iC-MHL200

12-BIT LINEAR / ROTARY POSITION HALL ENCODER

preliminary

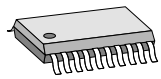
FEATURES

- Realtime system for linear speed up to 8 m/s at full resolution
- Absolute position within the magnetic period of 4 mm
- 12-bit interpolation w. 4096 increments, resolution better 1 µm
- Automatic signal offset compensation
- Automatic amplitude control for optimum operating point
- Programmable features: interpolation factor, hysteresis, minimum phase distance, zero position and code direction
- Electronic index generation with multi-purpose enable input
- RS422-compatible A/B/Z outputs for encoder quadrature signals with up to 8 MHz edge rate
- Serial I/O interface for high-speed data output (BiSS/SSI) and configuration (BiSS)
- Zener-Zap ROM for non-volatile setup and OEM data
- Signal monitoring: loss of signal, excessive frequency
- Single 5 V supply
- Extended temperature range of -40 to +125 °C

APPLICATIONS

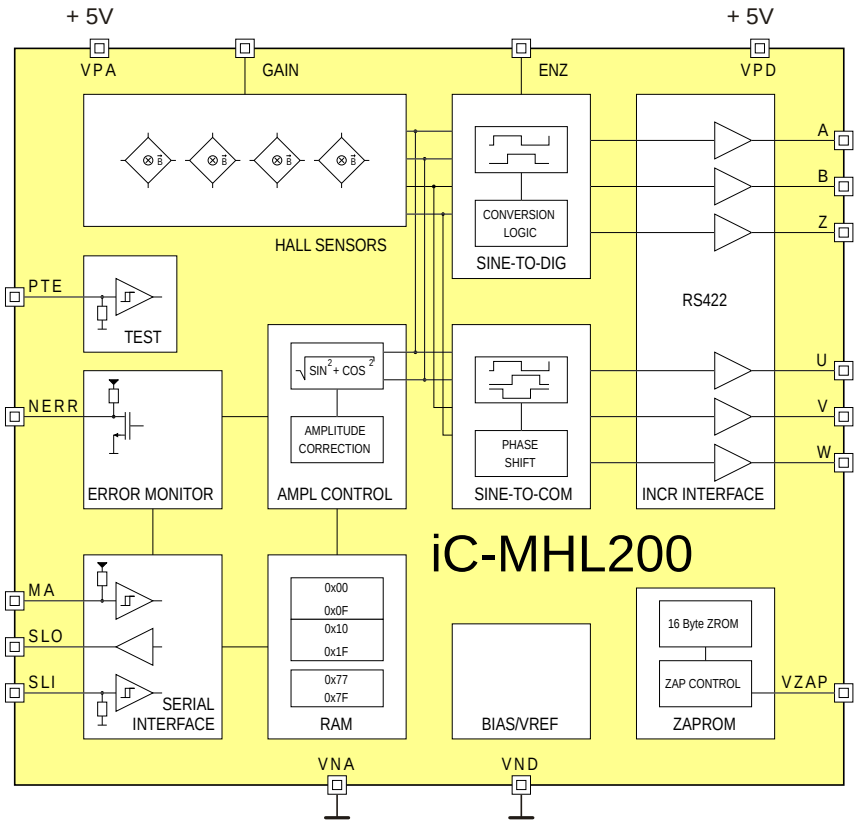
- Motion control
- Linear position encoders
- Incremental off-axis rotary encoders

PACKAGES



TSSOP20

BLOCK DIAGRAM



DESCRIPTION

The iC-MHL200 is a magnetic position sensor with integrated Hall sensors for the scanning of magnetic tapes and pole wheels featuring a pole pitch of 2 mm. Moving speeds of up to 8 m/s can be followed even at highest resolution representing 0.98 µm.

The signal conditioning unit generates constant-amplitude sine and cosine voltages that are used for real-time tracking sine-to-digital angle conversion. The resolution can be programmed up to a maximum of 4,096 increments within one magnetic period of 4 mm.

The integrated serial interface enables daisy-chain operation of multiple devices with a synchronous position capture at all networked sensors. The device's memory can also be accessed via the bidirectional BiSS C protocol without interfering the readout cycles.

The incremental interface with the pins A, B and Z supplies encoder quadrature signals at an edge rate of up to 8 MHz. Complementary incremental signals are available at the U, V, W outputs. The index position at the Z output is adjustable and can be gated via enable input ENZ.

A/B/Z and U/V/W form RS422-compatible outputs and are programmable regarding the output's drive current and slew rate.

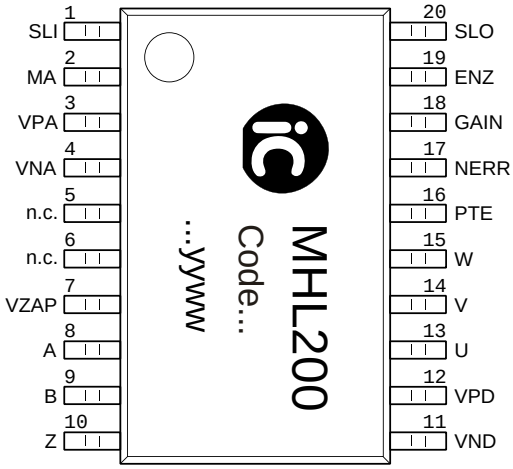
A gain-dependent analog signal is available at the GAIN output, which can be used to monitor mechanical alignment of the sensor with respect to the magnetic target.

All device parameters can be stored in the internal non-volatile Zener-zapping ROM to allow self-configuration after power on. The required writing algorithm for programming is executed by the IC itself.

Together with the appropriate magnetic scale or pole wheel, the iC-MHL200 provides a single-chip solution for linear and rotary encoders.

PACKAGING INFORMATION TSSOP20

PIN CONFIGURATION TSSOP20



PIN FUNCTIONS

No.	Name	Function
1	SLI	Serial Interface, Data Input
2	MA	Serial Interface, Clock Input
3	VPA	+5 V Supply Voltage (analog)
4	VNA	Ground (analog)
5	nc	not connected
6	nc	not connected
7	VZAP	Zener Zapping Programming Voltage
8	A	Inkremental A (+ NU)
9	B	Inkremental B (+ NV)
10	Z	Index Z (+ NW)
11	VND	Ground (digital)
12	VPD	+5 V Supply Voltage (digital)
13	U	Commutation U (+NA)
14	V	Commutation V (+NB)
15	W	Commutation W (+NZ)
16	PTE	Test Enable Pin
17	NERR	Error output (active low)
18	GAIN	Gain-Signal
19	ENZ	Enable Index Z
20	SLO	Serial Interface, Data Output

Orientation of the logo (iC MHL CODE ...) is subject to alteration.

CHIP-LAYOUT

Chip size: 4.13 mm x 2.80 mm

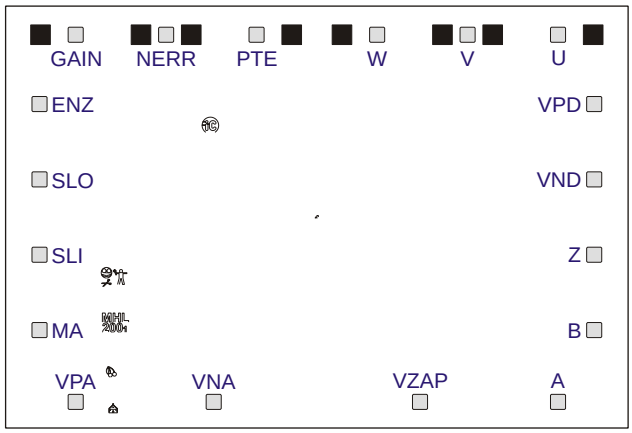


Figure 1: MHL200 Chip with contact pads shown in grey, Hall sensors shown in black

HALL sensor locations

All dimensions in mm

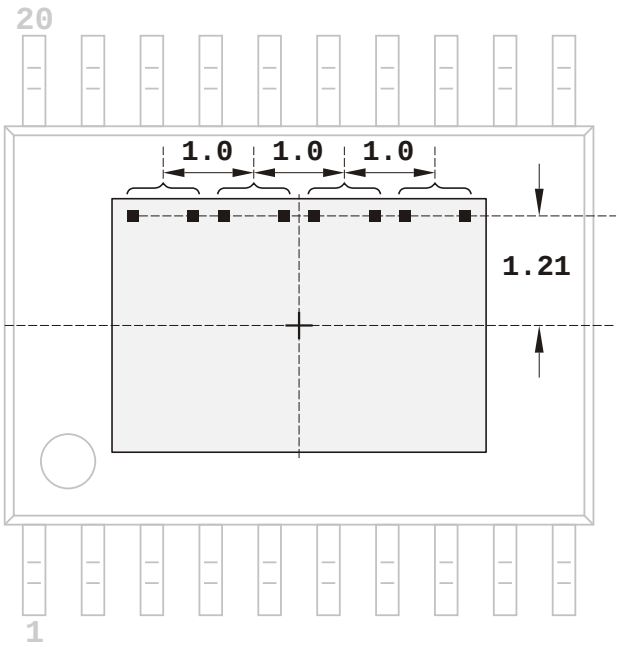


Figure 2: Hall sensor array of four sensor pairs spaced 1mm apart.

