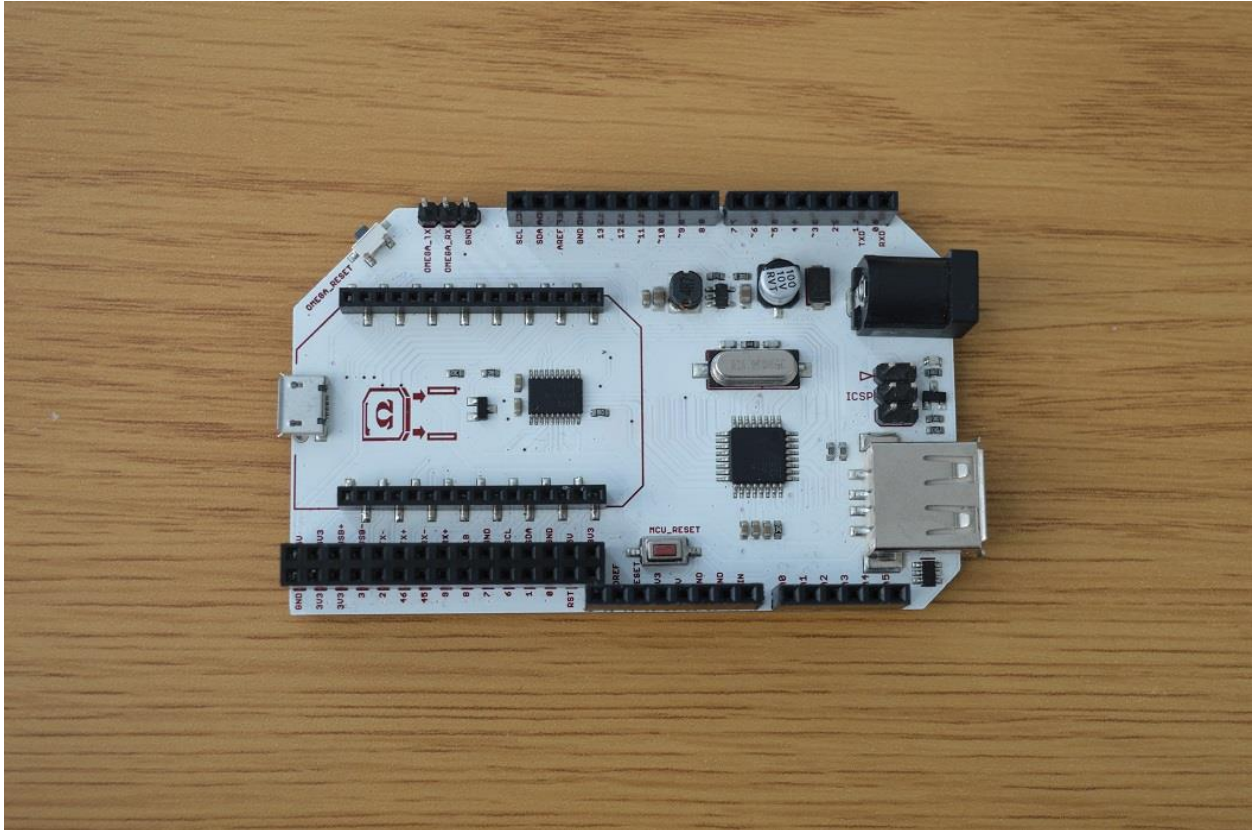


Arduino Dock 2

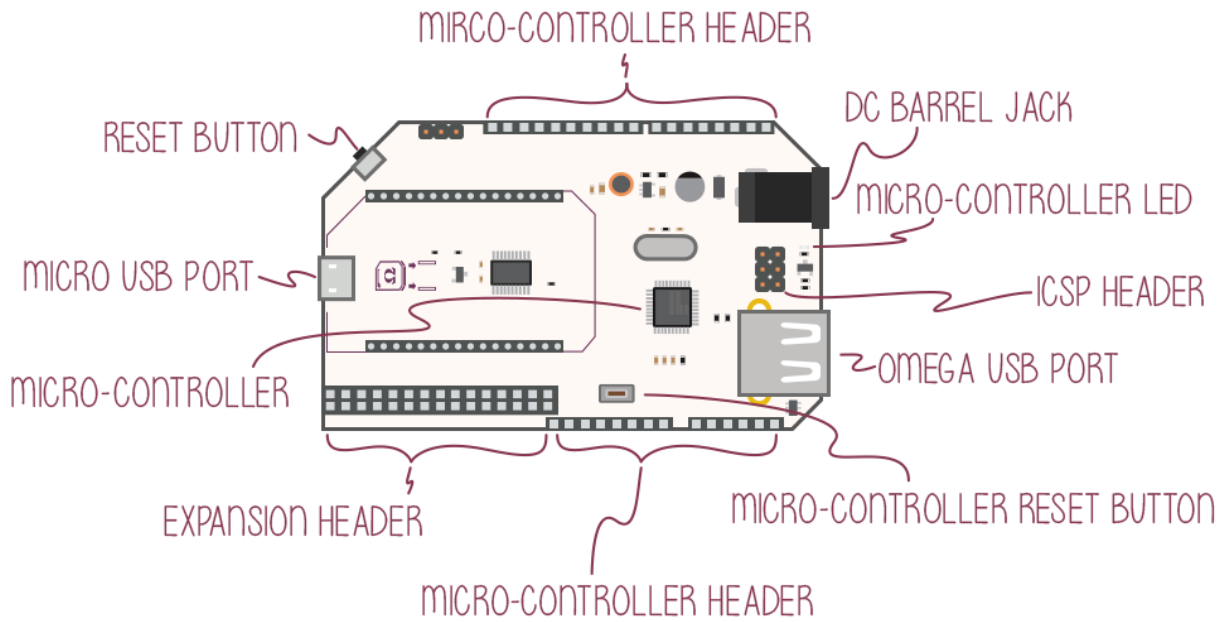
The Arduino Dock 2 is our supercharged version of an Arduino Uno R3 board. These two boards share the same microcontroller, the ATmel ATmega328P microcontroller (MCU), and have identical pin layouts. This allows you to use any Arduino shields that you've used with the Arduino Uno R3 with the Arduino Dock and the Omega.



