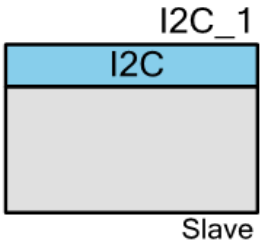
I2C (SCB_I2C_PDL)
1.0

Features



- Industry-Standard NXP I²C bus interface
- Supports slave, master [1] and master-slave operation
- Supports data rates of 100/400/1000 kbps
- Hardware Address Match, multiple addresses
- Wake from Deep Sleep on Address Match
- Peripheral Driver Library (PDL) Component (PDL Application Programming Interface (API) only)

General Description

The SCB_I2C_PDL Component supports I²C slave, master, and master-slave operation configurations. The I²C bus is an industry-standard, two-wire hardware interface developed by Philips. The master initiates all communication on the I²C bus and supplies the clock for all slave devices.

The SCB_I2C_PDL Component supports standard clock speeds up to 1000 kbps. It is compatible with I²C Standard-mode, Fast-mode, and Fast-mode Plus devices as defined in the NXP I²C-bus specification. The SCB_I2C_PDL Component is compatible with other third-party slave and master devices.

The SCB_I2C_PDL Component is a graphical configuration entity built on top of the cy_scb driver available in the PDL. It allows schematic-based connections and hardware configuration as defined by the Component Configure dialog.

When to Use a SCB_I2C_PDL Component

The SCB_I2C_PDL 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.

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1 Master modes provide all functionality necessary to work in a multi-master environment.

Definitions

- I^2C – The Inter Integrated Circuit (I^2C) bus is an industry-standard, two-wire hardware interface developed by Philips.
- SCB – Serial Communication Block. It supports I^2C, SPI, and UART interfaces.

Quick Start

1. Drag a SCB_I2C_PDL Component from the Component Catalog *Cypress/Communications/I2C* folder onto your schematic (placed instance takes the name I2C_1).
2. Double-click to open the Configure dialog.
3. Select **Data rate** at which the I^2C interface is expected to communicate on the **Basic** tab. This is enough for master mode but for slave mode, the **Slave Address** must be configured.
4. Open the Design-Wide Resources Pin Editor, and assign the scl and sda pins for your design. Note that the choice of pins that can be used for the I2C interface is limited.
5. Build the project in order to verify the correctness of your design. This will add the required PDL modules to the Workspace Explorer, and generate configuration data for the I2C_1 instance.
6. In the *main.c* file, initialize the peripheral and start the application

   Slave:

```
/* Implement ISR for I2C_1 */
void I2C_1_Isr(void)
{
     Cy_SCB_I2C_Interrupt(I2C_1_HW, &I2C_1_context);
}

/* Allocate TX and RX buffers */
#define BUFFER_SIZE (128UL)
uint8_t bufferTx[BUFFER_SIZE];
uint8_t bufferRx[BUFFER_SIZE];

/* Configure write and read buffer */
Cy_SCB_I2C_SlaveConfigReadBuf (I2C_1_HW, bufferTx, BUFFER_SIZE, &I2C_1_context);
Cy_SCB_I2C_SlaveConfigWriteBuf(I2C_1_HW, bufferRx, BUFFER_SIZE, &I2C_1_context);

/* Initialize SCB for I2C operation with GUI selected settings */
(void) Cy_SCB_I2C_Init(I2C_1_HW, &I2C_1_config, &I2C_1_context);

/* Hook interrupt service routine and enable interrupt */
Cy_SysInt_Init(&I2C_1_SCB_IRQ_cfg, &I2C_1_Isr);
NVIC_EnableIRQ(I2C_1_SCB_IRQ_cfg.intrSrc);

/* Enable I2C */
Cy_SCB_I2C_Enable(I2C_1_HW);

/* Check slave status or use callback to get notification about
* communication with master. */
```

