Application Note

AN_329

User Guide for LibFT4222

Version 1.7

Issue Date: 11-10-2023

The application note is a guide for LibFT4222 based on D2XX. It provides high-level and convenient APIs for FT4222H application development.

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<td>3.7.2</td>
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<td>3.7.4</td>
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<td>61</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.7.5</td>
<td>I²C Slave Read</td>
<td>62</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.7.6</td>
<td>I²C Slave Write</td>
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1 Introduction

The FT4222H is a USB interface device which supports SPI and I²C communication protocol. It is accompanied with the support library "LibFT4222" based on D2XX, which provides high-level APIs to facilitate user application development. At the time of writing support for Windows and Linux OS has been published. Android support uses a different package also available from the FTDI website. The FT4222H contains SPI/I²C configurable interfaces. The SPI interface can be configured as master mode with single, dual, quad bits wide data transfer or slave mode with single bit wide data transfer. The I²C interface can be configured as master or slave mode.

![Software Stack Diagram]

Note that the Window, Linux and MAC OS version of LibFT4222 have D2XX and mini-boost built-in. The LibFT4222 sample code, release notes, and all necessary files can be downloaded from the FTDI website at: [https://ftdichip.com/products/ft4222h/](https://ftdichip.com/products/ft4222h/)

The sample source code contained in this application note is provided as an example and is neither guaranteed nor supported by FTDI.
1.1 Overview

The FT4222H supports 4 operation modes to allow various I²C/SPI devices to be connected to USB bus. The attachable device configuration for each mode is listed below:

- **Mode 0 (2 USB interfaces):**
  - 1 SPI master, SPI slave, I²C master, or I²C slave device
  - 1 GPIO device

- **Mode 1 (4 USB interfaces):**
  - SPI master connects up to 3 SPI slave devices
  - 1 GPIO device

- **Mode 2 (4 USB interfaces):**
  - SPI master connects up to 4 SPI slave devices

- **Mode 3 (1 USB interface):**
  - 1 SPI master, SPI slave, I²C master, or I²C slave device

Operation mode is configured by DCNF0 & DCNF1 pins, please see below table for detail

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operation Mode</th>
<th>DCNF0</th>
<th>DCNF1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Table 1.1 Chip Mode with DCNF0 and DCNF1*

The following shows the interface of different operation mode which displayed in device manager of Windows OS.

**Chip mode 0 USB interfaces:**

- **Universal Serial Bus controllers**
  - FT4222H Interface A
  - FT4222H Interface B

**Chip mode 1 USB interfaces:**

- **Universal Serial Bus controllers**
  - FT4222H Interface A
  - FT4222H Interface B
  - FT4222H Interface C
  - FT4222H Interface D

**Chip mode 2 USB interfaces:**
Chip mode 3 USB interfaces:

In mode 0 and 3, the connected device can be a SPI/I²C master or slave, depending on how an application developer initializes the FT4222H chip. Mode 1 and mode 2 are designed to connect to multiple SPI slave devices.

The FT4222H can be configured with up to 4 GPIO pins for user applications in mode 0 and mode 1, but each pin is multiplexed with interrupt/suspend out/SPI slave select/I²C functions as listed below:

- gpio0 / ss1o / scl
- gpio1 / ss2o / sda
- gpio2 / ss3o / suspend out
- gpio3 / wakeup/intr

If the FT4222H is initialized as an I²C device, with pins as shown above, the pins of gpio0 and gpio1 will be switched to scl and sda and cannot be used as GPIO.

By default, the pin for gpio2 is configured as suspend out, and the pin for gpio3 is configured as wakeup/intr. Only those configured GPIO pins can support GPIO read/set operation through the corresponding endpoint.

**Figure 1.2**, **Figure 1.3**, and **Figure 1.4** shows the examples of FT4222H SPI/I²C master connections.
Figure 1.3 Mode 0: FT4222H works as I²C Master

Figure 1.4 Mode 2: FT4222H works as SPI Master
1.2 Scope

The guide is intended for developers who are creating applications, extending FTDI provided applications or implementing FTDI's applications for the FT4222H.
2 Getting Started

A LibFT4222 application usually starts with FT_CreateDeviceInfoList and FT_GetDeviceInfoList as a traditional D2XX application does. Under different chip modes, FT_CreateDeviceInfoList reports a different number of interfaces as shown in Table 2.1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Number of Interfaces</th>
<th>Device Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 0    | 2                    | a. The first interface: it can be one of SPI master, SPI slave, I2C master, or I2C slave device.  
|      |                      | b. The second interface: GPIO device. |
| 1    | 4                    | a. The first 3 interfaces: SPI master connects up to 3 SPI slaves.  
|      |                      | b. The 4th interface: GPIO device. |
| 2    | 4                    | a. SPI master connects up to 4 SPI slaves. Please refer figure 1.4.  
|      |                      | FT4222H works as SPI master. |
| 3    | 1                    | a. It can be one of SPI master, SPI slave, I2C master, or I2C slave device. |

Table 2.1 Chip Mode and Device Functions

After opening the device with FT_Open, developers need to initialize the FT4222H device as either SPI master, SPI slave, I2C master, or I2C slave device. Different types of devices require different configurations. For more details, please refer the next chapter.

Following example code shows FT4222H works in SPI master mode.

Example#

```c
#include <windows.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <vector>
#include <string>
#include "ftd2xx.h"
#include "LibFT4222.h"
std::vector< FT_DEVICE_LIST_INFO_NODE > g_FT4222DevList;
inline std::string DeviceFlagToString(DWORD flags)
{
    std::string msg;
    msg += (flags & 0x1)? "DEVICE_OPEN" : "DEVICE_CLOSED";
    msg += ", ";
    msg += (flags & 0x2)? "High-speed USB" : "Full-speed USB";
    return msg;
}
void ListFtUsbDevices()
{
    DWORD numOfDevices = 0;
    FT_STATUS status = FT_CreateDeviceInfoList(&numOfDevices);

    for(DWORD iDev=0; iDev<numOfDevices; ++iDev)
    {
        FT_DEVICE_LIST_INFO_NODE devInfo;
        memset(&devInfo, 0, sizeof(devInfo));

        status = FT_GetDeviceInfoDetail(iDev,  
        &devInfo.Flags, &devInfo.Type, &devInfo.ID, &devInfo.LocId,  
        devInfo.SerialNumber, devInfo.Description, &devInfo.ftHandle);

        if (FT_OK == status)
```


```c
{
    printf("Dev %d:\n", iDev);
    printf(" Flags= 0x%x, (%s)\n", devInfo.Flags,
            DeviceFlagToString(devInfo.Flags).c_str());
    printf(" Type= 0x%x\n", devInfo.Type);
    printf(" ID= 0x%x\n", devInfo.ID);
    printf(" LocId= 0x%x\n", devInfo.LocId);
    printf(" SerialNumber= %s\n", devInfo.SerialNumber);
    printf(" Description= %s\n", devInfo.Description);
    printf(" ftHandle= 0x%x\n", devInfo.ftHandle);

    const std::string desc = devInfo.Description;
    if(desc == "FT4222" || desc == "FT4222 A") {
        g_FT4222DevList.push_back(devInfo);
    }
}

int main(int argc, char const *argv[]) {
    ListFtUsbDevices();

    if(g_FT4222DevList.empty()) {
        printf("No FT4222 device is found!\n");
        return 0;
    }

    FT_HANDLE ftHandle = NULL;
    FT_STATUS ftStatus;
    FT4222_STATUS ft4222Status;
    ftStatus = FT_OpenEx((PVOID)g_FT4222DevList[0].LocId,
                          FT_OPEN_BY_LOCATION, &ftHandle);
    if (FT_OK != ftStatus) {
        printf("Open a FT4222 device failed!\n");
        return 0;
    }

    ft4222Status = FT4222_SPIMaster_Init(ftHandle,
                                           SPI_IO_SINGLE, CLK_DIV_4, CLK_ACTIVE_LOW, CLK_LEADING, 0x01);
    if (FT4222_OK != ft4222Status) {
        printf("Init FT4222 as SPI master device failed!\n");
        return 0;
    }

    // TODO:
    // Start to work as SPI master, and read/write data to a SPI slave
    // FT4222_SPIMaster_SingleWrite
    // FT4222_SPIMaster_SingleRead
    // FT4222_SPIMaster_SingleReadWrite

    FT4222_Uninitialize(ftHandle);
    FT_Close(ftHandle);
    return 0;
}
```
3 Application Programming Interface (API)

LibFT4222 supports SPI, I²C and GPIO communication using high-level APIs. In addition, it provides chip configuration APIs, such as FT4222_SetClock.

After calling FT_Open, the FT4222H is required to be initialized by one of the following initial functions:

- FT4222_SPIMaster_Init
- FT4222_SPISlave_Init
- FT4222_I2CMaster_Init
- FT4222_I2CSlave_Init
- FT4222_GPIO_Init

The initialization functions help developers to switch the FT4222H into a specific mode.

At the end of the application, FT4222_Uninitialize should be called to release allocated resources, before calling FT_Close.

All the APIs return an FT4222_STATUS, which extends FT_STATUS that is defined in the D2XX driver (see the D2XX Programmer’s Guide). FT4222_STATUS defines additional values to report FT4222H specific status.

All definitions with prefix “FT_” are defined in the D2XX driver.

3.1 Typedefs

The following typedefs have been defined for keeping cross platform portability:

- typedef unsigned long DWORD
- typedef unsigned char uint8
- typedef unsigned short uint16
- typedef unsigned long uint32
- typedef signed char int8
- typedef signed short int16
- typedef signed long int32
- typedef unsigned char bool

Please refer to Appendix A for more enumeration and structure definitions.

3.2 FT4222 General Functions

The functions listed in this section are system-wise configuration functions.

3.2.1 Open and Close

An application of LibFT4222 should open the device and get a handle for subsequent accesses by calling FT_Open or FT_OpenEx. Both are D2XX API. Please refer to the D2XX Programmers Guide for more details. In addition, please note that the FT4222H assigns different functions to different interfaces. For example, under mode 0, interface A is assigned as SPI or I²C interface, and interface B is assigned as GPIO interface.

After finishing using the device, FT_Close should be called to release the device.
3.2.2 Un-initialize

FT4222_STATUS FT4222_UnInitialize (FT_HANDLE ftHandle)

Supported Chip:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FT4222 chip version</th>
<th>Supported</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev A</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev B</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev C</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev D</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Summary:

Release allocated resources. FT4222_Uninitialize should be called before calling FT_Close. FT4222_Uninitialize must be called after one of the following API.

- FT4222_SPIMaster_Init
- FT4222_SPISlave_Init
- FT4222_I2CMaster_Init
- FT4222_I2CSlave_Init
- FT4222_GPIO_Init

Parameters:

| ftHandle | Handle of the device. |

Return Value:

FT4222_OK if successful, otherwise the return value is an FT error code.

Error code:

FT4222_DEVICE_NOT_OPENED: The initialization API is not called.

Example:

```c
FT_HANDLE ftHandle = NULL;
FT_STATUS ftStatus;
FT4222_STATUS ft4222Status;

ftStatus = FT_Open(0, &ftHandle);
if (FT_OK != ftStatus)
{
    // open failed
    return;
}

ft4222Status = FT4222_SPIMaster_Init(ftHandle, SPI_IO_SINGLE, CLK_DIV_4, CLK_IDLE_LOW, CLK_LEADING, 0x01);
if (FT4222_OK != ft4222Status)
{
    // spi master init failed
    return;
}

FT4222_UnInitialize(ftHandle);
FT_Close(ftHandle);
```
3.2.3 Set Clock

FT4222_STATUS **FT4222_SetClock**(FT_HANDLE ftHandle, FT4222_ClockRate clk)

**Supported Chip:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FT4222 chip version</th>
<th>Supported</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev A</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev B</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev C</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev D</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Summary:**

Set the system clock rate. The FT4222H supports 4 clock rates: 80MHz, 60MHz, 48MHz, or 24MHz. By default, the FT4222H runs at 60MHz clock rate.

**Parameters:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ftHandle</th>
<th>Handle of the device.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>clk</td>
<td>FT4222 system clock rate:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• SYS_CLK_60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• SYS_CLK_24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• SYS_CLK_48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• SYS_CLK_80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Return Value:**

FT4222_OK if successful, otherwise the return value is an FT error code.

**Error code:**

FT4222 DEVICE_NOT_SUPPORTED: This device is not a FT4222 chip.

**Example:**

```c
FT_HANDLE ftHandle = NULL;
FT_STATUS ftStatus;
FT4222_STATUS ft4222Status;

ftStatus = FT_Open(0, &ftHandle);
if (FT_OK != ftStatus)
{
    // open failed
    return;
}

// set system clock to 80MHz
ft4222Status = FT4222_SetClock(ftHandle, SYS_CLK_80);
if (FT4222_OK != ft4222Status)
{
    // set clock failed
    return;
}

FT_Close(ftHandle);
```
3.2.4 Get Clock

FT4222_STATUS FT4222_GetClock(FT_HANDLE ftHandle, FT4222_ClockRate* pClk)

Supported Chip:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FT4222 chip version</th>
<th>Supported</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev A</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev B</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev C</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev D</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Summary:

Get the current system clock rate.

Parameters:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ftHandle</th>
<th>Handle of the device.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pClk</td>
<td>Pointer to a variable of type FT4222_ClockRate where the value will be stored.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Return Value:

FT4222_OK if successful, otherwise the return value is an FT error code.

Error code:

FT4222DEVICE_NOT_SUPPORTED: This device is not a FT4222 chip.
FT4222_INVALID_POINTER: Parameter pClk is NULL.

Example:

```c
FT_HANDLE ftHandle = NULL;
FT_STATUS ftStatus;
FT4222_STATUS ft4222Status;
FT4222_ClockRate clk;

ftStatus = FT_Open(0, &ftHandle);
if (FT_OK != ftStatus)
{
    // open failed
    return;
}

ft4222Status = FT4222_GetClock(ftHandle, &clk);
if (FT4222_OK != ft4222Status)
{
    // get clock failed
    return;
}

FT_Close(ftHandle);
```
3.2.5 Set Suspend Out

FT4222.Status FT4222_SetSuspendOut(FT_HANDLE ftHandle, BOOL enable)

Supported Chip:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FT4222 chip version</th>
<th>Supported</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev A</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev B</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev C</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev D</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Summary:

Enable or disable, suspend out, which will emit a signal when FT4222H enters suspend mode. Please note that the suspend-out pin is not available under mode 2. By default, suspend-out function is on.

When suspend-out function is on, suspend-out pin emits signal according to suspend-out polarity. The default value of suspend-out polarity is active high. It means suspend-out pin output low in normal mode and output high in suspend mode. Suspend-out polarity only can be adjusted by FT_PROG.

Parameters:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ftHandle</th>
<th>Handle of the device.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Enable</td>
<td>TRUE to enable suspend out and configure GPIO2 as an output pin for emitting a signal when suspended. FALSE to switch back to GPIO2.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Return Value:

FT4222_OK if successful, otherwise the return value is an FT error code.

