

16-Bit ADC with Onboard Reference

PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

The MS1100 is a precision, continuously self-calibrating ADC up to 16 bits resolution . The onboard reference provides an input range of $\pm 2.048V$ differentially. The MS1100 uses an I2C serial interface. The MS1100 operates from a single power supply ranging from 2.7V to 5.5V. The MS1100 can perform conversions at rates of 15, 30, 60, or 240 samples per second (SPS). In single-conversion mode, the MS1100 automatically powers down after a conversion, greatly reducing current consumption during idle periods.

The MS1100 is designed for applications requiring High resolution measurement, where space and power consumption are major considerations.

FEATURES

- I2C serial interface
- ONBOARD REFERENCE: Accuracy: $2.048V \pm 0.5\%$,Drift: 5ppm/°C
- ONBOARD PGA and OSC
- 16 bits resolution
- INL: 0.01% of FSR max
- I2C Address number:8
- PROGRAMMABLE DATA RATE: 15SPS to 240SPS
- POWER SUPPLY: 2.7V to 5.5V
- LOW CURRENT CONSUMPTION: 315 μA

PACKAGE/ORDERING INFORMATION

| Part Number | I2C Address | RANGE | Package | Marking |
|-------------|-------------|-------|---------|---------|
| MS1100 | 1001 000 | 00 | SOT23-6 | 1100 |
| MS1100 | 1001 001 | 01 | SOT23-6 | 1100 |
| MS1100 | 1001 010 | 02 | SOT23-6 | 1100 |
| MS1100 | 1001 011 | 03 | SOT23-6 | 1100 |
| MS1100 | 1001 100 | 04 | SOT23-6 | 1100 |
| MS1100 | 1001 101 | 05 | SOT23-6 | 1100 |
| MS1100 | 1001 110 | 06 | SOT23-6 | 1100 |
| MS1100 | 1001 111 | 07 | SOT23-6 | 1100 |

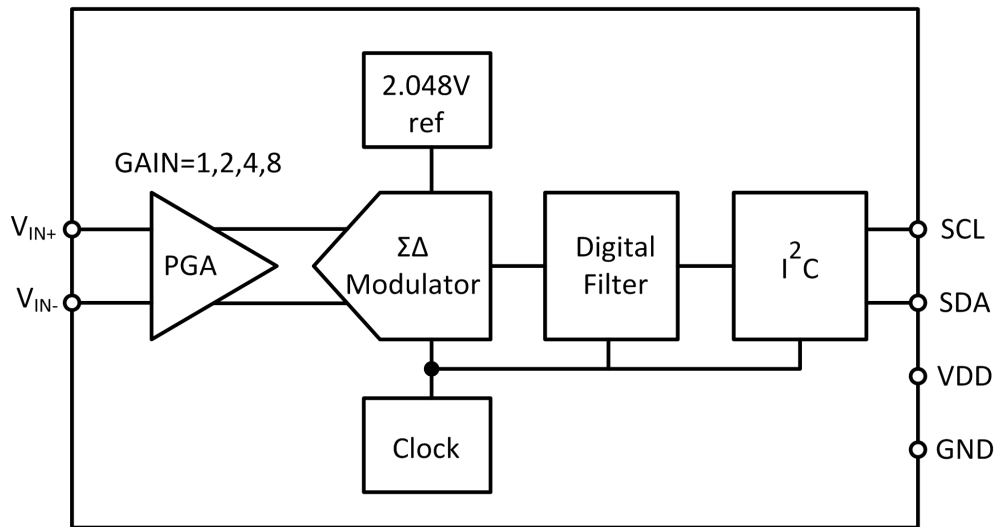


SOT23-6

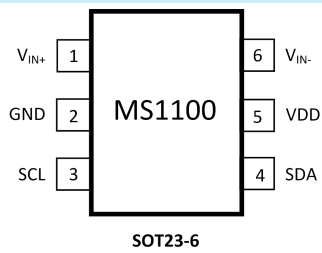
APPLICATIONS

- PORTABLE INSTRUMENTATION
- INDUSTRIAL PROCESS CONTROL
- SMART TRANSMITTERS
- CONSUMER GOODS
- FACTORY AUTOMATION
- TEMPERATURE MEASUREMENT

Simplified Block Diagram



PIN CONFIGURATIONS



| Pin | Symbol | Type | Description |
|-----|--------|------|---|
| 1 | VIN+ | I | Differential Channel : Positive Input |
| 2 | GND | -- | Ground |
| 3 | SCL | I | Serial Clock Input: Clocks output data on SDA |
| 4 | SDA | I/O | Serial Data: Transmits and receives data |
| 5 | VDD | -- | Power Supply: 2.7V to 5.5V |
| 6 | VIN- | I | Differential Channel : Negative Input |

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Stresses below those listed under Absolute Maximum Ratings may cause permanent damage to the device.