Chip location within TSSOP20 package

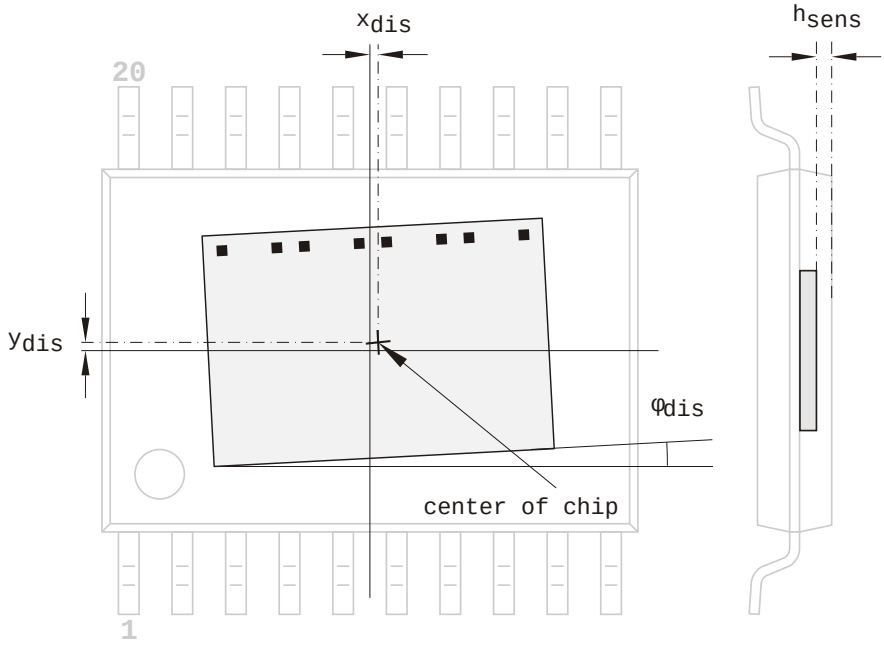


Figure 3: Definiton of lateral and rotational displacements

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Beyond these values damage may occur; device operation is not guaranteed.

Item No.	Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min.	Max.	Unit
G001	V()	Supply voltages at VPA, VPD		-0.3	6	V
G002	V(VZAP)	Zapping voltage		-0.3	8	V
G003	V()	Voltages at A, B, Z, U, V, W, MA, SLO, SLI, NERR, PTE		-0.3	6	V
G004	I()	Current in VPA		-10	20	mA
G005	I()	Current in VPD		-20	200	mA
G006	I()	Current in A, B, Z, U, V, W		-100	100	mA
G007	I()	Current in MA, SLO, SLI, NERR, PTE		-10	10	mA
G008	Vd()	ESD-voltage, all pins	HBM 100 pF discharged over 1.5 kΩ		2	kV
G009	Ts	Storage temperature		-40	150	°C
G010	Tj	Chip temperature		-40	135	°C

THERMAL DATA

Operating conditions: VPA, VPD = 5 V ±10 %

Item No.	Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
T01	Ta	Ambient temperature		-40		125	°C
T02	Rthja	Thermal resistance chip/ambient	package mounted on PCB		100		K/W

All voltages are referenced to ground unless otherwise stated.
All currents flowing into the device pins are positive; all currents flowing out of the device pins are negative.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Operating conditions:
VPA, VPD = 5 V ±10 %, Tj = -40...125 °C, IBM adjusted to 200 µA , unless otherwise noted

Item No.	Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
General							
001	V(VPA, VPD)	Supply Voltage Range		4.5		5.5	V
002	I(VPA)	Supply Current in VPA			5	8	mA
003	I(VPD)	Supply Current in VPD	PRM = '0', without Load		10	16	mA
004	I(VPD)	Supply Current in VPD	PRM = '1', without Load		4	8	mA
005	Vc(hi)	Clamp Voltage hi at MA, SLI, SLO, PTE, NERR	Vc()hi = V() – VPD, I() = 1 mA	0.4		1.5	V
006	Vc(lo)	Clamp Voltage lo	I() = -1 mA	-1.5		-0.3	V
Hall Sensors and Signal Conditioning							
101	Hext	Operating Magnetic Field Strength	At Chip Surface	20		100	kA/m
102	fmag	Operating Magnetic Field Frequency Linear Speed	with resolution set to 4096, MTD set to 125 ns			2 8	kHz m/s
105	xdis, ydis	Displacement Chip to Package	TSSOP package, see Figure 3	-0.2		0.2	mm
106	ϕpac	Angular alignment of chip vs. package	TSSOP package, see Figure 3	-3		+3	Deg
107	hsens	Distance of chip surface to top of package surface	TSSOP package, see Figure 3		0.4		mm
108	Vos	Trimming range of output offset voltage	VOSS or VOSC = 0x7F			-55	mV
109	Vos	Trimming range of output offset voltage	VOSS or VOSC = 0x3F	55			mV
110	Vopt	Optimal differential output voltage	Vopt = Vpp(PSIN) – Vpp(NSIN), ENAC = '0', see Fig. 10		4		Vpp
Amplitude Control							
201	Vampl	Differential Output Amplitude	Vampl = Vpp(PSIN) – Vpp(NSIN), ENAC = '1', see Fig. 10	3.2		4.8	Vpp
202	Vratio	Amplitude Ratio	Vratio = Vpp(PSIN) / Vpp(PCOS)	1.09			
203	Vratio	Amplitude Ratio	Vratio = Vpp(PSIN) / Vpp(PCOS)			0.91	
204	tampl	Settling Time of Amplitude Control	±10%			300	µs
205	Vae()lo	Amplitude Error Threshold for MINERR	Vpp(PSIN) – Vpp(NSIN)	1.1		2.8	Vpp
206	Vae()hi	Amplitude Error Threshold for MAXERR	Vpp(PSIN) – Vpp(NSIN)	4.9		5.8	Vpp
Bandgap Reference							
401	Vbg	Bandgap Reference Voltage		1.18	1.25	1.32	V
402	Vref	Reference Voltage		45	50	55	%VPA
403	Iibm	Bias Current	CIBM = 0x0 CIBM = 0xF Bias Current adjusted	 -370 -220	 -200	-100 -180	µA µA µA
404	VPDon	Turn-on Threshold VPD, System on	V(VPD) – V(VND), increasing voltage	3.7	4.0	4.3	V
405	VPDoff	Turn-off Threshold VPD, System reset	V(VPD) – V(VND), decreasing voltage	3	3.5	3.8	V
406	VPDhys	Hysteresis System on/reset		0.3			V
407	Vosr	Reference voltage offset compensation		480	500	525	mV

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Operating conditions:
VPA, VPD = 5 V ±10 %, Tj = -40...125 °C, IBM adjusted to 200 µA , unless otherwise noted

Item No.	Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Clock Generation							
501	f()sys	System Clock	Bias Current adjusted	0.85	1.0	1.2	MHz
502	f()sdc	Sinus/Digital-Converter Clock	Bias Current adjusted	14	16	18	MHz
Sin/Digital Converter							
602	AAabs	Absolute Angular Accuracy	Vpp() = 4 V, adjusted	-0.35		0.35	Deg
603	AArel	Relative Angular Accuracy	with reference to one output periode at A, B, at Resolution 1024, see Fig. 21	-10		10	%
604	f()ab	Output frequency at A, B	CFGMTB = '0' CFGMTB = '1'		0.5 2.0		MHz MHz
605	REScom	Resolution of Commutation Converter			1.875		Deg
606	AAabs	Absolute Angular Accuracy of Commutation Converter		-0.5		0.5	Deg
Serial Interface, Digital Outputs MA, SLO, SLI							
701	Vs(SLO)hi	Saturation Voltage High	V(SLO) = V(VPD) – V(), I(SLO) = 4 mA			0.4	V
702	Vs(SLO)lo	Saturation Voltage Low	I(SLO) = 4 mA to VND			0.4	V
703	Isc(SLO)hi	Short-Circuit Current High	V(SLO) = V(VND), 25°C	-90	-50		mA
704	Isc(SLO)lo	Short-Circuit Current Low	V(SLO) = V(VPD), 25°C		50	80	mA
705	tr(SLO)	Rise Time SLO	CL = 50 pF			60	ns
706	tf(SLO)	Fall Time SLO	CL = 50 pF			60	ns
707	Vt()hi	Threshold Voltage High: MA, SLI				2	V
708	Vt()lo	Threshold Voltage Low: MA, SLI		0.8			V
709	Vt()hys	Threshold Hysteresis: MA, SLI		150	250		mV
710	Ipd(SLI)	Pull-up Current: MA, SLI	V() = 0...VPD – 1 V	6	30	60	µA
711	Ipu(MA)			-60	-30	-6	µA
712	f()MA					10	MHz
Zapping and Test							
801	Vt()hi	Threshold Voltage High VZAP, PTE	with reference to VND			2	V
802	Vt()lo	Threshold Voltage Low VZAP, PTE	with reference to VND	0.8			V
803	Vt()hys	Hysteresis	Vt()hys = Vt()hi – Vt()lo	100	250		mV
804	Vt()nozap	Threshold Voltage Nozap VZAP	V() = V(VZAP) – V(VPD), V(VPD) = 5 V ±5 %, at chip temperature 27 °C	0.8			V
805	Vt()zap	Threshold Voltage Zap VZAP	V() = V(VZAP) – V(VPD), V(VPD) = 5 V ±5 %, at chip temperature 27 °C			1.2	V
806	V()zap	Zapping voltage	PROG = '1'	6.9	7.0	7.1	V
807	V()zpd	Diode voltage, zapped	???			2	V
808	V()uzpd	Diode voltage, unzapped	???	3			V
809	Rpd()VZAP	Pull-Down Resistor at VZAP		30		55	kΩ
NERR Output							
901	Vt()hi	Input Threshold Voltage High	with reference to VND			2	V
902	Vs()lo	Saturation Voltage Low	I() = 4 mA , with reference to VND			0.4	V
903	Vt()lo	Input Threshold Voltage Low	with reference to VND	0.8			V
904	Vt()hys	Input Hysteresis	Vt()hys = Vt()hi – Vt()lo	150	250		mV
905	Ipu(NERR)	Pull-up Current	V(NERR) = 0...VPD – 1 V	-750	-300	-80	µA
906	Isc()lo	Short circuit current NERR	V(NERR) = V(VPD), 25°C		50	80	mA
907	tf(NERR)	Decay time NERR	CL = 50 pF			60	ns

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Operating conditions:
VPA, VPD = 5 V ±10 %, Tj = -40...125 °C, IBM adjusted to 200 µA , unless otherwise noted

