

I2cDiscreteloExpander

v3.0.1

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Contents

| | | |
|----------|---|-----------|
| 1 | Arduino library for TI PCF8575C 16-bit I2C I/O expander. | 1 |
| 2 | Optional Functions List (Troubleshooting) | 3 |
| 3 | Required Functions List | 3 |
| 4 | Class Index | 4 |
| 4.1 | Class List | 4 |
| 5 | Class Documentation | 4 |
| 5.1 | I2cDiscreteloExpander Class Reference | 4 |
| 5.1.1 | Detailed Description | 5 |
| 5.1.2 | Constructor & Destructor Documentation | 5 |
| 5.1.3 | Member Function Documentation | 6 |
| 6 | Example Documentation | 11 |
| 6.1 | examples/BareMinimum/BareMinimum.ino | 11 |
| 6.2 | examples/MultipleDevices/MultipleDevices.ino | 12 |
| | Index | 15 |

1 Arduino library for TI PCF8575C 16-bit I2C I/O expander.

Version

3.0.1

Date

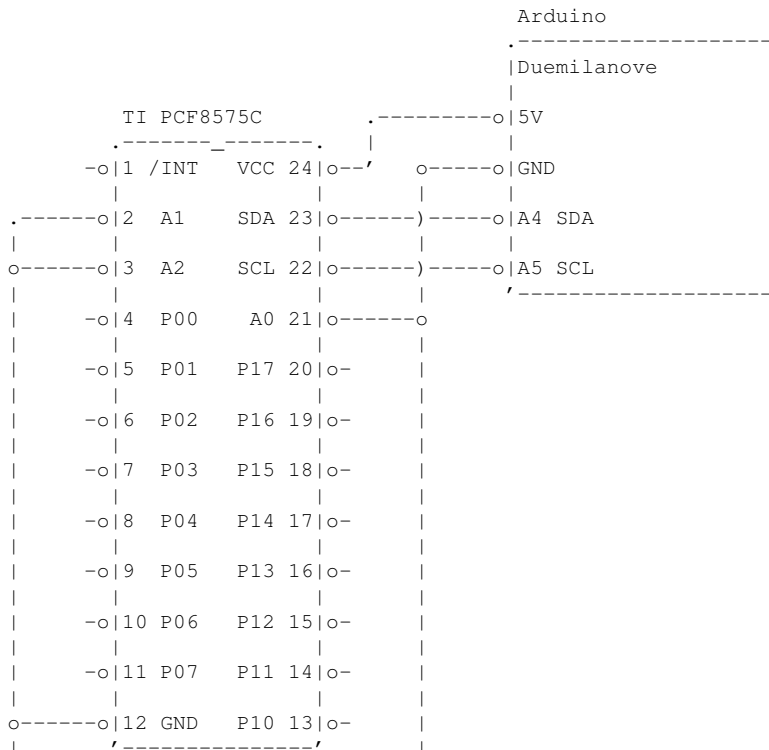
13 Sep 2016

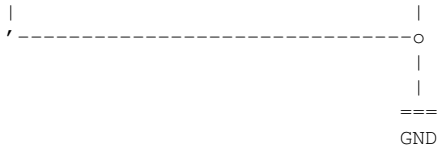
Source Code Repository<https://github.com/4-20ma/I2cDiscreteIoExpander>**Programming Style Guidelines**<http://geosoft.no/development/cppstyle.html>**Features**

The PCF8575C provides general-purpose remote I/O expansion for most microcontroller families via the I2C interface serial clock (SCL) and serial data (SDA).

The device features a 16-bit quasi-bidirectional input/output (I/O) port (P07..P00, P17..P10), including latched outputs with high-current drive capability for directly driving LEDs. Each quasi-bidirectional I/O can be used as an input or output without the use of a data-direction control signal. At power on, the I/Os are in 3-state mode. The strong pullup to VCC allows fast-rising edges into heavily loaded outputs. This device turns on when an output is written high and is switched off by the negative edge of SCL. The I/Os should be high before being used as inputs. After power on, as all the I/Os are set to 3-state, all of them can be used as inputs. Any change in setting of the I/Os as either inputs or outputs can be done with the write mode. If a high is applied externally to an I/O that has been written earlier to low, a large current (IOL) flows to GND.

