# I<sup>2</sup>C Bus Selection Guide



Texas Instruments (TI) has supported the highly efficient I<sup>2</sup>C BUS<sup>®</sup> interface for many years. This overview provides an updated look at I<sup>2</sup>C applications and how TI's I/O expanders, multiplexers, buffers and repeaters can help system designers achieve effective subsystem communications using proven I<sup>2</sup>C devices.

#### **History**

During the 1980s, Philips (Koninklijke Philips Electronics N.V.) developed the two-wire inter-integrated circuit ( $\rm I^2C$ ) bus to provide an easy way to connect multiple peripheral circuits to a central processing unit (CPU/MCU) in TV applications.

As circuits became more complex with many peripheral connections, a method was needed to simplify designs and reduce costs. By limiting the number of printed circuit board (PCB) traces and lowering general-purpose input and output (GPIO) usage on the microprocessor, the I<sup>2</sup>C bus met this requirement.

#### Operation

The I<sup>2</sup>C bus is used in a wide range of applications because it is simple and quick to use. It consists of a two-wire communication bus that supports bidirectional data transfer between a master and several slaves. The master or processor controls the bus—in particular, the serial clock (SCL) line. Data is transferred between the master and slave through a serial data (SDA) line. This data can be transferred in three speeds or modes: standard (0 to 100 kbps), fast (0 to 400 kbps) and high-speed (0 to 3.4 Mbps). The most common speeds are the standard and fast modes. See block diagram below for a generic system.

There can be more than one master on a system; the software protocol uses arbitration and synchronization to manage data collisions and loss.

Since successive specification enhancements are backwardcompatible, mixed-speed communication is possible with the bus speed being controlled by the bus master chip.

#### I<sup>2</sup>C Features

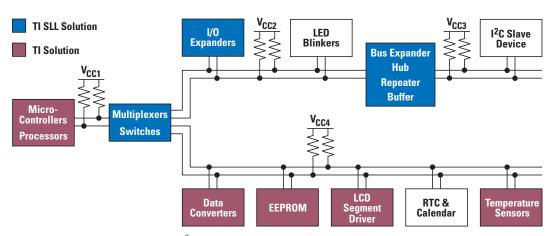
- Requires one master (processor) and one or more slave devices
- Each device on the bus generally has a unique address
- Bus capacitive load: 400 pF max
- Rise time: 1000 ns (standard mode) and 300 ns (fast mode)

## I<sup>2</sup>C Applications

The I<sup>2</sup>C bus is useful for many of today's microcontroller- and microprocessor-based systems or other systems linking many I/O devices. These systems may include applications in the following fields:

- Automotive
- PC/server
- Consumer
- Radio/TV
- Industrial
- Telephony
- Telecom/networking

Many of the  $I^2C$  bus products are designed to operate in the SMBus<sup>TM</sup> environment. The SMBus is similar to the  $I^2C$  bus but has lower current and operates at a lower speed.



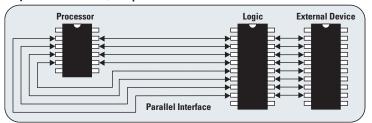
### **Expanders**

The I<sup>2</sup>C I/O expander as shown in this diagram allows system layout to be greatly simplified. The two-wire bus reduces PCB complexity through trace reduction and routing simplification.

#### Advantages:

- Easy board routing
- Board-space savings
- Processor-pin savings
- Low cost
- Industry standard

#### System Without I<sup>2</sup>C I/O Expanders

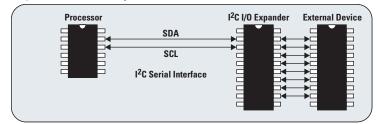


## System With I<sup>2</sup>C I/O Expanders

 $I^2C$ 

Master

SDA



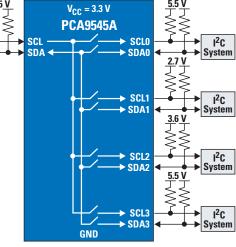
I/O expanders

## **Multiplexers and Switches**

The I<sup>2</sup>C I/O multiplexer/switch shown in this diagram allows further expansion of I<sup>2</sup>C systems while maintaining the simple two-wire bus. It can also perform voltage translation and segment isolation.

## Advantages:

- Resolves I<sup>2</sup>C address conflicts
- Can isolate a section on the I<sup>2</sup>C bus
- Pin savings on the I<sup>2</sup>C master, as each switch is activated or isolated through the I<sup>2</sup>C software
- Permits I<sup>2</sup>C bus expansion
- Supports voltage-level translation between 2.5-, 3.3- and 5-V buses, which is essential in mixed-voltage I<sup>2</sup>C systems



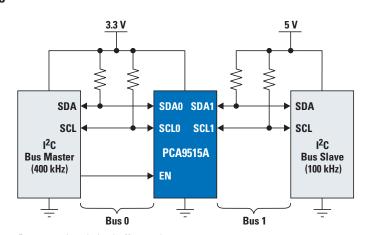
Multiplexers and switches

#### **Bus Expanders, Hubs, Buffers and Repeaters**

I<sup>2</sup>C bus expanders, hubs, buffers and repeaters permit bus expansion, sectional bus isolation, address conflict resolution and voltage-level translation as shown in this diagram.

#### Advantages:

- Can isolate a section on the I<sup>2</sup>C bus through enable (EN) pin
- Permits I<sup>2</sup>C bus expansion
- Resolves I<sup>2</sup>C address conflicts
- Supports voltage-level translation between 2.5-, 3.3- and 5-V buses, which is essential in mixed-voltage I<sup>2</sup>C systems



Bus expanders, hubs, buffers and repeaters

#### **Translators**

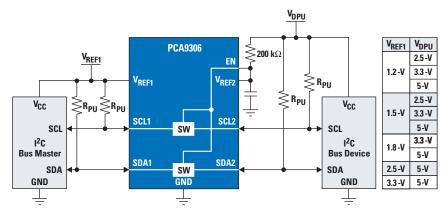
The PCA9306 bidirectional voltagelevel translator enables voltage translation where interconnection between voltage levels is required as shown in this diagram.

