



System management I²C, I³C and SPI selector guide

A broad catalog of interface components
for all your design needs



Selector guide

System management I²C, I³C and SPI

I²C Bus: Serial interface standard

By replacing complex parallel interfaces with a straightforward yet powerful serial structure, the I²C-bus revolutionized chip-to-chip communications.

Invented by NXP (Philips) more than 30 years ago, the I²C-bus uses a simple two-wire format to carry data one bit at a time. It performs inter-chip addressing, selection, control and data transfer. Speeds are up to 400 kHz (fast mode), 1 MHz (fast mode plus), 3.4 MHz (high-speed mode) or 5 MHz (ultra-fast mode). New 12.5 MHz I³C controllers with backwards compatibility to I²C are starting to hit the market which compete with the higher speeds of the SPI bus.

The I²C-bus shrinks the IC footprint and leads to lower IC costs. Additionally, since far fewer copper traces are needed, it enables a smaller PCB, reduces design complexity and lowers system cost.

I²C-bus devices are available in a wide range of functions. Each target device has its own I²C-bus address, selectable using address pins set high (1)

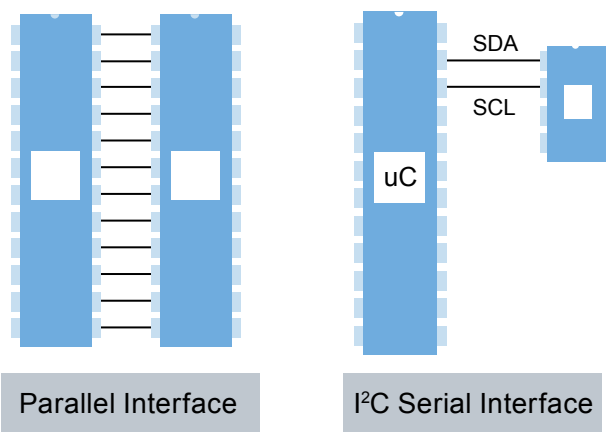


Figure 1: Parallel interface versus I²C bus interface

or low (0). Information is transmitted byte by byte, and each byte is acknowledged by the receiver. There can be multiple devices on the same bus, and more than one IC can act as controller. The controller role is typically played by a microcontroller.

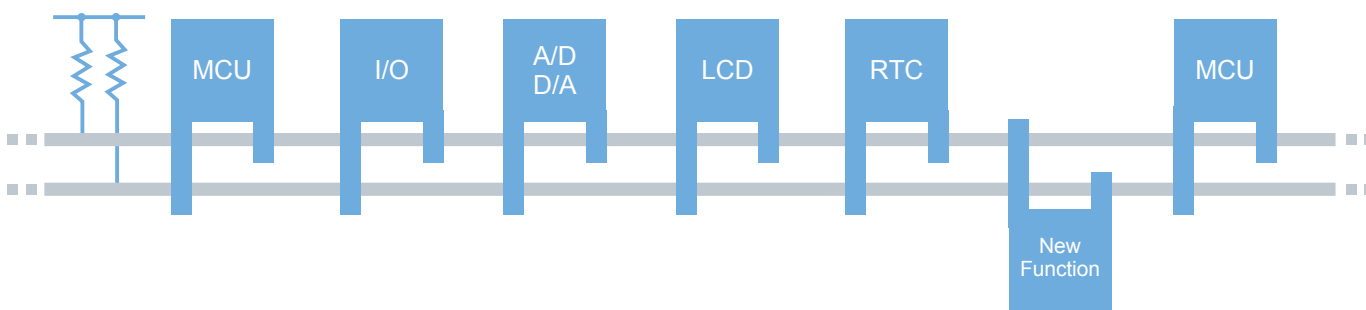
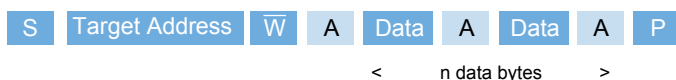
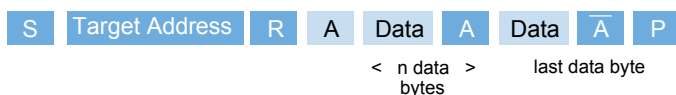


Figure 2: I²C Bus with multiple devices

Write data



Read data



S = Start condition R/W = Read/write
A = Acknowledge A = Not acknowledge P = Stop condition