Master (uses I²C High-Level communication cy_scb driver functions; refer to the Interrupt Service Routine section):

```
/* Implement ISR for I2C_1 */
void I2C_1_Isr(void)
{
    Cy_SCB_I2C_Interrupt(I2C_1_HW, &I2C_1_context);
}

/* Allocate buffer */
#define BUFFER_SIZE (128UL)
uint8_t buffer[BUFFER_SIZE];

cy_stc_scb_i2c_master_xfer_config_t transaction;

/* Initialize SCB for I2C operation */
(void) Cy_SCB_I2C_Init(I2C_1_HW, &I2C_1_config, &I2C_1_context);

/* Configure desired data rate.
* Note that internally configured clock is utilized.
*/
(void) Cy_SCB_I2C_SetDataRate(I2C_1_HW, I2C_1_DATA_RATE_HZ, I2C_1_CLK_FREQ_HZ);

/* Hook interrupt service routine and enable interrupt */
Cy_SysInt_Init(&I2C_1_SCB_IRQ_cfg, &I2C_1_Isr);
NVIC_EnableIRQ(I2C_1_SCB_IRQ_cfg.intrSrc);

/* Enable I2C */
Cy_SCB_I2C_Enable(I2C_1_HW);

/* Configure transaction */
transaction.slaveAddress = 0x08u;
transaction.buffer       = buffer;
transaction.bufferSize   = BUFFER_SIZE;
transaction.xferPending  = false;

/* Master: request to execute transaction */
(void) Cy_SCB_I2C_MasterRead(I2C_1_HW, &transaction, &I2C_1_context);

/* Check master status or use callback to get notification about
* transaction completion.
*/
```

7. Build and program the device.

Input/Output Connections

This section describes the various input and output connections for the SCB_I2C_PDL Component. An asterisk (*) in the following list indicates that it may not be shown on the Component symbol for the conditions listed in the description of that I/O.

Name	I/O Type	Description
clock*	Digital Input	Clock that operates this block. The presence of this terminal varies depending on the **Enable Clock from terminal** parameter.
scl_b*	Digital Bidirectional	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 the latest data or address. The pin connected to scl typically should be configured as Open-Drain-Drives-Low. The presence of this terminal varies depending on the **Show Terminals** parameter.
sda_b*	Digital Bidirectional	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 typically should be configured as Open-Drain-Drives-Low. The presence of this terminal varies depending on the **Show Terminals** parameter.

Internal Pins Configuration

By default, the I²C pins are buried inside Component: I2C_1_scl and I2C_1_sda. These pins are buried because they use dedicated connections and are not routable as general purpose signals. For more information, refer to the I/O System section in the device Technical Reference Manual (TRM).

The preferred method to change pins configuration is to enable the **Show Terminals** option on the **Pins** tab and configure pins connected to the Component. Alternatively, the cy_gpio driver API can be used.

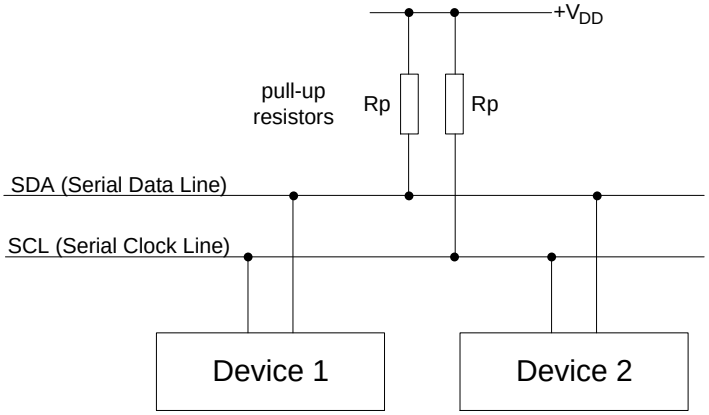
Note The instance name is not included in the Pin Names provided in the following tables:

Pin Name	Direction	Drive Mode	Initial Drive State	Threshold	Slew Rate	Descriptiion
scl	Bidirectional	Open Drain Drives Low	High	CMOS	Fast	Serial clock (SCL) is the master-generated I²C clock. This pins configuration requires connection of external pulls on the I²C bus. The other option is applying internal pull-ups setting pin Drive Mode to Resistive Pull-up.
sda	Bidirectional	Open Drain Drives Low	High	CMOS	Fast	Serial data (SDA) is the I²C data pin. This pins configuration requires connection of external pulls on the I²C bus. The other option is applying internal pull-ups setting pin Drive Mode to Resistive Pull-up.

