

## MS8607-02BA01

### PHT Combination Sensor

#### SPECIFICATIONS

- Integrated pressure, humidity and temperature sensor
- QFN package 5 x 3 x 1 mm<sup>3</sup>
- Operating range: 10 to 2000 mbar, 0%RH to 100%RH, -40 to 85 °C
- High-resolution module: 0.016 mbar, 0.04%RH, 0.01°C
- Supply voltage: 1.5 to 3.6 V
- Fully factory calibrated sensor
- I<sup>2</sup>C interface

The MS8607 is the novel digital combination sensor of MEAS providing 3 environmental physical measurements all-in-one: pressure, humidity and temperature (PHT). This product is optimal for applications in which key requirements such as ultra-low power consumption, high PHT accuracy and compactness are critical. High pressure resolution combined with high PHT linearity makes the MS8607 an ideal candidate for environmental monitoring and altimeter in smart phones and tablet PC, as well as PHT applications such as HVAC and weather stations. This new sensor module generation is based on leading MEMS technologies and latest benefits from Measurement Specialties proven experience and know-how in high volume manufacturing of sensor modules, which has been widely used for over a decade.

## FEATURES

### FIELD OF APPLICATION

- Smart phones and Tablet PCs
- HVAC applications
- Weather station
- Printers
- Home Appliance and humidifiers

### TECHNICAL DATA

| Sensor Performances ( $V_{DD} = 3$ V) |                 |       |      |                         |      |     |                  |      |     |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|-------|------|-------------------------|------|-----|------------------|------|-----|
| Characteristics                       | Pressure [mbar] |       |      | Relative Humidity [%RH] |      |     | Temperature [°C] |      |     |
|                                       | Min             | Typ   | Max  | Min                     | Typ  | Max | Min              | Typ  | Max |
| Max. Operating Range                  | 10              |       | 2000 | 0                       |      | 100 | -40              |      | +85 |
| Absolute Accuracy @25°C               | 300...1100mbar  |       |      | 20...80%RH              |      |     | @ 25°C           |      |     |
|                                       | -2              |       | 2    | -3                      |      | 3   | -1               |      | 1   |
| Resolution (highest mode)             |                 | 0.016 |      |                         | 0.04 |     |                  | 0.01 |     |

## PERFORMANCE SPECIFICATIONS

## ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

| Parameter                     | Symbol    | Condition            | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Unit |
|-------------------------------|-----------|----------------------|------|------|------|------|
| Supply voltage                | $V_{DD}$  |                      | -0.3 |      | 3.6  | V    |
| Storage temperature           | $T_S$     |                      | -20  |      | 85   | °C   |
| Overpressure                  | $P_{max}$ |                      |      | 6    |      | bar  |
| Maximum Soldering Temperature | $T_{max}$ | 40 sec max           |      |      | 250  | °C   |
| ESD rating                    |           | Human Body Model     | -2   |      | 2    | kV   |
| Latch up                      |           | JEDEC standard No 78 | -100 |      | 100  | mA   |

## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

| Parameter  | General electrical characteristics |  |      |  |      |      |
|--|------------------------------------|--|------|--|------|------|
|  | Symbol                             | Condition                                      | Min. | Typ.   | Max. | Unit |
| Operating Supply voltage   | $V_{DD}$                           |  | 1.5  | 3.0  | 3.6  | V    |
| Operating Temperature  | T                                  |  | -40  | +25  | +85  | °C   |
| VDD to GND Capacitor   |                                    |  | 220  | 470  |      | nF   |
| Supply current P or T<br>(1 Pressure or temperature conversion per sec.) | $I_{PT}$                           | OSR 8192<br>4096<br>2048<br>1024<br>512<br>256 |      | 20.09<br>10.05<br>5.02<br>2.51<br>1.26<br>0.63 |      | µA   |
| Supply current H<br>(1 humidity conversion per sec.)                     | $I_H$                              | OSR 8192<br>4096<br>2048<br>1024               |      | 6.22<br>3.11<br>1.56<br>0.78                   |      | µA   |
| Peak supply current<br>(during P or T conversion)                        |                                    |  |      | 1.25   |      | mA   |
| Peak supply current<br>(during humidity conversion)                      |                                    |  |      | 0.45   |      | mA   |
| Standby supply current   |                                    | @ 25°C, $V_{DD} = 3V$                          |      | 0.03   | 0.24 | µA   |

|   | Pressure and temperature                       |   |  |      | Relative humidity                       |   |      |          |
|---|--|---|--|------|---|---|------|----------|
|   | Condition                                      | Min.  | Typ.   | Max. | Min.                                    | Typ.                                    | Max. | Unit     |
| ADC Output Word   |  | 24  |  |      | 16                                      |   |      | bit      |
| ADC Conversion time <sup>(3)</sup>                                      | OSR 8192<br>4096<br>2048<br>1024<br>512<br>256 | 16.44<br>8.22<br>4.13<br>2.08<br>1.06<br>0.54 | 17.2<br>8.61<br>4.32<br>2.17<br>1.10<br>0.56 |      | 13.82<br>6.98<br>3.55<br>1.84<br>-<br>- | 15.89<br>8.03<br>4.08<br>2.12<br>-<br>- |      | ms       |
| Heater: power dissipation and temperature increase over humidity sensor |  |   |  |      | 2 - 13<br>0.5 - 1.5                     |   |      | mW<br>°C |
| Low battery indicator accuracy  |  |   | ±50 (Typ.)                                   |      |   |   |      | mV       |

(3): Maximum values must be applied to determine waiting times in I<sup>2</sup>C communication

## PERFORMANCE SPECIFICATIONS (CONTINUED)

PHT CHARACTERISTICS ( $V_{DD} = 3.0$  V,  $T = 25$  °C UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED)

|   |          | Pressure [mbar]                |                     |              | Relative Humidity [%RH]  |             |      | Temperature [°C] |             |      |
|---|----------|--------------------------------|---------------------|--------------|--|-------------|------|------------------|-------------|------|
|   |          | Min.                           | Typ.                | Max.         | Min.   | Typ.        | Max. | Min.             | Typ.        | Max. |
| Operating Range<br>Extended Range <sup>(4)</sup>    |          | 300<br>10                      |                     | 1200<br>2000 | 0  |             | 100  | -40              |             | 85   |
| Absolute Accuracy<br>@25°C                          |          | 300...1100 mbar                |                     |              | 20 ...80%RH  |             |      | @25°C            |             |      |
|   |          | -2                             |                     | 2            | -3   |             | 3    | -1               |             | 1    |
| Absolute Accuracy                                   |          | 300...1100mbar, -20...85°C     |                     |              | 5...95%RH  |             |      | -20...85°C       |             |      |
|   |          | -4                             |                     | 4            | -5   |             | 5    | -2               |             | 2    |
| Relative Accuracy<br>@25°C                          |          | 700...1000 mbar <sup>(5)</sup> |                     |              |  |             |      |                  |             |      |
|   |          |                                | ±0.1 <sup>(6)</sup> |              |  |             |      |                  |             |      |
| Resolution<br>RMS <sup>(7)</sup>                    | OSR 8192 |                                | 0.016               |              |  | 0.04        |      |                  | 0.002       |      |
|   | 4096     |                                | 0.021               |              |  | -           |      |                  | 0.003       |      |
|   | 2048     |                                | 0.028               |              |  | -           |      |                  | 0.004       |      |
|   | 1024     |                                | 0.039               |              |  | 0.7         |      |                  | 0.006       |      |
|   | 512      |                                | 0.062               |              |  |             |      |                  | 0.009       |      |
|   | 256      |                                | 0.11                |              |  |             |      |                  | 0.012       |      |
| Maximum error with<br>supply voltage<br>(Condition) |          |                                | ±0.5                |              |  | ±0.25       |      |                  | ±0.3        |      |
| $(V_{DD} = 1.5$ V ... 3.6 V)                        |          |                                |                     |              |  |             |      |                  |             |      |
| Long-term stability                                 |          |                                | ±1 / year           |              |  | ±0.5 / year |      |                  | ±0.3 / year |      |
| Reflow soldering impact                             |          |                                | -0.6                |              |  | 2           |      |                  |             |      |
| Recovering time after<br>reflow <sup>(8)</sup>      |          |                                | 5 days              |              |  | 5 days      |      |                  |             |      |
| Response Time<br>(Condition)                        |          |                                | < 5ms               |              |  | 5 sec.      |      |                  |             |      |
|   |          |                                |                     |              | (at 63% of signal recovery,<br>From 33%RH to 75%RH,<br>At 3m/s air flow) |             |      |                  |             |      |