The fixed I2C address of the PCF8575C (0x20) is the same as the PCF8575, PCF8574, PCA9535, and PCA9555, allowing up to eight of these devices, in any combination, to share the same I2C bus or SMBus.

Schematic

**Caveats**

Arduino 1.0 or later is required.

Support

Please [submit an issue](#) for all questions, bug reports, and feature requests. Email requests will be politely redirected to the issue tracker so others may contribute to the discussion and requestors get a more timely response.

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2 Optional Functions List (Troubleshooting)

Member `I2cDiscreteloExpander::getAddress ()`

This function is for testing and troubleshooting.

3 Required Functions List

Member `I2cDiscreteloExpander::digitalRead ()`

Call this from within `loop ()` in order to read from device.

Member `I2cDiscreteloExpander::digitalWrite (uint16_t)`

Call this from within `loop ()` in order to write to device.

Member `I2cDiscreteloExpander::getPorts ()`

Call this from within `loop ()` to retrieve ports.

Member `I2cDiscreteloExpander::I2cDiscreteloExpander (uint8_t)`

Call this to construct `I2cDiscreteloExpander` object.

4 Class Index

4.1 Class List

Here are the classes, structs, unions and interfaces with brief descriptions:

[I2cDiscreteloExpander](#)

4

5 Class Documentation

5.1 I2cDiscreteloExpander Class Reference

Public Member Functions

- [I2cDiscreteloExpander](#) (uint8_t)
Constructor.
- uint8_t [digitalRead](#) ()
Retrieve discrete values from device.
- uint8_t [digitalWrite](#) (uint16_t)
Write discrete values to device.
- uint8_t [getAddress](#) ()
Retrieve device address.
- uint16_t [getPorts](#) ()
Retrieve ports 1 (P17..P10), 0 (P07..P00).
- void [enableBitwiseInversion](#) ()
Enable bitwise inversion.
- void [disableBitwiseInversion](#) ()
Disable bitwise inversion.
- bool [isInverted](#) ()
Indicate whether bitwise inversion is enabled.

Private Attributes

- uint8_t [address_](#)
Device address as defined by pins A2, A1, A0.
- uint16_t [ports_](#)
Storage object for [I2cDiscreteloExpander](#) ports 1 (P17..P10), 0 (P07..P00).
- bool [shouldInvert_](#)
Flag indicating whether bits are to be inverted before read/write (false=don't invert, true=invert).

Static Private Attributes

- static const uint8_t [BASE_ADDRESS_](#) = 0x20
Factory pre-set slave address.

Related Functions

(Note that these are not member functions.)

- static const uint8_t `TWI_SUCCESS` = 0
I2C/TWI success (transaction was successful).
- static const uint8_t `TWI_DEVICE_NACK` = 2
I2C/TWI device not present (address sent, NACK received).
- static const uint8_t `TWI_DATA_NACK` = 3
I2C/TWI data not received (data sent, NACK received).
- static const uint8_t `TWI_ERROR` = 4
I2C/TWI other error.

5.1.1 Detailed Description

Examples:

[examples/BareMinimum/BareMinimum.ino](#), and [examples/MultipleDevices/MultipleDevices.ino](#).

5.1.2 Constructor & Destructor Documentation

5.1.2.1 I2cDiscreteIoExpander()

```
I2cDiscreteIoExpander::I2cDiscreteIoExpander (
    uint8_t address )
```

Constructor.

Assigns device address, resets storage object, enables bitwise inversion.

Required Function Call this to construct `I2cDiscreteIoExpander` object.

