Application Note

AN_113

Interfacing FT2232H Hi-Speed Devices to I2C Bus

Version 1.2

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# Table of Contents

1 Introduction
   1.1 I²C Bus Introduction

2 Sample Project with FT2232H
   2.1 Overview
   2.2 Sample Circuit
   2.3 Sample Code
      2.3.1 Definitions and Functions
      2.3.2 Initialise EEPROM Device
      2.3.3 Program EEPROM – Random Byte Address
      2.3.4 Read EEPROM – Random Byte address
   2.4 Using Channel B Requirements

3 Contact Information

Appendix A - References
   Document References
   Acronyms and Abbreviations

Appendix B - List of Figures and Tables
   List of Figures
   List of Tables

Appendix C - Revision History
1 Introduction

The FT2232H and FT4232H are the FTDI’s first USB 2.0 Hi-Speed (480Mbits/s) USB to UART/FIFO ICs. They also have the capability of being configured in a variety of serial interfaces using the internal MPSSE (Multi-Protocol Synchronous Serial Engine). The FT2232H device has two independent ports, both of which can be configured using MPSSE while only Channel A and B of FT4232H can be configured using MPSSE.

Using MPSSE can simplify the synchronous serial protocol (USB to SPI, I^2^C, JTAG, etc.) design. This application note illustrates how to use the MPSSE of the FT2232H to interface with the I^2^C bus. Users can use the example schematic and functional software code to begin their design. Note that software code is provided as an illustration only and not supported by FTDI.

1.1 I^2^C Bus Introduction

I^2^C is a low- to medium-data-rate master/slave communication bus. Two wires, serial data (SDA) and serial clock (SCL), carry information between the devices connected to the bus. Each device is recognized by a unique address and can operate as either a transmitter or receiver, depending on the function of the device. In addition to transmitters and receivers, devices can also be considered as masters or slaves when performing data transfers. A master is the device which initiates a data transfer on the bus. At that time, any device addressed is considered a slave.

The physical layer of I^2^C bus is a simple handshaking protocol that relies upon open collector outputs on the bus devices and the device driving or releasing the bus lines, so a pull-up resistor is needed on each wire of the bus.

I^2^C bus is a true multi-master bus including collision detection and arbitration to prevent data corruption if two or more masters simultaneously initiate data transfer.

Serial, 8-bit oriented, bi-directional data transfers can be made at up to 100 Kbit/s in the Standard-mode of I^2^C bus, up to 400 Kbit/s in the Fast-mode or up to 3.4 Mbit/s in the High-speed mode.

Figure 1 shows typical data transfers on the I^2^C bus. The master supplies the clock; it initiates and terminates transactions and the intended slave (based upon the address provided by the master) acknowledges the master by driving or releasing the bus. The slave cannot terminate the transaction but can indicate a desire to by a “NAK” or not-acknowledge.

![Figure 1 Data transfer on I^2^C bus](image-url)

I^2^C specification defines unique situations as START (S) and STOP (P) conditions (see Figure 2). A HIGH to LOW transition on the SDA line while SCL is HIGH indicates a START condition. A LOW to HIGH transition on the SDA line while SCL is HIGH defines a STOP condition. START and STOP conditions are always generated by the master.
Figure 2 START and STOP conditions

Every byte put on the SDA line must be 8-bits long. The number of bytes can be transmitted per transfer is unrestricted. Each byte is followed by an acknowledge bit. Data is transferred with the most significant bit (MSB) first. In most cases, data transfer with acknowledge is obligatory. The acknowledge–related clock pulse is generated by the master. The transmitter releases the SDA line (HIGH) during the acknowledge clock pulse. The receiver must pull down the SDA line during the acknowledge clock pulse so that it remains stable LOW during the HIGH period of this clock pulse (see Figure 3). Also, set-up and hold times must also be taken into account.