The Omega can program the microcontroller while connected to the board. This means you can wirelessly connect to the Omega, and then program the MCU for a wireless Arduino experience!

The Hardware

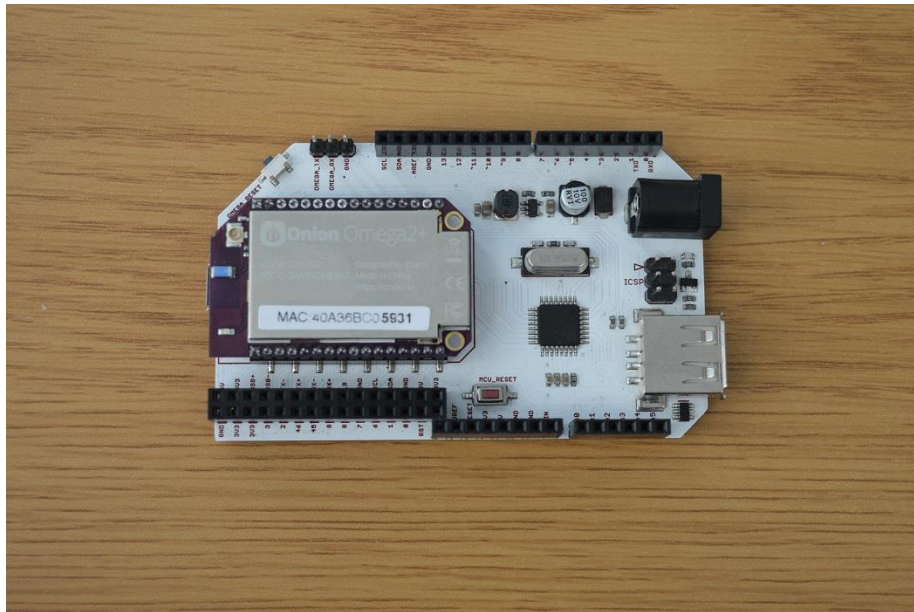
The Arduino Dock includes an In-Circuit Serial Programming (ICSP) header to break out the SPI pins which can be used to program the Arduino Dock's microcontroller with an external programmer. Additionally, there is a USB-host port that is connected to the Omega which can be used for any sort of USB type application.



