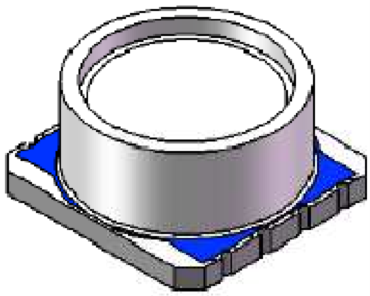
PRECISION BAROMETER AND ALTIMETER SENSOR

Features

Supply voltage: 1.8V to 3.6V

- Pressure range: 300mbar~1200mbar
- Programmable events and interrupt controls
- Fully data compensated
- Direct Reading, compensated：
  - – Pressure: 20-bit measurement (Pascals)
  - – Altitude: 20-bit measurement (Meters)
  - – Temperature: 20-bit measurement (Degrees Celsius)
- Altitude Resolution down to 0.1 meter
- Standby current<0.1μA
- Operation temperature: -40 to +85℃
- High-speed I²C digital output interface
- Size: 6.4 x 6.2 x 3.0 mm



6.4×6.2×3.0mm

Applications

- High Precision Mobile Altimeter / Barometer
- Industrial Pressure and Temperature Sensor System
- Automotive Systems
- Personal Electronics Altimetry
- Adventure and Sports watches
- Medical Gas Control System
- Weather Station Equipment
- Indoor Navigation and Map Assist
- Heating, Ventilation, Air Conditioning

Descriptions

The HP5803 employs a MEMS pressure sensor with an I²C interface to provide accurate temperature, pressure or altitude data. The sensor pressure and temperature outputs are digitized by a high resolution 24-bit ADC. The altitude value is calculated by a specific patented algorithm according to the pressure and temperature data. Data compensation is integrated internally to save the effort of the external host MCU system. Easy command-based data acquisition interface and programmable interrupt control is available. Typical active supply current is 5.3μA per measurement-second while the ADC output is filtered and decimated by 256. Pressure output can be resolved with output in fractions of a Pascal, and altitude can be resolved in 0.1 meter. Package is surface mount with a stainless steel cap and is RoHS compliant.

1. Block Diagram

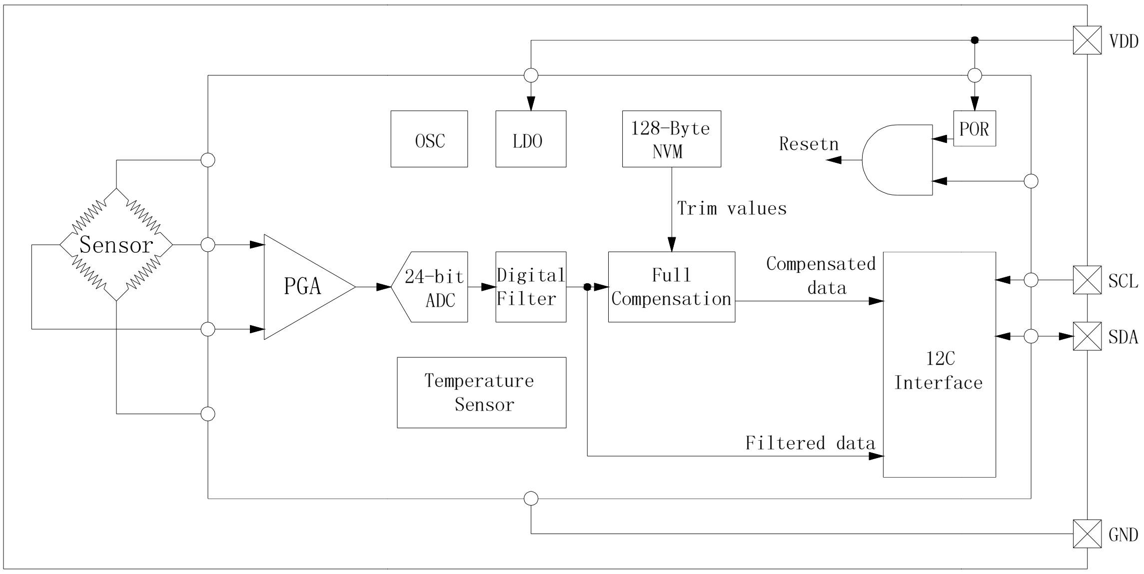


Figure 1: Functional block diagram

2. Mechanical and Electrical Specifications

2.1 Pressure and Temperature Characteristics

Table1: Pressure Output Characteristics @ VDD = 3.0V, T = 25°C unless otherwise noted

