

- High resolution module, 20cm
- Fast conversion down to 1 ms
- Low power, 1 μA (standby < 0.15 μA)
- QFN package 5.0 x 3.0 x 1.0 mm³
- Supply voltage 1.8 to 3.6 V
- Integrated digital pressure sensor (24 bit ΔΣ ADC)
- Operating range: 10 to 1200 mbar, -40 to +85 °C
- I²C and SPI interface up to 20 MHz
- No external components (Internal oscillator)
- Excellent long term stability

DESCRIPTION

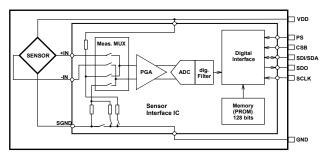
The MS5607-02BA is a new generation of high resolution altimeter sensors from MEAS Switzerland with SPI and I²C bus interface. It is optimized for altimeters and variometers with an altitude resolution of 20 cm. The sensor module includes a high linearity pressure sensor and an ultra low power 24 bit $\Delta\Sigma$ ADC with internal factory calibrated coefficients. It provides a precise digital 24 bit pressure and temperature value and different operation modes that allow the user to optimize for conversion speed and current consumption. A high resolution temperature output allows the implementation of an altimeter/thermometer function without any additional sensor. The MS5607-02BA can be interfaced to virtually any microcontroller. The communication protocol is simple, without the need of programming internal registers in the device. Small dimensions of only 5.0 mm x 3.0 mm and a height of only 1.0 mm allow for integration in mobile devices. This new sensor module generation is based on leading MEMS technology and latest benefits from MEAS Switzerland proven experience and know-how in high volume manufacturing of altimeter modules, which have been widely used for over a decade. The sensing principle employed leads to very low hysteresis and high stability of both pressure and temperature signal.

FEATURES

FIELD OF APPLICATION

- Mobile altimeter / barometer systems
- Bike computers
- Variometers
- Dataloggers
- Mobile phones / GPS

FUNCTIONAL BLOCK DIAGRAM



TECHNICAL DATA

Sensor Performances (VD	o = 3 V))		
Pressure	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
Range	10		1200	mbar
ADC		24		bit
Resolution (1)	0.13 / 0	mbar		
Accuracy 25°C, 750 mbar	-1.5	mbar		
Error band, -20°C to + 85°C 300 to 1100 mbar (2)	-2.5		+2.5	mbar
Response time (1)	0.5 /	1.1 / 2.1 8.22	/ 4.1 /	ms
Long term stability		-1		mbar/yr
Temperature	Min	Тур	Мах	Unit
Range	-40		+85	°C
Resolution		<0.01		°C
Accuracy	-0.8		+0.8	°C
Notes: (1) Oversampling Ratio: (2) With autozero at one			/ 2048 /	4096



PERFORMANCE SPECIFICATIONS

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Min.	Тур.	Max	Unit
Supply voltage	V _{DD}		-0.3		+4.0	V
Storage temperature	Ts		-40		+125	°C
Overpressure	P _{max}				6	bar
Maximum Soldering Temperature	T _{max}	40 sec max			250	°C
ESD rating		Human Body Model	-4		+4	kV
Latch up		JEDEC standard No 78	-100		+100	mA

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Min.	Тур.	Max	Unit
Operating Supply voltage	V _{DD}		1.8	3.0	3.6	V
Operating Temperature	Т		-40	+25	+85	°C
		OSR 409	6	12.5		
Supply surrent		204	.8	6.3		
Supply current	I _{DD}	102	4	3.2		μA
(1 sample per sec.)		51	2	1.7		
		25	6	0.9		
Peak supply current		during conversion		1.4		mA
Standby supply current		at 25°C		0.02	0.14	μA
VDD Capacitor		From VDD to GNI	D 100			nF

ANALOG DIGITAL CONVERTER (ADC)

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions		Min.	Тур.	Мах	Unit
Output Word					24		bit
		OSR	4096	7.40	8.22	9.04	
			2048	3.72	4.13	4.54	
Conversion time	t _c		1024	1.88	2.08	2.28	ms
			512	0.95	1.06	1.17	
			256	0.48	0.54	0.60	



PERFORMANCE SPECIFICATIONS (CONTINUED)

PRESSURE OUTPUT CHARACTERISTICS (V_{DD} = 3 V, T = 25°C UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED)