Error code:

FT4222_DEVICE_NOT_SUPPORTED: This device is not a FT4222 chip.

Example:

    FT_HANDLE ftHandle = NULL;
    FT_STATUS ftStatus;
    FT4222_STATUS ft4222Status;

    ftStatus = FT_Open(0, &ftHandle);
    if (FT_OK != ftStatus)
    {
        // open failed
        return;
    }

    ft4222Status = FT4222_SetSuspendOut(ftHandle, TRUE);
    if (FT4222_OK != ft4222Status)
    {
        // set suspend failed
        return;
    }

    FT_Close(ftHandle);
3.2.6 Set Wake Up/Interrupt

FT4222_STATUS FT4222_SetWakeUpInterrupt(FT_HANDLE ftHandle, BOOL enable)

Supported Chip:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FT4222 chip version</th>
<th>Supported</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev A</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev B</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev C</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev D</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Summary:

Enable or disable wakeup/interrupt. By default, wake-up/interrupt function is on.

When Wake up/Interrupt function is on, GPIO3 pin acts as an input pin for wakeup/interrupt.

While system is in normal mode, GPIO3 acts as an interrupt pin. While system is in suspend mode, GPIO3 acts as a wakeup pin. An example is provided with the support-lib. The file is located in the following path:

example\samples\interrupt\interrupt.cpp

Parameters:

- ftHandle: Handle of the device.
- enable: TRUE to configure GPIO3 as an input pin for wakeup/interrupt. FALSE to switch back to GPIO3.

Return Value:

FT4222_OK if successful, otherwise the return value is an FT error code.

Error code:

FT4222_DEVICE_NOT_SUPPORTED: This device is not a FT4222 chip.

Example:

Please refer to the example in FT4222_SetInterruptTrigger.

3.2.7 Set Interrupt Trigger Condition

FT4222_STATUS FT4222_SetInterruptTrigger(FT_HANDLE ftHandle, GPIO_Trigger trigger)

Supported Chip:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FT4222 chip version</th>
<th>Supported</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev A</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev B</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev C</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev D</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Summary:

Set trigger condition for the pin wakeup/interrupt. By default, the trigger condition is GPIO_TRIGGER_RISING.
This function configures trigger condition for wakeup/interrupt.

When GPIO3 acts as wakeup pin. It means that ft4222H device has the capability to wake up the host. Only GPIO_TRIGGER_RISING and GPIO_TRIGGER_FALLING is valid when GPIO3 act as a wakeup pin. It is not necessary to call FT4222_GPIO_Init to set up wake-up function.

When GPIO3 acts as interrupt pin. All trigger condition can be set. The result of trigger status can be inquired by FT4222_GPIO_ReadTriggerQueue or FT4222_GPIO_Read. This is because the trigger status is provided by the GPIO pipe. Therefore, it is necessary to call FT4222_GPIO_Init to set up interrupt function.

For GPIO triggering conditions, GPIO_TRIGGER_LEVEL_HIGH and GPIO_TRIGGER_LEVEL_LOW, that can be configured when GPIO3 behaves as an interrupt pin, when the system enters suspend mode, these two configurations will act as GPIO_TRIGGER_RISING and GPIO_FALLING respectively.

Parameters:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ftHandle</th>
<th>Handle of the device.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>trigger</td>
<td>Trigger condition. One of the following:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• GPIO_TRIGGER_RISING</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• GPIO_TRIGGER_FALLING</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• GPIO_TRIGGER_LEVEL_HIGH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• GPIO_TRIGGER_LEVEL_LOW</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Return Value:

FT4222_OK if successful, otherwise the return value is an FT error code.

Error code:

FT4222_DEVICE_NOT_SUPPORTED: This device is not a FT4222 chip.
FT4222_DEVICE_NOT_OPENED: The initialization API is not called.
FT4222_INTERRUPT_NOT_SUPPORTED: interrupt/wakeup is disabled.
FT4222_INVALID_PARAMETER: parameter trigger is invalid

Example:

// example 1: This test code is running in Mode 0.
// sending notification while there is an interrupt happen.

FT_HANDLE ftHandle = NULL;
FT_STATUS ftStatus;
FT4222_STATUS ft4222Status;
ftStatus = FT_OpenEx("FT4222 B",FT_OPEN_BY_DESCRIPTION, &ftHandle);
if (FT_OK != ftStatus)
{
    // open failed
    return;
}
HANDLE hRxEvent;
hRxEvent = CreateEvent(
    NULL,
    false, // auto-reset event
    false, // non-signalled state
    NULL );    ftStatus = FT_SetEventNotification(ftHandle, FT_EVENT_RXCHAR,
hRxEvent);
if (FT_OK != ftStatus)
{
    // FT_SetEventNotification failed
    return ;
}
```c
// we must initialize gpio before FT4222_SetInterruptTrigger, because interrupt data is transmitted by gpio interface.

FT4222_GPIO_Init(ftHandle, gpioDir);
// enable interrupt
FT4222_SetWakeUpInterrupt(ftHandle, true);
// setup interrupt trigger level
FT4222_SetInterruptTrigger(ftHandle, GPIO_TRIGGER_RISING);
while(1)
{
    BOOL value;
    WaitForSingleObject(hRxEvent, INFINITE);
    // FT4222_GPIO_Read is a read clear function for interrupt
    if (FT4222_GPIO_Read(ftHandle, (GPIO_Port)GPIO_PORT3, &value) == FT4222_OK)
    {
        if (value == TRUE)
        {
            // got interrupt
        }
        else
        {
            // no interrupt
        }
    }
}

FT4222_UnInitialize(ftHandle);
FT_Close(ftHandle);
```

// example 2: This test code is running in Mode 0.
// Monitor how many interrupts happen in a period of time.

```c
FT_HANDLE ftHandle = NULL;
FT_STATUS ftStatus;
FT4222_STATUS ft4222Status;
ftStatus = FT_OpenEx("FT4222 B", FT_OPEN_BY_DESCRIPTION, &ftHandle);
if (FT_OK != ftStatus)
{
    // open failed
    return;
}
```

```c
// we must initial gpio before FT4222_SetInterruptTrigger, because interrupt data is transmitted by gpio interface.

FT4222_GPIO_Init(ftHandle, gpioDir);
// enable interrupt
FT4222_SetWakeUpInterrupt(ftHandle, true);
```
// setup interrupt trigger level
FT4222_SetInterruptTrigger(ftHandle, GPIO_TRIGGER_RISING);

while(1)
{
    uint16 queueSize;
    // sleep 1s
    Sleep(1000);
    if(FT4222_GPIO_GetTriggerStatus(ftHandle, GPIO_PORT3, &queueSize) == FT4222_OK)
    {
        // got interrupt times in 1s
        if(queueSize > 0)
        {
            BOOL value;
            // clear the interrupt result
            FT4222_GPIO_Read(ftHandle, (GPIO_Port)GPIO_PORT3, &value);
        }
    }
}

FT4222_UnInitialize(ftHandle);
FT_Close(ftHandle);

3.2.8 Get Max Transfer Size

FT4222_STATUS FT4222_GetMaxTransferSize(FT_HANDLE ftHandle, uint16* pMaxSize)

Supported Chip:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FT4222 chip version</th>
<th>Supported</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev A</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev B</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev C</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev D</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Summary:

This function returns the maximum packet size in a transaction. It will be affected by different bus speeds, chip modes, and functions. The maximum transfer size is maximum size in writing path.

Parameters:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ftHandle</th>
<th>Handle of the device.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pMaxSize</td>
<td>Pointer to a variable of type unit16 where the returning value will be stored.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Return Value:

FT4222_OK if successful, otherwise the return value is an FT error code.

Error code:

FT4222_DEVICE_NOT_OPENED: The initialization API is not called.
FT4222_INVALID_POINTER: Parameter pMaxSize is NULL

Example:

```
FT_HANDLE ftHandle = NULL;
FT_STATUS ftStatus;
FT4222_STATUS ft4222Status;
uint16 maxSize;
```
ftStatus = FT_Open(0, &ftHandle);
if (FT_OK != ftStatus)
{
    // open failed
    return;
}

ft4222Status = FT4222_I2CMaster_Init(ftHandle, 1000);
if (FT4222_OK != ft4222Status)
{
    // init i2c master failed
    return;
}

ft4222Status = FT4222_GetMaxTransferSize(ftHandle, &maxSize);
if (FT4222_OK != ft4222Status)
{
    // get max transfer size failed
    return;
}

FT_Close(ftHandle);

3.2.9 Set Event Notification

FT4222_STATUS FT4222_SetEventNotification(FT_HANDLE ftHandle, DWORD dwEventMask, PVOID pvArg)

Supported Chip:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FT4222 chip version</th>
<th>Supported</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev A</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev B</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev C</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev D</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Summary:

Sets conditions for event notification.

An application can use this function to set up conditions which allow a thread to block until one of the conditions is met. Typically, an application will create an event, call this function, and then block on the event. When the conditions are met, the event is set, and the application thread unblocked. Usually, the event is set to notify the application to check the condition. The application needs to check the condition again before it goes to handle the condition. The API is only valid when the device acts as SPI slave and SPI slave protocol is not SPI_SLAVE_NO_PROTOCOL.

Parameters:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ftHandle</th>
<th>Handle of the device.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| dwEventMask  | Conditions that cause the event to be set. It is a bit-map that describes the events the application is interested in. Currently, this function only supports the event below:
|              | • FT4222_EVENT_RXCHAR
|              |   The event will be set when a data packet has been received by the device. |
| pvArg        | Interpreted as the handle of an event which has been created by the application. If one of the event conditions is met, the event is set. |

Return Value:

FT4222_OK if successful, otherwise the return value is an FT error code.
Error code:

FT4222DEVICE_NOT_OPENED: The initialization API is not called.
FT4222EVENT_NOT_SUPPORTED: The device must act as SPI slave and protocol is not SPI_SLAVE_NO_PROTOCOL.

Prerequisite:

FT4222_SPISlave_InitEx or FT4222_SPISlave_Init

Example:

```c
FT_HANDLE ftHandle = NULL;
FT_STATUS ftStatus;
FT4222_STATUS ft4222Status;
HANDLE hRxEvent;

ftStatus = FT_Open(0, &ftHandle);
if (FT_OK != ftStatus)
{
    // open failed
    return;
}

ft4222Status = FT4222_SPISlave_InitEx(ftHandle, SPI_SLAVE_NO_ACK);
if (FT4222_OK != ft4222Status)
{
    // init spi slave failed
    return;
}

hRxEvent = CreateEvent(
    NULL,
    false, // auto-reset event
    false, // non-signalled state
    NULL );

ft4222Status = FT4222_SetEventNotification(ftHandle, FT4222_EVENT_RXCHAR, hRxEvent);
if (FT4222_OK != ft4222Status)
{
    //set event notification failed
    return;
}

uint16 rxSize;
uint16 sizeTransferred;

while(1)
{
    WaitForSingleObject(hRxEvent, 1000);
    ft4222Status = FT4222_SPISlave_GetRxStatus(ftHandle, &rxSize);
    if(ft4222Status == FT4222_OK)
    {
        if(rxSize>0)
        {
            std::vector<unsigned char> tmpBuf;
            tmpBuf.resize(rxSize);
            ft4222Status = FT4222_SPISlave_Read(ftHandle, &tmpBuf[0], rxSize, &sizeTransferred);
            // handle receive data
        }
    }
}
```
3.2.10 Get Version

FT4222_STATUS FT4222_GetVersion(FT_HANDLE ftHandle, FT4222_Version* pVersion)

Summary:
Get the versions of FT4222H and LibFT4222.

Parameters:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ftHandle</th>
<th>Handle of the device.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pVersion</td>
<td>Pointer to a variable of type FT4222_Version where the value will be stored. Type FT4222_Version is defined as follows:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

```
struct FT4222_Version
{
    DWORD chipVersion; // The version of FT4222H chip
    DWORD dllVersion;  // The version of LibFT4222
};
```

Revision A chips report chipVersion as 0x42220100. Revision B chips report chipVersion as 0x42220200. Revision C chips report chipVersion as 0x42220300. Revision D chips report chipVersion as 0x42220400. Revision B chips require version 1.2 or later of LibFT4222, indicated by dllVersion being greater than 0x01020000; Revision C chips require version 1.3 or later of LibFT4222, indicated by dllVersion being greater than 0x01030000; Revision D chips require version 1.4 or later of LibFT4222, indicated by dllVersion being greater than 0x01040000.

Return Value:
FT4222_OK if successful, otherwise the return value is an FT error code.

Error code:
FT4222_DEVICE_NOT_SUPPORTED: This device is not a FT4222 chip.
FT4222_INVALID_POINTER: Parameter pVersion is NULL.

Example:

```c
FT_HANDLE ftHandle = NULL;
FT_STATUS ftStatus;
FT4222_STATUS ft4222Status;
FT4222_Version ver;
ftStatus = FT_Open(0, &ftHandle);
if (FT_OK != ftStatus)
```
3.2.11 Chip Reset

FT4222_STATUS FT4222_ChipReset(FT_HANDLE ftHandle)

Supported Chip:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FT4222 chip version</th>
<th>Supported</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev A</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev B</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev C</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev D</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Summary:
Software reset for device.

This function is used to attempt to recover system after a failure. It is a software reset for device.

Parameters:

- ftHandle: Handle of the device.

Return Value:

FT4222_OK if successful, otherwise the return value is an FT error code.

Error code:

FT4222_DEVICE_NOT_SUPPORTED: This device is not a FT4222 chip.

Example:

```c
FT_HANDLE ftHandle = NULL;
FT_STATUS ftStatus;
FT4222_STATUS ft4222Status;
ftStatus = FT_Open(0, &ftHandle);
if (FT_OK != ftStatus)
{
    // open failed
    return;
}
ft4222Status = FT4222_ChipReset(ftHandle);
if (FT4222_OK == ft4222Status)
{
    // chip has been reset
}
else
```
{  
    // chip reset failed  
}
FT_Close(ftHandle);

3.3 SPI Master Functions

The FT4222H can be initialized as an SPI master under all modes.

As SPI master, it allows data transfers in three types of bit width:

- Single SPI transfer – Standard data transfer format – data is read and written simultaneously
- DUAL SPI Transfer/Receive - Data is transferred out or received in on 2 SPI lines simultaneously
- QUAD SPI Transfer/Receive – Data is transferred out or received in on 4 SPI lines simultaneously

Please refer to DS_FT4222H for more details.

For SPI Master Single mode, all data packets are terminated with a zero-length packet. Therefore, after one data packet there will be one SOF then follows by the terminating zero-length packet then ends with another SOF. As a result, under normal conditions, these two SOF’s will take approximately 250us.

3.3.1 SPI Master Init

FT4222_STATUS FT4222_SPI_Master_Init(FT_HANDLE ftHandle,
            FT4222_SPMMode ioLine, FT4222_SPI_CLOCK clock_div,
            FT4222_SPI_CPOL cpol, FT4222_SPI_CPHA cpha, uint8 ssoMap)

Supported Chip:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FT4222 chip version</th>
<th>Supported</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev A</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev B</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev C</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev D</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Summary:

Initialize the FT4222H as an SPI master.