Controller

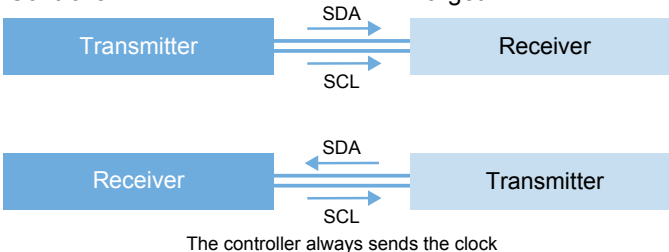


Figure 3: Write and read frame format

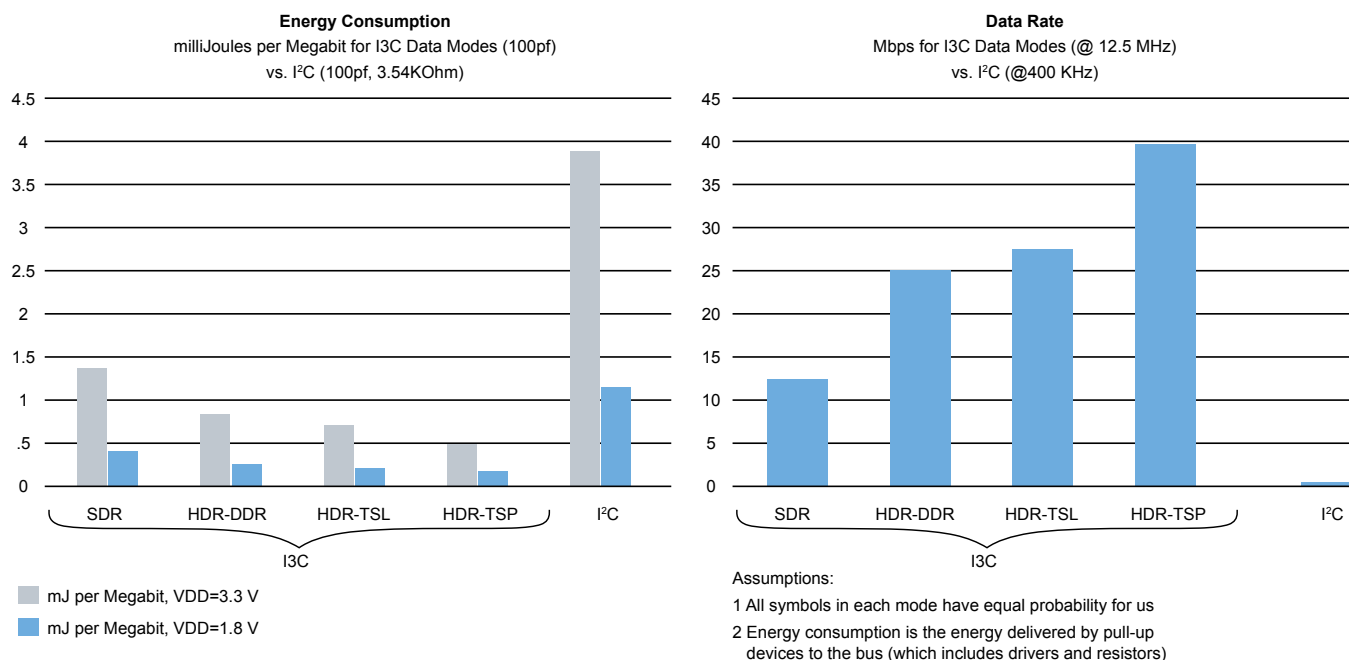


Figure 4: I3C vs I²C energy and data rate comparison

Overview of MIPI I3C

MIPI I3C (and the publicly available MIPI I3C basic) provide a scalable, medium-speed, utility and control bus for connecting peripherals to an application processor. Its design incorporates key attributes from both I²C-bus and SPI interfaces to provide a unified, high-performance, low-power interface solution that delivers a flexible upgrade path for I²C-bus and SPI implementers. Originally introduced in 2017, I3C was the culmination of a multi-year development project based on extensive collaboration with the MEMS and sensors industry group and across the broader electronics ecosystem.

As shown in **Figure 1**, I²C-bus targets (with 50 ns filter) can coexist with I3C controllers operating at 12.5 MHz, enabling the migration of existing I²C-bus designs to the I3C specification. Conversely, I3C targets operating at typical 400 kHz or 1 MHz I²C-bus speeds can coexist with existing I²C-bus controllers.

Just like I²C, I3C is implemented with standard CMOS I/O pins using a two-wire interface, but unlike I²C it supports in-band interrupts enabling target devices to notify controllers of interrupts, a design feature that eliminates the need for a separate general-purpose input/output (GPIO) interrupt for each target, reducing system cost and complexity. Support for dynamic address assignments help minimize pin counts, which is key for accommodating space-constrained form factors.

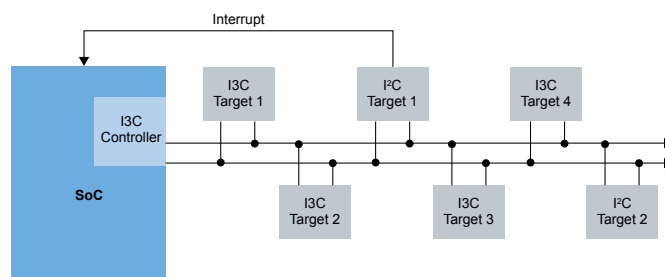


Figure 5: Mixed bus with I²C and I3C targets

I3C supports a multi-drop bus that, at 12.5 MHz, supports standard data rate (SDR) of 10 Mbps with options for high-data-rate (HDR) modes. The net result is that I3C offers a leap in performance and power efficiency compared with I²C as shown in **Figure 5**.

Additional technical highlights for I3C include multi-controller support, dynamic addressing, command-code compatibility and a uniform approach for advanced power management features, such as sleep mode. It provides synchronous and asynchronous timestamping to improve the accuracy of applications that fuse signals from various peripherals. It can also batch and transmit data quickly to minimize energy consumption of the host processor.

While the full version of I3C is available only to MIPI alliance members, MIPI has released a public version called **I3C basic** that bundles the most commonly needed I3C features for use by developers and other standards organizations. I3C basic is available for

implementation without MIPI membership and is intended to facilitate a royalty-free licensing environment for all implementers.

Figure 3 summarizes key features supported by I3C and I3C basic.

To support developers, compatibility between different I3C implementations has been confirmed through multiple interoperability workshops, and several supporting MIPI resources are available. These include:

- I3C host controller interface—[MIPI I3C HCISM](#)
- [I3C HCI Driver for Linux](#)
- I3C Discovery and Configuration Specification—[DisCo for I3CSM](#)
- I3C Debug and Test Interface—[MIPI Debug for I3CSM](#)

I3C intellectual property (IP) is available from multiple vendors, including a licence free version for I3C basic. I3C conformance testing and verification IP test suites are also available from multiple vendors.

More information on I3C and I3C basic is available via the [MIPI alliance website](#).

Comparison of features

Feature	I3C v1.0	I3C Basic	I3C v1.1	I3C basic v1.1
12.5 MHz SDR (controller, target and legacy I ² C target compatibility)	✓	✓	✓	✓
Target can operate as I ² C device on I ² C bus and on I3C bus using HDR modes	✓	✓	✓	✓
Target reset			✓	✓
Specified 1.2 V–3.3 V operation for 50 pf °C load	✓	✓	✓	✓
In-band interrupt (w/MDb)	✓	✓	✓	✓
Dynamic address assignment	✓	✓	✓	✓
Error detection and recovery	✓	✓	✓	✓
Secondary controller	✓	✓	✓	✓
Hot-join mechanism	✓	✓	✓	✓
Common command codes (Required/optional)	✓	✓	✓	✓
Specified 1.0 V Operation for 100pf C load		✓		✓
Set static address as dynamic address CCC (SETAASA)		✓	✓	✓
Synchronous timing control	✓		✓	
Asynchronous timing control (Mode 0)	✓		✓	✓
Asynchronous timing control (Mode 1–3)	✓		✓	
HDR-DDR	✓		✓	✓
HDR-TSL/TSP	✓		✓	
HDR-BT (Multi-lane bulk transport)			✓	✓
Grouped addressing			✓	✓
Device to device(s) tunneling			✓	
Multi-lane for speed (Dual/quad for SDR and HDR-DDR)			✓	
Monitoring device early Termination			✓	