(4): Linear range of ADC

(5): Auto-zero at one pressure point

(6): Characterized value performed on qualification devices

(7): Characterization performed sequentially (P&amp;T conversion followed by H conversion)

(8): Recovering time at least 66% of the reflow impact

## DIGITAL INPUTS (SDA, SCL)

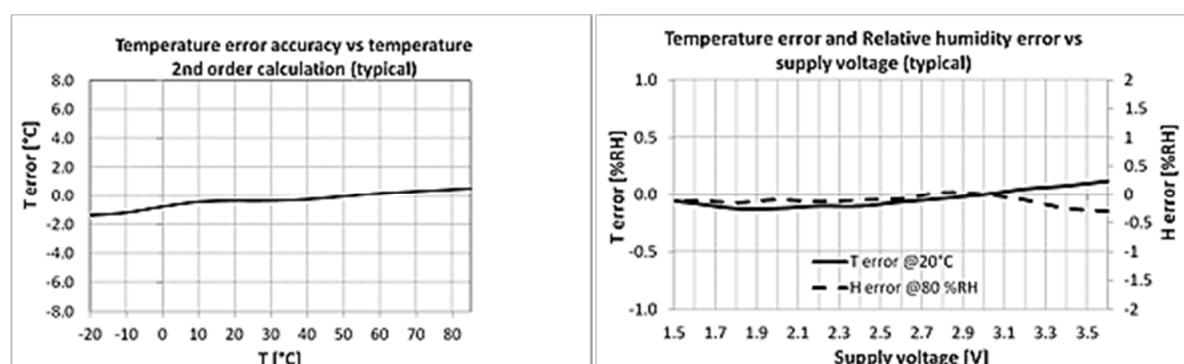
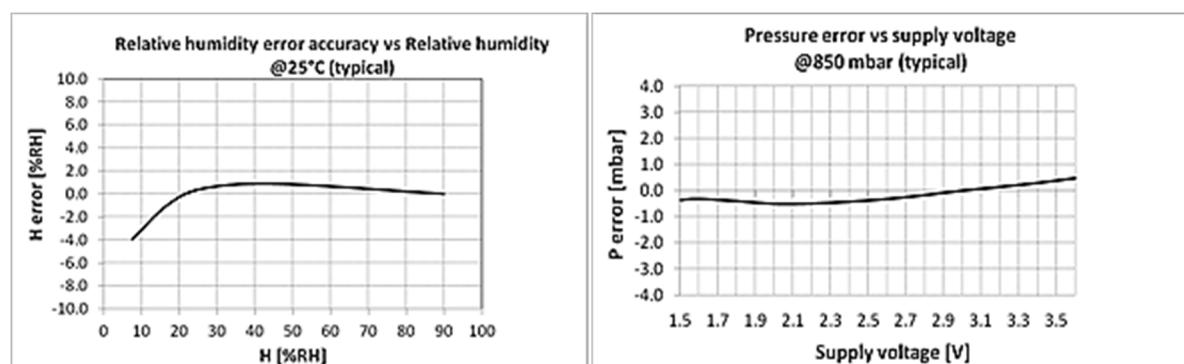
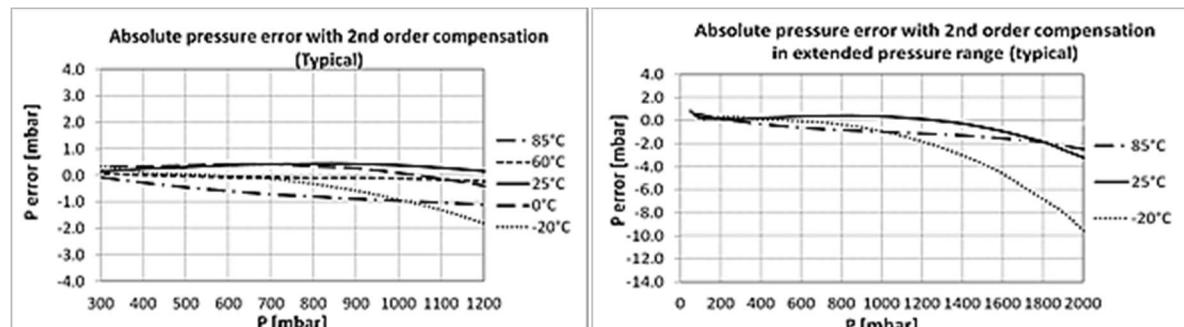
| Parameter          | Symbol   | Conditions | Min.         | Typ. | Max.          | Unit |
|--------------------|----------|------------|--------------|------|---------------|------|
| Serial data clock  | SCL      |            |              |      | 400           | kHz  |
| Input high voltage | $V_{IH}$ |            | 80% $V_{DD}$ |      | 100% $V_{DD}$ | V    |
| Input low voltage  | $V_{IL}$ |            | 0% $V_{DD}$  |      | 20% $V_{DD}$  | V    |

## DIGITAL OUTPUTS (SDA)

| Parameter           | Symbol     | Conditions          | Min.         | Typ. | Max.          | Unit |
|---------------------|------------|---------------------|--------------|------|---------------|------|
| Output high voltage | $V_{OH}$   | $I_{source} = 1$ mA | 80% $V_{DD}$ |      | 100% $V_{DD}$ | V    |
| Output low voltage  | $V_{OL}$   | $I_{sink} = 1$ mA   | 0% $V_{DD}$  |      | 20% $V_{DD}$  | V    |
| Load Capacitance    | $C_{LOAD}$ |                     |              | 16   |               | pF   |

## PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

### PHT ACCURACY AND PHT ERROR VERSUS SUPPLY VOLTAGE (TYPICAL)



## FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION

### GENERAL

The MS8607 includes two sensors with distinctive MEMS technologies to measure pressure, humidity and temperature. The first sensor is a piezo-resistive sensor providing pressure and temperature. The second sensor is a capacitive type humidity sensor providing relative humidity. Each sensor is interfaced to a  $\Delta\Sigma$  ADC integrated circuit for the digital conversion. The MS8607 converts both analog output voltages to a 24-bit digital value for the pressure and temperature measurements, and a 12-bit digital value for the relative humidity measurement.

