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## 1 Principal Schematic for HTPA16x16d:

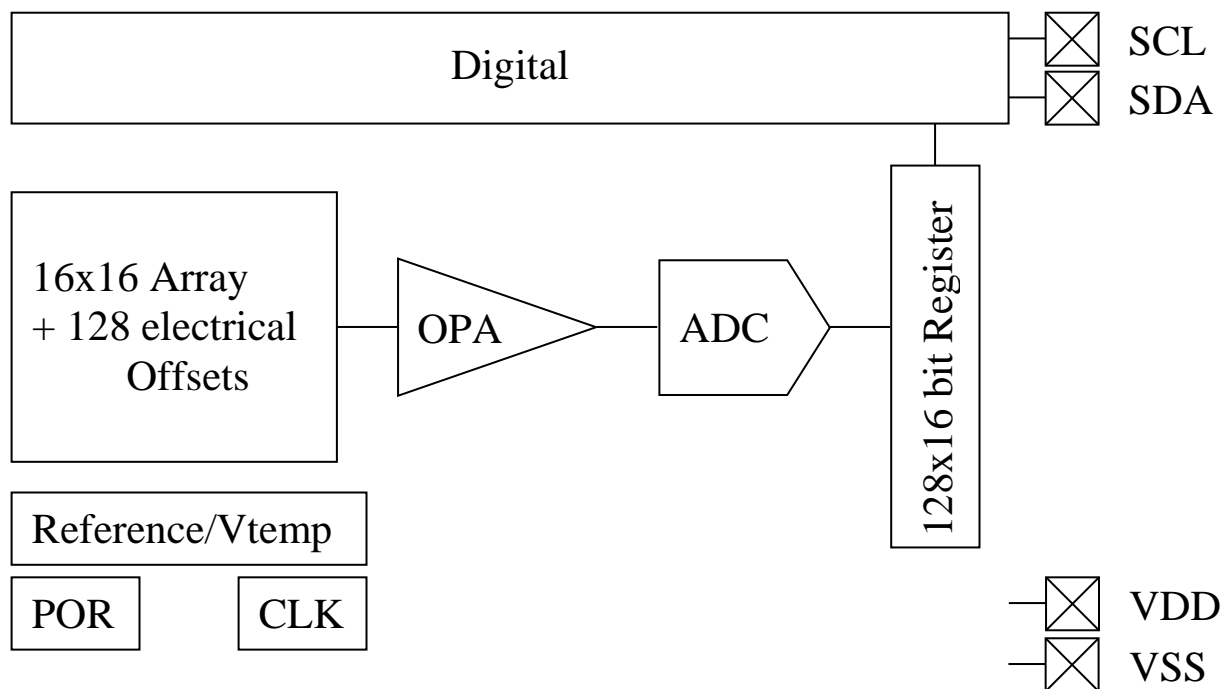


Figure 1: Schematic for HTPA16x16d

## 2 Pin Assignment– Bottom View:

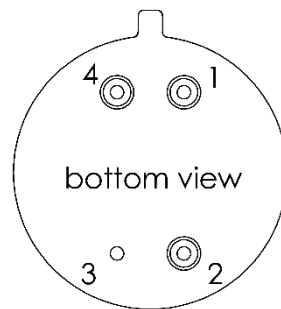


Figure 2: pin-allocation

Pin	Symbol	Description
1	SCL	Digital I/O, Open Drain, 100k PU, Serial Clock
2	VDD	Positive supply voltage
3	VSS	Negative supply voltage / Ground (0V) (connected to housing)
4	SDA	Digital I/O, Open Drain, 100k PU, Serial Data

### 3 Optical Orientation

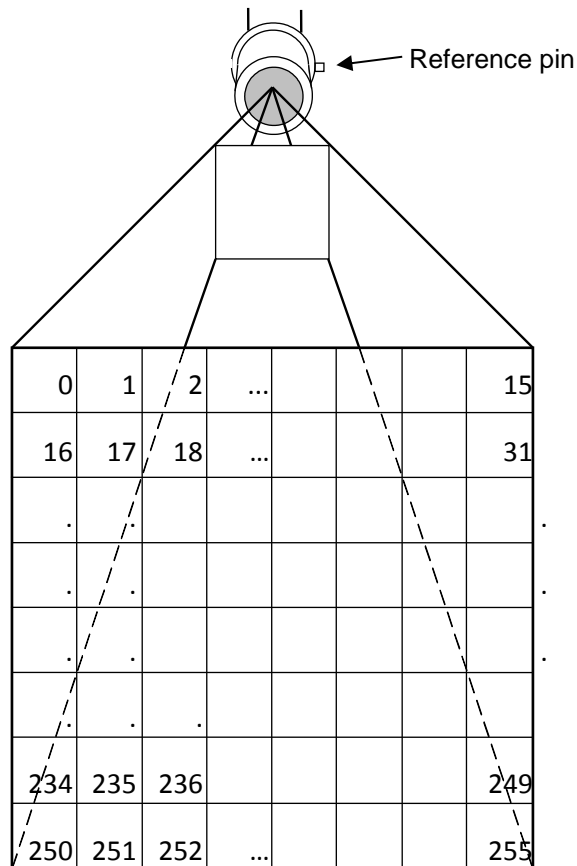


Figure 3: Optical orientation

# HTPA16x16dR1L2.1/0.8F5.0HiC[Si]

Thermopile Array With Lens Optics

Rev.1: 2017.10.16 Lupp/Schnorr



## 4 Order Code Example

HTPA32x32	S	d	R1	L10/0.95	F8-14	e	Hi	M	(SPI)	[Si]		
											<b>Type:</b> HTPA32x32	Please contact support for all available HTPA and module combinations.
											<b>Package:</b> S Not declared	SMD variant TO can variant
											<b>Output:</b> d Not declared	HTPA sensor with digital output HTPA sensor with analogous output
											<b>Revision:</b> R1	Silicon revision 1
											<b>Optics:</b> L / Not declared	Focal length: In example L10 = 10.0 mm focal length F-Number: In example /0.95 For optics see also “HTPA standard optics”
											<b>Filter:</b> F Not declared	Filter characteristics. In example F8-14 (µm, Bandpass) Broad band ARC
											<b>External aperture:</b> Not declared e	without external aperture with external aperture
											<b>Sensitivity:</b> UHi Hi Not declared	Ultra high sensitivity Increased sensitivity Standard sensitivity
											<b>Version:</b> A  C  M S	Application set: comes with GUI, housing, power supply. Always UDP Interface. Calibrated sensor (only digital). Carries calibration constants on internal EEPROM Module: HTPA sensor soldered to PCB, calibrated stream HTPA sensor only. Raw voltage output, not calibrated
											<b>Interface:</b> SPI  UDP PoE	SPI device; Two variants: Analogous HTPAs: 14bit ADC Digital HTPA: 16bit ADC Ethernet, CAT5 cable connection Power over Ethernet, CAT5 connection, UDP protocol
											<b>Lens Material:</b> Si Not declared	Silicon Germanium

Figure 4: Exemplary order code

## 5 Serial Order of Frame

The sensor is divided into two parts (top and bottom half) which are again separated into 2 blocks. The readout order is shown below for the different blocks.

Block 0 (top)
Block 1 (top)
Block 1 (bottom)
Block 0 (bottom)

Figure 5: Division of blocks

Whenever a conversion is started the Block x of the top and bottom half are measured at the same time. Each block consists of 64 Pixel that are sampled fully parallel. The readout order on the bottom half is mirrored compared to the top half so that the central lines are always read last.