		•				
Parameter	Conditio	ns	Min.	Тур.	Мах	Unit
Operating Pressure Range	P _{range}	Full Accuracy	300		1100	mbar
Extended Pressure Range	P _{ext}	Linear Range of ADC	10		1200	mbar
	at 25°C, 7001100 mbar		-1.5		+1.5	
Total Error band, no autozero	at 050°C	at 050°C, 3001100 mbar			+2.0	mbar
	at -2085	°C, 3001100 mbar	-3.5		+3.5	mbar
	at -4085°C, 3001100 mbar		-6.0		+6.0	
	at 25°C, 7	7001100 mbar	-0.5		+0.5	
Total Error band, autozero at	at 050°C, 3001100 mbar		-1.0		+1.0	mbar
one pressure point	at -2085	at -2085°C, 3001100 mbar			+2.5	
	at -4085	°C, 3001100 mbar	-5.0		+5.0	
Maximum error with supply voltage	V _{DD} = 1.8	V 3.6 V	-2.5		+2.5	mbar
	OSR	4096		0.024		
		2048		0.036		
Resolution RMS		1024		0.054		mbar
		512		0.084		
		256		0.130		
Long-term stability				-1		mbar/yr
Deflow coldering impact	IPC/JEDE	EC J-STD-020C		10.4		mhor
Reflow soldering impact	(See application note AN808)			+0.4		mbar
Recovering time after reflow (1)				7		days

(1) Time to recovering at least 66% of the reflow impact

TEMPERATURE OUTPUT CHARACTERISTICS (V_{DD} = 3 V, T = 25°C UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED)

Parameter	Conditions		Min.	Тур.	Мах	Unit
	at 25°C		-0.8		+0.8	
Absolute Accuracy	-2085°C		-2.0		+2.0	°C
	-4085°C		-4.0		+4.0	
Maximum error with supply voltage	V _{DD} = 1.8 V 3.6 \	/	-0.5		+0.5	°C
	OSR	4096		0.002		
		2048		0.003		
Resolution RMS		1024		0.005		°C
		512		0.008		
		256		0.012		



PERFORMANCE SPECIFICATIONS (CONTINUED)

DIGITAL INPUTS (CSB, I²C, DIN, SCLK)

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Min.	Тур.	Max	Unit
Serial data clock	SCLK	SPI protocol			20	MHz
Input high voltage	VIH	Pins CSB	80% V _{DD}		100% V _{DD}	V
Input low voltage	V _{IL}		0% V _{DD}		20% V _{DD}	V
Input leakage current	I _{leak25°C} I _{leak85°C}	at 25°C			0.15	μA
Input capacitance	C _{IN}				6	pF

PRESSURE OUTPUTS (I²C, DOUT)

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Min.	Тур.	Max	Unit
Output high voltage	V _{OH}	I _{source} = 1.0 mA	80% V _{DD}		$100\% V_{DD}$	V
Output low voltage	V _{OL}	I _{sink} = 1.0 mA	0% V _{DD}		$20\% V_{DD}$	V
Load capacitance	CLOAD				16	pF



FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION

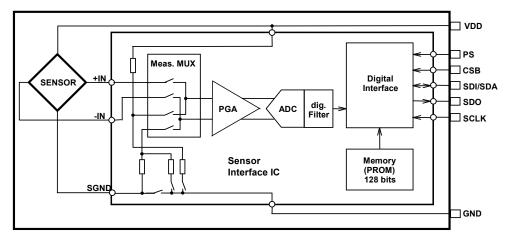


Figure 1: Block diagram of MS5607-02BA

GENERAL

The MS5607-02BA consists of a piezo-resistive sensor and a sensor interface IC. The main function of the MS5607-02BA is to convert the uncompensated analogue output voltage from the piezo-resistive pressure sensor to a 24-bit digital value, as well as providing a 24-bit digital value for the temperature of the sensor.

FACTORY CALIBRATION

Every module is individually factory calibrated at two temperatures and two pressures. As a result, 6 coefficients necessary to compensate for process variations and temperature variations are calculated and stored in the 128-bit PROM of each module. These bits (partitioned into 6 coefficients) must be read by the microcontroller software and used in the program converting D1 and D2 into compensated pressure and temperature values.

SERIAL INTERFACE

The MS5607-02BA has built in two types of serial interfaces: SPI and I²C. Pulling the Protocol Select pin PS to low selects the SPI protocol, pulling PS to high activates the I²C bus protocol.

