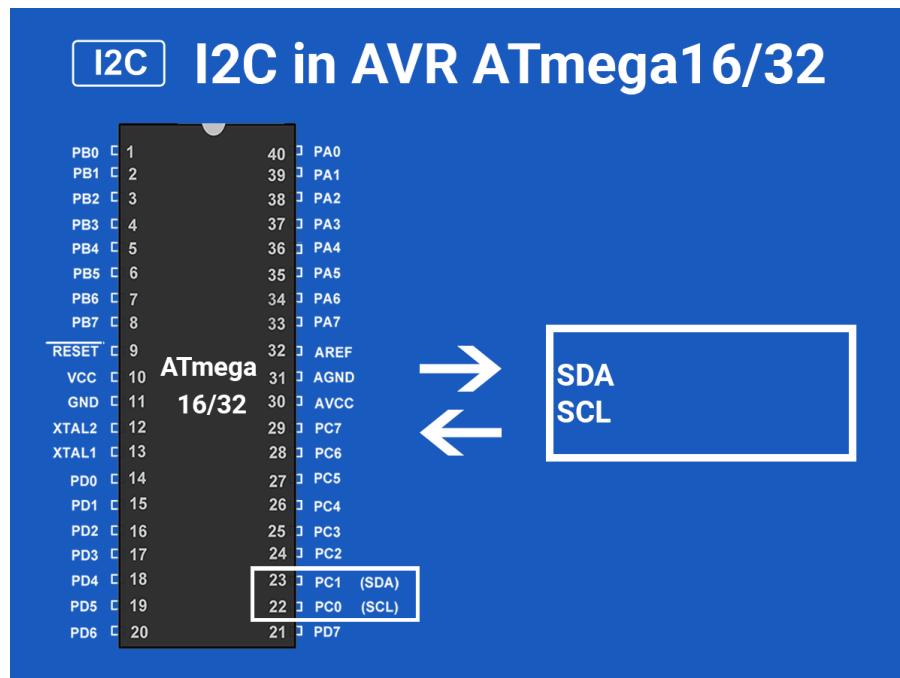


# I2C in AVR ATmega16/ATmega32

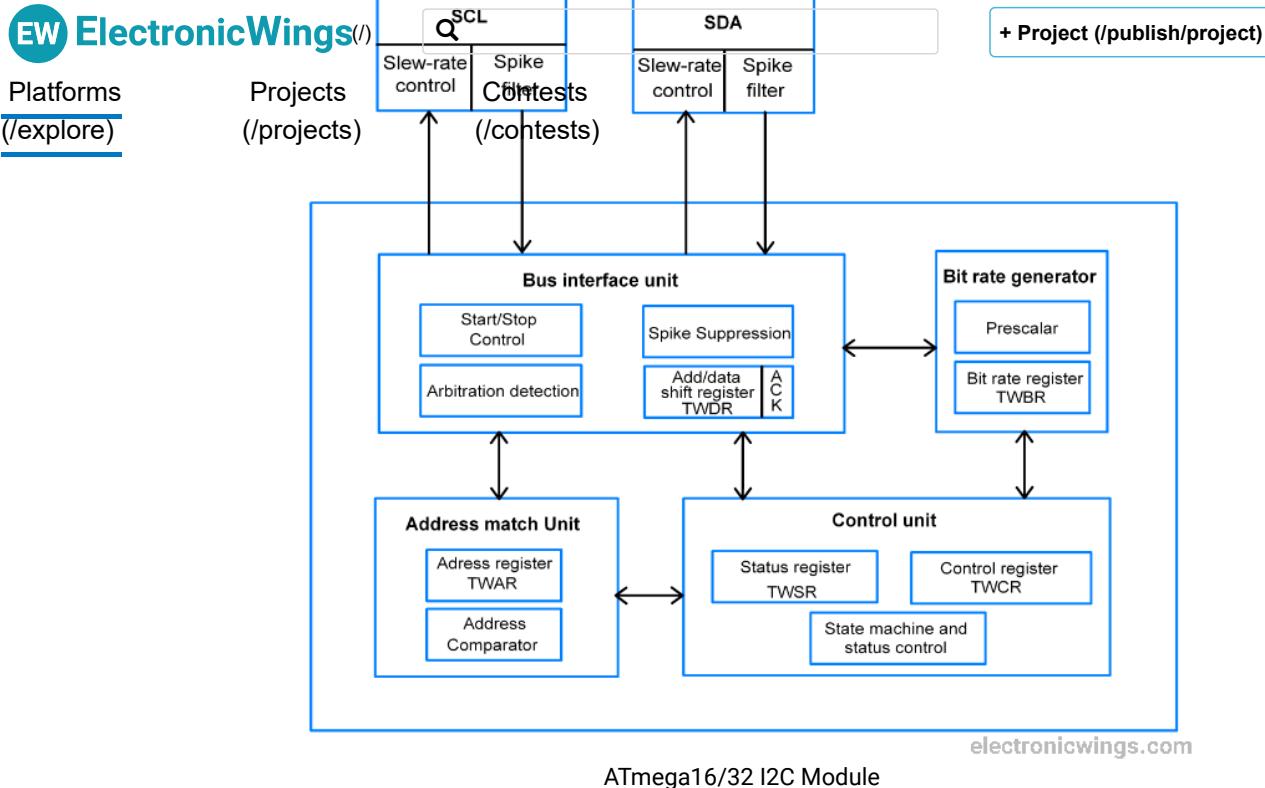


## Introduction to I2C

I2C (Inter-Integrated Circuit) is a serial bus interface connection protocol. It is also called TWI (two-wire interface) since it uses only two wires for communication, that two wires called SDA (serial data) and SCL (serial clock). AVR-based ATmega16/ATmega32 has a TWI module made up of several submodules as shown in the figure.

I2C works in two modes namely,

- Master mode
- Slave mode



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### SDA & SCL pins

- These pins are used to interface the TWI based external peripherals and microcontroller.
- The output drivers contain a slew-rate limiter. The input stages contain a spike suppression unit which removes spikes shorter than 50 ns.

### Bus interface unit

- The bus interface unit contains Start/Stop control which is responsible for the generation and detection of START, REPEATED START, and STOP conditions.
- TWDR add/data shift register contain data to be transmitted and received.
- ACK bit receives ack/nack in transmitter mode and it is generated through software in receiving mode.
- The Spike suppression unit takes care of spikes whereas arbitration detection continuously monitors bus status and informs the control unit about it.

### Address match unit

In slave mode, the Address match unit receives an incoming 7-bit address and compares with the address in TWAR (Two Wire Address Register) register to check whether it matches or not and upon match occur it intimate to control unit to take necessary action. It also considers the general call address if the TWGCE bit in TWAR is enabled.

### Bit rate generator unit

The bit rate generator unit controls the SCL period in the master mode to generate SCL frequency. It is calculated by,

$$\text{SCL frequency} = (\text{CPU CLK frequency}) / (16 + 2(\text{TWBR}) * 4^{\text{TWPS}})$$

Where TWPS is a value of a pre-scaler bit in TWSR.