Figure 6: Comparison of I3C and I3C basic features

Overview of the SPI bus

SPI is the full duplex synchronous serial interface consisting of four signals: SCLK (serial clock), COTI (controller out, target in), CITO (controller in, target out) and TS (target select). SPI bus operates with a single controller device and one or more target devices. Data rate ranges from 5 to 20 Mbps which is much higher than the I²C-bus rate but like the new I³C-bus.

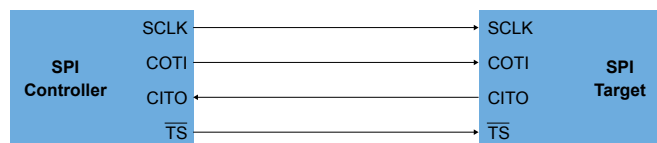


Figure 7: SPI interface between controller and one target

Though target devices might operate in one polarity or phase only, clock polarity and phase of the SPI bus could be configured with respect to the data to establish the valid communication link by the controller. CPOL determines the polarity of the clock. When CPOL = 0, clock is low when idle. The leading edge is the rising edge and the trailing edge is the falling edge. When CPOL = 1, clock is high when idle. The leading edge is the falling edge and the trailing edge is the rising edge.

CPHA determines the timing of the data bits relative to the clock pulse. When CPHA = 1, the transmitting side changes data on the leading edge of the clock and the receiving side captures data on the trailing edge of the clock. When CPHA = 0, the transmitting side changes data on the trailing edge of the clock and the receiving side captures data on the leading edge of the clock.

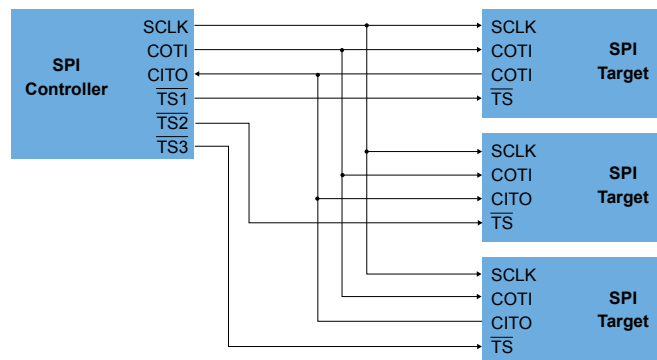


Figure 8: SPI interface with independent targets

The controller could connect with multiple independent targets in parallel. Each target is controlled with the separate TS signal. When TS = 0, only the corresponding target will response to the controller. Outputs of all others with TS = 1 remain in high impedance.

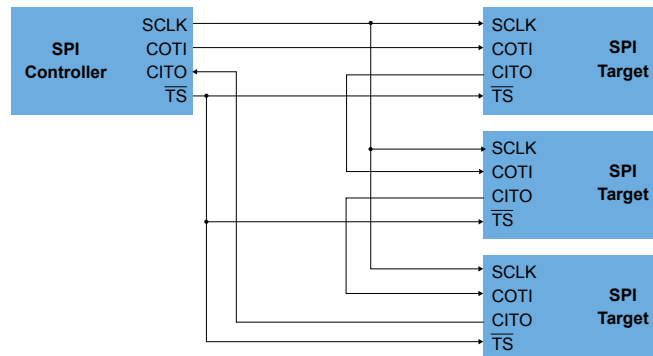


Figure 9: SPI interface with daisy chain targets

Alternatively, targets could be connected in a daisy chain configuration to reduce number of the target select signals. The controller output is connected to the first target input. The first target output is connected to the second target input and so on. Then the last target output is connected back to the controller input. Each target is designed to send out during the second group of the clock pulses the exact copy of the data it received during the first group of clock pulses. The controller receives data from the last target first then data from the first target last during the same clock group. It requires two clock groups to complete each operation which would be only one clock group in the parallel configuration.

