Features

- Industry-standard NXP® I^2^C bus interface
- Supports slave, master, multi-master and multi-master-slave operation
- Requires only two pins (SDA and SCL) to interface to I^2^C bus
- Supports standard data rates of 100/400/1000 kbps
- High-level APIs require minimal user programming

General Description

The I^2^C component supports I^2^C slave, master, and multi-master configurations. The I^2^C bus is an industry-standard, two-wire hardware interface developed by Philips. The master initiates all communication on the I^2^C bus and supplies the clock for all slave devices.

The I^2^C component supports standard clock speeds up to 1000 kbps. The I^2^C component is compatible with other third-party slave and master devices.

Note: This version of the component datasheet covers both the fixed hardware I^2^C block and the UDB version.

When to Use an I^2^C Component

The I^2^C component is an ideal solution when networking multiple devices on a single board or small system. The system can be designed with a single master and multiple slaves, multiple masters, or a combination of masters and slaves.
Input/Output Connections

This section describes the various input and output connections for the I²C component. An asterisk (*) in the list of I/Os indicates that the I/O may be hidden on the symbol under the conditions listed in the description of that I/O.

sda – In/Out

Serial data (SDA) is the I²C data signal. It is a bidirectional data signal used to transmit or receive all bus data. The pin connected to sda should be configured as Open-Drain-Drives-Low.

scl – In/Out

Serial clock (SCL) is the master-generated I²C clock. Although the slave never generates the clock signal, it may hold the clock low, stalling the bus until it is ready to send data or ACK/NAK\(^1\) the latest data or address. The pin connected to scl should be configured as Open-Drain-Drives-Low.

clock – Input *

The clock input is available when the Implementation parameter is set to UDB. The UDB version needs a clock to provide 16 times oversampling.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bus</th>
<th>Clock</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>50 kbps</td>
<td>800 kHz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 kbps</td>
<td>1.6 MHz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>400 kbps</td>
<td>6.4 MHz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000 kbps</td>
<td>16 MHz</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

reset – Input *

The reset input is available when the Implementation parameter is set to UDB. If the reset pin is held to logic high, the I²C block is held in reset, and communication over I²C stops. This is a hardware reset only. Software must be independently reset using the I2C_Stop() and I2C_Start() APIs. The reset input may be left floating with no external connection. If nothing is connected to the reset line, the component will assign it a constant logic 0.

\(^1\) NAK is an abbreviation for negative acknowledgment or not acknowledged. I²C documents commonly use NACK while the rest of the networking world uses NAK. They mean the same thing.
Schematic Macro Information

By default, the PSoC Creator Component Catalog contains four schematic macro implementations for the I²C component. These macros contain already connected and configured pins and provide a clock source, as needed. The schematic macros use I²C Slave and Master components, configured for fixed-function and UDB hardware, as shown below.

**Fixed-Function I²C Slave with Pins**

**Fixed-Function I²C Master Pins**

**UDB I²C Slave with Clock and Pins**

**UDB I²C Master with Clock and Pins**
Component Parameters

Drag an I²C component onto your design and double-click it to open the Configure dialog.

The I²C component provides the following parameters.

Mode

This option determines what modes are supported: slave, master, multi-master, or multi-master-slave.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Slave</td>
<td>Slave-only operation (default).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Master</td>
<td>Master-only operation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multi-Master</td>
<td>Supports more than one master on the bus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multi-Master-Slave</td>
<td>Simultaneous slave and multi-master operation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Data Rate
This parameter is used to set the I²C data rate value up to 1000 kbps; the actual speed may differ based on available clock speed and divider range. The standard data rates\(^2\) are 50, 100 (default), 400, and 1000 kbps. If Implementation is set to UDB and the UDB Clock Source parameter is set to External Clock, the Data Rate parameter is ignored; the 16x input clock determines the data rate.

Note If Implementation is set to UDB and the Mode parameter is set to Master, Multi-Master, or Multi-Master-Slave, the real master speed for Data Rate above 400 kbps may differ depending on the BUS_CLK value, rise and fall times of \(f_{SCL}\)^{3}, and component placement.

Slave Address
This is the I²C address that will be recognized by the slave. If slave operation is not selected, this parameter is ignored. You can select a slave address between 0 and 127 (0x00 and 0x7F); the default is 8. This address is the 7-bit right-justified slave address and does not include the R/W bit. You can enter the value as decimal or hexadecimal; for hexadecimal numbers type ‘0x’ before the address. If a 10-bit slave address is required, you must use software address decoding and provide decode support for the second byte of the 10-bit address in the ISR.

Implementation
This option determines how the I²C hardware is implemented on the device.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Implementation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fixed Function</td>
<td>Use the fixed-function block on the device (default).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UDB</td>
<td>Implement the I²C in the UDB array.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Address Decode
This parameter allows you to choose between software and hardware address decoding. For most applications where the provided APIs are sufficient and only one slave address is required, hardware address decoding is preferred. In applications where you prefer to modify the source code to provide detection of multiple slave addresses or 10-bit addresses, you must use software address detection. Hardware is the default. If hardware address decode is enabled, the block automatically NAKs addresses that are not its own without CPU intervention. It automatically interrupts the CPU on correct address reception, and holds the SCL line low until CPU intervention.

\(^2\) Fixed-function implementation supports only standard data rates 50, 100 or 400 kbps for PSoC 5 devices. The UDB-based implementation should be used instead for different data rates up to 1000 kbps.

\(^3\) Look at Section 7.2.1 Reduced \(f_{SCL}\) of The I²C-Bus Specification Rev. 3 from June 2007.
Pins
This parameter determines which type of pins to use for SDA and SCL signal connections. There are three possible values: Any, I2C0, and I2C1. The default is Any.

Any means general-purpose I/O (GPIO or SIO). If Enable wakeup from Sleep Mode is not required, use Any for SDA and SCL. If Enable wakeup from Sleep Mode is required, use I2C0 or I2C1; using either I2C0 or I2C1 allows you to configure the device for wakeup on I²C address match.

The I²C component does not check the correct pin assignments.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Pins</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Any GPIO or SIO pins through schematic routing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I2C0</td>
<td>SCL = SIO pin P12[4], SDA = SIO pin P12[5]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I2C1</td>
<td>SCL = SIO pin P12[0], SDA = SIO pin P12[1]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Enable wakeup from Sleep Mode
This option allows the system to be awakened from sleep when an address match occurs. This option is only valid if Address Decode is set to Hardware and the SDA and SCL signals are connected to SIO pins (I2C0 or I2C1). The option is disabled by default. This option is not supported by the PSoC 5 devices.

You must enable the possibility for the I²C to wake up the device on slave address match while switching to the sleep mode. You can do this by calling the I2C_Sleep() API; also refer to the Wakeup on Hardware Address Match section and to the “Power Management APIs” section of the System Reference Guide.

UDB Clock Source
This parameter allows you to choose between an internally configured clock and an externally configured clock for data rate generation. When set to Internal Clock, PSoC Creator calculates and configures the required clock frequency based on the Data Rate parameter, taking into account 16 times oversampling. In External Clock mode the component does not control the data rate but displays the actual data rate based on the user-connected clock source. If this parameter is set to Internal Clock then the clock input is not visible on the symbol.

You can enter the desired tolerance values for the internal clock. Clock tolerances are specified as a percentage. The default range for slave mode is -5% to +50%. The clock can be fast in this mode. For the remaining modes, the default range is -25% to +5%. Again, the master can be slow. At the maximum data rate (1000 kbps), the clock should be equal or slower, but not faster than expected. This could cause unexpected behavior.

Enable UDB Slave Fixed Placement
This parameter allows you to choose a fixed component placement that improves the component performance over unconstrained placement. If this parameter is set, all of the component resources are fixed in the top right corner of the device. This parameter controls the assignment of pins connected to the component. The choice of pin assignment is not a
determining factor for component performance. This option is only valid if **Mode** is set to **Slave** and **Implementation** is set to **UDB**. This option is disabled by default.

The fixed placement aspect of the component removes the routing variability. It also allows the fixed placement to continue to operate the same as a non-fixed placed design would in a fairly empty design.

**Clock Selection**

When the internal clock configuration is selected, PSoC Creator calculates the needed frequency and clock source and generates the resource for implementation. Otherwise, you must supply the clock component and calculate the required clock frequency. That frequency is 16x the desired data rate available. For example, a 1.6-MHz clock is required for a 100-kbps data rate.

The fixed-function block uses BUS_CLK, which is calculated by the customizer divider to archive the 16/32 oversampling rate (50-kbps oversampling rate is 32, all other rates are 16).

**Application Programming Interface**

Application Programming Interface (API) routines allow you to configure the component during run time. The following table lists and describes the interface to each function. The subsequent sections discuss each function in more detail.

By default, PSoC Creator assigns the instance name “I2C_1” to the first instance of a component in a given design. You can rename the instance to any unique value that follows the syntactic rules for identifiers. The instance name becomes the prefix of every global function name, variable, and constant symbol. For readability, the instance name used in the following table is “I2C.”

All API functions assume that data direction is from the perspective of the I2C master. A write event occurs when data is written from the master to the slave. A read event occurs when the master reads data from the slave.