This is a stress rating only; functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions below those indicated in the operational section of this specification is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

| Symbol | Parameter | Ratings | Unit |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|------------------|------|
| Power Supply | VDD | -0.3~6 | V |
| Input Current | IIN | 100mA, Momentary | mA |
| Input Current | IIN | 10mA, Continuous | mA |
| Analog Inputs (A0,A1 to GND) | VIN | -0.3~VDD+0.3 | V |
| SDA, SCL Voltage to GND | V | -0.5~6 | V |
| Maximum Junction Temperature | T | 150 | °C |
| Operating Temperature Range | TA | -40~125 | °C |
| Storage Temperature Range | Tstg | -60~150 | °C |
| Lead Temperature (soldering, 10s) | T | 260 | °C |

Electrical Characteristics

(VDD=5.0V, TA = -40 to 85℃, unless otherwise noted.)

| Parameter | Conditions | Min | Typ | Max | Unit |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------|------------|---------|-------------|
| ANALOG INPUT | | | | | |
| Full-Scale Input Voltage | (VIN+)-(VIN-) | | ±2.048/PGA | | V |
| Analog Input Voltage | VIN+ to GND, VIN- to GND | GND-0.2 | | VDD+0.2 | V |
| Differential Input Impedance | | | 2.8/PGA | | MΩ |
| Common-Mode Input Impedance | PGA=1 | | 3.5 | | MΩ |
| | PGA=2 | | 3.5 | | MΩ |
| | PGA=4 | | 1.8 | | MΩ |
| | PGA=8 | | 0.9 | | MΩ |
| SYSTEM PERFORMANCE | | | | | |
| Resolution and No Missing Codes | DR=00 | 12 | | 12 | Bits |
| | DR=01 | 14 | | 14 | Bits |
| | DR=10 | 15 | | 15 | Bits |
| | DR=11 | 16 | | 16 | Bits |
| Data Rate | DR=00 | 180 | 240 | 308 | SPS |
| | DR=01 | 45 | 60 | 77 | SPS |
| | DR=10 | 22 | 30 | 39 | SPS |
| | DR=11 | 11 | 15 | 20 | SPS |
| Integral Nonlinearity | DR=11,PGA=1, End Point Fit (1) | | ±0.004 | ±0.010 | % of FSR(2) |
| Offset Error | PGA=1 | | 8 | 15 | mV |
| | PGA=2 | | 8 | 15 | mV |
| | PGA=4 | | 8 | 15 | mV |
| | PGA=8 | | 8 | 15 | mV |
| Offset Drift | PGA=1 | | 1.2 | | μV/℃ |
| | PGA=2 | | 0.6 | | μV/℃ |

| | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------|------|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | PGA=4 | | 0.3 | | $\mu\text{V}/^{\circ}\text{C}$ |
| | PGA=8 | | 0.3 | | $\mu\text{V}/^{\circ}\text{C}$ |
| Offset vs VDD | PGA=1 | | 800 | | $\mu\text{V}/\text{V}$ |
| | PGA=2 | | 400 | | $\mu\text{V}/\text{V}$ |
| | PGA=4 | | 200 | | $\mu\text{V}/\text{V}$ |
| | PGA=8 | | 150 | | $\mu\text{V}/\text{V}$ |
| Gain Error(| | | 0.05 | 0.4 | % |
| Channel Offset Match (3) | Match between any two channels | | 0.02 | 0.1 | % |
| Gain Error Drift(| | | 5 | 40 | $\text{ppm}/^{\circ}\text{C}$ |
| Gain vs VDD | | | 80 | | ppm/V |
| Common-Mode Rejection | At DC and PGA=8 | 95 | 105 | | dB |
| | At DC and PGA=1 | | 100 | | dB |
| DIGITAL INPUT/OUTPUT | | | | | |
| VIH | | $0.7 \cdot \text{VDD}$ | | 6 | V |
| VIL | | $\text{GND}-0.5$ | | $0.3 \cdot \text{VDD}$ | V |
| VOL | IOL=3mA | GND | | 0.4 | V |
| Input Leakage,IH | | | | 10 | μA |
| Input Leakage,IL | | -10 | | | μA |
| POWER-SUPPLY REQUIREMENTS | | | | | |
| Power-Supply Voltage | VDD | 2.7 | | 5.5 | V |
| Supply Current | Power-Down | | 0.05 | 2 | μA |
| | Active Mode | | 315 | 350 | μA |
| Power Dissipation | VDD=5.0V | | 1.6 | 1.9 | mW |
| | VDD=3.0V | | 0.96 | | mW |

Note:

(1) 99% of full-scale.

(2) FSR = full-scale range = $2 \times 2.048\text{V}/\text{PGA} = 4.096\text{V}/\text{PGA}$.

(3) Includes all errors from onboard PGA and reference.

Function Description

The MS1100 is a 16-bit, self-calibrating, delta-sigma A/D converter. The MS1100 consists of a delta-sigma A/D converter core with adjustable gain, a 2.048V reference, a clock oscillator, and an I2C interface. Each of these blocks are described in detail in the sections that follow.

ANALOG-TO-DIGITAL CONVERTER

The MS1100 A/D converter core consists of a differential switched-capacitor delta-sigma modulator followed by a digital filter. The modulator measures the voltage difference between the positive and negative analog inputs and compares it to a reference voltage, which, in the MS1100, is 2.048V. The digital filter receives a high-speed bit stream from the modulator and outputs a code, which is a number proportional to the input voltage.

VOLTAGE REFERENCE

The MS1100 contains an onboard 2.048V voltage reference. This reference is used as the ADC voltage reference; an external reference cannot be connected. The MS1100 voltage reference is internal only, and cannot be measured directly or used by external circuitry. The onboard reference specifications are part of the overall gain and drift specifications of the MS1100. The converter drift and gain error specifications reflect the performance of the onboard reference as well as the performance of the A/D converter core. There are no separate specifications for the onboard reference itself.