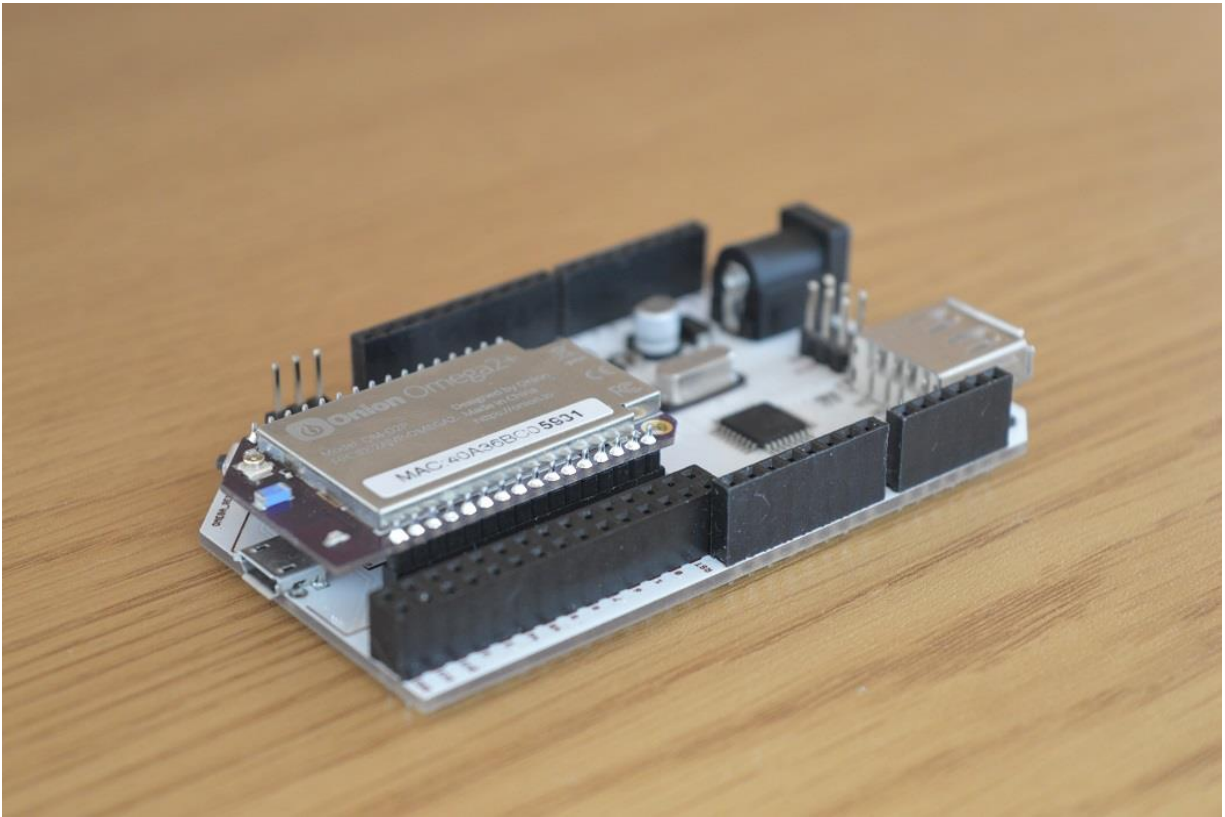
You can power the dock using a microUSB connection, or using the DC Barrel jack.

