

Features and Benefits

- Microprocessor-controlled signal conditioning for bridge-type sensors
- Suited for low-cost sensors: reduction of non-linearity by programmable coefficients
- External or internal temperature sensor for compensating temperature errors
- Versatile output signal ranges: 4, 5, 10, or 11V_{DC}; 4 to 20 mA loop
- Mass calibration easy with 2400 or 9600 baud UART
- Power supply from 6 to 35V_{DC}

Applications

- Pressure transducers
- Accelerometers
- Temperature sensor assemblies
- Linear position sensors

Ordering Code

| Product Code | Temperature Code | Package Code | Option Code | Packing Form Code |
|--------------|------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------------|
| MLX90314 | L | DF | BAA-000 | TU |
| MLX90314 | L | DF | BAA-000 | RE |

Legend:

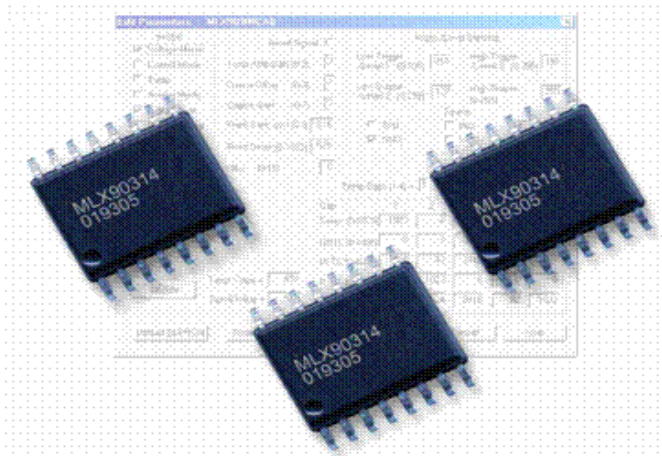
Temperature Code: L for Temperature Range -40°C to 150°C
 Package Code: DF for SOIC300Mil
 Packing Form: RE for Reel, TU for Tube

Ordering example: MLX90314LDF-BAA-000-TU

Description

The MLX90314 is a dedicated microcontroller which performs signal conditioning for sensors wired in bridge or differential configurations. Sensors that can be used include thermistors, strain gauges, load cells, pressure sensors, accelerometers, etc. The signal conditioning includes gain adjustment, offset control, high order temperature and linearity compensation. Compensation values are stored in EEPROM and are re-programmable. Programming is accomplished by using a PC, with an interface circuit (level shifting and glue logic), and provided software.

The application circuits can provide an output of an absolute voltage, relative voltage, or current. The output can



be range limited with defined outputs when the signal is beyond the programmed limits. Other features include alarm outputs and level steering. The robust electrical design allows the MLX90314 to be used where most signal conditioning and sensor interface circuits cannot be used. Voltage regulation control is provided for absolute voltage and current modes (external FET required).

The standard package is a plastic SO16W. The device is static-sensitive and requires ESD precautions.

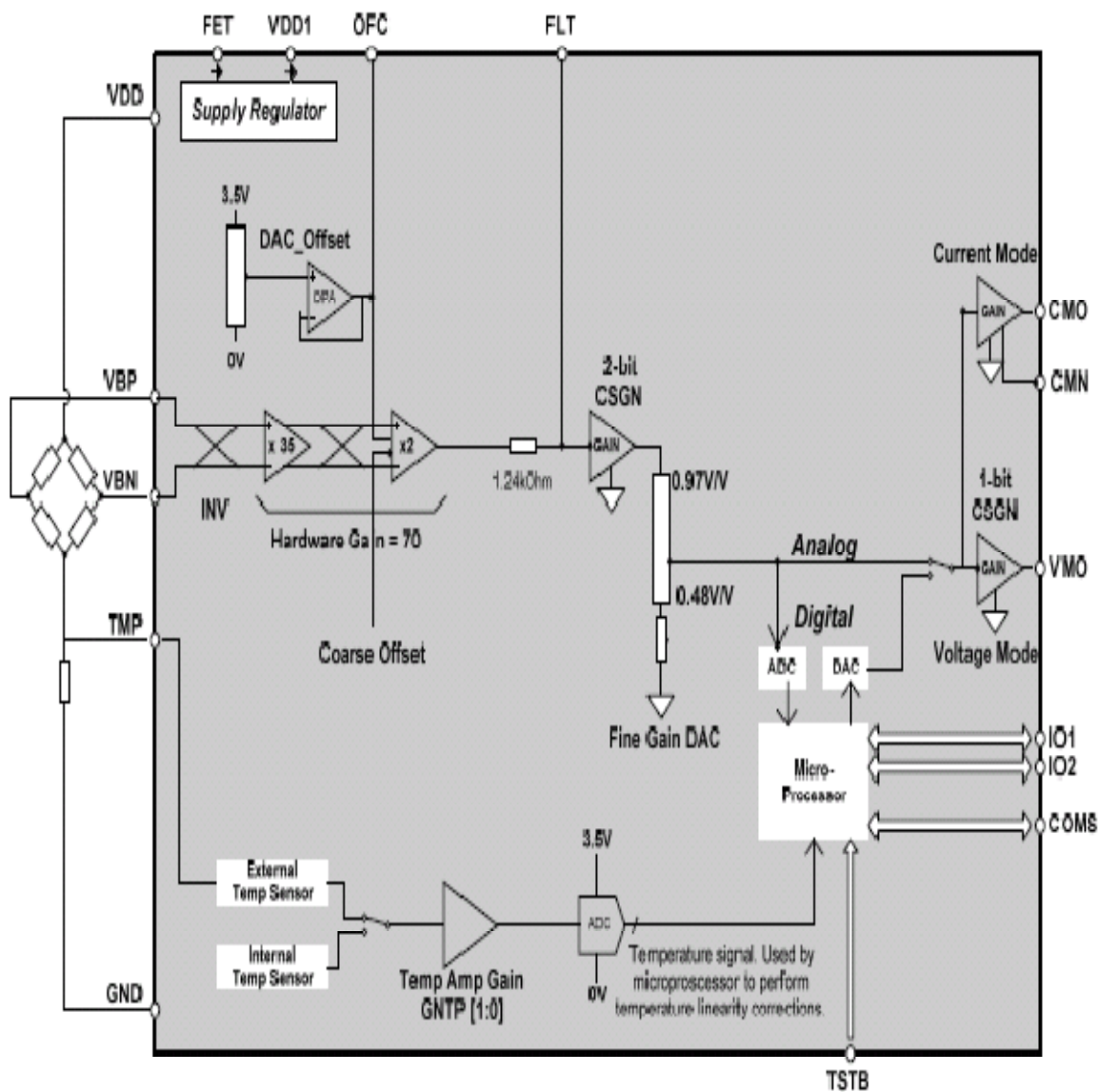


Figure 1. Functional Block Diagram

Table 1. MLX90314 Electrical Specifications

DC operating parameters: $T_A = -40$ to 140°C , $V_{DD1} = 6$ to $35V_{DC}$ (unless otherwise specified).

| Parameter | Symbol | Test Conditions | Min | Typ | Max | Units |
|---|-----------------|---|-------|------|-------|----------------------------------|
| Regulator & Consumption | | | | | | |
| Input voltage range | V_{IN} | V_{DD1} (Regulator connected) | 6 | | 35 | V |
| Supply current | I_{DD} | @ $T_A = 100^{\circ}\text{C}$ Current Mode | | 2.1 | | mA |
| Supply current | I_{DD} | @ $T_A = 100^{\circ}\text{C}$ Voltage Mode | | | 5.0 | mA |
| Regulated supply voltage | V_{REG} | | 4.5 | 4.75 | 5.2 | V |
| Regulated voltage temperature coefficient | | | | -600 | | $\mu\text{V} / ^{\circ}\text{C}$ |
| Supply rejection ratio | PSRR | $V_{DD1} > 6V$ | 90 | | | dB |
| Instrumentation Amplifier | | | | | | |
| Differential input range | $V_{BP}-V_{BN}$ | $I_{INV} = 0$ | -2.88 | | 8.38 | $\text{mV}/V_{(V_{DD})}$ |
| Differential input range | $V_{BP}-V_{BN}$ | $I_{INV} = 1$ | -8.38 | | 2.88 | $\text{mV}/V_{(V_{DD})}$ |
| Common mode input range | | $1/2(V_{BP}+V_{BN})$ | 38.0 | | 65.0 | %VDD |
| Pin leakage current | | Pins V_{BP} & V_{BN} to GND, $V_{DD} =$ | | | 8.0 | nA |
| Common mode rejection Ratio | CMRR | | 60 | | | dB |
| Hardware gain | | | 69 | | 84 | V/V |
| Coarse offset control Range | | CSOF[1:0] = 00 | -4.37 | | -3.97 | mV/V |
| | | CSOF[1:0] = 01 | -1.46 | | -1.09 | mV/V |
| | | CSOF[1:0] = 10 | 1.09 | | 1.46 | mV/V |
| | | CSOF[1:0] = 11 | 3.97 | | 4.37 | mV/V |
| Fixed offset control range | | High | 1.71 | | 2.29 | mV/V |
| | | Low | -2.00 | | -1.43 | mV/V |
| IA chopper frequency | | | | 300 | | kHz |
| Gain Stage | | | | | | |
| Course gain | | CSGN = 000 | 3.0 | | 3.3 | V/V |
| (Fixed Gain = 1023) | | CSGN = 001 | 4.9 | | 5.4 | V/V |
| | | CSGN = 010 | 8.0 | | 8.8 | V/V |
| | | CSGN = 011 | 12.8 | | 14.1 | V/V |
| * CSGN = 100 to 111: voltage mode only, not applicable to current mode. Output > 6.5V; MSB = 1 Output < 6.5V; MSB = 0 | | CSGN = 100* | 7.9 | | 8.7 | V/V |
| | | CSGN = 101* | 12.7 | | 14.0 | V/V |

Table 1. MLX90314 Electrical Specifications (continued)

DC operating parameters: $T_A = -40$ to 140°C , $V_{DD1} = 6$ to $35V_{DC}$ (unless otherwise specified).