### SERIAL I<sup>2</sup>C INTERFACE

The external microcontroller clocks in the data through the input SCL (Serial CLock) and SDA (Serial DAta). Both sensors respond on the same pin SDA which is bidirectional for the I<sup>2</sup>C bus interface. Two distinct I<sup>2</sup>C addresses are used (one for pressure and temperature, the other for relative humidity, see Figure 2).

| Module reference | Mode             | Pins used |
|------------------|------------------|-----------|
| MS860702BA01     | I <sup>2</sup> C | SDA, SCL  |

Figure 1: Communication Protocol and pins

| Sensor type                  | I <sup>2</sup> C address (binary value) | I <sup>2</sup> C address (hex. value) |
|------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| Pressure and Temperature P&T | 1110110                                 | 0x76                                  |
| Relative Humidity RH         | 1000000                                 | 0x40                                  |

Figure 2: I<sup>2</sup>C addresses

### COMMANDS FOR PRESSURE AND TEMPERATURE

For pressure and temperature sensing, five commands are possible:

1. Reset
2. Read PROM P&T (112 bit of calibration words)
3. D1 conversion
4. D2 conversion
5. Read ADC (24 bit pressure / temperature)

Each command is represented over 1 byte (8 bits) as described in Figure 3. After ADC read commands, the device will return 24 bit result and after the PROM read 16 bit results. The address of the PROM is embedded inside of the read PROM P&T command using the a2, a1 and a0 bits.

|                       | Command byte |      |   |     |             |             |             |      | hex value    |
|-----------------------|--------------|------|---|-----|-------------|-------------|-------------|------|--------------|
| Bit number            | 7            | 6    | 5 | 4   | 3           | 2           | 1           | 0    |              |
| Bit name              | PROM         | CONV | - | Typ | Ad2/<br>Os2 | Ad1/<br>Os1 | Ad0/<br>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 D1 (OSR=8192) | 0            | 1    | 0 | 0   | 1           | 0           | 1           | 0    | 0x4A         |
| 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         |
| Convert D2 (OSR=8192) | 0            | 1    | 0 | 1   | 1           | 0           | 1           | 0    | 0x5A         |
| ADC Read              | 0            | 0    | 0 | 0   | 0           | 0           | 0           | 0    | 0x00         |
| PROM Read P&T         | 1            | 0    | 1 | 0   | Ad2         | Ad1         | Ad0         | 0    | 0xA0 to 0xAE |

Figure 3: Command structure for pressure and temperature sensing

## COMMANDS FOR RELATIVE HUMIDITY

For relative humidity sensing, six commands are possible:

1. Reset
2. Write user register
3. Read user register
4. Measure RH (Hold master)
5. Measure RH (No Hold master)
6. PROM read RH

Each I<sup>2</sup>C communication message starts with the start condition and it is ended with the stop condition. The I<sup>2</sup>C address for humidity sensing is 1000000. The address of the PROM is embedded inside of the PROM read command using the a2, a1 and a0 bits. Figure 4 shows the commands with their respective code:

|                                | 8 bits Command |   |   |   |      |      |      |   | hex value    |
|--------------------------------|----------------|---|---|---|------|------|------|---|--------------|
| Bit number                     | 7              | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3    | 2    | 1    | 0 |              |
| Command :                      |                |   |   |   |      |      |      |   |              |
| 1. Reset                       | 1              | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1    | 1    | 1    | 0 | 0xFE         |
| 2. Write user register         | 1              | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0    | 1    | 1    | 0 | 0xE6         |
| 3. Read user register          | 1              | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0    | 1    | 1    | 1 | 0xE7         |
| 4. Measure RH (Hold master)    | 1              | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0    | 1    | 0    | 1 | 0xE5         |
| 5. Measure RH (No Hold master) | 1              | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0    | 1    | 0    | 1 | 0xF5         |
| 6. PROM read RH                | 1              | 0 | 1 | 0 | adr2 | adr1 | adr0 | 0 | 0xA0 to 0xAE |

Figure 4: command structure for relative humidity sensing

## USER REGISTER

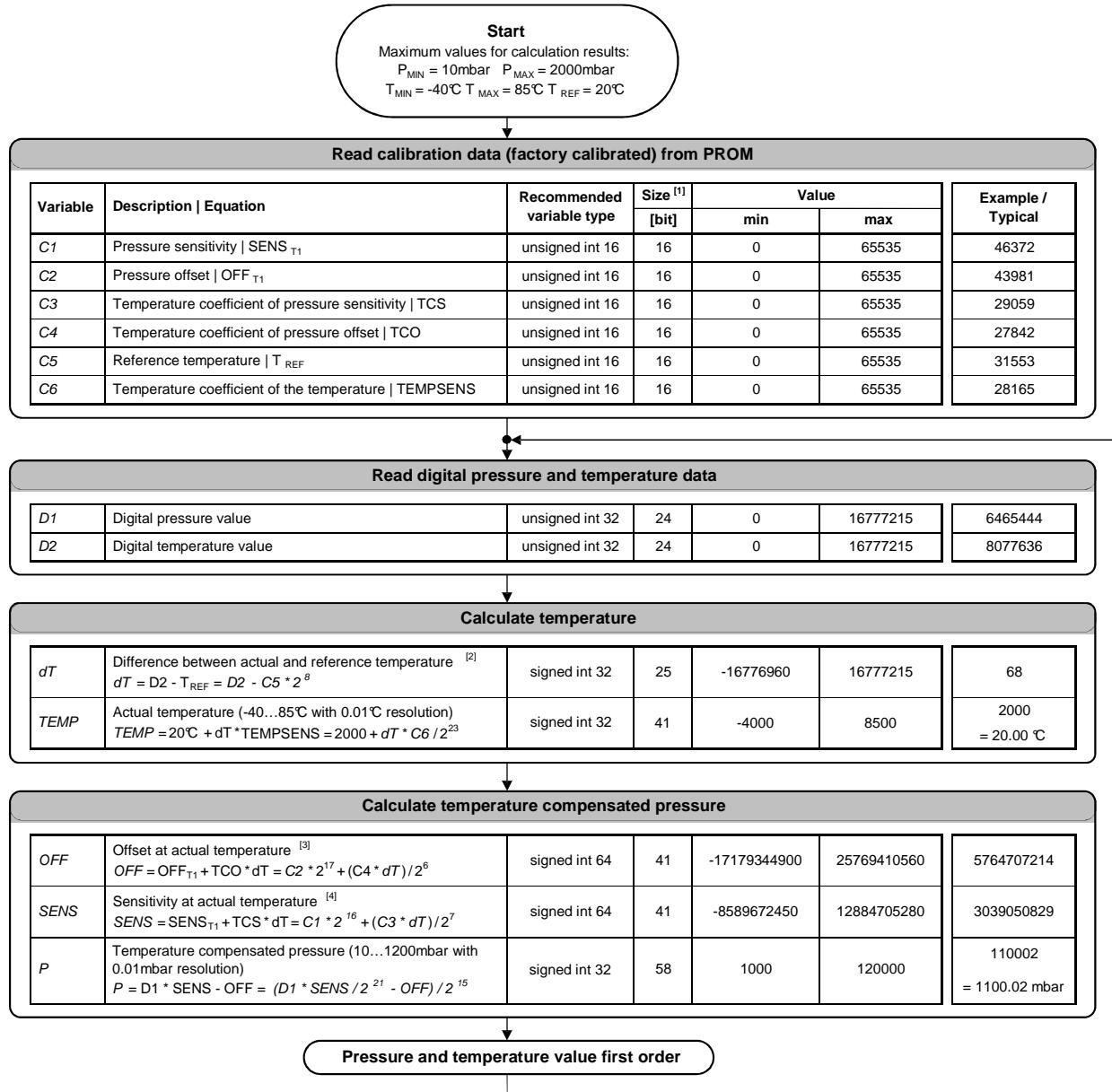
The user register is used to configure several operating modes of the humidity sensor (resolution measurements, heater) and monitor the battery state. The possible configurations of the user register are described in the table below.