### Control unit



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It controls the overall process of attention for necessary events, identifying events when occur, TWINT interrupt assertion, and update TWSR.

- As long as the TWINT flag set SCL held low. TWINT set whenever TWI completes the current task.

Let see registers in the ATmega16/32 I2C module

### TWBR: TWI Bit Rate Register

TWI bit rate register used in generating SCL frequency while operating in master mode

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	TWBR Register
TWBR7	TWBR6	TWBR5	TWBR4	TWBR3	TWBR2	TWBR1	TWBR0	

### TWCR: TWI Control Register

TWI control resistor used to control events of all I2C communication.

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	TWCR Register
TWINT	TWEA	TWSTA	TWSTO	TWWC	TWEN	-	TWIE	

#### Bit 7 – TWINT: TWI interrupt

- This bit gets set whenever TWI completes its current event (like start, stop, transmit, receive, etc).
- While I-bit in SREG and TWIE bit in TWCR is enabled then TWI interrupt vector called whenever TWI interrupt occur.
- TWI interrupt flag must be cleared by software by writing a logical one to it.** This bit is not automatically cleared by hardware.

#### Bit 6 – TWEA: TWI enable acknowledgment bit

- This is TWI acknowledgment enable bit, it is set in receiver mode to generate acknowledgment and cleared in transmit mode.

#### Bit 5 – TWSTA: TWI START condition bit

- The master device set this bit to generate START condition by monitoring free bus status to take control over the TWI bus.

#### Bit 4 – TWSTO: TWI STOP condition bit

- The master device set this bit to generate STOP condition to leave control over the TWI bus.

#### Bit 3 – TWWC: TWI write collision

- This bit gets set when writing to the TWDR register before the current transmission not complete i.e. TWINT is low.

#### Bit 2 – TWEN: TWI enable bit

- This bit set to enables the TWI interface in the device and takes control over the I/O pins.