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47
48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63
64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79
80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95
96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111
112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127
128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143
144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159
160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175
176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191
192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207
208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223
224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239
240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255

Figure 6: 16x16d readout order for active pixel

The electrical offsets are sampled in parallel for the top and bottom half. The matching rows for the corresponding electrical offsets and active Pixel are marked with the same color. The conversion of the electrical offsets is started by sending the command for the BLIND bit during the start command, see 8.3.

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47
48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63
64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79
80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95
96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111
112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127

Figure 7: 16x16d readout order for electrical offsets

## 6 Characteristics:

### 6.1 Common Specifications:

Technology	n-poly/p-poly Si
Element Resistance	approx. 300 kOhms
Sensitivity	approx. 450 V/W without optics and filter
Thermal pixel time constant	<4 ms
Digital Interface	I <sup>2</sup> C
Analog Output	No
Selectable Clock	1 to 13 MHz
EEPROM size	1024x16 Bit

Pitch	90 µm
Absorber size	44 µm
Max. Framerate	120 Hz

(complete frame with maximum I<sup>2</sup>C and sensor clock speed and reduced ADC resolution)

256 sensitive elements

### 6.2 Optical characteristics:

Focal length:	2.1 mm ("L" equals the focal length of the lens)
F-Number:	0.8
Field of view:	45 x 45 deg
Lens coating:	LWP-Coating 5.0
	Cut On (Tr. 5%): 5.0 µm ± 0.3 µm

## 6.3 Electric Specifications

**Table 1: Absolute Maximum Ratings**

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
Supply Voltage	V <sub>DD</sub>		-0.3		3.6	V
Voltage at All inputs and outputs	V <sub>IO</sub>		-0.3		V <sub>DD</sub> +0.3	V
Storage Temperature	T <sub>STG</sub>		-40		85	Deg. C

**Table 2: Operating Conditions**

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
Supply Voltage	V <sub>DD</sub>		3.3	3.35	3.6	V
Supply Current (sensor running)	I <sub>DD</sub>		3	3.3	3.8	mA
Supply Current (sensor in idle state)	I <sub>DD</sub>			TBD		mA
Standby Current (sensor in sleep state)	I <sub>SBY</sub>			TBD		μA
Operation Temperature	T <sub>A</sub>		-20		65	Deg. C
ESD-Protection		Human body model	2.0			kV
		100pF + 1k50hm				

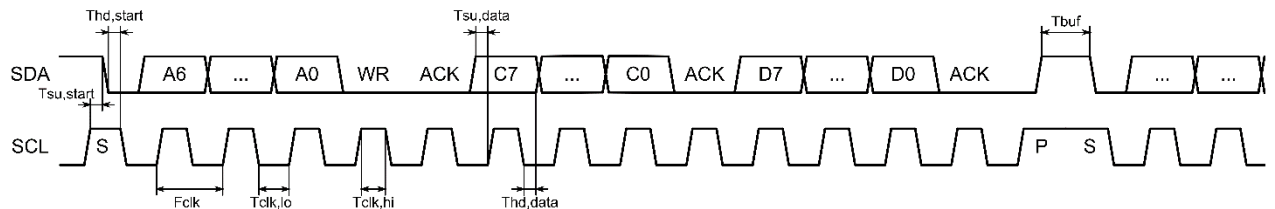
**Table 3: Electrical Characteristics**

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
Digital Input						
Internal Clock frequency	F <sub>CLK</sub>		1	5	13	MHz
Internal I <sup>2</sup> C Pull up	R <sub>PU</sub>		1	100	100	kOhm
Bias current	I <sub>BIAS</sub>		1	3	13	μA
BPA current	I <sub>BPA</sub>		0.2	1.5	4.0	μA
Input voltage high	V <sub>IH</sub>		0.7xV <sub>DD</sub>			V
Input voltage low	V <sub>IL</sub>				0.3xV <sub>DD</sub>	V
PTAT						
Temperature range			TBD		TBD	Deg. C
PTAT gradient				TBD		K/V

**Table 4: Preamplifier / ADC**

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
Chopper frequency	F <sub>CHP</sub>			20		kHz
Preamplifier Noise	N <sub>PA</sub>	at 20 kHz		72		nV/HZ <sup>1/2</sup>
Frame rate (Full Array)	FR1			18		Hz
Frame rate (Half Array)	FR4			36		Hz
ADC pos. Reference	V <sub>REFP</sub>			1.6		V
ADC neg. Reference	V <sub>REFN</sub>			0.9		V
ADC resolution	ADC <sub>LSB</sub>	at 16 Bit		21		μV

## 7 I<sup>2</sup>C Timings HTPA16x16d:

**Figure 8: I<sup>2</sup>C Timings of HTPA16x16d****Table 5: I<sup>2</sup>C Timings**

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit
I <sup>2</sup> C clock frequency	F <sub>CLK</sub>			400	1000	kHz
low pulse duration	T <sub>CLK,lo</sub>		0.50			μs
high pulse duration	T <sub>CLK,hi</sub>		0.26			μs
data set up time	T <sub>SU,data</sub>		0.05			μs
data hold time	T <sub>hd,data</sub>		0.00			μs
start setup time	T <sub>SU,start</sub>		0.26			μs
start hold time	T <sub>hd,start</sub>		0.26			μs
stop setup time	T <sub>SU,stop</sub>		0.26			μs
stop hold time	T <sub>hd,stop</sub>		0.26			μs
time between STOP / START	T <sub>buf</sub>		0.50			μs



## 8 I<sup>2</sup>C Communication:

The chip uses the **7-bit I<sup>2</sup>C address 0x1A** for configuration and **sensor data** and the **7-bit I<sup>2</sup>C address 0x1B** to access the internal **EEPROM**. The address byte is followed by a W/R bit and an 8-bit command.

### 8.1 Write Command:

In case of a write access to an internal register the command is followed by the data byte. The chip acknowledges each byte with a low active ACK bit.

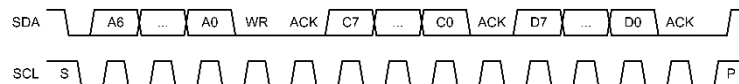


Figure 9: Write command

### 8.2 Read Command:

To read data from the chip first the address and command must be sent. After the last ACK a new start-bit (repeated start) and the address with a set read-flag initiates the read sequence. There can be bytes read as many as required. The last byte must be denoted by a not-acknowledge. The shown example below can be used e.g. to get the status register.

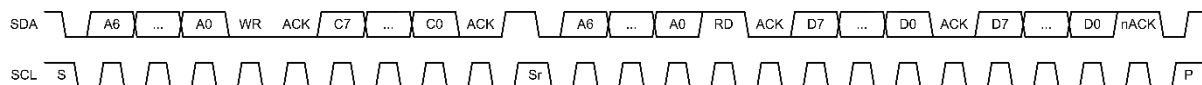


Figure 10: Read command

### 8.3 Sensor Commands:

The sensor has several registers that can be written and read, they are listed below.

Table 6: Configuration register (write only)

Addr / CMD	0x1A (7 Bit!) / 0x01							
Config Reg	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	RFU		BLOCK		START	VDD_MEAS	BLIND	WAKEUP
Default	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

The WAKEUP bit is used to switch on / off the chip and must be set prior all other operations. After the START bit is set the chip starts a conversion of the array or blind elements and enters the idle state (not sleep!) when finished. The BLOCK selects one of the four multiplexed array blocks.

If the BLIND bit is set the electrical offsets are sampled instead of the active pixel and the setting of the BLOCK is ignored.

If VDD\_MEAS bit is set the VDD voltage is measured instead of the PTAT value.

RFU means reserved for future use and can be subject to change.

**Table 7: Status Register (read only)**

Addr / CMD	0x1A (7 Bit!) / 0x02							
Status Reg	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	RFU				BLOCK		VDD_MEAS	EOC
Default	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

If the EOC flag is set a previous started conversion has been finished.

