ; Acknowledge Low Byte to signal continuous
                                ; conversion

        call    check_idle
        call    StartReadDataHigh ; Get High Byte of A/D Conversion #3
        call    check_idle
        call    SendReadAck      ; Acknowledge Low Byte

        call    check_idle
        call    StartReadDataLow  ; Get Low Byte of A/D Conversion #3
        call    check_idle
        call    SendReadNack     ; Non-acknowledge Low Byte to signal end of
                                ; continuous conversion

        call    check_idle

        call    WrtStop           ; Send Stop Bit
        call    check_idle
```

```

                goto MCP3221_CONTINUOUS_CONVERSION
;-----
; ***** MSSP I2C SUBROUTINES *****
;-----

; Generate I2C bus start condition
WrtStart

                banksel SSPCON2            ; select SFR bank
                bsf      SSPCON2,SEN        ; initiate I2C bus start condition
                banksel PIR1
                btfss   PIR1,SSPIF
                goto    $-1
                banksel portc
                return                        ;

; Generate I2C address write
SendWrtAddr

                banksel temp_address        ; select GPR bank
                movf    temp_address,w
                banksel SSPCON2
                bcf     SSPCON2,RCEN
                banksel SSPBUF              ; select SFR bank
                movwf   SSPBUF              ; initiate I2C bus write condition
                banksel PIR1
                clrf   PIR1
                btfss  PIR1, SSPIF
                goto   $-1
                banksel portc
r               return;

; Generate I2C bus stop condition
WrtStop

                banksel SSPCON2            ; select SFR bank
                btfss  SSPCON2,ACKSTAT      ; test for acknowledge from slave
                goto   noerror              ; bypass setting error flag
                banksel eflag_event         ; select GPR bank
                bsf    eflag_event,ack_error ; set acknowledge error

noerror

                banksel SSPCON2            ; select SFR bank
                bsf    SSPCON2,PEN          ; initiate I2C bus stop condition
                return                        ;

; Check for MSSP Idle state
CHECK_IDLE

                global  CHECK_IDLE
                banksel SSPSTAT
                btfsc  SSPSTAT, R_W         ;transmit in progress?
                goto   $-1
                movf  SSPCON2, 0           ;get copy of SSPCON2
                andlw 0x1F                  ;mask non-status
                btfss STATUS, Z
                goto   $-3                  ;bus busy, test again
                banksel PIR1
                bcf    pirl,3
                return

```

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```
;Read byte from Slave, save in ASAMH
StartReadDataHigh
    banksel sspcon2
    bsf     SSPCON2,RCEN           ; generate receive condition
    banksel PIR1
    btfss  PIR1,SSPIF
    goto   $-1
    movf   SSPBUF,w               ; save off byte into W
    movwf  asamh                 ; Save MCP3221 high byte into ASAMH FSR
    return
```

```
;READ byte from Slave, save in ASAML
StartReadDataLow
    banksel sspcon2
    bsf     SSPCON2,RCEN           ; generate receive condition
    banksel PIR1
    btfss  PIR1,SSPIF
    goto   $-1
    movf   SSPBUF,w               ; save off byte into W
    movwf  asaml                 ; Save MCP3221 low byte into ASAML FSR
    return
```

```
; Send Non Acknowledge
SendReadNack

    banksel SSPCON2               ; select SFR bank
    bsf     SSPCON2,ACKDT         ; acknowledge bit state to send (not ack)
    bsf     SSPCON2,ACKEN         ; initiate acknowledge sequence
    banksel PIR1
    btfss  PIR1,SSPIF
    goto   $-1
    banksel portc
    return
```

```
; Send Acknowledge
SendReadAck

    banksel SSPCON2               ; select SFR bank
    bcf     SSPCON2,ACKDT         ; acknowledge bit state to send
    bsf     SSPCON2,ACKEN         ; initiate acknowledge sequence
    btfsc  SSPCON2,ACKEN         ; ack cycle complete?
    goto   $-1                   ; no, so loop again
    banksel PIR1
    btfss  PIR1,SSPIF
    goto   $-1
    banksel portc
    return                        ;
```

```
;-----
; ***** Generic bus idle check *****
;-----
; test for i2c bus idle state; not implemented in this code (example only)
i2c_idle
    banksel SSPSTAT               ; select SFR bank
    btfsc  SSPSTAT,R_W           ; test if transmit is progress
    goto   $-1                   ; module busy so wait
    banksel SSPCON2               ; select SFR bank
    movf   SSPCON2,w             ; get copy of SSPCON2 for status bits
```



```
andlw    0x1F                ; mask out non-status bits
btfss   STATUS,Z            ; test for zero state, if Z set, bus is idle
goto    $-3                 ; bus is busy so test again
return                                       ; return to calling routine

END; required directive
```