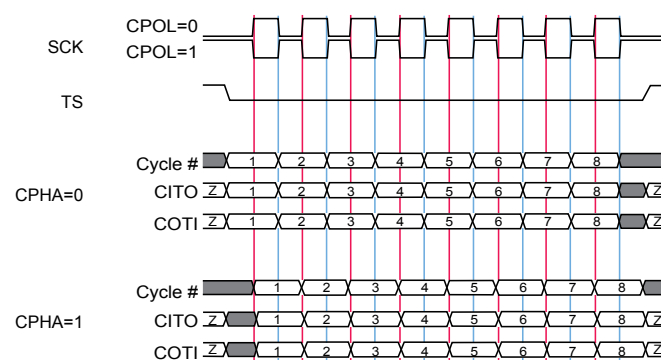


Figure 10: SPI timing diagram with CPOL and CPHA

NXP I²C, I³C and SPI product lines

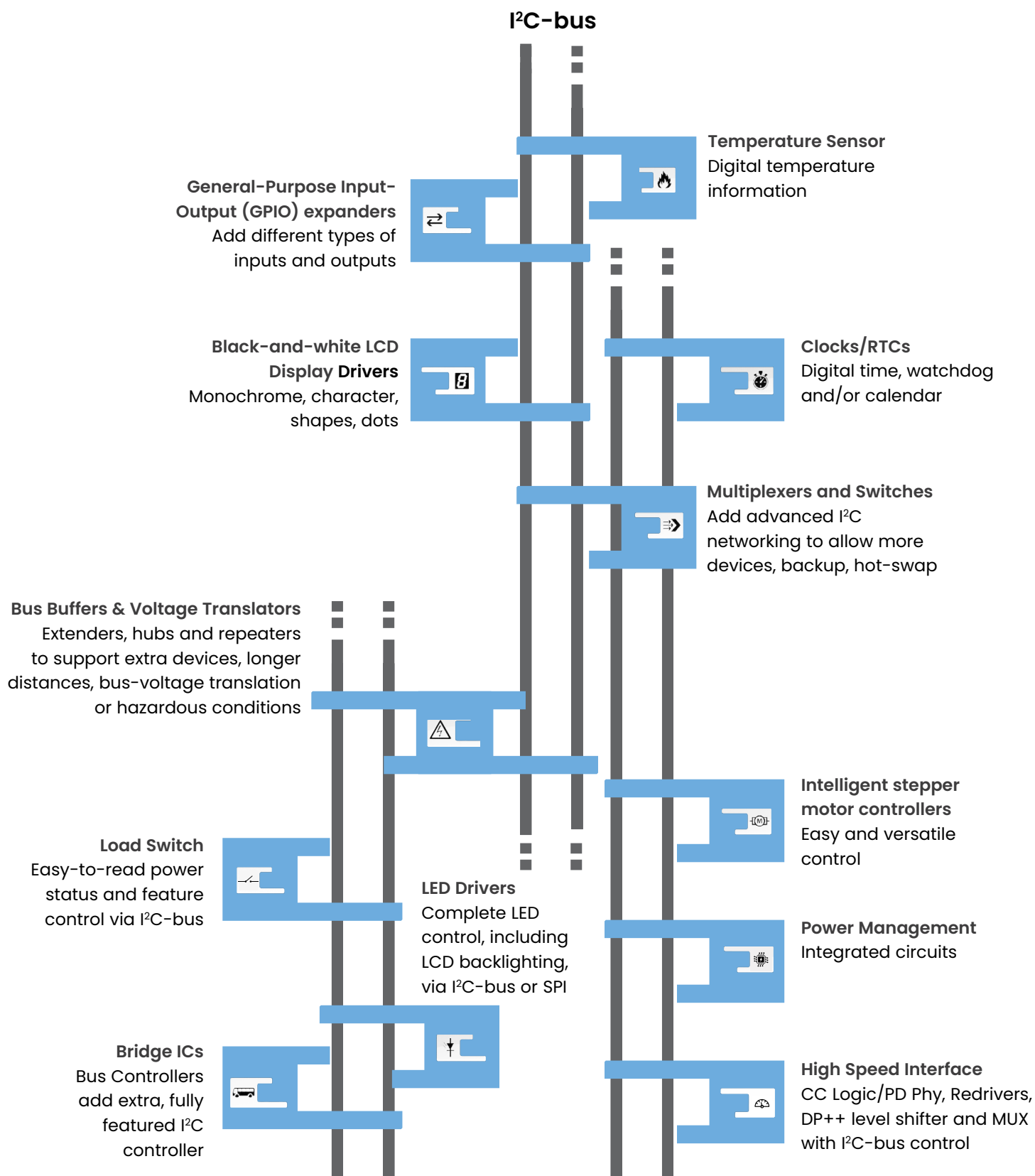


Figure 11: NXP's broad portfolio of I²C, I³C and SPI devices. More information: [I²C, SPI, I³C interface devices](#).

I²C-Bus, I³C-Bus and SPI product summary

Bridge and bus controllers		
Bridge	SC16IS750	I ² C Fm/SPI-to-UART bridge with IrDA and GPIO
	+ SC16IS740	I ² C Fm/SPI-to-UART bridge with IrDA
	SC16IS752	I ² C Fm/SPI-to-DUART bridge with IrDA and GPIO
	SC16IS762	I ² C Fm/SPI-to-DUART bridge with IrDA and GPIO
	SC18IM704	UART-to-I ² C Fm controller bridge with GPIO (Replacement for SC18IM700)
	SC18IS604	SPI-to-I ² C Fm controller bridge with GPIO (Replacement for SC18IS600)
	SC18IS606	I ² C Fm target-to-SPI controller bridge (Replacement for SC18IS602B)
Controller	P3H2440	I ³ C Hub with 2 controller ports and 4 target ports (default configuration)
	P3H2441	I ³ C Hub with 2 controller ports and 4 target ports (debug configuration)
	P3H2840	I ³ C Hub with 2 controller ports and 4 target ports (default configuration)
	P3H2841	I ³ C Hub with 2 controller ports and 8 target ports (debug configuration)

Bus buffers		
Incremental offset	PCA9510A	I ² C Fm incremental offset hot-swap bus buffer (no RTA)
	PCA9511A	I ² C Fm incremental offset hot-swap bus buffer
	PCA9512A	I ² C Fm incremental offset VLT hot-swap bus buffer
	PCA9513A	I ² C Fm incremental offset hot-swap bus buffer (92 µA CS)
Differential driver with static offset (1 side)	PCA9615	I ² C Fm+ VLT differential (4-wire) hot-swap bus buffer
	PCA9616	I ² C Fm+ 0.8 V LV VLT differential (4-wire) hot-swap bus buffer with INT (2-wire)
No offset	P3B1602*	2-bit I ³ C-Bus buffer with bidirectional voltage level translation
Static offset (1 side)	P82B96	I ² C Fm HV bus buffer
	PCA9507	I ² C Fm VLT DDC buffer with accelerator
	PCA9508	I ² C Fm VLT hot-swap bus repeater
	PCA9509	I ² C Fm 1.0 V VLV VLT bus buffer with current source
	PCA9517A	I ² C Fm 0.9 V ULV VLT bus repeater
	PCA9600	I ² C Fm+ HV bus buffer
	PCA9617A	I ² C Fm+ 0.8 V ULV VLT bus repeater
Static offset (all sides)	PCA9515A	I ² C Fm bus repeater
	PCA9516A	I ² C Fm 5-channel hub
	PCA9518A	I ² C Fm expandable 5-channel hub

