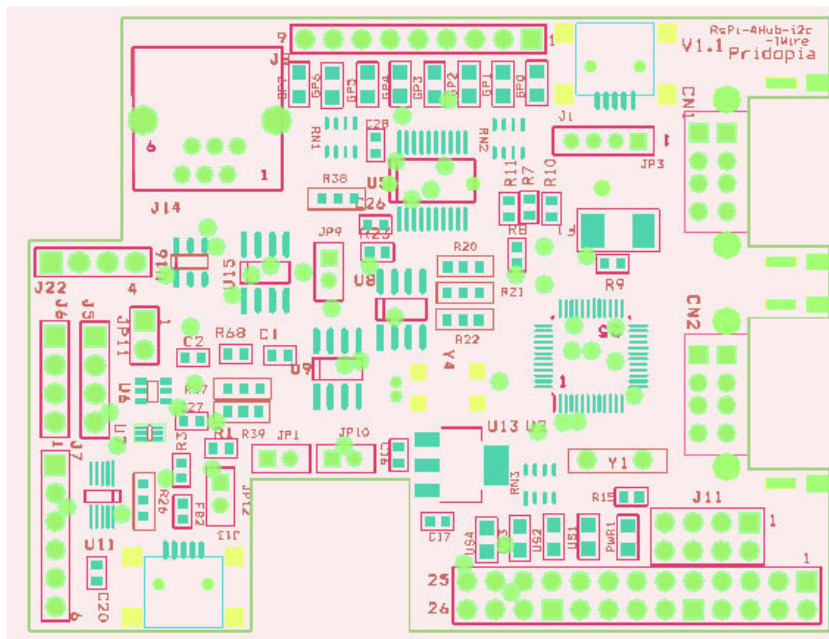
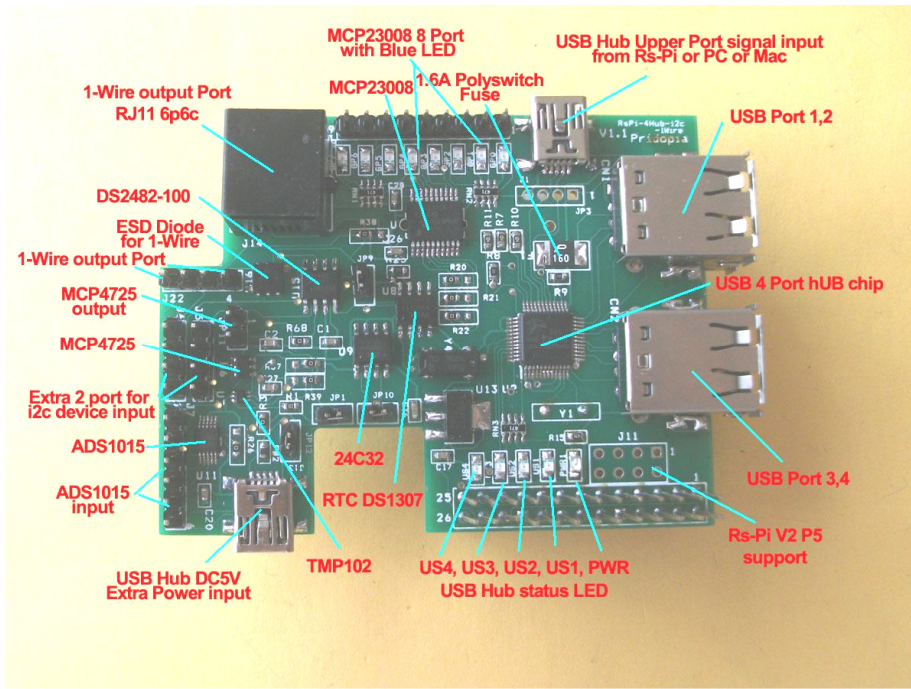