Usage:

```
...
I2cDiscreteIoExpander exampleA(1);           // device with address 1
I2cDiscreteIoExpander exampleB[2] = { 2, 3 }; // devices with addresses 2, 3
I2cDiscreteIoExpander exampleC[2] = { I2cDiscreteIoExpander(4),
    I2cDiscreteIoExpander(5) }; // alternate constructor syntax; devices with addresses 4,
    5
I2cDiscreteIoExpander exampleD[8] = { 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 }; // addresses 0..7
...
```

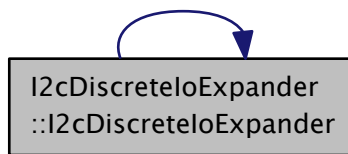
This is an overloaded member function, provided for convenience. It differs from the above function only in what argument(s) it accepts.

Assigns device address, resets storage object, enables bitwise inversion.

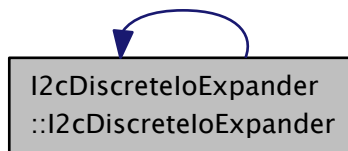
Usage:

```
...  
I2cDiscreteIoExpander device;      // implies device address 0  
...  
  
44 {  
45     address_ = address & 0b111;  
46     ports_ = 0;  
47     shouldInvert_ = true;  
48 }
```

Here is the call graph for this function:



Here is the caller graph for this function:



5.1.3 Member Function Documentation

5.1.3.1 digitalRead()

```
uint8_t I2cDiscreteIoExpander::digitalRead ( )
```

Retrieve discrete values from device.

Required Function Call this from within `loop()` in order to read from device.

Return values

| | |
|---|--|
| 0 | success |
| 1 | length too long for buffer |
| 2 | address send, NACK received (device not on bus) |
| 3 | data send, NACK received |
| 4 | other twi error (lost bus arbitration, bus error, ...) |

Usage:

```

...
I2cDiscreteIoExpander device;
...
uint8_t status = device.digitalRead();
if (TWI_SUCCESS == status)
{
    // do something with device.getPorts()
}
...

```

Examples:

[examples/BareMinimum/BareMinimum.ino](#), and [examples/MultipleDevices/MultipleDevices.ino](#).

```

88 {
89     uint8_t hi, lo, status;
90
91     Wire.beginTransaction(BASE_ADDRESS_ | address_);
92     status = Wire.endTransmission();
93
94     if (TWI_SUCCESS == status)
95     {
96         if (Wire.requestFrom(BASE_ADDRESS_ | address_, 2) == 2)
97         {
98             lo = Wire.read();
99             hi = Wire.read();
100             ports_ = shouldInvert_ ? word(~hi, ~lo) : word(hi, lo);
101         }
102         else
103         {
104             return TWI_ERROR;
105         }
106     }
107
108     return status;
109 }

```

5.1.3.2 digitalWrite()

```

uint8_t I2cDiscreteIoExpander::digitalWrite (
    uint16_t ports )

```

Write discrete values to device.

Required Function Call this from within `loop()` in order to write to device.

Parameters

| | |
|--------------|---|
| <i>ports</i> | word to be written to device (0x0000..0xFFFF) |
|--------------|---|

Return values

| | |
|---|--|
| 0 | success |
| 1 | length too long for buffer |
| 2 | address send, NACK received (device not on bus) |
| 3 | data send, NACK received |
| 4 | other twi error (lost bus arbitration, bus error, ...) |

Usage:

```

...
I2cDiscreteIoExpander device;
...
uint8_t status = device.digitalWrite(0xFFFF);
if (TWI_SUCCESS == status)
{
    // do something
}
...