| Parameter | Test Conditions | Min | Typ | Max | Units |
|---|-----------------------------------|-------|------|-------|-------|
| Coarse gain | CSGN = 110* | 20.4 | | 23.0 | V/V |
| | CSGN = 111* | 33.1 | | 36.6 | V/V |
| Fixed gain control range | | 0.480 | | 0.970 | V/V |
| Digital Mode & Current Mode Coarse Gain Stage | | | | | |
| Course Gain | CSGN = 00 | 1.05 | | 1.17 | V/V |
| | CSGN = 01 | 1.71 | | 1.89 | V/V |
| | CSGN = 10 | 2.77 | | 3.06 | V/V |
| | CSGN = 11 | 4.48 | | 4.95 | V/V |
| Voltage Mode Output Stage (See Voltage Mode) | | | | | |
| Output voltage span | CSGN[2:2] = 0 | 4.5 | | 6.5 | V |
| | Gain | 2.74 | | 3.04 | V/V |
| | CSGN[2:2] = 1 | 6.5 | | 11 | V |
| | Gain | 7.24 | | 7.86 | V/V |
| Minimum output voltage | | | | -0.2 | V |
| Output source current | | 2.0 | | | mA |
| Output sink current | @ 0V output voltage | 20 | | | uA |
| Output resistance | Over complete output range | | | 25 | Ohms |
| Digital mode output span | CSGN[2:2] = 0 | 6.5 | | | V |
| | CSGN[2:2] = 1 | 11.0 | | | V |
| Digital mode step size | $V_{DD} = 5V$, CSGN[2:2]=0 | | 6.5 | | mV |
| | $V_{DD} = 5V$, CSGN[2:2]=1 | | 11.0 | | mV |
| Capacitive load VMO pin | | | 10 | | nF |
| Current Mode Output Stage | | | | | |
| Fixed gain | $R_{SENSE} = 24 \text{ ohm}$ | 8.4 | | 9.3 | mA/V |
| Output current CMO pin | Current mode | | 27 | | mA |
| Current sense resistor | | | 24 | | Ohms |
| Digital mode current output span | $V_{DD} = 5V$ | 23 | | | mA |
| Digital mode current step Size | $V_{DD} = 5V, R_{SENSE}=24\Omega$ | | 30 | | uA |
| Signal Path (General) | | | | | |
| Overall gain | Voltage mode | 98 | | 2100 | V/V |
| | Current mode = 24Ω | 284 | | 2625 | mA/V |
| Overall non-linearity | | -0.25 | | 0.25 | % |
| Ratiometry Error (4.75V – 5.25V) | Overall Gain < 250V/V | -1.75 | | 1.75 | % |
| | Overall Gain > 250V/V | -4.6 | | +4.6 | % |

Table 1. MLX90314 Electrical Specifications (continued)

DC operating parameters: $T_A = -40$ to 140°C , $V_{DD1} = 6$ to $35V_{DC}$ (unless otherwise specified).

| Parameter | Test Conditions | Min | Typ | Max | Units |
|---|---------------------------------|------|------|------|--------------------------------|
| Bandwidth (-3dB) | 39 nF connected from FLT to GND | 2.8 | 3.5 | 4.2 | KHz |
| Noise, $V_{DD} = 5V$, $C_{FLT}=39\text{nF}$, $C_L=10\text{nF}$, $R_L=5K\Omega$, Analog Mode (Max. gain) | | | | 17 | mVRMS |
| Temperature Sensor & - Amplifier | | | | | |
| Temperature sensor sensitivity | | | 390 | | $\mu\text{V}/^{\circ}\text{C}$ |
| Temperature sensor output voltage | | 70 | | 380 | mV |
| Temperature Sensor & Amplifier (continued). | | | | | |
| Input voltage range TMP pin | GNTTP[1,0] = 00 | 207 | | 517 | mV |
| @ $V_{DD} = 5.0V$ | GNTTP[1,0] = 01 | 145 | | 367 | mV |
| | GNTTP[1,0] = 10 | 101 | | 263 | mV |
| | GNTTP[1,0] = 11 | 71 | | 186 | mV |
| DAC | | | | | |
| Resolution | | | 10 | | Bit |
| Monotonicity | Guaranteed By Design | | | | |
| Ratiometric output range (DAC output) | | 1 | | 75 | % V_{DD} |
| Offset Error | | | 10 | | LSB |
| Differential non-linearity | | | | 1 | LSB |
| Integral non-linearity | | | | 2 | LSB |
| ADC | | | | | |
| Resolution | | | 10 | | Bit |
| Monotonicity | Guaranteed by design | | | | |
| Ratiometric input range | | 1 | | 75 | % V_{DD} |
| Offset error | | | 10 | | LSB |
| Differential non-linearity | | | | 1 | LSB |
| Integral non-linearity | | | | 2 | LSB |
| On-Chip RC Oscillator and Clock | | | | | |
| Untrimmed RC oscillator frequency | | 40 | | 250 | KHz |
| Trimmed RC oscillator frequency (Measured at TMP pin with TSTB pin pulled low after power up) | | 86.9 | 87.8 | 88.7 | KHz |
| Frequency temperature coefficient | | | 26 | | $\text{Hz}/^{\circ}\text{C}$ |
| Clock Stability with temperature compensation over full temperature range | | -3 | | +3 | % |
| Ratio of f (microcontroller main clock and RC oscillator) | TURBO = 0 | | 7 | | |
| | TURBO = 1 | | 28 | | |

Table 1. MLX90314 Electrical Specifications (continued)

DC operating parameters: $T_A = -40$ to 140°C , $V_{DD1} = 6$ to $35V_{DC}$ (unless otherwise specified).

| Parameter | Test Conditions | Min | Typ | Max | Units |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|----------|--------------------|-------|
| Input & Output Pins (I01 & I02) | | | | | |
| Digital input levels | Low | 0.5 | | | V |
| | High | | | $V_{DD}-0.5$ | |
| Output Levels | @ output current = 5mA low | $V_{DD}-0.4$ | | 0.4 | V |
| | @ Output current = 5mA high | | V_{DD} | | |
| TSTB Pin | | | | | |
| Input levels | Low | 0.5 | | | V |
| | High | | | $V_{DD}-0.5$ | |
| Pull-up Resistor | | | 66 | | kOhms |
| FLT Pin | | | | | |
| Output resistance | | | 1.24 | | kOhms |
| Output voltage range | $V_{DD} = 5V$ | 0.05 | | 3.6 | V |
| OFC Pin | | | | | |
| Output voltage range | $V_{DD} = 5V$ | 0.05 | | 3.75 | V |
| Load capacitor | | | | 20 | pf |
| UART & COMS Pin | | | | | |
| UART baud rate | TURBO = 0 | | 2400 | | baud |
| | TURBO = 1 | | 9600 | | baud |
| COMS pin input levels | Low | $0.3 \cdot V_{DD}$ | | | V |
| | High | | | $0.7 \cdot V_{DD}$ | V |
| COMS Pin Output Resistance | Low | | 100 | | Ohms |
| | High | | 100 | | kOhms |

Unique Features

Customization

Melexis can customize the MLX90314 in both hardware and firmware for unique requirements. The hardware design provides 64 bytes of RAM, 3 kbytes of ROM, and 48 bytes of EEPROM for use by the firmware.

Special Information

The output of the sensor bridge is amplified via offset and gain amplifiers and then converted to the correct output signal form in one of the output stages.

The sensitivity and offset of the analog signal chain are defined by numbers passed to the DAC interfaces from the microcontroller core (GN[9:0] and OF[9:0]). The wide range of bridge offset and gain is accommodated by means of a 2-bit coarse adjustment DAC in the offset adjustment (CSOF[1:0]), and a similar one in the gain adjustment (CSGN[2:0]). The signal path can be directed through the processor for digital processing. Two I/O pins are available for analog inputs or digital outputs. These pins can be used for alarms on various points on the analog signal path and built-in or external temperature values.

Programming and Setup

The MLX90314 needs to have the compensation coefficients programmed for a particular bridge sensor to create the sensor system. Programming the EEPROM involves some minimal communications interface circuitry, Melexis' setup software, and a PC. The communications interface circuitry is available in a development board. This circuitry communicates with the PC via a standard RS-232 serial communications port.

Cross Reference

There are no known devices which the MLX 90314 can replace.

ESD Precautions

Observe standard ESD control procedures for CMOS semiconductors.

Table 2. Absolute Maximum Ratings

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Supply voltage (ratiometric) V_{DD} Max | 6V |
| Supply voltage (ratiometric) V_{DD} Min | 4.5V |
| Supply voltage (operating), V_{DD1} Max | 35V |
| Reverse voltage protection | -0.7V |
| Supply current, Current Mode, I_{DD} | 3.5mA |
| Supply current, Voltage Mode, I_{DD} | 4.5mA |
| Output current, I_{VMO} | 8mA |
| Output current (short to V_{DD}), I_{SCVMO} | 100mA |
| Output current (short to V_{SS}), I_{SCVMO} | 8mA |
| Output voltage, V_{VMO} | +11V |
| Power dissipation, P_D | 71mW |
| Operating temperature range, T_A | -40 to +140° |
| Storage temperature range, T_S | -55 to +150° |
| Maximum junction temperature, T_J | 150°C |

Table 3. Pin Description

| Pin | Signal Name | Description |
|-----|------------------|--|
| 1,2 | I/O1, 2 | Bi-directional I/O. Can also be used as input to A/D converter. I/O can be controlled by serial communications or by firmware as alarm inputs or level out. (unconnected when not used) |
| 3 | TSTB | Test pin for Melexis production testing. (in normal application connected to VDD) |
| 4 | FLT | Filter pin; allows for connection of a capacitor to the internal analog path. |
| 5 | OFC | Offset control output. Provides access to the internal programmed offset control voltage for use with external circuitry. (unconnected when not used) |
| 6,7 | VBN,VBP | Bridge inputs, negative and positive. |
| 8 | TMP | Temperature sensor input. An external temperature sensor can be used in conjunction with the internal one. The external sensor can provide a temperature reading at the location of the bridge sensor. |
| 9 | V _{DD} | Regulated supply voltage. Used for internal analog circuitry to ensure accurate and stable signal manipulation. |
| 10 | FET | Regulator FET gate control. For generating a stable supply for the bridge sensor and internal analog circuitry (generates regulated voltage for VDD). |
| 11 | V _{DD1} | Unregulated supply voltage. Used for digital circuitry and to generate FET output. |
| 12 | VMO | Voltage mode output. Compensated sensor output voltage. |
| 13 | CMO | Current mode output. Compensated sensor output for current mode operation. |
| 14 | CMN | Current mode negative rail. Current mode return path. |
| 15 | GND | Power supply return. |
| 16 | COMS | Serial communications pin. Bi-directional serial communication signal for reading and writing to the EEPROM. |

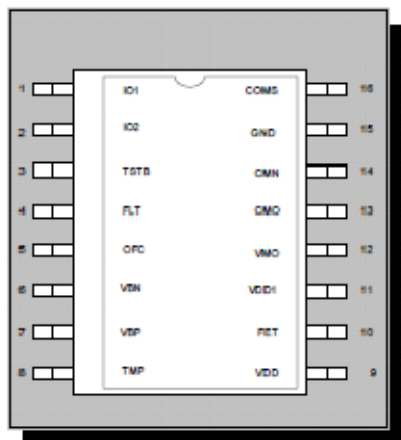


Figure 2. Pinout (SO16W (LW) Package)

Analog Features

Supply Regulator

A bandgap-stabilized supply-regulator is on-chip while the pass-transistor is external. The bridge-type sensor is typically powered by the regulated supply (typically 4.75V). For ratiometric operation, the supply-regulator can be disabled by connecting together the unregulated and regulated supply pins.