GPIO expander		
4-bit	PCA9536	4-bit I ² C Fm TP GPIO with PU
	PCA9537	4-bit I ² C Fm TP GPIO with INT and RST
8-bit	PCA9500	8-bit I ² C Fm QB GPIO with PU and 2-K EEPROM
	PCA9501	8-bit I ² C Fm QB GPIO with INT, PU and 2-K EEPROM
	PCA9534	8-bit I ² C Fm TP GPIO with INT
	+ PCA9538	8-bit I ² C Fm TP GPIO with INT and RST
	PCA9538A	8-bit I ² C Fm LV TP GPIO with INT and RST
	PCAL9538A	8-bit I ² C Fm LV TP/OD GPIO with INT, RST, latch and PU/PD
	PCA6408A	8-bit I ² C Fm LV VLT TP GPIO with INT and RST
	PCAL6408A	8-bit I ² C Fm LV VLT TP/OD GPIO with INT, RST, latch and PU/ PD
	PCA9554	8-bit I ² C Fm TP GPIO with INT and PU
	PCA9554A	8-bit I ² C Fm TP GPIO with INT and PU (alternate address for PCA9554)
	PCA9554B	8-bit I ² C Fm LV TP GPIO with INT and PU
	PCA9554C	8-bit I ² C Fm LV TP GPIO with INT and PU (alternate address for PCA9554B)
14-bit	PCA9557	8-bit I ² C Fm TP GPIO with RST
	+ PCA9704	8-bit SPI 18 V GPI with maskable INT
	+ PCAL9714	14-bit SPI LV VLT TP/OD GPIO with INT, RST, latch and PU/PD
16-bit	PCA9535	16-bit I ² C Fm TP GPIO with INT
	PCA9535C	16-bit I ² C Fm OD GPIO with INT
	PCA9535A	16-bit I ² C Fm LV TP GPIO with INT
	PCAL9535A	16-bit I ² C Fm LV TP/OD GPIO with INT, latch and PU/PD
	+ PCA9539	16-bit I ² C Fm TP GPIO with INT and RST
	+ PCA9539R	16-bit I ² C Fm TP GPIO with INT and RST (state machine only)
	PCA9539A	16-bit I ² C Fm LV TP GPIO with INT and RST
	PCAL9539A	16-bit I ² C Fm LV TP/OD GPIO with INT, RST, latch and PU/PD
	PCA6416A	16-bit I ² C Fm LV VLT TP GPIO with INT and RST
	PCAL6416A	16-bit I ² C Fm LV VLT TP/OD GPIO with INT, RST, latch and PU/PD
	PCA9555	16-bit I ² C Fm TP GPIO with INT and PU
	PCA9555A	16-bit I ² C Fm LV TP GPIO with INT and PU
	PCAL9555A	16-bit I ² C Fm LV TP/OD GPIO with INT, latch and PU/PD (PU default)
	PCA9575	16-bit I ² C Fm LV VLT TP/OD GPIO with INT, RST, latch and PU/PD
	PCA9701	16-bit SPI 18 V GPI with INT
	PCA9671	16-bit I ² C Fm+ QB GPIO with RST and PU
22-bit	+ PCAL9722	22-bit SPI LV VLT TP/OD GPIO with INT, RST, latch and PU/PD
24-bit	PCAL6524	24 bit I ² C Fm+ ULV VLT TP/OD GPIO with INT, RST, latch and PU/PD
34-bit	PCAL6534	34 bit I ² C Fm+ ULV VLT TP/OD GPIO with INT, RST, latch and PU/PD
40-bit	PCA9505	40-bit I ² C Fm TP GPIO with INT, RST, OE and PU
	PCA9506	40-bit I ² C Fm TP GPIO with INT, RST and OE
	PCA9698	40-bit I ² C Fm+ TP/OD GPIO with INT, RST, OE and PU

LCD drivers

Segment driver	+ PCA8561	I ² C Fm or SPI 72-segment low-power LCD driver in HVQFN32 package
	+ PCA/PCF85162	I ² C Fm 128-segment LCD driver in TSSOP48 package
	+ PCA85262	I ² C Fm 128-segment LCD driver with higher frame frequency in TSSOP48 package
	+ PCA/PCF8551A/B	I ² C Fm or SPI 144-segment low-power LCD driver with programmable frame frequency in TSSOP48 package
	+ PCA/PCE/PCF85176	I ² C Fm 160-segment LCD driver in TSSOP56 or TQFP64 package
	+ PCA85276	I ² C Fm 160-segment LCD driver with higher frame frequency in TSSOP56 package
	PCF8553	40 × 4 LCD segment driver— ultra low-power LCD segment driver with 4 backplane- and 40 segmentdriver outputs, with either an I ² C- or an SPI-bus interface.
	PCF8536A	I ² C Fm or SPI 320-segment LCD driver with programmable frame frequency and LED backlight PWM control in TSSOP56 package
	+ PCA8576F/PCF8576D	I ² C Fm 160-segment COG LCD driver
	+ PCA8576F	I ² C Fm 160-segment COG LCD driver with higher frame frequency and higher VLCD
	+ PCA/PCF85133	I ² C Fm 320-segment COG LCD driver with selectable frame frequency

LED drivers

Open Drain Constant Current

Driver (PWM/Ch., 57 mA/ 20 V)	+ PCA9955B	16-channel I ² C Fm+ CC LED driver
	PCA9956B	24-channel I ² C Fm+ CC LED driver
Driver (PWM, 5 V)	PCA9957	24-channel SPI CC LED driver—32 mA per ch.
	+ PCA9958	24-channel SPI CC LED driver—63 mA per ch.