Item No.	Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Line Driver Outputs							
P01	Vs()hi	Saturation Voltage hi	Vs() = VPD − V(); CfgDR(1:0) = 00, I() = -4 mA CfgDR(1:0) = 01, I() = -50 mA CfgDR(1:0) = 10, I() = -50 mA CfgDR(1:0) = 11, I() = -20 mA			 200 700 700 400	 mV mV mV mV
P02	Vs()lo	Saturation Voltage lo	CfgDR(1:0) = 00, I() = -4 mA CfgDR(1:0) = 01, I() = -50 mA CfgDR(1:0) = 10, I() = -50 mA CfgDR(1:0) = 11, I() = -20 mA			200 700 700 400	mV mV mV mV
P03	Isc()hi	Short-Circuit Current hi	V() = 0 V; CfgDR(1:0) = 00 CfgDR(1:0) = 01 CfgDR(1:0) = 10 CfgDR(1:0) = 11	 -12 -125 -125 -60		 -4 -50 -50 -20	 mA mA mA mA
P04	Isc()lo	Short-Circuit Current lo	V() = VPD; CfgDR(1:0) = 00 CfgDR(1:0) = 01 CfgDR(1:0) = 10 CfgDR(1:0) = 11	 4 50 50 20		 12 125 125 60	 mA mA mA mA
P05	Ilk()tri	Leakage Current Tristate	TRIHL(1:0) = 11	-100		100	µA
P06	tr()	Rise-Time lo to hi at Q	RL = 100 Ω to VND; CfgDR(1:0) = 00 CfgDR(1:0) = 01 CfgDR(1:0) = 10 CfgDR(1:0) = 11	 5 5 50 5		 20 20 350 40	 ns ns ns ns
P07	tf()	Fall-Time hi to lo at Q	RL = 100 Ω to VND; CfgDR(1:0) = 00 CfgDR(1:0) = 01 CfgDR(1:0) = 10 CfgDR(1:0) = 11	 5 5 50 5		 20 20 350 40	 ns ns ns ns
D/A Converter And Ratiometric Output LAO							
Q01	RES()	D/A Converter Resolution	MODE(1:0) = 00 (range 360°) MODE(1:0) = 01 (range 270°) MODE(1:0) = 10 (range 180°) MODE(1:0) = 11 (range 90°)		8		bit
Q02	Iload()	Permissible Output Current		-1		1	mA
Q03	dV0()hi	Output Voltage hi, Rail-To-Rail	dV0()hi = V(VDD) - V(LAO), MODE(3) = 0; I() = -1 mA I() = 0 mA			 170 85	 mV mV
Q04	dV0()lo	Output Voltage lo, Rail-To-Rail	MODE(3) = 0; I() = 1 mA I() = 0 mA			 170 85	 mV mV
Q05	Ilk()	Leakage Current	V(LAO) = 0...VDD, PSMI = hi	-5		5	µA
Q06	SR()hi	Slew Rate hi	V(LAO): 20% → 80% of range	2			V/µs
Q07	SR()lo	Slew Rate lo	V(LAO): 80% → 20% of range	2			V/µs
Activation Index Z: ENZ							
R01	Vt()hi	Threshold Voltage High ENZ				2	V
R02	Vt()lo	Threshold Voltage Low ENZ		0.8			V
R03	Vt()hys	Threshold Hysteresis ENZ		100	250		mV
R04	Ipd(SLI)	Pull-Down Current 30 µA ENZ	V() = 1 V...V(VPD)	6	30	60	µA

OPERATING REQUIREMENTS: Serial Interface

Operating conditions: VPA, VPD = 5 V ±10 %, Ta = -40...125 °C, IBM calibrated to 200 µA;
Logic levels referenced to VND: lo = 0...0.45 V, hi = 2.4 V...VPD

Item No.	Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min.	Max.	Unit
SSI Protocol (ENSSI = 1)						
I001	T_{MAS}	Permissible Clock Period	t_{out} determined by CFGTOS	250	2x t_{out}	ns
I002	t_{MASh}	Clock Signal Hi Level Duration		25	t_{out}	ns
I003	t_{MASl}	Clock Signal Lo Level Duration		25	t_{out}	ns

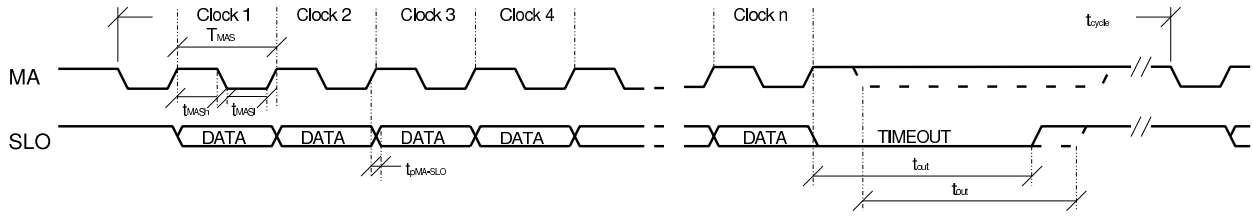


Figure 4: I/O Interface timing with SSI protocol

Registers

OVERVIEW

Addr	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0
Hall Signal Conditioning								
0x00 *z*	GAING(1:0)		GAINF(5:0)					
0x01 *z*	ENAC	GCC(6:0)						
0x02 *z*	-	VOSS(6:0)						
0x03 *z*	PRM	VOSC(6:0)						
0x04 *z*	HCLH	DPU	-	CFGTOB	CIBM(3:0)			
RS422 Driver								
0x05 *z*	ENSSI	CFGPROT	CFGO(1:0)		TRIHL(1:0)		CFGDR(1:0)	
Sine/Digital Converter								
0x06 *z*	CFGRES(7:0)							
0x07 *z*	CFGZPOS(7:0)							
0x08 *z*	CFGHYS(1:0)		CFGDIR	CFGMTD	CFGSU	CFGPOLE	CFGAB(1:0)	
0x09 *z*	CfgCOM(7:0)							
0x0A *z*	-				CFGTRIG	CFGZ180	CFGENZ	CFGMTD2
0x0B *z*	-							
0x0C *z*	-							
0x0D	-							
Test settings								
0x0E *p*	TEST(7:0)							
0x0F	-	res.	res.	res.	-	-	-	PROGZAP
ZAP diodes (read only)								
0x10 .. 0x1F	ZAP dioden for adresses 0x00..0x0C und 0x7D..0x7F							
not used								
0x20 .. 0x41	'invalid adresses'							
Profile identification (read only)								
0x42	Profile - 0x2C							
0x43	Profile - 0x0				Data length DLEN			
not used								
0x44 .. 0x75	'invalid adress'							
Status messages (read only; messages will be set back during reading)								
0x76	GAIN							
0x77	PROGERR	ERRSDATA	ERRAMIN	ERRAMAX	ERREXT	res.	res.	PROGOK

OVERVIEW								
Addr	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0
Identification (0x78 bis 0x7B read-only)								
0x78	Device ID - 0x4D ('M')							
0x79	Device ID - 0x48 ('H')							
0x7A	Revision - 0x5A ('L')							
0x7B	Revision - 0x<rev>							
0x7C	-							CFGTOS
0x7D *z*	Manufacturer Revision - 0x00							
0x7E *z*	Manufacturer ID - 0x00							
0x7F *z*	Manufacturer ID - 0x00							

y: <rev>: 00 → 'MHL200_0'/'MHL200_1', 32 → 'MHL200_2'

z: Register value programmable by zapping

p: Register value write protected; can only be changed while V(VZAP)> Vt()hi

Table 5: Register layout

Basic operation

The iC-MHL200 uses an array of hall sensors to detect the local variation of the magnetic field emerging from a magentic target. The target could be a magnetic tape with periodic varying polarity and a pitch (NS spacing) of 2 mm to match the iC-MHL200 sensor periode P of 4 mm. An example for linear position sensing is shown in Figure 5.

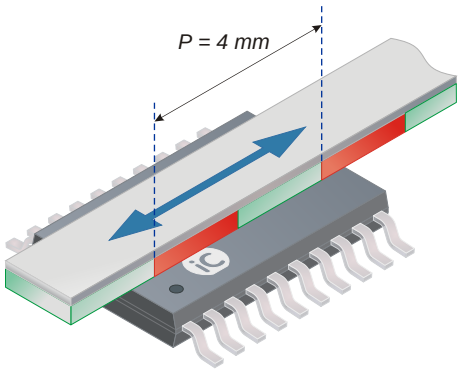


Figure 5: Typical arrangement of a magnetic tape to iC-MHL200

From the periodic magnetic field delivered by the target, the hall sensor array generates internal sensor signals which are then further processed and passed to the interpolator to generate incremental position data, as shown in Figure 6.