**Generic Functions**

This section includes the functions that are generic to I2C slave or master operation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I2C_Start()</td>
<td>Initializes and enables the I2C component. The I2C interrupt is enabled, and the component can respond to I2C traffic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I2C_Stop()</td>
<td>Stops responding to I2C traffic (disables the I2C interrupt).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I2C_EnableInt()</td>
<td>Enables interrupt, which is required for most I2C operations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I2C_DisableInt()</td>
<td>Disables interrupt. The I2C_Stop() API does this automatically.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I2C_Sleep()</td>
<td>Stops I2C operation and saves I2C nonretention configuration registers (disables the interrupt). Prepares wake on address match operation if Wakeup from Sleep Mode is enabled (disables the I2C interrupt).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Function Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I2C_Wakeup()</td>
<td>Restores I2C nonretention configuration registers and enables I2C operation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(enables the I2C interrupt).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I2C_Init()</td>
<td>Initializes I2C registers with initial values provided from the customizer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I2C_Enable()</td>
<td>Activates I2C hardware and begins component operation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I2C_SaveConfig()</td>
<td>Saves I2C nonretention configuration registers (disables the I2C interrupt).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I2C_RestoreConfig()</td>
<td>Restores I2C nonretention configuration registers saved by I2C_SaveConfig()</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>or I2C_Sleep() (enables the I2C interrupt).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Global Variables

Knowledge of these variables is not required for normal operations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I2C_initVar</td>
<td>I2C_initVar indicates whether the I2C component has been initialized. The variable is initialized to 0 and set to 1 the first time I2C_Start() is called. This allows the component to restart without reinitialization after the first call to the I2C_Start() routine. If reinitialization of the component is required, then the I2C_Init() function can be called before the I2C_Start() or I2C_Enable() function.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I2C_state</td>
<td>Current state of the I2C state machine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I2C_mstrStatus</td>
<td>Current status of the I2C master.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I2C_mstrControl</td>
<td>Controls the master end of the transaction with or without generating a Stop.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I2C_mstrRdBufPtr</td>
<td>Pointer to the master read buffer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I2C_mstrRdBufSize</td>
<td>Size of the master read buffer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I2C_mstrRdBufIndex</td>
<td>Current index within the master read buffer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I2C_mstrWrBufPtr</td>
<td>Pointer to the master write buffer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I2C_mstrWrBufSize</td>
<td>Size of the master write buffer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I2C_mstrWrBufIndex</td>
<td>Current index within the master write buffer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I2C_slStatus</td>
<td>Current status of the I2C slave.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I2C_slAddress</td>
<td>Software address of the I2C slave.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I2C_slRdBufPtr</td>
<td>Pointer to the slave read buffer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I2C_slRdBufSize</td>
<td>Size of the slave read buffer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I2C_slRdBufIndex</td>
<td>Current index within the slave read buffer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I2C_slWrBufPtr</td>
<td>Pointer to the slave write buffer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I2C_slWrBufSize</td>
<td>Size of the slave write buffer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I2C_slWrBufIndex</td>
<td>Current index within the slave write buffer.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Generic Functions

void I2C_Start(void)

Description: This is the preferred method to begin component operation. I2C_Start() calls the
 I2C_Init() function, and then calls the I2C_Enable() function. I2C_Start() must be
called before I2C bus operation.

This API enables the I2C interrupt. Interrupts are required for most I2C operations.

You must set up the I2C Slave buffers before this function call to avoid reading or
writing partial data while the buffers are setting up.

I2C slave behavior is as follows when enabled and buffers are not set up:

I2C Read transfer – Returns 0xFF until the read buffer is set up. Use the
I2C_SlaveInitReadBuf() function to set up the read buffer;

I2C Write transfer – Send NAK because there is no place to store received data. Use
the I2C_SlaveInitWriteBuf() function to set up the read buffer;

Parameters: None
Return Value: None
Side Effects: None

void I2C_Stop(void)

Description: This function disables I2C hardware and interrupt.

FF implementation (Production PSoC 3 only): Releases the I2C bus if it was locked
up by the device and sets it to the idle state.

UDB implementation: Releases the I2C bus if it was locked up by the device and
sets it to the idle state.

Parameters: None
Return Value: None
Side Effects: None

void I2C_EnableInt(void)

Description: This function enables the I2C interrupt. Interrupts are required for most operations.

Parameters: None
Return Value: None
Side Effects: None
void I2C_DisableInt(void)

Description: This function disables the I2C interrupt. This function is not normally required because the I2C_Stop() function disables the interrupt.

Parameters: None
Return Value: None
Side Effects: If the I2C interrupt is disabled while the I2C is still running, it can cause the I2C bus to lock up.

void I2C_Sleep(void)

Description: This is the preferred API to prepare the component for sleep. The I2C interrupt is disabled after function call.

- **Wakeup on address match enabled:** If a transaction intended for this device executes during this API call, it waits until the current transaction is completed. All subsequent I2C traffic intended for this device is NAKed until the device is put to sleep. The address match event wakes up the chip.

- **Wakeup on address match disabled:** This API checks current I2C component state, saves it, and disables the component by calling I2C_Stop() if it is currently enabled. I2C_SaveConfig() is then called to save the I2C nonretention configuration registers.

Call the I2C_Sleep() function before calling the CyPmSleep() or the CyPmHibernate() function. See the PSoC Creator System Reference Guide for more information about power-management functions.

Parameters: None
Return Value: None
Side Effects: None

void I2C_Wakeup(void)

Description: This is the preferred API to restore the component to the state when I2C_Sleep() was last called. The I2C interrupt is enabled after function call.

- **Wakeup on address match enabled:** This API enables I2C master functionality if it was enabled before sleep, and disables the I2C backup regulator. The incoming transaction continues as soon as the I2C interrupt is enabled.

- **Wakeup on address match disabled:** This API restores the I2C nonretention configuration registers by calling I2C_RestoreConfig(). If the component was enabled before the I2C_Sleep() function was called, I2C_Wakeup() re-enables it.

Parameters: None
Return Value: None
Side Effects: Calling the I2C_Wakeup() function without first calling the I2C_Sleep() or I2C_SaveConfig() function can produce unexpected behavior.
**void I2C_Init(void)**

**Description:** This function initializes or restores the component according to the customizer Configure dialog settings. It is not necessary to call I2C_Init() because the I2C_Start() API calls this function, which is the preferred method to begin component operation.

**Parameters:** None

**Return Value:** None

**Side Effects:** All registers will be set to values according to the customizer Configure dialog.

**void I2C_Enable(void)**

**Description:** This function activates the hardware and begins component operation. It is not necessary to call I2C_Enable() because the I2C_Start() API calls this function, which is the preferred method to begin component operation. If this API is called, I2C_Start() or I2C_Init() must be called first.

**Parameters:** None

**Return Value:** None

**Side Effects:** None

**void I2C_SaveConfig(void)**

**Description:** This function saves the I2C component nonretention configuration registers and disables the I2C interrupt

*Wakeup on address match enabled:* This API disables the I2C master, if it was enabled before, and enables the I2C backup regulator. If a transaction intended for this device executes during this API call, it waits until the current transaction is completed and I2C is ready to go to sleep. All subsequent I2C traffic is NAKed until the device is put to sleep.

*Wakeup on address match disabled:* Refer to the main description.

Disabling the I2C interrupt does not depend on whether wakeup on address match is enabled or disabled.

**Parameters:** None

**Return Value:** None

**Side Effects:** None
void I2C_RestoreConfig(void)

**Description:** This function restores the I2C component nonretention configuration registers to the state they were in before I2C_Sleep() or I2C_SaveConfig() was called. Enables the I2C interrupt.

**Wakeup on address match enabled:** This API enables I2C master functionality, if it was enabled before, and disables the I2C backup regulator.

**Wakeup on address match disabled:** Refer to the main description. Enabling the I2C interrupt does not depend on whether wakeup on address match is enabled or disabled.

**Parameters:** None

**Return Value:** None

**Side Effects:** Calling this function without first calling the I2C_Sleep() or I2C_SaveConfig() function can produce unexpected behavior.

### Slave Functions

This section lists the functions that are used for I2C slave operation. These functions are available if slave operation is enabled.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I2C_SlaveStatus()</td>
<td>Returns the slave status flags.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I2C_SlaveClearReadStatus()</td>
<td>Returns the read status flags and clears the slave read status flags.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I2C_SlaveClearWriteStatus()</td>
<td>Returns the write status and clears the slave write status flags.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I2C_SlaveSetAddress()</td>
<td>Sets the slave address, a value between 0 and 127 (0x00 to 0x7F).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I2C_SlaveInitReadBuf()</td>
<td>Sets up the slave receive data buffer. (master &lt;-&gt; slave)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I2C_SlaveInitWriteBuf()</td>
<td>Sets up the slave write buffer. (master -&gt; slave)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I2C_SlaveGetReadBufSize()</td>
<td>Returns the number of bytes read by the master since the buffer was reset.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I2C_SlaveGetWriteBufSize()</td>
<td>Returns the number of bytes written by the master since the buffer was reset.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I2C_SlaveClearReadBuf()</td>
<td>Resets the read buffer counter to zero.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I2C_SlaveClearWriteBuf()</td>
<td>Resets the write buffer counter to zero.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
uint8 I2C_SlaveStatus(void)

Description: This function returns the slave’s communication status.

Parameters: None

Return Value: uint8: Current status of I2C slave.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slave Status Constants</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I2C_SSTAT_RD_CMP</td>
<td>Slave read transfer complete. Set when the master sends a NAK to say that it is done reading.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I2C_SSTAT_RD_BUSY</td>
<td>Slave read transfer in progress. Set when the master addresses the slave with a read, cleared when RD_CMPLT is set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I2C_SSTAT_RD_ERR_OVFL</td>
<td>The master attempted to read more bytes than are in the buffer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I2C_SSTAT_WR_CMPLT</td>
<td>Slave write transfer complete. Set when a Stop condition is received.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I2C_SSTAT_WR_BUSY</td>
<td>Slave write transfer in progress. Set when the master addresses the slave with a write and cleared when WR_CMPLT is set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I2C_SSTAT_WR_ERR_OVFL</td>
<td>The master attempted to write past the end of the buffer. The incoming byte is NAKed by the slave.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Side Effects: None

uint8 I2C_SlaveClearReadStatus(void)

Description: This function clears the read status flags and returns their values. No other status flags are affected.