Pin PS	Mode	Pins used
High	l ² C	SDA
Low	SPI	SDI, SDO, CSB

SPI MODE

The external microcontroller clocks in the data through the input SCLK (Serial CLocK) and SDI (Serial Data In). In the SPI mode module can accept both mode 0 and mode 3 for the clock polarity and phase. The sensor responds on the output SDO (Serial Data Out). The pin CSB (Chip Select) is used to enable/disable the interface, so that other devices can talk on the same SPI bus. The CSB pin can be pulled high after the command is sent or after the end of the command execution (for example end of conversion). The best noise performance from the module is obtained when the SPI bus is idle and without communication to other devices during the ADC conversion.



I²C MODE

The external microcontroller clocks in the data through the input SCLK (Serial CLocK) and SDA (Serial DAta). The sensor responds on the same pin SDA which is bidirectional for the l^2C bus interface. So this interface type uses only 2 signal lines and does not require a chip select, which can be favourable to reduce board space. In l^2C -Mode the complement of the pin CSB (Chip Select) represents the LSB of the l^2C address. It is possible to use two sensors with two different addresses on the l^2C bus. The pin CSB shall be connected to VDD or GND (do not leave unconnected!).

COMMANDS

The MS5607-02BA has only five basic commands:

- 1. Reset
- 2. Read PROM (128 bit of calibration words)
- 3. D1 conversion
- 4. D2 conversion
- 5. Read ADC result (24 bit pressure / temperature)



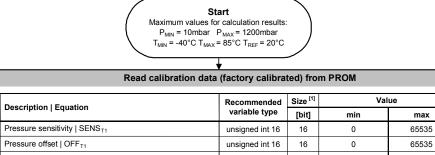
Example /

Typical

46372

MS5607-02BA03 Micro Altimeter Module, with stainless steel cap

PRESSURE AND TEMPERATURE CALCULATION



C2	Pressure offset OFF _{T1}	unsigned int 16	16	0	65535	43981
C3	Temperature coefficient of pressure sensitivity TCS	unsigned int 16	16	0	65535	29059
C4	Temperature coefficient of pressure offset TCO	unsigned int 16	16	0	65535	27842
C5	Reference temperature T _{REF}	unsigned int 16	16	0	65535	31553
C6	Temperature coefficient of the temperature TEMPSENS	unsigned int 16	16	0	65535	28165

t

I

		Read digital pressure and temperatur	e data		
D1	Digital pressure value	unsigned int 32 24	0	16777216	6465444
D2	Digital temperature value	unsigned int 32 24	0	16777216	8077636

	Calcu	late temperatur	e			
dT	Difference between actual and reference temperature ^[2] $dT = D2 - T_{REF} = D2 - C5 * 2^8$	signed int 32	25	-16776960	16777216	68
TEMP	Actual temperature (-4085°C with 0.01°C resolution) TEMP = 20°C + dT * TEMPSENS = 2000 + dT * C6 / 2 ²³	signed int 32	41	-4000	8500	2000 = 20.00 °C

Calculate temperature compensated pressure											
OFF	Offset at actual temperature ^[3] $OFF = OFF_{T1} + TCO^* dT = C2^* 2^{17} + (C4^* dT)/2^6$	signed int 64	41	-17179344900	25769410560	5764707214					
SENS	Sensitivity at actual temperature ^[4] SENS = SENS _{T1} + TCS * dT = $C1 * 2^{16} + (C3 * dT)/2^7$	signed int 64	41	-8589672450	12884705280	3039050829					
Ρ	Temperature compensated pressure (101200mbar with 0.01mbar resolution) $P = D1 * SENS - OFF = (D1 * SENS / 2^{21} - OFF) / 2^{15}$	signed int 32	58	1000	120000	110002 = 1100.02 mbar					

Display pressure and temperature value

Notes [1] [2] [3] [4]

Variable

C1

Maximal size of intermediate result during evaluation of variable

- min and max have to be defined
-] min and max have to be defined
- min and max have to be defined

Figure 2: Flow chart for pressure and temperature reading and software compensation.