Oscillator

The MLX90314 contains a programmable on-chip RC oscillator. No external components are needed to set the frequency (87.8 kHz $\pm 1\%$). The MCU-clock is generated by a PLL (phase locked loop tuned for 614 kHz or 2.46 Mhz) which locks on the basic oscillator.

The frequency of the internal clock is stabilized over the full temperature range, which is divided into three regions, each region having a separate digital clock setting. All of the clock frequency programming is done by Melexis during final test of the component. The device uses the internal temperature sensor to determine which temperature range setting to use.

A/D and D/A

Conversions using only one DAC

For saving chip area, the "Offset DAC" is multiplexed in various ways. Both "fine offset" and "digital mode" signals are stored on a capacitor. An ADC-loop is available by using a comparator and SAR.

D/A

Before changing to another capacitor, the DAC output should be settled to the new value. For example, MODSEL moves the analog multiplexer to the so-called "open state 0." At the same time, the 10 bit mux selects OF[9:0] for the offset-DAC. After the DAC settling time, the analog multiplexer is moved to its final state and the DAC-output is stored on a capacitor.

A/D

The S/W-Signal MODSEL connects the SAR-output to the DAC and the DAC-output to the comparator. The SARRegister is initialized by a rising edge of STC (S/W signal). At the end of the A/D conversion, the EOC flag is set to 1 and the controller can read the ADC values.

Power-On Reset

The Power-On Reset (POR) initializes the state of the digital part after power up. The reset circuitry is completely internal. The chip is completely reset and fully operational 3.5 ms from the time the supply crosses 3.5 volts. The POR circuitry will issue another POR if the supply voltage goes below this threshold for 1.0 μ s.

Test Mode

For 100% testability, a "TEST" pin is provided. If the pin is pulled low, then the monitor program is entered and the chip changes its functionality. In all other applications, this pin should be pulled high or left floating (internal pull-up).

Temperature Sense

The temperature measurement, TPO, is generated from the external or internal temperature sensor. This is converted to a 10-bit number for use in calculating the signal compensation factors. A 2-bit coarse adjustment GNTTP[1:0] is used for the temperature signal gain & offset adjustment.

Digital Features

Microprocessor, LX11 Core, Interrupt Controller, Memories

The LX11 microcontroller core is described in its own datasheet. As an overview, this implementation of the LX11 RISC core has following resources:

Two accumulators, one index and two interrupt accumulators.

15 - 8 bit I/O ports to internal resources.

64 byte RAM.

4 kbytes ROM : 3 kbytes is available for the customer's application firmware. 1k is reserved for test.

48 x 8 bit EEPROM.

Four interrupt sources, two UART interrupts and two timers.

UART

The serial link is a potentially full-duplex UART. It is receive-buffered, in that it can receive a second byte before a previously received byte has been read from the receiving register. However, if the first byte is not read by the time the reception of the second byte is completed, the first byte will be lost. The UART's baud rate depends on the RC-oscillator's frequency and the "TURBO"-bit (see output port). Transmitted and received data has the following structure: start bit = 0, 8 bits of data, stop bit = 1.

Sending Data

Writing a byte to port 1 automatically starts a transmission sequence. The TX Interrupt is set when the STOP-bit of the byte is latched on the serial line.

Receiving Data

Reception is initialized by a 1 to 0 transition on the serial line (i.e., a START-bit). The baud rate period (i.e., the duration of one bit) is divided into 16 phases. The first six and last seven phases of a bit are not used. The decision on the bit-value is then the result of a majority vote of phase 7, 8 and 9 (i.e., the center of the bit).

Spike synchronization is avoided by de-bouncing on the incoming data and a verification of the START-bit value. The RX Interrupt is set when the stop bit is latched in the UART.

Timer

The clock of the timers TMI and TPI is taken directly from the main oscillator. The timers are never reloaded, so the next interrupt will take place 2x oscillator pulses after the first interrupt.

Watch Dog

An internal watch dog will reset the whole circuit in case of a software crash. If the watch dog counter is not reset at least once every 26 milliseconds (@ 2.46 MHz main clock), the microcontroller and all the peripherals will be reset.

Firmware

The MLX90314 firmware performs the signal conditioning by either of two means: analog or digital. The analog signal conditioning allows separate offset and gain temperature coefficients for up to four temperature ranges. Digital mode allows for all of the analog capabilities plus up to five different gain values based on the input signal level. Also available in both modes is the capability of range limiting and level steering.

Temperature Processing

In both analog and digital modes, the temperature reading controls the temperature compensation. This temperature reading is filtered as designated by the user. The filter adjusts the temperature reading by factoring in a portion of the previous value. This helps to minimize the effect of noise when using an external temperature sensor. The filter equation is:

If $\text{measured_temp} > \text{Temp_f}(n)$ then

$$\text{Temp_f}(n+1) = \text{Temp_f}(n) + [\text{measured_temp} - \text{Temp_f}(n)] / [2^{N_factor}]$$

If $\text{measured_temp} < \text{Temp_f}(n)$, then

$$\text{Temp_f}(n+1) = \text{Temp_f}(n) - [\text{measured_temp} - \text{Temp_f}(n)] / [2^{N_factor}]$$

 $\text{Temp_f}(n+1)$ = new filtered temperature value.
 $\text{Temp_f}(n)$ = previous filtered temperature value.
 Measured_temp = Value from temperature A to D.
 N_factor = Filter value set by the user (four LSB's of byte 25 of EEPROM), range 0-6.

The filtered temperature value, Temp_f , is stored in RAM bytes 58 and 59. The data is a 10 bit value, left justified in a 16 bit field.

Different Modes

Analog Mode

The parameters OF and GN represent, respectively, offset correction and span control, while OFTCi and GNTCi represent their temperature coefficients (thermal zero shift and thermal span shift). After reset, the firmware continuously calculates the offset and gain DAC settings as follows: The EEPROM holds parameters GN, OF, OFTCi and GNTCi, where "i" is the gap number and can be $1 \leq i \leq 4$. The transfer

function is described below.

$$V_{out} = FG * DAC_GAIN * CSGN[2:0] * \{Vin + DAC_OFFSET + CSOF\}$$

$$I_{out} = FG * DAC_GAIN * CSGN[1:0] * \{Vin + DAC_OFFSET + CSOF\} * 8.85mA/V$$

FG = Hardware Gain (~72V/V). Part of the hardware design, and not changeable.

CSGN = Course Gain, part of byte 2 in EEPROM.

CSOF = Coarse Offset, part of byte 2 in EEPROM.

GAIN

$$DAC_GAIN \text{ (new value)} \sim GN[9:0] + [GNTCi * dT]$$

GN[9:0] = Fixed Gain, bytes 3 and 17 in EEPROM.

GNTCi = Gain TC for a given temperature segment I. GNTCiL and GNTCiH in EEPROM table.

dT = Temp. change within the appropriate gap.

How to calculate gain in the first temp. gap?:

$$DAC_GAIN = GN[9:0] - GNTC1 * (T1 - Temp_f1)$$

How to calculate gain in the other temp. gaps?:

$$\text{2nd gap: } DAC_GAIN = GN[9:0] + GNTC2 * (Temp_f2 - T1)$$

$$\text{3th gap: } DAC_GAIN = DAC_GAIN2 + GNTC3 * (Temp_f3 - T2)$$

$$\text{4th gap: } DAC_GAIN = DAC_GAIN3 + GNTC4 * (Temp_f4 - T3)$$

Where:

Temp_f = Filtered temp. (previously described).

If $GNTC1 > 2047 \Rightarrow DAC_GAIN$

If $GNTC2,3,4 > 2047 \Rightarrow DAC_GAIN$

[mV]

$$(0.97 - 0.48) * \frac{GN[9:0]}{1023} + 0.48 = DAC_GAIN$$

OFFSET

$$DAC_OFFSET \text{ (new value)} \sim OF[9:0] + [OFTCi * dT]$$

OF[9:0] = Fixed Gain, bytes 4 and 17 in EEPROM.

OFTCi = Offset for a given temperature segment I. OFTCiL and OFTCiH in EEPROM table.

dT = Temp. change within the appropriate gap.

Calculation of the offset for a given temperature segment is performed the same way as for the gain.

$$(1.83 - 1.57) * \frac{OF[9:0]}{1023} - 1.57 = DAC_OFFSET \text{ [mV/V]}$$

[mV/V]

Digital Mode

The MLX90314 firmware provides the capability of digitally processing the sensor signal in addition to the analog processing. This capability allows for signal correction.

Signal Correction

While in digital mode the firmware can perform signal correction. This is an adjustment to the output level based on the input signal level. Adjustment coefficients can be set for five different signal ranges. The output is obtained by the following formula:

$$\text{Output} = (\text{Signal} - P_i) * P_{ci} + P_{off} \text{ where}$$

Signal = input signal measurement;
Poff = Pressure ordinate
Pi = Pressure signal point (I = 2,3,4,5)
Pci = programmed coefficient.

The Pci coefficients are coded on 12 bits: one bit for the sign, one for the unity, and the rest for the decimals. The Pi are coded on 10 bits (0-3FFh) in high-low order.

PNB_TNB: contains the number of signal points, coded on the four MSB's. The four LSB's are reserved for the number of temperature points. See Table 4 and Table 5.

