

INTRODUCTION

This application note describes the communication between a microcontroller and MEAS Switzerland's MS56XX, MS57xx and MS58xx pressure sensor modules series using SPI and I2C protocol. In these code examples we explain: microcontroller initialization, commands construction and calculation of pressure and temperature from the obtained data. For more information on specific pressure and temperature algorithm please refer to the specific sensor datasheet.

The code in these examples is developed for the ATMEL ATmega644p microcontroller. The compiler used is gcc from the WinAVR 20080610 bundle available freely on the Internet. All examples presented here can be implemented on any microcontroller with hardware implementation of the SPI and I2C protocol.

SPI PROTOCOL C-CODE EXAMPLE

Figure below shows an easy way to use sensors with the SPI bus. Please note a minimum of 100nF decoupling capacitor for the sensor and the PS pin (protocol select) connected to ground that defines the usage of the SPI protocol.

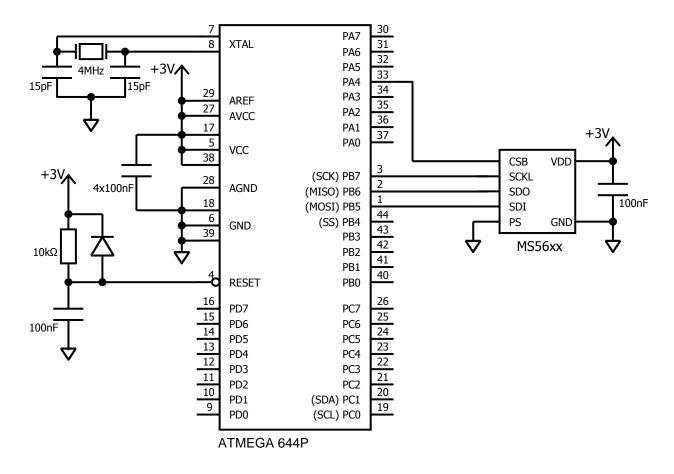


Figure 1: Circuit diagram of the hardware used for the SPI C-code testing



```
//!
//! @file an520_SPI.c,v
//! Copyright (c) 2009 MEAS Switzerland
//!
//!
//!
//! @brief This C code is for starter reference only. It is written for the
//! MEAS Switzerland MS56xx pressure sensor modules and Atmel Atmega644p
//! microcontroller.
//!
//! @version 1.0 $Id: an520 SPI.c,v 1.0
//!
//! @todo
                                                        your distributor
//____ M A C R O S
#define TRUE 1
                                                        www.amsys.de
#define FALSE 0
#define F_CPU 4000000UL // 4 MHz XTAL
#define CMD_RESET
                   0x1E // ADC reset command
#define CMD_ADC_READ 0x00 // ADC read command
\#define CMD_ADC_CONV 0x40 // ADC conversion command
#define CMD_ADC_D1
                 0x00 // ADC D1 conversion
#define CMD_ADC_D2
                   0x10 // ADC D2 conversion
\#define\ CMD\_ADC\_512\ 0x02\ //\ ADC\ OSR=512
#define CMD_ADC_1024 0x04 // ADC OSR=1024
#define CMD_ADC_2048 0x06 // ADC OSR=2056
#define CMD_ADC_4096 0x08 // ADC OSR=4096
#define CMD_PROM_RD 0xA0 // Prom read command
#define csb_hi() (_SFR_BYTE(PORTA) &= ~_BV(3)) // setting CSB low
#define csb_lo() (_SFR_BYTE(PORTA) |= _BV(3)) // setting CSB high
//____INCLUDES
#include <stdio.h>
#include <util/delay.h>
#include <avr/io.h>
#include <math.h>
//____ DEFINITIONS
void spi_send(char cmd);
void cmd_reset(void);
unsigned long cmd_adc(char cmd);
unsigned int cmd_prom(char coef_num);
unsigned char crc4(unsigned int n_prom[]);
//***************
//! @brief send 8 bit using SPI hardware interface
//!
//! @return 0
//***************
void spi_send(char cmd)
            SPDR= cmd;
                        // put the byte in the SPI hardware buffer and start sending
            while (bit_is_clear(SPSR, 7));
                                           // wait that the data is sent
```



```
}
//*******************
//! @brief send reset sequence
//!
//! @return 0
//***************
void cmd_reset(void)
                        // pull CSB low to start the command
// send reset sequence
     csb_lo();
     spi_send(CMD_RESET);
                            // wait for the reset sequence timing
     _delay_ms(3);
                             // pull CSB high to finish the command
     csb_hi();
}
//****************
//! @brief preform adc conversion
//!
//! @return 24bit result
//**************
unsigned long cmd_adc(char cmd)
{
     unsigned int ret;
     unsigned long temp=0;
     csb_lo();
                                              // pull CSB low
     spi_send(CMD_ADC_CONV+cmd);
                                              // send conversion command
     switch (cmd & 0x0f)
                                               // wait necessary conversion time
           case CMD_ADC_256 : _delay_us(900); break;
           case CMD_ADC_512 : _delay_ms(3); break;
           case CMD_ADC_1024: _delay_ms(4); break;
           case CMD_ADC_2048: _delay_ms(6); break;
           case CMD_ADC_4096: _delay_ms(10); break;
     }
     csb_hi();
                                         // pull CSB high to finish the conversion
     csb_lo();
                                         // pull CSB low to start new command
     spi_send(CMD_ADC_READ);
                                         // send ADC read command
     spi_send(0x00);
                                         // send 0 to read 1st byte (MSB)
     ret=SPDR;
     temp=65536*ret;
     spi_send(0x00);
                                         // send 0 to read 2nd byte
     ret=SPDR;
     temp=temp+256*ret;