**Table 8: Trim Register 1 (write only)**

Addr / CMD	0x1A (7 Bit!) / 0x03							
Trim Reg 1	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	RFU				MBIT TRIM			
Default	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0

MBIT\_TRIM: m = 4 to 12  $\Rightarrow$  (m+4) bit as ADC resolution (Default: m=12)

**Table 9: Trim Register 2 (write only)**

Addr / CMD	0x1A (7 Bit!) / 0x04							
Trim Reg 2	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	RFU				BIAS TRIM TOP			
Default	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0

BIAS\_TRIM\_TOP: 0 to 31  $\Rightarrow$  1 $\mu$ A to 13 $\mu$ A (Default: 5 $\mu$ A)

This setting is used to adjust the bias current of the ADC. A faster clock frequency requires a higher bias current setting.

**Table 10: Trim Register 3 (write only)**

Addr / CMD	0x1A (7 Bit!) / 0x05							
Trim Reg 3	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	RFU				BIAS TRIM BOT			
Default	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0

BIAS\_TRIM\_BOT: 0 to 31  $\Rightarrow$  1 $\mu$ A to 13 $\mu$ A (Default: 5 $\mu$ A)

This setting is used to adjust the bias current of the ADC. A faster clock frequency requires a higher bias current setting.

**Table 11: Trim Register 4 (write only)**

Addr / CMD	0x1A (7 Bit!) / 0x06							
Trim Reg 4	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	RFU				CLK TRIM			
Default	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1

CLK\_TRIM: 0 to 63  $\Rightarrow$  1MHz to 13MHz (Default: 5MHz)

NOTE: The measure time depends on the clock frequency settings. One quarter frame takes about:

$$t_{FR4} = \frac{32 \cdot (2^{MBIT} + 4)}{F_{CLK}} \approx 27ms @ 5MHz$$

**Table 12: Trim Register 5 (write only)**

Addr / CMD	0x1A (7 Bit!) / 0x07							
Trim Reg 5	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	RFU				BPA TRIM TOP			
Default	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0

BPA\_TRIM\_TOP: 0 to 31  $\Rightarrow$  0.2 $\mu$ A to 4.0 $\mu$ A (Default: 1.5 $\mu$ A)

This setting is used to adjust the common mode voltage of the preamplifier.

**Table 13: Trim Register 6 (write only)**

Addr / CMD	0x1A (7 Bit!) / 0x08							
Trim Reg 6	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	RFU				BPA TRIM BOT			
Default	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0

BPA\_TRIM\_BOT: 0 to 31  $\Rightarrow$  0.2 $\mu$ A to 4.0 $\mu$ A (Default: 1.5 $\mu$ A)

This setting is used to adjust the common mode voltage of the preamplifier.

**Table 14: Trim Register 7 (write only)**

Addr / CMD	0x1A (7 Bit!) / 0x09							
Trim Reg 7	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	PU SDA TRIM				PU SCL TRIM			
Default	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0

PU\_SDA\_TRIM: select internal pull up resistor on SDA (Default: 100kOhm)

PU\_SCL\_TRIM: select internal pull up resistor on SCL (Default: 100kOhm)

“1000” = 100 kOhm; “0100” = 50 kOhm; “0010” = 10 kOhm; “0001” = 1 kOhm

**Table 15: Read Data 1 Command (Top Half of Array)**

Addr / CMD	0x1A (7 Bit!) / 0x0A							
Read Data	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
1. Byte / 2. Byte	PTAT 1 MSB / LSB							
3. Byte / 4. Byte	Pixel (0+BLOCK*64) MSB / LSB							
5. Byte / 6. Byte	Pixel (1+BLOCK*64) MSB / LSB							
...	...							
129. Byte / 130. Byte	Pixel (63+BLOCK*64) MSB / LSB							

**Table 16: Read Data 2 Command (Bottom Half of Array)**

Addr / CMD	0x1A (7 Bit!) / 0x0B							
Read Data	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
1. Byte / 2. Byte	PTAT 2 MSB / LSB							
3. Byte / 4. Byte	Pixel (240-BLOCK*64) MSB / LSB							
5. Byte / 6. Byte	Pixel (241-BLOCK*64) MSB / LSB							
...	...							
33. Byte / 34. Byte	Pixel (255-BLOCK*64) MSB / LSB							
35. Byte / 36. Byte	Pixel (224-BLOCK*64) MSB / LSB							
37. Byte / 38. Byte	Pixel (225-BLOCK*64) MSB / LSB							
...	...							

65. Byte / 66. Byte	Pixel (239-BLOCK*64) MSB / LSB
67. Byte / 68. Byte	Pixel (192-BLOCK*64) MSB / LSB
...	
129. Byte / 130. Byte	Pixel (207-BLOCK*64) MSB / LSB

The complete sensor data must be read at once. If the communication fails somewhere in between, all successive data will be corrupted. The readout can be stopped anywhere by pausing the clock. A new initialized readout proceeds at this stopped byte by continuing the clock, but the index is reset when a new conversion has been started.

If the bit for the electrical offsets (Bit 1 in Config 0x01) is set the electrical offsets are sampled and can be read similar to the active pixel:

**Table 17: Read Data electrical offsets (Top Half of Array)**

Addr / CMD	0x1A (7 Bit!) / 0x0A							
Read Data	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
1. Byte / 2. Byte	PTAT 1 MSB / LSB or VDD 1 MSB / LSB							
3. Byte / 4. Byte	electrical offset (0) MSB / LSB							
5. Byte / 6. Byte	electrical offset (1) MSB / LSB							
...	...							
129. Byte / 130. Byte	electrical offset (63) MSB / LSB							

**Table 18: Read Data electrical offsets (Bottom Half of Array)**

Addr / CMD	0x1A (7 Bit!) / 0x0B							
Read Data	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
1. Byte / 2. Byte	PTAT 2 MSB / LSB or VDD 2 MSB / LSB							
3. Byte / 4. Byte	electrical offset (112) MSB / LSB							
5. Byte / 6. Byte	electrical offset (113) MSB / LSB							
...	...							
33. Byte / 34. Byte	electrical offset (127) MSB / LSB							
35. Byte / 36. Byte	electrical offset (96) MSB / LSB							
...	...							
129. Byte / 130. Byte	electrical offset (79) MSB / LSB							

The complete sensor data must be read at once. If the communication fails somewhere in between, all successive data will be corrupted. The readout can be stopped anywhere by pausing the clock. A new initialized readout proceeds at this stopped byte by continuing the clock, but the index is reset when a new conversion has been started.

## 8.4 EEPROM communication

To read/write data from/to the internal EEPROM the I2C address 0x1B is used.

**Table 19: EEPROM Commands**

Name	CMD	Read / Write	Comment
Standby	0x00	W	
Active	0x01	W	releases all signals to default state wait for 15µs when wake up from standby
Normal Erase	0x02	W	program pulse width 5ms
Normal Write	0x03	W	program pulse width 5ms

Block Erase	0x04	W	program pulse width 5ms
Block Write	0x05	W	program pulse width 5ms
Normal Read	0x06	W	
Set Data	0x0A	W	16 bit data, MSB first
Get Data	0x0B	R	16 bit data, MSB first

Note: The EEPROM must be activated (wake up from standby) prior being used. The active command also initializes the EEPROM to its default state.

Note: Each word must be erased before it can be written, a write command stores only a “1” to the EEPROM cell.

Note: The commands “SET\_DATA” / “GET\_DATA” will increment the address pointer, except for the first execution after “SET\_ADDR”.