#### Bit 1 - Reserved

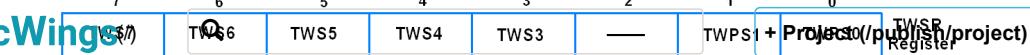
#### Bit 0 – TWIE: TWI interrupt enable

- This bit is used to enable TWI to interrupt routine while the I-bit of SREG is set as long as the TWINT flag is high.

### TWSR: TWI Status Register



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(/projects)      Bit 7: Bit 3 - TWS7: TWCS3: TWI status bits  
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#### Bit 1:0 - TWPS1:TWPS0: TWI pre-scaler bits

- TWI pre-scaler bits used in bit rate formula to calculate SCL frequency

TWPS1	TWPS0	Exponent	Pre-scaler value
0	0	0	1
0	1	1	4
1	0	2	16
1	1	3	64

#### TWDR: TWI Data Register

- TWDR contains data to be transmitted or received.
- It's not writable while TWI is in process of shifting a byte.
- The data remains stable as long as TWINT is set.



#### TWAR: TWI Address Register

- TWAR register contains the address of the TWI unit in slave mode.
- It is mostly used in the multi-master system.



#### Bit 7:1 - TWA6: TWA0: TWI address bits

- TWI address bits contain TWI 7-bit address with which it can be called by other masters in slave mode.

#### Bit 0 – TWGCE: TWI general call enable bit

- TWI general call enable bit when set it enables recognition of general call over the TWI bus

There are four transmission modes in I2C in which the I2C device works.

- When the device is Master it works in MT and MR transmission modes.
- And when the device is Slave it works in ST and SR transmission modes.

SR No.	Transmission mode	Operation
1	Master Transmitter (MT)	Master device writes data to SDA.
2	Master Receiver (MR)	Master device reads data from SDA.
3	Slave Transmitter (ST)	Slave device writes data to SDA.
4	Slave Receiver (SR)	Slave device reads data from SDA.

Let see how to program I2C in Master and Slave mode.



## I2C Initialization

Here to initialize ATmega16 TWI in the master mode, we need to set SCL clock frequency by setting values in the TWBR register and TWPS bits in the TWSR register.

TWBR value is defined by the above SCL frequency formula. e.g.

```
/* Define bit rate */
#define BITRATE(TWSR) ((F_CPU/SCL_CLK)-16)/(2*pow(4,(TWSR&((1<<TWPS0)
```

Now load this value in the TWBR register

```
void I2C_Init()          /* I2C initialize function */
{
    TWBR = BITRATE(TWSR=0x00); /* Get bit rate register value by formula */
}
```

Now let see I2C events

## I2C Events

As AVR I2C is byte-oriented and interrupt based i.e. interrupts issued after every bus event completion. Events like Start, Write, Read, Stop. Also status gets updated after every bus event. So let's see about I2C events and conditions with their function codes.

## I2C Events in Master mode

### START (S)

- START condition issued by master.
- It is generated by High to Low transition on SDA while SCL is High.
- While the bus is a free to master device issue the START condition with the slave device address (SLA) to initiate transmission.

### I2C\_Start function

This function initiate the START condition

Input argument: - it has the input argument of slave device write address (SLA+W).

Return: - it returns the status of the event.



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```
uint8_t I2C_Start(charwrite_address) /* I2C start function */
{
    uint8_t status; /* Declare variable */
    TWCR=(1<<TWEN)|(1<<TWINT); /* Enable TWI, generate START */
    while(!(TWCR&(1<<TWINT))); /* Wait until TWI finish its current job */
    status=TWSR&0xF8; /* Read TWI status register */
    if(status!=0x08) /* Check weather START transmitted or not? */
        return 0; /* Return 0 to indicate start condition fail */
    TWDR=write_address; /* Write SLA+W in TWI data register */
    TWCR=(1<<TWEN)|(1<<TWINT); /* Enable TWI & clear interrupt flag */
    while(!(TWCR&(1<<TWINT))); /* Wait until TWI finish its current job */
    status=TWSR&0xF8; /* Read TWI status register */
    if(status==0x18) /* Check for SLA+W transmitted &ack received */
        return 1; /* Return 1 to indicate ack received */
    if(status==0x20) /* Check for SLA+W transmitted &nack received */
        return 2; /* Return 2 to indicate nack received */
    else
        return3; /* Else return 3 to indicate SLA+W failed */
}
```

### REPEATED START (Sr)

- REPEATED START condition issued by the master.
- It is generated by issuing another one START condition to initiate a new transmission.
- REPEATED START condition with slave device address (SLA) is issued in between START and STOP condition

### I2C\_Repeated\_Start function

This function generates REPEATED START condition for reading operation.

Input argument: - it has the input argument of slave device read address (SLA+R).

Return: - it returns the status of the event.