To support various types of SPI slave devices, the FT4222H SPI master is configurable using the following parameters:

- IO lines: SPI transmission lines. The FT4222H SPI supports single, dual, or quad transmission mode. An application may override this initial selection dynamically using FT4222_SPI_Master_SetLines. For example, commands might be sent in single mode, but data transferred in dual or quad mode.
- Clock divider: SPI clock rate is subject to system clock. The FT4222H SPI clock could be 1/2, 1/4, 1/8, 1/16, 1/32, 1/64, 1/128, 1/256, or 1/512 system clock rate.
- Clock polarity: Idle high or idle low.
- Clock phase: Data is sampled on the leading (first) or trailing (second) clock edge.
- Slave selection output pins: Select slave devices by ss0o, ss1o, ss2o, ss3o. The default slave selection is active low.
- There is only one setting stored in the MCU. If there are multi-SPI masters to be initialized, keep all settings the same, including ssoMap.
Please note that the FT4222H has only one SPI controller. Even though the FT4222H provides up to 4 interfaces for connecting up to 4 SPI slave devices as per Figure 1.4, the 4 slave devices share the same SPI data bus: MOSI, MISO, and SCK. A user can decide how to map the 4 interfaces to the 4 SS signals (ss0o, ss1o, ss2o and ss3o) by the ssoMap parameter.

The 4 interfaces cannot work simultaneously because there is only one data bus.

**Parameters:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ftHandle</th>
<th>Handle of the device.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ioLine</td>
<td>SPI transmission lines:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• SPI_IO_SINGLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• SPI_IO_DUAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• SPI_IO_QUAD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clock_div</td>
<td>Clock divider:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• CLK_DIV_2  1/2 System Clock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• CLK_DIV_4  1/4 System Clock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• CLK_DIV_8  1/8 System Clock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• CLK_DIV_16 1/16 System Clock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• CLK_DIV_32 1/32 System Clock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• CLK_DIV_64 1/64 System Clock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• CLK_DIV_128 1/128 System Clock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• CLK_DIV_256 1/256 System Clock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• CLK_DIV_512 1/512 System Clock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cpol</td>
<td>Clock polarity:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• CLK_IDLE_LOW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• CLK_IDLE_HIGH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cpha</td>
<td>Clock phase:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• CLK_LEADING</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• CLK_TRAILING</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ssoMap</td>
<td>Slave selection output pins. It’s a bitmap:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Bit 0: select device connected with ss0o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Bit 1: select device connected with ss1o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Bit 2: select device connected with ss2o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Bit 3: select device connected with ss3o</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Return Value:**

FT4222_OK if successful, otherwise the return value is an FT error code.

**Error code:**

- FT4222_DEVICE_NOT_SUPPORTED: This device is not a FT4222 chip.
- FT4222_INVALID_PARAMETER: Parameter is not suitable.

**Example:** single SPI master initialization

```c
    FT_HANDLE ftHandle = NULL;
    FT_STATUS ftStatus;
    FT4222_STATUS ft4222Status;

    ftStatus = FT_Open(0, &ftHandle);
    if (FT_OK != ftStatus)
    {
        // open failed
        return;
    }

    ft4222Status = FT4222_SPIMaster_Init(ftHandle, SPI_IO_SINGLE, CLK_DIV_4, CLK_IDLE_LOW, CLK_LEADING, 0x01);
```
if (FT4222_OK != ft4222Status)
{
    // spi master init failed
    return;
}

FT4222_UnInitialize(ftHandle);
FT_Close(ftHandle);

Example: multiple SPI master initialization, this sample runs in Mode 1 or Mode 2

FT_HANDLE ftHandle1 = NULL;
FT_HANDLE ftHandle2 = NULL;
FT_STATUS ftStatus;
FT4222_STATUS ft4222Status;

ftStatus = FT_Open(0, &ftHandle1);
if (FT_OK != ftStatus)
{
    // open failed
    return;
}

ftStatus = FT_Open(1, &ftHandle2);
if (FT_OK != ftStatus)
{
    // open failed
    return;
}

ft4222Status = FT4222_SPIMaster_Init(ftHandle1, SPI_IO_SINGLE, CLK_DIV_4,
CLK_IDLE_LOW, CLK_LEADING, 0x03);
if (FT4222_OK != ft4222Status)
{
    // spi master init failed
    return;
}

ft4222Status = FT4222_SPIMaster_Init(ftHandle2, SPI_IO_SINGLE, CLK_DIV_4,
CLK_IDLE_LOW, CLK_LEADING, 0x03);
if (FT4222_OK != ft4222Status)
{
    // spi master init failed
    return;
}

FT4222_UnInitialize(ftHandle1);
FT4222_UnInitialize(ftHandle2);

FT_Close(ftHandle1);
FT_Close(ftHandle2);
3.3.2 SPI Master Set Lines

FT4222_STATUS **FT4222_SPMaster_SetLines**(FT_HANDLE ftHandle, FT4222_SPIMode spiMode)

**Supported Chip:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FT4222 chip version</th>
<th>Supported</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev A</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev B</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev C</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev D</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Summary:**

Switch the FT4222H SPI master to single, dual, or quad mode. This overrides the mode passed to FT4222_SPMaster_init. This might be needed if a device accepts commands in single mode, but data transfer is to use dual or quad mode.

**Parameters:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ftHandle</th>
<th>Handle of the device.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>spiMode</td>
<td>SPI mode could be:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• SPI_IO_SINGLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• SPI_IO_DUAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• SPI_IO_QUAD</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Return Value:**

FT4222_OK if successful, otherwise the return value is an FT error code.

**Error code:**

FT4222_DEVICE_NOT_OPENED: The initialization API is not called.
FT4222_IS_NOT_SPI_MODE: Device does not be configured to SPI Master mode.
FT4222_NOT_SUPPORTED: SPI Master only support single/dual/quad mode, others are not allowed.

**Prerequisite:**

FT4222_SPMaster_init

3.3.3 SPI Master Set Mode

FT4222_STATUS **FT4222_SPMaster_SetMode**(FT_HANDLE ftHandle, FT4222_SPICPOL cpol, FT4222_SPICPHA cpha)

**Supported Chip:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FT4222 chip version</th>
<th>Supported</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev A</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev B</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev C</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev D</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Summary:**

Change the clock polarity and phase of FT4222H SPI master.

- Clock polarity: Idle high or idle low.
- Clock phase: Data is sampled on the leading (first) or trailing (second) clock edge.
Below table shows 4 SPI Mode:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SPI mode</th>
<th>Clock polarity (CPOL)</th>
<th>Clock phase (CPHA)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3.1 SPI Mode with CPOL and CPHA

Parameters:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ftHandle</td>
<td>Handle of the device.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| cpol      | Clock polarity:  
  - CLK_IDLE_LOW  
  - CLK_IDLE_HIGH |
| cpha      | Clock phase:  
  - CLK_LEADING  
  - CLK_TRAILING |

Return Value:

FT4222_OK if successful, otherwise the return value is an FT error code.

Prerequisite:

FT4222_SPIMaster_init

3.3.4 SPI Master Set Chip Select

FT4222_STATUS FT4222_SPIMaster_SetCS (FT_HANDLE ftHandle, SPI_ChipSelect cs)

Supported Chip:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FT4222 chip version</th>
<th>Supported</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev A</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev B</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev C</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev D</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Summary:

Change chip select of FT4222H SPI master. If this function is not called, the default chip select is active low.

Parameters:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ftHandle</td>
<td>Handle of the device.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| cs        | Chip select:  
  - CS_ACTIVE_LOW  
  - CS_ACTIVE_HIGH |

Return Value:

FT4222_OK if successful, otherwise the return value is an FT error code.

Prerequisite:

FT4222_SPIMaster_init
3.3.5 SPI Master Single Read

**FT4222_STATUS FT4222_SPIMaster_SingleRead**

```c
FT4222_STATUS FT4222_SPIMaster_SingleRead(FT_HANDLE ftHandle, uint8* buffer, uint16 bytesToRead, uint16* sizeOfRead, BOOL isEndTransaction)
```

**Supported Chip:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FT4222 chip version</th>
<th>Supported</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev A</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev B</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev C</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev D</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Summary:**

Under SPI single mode, read data from an SPI slave.

**Parameters:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ftHandle</td>
<td>Handle of the device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buffer</td>
<td>Pointer to the buffer that receives the data from the device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bytesToRead</td>
<td>Number of bytes to read from the device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sizeOfRead</td>
<td>Pointer to a variable of type uint16 which receives the number of bytes read from the device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>isEndTransaction</td>
<td>If TRUE the Slave Select pin will be raised at the end of the read.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Return Value:**

FT4222_OK if successful, otherwise the return value is an FT error code.

**Error code:**

- **FT4222_DEVICE_NOT_OPENED:** The initialization API is not called.
- **FT4222_INVALID_POINTER:** Pointer is a NULL pointer.
- **FT4222_IS_NOT_SPI_SINGLE_MODE:** Device is not in SPI Master Single mode
- **FT4222_FAILED_TO_WRITE_DEVICE:** Write data timeout or failed. FT_SetTimeouts can be called to extend timeout.
- **FT4222_FAILED_TO_READ_DEVICE:** Failed to read data.

**Prerequisite:**

**FT4222_SPIMaster_Init**

**Example:**

```c
FT_HANDLE ftHandle = NULL;
FT_STATUS ftStatus;
FT4222_STATUS ft4222Status;

ftStatus = FT_Open(0, &ftHandle);
if (FT_OK != ftStatus)
{
    // open failed
    return;
}

ft4222Status = FT4222_SPIMaster_Init(ftHandle, SPI_IO_SINGLE, CLK_DIV_4, CLK_IDLE_LOW, CLK_LEADING, 0x01);

if (FT4222_OK != ft4222Status)
{
    // spi master init failed
    return;
}
```
uint8 recvData[10];
uint16 sizeTransferred;
ft4222Status = FT4222_SPIMaster_SingleRead(ftHandle, &recvData[0], 10, &sizeTransferred,
true);
if (FT4222_OK != ft4222Status)
{
    // spi master read failed
    return;
}
FT4222_UnInitialize(ftHandle);
FT_Close(ftHandle);

3.3.6 SPI Master Single Write

FT4222_STATUS FT4222_SPIMaster_SingleWrite(FT_HANDLE ftHandle, uint8* buffer, uint16 bytesToWrite, uint16* sizeTransferred, BOOL isEndTransaction)

Summary:

Under SPI single mode, write data to an SPI slave.

Parameters:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ftHandle</td>
<td>Handle of the device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buffer</td>
<td>Pointer to the buffer that contains the data to be written to the device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bytesToWrite</td>
<td>Number of bytes to write to the device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sizeTransferred</td>
<td>Pointer to a variable of type uint16 which receives the number of bytes written to the device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>isEndTransaction</td>
<td>If TRUE the Slave Select pin will be raised at the end of the write.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Return Value:

FT4222_OK if successful, otherwise the return value is an FT error code.

Error code:

FT4222_DEVICE_NOT_OPENED: The initialization API is not called.
FT4222_INVALID_POINTER: Pointer is a NULL pointer.
FT4222_IS_NOT_SPI_SINGLE_MODE: Device is not in SPI Master Single mode
FT4222_FAILED_TO_WRITE_DEVICE: Write data timeout or failed. FT_SetTimeouts can be called to extend timeout.
FT4222_FAILED_TO_READ_DEVICE: Failed to read data.

Prerequisite:

FT4222_SPIMaster_init

Example:

    FT_HANDLE ftHandle = NULL;
FT_STATUS ftStatus;
FT4222_STATUS ft4222Status;
ftStatus = FT_Open(0, &ftHandle);
if (FT_OK != ftStatus)
{
    // open failed
    return;
}

ft4222Status = FT4222_SPIMaster_Init(ftHandle, SPI_IO_SINGLE, CLK_DIV_4, CLK_IDLE_LOW,
CLK_LEADING, 0x01);
if (FT4222_OK != ft4222Status)
{
    // spi master init failed
    return;
}

uint8 sendData[10];
uint16 sizeTransferred;
for(int idx=0;idx<10;idx++)
    sendData[idx] = idx;

ft4222Status = FT4222_SPIMaster_SingleWrite(ftHandle, &sendData[0], 10, &sizeTransferred,
true);
if (FT4222_OK != ft4222Status)
{
    // spi master write failed
    return;
}

FT4222_UnInitialize(ftHandle);
FT_Close(ftHandle);

### 3.3.7 SPI Master Single Read and Write

FT4222_STATUS FT4222_SPIMaster_SingleReadWrite(FT_HANDLE ftHandle, uint8* readBuffer,
uint8* writeBuffer, uint16 sizeToTransfer, uint16* sizeTransferred, BOOL isEndTransaction)

#### Supported Chip:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FT4222 chip version</th>
<th>Supported</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev A</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev B</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev C</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev D</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Summary:

Under SPI single mode, full-duplex write data to and read data from an SPI slave.

The standard SPI protocol simultaneously sends data onto the MOSI data line and receives data from the MISO line as shown below:
### SPI Full Duplex Communication

#### Parameters:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ftHandle</td>
<td>Handle of the device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>readBuffer</td>
<td>Pointer to the buffer that receives data from the device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>writeBuffer</td>
<td>Pointer to the buffer that contains data to be written to the device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sizeToTransfer</td>
<td>The size of read and write buffer. They must be the same.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sizeTransferred</td>
<td>Pointer to a variable of type <code>uint16</code> which receives the number of bytes read and written to the device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>isEndTransaction</td>
<td>TRUE to raise the pin of SS at the end of the transaction.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Return Value:

FT4222_OK if successful, otherwise the return value is an FT error code.

#### Error Code:

- **FT4222_DEVICE_NOT_OPENED**: The initialization API is not called.
- **FT4222_INVALID_POINTER**: Pointer is a NULL pointer.
- **FT4222_IS_NOT_SPI_SINGLE_MODE**: Device is not in SPI Master Single mode
- **FT4222_FAILED_TO_WRITE_DEVICE**: Write data timeout or failed. `FT_SetTimeouts` can be called to extend timeout.
- **FT4222_FAILED_TO_READ_DEVICE**: Failed to read data.