Compensation Trade-Offs

A compromise must be made between temperature compensation and pressure correction. The EEPROM space where the signal coefficients are stored is shared with the temperature coefficients, with the result that an EEPROM byte can be used either for a temperature coefficient or for a signal coefficient, but not both. Table 6 presents the possibilities among the maximum number of temperature gaps and the maximum number of signal gaps

**Table 4. PNB_TNB Bit Definition;
Pressure Gaps**

| # of Pressure Gaps | 4MSB of PNB_TNB Value |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| Fixed | 15 (F hex) |
| 1 | 14 (E hex) |
| 2 | 12 (C hex) |
| 3 | 10 (A hex) |
| 4 | 8 |
| 5 | 6 |

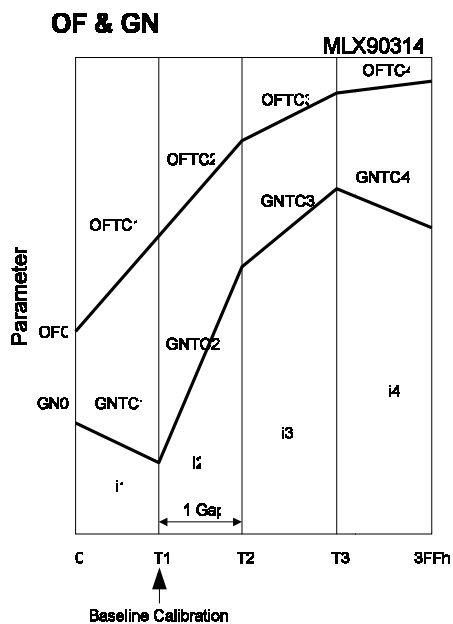
**Table 6. Temperature
& Signal Limitations**

| Maximum number of temperature gaps | Maximum number of signal gaps |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Fixed Gain and fixed Offset | 5 Gaps |
| 2 Gaps | 3 Gaps |
| 3 Gaps | 2 Gaps |
| 4 Gaps | Fixed signal |

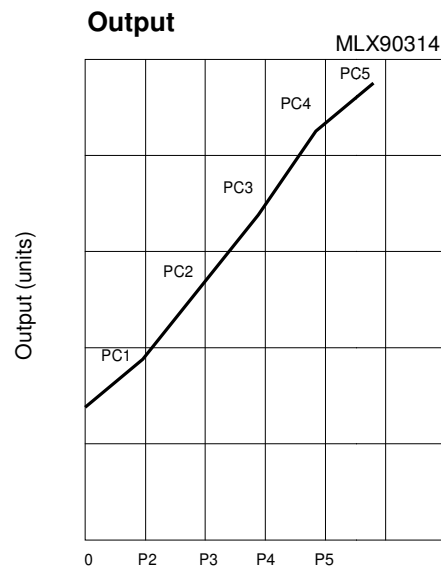
**Table 5. PNB_TNB Bit Definition;
Temperature Gaps**

| # of Temperature Gaps | 4 LSB of PNB_TNB |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| Fixed (1) | 0 |
| 2 Gaps | 5 |
| 3 Gaps | 8 |
| 4 Gaps | 11 (B hex) |

**Figure 3. Temperature
Linearity Correction**



**Figure 4. Signal
Linearity Correction**



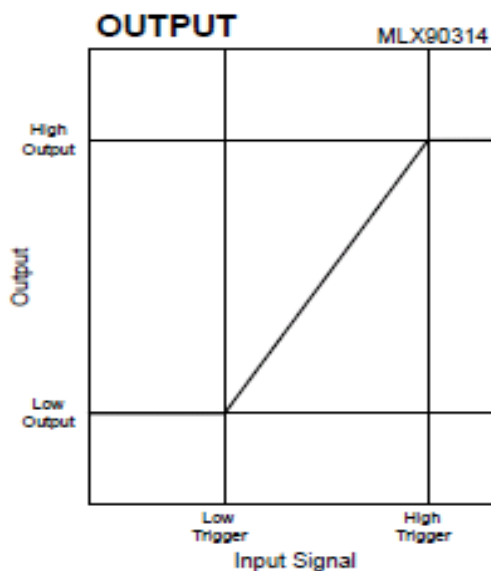
Alarm Option

This option allows controlling the low and high limits of the output (See Figure 5.). The output level is set when the output tries to exceed the programmed limits. Five bytes are reserved for this option. The first byte is the low trigger limit and the second the low output. The third and fourth bytes are used for the high limit and the output. The fifth byte is the alarm control, used to select the alarm input. The different levels are programmed as eight bit numbers. These correspond to the 8 upper bits of the 10 bit signal measurement. When the alarm mode is not used, all of the data is 0. The control code is coded as shown in Table 7. The six possible signals are listed below and are encoded on the 4 MSB's of byte 31 of the EEPROM.

Table 7. Alarm Source Bit Definition

| Selected input | MUX Value |
|----------------|-----------|
| TPO | 0010 |
| IAO | 0110 |
| GNO | 0000 |
| VMO | 0011 |
| IO1 | 0100 |
| IO2 | 0101 |

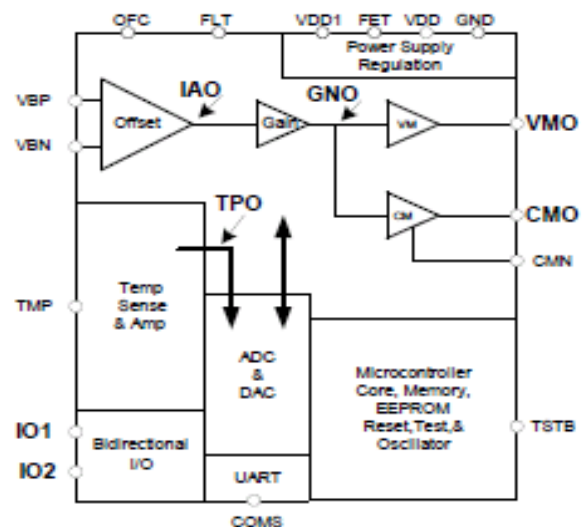
**Figure 5.
Alarm Function**



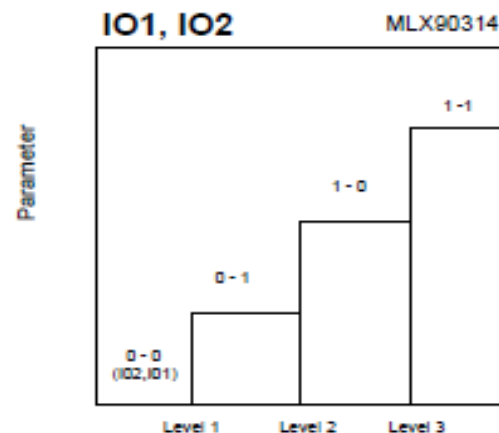
IO1 & IO2

IO1 and IO2 are used in the alarm and level steering modes. For custom firmware, they can be used for a digital input, an analog input, or a digital output.

**Figure 6.
Alarm & Steering
Source Points**



**Figure 7. Level Steering
Function**



Level Steering

The level steering option allows configuration of the IO pins as outputs to indicate the relative level of a selected signal. See Figure 7. The levels at which the two outputs change state are programmed by the user. The programmed levels are set as eight bit numbers and compared to the upper eight bits of the digitized signal. This function utilizes the same resources as the alarm function. The two functions (level steering and alarm) can not be used simultaneously. Four bytes in the EEPROM command this option. The first byte is used to select the input, while the last three comprise the transition levels. The control byte for the level steering is the same as for the alarm. The four MSB's hold the code for the selected input. The control byte has several possibilities as designated by the MUX settings (See Table 8)

Table 9. Mode Byte Bit Definition

| Bit | Function | Remarks |
|-----|--|---|
| 7 | 1= EEPROM Checksum test active 0= EEPROM Checksum test inactive | EEPROM Checksum test. Checksum test failure will force the output to the value programmed in bytes 40 and 41 of the EEPROM (See Table 10). |
| 6 | 0 = Analog Mode 1 = Digital Mode | Digital mode must be activated when VMO and CMO both active. |
| 5 | 0 = Alarm function inactive 1 = Alarm function active | Alarm functions are like "limiting functions": If defined ADC INPUT is <u>below</u> low alarm trigger, then DIGMOD becomes active with alarm low output). If defined ADC INPUT is <u>above</u> high alarm trigger, then DIGMOD becomes active with alarm high output. Note: Deactivated if the level steering mode is active |
| 4 | 0 = IO1/IO2 are not active outputs 1 = level steering: IO1/IO2 are active outputs | Depending on the sampled input, IO1/IO2 will be a two bit digital output. If IO1/IO2 are not active outputs, then they will be analog inputs. |
| 3 | 0 = Turbo inactive 1 = Turbo active | |
| 2 | 0 = VMO inactive 1 = VMO active | |
| 1 | 0 = Internal temperature sensor active 1 = External temperature sensor active | |
| 0 | 0 = CMO inactive 1 = CMO active | CMO has fixed digital value (EEPROM byte - see below) if both VMO and CMO are active. To activate this value, the digital mode must be activated. |

Communications

The MLX90314 firmware transfers a complete byte of data into and from the memory based on a simple command structure. The commands allow data to be read and written to and from the EEPROM and read from the RAM. RAM data that can be read includes the current digitized temperature and digitized GNO. The commands are described below. Melexis provides setup software for programming the MLX90314.

Table 8. Level Steering Bit Definitions

| Selected input | MUX Value |
|----------------|-----------|
| TPO | 0010 |
| IAO | 0110 |
| GNO | 0000 |
| VMO | 0011 |

UART Commands

The commands can be divided into three parts: (1) downloading of data from the ASIC, (2) uploading of data to the ASIC and (3) the reset command.

All the commands have the same identification bits. The two MSB's of the sent byte indicate the command while the last six MSB's designate the desired address. The commands are coded as followed:

11 to read a RAM byte.

10 to read an EEPROM byte.

01 to write in the EEPROM.

00 to write in the RAM.

The addresses can include 0-63 for the RAM, 0-47 for the EEPROM, and 63 for the EEPROM, RESET Command (read).

Downloading Command

With one byte, data can be downloaded from the ASIC. The ASIC will automatically send the value of the desired byte.

Uploading Command

Writing to the RAM or EEPROM involves a simple handshaking protocol in which each byte transmitted is acknowledged by the firmware. The first byte transmitted to the firmware includes both command and address. The firmware acknowledges receipt of the command and address byte by echoing the same information back to the transmitter. This "echo" also indicates that the firmware is ready to receive the byte of data to be stored in RAM or EEPROM. Next, the byte of value to be stored is transmitted and, if successfully received and stored by the firmware, is acknowledged by a "data received signal," which is two bytes of value BCh. If the "data received signal" is not observed, it may be assumed that no value has been stored in RAM or EEPROM.

Reset Command

Reading the address 63 of the EEPROM resets the ASIC and generates a received receipt indication. Immediately before reset, the ASIC sends a value of BCh to the UART, indicating that the reset has been received.

EEPROM Data

All user-settable variables are stored in the EEPROM within the MLX90314. The EEPROM is always re-programmable. Changes to data in the EEPROM do not take effect until the device is reset via a soft reset or power cycle. 12 bit variables are stored on 1.5 bytes. The 4 MSB's are stored in a separate byte and shared with the four MSB's of another 12-bit variable.

Clock Temperature Stabilization

To provide a stable clock frequency from the internal clock over the entire operating temperature range, three separate clock adjust values are used. Shifts in operating frequency over temperature do not effect the performance but do, however, cause the communications baud rate to change.

The firmware monitors the internal temperature sensor to determine which of three temperature ranges the device currently is in. Each temperature range has a factory set clock adjust value, ClkTC1, ClkTC2, and ClkTC3. The temperature ranges are also factory set. The Ctemp1 and Ctemp2 values differentiate the three ranges. In order for the temperature A to D value to be scaled consistently with what was used during factory programming, the CLKgntp (temperature amplifier gain) valued is stored. The Cadj value stored in byte 1 of the EEPROM is used to control the internal clock frequency while the chip boots.