Parameters: None

Return Value: uint8: Current read status of the slave. See the I2C_SlaveStatus() function for constants.

Side Effects: None

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4 The definition was changed from I2C_SSTAT_RD_CMPT to I2C_SSTAT_RD_CMPLT to comply with the master read complete definition. The component supports both definitions, but the I2C_SSTAT_RD_CMPT will become obsolete.

5 The definition was changed from I2C_SSTAT_WR_CMPT to I2C_SSTAT_WR_CMPLT to comply with the master write complete definition. The component supports both definitions, but the I2C_SSTAT_WR_CMPT will become obsolete.
uint8 I2C_SlaveClearWriteStatus(void)

Description: This function clears the write status flags and returns their values. No other status flags are affected.

Parameters: None

Return Value: uint8: Current write status of the slave. See the I2C_SlaveStatus() function for constants.

Side Effects: None

void I2C_SlaveSetAddress(uint8 address)

Description: This function sets the I2C slave address

Parameters: uint8 address: I2C slave address for the primary device. This value can be any address between 0 and 127 (0x00 to 0x7F). This address is the 7-bit right-justified slave address and does not include the R/W bit.

Return Value: None

Side Effects: None

void I2C_SlaveInitReadBuf(uint8 * rdBuf, uint8 bufSize)

Description: This function sets the buffer pointer and size of the read buffer. This function also resets the transfer count returned with the I2C_SlaveGetReadBufSize() function.

Parameters: uint8* rdBuf: Pointer to the data buffer to be read by the master.

uint8 bufSize: Size of the buffer exposed to the I2C master.

Return Value: None

Side Effects: If this function is called during a bus transaction, data from the previous buffer location and the beginning of the current buffer may be transmitted.

void I2C_SlaveInitWriteBuf(uint8 * wrBuf, uint8 bufSize)

Description: This function sets the buffer pointer and size of the write buffer. This function also resets the transfer count returned with the I2C_SlaveGetWriteBufSize() function.

Parameters: uint8* wrBuf: Pointer to the data buffer to be written by the master.

uint8 bufSize: Size of the write buffer exposed to the I2C master.

Return Value: None

Side Effects: If this function is called during a bus transaction, data may be received in the previous buffer and the current buffer location.
uint8 I2C_SlaveGetReadBufSize(void)

Description: This function returns the number of bytes read by the I²C master since an I2C_SlaveInitReadBuf() or I2C_SlaveClearReadBuf() function was executed. The maximum return value is the size of the read buffer.

Parameters: None

Return Value: uint8: Bytes read by the master.

Side Effects: None

uint8 I2C_SlaveGetWriteBufSize(void)

Description: This function returns the number of bytes written by the I²C master since an I2C_SlaveInitWriteBuf() or I2C_SlaveClearWriteBuf() function was executed. The maximum return value is the size of the write buffer.

Parameters: None

Return Value: uint8: Bytes written by the master.

Side Effects: None

void I2C_SlaveClearReadBuf(void)

Description: This function resets the read pointer to the first byte in the read buffer. The next byte the master reads will be the first byte in the read buffer.

Parameters: None

Return Value: None

Side Effects: None

void I2C_SlaveClearWriteBuf(void)

Description: This function resets the write pointer to the first byte in the write buffer. The next byte the master writes will be the first byte in the write buffer.

Parameters: None

Return Value: None

Side Effects: None

Master and Multi-Master Functions

These functions are only available if master or multi-master mode is enabled.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I2C_MasterStatus()</td>
<td>Returns the master status.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I2C_MasterClearStatus()</td>
<td>Returns the master status and clears the status flags.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I2C_MasterWriteBuf()</td>
<td>Writes the referenced data buffer to a specified slave address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Function</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I2C_MasterReadBuf()</td>
<td>Reads data from the specified slave address and places the data in the referenced buffer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I2C_MasterSendStart()</td>
<td>Sends only a Start to the specific address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I2C_MasterSendRestart()</td>
<td>Sends only a Restart to the specified address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I2C_MasterSendStop()</td>
<td>Generates a Stop condition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I2C_MasterWriteByte()</td>
<td>Writes a single byte. This is a manual command that should only be used with the I2C_MasterSendStart() or I2C_MasterSendRestart() functions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I2C_MasterReadByte()</td>
<td>Reads a single byte. This is a manual command that should only be used with the I2C_MasterSendStart() or I2C_MasterSendRestart() functions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I2C_MasterGetReadBufSize()</td>
<td>Returns the byte count of data read since the I2C_MasterClearReadBuf() function was called.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I2C_MasterGetWriteBufSize()</td>
<td>Returns the byte count of the data written since the I2C_MasterClearWriteBuf() function was called.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I2C_MasterClearReadBuf()</td>
<td>Resets the read buffer pointer back to the beginning of the buffer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I2C_MasterClearWriteBuf()</td>
<td>Resets the write buffer pointer back to the beginning of the buffer.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
uint8 I2C_MasterStatus(void)

Description: This function returns the master’s communication status.
Parameters: None
Return Value: uint8: Current status of the I²C master. I²C master status constants may be ORed together.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Master status constants</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I2C_MSTAT_RD_CMPLT</td>
<td>Read transfer complete. The error condition bits must be checked to ensure that the read transfer was successful.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I2C_MSTAT_WR_CMPLT</td>
<td>Write transfer complete. The error condition bits must be checked to ensure that the write transfer was successful.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I2C_MSTAT_XFER_INP</td>
<td>Transfer in progress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I2C_MSTAT_XFER_HALT</td>
<td>Transfer has been halted. The I²C bus is waiting for the master to generate a Restart or Stop condition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I2C_MSTAT_ERR_SHORT_XFER</td>
<td>Error condition: Write transfer completed before all bytes were transferred.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I2C_MSTAT_ERR_ADDR_NAK</td>
<td>Error condition: The slave did not acknowledge the address.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I2C_MSTAT_ERR_ARB_LOST</td>
<td>Error condition: The master lost arbitration during communication with the slave.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I2C_MSTAT_ERR_XFER</td>
<td>Error condition: This is the ORed value of error conditions provided in this table. If all error condition bits are cleared, but this bit is set, the transfer was aborted because of slave operation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Side Effects: None

uint8 I2C_MasterClearStatus(void)

Description: This function clears all status flags and returns the master status.
Parameters: None
Return Value: uint8: Current status of the master. See the I2C_MasterStatus() function for constants.
Side Effects: None
uint8 I2C_MasterWriteBuf(uint8 slaveAddress, uint8 * wrData, uint8 cnt, uint8 mode)

**Description:** This function automatically writes an entire buffer of data to a slave device. After the data transfer is initiated by this function, the included ISR manages further data transfer in byte-by-byte mode. Enables the I2C interrupt.

**Parameters:**
- uint8 slaveAddress: Right-justified 7-bit slave address (valid range 0 to 127).
- uint8 wrData: Pointer to the buffer of the data to be sent.
- uint8 cnt: Number of bytes of the buffer to send.
- uint8 mode: Transfer mode defines: (1) Whether a Start or Restart condition is generated at the beginning of the transfer, and (2) Whether the transfer is completed or halted before the Stop condition is generated on the bus.

Transfer mode, mode constants may be ORed together.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mode Constants</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I2C_MODE_COMPLETE_XFER</td>
<td>Perform complete transfer from Start to Stop.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I2C_MODE_REPEAT_START</td>
<td>Send Repeat Start instead of Start.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I2C_MODE_NO_STOP</td>
<td>Execute transfer without a Stop</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Return Value:** uint8: Error Status. See the I2C_MasterSendStart() function for constants.

**Side Effects:** None

uint8 I2C_MasterReadBuf(uint8 slaveAddress, uint8 * rdData, uint8 cnt, uint8 mode)

**Description:** This function automatically reads an entire buffer of data from a slave device. Once this function initiates the data transfer, the included ISR manages further data transfer in byte by byte mode. Enables the I2C interrupt.

**Parameters:**
- uint8 slaveAddress: Right-justified 7-bit slave address (valid range 0 to 127).
- uint8 rdData: Pointer to the buffer in which to put the data from the slave.
- uint8 cnt: Number of bytes of the buffer to read.
- uint8 mode: Transfer mode defines: (1) Whether a Start or Restart condition is generated at the beginning of the transfer and (2) Whether the transfer is completed or halted before the Stop condition is generated on the bus.

Transfer mode, mode constants may be ORed together

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mode Constants</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I2C_MODE_COMPLETE_XFER</td>
<td>Perform complete transfer for Start to Stop.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I2C_MODE_REPEAT_START</td>
<td>Send Repeat Start instead of Start.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I2C_MODE_NO_STOP</td>
<td>Execute transfer without a Stop</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Return Value:** uint8: Error Status. See the I2C_MasterSendStart() function for constants.

**Side Effects:** None
uint8 I2C_MasterSendStart(uint8 slaveAddress, uint8 R_nW)

**Description:** This function generates a Start condition and sends the slave address with the read/write bit. Disables the I2C interrupt.

**Parameters:**
- `uint8 slaveAddress`: Right-justified 7-bit slave address (valid range 0 to 127).
- `uint8 R_nW`: Set to zero, send write command; set to nonzero, send read command.