The **Input threshold** level CMOS should be used for the vast majority of application connections. The **Output slew rate** is applied for whole port and set to Fast. The other Input and Output pin's parameters are set to default. Refer to pin Component datasheet for more information about parameters values.

External Electrical Connections

As shown in the following figure, the I²C bus requires external pull-up resistors. The pull-up resistors (R_P) are primarily determined by the supply voltage, bus speed, and bus capacitance. For detailed information on how to calculate the optimum pull-up resistor value for your design, Cypress recommends using the I2C-bus specification and user manual.



For most designs, the default values shown in the following table provide excellent performance without any calculations. The default values were chosen to use standard resistor values between the minimum and maximum limits.

Standard Mode (0 – 100 kbps)	Fast Mode (0 – 400 kbps)	Fast Mode Plus (0 – 1000 kbps)	Units
4.7 k, 5%	1.74 k, 1%	620, 5%	Ω

These values work for designs with 1.8 V to 5.0V V_{DD}, less than 200 pF bus capacitance (C_B), up to 25 µA of total input leakage (I_{IL}), up to 0.4 V output voltage level (V_{OL}), and a max V_{IH} of 0.7 * V_{DD}.

Standard Mode and Fast Mode can use either GPIO [2] or GPIO_OVT PSoC pins. Fast Mode Plus requires use of GPIO_OVT pins to meet the V_{OL} spec at 20 mA. Calculation of custom pull-up resistor values is required if your design does not meet the default assumptions, you use series resistors (R_S) to limit injected noise, or you want to maximize the resistor value for low power consumption.

Calculation of the ideal pull-up resistor value involves finding a value between the limits set by three equations detailed in the NXP I²C specification. These equations are:

Equation 1: $R_{PMIN} = (V_{DD}(max) – V_{OL}(max)) / I_{OL}(min)$

Equation 2: $R_{PMAX} = T_R(max) / 0.8473 \times C_B(max)$

Equation 3: $R_{PMAX} = V_{DD}(min) – (V_{IH}(min) + V_{NH}(min)) / I_{IH}(max)$

Equation parameters:

- V_{DD} = Nominal supply voltage for I^2C bus
- V_{OL} = Maximum output low voltage of bus devices.
- I_{OL}= Low level output current from I^2C specification
- T_R = Rise Time of bus from I^2C specification
- C_B = Capacitance of each bus line including pins and PCB traces
- V_{IH} = Minimum high level input voltage of all bus devices
- V_{NH} = Minimum high level input noise margin from I^2C specification
- I_{IH} = Total input leakage current of all devices on the bus

The supply voltage (V_{DD}) limits the minimum pull-up resistor value due to bus devices maximum low output voltage (V_{OL}) specifications. Lower pull-up resistance increases current through the pins and can therefore exceed the spec conditions of V_{OH}. Equation 1 is derived using Ohm's law to determine the minimum resistance that will still meet the V_{OL} specification at 3 mA for standard and fast modes, and 20 mA for fast mode plus at the given V_{DD}.

Equation 2 determines the maximum pull-up resistance due to bus capacitance. Total bus capacitance is comprised of all pin, wire, and trace capacitance on the bus. The higher the bus capacitance the lower the pull-up resistance required to meet the specified bus speeds rise time due to RC delays. Choosing a pull-up resistance higher than allowed can result in failing timing requirements resulting in communication errors. Most designs with five of fewer I^2C devices and up to 20 centimeters of bus trace length have less than 100 pF of bus capacitance.