Open Drain or Totem Pole Voltage Source

Dimmer (2 PWM, 25 mA/5 V)	PCA9531	8-channel I ² C Fm OD LED dimmer with RST
	PCA9532	16-channel I ² C Fm OD LED dimmer with RST
Blinker (2 PWM, 25 mA/5 V)	PCA9551	8-channel I ² C Fm OD LED blinker with RST
	PCA9552	16-channel I ² C Fm OD LED blinker with RST
	PCA9553	4-channel I ² C Fm OD LED blinker
Controller (PWM/Ch, 25 mA/5 V)	PCA9632	4-channel I ² C Fm+ low-power TP LED controller
	PCA9633	4-channel I ² C Fm+ TP LED controller with OE
	PCA9634	8-channel I ² C Fm+ TP LED controller with OE
	PCA9635	16-channel I ² C Fm+ TP LED controller with OE
	+ PCA9685	16-channel I ² C Fm+ TP LED controller with 12-bit PWMs and OE

Load switch

Load Switch	NX3P2902BUK	500 mA/3.6 V load switch
	NX3P1108UK	1.5 A/3.6 V load switch
	NX5P3363UK	3 A/5 V source load switch
	NX20P5090UK	5 A/20 V sink load switch
	NX30P6093UK	I ² C-controlled OVP load switch

Level translators

SIM card translator	NVT4557	SIM card VLT level translator for 1.8 V node
	NVT4558	SIM card VLT level translator for 1.2 V and 1.8 V node
SD card translator	NVT4858	SD 3.0—SDRIO4 auto-direction control memory card level translator for both 1.2 V and 1.8 V node —also supports SIM card for combo socket
eUSB2 repeater and level shifter	PTN3222	1-port eUSB2 to USB2 redriver functionality
GTL to LVTTTL translators with direction pin	GTL2014	4-bit LVTTTL to GTL transceiver

Level translators

FET no direction Pin	NVT2002	2-bit I ² C Fm+ VLT 1.0 V to 5.5 V
	PCA9306	Dual I ² C/SMBus Fm+ VLT 1.0 V to 5.5 V
	NVT2008	8-bit I ² C Fm+ VLT 1.0 V to 5.5 V
	NVT2010	10-bit I ² C Fm+ VLT 1.0 V to 5.5 V
FET one shot no direction Pin	P3A1604	4-Bit Dual Supply Bidirectional I ³ C/I ² C-Bus, SMBus and SPI Voltage-Level Translator
	P3A9606	Dual I ³ C 12.5 MHz and I ² C/SMBus Fm+ VLT 0.72 V to 1.98 V
	NTS0102	2-bit I ² C Fm+ VLT 1.65 V to 3.6 V A side and 2.3 V to 5.5V B side
	P3S0200	Dual bidirectional I ³ C 12.5 MHz 1:2 and 2:1 switch and voltage level translator 0.72 V to 3.6 V
	NTS0104	4-bit I ² C Fm+ VLT 1.65 V to 3.6 V A side and 2.3 V to 5.5 V B side, AEC Q100 part add “+”
	NTS0302	2-bit improved smart one shot I ² C Fm+ VLT 0.95 V to 3.6 V A side and 1.65 V to 5.5 V B side
Buffer one shot no direction pin	NTS0304E	4-bit improved smart one shot I ² C Fm+ VLT 0.95 V to 3.6 V A side and 1.65 V to 5.5 V B side with IEC 61000-4-2 Class 4, 8 kV contact on B side
	NTB0102	2-bit SPI VLT 1.2 V to 3.6 V A side and 1.65 V to 5.5 V B side
	+ NTB0104	4-bit SPI VLT 1.2 V to 3.6 V A side and 1.65 V to 5.5 V B side, AEC Q100 part add “+”
Translators with direction pin	GTL2014	4-bit LVTTTL to GTL transceiver

High speed interface

CC logic/ PD Phy	PTN5150	USB Type-C Rev 1.1 CC-Logic
	PTN5110	USB Type-C Rev 3.0 PD PHY, TCPC Rev 2.0 version 1.0. Laptop/tablet applications
DP++ level shifter	PTN3361B	HDMI/DVI level shifter with dongle detect support and active DDC buffer
	PTN3365	Enhanced performance HDMI/DVI level shifter with active DDC buffer, supporting 3 Gbit/s operation

Selector guide System management I²C, I³C and SPI

Real-time clocks		
Low-power	PCF85053A	Bootable CPU I ² C Fm RTC with two I ² C controllers, 128 Byte SRAM and alarm function
	PCF85063	I ² C Fm/tiny RTC with 30s, 60s interrupt
	PCF85063A/B	I ² C Fm or SPI/tiny RTC with alarm and 30s, 60s interrupt
	PCF85263A	I ² C Fm/tiny RTC with alarms, time stamp and battery backup +1-byte RAM 0.25 mm pitch WLCSP12 for cellular modem
	PCF85363A	I ² C Fm/tiny RTC with alarms, time stamp and battery back-up switch + 64-byte RAM
	PCF8563	I ² C Fm low-power clock/calendar
	PCF8525TK*	I ² C nano powered RTC with integrated temperature compensation
	PCF8525UK*	I ² C nano powered RTC in a compact WLCSP package
Automotive high temperature	+ PCA85073A	I ² C Fm/tiny RTC with alarm and 30s, 60s interrupt -40 °C to 105 °C
	+ PCA8525*	I ² C Fm high-temperature clock/calendar -40 °C to +125 °C
	+ PCA2131	I ² C Fm or SPI high accuracy, low voltage 100 mA RTC with embedded crystal, time stamp, tamper pins -40 °C to 105 °C
	+ PCA85074A*	I ² C low-powered RTC designed for reliable timekeeping up to 125 °C
Temperature compensated high accuracy with embedded crystal	PCF2131	I ² C Fm or SPI high accuracy, low voltage 64 nA RTC time stamp, tamper pins -40 °C to 85 °C

Power management integrated circuits (PMIC)	
PCA942X	i.MX RT5/600 including battery charger
PCA9450	i.MX 8M family with 12 power rails
PCA9460	i.MX 8ULP with 13 power rails
PCA9451	i.MX 93 with 12 power rails

Legend

Code	Description	Code	Description	Code	Description
*	New	ADC	Analog digital converter	INT	Interrupt
Sm	100 kHz standard-mode I ² C-bus	LV	Supply voltage < 2.3 V	RST	Reset
Fm	400 kHz fast-mode I ² C-bus	VLV	Supply voltage < 1.65 V	OE	Output enable
Fm+	1 MHz fast-mode plus I ² C-bus	ULV	Supply voltage < 1.0 V	Latch	Input latch
HSm	3.4 MHz high-speed mode I ² C-bus	HV	Outputs >10 V	PU	Pull-up resistors
+	AEC-Q100 compliance	VLT	Voltage level translator—2 supplies	PU/PD	Pull-up/pull-down resistors
GPIO	General-purpose I/O expander	TP	Totem-pole (push-pull)	COG	Chip on glass
TS	Thermal sensor	QB	Quasi-bidirectional	SPI	Serial peripheral interface
RTC	Real-time clock	OD	Open drain	SPMI	System power management interface
LCD	Liquid crystal display	CC	Constant current	P3A, P3T, P3S	3 indicates I ³ C-Bus capable
DAC	Digital analog converter				