Rs-Pi USB- 4 Hub & AD/DA 1-Wire User Manual



1. U5 **MCP23008** 8 **GPIO** output
J2 (GP0 ~ GP7) OUTPUT & GP0,GP1,GP2,GP3,GP4,GP5,GP6,GP7 (8 LED OUTPUT) R20,R21,R22 (A0,A1,A2) address select **JP9** Disable Jumper
2. U8 RTC **DS1307** with CR1220 Battery
3. U7 **TMP102** Temperature Sensor
4. U9 24C32 32Kbit EEPROM **JP10** Disable Jumper
5. U6 **MCP4725** 12bit Digital-to-Analog Converter , JP11 (AOUT, GND) **JP1** Disable Jumper
6. U11 **ADS1015** 12bit Analog-to-Digital Converter , J7 INPUT (AIN0, AIN1,AIN2,AIN3,GND,3V3) **JP12** Disable Jumper
7. J5 (5V, GND,SCL,SDL) J6(3v3,GND,SCL,SDL) I2C output
8. U2 - USB 4 Ports HUB chipset
J1 (JP3) USB HUB upper port signal input from Rs-Pi
9. J13 Mini USB 5V input for USB HUB, you don't need plug 5V , the HUB already use 5V from Raspberry Pi, if your use USB device need more power, then you can plug-in 5V in this port.
10. J11 for RS-Pi V2 GPIO connector (got 4 more GPIO pin)

```
COM41 - PuTTY
Debian GNU/Linux 7.0 raspberrypi ttyAMA0

raspberrypi login: root
Password:
Last login: Thu Jun 27 23:19:35 UTC 2013 on ttyAMA0
Linux raspberrypi 3.6.11+ #456 PREEMPT Mon May 20 17:42:15 BST 2013 armv6l

The programs included with the Debian GNU/Linux system are free software;
the exact distribution terms for each program are described in the
individual files in /usr/share/doc/*/copyright.

Debian GNU/Linux comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent
permitted by applicable law.
iroot@raspberrypi:~# i2cdetect -y 1
   0  1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9  a  b  c  d  e  f
00: -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- --
10: -- -- -- -- -- -- -- 18 -- -- -- -- -- -- --
20: 20 -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- --
30: -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- --
40: -- -- -- -- -- -- -- 48 49 -- -- -- -- -- --
50: 50 -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- --
60: 60 -- -- -- -- -- -- 68 -- -- -- -- -- -- --
70: -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- --
root@raspberrypi:~#
```

i2c bus device detect status

```
18-> DS2482-100  48 -> tmp102    50 -> 24c32    60 -> MCP4725
68-> RTC DS1307  49 -> ads1015   20 -> 23008
```

First Install battery for RTC , " + " mark on top
RTC DS1307 - 68 in i2cdetect -y 0 or i2cdetect -y 1 for Rs-Pi V2 you will see



68 in the screen 68 -> RTC DS1307

48 -> tmp102

This requires a Raspberry Pi running a kernel with the RTC module and DS1307 module included. This is not true of the "Wheezy" distros

or Occidentalis v0.1. This is for use with Occidentalis v0.2 or greater

then, load up the RTC module by running

sudo modprobe rtc-ds1307

Then, as root (type in **sudo bash**) run

echo ds1307 0x68 > /sys/class/i2c-adapter/i2c-0/new_device (if you have a rev 1 Pi)

echo ds1307 0x68 > /sys/class/i2c-adapter/i2c-1/new_device (if you have a rev 2 Pi)

hwclock -r read time

hwclock -w write time in RTC

hwclock -s write time in System

hwclock --set --date="2013-08-21 08:00:12" --utc

write in custom Time in RTC

*TMP102 information

modprobe tmp102

echo tmp102 0x48 > /sys/class/i2c-adapter/i2c-0/new_device
(if you have a rev 1 Pi)

echo tmp102 0x48 > /sys/class/i2c-adapter/i2c-1/new_device
(if you have a rev 2 Pi)

sensors show the temp

- if your kernel without tmp102 module

The '-y' option disables interactive mode for the command and the '0' is the I2C bus to scan. You can also run this command on the Pi's second I2C bus by specifying '1' instead.

