

# Freescal MQX RTOS Example Guide

## IIC MMA8451Q example

This document explains the IIC driver example, what to expect from the example and a brief introduction to the IIC driver API.

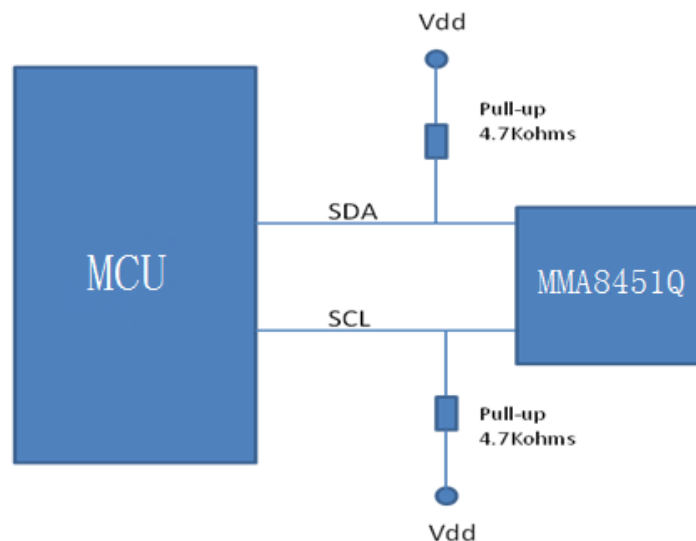
### The Example

The example shows the usage of the IIC driver as a master using either polling or interruption drivers, and an Accelerometer Sensor MMA8451Q as slave device.

### Running the example

The connections needed for running this example are:

- Serial cable connected to the UART used, this may vary between targets. And a terminal set to 115200 baud, no parity, 8 bits.
- Wire SDA and SCL with the corresponding pull-up resistors from your target to the ACC Sensor device.
- If necessary provide Vdd and GND to the MMA8451Q from your board.



**Figure 1**  
**Communications lines**

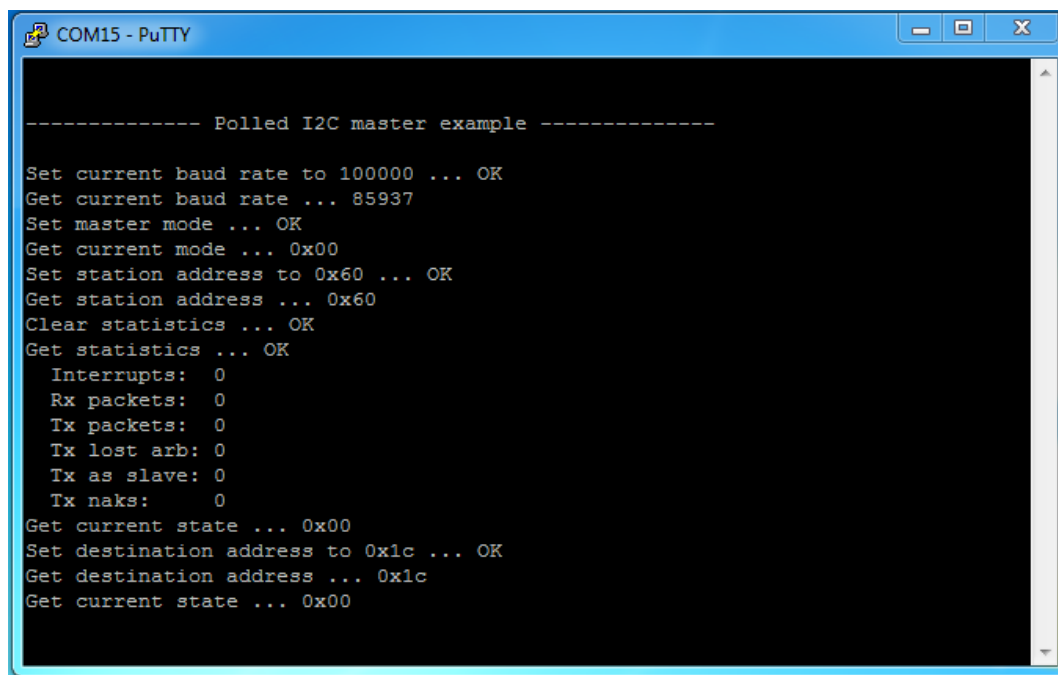
After the connections are set, now the application can be executed. Verify that the target BSP has the IIC driver installed

(either polled or interruption; for both polled and interruption are enabled, the example will work under interruption mode), if not, please add the proper macro and rebuild the libraries.