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Min	Typ.	Max	Unit
Pressure Measurement Range	P_{FS}		300		1200	mbar
Pressure Absolute Accuracy		700 to 1100 mbar from 0℃ to 50℃	-1.5		+1.5	mbar
		700 to 1100 mbar from -20℃ to 70℃	-3		+3	mbar
Pressure Relative Accuracy		700 to 1100 mbar at 25℃		±0.5		mbar
		700 to 1100 mbar From 0℃ to 50℃		±1.5		
Max Error with Power Supply		Power supply from 1.8V to 3.6V	-2.5		+2.5	mbar
Pressure/Altitude Resolution		Pressure Mode		0.01		mbar
		Altimeter Mode		0.10		m
Board Mount Drift		After solder reflow		±0.5		mbar
Long Term Drift		After a period of 1 year		±2.0		mbar
Reflow soldering impact		IPC/JEDEC J-STD-020C		±1.0		mbar

Table2: Temperature Output Characteristics @ VDD = 3.0V, T = 25°C unless otherwise noted

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Operation Temperature Range	T_{OP}		-40	25	85	℃
Temperature Absolute Accuracy		25℃		±0.5	±0.8	℃
		-10℃ to +70℃		±1.0	±1.5	℃
		-40℃ to + 85℃		±1.5	±4.0	℃
Max Error with Power		Power supply from 1.8V to 3.6V			±0.5	℃
Temperature Resolution of Output Data				0.01		℃

2.2 Electrical Characteristics

Table3: DC Characteristics @VDD=3.0 V, T=25℃ unless otherwise note

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions		Min	Typ.	Max	Unit
Operation Supply Voltage	V_{DD}			1.8	3.0	3.6	V
Operation Temperature	T_{OP}			-40		85	℃
Average Operation Current (Pressure Measurement under One Conversion per Second)	I_{DDAVP}	OSR*	4096		91.8		µA
			2048		45.9		
			1024		22.9		
			512		11.4		
			256		5.7		
			128		2.9		
Average Operation Current (Temperature Measurement under One Conversion per Second)	I_{DDAVT}	OSR*	4096		75.4		µA
			2048		37.7		
			1024		18.8		
			512		9.4		
			256		4.7		
			128		2.4		
Conversion Time of Pressure or Temperature	t_{CONV}	OSR*	4096		65.6		ms
			2048		32.8		
			1024		16.4		
			512		8.2		
			256		4.1		
			128		2.1		
Peak Current	I_{PEAK}	During conversion			1.3		mA
Standby Supply Current	I_{DDSTB}	At 25℃				0.1	µA
Serial Data Clock Frequency	f_{SCLK}	I^2C protocol, pull-up resistor of 10k			100	400	kHz
Digital Input High Voltage	V_{IH}			0.8			V
Digital Input Low Voltage	V_{IL}					0.2	V
Digital Output High Voltage	V_{OH}	IO = 0.5 mA		0.9			V
Digital Output Low Voltage	V_{OL}	IO = 0.5 mA				0.1	V
Input Capacitance	C_{IN}				4.7		pF

*OSR stands for over sampling rate

2.3 Absolute Maximum Rating

Table 4

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Min	Max	Unit
Overpressure	P_{MAX}			3	bar
Supply Voltage	V_{DD}		-0.3	3.6	V
Interface Voltage	V_{IF}		-0.3	VDD+0.3	V
Storage Temperature Range	T_{STG}		-50	150	℃
Maximum Soldering Temperature	T_{MS}	40 second maximum		250	℃
ESD Rating		Human body model	-2	+2	kV
Latch-up Current		At 85℃	-100	100	mA

Stresses above those listed as “absolute maximum ratings” may cause permanent damage to the device. This is a stress rating only and functional operation of the device under these conditions is not implied. Exposure to maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

3. Function Descriptions

3.1 General Description

The HP5803 is a high precision barometer and altimeter that measures the pressure and the temperature by an internal 24-bit ADC and compensates them by a patented algorithm. The fully-compensated values can be read out via the I²C interface by external MCU. The uncompensated values can also be read out in case the user wants to perform their own data compensation. The devices can also compute the value of altitude according to the measured pressure and temperature.

Furthermore, the device allows the user to setup the temperature, pressure and altitude threshold values for various events. Once the device detects that a certain event has happened, a corresponding interrupt will be generated and sent to the external MCU. Also, multiple useful interrupt options are available to be used by the user.