#### Features:

- Less than 1.5-ns maximum propagation delay
- Low 3.5- $\Omega$  on-state connection between I/O ports provides less signal distortion
- Open-drain I<sup>2</sup>C I/O ports (SCL1, SDA1, SCL2, SDA2)
- 5-V-tolerant I<sup>2</sup>C I/O port to support mixed-mode signal operation
- High-impedance SCL1, SDA1, SCL2 and SDA2 pins for EN = low

#### Advantages:

 $\bullet$  Can interface between MSP430 microcontrollers and DSPs operating at 1.8 V and  $I^2C$  slave devices operating at  $V_{CC}$  of 2.5 V and higher



PCA9306 bidirectional voltage-level translator

- Provides bidirectional voltage translation without a direction pin
- Accommodates standard- and fast-mode I<sup>2</sup>C devices and multiple masters

### Applications:

- Mixed-mode voltage applications
- Bus isolation

#### **Portfolio**

TI is constantly developing new I<sup>2</sup>C products. The Packages and Availability table includes TI's current portfolio of I<sup>2</sup>C bus products and those planned for release during 1H06.

## I<sup>2</sup>C Selection Guide

	Max		V <sub>CC</sub>	Bit or	Additional Features						I/O Type	
	Frequency	l <sup>2</sup> C	Range	Channel	Low			Configuration	5-V-Tolerant	Totem	Open-	
Device	(kHz)	Address	(V)	Width	Power	Interrupt	Reset	Registers	I/O	Pole	Drain	
I/O Expanders												
PCA9536	400	1000 001	2.3 to 5.5	4-bit				V	V	V		
PCF8574	100	0100 xxx	2.5 to 6.0	8-bit		V				V		
PCF8574A	100	0111 xxx	2.5 to 6.0	8-bit		V				V		
PCA9557	400	0011 xxx	2.3 to 5.5	8-bit	V		~	V	V	V	V	
PCF8575	400	0100 xxx	2.5 to 5.5	16-bit		V				V		
PCF8575C	400	0100 xxx	4.5 to 5.5	16-bit		V					V	
PCA9535	400	0100 xxx	2.3 to 5.5	16-bit	~	V		V	V	V		
PCA9539	400	1110 1xx	2.3 to 5.5	16-bit	V	<b>V</b>	~	V	V	V		
PCA9555	400	0100 xxx	2.3 to 5.5	16-bit		V		V	V	V		
Multiplexers												
PCA8550	400	1001 110	3.0 to 3.6	5-bit						V		
PCA9544A	400	1110 xxx	2.3 to 5.5	4-channel		<b>V</b>			V		V	
PCA9545A	400	1110 0xx	2.3 to 5.5	4-channel		V	~		V		V	
PCA9546A	400	1110 xxx	2.3 to 5.5	4-channel			~		V		V	
Buffer/Repeater												
PCA9515A	400	None	2.3 to 5.5	2-channel					V		V	
Translator												
PCA9306	400	None	0 to 5.0	2-channel					V		V	

## **Packages and Availability**

Device	BGA	PDIP	QFN	MSOP	SM8	SOIC	SSOP	QSOP	TSSOP	TVSOP	US8	WCSP
PCA6107						<b>1</b>						
PCA8550						<b>V</b>	<b>V</b>		~			
PCA9306					<b>V</b>						<b>V</b>	
PCA9515A				<b>V</b>	<b>V</b>	<b>V</b>			V			
PCA9535			<b>V</b>			<b>V</b>	<b>V</b>	<b>V</b>	V	<b>V</b>		
PCA9536				<b>~</b> <sup>2</sup>		<b>1</b> 2					<b>1</b> <sup>2</sup>	<b>~</b> <sup>2</sup>
PCA9539			<b>V</b>			<b>V</b>	<b>V</b>	<b>V</b>	V	<b>V</b>		
PCA9544A	<b>V</b>		<b>V</b>			<b>V</b>			V	<b>V</b>		
PCA9545A	<b>V</b>		<b>V</b>			<b>V</b>			V	<b>V</b>		
PCA9546A			<b>V</b>			<b>V</b>			V	<b>V</b>		
PCA9555			<b>V</b>			<b>V</b>	<b>V</b>	<b>V</b>	V	<b>V</b>		
PCA9557			<b>V</b>			<b>V</b>	<b>V</b>		V			
PCF8574/A		<b>V</b>	<b>V</b>			<b>V</b>			V	<b>V</b>		
PCF8575/C			V			<b>V</b>	<b>V</b>	<b>V</b>	<b>V</b>	<b>V</b>		

## **Competitive** Cross-Reference

0.000								
TI Device	Philips	Maxim						
PCA6107								
PCA8550	PCA8550							
PCA9306								
PCA9515A	PCA9515/A							
PCA9535	PCA9535	MAX7312						
PCA9536	PCA9536							
PCA9539	PCA9539							
PCA9544A	PCA9544/A							
PCA9545A	PCA9545/A							
PCA9546A	PCA9546/A							
PCA9555	PCA9555	MAX7311						
PCA9557	PCA9557	MAX7310						
PCF8574/A	PCF8574/A							
PCF8575/C	PCF8575/C							

#### **For More Information**

For additional information, including application reports, application clips, articles and links to the product folders, please visit: www.ti.com/i2c or www.ti.com/standardlinear



For more information about TI "Must Have" linear solutions, visit:

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Preview <sup>2</sup>Planned