We can see that it has found our TMP102 device at address 0x48.

To read the temperature from our temperature sensor, we use the **i2cget** command to read a single byte (Byte 1 - full degrees) from the temperature register (0x00) of the device.

pi@raspberrypi ~ \$ i2cget -y 0 0x48 0x00 b

0x16

Converting this hexadecimal value to decimal, we get our temperature of 22 °C.

If you want a more precision on the temperature, you can read both the full and fractional bytes from register 0 as follows:

pi@raspberrypi ~ \$ i2cget -y 0 0x48 0x00 w

0xa015

This gives us byte 2 (0xa0) and byte 1 (0x15), but as a 16bit hexadecimal number and in the wrong order. To convert to °C, swap around the bytes, shift right by 4, convert to decimal and multiply by 0.0625.

E.g.

dec(0x15a0>>4) * 0.0625 = 21.625 °C

tmp102 information

<http://www.element14.com/community/groups/raspberry-pi/blog/2012/07/26/is-it-done-yet-temperature-sensing-with-the-raspberry-pi#comment-16249>

<http://www.agilart.com/blog/tmp102-raspberry-pi>

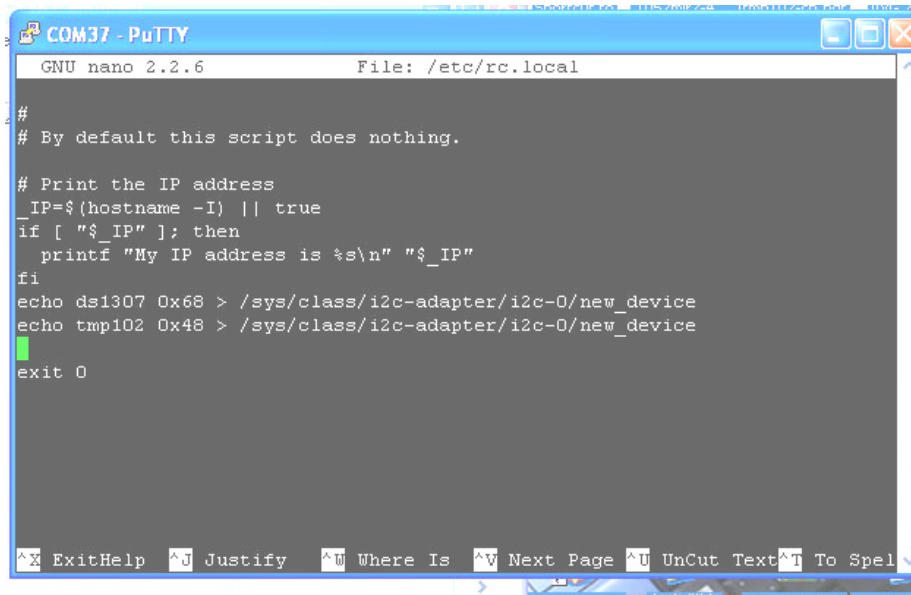
<http://donalmmorrissey.blogspot.co.uk/2012/09/raspberry-pi-i2c-tutorial.html>

You'll want to add the RTC kernel module & temp tmp102 to the **/etc/modules** list, so its loaded when the machine boots. Run **sudo nano /etc/modules** and add **rtc-ds1307 & tmp102** at the end of the file

Then you'll want to create the DS1307 device creation at boot, edit /etc/rc.local by running

sudo nano /etc/rc.local

and add **echo ds1307 0x68 > /sys/class/i2c-adapter/i2c-0/new_device** before **exit 0**



```
COM37 - PuTTY
GNU nano 2.2.6      File: /etc/rc.local

#
# By default this script does nothing.

# Print the IP address
_IP=$(hostname -I) || true
if [ "$_IP" ]; then
    printf "My IP address is %s\n" "$_IP"
fi
echo ds1307 0x68 > /sys/class/i2c-adapter/i2c-0/new_device
echo tmp102 0x48 > /sys/class/i2c-adapter/i2c-0/new_device
exit 0
```