Connecting an Omega

To connect an Omega to the Arduino Dock, line up the Omega's edges with the purple lines on the Arduino Dock's as demonstrated below:



Make sure your Omega is pushed all the way down as demonstrated in the picture below:



You may need to line up the pins with the holes before pressing the Omega into the Dock.

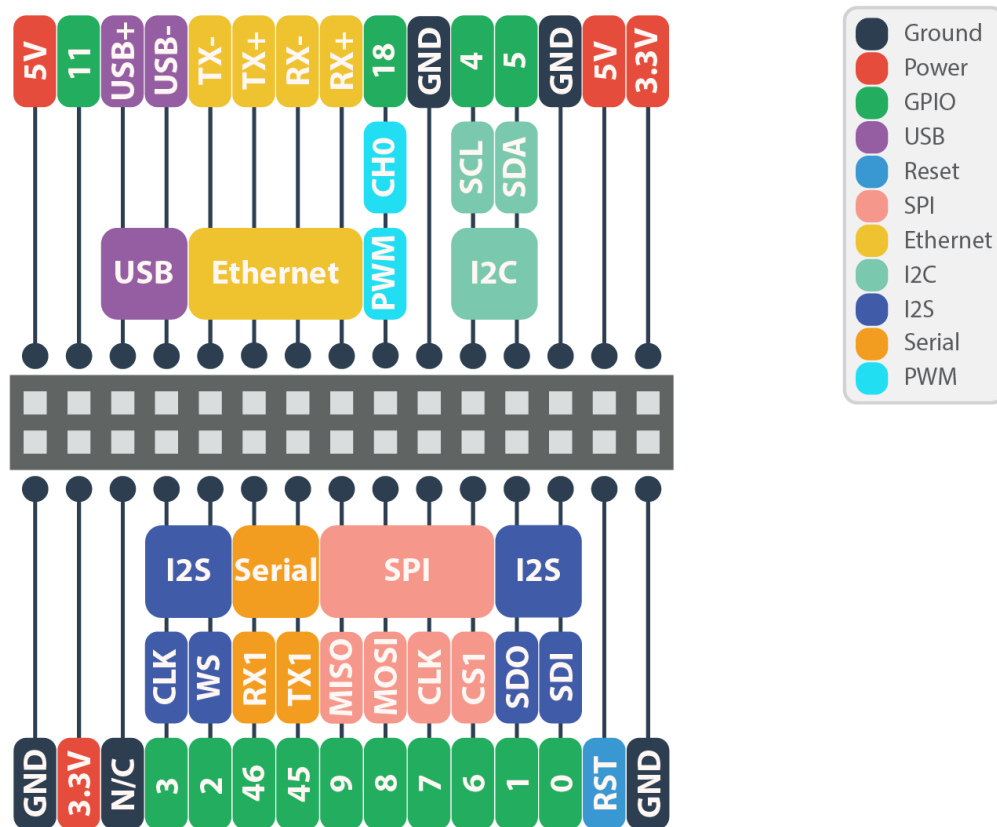
The Expansion Header

The Expansion Header is a convenient tool that gives you easy access to the Omega's GPIOs, and allows you to connect Onion Expansions directly. The Expansion Header is labelled to show you what GPIO is connected to each header.

It follows the same layout as the Expansion Header found on the Expansion Dock and Power Dock.

Note: If you own an Omega2 or Omega2+ and intend to use the PWM expansion with a DC power supply, please take note there is likely to be a short circuit between the barrel jack and the metal case of the Omega itself. We recommend inserting a thin plastic sheet between the expansion and the omega to break this short. For more information, see the [PWM Expansion](#) article.

The pinout diagram below shows the Expansion Header's connections and the possible multiplexing options:



By default, the Serial, SPI, and I2C pins implement these communication protocols and cannot be used as GPIOs. Similarly, the I2S and PWM pins are set to GPIO mode by default.

To learn more on changing the functionality of the Omega's pins, see the [Multiplexing GPIOs section](#) of our article on the Omega's GPIOs.

The ATmega Headers

The ATmega headers are a breakout of the ATmega's pins. They are arranged and spaced in the exact same way as an Arduino Uno R3, so all your Arduino Shields are compatible. These pins are also labelled for your convenience.