```
uint8_t I2C_Repeated_Start(charread_address) /* I2C repeated start function */
{
    uint8_t status; /* Declare variable */
    TWCR=(1<<TWSTA)|(1<<TWEN)|(1<<TWINT); /* Enable TWI, generate start */
    while(!(TWCR&(1<<TWINT))); /* Wait until TWI finish its current job */
    status=TWSR&0xF8; /* Read TWI status register */
    if(status!=0x10) /* Check for repeated start transmitted */
        return 0; /* Return 0 for repeated start condition fail */
    TWDR=read_address; /* Write SLA+R in TWI data register */
    TWCR=(1<<TWEN)|(1<<TWINT); /* Enable TWI and clear interrupt flag */
    while(!(TWCR&(1<<TWINT))); /* Wait until TWI finish its current job */
    status=TWSR&0xF8; /* Read TWI status register */
    if(status==0x40) /* Check for SLA+R transmitted &ack received */
        return 1; /* Return 1 to indicate ack received */
    if(status==0x48) /* Check for SLA+R transmitted &nack received */
        return 2; /* Return 2 to indicate nack received */
    else
        return 3; /* Else return 3 to indicate SLA+W failed */
}
```



## WRITE (W)

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- WRITE data/address event is issued by the master after successful

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[I2C\\_Write function](#)

This function writes data/address on the bus

Input argument: - it has an input argument of data/address.

Return: - it returns the status of the event.

```
uint8_t I2C_Write(char data)      /* I2C write function */
{
    uint8_tstatus;                /* Declare variable */
    TWDR=data;                    /* Copy data in TWI data register */
    TWCR=(1<<TWEN)|(1<<TWINT); /* Enable TWI and clear interrupt flag */
    while(!(TWCR&(1<<TWINT))); /* Wait until TWI finish its current job */
    status=TWDR&0xF8;             /* Read TWI status register */
    if(status==0x28)               /* Check for data transmitted &ack received */
        return 0;                  /* Return 0 to indicate ack received */
    if(status==0x30)               /* Check for data transmitted &nack received */
        return 1;                  /* Return 1 to indicate nack received */
    else
        return 2;                  /* Else return 2 for data transmission failure
}
```

## READ (R)

- Read data event is issued by the master after successful REPEATED START condition.

### I2C\_Read\_Ack function

This function read data available on the SDA line and returns its acknowledgment to the slave device about data read successful and also tells slave to transmit another data.

Input argument: - it has no input argument.

Return : - it returns received data.

```
char I2C_Read_Ack()      /* I2C read ack function */
{
    TWCR=(1<<TWEN)|(1<<TWINT)|(1<<TWEA); /* Enable TWI, generation of ack */
    while(!(TWCR&(1<<TWINT))); /* Wait until TWI finish its current job */
    return TWDR;                 /* Return received data */
}
```

### I2C\_Read\_Nack function

This function read last needed data byte available on the SDA line but does not returns an acknowledgment of it. It used to indicate slave that master don't want next data and want to stop communication.

Input argument : - it has no input argument.

Return : - it returns received data.



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I2C\_Read\_Nack()

/\* I2C read nack function \*/

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```
{
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    TWCR=(1<<TWEN)|(1<<TWINT); /* Enable TWI and clear interrupt flag */
    while(!(TWCR&(1<<TWINT))); /* Wait until TWI finish its current job */
    return TWDR; /* Return received data */
}
```



## STOP (P)

- STOP event issued by the master to indicate it has to stop.
- It is generated by Low to High transition on SDA while SCL is High.

### I2C\_Stop function

This function initiates the STOP condition

Input argument: - it has no input argument.

Return: - it does not return any data type.

```
void I2C_Stop() /* I2C stop function */
{
    TWCR=(1<<TWSTO)|(1<<TWINT)|(1<<TWEN);/* Enable TWI, generate stop */
    while(TWCR&(1<<TWSTO)); /* Wait until stop condition execution */
}
```

## Example

Let's take example for first Master Transmitter (MT) and Master Receiver (MR) mode. Consider ATmega16 as Master and EEPROM memory as Slave, we can write data to EEPROM in Master Transmitter (MT) mode and read the same from EEPROM in Master Receiver (MR) mode.

- Here ATmega16 is the master device and EEPROM is a slave device

### Programming steps for Write operation:

1. Initialize I2C.
2. Generate START condition.
3. Send the Slave device to write address (SLA+W) and check for acknowledgment.
4. Write memory location addresses for memory devices to which we want to write.
5. Write data till the last byte.
6. Generate a STOP condition.