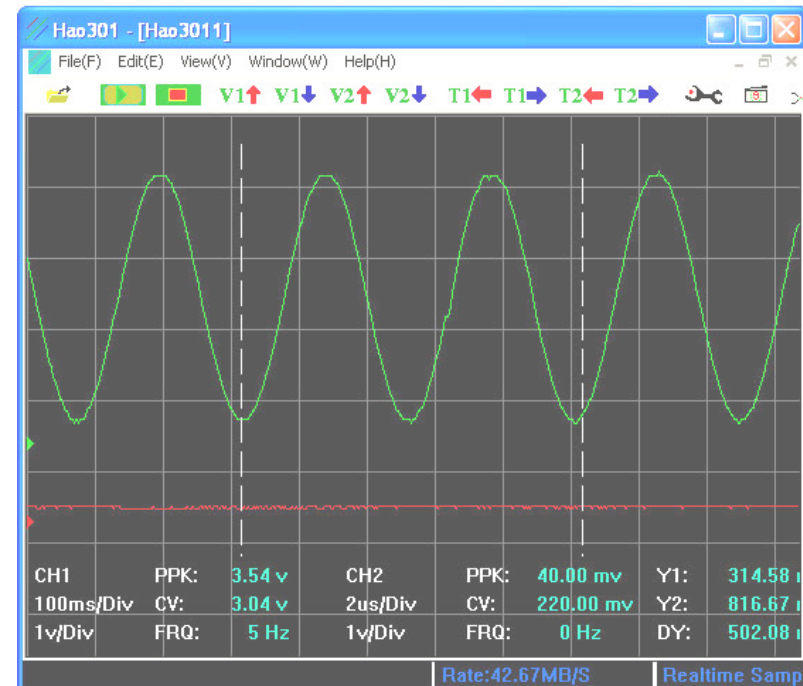
* **Adafruit Occidentalis v0.2** image support the TMP102 and RTC DS1307 if you need this driver, you can choose this.

The image can be download from

<http://learn.adafruit.com/adafruit-raspberry-pi-educational-linux-distro/occidentalis-v0-dot-2>

* MCP4725 Digital to Analog Converter but our address are "60" all the sample can Download from our web site.

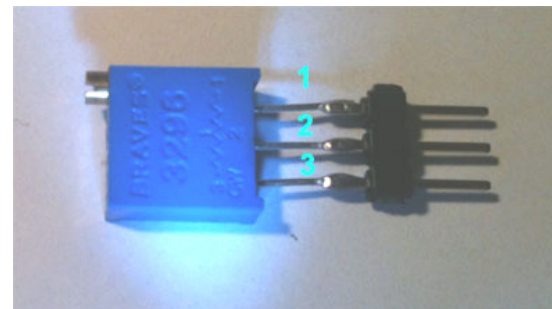
<http://learn.adafruit.com/mcp4725-12-bit-dac-with-raspberry-pi>
JP11 for analog output JP11 pin 1,2 (AOUT, GND)



* **ADS1015 12bit Analog-to-Digital Converter**
demo 12 bit 4 channel input ads1015-49.py at address "49"

J7 INPUT (AIN0, AIN1, AIN2, AIN3, GND, 3V3)

AIN0, AIN1, AIN2, AIN3 connect to **trimpot 10K OHM** pin 2
pin1 3v3 pin3 GND




```

COM53 - PuTTY
root@raspberrypi:~# i2cdetect -y 1
    0  1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9  a  b  c  d  e  f
00:  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --
10:  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  18  --  --  --  --  --  --  --
20: 20  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --
30:  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --
40:  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  48 49  --  --  --  --  --  --
50: 50  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --
60: 60  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  68  --  --  --  --  --  --
70:  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --  --

root@raspberrypi:~# /opt/owfs/bin/owserver --i2c=/dev/i2c-1:all
root@raspberrypi:~# /opt/owfs/bin/owdir
/28.4535EC040000
/bus.0
/uncached
/settings
/system
/statistics
/structure
/simultaneous
/alarm
root@raspberrypi:~# /opt/owfs/bin/owread /bus.0/interface/settings/name
DS2482-100root@raspberrypi:~#
root@raspberrypi:~#