3.2 Factory Calibration

Every device is individually factory calibrated for sensitivity and offset for both of the temperature and pressure measurements. The trim values are stored in the on-chip 128-Byte Non-Volatile Memory (NVM). In normal situation, further calibrations are not necessary to be done by the user.

3.3 Automatic power on initialization

Once the device detects a valid VDD is externally supplied, an internal Power-On-Reset (POR) is generated and the device will automatically enter the power-up initialization sequence. After that the device will enter the sleep state. Normally the entire power-up sequence consumes about 400 us.

The user can scan a DEV_RDY bit in the INT_SRC register in order to know whether the device has finished its power-up sequence. This bit appears to 1 when the sequence is done. The device stays in the sleep state unless it receives a proper command from the external MCU. This will help to achieve minimum power consumptions.

3.4 Sensor Output Conversion

For each pressure measurement, the temperature is always being measured prior to pressure measurement automatically, while the temperature measurement can be done individually. The conversion results are stored into the embedded memories that retain their contents when the device is in the sleep state.

The conversion time depends on the value of the OSR parameter sent to the device within the ADC_CVT command. Six options of the OSR can be chosen, range from 128, 256 … to 4096. The below table shows the conversion time according to the different values of OSR:

Table 5: Conversion Time VS OSR

OSR	Conversion Time (ms)	
	Temperature	Temperature and Pressure (or Altitude)
128	2.1	4.1
256	4.1	8.2
512	8.2	16.4
1024	16.4	32.8
2048	32.8	65.6
4096	65.6	131.1

The higher OSR will normally achieve higher measuring precision, but consume more time and power.
The conversion results can be compensated or uncompensated. The user can enable/disable the compensation by setting the PARA register before performing the conversions.

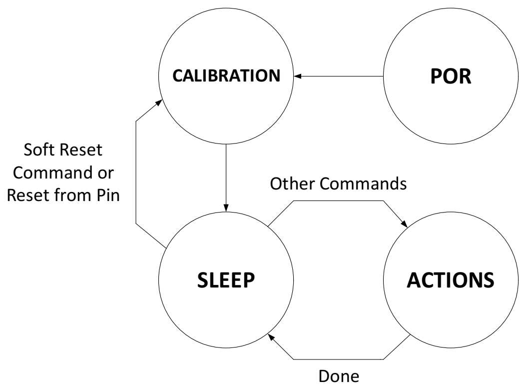
3.5 Altitude Computation

The device can compute the altitude according to the measured pressure and temperature. The altitude value is updated and available to read as soon as the temperature and pressure measurement is done.

4. Access Modes & Commands

4.1 Operation Flow

During each power-up/reset cycle, the device will only perform one calibration. After that it will enter the SLEEP state waiting for any incoming commands. It will take actions after receiving different proper commands, and re-enters the SLEEP state when it finishes the jobs.



4.2 Command

The Command Set (Table 6) allows the user to control the device to perform the measuring, results reading and the miscellaneous normal operations.

Table6: The Command Set

Name	Hex Code	Binary Code	Descriptions
SOFT_RST	0x06	0000 0110	Soft reset the device
ADC_CVT	NA	010_OSR_chnl	Perform ADC conversion
READ_PT	0x10	0001 0000	Read the temperature and pressure values
READ_AT	0x11	0001 0001	Read the temperature and altitude values
READ_P	0x30	0011 0000	Read the pressure value only
READ_A	0x31	0011 0001	Read the altitude value only
READ_T	0x32	0011 0010	Read the temperature value only
ANA_CAL	0x28	0010 1000	Re-calibrate the internal analog blocks
READ_REG	NA	10_addr	Read out the control registers
WRITE_REG	NA	11_addr	Write in the control registers

4.2.1 Soft Reset the Device

.SOFT_RST (0x06)

Once the user issues this command, the device will immediately be reset no matter what it is working on. Once the command is received and executed, all the memories (except the NVM) will be reset to their default values following by a complete power-up sequence to be automatically performed.

