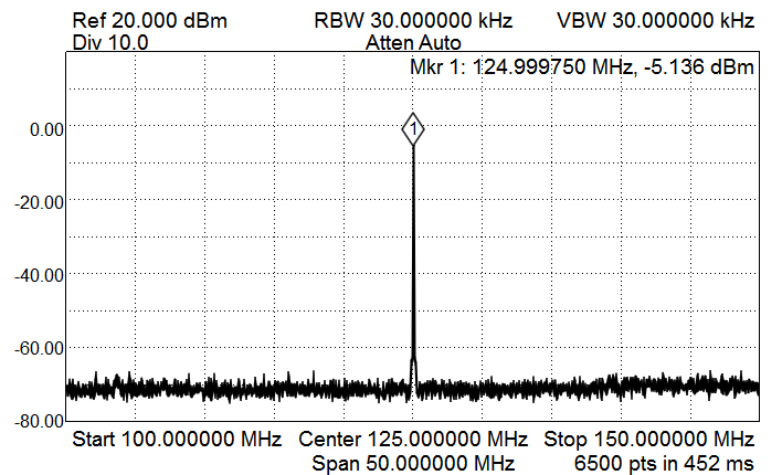
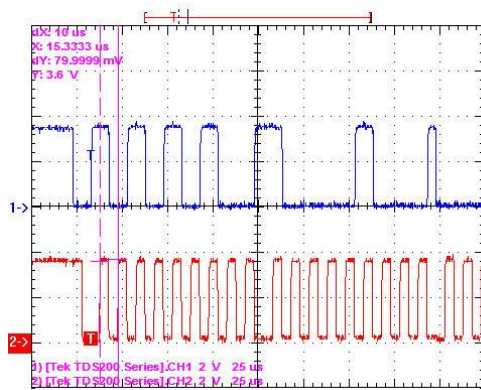


Programming the Silicon Labs Si514 100KHz - 170MHz I2C XO with Arduino & Raspberry Pi



Jeremy Clark VE3PKC



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1 - Introduction

1.1 - Si514 I2C Programmable Oscillator

The Si514 ([Ref.1](#)) is a compact programmable oscillator with accuracy ideal for an amateur radio VFO or for data clocking applications. It comes in several voltage and speed options and 2 package sizes. Figure 1.1 shows the larger package size 5x7mm mounted on a PCB with 2 series protection resistors R1 & R2 on SDA/SCL and 2 pull up resistors R3 & R4, plus a bypass capacitor C24 on Vcc. The Si514 is programmed using the I2C bus. This publication is based on the 514CBB000112AAG unit which is CMOS, +/-50ppm, 100KHz - 170MHz, 10MHz startup frequency, \$55 I2C address, 5x7mm package. The part number convention is shown in Figure 8 page 28 of the data sheet.

Si514 Applications	Frequency Resolution = 0.026ppb
HF/VHF VFO Amateur & HF Radio	Temp = -40 - +85 degC
Clock Data Communications	Differential or CMOS output
Si514 Important Features	5x7mm or 3.2x5mm packages
Choice of Vcc = 1.8, 2.5 or 3.3VDC	Min. Ext. Comps = 4xR + 1xC
Frequency Range 100KHz - 125/250MHz	Cost Approx \$16.00 Cdn (Digikey)

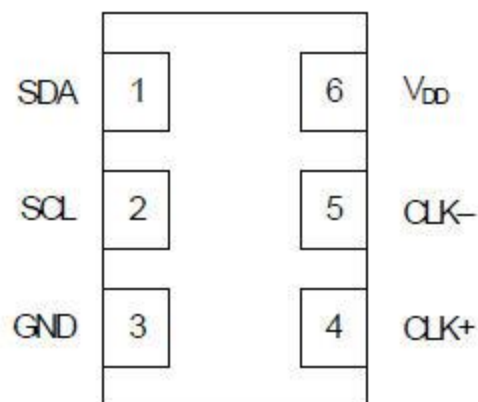
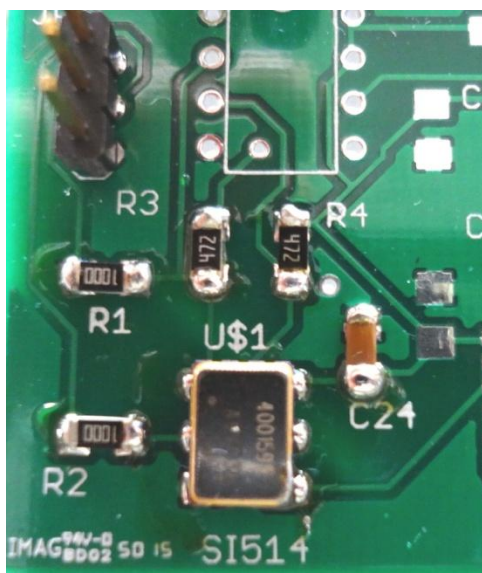
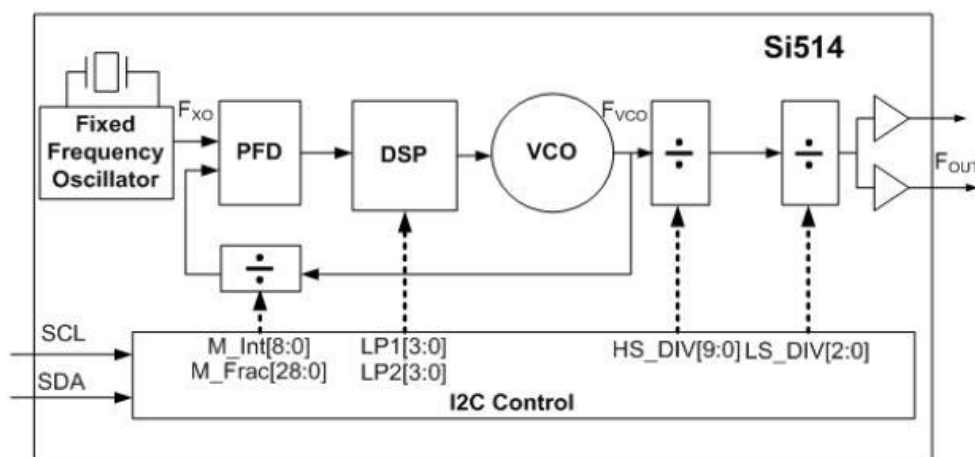