Figure 3 Acknowledge on the I²C-bus

Data transfers of I²C specification should follow the format. After the START condition (S), a slave address should be sent first. This address is 7 bits long followed by an eighth bit which is a data direction bit (R/W) – a ‘zero’ indicates a transmission (WRITE), a ‘one’ indicates a request for data (READ). After the slave address byte is sent, master can continue its data transfer by writing or reading data byte as defined format. The data transfer is always terminated by a STOP condition generated by the master.
2 Sample Project with FT2232H

2.1 Overview

To demonstrate how to use the Multi-Protocol Synchronous Serial Engine (MPSSE) in a USB to I2C bus interface, a sample project is given. An EEPROM (24LC256) device with I2C serial interface is selected as the typical application. A reference schematic showing the I2C connection between the FT2232H and the 24LC256 is given. Additionally some sample software (C++ listing) is provided which illustrates how to initialize, program and read 24LC256 EEPROM device via the I2C interface.

2.2 Sample Circuit

Figure 1 illustrates an example of interfacing the MPSSE port of FT2232H with I2C serial EEPROM device. The FT2232H is in USB bus powered design configuration. Please refer to FT2232H datasheet for detailed specifications. The USB VBus (+5V) is regulated to +3.3V to supply VCCIO, VPHY, VPLL and VREGIN of FT2232H, the 93C46 EEPROM and the 24LC256 EEPROM devices. The output of the on-chip LDO regulator (+1.8V) of FT2232H drives the FT2232H core supply (VCORE). The 93C46 EEPROM is an option to allow customization of USB settings such as VID/PID, description, serial number, Remote Wake up, etc.

A Microchip 24LC256 serial EEPROM is used as the target device. The 24LC256 is a 256K bits Electrically Erasable PROM with 2-wire I2C compatible serial interface. It supports a serial clock frequency of up to 400 kHz. Please refer to the 24LC256 datasheet for a detailed specification.

The A0, A1, A2 pins are used by the 24LC256 device for multiple device operation. The chip is selected when the levels on these inputs are identical with slave address. They may be tied to either VCC or VSS in above circuit.

Both channels of FT2232H can be configured to work in MPSSE mode. Channel A is used in Figure 1. Detailed pin definitions for the FT2232H I2C connection are described in Table 1. A detailed functional description is given below:
**SK** – Connect to SCL pin of 24LC256. Serial clock pin to synchronize the data transfer, initiated by FT2232H and output to 24LC256. The clock value is determined by FT2232H internal clock divisor and can be up to 30 MHz, this signal requires a pull-up resistor to VCC (typical 10 KΩ for 100 kHz and 2 KΩ for 400 kHz).

**DO/DI** – Wired together and connected to SDA pin of 24LC256 for bidirectional data transfer. DO set as output pin to transfer serial data or address initiated by FT2232H and output to 24LC256. DI set as input pin to receive serial data input pin from 24LC256 device to FT2232H. Requires a pull-up resistor to VCC (typical 10 KΩ for 100 kHz and 2 KΩ for 400 kHz).

**GPIOLO** – General purpose I/O of MPSSE port of FT2232H. Connect to WP pin of 24LC256 device to control the Write Protect function of 24LC256 device. This is set to a logic low level for normal operation mode of the 24LC256. If set to a logic high level, the write operation of 24LC256 device is prohibited.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Channel A</th>
<th>Channel B</th>
<th>MPSSE Pin Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pin #</td>
<td>Pin Name</td>
<td>Pin #</td>
<td>Pin Name</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>ADBUS0</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>BDBUS0</td>
<td>SK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>ADBUS1</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>BDBUS1</td>
<td>DO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>ADBUS2</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>BDBUS2</td>
<td>DI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>ADBUS4</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>BDBUS4</td>
<td>GPIOLO/ GPIOH0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 1 Pin Description of FT2232H connecting with 24LC256**

### 2.3 Sample Code

The following sample code illustrates the commands required by MPSSE. For further details on these commands, please refer to [AN-108 Command Processor for MPSSE and MCU Host Bus Emulation Modes](http://example.com/an-108). Additionally, the FTDI D2XX driver is required to be installed on the system. Please refer to [D2XX Programmer's Guide](http://example.com/d2xx) for APIs available in D2XX driver. The sample code has been compiled under Visual Studio 2008.

