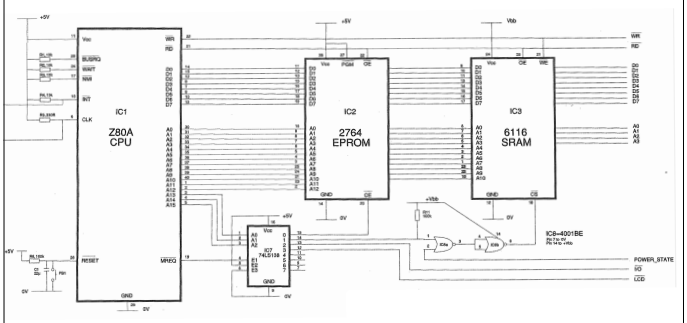
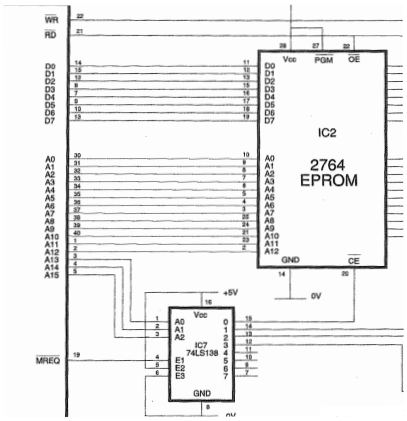
Parallell “buss”



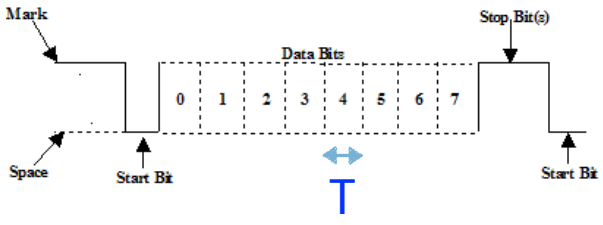
(Electronics World)

Parallell “buss”



(Electronics World)

RS232

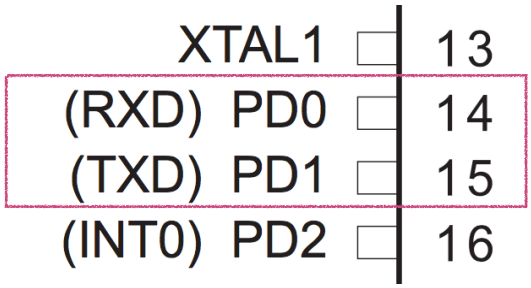


T

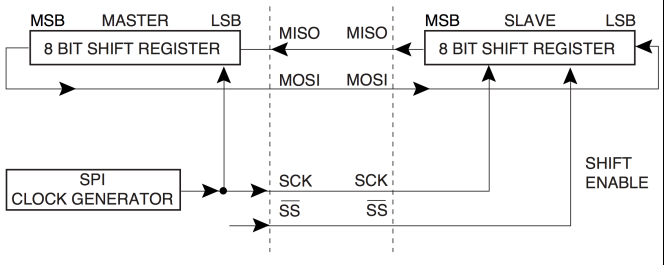
Baud rate = 1/T

(wcscnet.com)

RS232 – ATMEga16A

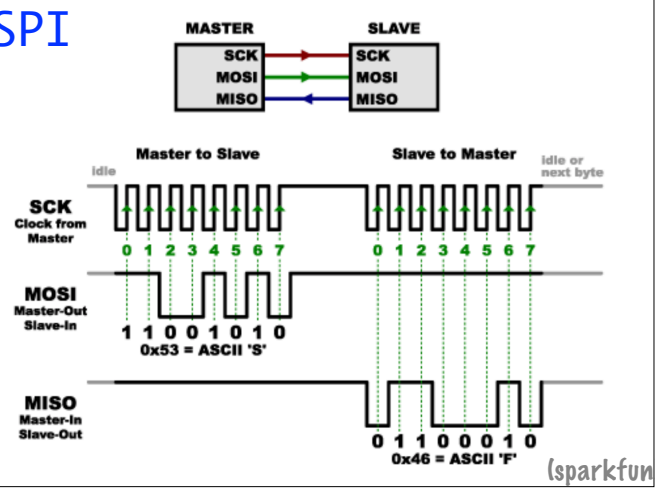


SPI – Serial Peripheral Interface



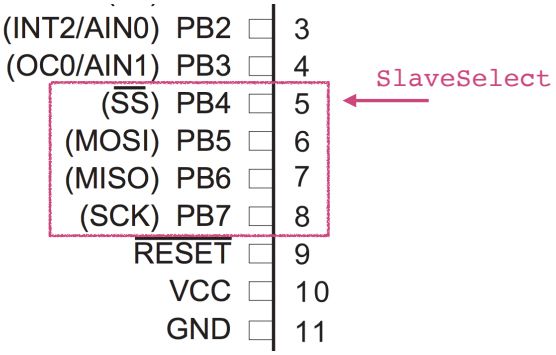
(atmel.com)