Figure 1.1 Si514 Typical PCB Mounting on [sdr uc](#) & Pinout

1.2 - Si514 Block Diagram



$$F_{out} = \frac{F_{XO} \times M}{HS_DIV \times LS_DIV}$$

where $F_{XO} = 31.98\text{MHz}$

Figure 1.2 Si514 Block Diagram & Programming Equation

Figure 1.2 shows the Si514 block diagram and programming equation. The block diagram shows a common frequency synthesizer structure consisting of a VCO, feedback dividers, phase/frequency detector and frequency reference. Frequency synthesizers are discussed in detail in [Ref.3](#) Chapter 6. The Frequency Output F_{out} is obtained by setting the Feedback Multiplier $M=M_Int.M_Frac$, High Speed Divider HS_DIV and Low Speed Divider LS_DIV . The following parameters apply:

- $F_{XO} = 31.98\text{MHz}$
- M = High resolution 29bit fractional multiplier
- $65.04065041 \leq M \leq 78.17385866$
- $2080\text{ MHz} \leq F_{VCO} \leq 2500\text{ MHz}$
- $2080\text{MHz} = 31.98\text{MHz} \times 65.04065041$
- $2500\text{MHz} = 31.98\text{MHz} \times 78.17385866$
- F_{out} startup = 10.0MHz (depends on ordering code)
- Small Frequency Change $< \pm 1000\text{ppm } F_{out}$, action keep F_{vco} & change M
- Large Frequency Change $\geq \pm 1000\text{ppm } F_{out}$, change F_{vco} , change HS_DIV , LS_DIV , $LP1$, $LP2$ and recalibration

There are two basic situations for frequency change. When the Si514 starts it assumes the factory programmed frequency, in this case 10MHz. When a new frequency is desired, the ppm change required in F_{out} needs to be determined. If it is less than 1000ppm, then this is the small frequency change case. In the small frequency case, F_{vco} stays the same, only M is changed. F_{out} changes continuously to the final value in approx. 100usec. If the change is $\geq 1000\text{ppm}$, then this is the large frequency change case. F_{vco} changes along with M , HS_DIV , LS_DIV , $LP1$ and $LP2$.