```

18 -> DS2482-100 I2C 1-Wire bridge chip
/28.4535EC040000 - Connect & Detect DALLAS 18B20P TEMP Sensor

```

root@berry:~# /opt/owfs/bin/owserver --i2c=/dev/i2c-0:ALL
root@berry:~# /opt/owfs/bin/owdir

```

It appears that OWServer has found 1 1-wire busses, exactly what we're expecting to happen.

Lets see if we can get some more details.

Which chip on the breakout board is bus.0

```

root@berry:~# /opt/owfs/bin/owread /bus.0/interface/settings/name
DS2482-100

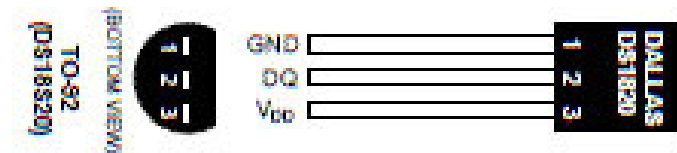
```

How about the i2c addresses of each bus entry. bus.0

```

root@berry:~# /opt/owfs/bin/owread /bus.0/interface/settings/address
/dev/i2c-0:18

```



Installation of the OWFS (One Wire File System)

First you need to install the following packages:

`sudo apt-get update`

`sudo apt-get install automake autoconf autotools-dev gcc-4.7 libtool libusb-dev libfuse-dev swig python2.6-dev tcl8.4-dev php5-dev i2c-tools`

If prompted answer Yes on any questions during the install.

Download the latest version of OWFS to your usr/src directory

`cd /usr/src`

`sudo wget -O owfs-`

`latest.tgz` <http://sourceforge.net/projects/owfs/files/latest/download>

Unpack with the following command:

`sudo tar xzvf owfs-latest.tgz`

Next you must configure OWFS: (replace X.XXXX with the version number you downloaded)

`cd owfs-X.XXXX`

`sudo ./configure`

If everything is correct, you should get a result like this:

Current configuration:

Deployment location: /opt/owfs

Compile-time options:

Caching is enabled

USB is DISABLED

etc.

Next you need to compile OWFS which will take approx. 30 minutes with the following command:

`sudo make`

Next install OWFS which will take a few minutes

`sudo make install`

Once the installation has completed you need to create a mountpoint for the 1wire folder:

```
sudo mkdir /mnt/1wire
```

In order to use the 1wire devices without root privileges you have to change the FUSE settings, edit the fuse configuration file with:

```
sudo nano /etc/fuse.conf
```

Update this line: #user_allow_other and remove the # from the start, then save your changes

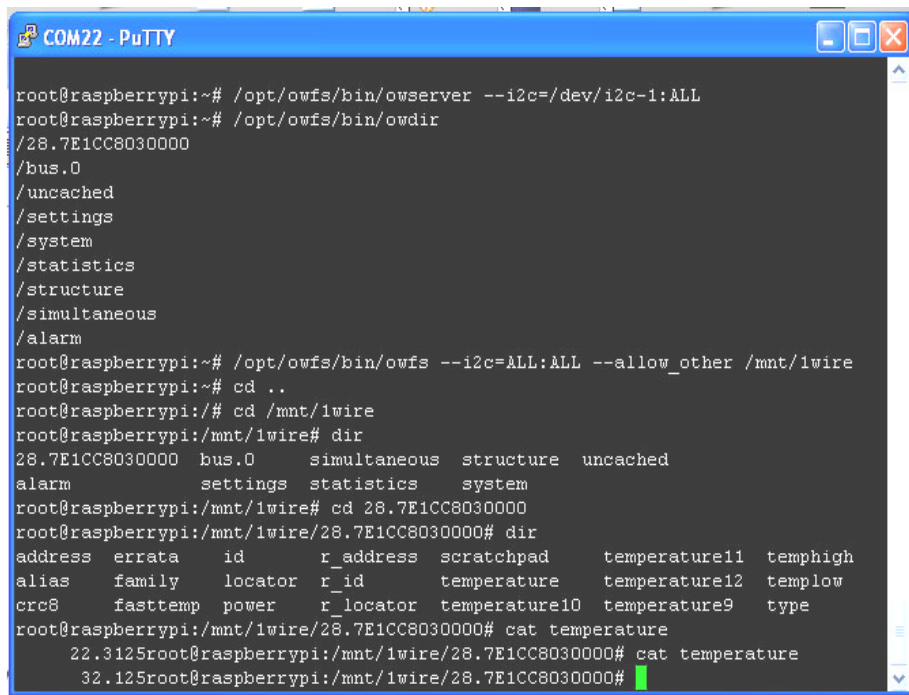
You can now start using OWFS to access your i2c devices and any connected sensors:

```
sudo /opt/owfs/bin/owfs --i2c=ALL:ALL --allow_other /mnt/1wire/
```

