

Check Device I2C Address

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Introduction

When you attach a device on the I2C bus, even though you might know it's address, it's a great idea to run a test to see if you can read it's actual address.

In this example, I have an LCD address on I2C bus zero, and I know it's address is 3C0 Hex, which in decimal is 60.

I2C Address Check

Below is the code we need to run to check for devices on the I2C.

[download](#)

```
from machine import Pin, I2C

i2c = I2C(0, scl=Pin(5), sda=Pin(4), freq=200000)
print("I2C addresses:", i2c.scan())
```

There are a couple of considerations around this code, and they are:

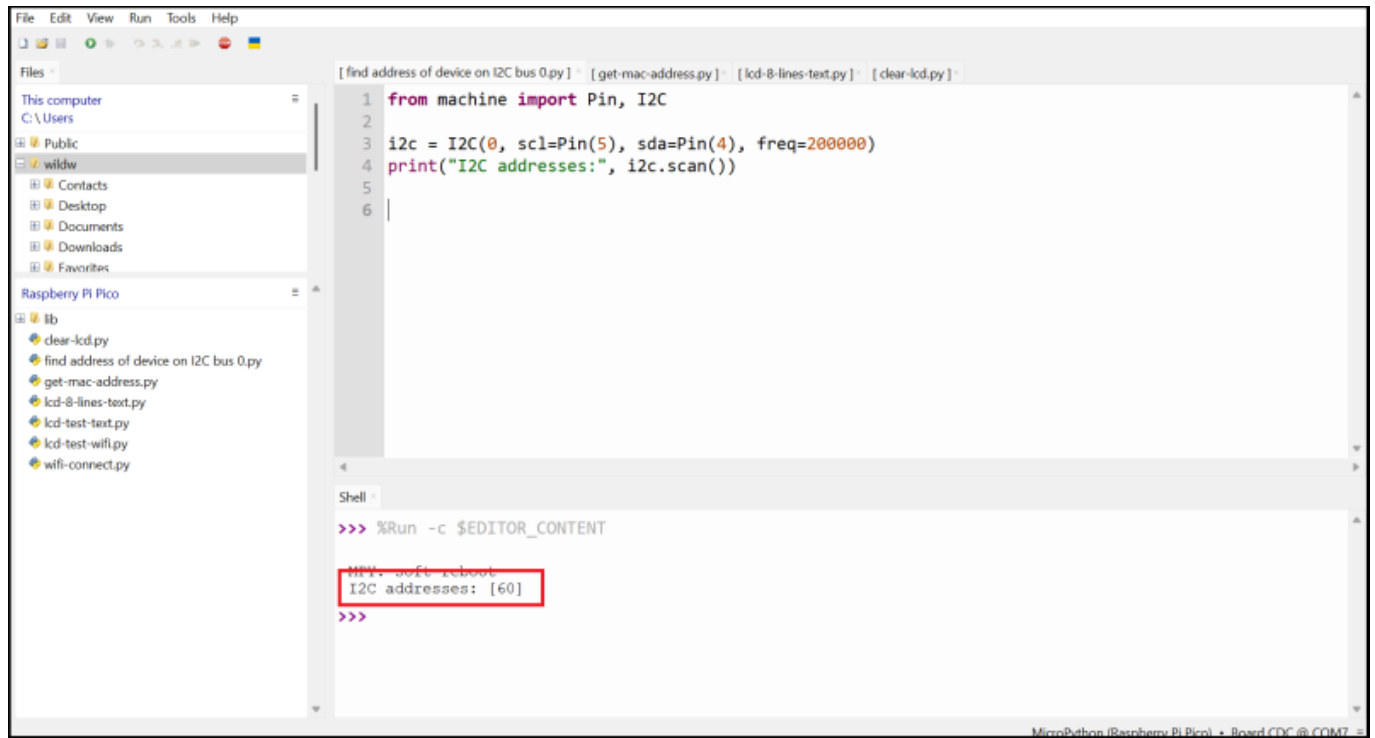
- `i2c = I2C(0)` - The Zero is for Bus 0

The Pico has Bus 0 and Bus 1, and you should know which you used.

- `scl=Pin(5), sda=Pin(4)`

[These are the Pico pins your device is connected to, so `scl\(5\)` is Pico Pin 7 and `sda\(4\)` is Pico pin 6.](#)

If you run the code above, you will see something similar to below:



```
[ find address of device on I2C bus 0.py ] [ get-mac-address.py ] [ lcd-8-lines-text.py ] [ clear-lcd.py ]  
1 from machine import Pin, I2C  
2  
3 i2c = I2C(0, scl=Pin(5), sda=Pin(4), freq=200000)  
4 print("I2C addresses:", i2c.scan())  
5  
6  
  
Shell  
>>> %Run -c $EDITOR_CONTENT  
  
NEW: soft reboot  
I2C addresses: [60]  
>>>
```

Here we can see the I2C address is listed as 60 and this is a Decimal address.

If you convert 60 Dec to Hex, then you get Hex 3C, which is exactly the address the LCD is currently set to.

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