SECOND ORDER TEMPERATURE COMPENSATION

In order to obtain best accuracy over temperature range, particularly in low temperature, it is recommended to compensate the non-linearity over the temperature. This can be achieved by correcting the calculated temperature, offset and sensitivity by a second order correction factor and will be recalculated with the standard calculation. The second-order factors are calculated as follows:

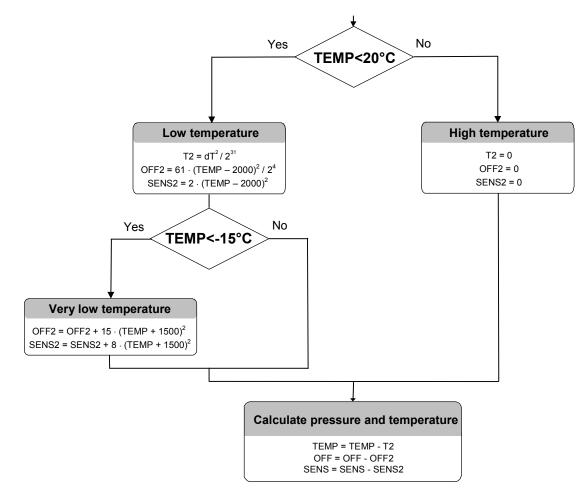


Figure 3: Flow chart for pressure and temperature to the optimum accuracy.



SPI INTERFACE

COMMANDS

Size of each command is 1 byte (8 bits) as described in the table below. After ADC read commands the device will return 24 bit result and after the PROM read 16bit result. The address of the PROM is embedded inside of the PROM read command using the a2, a1 and a0 bits.

	Com	mand l	byte						hex value
Bit number	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Bit name	PR M	COV	-	Тур	Ad2/ Os2	Ad1/ Os1	Ad0/ Os0	Stop	
Command									
Reset	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0x1E
Convert D1 (OSR=256)	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0x40
Convert D1 (OSR=512)	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0x42
Convert D1 (OSR=1024)	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0x44
Convert D1 (OSR=2048)	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0x46
Convert D1 (OSR=4096)	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0x48
Convert D2 (OSR=256)	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0x50
Convert D2 (OSR=512)	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0x52
Convert D2 (OSR=1024)	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0x54
Convert D2 (OSR=2048)	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0x56
Convert D2 (OSR=4096)	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0x58
ADC Read	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0x00
PROM Read	1	0	1	0	Ad2	Ad1	Ad0	0	0xA0 to 0xAE

Figure 4: Command structure

RESET SEQUENCE

The Reset sequence shall be sent once after power-on to make sure that the calibration PROM gets loaded into the internal register. It can be also used to reset the device ROM from an unknown condition

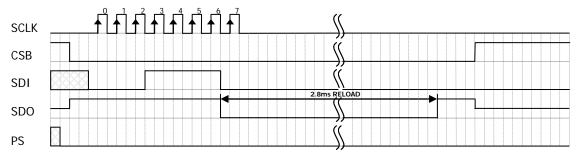
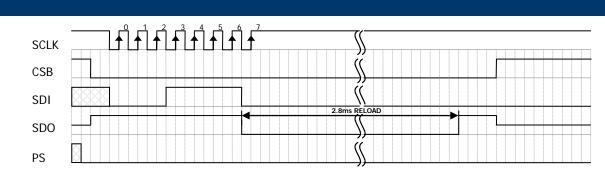
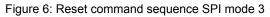


Figure 5: Reset command sequence SPI mode 0







CONVERSION SEQUENCE

The conversion command is used to initiate uncompensated pressure (D1) or uncompensated temperature (D2) conversion. The chip select can be disabled during this time to communicate with other devices.

After the conversion, using ADC read command the result is clocked out with the MSB first. If the conversion is not executed before the ADC read command, or the ADC read command is repeated, it will give 0 as the output result. If the ADC read command is sent during conversion the result will be 0, the conversion will not stop and the final result will be wrong. Conversion sequence sent during the already started conversion process will yield incorrect result as well.

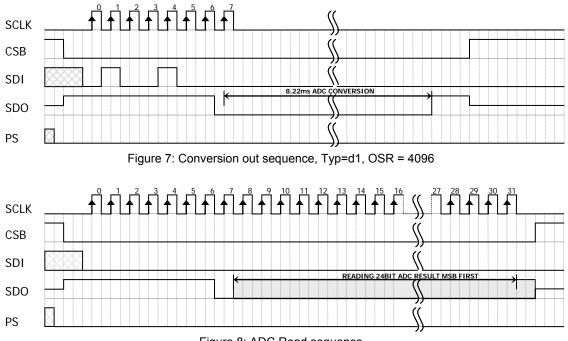
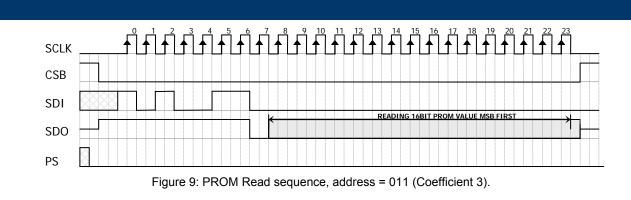