Unused Bytes

There are eight unused bytes in the EEPROM address map. These bytes can be used by the user to store information such as a serial number, assembly date code, production line, etc. Melexis doesn't guarantee that these bytes will be available to the user in future revisions of the firmware.

EEPROM Checksum

A checksum test is used to ensure the contents of the EEPROM. The eight bit sum of all of the EEPROM addresses should have a remainder of 0FFh when the checksum test is enabled (mode byte). Byte 47 is used to make the sum remainder totals 0FFh. If the checksum test fails, the output will be driven to a user defined value, Faultval. When the checksum test is enabled, the checksum is verified at initialization of RAM after a reset.

RAM Data

All the coefficients (pressure, temperature) are compacted in a manner similar to that used for the EEPROM. They are stored on 12 bits (instead of keeping 16 bits for each coefficient). All the measurements are stored on 16 bits. The user must have access to the RAM and the EEPROM, while interrupt reading of the serial port. Therefore, bytes must be kept available for the return address, the A-accu and the B-accu, when an interrupt occurs. The RAM keeps the same structure in the both modes.

Table 10. Examples of Fixed Point Signed Numbers

| Decimal Value | Hexadecimal Equivalent | Fixed Point Signed Number Equivalent |
|---------------|------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 0 | 0000h | +0.00 |
| 1023 | 3FFh | +0.9990234 |
| 1024 | 400h | +1.000 |
| 2047 | 7FFh | +1.9990234 |
| 2048 | 800h | -0.000 |
| 3071 | 0BFFh | -0.9990234 |
| 3072 | 0C00h | -1.000 |
| 4095 | 0FFFh | -1.9990234 |

Data Range

Various data are arranged as follows:

Temperature points: 10 bits, 0-03FF in high-low order.

Pressure points: 10 bits, 0-03FF in high-low order.

GN1: 10 bits, 0-03FF in high-low order.

OF1: 10 bits, 0-03FF in high-low order.

GNTCi: signed 12 bits (with MSB for the sign), [-1.9990234, +1.9990234].

OFTCi: signed 12 bits (with MSB for the sign), [-1.9990234, +1.9990234].

Pci: signed 12 bits (with MSB for the sign), [-1.9990234, +1.9990234].

DIGMO: 10 bits, 0-03FF in high-low order
(See Table 13 for examples of fixed point signed numbers.)

Table 11. EEPROM Byte Definitions

| Byte | Designation | Note |
|------|----------------|---|
| 0 | MODE byte | Contents described in Table 9. |
| 1 | Cadj | Controls system clock during boot. |
| 2 | Coarse Control | Contents described in Table 12. |
| 3 | GN1L | The eight LSB's of the Fixed Gain, GN[7:0]. |
| 4 | OF1L | The eight LSB's of Fixed Offset OF[7:0]. |
| 5 | GNTC1L | The eight LSB's of the first gain TC GNTC1[7:0]. |
| 6 | OFTC1L | The eight LSB's of the first offset TC OFTC1[7:0]. |
| 7 | TR1L PC5L | The eight LSB's of the first temperature point, T1[7:0]. The eight LSB's of Pressure Coefficient 5 PC5[7:0]. |
| 8 | GNTC2L P5L | The eight LSB's of the second gain TC GNTC2[7:0]. The eight LSB's of Pressure Point 5 P5[7:0]. |
| 9 | OFTC2L PC4L | The eight LSB's of the second offset TC OFTC2[7:0]. The eight LSB's of Pressure Coefficient 4 PC4[7:0]. |
| 10 | TR2L P4L | The eight LSB's of the second temperature point T2[7:0]. The eight LSB's of Pressure Point 4 (or Signature) P4[7:0]. |
| 11 | GNTC3L PC3L | The eight LSB's of the third gain TC GNTC3[7:0]. The eight LSB's of Pressure Coefficient 3 (or Signature) PC3 [8:0]. |

Table 11. EEPROM Byte Definitions (continued)

| Byte | Designation | | Note | |
|------|--------------------------|------------------------|---|---|
| 12 | OFTC3L or P3L | | The eight LSB's of the third offset TC OFTC3[7:0]. The eight LSB's of Pressure Point 2 (or Signature) P2[7:0]. | |
| 13 | TR3L or PC2L | | The eight LSB's of the third temperature point T3[7:0]. The eight LSB's of Pressure Coefficient 2 PC2[7:0]. | |
| 14 | GNTC4L or P2L | | The eight LSB's of the fourth gain TC GNTC4[7:0]. The eight LSB's of Pressure Point 2 P2[7:0]. | |
| 15 | OFTC4L or PC1L | | The eight LSB's of the fourth offset TC OFTC4. The eight LSB's of Pressure Coefficient 1 PC1 | |
| 16 | PoffL | | The eight LSB's of Pressure (output signal) Ordinate Poff[7:0]. | |
| | Upper Four Bits | Lower Four Bits | Upper four bits. | Lower four bits |
| 17 | GN1[9:8] | OF1[9:8] | Two MSB's of fixed gain GN[9:8]. | Two MSB's of fixed offset OF[9:8] |
| 18 | GNTC1[11:8] | OFTC1[11:8] | Four MSB's of first gain TC GNTC1[11:8]. | Four MSB's of the first offset TC OFTC1[11:8]. |
| 19 | TR1[9:8] PC5[11:8] | GNTC2[11:8] P5[9:8] | Two MSB's, first temperature point T1[9:8] or Four MSB's, Pressure Coefficient 5 PC5[11:8]. | Four MSB's, second gain TC GNTC2[11:8] or TC GNTC2[11:8] or Two MSB's Pressure Point 5 P5[9:8]. |
| 20 | OFTC2[11:8] PC4[11:8] | TR2[9:8] P4[9:8] | Four MSB's second offset TC OFTC2[11:8] or Four MSB's Pressure Coefficient 4 PC4[11:8]. | Two MSB's second temperature point T2[9:8] or Two MSB's Pressure Point 4 P4[9:8]. |
| 21 | GNTC3[11:8] PC3[11:8] | OFTC3[11:8] P3[9:8] | Four MSB's third gain TC GNTC3[11:8] or Four MSB's Pressure Coefficient 3 PC3[11:8]. | Four MSB's third offset TC OFTC3[11:8] or Two MSB's Pressure Point 3 P3[9:8]. |
| 22 | TR3[9:8] PC2[9:8] | GNTC4[11:8] P2[9:8] | Two MSB's third temperature point t3[9:8] or Four MSB's Pressure Coefficient 2 PC2[11:8]. | Four MSB's fourth gain TC GNTC4[11:8] or Two MSB's Pressure Point 2 P2[9:8]. |
| 23 | OFTC4[11:8] PC1[11:8] | Poff[9:8] | Four MSB's fourth offset TC ordinate OFTC4[11:8] or Four MSB's Pressure Coefficient 1 PC1[11:8]. | Two MSB's Pressure Poff[9:8]. |

Table 11. EEPROM Byte Definitions (continued)

| Byte | Designation | Note |
|-------|---|--|
| 24 | PNB_TNB | Number of temperature and pressure gaps. See Tables 4, 5, and 6, and Figures 3 and 4. |
| 25 | n_factor | Temperature filter coefficient, four LSB's. Four MSB's must all be zero. |
| 26 | Not used | This byte is not used. |
| 27 | ALARM low trigger Level1 IO2/IO1 | Value below which ALARM will go on. Value of first level ([IO2, IO1]= 00-01). See Figures 5 & 7. |
| 28 | ALARM low output Level2 IO2/IO1 | Value of DIGMO during "ALARM low" condition. Value of second level ([IO2, IO1] = 01-10). See Figures 5 and 7 |
| 29 | ALARM high trigger Level3 IO2/IO1 | Value above which ALARM will go on. Value of third level ([IO2, IO1]=10-11). See Figures 5 and 7. |
| 30 | ALARM high out level | Value of DIGMO during "ALARM high" condition. See Figures 5 and 7. |
| 31 | ALARM control byte IO1/IO2 control byte Four LSB's are unused | Three bits needed for choice of input for ALARM detection (TPO, IAO, GNO, VMO, IO1 or IO2). Two bits needed for choice of input for LEVEL-steering (TPO, IAO, GNO or VMO). The above bits are multiplexed according to the mode. If both CMO and VMO are active, then alarm is not active. |
| 32 | ClkTC1 | Value of Cadj at low temperature (Don't change; factory set). |
| 33 | ClkTC2 | Value of Cadj at mid temperature (Don't change; factory set). |
| 34 | ClkTC3 | Value of Cadj at high temperature Don't change; factory set). |
| 35 | Ctemp1 | First Cadj temperature point, eight MSB's of the 10 bit internal temperature value (set at factory; do not change). |
| 36 | Ctemp2 | Second Cadj temperature point, eight MSB's of the 10 bit internal temperature value (set at factory; do not change). |
| 37-38 | Not used | These bytes are not used by the firmware and are available to the user. |
| 39 | CLKgntp | Setting for temperature amplifier for clock temperature adjustment temperature reading (set at factory; do not change). |
| 40-41 | Faultval | Value sent to output if checksum test fails is a 10 bit value. |
| 42-46 | Not Used | These bytes are not used by the firmware and are available to the user. |
| 47 | Checksum | EEPROM checksum; value needed to make all bytes add to 0FFh. Must be set by user if checksum test is active. |

Notes For Table 11

1. Not all the temperature and pressure coefficients must be used. When a coefficient is unused, the eight LSB's and the four MSB's are replaced by 0.
2. The level steering and the alarm mode cannot be active simultaneously because the levels bytes are shared with the two modes.
3. If the alarm mode and the level steering are both active, the level steering mode is dominant. The firmware will run with the level steering mode, by default.
4. If the DIGMO mode (VMO and CMO both active) is active, the alarm will be automatically disabled by the firmware.
5. At PNB_TNB address, the four MSB's correspond to the address of the last pressure point and the four LSB's to the address of the last temperature point.
6. In the alarm_control variable, the selected input is stored on the three MSB's.
7. Pi and OFi are 10 bit values, right justified in 12 bits fields.

