



- High resolution module, 0.5 mbar
- Fast conversion down to 1 ms
- Low power, 1  $\mu$ A (standby < 0.15  $\mu$ A)
- Integrated digital pressure sensor (24 bit  $\Delta\Sigma$  ADC)
- Supply voltage 1.8 to 3.6 V
- Operating range: 0 to 30 bar, -40 to +85 °C
- I<sup>2</sup>C and SPI interface (Mode 0, 3)
- No external components (Internal oscillator)
- **Excellent long term stability**
- Hermetically sealable for outdoor devices
- **High Endurance (HE version)**

### DESCRIPTION

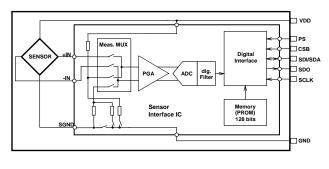
The MS5803-30BA is a new generation of high resolution pressure sensors with SPI and I2C bus interface. The MS5803-30A HE is the high endurance pad technology version of the MS5803-30BA pressure sensor module. It is optimized for depth measurement systems with a water depth resolution of 2.5cm and below. The sensor module includes a high linear pressure sensor and an ultra low power 24 bit  $\Delta\Sigma$  ADC with internal factory calibrated coefficients. It provides a precise digital 24 Bit pressure and temperature value and different operation modes that allow the user to optimize for conversion speed and current consumption. A high resolution temperature output allows the implementation of a depth measurement systems and thermometer function without any additional sensor. The MS5803-30BA can be interfaced to any microcontroller. The communication protocol is simple, without the need to programming internal registers in the device. The gel protection and antimagnetic stainless steel cap make the module water resistant. This new sensor module generation is based on leading MEMS technology and latest benefits from MEAS Switzerland's proven experience and know-how in high volume manufacturing of pressure modules have been widely used for over a decade. This sensing principle employed leads to very low hysteresis and high stability of both pressure and temperature signal.

### **FEATURES**

### FIELD OF APPLICATION

Mobile water depth measurements systems Diving computers Adventure or multi-mode watches High endurance pad technology (HE version)

### **FUNCTIONAL BLOCK DIAGRAM**



### **TECHNICAL DATA**

Sensor Performances (V <sub>D</sub>	<sub>D</sub> = 3 V	)		
Pressure	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
Range	0		30	bar
ADC		24		bit
Resolution (1)	2.5 /	1.5 / 1 / / 0.5	0.75	mbar
Accuracy 0°C to +40°C, 0 to 6 bar (2)	-50		+50	mbar
Accuracy -40°C to + 85°C 0 to 6 bar (2)	-100		+100	mbar
Response time	0.5 /	1.1 / 2.1 8.22	/ 4.1 /	ms
Long term stability		-50		mbar/yr
Temperature	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
Range	-40		+85	°C
Resolution		<0.01		°C
Accuracy	-0.8		+0.8	°C
Notes: (1) Oversampling Ratio			/ 2048 / 4	4096



## PERFORMANCE SPECIFICATIONS

### **ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS**

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Min.	Тур.	Max	Unit
Supply voltage	$V_{DD}$		-0.3		+4.0	V
Storage temperature	Ts		-40		+125	°C
Overpressure	P <sub>max</sub>	ISO 6425			50	bar
Maximum Soldering Temperature	T <sub>max</sub>	40 sec max			250	°C
ESD rating		Human Body Model	-4		+4	kV
Latch up		JEDEC standard No 78	-100		+100	mA

### **ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions		Min.	Тур.	Max	Unit
Operating Supply voltage	$V_{DD}$			1.8	3.0	3.6	V
Operating Temperature	Т			-40	+25	+85	°C
		OSR	4096		12.5		
Supply ourrent			2048		6.3		
Supply current	I <sub>DD</sub>		1024		3.2		μA
(1 sample per sec.)			512		1.7		
			256		0.9		
Peak supply current		during conve	rsion		1.4		mA
Standby supply current		at 25°C			0.02	0.14	μA
VDD Capacitor		From VDD to	GND	100			nF

## **ANALOG DIGITAL CONVERTER (ADC)**

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



# PERFORMANCE SPECIFICATIONS (CONTINUED)

# PRESSURE OUTPUT CHARACTERISTICS (V<sub>DD</sub> = 3 V, T = 25°C UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED)