Note: Remember that the ATmega runs on 5V, and therefore it reads 5V as logical high.

Reset button

The Reset Button on the Dock is connected directly to the Omega's Reset GPIO. Pressing this button do one of two things: reboot, or factory restore.

Reboot

Momentarily pressing the reset button and letting go will initiate a reboot of the Omega OS.

Factory Restore

Pressing and **holding** the reset button for **10 seconds then releasing** will trigger a factory restore.

Warning: This will reset your Omega to the default filesystem of the last firmware update, **this will delete ALL of your data!**

Micro-Controller Reset Button

In addition to the Omega's reset button, the Arduino Dock 2 comes with a microcontroller reset button. This button can be used to reset the ATmega chip whenever you'd like. This will **NOT** reset the Omega.

Omega USB Port

The Omega's USB Port can be used to connect to all sorts of devices, namely a USB storage device to extend the storage space of your Omega. The USB port supports USB 2.0, and is a type A connector.

Omega to ATmega MCU Connections

The Arduino Dock is designed to make the on-board microcontroller the Omega's helper and co-processor. So it was important to include a few key connections between the Omega and the microcontroller.

Since the microcontroller operates at 5V and the Omega operates at 3.3V, the Arduino Dock features a **3.3V to 5V Logic Level converter** for all connections between the microcontroller and the Omega. This allows each device to operate at it's own voltage but still gives them the ability to understand each other.

The table below shows the connections between the Omega and the ATmega Microcontroller:

Omega Pin	ATmega Pin
UART1	Serial Pins
I2C	I2C
GPIO 15	SPI SCK

Omega Pin	ATmega Pin
GPIO 16	SPI MOSI
GPIO 17	SPI MISO
GPIO 19	Reset

The purposes of these connections are covered in the subsections below.

UART Connection

The UART connection is used to provide two-way communication between the Omega and the ATmega MCU. The ATmega's serial port is connected to the Omega's **UART1** serial port.

See the article on [Communicating with Serial Devices](#) for more info.

I2C

The I2C connection provides I2C connectivity between the Omega and the ATmega. In most cases, the Omega is set up as the master, and the ATmega as the slave.

This is useful when using 5V I2C devices. Plug them into the ATmega's I2C pins and the Omega will be able to read them thanks to the on-board logic level shifter.

See the article on [Communicating with I2C Devices](#) for more info.

SPI and Reset Connection

The four SPI connections are used to upload the ATmega with sketches using your Omega. See the article on [Flashing the Arduino Dock's Microcontroller](#) for more info.

The reset connection is used to reset the ATmega chip. This can be done using the reset button, or using the Omega's GPIO 19.

Mechanical Drawings

We've made available a detailed [diagram](#) of the dimensions and geometry of the Arduino Dock 2.

Using the Dock

The Arduino Dock 2 is loaded with features that allow you to use your Omega with the ATmega chip with ease. You can program or reset the micro-controller using the Omega's GPIOs, and even connect to the ATmega's serial port using the Omega's UART.

Programming the Arduino Micro-Controller

Follow the steps in our [Flashing the Microcontroller](#) to learn how to upload sketches (programs) to the Arduino micro-controller onboard the Arduino Dock.

Communicating over UART

The easiest way to get the Arduino Dock MCU and Omega communicating is through serial. There are no fancy protocols, just data being sent back and forth. It's important to remember that the ATmega's serial is connected to UART1 on the Omega.

Take a look at our [Communicating with Serial Devices article](#) for ideas on how to get your Omega communicating with the Arduino Dock's microcontroller!

Communicating with I2C

The Arduino Dock 2 connects the microcontroller's I2C lines to that of the Omega, effectively, adding the microcontroller as a slave to the Omega's I2C bus.

Take a peek at our [Communicating with I2C Devices article](#) for more information on I2C and how the Omega can interact with I2C devices. On the microcontroller side, the [Wire Library](#) can be used to facilitate I2C communication.