### **Release Information**

Copyright © 2023 Microfire LLC

This documentation is licensed under a <u>Creative Commons Attribution-NoDerivatives 4.0</u> International (CC BY-ND).

## Release History

Release	Date	Description
1.0.0	4/20/2023	Initial

### Legal Disclaimer

TECHNICAL AND RELIABILITY DATA FOR MICROFIRE LLC PRODUCTS (INCLUDING DATASHEETS) AS MODIFIED FROM TIME TO TIME ("RESOURCES") ARE PROVIDED BY MICROFIRE LLC "AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. TO THE MAXIMUM EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW IN NO EVENT SHALL MICROFIRE LLC BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THE RESOURCES. EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

MICROFIRE LLC reserves the right to make any enhancements, improvements, corrections or any other modifications to the RESOURCES or any products described in them at any time and without further notice.

The RESOURCES are intended for skilled users with suitable levels of design knowledge. Users are solely responsible for their selection and use of the RESOURCES and any application of the products described in them. User agrees to indemnify and hold MICROFIRE LLC harmless against all liabilities, costs, damages or other losses arising out of their use of the RESOURCES.

HIGH RISK ACTIVITIES. MICROFIRE LLC products are not designed, manufactured or intended for use in hazardous environments requiring fail safe performance, such as in the operation of nuclear facilities, aircraft navigation or communication systems, air traffic control, weapons systems or safety-critical applications (including life support systems and other medical devices), in which the failure of the products could lead directly to death, personal injury or severe physical or environmental damage, or business loss ("High Risk Activities"). MICROFIRE LLC specifically disclaims any express or implied warranty of fitness for High Risk Activities and accepts no liability for use or inclusions of MICROFIRE LLC products in High Risk Activities.

```
Microfire LLC Mod-NTC Datasheet
    Release Information
    Release History
   Legal Disclaimer
About the Mod-NTC Module
Mechanical Specification
    Pinout
    Surface Mounting
    Operating Conditions
Electrical Specification
    Power Supply
       Power Isolation
       Power Consumption
I<sup>2</sup>C Interface
       Additional Circuitry
       I<sup>2</sup>C Address
       I<sup>2</sup>C Write
       I<sup>2</sup>C Read
Design Incorporation
    <u>Power</u>
    Ground
    Probe Connection
    Considerations
    Unused Pins
Temperature Measurements
    Measurement Details
    NTC Types
    Calibration
    Steinhart-Hart Coefficients
I<sup>2</sup>C Interface
    Registers
       Register Listing
    Tasks
       Task Listing
       MEASURE TEMP TASK - Temperature Measurement
```

Required Registers

Response Parameters

BETA\_TASK - I<sup>2</sup>C address change

Required Registers

Response Registers

I2C TASK - I2C address change

Required Registers

Response Registers

Certificate of Compliance

RoHS 3 Directive 2015/863/EU

<u>Justin Decker</u>

## About the Mod-NTC Module

A module for interfacing with 10K NTC temperature sensors. It has been designed to be flexible and simple to incorporate into new or existing electrical designs.

- Resolution 0.125°C
- I2C with software definable address
  - o Default address 0x0C
  - o 10kHz, 100 kHz, 400 kHz, 1 MHz compatible
- 25 mm wide x 15 mm high x 0.8mm thick
  - o Material type: FR-4 TG155
  - o DIP and castellated edges

# Mechanical Specification

The Mod-NTC module is a single-sided 25x15 mm 0.8 mm thick PCB with dual castellated/through-hole pins around the east and west edges. It is designed to be usable as a surface mount module as well as in Dual Inline Package (DIP) type format, with the 12 pins on a 2.54mm pitch grid with 0.9mm holes.

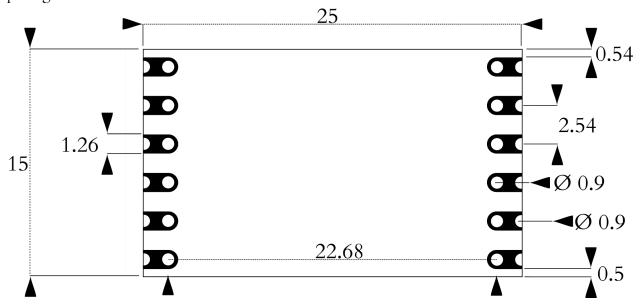


Figure 1. Physical dimensions of the module.

#### Pinout

The pinout of the module has been designed to provide as many interface options as possible.

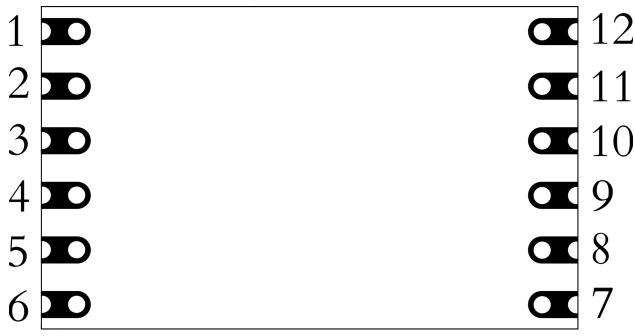
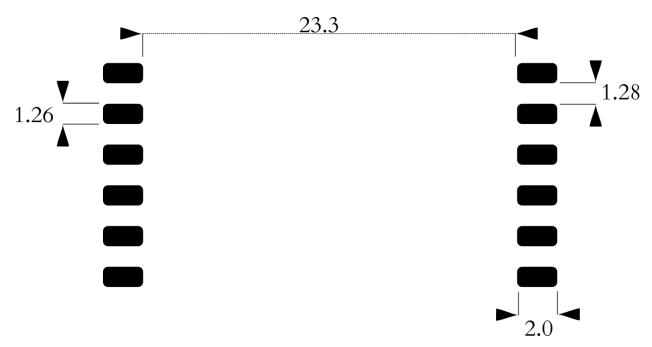


Figure 2. Pinout of the module.