                                         // send 0 to read 3rd byte (LSB)
     spi_send(0x00);
     ret=SPDR;
     temp=temp+ret;
                                         // pull CSB high to finish the read command
     csb_hi();
     return temp;
}
//***************
//! @brief Read calibration coefficients
//! @return coefficient
```



```
unsigned int cmd_prom(char coef_num)
     unsigned int ret;
     unsigned int rC=0;
     csb_lo();
                                         // pull CSB low
     spi_send(CMD_PROM_RD+coef_num*2);
                                        // send PROM READ command
     spi_send(0x00);
                                         // send 0 to read the MSB
     ret=SPDR;
     rC=256*ret;
     spi_send(0x00);
                                         // send 0 to read the LSB
     ret=SPDR;
     rC=rC+ret;
     csb_hi();
                                         // pull CSB high
     return rC;
}
//! @brief calculate the CRC code for details look into CRC CODE NOTES
//! @return crc code
//***************
unsigned char crc4(unsigned int n_prom[])
{
     int cnt;
                                               // simple counter
     unsigned int n_rem;
                                               // crc reminder
     unsigned int crc_read;
                                               // original value of the crc
     unsigned char n_bit;
     n_rem = 0x00;
     crc_read=n_prom[7];
                                               //save read CRC
     n_prom[7]=(0xFF00 & (n_prom[7]));
                                               //CRC byte is replaced by 0
                                              // operation is performed on bytes
     for (cnt = 0; cnt < 16; cnt++)
           // choose LSB or MSB
           if (cnt%2==1) n_rem ^= (unsigned short) ((n_prom[cnt>>1]) & 0x00FF);
           else n_rem ^= (unsigned short) (n_prom[cnt>>1]>>8);
           for (n_bit = 8; n_bit > 0; n_bit--)
                 if (n_rem & (0x8000))
                     n_{rem} = (n_{rem} << 1) ^0x3000;
                 else
                 {
                     n_rem = (n_rem << 1);
                 }
     n_rem= (0x000F & (n_rem >> 12)); // // final 4-bit reminder is CRC code
     return (n_rem ^ 0x00);
}
//****************
//! @brief main program
//! @return 0
```



```
int main (void)
      unsigned long D1;
                               // ADC value of the pressure conversion
                               // ADC value of the temperature conversion
      unsigned long D2;
      unsigned int C[8];
                               // calibration coefficients
      double P;
                               // compensated pressure value
      double T;
                               // compensated temperature value
                               // difference between actual and measured temperature
      double dT;
                               // offset at actual temperature
      double OFF;
      double SENS;
                               // sensitivity at actual temperature
      int i;
      unsigned char n_crc; // crc value of the prom
      DDRA = 0xFE;
                                // prepare the port A
                                // SDO input
      DDRB = 0xBF;
      DDRC = 0 \times 00;
                                // I2C pins as input
      DDRD = 0x82;
                                // prepare the port D, RX out and TX out;
      PORTA= 0x10;
      PORTD= 0x20;
      //SPI settings:master, mode 0, fosc/4
      SPCR=(1<<SPE) | (1<<MSTR);
      //alternative SPI settings: master, mode 3, fosc/4
      //SPCR=(1<<SPE)|(1<<MSTR)|(1<<CPOL)|(1<<CPHA);
                                              // reset the module after powerup
      for (i=0;i<8;i++){ C[i]=cmd_prom(i);}</pre>
                                              // read calibration coefficients
      n_crc=crc4(C);
      while(TRUE)
                                // loop without stopping
             D1=cmd_adc(CMD_ADC_D1+CMD_ADC_256);
                                                     // read uncompensated pressure
             D2=cmd_adc(CMD_ADC_D2+CMD_ADC_4096);
                                                     // read uncompensated temperature
             // calcualte 1st order pressure and temperature (MS5607 1st order algorithm)
             dT=D2-C[5]*pow(2,8);
             OFF=C[2]*pow(2,17)+dT*C[4]/pow(2,6);
             SENS=C[1]*pow(2,16)+dT*C[3]/pow(2,7);
             T=(2000+(dT*C[6])/pow(2,23))/100;
             P=(((D1*SENS)/pow(2,21)-OFF)/pow(2,15))/100;
             // place to use P, T, put them on LCD, send them trough RS232 interface...
   return 0;
}
```