| User register Bit | Bit Configuration/Coding  | Default value |            |     |            |   |   |      |         |   |   |      |  |   |   |      |  |   |   |     |        |      |
|-------------------|---|---------------|------------|-----|------------|---|---|------|---------|---|---|------|--|---|---|------|--|---|---|-----|--------|------|
| bit 7, bit 0      | Measurement resolution<br><table border="1" data-bbox="421 454 992 608"> <thead> <tr> <th>Bit 7</th><th>Bit 0</th><th>OSR</th><th>Resolution</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0</td><td>0</td><td>4096</td><td>Highest</td></tr> <tr> <td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2048</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1024</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>1</td><td>1</td><td>256</td><td>Lowest</td></tr> </tbody> </table> | Bit 7         | Bit 0      | OSR | Resolution | 0 | 0 | 4096 | Highest | 0 | 1 | 2048 |  | 1 | 0 | 1024 |  | 1 | 1 | 256 | Lowest | '00' |
| Bit 7             | Bit 0   | OSR           | Resolution |     |            |   |   |      |         |   |   |      |  |   |   |      |  |   |   |     |        |      |
| 0                 | 0   | 4096          | Highest    |     |            |   |   |      |         |   |   |      |  |   |   |      |  |   |   |     |        |      |
| 0                 | 1   | 2048          |            |     |            |   |   |      |         |   |   |      |  |   |   |      |  |   |   |     |        |      |
| 1                 | 0   | 1024          |            |     |            |   |   |      |         |   |   |      |  |   |   |      |  |   |   |     |        |      |
| 1                 | 1   | 256           | Lowest     |     |            |   |   |      |         |   |   |      |  |   |   |      |  |   |   |     |        |      |
| bit 6             | Battery state:<br>'0' VDD>2.25V<br>'1' VDD<2.25V  | '0'           |            |     |            |   |   |      |         |   |   |      |  |   |   |      |  |   |   |     |        |      |
| bit 3,4,5         | Reserved  | '000'         |            |     |            |   |   |      |         |   |   |      |  |   |   |      |  |   |   |     |        |      |
| bit 2             | on-chip heater:<br>'0' heater disabled<br>'1' heater enabled  | '0'           |            |     |            |   |   |      |         |   |   |      |  |   |   |      |  |   |   |     |        |      |
| bit 1             | Reserved  | '0'           |            |     |            |   |   |      |         |   |   |      |  |   |   |      |  |   |   |     |        |      |

Figure 5: description of the user register

- Bit 7 and bit 0 configure the measurement resolution (highest resolution OSR 4096, lowest OSR 256).
- Bit 6 refers to the “Battery state”, which can be monitored.
- Bits 1,3,4,5 are reserved bits, which must not be changed and default values of respective reserved bits may change over time without prior notice. Therefore, for any writing to user register, default values of reserved bits must be read first.
- Bit 2 configures the heater. It can be used for functionality diagnosis: relative humidity drops upon rising temperature. The heater consumes about 5.5mW and provides a temperature increase of approximatively 0.5-1.5°C over the humidity sensor.

## PRESSURE AND TEMPERATURE CALCULATION



## Notes

[1] Maximal size of intermediate result during evaluation of variable  
[2] min and max have to be defined  
[3] min and max have to be defined  
[4] min and max have to be defined

Figure 6: Flow chart for pressure and temperature reading and software compensation.

## PRESSURE COMPENSATION (SECOND ORDER OVER TEMPERATURE)

In order to optimize the accuracy over temperature range at low temperature, it is recommended to compensate the pressure non-linearity over the temperature. This can be achieved by correcting the calculated temperature, offset and sensitivity by a second-order correction factor. The second-order factors are calculated as follows:

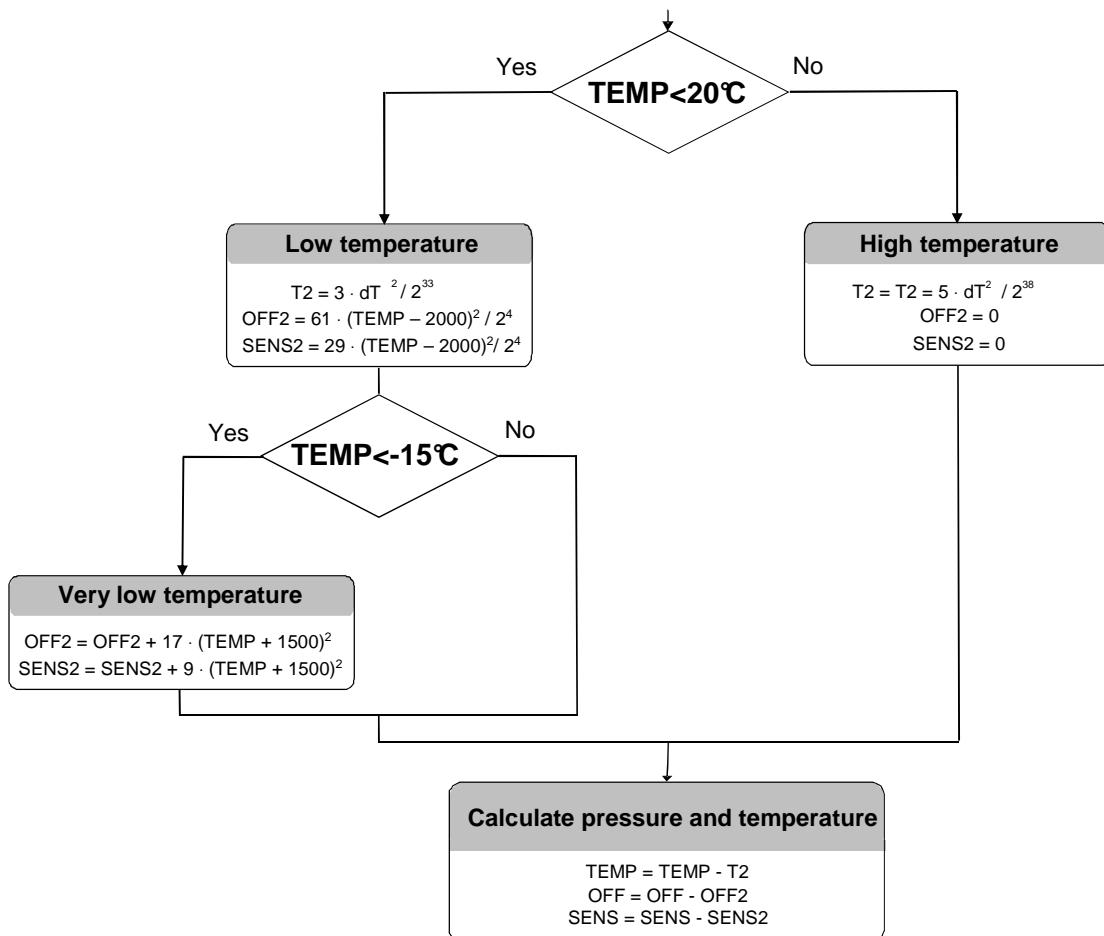
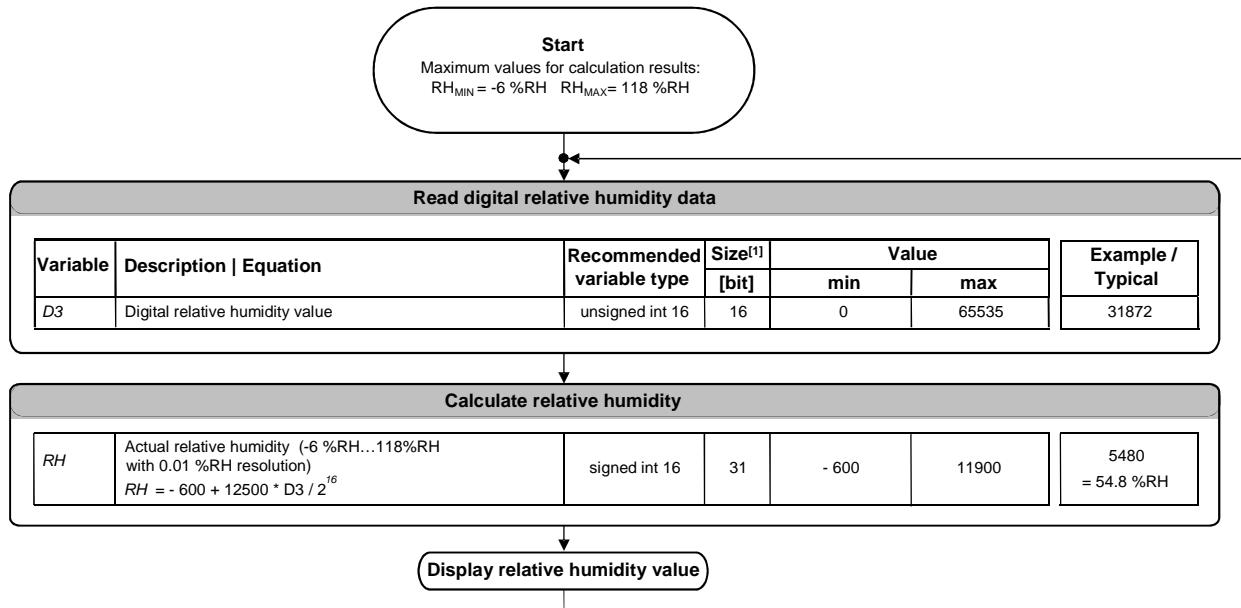