### 8.5 I<sup>2</sup>C Example Sequences – EEPROM Wakeup / Standby

	ADDR	W/R	EEPROM_ACTIVE	
S	0x1B	0	0x01	P

	ADDR	W/R	EEPROM_STANDBY	
S	0x1B	0	0x01	P

Figure 11: EEPROM Wakeup / Standby

### 8.6 I<sup>2</sup>C Example Sequences – EEPROM Block Erase / Block Write

	ADDR	W/R	BLOCK_ERASE	
S	0x1B	0	0x04	P

wait 5ms

	ADDR	W/R	EEPROM_ACTIVE	
S	0x1B	0	0x01	P

	ADDR	W/R	SET_DATA	DATA_MSB	DATA_LSB	
S	0x1B	0	0x0A	DATA	DATA	P

	ADDR	W/R	BLOCK_WRITE	
S	0x1B	0	0x05	P

wait 5ms

	ADDR	W/R	EEPROM_ACTIVE	
S	0x1B	0	0x01	P

Figure 12: EEPROM Block Erase / Block Write

**8.7 I<sup>2</sup>C Example Sequences – EEPROM Sequential Erase / Write**

	ADDR	W/R	SET_ADDR	EEP_ADDR	
S	0x1B	0	0x09	ADDR	P

	ADDR	W/R	NORMAL_ERASE	
S	0x1B	0	0x02	P

wait 5ms

	ADDR	W/R	SET_DATA	DATA_MSB	DATA_LSB	
S	0x1B	0	0x0A	DATA	DATA	P

	ADDR	W/R	NORMAL_WRITE	
S	0x1B	0	0x03	P

wait 5ms

	ADDR	W/R	SET_ADDR	EEP_ADDR	
S	0x1B	0	0x09	ADDR	P

	ADDR	W/R	NORMAL_ERASE	
S	0x1B	0	0x02	P

wait 5ms

	ADDR	W/R	SET_DATA	DATA_MSB	DATA_LSB	
S	0x1B	0	0x0A	DATA	DATA	P

	ADDR	W/R	NORMAL_WRITE	
S	0x1B	0	0x03	P

wait 5ms

	ADDR	W/R	SET_ADDR	EEP_ADDR	
S	0x1B	0	0x09	ADDR	P

	ADDR	W/R	NORMAL_ERASE	
S	0x1B	0	0x02	P

wait 5ms

	ADDR	W/R	SET_DATA	DATA_MSB	DATA_LSB	
S	0x1B	0	0x0A	DATA	DATA	P

	ADDR	W/R	NORMAL_WRITE	
S	0x1B	0	0x03	P

wait 5ms

	ADDR	W/R	SET_ADDR	EEP_ADDR	
S	0x1B	0	0x09	ADDR	P

	ADDR	W/R	NORMAL_ERASE	
S	0x1B	0	0x02	P

wait 5ms

	ADDR	W/R	EEPROM_ACTIVE	
S	0x1B	0	0x01	P

**Figure 13: EEPROM Sequential Erase / Write**

**8.8 I2C Example Sequence – EEPROM Continuous Erase**

	ADDR	W/R	SET_ADDR	EEP_ADDR	
S	0x1B	0	0x09	ADDR	P

	ADDR	W/R	NORMAL_ERASE	
S	0x1B	0	0x02	P

wait 5ms

	ADDR	W/R	SET_ADDR	EEP_ADDR	
S	0x1B	0	0x09	ADDR	P

	ADDR	W/R	NORMAL_ERASE	
S	0x1B	0	0x02	P

wait 5ms

	ADDR	W/R	EEPROM_ACTIVE	
S	0x1B	0	0x01	P

**Figure 14: EEPROM Continuous Erase****8.9 I2C Example Sequence – EEPROM Continuous Write**

	ADDR	W/R	SET_ADDR	EEP_ADDR	
S	0x1B	0	0x09	ADDR	P

	ADDR	W/R	SET_DATA	DATA_MSB	DATA_LSB	
S	0x1B	0	0x0A	DATA	DATA	P

	ADDR	W/R	NORMAL_WRITE	
S	0x1B	0	0x03	P

wait 5ms

	ADDR	W/R	SET_DATA	DATA_MSB	DATA_LSB	
S	0x1B	0	0x0A	DATA	DATA	P

	ADDR	W/R	NORMAL_WRITE	
S	0x1B	0	0x03	P

wait 5ms

	ADDR	W/R	EEPROM_ACTIVE	
S	0x1B	0	0x01	P

**Figure 15: EEPROM Continuous Write**

**8.10 I2C Example Sequence – EEPROM Sequential Read**

	ADDR	W/R	SET_ADDR	EEP_ADDR	
S	0x1B	0	0x09	ADDR	P

	ADDR	W/R	NORMAL_READ	
S	0x1B	0	0x06	P

	ADDR	W/R	GET_DATA		ADDR	W/R	DATA_MSB	DATA_LSB	
S	0x1B	0	0x0B	Sr	0x1B	1	??	??	P

	ADDR	W/R	SET_ADDR	EEP_ADDR	
S	0x1B	0	0x09	ADDR	P

	ADDR	W/R	NORMAL_READ	
S	0x1B	0	0x06	P

	ADDR	W/R	GET_DATA		ADDR	W/R	DATA_MSB	DATA_LSB	
S	0x1B	0	0x0B	Sr	0x1B	1	??	??	P

	ADDR	W/R	EEPROM_ACTIVE	
S	0x1B	0	0x01	P

**Figure 16: EEPROM Sequential Read****8.11 I2C Example Sequence – EEPROM Continuous Read**

	ADDR	W/R	SET_ADDR	EEP_ADDR	
S	0x1B	0	0x09	ADDR	P

	ADDR	W/R	NORMAL_READ	
S	0x1B	0	0x06	P

	ADDR	W/R	GET_DATA		ADDR	W/R	DATA_MSB	DATA_LSB	
S	0x1B	0	0x0B	Sr	0x1B	1	??	??	P

	ADDR	W/R	GET_DATA		ADDR	W/R	DATA_MSB	DATA_LSB	
S	0x1B	0	0x0B	Sr	0x1B	1	??	??	P

	ADDR	W/R	GET_DATA		ADDR	W/R	DATA_MSB	DATA_LSB	
S	0x1B	0	0x0B	Sr	0x1B	1	??	??	P

	ADDR	W/R	GET_DATA		ADDR	W/R	DATA_MSB	DATA_LSB	
S	0x1B	0	0x0B	Sr	0x1B	1	??	??	P

	ADDR	W/R	EEPROM_ACTIVE	
S	0x1B	0	0x01	P

**Figure 17: EEPROM Continuous Read**



**8.12 I<sup>2</sup>C Example Sequences – Init and Read Thermopile Array**

(There should be a delay of at least 5 ms between the write of each Configuration Register)

	ADDR	W/R	CONFIG_REG	WAKEUP	
S	0x1A	0	0x01	0x01	P

	ADDR	W/R	TRIM_REG1	MBIT_TRIM	
S	0x1A	0	0x03	0x0C	P

	ADDR	W/R	TRIM_REG2	BIAS_TRIML	
S	0x1A	0	0x04	0x0C	P

	ADDR	W/R	TRIM_REG3	BIAS_TRIMR	
S	0x1A	0	0x05	0x0C	P

	ADDR	W/R	TRIM_REG4	CLK_TRIM	
S	0x1A	0	0x06	0x14	P

	ADDR	W/R	TRIM_REG5	BPA_TRIML	
S	0x1A	0	0x07	0x0C	P

	ADDR	W/R	TRIM_REG6	BPA_TRIMR	
S	0x1A	0	0x08	0x0C	P

	ADDR	W/R	TRIM_REG7	PU_TRIM	
S	0x1A	0	0x09	0x88	P

	ADDR	W/R	CONFIG_REG	START WAKEUP	
S	0x1A	0	0x01	0x09	P

	ADDR	W/R	STATUS_REG		ADDR	W/R	STATUS	
S	0x1A	0	0x02	Sr	0x34	1	??	P

Wait 30 ms (Poll EOC bit)