**Return Value:** `uint8`: Error Status.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mode Constants</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I2C_MSTR_NO_ERROR</td>
<td>Function completed without error.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I2C_MSTR_BUS_BUSY</td>
<td>Bus is busy, Start condition was not generated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I2C_MSTR_NOT_READY</td>
<td>The master is not a valid master on the bus, or a slave operation is in progress.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I2C_MSTR_ERR_LB_NAK</td>
<td>The last byte was NAKed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I2C_MSTR_ERR_ARB_LOST</td>
<td>The master lost arbitration while the Start was generated. (This status is only valid if multi-master is enabled.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I2C_MSTR_ABORT_XFER</td>
<td>Start condition generation was aborted because of the start of slave operation. (This status is only valid in multi-master-slave mode.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Side Effects:** This function is blocking and does not exit until the byte_complete bit is set in the I2C_CSR register.

uint8 I2C_MasterSendRestart(uint8 slaveAddress, uint8 R_nW)

**Description:** This function generates a restart condition and sends the slave address with the read/write bit.

**Parameters:**
- `uint8 slaveAddress`: Right-justified 7-bit slave address (valid range 0 to 127).
- `uint8 R_nW`: Set to zero, send write command; set to nonzero, send read command.

**Return Value:** `uint8`: Error Status. See the I2C_MasterSendStart() function for constants.

**Side Effects:** This function is blocking and does not exit until the byte_complete bit is set in the I2C_CSR register.

uint8 I2C_MasterSendStop(void)

**Description:** This function generates an I2C stop condition on the bus. This function does nothing if Start or Restart conditions failed before this function was called.

**Parameters:** None

**Return Value:** `uint8`: Error Status. See the I2C_MasterSendStart() command for constants.

**Side Effects:** This function is blocking and does not exit until:
- **Master:** This function waits while a stop condition is generated.
- **Multi-Master, Multi-Master-Slave:** This function waits while a stop condition is generated or arbitration is lost on the ACK/NAK bit.
uint8 I2C_MasterWriteByte(uint8 theByte)

Description: This function sends one byte to a slave. A valid Start or Restart condition must be generated before calling this function. This function does nothing if the Start or Restart conditions failed before this function was called.

Parameters: uint8 theByte: Data byte to send to the slave.

Return Value: uint8: Error Status.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mode Constants</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I2C_MSTR_NO_ERROR</td>
<td>Function complete without error.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I2C_MSTR_NOT_READY</td>
<td>The master is not a valid master on the bus or slave operation is in progress.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I2C_MSTR_ERR_LB_NAK</td>
<td>The last byte was NAKed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I2C_MSTR_ERR_ARB_LOST</td>
<td>The master lost arbitration. (This status is valid only if multi-master is enabled.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Side Effects: This function is blocking and does not exit until the byte_complete bit is set in the I2C_CSR register.

uint8 I2C_MasterReadByte(uint8 acknNak)

Description: This function reads one byte from a slave and ACKs or NAKs the transfer. A valid Start or Restart condition must be generated before calling this function. This function does nothing and returns a zero value if the Start or Restart conditions failed before this function was called.

Parameters: uint8 acknNak: If zero, sends a NAK; if nonzero sends an ACK.

Return Value: uint8: Byte read from the slave

Side Effects: This function is blocking and does not exit until the byte_complete bit is set in the I2C_CSR register

uint8 I2C_MasterGetReadBufSize(void)

Description: This function returns the number of bytes that have been transferred with an I2C_MasterReadBuf() function.

Parameters: None

Return Value: uint8: Byte count of the transfer. If the transfer is not yet complete, this function returns the byte count transferred so far.

Side Effects: None
uint8 I2C_MasterGetWriteBufSize(void)

Description: This function returns the number of bytes that have been transferred with an I2C_MasterWriteBuf() function.

Parameters: None

Return Value: uint8: Byte count of the transfer. If the transfer is not yet complete, this function returns the byte count transferred so far.

Side Effects: None

void I2C_MasterClearReadBufSize(void)

Description: This function resets the read buffer pointer back to the first byte in the buffer.

Parameters: None

Return Value: None

Side Effects: None

void I2C_MasterClearWriteBufSize(void)

Description: This function resets the write buffer pointer back to the first byte in the buffer.

Parameters: None

Return Value: None

Side Effects: None

Multi-Master-Slave Functions
Multi-master-slave incorporates slave and multi-master functions.

Bootloader Support
The I²C component can be used as a communication component for the Bootloader. Use the following configuration to support communication protocol from an external system to the Bootloader:

- **Mode**: Slave
- **Implementation**: Either fixed-function or UDB-based
- **Data Rate**: Must match Host (boot device) data rate.
- **Slave Address**: Must match Host (boot device) selected slave address.
- **Address Match**: Hardware is preferred but not required

For more information about the Bootloader, refer to the “Bootloader System” section of the System Reference Guide.
For additional information about I²C communication component implementation, refer to the **Bootloader Protocol Interaction with I2C Communication Component** section.

The I²C Component provides a set of API functions for Bootloader use.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I2C_CyBtldrCommStart</td>
<td>Starts the I²C component and enables its interrupt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I2C_CyBtldrCommStop</td>
<td>Disables the I²C component and disables its interrupt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I2C_CyBtldrCommReset</td>
<td>Sets read and write I²C buffers to the initial state and resets the slave status.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I2C_CyBtldrCommWrite</td>
<td>Allows the caller to write data to the bootloader host. This function manages polling to allow a block of data to be completely sent to the host device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I2C_CyBtldrCommRead</td>
<td>Allows the caller to read data from the bootloader host. This function manages polling to allow a block of data to be completely received from the host device.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

```c
typedef struct {
    uint8_t icAddress;
} i2cCommStruct;
```

```c
void I2C_CyBtldrCommStart(void) {
    // This function starts the I²C component and enables its interrupt.
    // Every incoming I²C write transaction is treated as a command for the bootloader.
    // Every incoming I²C read transaction returns 0xFF until the bootloader provides a response to the executed command.
    Parameters: None
    Return Value: None
    Side Effects: None
}
```

```c
void I2C_CyBtldrCommStop(void) {
    // This function disables the I²C component and disables its interrupt.
    Parameters: None
    Return Value: None
    Side Effects: None
}
```

```c
void I2C_CyBtldrCommReset(void) {
    // This function sets the read and write I²C buffers to the initial state and resets the slave status.
    Parameters: None
    Return Value: None
    Side Effects: None
}
```
cystatus I2C_CyBtldrCommRead(uint8 * Data, uint16 size, uint16 * count, uint8 timeOut)

Description: This function allows the caller to read data from the bootloader host. The function manages polling to allow a block of data to be completely received from the bootloader host.

Parameters:
- uint8 *Data: Pointer to storage for the block of data to be read from the bootloader host
- uint16 size: Number of bytes to be read
- uint16 *count: Pointer to the variable to write the number of bytes actually read
- uint8 timeOut: Number of units in 10 ms to wait before returning because of a timeout

Return Value: cystatus: Returns CYRET_SUCCESS if no problem was encountered or returns the value that best describes the problem. For more information, see the “Return Codes” section of the System Reference Guide.

Side Effects: None

Sample Firmware Source Code

PSOC Creator provides many example projects that include schematics and example code in the Find Example Project dialog. For component-specific examples, open the dialog from the Component Catalog or an instance of the component in a schematic. For general examples, open the dialog from the Start Page or File menu. As needed, use the Filter Options in the dialog to narrow the list of projects available to select.

Refer to the “Find Example Project” topic in the PSoC Creator Help for more information.
Functional Description

This component supports I²C slave, master, multi-master, and multi-master-slave configurations. The following sections provide an overview of how to use the slave, master, and multi-master components.

This component requires that you enable global interrupts because the I²C hardware is interrupt driven. Although this component requires interrupts, you do not need to add any code to the ISR (interrupt service routine). The component services all interrupts (data transfers) independent of your code. The memory buffers allocated for this interface look like simple dual-port memory between your application and the I²C master/slave.

Slave Operation

The slave interface consists of two buffers in memory, one for data written to the slave by a master and a second buffer for data read by a master from the slave. Remember that reads and writes are from the perspective of the I²C master. The I²C slave read and write buffers are set by the initialization commands below. These commands do not allocate memory, but instead copy the array pointer and size to the internal component variables. You must instantiate the arrays used for the buffers because they are not automatically generated by the component. You can use the same buffer for both read and write buffers, but you must be careful to manage the data properly.

```c
void I2C_SlaveInitReadBuf(uint8 * rdBuf, uint8 bufSize)
void I2C_SlaveInitWriteBuf(uint8 * wrBuf, uint8 bufSize)
```

Using the functions above sets a pointer and byte count for the read and write buffers. The bufSize for these functions may be less than or equal to the actual array size, but it should never be larger than the available memory pointed to by the rdBuf or wrBuf pointers.

Figure 1. Slave Buffer Structure
When the I2C_SlaveInitReadBuf() or I2C_SlaveInitWriteBuf() functions are called, the internal index is set to the first value in the array pointed to by rdBuf and wrBuf, respectively. As the I2C master reads or writes the bytes, the index is incremented until the offset is one less than the byteCount. At any time, the number of bytes transferred can be queried by calling either I2C_SlaveGetReadBufSize() or I2C_SlaveGetWriteBufSize() for the read and write buffers, respectively. Reading or writing more bytes than are in the buffers causes an overrun error. The error is set in the slave status byte and can be read with the I2C_SlaveStatus() API.