#### 2.3.1 Definitions and Functions

```c
// Define the global variables and const variables
const BYTE MSB_FALLING_EDGE_CLOCK_BYTE_IN = \x24;
const BYTE MSB_FALLING_EDGE_CLOCK_BYTE_OUT = \x11;
const BYTE MSB_RISING_EDGE_CLOCK_BIT_IN = \x22;

FT_STATUS ftStatus; // Status defined in D2XX to indicate operation result
FT_HANDLE ftHandle; // Handle of FT2232H device port
BYTE OutputBuffer[1024]; // Buffer to hold MPSSE commands and data to be sent to FT2232H
BYTE InputBuffer[1024]; // Buffer to hold Data bytes to be read from FT2232H
DWORD dwClockDivisor = 0x0095; // Value of clock divisor, SCL Frequency = 60/((1+0x0095)*2) (MHz) = 200kHz
DWORD dwNumBytesToSend = 0; // Index of output buffer
DWORD dwNumBytesSent = 0, dwNumBytesRead = 0, dwNumInputBuffer = 0;
```

// Below function will setup the START condition for I2C bus communication. First, set SDA, SCL high and ensure hold time
// requirement by device is met. Second, set SDA low, SCL high and ensure setup time requirement met. Finally, set SDA, SCL low

```c
void HighSpeedSetI2CStart(void)
{
    DWORD dwCount;
```
BOOLSendByteAndCheckACK(BYTEdwDataSend)
{
    FT_STATUSftStatus = FT_OK;

    for(dwCount=0; dwCount < 4; dwCount++) // Repeat commands to ensure the minimum period of the start hold time is 600ns is achieved
    {
        OutputBuffer[dwNumBytesToSend++] = \"x80\'; //Command to set directions of lower 8 pins and force value on bits set as output
        OutputBuffer[dwNumBytesToSend++] = \"x03\'; //Set SDA, SCL high, WP disabled by SK, DO at bit '1', GPIOLO at bit '0'
        OutputBuffer[dwNumBytesToSend++] = \"x13\'; //Set SK,DO,GPIOLO pins as output with bit '1', other pins as input with bit '0'
    }

    for(dwCount=0; dwCount < 4; dwCount++) // Repeat commands to ensure the minimum period of the stop setup time is 600ns is achieved
    {
        OutputBuffer[dwNumBytesToSend++] = \"x80\'; //Command to set directions of lower 8 pins and force value on bits set as output
        OutputBuffer[dwNumBytesToSend++] = \"x01\'; //Set SDA low, SCL high, WP disabled by SK at bit '1', DO, GPIOLO at bit '0'
        OutputBuffer[dwNumBytesToSend++] = \"x13\'; //Set SK,DO,GPIOLO pins as output with bit '1', other pins as input with bit '0'
    }

    OutputBuffer[dwNumBytesToSend++] = \"x80\'; //Command to set directions of lower 8 pins and force value on bits set as output
    OutputBuffer[dwNumBytesToSend++] = \"x00\'; //Set SDA, SCL low, WP disabled by SK, DO, GPIOLO at bit '0'
    OutputBuffer[dwNumBytesToSend++] = \"x13\'; //Set SK,DO,GPIOLO pins as output with bit '1', other pins as input with bit '0'
}

voidHighSpeedSetI2CStop(void)
{
    DWORDdwCount;

    for(dwCount=0; dwCount<4; dwCount++) // Repeat commands to ensure the minimum period of the stop setup time is 600ns is achieved
    {
        OutputBuffer[dwNumBytesToSend++] = \"x80\'; //Command to set directions of lower 8 pins and force value on bits set as output
        OutputBuffer[dwNumBytesToSend++] = \"x01\'; //Set SDA low, SCL high, WP disabled by SK at bit '1', DO, GPIOLO at bit '0'
        OutputBuffer[dwNumBytesToSend++] = \"x13\'; //Set SK,DO,GPIOLO pins as output with bit '1', other pins as input with bit '0'
    }

    for(dwCount=0; dwCount<4; dwCount++) // Repeat commands to ensure the minimum period of the stop hold time is 600ns is achieved
    {
        OutputBuffer[dwNumBytesToSend++] = \"x80\'; //Command to set directions of lower 8 pins and force value on bits set as output
        OutputBuffer[dwNumBytesToSend++] = \"x03\'; //Set SDA, SCL high, WP disabled by SK, DO at bit '1', GPIOLO at bit '0'
        OutputBuffer[dwNumBytesToSend++] = \"x13\'; //Set SK,DO,GPIOLO pins as output with bit '1', other pins as input with bit '0'
    }