12C PROTOCOL C-CODE EXAMPLE

Figure below shows an easy way to use sensors with the I2C bus. Please note a minimum of 100nF decoupling capacitor for the sensor and the PS pin (protocol select) connected to VDD that defines the usage of the I2C protocol. In this example the CSB is connected to ground which defines the I2C address to 0xEE.

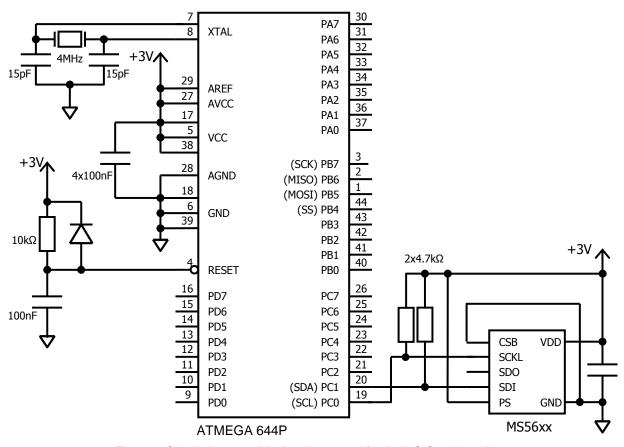


Figure 2: Circuit diagram of the hardware used for the I2C C-code testing

```
//!
//! @file an520_I2C.c,v
//!
//! Copyright (c) 2009 MEAS Switzerland
//!
//!
//!
//! @brief This C code is for starter reference only. It is written for the
//! MEAS Switzerland MS56xx pressure sensor modules and Atmel Atmega644p
//! microcontroller.
//!
//! @version 1.0 $Id: an520_I2C.c,v 1.0
//!
//! @todo
```



```
//____ M A C R O S
#define TRUE 1
#define FALSE 0
#define F_CPU
                   400000UL // 4 MHz external XTAL
#define SCL_CLOCK 100000L
                                // I2C clock in Hz
                                // Module address write mode
#define ADDR_W 0xEE
                                // Module address read mode
#define ADDR_R
                   0xEF
                               // ADC reset command
#define CMD RESET
                   0x1E
                             // ADC reset command
// ADC read command
// ADC conversion command
// ADC D1 conversion
// ADC D2 conversion
// ADC OSR=256
// ADC OSR=512
// ADC OSR=1024
#define CMD_ADC_READ 0x00
#define CMD_ADC_CONV 0x40
#define CMD_ADC_D1 0x00
#define CMD_ADC_D2 0x10
#define CMD_ADC_256 0x00
#define CMD ADC 512 0x02
#define CMD_ADC_1024 0x04
#define CMD_ADC_2048 0x06
                               // ADC OSR=2048
#define CMD_ADC_4096 0x08
                                // ADC OSR=4096
#define CMD_PROM_RD 0xA0
                                // Prom read command
//____INCLUDES
#include <stdio.h>
#include <util/delay.h>
#include <util/twi.h>
#include <avr/io.h>
#include <math.h>
//____ DEFINITIONS
unsigned char i2c_start(unsigned char address);
void i2c_stop(void);
unsigned char i2c_write( unsigned char data );
unsigned char i2c_readAck(void);
unsigned char i2c_readNak(void);
void cmd_reset(void);
unsigned long cmd_adc(char cmd);
unsigned int cmd_prom(char coef_num);
unsigned char crc4(unsigned int n_prom[]);
//***************
//! @brief send I2C start condition and the address byte
//!
//! @return 0
//***************
unsigned char i2c_start(unsigned char address)
      unsigned char
                     twst;
      TWCR = (1 << TWINT) \mid (1 << TWSTA) \mid (1 << TWEN); // send START condition
      while(!(TWCR & (1<<TWINT)));</pre>
                                                   // wait until transmission completed
      twst = TW_STATUS & 0xF8;// check value of TWI Status Register. Mask prescaler bits.
      if ( (twst != TW_START) && (twst != TW_REP_START)) return 1;
                                                   // send device address
      TWDR = address;
      TWCR = (1 << TWINT) | (1 << TWEN);
      // wait until transmission completed and ACK/NACK has been received
```



```
while(!(TWCR & (1<<TWINT)));</pre>
     twst = TW_STATUS & 0xF8;
     // check value of TWI Status Register. Mask prescaler bits.
     if ( (twst != TW_MT_SLA_ACK) && (twst != TW_MR_SLA_ACK) ) return 1;
     return 0;
//***************
//! @brief send I2C stop condition
//! @return none
//***************
void i2c_stop(void)
     /* send stop condition */
     TWCR = (1<<TWINT) | (1<<TWEN) | (1<<TWSTO);
     // wait until stop condition is executed and bus released
     while(TWCR & (1<<TWSTO)); //THIS MAKES PROBLEM FOR IS2402
//***************
//! @brief send I2C stop condition
//! @return 0
//**************
unsigned char i2c_write(unsigned char data)
     unsigned char
                 twst;
     TWDR = data; // send data to the previously addressed device
     TWCR = (1 << TWINT) | (1 << TWEN);
     while(!(TWCR & (1<<TWINT))); // wait until transmission completed</pre>
     twst = TW_STATUS & 0xF8; // check value of TWI Status Register. Mask prescaler bits
     if( twst != TW_MT_DATA_ACK) return 1;
     return 0;
}
//******************
//! @brief read I2C byte with acknowledgment
//!
//! @return read byte
//***************
unsigned char i2c_readAck(void)
{
     TWCR = (1<<TWINT) | (1<<TWEA);
     while(!(TWCR & (1<<TWINT)));</pre>
     return TWDR;
}
//****************
//! @brief read I2C byte without acknowledgment
//!
//! @return read byte
unsigned char i2c_readNak(void)
{
     TWCR = (1 << TWINT) | (1 << TWEN);
     while(!(TWCR & (1<<TWINT)));</pre>
     return TWDR;
}
```



```
//! @brief send command using I2C hardware interface
//! @return none
//**************
void i2c_send(char cmd)
{
     unsigned char ret;
     ret = i2c_start(ADDR_W); // set device address and write mode
      {//failed to issue start condition, possibly no device found */
           i2c_stop();
     }
     else
      {// issuing start condition ok, device accessible
           ret=i2c_write(cmd);
           i2c_stop();
}
//*****************
//! @brief send reset sequence
//!
//! @return none
//**************
void cmd_reset(void)
     i2c_send(CMD_RESET);
                                         // send reset sequence
                                         // wait for the reset sequence timing