APPENDIX B: ASSEMBLY CODE USING SOFTWARE I²C IMPLEMENTATION

```
*****
;
;   Bit-bang communication with the MCP3221 ADC using a PICmicro®
;
;
;*****
;
;   Filename:      software.asm
;   Date:         06/26/2002
;   Revision:     1.00
;
;   Tools:        MPLAB    5.55.00
;                 MPLINK   2.50.00
;                 MPASM    2.50.00
;
;   Author:       Craig L. King
;
;   Company:      Microchip Technology Incorporated
;
;*****
;
;   System files required:
;
;                 software.asm
;
;                 pl6f876.inc
;                 16f876.lkr    (modified for interrupts)
;
;*****
;
;   Notes:
;
;   Device Fosc -> 20.00MHz
;   WDT -> on
;   Brownout -> on
;   Powerup timer -> on
;   Code Protect -> off
;
;
;
;*****/

list      p=16f876           ; list directive to define processor
#include <pl6f876.inc>       ; processor specific variable definitions
__CONFIG (_CP_OFF & _WDT_ON & _BODEN_ON & _PWRTE_ON & _HS_OSC & _WRT_ENABLE_ON & _LVP_OFF
& _CPD_OFF)

errorlevel -302

#define ack_error 0          ;flag bit
#define do        0          ;transmit bit
#define di        1          ;transmit bit
#define scl       portc,3    ;pin used as scl
#define sda       portc,4    ;pin used as sda
```

```

                                udata

eflag_event    res    1           ; variable for i2c error status flags
txbuf          res    1           ; buffer for i2c bytes in transit
count          res    1           ; bit count variable
dtemp         res    1           ; transmit variable
address        res    1
asamh         res    1
asaml         res    1
datai         res    1

;-----
;-Code--
;-----

progl         code

;*****
;      MCP3221_SINGLE_CONVERSION Routine
;*****
;

bb3221

    movlw    b'10011011'          ;set Address
    movwf   address

    clrfs   eflag_event          ; clear all error flags

    call    BSTART                ; generate start bit
    movf   address,w              ; move address
    movwf  txbuf                  ; into transmit buffer
    call   TX_BYTE                ; and send it
    call   RX_BYTE                ; read first byte from MCP3221
    movf   datai,w               ; save data
    movwf  asamh                  ; to variable
    call   RX_BYTE2               ; read second byte from MCP3221
    movf   datai,w               ; save data
    movwf  asaml                  ; to variable
    call   BSTOP                  ; send stop bit to end transmission

    goto   bb3221                ; return
```

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```
;*****
;*****
;Subroutines
;*****
;*****

;*****
;      Start Bit Subroutine
;      this routine generates a start bit
;      (Low going data line while clock is high)
;*****
;
BSTART
    bsf    sda                ; make sure data is high
    movlw  b'111100111'
    tris   portc              ; set data and clock lines for output
    bcf    scl                ; make sure clock is low
    nop
    bsf    scl                ; set clock high
    nop
    nop
    nop
    nop
    bcf    sda                ; data line goes low during
                                ; high clock for start bit

    nop
    nop
    nop
    nop
    nop                ; timing adjustment
    bcf    scl                ; start clock train
    nop
    nop
    nop
    nop
    nop
    retlw  0

;*****
;      Stop Bit Subroutine
;      This routine generates a stop bit
;      (High going data line while clock is high)
;*****
;*****
BSTOP
    movlw  b'111100111'
    tris   portc              ; set data and clock lines for output
    bcf    sda                ; make sure data line is low
    nop
    nop
    nop
    bsf    scl                ; set clock high
    nop
    nop
    nop
    bsf    sda                ; data goes high while clock high
                                ; for stop bit
```

```

    nop
    nop
    bcf    scl                ; set clock low again
    nop
    nop
    nop
    retlw 0

;*****
;    BITOUT routine takes one bit of data in 'do' and
;    transmits it to the serial EE device
;*****
BITOUT
    movlw b'11100111'
    tris  portc              ; set data and clock lines for output
    btfss dtemp,do          ; check for state of data bit to xmit
    goto  bitlow            ;
    bsf   sda                ; set data line high
    goto  clkout            ; go toggle the clock

bitlow  bcf   sda            ; output a low bit
clkout  bsf   scl            ; set clock line high
    nop
    nop
    nop
    bcf   scl                ; return clock line low
    retlw 0