	ADDR	W/R	STATUS_REG		ADDR	W/R	STATUS	
S	0x1A	0	0x02	Sr	0x34	1	??	P

	ADDR	W/R	READ_DATA 1		ADDR	W/R	PTAT1 MSB	PTAT1 LSB	P0,0 MSB	P0,0 LSB	...	Px,y MSB	Px,y LSB	
S	0x1A	0	0x0A	Sr	0x34	1	??	??	??	??	...	??	??	P

	ADDR	W/R	READ_DATA 2		ADDR	W/R	PTAT2 MSB	PTAT2 LSB	P0,0 MSB	P0,0 LSB	...	Px,y MSB	Px,y LSB	
S	0x1A	0	0x0B	Sr	0x34	1	??	??	??	??	...	??	??	P

	ADDR	W/R	CONFIG_REG	SLEEP	
S	0x1A	0	0x01	0x00	P

**Figure 18: Init and Read Thermopile Array**

## 9 Temperature calculation

The object and ambient temperature can be calculated from the sensor output and the stored calibration data. The table below is showing an overview of the EEPROM.

16x16d	0x00	0x01	0x02	0x03	0x04	0x05	0x06	0x07	0x08	0x09	0x0A	0x0B	0x0C	0x0D	0x0E	0x0F																
0	PixCmax (float)		PixCmax (float)						gradScale	GlobalGain			TN	epsilon																		
10											MBIT(calib)	BIAS(calib)	CLK(calib)	BPA(calib)	PU(calib)																	
20	MBIT(user)	BIAS(user)	CLK(user)	BPA(user)	PU(user)	VDDTh1	VDDTh2						PTATTh1	PTATTh2																		
30					PTAT-gradient (float)	PTAT-offset (float)					Device ID				VddScGrad	VddScOff																
40	VddCompGrad stored as 12 bit sigend values																															
...																																
90																																
A0	VddCompOff stored as 12 bit sigend values																															
...																																
F0																																
100	Th1 <sub>i</sub> / Grad <sub>i</sub> stored as 16 bit signed values																															
...																																
1F0																																
200	Th2 <sub>i</sub> / Offset <sub>i</sub> stored as 16 bit signed values																															
...																																
2F0																																
300	P <sub>i</sub> stored as 16 bit unsigned values																															
...																																
3F0																																

Figure 19: EEPROM overview 16x16d

All values are stored as unsigned 16 bit values in the little endian format unless they are specified otherwise. Grey marked areas are used during calibration or for future use and are Heimann Sensor reserved.

MBIT(calib), BIAS(calib), CLK(calib), BPA(calib) and PU(calib) are the settings for the registers that have been used during calibration (see chapter 8.3 on how to set them).

MBIT(user), BIAS(user), CLK(user), BPA(user) and PU(user) are free to be set by the user.

The temperature calculation is only valid if the same settings are used that have been set during calibration!

TN is the tablenumber and has to match the given tablenumber in the sample code.

GlobalGain, VDDTh1, VDDTh2, PTATTh1 and PTATTh2 are stored as 16 bit unsigned values.

VDDTH1 and VDDTH2 is the used supply voltage during calibration measured by the sensor itself and stored in Digits.

The corresponding order of  $ThGrad_{ij}$ ,  $ThOffset_{ij}$  and  $P_{ij}$  to the Pixelnumber is given by the following overview:

16x16d

ThGrad<sub>0,0</sub> → Pixel 0    ThGrad<sub>0,1</sub> → Pixel 1    ...    ThGrad<sub>0,15</sub> → Pixel 15

ThGrad<sub>1,0</sub> → Pixel 16    ThGrad<sub>1,1</sub> → Pixel 17    ...    ThGrad<sub>1,15</sub> → Pixel 31

.

.

.

ThGrad<sub>7,0</sub> → Pixel 112    ThGrad<sub>7,1</sub> → Pixel 113    ...    ThGrad<sub>7,15</sub> → Pixel 127

ThGrad<sub>8,0</sub> → Pixel 240    ThGrad<sub>8,1</sub> → Pixel 241    ...    ThGrad<sub>8,15</sub> → Pixel 255

ThGrad<sub>9,0</sub> → Pixel 224    ThGrad<sub>9,1</sub> → Pixel 225    ...    ThGrad<sub>9,15</sub> → Pixel 239

.

.

.

ThGrad<sub>15,0</sub> → Pixel 128    ThGrad<sub>31,1</sub> → Pixel 129    ...    ThGrad<sub>31,15</sub> → Pixel 143

Figure 20: Readout order 16x16d

The order of  $VddCompGrad_{ij}$  and  $VddCompOff_{ij}$  is similar to the electrical Offsets and have to be used block by block.  $VddCompGrad_{ij}$  and  $VddCompOff_{ij}$  are stored as 12 bit signed values. Please check the sample code for a more detailed readout of the 12 bit values.

16x16d				
VddCompGrad <sub>0,0</sub> → Pixel 0	VddCompGrad <sub>0,1</sub> → Pixel 1	...	VddCompGrad <sub>0,15</sub> → Pixel 15	top half
VddCompGrad <sub>1,0</sub> → Pixel 15	VddCompGrad <sub>1,1</sub> → Pixel 16	...	VddCompGrad <sub>1,15</sub> → Pixel 31	
VddCompGrad <sub>2,0</sub> → Pixel 32	VddCompGrad <sub>2,1</sub> → Pixel 33	...	VddCompGrad <sub>2,15</sub> → Pixel 47	
VddCompGrad <sub>3,0</sub> → Pixel 48	VddCompGrad <sub>3,1</sub> → Pixel 49	...	VddCompGrad <sub>3,15</sub> → Pixel 63	
VddCompGrad <sub>0,0</sub> → Pixel 64	VddCompGrad <sub>0,1</sub> → Pixel 65	...	VddCompGrad <sub>0,15</sub> → Pixel 79	
.	.	.	.	
VddCompGrad <sub>3,0</sub> → Pixel 112	VddCompGrad <sub>3,1</sub> → Pixel 113	...	VddCompGrad <sub>3,15</sub> → Pixel 127	bottom half
VddCompGrad <sub>4,0</sub> → Pixel 240	VddCompGrad <sub>4,1</sub> → Pixel 241	...	VddCompGrad <sub>4,15</sub> → Pixel 255	
VddCompGrad <sub>5,0</sub> → Pixel 224	VddCompGrad <sub>5,1</sub> → Pixel 225	...	VddCompGrad <sub>5,15</sub> → Pixel 239	
VddCompGrad <sub>6,0</sub> → Pixel 208	VddCompGrad <sub>6,1</sub> → Pixel 209	...	VddCompGrad <sub>6,15</sub> → Pixel 223	
VddCompGrad <sub>7,0</sub> → Pixel 192	VddCompGrad <sub>7,1</sub> → Pixel 193	...	VddCompGrad <sub>7,15</sub> → Pixel 207	
VddCompGrad <sub>4,0</sub> → Pixel 176	VddCompGrad <sub>4,1</sub> → Pixel 177	...	VddCompGrad <sub>4,15</sub> → Pixel 191	
.	.	.	.	
VddCompGrad <sub>7,0</sub> → Pixel 128	VddCompGrad <sub>7,1</sub> → Pixel 129	...	VddCompGrad <sub>7,15</sub> → Pixel 143	