Figure 7: Flow chart for pressure and temperature to the optimum accuracy.

## RELATIVE HUMIDITY CALCULATION



Notes

[1] Maximal size of intermediate result during evaluation of variable

Figure 8: Flow chart for humidity reading.

To accommodate any process variation (nominal capacitance value of the humidity sensor), tolerances of the sensor above 100%RH and below 0%RH must be considered. As a consequence:

- 118%RH corresponds to 0xFF which is the maximum RH digital output that can be sent out from the ASIC. RH output can reach 118%RH and above this value, there will have a clamp of the RH output to this value.
- -6%RH corresponds to 0x00 which is the minimum RH digital output that can be sent out from the ASIC. RH output can reach -6%RH and below this value, there will have a clamp of the RH output to this value.

The relative humidity is obtained by the following formula (result in %RH):

$$RH = \left( -6 + 125 \cdot \frac{D3}{2^{16}} \right)$$

As example, the transferred 16-bit relative humidity data 0x7C80: 31872 corresponds to a relative humidity of 54.8%RH.

Finally, 1st order temperature compensation is computed for optimal accuracy over [0...+85°C] temperature range. The final compensated relative humidity value  $RH_{compensated}$  is calculated as:

$$RH_{compensated} = RH + (20 - TEMP) \cdot T_{coeff}$$

TEMP Temperature calculated on p.9 unit [°C]

$T_{coeff}$  Temperature correction coefficient unit [%RH / °C]

Optimal relative humidity accuracy over [0...+85°C] temperature range is obtained with  $T_{coeff} = -0.18$

## APPLICATION CIRCUIT

The MS8607 is a circuit that can be used in conjunction with a microcontroller by I<sup>2</sup>C protocol interface. It is designed for low-voltage systems with a supply voltage of 3 V and can be used in industrial pressure / humidity / temperature applications.

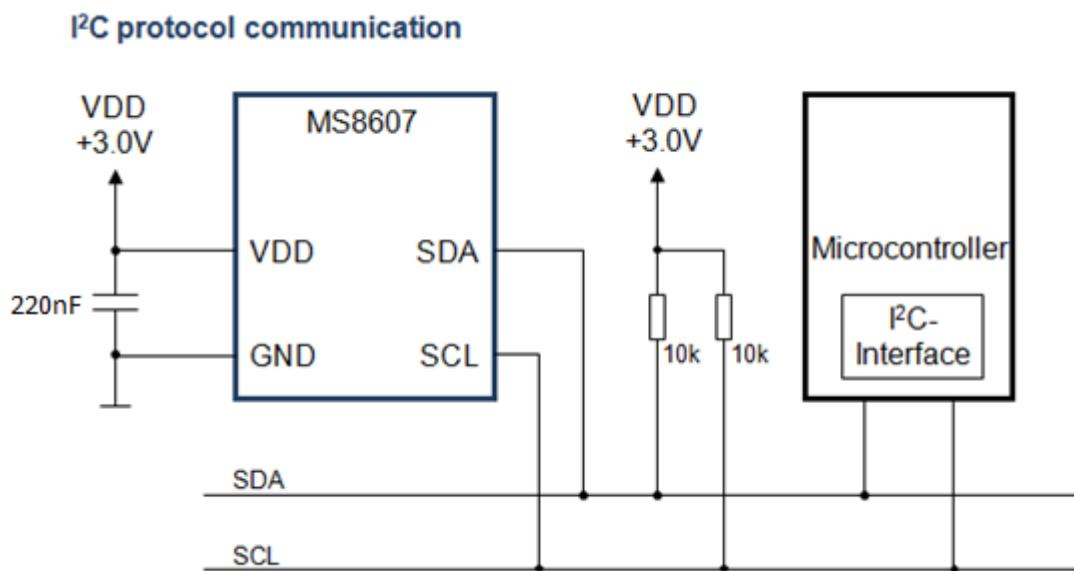


Figure 9: Typical application circuit

## I<sup>2</sup>C INTERFACE: PRESSURE AND TEMPERATURE

### COMMANDS

Each I<sup>2</sup>C communication message starts with the start condition and it is ended with the stop condition. The I<sup>2</sup>C address for pressure and temperature sensing is 1110110. The description of the commands related to pressure and temperature sensing is detailed on p. 5.

### 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 PROM from an unknown condition.

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 ASIC to function is to send several SCLs followed by a reset sequence or to repeat power on reset.

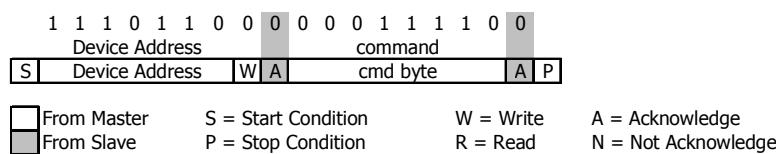


Figure 10: I<sup>2</sup>C Reset Command

### PROM READ P&T 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 7 addresses resulting in a total memory of 112 bit. The addresses contain factory data and the setup, calibration coefficients, the serial code and CRC (see details on p. 15, Figure 22). The command sequence is 8 bits long with a 16 bit result which is clocked with the MSB first. The PROM Read command consists of two parts. First command sets up the system into PROM read mode (Figure 11). The second part gets the data from the system (Figure 12).