### Programming steps for reading operation:

1. Initialize I2C.
2. Generate START condition.
3. Write device Write address (SLA+W) and check for acknowledgment.
4. Write a memory location address for memory devices.
5. Generate REPEATED START condition.
6. Read data and return acknowledgment.
7. Return Not acknowledgment for the last byte.
8. Generate a STOP condition.

## ATmega16/32 I2C Master Program



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\* ATmega16\_Master\_I2C.c  
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```
#define F_CPU 8000000UL      /* Define CPU clock Frequency 8MHz */
#include <avr/io.h>          /* Include AVR std. library file */
#include <util/delay.h>        /* Include Delay header file */
#include <string.h>           /* Include string header file */
#include "I2C_Master_H_file.h" /* Include I2C header file */
#include "LCD_16x2_H_file.h"   /* Include LCD header file */

#define EEPROM_Write_Address    0xA0
#define EEPROM_Read_Address     0xA1

int main(void)
{
    char array[10] = "test";      /* Declare array to be print */
    LCD_Init();                  /* Initialize LCD */
    I2C_Init();                  /* Initialize I2C */
    I2C_Start(EEPROM_Write_Address); /* Start I2C with device write address */

```

## Programming ATmega16 I2C in Slave Mode

To program AVR based ATmega16 I2C in slave mode we need to initialize TWI module. In slave mode device can not generate START, REPEATED START or STOP condition. A slave device needs to always listen to the TWI bus to be addressed by any Master device or general call. Let's initialize the TWI module in slave mode.

### I2C Slave initialization function

Here to initialize ATmega16 in slave mode we need to assign a 7-bit device address in the TWAR register. After assigning the address, we need to enable TWI and acknowledgment bit in TWCR. And **clear TWI interrupts the flag by writing logic 1 to it**.

Input argument: - it has an input argument of the slave address.

Return: - it does not return any data type.

```
void I2C_Slave_Init(uint8_t slave_address)
{
    TWAR=slave_address;          /* Assign Address in TWI address register */
    TWCR=(1<<TWEN) | (1<<TWEA) | (1<<TWINT);/* Enable TWI, Enable ack generation */
}
```

Now let's see events occurred in slave mode,

### Listen to bus

- The slave device always needs to listen to the TWI bus to check whether it gets addressed by any Master.
- When it is addressed, TWINT bit gets set. So need to monitor TWINT bit.

### I2C\_Slave\_Listen function

Input argument : - it has no any input argument.

Return : - it returns event status.



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```
I2C_Slave_Listen()
{
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    uint8_t status; /* Declare variable */
    while(!(TWCR&(1<<TWINT))); /* Wait to be addressed */
    status=TWSR&0xF8; /* Read TWI status register */
    if(status==0x60||status==0x68) /* Own SLA+W received &ack returned */
        return 0; /* Return 0 to indicate ack returned */
    if(status==0xA8||status==0xB0) /* Own SLA+R received &ack returned */
        return 1; /* Return 0 to indicate ack returned */
    if(status==0x70||status==0x78) /* General call received &ack returned */
        return 2; /* Return 1 to indicate ack returned */
    else
        continue; /* Else continue */
}
}
```

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### Transmit data

- After getting addressed by the master with the SLA+R address, then the slave must send the requested data.
- Data to be sent need to write in the TWDR register.
- After data write, enable TWI with acknowledgment and clear interrupt flag.
- If acknowledgement not received from master, then slave device will clear TWINT flag and again listen to bus.
- Also if REPEATED START/STOP received, then slave device will clear TWINT flag and again listen to bus.

### I2C\_Slave\_Transmit function

Input argument: - it has an input argument of character data to be sent.

Return : - it returns event status.

```
int8_t I2C_Slave_Transmit(chardata)
{
    uint8_t status;
    TWDR=data; /* Write data to TWDR to be transmitted */
    TWCR=(1<<TWEN)|(1<<TWINT)|(1<<TWEA); /* Enable TWI & clear interrupt flag */
    while(!(TWCR&(1<<TWINT))); /* Wait until TWI finish its current job */
    status=TWSR&0xF8; /* Read TWI status register */
    if(status==0xA0) /* Check for STOP/REPEATED START received */
    {
        TWCR|=(1<<TWINT); /* Clear interrupt flag & return -1 */
        return -1;
    }
    if(status==0xB8) /* Check for data transmitted &ack received */
        return 0; /* If yes then return 0 */
    if(status==0xC0) /* Check for data transmitted &nack received */
    {
        TWCR|=(1<<TWINT); /* Clear interrupt flag & return -2 */
        return -2;
    }
    if(status==0xC8) /* Last byte transmitted with ack received */
        return -3; /* If yes then return -3 */
    else /* else return -4 */
        return -4;
}
```



Receive data



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- After getting addressed by the master with the SLA+W address, then the slave needs to receive data sent by the master.
- After each byte transmitted, slaves need to return acknowledge about it to the master.
- If REPEATED START/STOP received, then the slave device will clear the TWINT flag and again listen to the bus.