Figure 8: ADC Read sequence

PROM READ SEQUENCE

The read command for PROM shall be executed once after reset by the user to read the content of the calibration PROM and to calculate the calibration coefficients. There are in total 8 addresses resulting in a total memory of 128 bit. Address 0 contains factory data and the setup, addresses 1-6 calibration coefficients and address 7 contains the serial code and CRC. The command sequence is 8 bits long with a 16 bit result which is clocked with the MSB first.





I²C INTERFACE

COMMANDS

Each I^2C communication message starts with the start condition and it is ended with the stop condition. The MS5607-02BA address is 111011Cx, where C is the complementary value of the pin CSB. Since the IC does not have a microcontroller inside, the commands for I^2C and SPI are quite similar.

RESET SEQUENCE

The reset can be sent at any time. In the event that there is not a successful power on reset this may be caused by the SDA being blocked by the module in the acknowledge state. The only way to get the MS5607-02BA to function is to send several SCLKs followed by a reset sequence or to repeat power on reset.

1 1 1 0 1 1 CSB Device Address	0 0	0 0 0 1 1 1 command	1 0 0	
S Device Address	WA	cmd byte	A P	
		Condition Condition	W = Write R = Read	A = Acknowledge N = Not Acknowledge



PROM READ SEQUENCE

The PROM Read command consists of two parts. First command sets up the system into PROM read mode. The second part gets the data from the system.

1 1 0 1 CSB 0 1 0 1 0	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
From Master S = Start Condition From Slave P = Stop Condition	W = WriteA = AcknowledgeR = ReadN = Not Acknowledge
Figure 11: I ² C Command to read me	emory address= 011 (Coefficient 3)
1 1 1 0 1 1 CSB 1 0 1 1 0 0 X	x x x x 0 x x x x x x x x 0
Device Address data	
S Device Address R A Memory bit	t 15 - 8 A Memory bit 7 - 0 N P
From Master S = Start Condition From Slave P = Stop Condition	W = WriteA = AcknowledgeR = ReadN = Not Acknowledge

Figure 12: I²C answer from MS5607-02BA



CONVERSION SEQUENCE

A conversion can be started by sending the command to MS5607-02BA. When command is sent to the system it stays busy until conversion is done. When conversion is finished the data can be accessed by sending a Read command, when an acknowledge appears from the MS5607-02BA, 24 SCLK cycles may be sent to receive all result bits. Every 8 bit the system waits for an acknowledge signal.

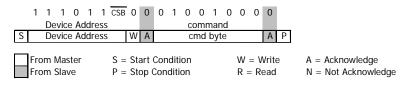


Figure 13: I²C Command to initiate a pressure conversion (OSR=4096, typ=D1)

	1 1 Device Device				0 0 V A	0 0	C	0 omr md	mar	nd	0	0 0	Ρ											
From MasterS = Start ConditionW = WriteA = AcknowledgeFrom SlaveP = Stop ConditionR = ReadN = Not Acknowledge																								
				Fi	gure	14:	I ² C	; A	DC	C rea	ad	seq	ueno	ce										
1 1 1 0 1 1	CSB 1	1 0	ХХ	Х	ХХ	Х	X	Х	0	ХХ	Х	XX	Χ	Х	Х)	XX	K	Х	XX	ΚХ	Х	Х	0
Device Address	;				data							data	a							data	3			
S Device Address	; F	R A		Da	ata 23	-16		1	A		D	ata 8	- 15		/	ł			Da	ita 7	- 0			ΝP
From Master From Slave			Condii Condit				W = R =					= Ack = Not		· ·		e								

Figure 15: I²C answer from MS5607-02BA

CYCLIC REDUNDANCY CHECK (CRC)

MS5607-02BA contains a PROM memory with 128-Bit. A 4-bit CRC has been implemented to check the data validity in memory. The application note AN520 describes in detail CRC-4 code used.