To reset the index back to the beginning of the array, use the following commands.

```c
void I2C_SlaveClearReadBuf(void)
void I2C_SlaveClearWriteBuf(void)
```

This resets the index back to zero. The next byte the I2C master reads or writes to is the first byte in the array. Before using these clear buffer commands, the data in the arrays should be read or updated.

Multiple reads or writes by the I2C master continue to increment the array index until the clear buffer commands are used or the array index tries to grow beyond the array size. Figure 2 shows an example where an I2C master has executed two write transactions. The first write was four bytes and the second write was six bytes. The sixth byte in the second transaction was NAKed by the slave to signal that the end of the buffer had occurred. If the master tried to write a seventh byte for the second transaction or started to write more bytes with a third transaction, each byte would be NAKed and discarded until the buffer is reset.

Using the I2C_SlaveClearWriteBuf() function after the first transaction resets the index back to zero and causes the second transaction to overwrite the data from the first transaction. Make sure data is not lost by overflowing the buffer. The data in the buffer should be processed by the slave before resetting the buffer index.

**Figure 2. System Memory**

```c
uint8 wrBuf[10];
I2C_SlaveInitWriteBuf((uint8 *) wrBuf, 10);
```
Both the read and write buffers have four status bits to signal transfer complete, transfer in progress, and buffer overflow. Starting a transfer sets the busy flag. When the transfer is complete, the transfer complete flag is set and the busy flag is cleared. If a second transfer is started, both the busy and transfer complete flags can be set at the same time. The following table shows read and write status flags.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slave Status Constants</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I2C_SSTAT_RD_CMP</td>
<td>0x01</td>
<td>Slave read transfer complete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I2C_SSTAT_RD_BUSY</td>
<td>0x02</td>
<td>Slave read transfer in progress (busy)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I2C_SSTAT_RD_OVFL</td>
<td>0x04</td>
<td>Master attempted to read more bytes than are in the buffer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I2C_SSTAT_WR_CMP</td>
<td>0x10</td>
<td>Slave write transfer complete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I2C_SSTAT_WR_BUSY</td>
<td>0x20</td>
<td>Slave write transfer in progress (busy)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I2C_SSTAT_WR_OVFL</td>
<td>0x40</td>
<td>Master attempted to write past the end of the buffer</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following code example initializes the write buffer then waits for a transfer to complete. After the transfer is complete, the data is copied into a working array. In many applications, the data does not have to be copied to a second location, but instead can be processed in the original buffer. You could create an almost identical read buffer example by replacing the write functions and constants with read functions and constants. Processing the data may mean new data is transferred into the slave buffer instead of out.

```c
uint8 wrBuf[10];
uint8 userArray[10];
uint8 byteCnt;

/* Initialize write buffer before call I2C_Start */
I2C_SlaveInitWriteBuf((uint8 *) wrBuf, 10);

/* Start I2C Slave operation */
I2C_Start();

/* Wait for I2C master to complete a write */
for(;;) /* loop forever */
{
    /* Wait for I2C master to complete a write */
    if(0u != (I2C_SlaveStatus() & I2C_SSTAT_WR_CMP))
    {
        byteCnt = I2C_SlaveGetWriteBufSize();
        I2C_SlaveClearWriteStatus();
        for(i=0; i < byteCnt; i++)
        {
            userArray[i] = wrBuf[i]; /* Transfer data */
        }
        I2C_SlaveClearWriteBuf();
    }
}
Master/Multi-Master Operation

Master and multi-master operation are basically the same, with two exceptions. When operating in multi-master mode, the program should always check the return status for a Start transaction. Another multi-master may already be communicating with another slave. In this case, the program must wait until that communication is completed and the bus becomes free. The program can wait in two ways: generate a Start transaction until the return status indicates success, or check the bus state until the bus becomes free and then generate a Start transaction. The multi-master transaction can be queued if another multi-master generates the Start faster. In this case, the error condition is not returned and a multi-master transaction is generated. This transaction is issued as soon as the bus becomes free.

The second difference is that, in multi-master mode, two masters can start at the same time. If this happens, one of the two masters loses arbitration.

- Automatic multi-master transaction: The component automatically checks for this condition and responds with an error if arbitration was lost. The multi-master transaction is considered complete (appropriate completion status flags are set) when arbitration is lost.

- Manual multi-master transaction: You must check for the return condition after each byte is transferred.

There are two options when operating the I2C master: manual and automatic. In the automatic mode, a buffer is created to hold the entire transfer. In the case of a write operation, the buffer is prefilled with the data to be sent. If data is to be read from the slave, you need to allocate a buffer at least the size of the packet. To write an array of bytes to a slave in automatic mode, use the following function.

```c
uint8 I2C_MasterWriteBuf(uint8 slaveAddress, uint8 *xferData, uint8 cnt, uint8 mode)
```

The slaveAddress variable is a right-justified 7-bit slave address of 0 to 127. The component API automatically appends the write flag to the LSb of the address byte. The second parameter, xferData, points to the array of data to transfer. The cnt parameter is the number of bytes to transfer. The last parameter, mode, determines how the transfer starts and stops. A transaction can begin with a Restart instead of a Start, or halt before the Stop sequence. These options allow back-to-back transfers where the last transfer does not send a Stop and the next transfer issues a Restart instead of a Start.

---

6 In fixed-function implementation for PSoC 5 in master or multi-master mode, if the software sets the Stop condition immediately after the Start condition, the module generates the Stop condition. This happens after the address field (sends 0xFF if data write), and the clock line remains low. To avoid this condition, do not set the Stop condition immediately after Start; transfer at least a byte and set the Stop condition after NAK or ACK.

7 Fixed-function implementation does not support undefined bus conditions. Avoid these conditions, or use the UDB-based implementation instead.
A read operation is almost identical to the write operation. It uses the same parameters with the same constants.

```c
uint8 I2C_MasterReadBuf(uint8 slaveAddress, uint8 * xferData, uint8 cnt, uint8 mode);
```

Both of these functions return status. See the status table for the `I2C_MasterStatus()` function return value. Because the read and write transfers complete in the background during the I²C interrupt code, you can use the `I2C_MasterStatus()` function to determine when the transfer is complete. A code snippet that shows a typical write to a slave follows.

```c
I2C_MasterClearStatus(); /* Clear any previous status */
I2C_MasterWriteBuf(0x08, (uint8 *) wrData, 10, I2C_MODE_COMPLETE_XFER);
for(;;)
{
    if(0u != (I2C_MasterStatus() & I2C_MSTAT_WR_CMPLT))
    {
        /* Transfer complete. Check Master status to make sure that transfer completed without errors. */
        break;
    }
}
```

The I²C master can also be operated manually. In this mode, each part of the write transaction is performed with individual commands.

```c
status = I2C_MasterSendStart(0x08, I2C_WRITE_XFER_MODE);
if(status == I2C_MSTR_NO_ERROR)   /* Check if transfer completed without errors */
{ /* Send array of 5 bytes */
    for(i=0; i<5; i++)
    {
        status = I2C_MasterWriteByte(userArray[i]);
        if(status != I2C_MSTR_NO_ERROR)
        {
            break;
        }
    }
    I2C_MasterSendStop();      /* Send Stop */
}
```

A manual read transaction is similar to the write transaction except the last byte should be NAKed. The following example shows a typical manual read transaction.

```c
status = I2C_MasterSendStart(0x08, I2C_READ_XFER_MODE);
if(status == I2C_MSTR_NO_ERROR)   /* Check if transfer completed without errors */
{ /* Read array of 5 bytes */
    for(i=0; i<5; i++)
    {
        if(i < 4)
        {
            userArray[i] = I2C_MasterReadByte(I2C_ACK_DATA);
        }
    }
```
else
{
    userArray[i] = I2C_MasterReadByte(I2C_NAK_DATA);
}
}
I2C_MasterSendStop(); /* Send Stop */

**Multi-Master-Slave Mode Operation**

Both multi-master and slave work in this mode. The component can be addressed as a slave, but firmware can also initiate master mode transfers. In this mode, when a master loses arbitration during an address byte, the hardware reverts to slave mode and the received byte generates a slave address interrupt.

For master and slave operation examples, see the *Slave Operation* and *Master/Multi-Master Operation* sections.

**Arbitrage on address byte limitations with hardware address match enabled:** When a master loses arbitration during an address byte, the slave address interrupt is generated only if the slave is addressed. In other cases, the lost arbitration status is lost by interrupt-based functions. The software address detect eliminates this possibility, but excludes the Wakeup on Hardware Address Match feature.

The manual function I2C_MasterSendStart() provides correct status information in the case just described.

**Start of Multi-Master-Slave Transfer**

When using multi-master-slave, the slave can be addressed at any time. The multi-master must take time to prepare to generate a Start condition when the bus is free. During this time, the slave could be addressed and, if so, the multi-master transaction is lost and the slave operation proceeds. Be careful not to break the slave operation; the I²C interrupt must be disabled before generating a Start condition to prevent the transaction from passing the address stage. This action allows you to abort a multi-master transaction and start a slave operation correctly. The following cases are possible when disabling the I²C interrupt:

- The bus is busy (slave operation is in progress or other traffic is on the bus) before Start generation. The multi-master does not try to generate a Start condition. Slave operation proceeds when the I²C interrupt is enabled. The I2C_MasterWriteBuf(), I2C_MasterReadBuf(), or I2C_MasterSendStart() call returns the status **I2C_MSTR_BUS_BUSY**.

- The bus is free before Start generation. The multi-master generates a Start condition on the bus and proceeds with operation when the I²C interrupt is enabled. The I2C_MasterWriteBuf(), I2C_MasterReadBuf(), or I2C_MasterSendStart() call returns the status **I2C_MSTR_NO_ERROR**.

- The bus is free before Start generation. The multi-master tries to generate a Start but another multi-master addresses the slave before this and the bus becomes busy. The Start condition generation is queued. The slave operation stops at the address stage because of a disabled I²C interrupt. When the I²C interrupt is enabled, the multi-master
transaction is aborted from the queue and the slave operation proceeds. The I2C_MasterWriteBuf() or I2C_MasterReadBuf() call does not notice this and returns I2C_MSTR_NO_ERROR. The I2C_MasterStatus() returns I2C_MSTAT_WR_CMPLT or I2C_MSTAT_RD_CMPLT with I2C_MSTAT_ERR_XFER (all other error condition bits are cleared) after the multi-master transaction is aborted. The I2C_MasterSendStart() call returns the error status I2C_MSTR_ABORT_XFER.

Interrupt Function Operation

- I2C_MasterWriteBuf();
- I2C_MasterReadBuf();