4. 2.2 OSR and Channel Setting

.ADC_CVT (010, 3-bit OSR, 2-bit CHNL)

This command let the device to convert the sensor output to the digital values with or without compensation depends on the PARA register setting. The 2-bit channel (CHNL) parameter tells the device the data from which channel(s) shall be converted by the internal ADC. The options are shown below:

bit1,bit0	CHNL
00	sensor pressure and temperature channel
10	temperature channel

The 3-bit OSR defines the decimation rate of the internal digital filter as shown below:

bit4,bit3,bit2	OSR	Remark
000	4096	
001	2048	
010	1024	
011	512	
100	256	default
101	128	

Setting the CHNL bits to the value of 01 or 11, or the OSR bits to the values of 110 or 111 will lead to failure of conversion.

4. 2.3 Read the Temperature and Pressure Values

READ_PT (0x10)

The temperature data is arranged as 20-bit 2's complement format and the unit is in degrees C.Temperature value is stored in all 24 bits of OUT_T_MSB, OUT_T_CSB and OUT_T_LSB. The 4 most significant bits of the 24-bit data is useless, while the 20 least significant bits represent the temperature value. The user shall convert this 20-bit 2's complement binary value into an integer, and then divide the integer by 100 to obtain the final result.

The pressure data is arranged as 20-bit 2's complement format and the unit is in Pascal. Pressure value is stored in all 24 bits of OUT_T_MSB, OUT_T_CSB and OUT_T_LSB. The 4 most significant bits of the 24-bit data is useless, while the 20 least significant bits represent the pressure value. The user shall convert this 20-bit unsigned binary value into an integer, and then divide the integer by 100 to obtain the final result.

For Example : (Temperature)

Hex value	OUT_T_MSB	OUT_T_CSB	OUT_T_LSB	Dec value
0x000A5C	0x00	0x0A	0x5C	26.52
0xFFFC02	0xFF	0xFC	0x02	-10.22

ForExample : (Unsigned data pressure)

Hex value	OUT_ P _MSB	OUT_ P_CSB	OUT_ P_LSB	Dec value
0x018A9E	0x01	0x8A	0x9E	1010.22

4. 2.4 Read the Temperature and Altitude Values

.READ_AT (0x11)

The temperature data is arranged as 20-bit 2's complement format and the unit is in degrees C.Temperature value is stored in all 24 bits of OUT_T_MSB, OUT_T_CSB and OUT_T_LSB. The 4 most significant bits of the 24-bit data is useless, while the 20 least significant bits represent the temperature value. The user shall convert this 20-bit 2's complement binary value into an integer, and then divide the integer by 100 to obtain the final result.

The altitude data is arranged as 20-bit 2's complement format and the unit is in meters. Altitude value is stored in all 24 bits of OUT_T_MSB, OUT_T_CSB and OUT_T_LSB. The 4 most significant bits of the 24-bit data is useless, while the 20 least significant bits represent the altitude value. The user shall convert this 20-bit unsigned binary value into an integer, and then divide the integer by 100 to obtain the final result.

For Example : (Altitude)

Hex value	OUT_A_MSB	OUT_A_CSB	OUT_A_LSB	Dec value
0x001388	0x00	0x13	0x88	50.00
0xFFEC78	0xFF	0xEC	0x78	-50.00

4. 2.5 Read the Pressure Value

.READ_P (0x30)

The pressure data is arranged as 20-bit 2's complement format and the unit is in Pascal. Pressure value is stored in all 24 bits of OUT_T_MSB, OUT_T_CSB and OUT_T_LSB. The 4 most significant bits of the 24-bit data is useless, while the 20 least significant bits represent the pressure value. The user shall convert this 20-bit unsigned binary value into an integer, and then divide the integer by 100 to obtain the final result.

4. 2.6 Read the Altitude Value

.READ_A (0x31)

The altitude data is arranged as 20-bit 2's complement format and the unit is in meters. Altitude value is stored in all 24 bits of OUT_T_MSB, OUT_T_CSB and OUT_T_LSB. The 4 most significant bits of the 24-bit data is useless, while the 20 least significant bits represent the altitude value. The user shall convert this 20-bit unsigned binary value into an integer, and then divide the integer by 100 to obtain the final result.

4. 2.7 Read the Temperature Value

.READ_T (0x32)

The temperature data is arranged as 20-bit 2's complement format and the unit is in degrees C.Temperature value is stored in all 24 bits of OUT_T_MSB, OUT_T_CSB and OUT_T_LSB. The 4 most significant bits of the 24-bit data is useless, while the 20 least significant bits represent the temperature value. The user shall convert this 20-bit 2's complement binary value into an integer, and then divide the integer by 100 to obtain the final result.