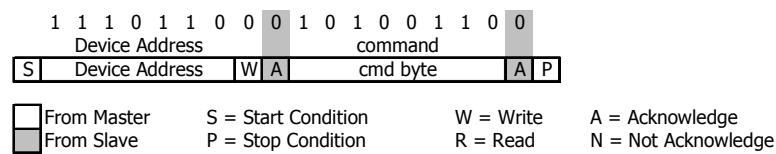


Figure 11: I<sup>2</sup>C Command to read P&T memory PROM address 0xA6

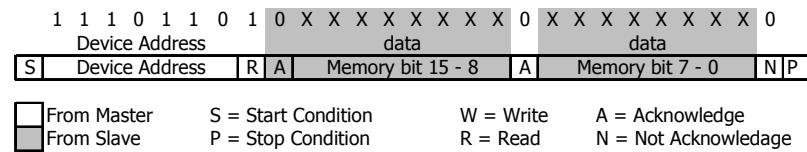


Figure 12: I<sup>2</sup>C answer from ASIC (Pressure and temperature)

## CONVERSION SEQUENCE

The conversion command is used to initiate uncompensated pressure (D1) or uncompensated temperature (D2) conversion. 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. A conversion can be started by sending the command to the ASIC. When the 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 the Acknowledge bit is sent from the ASIC, 24 SCL cycles may be sent to receive all result bits. Every 8 bits the system waits for the Acknowledge bit.

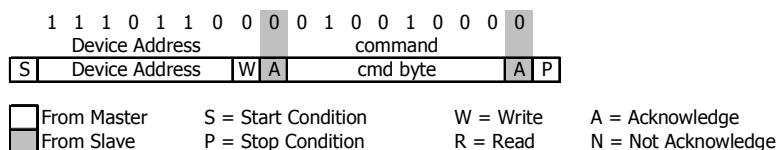


Figure 13: I<sup>2</sup>C command to initiate a pressure conversion (OSR=4096, typ=D1)

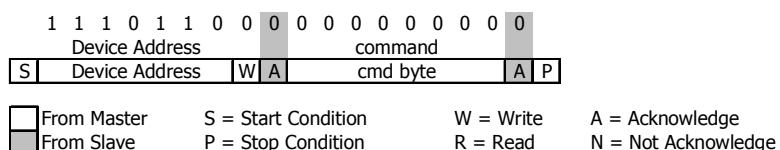


Figure 14: I<sup>2</sup>C ADC read sequence

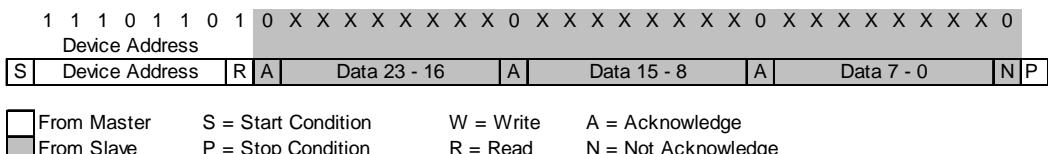


Figure 15: I<sup>2</sup>C answer from the ASIC

## I<sup>2</sup>C INTERFACE: RELATIVE HUMIDITY

### COMMANDS

Each I<sup>2</sup>C communication message starts with the start condition and it is ended with the stop condition. The I<sup>2</sup>C address for humidity sensing is 1000000. The description of the commands related to humidity sensing is detailed on p. 6.

### RESET SEQUENCE

This command is used for rebooting the humidity sensor by switching the power off and on again. Upon reception of this command, the humidity sensor system reinitializes and starts operation according to the default settings with the exception of the heater bit in the user register. The reset takes less than 15ms.

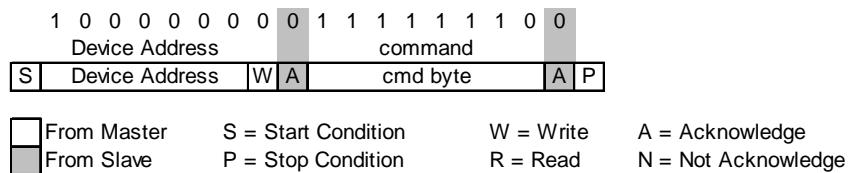


Figure 16: I<sup>2</sup>C Reset Command

### READ AND WRITE USER REGISTER SEQUENCE

The following sequence illustrates how to read and write the user register. First, it reads the content of the user register. Then it writes the user register for configuring the humidity sensor to 8 bits measurement resolution from the default configuration.

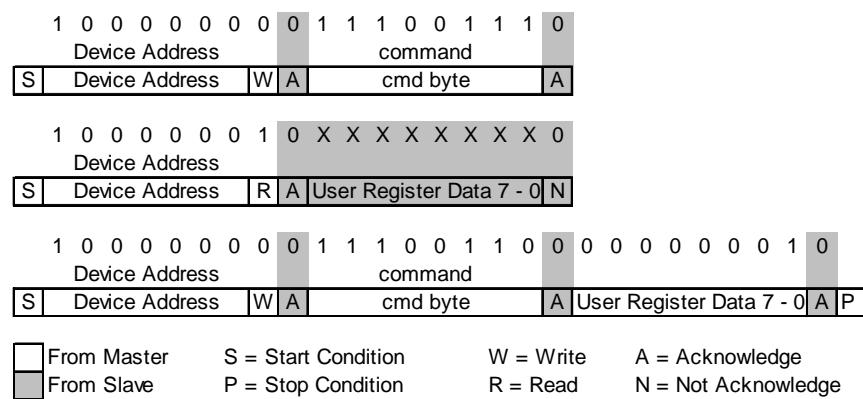


Figure 17: I<sup>2</sup>C read and write user register commands

## MEASURE RH HOLD/NO HOLD SEQUENCE

MS8607 has two different operation modes to measure relative humidity (RH): Hold Master mode and No Hold Master mode.

No Hold Master mode allows for processing other I<sup>2</sup>C communication tasks on a bus while the humidity sensor is measuring. Figure 18 and 19 illustrate the communication sequence of both modes. In the Hold Master mode, the humidity sensor pulls down the SCK line while measuring to force the master into a wait state. By releasing the SCK line, the humidity sensor indicates that internal processing is completed and that transmission may be continued.

In the No Hold Master mode, the MCU has to poll for the termination of the internal processing of the humidity sensor. This is done by sending a start condition followed by the I<sup>2</sup>C header (0x81) as shown below. If the internal processing is finished, the humidity sensor acknowledges the poll of the MCU and data can be read by the MCU. If the measurement processing is not finished, the humidity sensor answers the Not Acknowledge bit and start condition must be issued once more.

For both modes, the measurement is stored into 14 bits. The two remaining least significant bits (LSBs) are used for transmitting status information. Bit1 of the two LSBs must be set to '1'. Bit0 is currently not assigned.

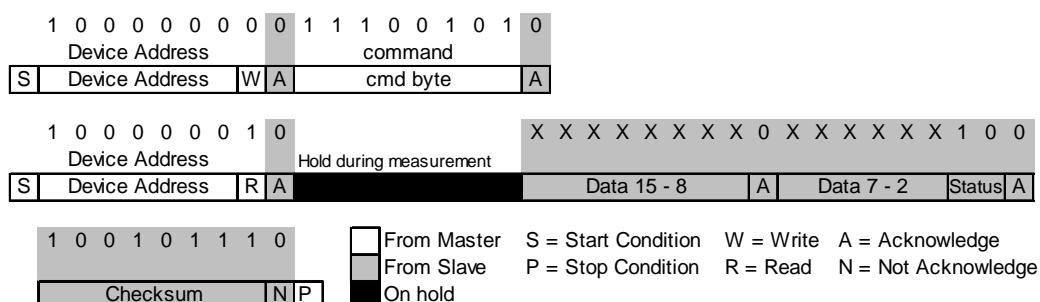


Figure 18: I<sup>2</sup>C Measure RH Hold Master communication sequence

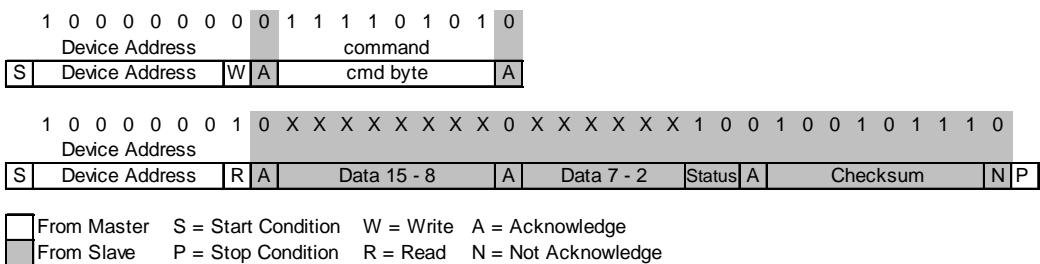


Figure 19: I<sup>2</sup>C Measure RH No Hold Master communication sequence

For Hold Master sequence, the Acknowledge bit that follows the Status bit may be changed to Not Acknowledge bit followed by a stop condition to omit checksum transmission.