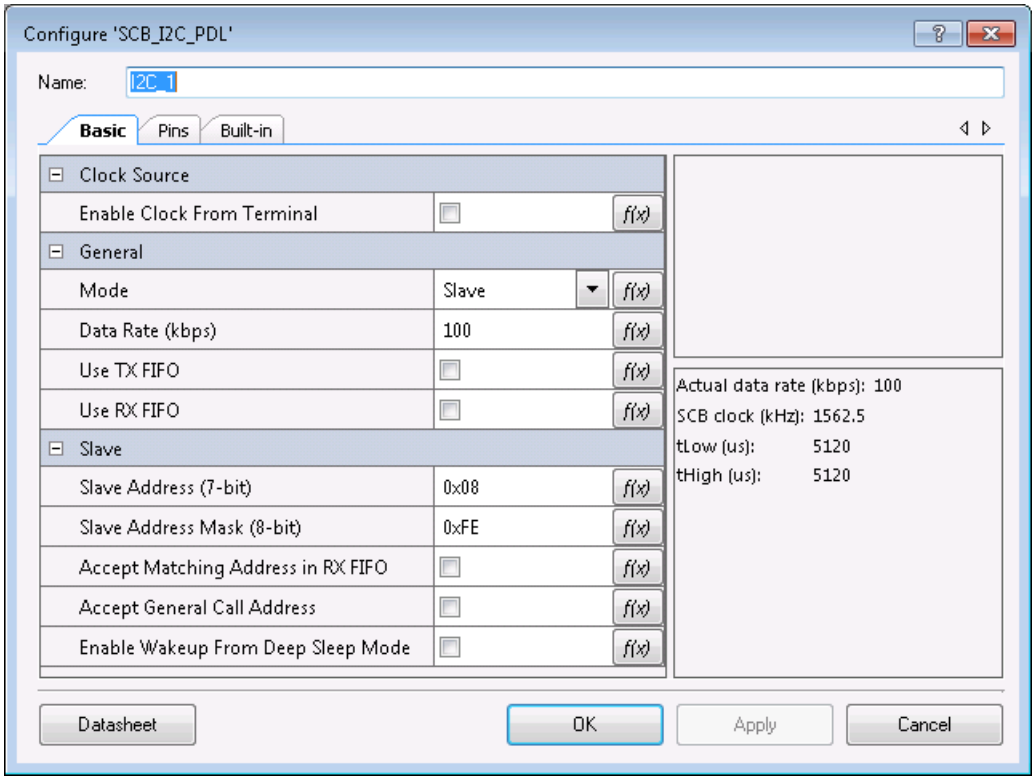
A secondary effect that limits the maximum pull-up resistor value is total bus leakage calculated in Equation 3. The primary source of leakage is I/O pins connected to the bus. If leakage is too high, the pull-ups will have difficulty maintaining an acceptable V_{IH} level causing communication errors. Most designs with five or fewer I^2C devices on the bus have less than 10 µA of total leakage current.

Component Parameters

The SCB_I2C_PDL Component Configure dialog allows you to edit the configuration parameters for the Component instance.

Basic Tab

This tab contains the Component parameters used in the general peripheral initialization settings.