1.3 - Case 1 Small Frequency Change < +/- 1000ppm

Small Frequency Change $\Delta f(f_{out}) < 1000\text{ppm}$

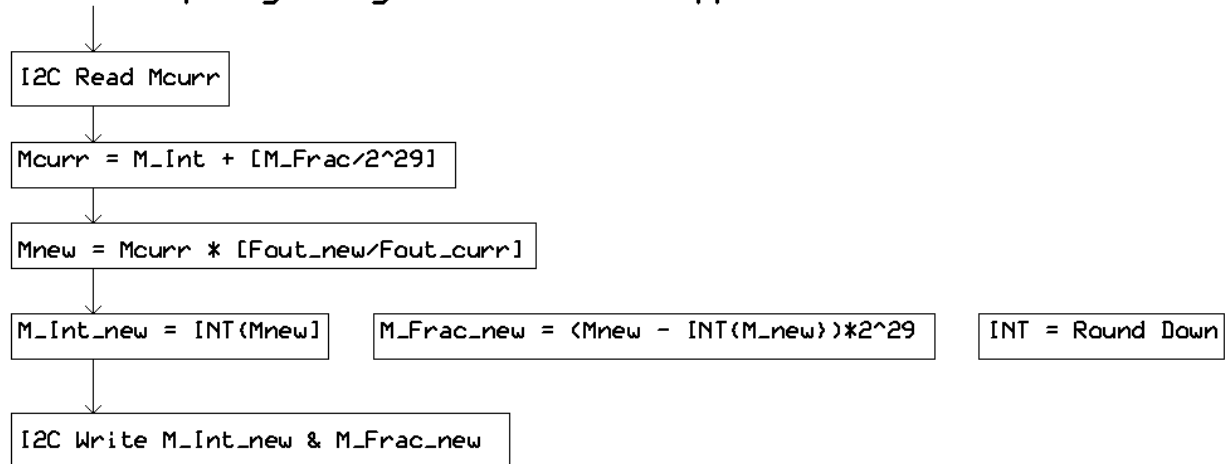


Figure 1.3 Si514 Programming Small Frequency Change < +/-1000ppm

Figure 1.3 shows the logic diagram followed for the case of a small frequency change. Consider the following example. The Si514 starts at 10MHz, the registers are read, then a frequency change to 10.005MHz is required.

- $F_{out_curr} = 10.0\text{MHz}$, $F_{out_new} = 10.005\text{MHz}$
- $\text{ppm} = (+0.005/10.0) * 10^6 = +500$
- $500 < 1000$, so this is the small frequency change case
- $M_{new} = M_{curr} * (F_{out_new}/F_{out_curr})$

Figure 1.4 shows the register structure of the Si514. Note that Register 8 is split between M_Int & M_Frac. Figure 1.5 shows a read of all the registers for the start frequency of 10MHz. Figure 1.6 shows the registers for the new frequency of 10.005MHz. The registers are read using [Ref.2](#). Later on, software routines will be developed to read the registers and program the unit. The current value of M is read in as:

- $M_Int = \text{Reg9}[5,0] + \text{Reg8}[7,5] = 9\text{bits}$
- $M_Frac = \text{Reg8}[4,0] + \text{Reg7}[7,0] + \text{Reg6}[7,0] + \text{Reg5}[7,0] = 29\text{bits}$
- $\text{Reg5} = \$14$, $\text{Reg6} = \$02$, $\text{Reg7} = \$4D$, $\text{Reg8} = \$21$, $\text{Reg9} = \$08$
- $M_Int = b001000001 = \$41 = 65$
- $M_Frac = \$014D0214 = 21,824,020$
- $M = M_Int + [M_Frac/2^{29}] = 65.0406504049897194$
- $M_{new} = 65.0406504049897194 * 10.005/10.0 = 65.0731707301922171$
- $M_Int_new = 65 = \$41$
- $M_Frac_new = .0731707301922171 * 2^{29} = 39,283,236$ (round down)
- $M_Frac_new = \$2576A24$
- $\text{Reg5new} = \$25$

- | Address | Bit | | | | | | | |
|---------|----------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------|----|--------------|------|
| | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | LP1[3:0] | | | | LP2[3:0] | | | |
| 5 | M_Frac [7:0] | | | | | | | |
| 6 | M_Frac [15:8] | | | | | | | |
| 7 | M_Frac [23:16] | | | | | | | |
| 8 | M_Int [2:0] | | | M_Frac [28:24] | | | | |
| 9 | | | M_Int [8:3] | | | | | |
| 10 | HS_DIV [7:0] | | | | | | | |
| 11 | | LS_DIV [2:0] | | | | | HS_DIV [9:8] | |
| 14 | | | OE_STATE [1:0] | | | | | |
| 128 | RST | | | | | | | |
| 132 | | | | | | OE | | FCAL |

[illegible]

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si514sf.sce	Scilab 5.5.2 Console
1 //Si514: Programming 514CBB000112AAG	
2 //Small-Frequency-Change-Case-<+/-1000ppm	
3 //Default-Frequency-=10MHz	-->R5Nh
4 //Frequency-in-MHz	R5Nh =
5 //J.Clark-April-24th--2016	
6	25
7 //Startup-Conditions-for-Fout=10MHz	
8 //FOC=10MHz	
9 //Fxo=31.98MHz	-->R6Nh
10 //Read-Registers-EVB-Tool	R6Nh =
11 FOC=10.0;	
12 R5h='14';	6A
13 R6h='02';	
14 R7h='4D';	
15 R8h='21';	-->R7Nh
16 R9h='08';	R7Nh =
17 R75h=R7h+R6h+R5h;	
18 R5=uint8(hex2dec(R5h));	57
19 R6=uint8(hex2dec(R6h));	
20 R7=uint8(hex2dec(R7h));	
21 R8=uint8(hex2dec(R8h));	-->R8Nh
22 R9=uint8(hex2dec(R9h));	R8Nh =
23 R75=hex2dec(R75h);	
24	22
25 //Calculate-MC=M_IC+.[M_FC/2^29]	
26 M_IC=double(0);	
27 M_FC=double(0);	-->R9Nh
28 for j=1:24	R9Nh =
29if (bitget(R75,j)==1) then	
30M_FC=bitset(M_FC,j);	
31end	8
32 end	