Temp sensors		
Local	LM75B	I ² C Fm TS local with ± 2 °C accuracy and SMBus timeout
	SE98A	I ² C Fm JEDEC DDR3 TS, no SPD, ±1 °C accuracy and SMBus timeout
	PCT2075	I ² C Fm+ TS with ±1 °C accuracy and SMBus timeout Default interrupt trip is + 85 °C
	P3T1085UK	I ³ C and I ² C TS with ±0.5 °C accuracy and SMBus timeout
	P3T1084UK	±0.4 °C accuracy temperature sensor with I ³ C/I ² C interface in WLCSP6 package
	+ P3T1755DP	I ³ C and I ² C TS with ±0.5 °C accuracy and SMBus timeout
	+ P3T1750DP	±1 °C accuracy temperature sensor with I ³ C/I ² C interface in TSSOP8 package
	P3T1035x	I ³ C and I ² C interface with ±0.5 °C accuracy with 8 address options
	P3T2030x	I ³ C and I ² C interface with ±2 °C accuracy with 8 address options
Local and EEPROM	SE97B	I ² C Fm JEDEC DDR3 TS local with ±1 °C accuracy, 2K SPD and SMBus timeout

Muxes and switches		
2-channel	+ PCA9540B	2-channel I ² C Fm mux
	P3S0210	Dual bidirectional I ³ C-bus, 1:2 and 2:1 switch and VLT
	P3S0200	Dual bidirectional I ³ C-bus, 2:1 and 1:2 switch
	PCA9542A	2-channel I ² C Fm mux with INT
2-to-1 demux	PCA9543A	2-channel I ² C Fm switch with INT and RST
	PCA9541A/03	2-to-1 I ² C Fm demux with INT and RST (no channel default)
4-channel	PCA9541A/01	2-to-1 I ² C Fm demux with INT and RST (channel 0 default)
	PCA9544A	4-channel I ² C Fm mux with INT
	PCA9545A	4-channel I ² C Fm switch with INT and RST
	PCA9546A	4-channel I ² C Fm switch with RST
	PCA9846	4-channel ULV VLT I ² C Fm+ switch with RST
	PCA9849	4-channel ULV VLT I ² C Fm+ mux with RST
8-channel	PCA9547	8-channel I ² C Fm mux with RST (channel 0 default)
	PCA9847	8-channel ULV VLT I ² C Fm+ mux with RST
	PCA9548A	8-channel I ² C Fm switch with RST
	PCA9848	8-channel ULV VLT I ² C Fm+ switch with RST
Arbiter	PCA9641	2 controllers to shared target I ² C Fm+ arbiter with INT and RST (no channels selected at default)

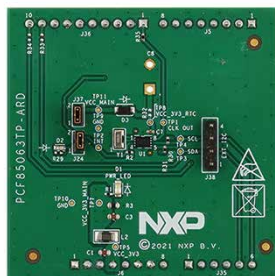
Evaluation boards

Bridges	OM6270	SC16IS750_760 SPI_I ² C-UART EV
	OM6273	SC16IS752_762 SPI_I ² C-UART EV
	SC18IS604-EVB	SPI-to-I ² C Fm controller bridge Eval Board
	SC18IS606-EVB	I ² C Fm target-to-SPI controller bridge Eval Board
LCD display	OM13506	PCF8553 LCD demo
RTC	OM11059	PCF85063B RTC Eval-SPI
	OM11059A	PCF85063A RTC Eval-I ² C
	OM13510	PCF85263 RTC Eval
	OM13514	PCF85363 RTC Eval
	OM13515	PCF85063A RTC Eval
Voltage-level translator	OM13317	NVT2008PW VLT Eval
	OM13318	NVT2002DP VLT Eval
	NVT4858-4557-EVB	NVT4858 SD and NVT4557 SIM Card Eval
	P3A9606JK-EVB	P3A9606JK VLT Eval
LED driver	OM13269	PCA9632 LED Eval
	OM13321	PCA9956B LED Eval Fm_Plus
	OM13332	PCA9685 demo board, 16-channel voltage source with 12-bit PWM demo board I ² C Fm+
	OM13333	PCA9635 LED Eval
	OM13483	PCA9955B LED Eval
	OM13528	PCA9532BS LED Eval
	OMPCA9957-LEDEV	PCA9957 LED Eval Socket-MCU
	OM13257	Universal TS DC Fm_plus
Temperature sensors	OM13257	Universal TS DC Fm_plus
Bus buffers	OM13523	PCA9616PW dI ² C Buffer Eval
	P3B1602DP-EVB	P3B1602DP I ³ C Buffer Evaluation Board
GPIO	OM13488	Universal 8-bit GPIO DC-Fm
	OM13489	Universal 16-bit GPIO DC-Fm
	OM13526	PCAL6524 GPIO Eval
	OM13541	PCAL6534EV GPIO Eval