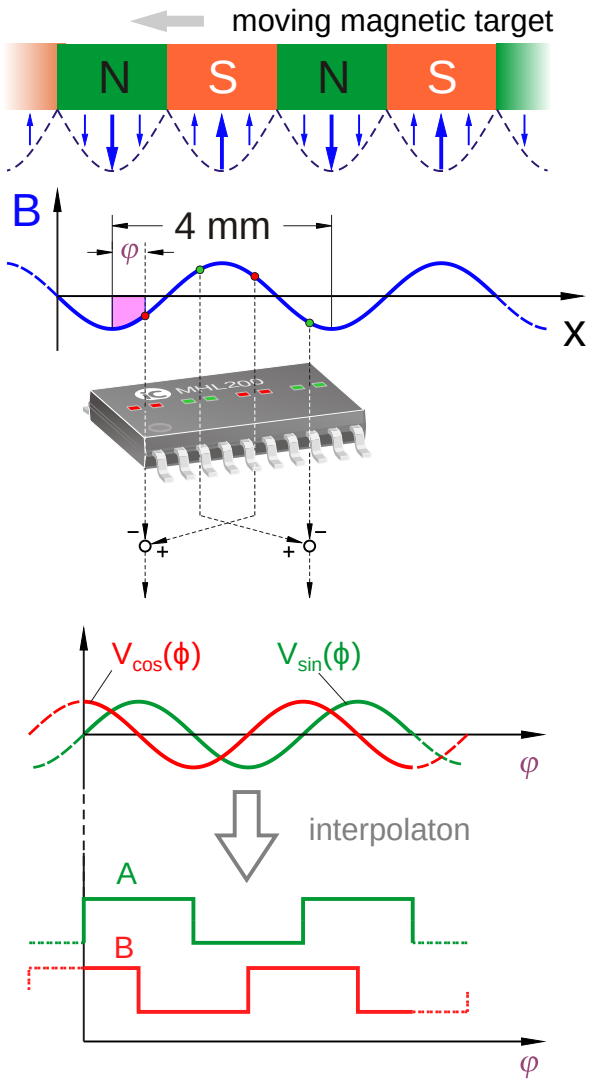


Figure 6: Signal generation and position data output

Position of the Hall sensors and related analog sensor signal

The magnetic sensor array is placed in a line at the upper edge of the chip as shown in Figure 7. Each of the four sensor location (NCOS, PSIN, PCOS and NSIN) are equally spaced apart and are based on a pair of Hall sensors. Each Hall sensor pair provides a Hall output signal from the mean value of the two single sensors a pair consists of, thus representing the magnetic field strength at the center of each pair.

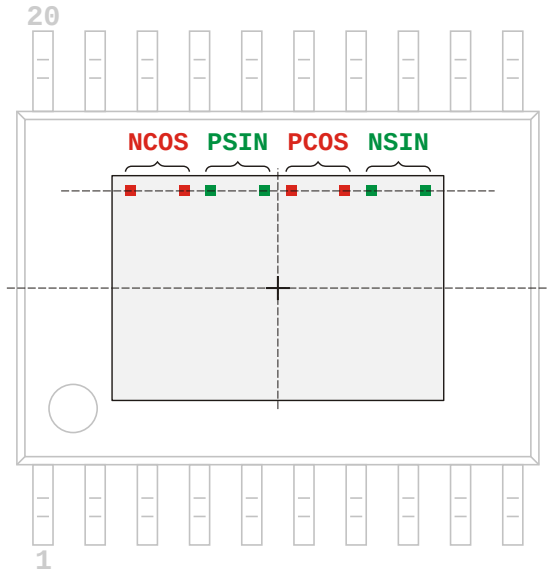


Figure 7: Position of the Hall sensors

When a magnetic target is placed on top of the iC-MHL200 package, the resulting magnetic field generates corresponding HALL voltages. If a magnetic south pole is on top of a HALL sensor pair, the resulting Hall voltage is positive, whereas a magnetic north pole provides a negative one.

To provide accurate sensor signals, the magnetic target must consist of a periodic arrangement of north and south poles with a pitch (spacing NS) of 2 mm. The magnetic field distribution thus has a periodic variation of 4 mm, matching the Hall sensor array periode exactly. Usually, a magnetic tape with magnetized north-south pattern is used together with the iC-MHL200.

The field distribution can be approximately described as a sinusoidal variation of the magnetic field strength B along the target. As mentioned before, the iC-MHL200 provides analog sensor signals V_{SIN} and V_{COS} which represents the linear position of the tape with respect to the chip. The signals are internal but can be made externally available for test purposes (see the description of calibration procedure).

These signals are derived from the output signal difference of the complementary sensor pairs (PSIN/NSIN for the sine signal, PCOS/NCOS for the cosine signal) resulting in

$V_{SIN} = V_{PSIN} - V_{NSIN}$

and

$V_{COS} = V_{PCOS} - V_{NCOS}$.

Since the field distribution repeats periodically every 4 mm, an absolute position value can be defined only within a range of one magnetic period. Electrically, the sensor signals are repeating every 360° for every target movement of 4 mm.

By definition, the electrical zero position (within one period) is given by the corresponding angular zero value $\phi = 0$ where V_{sin} is zero and V_{cos} is at its maximum value. The mechanical zero-position location of the tape with respect to the iC-MHL200 is shown in Figure 8.

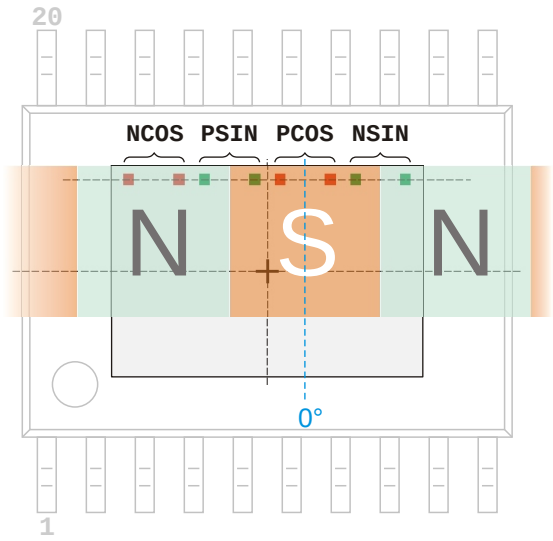


Figure 8: Zero angular position of the magnetic target. Center of south pole is aligned to the PCOS sensor pair

The definition of a specific moving direction can be made by comparing the mechanical position with the corresponding electrical angular value. To obtain increasing angular position values, the magnetic tape has to be moved to the left (when looking on top of the chip/package) as shown in Figure 9 where the tape has been shifted 1 mm to the left, as compared to Figure 8.

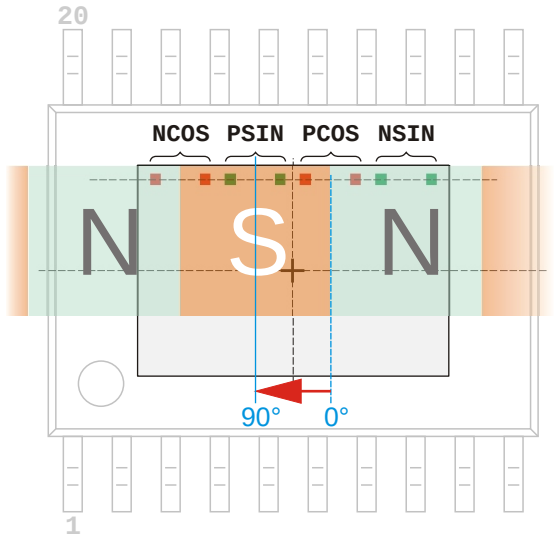


Figure 9: Position of the magnetic target at 90° electrical position. Center of south pole is aligned to the PSIN sensor pair

Hall Signal Processing

The iC-MH module has a signal calibration function that can compensate for the signal and adjustment errors. The Hall signals are amplified in two steps. First, the range of the field strength within which the Hall sensor is operated must be roughly selected. The first amplifier stage can be programmed in the following ranges:

GAING(1:0)	Addr. 0x00; bit 7:6
00	5-fold
01	10-fold
01	15-fold
01	20-fold

Table 6: Range selection for Hall signal amplification

The operating range can be specified in advance in accordance with the temperature coefficient and the magnet distance. The integrated amplitude control can correct the signal amplitude between 1 and 20 via another amplification factor. Should the control reach the range limits, a different signal amplification must be selected via GAING.

GAINF(5:0)	Addr. 0x00; bit 5:0
0x00	1,000
0x01	1,048
...	$exp(\frac{ln(20)}{64} \cdot GAINF)$
0x3F	19,08

Table 7: Hall signal amplification

The second amplifier stage can be varied in an additional range. With the amplitude control (ENAC = '0') deactivated, the amplification in the GAINF register is used. With the amplitude control (ENAC = '1') activated, the GAINF register bits have no effect.

GCC(6:0)	Addr. 0x01; bit 6:0
0x00	1,000
0x01	1,0015
...	$exp(\frac{ln(20)}{2048} \cdot GCC)$
0x3F	1,0965
0x40	0,9106
...	$exp(-\frac{ln(20)}{2048} \cdot (128 - GCC))$
0x7F	0,9985

Table 8: Amplification calibration cosine

The GCC register is used to correct the sensitivity of the sine channel in relation to the cosine channel. The cosine amplitude can be corrected within a range of approximately ±10%.

ENAC	Addr. 0x01; bit 7
0	amplitude control deactivated
1	amplitude control active

Table 9: Activation of amplitude control

The integrated amplitude control can be activated with the ENAC bit. In this case the differential signal amplitude is adjusted to 4 Vss and the values of GAINF have no effect here.

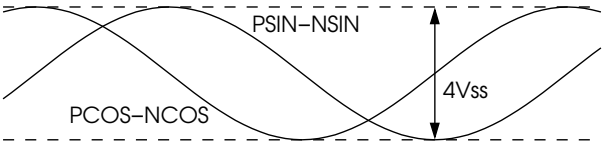


Figure 10: Definition of differential amplitude

After switch-on the amplification is increased until the setpoint amplitude is reached. The amplification is automatically corrected in case of a change in the input amplitude by increasing the distance between the magnet and the sensor, in case of a change in the supply voltage or a temperature change. The sine signals are therefore always converted into high-resolution quadrature signals at the optimum amplitude.

VOSS(6:0) / VOSC(6:0)	Addr. 0x02; bit 6:0 / Addr. 0x03; bit 6:0
0x00	0 mV
0x01	1 mV
...	...
0x3F	63 mV
0x40	0 mV
0x41	-1 mV
...	...
0x7F	-63 mV

Table 10: Offset calibration for sine and cosine

Should there be an offset in the sine or cosine signal that, among other things, can also be caused by an inexactly adjusted magnet, then this offset can be corrected by the VOSS and VOSC registers. The output voltage can be shifted by ±63 mV in each case to compensate for the offset.

PRM	Addr. 0x03; bit 7
0	Energy-saving mode deactivated
1	Energy-saving mode active

Table 11: Energy-saving mode

In the energy-saving mode the current consumption of the Hall sensors can be quartered. This also reduces the maximum rotating frequency by a factor of 4.