;*****
;    BITIN routine reads one bit of data from the
;    serial EE device and stores it in 'di'
;*****
BITIN
    bsf   dtemp,di          ; assume input bit is high
    movlw b'11110111'
    tris  portc              ; set data and clock lines for output

    bsf   sda                ; set sdata line for input
    bsf   scl                ; set clock line high
    nop                                ; just sit here a sec
    nop
    nop
    nop
    btfss sda                ; read the data bit
    bcf   dtemp,di          ; input bit was low
    bcf   scl                ; set clock line low
    ;
    retlw 0
    ;

;*****
;    Transmit Byte Subroutine
;    This routine takes the byte of data stored in the

```

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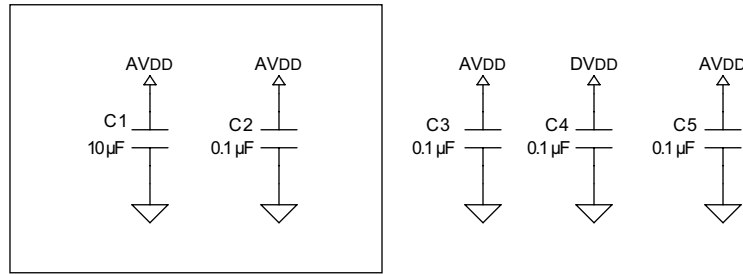
```
; 'datao' register and transmits it to the serial EE device.
; It will then send 1 more clock to the serial EE for the
; acknowledge bit. If the ack bit from the part was low
; then the transmission was successful. If it is high, then
; the device did not send a proper ack bit and the ack
; fail LED will be turned on.
;*****
TX_BYTE
    movlw    .8
    movwf    count                ; set the #bits to 8
    ;
TXLP
    bcf      dtemp,do             ; assume bit out is low
    btfsc    txbuf,7             ; is bit out really low?
    bsf      dtemp,do            ; otherwise data bit =1
    call     BITOUT              ; serial data out
    rlf      txbuf, F            ; rotate txbuf left
    decfsz   count, F           ; 8 bits done?
    goto     TXLP               ; no - go again
    call     BITIN               ; read ack bit
    btfsc    dtemp,di           ; check ack bit
    bsf      eflag_event,ack_error ; set acknowledge fail flag
    ;
    retlw    0

;*****
; Receive Byte routine
; This routine reads one byte of data from the part
; into the 'datai' register. It then sends a high
; ack bit to indicate that no more data is to be read
;*****
RX_BYTE
    clrf     datai               ; clear input buffer
    movlw    .8                 ; set # bits to 8
    movwf    count
    bcf      status,0           ; make sure carry bit is low
RXLP
    rlf      datai, F          ; rotate datai 1 bit left
    call     BITIN             ; read a bit
    btfsc    dtemp,di
    bsf      datai,0           ; set bit 0 if necessary
    decfsz   count, F         ; 8 bits done?
    goto     RXLP             ; no, do another
    bcf      dtemp,do         ; set ack bit = 0
    call     BITOUT           ; to finish transmission
    retlw    0

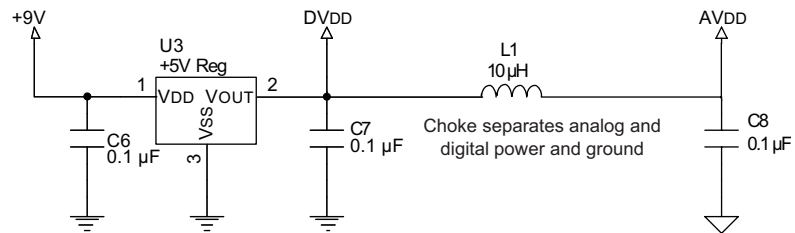
RX_BYTE2
    clrf     datai               ; clear input buffer
    movlw    .8                 ; set # bits to 8
    movwf    count
    bcf      status,0           ; make sure carry bit is low
RXLP2
    rlf      datai, F          ; rotate datai 1 bit left
    call     BITIN             ; read a bit
    btfsc    dtemp,di
    bsf      datai,0           ; set bit 0 if necessary
    decfsz   count, F         ; 8 bits done?
    goto     RXLP2           ; no, do another
    bsf      dtemp,do         ; set ack bit = 1
    call     BITOUT           ; to finish transmission
    retlw    0