     _delay_ms(3);
}
//***************
//! @brief preform adc conversion
//!
//! @return 24bit result
//**************
unsigned long cmd_adc(char cmd)
{
     unsigned int ret;
     unsigned long temp=0;
     i2c_send(CMD_ADC_CONV+cmd);
                                               // send conversion command
                                               // wait necessary conversion time
     switch (cmd & 0x0f)
           case CMD_ADC_256 : _delay_us(900); break;
           case CMD_ADC_512 : _delay_ms(3); break;
           case CMD_ADC_1024: _delay_ms(4);
           case CMD_ADC_2048: _delay_ms(6);
           case CMD_ADC_4096: _delay_ms(10); break;
     i2c_send(CMD_ADC_READ);
     ret = i2c_start(ADDR_R);
                                               // set device address and read mode
     if ( ret )
      {//failed to issue start condition, possibly no device found
           i2c_stop();
     else
      {//issuing start condition ok, device accessible
           ret = i2c_readAck();
                                              // read MSB and acknowledge
           temp=65536*ret;
```



```
// read byte and acknowledge
          ret = i2c_readAck();
      temp=temp+256*ret;
         ret = i2c_readNak();
                                         // read LSB and not acknowledge
          temp=temp+ret;
                                         // send stop condition
          i2c_stop();
     return temp;
}
//****************
//! @brief Read calibration coefficients
//!
//! @return coefficient
//***************
unsigned int cmd_prom(char coef_num)
{
     unsigned int ret;
     unsigned int rC=0;
     ret = i2c_start(ADDR_R);
                                   // set device address and read mode
     if ( ret )
     {//failed to issue start condition, possibly no device found
          i2c_stop();
     else
     {//issuing start condition ok, device accessible
          rC=256*ret;
                                   // read LSB and not acknowledge
          ret = i2c_readNak();
          rC=rC+ret;
          i2c_stop();
     return rC;
}
//***************
//! @brief calculate the CRC code
//!
//! @return crc code
//**************
unsigned char crc4(unsigned int n_prom[])
{
     int cnt;
                                    // simple counter
     unsigned int n_rem;
                                    // crc reminder
     unsigned int crc_read;
                                    // original value of the crc
     unsigned char n_bit;
     n_rem = 0x00;
     crc_read=n_prom[7];
                                   //save read CRC
    // operation is performed on bytes
     {// choose LSB or MSB
          if (cnt%2==1) n_rem ^= (unsigned short) ((n_prom[cnt>>1]) & 0x00FF);
          else n_rem ^= (unsigned short) (n_prom[cnt>>1]>>8);
          for (n_bit = 8; n_bit > 0; n_bit--)
             if (n_rem & (0x8000))
               n_rem = (n_rem << 1) ^0x3000;
```



```
}
               else
               {
                 n_rem = (n_rem << 1);</pre>
     n_rem = (0x000F & (n_rem >> 12)); // final 4-bit reminder is CRC code
     return (n_rem ^ 0x0);
}
//****************
//! @brief main program
//!
//! @return 0
//*******
                ***********
int main (void)
{
     double T;
                            // compensated temperature value
                          // difference between actual and measured temperature
// offset at actual temperature
     double dT;
     double OFF;
     double SENS;
                             // sensitivity at actual temperature
      int i;
     unsigned char n_crc;
                            // crc value of the prom
      // setup the ports
     DDRA = 0xFE;
     DDRB = 0 \times 0 F;
                             //SPI pins as input
      DDRC = 0 \times 03;
                             // I2C pins as output
      DDRD = 0x82;
                             // RS out and tx out;
     PORTA = 0x1F;
                            // I2C pin high
     PORTB = 0xF0;
      PORTC = 0 \times 01;
     PORTD = 0 \times 00;
      // initialize the I2C hardware module
     TWSR = 0;
                                          // no prescaler
     TWBR = ((F_CPU/SCL_CLOCK)-16)/2;
                                         // set the I2C speed
     D1 = 0;
     D2=0;
                                          // reset IC
      for (i=0;i<8;i++){ C[i]=cmd_prom(i);}</pre>
                                          // read coefficients
     n_crc=crc4(C);
                                          // calculate the CRC
      for(;;)
                                          // loop without stopping
      {
           D2=cmd_adc(CMD_ADC_D2+CMD_ADC_4096);
                                                // read D2
           D1=cmd_adc(CMD_ADC_D1+CMD_ADC_4096);
                                                 // read D1
            // calcualte 1st order pressure and temperature (MS5607 1st order algorithm)
           dT=D2-C[5]*pow(2,8);
           OFF=C[2]*pow(2,17)+dT*C[4]/pow(2,6);
            SENS=C[1]*pow(2,16)+dT*C[3]/pow(2,7);
           T=(2000+(dT*C[6])/pow(2,23))/100;
            P=(((D1*SENS)/pow(2,21)-OFF)/pow(2,15))/100;
```



```
// place to use P, T, put them on LCD, send them trough RS232 interface...
}
return 0;
}
```