CIBM(3:0)	Addr. 0x04; bit 3:0
0x0	-40 %
...	...
0x8	0 %
0x9	+5 %
...	...
0xF	+35 %

Table 12: Calibration of bias current

In the test mode (TEST = 0x43) the internal currents can be calibrated on Pin B. For this purpose, the current must be measured based on VNA and the CIBM register bits must be changed until the current is calibrated to 200 µA. All internal currents are then calibrated.

HCLH	Addr. 0x04; bit 7
0	250 kHz
1	500 kHz

Table 13: Activation of high Hall clock pulse

The switching-current hall sensors can be operated at two frequencies. At 500 kHz the sine has twice the number of support points. This setting is of interest at high speeds above 30,000 rpm.

Test modes for signal calibration

For signal calibration iC-MH has several test settings which make internal reference quantities and the amplified Hall voltages of the individual sensors accessible at external pins A, B, Z and U for measurement purposes. This enables the settings of the offset (VOSS, VOSC), gain (GAING, GAINF) and amplitude ratio of the cosine to the sine signal (GCC) to be directly observed on the oscilloscope.

Test mode can be triggered by connecting pin VZAP to VPD and programming the TEST register (address 0x0E). The individual test modes are listed in the following table:

Output signals in test mode

Mode	TEST	Pin A	Pin B	Pin Z	Pin U
Normal	0x00	A	B	Z	U
Analog SIN	0x20	HPSP	HPSN	HNSP	HNSN
Analog COS	0x21	HPCP	HPCN	HNCP	HNCN
Analog OUT	0x22	PSIN	NSIN	PCOS	NCOS
Analog REF	0x43	VREF	IBM	VBG	VOSR
Digital CLK	0xC0	CLKD			

Table 14: Test modes and available output signals

The output voltages are provided as differential signals with an average voltage of 2.5 V. The gain is determined by register values GAING and GAINF and should be set so that output amplitudes from the sine and cosine signals of about 1 V are visible.

Test modes Analog SIN and Analog COS
In these test modes it is possible to measure the signals from the individual Hall sensors independent of one another. The name of the signal is derived from the sensor name and position. **HPSP**, for example, is the (amplified) **H**all voltage of sensor **PS**IN at the **p**ositive signal path; similarly, **HNCN** is the **H**all voltage of sensor **NC**OS at the **n**egative signal path. The effective Hall voltage is accrued from the differential voltage between the positive and negative signal paths of the respective sensor.

Test mode Analog OUT
In this test mode the sensor signals are available at the outputs as they would be when present internally for further processing on the interpolator. The interpolation accuracy which can be obtained is determined by the quality of signals V_{sin} and V_{cos} and can be influenced in this particular test mode by the calibration of the offset, gain and amplitude ratio.

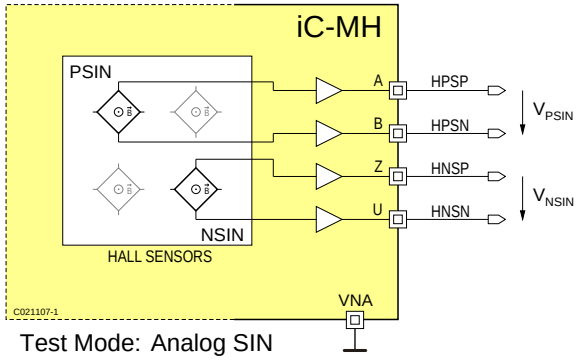


Figure 11: Output signals of the sine Hall sensors in test mode Analog SIN

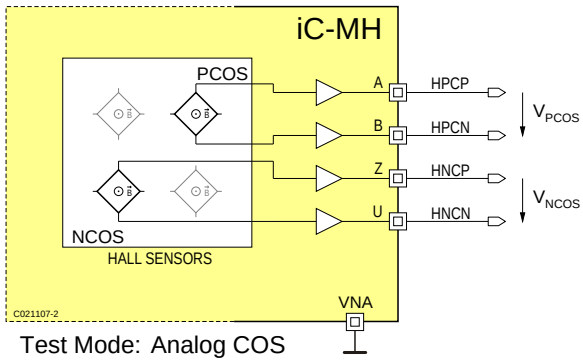


Figure 12: Output signals of the cosine Hall sensors in test mode Analog COS

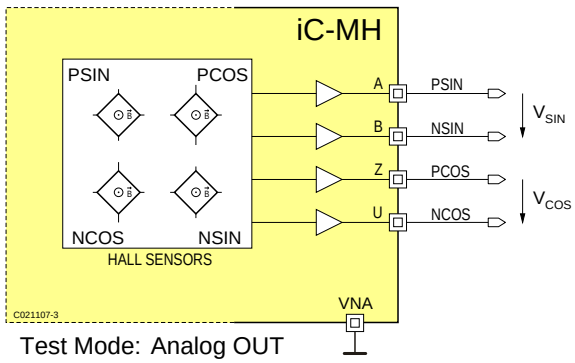


Figure 13: Differential sine and cosine signals in test mode Analog OUT

Test mode Analog REF
In this mode various internal reference voltages are provided. VREF is equivalent to half the supply voltage (typically 2.5 V) and is used as a reference voltage for

the Hall sensor signals. VBG is the internal bandgap reference (1.24 V), with VOSR (0.5 V) used to generate the range of the offset settings. Bias current IBM determines the internal current setting of the analog circuitry. In order to compensate for variations in this current and thus discrepancies in the characteristics of the individual iC-MH devices (due to fluctuations in production, for example), this can be set within a range of -40% to +35% using register parameter CIBM. The nominal value of 200 µA is measured as a short-circuit current at pin B to ground.

Test mode Digital CLK
If, due to external circuitry, it is not possible to measure IBM directly, by way of an alternative clock signal CLKD at pin A can be calibrated to a nominal 1 MHz in this test mode via register value CIBM.

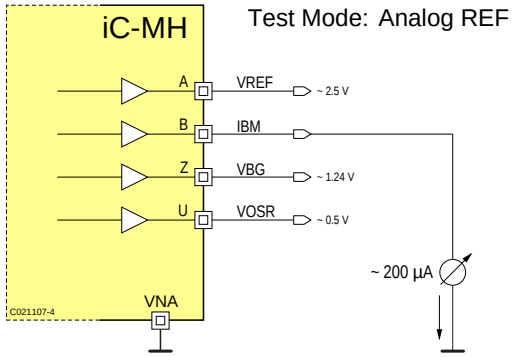


Figure 14: Setting bias current IBM in test mode Analog REF

Calibration procedure

The calibration procedure described in the following applies to the optional setting of the internal analog sine and cosine signals and the mechanical adjustment of the magnet and iC-MH in relation to one another.

BIAS SETTING
The BIAS setting compensates for possible manufacturing tolerances in the iC-MH devices. A magnetic field does not need to be present for this setting which can thus be made either prior to or during the assembly of magnet and iC-MH.

If the optional setup process is not used, register CIBM should be set to an average value of 0x8 (which is equivalent to a change of 0%). As described in the previous section, by altering the value in register CIBM in test mode Analog REF current IBM is set to 200 µA or, alternatively, in test mode Digital CLK signal CLKD is set to 1 MHz.

MECHANICAL ADJUSTMENT
iC-MH can be adjusted in relation to the magnet in test modes Analog SIN and Analog COS, in which the Hall signals of the individual Hall sensors can be observed while the magnet rotates.

In test mode Analog SIN the output signals of the sine Hall sensors which are diagonally opposite one another are visible at pins A, B, Z and U. iC-MH and the magnet are then adjusted in such a way that differential signals V_{PSIN} and V_{NSIN} have the same amplitude and a phase shift of 180°. The same applies to test mode Analog COS, where differential signals V_{PCOS} and V_{NCOS} are calibrated in the same manner.

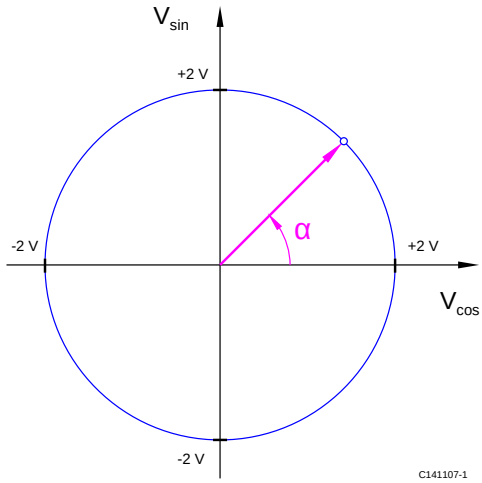


Figure 15: Ideal Lissajous curve

CALIBRATION USING ANALOG SIGNALS
In test mode Analog OUT as shown in Figure **??** the internal signals which are transmitted to the sine/digital converter can be tapped with high impedance. With a rotating magnet it is then possible to portray the differential signals V_{SIN} and V_{COS} as an x-y graph (Lissajous curve) with the help of an oscilloscope. In an ideal setup the sine and cosine analog values describe a perfect circle as a Lissajous curve, as illustrated by Figure 15.

At room temperature and with the amplitude control switched off (ENAC = 0) a rough GAING setting is selected so that at an average fine gain of GAINF = 0x20 (a gain factor of ca. 4.5) the Hall signal amplitudes are as close to 1 V as possible. The amplitude can then

be set more accurately by varying GAINF. Variations in the gain factor, as shown in Figure 16, have no effect on the Lissajous curve, enabling the angle information for the interpolator to be maintained.