4. 2.8 Re-calibrate the Internal analog Blocks

.ANA_CAL (0x28)

This command allows the user to re-calibrate the internal circuitries in a shorter time compare to soft resetting the device. It is designed for the applications where the device needs to work in a rapidly changed environment. In those environments, since the temperature and supply voltage may have changed significantly since the first power-up sequence during which the calibrations have been performed, the circuitries may not adept to the world as better as they were just calibrated. Therefore, in this case, re-calibrating the circuitries before performing any sensor conversions can give a more accurate result. Once the device received this command, it calibrates all the circuitries and enters the sleep state when it finishes. The user can simply send this command to the device before sending the ADC_CVT command. However, it is not necessary to use this command when the environment is stable.

4. 2.9 Read the Control Registers

.READ_REG (0x80+ register address)

This command allows the user to read out the control registers.

4. 2.10 Write the Control Registers

.WRITE_REG (0xc0 + register address)

This command allows the user to write in the control register

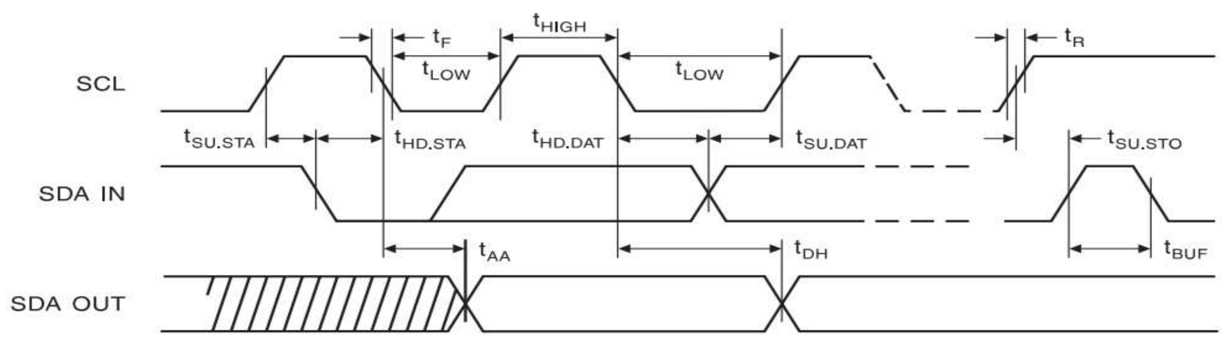
5. I²C Interface

The I²C interface is fully compatible to the official I²C protocol specification. All the data are sent starting from the MSB. Successful communication between the host and the device via the I²C bus can be done using the four types of protocol introduced below.

5.1 I²C Specification

Table7: I²C Slave Timing Values

Parameter	Symbol	I²C Condition	I²C Min	I²C Typ.	I²C Max	Unit
SCL Clock Frequency	S_{CL}	Pull-up = 10 kΩ		100	400	KHz
Bus free time between STOP and START condition	t_{BUF}		1.5			µs
Repeated START Hold Time	$t_{HD.STA}$		0.6			µs
Repeated START Setup Time	$t_{SU.STA}$		0.6			µs
STOP Condition Setup Time	$t_{SU.STO}$		0.6			µs
SDA Data Hold Time	$t_{HD.DAT}$		100			ns
SDA Setup Time	$t_{SU.DAT}$		100			ns
SCL Clock Low Time	t_{LOW}		1.5			µs
SCL Clock High Time	t_{HIGH}		0.6			µs
SDA and SCL Rise Time	t_R		30		500	ns
SDA and SCL Fall Time	t_F		30		500	ns



5.2 I²C Device and Register Address

The I²C device address is shown below. The LSB of the device address is corresponding to address 0XEC (write) and 0XED (read).

A7	A6	A5	A4	A3	A2	A1	W/R
1	1	1	0	1	1	CSB =0 : 1 CSB =1 : 0	0/1

5.3 I²C Protocol

The 1st TYPE: the host issuing a single byte command to the device

The host shall issue the Device Address (ID) followed by a Write Bit before sending a Command byte. The device will reply an ACK after it received a correct SOFT_RST command.

<table>
<tr><td></td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>S</td><td colspan="7">Device Address</td><td>W</td><td>A</td><td colspan="8">Command</td><td>A</td><td>P</td></tr>
</table>

The 2nd TYPE: the host writing a register inside the device

The host shall issue the Device Address (ID) followed by a Write Bit before sending a command byte and a data byte. This format only applies while the user wants to send the WRITE_REG command.