#### Prerequisite:

FT4222_SPIMaster_init

#### Example:

```
// This example is for mxic flash to read out RDSR (read status register)
// bit0 (WIP: write in progress bit). When WIP bit sets to 1, which means the device is
// busy in program/erase/write status register progress

FT_HANDLE ftHandle = NULL;
FT_STATUS ftStatus;
FT4222_STATUS ft4222Status;

ftStatus = FT_Open(0, &ftHandle);
```
if (FT_OK != ftStatus)
{
    // open failed
    return;
}

ft4222Status = FT4222_SPI_Master_Init(ftHandle, SPI_IO_SINGLE, CLK_DIV_4, CLK_IDLE_LOW, 
CLK_LEADING, 0x01);
if (FT4222_OK != ft4222Status)
{
    // spi master init failed
    return;
}

uint8 sendData[2];
uint8 readData[2];
uint16 sizeTransferred;

// for mxic flash,
//byte 0: read status command
//byte 1: status
sendData[0] = 0x05; // read status command
sendData[1] = 0xFF; // a dummy byte,

ft4222Status = FT4222_SPI_Master_SingleReadWrite(ftHandle, &readData[0], &sendData[0], 2, 
&sizeTransferred, true);
if (ft4222Status != FT4222_OK || sizeTransferred != 2)
{
    // single read write failed
    return;
}

if ((readData[1] & 0x01) == 0x00)
{
    // not in writing operation
}
else
{
    // still in writing process
}

FT4222_UnInitialize(ftHandle);
FT_Close(ftHandle);

### 3.3.8 SPI Master Multi Read and Write

FT4222_STATUS FT4222_SPI_Master_MultiReadWrite(FT_HANDLE ftHandle, uint8* readBuffer, 
uint8* writeBuffer, uint8 singleWriteBytes,uint16 multiWriteBytes,uint16 multiReadBytes, uint32* 
sizeOfRead)

#### Supported Chip:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FT4222 chip version</th>
<th>Supported</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev A</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev B</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev C</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev D</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Summary:

Under SPI dual or quad mode, write data to and read data from an SPI slave.

Figure 3.2 illustrates the dual-SPI protocol supported by the FT4222H SPI master. It is a mixed protocol initiated with a single write transmission, which may be an SPI command and dummy cycles, and followed by dual-write and dual-read transmission that use 2 signals in parallel for the data. All three parts of the protocol are optional. For example, developers can ignore the multi-read part by setting multiReadBytes=0.

Figure 3.3 illustrates the quad-SPI protocol supported by the FT4222H SPI master. It is the same as the dual-protocol illustrated above - it is a mixed protocol initiated with a single write transmission and followed by quad-write and quad-read transmission that use 4 signals in parallel for the data.

Table 3.2 shows the time information for QuadSPI and DualSPI. Avoid I/O conflict from multiWriteBytes state to multiReadBytes state. When SPI finishes multiWriteBytes state, I/O pins (Dual mode:mosi/miso, Quad mode:mosi/miso/io2/io3) will keep the output state for T2 period of time and then change to input state.
This table only takes effect on CLK division >=8. If CLK division is equal to 2 or 4, the time for T2 and T3 is very close and SPI Slave is hard to switch the I/O in such a short time.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Min(ns)</th>
<th>Typ(ns)</th>
<th>Max(ns)</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>T0@48Mhz</td>
<td>20.833</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>T0 is the period when operating clock=48MHz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T0@60Mhz</td>
<td>16.666</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>T0 is the period when operating clock=60MHz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T0@80Mhz</td>
<td>12.500</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>T0 is the period when operating clock=80MHz</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Timing for SPI**

<p>| | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>T1</td>
<td>288*T0</td>
<td>The timing from singleWrite to multiWrite</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T2</td>
<td>90*T0</td>
<td>The time from output pin switch to input pin</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T3</td>
<td>160*T0</td>
<td>The timing from multiWrite to multiRead</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 3.2 SPI Timing for SPI Multi-IO mode**

**Parameters:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ftHandle</th>
<th>Handle of the device.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>readBuffer</td>
<td>Pointer to the buffer that receives the data from the device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>writeBuffer</td>
<td>Pointer to the buffer that contains the data to be written to the device. The data is comprised of both single-write and multi-write parts. It starts with single-write data, whose length is specified by singleWriteBytes, and followed by multi-write data, whose length is specified by multiWriteBytes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>singleWriteBytes</td>
<td>Number of bytes in writeBuffer will be written on single-line. Maximum size is 15.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>multiWriteBytes</td>
<td>Number of bytes in writeBuffer will be written on multi-line. Maximum size is 65535.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>multiReadBytes</td>
<td>Number of bytes to read on multi-line. Maximum size is 65535.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sizeOfRead</td>
<td>Pointer to a variable of type uint16 which receives the number of bytes read from the device.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Return Value:**

FT4222_OK if successful, otherwise the return value is an FT error code.

**Error code:**

FT4222_DEVICE_NOT_OPENED: The initialization API is not called
FT4222_INVALID_POINTER: Parameter readBuffer or sizeOfRead is NULL while multiReadBytes is not equal to zero. Parameter writeBuffer is NULL while (singleWriteBytes + multiWriteBytes) is not equal to zero.
FT4222_FAILED_TO_WRITE_DEVICE: Write data timeout or failed. FT_SetTimeouts can be called to extend timeout.
FT4222_FAILED_TO_READ_DEVICE: Failed to read data.

**Prerequisite:**

FT4222_SPIMaster_init

**Example:**

// This example it to read 4 IO line mxic flash
FT_HANDLE ftHandle = NULL;
FT_STATUS ftStatus;
FT4222_STATUS ft4222Status;
uint32 _addr = 0x0;
ftStatus = FT_Open(0, &ftHandle);
if (FT_OK != ftStatus)
{
    // open failed
    return;
}

ft4222Status = FT4222_SPIMaster_Init(ftHandle, SPI_IO_QUAD, CLK_DIV_4, CLK_IDLE_LOW,
                                      CLK_LEADING, 0x01);
if (FT_OK != ft4222Status)
{
    // spi master init failed
    return;
}

uint8 writeData[7];
uint8 readData[16];
uint32 sizeOfRead;

// for mxic flash,
writeData[0] = 0xEB;  // 4 x I/O Read Mode (4READ)
writeData[1] = (unsigned char)((_addr & 0xFF0000) >> 16);  // for addr
writeData[2] = (unsigned char)((_addr & 0x00FF00) >> 8);  // for addr
writeData[3] = (unsigned char)((_addr & 0x0000FF));  // for addr
writeData[4] = 0xFF;  // dummy byte
writeData[5] = 0xFF;  // dummy byte
writeData[6] = 0xFF;  // dummy byte

ft4222Status = FT4222_SPIMaster_MultiReadWrite(ftHandle, readData, &writeData[0], 1, 6, 16,
                                                &sizeOfRead);
if((ft4222Status!=FT4222_OK) ||  (sizeOfRead != 16))
{
    // cannot get correct data
    return;
}

FT4222_UnInitialize(ftHandle);
FT_Close(ftHandle);

3.4 SPI Slave Functions

The FT4222H can be initialized as an SPI slave under mode 0 to mode 3. As an SPI slave, the
FT4222H only supports the standard single SPI transfer. Please refer to DS_FT4222H for more
details. SPI Slave function is not suitable on Android system. Garbage collection is a form of
automatic memory management. When garbage collection happens, it does not emit bulk-in
packet and RX data may be lost during this period of time.

A USB-SPI bridge usually faces the challenge that USB cannot guarantee the throughput for each
endpoint, but SPI requires data transmission at a steady rate. It is highly possible when an SPI
master starts to request data from a USB-SPI slave bridge device, the data has not arrived from
the USB host side yet. In addition, SPI does not have a standard protocol to allow the master side
to check the status of the slave side. The protocol is usually provided by an SPI slave device on its
own, which makes the SPI master device communicate with the slave device by its specified
commands.

There are three methods to access FT4222 SPI Slave function.

- SPI_SLAVE_WITH_PROTOCOL
- SPI_SLAVE_NO_ACK
- SPI_SLAVE_NO_PROTOCOL
With all the SPI Slave operational modes listed, the support library will always add a dummy byte of "0x00" as the first byte for every transmission. This is an internal sync byte that is needs to be removed by the SPI Master.

### SPI_SLAVE_WITH_PROTOCOL

The FT4222H and LibFT4222 design have implemented an SPI slave protocol which must be used to handle the integrity of data transmission. The API "FT4222_SPISlave_Init" is used to initialize the slave with this mode.

In this protocol, a master starts an SPI transaction by sending a packet in the format illustrated below. The Sync Word "0x5A" is fixed with this slave mode and user applications do not need to do any operations to add or remove the Sync Word. It is done by the support library.

![Figure 3.4 SPI Slave Protocol Format](image)

The packet starts with **Sync word**: 0x5A, and followed by a **Command** field:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Command</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Master Transfer</td>
<td>0x80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slave Transfer</td>
<td>0x81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short master transfer (without checksum)</td>
<td>0x82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short slave transfer (without checksum)</td>
<td>0x83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACK</td>
<td>0x84</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SN** stands for serial number. It is monotonically increased and helps to identify packets. **Size** is a two-byte field, which is the size of the data field in big-endian order. The **Checksum** is the summation of all data fields' lower two bytes starting from the first byte, the sync word, to the latest data byte.

The checksum is in big-endian order as well. When the slave, FT4222H, receives the transfer request from the master, it will respond with an ACK. The master can confirm the transaction succeeded when it receives the ACK from the slave.

When SPI Slave receives the Master transfer request, it will check if the format and checksum are correct. If the answer is yes, the support-lib will send the response ACK automatically, grab the data from the packet and send it to application.
Here is an example of an ACK packet. The SN field of the ACK packet identifies which request it corresponds to. An ACK packet has no data therefore the Size field should be 0.

If the SPI master does not receive the ACK response from the slave, it should send its request again.

When the FT4222H SPI slave wants to send data to the master, which may be requested by the master, it just sends a transfer request in the same protocol format as shown in Figure 3.4.

In this case, it is not necessary to append any header while API FT4222_SPISlave_Write is called.
The encapsulation of header is done by support-lib.

![Diagram](image_url)

**Figure 3.8 Slave sends transfer request**

- **SPI_SLAVE_NO_ACK**

  This option is to reduce the complication of SPI_SLAVE_WITH_PROTOCOL.

  It removes the ACK response from the Slave.

![Diagram](image_url)

**Figure 3.9 SPI Master Transfer Request (NO ACK)**

![Diagram](image_url)

**Figure 3.10 Slave sends transfer request (NO ACK)**

- **SPI_SLAVE_NO_PROTOCOL**

  This option provides no protocol for SPI Slave function, and it is configured and initialized with the API `FT4222_SPI Slave_InitEx`.

  In this SPI Slave operational mode, the Sync Word “0x5A” is not inserted. And there is no additional process in support-lib.

  Users can design own protocol(s) to communicate with a SPI master.
3.4.1 SPI Slave Init

FT4222_STATUS FT4222_SPISlave_Init(FT_HANDLE ftHandle)

Supported Chip:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FT4222 chip version</th>
<th>Supported</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev A</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev B</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev C</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev D</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Summary:

Initialize the FT4222H as an SPI slave. The default SPI_SlaveProtocol is SPI_SLAVE_WITH_PROTOCOL. The default setting may be replaced with another SPI SLAVE initialization API FT4222_SPISlave_Init_EX.

Parameters:

| ftHandle | Handle of the device. |

Return Value:

FT4222_OK if successful, otherwise the return value is an FT error code.

Error code:

FT4222_DEVICE_NOT_SUPPORTED: This device is not a FT4222 chip.

3.4.2 SPI Slave Init extend function

FT4222_STATUS FT4222_SPISlave_InitEx(FT_HANDLE ftHandle, SPI_SlaveProtocol protocolOpt)

Supported Chip:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FT4222 chip version</th>
<th>Supported</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev A</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev B</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev C</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev D</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Summary:

Initialize the FT4222H as an SPI slave. It is similar to FT4222_SPISlave_Init with parameters to define the SPI Slave Protocol.

Parameters:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ftHandle</th>
<th>Handle of the device.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>protocolOpt</td>
<td>SPI SLAVE protocol could be:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• SPI_SLAVE_WITH_PROTOCOL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• SPI_SLAVE_NO_PROTOCOL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• SPI_SLAVE_NO_ACK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Retain SPI SLAVE protocol but remove command ‘ACK’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Return Value:

FT4222_OK if successful, otherwise the return value is an FT error code.

Error code:

FT4222_DEVICE_NOT_SUPPORTED: This device is not a FT4222 chip.

3.4.3 SPI Slave Set mode function

FT4222_STATUS FT4222_SPISlave_SetMode(FT_HANDLE ftHandle, FT4222_SPICPOL cpol, FT4222_SPICPHA cpha)

Supported Chip:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FT4222 chip version</th>
<th>Supported</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev A</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev B</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev C</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev D</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Summary:

Set SPI slave CPOL and CPHA. The Default value of CPOL is CLK_IDLE_LOW, default value of CPHA is CLK_LEADING.

Parameters:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ftHandle</th>
<th>Handle of the device.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cpol</td>
<td>Clock polarity:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• CLK_IDLE_LOW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• CLK_IDLE_HIGH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cpha</td>
<td>Clock phase:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• CLK_LEADING</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• CLK_TRAILING</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Return Value:

FT4222_OK if successful, otherwise the return value is an FT error code.

Error code:

FT4222_DEVICE_NOT_OPENED: The initialization API is not called.
FT4222_DEVICE_NOT_SUPPORTED: This device is not a FT4222 chip.
FT4222_IS_NOT_SPI_MODE: The device is not in spi slave mode.

Prerequisite:

FT4222_SPISlave_InitEx or FT4222_SPISlave_Init

Example:

```c
FT_HANDLE ftHandle = NULL;
FT_STATUS ftStatus;
FT4222_STATUS ft4222Status;
ftStatus = FT_OpenEx("FT4222 A",FT_OPEN_BY_DESCRIPTION, &ftHandle);
if (FT_OK != ftStatus)
{
    // open failed
    return;
```
if (FT4222_OK != FT4222_SPISlave_InitEx(ftHandle, SPI_SLAVE_NO_PROTOCOL))
{
    // init spi slave failed
    return;
}

// set spi cpol and cpha to mode 3
if (FT4222_OK != FT4222_SPISlave_SetMode(ftHandle, CLK_IDLE_HIGH, CLK_TRAILING))
{
    // set spi mode failed
    return;
}
FT4222_UnInitialize(ftHandle);
FT_Close(ftHandle);

3.4.4 SPI Slave Get Rx Status

FT4222_STATUS FT4222_SPISlave_GetRxStatus(FT_HANDLE ftHandle, uint16* pRxSize)

Summary:
Get number of bytes in the receive queue.

Supported Chip:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FT4222 chip version</th>
<th>Supported</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev A</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev B</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev C</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev D</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Parameters:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ftHandle</th>
<th>Handle of the device.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pRxSize</td>
<td>Pointer to a variable of type uint16 which receives the number of bytes in the receive queue.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Return Value:

FT4222_OK if successful, otherwise the return value is an FT error code.

Error code:

FT4222 DEVICE_NOT_OPENED: The initialization API is not called
FT4222 DEVICE NOT_SUPPORTED: This device is not a FT4222 chip.
FT4222 IS NOT SPI_MODE: The device is not in SPI slave mode.
FT4222 INVALID_POINTER: The parameter pRxSize is NULL.

Prerequisite:

FT4222_SPISlave_InitEx or FT4222_SPISlave_Init

Example:

Please refer to the example in FT4222_SPISlave_Read.
3.4.5 SPI Slave Read

FT4222_STATUS FT4222_SPISlave_Read(FT_HANDLE ftHandle, uint8* buffer, uint16 bytesToRead, uint16* sizeOfRead).