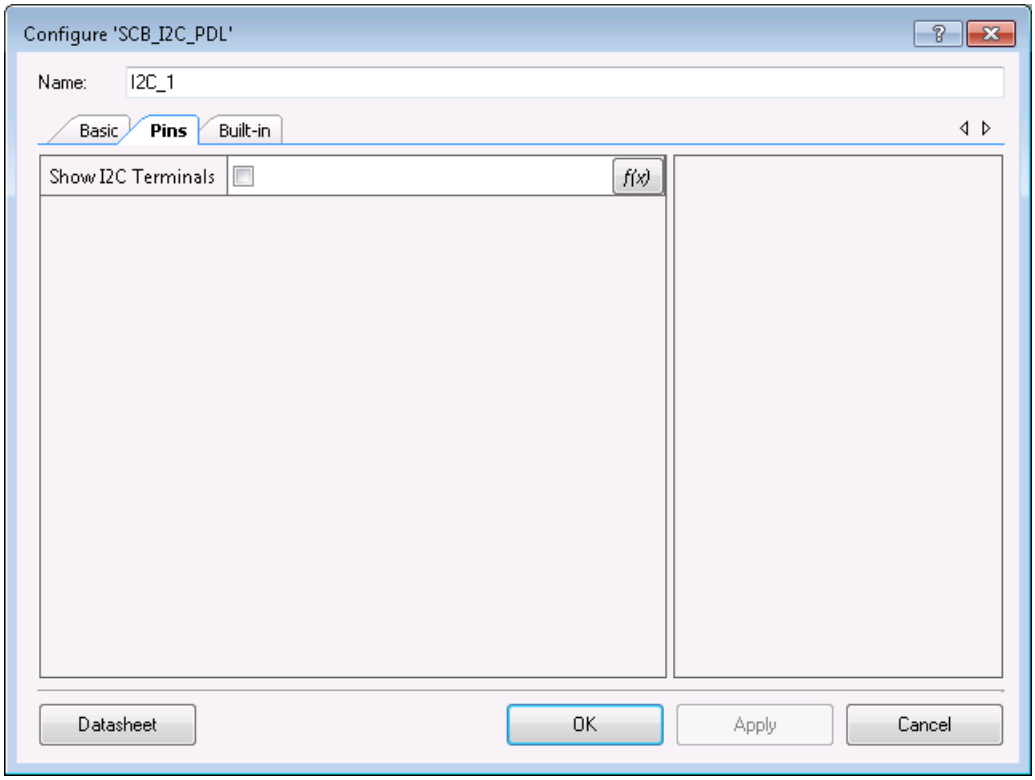
Parameter Name	Description
Enable Clock from Terminal	This parameter allows choosing between an internally configured clock (by the Component) or an externally configured clock (by the user) for Component operation.
Mode	This parameter defines the I²C operation mode as: slave, master, or master-slave.
Data Rate (kbps)	This parameter specifies the data rate in kbps. The actual data rate may differ from the selected data rate due to the available clock frequency and Component settings. The standard data rates are 100 (default), 400, and 1000 kbps. The range: 1-1000 kbps.
Actual Data Rate (kbps)	The actual data rate displays the data rate at which the Component will operate with current settings. The factors that affect the actual data rate calculation are: the accuracy of the Component clock (internal or external) and SCL Low and High Phase (only for the master mode).

Parameter Name	Description
Use RX FIFO	If the RX FIFO is used, the possibility of clock stretching is greatly reduced, and the interrupt overhead during an I²C transaction is also reduced. The reason: the hardware is configured to automatically ACK incoming data, and the interrupt is configured to take data out of the RX FIFO. • For master mode, the drawback is that the master may receive more data than desired due to the interrupt latency. An interrupt fires when the second-to-last byte has been received. This interrupt tells the hardware to stop receiving data. If the latency of this interrupt is longer than 1 transfer of the byte on the I²C bus, then the hardware automatically ACKs the following bytes until the interrupt is serviced or the RX FIFO becomes full. • For slave mode, the drawback is that the slave will only NACK the master when the RX FIFO becomes full, NOT when the slave Write firmware buffer becomes full. **Note** All received extra bytes will be dropped in any mode. To avoid these drawbacks, do not enable this option. Then hardware is configured to trigger an interrupt when a byte is available in the RX FIFO. After the byte is read, an ACK or NACK decision is made. Therefore, each received byte requires the interrupt service to continue the transfer. That leads to increasing the interrupt overhead and the possibility of clock stretching. This parameter is not available if the **Accept Matching Address in RX FIFO** parameter is enabled.
Use TX FIFO	If the TX FIFO is used, the possibility of clock stretching is greatly reduced, and the interrupt overhead during an I²C transaction is also reduced. The reason: the TX FIFO is fully loaded with data and the interrupt is configured to keep the TX FIFO loaded. The drawback of using this option is that the abort operation clears the TX FIFO. The TX FIFO clear operation also clears the shift register so that the shifter could be cleared in the middle of a byte transfer, corrupting it. The remaining bits to transfer within the corrupted byte are complemented with “ones.” If this is an issue, then do not enable this option. If the TX FIFO is not used, then data is written to the TX FIFO byte by byte. This leads to more interrupts and also increases the possibility of clock stretching. **Note** It is recommended to use the TX FIFO if the abort function is not used.
Enable Manual SCL Control	This parameter specifies the method of calculating the SCL low-phase and high-phase duty cycle as automatic or manual (only applicable for the master modes).
SCL Low Phase (SCB Clocks)	This parameter defines how many Component clocks are used to generate the SCL low phase (only applicable for master modes). The range: 7-16.
SCL High Phase (SCB Clocks)	This parameter defines how many Component clocks are used to generate the SCL high phase (only applicable for master modes). The range: 5-16.
Slave Address (7-bit)	This parameter specifies the 7-bit right justified slave address. The range: 0x08-0x78.
Slave Address Mask (8-bit)	This parameter specifies the slave address mask. The range: 0x00-0xFE. • Bit value 0 – excludes the bit from the address comparison. • Bit value 1 – the bit needs to match with the corresponding bit of the I²C slave address.