	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	**0**	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	**0**	
S	Device Address							**W**	**A**	Command								**A**	Data								**A**	P

The 3rd TYPE: the host reading a register from the device

In this activity there are two frames that are sent separately. The first frame is to send the READ_REG command which contains a 2-bit binary number of 10 followed by a 6-bit register address. The format of the first frame is identical to the 1st type activity. In the second frame, the device will send back the register data after receiving the correct device address followed by a read bit. This format only applies while the user wants to use the READ_REG command.

	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	**0**	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	**0**	
S	Device Address							W	**A**	Command								**A**	P

	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**0**	1	
S	Device Address							R	**A**	**Data**								N	P

The 4th TYPE: the host reading the 3-byte or 6-byte ADC data from the device

In this activity there are two frames that are sent separately. The first frame is identical to sending a single command, which can be one of the conversion result reading commands. In the second frame, the device will send back the ADC data (either 3 bytes or 6 bytes depending on the commands) after receiving the

	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	**0**	
S	Device Address							W	**A**	Command								**A**	P

	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**0**	0
S	Device Address							R	**A**	**Data Byte 6 or 3**								A

0	**0**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	1	
Data Byte 0								N	P

Bit Descriptions

(white box)	From Host	(shaded box)	From Chip
S	Start Bit	P	Stop Bit
W	Write	R	Read
A	ACK	N	NACK

6. Typical Application Circuit

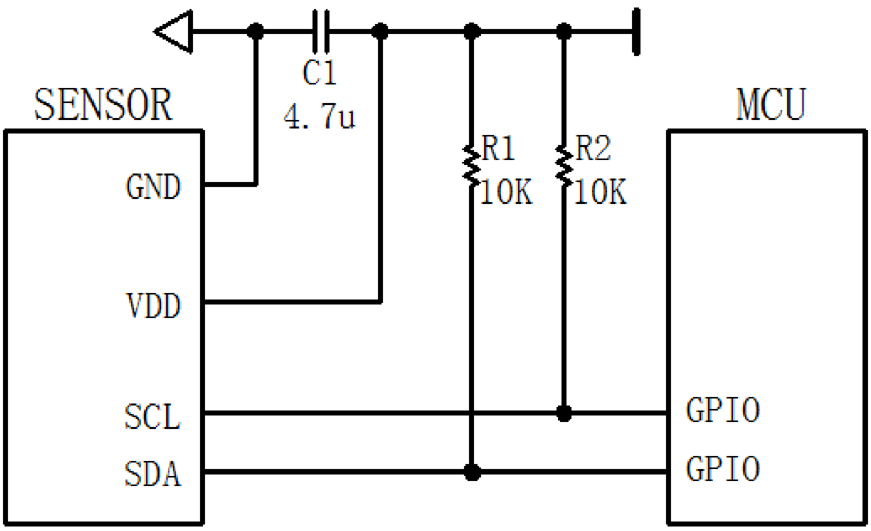
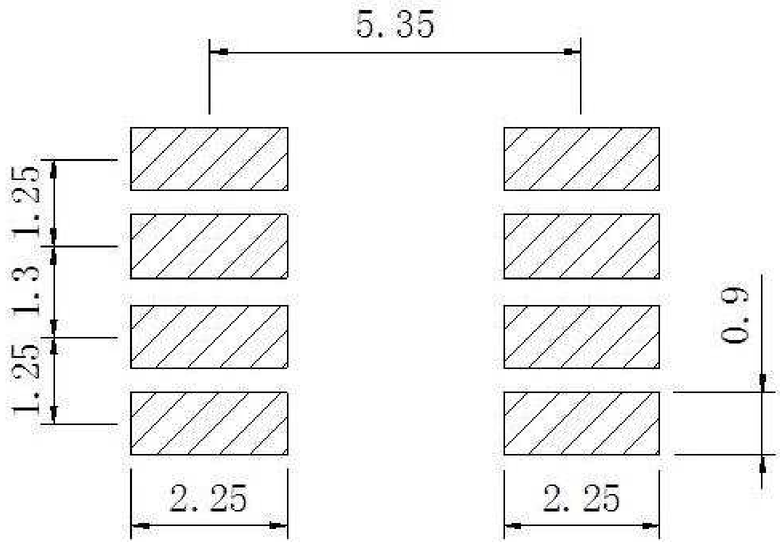