**Table 12. Bit Definitions;
Coarse Control , Byte 2**

| Bit | Symbol | Function |
|-----|--------|--|
| 7 | IINV | Invert signal sign. |
| 6 | GNTTP1 | Gain & offset of temperature amplifier. GNTTP = 0 to 3. |
| 5 | GNTTP0 | |
| 4 | CSOF 1 | Coarse offset of signal amplifier. CSOF = 0 to 3. |
| 3 | CSOF 0 | |
| 2 | CSGN2 | Coarse gain of signal amplifier. CSGN = 0 to 7. If CSGN > 3, output range = 0 to 10V. If CSGN <= 3, output range = 0 to 5V. |
| 1 | CSGN1 | |
| 0 | CSGN0 | |

Table 13. RAM Byte Definitions

| Byte | Functions | Remarks |
|------|----------------|--|
| 0 | MODE byte | See Table 9. |
| 1 | GN1L | Fixed gain number (8LSB). |
| 2 | OF1L | Fixed offset number (8LSB). |
| 3 | GNTC1L | First gain TC (8LSB). |
| 4 | OFTC1L | First offset TC (8LSB). |
| 5 | TR1L PC5L | First temperature point. Pressure Coefficient 5 (8LSB). |
| 6 | GNTC2L P5L | Second gain TC. Pressure point 5 (8LSB). |
| 7 | OFTC2L PC4L | Second offset TC. Pressure coefficient 4 (8LSB). |
| 8 | TR2L P4L | Second temperature point. Pressure Point 4 (or Signature) (8LSB). |
| 9 | GNTC3L PC3L | Third gain TC. Pressure Coefficient 3 (or Signature) (8LSB). |
| 10 | OFTC3L P3L | Third offset TC. Pressure Point 2 (or Signature) (8LSB). |

| Byte | Functions | Remarks |
|-------|---|---|
| 11 | TR3L PC2L | Third temperature point. Pressure Coefficient 2 (8LSB). |
| 12 | GNTC4L P2L | Fourth gain TC. Pressure Point 1 (8LSB). |
| 13 | OFTC4L PC1L | Fourth offset TC. Pressure Coefficient 1 (8LSB). |
| 14 | DIGMOP1L | Fixed pressure (8LSB). |
| 15 | GN1[9:8] OF1[9:8] | Two MSB's of fixed gain GN[9:8]. Two MSB's of fixed offset OF[9:8]. |
| 16 | GNTC1 [11:8] OFTC1 [11:8] | Four MSB's of first gain TC GNTC1[11:8]. Four MSB's of the first offset TC OFTC1[11:8] |
| 17 | TR1[9:8] GNTC2 [11:8] PC5[11:8] P5[9:8] | Two MSB's, first temperature point T1[9:8] or Four MSB's Pressure Coefficient 5 PC5[11:8]. Four MSB's, second gain TC GNTC2[11:8] or Two MSB's, Pressure Point 5 P5[9:8] |
| 18 | OFTC2[11:8] TR2[9:8] PC4[11:8] P4[9:8] | Four MSB's, second offset TC OFTC2[11:8] or Two MSB's, second temp. point T2[9:8] or Four MSB's, Pressure Coefficient 4 PC4[11:8]. Two MSB's, Pressure Point 4 P4[9:8]. |
| 19 | GNTC3[11:8] OFTC3 [11:8] PC3[11:8] P3[9:8] | Four MSB's, Third Gain TC GNTC3[11:8] or Four MSB's Third Offset TC OFTC3[11:8] or Four MSB's, Pressure Coefficient 3 PC3[11:8]. Two MSB's Pressure Point 3 P3[9:8] |
| 20 | TR3[9:8] GNTC4 [11:8] PC2[9:8] P2[9:8] | Two MSB's, third temperature point t3[9:8] or Four MSB's, Fourth Gain TC GNTC4[11:8] or Four MSB's, Pressure Coefficient 2 PC2[11:8]. Two MSB's, Pressure Point 2 P2[9:8]. |
| 21 | OFTC4[11:8] P1[9:8] PC1[11:8] | Four MSB's Fourth Offset TC OFTC4[11:8] or Two MSB's Pressure Point 1 P1[9:8]. Four MSB's Pressure Coefficient 1 PC1[11:8]. |
| 22 | PNB_TNB | Same as EEPROM. |
| 23 | N_Factor | Temperature filter coefficient — 4 LSB's, 4 MSB = 0 |
| 24 | Not Used | |
| 25-26 | GN | Offset Ordinate of the current gap. |
| 27-28 | OF | Gain Ordinate of the current gap. |
| 29 | Taddress | 4 bits for the max. temperature address of the current gap; 4 bits for the min. temperature address of the current gap. |

| Byte | Functions | Remarks |
|-------|---|---|
| 30 | ALARM control byte IO1/IO2 control byte | Three bits needed for choice of input for ALARM detection (TPO, IAO, GNO, VMO, IO1 or IO2). Two bits needed for choice of input for LEVEL-steering (TPO, IAO, GNO or VMO). These bits are multiplexed according the mode. Note: if both CMO and VMO are active, then alarm is not active. |
| 31 | ALARM low trigger level IO1/IO2 level 1 | Value below which ALARM will go on. Value of first level ([IO2,IO1]=00-01). |
| 32 | ALARM low output level IO1/IO2 level 2 | Value of DIGMO during "ALARM low" condition. Value of second level ([IO2,IO1]=01-10). |
| 33 | ALARM high trigger level IO1/IO2 level 3 | Value above which ALARM will go on. Value of third level ([IO2,IO1] = 10-11). |
| 34 | ALARM high output level | Value of DIGMO during "ALARM high" condition. |
| 35-36 | A_16 | 16 bits A Register. |
| 37-38 | B_16 | 16 bits B Register. |
| 39-42 | RESULT_32 | 32 bits result (for 16 bit multiplication). |
| 43-44 | Tempo1 | Measured temperature, internal or external, and temporary variable 1. |
| 45 | Tempo2 | Temporary variable 2. |
| 46-47 | Signal_In | Digitized signal value, analog and digital mode |
| 48 | Coms_backup | Address saved when command is send. |
| 49 | P3_copy | Port 3 setting copy. |
| 50 | Adsav1 | Address saved at interrupt. |
| 51-52 | Aaccsav | A-Accumulators saved at interrupt. |
| 53 | Baccsav | B-Accumulators saved at interrupt. |
| 54-55 | DAC_gain | DAC gain (GN). |
| 56-57 | DAC_offset | DAC offset (OF). |
| 58-59 | Temp_f | Filtered temperature. This is a 10 bit number that is left justified in a 16 bit field. |
| 60-61 | Signal_Out | Digitized linearity corrected signal value. Digital mode only. |
| 62-63 | Adsav2 | Address saved when call. |

Note: Because of space considerations, the measured temperature can't be kept in the RAM at all times. If the measured temperature is to be available, the temperature filter variable, N_Factor, must be set to 6.

Prototyping

Melexis offers an MLX90314 evaluation kit which contains an evaluation circuit board, serial interface cable, and software diskette. The circuit board provides the necessary circuitry for all three applications circuits shown on the next page. Also included in the circuit board is level shifting and glue logic necessary for RS-232 communications.

The board has a socket with a single MLX90314 installed, and direct access to the pins of the IC. The user can easily attach bridge sensor to the board for in-system evaluation. The serial interface cable connects the evaluation board directly to a PC's serial port for in-system calibration.

The software runs in the familiar Windows platform and allows for programming and evaluation of all compensation parameters within the EEPROM.

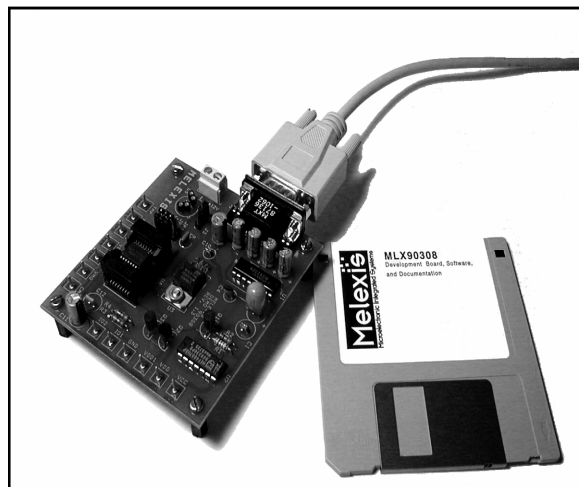


Figure 8. MLX90314 Evaluation Kit with MLX Software

Edit Parameters - MLX90308D & MLX90314B

| MODE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Voltage Mode <input type="checkbox"/> Current Mode <input type="checkbox"/> Turbo <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Analog Mode <input type="checkbox"/> Digital Mode <input type="checkbox"/> Level Steering <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alarm Mode <input type="checkbox"/> Internal Temp <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> External Temp <input type="checkbox"/> Checksum Test | | Invert Signal <input type="checkbox"/> Temp Amp Gain (0-3) <input type="text" value="0"/> Coarse Offset (0-3) <input type="text" value="0"/> Coarse Gain (0-7) <input type="text" value="5"/> Fixed Gain (0-1023) <input type="text" value="0"/> Fixed Offset (0-1023) <input type="text" value="0"/> Filter (0-6) <input type="text" value="0"/> | Alarm /Level Steering Low Trigger /Level-1 (0-255) <input type="text" value="0"/> High Trigger /Level-3 (0-255) <input type="text" value="0"/> Low Output /Level-2 (0-255) <input type="text" value="0"/> High Output (0-255) <input type="text" value="0"/> Source <input type="checkbox"/> TPO <input type="checkbox"/> IAO <input type="checkbox"/> IO1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GNO <input type="checkbox"/> VMO <input type="checkbox"/> IO2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|--|---------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|---------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Checksum <input type="text" value="68"/> Checksum Error Output (0-1023) <input type="text" value="512"/> | Temp Gaps (1-4) = <input type="text" value="1"/> Signal Gaps (0-5) = <input type="text" value="0"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Update Temp Value = <input type="text" value="0"/> Signal In Value = <input type="text" value="67"/> Signal Out Value = <input type="text" value="0"/> | <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Gap</th> <th>1</th> <th>2</th> <th>3</th> <th>4</th> <th>5</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Temp (0-1023)</td> <td><input type="text" value="0"/></td> <td><input type="text" value="0"/></td> <td><input type="text" value="0"/></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>GNTC (0-4095)</td> <td><input type="text" value="0"/></td> <td><input type="text" value="0"/></td> <td><input type="text" value="0"/></td> <td><input type="text" value="0"/></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>OFTC (0-4095)</td> <td><input type="text" value="0"/></td> <td><input type="text" value="0"/></td> <td><input type="text" value="0"/></td> <td><input type="text" value="0"/></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>P (0-1023)</td> <td><input type="text" value="0"/></td> <td><input type="text" value="0"/></td> <td><input type="text" value="0"/></td> <td><input type="text" value="0"/></td> <td><input type="text" value="0"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>PC (0-4095)</td> <td><input type="text" value="0"/></td> <td><input type="text" value="0"/></td> <td><input type="text" value="0"/></td> <td><input type="text" value="0"/></td> <td><input type="text" value="0"/></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | | | Gap | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | Temp (0-1023) | <input type="text" value="0"/> | <input type="text" value="0"/> | <input type="text" value="0"/> | | | GNTC (0-4095) | <input type="text" value="0"/> | <input type="text" value="0"/> | <input type="text" value="0"/> | <input type="text" value="0"/> | | OFTC (0-4095) | <input type="text" value="0"/> | <input type="text" value="0"/> | <input type="text" value="0"/> | <input type="text" value="0"/> | | P (0-1023) | <input type="text" value="0"/> | <input type="text" value="0"/> | <input type="text" value="0"/> | <input type="text" value="0"/> | <input type="text" value="0"/> | PC (0-4095) | <input type="text" value="0"/> | <input type="text" value="0"/> | <input type="text" value="0"/> | <input type="text" value="0"/> | <input type="text" value="0"/> |
| Gap | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Temp (0-1023) | <input type="text" value="0"/> | <input type="text" value="0"/> | <input type="text" value="0"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| GNTC (0-4095) | <input type="text" value="0"/> | <input type="text" value="0"/> | <input type="text" value="0"/> | <input type="text" value="0"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| OFTC (0-4095) | <input type="text" value="0"/> | <input type="text" value="0"/> | <input type="text" value="0"/> | <input type="text" value="0"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P (0-1023) | <input type="text" value="0"/> | <input type="text" value="0"/> | <input type="text" value="0"/> | <input type="text" value="0"/> | <input type="text" value="0"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PC (0-4095) | <input type="text" value="0"/> | <input type="text" value="0"/> | <input type="text" value="0"/> | <input type="text" value="0"/> | <input type="text" value="0"/> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Upload EEPROM Reset Controller | OK Cancel Help | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Typical 90314 Applications

