

Code example: Starting I2C communication

Mercury V1 manual · v1.0

<https://d21c22pth15itr.cloudfront.net/support/mercuryv1/code-i2c-port/>

The I2C pins are connected to the IMU, Pressure sensor and the expansion ports.

SDA is on pin 21 and SCL pin 22. These are defined in the Mercury_pins.h file so you can just use the name SDA and SCL.

```
Wire.begin(SDA, SCL);
```

The code below enables the sensor power, starts I2C and scans for available devices every 10 seconds.

Connect a serial monitor after rebooting the Mercury once compiled and uploaded to view the output.



Using Arduino IDE? Our online programmer includes Mercury_Pins.h by default so the pin names work without issue. If you are using Arduino IDE or another programmer, copy the Mercury_Pins.h tab content and paste it into the top of your program.

```
/*
 * Mercury I2C Scanner
 * Scans the I2C bus and reports all connected devices.
 * Useful for checking sensor addresses after assembly.
 */

#include "Wire.h"
#include "Mercury_Pins.h"

void setup() {
  Serial.begin(115200);
  delay(1000);

  Serial.println("Mercury I2C Scanner");
  Serial.println("=====");

  // Power on the sensor rail
  pinMode(VACC, OUTPUT);
  digitalWrite(VACC, HIGH);
  delay(100); // Allow sensors to stabilise

  // Start I2C on Mercury pins
  Wire.begin(SDA, SCL);

  Serial.println("Sensor power: ON");
  Serial.println("I2C bus ready (SDA=" + String(SDA) + " SCL=" + String(SCL) + ")");
  Serial.println();
}

void loop() {
  int found = 0;

  Serial.println("Scanning I2C bus...");

  for (int row = 0; row < 128; row += 16) {
    // Row label

    for (int col = 0; col < 16; col++) {
      int addr = row + col;
```

```

// Skip reserved addresses (0x00-0x07 and 0x78-0x7F)
if (addr < 0x08 || addr > 0x77) {
    continue;
}

Wire.beginTransmission(addr);
int result = Wire.endTransmission();

if (result == 0) {
    found++;
} else {
}
}

Serial.println();
if (found == 0) {
    Serial.println("No devices found. Check wiring and sensor power.");
} else {
    Serial.println(String(found) + " device(s) found:");
    // Second pass to list found devices with common names
    for (int addr = 0x08; addr <= 0x77; addr++) {
        Wire.beginTransmission(addr);
        if (Wire.endTransmission() == 0) {
            Serial.printf(" 0x%02X", addr);
            // Identify common sensors
            switch (addr) {
                case 0x47: Serial.print(" - BMP581 (Mercury Pressure)"); break;
                case 0x6B: Serial.print(" - LSM6DSO32 (Mercury IMU)"); break;
                case 0x77: Serial.print(" - BMP390 (Mercury Pressure)"); break;
            }
            Serial.println();
        }
    }
}

Serial.println();
Serial.println("Next scan in 10 seconds...");
Serial.println("---");
delay(10000);
}

#pragma once
/*
 * Mercury (ESP32-C6) Pin Definitions
 * Board-specific GPIO assignments
 */

// — Status LED (NeoPixel) —
#define LEDPOWER 3 // NeoPixel power (drive HIGH to enable)
#define LED 2 // NeoPixel data signal

// — I2C Bus —
#define SDA 21 // I2C data
#define SCL 22 // I2C clock

// — Sensor Power —
#define VACC 20 // Sensor power rail (drive HIGH to enable)

```

```
// — General Purpose Ports —
#define GP06    6 // GP06 port
#define GP07    7 // GP07 port

// — High Current Output —
#define OUT1    5 // High current output (e.g. pyro / relay)

// — Battery Bar LEDs —
#define BL1     4 // Battery LED 1 (lowest)
#define BL2    14 // Battery LED 2
#define BL3    15 // Battery LED 3
#define BL4    18 // Battery LED 4
#define BL5    19 // Battery LED 5 (highest)

// — Indicators —
#define DISK    8 // Disk activity LED

// — Analogue / Detection —
#define BATIN   0 // Battery voltage (1:1 divider)
#define USBDETECT 1 // USB power detect (HIGH = USB present)
#define BUTTON  9 // BUTTON on the board, boot button but can be used
```