I2C Configuration

Step 1: Enable the I2C port of your Raspberry Pi (If you have

enabled it, skip this; if you do not know whether you have done that

or not, please continue).

sudo raspi-config

5 Interfacing options



P5 I2C

				pi@raspberrypi: ~	× ^	×
File	Edit	Tabs	Help			
P1 P2 P3 P4 P5 P6 P7 P8	Camer SSH VNC SPI I2C Seria 1-Wir Remot	Raspb a l e e GPIO	erry Pi Softward Enable/Disable Enable/Disable Enable/Disable Enable/Disable Enable/Disable Enable/Disable Enable/Disable	e Configuration Tool (raspi-config) connection to the Raspberry Pi Camera remote command line access to your Pi us graphical remote access to your Pi using automatic loading of SPI kernel module shell and kernel messages on the serial one-wire interface remote access to GPIO pins	sing g Rea conn	
			<select></select>	<back></back>		





<YES>



<YES>



<OK>



<Finish>





<Yes> (If you do not see this page, continue to the next step)

Step 2: Check whether the i2c modules are loaded and active.

lsmod | grep i2c

Then the following codes will appear (the number may be different.

Ϋ́ι.			pi@raspberrypi: ~	~	^	×
File	Edit	Tabs	Help			
pi@ra pi@ra i2c_b i2c_d	spber spber cm283 ev	rypi:~ rypi:~ 5	S sudo raspi-config S lsmod grep i2c 16384 0 16384 0			Î

Step 3: Install i2c-tools.

sudo apt-get install i2c-tools

Step 4: Check the address of the I2C device.

If there's an I2C device connected, the results will be similar as shown above - since the address of the device is 0x48, 48 is printed.

Step 5:

For C language users: Install libi2c-dev.

sudo apt-get install libi2c-dev

For Python users: Install smbus for I2C.

sudo apt-get install python-smbus