OUTPUT CODE CALCULATION

The output code is a scaled value that is proportional, except for clipping, to the voltage difference between the two analog inputs. The output code is confined to a finite range of numbers; this range depends on the number of bits needed to represent the code. The number of bits needed to represent the output code for the MS1100 depends on the data rate, as shown in Table 1.

| DATA RATE | NUMBER OF BITS | MINIMUM CODE | MAXIMUM CODE |
|-----------|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| 15SPS | 16 | -32768 | 32767 |
| 30SPS | 15 | -16384 | 16383 |
| 60SPS | 14 | -8192 | 8191 |
| 240SPS | 12 | -2048 | 2047 |

Table 1. Minimum and Maximum Codes

For a minimum output code of Min Code, gain setting of the PGA, and positive and negative input voltages of VIN+ and VIN-, the output code is given by the expression:

$$\text{Output Code} = -1 \times \text{Min Code} \times \frac{(V_{IN+}) - (V_{IN-})}{2.048V}$$

In the previous expression, it is important to note that the negated minimum output code is used. The

MS1100 outputs codes in binary two's complement format, so the absolute values of the minima and maxima are not the same; the maximum n-bit code is $2^{n-1} - 1$, while the minimum n-bit code is $-1 \times 2^{n-1}$. For example, the ideal expression for output codes with a data rate of 16SPS and PGA = 2 is:

$$\text{Output Code} = 16384 \times 2 \times \frac{(V_{IN+}) - (V_{IN-})}{2.048}$$

The MS1100 outputs all codes right-justified and sign-extended. This feature makes it possible to perform averaging on the higher data rate codes using only a 16-bit accumulator. Table 2 shows the output codes for various input levels.

| DATA RATE | DIFFERENTIAL INPUT SIGNAL | | | | |
|-----------|---------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | -2.048V(1) | -1LSB | ZERO | +1LSB | +2.048V |
| 15SPS | 8000 _H | FFFF _H | 0000 _H | 0001 _H | 7FFF _H |
| 30SPS | C000 _H | FFFF _H | 0000 _H | 0001 _H | 3FFF _H |
| 60SPS | E000 _H | FFFF _H | 0000 _H | 0001 _H | 1FFF _H |
| 240SPS | F000 _H | FFFF _H | 0000 _H | 0001 _H | 0FFF _H |

NOTE:(1) Differential input only; do not drive the MS1100 inputs below -200mV.

Table 2. Output Codes for Different Input Signals

SELF-CALIBRATION

The previous expressions for the MS1100 output code do not account for the gain and offset errors in the modulator. To compensate for these, the MS1100 incorporates self-calibration circuitry. The self-calibration system operates continuously and requires no user intervention. No adjustments can be made to the self-calibration system, and none need to be made. The self-calibration system cannot be deactivated. The offset and gain error figures shown in the Electrical Characteristics include the effects of calibration.

CLOCK OSCILLATOR

The MS1100 features an onboard clock oscillator, which drives the operation of the modulator and digital filter. The Typical Characteristics show variations in data rate over supply voltage and temperature.

It is not possible to operate the MS1100 with an external system clock.

INPUT IMPEDANCE

The MS1100 uses a switched-capacitor input stage. To external circuitry, it looks roughly like a resistance. The resistance value depends on the capacitor values and the rate at which they are switched. The switching frequency is the same as the modulator frequency; the capacitor values depend on the PGA setting. The switching clock is generated by the onboard clock oscillator, so its frequency (nominally 275kHz) is dependent on supply voltage and temperature.

The common-mode and differential input impedances are different. For a gain setting of the PGA, the

differential input impedance is typically: $2.8\text{M}\Omega/\text{PGA}$

The common-mode impedance also depends on the PGA setting. The typical value of the input impedance often cannot be neglected. Unless the input source has a low impedance, the MS1100 input impedance may affect the measurement accuracy. For sources with high output impedance, buffering may be necessary. Bear in mind, however, that active buffers introduce noise, and also introduce offset and gain errors. All of these factors should be considered in high-accuracy applications. Because the clock oscillator frequency drifts slightly with temperature, the input impedances will also drift. For many applications, this input impedance drift can be neglected, and the expression given above for typical input impedance can be used.

ALIASING

If frequencies are input to the MS1100 that exceed half the data rate, aliasing will occur. To prevent aliasing, the input signal must be bandlimited. The MS1100 digital filter provides some attenuation of high-frequency noise, but the digital filter Sinc1 frequency response cannot completely replace an anti-aliasing filter. For a few applications, some external filtering may be needed; in such instances, a simple RC filter will suffice. When designing an input filter circuit, remember to take into account the interaction between the filter network and the input impedance of the MS1100.

OPERATING MODES

The MS1100 operates in one of two modes: continuous conversion or single-conversion.

In continuous-conversion mode, Once a conversion has been completed, the MS1100 places the result in the output register and immediately begins another conversion.

In single-conversion mode, the MS1100 waits until the ST/DRDY bit in the conversion register is set to 1. When this happens, the MS1100 powers up and performs a single conversion. After the conversion completes, the MS1100 places the result in the output register, resets the ST/DRDY bit to 0, and powers down. Writing a 1 to ST/DRDY while a conversion is in progress has no effect. When switched from continuous-conversion mode to single conversion mode, the MS1100 completes the current conversion, resets the ST/DRDY bit to 0, and powers down.

RESET AND POWER-UP

When the MS1100 powers up, it automatically performs a reset. As part of the reset process, the MS1100 sets all of the bits in the configuration register to their default settings.

The MS1100 responds to the I2C General Call Reset command. When the MS1100 receives a General Call Reset, it performs an internal reset, exactly as though it had just been powered on.

I2C INTERFACE

The MS1100 communicates through an I2C interface. Devices on the I2C bus only drive the bus lines LOW

by connecting them to ground; they never drive the bus lines HIGH. Instead, the bus wires are pulled HIGH by pull-up resistors, so the bus wires are HIGH when no device is driving them LOW. This way, two devices cannot conflict; if two devices drive the bus simultaneously, there is no driver contention.