```
I2C_MasterClearStatus(); /* Clear any previous status */
I2C_DisableInt();        /* Disable interrupt */

status = I2C_MasterWriteBuf(0x08, (uint8 *) wrData, 10, I2C_MODE_COMPLETE_XFER);
/* Try to generate, start. The disabled I2C interrupt halt the transaction on
address stage in case of Slave addressed or Master generates start condition */

I2C_EnableInt();         /* Enable interrupt and proceed Mas
transaction */
```

```
for(;;)
{
    if(0u != (I2C_MasterStatus() & I2C_MSTAT_WR_CMPLT))
    {
        /* Transfer complete. Check Master status to make sure that transfer
        completed without errors. */
        break;
    }
}

if (0u != (I2C_MasterStatus() & I2C_MSTAT_ERR_XFER))
{
    /* Error occurred while transfer, clean up Master status and
    retry the transfer */
}
```

Manual Function Operation

Manual multi-master operation assumes that the I²C interrupt is disabled, but it is best to take the following precaution:

```
I2C_DisableInt();        /* Disable interrupt */

status = I2C_MasterSendStart(0x08, I2C_WRITE_XFER_MODE);; /* Try to generate
start condition */
if (status == I2C_MSTR_NO_ERROR) /* Check if start generation completed
without errors */
{
    /* Proceed the write operation */
    /* Send array of 5 bytes */
    for (i=0; i<5; i++)
    {
        status = I2C_MasterWriteByte(userArray[i]);
        if (status != I2C_MSTR_NO_ERROR)
```
Wakeup on Hardware Address Match

The wakeup from sleep on I²C address match event is possible if the following conditions are met:

- The I²C slave is enabled. Slave or multi-master-slave mode is selected.
- I²C Hardware address detection is selected.
- The SIO pair is connected to SCL and SDA and the proper pair is selected in the customizer: I²C0 – SCL P12[4], SDA P12[5] and I²C1 – SCL P12[0], SDA P12[1].

The I²C component customizer controls these conditions, except correct pin assignments.

How it Works

The I²C block responds to transactions on the I²C bus during sleep mode. The I²C wakes the system if the incoming address matches with the slave address. Once the address matches, a wakeup interrupt is asserted to wake up the system and SCL is pulled low. The ACK is sent out after the system wakes up and the CPU determines the next action in the transaction.

Wakeup and Clock Stretching

The I²C slave stretches the clock while exiting sleep mode. All clocks in the system must be restored before continuing the I²C transactions. The I²C interrupt is disabled before going to sleep and only enabled after the I2C_Wakeup() function is called. Between wakeup and end of calling I2C_Wakeup(), the SCL line is pulled low.

Sample code:

```c
... I2C_Sleep();          /* Go to Sleep and disable I2C interrupt */
CyPmSaveClocks();       /* Save clocks settings */
CyPmSleep(PM_SLEEP_TIME_NONE, PM_SLEEP_SRC_I2C);
CyPmRestoreClocks();    /* Restore clocks */
I2C_Wakeup();           /* Wakeup, enable I2C interrupt and ACK the address, until end of this call the SCL is pulled low */
...```

```c
I2C_MasterSendStop();   /* Send Stop */
I2C_EnableInt();        /* Enable interrupt, if it was enabled before */
```
Bootloader Protocol Interaction with I2C Communication Component

The bootloader protocol is implemented as command (write transaction) and response (read transaction).

The time between the host issuing the command and the bootloader sending back the response is the command execution time. The I2C communication component for the bootloader is designed in this way: when the host asks for a response, and the bootloader still executes a command, 0xFF is returned.

**Startup:** The I2C bootloader communication component expects to receive the command and does not yet have a valid response. All read transactions from the host return 0xFF. All write transactions are treated as commands.

**Bootloader process:** The host is issued the command with a single write transaction and starts polling for a response. The I2C communication component answers with 0xFF until a valid response is passed by the bootloader. After receiving 0x01, the host must perform another read to get the remaining N – 1 bytes of the response. After both reads are complete, the results are combined to form the full response packet.

The host must execute polling by reading one byte; reading more bytes could corrupt the response. For example, in the case of 0xFF 0x01 0x03 (two bytes of response were read, instead of one), the next read of the full response returns two invalid bytes, because these bytes were already read (0x01 and 0x03).

**How to avoid polling:** You should measure the command execution time (Tcom_ex) plus the response setup time (Tresp_set) according to the system settings (CPU speed, compiler, compiler optimization level). The host must ask for the response after this time. The command execution time changes across the commands, so you should choose the greater time.

**Clock stretching while polling:** The I2C communication component requires that interrupts be enabled while in operation. The Command Program Row (0x39), which writes one row of
flash data to the device, requires interrupts to be disabled. Clock stretching occurs if the address is accepted by the I²C communication component while interrupts are disabled.

How to avoid clock stretching: To avoid clock stretching, measure the Command Program Row (0x39) execution time (Tcom_ex) according to the system settings (CPU speed, compiler, compiler optimization level). The host must ask for a response after this time.

External Electrical Connections

As Figure 3 shows, the I²C bus requires external pull-up resistors. The pull-up resistors (Rp) are determined by the supply voltage, clock speed, and bus capacitance. Make the minimum sink current for any device (master or slave) no less than 3 mA at VOH = 0.4 V for the output stage. This limits the minimum pull-up resistor value for a 5-V system to about 1.5 kΩ. The maximum value for Rp depends upon the bus capacitance and clock speed. For a 5-V system with a bus capacitance of 150 pF, the pull-up resistors are no larger than 6 kΩ. For more information about sizing pull-up resistors and other physical bus specifications, see The I²C-Bus Specification on the NXP web site at www.nxp.com.

Figure 3. Connection of Devices to the I²C Bus

Note Purchase of I²C components from Cypress or one of its sublicensed Associated Companies, conveys a license under the Philips I²C Patent Rights to use these components in an I²C system, provided that the system conforms to the I²C Standard Specification as defined by Philips. As of October 1, 2006, Philips Semiconductors has a new trade name - NXP Semiconductors.
Interrupt Service Routine
The interrupt service routine is used by the component code. Do not change it.
The following user sections are provided for slave operations:

- Custom includes and definitions
- Additional address compare
- Prepare read buffer

There are no user sections provided for master operations.

The I²C component uses interrupts for most operations; the status of a transaction is updated there. Status read and clear functions are not protected from interruption. These functions are listed below:

Master or multi-master:

- I2C_MasterStatus()
- I2C_MasterClearStatus()
- I2C_MasterGetReadBufSize()
- I2C_MasterGetWriteBufSize()
- I2C_MasterClearReadBuf()
- I2C_MasterClearWriteBuf()

Slave:

- I2C_SlaveStatus()
- I2C_SlaveClearReadStatus()
- I2C_SlaveClearWriteStatus()
- I2C_SlaveInitReadBuf()
- I2C_SlaveInitWriteBuf()
- I2C_SlaveGetReadBufSize()
- I2C_SlaveGetWriteBufSize()
- I2C_SlaveClearReadBuf()
- I2C_SlaveClearWriteBuf()
Registers

The functions provided support the common run-time functions required for most applications. The following register references provide brief descriptions for the advanced user. The I2C_Data register may be used to write data directly to the bus without using the API. This can be useful for either CPU or DMA use.

The registers available to each of the configurations of the I2C component are grouped according to the implementation as fixed function or UDB.

Fixed-Function Master/Slave Registers

See the chip Technical Reference Manual (TRM) for more information about these registers. All bits that are added in the Production PSoC 3 chip are indicated with an asterisk (*) in the definitions listed below.

I2C_XCFG

The extended configuration register is available in the fixed-function hardware block to configure the hardware address mode and clock source.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bits</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>0</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Value</td>
<td>csr_clk_en</td>
<td>i2c_on*</td>
<td>ready_to_sleep*</td>
<td>force_nak*</td>
<td>RSVD</td>
<td>hw_addr_en</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- csr_clk_en: Used to enable gating for the fixed-function block core logic.
- i2c_on*: Used to select the I2C block as the wakeup source.
- ready_to_sleep*: Used to notify that the block is ready to sleep.
- force_nak*: Used to force NAK the transaction.
- hw_addr_en: Used to enable hardware address comparison mode.