Parameter Name	Description
Accept Matching Address in RX FIFO	This parameter determines whether to accept the match slave address in the RX FIFO or not. This feature is useful when more than one address support is required. The user has to register the callback function to handle the accepted addresses.
Accept General Call Address	This parameter specifies whether to accept the general call address. The general call address is ACKed when accepted and NAKed otherwise. The user has to register the callback function to handle the general call address.
Enable Wakeup from Deep Sleep Mode	This parameter enables the Component to wake the system from Deep Sleep when a slave address match occurs (only applicable for slave mode).

Pins Tab

This tab contains the Interrupt configuration settings.



Parameter Name	Description
Show I2C Terminals	This parameter removes internal pins and exposes signals to terminals. The exposed terminals must be connected to Pins Components.

Application Programming Interface

Application Programming Interface (API) routines allow you to configure the Component using software.

By default, PSoC Creator assigns the instance name I2C_1 to the first instance of a Component in a given design. You can rename it 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.

This Component uses the cy_scb driver module from the PDL. The driver is copied into the "pdl\drivers\peripheral\scb\" directory of the application project after a successful build.

Refer to the PDL documentation for a detailed description of the complete API. To access this document, right-click on the Component symbol on the schematic and choose the "**Open PDL Documentation…**" option in the drop-down menu.

The Component generates the configuration structures and base address described in the Global Variables and Preprocessor Macros sections. Pass the generated data structure and the base address to the associated cy_scb driver function in the application initialization code to configure the peripheral. Once the peripheral is initialized, the application code can perform run-time changes by referencing the provided base address in the driver API functions.

Global Variables

The SCB_I2C_PDL Component populates the following peripheral initialization data structure(s). The generated code is placed in C source and header files that are named after the instance of the Component (e.g., *I2C_1.c*). Each variable is also prefixed with the instance name of the Component.

cy_stc_scb_i2c_config_t const I2C_1_config

The instance-specific configuration structure. The pointer to this structure should be passed to Cy_SCB_I2C_Init function to initialize Component with GUI selected settings.

cy_stc_scb_i2c_context_t I2C_1_context

The instance-specific context structure. It is used for internal configuration and data keeping for the I²C driver. Do not modify anything in this structure. If only Master Low-Level functions are used, this is not needed.

Preprocessor Macros

The SCB_I2C_PDL Component generates the following preprocessor macro(s). Note that each macro is prefixed with the instance name of the Component (e.g. "I2C_1").

#define I2C_1_HW ((CySCB_Type *) I2C_1_SCB__HW)

The pointer to the base address of the SCB instance

#define I2C_1_DATA_RATE_HZ

The desired data rate in Hz if **Clock from Terminal** parameter is false and actual data rate otherwise

#define I2C_1_CLK_FREQ_HZ

The frequency of the clock used by the Component in Hz

#define I2C_1_LOW_PHASE_DUTY_CYCLE

The number of Component clocks used by the master to generate the SCL low phase. This number is calculated by the GUI based on the selected data rate.

#define I2C_1_HIGH_PHASE_DUTY_CYCLE

The number of Component clocks used by the master to generate the SCL high phase. This number is calculated by the GUI based on the selected data rate.

