



- ① Typically, the client can pull SCLx low (clock stretch) to request a Wait to prepare the data response. The client will drive the MSB of the data response on SDAx when ready.
- ② Writing the RCEN bit will start a host reception event. The BRG starts. SCLx remains low.
- ③ The BRG times out. The host attempts to release SCLx.
- ④ When the client releases SCLx, the BRG restarts.
- ⑤ The BRG times out. The MSB of the response is shifted to the I2CxRSR register. SCLx is driven low for the next baud interval.
- ⑥ At the falling edge of the eighth SCLx clock, the I2CxRSR register is transferred to the I2CxRCV register. The module clears the RCEN bit. The RBF status bit is set. The host generates the interrupt.