For No Hold Master sequence, if measurement is not completed upon “read” command, sensor does not provide ACK on bit 27 (more of these iterations are possible). If bit 45 is changed to NACK followed by stop condition, checksum transmission is omitted.

Regarding the calculation of the relative humidity value, the Status bits must be set to '0'. Refer to "Conversion of signal outputs" section p. 10. The maximum duration for measurement depends on the type of measurement and resolution chosen. Maximum values shall be chosen for the communication planning of the MCU.

I<sup>2</sup>C communication allows for repeated start conditions without closing prior sequence with stop condition.



The RH PROM memory contains 7 addresses resulting in a total memory of 112 bit. The addresses contain factory defined data and CRC (see details on p. 17, Figure 23). The command sequence is 8 bits long with a 16 bit result which is clocked with the MSB first. The RH PROM Read command consists of two parts. First command sets up the system into PROM read mode (Figure 20). The second part gets the data from the system (Figure 21).

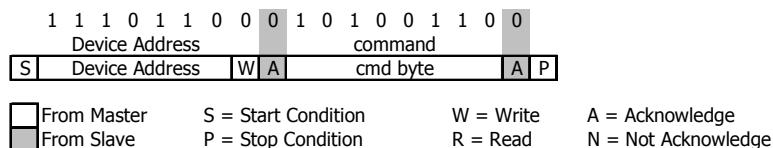


Figure 20: I<sup>2</sup>C Command to read memory address 0xA6

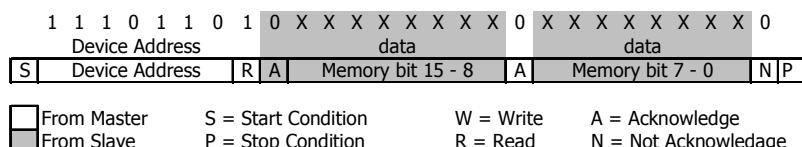


Figure 21: I<sup>2</sup>C answer from ASIC (Pressure and temperature)

## CYCLIC REDUNDANCY CHECK (CRC)

MS8607 contains two separate PROM memories with identical size (112-Bit): one for pressure and temperature P&T (Figure 22), the other for relative humidity RH (Figure 23). Each PROM memory can be accessed using the I<sup>2</sup>C commands PROM Read P&T and PROM Read RH (p. 6).

| Address (Hex.) | Bit 15 | Bit 14 | Bit 13 | Bit 12 | Bit 11          | Bit 10 | Bit 9 | Bit 8 | Bit 7 | Bit 6 | Bit 5 | Bit 4 | Bit 3 | Bit 2 | Bit 1 | Bit 0 |  |
|----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-----------------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--|
| 0xA0           | CRC    |        |        |        | Factory defined |        |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |  |
| 0xA2           | C1     |        |        |        |                 |        |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |  |
| 0xA4           | C2     |        |        |        |                 |        |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |  |
| 0xA6           | C3     |        |        |        |                 |        |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |  |
| 0xA8           | C4     |        |        |        |                 |        |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |  |
| 0xAA           | C5     |        |        |        |                 |        |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |  |
| 0xAC           | C6     |        |        |        |                 |        |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |  |

Figure 22: P&T Memory PROM mapping for pressure and temperature

| Address (Hex.) | Bit 15 | Bit 14 | Bit 13 | Bit 12 | Bit 11 | Bit 10 | Bit 9 | Bit 8 | Bit 7 | Bit 6 | Bit 5 | Bit 4 | Bit 3 | Bit 2 | Bit 1 | Bit 0           |
|----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----------------|
| 0xA0           |        |        |        |        |        |        |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       | Factory defined |
| 0xA2           |        |        |        |        |        |        |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       | Factory defined |
| 0xA4           |        |        |        |        |        |        |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       | Factory defined |
| 0xA6           |        |        |        |        |        |        |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       | Factory defined |
| 0xA8           |        |        |        |        |        |        |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       | Factory defined |
| 0xAA           |        |        |        |        |        |        |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       | Factory defined |
| 0xAC           |        |        |        |        |        |        |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       | CRC             |

Figure 23: RH Memory PROM mapping for relative humidity

A 4-bit CRC has been implemented to check the data integrity in both PROM memories. The C code below describes the CRC calculation for P&T Memory PROM and for RH Memory PROM.

#### C CODE EXAMPLE FOR CRC-4 CALCULATION (P&T MEMORY PROM)

```
unsigned char crc4_PT(unsigned int n_prom[])
{
int cnt;
unsigned int n_rem=0;
unsigned char n_bit;

n_prom[0]=((n_prom[0]) & 0xFFFF); // CRC byte is replaced by 0
n_prom[7]=0; // Subsidiary value, set to 0
for (cnt = 0; cnt < 16; cnt++)
{
    // operation is performed on bytes // choose LSB or MSB
    if (cnt%2==1)      n_rem ^= (unsigned short) ((n_prom[cnt>>1]) & 0x00FF);
    else               n_rem ^= (unsigned short) (n_prom[cnt>>1]>>8);
    for (n_bit = 8; n_bit > 0; n_bit--)
    {
        if (n_rem & (0x8000))      n_rem = (n_rem << 1) ^ 0x3000;
        else                         n_rem = (n_rem << 1);
    }
}
n_rem= ((n_rem >> 12) & 0x000F); // final 4-bit remainder is CRC code
return (n_rem ^ 0x00);
}
```