Data in RAM

The generated data may be placed in flash memory (const) or RAM. The former is the more memory-efficient choice if you do not wish to modify the configuration data at run-time. Under the **Built-In** tab of the Configure dialog, set the parameter CONST_CONFIG to make your selection. The default option is to place the data in flash.

Interrupt Service Routine

The interrupt service routine (ISR) is mandatory for the SCB_I2C_PDL Component; therefore, an Interrupt Component is placed inside it. The Cy_SCB_I2C_Interrupt function (from the cy_scb driver) implements the ISR functionality. You must call the Cy_SCB_I2C_Interrupt function inside the ISR and enable the interrupt controller to trigger the corresponding interrupt. Refer to the code example in the Quick Start section.

EXCEPTION When the Component is configured for Master operation and only I^2C Low-Level communication API of the cy_scb driver are used, then interrupt handing is not needed.

All slave functions, except Cy_SCB_I2C_SlaveAbortRead and Cy_SCB_I2C_SlaveAbortWrite, are not interrupt protected. To prevent a race condition, they should be protected from I^2C interruption in places where they are called. For example:

```
/* Disable I2C_1 Interrupt: protect code from interruption */
NVIC_DisableIRQ(I2C_1_SCB_IRQ_cfg.intrSrc);

/* Check if write transfer completed */
if (0UL != (CY_SCB_I2C_SLAVE_WR_CMPLT & Cy_SCB_I2C_SlaveGetStatus(I2C_1,
I2C_1_context))
{
    /* Process or copy the I2C slave write buffer here */

    /* Configure buffer for the next write */
    Cy_SCB_I2C_SlaveConfigWriteBuf(I2C_1_HW, buffer, BUFFER_SIZE, &I2C_1_context);

    /* Clear slave write status to capture following updates */
    Cy_SCB_I2C_SlaveClearWriteStatus(I2C_1, I2C_1_context);
}

/* Enable I2C_1 interrupt */
NVIC_EnableIRQ(I2C_1_SCB_IRQ_cfg.intrSrc);
```

Refer to the cy_scb driver documentation for more information about I²C master High-Level and Low-Level communication functions.

Code Examples and Application Notes

This section lists the projects that demonstrate the use of the Component.

Code Examples

PSoC Creator provides access to code examples in the Code Example 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 "Code Example" topic in the PSoC Creator Help for more information.

There are also numerous code examples that include schematics and example code available online at the Cypress Code Examples web page.

Application Notes

Cypress provides a number of application notes describing how PSoC can be integrated into your design. You can access the Cypress Application Notes search web page at www.cypress.com/appnotes.

Functional Description

Data Rate Configuration

The Component must meet the data rate requirement of the connected I²C bus. For master mode, this means the master data rate cannot be faster than the slowest slave in the system. For slave mode, this means the slave cannot be slower than the fastest master in the system.

Slave Mode

The frequency of the connected clock source is the only parameter used in determining the maximum data rate at which the slave can operate. The connected clock is the clock that runs the SCB hardware, not SCL. The frequency of the connected clock source must be fast enough to provide enough oversampling of the SCL and SDA signals and ensure that all I²C specifications are met.

The Component provides the following methods to configure the **Data Rate**:

- Set the desired **Data Rate**. This option uses a clock internal to the Component (this clock still uses clock divider resources). Based on the data rate, the Component asks PSoC Creator to create a clock with a frequency to satisfy data rate requirements.

- Connect a user-configurable Clock Component to the terminal. This option is controlled by the **Enable Clock from Terminal** parameter, which must be enabled. In this mode, ensure the connected clock frequency is fast enough to support your system data rate.

  For more information about I^2C data rate configuration, refer to the Inter Integrated Circuit (I^2C) Oversampling and Bit Rate sub-section in the device TRM.

Regardless of the chosen method, the Component will display the **Actual data rate**. This is the maximum data rate at which the slave can operate. If the system data rate is faster than the displayed actual data rate, proper I^2C operation is no longer guaranteed.