Parameter	Condition	าร	Min.	Тур.	Max	Unit
Operating Pressure Range	Prange	P <sub>range</sub> Full Accuracy			30	bar
Absolute Accuracy,	0 6 ba	ar	-50		+50	
Temperature range 0 40 °C	0 20 ba	ar	-100		+100	mbar
	0 30 ba	ar	-250		+250	
Abachita Acquirect	0 6 ba	ar	-100		+100	
Absolute Accuracy,	0 20 ba	ar	-200		+200	mbar
Temperature range -40 85 °C	0 30 ba	ar	-400		+400	
Maximum error with supply voltage (1)	V <sub>DD</sub> = 1.8	V 3.6 V		+/-50		mbar
Long-term stability				-50		mbar/yr
	OSR	4096		0.5		
		2048		0.75		
Resolution RMS		1024		1		mbar
		512		1.5		
		256		2.5		

<sup>(1)</sup> With autozero at 3V point

# TEMPERATURE OUTPUT CHARACTERISTICS ( $V_{DD} = 3 \text{ V}, T = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$ UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED)

Parameter	Conditions		Min.	Тур.	Max	Unit
	010 bar		-0.8		+0.8	
Absolute Accuracy	-2085°C		-2.0		+2.0	°C
	-4085°C		-4.0		+4.0	
Maximum error with supply voltage(1)	V <sub>DD</sub> = 1.8 V 3.6 V			+/-0.5		°C
	OSR	4096		0.002		
		2048		0.003		
Resolution RMS		1024		0.005		°C
		512		0.008		
		256		0.012		

<sup>(1)</sup> With autozero at 3V point



# PERFORMANCE SPECIFICATIONS (CONTINUED)

## DIGITAL INPUTS (PS, CSB, DIN, SCLK, SDA, SCL)

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Min.	Тур.	Max	Unit
Serial data clock	SCLK	SPI protocol			20	MHz
Serial data clock	SCL	I2C protocol			400	kHz
Input high voltage	V <sub>IH</sub>	Pins CSB	80% V <sub>DD</sub>		100% V <sub>DD</sub>	V
Input low voltage	V <sub>IL</sub>		0% V <sub>DD</sub>		20% V <sub>DD</sub>	V
Input leakage current	I <sub>leak25°C</sub>	at 25°c			0.15	μΑ
CS low to first SCLK rising	tCSL		21			ns
CS low from last SCLK falling	tCSH		21			ns

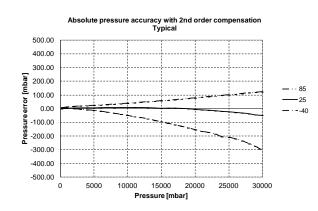
## **DIGITAL OUTPUTS (DOUT, SDA, SCL)**

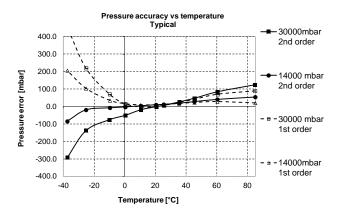
Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Min.	Тур.	Max	Unit
Output high voltage	V <sub>OH</sub>	I <sub>source</sub> = 0.6 mA	80% V <sub>DD</sub>		100% V <sub>DD</sub>	V
Output low voltage	V <sub>OL</sub>	$I_{sink} = 0.6 \text{ mA}$	0% V <sub>DD</sub>		20% V <sub>DD</sub>	V
Load capacitance	C <sub>LOAD</sub>			16		pF



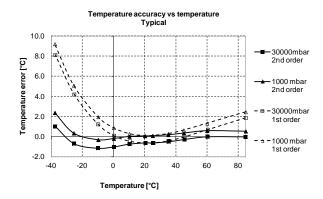
## **PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS**