### I2C\_Slave\_Receive function

Input argument : - it has no input argument.

Return: - it returns received data or event status.

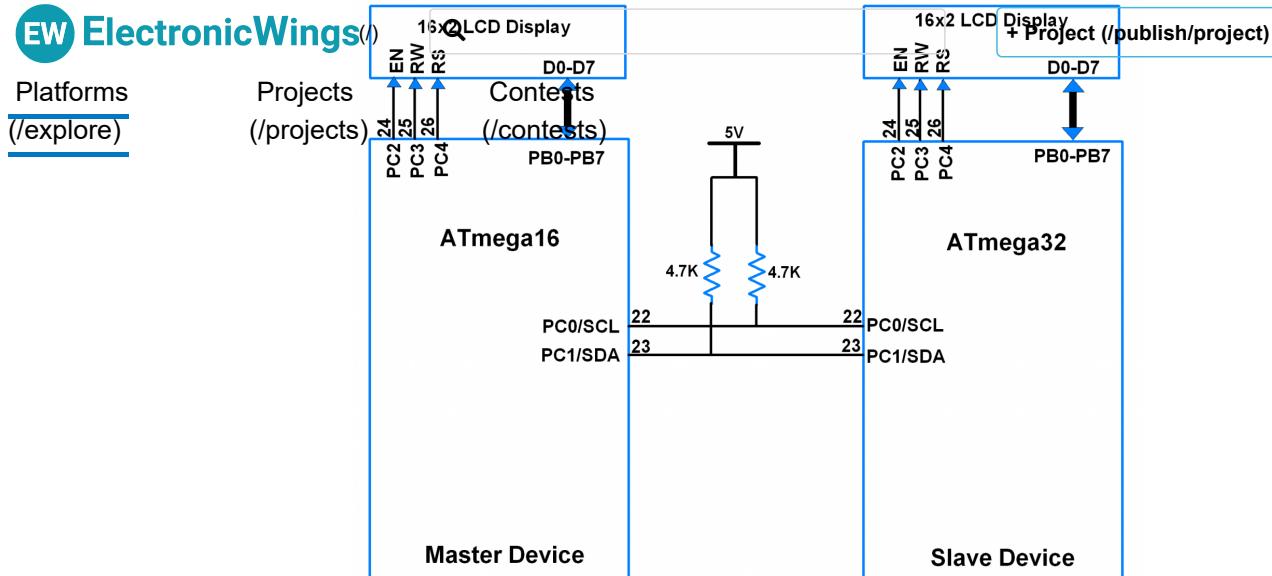
```
char I2C_Slave_Receive()
{
    uint8_tstatus;           /* Declare variable */
    TWCR=(1<<TWEN) | (1<<TWEA) | (1<<TWINT);/* Enable TWI & generation of ack */
    while(!(TWCR&(1<<TWINT))); /* Wait until TWI finish its current job */
    status=WSR&0xF8;          /* Read TWI status register */
    if(status==0x80|status==0x90)/* Check for data received &ack returned */
        return TWDR;           /* If yes then return received data */

    /* Check for data received, nack returned & switched to not addressed slave mode
    if(status==0x88|status==0x98)
        return TWDR;           /* If yes then return received data */
    if(status==0xA0)           /* Check whether STOP/REPEATED START */
    {
        TWCR |=(1<<TWINT); /* Clear interrupt flag & return -1 */
        return -1;
    }
    else
        return -2;             /* Else return -2 */
}
```

## Example

Let take an example, here ATmega16 will act as the Master device, and ATmega32 act as a Slave device. First Master device will send count to Slave device and then same master will read from slave device.

## Atmega16/32 I2C Interfacing Diagram



ATmega16/32 I2C Master Slave Communication

#### Programming steps in the master device

1. Initialize I2C.
2. Generate START condition.
3. Write device Write address (SLA+W) and check for acknowledgement.
4. After acknowledgement write data to slave device.
5. Generate REPEATED START condition with SLA+R.
6. Receive data from slave device.