```

Examples:

[examples/BareMinimum/BareMinimum.ino](#), and [examples/MultipleDevices/MultipleDevices.ino](#).

```

133 {
134     ports_ = shouldInvert_ ? ~ports : ports;
135     Wire.beginTransmission(BASE_ADDRESS_ | address_);
136     Wire.write(lowByte(ports_));
137     Wire.write(highByte(ports_));
138     // Wire.write(lowByte(shouldInvert_ ? ~ports_ : ports_));
139     // Wire.write(highByte(shouldInvert_ ? ~ports_ : ports_));
140
141     return Wire.endTransmission();
142 }

```

5.1.3.3 getAddress()

```
uint8_t I2cDiscreteIoExpander::getAddress ( )
```

Retrieve device address.

Optional Function (Troubleshooting) This function is for testing and troubleshooting.

Returns

address of device (0..7)

Usage:

```
...  
I2cDiscreteIoExpander device;  
...  
address = device.getAddress();  
...
```

Examples:

[examples/BareMinimum/BareMinimum.ino](#).

```
157 {  
158     return address_;  
159 }
```

5.1.3.4 getPorts()

```
uint16_t I2cDiscreteIoExpander::getPorts ( )
```

Retrieve ports 1 (P17..P10), 0 (P07..P00).

Required Function Call this from within `loop()` to retrieve ports.

Returns

ports of device (0x0000..0xFFFF)

Usage:

```
...  
I2cDiscreteIoExpander device;  
...  
ports = device.getPorts();  
...
```

Examples:

[examples/BareMinimum/BareMinimum.ino](#).

```
174 {  
175     return ports_;  
176 }
```

5.1.3.5 enableBitwiseInversion()

```
void I2cDiscreteIoExpander::enableBitwiseInversion ( )
```

Enable bitwise inversion.

All bits will be inverted prior to future read/write operations.

Usage:

```
...  
I2cDiscreteIoExpander device;  
...  
device.enableBitwiseInversion();    // bits will now be inverted  
...
```

See also

[I2cDiscreteIoExpander::disableBitwiseInversion\(\)](#)
[I2cDiscreteIoExpander::isInverted\(\)](#)

```
192 {  
193     ports_ = shouldInvert_ ? ports_ : ~ports_;  
194     shouldInvert_ = true;  
195 }
```

5.1.3.6 disableBitwiseInversion()

```
void I2cDiscreteIoExpander::disableBitwiseInversion ( )
```

Disable bitwise inversion.

Bits will not be inverted prior to future read/write operations.

Usage:

```
...  
I2cDiscreteIoExpander device;  
...  
device.disableBitwiseInversion();    // bits will no longer be inverted  
...
```

See also

[I2cDiscreteIoExpander::enableBitwiseInversion\(\)](#)
[I2cDiscreteIoExpander::isInverted\(\)](#)

```
211 {  
212     ports_ = shouldInvert_ ? ~ports_ : ports_;  
213     shouldInvert_ = false;  
214 }
```

5.1.3.7 isInverted()

```
bool I2cDiscreteIoExpander::isInverted ( )
```

Indicate whether bitwise inversion is enabled.

Returns

status of bitwise inversion (false=not inverted, true=inverted)

Usage:

```
...
I2cDiscreteIoExpander device;
...
if (device.isInverted())
{
    // do something
}
...
```

See also

[I2cDiscreteIoExpander::enableBitwiseInversion\(\)](#)
[I2cDiscreteIoExpander::disableBitwiseInversion\(\)](#)

```
233 {
234     return shouldInvert_;
235 }
```

The documentation for this class was generated from the following files:

- I2cDiscreteIoExpander.h
- I2cDiscreteIoExpander.cpp

6 Example Documentation

6.1 examples/BareMinimum/BareMinimum.ino

```
/*

BareMinimum.ino - example using I2cDiscreteIoExpander library

Library:: I2cDiscreteIoExpander
Author:: Doc Walker <4-20ma@wvfans.net>

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```

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```

*/

#include <Wire.h>
#include <I2cDiscreteIoExpander.h>

// instantiate I2cDiscreteIoExpander object
I2cDiscreteIoExpander device;

void setup()
{
    // initialize i2c interface
    Wire.begin();

    // initialize serial interface
    Serial.begin(19200);
}

void loop()
{
    uint8_t status;
    static uint16_t i;

    // display device information on serial console
    Serial.print("Loop ");
    Serial.print(++i, DEC);
    Serial.print(", address ");
    Serial.print(device.getAddress(), DEC);
    Serial.print(", ");

    // attempt to write 16-bit word
    status = device.digitalWrite(i);
    if (TWI_SUCCESS == status)
    {
        // display success information on serial console
        Serial.print("write 0x");
        Serial.print(i, HEX);
        Serial.print(", ");
    }
    else
    {
        // display error information on serial console
        Serial.print("write error ");
        Serial.print(status, DEC);
        Serial.print(", ");
    }

    // attempt to read 16-bit word
    status = device.digitalRead();
    if (TWI_SUCCESS == status)
    {
        // display success information on serial console
        Serial.print("read 0x");
        Serial.print(device.getPorts(), HEX);
        Serial.println(".");
    }
    else
    {
        // display error information on serial console
        Serial.print("read error ");
        Serial.print(status, DEC);
        Serial.println(".");
    }

    delay(1000);
}

```

6.2 examples/MultipleDevices/MultipleDevices.ino

```

/*

```

```

MultipleDevices.ino - example using I2cDiscreteIoExpander library

Library:: I2cDiscreteIoExpander
Author:: Doc Walker <4-20ma@wvfans.net>

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limitations under the License.

*/

#include <Wire.h>
#include <I2cDiscreteIoExpander.h>

// instantiate I2cDiscreteIoExpander objects
// device addresses purposely out of order to illustrate constructor
I2cDiscreteIoExpander device[8] = { 6, 4, 2, 0, 1, 3, 5, 7 };

void setup()
{
    // initialize i2c interface
    Wire.begin();

    // initialize serial interface
    Serial.begin(19200);
}

void loop()
{
    uint8_t status, i;
    static uint16_t j;

    // loop to write/read each device
    for (i = 0; i < 8; i++)
    {
        // display device information on serial console
        Serial.print("Loop ");
        Serial.print(j, DEC);
        Serial.print(", device[");
        Serial.print(i, DEC);
        Serial.print("], address ");
        Serial.print(device[i].getAddress(), DEC);
        Serial.print(", ");

        // attempt to write 16-bit word
        status = device[i].digitalWrite(j);
        if (TWI_SUCCESS == status)
        {
            // display success information on serial console
            Serial.print("write 0x");
            Serial.print(j, HEX);
            Serial.print(", ");
        }
        else
        {
            // display error information on serial console
            Serial.print("write error ");
            Serial.print(status, DEC);
            Serial.print(", ");
        }

        // attempt to read 16-bit word
        status = device[i].digitalRead();
        if (TWI_SUCCESS == status)
        {
            // display success information on serial console
            Serial.print("read 0x");

```

```
        Serial.print(device[i].getPorts(), HEX);
        Serial.println(".");
    }
    else
    {
        // display error information on serial console
        Serial.print("read error ");
        Serial.print(status, DEC);
        Serial.println(".");
    }
}

j++;
Serial.println("- - - - -");
delay(1000);
}
```

Index

digitalRead

I2cDiscreteloExpander, [6](#)

digitalWrite

I2cDiscreteloExpander, [7](#)

disableBitwiseInversion

I2cDiscreteloExpander, [10](#)

enableBitwiseInversion

I2cDiscreteloExpander, [9](#)

getAddress

I2cDiscreteloExpander, [8](#)

getPorts

I2cDiscreteloExpander, [9](#)

I2cDiscreteloExpander, [4](#)

digitalRead, [6](#)

digitalWrite, [7](#)

disableBitwiseInversion, [10](#)

enableBitwiseInversion, [9](#)

getAddress, [8](#)

getPorts, [9](#)

I2cDiscreteloExpander, [5](#)

isInverted, [10](#)

isInverted

I2cDiscreteloExpander, [10](#)