    //Tristate the SCL, SDA pins
    OutputBuffer[dwNumBytesToSend++] = \"x80\'; //Command to set directions of lower 8 pins and force value on bits set as output
    OutputBuffer[dwNumBytesToSend++] = \"x00\'; //Set WP disabled by GPIOLO at bit '0'
    OutputBuffer[dwNumBytesToSend++] = \"x10\'; //Set GPIOLO pins as output with bit '1', SK, DO and other pins as input with bit '0'
}

#endif
2.3.2 Initialise EEPROM Device

The following sample code will demonstrate how to open the FT2232H device handle, initialize the device, enable the MPSSE mode and set basic USB related settings based on D2xx APIs. Then a bad command is sent to synchronize the MPSSE channel. This is followed by configuring the MPSSE to communicate with 24LC256 I2C–bus device (sets serial clock and pin direction/values).

DWORD dwCount;
//Try to open the FT2232H device port and get the valid handle for subsequent access
char SerialNumBuf[64];
ftStatus = FT_ListDevices((VOID)0, &SerialNumBuf, FT_LIST_BY_INDEX|FT_OPEN_BY_SERIAL_NUMBER);
ftStatus = FT_OpenEx((VOID) SerialNumBuf, FT_OPEN_BY_SERIAL_NUMBER, &ftHandle);
if (ftStatus == FT_OK) {
    // Port opened successfully
    ftStatus = FT_ResetDevice(ftHandle); //Reset USB device
    //Purge USB receive buffer first by reading out all old data from FT2232H receive buffer
    ftStatus = FT_GetQueueStatus(ftHandle, &dwNumInputBuffer); // Get the number of bytes in the FT2232H receive buffer
    if ((ftStatus == FT_OK) && (dwNumInputBuffer > 0))
        FT_Read(ftHandle, &InputBuffer, dwNumInputBuffer, &dwNumBytesRead); //Read out the data from FT2232H receive buffer
    ftStatus = FT_SetUSBParameters(ftHandle, 65536, 65535); //Set USB request transfer size
    ftStatus = FT_SetChars(ftHandle, false, 0, false, 0); //Disable event and error characters
    ftStatus = FT_SetTimeouts(ftHandle, 0, 5000); //Sets the read and write timeouts in milliseconds for the FT2232H
    ftStatus = FT_ResetDevice(ftHandle); //Reset controller
    ftStatus = FT_OpenEx((VOID) SerialNumBuf, FT_OPEN_BY_SERIAL_NUMBER, &ftHandle);
    if (ftStatus != FT_OK) {
        return FALSE; //Error, can't get the ACK bit from EEPROM */
    } else
    if (!((InputBuffer[0] & BYTE('x1')) == BYTE('x0'))) //Check ACK bit 0 on data byte read out
        return FALSE; //Error, can't get the ACK bit from EEPROM */
    OutputBuffer[1] = \x00; //Command to set directions of lower 8 pins and force value on pins set as output
    OutputBuffer[2] = \x11; //Set SK, DO and other pins as input with bit '1'
    OutputBuffer[3] = \x80; //Length of 0x0 means to scan in 1 bit
    OutputBuffer[4] = \x07; //Send answer back immediate command
    ftStatus = FT_Write(ftHandle, OutputBuffer, dwNumBytesToSend, &dwNumBytesSent); //Send off the commands
    dwNumBytesToSend = 0; //Clear output buffer
    if (ftStatus != FT_OK) {
        return FALSE; //Error, can't get the ACK bit from EEPROM */
    } else
    if ((ftStatus == FT_OK) && (dwNumInputBuffer > 0))
        FT_Read(ftHandle, &InputBuffer, dwNumInputBuffer, &dwNumBytesRead); //Read one byte from device receive buffer
    if (ftStatus != FT_OK) {
        return FALSE; //Error, can't get the ACK bit from EEPROM */
    }
    OutputBuffer[1] = \x00; //Command to set directions of lower 8 pins and force value on pins set as output
    OutputBuffer[2] = \x02; //Set SDA high, SCL low, WP disabled by SK at bit '0', DO, GPIOL0 at bit '1'
    OutputBuffer[3] = \x13; //Set SK, DO, GPIOL0 pins as output with bit '1', other pins as input with bit '0'
    return TRUE;
}
{ /*Error on initialize MPSEE of FT2232H*/
  