Supported Chip:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FT4222 chip version</th>
<th>Supported</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev A</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev B</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev C</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev D</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Summary:

Read data from the receive queue of the SPI slave device.

Parameters:

- ftHandle: Handle of the device.
- buffer: Pointer to the buffer that receives the data from the device.
- bytesToRead: Number of bytes to read from the device.
- sizeOfRead: Pointer to a variable of type uint16 which receives the number of bytes read from the device.

Return Value:

FT4222_OK if successful, otherwise the return value is an FT error code.

Error code:

- FT4222_DEVICE_NOT_OPENED: The initialization API is not called
- FT4222_DEVICE_NOT_SUPPORTED: This device is not a FT4222 chip.
- FT4222_IS_NOT_SPI_MODE: The device is not in SPI slave mode.
- FT4222_INVALID_POINTER: The parameter buffer or sizeOfRead is NULL.
- FT4222_INVALID_PARAMETER: Parameter bytesToRead is equal to zero.

Prerequisite:

FT4222_SPISlave_InitEx or FT4222_SPISlave_Init

Example:

```c
FT_HANDLE ftHandle = NULL;
FT_STATUS ftStatus;
FT4222_STATUS ft4222Status;
ftStatus = FT_OpenEx("FT4222 A",FT_OPEN_BY_DESCRIPTION, &ftHandle);
if (FT_OK != ftStatus)
{
    // open failed
    return;
}

if (FT4222_OK != FT4222_SPISlave_InitEx(ftHandle, SPI_SLAVE_NO_PROTOCOL))
{
    // init spi slave failed
    return;
}
uint16 sizeTransferred = 0;
```
uint16 rxSize;
std::vector<unsigned char> recvBuf;
while(1)
{
    if(FT4222_SPISlave_GetRxStatus(ftHandle, &rxSize) == FT4222_OK)
    {
        if(rxSize>0)
        {
            recvBuf.resize(rxSize);
            if(FT4222_SPISlave_Read(ftHandle,&recvBuf[0], rxSize, &sizeTransferred)==
FT4222_OK)
            {
                // get data
                }
            else
            {
                // get data failed
                }
            }
        }
    }
FT4222_UnInitialize(ftHandle);
FT_Close(ftHandle);

3.4.6 SPI Slave Write

FT4222_STATUS FT4222_SPISlave_Write(FT_HANDLE ftHandle, uint8* buffer, uint16 bytesToWrite, uint16* sizeTransferred)

Supported Chip:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FT4222 chip version</th>
<th>Supported</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev A</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev B</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev C</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev D</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Summary:

Write data to the transmit queue of the SPI slave device.

For some reasons, support lib will append a dummy byte (0x00) at the first byte automatically. This additional byte exists at all the three transfer methods.

Parameters:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ftHandle</td>
<td>Handle of the device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>buffer</td>
<td>Pointer to the buffer that contains the data to be written to the device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bytesToWrite</td>
<td>Number of bytes to write to the device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sizeTransferred</td>
<td>Pointer to a variable of type uint16 which receives the number of bytes written to the device.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Return Value:

FT4222_OK if successful, otherwise the return value is an FT error code.

Error code:

FT4222_DEVICE_NOT_OPENED: The initialization API is not called
FT4222_DEVICE_NOT_SUPPORTED: This device is not a FT4222 chip.
FT4222_IS_NOT_SPI_MODE: The device is not in SPI slave mode.
FT4222_INVALID_POINTER: The parameter buffer or sizeTransferred is NULL.
FT4222_INVALID_PARAMETER: Parameter bytesToWrite is equal to zero.

Prerequisite:
FT4222_SPI_SLAVE_InitEx or FT4222_SPI_SLAVE_Init

Example:

```
FT_HANDLE ftHandle = NULL;
FT_STATUS ftStatus;
FT4222_STATUS ft4222Status;
ftStatus = FT_OpenEx("FT4222 A",FT_OPEN_BY_DESCRIPTION, &ftHandle);
if (FT_OK != ftStatus)
{
    // open failed
    return;
}
if (FT4222_OK != FT4222_SPI_SLAVE_InitEx(ftHandle, SPI_SLAVE_NO_PROTOCOL))
{
    // init spi slave failed
    return;
}
uint16 sizeTransferred = 0;
uint16 rxSize;
std::vector<unsigned char> sendData;
sendData.resize(3);
sendData[0] = 'a';
sendData[1] = 'b';
sendData[2] = 'c';
FT4222_SPI_SLAVE_Write(ftHandle, &sendData[0], sendData.size(), &sizeTransferred);
FT4222_UnInitialize(ftHandle);
FT_Close(ftHandle);
```

3.5 SPI General Functions

3.5.1 SPI Reset Transaction

FT4222_STATUS FT4222_SPI_ResetTransaction(FT_HANDLE ftHandle, uint8 spiIdx)

Supported Chip:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FT4222 chip version</th>
<th>Supported</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev A</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev B</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev C</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev D</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Summary:

Reset the SPI transaction. It would purge receive and transmit buffers in the device and reset the transaction state. D2XX has a similar function (FT_PURGE) but strongly recommend to use FT4222_SPI_ResetTransaction.
Parameters:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ftHandle</td>
<td>Handle of the device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spiIdx</td>
<td>The index of the SPI transaction, which ranges from 0~3 depending on the mode of the chip. For example, under mode 0 and mode 3 as we mentioned in Chapter 1.1, it should be 0 because there is only one SPI master or slave connection, and so forth.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Return Value:

FT4222_OK if successful, otherwise the return value is an FT error code.

Error code:

- FT4222_DEVICE_NOT_OPENED: The initialization API is not called.
- FT4222_INVALID_PARAMETER: Parameter spiIdx is incorrect. It must depend on mode of chip.

Prerequisite:

FT4222_SPI_Slave_InitEx or FT4222_SPI_Slave_Init or FT4222_SPI_Master_Init

Example:

```c
FT_HANDLE ftHandle = NULL;
FT_STATUS ftStatus;
FT4222_STATUS ft4222Status;
ftStatus = FT_OpenEx("FT4222 A",FT_OPEN_BY_DESCRIPTION, &ftHandle);
if (FT_OK != ftStatus)
{
    // open failed
    return;
}
if (FT4222_OK != FT4222_SPI_Slave_InitEx(ftHandle, SPI_SLAVE_NO_PROTOCOL))
{
    // init spi slave failed
    return;
}
// clear TX / RX cache
if (FT4222_OK != FT4222_SPI_ResetTransaction(ftHandle, 0))
{
    // purge usb tx/rx and SPI FIFO cache
    return;
}
// read/write data to a SPI slave
FT4222_UnInitialize(ftHandle);
FT_Close(ftHandle);
```

3.5.2 SPI Reset

FT4222_STATUS **FT4222_SPI_Reset** (FT_HANDLE ftHandle)

Supported Chip:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FT4222 chip version</th>
<th>Supported</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev A</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev B</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev C</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev D</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Summary:
Reset the SPI master or slave device. If the SPI bus encounters errors or works abnormally, this function will reset the SPI device. It is not necessary to call SPI init function again after calling this reset function. It remains all original setting of SPI.

Parameters:
ftHandle | Handle of the device.

Return Value:
FT4222_OK if successful, otherwise the return value is an FT error code.

Error code:
FT4222_DEVICE_NOT_OPENED: The initialization API is not called.

Prerequisite:
FT4222_SPISlave_InitEx or FT4222_SPISlave_Init or FT4222_SPIMaster_Init

3.5.3 SPI Set Driving Strength
FT4222_STATUS FT4222_SPI_SetDrivingStrength(FT_HANDLE ftHandle,
    SPI_DrivingStrength clkStrength,
    SPI_DrivingStrength ioStrength,
    SPI_DrivingStrength ssoStrength)

Supported Chip:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FT4222 chip version</th>
<th>Supported</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev A</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev B</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev C</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev D</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Summary:
For the FT4222H SPI, set the driving strength of clk, io, and sso pins. The default driving strength of all SPI pins are 4MA. DS_4MA is adopted mostly. Unless there is some hardware wiring requirement for device, set driving strength to 4MA is enough.

Parameters:
ftHandle | Handle of the device.

| clkStrength | The driving strength of the clk pin (SPI master only):
|            | • DS_4MA
|            | • DS_8MA
|            | • DS_12MA
|            | • DS_16MA

| ioStrength | The driving strength of the io pin:
|           | • DS_4MA
|           | • DS_8MA
|           | • DS_12MA
|           | • DS_16MA

| ssoStrength | The driving strength of the sso pin (SPI master only):
|            | • DS_4MA
|            | • DS_8MA
Return Value:

FT4222_OK if successful, otherwise the return value is an FT error code.

Error code:

FT4222_DEVICE_NOT_OPENED: The initialization API is not called.
FT4222_IS_NOT_SPI_MODE: The device is not in SPI slave mode.

Prerequisite:

FT4222_SPISlave_InitEx or FT4222_SPISlave_Init or FT4222_SPIMaster_Init

3.6 I²C Master Functions

I²C (Inter Integrated Circuit) is a multi-master serial bus invented by Philips. I²C uses two bi-directional open-drain wires called serial data (SDA) and serial clock (SCL). Common I²C bus speeds are the 100 kbit/s standard mode (SM), 400 kbit/s fast mode (FM), 1 Mbit/s Fast mode plus (FM+), and 3.4 Mbit/s High Speed mode (HS)

The FT4222H device can be initialized as either an I²C master or I²C slave under mode 0 and mode 3. Here is a brief overview of FT4222H I²C features:

- Fully compatible to I²C v2.1 and v3 specification
- 7-bit address support
- Support 4 speed configurations: 100KHz(SM), 400KHz(FM), 1MHz(FM+), and 3.4MHz(HS).
- Clock stretching support in both master and slave mode.

Refer to DS_FT4222H for more details.

3.6.1 I2C Master Init

FT4222_STATUS FT4222_I2CMaster_Init(FT_HANDLE ftHandle, uint32 kbps)

Supported Chip:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FT4222 chip version</th>
<th>Supported</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev A</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev B</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev C</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev D</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Summary:

Initialize the FT4222H as an I²C master with the requested I²C speed.

Parameters:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ftHandle</th>
<th>Handle of the device.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kbps</td>
<td>The speed of I²C transmission. It ranges from 60 Kbps to 3400 Kbps. By specified speed, the initialization function helps to setup the bus speed with the corresponding mode. This parameter is used to configure the FT4222H to be either SM, FB, FM+ or HS mode.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Return Value:

FT4222_OK if successful, otherwise the return value is an FT error code.

Error code:

FT4222_DEVICE_NOT_SUPPORTED: This device is not a FT4222 chip.
FT4222_I2C_NOT_SUPPORTED_IN_THIS_MODE: I2C is not supported in mode 1 and mode 2.

Example:

```c
FT_HANDLE ftHandle = NULL;
FT_STATUS ftStatus;
FT4222_STATUS ft4222Status;
ftStatus = FT_Open(0, &ftHandle);
if (FT_OK != ftStatus)
{
    // open failed
    return;
}
// initial i2c master with 1000K bps
ft4222Status = FT4222_I2CMaster_Init(ftHandle, 1000);
if (FT4222_OK != ft4222Status)
{
    // i2c master init failed
    return;
}
FT4222_UnInitialize(ftHandle);
FT_Close(ftHandle);
```

3.6.2 I2C Master Read

FT4222_STATUS **FT4222_I2CMaster_Read**(FT_HANDLE ftHandle, uint16 slaveAddress, uint8* buffer, uint16 bytesToRead, uint16* sizeTransferred)

Supported Chip:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FT4222 chip version</th>
<th>Supported</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev A</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev B</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev C</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev D</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Summary:

Read data from the specified I2C slave device with START and STOP conditions.

Parameters:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ftHandle</td>
<td>Handle of the device</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slaveAddress</td>
<td>Address of the target I2C slave</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>buffer</td>
<td>Pointer to the buffer that receives data from the device</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bytesToRead</td>
<td>Number of bytes to read from the device</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sizeTransferred</td>
<td>Pointer to a variable of type uint16 which receives the number of bytes read from the device</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Return Value:

FT4222_OK if successful, otherwise the return value is an FT error code.
**Error code:**

FT4222_DEVICE_NOT_OPENED: The initialization API is not called.
FT4222_IS_NOT_I2C_MODE: The device is not in I2C slave mode
FT4222_INVALID_POINTER: Parameter buffer is NULL
FT4222_INVALID_PARAMETER: bytesToRead is equal to zero
FT4222_FAILED_TO_READ_DEVICE: Failed to read data.

**Prerequisite:**

FT4222_I2CMaster_Init

**Example:**

```c
FT_HANDLE ftHandle = NULL;
FT_STATUS ftStatus;
FT4222_STATUS ft4222Status;

ftStatus = FT_Open(0, &ftHandle);
if (FT_OK != ftStatus)
{
    // open failed
    return;
}

// initial i2c master with 1000K bps
ft4222Status = FT4222_I2CMaster_Init(ftHandle, 1000);
if (FT4222_OK != ft4222Status)
{
    // i2c master init failed
    return;
}

const uint16 slaveAddr = 0x22;
uint8 slave_data[4];
uint16 sizeTransferred = 0;

// read 4 bytes data from master
ft4222Status = FT4222_I2CMaster_Read(ftHandle, slaveAddr, slave_data, sizeof(slave_data),
&sizeTransferred);
if (FT4222_OK == ft4222Status)
{
    // read data success
}
else
{
    // read data failed
}
FT4222_UnInitialize(ftHandle);
FT_Close(ftHandle);
```

**3.6.3 I²C Master Write**

FT4222_STATUS **FT4222_I2CMaster_Write**(FT_HANDLE ftHandle, uint16 slaveAddress, uint8* buffer, uint16 bytesToWrite, uint16* sizeTransferred)
Supported Chip:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FT4222 chip version</th>
<th>Supported</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev A</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev B</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev C</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev D</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Summary:

Write data to the specified I²C slave device with START and STOP conditions.

Parameters:

- ftHandle: Handle of the device.
- slaveAddress: Address of the target I²C slave.
- buffer: Pointer to the buffer that contains the data to be written to the device.
- bytesToWrite: Number of bytes to write to the device.
- sizeTransferred: Pointer to a variable of type uint16 which receives the number of bytes written to the device.

Return Value:

FT4222_OK if successful, otherwise the return value is an FT error code.

Error code:

- FT4222_DEVICE_NOT_OPENED: The initialization API is not called.
- FT4222_IS_NOT_I2C_MODE: The device is not in i2c slave mode.
- FT4222_INVALID_POINTER: Parameter buffer is NULL.
- FT4222_INVALID_PARAMETER: bytesToWrite is equal to zero.
- FT4222_FAILED_TO_WRITE_DEVICE: Failed to write data.