A d d	D B 1 5	D B 1 4	D B 1 3	D B 1 2	D B 1 1	D B 1 0	D B 9	D B 8	D B 7	D B 6	D B 5	D B 4	D B 3	D B 2	D B 1	D B 0
0		16 bit reserved for manufacturer														
1		Coefficient 1 (16 bit unsigned)														
2		Coefficient 2 (16 bit unsigned)														
3		Coefficient 3 (16 bit unsigned)														
4		Coefficient 4 (16 bit unsigned)														
5		Coefficient 5 (16 bit unsigned)														
6		Coefficient 6 (16 bit unsigned)														
7																

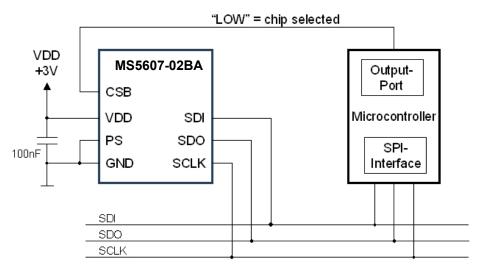
Figure 16: Memory PROM mapping



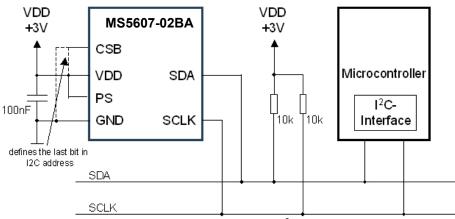
APPLICATION CIRCUIT

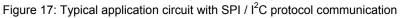
The MS5607-02BA is a circuit that can be used in conjunction with a microcontroller in mobile altimeter applications. It is designed for low-voltage systems with a supply voltage of 3 V.

SPI protocol communication



I²C protocol communication

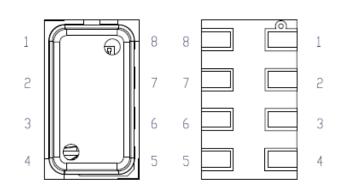




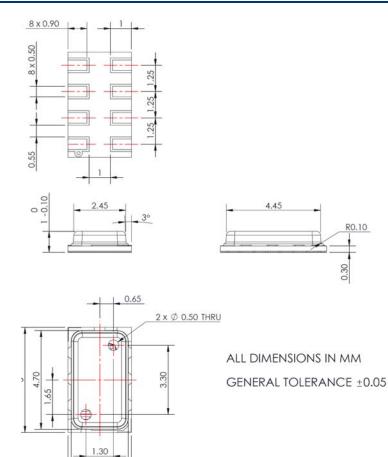


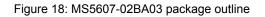
PIN CONFIGURATION

Pin	Name	Туре	Function						
1	VDD	Р	Positive supply voltage						
2	PS	I	Protocol select PS high (VDD) \rightarrow l ² C PS low (GND) \rightarrow SPI						
3	GND	G	Ground						
4 5	CSB	I	Chip select (active low), internal connection						
6	SDO	0	Serial data output						
7	SDI / SDA	I / IO	Serial data input / I ² C data IO						
8	SCLK	I	Serial data clock						



DEVICE PACKAGE OUTLINE



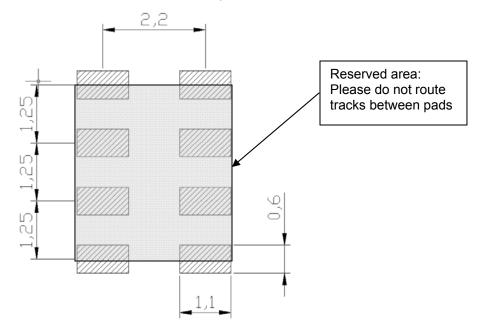


2.70

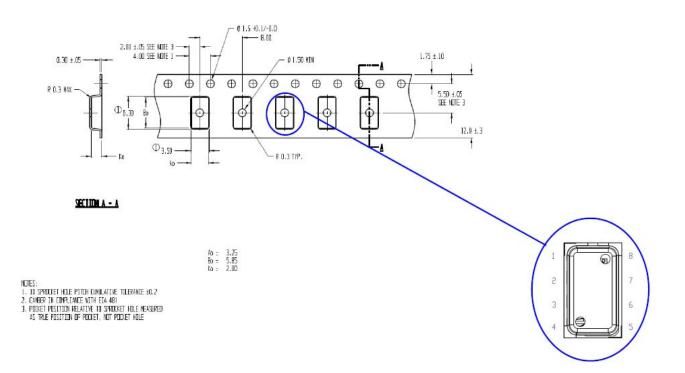


RECOMMENDED PAD LAYOUT

Pad layout for bottom side of the MS5607-02BA soldered onto printed circuit board.