  Sleep(50);  // Wait for all the USB stuff to complete and work

/////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
// Below codes will synchronize the MPSSE interface by sending bad command 'xAA' and checking if the echo command followed by
// bad command 'AA' can be received, this will make sure the MPSSE interface enabled and synchronized successfully
/////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////

OutputBuffer[dwNumBytesToSend++] = 'xAA';  //Add BAD command 'xAA'
ftStatus = FT_Write(ftHandle, OutputBuffer, dwNumBytesToSend, &dwNumBytesSent);  // Send off the BAD commands

dwNumBytesToSend = 0;  //Clear output buffer
do{
  ftStatus = FT_GetQueueStatus(ftHandle, &dwNumInputBuffer);  // Get the number of bytes in the device input buffer
  
  }while ((dwNumInputBuffer == 0) && (ftStatus == FT_OK)); //or Timeout

bool bCommandEchoed = false;
ftStatus = FT_Read(ftHandle, &InputBuffer, dwNumInputBuffer, &dwNumBytesRead); //Read out the data from input buffer
for (dwCount = 0; dwCount < dwNumBytesRead - 1; dwCount++) //Check if Bad command and echo command received
{
  if ((InputBuffer[dwCount] == BYTE('xFA')) && (InputBuffer[dwCount+1] == BYTE('xAA')))
  {
    bCommandEchoed = true;
    break;
  }
}
if (bCommandEchoed == false)
{
  /*Error, can't receive echo command, fail to synchronize MPSSE interface;*/
}

/////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
//Configure the MPSSE settings for I2C communication with 24LC256
/////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////

OutputBuffer[dwNumBytesToSend++] = 'x8A';  //Ensure disable clock divide by 5 for 60Mhz master clock
OutputBuffer[dwNumBytesToSend++] = 'x97';  //Disable turn off adaptive clocking
OutputBuffer[dwNumBytesToSend++] = 'xB8';  //Enable 3 phase data clock, used by I2C to allow data on both clock edges

ftStatus = FT_Write(ftHandle, OutputBuffer, dwNumBytesToSend, &dwNumBytesSent);  // Send off the commands
dwNumBytesToSend = 0;  //Clear output buffer

OutputBuffer[dwNumBytesToSend++] = 'x80';  //Command to set directions of lower 8 pins and force value on bits set as output
OutputBuffer[dwNumBytesToSend++] = 'x03';  //Set SDA, SCL high, WP disabled by SK, DO at bit '1', GPIOL0 at bit '0'
OutputBuffer[dwNumBytesToSend++] = 'x13';  //Set SK,DO,GPIOL0 pins as output with bit ', other pins as input with bit ''
 // The SK clock frequency can be worked out by below algorithm with divide by 5 set as off
 // SK frequency = 60MHz /((1 + [(1 +0xValueH*256) OR 0xValueL])*2)
OutputBuffer[dwNumBytesToSend++] = 'x86';  //Command to set clock divisor
OutputBuffer[dwNumBytesToSend++] = dwClockDivisor & 'xFF';  //Set 0xValueL of clock divisor
OutputBuffer[dwNumBytesToSend++] = (dwClockDivisor >> 8) & 'xFF';  //Set 0xValueH of clock divisor
ftStatus = FT_Write(ftHandle, OutputBuffer, dwNumBytesToSend, &dwNumBytesSent);  // Send off the commands
dwNumBytesToSend = 0;  //Clear output buffer
Sleep(20);  //Delay for a while

//Turn off loop back in case
OutputBuffer[dwNumBytesToSend++] = 'x85';  //Command to turn off loop back of TDI/TDO connection
ftStatus = FT_Write(ftHandle, OutputBuffer, dwNumBytesToSend, &dwNumBytesSent);  // Send off the commands
dwNumBytesToSend = 0;  //Clear output buffer
Sleep(30);  //Delay for a while
2.3.3 Program EEPROM – Random Byte Address