Figure 1.7 Si514 Program for Case 1 Small Frequency change [si514sf.sce](#)

1.4 - Case 2 Large Frequency Change $\geq \pm 1000\text{ppm}$

Large Frequency Change $\Delta f(F_{out}) \geq 1000\text{ppm}$

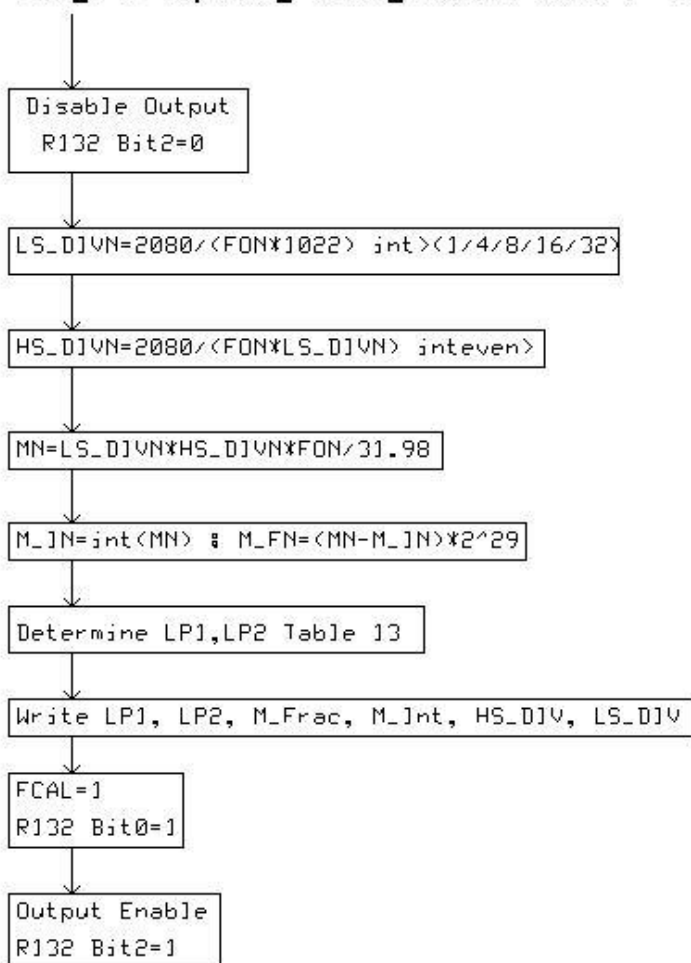


Figure 1.8 Si514 Programming Large Frequency Change Case $\geq \pm 1000\text{ppm}$

Figure 1.8 shows the logic diagram followed for the case of a large frequency change. The output is first turned off by setting the OE bit R132 bit 2=0. The dividers LS_DIV, HS_DIV are calculated according to formulas and then M, M_Int and M_Frac are calculated according to formulas. Once they are calculated, the registers are written in the order indicated, the calibration FCAL=1 is set and then the OE=1 output enabled.

Consider an example. The startup frequency is 10MHz. Let's assume a new frequency of 125MHz is desired. Scilab program [si514lf.sce](#) can be used to determine the various parameters. The program is listed in [Appendix B](#). Note that Scilab uses double precision for the variables, so the results may be slightly different than the data sheet depending on the example. [Ref.5](#) discusses using ScicosLab/Scilab. The program gives the following results:

- Frequency change = $[(125-10)/10]*10^6 = 11500000 \gg 1000$, Case 2
- LS_DIVN = 1, so output set to 0 for bypass, LS_DIV = 0
- HS_DIVN = 18 = \$12
- MN = 70.3564727954971829
- M_IN = 70 = \$46, M_FN = 191379875 = \$B6839A3
- LP1 = 3, LP2 = 3
- Reg0 = \$33
- Reg5 = \$A3, Reg6 = \$39, Reg7 = \$68
- Reg8 = \$CB, Reg9 = \$08, Reg10 = \$12, R11 = \$00