Figure 21: Readout of VDDCompGrad 16x16d

## 9.1 Ambient Temperature:

The ambient temperature ( $T_a$ ) is calculated from the average measured PTAT value, the  $PTAT_{gradient}$  and the  $PTAT_{offset}$ .

$$T_a = PTAT_{av} \cdot PTAT_{gradient} + PTAT_{offset} \quad (\text{Value is given back in dK})$$

Where:

$PTAT_{gradient}$  is the gradient of the PTAT stored in the EEPROM as a float value

$PTAT_{offset}$  is the offset of the PTAT stored in the EEPROM as a float value

$$PTAT_{av} = \frac{\sum_{i=0}^3 PTAT_i}{4} \quad \text{is the average measured PTAT value}$$

## 9.2 Thermal Offset:

The thermal offset of the sensor needs to be subtracted for each pixel to compensate for any thermal drifts.

$$V_{ij\_Comp} = V_{ij} - \frac{ThGrad_{ij} \cdot PTAT_{av}}{2^{gradScale}} - ThOffset_{ij}$$

Where:

$ij$  represents the row (i) and column (j) of the pixel

$V_{ij\_Comp}$  is the thermal offset compensated voltage

$V_{ij}$	is the raw pixel data (digital), readout from the RAM
$ThGrad_{ij}$	is the thermal gradient, stored in the EEPROM from 0x100 to 0x1FF
$ThOffset_{ij}$	is the thermal offset, stored in the EEPROM from 0x200 to 0x2FF
$gradScale$	is the scaling coefficient for the thermal gradient stored in the EEPROM

### 9.3 Electrical Offset

The electrical offset is used to compensate changes in the supply voltage. This compensation is only a subtraction, so it can be done before or after the thermal offset compensation (here done afterwards).

The compensation for the top half is done by using the following formula:

$$V_{ij\_Comp}^* = V_{ij\_Comp} - elOffset[(j + i \cdot 16) \% 64]$$

and the bottom half analogue with this formula:

$$V_{ij\_Comp}^* = V_{ij\_Comp} - elOffset[(j + i \cdot 16) \% 64 + 64]$$

where:

$ij$	represents the row (i) and column (j) of the pixel and electrical offset
$V_{ij\_Comp}^*$	is the thermal and electrical offset compensated voltage
$V_{ij\_Comp}$	is the thermal offset compensated voltage
$elOffset[ij]$	is the electrical offset belonging to Pixel ij
$i \% 128$	is the rest of the integer division of i by 128 (e.g. 130:128=2) ("modulo")

Please see chapter 5 for the serial order.

### 9.4 Vdd Compensation

A supply voltage compensation called VddComp is used to take care of supply voltage changes. In order to use this compensation the supply voltage of the sensor (Vdd) has to be measured by the sensor from time to time by setting the configuration register and the average of Vdd 1 and Vdd 2 is resulting in Vdd (similar like  $PTAT_{av}$ ).

The compensation for the top half is done by using the following formula:

$$VDD_{av} = \frac{\sum_{i=0}^3 VDD_i}{4}$$

$$V_{ij\_VDDComp} = V_{ij\_Comp} \cdot \left( \frac{VddCompGrad[(j + i \cdot 16) \% 64] \cdot PTAT_{av}}{2^{VddScGrad}} + VddCompOff[(j + i \cdot 16) \% 64] \right) \cdot \left( \frac{VDD_{av} - VDD_{TH1} - \left( \frac{VDD_{TH2} - VDD_{TH1}}{PTAT_{TH2} - PTAT_{TH1}} \right) \cdot (PTAT_{av} - PTAT_{TH1})}{2^{VddScOff}} \right)$$

And the bottom half analogue with this formula:

$$V_{ij\_VDDComp} = V_{ij\_Comp} * \frac{\left( \frac{VddCompGrad[(j+i \cdot 16)\%64 + 128] \cdot PTAT_{av}}{2^{VddScGrad}} + VddCompOff[(j+i \cdot 16)\%64 + 64] \right)}{2^{VddScOff}} \cdot \left( VDD_{av} - VDD_{TH1} - \left( \frac{VDD_{TH2} - VDD_{TH1}}{PTAT_{TH2} - PTAT_{TH1}} \right) \cdot (PTAT_{av} - PTAT_{TH1}) \right)$$

Where:

$ij$	represents the row (i) and column (j) of the pixel
$V_{ij\_VDDComp}$	is the Vdd compensated voltage
$V_{ij\_Comp}^*$	is the thermal and electrical offset compensated voltage
$VddCompGrad[ij]$	is the VddComp gradient belonging to Pixel ij
$VddCompOff[ij]$	is the VddComp offset belonging to Pixel ij
$i\%128$	is the rest of the integer division of i by 128 (e.g. 130:128=2) ("modulo")
$VDD_{av}$	is the average measured supply voltage of the sensor in Digits
$VddScGrad$	is a scaling coefficient and stored in the EEPROM 0x3E
$VddScOff$	is a scaling coefficient and stored in the EEPROM 0x3F
$VDD_{TH1}$	is the supply voltage during calibration point 1 stored in the EEPROM 0x25
$VDD_{TH2}$	is the supply voltage during calibration point 2 stored in the EEPROM 0x26
$PTAT_{TH1}$	is the PTAT value of calibration point 1 stored in the EEPROM 0x2C
$PTAT_{TH2}$	is the PTAT value of calibration point 2 stored in the EEPROM 0x2D

## 9.5 Object Temperature:

The calculation of the object temperature is done by using a look-up table and doing a bi-linear interpolation, the matching table is given by the tablenumber (TN). The table is supplied in a separate file named "Table.c". If you do not have the file, please ask Heimann Sensor for support.

The sensitivity coefficients ( $PixC_{ij}$ ) are calculated in the following way:

$$PixC_{ij} = \left( \frac{P_{ij} \cdot (PixC_{max} - PixC_{min})}{65535} + PixC_{min} \right) \cdot \frac{epsilon}{100} \cdot \frac{GlobalGain}{10000}$$

Where:

$PixC_{ij}$	is the sensitivity coefficient for each pixel
$P_{ij}$	is the stored sensitivity coefficient scaled to 16 bit
$PixC_{min}$	is the minimum sensitivity coefficient, used for scaling
$PixC_{max}$	is the maximum sensitivity coefficient, used for scaling
$epsilon$	is the emissivity factor
$GlobalGain$	is a factor for fine tuning of the sensitivity for all Pixel

Leading to a compensation of the pixel voltage

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# HTPA16x16dR1L2.1/0.8F5.0HiC[Si]

Thermopile Array With Lens Optics

Rev.1: 2017.10.16 Lupp/Schnorr



$$V_{ij\_PixC} = \frac{V_{ij\_VDDComp} \cdot PCSCALEVAL}{PixC_{ij}}$$

Where:

$V_{ij\_PixC}$  is the sensitivity compensated IR voltage

$PCSCALEVAL$  is a defined scaling coefficient, typically set to  $1 \cdot 10^8$

**9.6 Example calculation:**

Example values:

$$PTAT_{av} = \frac{\sum_{i=0}^3 PTAT_i}{4} = 38152 \text{ Digits}$$

$$PTAT_{gradient} = 0.0211 \text{ dK / Digit}$$

$$PTAT_{offset} = 2195.0 \text{ dK}$$

$$V_{00} = 34435 \text{ Digits}$$

$$elOffset[0] = 34240$$

$$gradScale = 24$$

$$ThGrad_{00} = 11137 \xrightarrow{\text{sign check}} 11137$$

$$ThOffset_{00} = 65506 \xrightarrow{\text{sign check}} -30$$

$$VDD_{av} = 35000$$

$$VDD_{TH1} = 33942$$

$$VDD_{TH2} = 36942$$

$$PTAT_{TH1} = 30000$$

$$PTAT_{TH2} = 42000$$

$$VddCalib = 33942$$

$$VddCompGrad[0] = 10356 \xrightarrow{\text{sign check}} 10356$$

$$VddCompOff[0] = 51390 \xrightarrow{\text{sign check}} -14146$$

$$VddScGrad = 16$$

$$VddScOff = 23$$

$$PixC_{00} = 1.087 \cdot 10^8$$

$$PCSCALEVAL = 1 \cdot 10^8$$

Compensation of electrical offset:

$$V_{00\_Comp}^* = V_{00\_Comp} - elOffset[0] = 34439 - 34240 = 199$$

Compensation of supply voltage:

$$\begin{aligned}
 V_{ij\_VDDComp} &= V_{ij\_Comp}^* - \frac{\left( \frac{VddCompGrad[0] \cdot PTAT_{av}}{2^{VddScGrad}} + VddCompOff[0] \right)}{2^{VddScOff}} \\
 &\cdot \left( VDD_{av} - VDD_{TH1} - \left( \frac{VDD_{TH2} - VDD_{TH1}}{PTAT_{TH2} - PTAT_{TH1}} \right) \cdot (PTAT_{av} - PTAT_{TH1}) \right) \\
 &= 199 - \frac{\left( \frac{10356 \cdot 38152}{2^{16}} - 14146 \right) \cdot (35000 - 33942 - 2038)}{2^{23}} = 199 - (1) = 198
 \end{aligned}$$

**Table 20: Example look-up table**

TA[dK]/dig	2882	3032	3182	3332
-64	1494	2128	2491	2775
-32	2466	2692	2898	3091
0	2882	3032	3182	3332
32	3170	3285	3406	3530
64	3396	3491	3592	3699
96	3584	3665	3754	3848
128	3746	3818	3897	3981
160	3890	3954	4025	4102
192	4019	4078	4143	4214
224	4137	4191	4251	4317
256	4246	4296	4351	4413
288	4347	4393	4445	4503
320	4441	4485	4534	4588

$$V_{00\_PixC} = \frac{198 \cdot 1 \cdot 10^8}{1.087 \cdot 10^8} = 182$$

Ta was calculated before to 3000 dK.

The matching region in the look-up table is already marked yellow, the bi-linear interpolation is leading to an object temperature of 3941 dK = 120.9 °C.

A global Offset (GlobalOff) is used for fine tuning of the measured object temperature and has to be added to the object temperature. This value is stored in the EEPROM.



# HTPA16x16dR1L2.1/0.8F5.0HiC[Si]

Thermopile Array With Lens Optics

Rev.1: 2017.10.16 Lupp/Schnorr

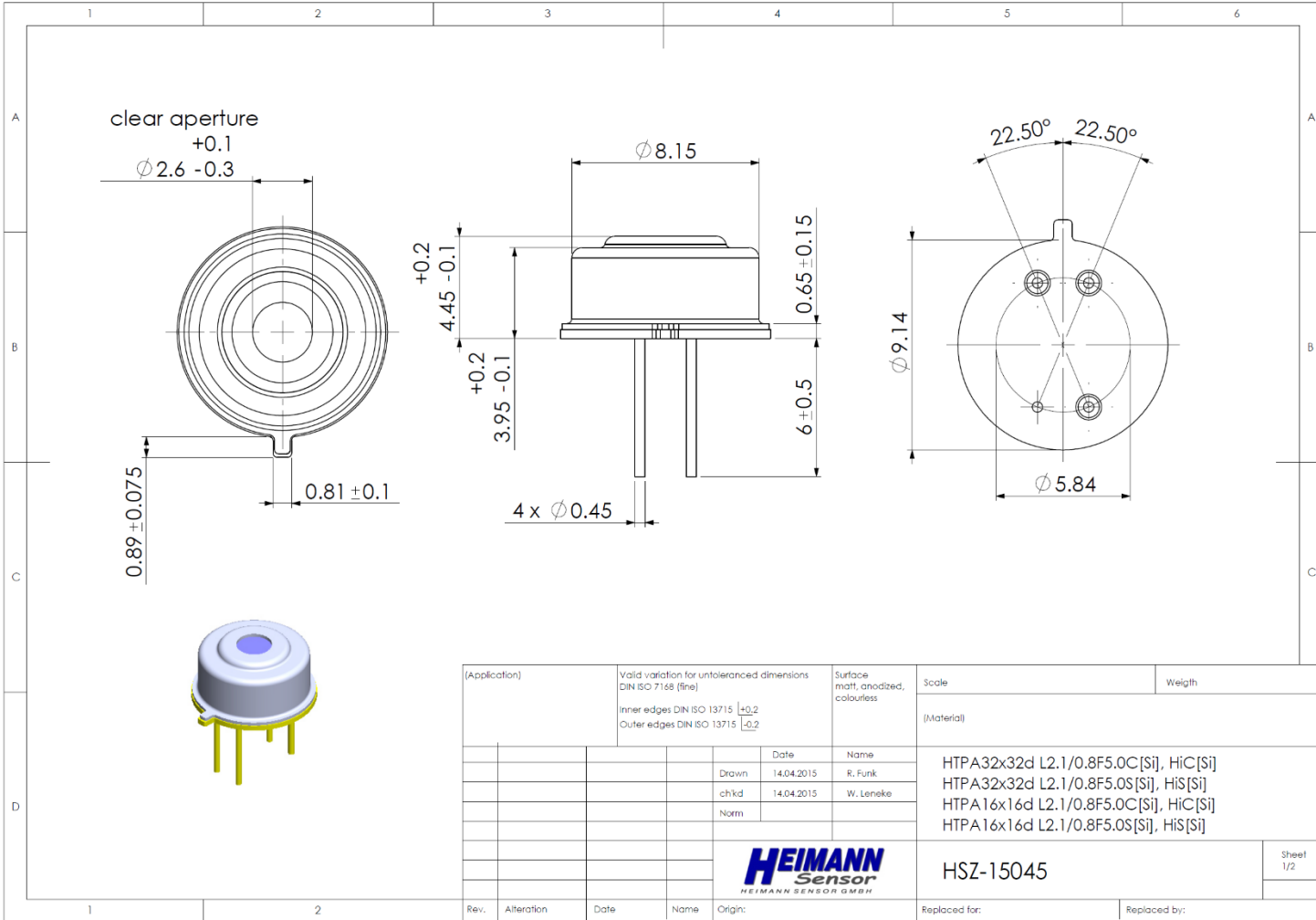


## Look-up Table

The matching look-up table has to be taken from the Table.c file. Here is just shown an exemplary data for one optics.

