# Using The Usci I2c Slave Ti

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Interfacing with SPI I2C ~~14.3(i) - Serial Communication on the MSP430: I2C - Reading One Byte from an I2C Slave~~ ~~USCI module in SPI mode~~

14.3(g) - Serial

Communication on the MSP430: I2C - Writing One Byte to an I2C Slave

Scanning I2C Bus for Slaves

14.3(d) - Serial Communication on the MSP430: I2C - Master Configuration on the MSP430FR2355 *14.3(k)*

*- Serial Communication on the MSP430: I2C - Slave Operation 14.3(j) - Serial Communication on the MSP430: I2C - Reading From a Specific Register Address* ~~14.3(h) - Serial Communication on the MSP430:~~

~~I2C - Writing a Register Addr + 3 Bytes to I2C Slave~~

*I2C communication using pic16f877a microcontroller*

**MSP430F5529 Launchpad USCI I2C SPI Example 1 I2C Slave Transmit demo with ARM and AVR boards**

Arduinos I2C - MasterSlave VideoPROTOCOLS: UART - I2C - SPI - Serial communications #001 52. Arduino for Production! How to Code the I2C/TWI Two Wire Interface Tutorial Part 1 How to configure MSP430 Master

\u0026 Slave(s) for UART and I2C ~~How I2C Communication Works and How To Use It with Arduino~~ *EEVacademy #4 - I²C (I2C) Bit Banging* ~~TI Precision Labs - I2C: Protocol Overview~~ *I2C Part 1 - Using 2 Arduinos* MSP430

Master/Slaves: Transfer Multiple Bytes via I2C \u0026 UART

Electronic Basics #19: I2C and how to use it*I2C Slave Receive demo with ARM and AVR boards* 14.3(b) - Serial Communication on the MSP430:

I2C - Basic Packet Structure

14.3(e) - Serial Communication on the MSP430: I2C - Adafruit PFC8523 Real-Time-Clock I2C Slave

14.3(c) - Serial Communication on the MSP430: I2C - Addressing Slave

Registers*14.2(f) - Serial Communication on the MSP430: SPI - Slave Behavior Project 03 - Understanding Arduino I2C* 14.3(a) - Serial Communication on the MSP430: I2C - What is I-Squared C and why the Resistors?

MSP430 USCI I2C Debugging

*Using The Usci I2c Slave*

1. Check whether or note the bus is free. This can be done using the TI_USCI_I2C_notready function, which returns a number greater than zero if

the bus is busy. The return value is zero when the bus is free. 2. Use TI_USCI_I2C_DMA_transmit function to send an I2C frame. This function has two parameters: the

*Using the USCI I C Master - TI.com*

The two-wire clock control unit can generate an interrupt when a start condition is detected on the two- wire bus. It can also generate wait states by

holding the clock pin low after a start condition is detected, or after the counter overflows. Atmel AVR312: Using the USI Module as a I2C Slave [APPLICATION NOTE] Atmel-2560D-Atmel-2560 -Using-the-USI-Module-as-a-

I2C-Slave_AVR312_Application Note-08/2016.

*AVR312: Using the USI Module as a I2C Slave*

// MSP430 USCI I2C Transmitter and Receiver (Slave Mode) // Description:

This code configures the MSP430's USCI module as // I2C slave capable of transmitting and receiving bytes.

*msp430-i2cslave/TI_USCI_I2C_slave.c at master · wendlers*

```
...
// MSP430F552x Demo -
USCI_B0 I2C Slave RX single
bytes from MSP430 Master //
// Description: This demo
connects two MSP430's via
the I2C bus. The master //
transmits to the slave. This
```

```
is the slave code. The
interrupt driven // data
receiption is demonstrated
using the USCI_B0 RX
interrupt. // ACLK = n/a,
MCLK = SMCLK = default DCO =
~1.045MHz //
```

*MSP430F5529-I2C(Slave) · GitHub*

I would start with the usci_b_i2c_ex1_master[Rx,Tx]Single example projects (can be downloaded from Resource Explorer or imported from your MSP430 DriverLib

install location), change the SLAVE_ADDRESS definition to 0x6A in both, and change the transmit Data in the Tx example to 0x0E.

*[Resolved] MSP430F5529 I2C - How to read from slave ...*

The UCBxI2CSA is the slave address register. This is where the driver writes the address of the slave and the hardware will automatically shift the address left by one bit to accommodate the R/W bit. To receive and

transmit data there are two 8-bit registers, UCBxRXBUF and UCBxTXBUF respectively.