### PRESSURE ERROR VS PRESSURE AND TEMPERATURE

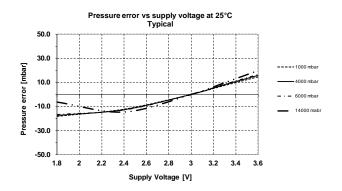


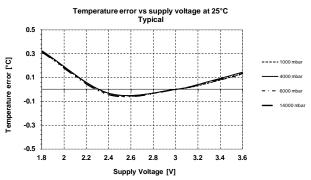


### **TEMPERATURE ERROR VS TEMPERATURE**



### PRESSURE AND TEMPERATURE ERROR VS POWER SUPPLY







### **FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION**

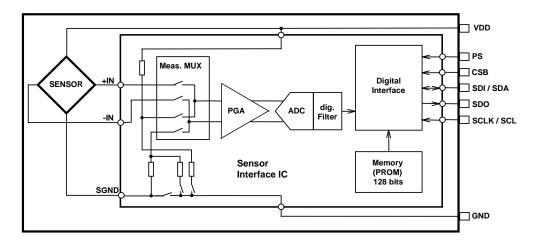


Figure 1: Block diagram of MS5803-30BA

#### **GENERAL**

The MS5803-30BA consists of a piezo-resistive sensor and a sensor interface IC. The main function of the MS5803-30BA is to convert the uncompensated analogue output voltage from the piezo-resistive pressure sensor to a 24-bit digital value, as well as providing a 24-bit digital value for the temperature of the sensor.

### **FACTORY CALIBRATION**

Every module is individually factory calibrated at two temperatures and two pressures. As a result, 6 coefficients necessary to compensate for process variations and temperature variations are calculated and stored in the 128-bit PROM of each module. These bits (partitioned into 6 coefficients W1 to W6) must be read by the microcontroller software and used in the program converting D1 and D2 into compensated pressure and temperature values.

The 2 coefficients W0 and W7 are for factory configuration and CRC.

### **SERIAL INTERFACE**

The MS5803-30BA has built in two types of serial interfaces: SPI and I<sup>2</sup>C. Pulling the Protocol Select pin PS to low selects the SPI protocol, pulling PS to high activates the I<sup>2</sup>C bus protocol.

Pin PS	Mode	Pins used
High	I <sup>2</sup> C	SDA, SCL, CSB
Low	SPI	SDI, SDO, SCLK, CSB

#### **SPI MODE**

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



### I<sup>2</sup>C MODE

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

Pin CSB	Address (7 bits)
High	0x76 (1110110 b)
Low	0x77 (1110111 b)

### **COMMANDS**

The MS5803-30BA has only five basic commands:

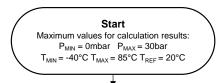
- 1. Reset
- 2. Read PROM (128 bit of calibration words)
- 3. D1 conversion
- 4. D2 conversion
- 5. Read ADC result (24 bit pressure / temperature)

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

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

Figure 2: Command structure

### PRESSURE AND TEMPERATURE CALCULATION



	Read calibration data (factory calibrated) from PROM								
Variable	Description   Equation	Recommended	Size [1]	Va	lue	Example /			
variable	Description   Equation	variable type	[bit]	min	max	Typical			
C1	Pressure sensitivity   SENS <sub>T1</sub>	unsigned int 16	16	0	65535	29112			
C2	Pressure offset   OFF <sub>T1</sub>	unsigned int 16	16	0	65535	26814			
C3	Temperature coefficient of pressure sensitivity   TCS	unsigned int 16	16	0	65535	19125			
C4	Temperature coefficient of pressure offset   TCO	unsigned int 16	16	0	65535	17865			
C5	Reference temperature   T <sub>REF</sub>	unsigned int 16	16	0	65535	32057			
C6	Temperature coefficient of the temperature   TEMPSENS	unsigned int 16	16	0	65535	31305			

Read digital pressure and temperature data									
D1	Digital pressure value	unsigned int 32	24	0	16777216	4944364			
D2	Digital temperature value	unsigned int 32	24	0	16777216	8198974			
Coloulete terrino									
		Calculate temperature	4						

Calculate temperature									
dT	Difference between actual and reference temperature $^{[2]}$ $dT = D2 - T_{REF} = D2 - C5 * 2^{\theta}$	signed int 32	25	-16776960	16777216	-7618			
TEMP	Actual temperature (-4085°C with 0.01°C resolution) $TEMP = 20$ °C + dT * TEMPSENS = $2000 + dT$ * $C6 / 2^{23}$	signed int 32	41	-4000	8500	1971 = 19.71 °C			