#### Programming steps in slave device

1. Initialize I2C with slave device address.
2. Listen to bus for get addressed by master.
3. While addressed with SLA+W by master device, receive data from master device.
4. Return acknowledgement after each byte received.
5. Clear interrupt flag after REPEATED START/STOP received.
6. Print received data on LCD.
7. Again listen to bus for get addressed by master.
8. While addressed with SLA+R by master device, transmit data to master device.
9. Transmit data till NACK/REPEATED START/STOP receive from master.
10. Clear interrupt flag after NACK/REPEATED START/STOP received.

## ATmega16/32 I2C master program



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\* ATmega16\_Master.c  
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```
/*
#define F_CPU 8000000UL      /* Define CPU clock Frequency 8MHz */
#include <avr/io.h>          /* Include AVR std. library file */
#include <util/delay.h>        /* Include inbuilt defined Delay header file */
#include <stdio.h>            /* Include standard I/O header file */
#include <string.h>           /* Include string header file */
#include "I2C_Master_H_file.h" /* Include I2C header file */
#include "LCD_16x2_H_file.h"   /* Include LCD header file */

#define Slave_Write_Address     0x20
#define Slave_Read_Address      0x21
#define count                   10

int main()
{
    char buffer[10];
```

## ATmega16/32 I2C slave program

```
/*
 * ATmega32_Slave.c
 * http://www.electronicwings.com
 *
 */

#define F_CPU 8000000UL      /* Define CPU clock Frequency 8MHz */
#include <avr/io.h>          /* Include AVR std. library file */
#include <util/delay.h>        /* Include inbuilt defined Delay header file */
#include <stdio.h>            /* Include standard I/O header file */
#include <string.h>           /* Include string header file */
#include "LCD_16x2_H_file.h"   /* Include LCD header file */
#include "I2C_Slave_H_File.h"  /* Include I2C slave header file */

