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Using The Usci  
I2c Slave Ti  
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## Using The Usci

### I2c Slave Ti

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

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~~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~~

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~~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

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Arduinos I2C -

MasterSlave Video

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~~PROTOCOLS: 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 \u0026amp; Slave(s)

for UART and I2C

~~How I2C~~

~~Communication Works~~

~~and How To Use It with~~

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Arduino EEV Academy

#4 - I<sup>2</sup>C (I2C) Bit

Banging ~~TI Precision~~

Labs - I2C: Protocol

~~Overview~~ I2C Part 1 -

Using 2 Arduinos

MSP430 Master / Slaves:

Transfer Multiple Bytes

via I2C \u0026amp; UART

Electronic Basics #19:

I2C and how to use it

I2C Slave Receive demo

with ARM and AVR

boards 14.3(b) - Serial



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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  
Registers14.2(f) - Serial  
Communication on the  
MSP430: SPI - Slave

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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\_notread

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I2C Slave, 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

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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

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[APPLICATION

NOTE] Atmel-2560D-  
Atmel-2560-Using-the-  
USI-Module-as-a-I2C-S  
lave\_AVR312\_Applicati  
on 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

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## MSP430's USCI

module as // I2C slave  
capable of transmitting  
and receiving bytes.

msp430-i2cslave/ TI\_U  
SCI\_I2C\_slave.c at  
master · wendlers ...

// MSP430F552x

Demo - USCI\_B0 I2C

Slave RX single bytes

from MSP430 Master

// // Description: This

demo connects two

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MSP430's via the I2C bus. The master // transmits to the slave. This is the slave code. The interrupt driven // data reception is demonstrated using the USCI\_B0 RX interrupt. // ACLK = n/a, MCLK = SMCLK = default DCO = ~1.045MHz //

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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



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### I2C Slave Ti

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

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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

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I2C Slave TI 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

*Page 19/35*

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### I2c Slave Ti

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

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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

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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_writeBytesTo`

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```
Address (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_TR  
ANSMIT_MODE); //  
Enable I2C Module to  
start operations:  
I2C_enable (); //  
Enable TX interrupt:
```

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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
```



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the I2C bus. // TI:

unsigned char

slave\_address => Slave  
Address

```
void TI_USCI_I2C_tra  
nsmitinit(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

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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 receiving a ...

1.3.4.1 Slave Mode The USCI module is configured as an I2C

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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

# Read Free Using The Usci I2C Slave, Ti 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

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and Slave 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

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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 USC1  
I2C - MSP ...

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[giantwordwinder.com](http://giantwordwinder.com)

Using The Usci I2c

Slave Ti - [zabw.logodesi](http://zabw.logodesi)

[gningcompany.co](http://gningcompany.co)

COMPLETE

ASSEMBLER CODE

FOR USI I2C SLAVE

for ATtiny CPUs. USE

external pullups for

SDA,SCL pins (4.7k to

V+) USAGE: I2C



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## 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 =SR  
AM\_START+SUBAD  
DRESS)

Using The Usci I2c

Slave Ti -

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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 //

# Read Free Using The Usci FG4619 on TI

Experimenter's Board,  
32KHz crystal, 1MHz  
DCO (default)

Copyright code : 38627  
13c939190b1bff1b7489  
053657c