	Calculate temperature compensated pressure									
OFF	Offset at actual temperature <sup>[3]</sup> $OFF = OFF_{T1} + TCO*dT = C2*2^{16} + (C4*dT)/2^7$	signed int 64	41	-8589672450	12884705280	1756219057				
SENS	Sensitivity at actual temperature $^{[4]}$ SENS = SENS <sub>T1</sub> + TCS * dT = C1 * 2 <sup>15</sup> + (C3 * dT)/2 <sup>8</sup>	signed int 64	41	-4294836225	6442352640	953372897				
P	Temperature compensated pressure (030bar with 0.1mbar resolution) $P = D1 * SENS - OFF = (D1 * SENS / 2^{21} - OFF) / 2^{13}$	signed int 32	58	0	300000	59998 = 5999.8 mbar				

Display pressure and temperature value

#### Notes

- [1] [2] [3] [4] Maximal size of intermediate result during evaluation of variable
- min and max have to be defined min and max have to be defined
- min and max have to be defined
  - Figure 3: Flow chart for pressure and temperature reading and software compensation.



### SECOND ORDER TEMPERATURE COMPENSATION

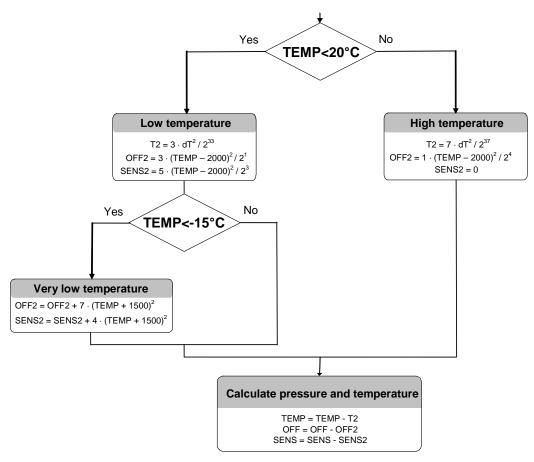


Figure 4: Flow chart for pressure and temperature to the optimum accuracy.



## **SPI INTERFACE**

### **RESET SEQUENCE**

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

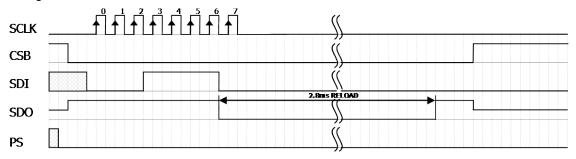


Figure 5: Reset command sequence SPI (mode 0)

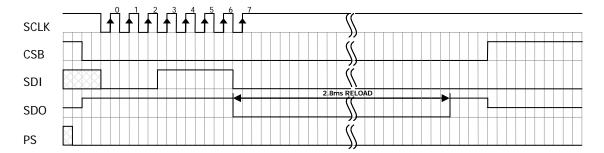


Figure 6: Reset command sequence SPI (mode 3)



### **CONVERSION SEQUENCE**

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

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

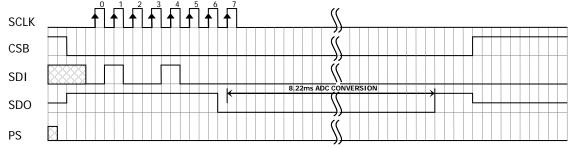


Figure 7: Conversion out sequence, Typ=d1, OSR = 4096

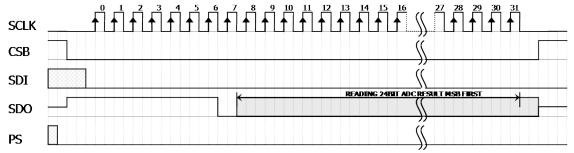


Figure 8: ADC Read sequence

### **PROM READ SEQUENCE**

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

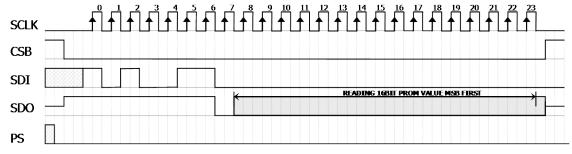


Figure 9: PROM Read sequence, address = 011 (Coefficient 3).



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

### **COMMANDS**

Each I<sup>2</sup>C communication message starts with the start condition and it is ended with the stop condition. The MS5803-30BA address is 111011Cx, where C is the complementary value of the pin CSB. Since the IC does not have a microcontroller inside, the commands for I<sup>2</sup>C and SPI are quite similar.