*Lesson 12: I2C Basics – Simply Embedded*

It refers to code TI_USCI_I2C_slave.h and

TI_USCI_I2C_slave.c that you add to your project. I can not find the code with a search on the TI website or the other places that are referenced for SW. The one Application Report "Using the USCI I2C Master" has in

the abstract the link for the SW zip file. But the Slave does not.

*[Resolved] MSP430F5329: Looking for TI_USCI_I2C_slave.h ...*

To communicate with a slave

device, an I2C master simply needs to write its 7-bit address on the bus after the START condition. For example, the waveform below captures an I2C transaction to a slave with address 0x66: Address Conflicts:

Since the I2C address space is so limited, address conflicts are not uncommon. For example, you may want to include multiple instances of the same sensor on a single I2C bus.

*I2C in a Nutshell | Interrupt*

A slave cannot initiate a transfer over the I2C bus, only a master can do that. There can be, and usually are, multiple slaves on the I2C bus, however there is

normally only one master. It is possible to have multiple masters, but it is unusual and not covered here.

*Using the I2C Bus - Robot Electronics*

void I2C_writeBytesToAddress

```
(uint8_t devAddr, uint8_t
regAddr, uint8_t length,
uint8_t *data) {// Specify
slave address:
I2C_setSlaveAddress
(devAddr); // Set in
transmit mode: I2C_setMode
(I2C_TRANSMIT_MODE); //
```

```
Enable I2C Module to start
operations: I2C_enable ();
// Enable TX interrupt:
I2C_enableInterrupt
(I2C_TRANSMIT_INTERRUPT);
```

*i2cdevlib/msp430_i2c.c at master · jrowberg/i2cdevlib*

· *GitHub*

```
// unsigned char TI_USCI_I2C
_slave_present(unsigned char
slave_address) // This
function is used to look for
a slave address on the I2C
bus. // IN: unsigned char
slave_address => Slave
```

Address

*void TI_USCI_I2C_transmitinit(unsigned char slave_address ...*

I am implementing I2C communication protocol. I am sending 5 bytes of data to a

slave device (slave address is 0x48). and Then want to see the response. I am getting my desired response, but the only problem I am facing is that I am not able to stop this communication.

*c - How to stop I2C communication when you are recieving a ...*

1.3.4.1 Slave Mode The USCI module is configured as an I2C slave by selecting the I2C mode with UCMODEx = 11 and UCSYNC = 1 and clearing

the UCMST bit. Initially, the USCI module must to be configured in receiver mode by clearing the UCTR bit to receive the I2C address. Afterwards, transmit and receive operations are controlled automatically,

depending on the

*SLAU412F–August 2012–Revised March 2018 Universal Serial ...*

Even the code is written for an MSP430F5438 master AND slave, it was geared towards

using a MSP430 master and a single TI ... The USCI B1 engine takes care of the I2C protocol and Timer 1 provides for the timeout counter. The USCI B1 uses the SMCLK divided by 10 to get ~100kHz as the SCL. ...

Please post only comments about the article ...

*Implementing SMBus using USCI - Texas Instruments Wiki*

// The USCI_B0 data ISR is used to move received data

```
from the I2C slave // to the
MSP430 memory. It is
structured such that it can
be used to receive // any 2+
number of bytes by pre-
loading RXByteCtr with the
byte count.
```

*Multi-Byte Receive Issues with MSP430F5529 USCI I2C - MSP ...*

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COMPLETE ASSEMBLER CODE FOR USI I2C SLAVE for ATtiny CPUs. USE external pullups

for SDA,SCL pins (4.7k to V+) USAGE: I2C WRITE DATA TO SLAVE 1byte: ADDRESS (=0xAC) 2byte: SUBADDRESS (= SRAM SIZE-STACK; from 0 to 120 for ATtiny2313) 3byte: DATA (will be written to SRAM position

=SRAM_START+SUBADDRESS)

*Using The Usci I2c Slave Ti - bitofnews.com*

Figure 1. Simple I2C bus. An example program using IIC.

// usci2cmaster1.c - receive temperature over I2C using

```
USCI_B0 // Master mode,
receive two bytes from
slave; needs pullups on SCL,
SDA! // Simple control flow
for I2C, all in main
routine, no interrupts //
FG4619 on TI Experimenter's
Board, 32KHz crystal, 1MHz
```

DCO (default)