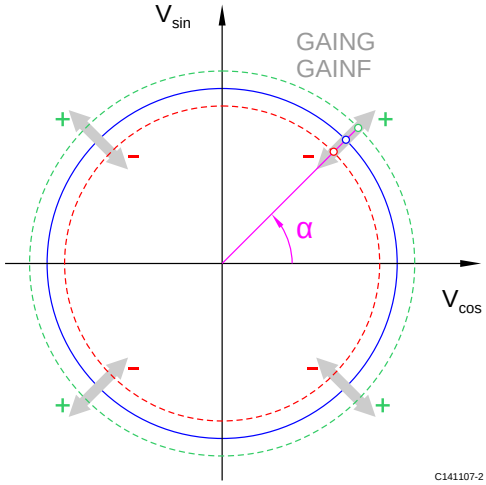


Figure 16: Effect of gain settings GAING and GAINF

Deviations of the observed Lissajous curve from the ideal circle can be corrected by varying the amplitude offset (register VOSS, VOSC) and amplitude ratio (register GCC). Changes in these parameters are described in the following figures 17 to 19. Each of these settings has a different effect on the interpolated angle value. A change in the sine offset thus has a maximum effect on the angle value at 0° and 180°, with no alterations whatsoever taking place at angles of 90° and 270°. When varying the cosine offset exactly the opposite can be achieved as these angle pairs can be set independent of one another. Setting the cosine/sine amplitude ratio does not change these angles (0°, 90°, 180° and 270°); however, in-between values of 45°, 135°, 225° and 315° can still be influenced by this parameter.

Once calibration has been carried out a signal such as the one illustrated in Figure 15 should be available.

In the final stage of the process the amplitude control can be switched back on (ENAC =1) to enable deviations in the signal amplitude caused by variations in the magnetic field due to changes in distance and temperature to be automatically controlled.

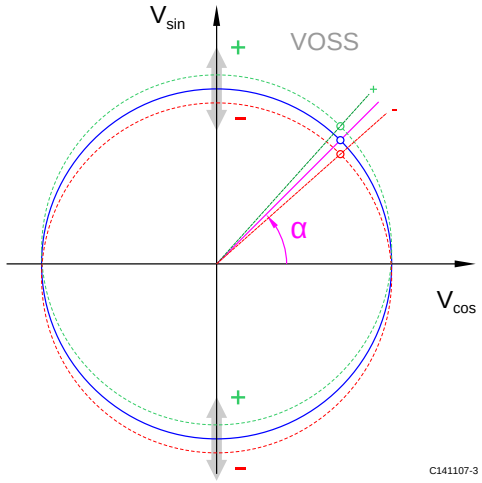


Figure 17: Effect of the sine offset setting

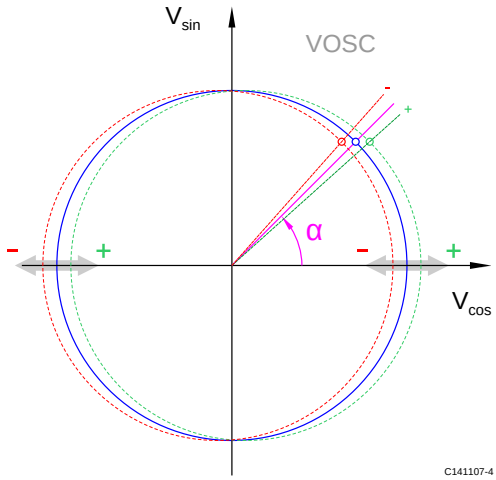


Figure 18: Effect of the cosine offset setting

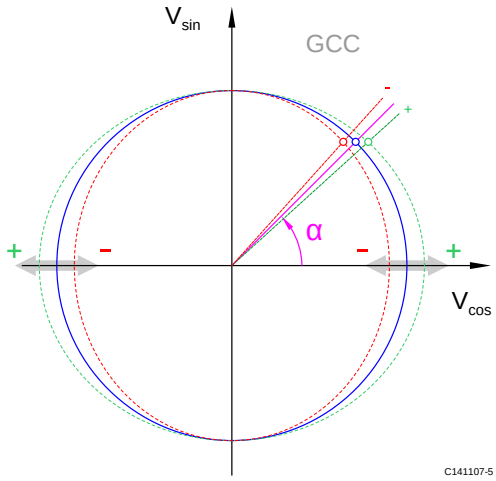


Figure 19: Effect of the amplitude ratio

CALIBRATION USING INCREMENTAL SIGNALS

If test mode cannot be used, signals can also be calibrated using the incremental signals or the values read out serially. In order to achieve a clear relationship between the calibration parameters which have an effect on the analog sensor signals and the digital sensor values derived from these, the position of the zero pulse should be set to ZPOS = 0 so that the digital signal starting point matches that of the analog signals.

At an incremental resolution of 8 edges per revolution (CFGRES = 0x1) those angle values can be displayed at which calibration parameters VOSS, VOSC and GCC demonstrate their greatest effect. When rotating the magnet at a constant angular speed the incremental signals shown in Figure 20 are achieved, with which the individual edges ideally succeed one another at a temporal distance of an eighth of a cycle (a 45° angle distance). Alternatively, the angle position of the magnet can also be determined using a reference encoder, rendering an even rotational action unnecessary and allowing calibration to be performed using the available set angle values .

The various possible effects of parameters VOSS, VOSC and GCC on the flank position of incremental signals A and B are shown in Figure 20. Ideally, the distance of the rising edge (equivalent to angle positions of 0° and 180°) at signal A should be exactly half a period (PER). Should the edges deviate from this in distance, the offset of the sine channel can be adjusted using VOSS. The same applies to the falling edges of the A signal which should also have a distance of half a period; deviations can be calibrated using the offset of cosine parameter VOSC. With parameter GCC the distance between the neighboring flanks of signals A and B can then be adjusted to the exact value of an eighth of a cycle (a 45° angle distance).

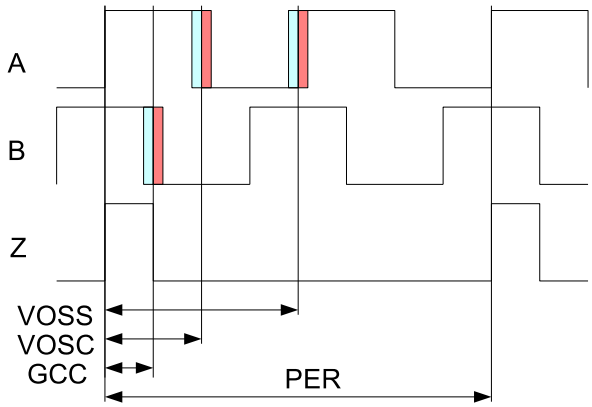


Figure 20: Calibration using incremental signals

Sine/Digital Converter

The iC-MH module integrates two separate sine/digital converters. A high-resolution 12-bit converter for the ABZ incremental signals can be programmed in broad ranges of the resolution and generate quadrature signals even at the highest speed and resolution. The converter operates for the commutation signals independently of this and can be set in the zero point separately from the quadrature converter. This enables the commutation at other angles based on the index track Z.

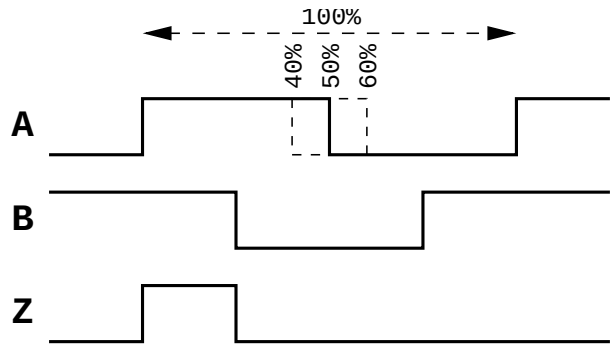


Figure 21: ABZ signals and relative accuracy

CFGRES(7:0)	Addr. 0x06; bit 7:0
0x0	1
0x1	2
...	...
0x7e	127
0x7f	128
0x80	256
0x81	512
0x82	1024

Table 15: Programming interpolation factor

The resolution of the 12-bit converter can virtually be set as desired. Any resolution can be set up to an interpolation factor of 128, i.e. 512 edges per rotation. At higher resolutions, only the binary resolutions can be set, i.e. 256, 512 and 1024. In the highest resolution with an interpolation factor of 1024, 4096 edges per rotation are generated and 4096 angular steps can be differentiated. Even in the highest resolution, the absolute position can be calculated in real time at the maximum speed. After the resolution is changed, a module reset is triggered internally and the absolute position is recalculated.

CFGAB(1:0)	Addr. 0x08; bit 1:0
0x0	A and B not inverted
0x1	B inverted, A normal
0x2	A inverted, B normal
0x3	A and B inverted

Table 16: Inversion of AB signals

The incremental signals can be inverted again independently of the output drivers. As a result, other phase angles of A and B relative to the index pulse Z can be generated. The standard is A and B *high* level for the zero point, i.e. Z is equal to *high*.

Figure 21 shows the position of the incremental signals around the zero point. The relative accuracy of the edges to each other at a resolution setting of 10 bit is better than 10%. This means that, based on a period at A or B, the edge occurs in a window between 40% and 60%.

CFGHYS(1:0)	Addr. 0x08; bit 7:6
0x0	0,17°
0x1	0,35°
0x2	0,7°
0x3	1,4°

Table 17: Programming angular hysteresis

With rotating direction reversal, an angular hysteresis prevents multiple switching of the incremental signals at the reversing point. The angular hysteresis corresponds to a slip which exists between the two rotating directions. However, if a switching point is approached from the same direction, then the edge is always generated at the same position on the output. The following figure shows the generated quadrature signals for a resolution of 360 edges per rotation (interpolation factor 90) and a set angular hysteresis of 1.4°.

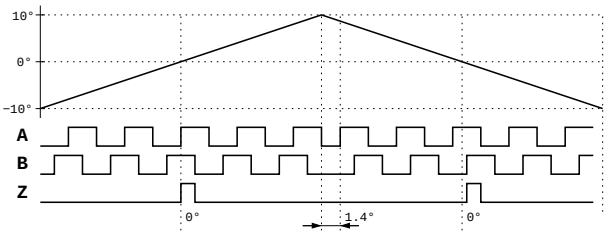


Figure 22: Quadrature signals for rotating direction reversal (hysteresis 1.4°)

At the reversal point at +10°, first the corresponding edge is generated at A. As soon as an angle of 1.4° has been exceeded in the other direction in accordance with the hysteresis, the return edge is generated at A again first. This means that all edges are shifted by the same value in the rotating direction.