This example illustrates the data transfer sequence on the I²C-bus required to write to the 24LC256 at random byte address. This is shown in Figure 5. The sample code below demonstrates how to implement these data transfer sequences based on MPSSE commands. An oscilloscope is used to capture the resultant waveforms. These are shown in Figure 6 for reference.

```c
BOOL bSucceed = TRUE;
BYTE ByteAddressHigh = 0x00;
BYTE ByteAddressLow = 0x80;  // Set program address is 0x0080 as example
BYTE ByteDataToBeSend = 0x5A;  // Set data byte to be programmed as example
HighSpeedSetI2CStart();  // Set START condition for I²C communication
bSucceed = SendByteAndCheckACK(0xAE);  // Set control byte and check ACK bit. bit 4-7 of control byte is control code, bit 1-3 of '111' as block select bits, bit 0 of '0' represent Write operation
bSucceed = SendByteAndCheckACK(ByteAddressHigh);  // Send high address byte and check if ACK bit is received
bSucceed = SendByteAndCheckACK(ByteAddressLow);  // Send low address byte and check if ACK bit is received
bSucceed = SendByteAndCheckACK(ByteDataToBeSend);  // Send data byte and check if ACK bit is received
HighSpeedSetI2CStop();  // Set STOP condition for I²C communication
// Send off the commands
ftStatus = FT_Write(ftHandle, OutputBuffer, dwNumBytesToSend, &dwNumBytesSent);
dwNumBytesToSend = 0;  // Clear output buffer
Sleep(50);  // Delay for a while to ensure EEPROM program is completed
```

**Figure 5** Data transfer sequence for EEPROM random address program

**Figure 6**
- Fig 6-1 Sending control byte 0xAE
- Fig 6-2 Sending high address byte 0x00
2.3.4 Read EEPROM – Random Byte address

This example illustrates the data transfer sequence on the I2C-bus required to read from the 24LC256 at random byte addresses. The data transfer sequence on I2C-bus to read 24LC256 device with random byte address is shown in Figure 7. The sample code below demonstrates how to implement these data transfer sequences based on MPSSE commands. An oscilloscope is used to capture the resultant waveforms. These are shown in Figure 8 for reference.

Figure 6 Waveforms for EEPROM random address program

Figure 7 Data transfer sequence for EEPROM random address read

```c
BOOL bSucceed = TRUE;
BYTE ByteAddressHigh = 0x00;
BYTE ByteAddressLow = 0x80; // Set read address is 0x0080 as example
BYTE ByteDataRead; // Data to be read from EEPROM

// Purge USB receive buffer first before read operation
ftStatus = FT_GetQueueStatus(ftHandle, &dwNumInputBuffer); // Get the number of bytes in the device receive buffer
if ((ftStatus == FT_OK) && (dwNumInputBuffer > 0))
    FT_Read(ftHandle, &InputBuffer, dwNumInputBuffer, &dwNumBytesRead); // Read out all the data from receive buffer

HighSpeedSetI2CStart(); // Set START condition for I2C communication
bSucceed = SendByteAndCheckACK(0xAE); // Set control byte and check ACK bit. bit 4-7 of control byte is control code,
                                            // bit 1-3 of '111' as block select bits, bit 0 of '0' represent Write operation
bSucceed = SendByteAndCheckACK(ByteAddressHigh); // Send high address byte and check if ACK bit is received
bSucceed = SendByteAndCheckACK(ByteAddressLow); // Send low address byte and check if ACK bit is received
HighSpeedSetI2CStart(); // Set START condition for I2C communication
bSucceed = SendByteAndCheckACK(0xAF); // Set control byte and check ACK bit. bit 4-7 as '1010' of control byte is control code,
                                       // bit 1-3 of '111' as block select bits, bit 0 as '1' represent Read operation

setFlashBuffer(0); // commanded to set directions of lower 8 pins and force value on bits set as output
setFlashBuffer(0); // Set SCL low, WP disabled by SK, GPIOL0 at bit '0'
setFlashBuffer(MSB_FALLING_EDGE_CLOCK_BYTE_IN); // Command to clock data byte in on –ve Clock Edge MSB first
```

Figure 8 Waveforms for EEPROM random address read

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Version 1.2

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OutputBuffer[dwNumBytesToSend++] = 'x00';  // Data length of 0x0000 means 1 byte data to clock in
OutputBuffer[dwNumBytesToSend++] = 'x00';  // Command to scan in acknowledge bit, -ve clock edge MSB first
OutputBuffer[dwNumBytesToSend++] = 'x0';  // Length of 0 means to scan in 1 bit
OutputBuffer[dwNumBytesToSend++] = 'x87';  // Send answer back immediate command
ftStatus = FT_Write(ftHandle, OutputBuffer, dwNumBytesToSend, &dwNumBytesSent);  // Send off the commands
dwNumBytesToSend = 0;  // Clear output buffer