Arduino board	PCF85063AT-ARD	Industry standard RTC
	PCF8525-ARD	PCF8525 RTC evaluation board
	PCT2075DP-ARD	Temp sensor
	PCA9957HN-ARD	24-channel LED controller
	PCF85063TP-ARD	RTC
	IMX8MMINI-IARD	Interposer Board for i.MX8 EVB
	NTS0304EUK-ARD	4cch Voltage Level Translator
	PCAL6534EV-ARD	34-bit GPIO
	PCAL6524EV-ARD	24-bit GPIO
	PCF85263ATL-ARD	Full function RTC
	PCA9955BTW-ARD	16 ch LED controller
	PCA8561AHN-ARD	LCD display
	PCAL6408A-ARD	8-bit GPIO
	PCAL6416AEV-ARD	16-bit GPIO
	PCA9617ADP-ARD	I ² C Bus buffer
	PCA9846PW-ARD	I ² C low voltage switch
	PCF85053ATK-ARD	Dual controller RTC with RAM
	P3T1085UK-ARD	Temp sensor-6 pin 0.5 °C accuracy
	P3T1755DP-ARD	Temp Sensor-8 pin 0.5 °C accuracy
	P3T1035XUK-ARD	Temp Sensor-4 bump with 0.5 °C accuracy
	P3T2030XUK-ARD	Temp Sensor-4 bump with 2.0 °C accuracy
	PCAL9722HN-ARD	22-Bit SPI, GPIO expander evaluation board
	PCA9958HN-ARD	24-Channel LED driver
	PCF2131-ARD	PCF2131/PCA2131 evaluation board
	P3A1604UK-ARD	P3A1604UK evaluation board
	P3H2440HN-ARD	P3H2440HN evaluation board—coming soon
	P3H2441HN-ARD	P3H2441HN evaluation board—coming soon
	P3H2840HN-ARD	P3H2840HN evaluation board—coming soon
	P3H2841HN-ARD	P3H2841HN evaluation board—coming soon

Arduino™ evaluation boards

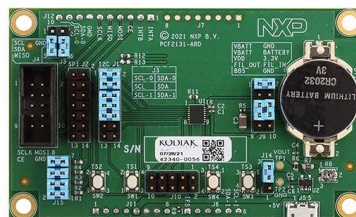
RTCs



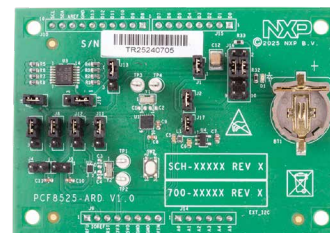
PCF85063TP-ARD



PCF85263ATL-ARD



PCF2131-ARD



PCF8525-ARD

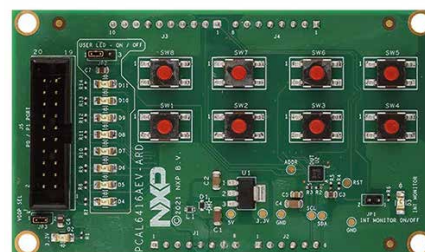
GPIO expanders



PCAL9722HN-ARD



PCAL6408A-ARD



PCAL6416AEV-ARD

LED drivers

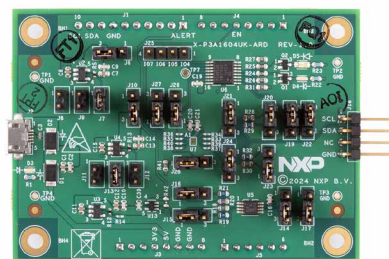


PCA9955BTW-ARD



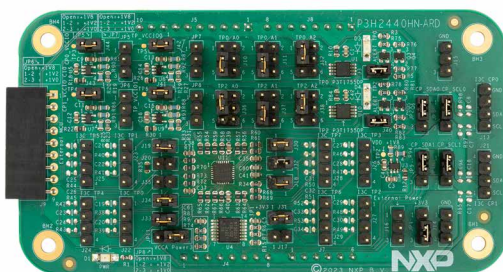
PCA9957HN-ARD

VLT



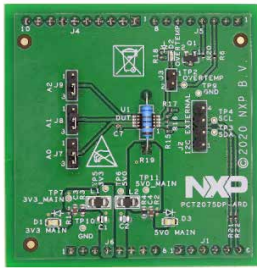
P3A1604UK-ARD

Bus controller

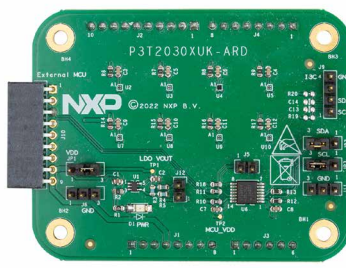


P3H2440HN-ARD
P3H2441HN-ARD
P3H2840HN-ARD
P3H2841HN-ARD

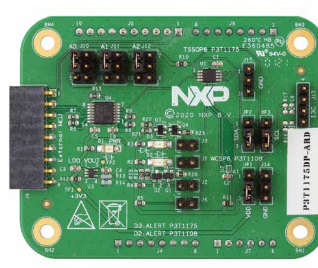
Temperature sensors



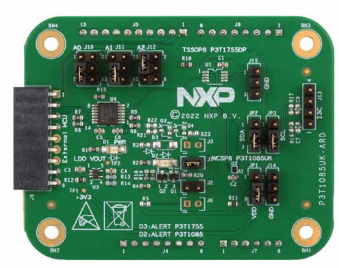
PCT2075DP-ARD



P3T2030XUK-ARD

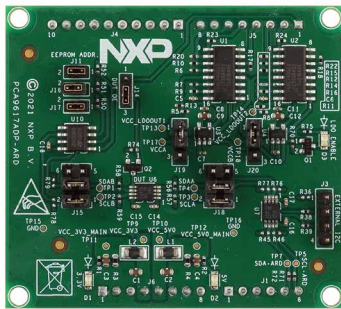


P3T1755DP-ARD

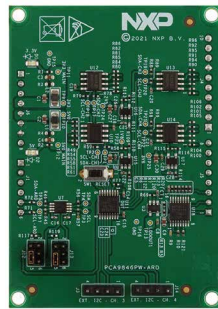


P3T1085UK-ARD

I²C bus enablers



PCA9617ADP-ARD



PCA9846PW-ARD



P3B1602DP-EVB

This is not an Arduino board

Our I²C-bus website (www.nxp.com/i2c), SPI website (www.nxp.com/spi) and I³C-bus website (www.nxp.com/i3c) are a valuable resource for device information and training programs. It gives you direct access to a comprehensive handbook, application notes, information about evaluation kits and training materials, links to application and design support and more. The development boards and daughter card make it easy to program new peripherals and are a quick way to learn about the I²C-bus and I³C-bus protocol. Samples and demo boards are available on request; contact a local NXP distributor.

nxp.com/i3c nxp.com/spi nxp.com/i2c

NXP, the NXP logo and the I²C-bus logo are trademarks of NXP B.V. All other product or service names are the property of their respective owners. © 2026 NXP B.V.

Document Number: I2CSELECTORBROC REV 11