### **RESET SEQUENCE**

The reset can be sent at any time except when the power on did not work it could be possible that the acknowledge blocks the SDA. When SDA is blocked by an undefined state the only way to get the MS5803-30BA to work is to send a power on reset.

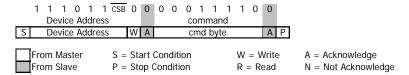


Figure 10: I<sup>2</sup>C Reset Command

#### **CONVERSION SEQUENCE**

A conversion can be started by sending the command to MS5803-30BA. When command is sent to the system it stays busy until conversion is done. When conversion is finished the data can be accessed by sending a Read command, when an acknowledge appears from the MS5803-30BA, you may then send 24 SCLK cycles to get all result bits. Every 8 bit the system waits for an acknowledge signal.

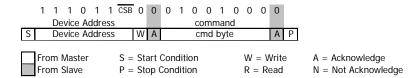


Figure 11: I<sup>2</sup>C Command to initiate a pressure conversion (OSR=4096, typ=D1)

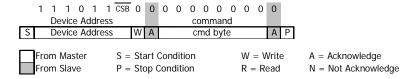


Figure 12: I<sup>2</sup>C ADC read sequence

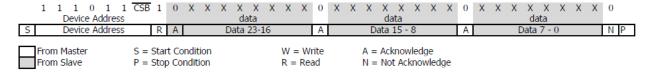


Figure 13: I<sup>2</sup>C pressure response (D1) on 24 bit from MS5803-30BA



### **PROM READ SEQUENCE**

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

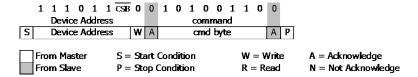


Figure 14: I<sup>2</sup>C Command to read memory address= 011 (Coefficient 3)

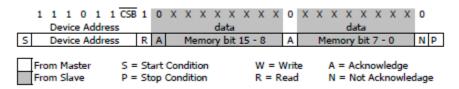


Figure 15: I<sup>2</sup>C answer from MS5803-30BA

### CYCLIC REDUNDANCY CHECK (CRC)

MS5803-30BA contains a PROM memory with 128-Bit. A 4-bit CRC has been implemented to check the data validity in memory. The application note AN520 describes in detail CRC-4 code used.

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

Figure 16: Memory PROM mapping



## **APPLICATION CIRCUIT**

The MS5803-30BA is a circuit that can be used in conjunction with a microcontroller in mobile depth-meter applications. It is designed for low-voltage systems with a supply voltage of 3 V.

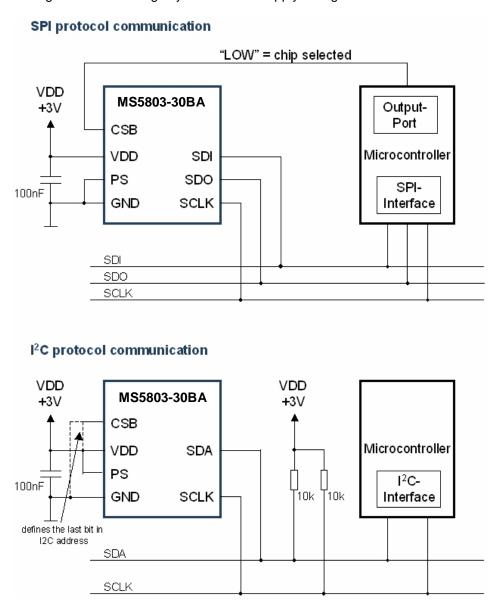
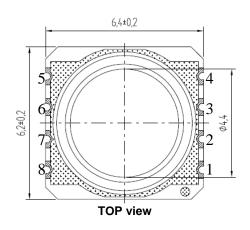
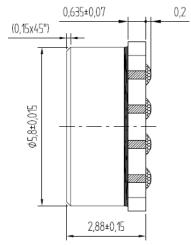


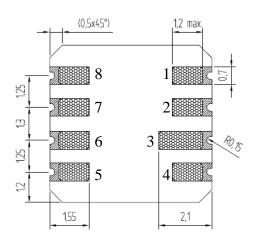
Figure 17: Typical application circuit with SPI / I<sup>2</sup>C protocol communication