Prerequisite:

FT4222_I2CMaster_Init

Example:

```c
FT_HANDLE ftHandle = NULL;
FT_STATUS ftStatus;
FT4222_STATUS ft4222Status;
ftStatus = FT_Open(0, &ftHandle);
if (FT_OK != ftStatus)
{
    // open failed
    return;
}
// initial i2c master with 1000K bps
ft4222Status = FT4222_I2CMaster_Init(ftHandle, 1000);
if (FT4222_OK != ft4222Status)
{
    // i2c master init failed
    return;
}
const uint16 slaveAddr = 0x22;
uint8 master_data[] = {0x1A, 0x2B, 0x3C, 0x4D};
uint16 sizeTransferred = 0;
// write 4 bytes data to master
```
ft4222Status = FT4222_I2CMaster_Write(ftHandle, slaveAddr, master_data, sizeof(master_data), &sizeTransferred);
if (FT4222_OK == ft4222Status)
{
    // write data success
}
else
{
    // write data failed
}
FT4222_UnInitialize(ftHandle);
FT_Close(ftHandle);

3.6.4 I²C Master Write Extension

FT4222_STATUS FT4222_I2CMaster_WriteEx(FT_HANDLE ftHandle, uint16 deviceAddress, uint8 flag, uint8* buffer, uint16 bytesToWrite, uint16* sizeTransferred)

Supported Chip:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FT4222 chip version</th>
<th>Supported</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev A</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev B</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev C</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev D</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Summary:

I²C defines basic types of transactions, each of which begins with a START and ends with a STOP:

- Single message where a master writes data to a slave.
- Single message where a master reads data from a slave.
- Combined format, where a master issues at least two reads or writes to one or more slaves.

In a combined transaction, each read or write begins with a START and the slave address. The START conditions after the first are also called repeated START bits. Repeated STARTs are not preceded by STOP conditions, which is how slaves know that the next message is part of the same transaction.

This function is supported by the Revision B FT4222H or later.

Parameters:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ftHandle</td>
<td>Handle of the device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slaveAddress</td>
<td>Address of the target I²C slave.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flag</td>
<td>The I²C condition will be sent with this I²C transaction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• START = 0x02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Repeated_START = 0x03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Repeated_START will not send master code in HS mode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• STOP = 0x04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• START_AND_STOP = 0x06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>buffer</td>
<td>Pointer to the buffer that contains the data to be written to the device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bytesToWrite</td>
<td>Number of bytes to write to the device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sizeTransferred</td>
<td>Pointer to a variable of type uint16 which receives the number of bytes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>written to the device.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Return Value:

FT4222_OK if successful, otherwise the return value is an FT error code.

Error code:

FT4222DEVICE_NOT_OPENED: The initialization API is not called.
FT4222_IS_NOT_I2C_MODE: The device is not in I2C slave mode
FT4222_INVALID_POINTER: Parameter buffer is NULL
FT4222_INVALID_PARAMETER: bytesToWrite is equal to zero
FT4222_FAILED_TO_WRITE_DEVICE: Failed to write data.

Prerequisite:

FT4222_I2CMaster_Init

Example:

```c
FT_HANDLE ftHandle = NULL;
FT_STATUS ftStatus;
FT4222_STATUS ft4222Status;
ftStatus = FT_Open(0, &ftHandle);
if (FT_OK != ftStatus)
{
    // open failed
    return;
}
// initial i2c master with 1000K bps
ft4222Status = FT4222_I2CMaster_Init(ftHandle, 1000);
if (FT4222_OK != ft4222Status)
{
    // i2c master init failed
    return;
}
const uint16 slaveAddr = 0x22;
uint8 write_req[1];
uint8 recvBuf[16];
uint16 sizeTransferred = 0;
write_req[0] = 0x00; // addr
ft4222Status = FT4222_I2CMaster_WriteEx(ftHandle, slaveAddr, START, &write_req[0], 1, &sizeTransferred);
if (FT4222_OK == ft4222Status)
{
    // write data success
}
else
{
    // write data failed
}
ft4222Status = FT4222_I2CMaster_ReadEx(ftHandle, slaveAddr, Repeated_START | STOP, &recvBuf[0], 16, &sizeTransferred);
if (FT4222_OK == ft4222Status)
{
    // read data success
}
else
{
    // read data failed
}
```
3.6.5 I²C Master Read Extension

FT4222_STATUS FT4222_I2CMaster_ReadEx(FT_HANDLE ftHandle, uint16 deviceAddress, uint8 flag, uint8* buffer, uint16 bytesToRead, uint16* sizeTransferred).

Supported Chip:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FT4222 chip version</th>
<th>Supported</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev A</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev B</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev C</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev D</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Summary:

Read data from the specified I²C slave device with the specified I²C condition. This function is supported by the Revision B FT4222H or later.

Parameters:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ftHandle</th>
<th>Handle of the device.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>slaveAddress</td>
<td>Address of the target I²C slave.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| flag      | The I²C condition will be sent with this I²C transaction
|           | • START = 0x02                  |
|           | • Repeated_START = 0x03         |
|           | • Repeated_START will not send master code in HS mode |
|           | • STOP = 0x04                   |
|           | • START_AND_STOP = 0x06         |
| buffer    | Pointer to the buffer that receives the data from the device. |
| bytesToRead | Number of bytes to read from the device. |
| sizeTransferred | Pointer to a variable of type uint16 which receives the number of bytes read from the device. |

Return Value:

FT4222_OK if successful, otherwise the return value is an FT error code.

Error code:

FT4222_DEVICE_NOT_OPENED: The initialization API is not called.
FT4222_IS_NOT_I2C_MODE: The device is not in I²C slave mode
FT4222_INVALID_POINTER: Parameter buffer is NULL
FT4222_INVALID_PARAMETER: bytesToRead is equal to zero
FT4222_FAILED_TO_READ_DEVICE: Failed to read data.

Prerequisite:

FT4222_I2CMaster_Init

Example:

Please refer to the example in FT4222_I2CMaster_WriteEx.
**I²C combined message support**

In a combined message, each read or write begins with a START and the slave address. After the first START, the subsequent starts are referred to as repeated START bits; repeated START bits are not preceded by STOP bits, which indicate to the slave the next transfer is part of the same message.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>START</th>
<th>7 bit slave address</th>
<th>write ACK</th>
<th>8 bit data</th>
<th>ACK</th>
<th>SR</th>
<th>7 bit slave address</th>
<th>Read ACK</th>
<th>8 bit data</th>
<th>ACK</th>
<th>8 bit data</th>
<th>NACK</th>
<th>STOP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SR = repeated START condition

Here is an example for typical usage of I²C combined message:

```c
// Write to I²C slave with START bit
FT4222_I2CMaster_WriteEx(ftHandle, deviceAddress, START, buffer, bufferSize, sizeTransferred);

// Read from I²C slave with Repeated START and STOP bit
// Use Repeated_START flag instead of START to avoid the FT4222H sending master code
// again in HS mode
FT4222_I2CMaster_ReadEx(ftHandle, deviceAddress, Repeated_START | STOP, buffer, bufferSize, sizeTransferred);
```

### 3.6.6 I²C Master GetStatus

FT4222_STATUS FT4222_I2CMaster_GetStatus(FT_HANDLE ftHandle, uint8 *controllerStatus)

**Supported Chip:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FT4222 chip version</th>
<th>Supported</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev A</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev B</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev C</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev D</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Summary:**

Read the status of the I²C master controller. This can be used to poll a slave after I²C transmission is complete.

**Parameters:**

- **ftHandle:** Handle of the device.
- **controllerStatus:** Address of byte to receive status flags:
  - bit 0: controller busy: all other status bits invalid
  - bit 1: error condition
  - bit 2: slave address was not acknowledged during last operation
  - bit 3: data not acknowledged during last operation
  - bit 4: arbitration lost during last operation
  - bit 5: controller idle
  - bit 6: bus busy
  
  The header file provides convenience macros (such as I2CM_BUS_BUSY) to test these bits.
Return Value:
FT4222_OK if successful, otherwise the return value is an FT error code.

Prerequisite:
FT4222_I2CMaster_Init

### 3.6.7 I²C Master Reset

FT4222_STATUS **FT4222_I2CMaster_Reset**(FT_HANDLE ftHandle)

#### Supported Chip:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FT4222 chip version</th>
<th>Supported</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev A</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev B</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev C</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev D</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Summary:
Reset the I²C master device.
If the I²C bus encounters errors or works abnormally, this function will reset the I²C device. It is not necessary to call I2CMaster_Init again after calling this reset function. This function will maintain the original I2C master setting and clear all cache in the device. D2XX has a similar function (FT_PURGE) but strongly recommend to use FT4222_I2CMaster_Reset.

#### Parameters:

- **ftHandle** Handle of the device.

#### Return Value:
FT4222_OK if successful, otherwise the return value is an FT error code.

#### Error code:
- **FT4222_DEVICE_NOT_OPENED:** The initialization API is not called.
- **FT4222_IS_NOT_I2C_MODE:** The device is not in I2C slave mode

#### Prerequisite:
FT4222_I2CMaster_Init

### 3.6.8 I²C Master Reset Bus

FT4222_STATUS **FT4222_I2CMaster_ResetBus**(FT_HANDLE ftHandle)

#### Supported Chip:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FT4222 chip version</th>
<th>Supported</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev A</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev B</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev C</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev D</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Summary:

If the data line (SDA) is pulled LOW by slave device, this API will send nine SCK clocks from master to recover I2C bus. The slave device will release data line (SDA) when it receives the nine clocks from master. If data line cannot be released by this API, HW reset or cycle power is another solution.

Parameters:

| ftHandle | Handle of the device. |

Return Value:

FT4222_OK if successful, otherwise the return value is an FT error code.

Error code:

FT4222_DEVICE_NOT_OPENED: The initialization API is not called.

Prerequisite:

FT4222_I2CMaster_Init

Example:

```c
FT_HANDLE ftHandle = NULL;
FT_STATUS ftStatus;
FT4222_STATUS ft4222Status;
ftStatus = FT_Open(0, &ftHandle);
if (FT_OK != ftStatus)
{
    // open failed
    return;
}
// initial i2c master with 1000K bps
ft4222Status = FT4222_I2CMaster_Init(ftHandle, 1000);
if (FT4222_OK != ft4222Status)
{
    // i2c master init failed
    return;
}
// now slave is blocked by unknown reason
ft4222Status = FT4222_I2CMaster_ResetBus(ftHandle);
FT4222_UnInitialize(ftHandle);
FT_Close(ftHandle);
// reopen the i2c master device
ftStatus = FT_Open(0, &ftHandle);
if (FT_OK != ftStatus)
{
    // open failed
    return;
}
// initial i2c master with 1000K bps
ft4222Status = FT4222_I2CMaster_Init(ftHandle, 1000);
if (FT4222_OK != ft4222Status)
```
3.7 I²C Slave Functions

The FT4222H device can be initialized as an I²C slave under mode 0 and mode 3. It conforms to v2.1 and v3.0 of the I²C specification and supports all the transmission modes: Standard, Fast, Fast-plus and High Speed.

When the I²C slave receives data from the I²C bus, it will keep the data in its internal receive buffer (256 bytes), and then send the data to the USB host through IN packets.

When data is requested by an I²C master, data will be moved from an OUT packet to the transmit register directly.

3.7.1 I²C Slave Init

FT4222_STATUS FT4222_I2CSlave_Init(FT_HANDLE ftHandle)

Summary:
Initialize FT4222H as an I²C slave. After FT4222_I2CSlave_Init, I²C slave address is reset to 0x40.

Supported Chip:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FT4222 chip version</th>
<th>Supported</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev A</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev B</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev C</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev D</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Parameters:

ftHandle | Handle of the device.

Return Value:
FT4222_OK if successful, otherwise the return value is an FT error code.

Error code:
FT4222_I2C_NOT_SUPPORTED_IN_THIS_MODE: I²C is not supported in mode 1 and mode 2.

Example:

```c
FT_HANDLE ftHandle = NULL;
FT_STATUS ftStatus;
FT4222_STATUS ft4222Status;
ftStatus = FT_Open(0, &ftHandle);
if (FT_OK != ftStatus)
{
    // open failed
    return;
}
```
3.7.2 I²C Slave Get Address

FT4222_STATUS FT4222_I2CSlave_GetAddress(FT_HANDLE ftHandle, uint8* pAddr)

Supported Chip:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FT4222 chip version</th>
<th>Supported</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev A</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev B</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev C</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev D</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Summary:

Get the address of the I²C slave device. The default address is 0x40.

Parameters:

- ftHandle: Handle of the device.
- pAddr: Pointer to a variable of type uint16 which receives the address of the I²C slave device.

Return Value:

FT4222_OK if successful, otherwise the return value is an FT error code.

Error code:

- FT4222DEVICE_NOT_OPENED: The initialization API is not called.
- FT4222IS_NOT_I2C_MODE: The device is not in I²C slave mode.

Prerequisite:

FT4222_I2CSlave_Init

Example:

```c
FT_HANDLE ftHandle = NULL;
FT_STATUS ftStatus;
FT4222_STATUS ft4222Status;
ftStatus = FT_Open(0, &ftHandle);
if (FT_OK != ftStatus)
{
    // open failed
    return;
}
// initial i2c slave
ft4222Status = FT4222_I2CSlave_Init(ftHandle);
```
if (FT4222_OK != ft4222Status) {
    // i2c slave init failed
    return;
}

uint8 i2cAddr;
// set new i2c slave addr
i2cAddr = 0x25;
ft4222Status = FT4222_I2CSlave_SetAddress(ftHandle, i2cAddr);
if (FT4222_OK != ft4222Status) {
    // i2c slave set addr failed
    return;
}

ft4222Status = FT4222_I2CSlave_GetAddress(ftHandle, &i2cAddr);
if (FT4222_OK != ft4222Status) {
    // i2c slave get addr failed
    return;
}

FT4222_UnInitialize(ftHandle);
FT_Close(ftHandle);

### 3.7.3 I²C Slave Set Address

**FT4222_STATUS** `FT4222_I2CSlave_SetAddress(FT_HANDLE ftHandle, uint8 addr)`

**Supported Chip:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FT4222 chip version</th>
<th>Supported</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev A</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev B</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev C</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev D</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Summary:**
Set the address of the I²C slave device.

**Parameters:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ftHandle</th>
<th>Handle of the device.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>addr</td>
<td>The 7-bit address of the I²C slave device.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Return Value:**

FT4222_OK if successful, otherwise the return value is an FT error code.

**Error code:**

FT4222_DEVICE_NOT_OPENED: The initialization API is not called.
FT4222_IS_NOT_I2C_MODE: The device is not in I2C slave mode.

**Prerequisite:**

FT4222_I2CSlave_Init

**Example:**

Please refer to the example in `FT4222_I2CSlave_GetAddress`
3.7.4 \texttt{I}^2\texttt{C} Slave Get Rx Status

\texttt{FT4222\_STATUS \texttt{FT4222\_I2CSlave\_GetRxStatus}(FT\_HANDLE ftHandle, uint16* pRxSize)}

**Supported Chip:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FT4222 chip version</th>
<th>Supported</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev A</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev B</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev C</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev D</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Summary:**

Get number of bytes in the receive queue.

**Parameters:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ftHandle</th>
<th>Handle of the device.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pRxSize</td>
<td>Pointer to a variable of type uint16 which receives the number of bytes in the receive queue.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Return Value:**

\texttt{FT4222\_OK} if successful, otherwise the return value is an FT error code.