Communication on the I2C bus always takes place between two devices, one acting as the master and the other as the slave. Both masters and slaves can read and write, but slaves can only do so under the direction of the master. Some I2C devices can act as masters or slaves, but the MS1100 can only act as a slave device.

An I2C bus consists of two lines, SDA and SCL. SDA carries data; SCL provides the clock. All data is transmitted across the I2C bus in groups of eight bits. To send a bit on the I2C bus, the SDA line is driven to the appropriate level while SCL is LOW (a LOW on SDA indicates the bit is zero; a HIGH indicates the bit is one). Once the SDA line has settled, the SCL line is brought HIGH, then LOW. This pulse on SCL clocks the SDA bit into the receiver's shift register. The I2C bus is bidirectional: the SDA line is used both for transmitting and receiving data. When a master reads from a slave, the slave drives the data line; when a master sends to a slave, the master drives the data line. The master always drives the clock line. The MS1100 never drives SCL, because it cannot act as a master. On the MS1100, SCL is an input only.

Most of the time the bus is idle; no communication occurs place, and both lines are HIGH. When communication is taking place, the bus is active. Only master devices can start a communication and initiate a START condition on the bus. Normally, the data line is only allowed to change state while the clock line is LOW. If the data line changes state while the clock line is HIGH, it is either a START condition or its counterpart, a STOP condition. A START condition occurs when the clock line is HIGH and the data line goes from HIGH to LOW. A STOP condition occurs when the clock line is HIGH and the data line goes from LOW to HIGH.

After the master issues a START condition, it sends a byte that indicates which slave device it wants to communicate with. This byte is called the address byte. Each device on an I2C bus has a unique 7-bit address to which it responds. The master sends an address in the address byte, together with a bit that indicates whether it wishes to read from or write to the slave device.

Every byte transmitted on the I2C bus, whether it is address or data, is acknowledged with an acknowledge bit. When a master has finished sending a byte (eight data bits) to a slave, it stops driving SDA and waits for the slave to acknowledge the byte. The slave acknowledges the byte by pulling SDA LOW. The master then sends a clock pulse to clock the acknowledge bit. Similarly, when a master has finished reading a byte, it pulls SDA LOW to acknowledge this to the slave. It then sends a clock pulse to clock the bit.

A not-acknowledge is performed by simply leaving SDA HIGH during an acknowledge cycle. If a device is

not present on the bus, and the master attempts to address it, it will receive a not-acknowledge because no device is present at that address to pull the line LOW.

When a master has finished communicating with a slave, it may issue a STOP condition. When a STOP condition is issued, the bus becomes idle again. A master may also issue another START condition. When a START condition is issued while the bus is active, it is called a repeated START condition.

A timing diagram for an MS1100 I2C transaction is shown in Figure 1. The parameters for this diagram are given in Table 3.

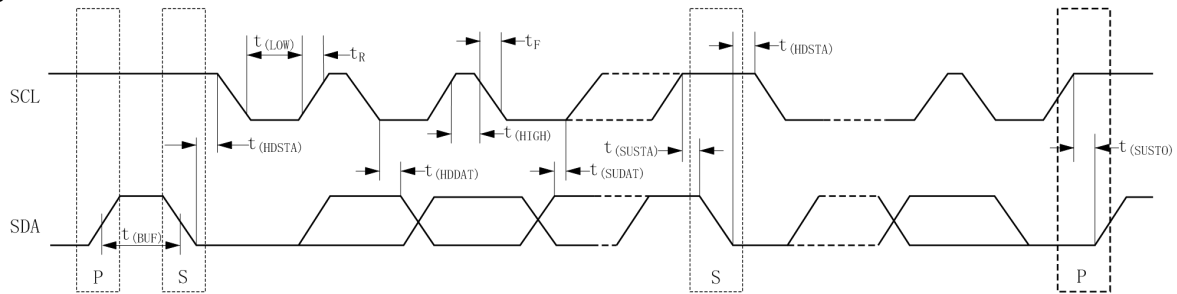


Figure 1. I2C Timing Diagram

| PARAMETER | HIGH-SPEED MODE | | UNITS |
|--|-----------------|-----|-------|
| | MIN | MAX | |
| SCLK operating frequency $t_{(SCLK)}$ | | 0.4 | MHz |
| Bus free time between START and STOP condition $t_{(BUF)}$ | 600 | | ns |
| Hold time after repeated START condition. After this period, the first clock is generated. $t_{(HDSTA)}$ | 600 | | ns |
| Repeated START condition setup time $t_{(SUSTA)}$ | 600 | | ns |
| Stop condition setup time $t_{(SUSTO)}$ | 600 | | ns |
| Data hold time $t_{(HDDAT)}$ | 0 | | ns |
| Data setup time $t_{(SUDAT)}$ | 100 | | ns |
| SCLK clock LOW period $t_{(LOW)}$ | 1300 | | ns |
| SCLK clock HIGH period $t_{(HIGH)}$ | 600 | | ns |
| Clock/data fall time t_F | | 300 | ns |
| Clock/data rise time t_R | | 300 | ns |

Table 3. Timing Diagram Definitions

REGISTERS

The MS1100 has two registers that are accessible via its I2C port. The output register contains the result of the last conversion; the configuration register allows the user to change the MS1100 operating mode and

query the status of the device.