Figure3: Typical application circuit

7. RECOMMENDED PAD LAYOUT



8. Package Information

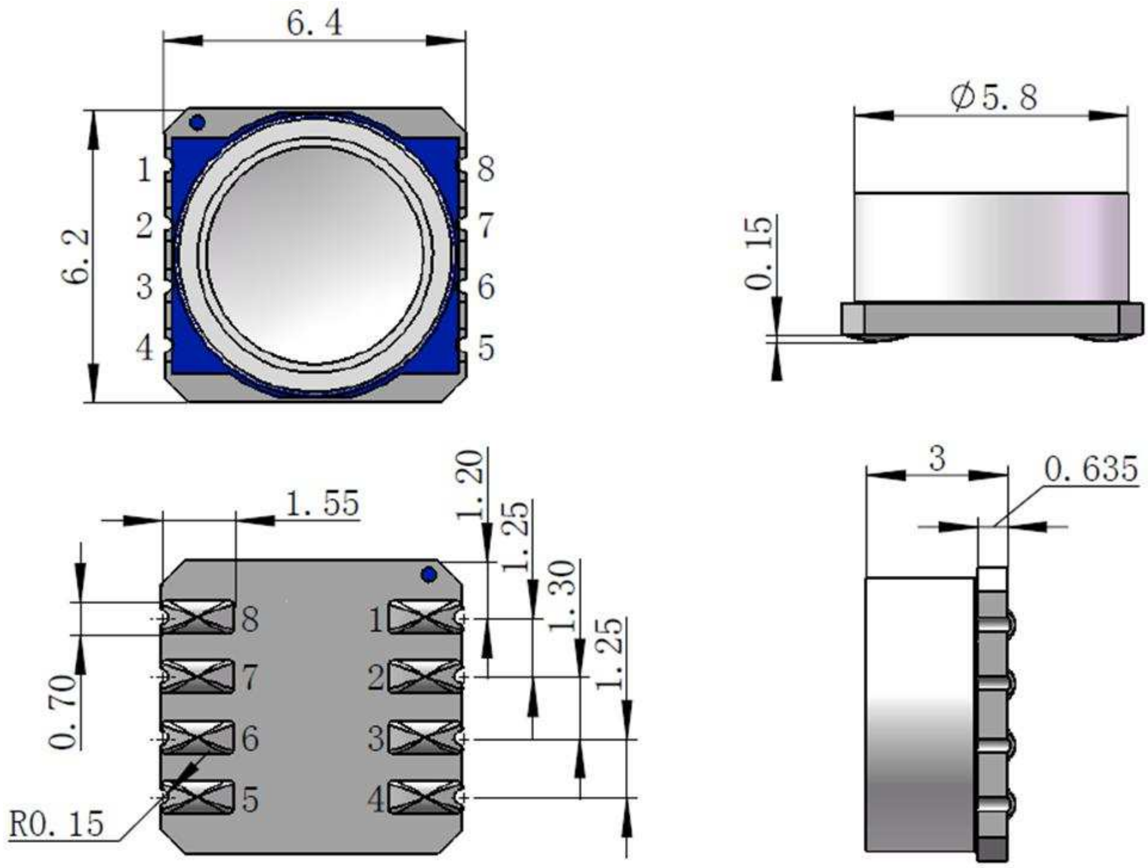


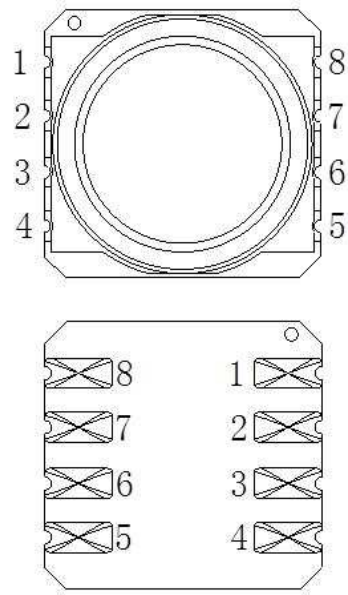
Figure4: HP5803 package outline

Notes:
Mechanical dimension is mm
General tolerance ±0.1

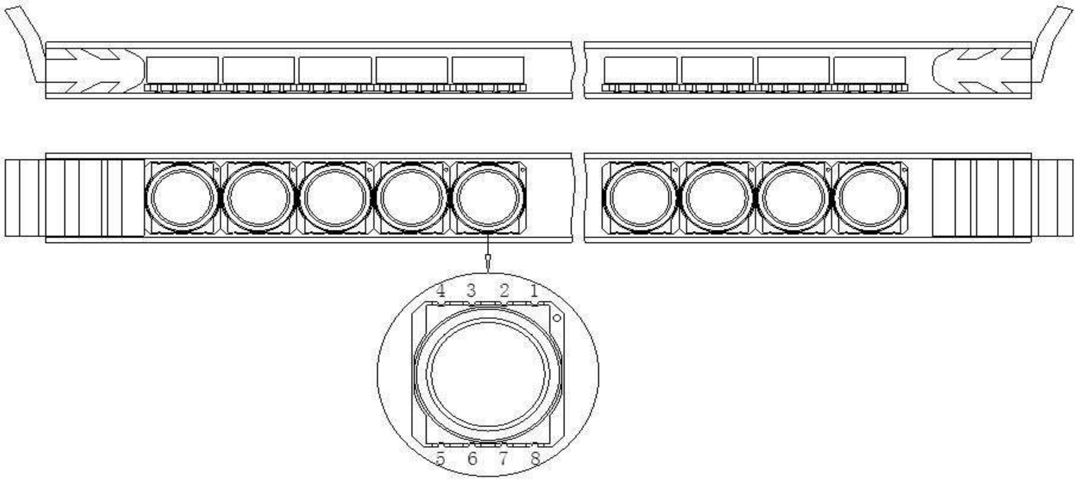
9. PIN CONFIGURATION

Table.9 – Pin Descriptions