dig \ Tol(dK)	2782	2882	2982	3082	3182	3282	3382	6848	6421	6431	6462	6514	6584	6673	6777
-512				1295	1742	2005	2202	6912	6437	6447	6478	6530	6600	6689	6794
-448				1848	2094	2284	2442	6976	6453	6463	6494	6546	6616	6705	6810
-384				2156	2340	2496	2634	7040	6469	6479	6510	6562	6632	6721	6826
-320				2381	2534	2671	2797	7104	6485	6495	6526	6577	6648	6737	6842
-256	2042	2244	2414	2562	2697	2822	2938	7168	6501	6511	6542	6593	6664	6753	6858
-192	2287	2445	2587	2717	2839	2954	3065	7232	6517	6526	6557	6609	6680	6769	6874
-128	2481	2612	2735	2852	2964	3073	3180	7296	6532	6542	6573	6624	6695	6785	6890
-64	2642	2755	2865	2972	3078	3182	3285	7360	6548	6557	6588	6640	6711	6800	6906
0	2782	2882	2982	3082	3182	3282	3382	7424	6563	6572	6603	6655	6726	6816	6922
64	2906	2996	3089	3183	3278	3375	3473	7488	6578	6588	6618	6670	6742	6831	6937
128	3019	3101	3187	3276	3368	3464	3558	7552	6594	6603	6634	6685	6757	6847	6953
192	3121	3197	3278	3363	3452	3544	3638	7616	6609	6618	6649	6700	6772	6862	6968
256	3216	3286	3363	3445	3531	3621	3715	7680	6624	6633	6664	6715	6787	6877	6984
320	3305	3370	3443	3522	3606	3695	3787	7744	6639	6648	6678	6730	6802	6892	6999
384	3387	3449	3519	3595	3677	3764	3856	7808	6654	6663	6693	6745	6817	6907	7014
448	3465	3524	3590	3664	3745	3831	3922	7872	6669	6677	6708	6760	6832	6922	7029
512	3539	3595	3659	3731	3810	3895	3989	7936	6683	6692	6723	6774	6846	6937	7044
576	3609	3662	3724	3794	3871	3957	4047	8000	6698	6707	6737	6788	6860	6951	7058
640	3676	3727	3787	3855	3932	4016	4106	8064	6712	6721	6752	6803	6875	6966	7074
704	3740	3788	3847	3914	3990	4073	4163	8128	6727	6735	6766	6818	6890	6981	7089
768	3802	3848	3904	3971	4046	4128	4218	8192	6741	6750	6780	6832	6905	6996	7104
832	3861	3905	3960	4025	4100	4182	4271	8256	6756	6764	6795	6847	6919	7010	7118
896	3918	3960	4014	4078	4152	4233	4322	8320	6770	6778	6809	6861	6933	7024	7133
960	3973	4014	4066	4129	4202	4284	4372	8384	6784	6792	6823	6875	6947	7038	7147
1024	4026	4065	4117	4179	4251	4332	4421	8448	6798	6806	6837	6889	6961	7052	7161
1088	4077	4115	4166	4227	4299	4380	4469	8512	6812	6820	6851	6903	6975	7067	7176
1152	4127	4164	4213	4274	4345	4426	4515	8576	6826	6834	6865	6917	6989	7081	7190
1216	4175	4211	4260	4320	4391	4471	4560	8640	6840	6848	6879	6931	7003	7095	7205
1280	4222	4257	4305	4364	4435	4515	4604	8704	6854	6862	6892	6944	7017	7109	7219
1344	4268	4302	4349	4408	4478	4558	4647	8768	6868	6875	6906	6958	7031	7123	7233
1408	4312	4345	4391	4450	4520	4600	4689	8832	6881	6889	6919	6972	7045	7137	7247
1472	4355	4388	4433	4491	4561	4641	4730	8896	6895	6903	6933	6985	7058	7151	7261
1536	4398	4429	4474	4532	4601	4681	4770	8960	6908	6916	6946	6999	7072	7164	7275
1600	4439	4470	4514	4571	4640	4720	4809	9024	6922	6930	6960	7012	7086	7178	7288
1664	4480	4509	4553	4610	4679	4758	4848	9088	6935	6943	6973	7026	7099	7192	7302
1728	4519	4548	4591	4648	4716	4796	4885	9152	6949	6956	6987	7039	7112	7205	7316
1792	4558	4586	4629	4685	4753	4833	4922	9216	6962	6969	7000	7052	7126	7219	7329
1856	4595	4623	4666	4721	4790	4869	4959	9280	6975	6983	7013	7065	7139	7232	7343
1920	4633	4660	4702	4757	4825	4905	4995	9344	6988	6996	7026	7079	7152	7245	7356
1984	4669	4696	4737	4792	4860	4940	5030	9408	7001	7009	7039	7092	7165	7259	7370
2048	4705	4731	4772	4826	4894	4974	5064	9472	7015	7022	7052	7105	7178	7272	7383
2112	4740	4765	4806	4860	4928	5008	5098	9536	7028	7035	7065	7118	7191	7285	7396
2176	4774	4799	4839	4894	4961	5041	5131	9600	7040	7048	7078	7130	7204	7298	7410
2240	4808	4832	4872	4926	4994	5074	5164	9664	7053	7060	7091	7143	7217	7311	7423
2304	4841	4865	4904	4958	5026	5106	5197	9728	7066	7073	7103	7156	7230	7324	7436
2368	4873	4897	4936	4990	5058	5137	5228	9792	7079	7086	7116	7169	7243	7337	7449
2432	4906	4929	4968	5021	5089	5169	5260	9856	7092	7098	7129	7181	7256	7350	7462
2496	4937	4960	4998	5052	5119	5199	5291	9920	7104	7111	7141	7194	7268	7363	7475
2560	4968	4991	5029	5082	5149	5230	5321	9984	7117	7123	7154	7207	7281	7375	7488
2624	4999	5021	5059	5112	5179	5259	5351	10048	7129	7136	7166	7219	7294	7388	7501
2688	5029	5050	5088	5141	5208	5289	5381	10112	7142	7148	7179	7231	7306	7401	7513
2752	5059	5080	5117	5170	5237	5318	5410	10176	7154	7161	7191	7244	7319	7413	7526
2816	5088	5109	5146	5199	5266	5346	5439	10240	7166	7173	7203	7256	7331	7426	7539
2880	5117	5137	5174	5227	5294	5375	5467	10304	7179	7185	7215	7268	7343	7438	7551
2944	5145	5165	5202	5255	5322	5402	5495	10368	7191	7197	7228	7281	7356	7451	7564
3008	5173	5193	5230	5282	5349	5430	5523	10432	7203	7210	7240	7293	7368	7463	7576
3072	5201	5220	5257	5309	5376	5457	5550	10496	7215	7222	7252	7305	7380	7475	7588
3136	5228	5247	5284	5336	5403	5484	5577	10560	7227	7234	7264	7317	7392	7487	7600
3200	5255	5274	5310	5362	5429	5510	5604	10624	7239	7246	7276	7329	7404	7500	7614
3264	5282	5300	5336	5388	5455	5537	5630	10688	7251	7258	7288	7341	7416	7512	7626
3328	5308	5326	5362	5414	5481	5563	5656	10752	7263	7270	7300	7353	7428	7524	7638
3392	5334	5352	5388	5439	5507	5588	5682	10816	7275	7281	7312	7365	7440	7536	7651
3456	5360	5377	5413	5465	5532	5613	5708	10880	7287	7293	7323	7377	7452	7548	7663
3520	5385	5403	5438	5489	5557	5638	5733	10944	7299	7305	7335	7389	7464	7560	7675
3584	5410	5427	5462	5513	5581	5662	5757	11008	7311	7317	7347	7401	7476	7572	7687
3648	5435	5452	5487	5538	5606	5688	5783	11072	7322	7328	7358	7412	7487	7584	7699
3712	5459	5476	5511	5562	5630	5712	5807	11136	7334	7340	7370	7424	7499	7596	7711
3776	5483	5500	5535	5586	5654	5736	5831	11200	7346	7352	7382	7435	7511	7608	7723
3840	5507	5524	5558	5610	5677	5760	5855	11264	7357	7363	7393	7447	7523	7619	7735
3904	5531	5547	5582	5633	5701	5783	5879	11328	7369	7375	7405	7458	7534	7631	7747
3968	5554	5571	5605	5656	5724	5806	5902	11392	7380	7386	7416	7470	7546	7643	7759
4032	5578	5594	5628	5679	5747	5829	5925	11456	7392	7397	7427	7481	7		

## 10 Outer Dimensions:



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