// Read two bytes from device receive buffer, first byte is data read from EEPROM, second byte is ACK bit
ftStatus = FT_Read(ftHandle, InputBuffer, 2, &dwNumBytesRead);
ByteDataRead = InputBuffer[0];  // Return the data read from EEPROM

OutputBuffer[dwNumBytesToSend++] = 'x80';  // Command to set directions of lower 8 pins and force value on bits set as output
OutputBuffer[dwNumBytesToSend++] = 'x02';  // Set SDA high, SCL low, WP disabled by SK at bit '0', DO, GPIOLO at bit '1'
OutputBuffer[dwNumBytesToSend++] = 'x13';  // Set SK, DO, GPILO0 pins as output with bit '', other pins as input with bit ''
HighSpeedSetI2CStop();  // Set STOP condition for I2C communication
// Send off the commands
ftStatus = FT_Write(ftHandle, OutputBuffer, dwNumBytesToSend, &dwNumBytesSent);
dwNumBytesToSend = 0;  // Clear output buffer

---

Figure 8 Waveforms for EEPROM random address read

Fig 8-1 Sending control byte 0xAE
Fig 8-2 Sending high address byte 0x00
Fig 8-3 Sending low address byte 0x80
Fig 8-4 Sending control byte 0xAF
Fig 8-5 Read data byte 0x5A
2.4 Using Channel B Requirements

If it is necessary to use Channel B of FT2232H MPSSE interface to connect with I2C-bus 24LC256 device, the following changes are necessary:

- Re-map connection pins from ADBUS 0,1,2,4 to BDBUS 0,1,2,4 accordingly (refer to Table 1).
- Open the MPSSE port with device index and serial number especial for Channel B and get according handle.
3 Contact Information

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Appendix A - References

Document References
AN 108 Command Processor for MPSSE and MCU Host Bus Emulation Modes
AN2232C-02_FT2232CBitMode
D2XX Programmer's Guide
Datasheet for FT2232H V202
Datasheet for Microchip 24LC256 – 2K I2C Serial EEPROM

Acronyms and Abbreviations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Terms</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EEPROM</td>
<td>Electrically Erasable Programmable Read-Only Memory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FIFO</td>
<td>First In First Out</td>
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<tr>
<td>FTDI</td>
<td>Future Technology Devices International</td>
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<tr>
<td>IC</td>
<td>Integrated Circuit</td>
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<tr>
<td>I²C</td>
<td>Inter-Integrated Circuit</td>
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<tr>
<td>JTAG</td>
<td>Joint Test Action Group</td>
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<tr>
<td>MPSSE</td>
<td>Multi-Protocol Synchronous Serial Engine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPI</td>
<td>Serial Peripheral Interface</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UART</td>
<td>Universal Asynchronous Receiver/Transmitter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USB</td>
<td>Universal Serial Bus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix B - List of Figures and Tables

List of Figures
Figure 1 Data transfer on I²C bus ........................................................................................................... 2
Figure 2 START and STOP conditions .................................................................................................. 3
Figure 3 Acknowledge on the I²C-bus ....................................................................................................... 3
Figure 4 FT2232H interface with 24LC256 ............................................................................................. 4
Figure 5 Data transfer sequence for EEPROM random address program ............................................. 9
Figure 6 Waveforms for EEPROM random address program ................................................................. 10
Figure 7 Data transfer sequence for EEPROM random address read .................................................... 10
Figure 8 Waveforms for EEPROM random address read ........................................................................ 11

List of Tables
Table 1 Pin Description of FT2232H connecting with 24LC256 ............................................................... 5
## Appendix C - Revision History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Revision</th>
<th>Changes</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Version 1.0</td>
<td>First Release</td>
<td>2009-05-08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Version 1.1</td>
<td>Updated section 2.4 to remove third bullet point as this step was not required when changing from Channel A to Channel B</td>
<td>2011-02-25</td>
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<tr>
<td>Version 1.2</td>
<td>Corrected command used to enable 3-phase-clocking on page 8. Correct command is 0x8C instead of 0x8D.</td>
<td>2020-05-26</td>
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