si514f.sce	Scilab 5.5.2 Console
1 //Si514 Programming-514CBB000112AAG	-->exec('W:\si514\i
2 //Large Frequency Change Case -> +/-1000ppm	
3 //Frequencies in MHz	-->LP1
4 //Speed Grade Reg48 & Reg49	LP1 =
5 //J.Clark April 2nd - 2016	3.
6	
7 //Enter New Frequency	-->LP2
8 //Fxo=31.98MHz	LP2 =
9 FON=125;	3.
10 LS_DIVN=2080/(FON*1022);	-->M_FN
11 if (LS_DIVN<1.0) then	M_FN =
12 ... LS_DIVN=1;	191379875.
13 elseif ((LS_DIVN>1.0) & (LS_DIVN<2.0)) then	-->M_IN
14 ... LS_DIVN=2;	M_IN =
15 elseif ((LS_DIVN>2.0) & (LS_DIVN<4.0)) then	70.
16 ... LS_DIVN=4;	-->HS_DIVN
17 elseif ((LS_DIVN>4.0) & (LS_DIVN<8.0)) then	HS_DIVN =
18 ... LS_DIVN=8;	18.
19 elseif ((LS_DIVN>8.0) & (LS_DIVN<16.0)) then	-->LS_DIVN
20 ... LS_DIVN=16;	LS_DIVN =
21 else (LS_DIVN>16.0)	1.
22 ... LS_DIVN=32;	
23 end	
24 HS_DIVN=ceil(2080/(FON*LS_DIVN));	
25 if (modulo(HS_DIVN,2)==0) then	
26 ... HS_DIVN=HS_DIVN	
27 else	
28 ... HS_DIVN=HS_DIVN+1;	
29 end	
30 MN=LS_DIVN*HS_DIVN*(FON/31.98);	
31 M_IN=int(MN);	

Figure 1.9 Si514 Case 2 FON = 125MHz Large Frequency change [si514f.sce](#)

Register Viewer - 0000161da386 - I2C address: 0x55

File Help

	addr	data	addr	data	addr	data	addr	data	addr	data	addr	data	addr	data	addr	data	addr	data	addr	data	addr	data	addr	data	addr	data	addr	data	addr	data	
0	33h	16	D8h	32	14h	48	9h	64	0h	80	0h	96	0h	112	0h	128	0h	144	0h	160	3Ch	176	6Ah	192	0h	208	0h	224	0h	240	0h
1	4h	17	41h	33	7h	49	0h	65	0h	81	0h	97	0h	113	0h	129	F0h	145	8h	161	26h	177	CBh	193	0h	209	0h	225	0h	241	0h
2	EAh	18	E2h	34	Fh	50	83h	66	0h	82	0h	98	0h	114	0h	130	80h	146	50h	162	14h	178	8h	194	0h	210	0h	226	0h	242	0h
3	Fh	19	0h	35	BAh	51	F2h	67	0h	83	0h	99	0h	115	0h	131	2h	147	0h	163	0h	179	0h	195	0h	211	0h	227	0h	243	0h
4	48h	20	0h	36	77h	52	0h	68	0h	84	0h	100	0h	116	0h	132	4h	148	48h	164	40h	180	0h	196	0h	212	0h	228	0h	244	0h
5	A2h	21	0h	37	77h	53	0h	69	0h	85	0h	101	0h	117	0h	133	C5h	149	3h	165	Fh	181	0h	197	0h	213	0h	229	0h	245	0h
6	39h	22	0h	38	A5h	54	0h	70	0h	86	0h	102	0h	118	0h	134	3h	150	0h	166	0h	182	0h	198	0h	214	0h	230	0h	246	0h
7	68h	23	0h	39	BBh	55	0h	71	0h	87	0h	103	0h	119	0h	135	0h	151	0h	167	10h	183	0h	199	0h	215	0h	231	0h	247	0h
8	CBh	24	4h	40	8Dh	56	0h	72	0h	88	0h	104	0h	120	0h	136	0h	152	0h	168	0h	184	0h	200	0h	216	0h	232	0h	248	0h
9	8h	25	2Fh	41	Fh	57	0h	73	0h	89	0h	105	0h	121	0h	137	0h	153	0h	169	0h	185	0h	201	0h	217	0h	233	0h	249	0h
10	12h	26	0h	42	8Bh	58	0h	74	0h	90	0h	106	0h	122	0h	138	0h	154	0h	170	50h	186	0h	202	0h	218	0h	234	0h	250	0h
11	0h	27	C0h	43	8h	59	0h	75	0h	91	0h	107	0h	123	0h	139	ABh	155	0h	171	12h	187	0h	203	0h	219	0h	235	0h	251	0h
12	0h	28	31h	44	0h	60	0h	76	0h	92	0h	108	0h	124	0h	140	0h	156	0h	172	0h	188	0h	204	0h	220	0h	236	0h	252	0h
13	0h	29	2h	45	60h	61	0h	77	0h	93	0h	109	0h	125	0h	141	0h	157	0h	173	0h	189	0h	205	0h	221	0h	237	0h	253	0h
14	80h	30	Ah	46	0h	62	0h	78	0h	94	0h	110	0h	126	0h	142	0h	158	0h	174	AFh	190	0h	206	0h	222	0h	238	0h	254	0h
15	55h	31	3Dh	47	0h	63	0h	79	0h	95	0h	111	0h	127	0h	143	0h	159	42h	175	92h	191	0h	207	0h	223	0h	239	0h	255	0h