OUTPUT REGISTER

The 16-bit output register contains the result of the last conversion in binary two's complement format. Following reset or power-up, the output register is cleared to zero, and remains zero until the first conversion is completed. The output register format is shown in Table 4.

| BIT | 15 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| NAME | D15 | D14 | D13 | D12 | D11 | D10 | D9 | D8 | D7 | D6 | D5 | D4 | D3 | D2 | D1 | D0 |

Table 4. Output Register

CONFIGURATION REGISTER

The 8-bit configuration register can be used to control the MS1100 operating mode, input selection, data rate, and PGA settings. The configuration register format is shown in Table 5. The default setting is 8CH.

| BIT | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
|---------|---------|---|---|----|-----|-----|------|------|
| NAME | ST/DRDY | 0 | 0 | SC | DR1 | DR0 | PGA1 | PGA0 |
| DEFAULT | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |

Table 5. Configuration Register

Bit 7: ST/DRDY

The meaning of the ST/DRDY bit depends on whether it is being written to or read from.

In single conversion mode, writing a 1 to the ST/DRDY bit causes a conversion to start, and writing a 0 has no effect. In continuous conversion mode, the MS1100 ignores the value written to ST/DRDY.

When read, ST/DRDY indicates whether the data in the output register is new data. If ST/DRDY is 0, the data just read from the output register is new, and has not been read before. If ST/DRDY is 1, the data just read from the output register has been read before.

The MS1100 sets ST/DRDY to 0 when it writes data into the output register. It sets ST/DRDY to 1 after any of the bits in the configuration register have been read. (Note that the read value of the bit is independent of the value written to this bit.)

In continuous-conversion mode, use ST/DRDY to determine when new conversion data is ready. If ST/DRDY is 1, the data in the output register has already been read, and is not new. If it is 0, the data in the output register is new, and has not yet been read.

In single-conversion mode, use ST/DRDY to determine when a conversion has completed. If ST/DRDY is 1, the output register data is old, and the conversion is still in process; if it is 0, the output register data is the result of the new conversion.

Note that the output register is returned from the MS1100 before the configuration register. The state of

the ST/DRDY bit applies to the data just read from the output register, and not to the data from the next read operation.

Bit 4: SC

SC controls whether the MS1100 is in continuous or single conversion mode. When SC is 1, the MS1100 is in single conversion mode; when SC is 0, it is in continuous conversion mode. The default setting is 0.

Bits 3-2: DR

Bits 3 and 2 control the MS1100 data rate, as shown in Table 6.

| DR1 | DR0 | DATA RATE | RESOLUTION |
|------|------|-----------|------------|
| 0 | 0 | 240SPS | 12 位 |
| 0 | 1 | 60SPS | 14 位 |
| 1 | 0 | 30SPS | 15 位 |
| 1(1) | 1(1) | 15SPS | 16 位 |

(1) Default setting

Table 6. DR Bits.

bits1-0: PGA

Bits 1 and 0 control the MS1100 gain setting, as shown in Table 7.

| PGA1 | PGA0 | 增益 |
|------|------|----|
| 0(1) | 0(1) | 1 |
| 0 | 1 | 2 |
| 1 | 0 | 4 |
| 1 | 1 | 8 |

(1) Default setting

Table 7. PGA Bits.

READING FROM THE MS1100

To read the output register and the configuration register from the MS1100, first address the MS1100 for reading, then read three bytes. The first two bytes will be the output register's contents, and the third will be the configuration register's contents.

It is not required to read the configuration register byte. It is permissible to read fewer than three bytes during a read operation.

Reading more than three bytes from the MS1100 has no effect. All bytes following the third will be FFH. It is possible to ignore the ST/DRDY bit and read data from the MS1100 output register at any time, without regard to whether a new conversion is complete. If the output register is read more than once during a

conversion cycle, it will return the same data each time. New data will be returned only when the output register has been updated. A timing diagram of a typical MS1100 read operation is shown in Figure 2.

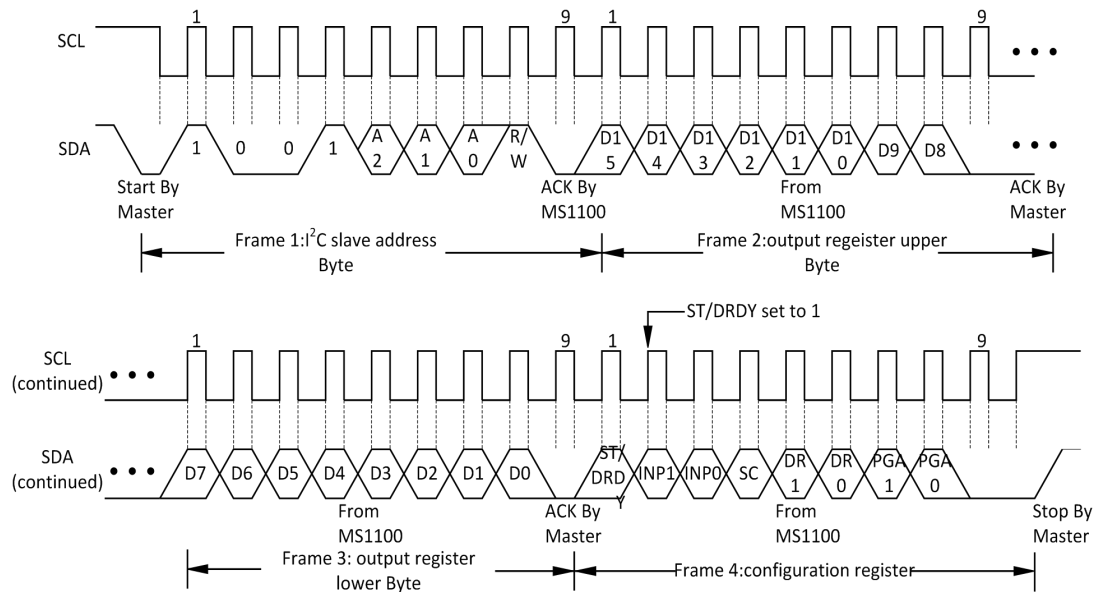


Figure 2. Timing Diagram for Reading From the MS1100

WRITING TO THE MS1100

To write to the configuration register, first address the MS1100 for writing, and send one byte. The byte will be written to the configuration register. Note that data cannot be written to the output register.