SHIPPING PACKAGE





MOUNTING AND ASSEMBLY CONSIDERATIONS

SOLDERING

Please refer to the application note AN808 available on our website for all soldering issues.

MOUNTING

The MS5607-02BA can be placed with automatic Pick & Place equipment using vacuum nozzles. It will not be damaged by the vacuum. Due to the low stress assembly the sensor does not show pressure hysteresis effects. It is important to solder all contact pads.

CONNECTION TO PCB

The package outline of the module allows the use of a flexible PCB for interconnection. This can be important for applications in watches and other special devices.

CLEANING

The MS5607-02BA has been manufactured under cleanroom conditions. It is therefore recommended to assemble the sensor under class 10'000 or better conditions. Should this not be possible, it is recommended to protect the sensor opening during assembly from entering particles and dust. To avoid cleaning of the PCB, solder paste of type "no-clean" shall be used. Cleaning might damage the sensor!

ESD PRECAUTIONS

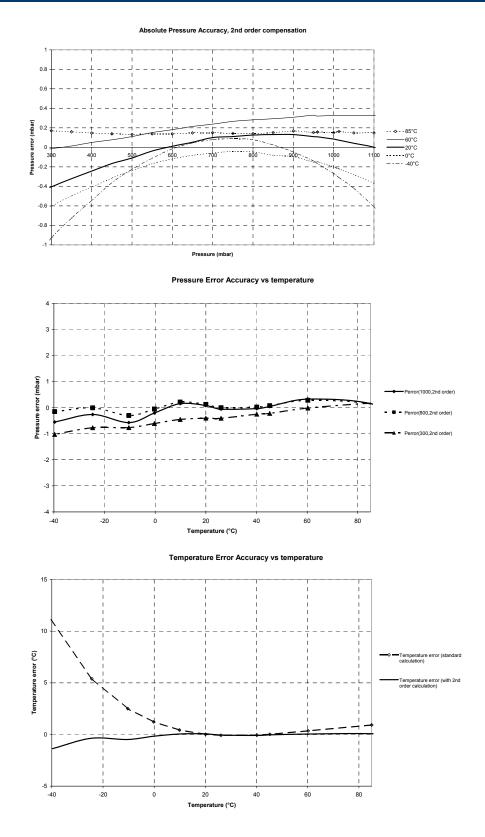
The electrical contact pads are protected against ESD up to 4 kV HBM (human body model). It is therefore essential to ground machines and personnel properly during assembly and handling of the device. The MS5607-02BA is shipped in antistatic transport boxes. Any test adapters or production transport boxes used during the assembly of the sensor shall be of an equivalent antistatic material.

DECOUPLING CAPACITOR

Particular care must be taken when connecting the device to the power supply. A 100 nF ceramic capacitor must be placed as close as possible to the MS5607-02BA VDD pin. This capacitor will stabilize the power supply during data conversion and thus, provide the highest possible accuracy.

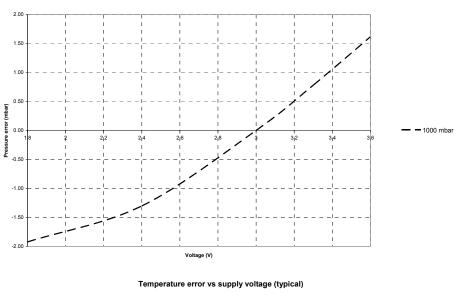


TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS





TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (CONTINUED)



Pressure error vs supply voltage (typical)

0.40 0.35 0.30 0.25 iture error (°C) 0.20 0.15 emper 0.10 0.05 0.00 3,4 2 2,6 3,2 2,8 -0.05 -0.10 Voltage (V)



ORDERING INFORMATION

Product Code	Product	Art. No
MS5607-02BA03	Micro Altimeter Module Thin Metal Cap	MS560702BA03-50

FACTORY CONTACTS

NORTH AMERICA

Measurement Specialties 45738 Northport Loop West Fremont, CA 94538

Tel: +1 800 767 1888 Fax: +1 510 498 1578 e-mail: pfg.cs.amer@meas-spec.com Website: <u>www.meas-spec.com</u>

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