SPI

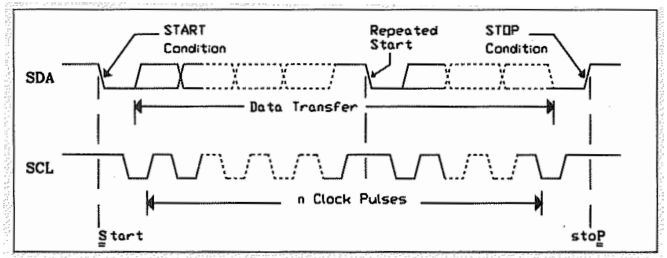


(sparkfun

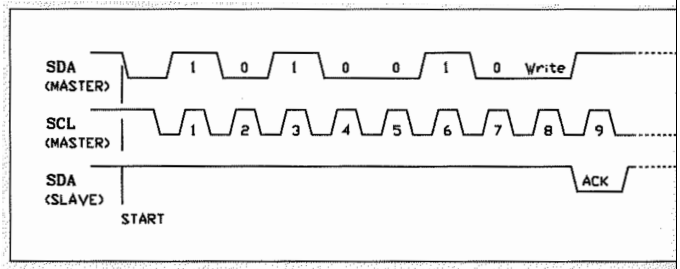
SPI – ATMega16A



I2C/TWI – Two Wire Interface

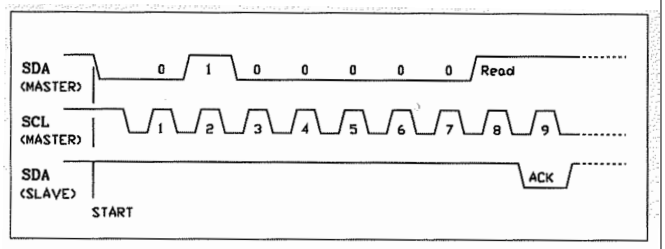


Start and stop conditions shows the relationship of the start, repeated start and stop conditions on the SDA lead with reference to the SCL Lead. The repeated start condition is used when a master needs to retain control of the bus during a combined write/read transfer, for example, when accessing a memory device. (Electronics World)



Addressing a slave receiver. Shows waveform to write to slave address A0. (Eprom PCF8582). Note that the SDA lead is low (write) during the 8th SCL clock pulse. The ACK signal, during the 9th SCL clock pulse is generated by the slave.

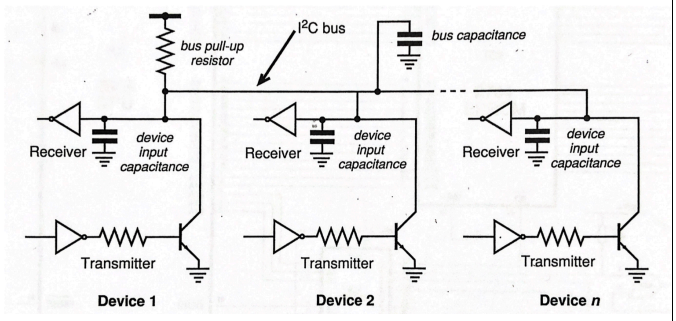
(Electronics World)



Addressing a slave transmitter. Shows waveform to read from slave address 40 (8-bit I/O PCF8574). Note that the SDA lead is high (read) during the 8th SCL clock pulse.

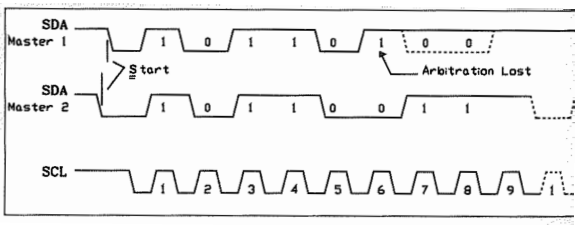
(Electronics World)

I2C/TWI – Elektriskt



(Electronics World)

I2C/TWI – Bus Arbitration



(Electronics World)

I2C/TWI – ATMega16A