Writing more than one byte to the MS1100 has no effect. The MS1100 will ignore any bytes sent to it after the first one, and it will only acknowledge the first byte. A timing diagram of a typical MS1100 write operation is shown in Figure 3.

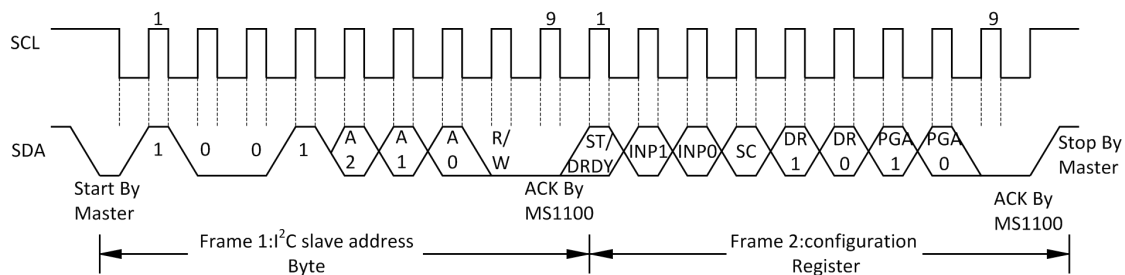


Figure 3. Timing Diagram for Writing To the MS1100

APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

For many applications, connecting the MS1100 is extremely simple. A basic connection diagram for the MS1100 is shown in Figure 4.

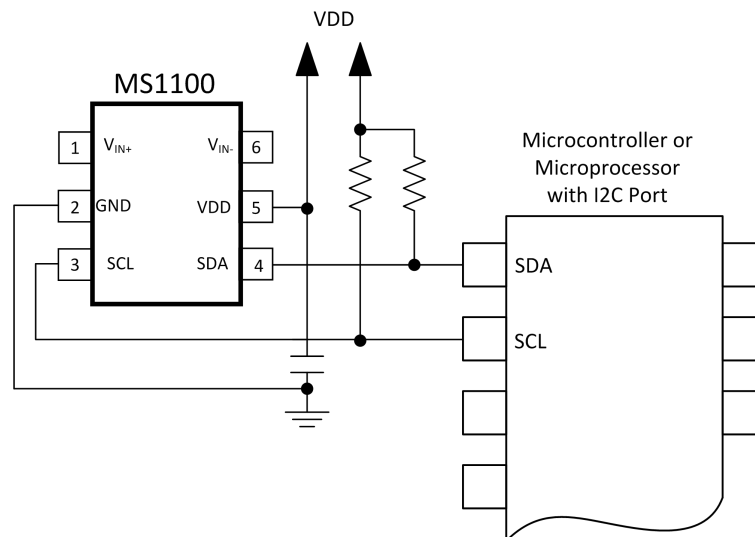


Figure 4. Typical Connections of the MS1100

The fully differential voltage input of the MS1100 is ideal for connection to differential sources with moderately low source impedance, such as bridge sensors and thermistors. Although the MS1100 can read bipolar differential signals, it cannot accept negative voltages on either input. It may be helpful to think of the MS1100 positive voltage input as noninverting, and of the negative input as inverting.

When the MS1100 is converting, it draws current in short spikes. The 0.1 μ F bypass capacitor supplies the momentary bursts of extra current needed from the supply. The MS1100 interfaces directly to standard mode, fast mode, and high-speed mode I2C controllers. Any microcontroller's I2C peripheral, including master-only and non-multiple-master I2C peripherals, will work with the MS1100. The MS1100 does not perform clock-stretching (i.e., it never pulls the clock line low), so it is not necessary to provide for this unless other devices are on the same I2C bus.

Pull-up resistors are necessary on both the SDA and SCL lines because I2C bus drivers are open-drain. The size of these resistors depends on the bus operating speed and capacitance of the bus lines. Higher-value resistors consume less power, but increase the transition times on the bus, limiting the bus speed. Lower-value resistors allow higher speed at the expense of higher power consumption. Long bus lines have higher capacitance and require smaller pullup resistors to compensate. The resistors should not be too small; if they are, the bus drivers may not be able to pull the bus lines low.

CONNECTING MULTIPLE DEVICES

Connecting multiple MS1100s to a single bus is almost trivial. The MS1100 is available in eight different versions, each of which has a different I2C address. An example showing three MS1100s connected on a single bus is shown in Figure 5. Up to eight MS1100s (provided their addresses are different) can be connected to a single bus.

Note that only one set of pull-up resistors is needed per bus. You might find that you need to lower the pull-up resistor values slightly to compensate for the additional bus capacitance presented by multiple devices and increased line length.