Figure 1.10 Si514 Register Read New Frequency = 125.0MHz

Consider a second example. The existing frequency is 125MHz. The new frequency is now 25MHz. The program gives the following results:

- Frequency change = $[(25-125)/125] \cdot 10^6 = -800000 < -1000$, Case 2
- LS_DIVN = 1, so output set to 0 for bypass, LS_DIV = 0
- HS_DIVN = 84 = \$54
- MN = 65.6660412757973688
- M_IN = 65 = \$41, M_FN = 357578187 = \$ 155035CB
- LP1 = 2, LP2 = 3
- Reg0 = \$23
- Reg5 = \$CB, Reg6 = \$35, Reg7 = \$50
- Reg8 = \$35, Reg9 = \$08, Reg10 = \$54, R11 = \$00

Register Viewer - 0000161da386 - I2C address: 0x55

File Help

	addr	data	addr	data	addr	data	addr	data	addr	data	addr	data	addr	data	addr	data	addr	data	addr	data	addr	data	addr	data	addr	data	addr	data	addr	data	addr	data
0	23h	16	D8h	32	14h	48	9h	64	0h	80	0h	96	0h	112	0h	128	0h	144	0h	160	0h	176	52h	192	0h	208	0h	224	0h	240	0h	
1	4h	17	41h	33	7h	49	0h	65	0h	81	0h	97	0h	113	0h	129	F0h	145	8h	161	CBh	177	35h	193	0h	209	0h	225	0h	241	0h	
2	EAh	18	E2h	34	Fh	50	83h	66	0h	82	0h	98	0h	114	0h	130	80h	146	50h	162	16h	178	8h	194	0h	210	0h	226	0h	242	0h	
3	Fh	19	0h	35	BAh	51	F2h	67	0h	83	0h	99	0h	115	0h	131	2h	147	0h	163	0h	179	0h	195	0h	211	0h	227	0h	243	0h	
4	48h	20	0h	36	77h	52	0h	68	0h	84	0h	100	0h	116	0h	132	4h	148	48h	164	40h	180	0h	196	0h	212	0h	228	0h	244	0h	
5	CBh	21	0h	37	77h	53	0h	69	0h	85	0h	101	0h	117	0h	133	D4h	149	3h	165	Fh	181	0h	197	0h	213	0h	229	0h	245	0h	
6	35h	22	0h	38	A5h	54	0h	70	0h	86	0h	102	0h	118	0h	134	Fh	150	0h	166	0h	182	0h	198	0h	214	0h	230	0h	246	0h	
7	50h	23	0h	39	BBh	55	0h	71	0h	87	0h	103	0h	119	0h	135	0h	151	0h	167	10h	183	0h	199	0h	215	0h	231	0h	247	0h	
8	35h	24	4h	40	8Dh	56	0h	72	0h	88	0h	104	0h	120	0h	136	0h	152	0h	168	0h	184	0h	200	0h	216	0h	232	0h	248	0h	
9	8h	25	2Fh	41	Fh	57	0h	73	0h	89	0h	105	0h	121	0h	137	0h	153	0h	169	0h	185	0h	201	0h	217	0h	233	0h	249	0h	
10	54h	26	0h	42	8Bh	58	0h	74	0h	90	0h	106	0h	122	0h	138	0h	154	0h	170	50h	186	0h	202	0h	218	0h	234	0h	250	0h	
11	0h	27	C0h	43	8h	59	0h	75	0h	91	0h	107	0h	123	0h	139	ABh	155	0h	171	12h	187	0h	203	0h	219	0h	235	0h	251	0h	
12	0h	28	31h	44	0h	60	0h	76	0h	92	0h	108	0h	124	0h	140	0h	156	0h	172	0h	188	0h	204	0h	220	0h	236	0h	252	0h	
13	0h	29	2h	45	60h	61	0h	77	0h	93	0h	109	0h	125	0h	141	0h	157	0h	173	0h	189	0h	205	0h	221	0h	237	0h	253	0h	
14	80h	30	Ah	46	0h	62	0h	78	0h	94	0h	110	0h	126	0h	142	0h	158	0h	174	C6h	190	0h	206	0h	222	0h	238	0h	254	0h	
15	55h	31	3Dh	47	0h	63	0h	79	0h	95	0h	111	0h	127	0h	143	0h	159	F3h	175	66h	191	0h	207	0h	223	0h	239	0h	255	0h	