I2C_ADDR

The slave address register is available in the fixed-function hardware block to configure the slave device address for hardware comparison mode, if enabled in the XCFG register.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bits</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>0</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Value</td>
<td>RSVD</td>
<td>slave_address</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- slave_address: Used to define the 7-bit slave address for hardware address comparison mode.
**I2C_CFG**

The configuration register is available in the fixed-function hardware block to configure the basic functionality.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bits</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>0</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Value</td>
<td>sio_select</td>
<td>pselect</td>
<td>bus_error_ie</td>
<td>stop_ie</td>
<td>clock_rate[1:0]</td>
<td>en_mstr</td>
<td>en_slave</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **sio_select**: Used to select between SIO1 and SIO2 lines for SCL and SDA; pselect must be set for this bit to have an effect.
- **pselect**: Used to select between SIO direct connections or DSI routed GPIO/SIO pins for the SCL and SDA lines.
- **bus_error_ie**: Used to enable interrupt generation for bus_error.
- **stop_ie**: Used to enable interrupt generation on stop bit detection.
- **clock_rate**: Used to select between 16-bit or 32-bit oversample. PSoC 3 uses only bit2.
- **en_mstr**: Used to enable master mode.
- **en_slave**: Used to enable slave mode.

**I2C_CSR**

The control and status register is available in the fixed-function hardware block for run-time control and status feedback.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bits</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>0</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Value</td>
<td>bus_error</td>
<td>lost_arb*</td>
<td>stop_status</td>
<td>ack</td>
<td>address</td>
<td>transmit</td>
<td>lrb</td>
<td>byte_complete</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **bus_error**: Bus error detection status bit. This must be cleared by writing a ‘0’ to this bit position.
- **lost_arb*: Lost arbitration detection status bit.
- **stop_status**: Stop detection status bit. This must be cleared by writing a ‘0’ to this position.
- **ack**: Acknowledge control bit. This bit must be set to 1 to ACK the last byte received or 0 to NAK the last byte received.
- **address**: Set if the byte just received was an address byte.
- **transmit**: Used by firmware to define the direction of a byte transfer.
- **lrb**: Last Received Bit status. This bit indicates the state of the ninth bit (ACK/NAK) response from the receiver for the last byte transmitted.
- **byte_complete**: Transmit or receive status since the last read of this register. In transmit mode, this bit indicates that eight bits of data plus ACK/NAK have been transmitted since the last read. In receive mode, this bit indicates that eight bits of data have been received since the last read of this register.
I2C_DATA
The data register is available in the fixed-function hardware block for run-time transmission and receipt of data.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bits</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>0</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Value</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **data**: In Transmit mode this register is written with the data to transmit. In receive mode this register is read upon status receipt of byte_complete.

I2C_MCSR
The master control and status register is available in the fixed-function hardware block for run-time control and status feedback of master mode operations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bits</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>0</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Value</td>
<td>RSVD</td>
<td>stop_gen*</td>
<td>bus_busy</td>
<td>master_mode</td>
<td>restart_gen</td>
<td>start_gen</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **stop_gen**: If set, a Stop is generated in master transmitter mode at the end of a byte transfer.
- **bus_busy**: Indicates bus status. 0 means a Stop condition was detected, 1 indicates a Start condition was detected.
- **master_mode**: Indicates that a valid Start condition was generated and a hardware device is operating as bus master.
- **restart_gen**: Control registers to create a Restart condition on the bus. This bit is cleared by hardware after the Restart has been implemented (may be read as status after setting to poll for completion of the condition).
- **start_gen**: Control registers to create a Start condition on the bus. This bit is cleared by hardware after the Start has been implemented (may be read as status after setting to poll for completion of the condition).

UDB Master
The UDB register definitions are derived from the Verilog implementation of I2C. See the specific mode implementation Verilog for more information about these registers’ definitions.

I2C_CFG
The control register is available in the UDB implementation for run-time control of the hardware.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bits</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>0</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Value</td>
<td>start_gen</td>
<td>stop_gen</td>
<td>restart_gen</td>
<td>ack</td>
<td>RSVD</td>
<td>transmit</td>
<td>en_master</td>
<td>RSVD</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **start_gen**: Set to 1 to generate a Start condition on the bus. This bit must be cleared by firmware before initiating the next transaction.
- **stop_gen**: Set to 1 to generate a Stop condition on the bus. This bit must be cleared by firmware before initiating the next transaction.

- **restart_gen**: Set to 1 to generate a Restart condition on the bus. This bit must be cleared by firmware after a Restart condition is generated.

- **ack**: Set to 1 to NAK the next read byte. Clear to ACK next read byte. This bit must be cleared by firmware between bytes.

- **transmit**: Set to 1 to set the current mode to transmit or clear to 0 to receive a byte of data. This bit must be cleared by firmware before starting the next transmit or receive transaction.

- **en_master**: Set to 1 to enable the master functionality.

### I2C_CSR

The status register is available in the UDB implementation for run-time status feedback from the hardware. The status data is registered at the input clock edge of the counter for all bits configured with mode = 1. These bits are sticky and are cleared on a read of the status register. All other bits are configured as mode = 0 read directly from the inputs to the status register. They are not sticky and therefore not cleared on read. All bits configured as mode = 1 are indicated with an asterisk (*) in the following definitions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bits</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>0</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Value</td>
<td>RSVD</td>
<td>lost_arb*</td>
<td>stop_status*</td>
<td>bus_busy</td>
<td>address</td>
<td>master_mode</td>
<td>lrb</td>
<td>byte_complete</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **lost_arb***: If set, indicates arbitration was lost (multi-master and multi-master-slave modes).

- **stop_status***: If set, indicates a Stop condition was detected on the bus.

- **bus_busy**: If set, indicates the bus is busy. Data is currently being transmitted or received.

- **address**: Address detection. If set, indicates that an address byte was sent.

- **master_mode**: Indicates that a valid Start condition was generated and a hardware device is operating as bus master.

- **lrb**: Last Received Bit. Indicates the state of the last received bit, which is the ACK/NAK received for the last byte transmitted. Cleared = ACK and set = NAK.

- **byte_complete**: Transmit or receive status since the last read of this register. In Transmit mode this bit indicates that eight bits of data plus ACK/NAK have been transmitted since the last read. In Receive mode this bit indicates that eight bits of data have been received since the last read of this register.

### I2C_INT_MASK

The interrupt mask register is available in the UDB implementation to specify which status bits are enabled as interrupt sources. Any of the status register bits can be enabled as an
interrupt source with a one-to-one bit correlation to the status register’s bit-field definitions in I2C_CSR.

**I2C_ADDRESS**

The slave address register is available in the UDB implementation to configure the slave device address for hardware comparison mode.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bits</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>0</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Value</td>
<td>RSVD</td>
<td>slave_address</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- slave_address: Used to define the 7-bit slave address for hardware address comparison mode

**I2C_DATA**

The data register is available in the UDB implementation block for run-time transmission and receipt of data.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bits</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>0</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Value</td>
<td>data</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- data: In transmit mode this register is written with the data to transmit. In receive mode this register is read upon status receipt of byte_complete.

**I2C_GO**

The Go register forces the data in the data register to be transmitted when the master transmits. The Go register forces the data to be received in the data register when the master receives. Any write to this register forces this action, no matter which value is written.

**UDB Slave**

The UDB register definitions are derived from the Verilog implementation of I^2^C. See the specific mode implementation Verilog for more information about these registers’ definitions.

**I2C_CFG**

The control register is available in the UDB implementation for run-time control of the hardware.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bits</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>0</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Value</td>
<td>RSVD</td>
<td>RSVD</td>
<td>RSVD</td>
<td>nak</td>
<td>any_address</td>
<td>transmit</td>
<td>RSVD</td>
<td>en_slave</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- nak: If set, used to NAK the last byte received. This bit must be cleared by firmware between bytes.

- any_address: If set, used to enable the device to respond any device addresses it receives rather than just the single address provided in I2C_ADDRESS.
- **transmit**: Used to set the mode to transmit or receive data. This bit must be cleared by firmware between bytes. Set = transmit and cleared = receive.

- **en_slave**: Set to 1 to enable the slave functionality.

### I2C_CSR

The status register is available in the UDB implementation for run-time status feedback from the hardware. The status data is registered at the input clock edge of the counter for all bits configured with mode = 1. These bits are sticky and are cleared on a read of the status register. All other bits are configured as mode = 0 and read directly from the inputs to the status register. They are not sticky and therefore not cleared on read. All bits configured as mode = 1 are indicated with an asterisk (*) in the definitions listed below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bits</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>0</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Value</td>
<td>RSVD</td>
<td>RSVD</td>
<td>stop*</td>
<td>RSVD</td>
<td>address</td>
<td>RSVD</td>
<td>lrb</td>
<td>byte_complete</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **stop***: If set, indicates a Stop condition was detected on the bus.

- **address**: Address detection. If set, indicates that an address byte was received.

- **lrb**: Last Received Bit. Indicates the state of the last received bit, which is the ACK/NAK received for the last byte transmitted. Cleared = ACK and set = NAK.

- **byte_complete**: Transmit or receive status since the last read of this register. In transmit mode this bit indicates that eight bits of data plus ACK/NAK have been transmitted since the last read. In Receive mode this bit indicates that eight bits of data have been received since the last read of this register.

### I2C_INT_MASK

The interrupt mask register is available in the UDB implementation to specify which status bits are enabled as interrupt sources. Any of the status register bits can be enabled as an interrupt source with a one-to-one bit correlation to the status register bit-field definitions in the I2C_CSR register. Two interrupt sources are used during operation: byte_complete and stop.

### I2C_ADDRESS

The slave address register is available in the UDB implementation to configure the slave device address for hardware comparison mode.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bits</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>0</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Value</td>
<td>RSVD</td>
<td>slave_address</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **slave_address**: Used to define the 7-bit slave address for hardware address comparison mode
I2C_DATA
The data register is available in the UDB implementation block for run-time transmission and receipt of data.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bits</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>0</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Value</td>
<td>data</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- data: In transmit mode this register is written with the data to transmit. In receive mode this register is read upon status receipt of byte_complete.