#define Slave_Address           0x20

int main(void)
{
    char buffer[10];
    int8_t count = 0;
```

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**ATmega 16**  
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 Datasheet (</components/atmega-16/1/datasheet>)



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Atmega32

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**Breadboard**  
Breadboard

x 1

🛒 (https://www.mouser.com/ProductDetail/Board-Prototype-Systems/BB830?qs=VEfmQw3KOauhPeTwYxNCaA%3D%3D&utm\_source=electronicswings&utm\_medium=display&utm\_campaign=mouser-componentslisting&utm\_content=0x0)

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componentsli  
sting&utm\_co  
ntent=0x0)

## Components Used

### LCD16x2 Display

LCD16x2 Display

x 2

(https://www.mouser.c  
om/ProductDetail/Ada  
fruit/1447?  
qs=XAKIUOoRPe6ACl  
msjw7y7g%3D%3D&ut  
m\_source=electronics  
wings&utm\_medium=d  
isplay&utm\_campaign  
=mouser-  
componentslisting&ut  
m\_content=0x0)

## Downloads

ATmega16 Master I2C Project File

Dow (/api/download/platf  
nloa orm-attachment/317)  
d

ATmega Slave I2C Project File

Dow (/api/download/platf  
nloa orm-attachment/318)  
d

## Comments



Comment



sushils  
(/users/sushils/profile)  
2017-09-12 01:12:30

⋮

Thanks for sharing such useful info.

Reply Like



suwasbohora

(/users/suwasbohora/profile)  
2018-04-03 08:26:34

+ Project (/publish/project)

Platforms  
(/explore)

Projects can I pressed **Contests** on master and turn on the led on slave if yes how?  
 (/projects) Reply Like (/contests)

lokeshc

(/users/lokeshc/profile)  
2018-04-03 09:24:59

⋮

Yes. To do this, you have send 1 or 0 from master and at receiver check the received data.

By checking received data you can turn led-on or off

Reply Like 1 ⌂

suwasbohora

(/users/suwasbohora/profile)  
2018-04-04 00:53:40

⋮

can u help me to do this, I am unable to do this.

Reply Like

pran0506

(/users/pran0506/profile)  
2018-06-12 02:02:26 • Edited

⋮

Respected Sir , while I simulate in Proteus , the master is able to transmit data but it isn't able to generate a repeated start condition , I even put repeated start in a loop, until it starts, still proteus shows no signs of the Master receiving, can you help? My slave isn't leaving the Receive loop , and that's why it is pulling the SCL line low i think , i even ran your code on proteus, its giving me the same results

Reply Like

shrikanthgoparaju

(/users/shrikanthgoparaju/profile)  
2019-03-02 12:57:13

⋮

if(status!=0x08) , in this statement what is 0x08, please explain

Reply Like

Sagar

(/users/Sagar/profile)  
2019-04-05 22:51:22

⋮

Yeah I am also confuse..if you know it by know please teach me.

Reply Like

mwanikmurray

(/users/mwanikmurray/profile)  
2019-10-11 20:40:36

⋮

When the Master generates a Start condition, status code 0x08 is returned. So we have to wait till 0x08 is returned.

Reply Like

Sagar

(/users/Sagar/profile)  
2019-04-05 22:50:33

⋮

Thank you for this project..but you have used certain registers like 0xF8, 0x78,0x08 to read the status of TWI and other stuff..How did you used these registers..I mean did you used random values or are they specified.

Reply Like

Athul

(/users/Athul/profile)  
2019-05-07 23:11:09

⋮

Check the data sheet of your micro controller. For example in case of AtMega168, page 188 in the datasheet I have. There's a table for both transmit and receive. It's under section "2-wire Serial interface " >> "Transmit modes"

Reply Like 1 ⌂

sisirghosh78

⋮



Platforms

(/explore)

Projects Reply Like Contests

(/projects) (/contests)

rachad63

(/users/rachad63/profile)  
2020-02-08 17:09:58

hi, response is no. You have to set it yourself, just make sure no peripheral has the same in the i2c bus.

Reply Like



raghuveermehra

(/users/raghuveermehra/profile)  
2020-02-12 16:09:13

how to saved 2byte data at24c64 ic using i2c. because SDA line only 8 bit data at a time.if you know .plz reply. mcu is avr atmega32.

Reply Like



AmitSharma

(/users/AmitSharma/profile)  
2021-01-04 14:36:36

Hello Lokesh,

As given in the datasheet, In the arbitration/selection process. If we have two masters which have SDAa line for master a and SDAb line for master b. Now if SDAa will be equal to SDAb then a will be winner and SDAb will be equal to SDA then b will be winner. In this my doubt is that what is actual SDA, which is here compared with SDAa and SDAb.

Reply Like



LitonAhamed

(/users/LitonAhamed/profile)  
2021-03-22 06:47:26

slave lcd only show , ! 6% %6) # % Master lcd not show anything

Reply Like



chandannegich

(/users/chandannegich/profile)  
2021-10-25 16:01:40

hi,

how to I2C connect as a normal port.because PC0&PC1 PINS are busy my hardware.i want connect I2C PB4(SCL) and PB5(SDA). thanks in advance

Reply Like



ReemaGulMemon

(/users/ReemaGulMemon/profile)  
2021-11-20 21:01:39

Develop an AVR code (Assembly or C language) to ask the student his/ her attendance percentage through I2C protocol from a slave with address 1101110 with 50KHz frequency.

The student should be allowed to sit in an exam if his/ her attendance is greater than or equal

to 75%, condoned if greater than 65% or equal, but less than 75% and not eligible if less than

65%. The decision letter should be displayed on PORT A.

Dision letter: E for eligibility

C for condoned & N for not eligible.

Please help.

Reply Like

hoangdai278001

(/users/hoangdai278001/profile)  
2022-01-17 09:06:07

thank you very much

Reply Like



BrendanHayesOberst

[User \(/BrendanHayesOberst/profile\)](#)  
 2022-02-08 06:33:56

[+ Project \(/publish/project\)](#)

**Platforms**  
[\(/explore\)](#)
**Projects** Thank you. Contests  
[\(/projects\)](#) Reply Like [\(/contests\)](#)

 thamilaofficial  
[\(/users/thamilaofficial/profile\)](#)  
 2022-02-22 09:21:50

How to use multiple slave? I have changed the Slave address by adding an another slave device. But the data receiving from the first slave device is not received.

[Reply](#) Like

 HoangThuyKhuat  
[\(/users/HoangThuyKhuat/profile\)](#)  
 2022-11-28 19:14:45

Thank you for sharing!

I have coded like you say, exactly. But when master have received data from Slave, the first received data is 0xff. I don't know why! Can you tell me why! I want to post my code here, but I have not know how, yet.

Thank!

[Reply](#) Like

 HoangThuyKhuat  
[\(/users/HoangThuyKhuat/profile\)](#)  
 2022-11-29 12:54:22

I knew it! Master need wait for Slave a period bout 50ms.

[Reply](#) Like

 ibnulaswad  
[\(/users/ibnulaswad/profile\)](#)  
 2023-05-17 22:10:51

how i get LCD\_16x2\_H\_file.h header file,please replay

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