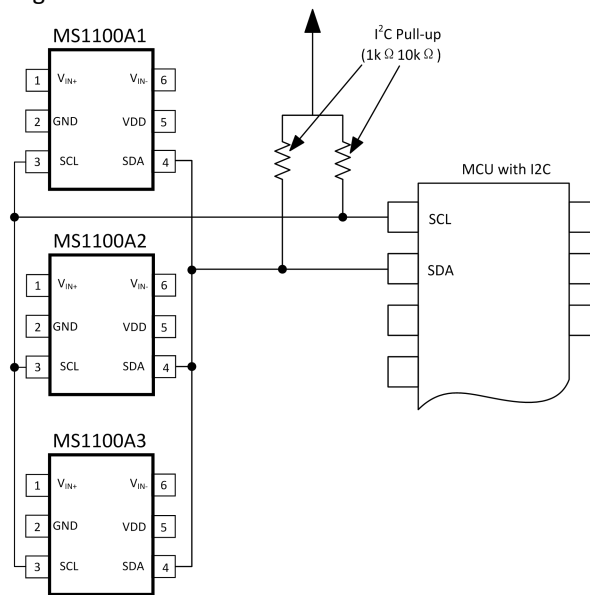


FIGURE 5. Connecting Multiple MS1100s.

USING GPIO PORTS FOR I2C

Most microcontrollers have programmable input/output pins that can be set in software to act as inputs or outputs. If an I2C controller is not available, the MS1100 can be connected to GPIO pins, and the I2C bus protocol simulated, or bit-banged, in software. An example of this for a single MS1100 is shown in Figure 6.

Note that no pull-up resistor is shown on the SCL line. In this simple case, the resistor is not needed; the microcontroller can simply leave the line on output, and set it to one or zero as appropriate. It can do this because the MS1100 never drives its clock line low. This technique can also be used with multiple devices, and has the advantage of lower current consumption due to the absence of a resistive pull-up.

If there are any devices on the bus that may drive their clock lines low, the above method should not be used; the SCL line should be high-Z or zero and a pull-up resistor provided as usual. Note also that this cannot be done on the SDA line in any case, because the MS1100 does drive the SDA line low from time to time, as all I2C devices do.

Some microcontrollers have selectable strong pull-up circuits built in to their GPIO ports. In some cases,

these can be switched on and used in place of an external pull-up resistor. Weak pull-ups are also provided on some microcontrollers, but usually these are too weak for I2C communication. If there is any doubt about the matter, test the circuit before committing it to production.

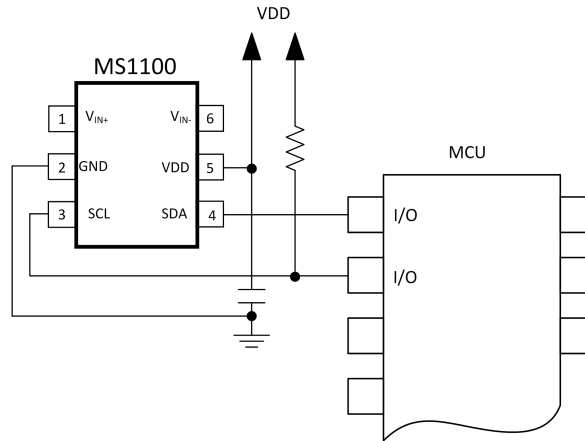


FIGURE 6. Using GPIO with a Single MS1100.

SINGLE-ENDED INPUTS

Although the MS1100 has a fully differential input, it can easily measure single-ended signals. A simple single-ended connection scheme is shown in Figure 7. The MS1100 is configured for single-ended measurement by grounding either of its input pins, usually V_{IN-} , and applying the input signal to V_{IN+} . The single-ended signal can range from $-0.2V$ to $V_{DD} + 0.3V$. The MS1100 loses no linearity anywhere in its input range. Negative voltages cannot be applied to this circuit because the MS1100 inputs can only accept positive voltages.

The MS1100 input range is bipolar differential with respect to the reference, i.e. $\pm V_{DD}$. The single-ended circuit shown in Figure 7 covers only half the MS1100 input scale because it does not produce differentially negative inputs; therefore, one bit of resolution is lost.

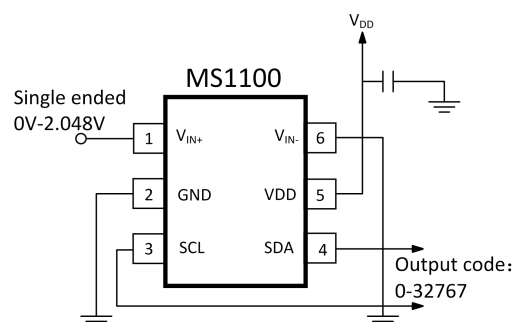


FIGURE 7. Measuring Single-Ended Inputs.

LOW-SIDE CURRENT MONITOR

Figure 8 shows a circuit for a low-side shunt-type current monitor. The circuit reads the voltage across a

shunt resistor, which is sized as small as possible while still giving a readable output voltage. This voltage is amplified by MS8552, and the result is read by the MS1100.

It is suggested that the MS1100 be operated at a gain of 8. The gain of the MS8552 can then be set lower. For a gain of 8, the op amp should be set up to give a maximum output voltage of no greater than 0.256V. If the shunt resistor is sized to provide a maximum voltage drop of 64mV at full-scale current, the full-scale input to the MS1100 is 0.2V.