CRC CODE NOTES

The CRC code is calculated and written in factory with the LSB byte in the prom $n_{prom[7]}$ set to 0x00 (see Coefficient table below). It is thus important to clear those bytes from the calculation buffer before proceeding with the CRC calculation itself:

```
n_prom[7]=(0xFF00 & (n_prom[7])); //CRC byte is replaced by 0
```

As a simple test of the CRC code, the following coefficient table could be used: unsigned int nprom[] = $\{0x3132,0x3334,0x3536,0x3738,0x3940,0x4142,0x4344,0x4500\}$;

the resulting calculated CRC should be 0xB.

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

Table 1: Memory PROM mapping



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REVISION HISTORY

Date	Revision	Type of changes
18.06.2009	000	Initial document
12.01.2010	001	Change to MEAS logo and layout; addition of CRC code notes
22.03.2011	002	Modification of the title, addition of: "MS57xx except analog sensor MS58xx series" Some characters were put in bold for more readability
		·
20.06.2011	003	Insertion of the mention TM in the logo, modification of Shenzhen zip code
09.08.2011	004	Modification of the title from "AN520 C-code example for MS56xx, MS57xx except analog sensor and MS58xx series pressure sensors" to "AN520 C-code example for MS56xx, MS57xx (except analog sensor), and MS58xx series pressure sensors". Page 6, change picture in figure 2, one resistor on SDA and one on SCL. Page 7, change "ADDR_W 0xEF" in "ADDR_W 0xEE"

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