**Error code:**

- \texttt{FT4222\_DEVICE\_NOT\_OPENED}: The initialization API is not called.
- \texttt{FT4222\_INVALID\_POINTER}: Parameter \texttt{pRxSize} is NULL.

**Prerequisite:**

\texttt{FT4222\_I2CSlave\_Init}

**Example:**

```c
FT\_HANDLE ftHandle = NULL;
FT\_STATUS ftStatus;
FT4222\_STATUS ft4222Status;
ftStatus = FT\_Open(0, &ftHandle);
if (FT\_OK != ftStatus)
{
    // open failed
    return;
}
// initial i2c slave
ft4222Status = FT4222\_I2CSlave\_Init(ftHandle);
if (FT4222\_OK != ft4222Status)
{
    // i2c slave init failed
    return;
}
ft4222Status = FT4222\_I2CSlave\_SetClockStretch(ftHandle, TRUE);
if (FT4222\_OK != ft4222Status)
{
    // set clock stretch failed
    return;
}
```

while(1)
{
    uint16 rxSize;

    if(FT4222_I2CSlave_GetRxStatus(ftHandle, &rxSize) == FT4222_OK)
    {
        if(rxSize>0)
        {
            uint8 *pRead_data = (uint8 *)malloc(rxSize);
            uint16 sizeTransferred;

            if(FT4222_I2CSlave_Read(ftHandle, pRead_data, rxSize, &sizeTransferred)==
               FT4222_OK)
            {
                // got slave data
                free(pRead_data);
            }
        }
        else
        {
            printf("I2C slave get status error\n");
        }
    }
}
FT4222_UnInitialize(ftHandle);
FT_Close(ftHandle);

3.7.5 I²C Slave Read

FT4222_STATUS FT4222_I2CSlave_Read(FT_HANDLE ftHandle, uint8* buffer, uint16 bytesToRead, uint16* sizeTransferred)

Supported Chip:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FT4222 chip version</th>
<th>Supported</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev A</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev B</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev C</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev D</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Summary:

Read data from the buffer of the I²C slave device.

Parameters:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ftHandle</td>
<td>Handle of the device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>buffer</td>
<td>Pointer to the buffer that receives the data from the device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bytesToRead</td>
<td>Number of bytes to read from the device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sizeTransferred</td>
<td>Pointer to a variable of type uint16 which receives the number of bytes read from the device.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Return Value:

FT4222_OK if successful, otherwise the return value is an FT error code.
**Error code:**

- **FT4222_DEVICE_NOT_OPENED**: The initialization API is not called.
- **FT4222_IS_NOT_I2C_MODE**: The device is not in I2C slave mode.
- **FT4222_INVALID_POINTER**: Parameter buffer or sizeTransferred is NULL.
- **FT4222_INVALID_PARAMETER**: Parameter bytesToRead is equal to zero.

**Prerequisite:**

**FT4222_I2CSlave_Init**

**Example:**

Please refer to the example in [FT4222_I2CSlave_GetRxStatus](#).

### 3.7.6 I²C Slave Write

**FT4222_STATUS FT4222_I2CSlave_Write**(FT_HANDLE ftHandle, uint8* buffer, uint16 bytesToWrite, uint16* sizeTransferred)

**Summary:**

Write data to the buffer of I²C slave device.

**Parameters:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ftHandle</td>
<td>Handle of the device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>buffer</td>
<td>Pointer to the buffer that contains the data to be written to the device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bytesToWrite</td>
<td>Number of bytes to write to the device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sizeTransferred</td>
<td>Pointer to a variable of type uint16 which receives the number of bytes written to the device.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Return Value:**

- **FT4222_OK** if successful, otherwise the return value is an FT error code.

**Error code:**

- **FT4222_DEVICE_NOT_OPENED**: The initialization API is not called.
- **FT4222_IS_NOT_I2C_MODE**: The device is not in I2C slave mode.
- **FT4222_INVALID_POINTER**: Parameter buffer or sizeTransferred is NULL.
- **FT4222_INVALID_PARAMETER**: Parameter bytesToWrite is equal to zero.

**Prerequisite:**

**FT4222_I2CSlave_Init**

**Example:**

```c
FT_HANDLE ftHandle = NULL;
FT_STATUS ftStatus;
FT4222_STATUS ft4222Status;
ftStatus = FT_Open(0, &ftHandle);
if (FT_OK != ftStatus)
{
    // open failed
    return;
}
```
// initial i2c slave
ft4222Status = FT4222_I2CSlave_Init(ftHandle);
if (FT4222_OK != ft4222Status)
{
    // i2c slave init failed
    return;
}
ft4222Status = FT4222_I2CSlave_SetClockStretch(ftHandle, TRUE);
if (FT4222_OK != ft4222Status)
{
    // set clock stretch failed
    return;
}
uint8 sent_data[] = {0x1A, 0x2B, 0x3C, 0x4D};
uint16 sizeTransferred = 0;
ft4222Status = FT4222_I2CSlave_Write(ftHandle, sent_data, sizeof(sent_data), &sizeTransferred);
if (FT4222_OK != ft4222Status)
{
    // write data error
}
FT4222_UnInitialize(ftHandle);
FT_Close(ftHandle);

3.7.7 I²C Slave Reset

FT4222_STATUS FT4222_I2CSlave_Reset(FT_HANDLE ftHandle)

Supported Chip:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FT4222 chip version</th>
<th>Supported</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev A</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev B</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev C</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev D</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Summary:

Reset the I²C slave device. This function will maintain the original I2C slave setting and clear all cache in the device. D2XX has a similar function (FT_PURGE) but strongly recommend to use FT4222_I2CSlave_Reset.

Parameters:

| ftHandle      | Handle of the device. |

Return Value:

FT4222_OK if successful, otherwise the return value is an FT error code.

Error code:

FT4222_DEVICE_NOT_OPENED: The initialization API is not called.
FT4222_IS_NOT_I2C_MODE: The device is not in I2C slave mode.
Prerequisite:
FT4222_I2CSlave_Init

Example:

```c
FT_HANDLE ftHandle = NULL;
FT_STATUS ftStatus;
FT4222_STATUS ft4222Status;
ftStatus = FT_Open(0, &ftHandle);
if (FT_OK != ftStatus)
{
    // open failed
    return;
}
// initial i2c slave
ft4222Status = FT4222_I2CSlave_Init(ftHandle);
if (FT4222_OK != ft4222Status)
{
    // i2c slave init failed
    return;
}
ft4222Status = FT4222_I2CSlave_Reset(ftHandle);
if (FT4222_OK != ft4222Status)
{
    // reset i2c slave failed
    return;
}
FT4222_UnInitialize(ftHandle);
FT_Close(ftHandle);
```

3.7.8 I²C Slave Clock Stretch

FT4222_STATUS FT4222_I2CSlave_SetClockStretch(FT_HANDLE ftHandle, BOOL enable)

Supported Chip:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FT4222 chip version</th>
<th>Supported</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev A</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev B</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev C</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev D</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Summary:

Enable or disable Clock Stretch. The default setting of clock stretching is disabled.

Clock stretch is as a flow-control mechanism for slaves. An addressed slave device may hold the clock line (SCL) low after receiving (or sending) a byte, indicating that it is not yet ready to process more data. The master that is communicating with the slave may not finish the transmission of the current bit but must wait until the clock line goes high.

Parameters:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ftHandle</th>
<th>Handle of the device.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Enable</td>
<td>TRUE to enable I²C slave clock stretch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FALSE to disable I²C slave clock stretch</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Return Value:
FT4222_OK if successful, otherwise the return value is a FT error code.

Error code:
FT4222_DEVICE_NOT_OPENED: The initialization API is not called.
FT4222_IS_NOT_I2C_MODE: The device is not in I2C slave mode.

Prerequisite:
FT4222_I2CSlave_Init

Example:
Please refer to the example in FT4222_I2CSlave_Write.

3.7.9 I²C Slave Set Response Word
FT4222_STATUS FT4222_I2CSlave_SetRespWord (FT_HANDLE ftHandle, uint8 responseWord)

Supported Chip:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FT4222 chip version</th>
<th>Supported</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev A</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev B</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev C</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev D</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Summary:
This function only takes effect when Clock Stretch is disabled. When data is requested by an I²C master and the device is not ready to respond, the device will respond a default value. Default value is 0xFF. This function can be used to set the response word.

Parameters:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ftHandle</th>
<th>Handle of the device.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>responseWord</td>
<td>The response word when the device is not ready to send data to master.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Return Value:
FT4222_OK if successful, otherwise the return value is a FT error code.

Error code:
FT4222_DEVICE_NOT_OPENED: The initialization API is not called.
FT4222_IS_NOT_I2C_MODE: The device is not in I2C slave mode.

Prerequisite:
FT4222_I2CSlave_Init

3.8 GPIO Functions
The FT4222H contains 4 GPIO. When the USB GPIO interface is supported, chip mode 0 and mode 1, LibFT4222 helps application developers to control GPIO directly. However, each GPIO pin is multiplexed with interrupt/suspend out/SPI slave select/I2C functions as listed below:
The number of GPIO pins available depends on the mode of the chip. For example, if the FT4222H is initialized as an I²C device, as shown above, the pins of gpio0 and gpio1 will be switched to scl and sda and cannot be used as GPIO. If suspend out and remote wakeup are enabled gpio2 and gpio3 cannot be used as GPIO.

The FT4222H supports GPIO on the second USB interface in mode 0 or on the fourth interface in mode 2. Please refer to Table 2.1 for chip mode and interface.

### 3.8.1 GPIO Init

FT4222_STATUS **FT4222_GPIO_Init**(FT_HANDLE ftHandle, GPIO_Dir gpioDir[4])

#### Supported Chip:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FT4222 chip version</th>
<th>Supported</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev A</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev B</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev C</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev D</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Summary:

Initialize the GPIO interface of the FT4222H.

Please note the GPIO interface is available on the 2nd USB interface in mode 0 or on the 4th USB interface in mode 1.

#### Parameters:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ftHandle</th>
<th>Handle of the device.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>gpioDir</td>
<td>An array defines the directions of 4 GPIO pins. The GPIO direction will be:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• GPIO_OUTPUT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• GPIO_INPUT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Return Value:

FT4222_OK if successful, otherwise the return value is an FT error code.

#### Error code:

FT4222_DEVICE_NOT_SUPPORTED: This device is not a FT4222 chip.

FT4222_GPIO_NOT_SUPPORTED_IN_THIS_MODE: GPIO function is not supported in mode 2 and mode 3.

#### Example:

Please refer to the example in **FT4222_GPIO_Read**.

### 3.8.2 GPIO Read

FT4222_STATUS **FT4222_GPIO_Read**(FT_HANDLE ftHandle, GPIO_Port portNum, BOOL* pValue)
Supported Chip:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FT4222 chip version</th>
<th>Supported</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev A</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev B</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev C</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev D</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Summary:
Read the status of a specified GPIO pin or interrupt register.

Parameters:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ftHandle</td>
<td>Handle of the device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>portNum</td>
<td>One of the following GPIO ports:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• GPIO_PORT0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• GPIO_PORT1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• GPIO_PORT2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• GPIO_PORT3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pValue</td>
<td>Pointer to a variable of type BOOL which receives the value of the GPIO pin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>For GPIO:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TRUE means voltage level is high now</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FALSE mean voltage level is low now</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>For Interrupt:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TRUE means trigger condition is invoked</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FALSE means trigger condition is not invoked</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Interrupt status is cleared after calling this function.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Return Value:
FT4222_OK if successful, otherwise the return value is an FT error code.

Error code:
FT4222_DEVICE_NOT_OPENED: The initialization API is not called.
FT4222_GPIO_NOT_SUPPORTED_IN_THIS_MODE: GPIO function is not supported in mode 2 and mode 3.

Example:
// this is an example for gpio read

```c
FT_HANDLE ftHandle = NULL;
FT_STATUS ftStatus;
FT4222_STATUS ft4222Status;
ftStatus = FT_OpenEx("FT4222 B",FT_OPEN_BY_DESCRIPTION, &ftHandle);
if (FT_OK != ftStatus)
{
    // open failed
    return;
}
GPIO_Dir gpioDir[4];
gpioDir[0] = GPIO_INPUT;
gpioDir[1] = GPIO_INPUT;
gpioDir[2] = GPIO_INPUT;
```
gpioDir[3] = GPIO_INPUT;
FT4222_GPIO_Init(ftHandle, gpioDir);
// disable suspend out, enable gpio 2
FT4222_SetSuspendOut(ftHandle, false);
// disable interrupt, enable gpio 3
FT4222_SetWakeUpInterrupt(ftHandle, false);
BOOL value;
if(FT4222_GPIO_Read(ftHandle, (GPIO_Port)GPIO_PORT3, &value) == FT4222_OK)
{
    // got gpio status
}
FT4222_UnInitialize(ftHandle);
FT_Close(ftHandle);

// for interrupt read, please refer to the example2 in FT4222_SetInterruptTrigger

3.8.3 GPIO Write

FT4222_STATUS FT4222_GPIO_Write(FT_HANDLE ftHandle, GPIO_Port portNum, BOOL bValue)

Supported Chip:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FT4222 chip version</th>
<th>Supported</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev A</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev B</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev C</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev D</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Summary:

Write value to the specified GPIO pin.

Parameters:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ftHandle</th>
<th>Handle of the device.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>portNum</td>
<td>One of the following GPIO port:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• GPIO_PORT0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• GPIO_PORT1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• GPIO_PORT2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• GPIO_PORT3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bValue</td>
<td>The output value.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Return Value:

FT4222_OK if successful, otherwise the return value is an FT error code.

Error code:

FT4222_DEVICE_NOT_OPENED: The initialization API is not called.
FT4222_GPIO_NOT_SUPPORTED_IN_THIS_MODE: GPIO function is not supported in mode 2 and mode 3.
FT4222_GPIO_WRITE_NOT_SUPPORTED: Direction on this port is not writing direction.

Prerequisite:

FT4222_GPIO_Init
Example:

```c
FT_HANDLE ftHandle = NULL;
FT_STATUS ftStatus;
FT4222_STATUS ft4222Status;
ftStatus = FT_OpenEx("FT4222 B", FT_OPEN_BY_DESCRIPTION, &ftHandle);
if (FT_OK != ftStatus)
{
    // open failed
    return;
}
GPIO_Dir gpioDir[4];
gpioDir[0] = GPIO_OUTPUT;
gpioDir[1] = GPIO_OUTPUT;
gpioDir[2] = GPIO_OUTPUT;
gpioDir[3] = GPIO_OUTPUT;
FT4222_GPIO_Init(ftHandle, gpioDir);

// disable suspend out, enable gpio 2
FT4222_SetSuspendOut(ftHandle, false);

// disable interrupt, enable gpio 3
FT4222_SetWakeUpInterrupt(ftHandle, false);

// set gpio0/gpio1/gpio2/gpio3 output level high
FT4222_GPIO_Write(ftHandle, GPIO_PORT0, 1);
FT4222_GPIO_Write(ftHandle, GPIO_PORT1, 1);
FT4222_GPIO_Write(ftHandle, GPIO_PORT2, 1);
FT4222_GPIO_Write(ftHandle, GPIO_PORT3, 1);
FT4222_UnInitialize(ftHandle);
FT_Close(ftHandle);
```

### 3.8.4 GPIO Set Input Trigger

**FT4222_STATUS FT4222_GPIO_SetInputTrigger**(FT_HANDLE ftHandle, GPIO_Port portNum, GPIO_Trigger trigger)

**Supported Chip:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FT4222 chip version</th>
<th>Supported</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev A</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev B</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev C</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev D</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Summary:**

Set software trigger conditions on the specified GPIO pin.