CFGZPOS(7:0)	Addr. 0x07; bit 7:0
0x0	0°
0x1	1,4°
0x2	2,8°
...	$\frac{360}{256}$·CFGZPOS
0xff	358,6°

Table 18: Programming AB zero position

The position of the index pulse Z can be set in 1.4° steps. An 8-bit register is provided for this purpose, which can shift the Z-pulse once over 360°.

CFGMTD2	**CFGMTD**	**Minimum edge spacing**	
0	0	500 ns	max. 500 kHz at A
0	1	125 ns	max. 2 MHz at A
1	0	8 µs	max. 31.25 kHz at A
1	1	2 µs	max. 125 kHz at A

Table 19: Minimum edge spacing

The CFGMTB register defines the time in which two consecutive position events can be output. The default is a maximum output frequency of 500 kHz on A. This means that at the highest resolution, speeds of 30,000 rpms can still be correctly shown. In the setting with an edge spacing of 125 ns, the edges can be generated even at the highest revolution and the maximum speed. However, the counter connected to the module must be able to correctly process all edges in this case. The settings with 2 µs, and 8 µs can be used for slower counters. It should be noted then, however, that at higher resolutions the maximum rotation speed is reduced.

CFGDIR	Addr. 0x08; bit 5
0	Rotating direction CCW
1	Rotating direction CW

Table 20: Rotating direction reversal

The rotating direction can easily be changed with the bit CFGDIR. When the setting is CCW (counter-clockwise, CFGDIR = '0') the resulting angular position values will increase when rotation of the magnet is performed as shown in figure **??**. To obtain increasing angular position values in the CW (clockwise) direction, CFGDIR then has to be set to '1'.

The internal analoge sine and cosine signal which are available in test mode are not affected by the setting of CFGDIR. They will always appear as shown in figure **??**.

CFGSU	Addr. 0x08; bit 3
0	ABZ output "111" during startup
1	AB instantly counting to actual position

Table 21: Configuration of output startup

Depending on the application, a counter cannot bear generated pulses while the module is being switched on. When the supply voltage is being connected, first the current position is determined. During this phase, the quadrature outputs are constantly set to "111" in the setting CFGSU = '0'. In the setting CFGSU = '1', edges are generated at the output until the absolute position is reached. This enables a detection of the absolute position with the incremental interface.

The converter for the generation of the commutation signals can be configured for two and four-pole motors. Three rectangular signals each with a phase shift of 120° are generated. With two-pole commutation, the sequence repeats once per rotation. With a four-pole setting, the commutation sequence is generated twice per rotation.

CFGPOLE	Addr. 0x8; bit 1
0	2 pole commutation
1	4 pole commutation

Table 22: Commutation

The zero position of the commutation, i.e. the rising edge of the track U, can be set as desired over a rotation. Here 192 possible positions are available. Values above 0xC0 are the mirrored positions from 0x70.

CFGPOLE(7:0)	Addr. 0x09; bit 7:0
0x00	0°
0x01	1,875°
...	$\frac{360}{192}$· CFGCOM
0xBF	358,125°

Table 23: Commutation

Output Drivers

Six RS422-compatible output drivers are available, which can be configured for the incremental signals and commutation signals. The following table on the CFGO register bits provides an overview of the possible settings.

CFGO(1:0)	Addr. 0x07; bit 7:6
00	Incrementral Diff ABZ (U=NA, V=NB, W=NZ)
01	Incr ABZ + Comm UVW
10	Commutation Diff UVW (A=NU, B=NV, Z=NW)
11	Incr. ABZ + AB4 (U=A4, V=B4, W=0)

Table 24: Configuration of output drivers

In the differential incremental mode (CFGO = '00', Figure 23), quadrature signals are available on the Pins A, B and Z. The respective inverted quadrature signals are available on the pins U, V and W. As a result, lines can be connected directly to the module. Another configuration of the incremental signals is specified in the section "Sine/Digital Converter".

With CFGO = '01' (Figure 24) the ABZ incremental signals and the UVW commutation signals are available on the six pins. As long as the current angular position is not yet available during the start-up phase, all commutation signals are at the low level.

With CFGO = '10', the third mode (Figure 25) is available for transferring the commutation signals via a differential line. The non-inverted signals are on the pins U, V and W, the inverted signals on A, B and Z.

The ABZ quadrature signals with an adjustable higher resolution and quadrature signals with one period per rotation are available in the fourth mode (Figure 26). Four segments can be differentiated with the pins U and V. This information can be used for an external period counter which counts the number of scanned complete rotations.

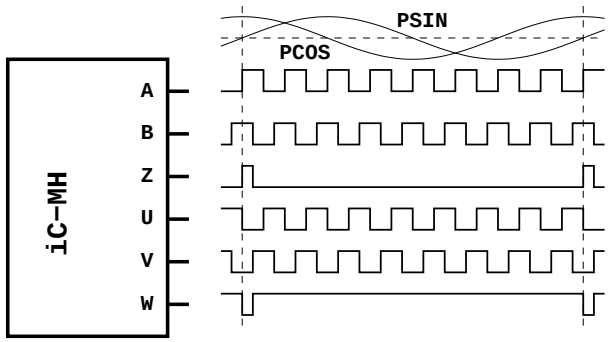


Figure 23: ABZ differential incremental signals

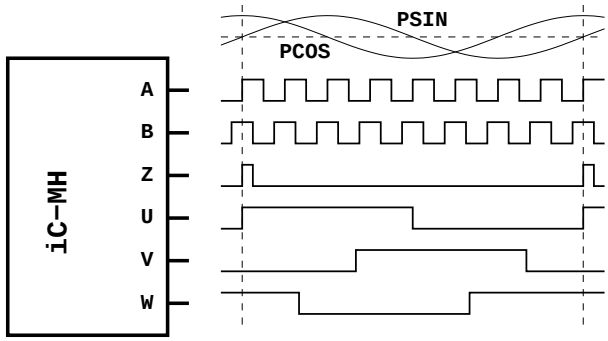


Figure 24: ABZ incremental / UVW commutation signals

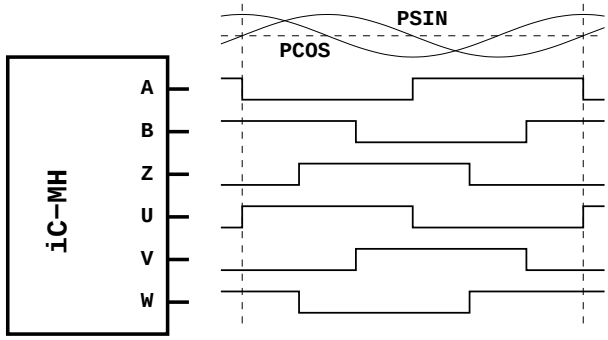


Figure 25: UVW differential commutation signals

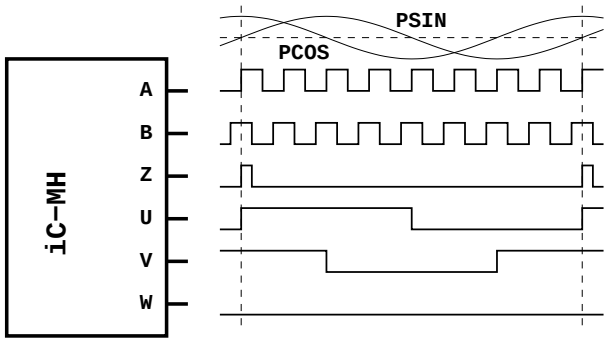


Figure 26: ABZ incremental signals / period counter

The property of the RS422 driver of the connected line can be adjusted in the CFGDR register.

CfgDR(1:0)	Addr. 0x07; bit 1:0
00	10 MHz 4 mA (default)
01	10 MHz 60 mA
10	300 kHz 60 mA
11	3 MHz 20 mA

Table 25: Driver property

Signals with the highest frequency can be transmitted in the setting CFGDR = '00'. The driver capability is at least 4 mA, however it is not designed for a 100 Ω line. This mode is ideal for connection to a digital input on the same assembly. With the setting CFGDR = '01' the same transmission speed is available and the driver power is sufficient for the connection of a line over a short distance. Steep edges on the output enable a high transmission rate. A lower slew rate is offered by the setting CFGDR = '10', which is excellent for longer lines in an electromagnetically sensitive environment. Use of the setting CFGDR = '11' is advisable at medium transmission rates with a limited driver capability.

TRIHL	Addr. 0x07; bit 3:2
00	Push Pull Output Stage
01	Lowside Driver
10	Highside Driver
11	Tristate

Table 26: Tristate Register

The drivers consist of a push-pull stage in each case with low-side and high-side drivers which can each be activated individually. As a result, open-drain outputs with an external pull-up resistor can also be realized.

Serial Interface

The serial interface is used to read out the absolute position and to parameterize the module. For a detailed description of the protocol, see separate interface specification.

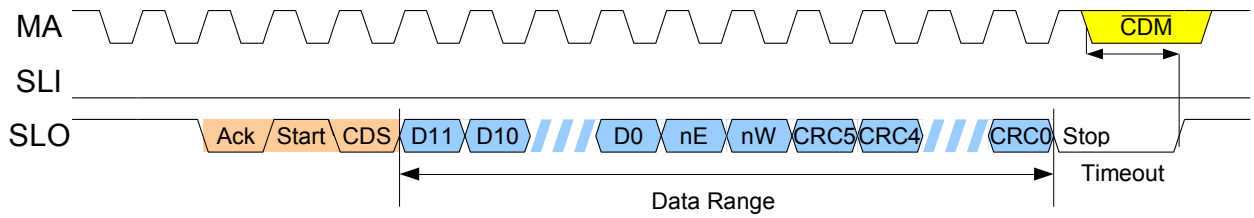


Figure 27: Serial Interface Protocol

The sensor sends a fixed cycle-start sequence containing the Acknowledge-, Start and Control-Bit followed by the binary 12 bit sensor data. At lower resolution settings the data word contains leading zeros. The low-active error bit nE a '0' indicates an error which can be further identified by reading the status register 0x77. The following bit nW is always at '1' state. Following the 6 CRC bits the data of the next sensors, if available, are presented. Otherwise, the master stops generating clock pulse on the MA line an the sensor runs into a timeout, indicating the end of communication.