Figure 9a. Absolute Voltage Mode

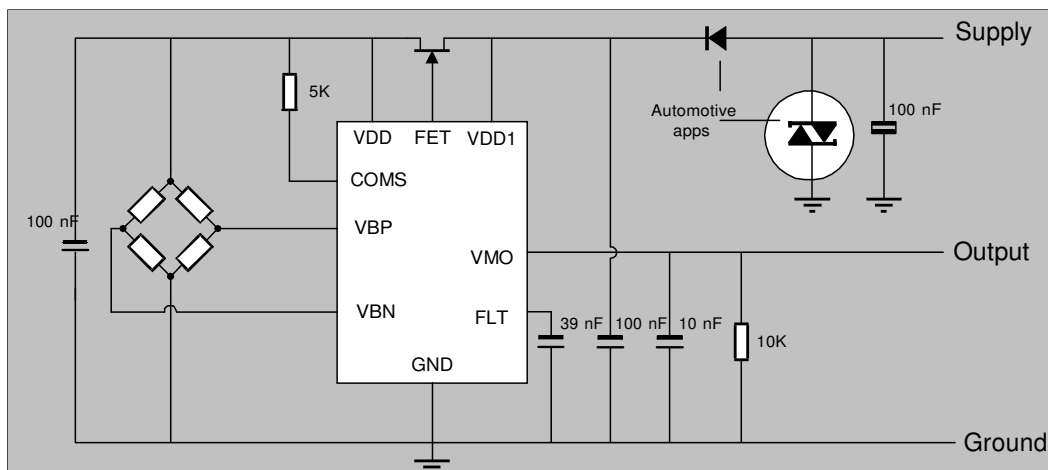


Figure 9b. Ratiometric Voltage Mode

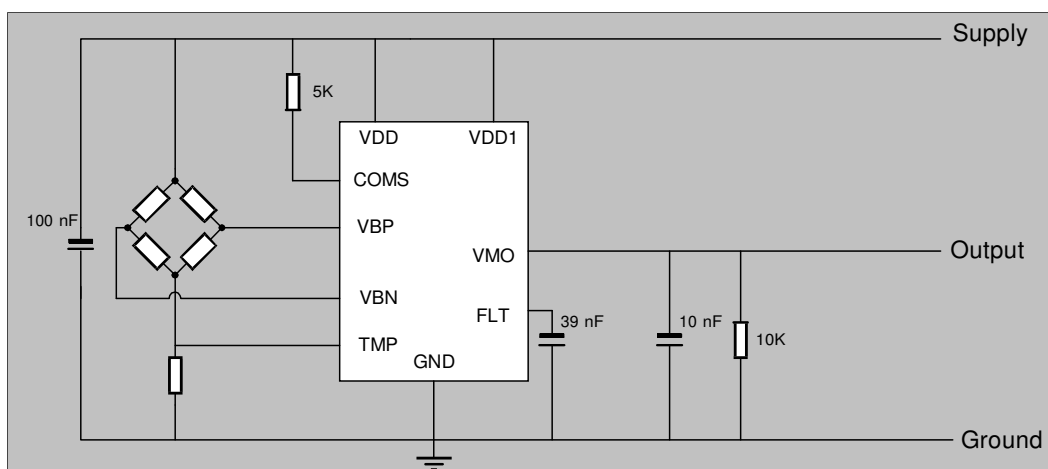


Figure 9c. Current Mode

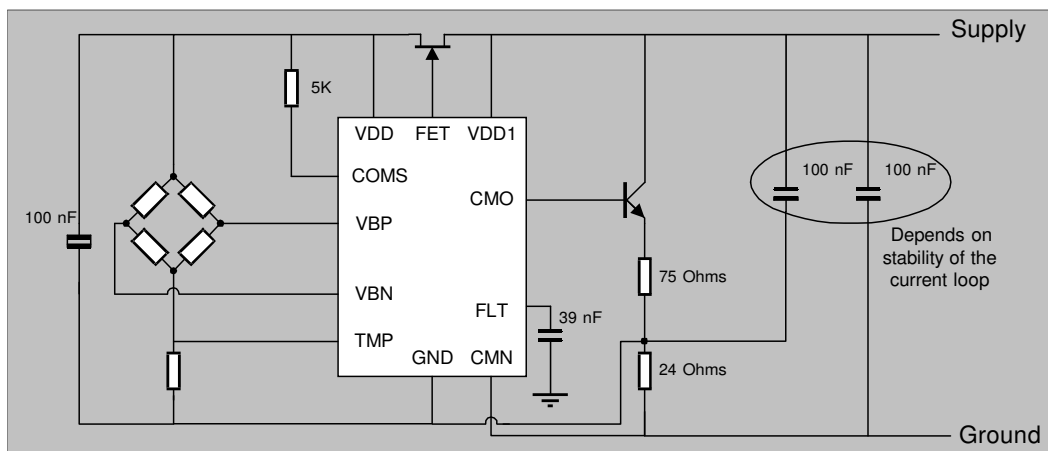
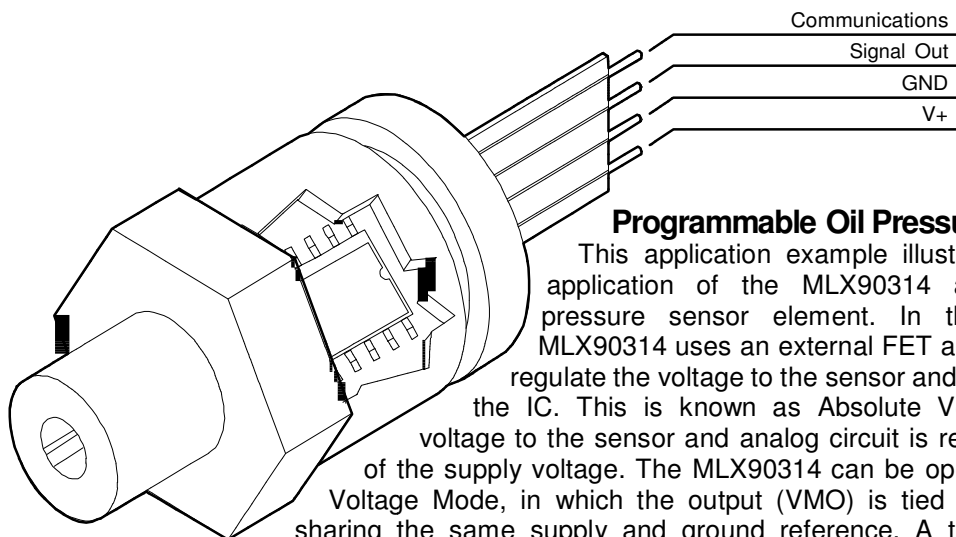


Figure 10. Application Example

Figure 10a. Programmable Oil Pressure Gauge



Programmable Oil Pressure Gauge

This application example illustrates a fundamental application of the MLX90314 and a bridge type pressure sensor element. In this application, the MLX90314 uses an external FET as a pass transistor to regulate the voltage to the sensor and the analog portion of the IC. This is known as Absolute Voltage Mode, where voltage to the sensor and analog circuit is regulated independent of the supply voltage. The MLX90314 can be operated in Ratiometric Voltage Mode, in which the output (VMO) is tied to an A/D converter sharing the same supply and ground reference. A third wiring option is Current Mode, which allows the user a 4 to 20 milliampere current range to use as a 2-wire analog sensor.