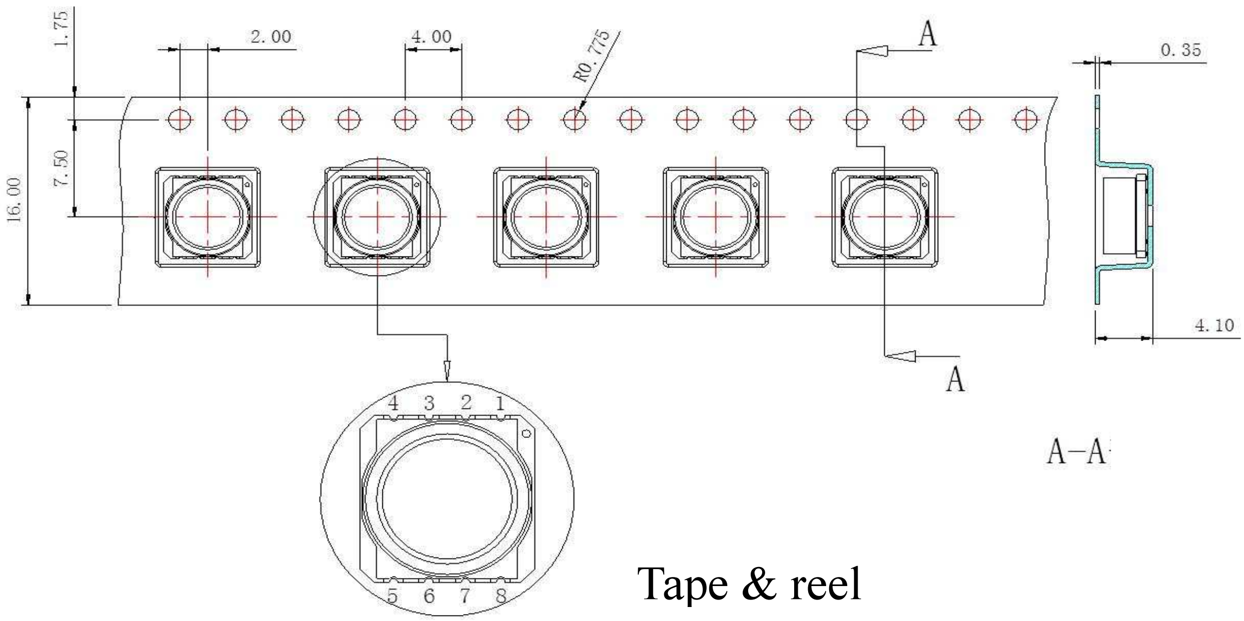
Pin	Name	Type	Function
1	SCL	I	I²C serial clock input pin
2	GND	I	Ground
3	NC	-	NO Connect
4	NC	-	NO Connect
5	VDD	I	Positive supply voltage
6	NC	-	NO Connect
7	SDA	IO	I²C serial bi-directional data pin
8	NC	-	NO Connect



10. Tape and Reel Specifications



Tube



Tape & reel

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