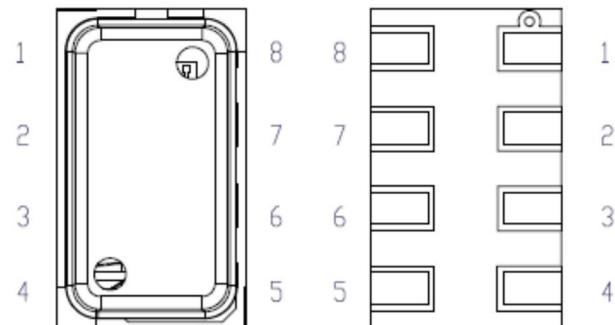
#### C CODE EXAMPLE FOR CRC-4 CALCULATION (RH MEMORY PROM)

```
unsigned char crc4_RH(unsigned int n_prom[])
{
int cnt;
unsigned int n_rem=0;
unsigned char n_bit;

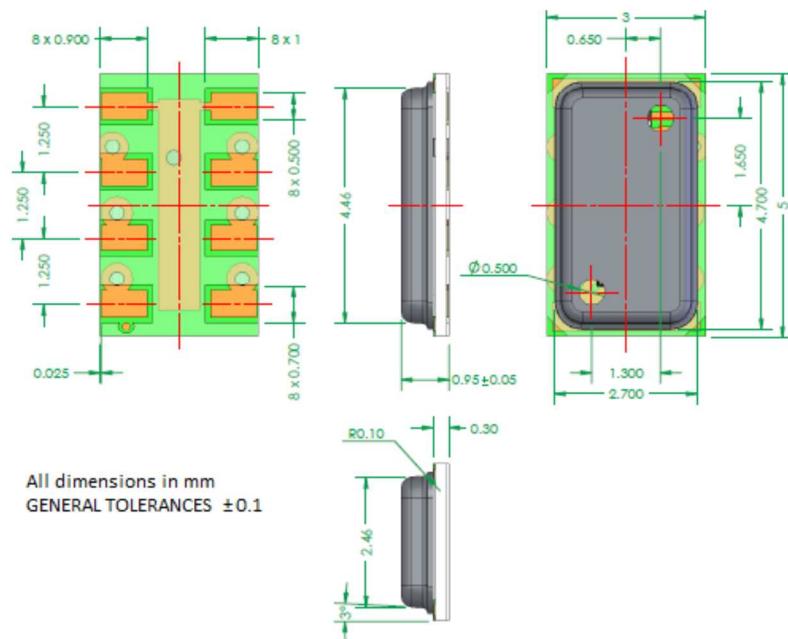
n_prom[6]=((n_prom[6]) & 0xFFFF); // CRC byte is replaced by 0
n_prom[7]=0; // Subsidiary value, set to 0
for (cnt = 0; cnt < 16; cnt++)
{
    // operation is performed on bytes // choose LSB or MSB
    if (cnt%2==1)      n_rem ^= (unsigned short) ((n_prom[cnt>>1]) & 0x00FF);
    else               n_rem ^= (unsigned short) (n_prom[cnt>>1]>>8);
    for (n_bit = 8; n_bit > 0; n_bit--)
    {
        if (n_rem & (0x8000))      n_rem = (n_rem << 1) ^ 0x3000;
        else                         n_rem = (n_rem << 1);
    }
}
n_rem= ((n_rem >> 12) & 0x000F); // final 4-bit remainder is CRC code
return (n_rem ^ 0x00);
}
```

## PIN CONFIGURATION

| Pin     | Nam | Type | Function                 |
|---------|-----|------|--------------------------|
| 1       | VDD | P    | Positive supply voltage  |
| 3       | GND | G    | Ground                   |
| 7       | SDA | IO   | I <sup>2</sup> C data IO |
| 8       | SCL | I    | Serial data clock        |
| 2,4,5,6 | NC  |      |                          |

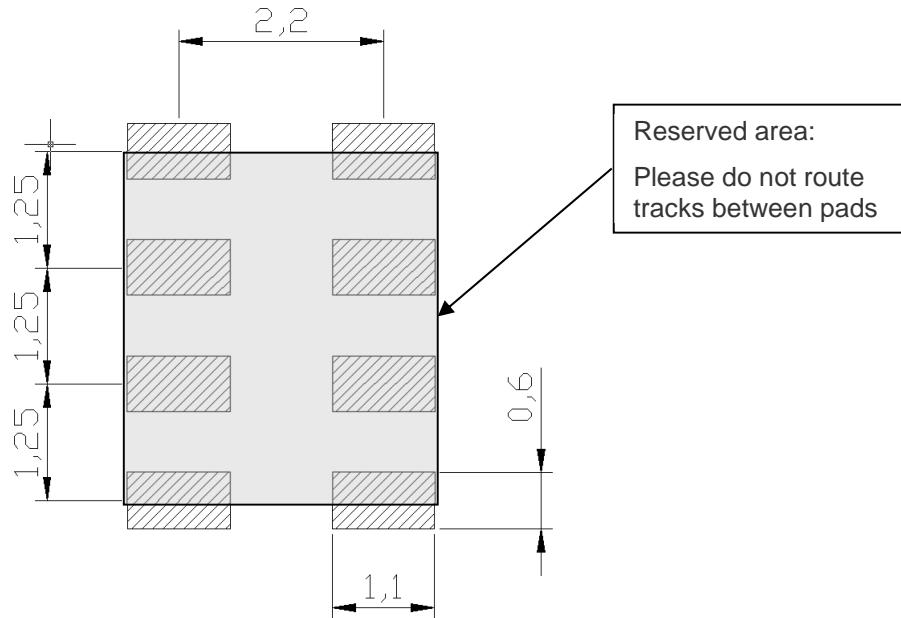


## DEVICE PACKAGE OUTLINE

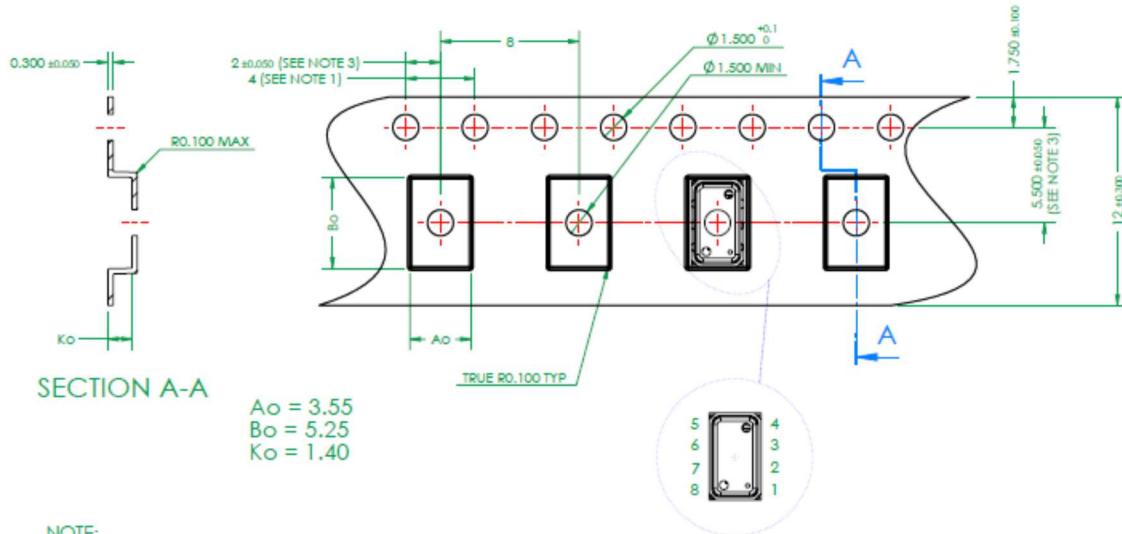


## RECOMMENDED PAD LAYOUT

Pad layout for bottom side of the MS8607-02BA01 soldered onto printed circuit board.



# SHIPPING PACKAGE



**NOTE:**

- 1: 10 SPROCKET HOLE PITCH CUMULATIVE TOLERANCE  $\pm 0.2$
- 2: CAMBER IN COMPLIANCE WITH EIA 481
- 3: POCKET POSITION RELATIVE TO SPROCKET HOLE  
MEASURED AS TRUE POSITION OF POCKET, NOT POCKET HOLE

## MOUNTING AND ASSEMBLY CONSIDERATIONS

### SOLDERING

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

### MOUNTING

The MS8607 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 MS8607 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 2 kV HBM (human body model). It is therefore essential to ground machines and personnel properly during assembly and handling of the device. The MS8607 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 minimum 220nF ceramic capacitor must be placed as close as possible to the MS8607 VDD pin. This capacitor will stabilize the power supply during data conversion and thus, provide the highest possible accuracy.

**MS8607-02BA01**

PHT Combination Sensor

**ORDERING INFORMATION**

| Part Number / Art. Number | Product                             | Delivery Form |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|
| MS860702BA01-50           | PHT Combination Sensor Module 5x3mm | Tape & Reel   |

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**ASIA**

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