## PACKAGE OUTLINE AND PIN CONFIGURATION







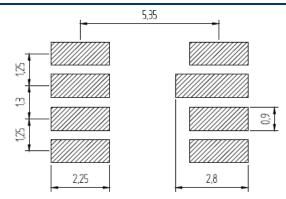
Pin	Name	Туре	Function
1	SCLK	I	Serial data clock
2	GND	G	Ground
3	CSB	- 1	Chip Select (active low)
4	NC	NC	-
5	VDD	Р	Positive supply voltage
6	PS	ı	Communication protocol select SPI / I2C
7	SDI/SDA	I	Serial data input
8	SDO	0	Serial data output

Figure 18: MS5803-30BA package outlines, pin configuration and description

Notes:

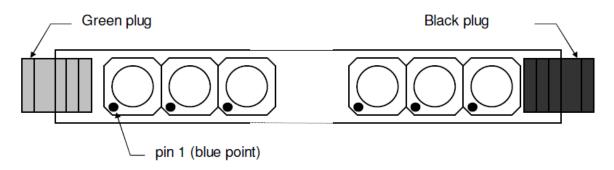
- (1) Dimensions in mm (2) General tolerance ±0.1
- (3) Cap centering ± 0.15 from center of the ceramic

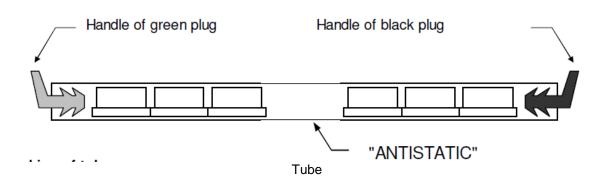
# **RECOMMENDED PAD LAYOUT**

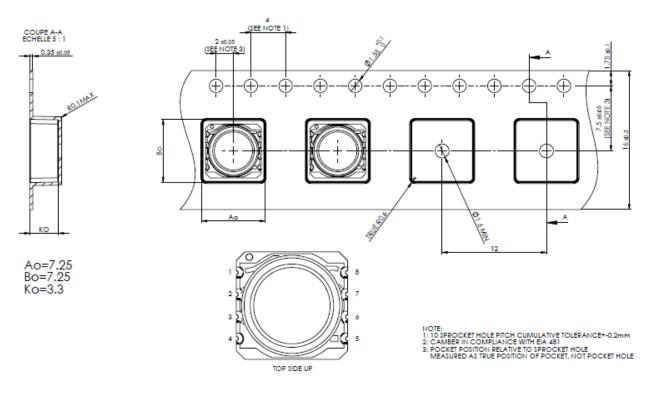




## **SHIPPING PACKAGE**







Tape & reel



### MOUNTING AND ASSEMBLY CONSIDERATIONS

### **SOLDERING**

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

#### MOUNTING

The MS5803-30BA 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.

#### **SEALING WITH O-RINGS**

In products like outdoor watches the electronics must be protected against direct water or humidity. For those products the MS5803-30BA provides the possibility to seal with an O-ring. The protective cap of the MS5803-30BA is made of special anticorrosive stainless steel with a polished surface. In addition to this the MS5803-30BA is filled with silicone gel covering the sensor and the bonding wires. The O-ring (or O-rings) shall be placed at the outer diameter of the metal cap. This method avoids mechanical stress because the sensor can move in vertical direction.

#### **CLEANING**

The MS5803-30BA has been manufactured under cleanroom conditions. It is therefore recommended to assemble the sensor under class 10'000 or better conditions. Should this not be possible, it is recommended to protect the sensor opening during assembly from entering particles and dust. To avoid cleaning of the PCB, solder paste of type "no-clean" shall be used. Cleaning might damage the sensor!

### **ESD PRECAUTIONS**

The electrical contact pads are protected against ESD up to 4 kV HBM (human body model). It is therefore essential to ground machines and personnel properly during assembly and handling of the device. The MS5803-30BA 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 100nF ceramic capacitor must be placed as close as possible to the MS5803-30BA VDD pin. This capacitor will stabilize the power supply during data conversion and thus, provide the highest possible accuracy.



## **ORDERING INFORMATION**

Part Number / Art. Number	Product	Delivery Form
MS580330BA01-00	MS5803-30BA Miniature Module	Tube
MS580330BA01-50	Tape & Reel	
MS580330BA06-00	MS5803-30BA Miniature Module HE	Tube
MS580330BA06-50	Tape & Reel	

# **FACTORY CONTACTS**

# **Asia**

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