END
```

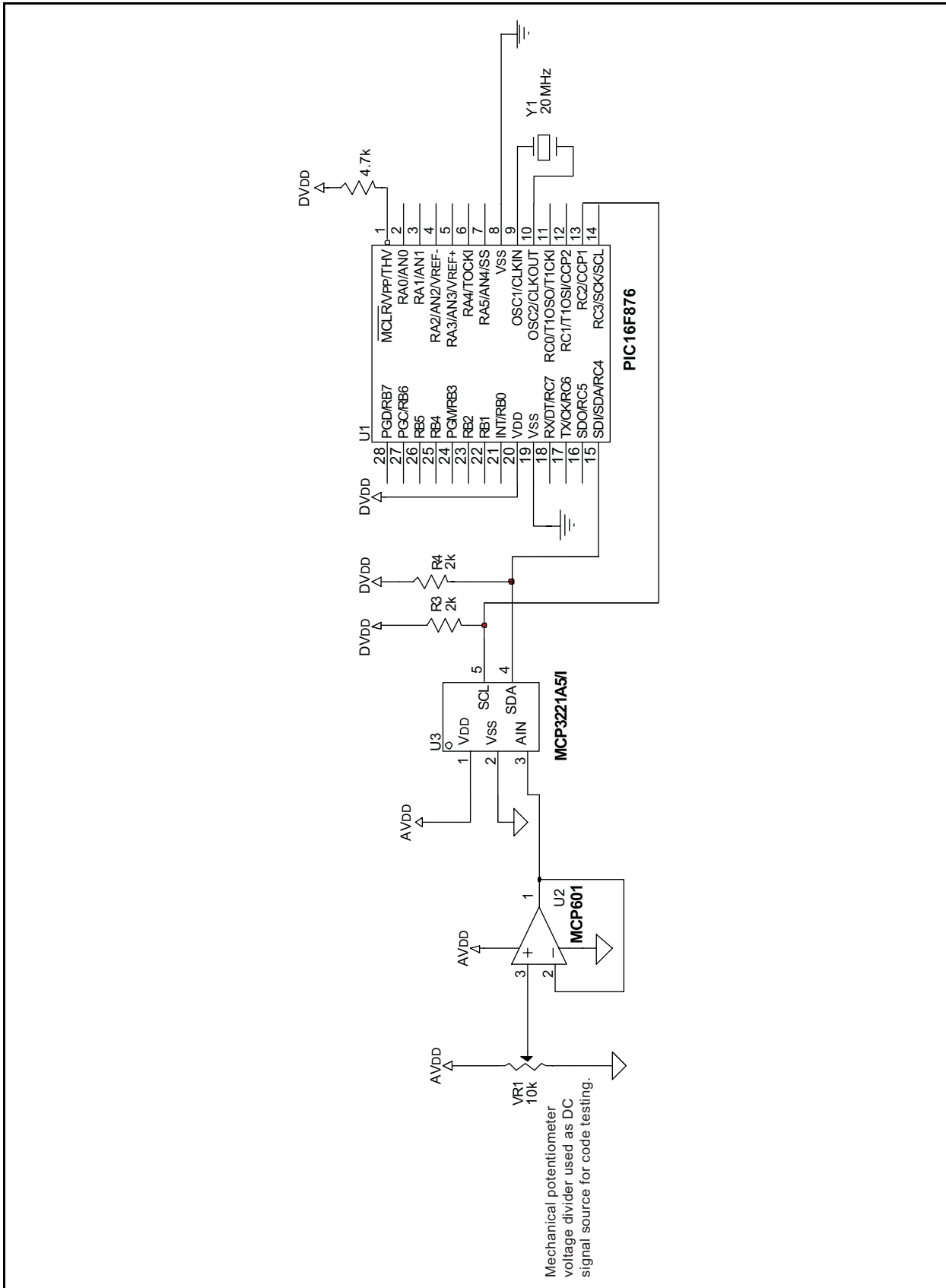
APPENDIX C: SCHEMATIC



Bypass Capacitors for MCP3221 device.
Smaller value should be placed closest to pin.



APPENDIX C: SCHEMATIC (CONTINUED)



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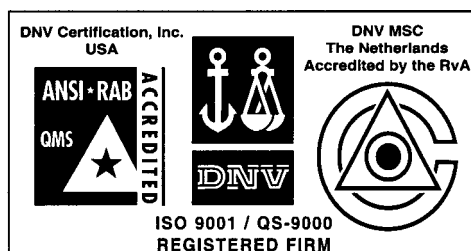
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