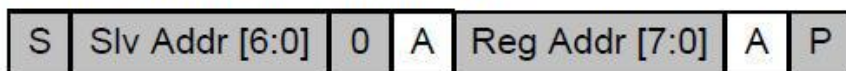
Figure 1.11 Si514 Register Read New Frequency = 25.0MHz

si514lf.sce	Scilab 5.5.2 Console
1 //Si514 Programming-514CBB000112AAG	-->HS_DIVN
2 //Large-Frequency-Change-Case->= +/-1000ppm	HS_DIVN =
3 //Frequencies-in-MHz	84.
4 //FXO=31.98MHz	
5 //Speed-Grade-Reg48-&-Reg49	-->LS_DIVN
6 //J.Clark-April-4th--2016	LS_DIVN =
7	0.
8 //Enter-New-Frequency-FON	
9 //Calculate-LS_DIVN, HS_DIVN, MN, M_IN, M_FN, LP1, LP2	-->MN
10 //LS_DIVN=1 means bypass set LS_DIVN=0	MN =
11 FXO=31.98;	65.6660412757973688
12 FON=25.0;	
13 LS_DIVN=2080/(FON*1022);	-->M_IN
14 if (LS_DIVN<1.0) then	M_IN =
15 ... LS_DIVN=1;	65.
16 elseif ((LS_DIVN>1.0) & (LS_DIVN< 2.0)) then	
17 ... LS_DIVN=2;	-->M_FN
18 elseif ((LS_DIVN>2.0) & (LS_DIVN< 4.0)) then	M_FN =
19 ... LS_DIVN=4;	357578187.
20 elseif ((LS_DIVN>4.0) & (LS_DIVN< 8.0)) then	
21 ... LS_DIVN=8;	-->LP1
22 elseif ((LS_DIVN>8.0) & (LS_DIVN< 16.0)) then	LP1 =
23 ... LS_DIVN=16;	2.
24 else (LS_DIVN>16.0)	
25 ... LS_DIVN=32;	-->LP2
26 end	LP2 =
27 HS_DIVN=ceil(2080/(FON*LS_DIVN));	3.
28 if (modulo(HS_DIVN,2)==0) then	
29 ... HS_DIVN=HS_DIVN	
30 else	
31 ... HS_DIVN=HS_DIVN+1;	
32 end	
33 MN=LS_DIVN*HS_DIVN*(FON/FXO);	
34 M_IN=int(MN);	

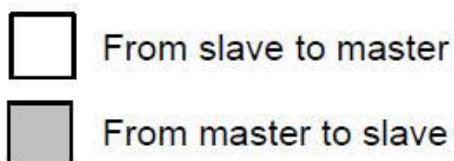
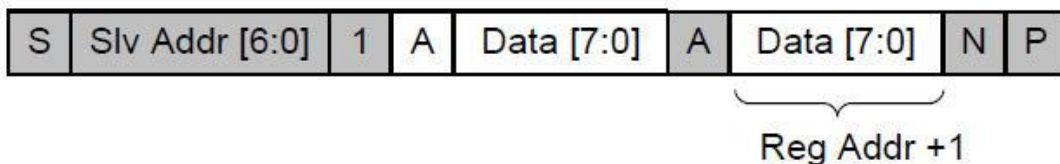
Figure 1.12 Si514 Case 2 FON = 25MHz Large Frequency change [si514lf.sce](#)

1.5 - Si514 I2C Read Word Protocol

Read Operation – Single Byte



Read Operation - Burst (Auto Address Increment)



1 – Read
 0 – Write
 A – Acknowledge (SDA LOW)
 N – Not Acknowledge (SDA HIGH)
 S – START condition
 P – STOP condition

Figure 1.10 Si514 I2C Read Protocol

The Si514 works in 7bit address slave mode at normal 100Kbps or fast 400kbps speed. The part used in this document has address \$55 = 1010101 = 7bits. Figure 1.10 shows the protocol for a single register read. First a Start bit is sent, followed by the 7bit Si514 address. Then a write 0 is sent, the Si514 ACKs (pulls low), the 8bit Register address is sent, ACK'd, finally a stop bit is sent. Next another Start bit, followed by the Si514 7bit address again, a read 1 bit, ACK by the Si514, and the data from the Register addressed in the previous packet, NAK (set high) by the Si514, followed by a Stop. Note that a single Register Read is a two packet process.

1.6 - Si514 I2C Write Word Protocol

Write Operation – Single Byte



Write Operation - Burst (Auto Address Increment)

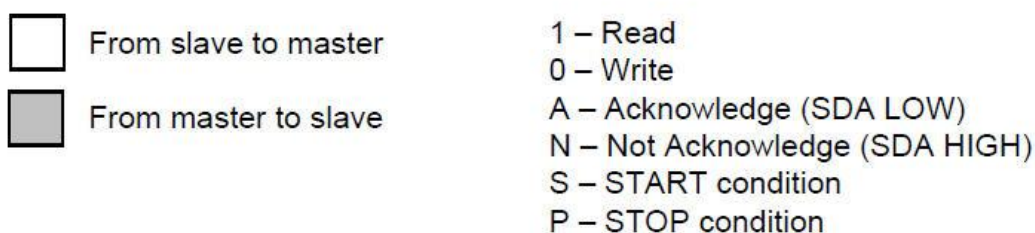
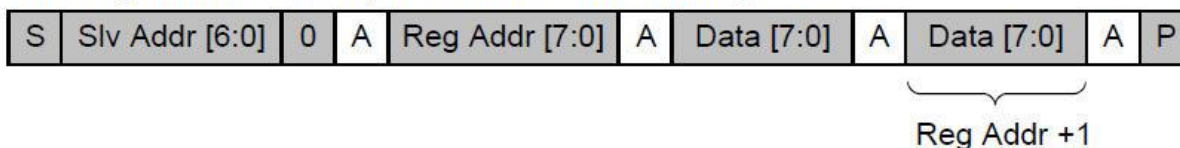