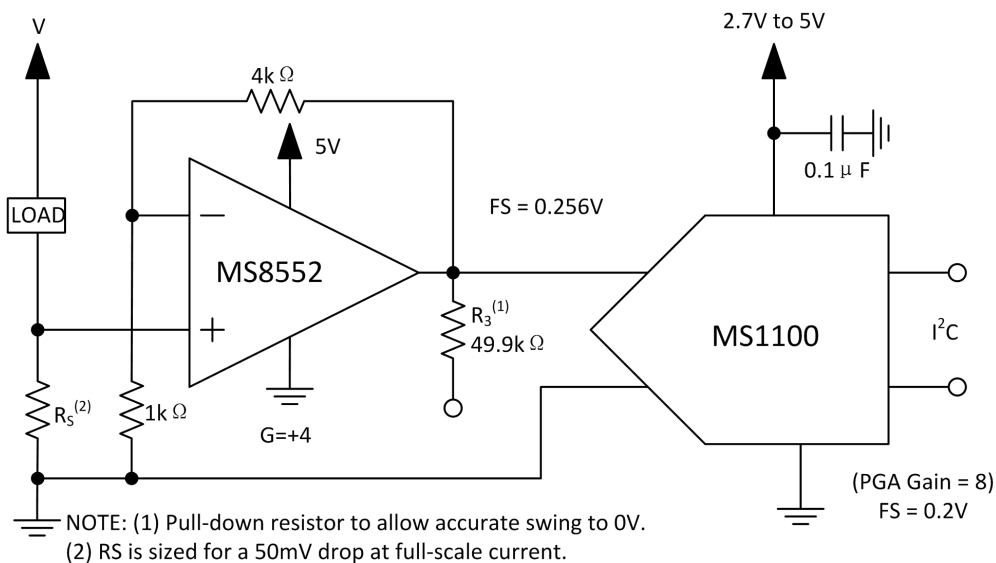
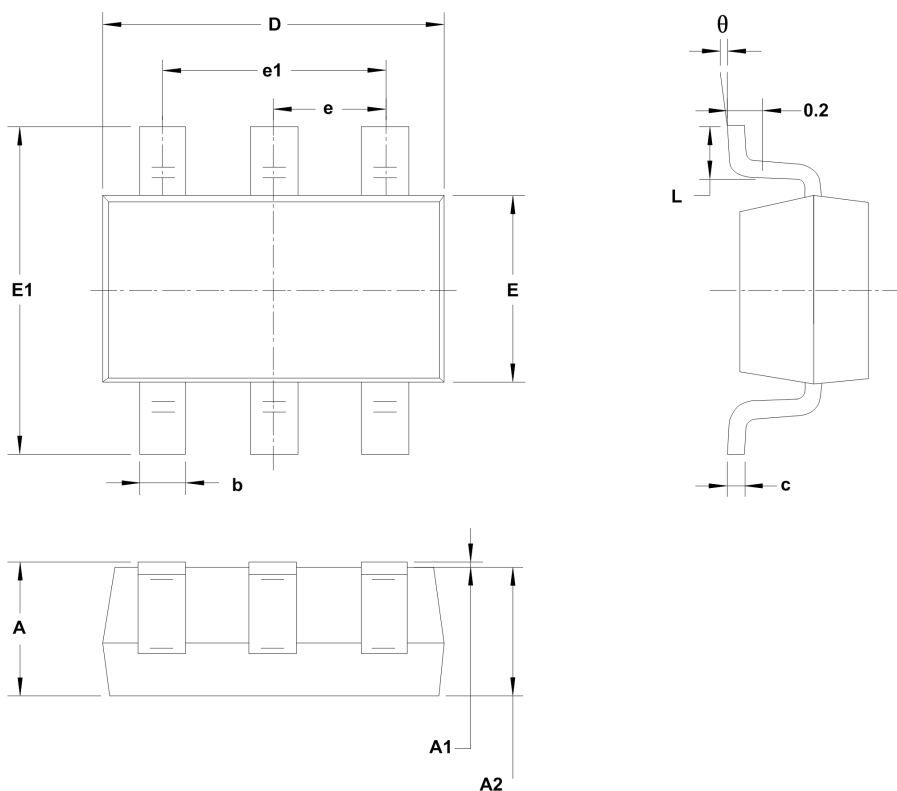


FIGURE 8. Low-Side Current Measurement.

PACKAGE OUTLINE DIMENSIONS

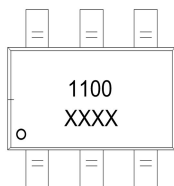
SOT23-6:



| Symbol | Dimensions In Millimeters | | Dimensions in Inches | |
|--------|---------------------------|-------|----------------------|-------|
| | MIN | MAX | MIN | MAX |
| A | 1.050 | 1.250 | 0.041 | 0.049 |
| A1 | 0.000 | 0.100 | 0.000 | 0.004 |
| A2 | 1.050 | 1.150 | 0.041 | 0.045 |
| b | 0.300 | 0.500 | 0.012 | 0.020 |
| c | 0.100 | 0.200 | 0.004 | 0.008 |
| D | 2.820 | 3.20 | 0.111 | 0.119 |
| E | 1.500 | 1.700 | 0.059 | 0.067 |
| E1 | 2.650 | 2.950 | 0.104 | 0.116 |
| e | 0.950BSC | | 0.037BSC | |
| e1 | 1.900BSC | | 0.075BSC | |
| L | 0.300 | 0.600 | 0.012 | 0.024 |
| θ | 0° | 8° | 0° | 8° |

Marking and Packaging Specifications

1、Marking drawing description



1100: product name

XXXX: Product code

2、Marking drawing pattern

Laser printing, contents in the middle, font type Arial.

3、Packaging Specifications

| Device | Package | piece/reel | reel/box | piece /box | box/carton | piece/carton |
|--------|---------|------------|----------|------------|------------|--------------|
| MS1100 | SOT23-6 | 3000 | 10 | 30000 | 4 | 120000 |



MOS circuit operation precautions:

Static electricity can be generated in many places. The following precautions can be taken to effectively prevent the damage of MOS circuit caused by electrostatic discharge:

- 1, The operator shall ground through the anti-static wristband.
- 2, The equipment shell must be grounded.
- 3, The tools used in the assembly process must be grounded.
- 4, must be used conductor packaging or antistatic materials packaging or transportation.



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