Figure 10b. Programmable Oil Pressure Gauge Electrical Connections

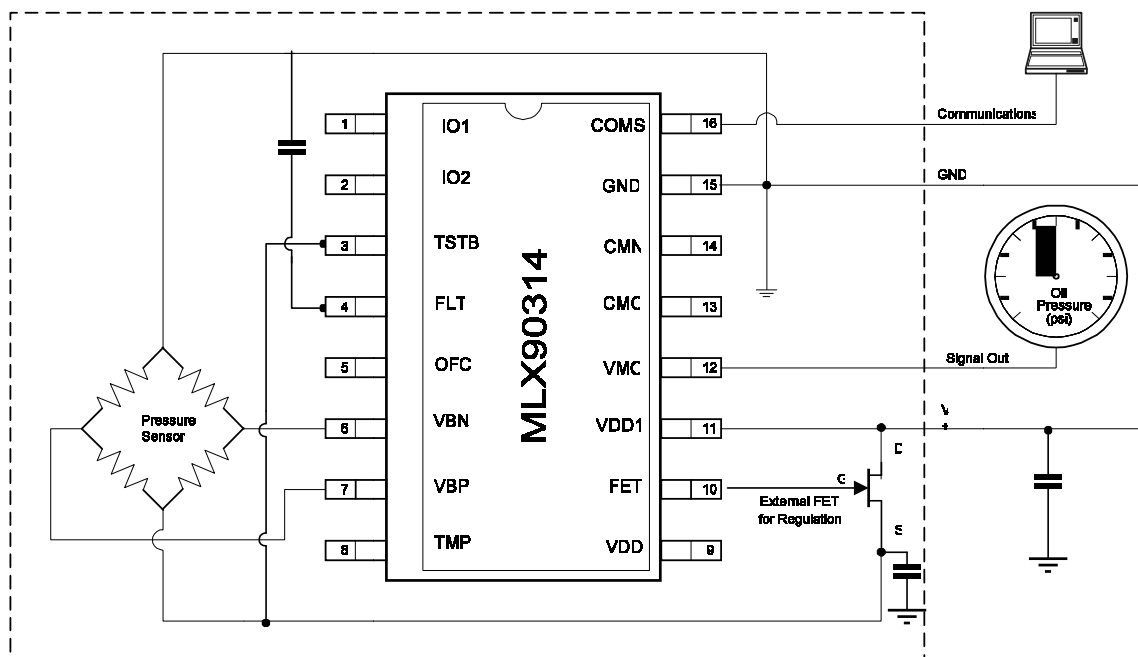


Figure 11. Error Compensation

**Figure 11a. Raw Sensor Output
(measured between VPB and VBN)**

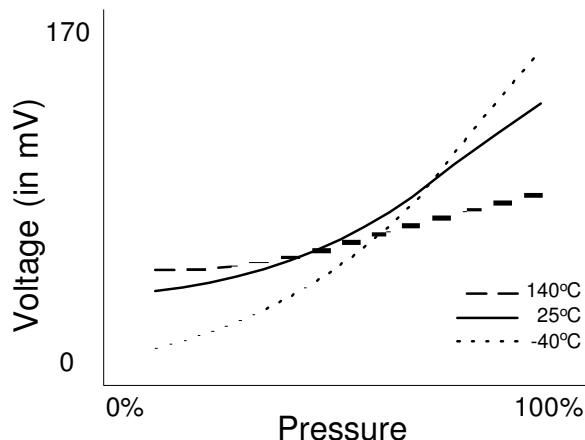
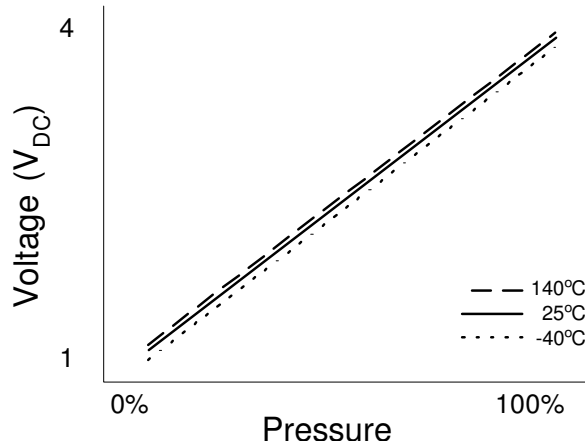


Figure 11b. Conditioned Sensor Output

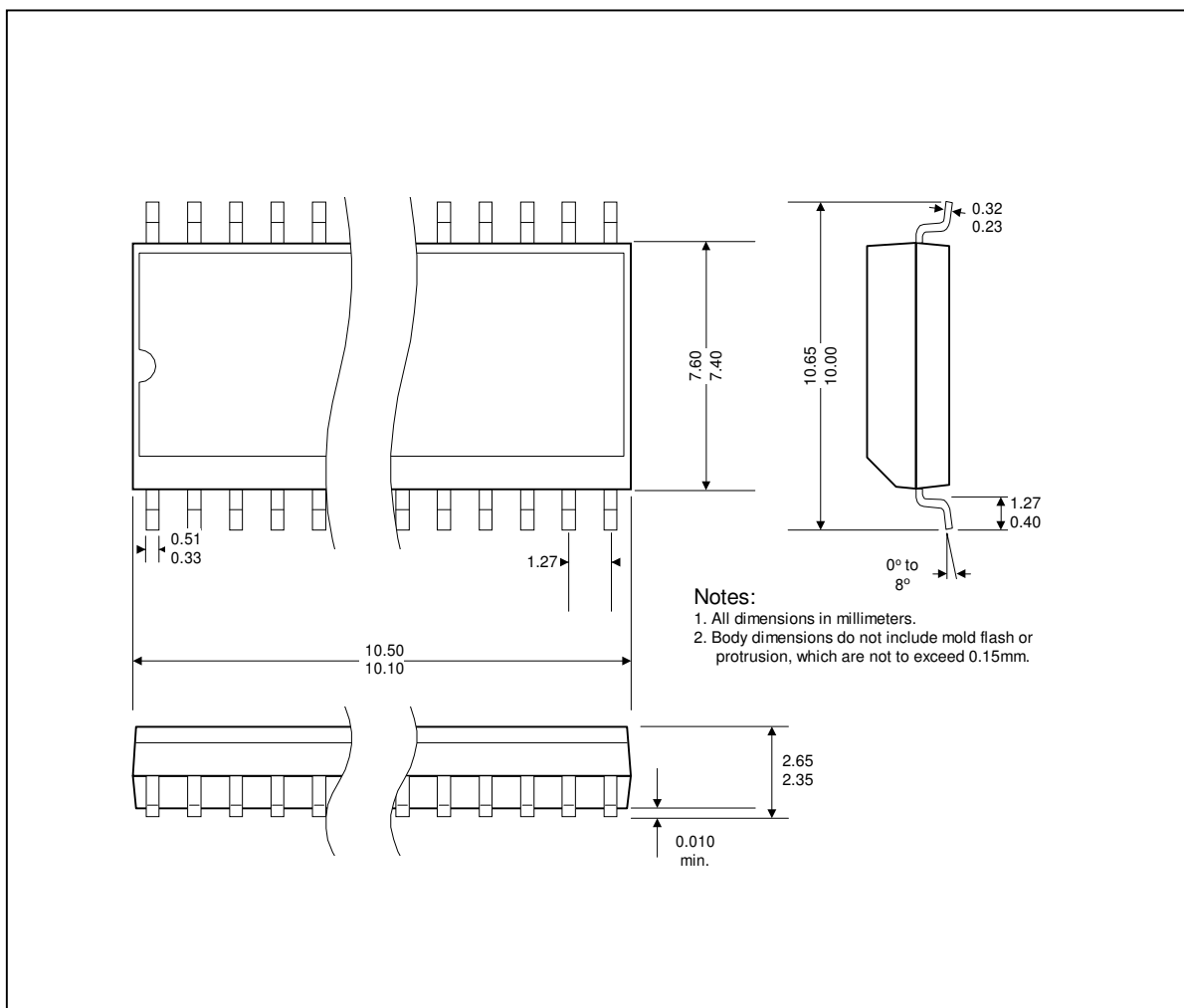


Figures 11a and 11b above illustrate the performance of an unconditioned sensor output and a conditioned sensor output versus stimulus (pressure) and temperature. It can be seen that Figure 11a has a range of only 170 mV (maximum range with a 5V supply) and has a non-linear response over a 0-100 psi range. The sensitivity of the unconditioned output will also drift over temperature, as illustrated by the three slopes. The MLX90314 corrects these errors and amplifies the output to a more usable voltage range as shown in Figure 11b.

Table 14. Glossary of Terms

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| A/D | analog to digital conversion |
| ADC | analog to digital converter |
| ASCII | American Standard Code for Information Interchange |
| ASIC | application specific integrated circuit |
| CM | current mode |
| CMN | current mode negative (supply connection) |
| CMO | current mode output |
| COMS | communication, serial |
| CR | carriage return |
| CSGN | coarse gain |
| CSOF | coarse offset |
| CV | current / voltage mode select bit |
| DAC | digital to analog converter |
| DACFnew | filtered DAC value, new |
| DACFold | filtered DAC value, old |
| DARDIS | DAC resistor disable |
| dB | decibel |
| DOGMO | digital mode |
| EEPROM | electrically erasable programmable read only memory |
| EOC | end of conversion flag bit |
| ESD | electrostatic discharge |
| ETMI | timer interrupt enable |
| ETPI | enable temperature interrupt |
| FET | field effect transistor |
| FG | fixed gain |
| FLT | filter pin |
| GNO | gain and offset adjusted digitized signal |
| GNOF | gain, offset |
| GNTF | temperature gain / offset coarse adjustment |
| HS | hardware / software limit |
| I/O | input / output |
| IFIX | fixed current output value |
| IINV | input signal invert command bit |
| ILIM | current limit |
| kHz | kilohertz, 1000 Hz |
| LSB | least significant bit |
| mA | milliamperes, 0.001 amps |
| MODESEL | mode select |
| ms | millisecond, 0.001 second |
| MSB | most significant bit |
| MUX | multiplexer |
| mV | millivolts, 0.001 Volts |
| nF | nanofarads, 1 X 10 ⁻⁹ farads |
| OFC | offset control |
| PC | personal computer, IBM clone |
| pF | picofarad, 1 X 10 ⁻¹² farads |
| PLL | phase locked loop |
| POR | power on reset |
| RAM | random access memory |
| RISC | reduced instruction set computer |
| ROM | read only memory |
| RS-232 | industry std. serial communications protocol |
| RX | receive |
| SAR | successive approximation register |
| STC | start A/D conversion |
| Tdiff | temperature difference |
| Text | temperature, external |
| TMI | timer Interrupt |
| TMP | temperature signal |
| TPI | temperature interrupt |
| Tref | temperature reference |
| TSTB | test mode pin |
| TX | transmit |
| UART | universal asynchronous receiver / transmitter |
| VBN | bridge, positive, input |
| VBP | bridge, negative, input |
| V _{DD} | supply voltage |
| VM | voltage mode |
| VMGN | voltage mode gain |
| VMO | voltage mode output |
| WCB | warn / cold boot |
| WDC | watch dog counter |

Figure 12. MLX90314 Physical Characteristics, DF Package



Standard information regarding manufacturability of Melexis products with different soldering processes

Our products are classified and qualified regarding soldering technology, solderability and moisture sensitivity level according to following test methods:

Reflow Soldering SMD's (Surface Mount Device)s

- IPC/JEDEC J-STD-020
Moisture/Reflow Sensitivity Classification for Nonhermetic Solid State Surface Mount Devices (classification reflow profiles according to table 5-2)
- EIA/JEDEC JESD22-A113
Preconditioning of Nonhermetic Surface Mount Devices Prior to Reliability Testing (reflow profiles according to table 2)

Wave Soldering SMD's (Surface Mount Device)s and THD's (Through Hole Device)s

- EN60749-20
Resistance of plastic- encapsulated SMD's to combined effect of moisture and soldering heat
- EIA/JEDEC JESD22-B106 and EN60749-15
Resistance to soldering temperature for through-hole mounted devices

Iron Soldering THD's (Through Hole Device)s

- EN60749-15
Resistance to soldering temperature for through-hole mounted devices

Solderability SMD's (Surface Mount Device)s and THD's (Through Hole Device)s

- EIA/JEDEC JESD22-B102 and EN60749-21
Solderability

For all soldering technologies deviating from above mentioned standard conditions (regarding peak temperature, temperature gradient, temperature profile etc) additional classification and qualification tests have to be agreed upon with Melexis.

The application of Wave Soldering for SMD's is allowed only after consulting Melexis regarding assurance of adhesive strength between device and board.

Melexis is contributing to global environmental conservation by promoting **lead free** solutions. For more information on qualifications of **RoHS** compliant products (RoHS = European directive on the Restriction Of the use of certain Hazardous Substances) please visit the quality page on our website: <http://www.melexis.com/quality.aspx>

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