Figure 1.11 Si514 I2C Write Protocol

Figure 1.11 shows the Si514 write protocol for a single register write. First a Start bit is sent, followed by the 7bit Si514 slave address (\$55). A write bit = 0 is then sent, ACK'd by the Si514 slave, then the 8bit Register address is sent, ACK'd again by the Si514, followed by the data for that Register, ACK'd and finally the Stop bit is sent.

1.7 - I2C Specification NXP UM10204

Before discussing how to implement the I2C Read & Write Waveforms of Figures 1.10 & 1.11, let's review some I2C basics from the design specification from Philips Semiconductors now NXP-UM10204 [Ref.6](#). Figure 1.12 shows the START & STOP conditions sent by the Master, as described in the specification.

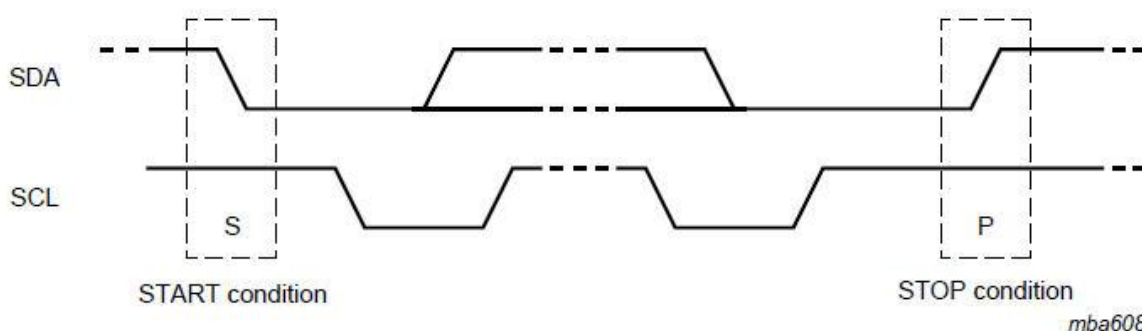


Figure 1.12 I2C START/STOP Waveforms

For the START condition, the SDA goes from high to low while the SCL is high. For the STOP condition, the SDA goes from low to high while SCL is high. Figure 1.13 shows the data transfer on the bus between Master and Slave. A START condition is first established, then 1 byte of data is sent MSB first and an ACK is received from the slave. For an ACK, the Master releases the SDA line and during the 9th clock pulse, the slave pulls the SDA low. If the SDA stays high, this means a NAK is received, or the byte was not received correctly. The SCL line is then held low by the Master to service any interrupts. Following this, the next byte is sent, followed by an ACK from the Slave and finally a STOP is sent.

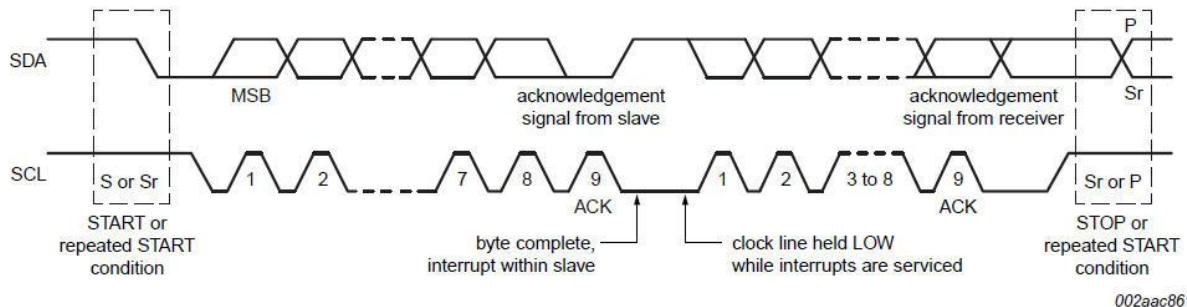


Figure 1.13 I2C Bus Data Transfer

1.8 - I2C Bus Programming Approach

In the next chapters we will use two different approaches to program the Si514 using popular devices. The first approach will be to use the Arduino Uno Rev.3 (Atmel ATmega328 Microcontroller) using the Arduino IDE. Finally we will use the ever popular Raspberry Pi 2B using the Linux environment with Python3.4.

Note that all code is available in printed form in the Appendices as well as a downloadable zip file.