Master Modes (includes Master-Slave)

The data rate is determined by the connected clock source and the oversampling factor. These two factors are used to set the frequency of the SCL. One SCL period is equal to the period of the connected clock multiplied by the oversampling factor. The oversampling factor is divided into low and high phases to enable independent control of the low and high SCL duration. The low and high oversampling factor can be configured independently, but their sum must be equal to the overall oversampling. To ensure that the master meets all I^2C specifications, the connected clock frequency and oversampling factor must be within a specified range.

The Component provides the following methods to configure the **Data Rate**:

- Set the desired **Data Rate**. This option uses a clock internal to the Component (this clock still uses clock divider resources). Based on the data rate, the Component asks PSoC Creator to create a clock with a frequency in the specified range. When the available clock frequency is returned, the SCL low and high phases are calculated to meet the desired **Data Rate**.

- Connect a user-configurable Clock Component to the terminal. This option is controlled by the **Enable Clock from Terminal** parameter, which must be enabled. In addition, the **Enable Manual SCL Control** parameter must be enabled to configure **SCL Low Phase** and **SCL High Phase**. This method provides you with full control of the data rate configuration.

  For more information about I^2C data rate configuration, refer to the Inter Integrated Circuit (I^2C) Oversampling and Bit Rate sub-section in the device TRM.

Regardless of the chosen method, the Component will display the **Actual data rate**.

Note Actual data rate might differ from the observed data rate on the bus due to the t_R and t_F time.

Clock Selection

The SCB_I2C_PDL Component supports two clock select options: internal and external.

- Internal means that the Component is responsible for clock configuration. It requests that the system provides the clock frequency necessary to operate with the selected the data rate.

  Note When the Component is configured as master or master-slave, the input digital filters are enabled instead of analog filters to operate in fast plus mode. The input analog filters are used for any other Component configurations.

- External means that the Component provides a clock terminal to connect a Clock Component. You must then configure the Clock Component appropriately.

For more information about I²C clock configuration, refer to the Inter Integrated Circuit (I²C) Oversampling and Bit Rate sub-section in the device TRM.

Industry Standards

I²C-bus specification

The SCB_I2C_PDL Component is compatible [2] with I²C Standard-mode, Fast-mode, and Fast-mode Plus devices as defined in the *I²C-bus specification and user manual* [3].

MISRA Compliance

This section describes the MISRA-C:2004 compliance and deviations for the Component. There are two types of deviations defined:

- project deviations – deviations that are applicable for all PSoC Creator Components
- specific deviations – deviations that are applicable only for this Component

This section provides information on Component-specific deviations. Project deviations are described in the MISRA Compliance section of the *System Reference Guide* along with information on the MISRA compliance verification environment.

This Component has the following embedded Components: clock, interrupt and pins. Refer to the corresponding Component datasheets for information on their MISRA compliance and specific deviations.

The SCB_I2C_PDL Component has the following specific deviations:

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2 PSoC 6 pins are not completely compliant with the I²C specification except GPIO_OVT pins. For detailed information, refer to the selected device datasheet.

3 The UM10204 I2C-bus specification and user manual Rev. 6 – 4 April 2014 is supported.

Rule	Rule Class	Rule Description	Description of Deviation(s)
1.1	R	This rule states that code shall conform to C ISO/IEC 9899:1990 standard.	PDL v3.0.0 supports ISO:C99 standard.

This Component uses firmware drivers from the cy_scb PDL module. For information on their MISRA compliance and specific deviations, refer to the PDL documentation.

Registers

Refer to the Serial Communication Block Registers section in the device TRM.

Resources

The SCB_I2C_PDL Component uses a single SCB peripheral block configured for I^2C operation.

DC and AC Electrical Characteristics

Specifications are valid for -40° C = T_A = 85° C and T_J = 100° C, except where noted.

Specifications are valid for 1.71 V to 5.5 V, except where noted.

TBD

Component Changes

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

Version	Description of Changes	Reason for Changes / Impact
1.0.a	Datasheet updates.	
1.0	Initial Version	

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