I2C_GO
The Go register forces data in the data register to be transmitted when master transmits. The Go register forces the data register to receive data when the master receives. Any write to this register forces this action, no matter which value is written.

Resources
The fixed I²C block is used for fixed-function implementation.
The UDB version of component utilizes the following resources.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Configuration</th>
<th>Resource Type</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Datapath Cells</td>
<td>Macrocells</td>
<td>Status Cells</td>
<td>Control Cells</td>
<td>DMA Channels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slave</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Master</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multi-Master</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multi-Master-Slave</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**API Memory Usage**

The component memory usage varies significantly, depending on the compiler, device, number of APIs used and component configuration. The following table provides the memory usage for all APIs available in the given component configuration.

The measurements have been done with associated compiler configured in Release mode with optimization set for Size. For a specific design the map file generated by the compiler can be analyzed to determine the memory usage.

**API Memory Usage (FF Implementation)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Configuration</th>
<th>PSoC 3 (Keil_PK51)</th>
<th>PSoC 5 (GCC)</th>
<th>PSoC 5LP (GCC)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Flash Bytes</td>
<td>SRAM Bytes</td>
<td>Flash Bytes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slave</td>
<td>995</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Master</td>
<td>1826</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>1882</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multi-Master</td>
<td>1950</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multi-Master-Slave</td>
<td>2721</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>2721</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**API Memory Usage (UDB Implementation)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Configuration</th>
<th>PSoC 3 (Keil_PK51)</th>
<th>PSoC 5 (GCC)</th>
<th>PSoC 5LP (GCC)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Flash Bytes</td>
<td>SRAM Bytes</td>
<td>Flash Bytes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slave</td>
<td>945</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>1236</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Master</td>
<td>1879</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>2254</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multi-Master</td>
<td>2023</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>2386</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multi-Master-Slave</td>
<td>2831</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>3370</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### DC and AC Electrical Characteristics

Specifications are valid for $-40 \degree C \leq T_A \leq 85 \degree C$ and $T_J \leq 100 \degree C$, except where noted. Specifications are valid for $1.71 \text{ V} \text{ to } 5.5 \text{ V}$, except where noted.

#### DC Characteristics (FF Implementation)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Conditions</th>
<th>Min</th>
<th>Typ</th>
<th>Max</th>
<th>Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Block current consumption</td>
<td>Enabled, configured for 100 kbps</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>μA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Enabled, configured for 400 kbps</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>μA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wake from sleep mode</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>μA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### DC Characteristics (UDB Implementation)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$I_{DD}(\text{Slave})$</td>
<td>Component current consumption (Slave)</td>
<td>Standard mode</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>μA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Fast mode</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>290</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>μA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Fast mode plus</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>335</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>μA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$I_{DD}(\text{Master})$</td>
<td>Component current consumption (Master)</td>
<td>Standard mode</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>μA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Fast mode</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>305</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>μA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Fast mode plus</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>465</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>μA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$I_{DD}(\text{Multi-Master})$</td>
<td>Component current consumption (Multi-Master)</td>
<td>Standard mode</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>215</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>μA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Fast mode</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>μA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Fast mode plus</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>515</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>μA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$I_{DD}(\text{Multi-Master-Slave})$</td>
<td>Component current consumption (Multi-Master-Slave)</td>
<td>Slave operation</td>
<td>Standard mode</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>μA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Fast mode</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>290</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>μA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Fast mode plus</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>335</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>μA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Multi-Master operation</td>
<td>Standard mode</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>215</td>
<td>μA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Fast mode</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>μA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Fast mode plus</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>515</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>μA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8. Device IO and clock distribution current not included. The values are at 25 °C.

9. Current consumption is specified with respect to the incoming component clock.
### AC Characteristics (FF Implementation)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Conditions</th>
<th>Min</th>
<th>Typ</th>
<th>Max</th>
<th>Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bit rate</td>
<td></td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Mbps</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### AC Characteristics (UDB Implementation)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Conditions</th>
<th>Min</th>
<th>Typ</th>
<th>Max</th>
<th>Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>f_{SCL}</td>
<td>SCL clock frequency</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>kHz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>kHz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>kHz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f_{CLOCK}</td>
<td>Component input clock frequency</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>16 × f_{SCL}</td>
<td>--</td>
<td></td>
<td>kHz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t_{RESET}</td>
<td>Reset pulse width</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>t_{CY_clock}^{10}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t_{LOW}</td>
<td>Low period of the SCL clock</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>μs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>μs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>μs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t_{HIGH}</td>
<td>High period of the SCL clock</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>μs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>μs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.26</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>μs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t_{HD_STA}</td>
<td>Hold time (repeated) start condition</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>μs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>μs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.26</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>μs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t_{SU_STA}</td>
<td>Setup time for a repeated start condition</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>μs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>μs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.26</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>μs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t_{HD_DAT}</td>
<td>Data hold time</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>μs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>μs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t_{SU_DAT}</td>
<td>Data setup time</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>ns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>100</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>ns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>50</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>ns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t_{SU_STO}</td>
<td>Setup time for stop condition</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>μs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>μs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.26</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>μs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

^{10} t_{CY\_clock} = 1/f_{CLOCK}. This is the cycle time of one clock period
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Min</th>
<th>Typ</th>
<th>Max</th>
<th>Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I_BUF</td>
<td>Bus free time between a stop and start condition</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>μs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure 4. Data Transition Timing Diagram

Component Changes
This section lists the major changes in the component from the previous version.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Description of Changes</th>
<th>Reason for Changes / Impact</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.10.a</td>
<td>Minor datasheet edit.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.10</td>
<td>Added support PSoC 5 LP.</td>
<td>When master generates transaction with slave address expected to be NAKed, the wrong Stop detection is possible. The issue only appears in Slave mode with Software Address Decode and UDB-based implementation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1.a</td>
<td>Documentation change describing how the effective data rate will vary.</td>
<td>For data rates above 400 kbps, the effective clock rate can vary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Documentation change describing the difference between master and multi-master modes.</td>
<td>When operating in multi-master mode there are special considerations to take into account to handle correct interaction with other masters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>Changed the definition from I2C_SSTAT_RD_CMPT to I2C_SSTAT_RD_CMPLT</td>
<td>To comply with the master definition of read and write complete flags. The component supports both definitions, but the I2C_SSTAT_RD_CMPT and I2C_SSTAT_WR_CMPT will become obsolete.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Changed the definition from I2C_SSTAT_WR_CMPT to I2C_SSTAT_WR_CMPLT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Added the CYREENTRANT keyword to all APIs when they are included in the .cyre file.</td>
<td>Not all APIs are truly reentrant. Comments in the component API source files indicate which functions are not candidates. This change is required to eliminate compiler warnings for functions that are not reentrant used in a safe way: protected from concurrent calls by flags or Critical Sections.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.0.a</td>
<td>Minor datasheet edits and updates</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Version</td>
<td>Description of Changes</td>
<td>Reason for Changes / Impact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>Changed customizer appearance</td>
<td>More intuitive and easy to use.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Added the UDB clock tolerance setting.</td>
<td>Avoids the appearance of clock warning for many configurations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The component in FF implantation with Enable from Sleep option restores configuration correctly after exit hibernate.</td>
<td>Fix component behavior in hibernate mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The I2C interrupt is enabled after I2C_Start() is called.</td>
<td>No errors appear when the user forgets to enable interrupt after I2C_Start() in slave mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Added support of internal clock for UDB implementation.</td>
<td>Functionality enhancement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Removed functions I2C_SlaveGetWriteByte() and I2C_SlavePutReadByte()</td>
<td>These functions are not usable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.20</td>
<td>Added bootloader communication support to UDB-based implementation of component.</td>
<td>Allows more than one I2C component that supports bootloading in the design. This can be used with the custom bootloader feature included with cy_boot v2.21.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fixed misplaced start condition detection during transaction due zero data hold time.</td>
<td>The slave operates correctly with zero data hold time from the master.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.10</td>
<td>Added multi-master-slave mode</td>
<td>The support of multi-master-slave functionality is added to component.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Customizer labels and description edits</td>
<td>Improve feel and content of component customizer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Changed I2C bootloader communication component behavior to suppress clock stretching on read.</td>
<td>I2C bootloader communication component holds SCL low forever if a read command is issued before the start boot process.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Added characterization data to datasheet.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Minor datasheet edits and updates</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.0.a</td>
<td>Moved the component into subfolders of the component catalog</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Minor datasheet edits and updates</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>Added Sleep/Wakeup and Init/Enable APIs.</td>
<td>To support low-power modes, as well as to provide common interfaces to separate control of initialization and enabling of most components.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Updated the component to support Production PSoC 3 and above. Updated the Configure dialog:</td>
<td>New requirement to support the Production PSoC 3 device, thus a new 2.0 version was created. Version 1.xx supports PSoC 3 ES2 and PSoC 5 silicon revisions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Version</td>
<td>Description of Changes</td>
<td>Reason for Changes / Impact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Added configuration of I2C pins connection port for the wakeup on I2C address match feature.</td>
<td>The I2C component will be able to wake up the device from Sleep mode on I2C address match.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Updated the datasheet.</td>
<td>Updated the Parameters and Setup, Clock Selection, and Resources sections to reflect the UDB Implementation. Error in sample code has been fixed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Add Reentrancy support to the component.</td>
<td>Allows users to make specific APIs reentrant if reentrancy is desired.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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