### Standard I2C Commands

We will use the Voltage as an example. Its command code is 08/09.

Use the I2C Master Control Panel section to read the flash.

Start Register 08, Number of Bytes to Read 2

I2C Master Control Panel							
Byte Read/Write							
I2C Addres	s (Hex)	aa					
Start Registe	er (Hex)	08					
Bytes to Writ	e (Hex)				*	Write	
Number of Bytes to Read (Decimal) 2 Read							
TimeStamp	Rd/Wr	Address	Register	Length	Data		
2016-04-27 06:47:05 399	Rd	aa	08	2	8C 3C		

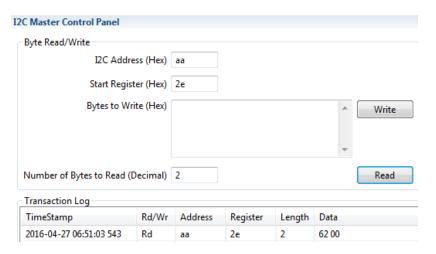
This is the data that is returned. You have to byte swap it and convert it to decimal. 3C8C is 15500mV.

# Extended I2C Commands

Just read these like Standard Commands. We will use the State-of-Health as an example. Its command code is 2e/2f.

Use the I2C Master Control Panel section to read the flash.

Start Register 2e, Number of Bytes to Read 2



This is the data that is returned. You have to byte swap it and convert it to decimal. 0062 is 98% SOH.

#### Control Subcommands

2016-04-27 06:53:51 174

Rd

aa

#### Example 1:

DEVICE\_TYPE Control() Subcommand 0001 and the correct answer is 0100 for the bq34z100-G1.

Use the I2C Master Control Panel section to read the flash.

Enter Start Register 00, Bytes to Write 0100 press "Write" button (The scope waveforms occur in this order. AA, 00, 01, 00)

Enter Start Register 00, Number of Bytes to Read 2 press "Read" button (The scope waveforms occur in this order. AA, 00, AB, 00, 01)

The GUI returns 0001, which is Little Endian for 0100. This is the DEVICE TYPE for the bq34z100-G1.

# I2C Master Control Panel Byte Read/Write I2C Address (Hex) aa Start Register (Hex) 00 Bytes to Write (Hex) 01 00 Write Number of Bytes to Read (Decimal) 02 Read Transaction Log Rd/Wr TimeStamp Address Register Length Data 2016-04-27 06:53:49 648 01 00 Wr 00 2 aa

00

2

00 01

# Example 2:

CHEM\_ID Control() Subcommand 0008 and the correct answer is 0107 for the bq34z100-G1.

Use the I2C Master Control Panel section to read the flash.

Enter Start Register 00, Bytes to Write 0800 press "Write" button (The scope waveforms occur in this order. AA, 00, 08, 00)

Enter Start Register 00, Number of Bytes to Read 2 press "Read" button (The scope waveforms occur in this order. AA, 00, AB, 07, 01)

The GUI returns 0701, which is Little Endian for 0107. This is the default CHEM ID for the bq34z100-G1.

2C Master Control Panel							
Byte Read/Write							
I2C Addres	ss (Hex)	aa					
Start Regist	00						
Bytes to Writ	08 00			*	Write		
Number of Bytes to Read (D	2				Read		
Transaction Log							
TimeStamp	Rd/Wr	Address	Register	Length	Data		
2016-04-27 07:02:15 768	Wr	aa	00	2	08 00		
2016-04-27 07:02:15 828	Rd	aa	00	2	07 01		

#### Data Flash Access

## Example 1:

Find the SubClass and Offset for the data that you want to read. We will use Serial Number for this example. SubClass 48, Offset 04 and it occupies 2 bytes.

Convert the SubClass HEX. 48 = 30H

Use the I2C Master Control Panel section to read the flash.

Start Register 61, Bytes to Write 00 (Enable Flash x'fer command)

Start Register 3E, Bytes to Write 30 (SubClass address)

Start Register 3F, Bytes to Write 00 (Enable General Purpose Block)

Start Register 40, Number of Bytes to Read 20

This is the data that was returned. The Serial number starts in the 5th byte. (0 is the first byte) The Serial Number is 0001 in this example.

### **I2C Master Control Panel**



Transaction Log						
TimeStamp	Rd/Wr	Address	Register	Length	Data	
2016-04-27 07:10:06 379	Wr	aa	61	1	00	
2016-04-27 07:10:12 291	Wr	aa	3e	1	30	
2016-04-27 07:10:17 158	Wr	aa	3f	1	00	
2016-04-27 07:10:20 085	Rd	aa	40	20	0E 10 00 00 00 01 00 00 03 84 64 03 E8 15 18 FE 70 10 68 10	

To read offset greater than 31, you will have to go to the next page.

e.g. I2C Command 3F, Byte 01

### Example 2:

Find the SubClass and Offset for the data that you want to read. We will use Device Chemistry for this example. SubClass 30, Offset 55 and it occupies 5 bytes. The Offset exceeds 32 bytes, so we will read the data from the  $2^{\rm nd}$  page of the SubClass. The Device Chemistry will be located in bytes 24-29 of the  $2^{\rm nd}$  page. The first byte is the number of bytes in the string.

Convert the SubClass HEX. 48 = 30H

Use the I2C Master Control Panel section to read the flash.

Start Register 61, Bytes to Write 00 (Enable Flash x'fer command)

Start Register 3E, Bytes to Write 30 (SubClass address)

Start Register 3F, Bytes to Write 01 (Enable General Purpose Block, 2<sup>nd</sup> page)

Start Register 40, Number of Bytes to Read 32

This is the data that was returned. The Device Chemistry starts in the 24th byte. (0 is the first byte) The 04 is the number of bytes currently load and 4C 49 4F 4E are ASCII for LION

# 62 71 33 34 7A 31 30 30 2D 47 31 0B 54 65 78 61 73 20 49 6E 73 74 2E 04 4C 49 4F 4E 00 00 00 00

We want to change LION to PbA and PbA is 50 62 41 in ASCII. The new string will be: 627133347a3130302d47310b546578617320496e73742e035062410000000000

Where 03 is the number of bytes.

You will also have to calculate the checksum to enter. Add the 32 bytes of data in hexadecimal and inverse the bits on the last byte to find the checksum. The string adds up to 7DC. The inverse of the last byte is 23, so this will be entered with the 60 command. Here is the full process to read the initial data flash contents, enter the new data and read the data flash to verify that it is correct.