This function allows developers to monitor value changes of the GPIO pins. Values that satisfy the trigger condition will be stored in a queue. For example, if GPIO_TRIGGER_RISING is set on GPIO0, and GPIO0 then changes value from 0 to 1, the event GPIO_TRIGGER_RISING will be recorded into the queue. Developers can query the queue status by FT4222_GPIO_GetTriggerStatus, and FT4222_GPIO_ReadTriggerQueue.

This function can only set gpio trigger conditions. For interrupt trigger conditions, please refer to FT4222_SetInterruptTrigger.
### Parameters:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ftHandle</th>
<th>Handle of the device.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>portNum</td>
<td>One of the following GPIO port:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• GPIO_PORT0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• GPIO_PORT1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• GPIO_PORT2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• GPIO_PORT3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trigger</td>
<td>Combination of the following trigger conditions:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• GPIO_TRIGGER_RISING</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• GPIO_TRIGGER_FALLING</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• GPIO_TRIGGER_LEVEL_HIGH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• GPIO_TRIGGER_LEVEL_LOW</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Return Value:

FT4222_OK if successful, otherwise the return value is an FT error code.

### Error code:

- FT4222_DEVICE_NOT_OPENED: The initialization API is not called.
- FT4222_GPIO_NOT_SUPPORTED_IN_THIS_MODE: GPIO function is not supported in mode 2 and mode 3.
- FT4222_GPIO_INPUT_NOT_SUPPORTED: Direction on this port is not reading direction.

### Prerequisite:

FT4222_GPIO_Init

### Example:

Please refer the example in [FT4222_GPIO_ReadTriggerQueue](#)

### 3.8.5 GPIO Get Trigger Status

FT4222_STATUS FT4222_GPIO_GetTriggerStatus(FT_HANDLE ftHandle, GPIO_Port portNum, uint16* pQueueSize)

### Supported Chip:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FT4222 chip version</th>
<th>Supported</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev A</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev B</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev C</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev D</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Summary:

Get the size of trigger event queue.

### Parameters:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ftHandle</th>
<th>Handle of the device.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>portNum</td>
<td>One of the following GPIO port:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• GPIO_PORT0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• GPIO_PORT1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• GPIO_PORT2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• GPIO_PORT3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pQueueSize</td>
<td>Pointer to a variable of type unit16 where the returning value will be stored.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Return Value:

FT4222_OK if successful, otherwise the return value is an FT error code.

Error code:

FT4222_DEVICE_NOT_OPENED: The initialization API is not called.
FT4222_GPIO_NOT_SUPPORTED_IN_THIS_MODE: GPIO function is not supported in mode 2 and mode 3
FT4222_INVALID_POINTER: Parameter pQueueSize is NULL.

Prerequisite:

FT4222_GPIO_Init

Example:

Please refer the example in FT4222_GPIO_ReadTriggerQueue.

3.8.6 GPIO Read Trigger Queue

FT4222_STATUS FT4222_GPIO_ReadTriggerQueue(FT_HANDLE ftHandle, GPIO_Port portNum, GPIO_Trigger* events, uint16 readSize, uint16* sizeofRead)

Supported Chip:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FT4222 chip version</th>
<th>Supported</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev A</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev B</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev C</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev D</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Summary:

Get events recorded in the trigger event queue. Trigger conditions are set by a call to FT4222_GPIO_SetInputTrigger for a GPIO or FT4222_SetInterruptTrigger for an interrupt. After calling this function, all events will be removed from the event queue.

Parameters:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ftHandle</th>
<th>Handle of the device.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>portNum</td>
<td>One of the following GPIO port:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• GPIO_PORT0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• GPIO_PORT1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• GPIO_PORT2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• GPIO_PORT3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>events</td>
<td>Pointer to the buffer that receives the values of the trigger event queue. The value of events will be:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• GPIO_TRIGGER_RISING</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• GPIO_TRIGGER_FALLING</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• GPIO_TRIGGER_LEVEL_HIGH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• GPIO_TRIGGER_LEVEL_LOW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>readSize</td>
<td>Number of bytes to read from trigger event queue.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sizeofRead</td>
<td>Pointer to a variable of type uint16 which receives the number of bytes read from the queue. Queue data is cleared after calling this function For GPIO: The trigger condition needs to be set by the function FT4222_GPIO_SetInputTrigger</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
For Interrupt:
The trigger condition needs to be set by the function
FT4222_SetInterruptTrigger

Return Value:
FT4222_OK if successful, otherwise the return value is a FT error code.

Error code:
FT4222DEVICE_NOT_OPENED: The initialization API is not called.
FT4222_GPIO_NOT_SUPPORTED_IN_THIS_MODE: GPIO function is not supported in mode 2 and
mode 3.

Prerequisite:
FT4222_GPIO_Init

Example:

FT_HANDLE ftHandle = NULL;
FT_STATUS ftStatus;
FT4222_STATUS ft4222Status;
ftStatus = FT_OpenEx("FT4222 B",FT_OPEN_BY_DESCRIPTION, &ftHandle);
if (FT_OK != ftStatus)
{
    // open failed
    return;
}

GPIO_Dir gpioDir[4];
gpioDir[0] = GPIO_INPUT;
gpioDir[1] = GPIO_OUTPUT;
gpioDir[2] = GPIO_OUTPUT;
gpioDir[3] = GPIO_OUTPUT;
FT4222_GPIO_Init(ftHandle, gpioDir);
uint16 queueSize;
FT4222_GPIO_SetInputTrigger(ftHandle,
    GPIO_PORT0,
    (GPIO_Trigger)(GPIO_TRIGGER_LEVEL_HIGH |
    GPIO_TRIGGER_LEVEL_LOW |
    GPIO_TRIGGER_RISING |
    GPIO_TRIGGER_FALLING));

while(1)
{
    if(FT4222_GPIO_GetTriggerStatus(ftHandle, GPIO_PORT0, &queueSize) == FT4222_OK)
    {
        if(queueSize>0)
        {
            uint16 sizeofRead;
            std::vector<GPIO_Trigger> tmpBuf;
            tmpBuf.resize(queueSize);
            if(FT4222_GPIO_ReadTriggerQueue(ftHandle, GPIO_PORT0, &tmpBuf[0], queueSize,
            &sizeofRead) == FT4222_OK)
            {
                // tmpBuf store all trigger status of gpio0
            }
        }
    }
    // monitor gpio trigger status
    FT4222_UnInitialize(ftHandle);
    FT_Close(ftHandle);
3.8.7 GPIO Set WaveForm Mode

FT4222_STATUS FT4222_GPIO_SetWaveFormMode(FT_HANDLE ftHandle, BOOL enable)

Supported Chip:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FT4222 chip version</th>
<th>Supported</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev A</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev B</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev C</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FT4222 Rev D</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Summary:

Enable or disable WaveForm Mode. When WaveForm mode is enabled, the device will record all GPIO status periodically. The peaking time depends on the system clock. The default setting of WaveForm mode is disabled.

Parameters:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ftHandle</th>
<th>Handle of the device.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>enable</td>
<td>TRUE to configure GPIO WaveForm mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FALSE to switch back to GPIO normal mode. In normal mode, it only records the changing status on GPIO pins.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Return Value:

FT4222_OK if successful, otherwise the return value is a FT error

Error code:

FT4222_DEVICE_NOT_OPENED: The initialization API is not called.
FT4222_DEVICE_NOT_SUPPORTED: This device is not a FT4222 chip.

Prerequisite:

FT4222_GPIO_Init
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Appendix A – Enumeration and Structure Definitions

Enumeration

**FT4222_STATUS**

- FT4222_DEVICE_NOT_SUPPORTED  = 1000
- FT4222_CLK_NOT_SUPPORTED // spi master do not support 80MHz/CLK_2
- FT4222_VENDOR_CMD_NOT_SUPPORTED
- FT4222_IS_NOT_SPI_MODE
- FT4222_IS_NOT_I2C_MODE
- FT4222_IS_NOT_SPI_SINGLE_MODE
- FT4222_IS_NOT_SPI_MULTI_MODE
- FT4222_WRONG_I2C_ADDR
- FT4222_INVALID_FUNCTION
- FT4222_INVALID_POINTER
- FT4222_EXCEEDED_MAX_TRANSFER_SIZE
- FT4222_FAILED_TO_READ_DEVICE
- FT4222_I2C_NOT_SUPPORTED_IN_THIS_MODE
- FT4222_GPIO_NOT_SUPPORTED_IN_THIS_MODE
- FT4222_GPIO_EXCEEDED_MAX_PORTNUM
- FT4222_GPIO_WRITE_NOT_SUPPORTED
- FT4222_GPIO_PULLUP_INVALID_IN_INPUTMODE
- FT4222_GPIO_PULLDOWN_INVALID_IN_INPUTMODE
- FT4222_GPIO_OPENDRAIN_INVALID_IN_OUTPUTMODE
- FT4222_INTERRUPT_NOT_SUPPORTED
- FT4222_GPIO_INPUT_NOT_SUPPORTED
- FT4222_EVENT_NOT_SUPPORTED
- FT4222_FUN_NOT_SUPPORTED

**FT4222_ClockRate**

- SYS_CLK_60 = 0
- SYS_CLK_24
- SYS_CLK_48
- SYS_CLK_80

**FT4222_SPIMode**

- SPI_IO_NONE  = 0
- SPI_IO_SINGLE = 1
- SPI_IO_DUAL  = 2
- SPI_IO_QUAD  = 4

**FT4222_SPIClock**

- CLK_NONE  = 0
- CLK_DIV_2  = 1/2  System Clock
- CLK_DIV_4  = 1/4  System Clock
- CLK_DIV_8  = 1/8  System Clock
- CLK_DIV_16 = 1/16 System Clock
- CLK_DIV_32 = 1/32 System Clock
- CLK_DIV_64 = 1/64 System Clock
- CLK_DIV_128= 1/128System Clock
- CLK_DIV_256= 1/256System Clock
- CLK_DIV_512= 1/512System Clock

**FT4222_SPICPOL**

- CLK_IDLE_LOW  = 0
- CLK_IDLE_HIGH = 1
FT4222_SPICPHA

    CLK_LEADING  =0
    CLK_TRAILING =1

SPI_DrivingStrength

    DS_4MA
    DS_8MA
    DS_12MA
    DS_16MA

enum GPIO_Port

    GPIO_PORT0
    GPIO_PORT1
    GPIO_PORT2
    GPIO_PORT3

enum GPIO_Dir

    GPIO_OUTPUT
    GPIO_INPUT

enum GPIO_Trigger

    GPIO_TRIGGER_RISING
    GPIO_TRIGGER_FALLING
    GPIO_TRIGGER_LEVEL_HIGH
    GPIO_TRIGGER_LEVEL_LOW

enum GPIO_Output

    GPIO_OUTPUT_LOW
    GPIO_OUTPUT_HIGH

enum I2C_MasterFlag

    START    = 0x02
    Repeated_START = 0x03 // Repeated_START will not send master code in HS mode
    STOP     = 0x04
    START_AND_STOP = 0x06 // START condition followed by SEND and STOP condition

Structure Definitions

struct FT4222_Version

{   DWORD chipVersion; // The version of FT4222H chip
    DWORD dllVersion; // The version of LibFT4222
};

struct SPI_Slave_Header

{   uint8           syncWord;
    uint8           cmd;
    uint8           sn;
    uint16          size;
};
Appendix B – D2XX API support

D2XX supported API

FT_CreateDeviceInfoList
FT_GetDeviceInfoList
FT_GetDeviceInfoDetail
FT_ListDevices
FT_Open
FT_OpenEx
FT_Close
FT_SetTimeouts
FT_SetLatencyTimer
FT_GetLatencyTimer
FT_GetDeviceInfo
FT_SetBitMode
FT_SetUSBParameters
FT_VendorCmdSet
FT_VendorCmdGet
FT_VendorCmdGetEx
FT_Purge Chip rev must >= D
FT_ResetDevice Chip rev must >= D
FT_SetEventNotification This function can be use on SPI Slave (NO protocol), I2C slave, interrupt
FT_GetStatus This function can be use on SPI Slave (NO protocol), I2C slave
FT_ResetPort
FT_Rescan
FT_Reload
FT_StopInTask
FT_RestartInTask
FT_CyclePort

Other APIs may conflict with FT4222 support-lib. Please inquiry FAE if you would like to use it.
## Appendix C – References

### Document References

- DS_FT4222H
- D2XX Programmers Guide
- D2XX Drivers
- FT_PROG

### Acronyms and Abbreviations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Terms</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>D2XX</td>
<td>FTDI’s proprietary &quot;direct&quot; driver interface via FTD2XX.DLL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GPIO</td>
<td>General-purpose input/output</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I2C</td>
<td>Inter-Integrated Circuit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPI</td>
<td>Serial Peripheral Interconnect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USB</td>
<td>Universal Serial Bus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USB-IF</td>
<td>USB Implementers Forum</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Appendix E – Revision History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Revision</th>
<th>Changes</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>Initial Release.</td>
<td>16-09-2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>Two new I²C functions are added to support combined message format. Update to FT4222_I2CMaster_WriteEx and FT4222_I2CMaster_ReadEx.</td>
<td>10-09-2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>Updated description for SPI master ssoMap.</td>
<td>05-10-2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>Updated FT4222_I2CSlave_SetClockStretch, FT4222_I2CSlave_SetRespWord.</td>
<td>03-08-2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>Updated FT4222_SPISlave_SetMode, FT4222_GPIO_SetWaveFormMode, FT4222_SPISlave_RxQuickResponse; error message; sample code; D2xx supported API &amp; prerequisite information.</td>
<td>19-04-2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>Added SPI multi-master example; Removed I2CMaster_GetStatus.</td>
<td>15-04-2020</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 1.6      | Added the following-
 FT4222_I2Cmaster_ResetBus; SPI_ChipSelect; FT422_SPIMaster_SetMode.
 In section 1.1, a table showing DCNF0/DCNF1 Settings control operation modes; Screenshots from Windows Device Manager showing how multiple FT422H Interface appear based on DCNF0/DCNF1 Settings.
 In Section 3.3.3, SPI Mode form.
 Updated Section 3.3.4.
 Removed FT422_SPISlave_RxQuickResponse.                                                                                                           | 06-05-2021 |
| 1.7      | In Section 3.3.8 added SPI multi-mode timing.                                                                                                                                                           | 11-10-2023 |