## Explaining the example

The driver example will open the IIC driver and will test the different IOCTL commands that are available on the driver, such as:

- IO\_IOCTL\_I2C\_GET\_BAUD
- IO\_IOCTL\_I2C\_SET\_MASTER\_MODE
- IO\_IOCTL\_I2C\_GET\_MODE
- IO\_IOCTL\_I2C\_SET\_STATION\_ADDRESS
- IO\_IOCTL\_I2C\_GET\_STATISTICS



```
COM15 - PuTTY

----- Polled I2C master example -----

Set current baud rate to 100000 ... OK
Get current baud rate ... 85937
Set master mode ... OK
Get current mode ... 0x00
Set station address to 0x60 ... OK
Get station address ... 0x60
Clear statistics ... OK
Get statistics ... OK
  Interrupts: 0
  Rx packets: 0
  Tx packets: 0
  Tx lost arb: 0
  Tx as slave: 0
  Tx naks: 0
Get current state ... 0x00
Set destination address to 0x1c ... OK
Get destination address ... 0x1c
Get current state ... 0x00
```

**Figure 2**  
**Example output before writing to MMA8451Q Addresses**

After testing the IOCTL commands, the example will initialize the MMA8451Q Sensor into following Condition:

- **Working mode:** Active mode without fast read
- **Measurement Range:** 0 -  $\pm 2$ G

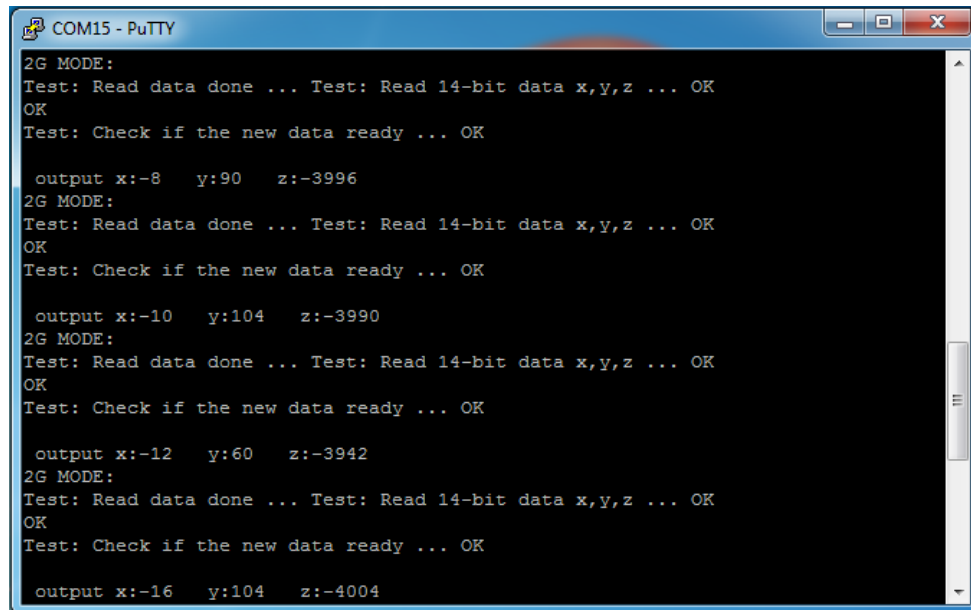
**Note:** Other settings remain default as mentioned in MMA8451Q datasheet.

When the initialization pass, the example will consecutive read acceleration data in 3-Axes and prints the data to terminal 10 times. These operations are just demonstrative of the usage of the driver.

The example implements two functions that perform read/write to the MMA8451Q:

- `i2c_write_MMA8451Q`
- `i2c_read_MMA8451Q`

These functions are template of interacting with i2c driver. Keep in mind that your `i2c_read` function can only call one `fread` function during single i2c read operation.



```
COM15 - PuTTY
2G MODE:
Test: Read data done ... Test: Read 14-bit data x,y,z ... OK
OK
Test: Check if the new data ready ... OK

output x:-8   y:90   z:-3996
2G MODE:
Test: Read data done ... Test: Read 14-bit data x,y,z ... OK
OK
Test: Check if the new data ready ... OK

output x:-10  y:104  z:-3990
2G MODE:
Test: Read data done ... Test: Read 14-bit data x,y,z ... OK
OK
Test: Check if the new data ready ... OK

output x:-12  y:60   z:-3942
2G MODE:
Test: Read data done ... Test: Read 14-bit data x,y,z ... OK
OK
Test: Check if the new data ready ... OK

output x:-16  y:104  z:-4004
```

**Figure 3**  
**Screenshot of the example output 3-axes of acceleration**

The interrupt and polled driver are designed with same interface, so the only different between interrupt and polled driver is the `fopen` function parameter.

After it print 3-axes of acceleration 10 times, the example will report the statistics, close the driver and block the main task.