Using a terminal window navigate to the /mnt/1wire/ directory and use the ls command to list all connected devices.

If you have a temperature sensor connected you should have a folder starting with 28.xxxxxx

cd into this folder and then enter cat temperature to read the temperature of the sensor.



```
COM22 - PuTTY
root@raspberrypi:~# /opt/owfs/bin/owserver --i2c=/dev/i2c-1:ALL
root@raspberrypi:~# /opt/owfs/bin/owdir
/28.7E1CC8030000
/bus.0
/uncached
/settings
/system
/statistics
/structure
/simultaneous
/alarm
root@raspberrypi:~# /opt/owfs/bin/owfs --i2c=ALL:ALL --allow_other /mnt/1wire
root@raspberrypi:~# cd ..
root@raspberrypi:/# cd /mnt/1wire
root@raspberrypi:/mnt/1wire# dir
28.7E1CC8030000 bus.0 simultaneous structure uncached
alarm settings statistics system
root@raspberrypi:/mnt/1wire# cd 28.7E1CC8030000
root@raspberrypi:/mnt/1wire/28.7E1CC8030000# dir
address errata id r_address scratchpad temperature11 temphigh
alias family locator r_id temperature temperature12 templow
crc8 fasttemp power r_locator temperature10 temperature9 type
root@raspberrypi:/mnt/1wire/28.7E1CC8030000# cat temperature
22.3125root@raspberrypi:/mnt/1wire/28.7E1CC8030000# cat temperature
32.125root@raspberrypi:/mnt/1wire/28.7E1CC8030000#
```

```
cat temperature -- 22.312 & 32.125
```

```
/opt/owfs/bin/owserver --i2c=/dev/i2c-1:all
```

```
/opt/owfs/bin/owdir
```

Will display all 1-wire information in your system

To keep Rs-Pi USB Hub board working properly, you need make sure the Vcc input for Rs-Pi above 4.75V, JP3 pin 1 Vcc, pin4 GND

<https://pypi.python.org/pypi/RPi.GPIO> GPIO library

GPIO library - RPi.GPIO-0.5.3a.tar.gz

Install python , library and run the test program

```
# sudo apt-get install python-dev
```

```
# wget http://www.pridopia.co.uk/pi-pgm/RPi.GPIO-0.5.3a.tar.gz
```

```
# gunzip RPi.GPIO-0.5.3a.tar.gz
```

```
# tar -xvf RPi.GPIO-0.5.3a.tar
```

```
# cd RPi.GPIO-0.5.3a
```

```
# sudo python setup.py install
```

```
# sudo python xxx.py ( xxx is your python program name)
```

New Pridopia scratch interface software you can download from our web site

<http://www.pridopia.co.uk/rs-pi-set-scratch.html>

Package Content

- 1x Rs-Pi USB Hub & I2C AD/DA -1-wire board
- 1x USB to MINI USB hub input cable (for USB Hub input & Power input)
- 1x CR1220 3V Battery
- 1x Manual