Serial Interface Protocol	Mode C
Cycle start sequence	Ack/Start/CDS
Lenght of sensor data	12 Bit + ERR + WARN
CRC Polynom	0b1000011
CRC Mode	inverted
Multi Cycle Data	not available
max. Data Rate	10 MHz

Table 27: Interface Protocol

ENSSI	Addr. 0x05; bit 7
0	Extended SSI-Mode
1	SSI-Mode

Table 28: Activation of SSI mode

In the SSI mode the absolute position is output with 13 bits according to the SSI standard. However, in the SSI mode it is not possible to vary the parameter set. The data is transmitted as reduced Gray code, e.g. after converting into binary code, the data range is symmetrical to the center of the number string. For example, with a set resolution of 360 data values between 76 and 435 are transmitted.

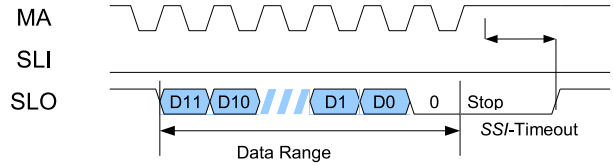


Figure 28: SSI protocol, data GRAY-coded

The register range 0x00 to 0x0F is equivalent to the settings with which the IC can be parameterized. The settings directly affect the corresponding switching parts. It is important to note that test register 0x0E can only be written to when pin VZAP is connected to VPD. When VPD > 6 V, write access to the test register is ignored. Register 0x0F can be configured at potentials V(VZAP) > Vt(VZAP)hi.

The range 0x10 to 0x1F is read-only and reflects the contents of the integrated zapping diodes. Following programming the data can be verified via these addresses. After the supply voltage is connected, the contents of the zapping diodes are copied to the RAM area 0x00 to 0x0F. Then the settings can be overwritten via the serial interface. Overwriting is not possible if the CFGPROT bit is set.

Errors in the module are signaled via the error message output NERR. This open-drain output signals an error if the output is pulled against VND. If the error condition no longer exists, then the pin is released again after a waiting time of approximately 1 ms. If the integrated pull-up resistor is deactivated with DPU = '1', then an external resistor must be provided. With DPU = '0' it brings the pin up to the high level again.

DPU	Addr. 0x04; bit 6
0	Pull-up activated
1	Pull-up deactive

Table 29: Activation of NERR pull-up

With the profile ID, the data format can be requested for the following sensor data cycles in the module. A read operation at address 0x42 results in 0x2C, with is the equivalent to 12-bit single-cycle data. The register 0x43 which follows now contain the data length DLEN of the transmitted sensor data in accordance with the set resolution. The sensor data are transmitted right-justified and filled with preceding zeros if necessary. The following table shows the data length according to the resolution.

DLEN	Addr. 0x43; bit 3:0
2	CFGRES = '00000000', 4
3	CFGRES = '00000001', 8
4	CFGRES = '0000001x', 12 to 16
5	CFGRES = '000001xx', 20 to 32
6	CFGRES = '00001xxx', 36 to 64
7	CFGRES = '0001xxxx', 68 to 128
8	CFGRES = '001xxxxx', 132 to 256
9	CFGRES = '01xxxxxx', 260 to 512
10	CFGRES = '10000000', 1024
11	CFGRES = '10000001', 2048
12	CFGRES = '10000010', 4096

Table 30: Data length

The status register provides information on the status of the module. There are 5 different errors that can be signaled. Following unsuccessful programming of the zapping diodes, the bit PROGERR is set. If an attempt is made to read the current position via the serial interface during the start-up phase, an error is signaled with ERRSDATA, as the actual position is not yet known. The ERRAMAX bit is output to signal that the amplitude is too high, while the ERRAMIN bit signals an amplitude which is too low, caused, for example, by too great a distance to the magnet. If the NERR pin is pulled against VND outside the module, this error is also signaled via the serial interface. The ERREXT bit is then equal to '1'. The error bits are reset again after the status register is read out at the address 0x77. The error bit in the data word is then also read in the next cycle as '0'.

CFGTOS	CFGTOB	Timeout
0	0	16 µs
1	0	2 µs
x	1	2 µs

Table 31: Timeout for sensor data

The timeout can be programmed to a shorter value with the CFGTOS bit. However, this setting is reset to the default value 16 µs again following a reset. The timeout can be permanently programmed for faster data transmission with the CFGTOB register via a zapping diode. Resetting to slower data transmission is then not possible.

The registers 0x7D to 0x7F are reserved for the manufacturer and can be provided with an ID so that the manufacturer can identify its modules

OTP Programming

CFGPROT	Addr. 0x05; bit 6
0	no protection
1	write/read protection

Table 32: Write/read protection of configuration

With CFGPROT = '0', the registers at the addresses 0x00 to 0x0F and 0x78 to 0x7F are readable and writeable. The addresses 0x10 to 0x1F and 0x77 are read-only. With CFGPROT = '1', all registers except the addresses 0x7B and 0x7C are write-protected; the addresses 0x77 to 0x7F are readable, while all others are read-protected.

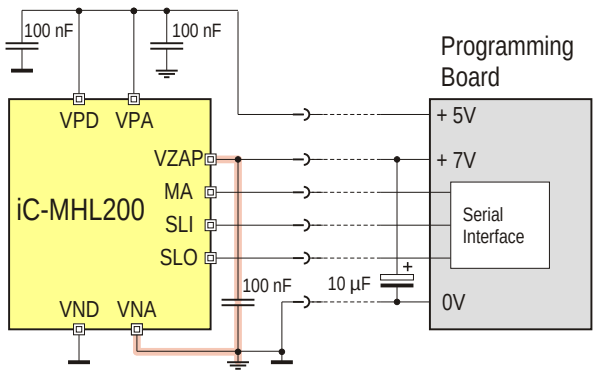


Figure 29: Programming within system

An internal programming algorithm for the ZAP diodes is started by setting the bit PROGZAP. This process can only be successful, if the voltage difference between VZAP and VNA pin is within the specified value and the test register is set to TEST = 0x00. Following programming, the PROGZAP bit is reset automatically. In the process, the bit PROGOK is set in the status register (address 0x77) when programming is successful, and the bit PROGERR, if it is not.

A 100 nF ceramic block capacitor must be placed on board directly between VZAP and VNA pins of the iC-MH. Also a 10 µF capacitor must be present at the end of the programming line as close to the connector as possible (see figure 29). During programming up to 100 mA flow from pin VZAP to pin VNA, making it necessary to ensure proper PCB layout to minimize voltage drops.

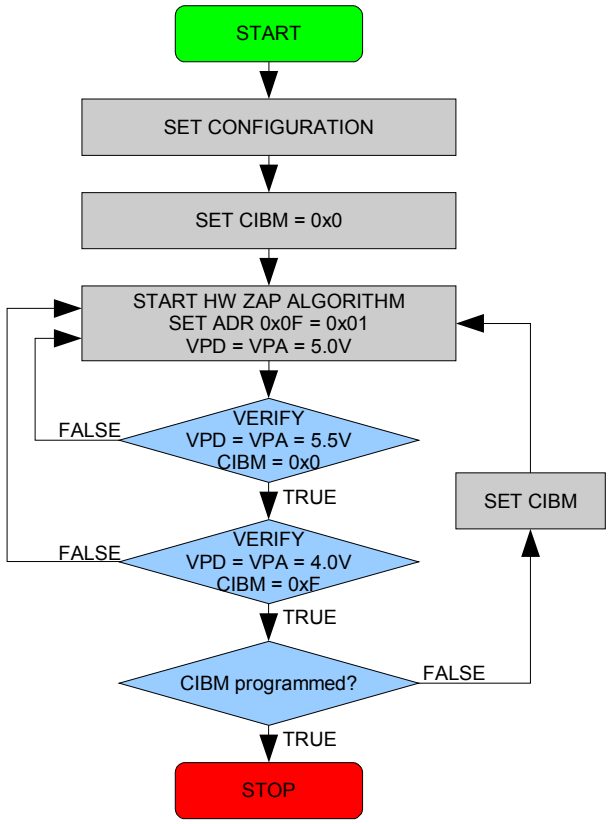


Figure 30: Programming algorithm

Once the device has been successfully calibrated the configuration can be written into the device. To this end the contents of the RAM bits are transferred to the ROM zapping structure. CIBM is first set to 0x0 at address 0x04 and the hardware programming algorithm started by bit PROGZAP. Programming should be monitored with the threshold settings for CIBM and

VPD, VPA voltage by reading out the ZAP structures via the serial interface. If programming is not successful, the hardware programming algorithm can again be initiated. In the second stage of the procedure the bias current is programmed in the CIBM register. Here, all RAM bits are set to 0x00; register CIBM is configured with the calculated calibration value and the programming algorithm started. Programming is successful when all bits have been configured.

ORDERING INFORMATION

Type	Package	Order Designation
iC-MHL200	TSSOP20	iC-MHL200 TSSOP20

For technical support, information about prices and terms of delivery please contact:

iC-Haus GmbH
Am Kuemmerling 18
D-55294 Bodenheim
GERMANY

Tel.: +49 (61 35) 92 92-0
Fax: +49 (61 35) 92 92-192
Web: http://www.ichaus.com
E-Mail: sales@ichaus.com

Appointed local distributors: http://www.ichaus.com/sales_partners