- Pin 1: Probe 1 input. Provides a connection to either wire of the NTC.
- **Pin 2**: Probe 2 input. Provides a connection to the other wire of the NTC.
- Pin 3: Not used in this module.
- Pin 4: Not used in this module.
- Pin 5: Not used in this module.
- Pin 6: Not used in this module.
- Pin 7: Not used in this module.
- Pin 8: Not used in this module.
- Pin 9: I<sup>2</sup>C SCL. Clock line for I2C interface.
- Pin 10: I<sup>2</sup>C SDA. Data line for I2C interface.
- **Pin 11:** VIN. 3.3-volt power supply.
- Pin 12: Ground. Ground for the module.

### Surface Mounting

The following figure shows the recommended footprint for mounting the module through reflow processes. It provides for a Class 1 connection (*IPC-A-610G* § 8.3.4 Castellated Terminations).



It is recommended that the stencil be 8 mils in thickness to ensure enough solder paste can flow into the castellations.

The module is assembled with <u>Chip Quik SMD291SNL50T3</u> (Sn96.5/Ag3.0/Cu0.5) solder paste, a lead-free paste with a 249-degree Celsius peak reflow temperature. Reflowing the module multiple times can cause malfunction, to avoid the issue, if it is possible, use a lower melting-point temperature solder paste.

## Operating Conditions

#### Temperature:

• Absolute:

Maximum: 85 C
Minimum: -40 C

• Recommended:

Maximum: 50 C Minimum: 10 C

When approaching the absolute temperature ratings, it should be noted that the module's temperature will begin to affect measurements, the extent of which will need to be characterized to the specific environment the module will be deployed in.

#### Voltage:

• Absolute Maximum: 5.5 volts

• **Absolute Minimum:** 1.8 volts (3.3 volts is required for proper operation)

# Electrical Specification

## Power Supply

The module requires 3.3 volts for proper operation. It can be supplied with less and still communicate through the various peripheral interfaces, but this will not allow the analog circuitry to operate properly. Voltage should not exceed 5.5 volts.

There is no reverse polarity protection on the module.

#### Power Isolation

Isolation is not required for this module.

### Power Consumption

All modules are designed to be low-power. Power usage has been characterized at two points, idle and active sensor measurement.

• Current use is typically 0.15 mA

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

The module supports speeds of 10kHz, 100 kHz, 400 kHz, and 1 MHz at 3.3 volts.

The I<sup>2</sup>C interface uses the following pins:

• Pin 9 SCL: serial clock

• Pin 10 SDA: data

### Additional Circuitry

The module has no pullup resistors on the I<sup>2</sup>C bus. For reliable communication, appropriate resistors must be chosen for the SDA and SCL lines.

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

The default address is 0x0C by default. It can be changed through firmware.

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

Writing is done by sending a start condition followed by the module's address with the write bit set. The master device then sends data 8 bytes at a time. The first byte received is considered to be the register address. Successive writes will automatically increment the register address by one byte. Transmission is finished with a stop condition.

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

Reading is done by sending a start condition followed by the module's address with the read bit set. The master sets the register to read from, then requests data. The device then sends the appropriate number of bytes as determined by the register being read.

# Design Incorporation

Adding the module is a straightforward process.

#### Power

A suitable power supply must be supplied. Ideal solutions will provide a low-ripple, low-EMI, 3.3 volt supply.

#### Ground

The module operates at the same ground potential as what **Pin 11**: Ground is connected to, so a low-impedance connection is needed.

#### Probe Connection

An NTC probe that is compatible with the module consists of two wires. This is most commonly provided for with a BNC, SMA, or U.FL connector.

#### Considerations

- **Pin 1:** Probe 1 input and **Pin 2:** Probe 2 input pins should be on their own island plane pour or otherwise isolated by no pour surrounding them.
- Pin 1: Probe 1 input and Pin 2: Probe 2 input pins should be as short as possible.
- If the PCB is 4 or more layers, consider routing **Pin 1 and Pin 2** traces on internal layers to protect the probe input signal from interference.
- Avoid routing other traces near Pin 1 and Pin 2.
- Flux residue on **Pin 1**, **Pin 2** and at the probe connection must be removed. This is ideally accomplished by using a "no-clean" solder paste, and/or through mechanical means such as an ultrasonic bath.

### Unused Pins

Any unused pins should be left unconnected to any other trace or net.

## Temperature Measurements

### Measurement Details

An NTC (Negative Temperature Coefficient) is a thermistor, a resistor whose resistance changes with temperature. The resistance of NTC will decrease as the temperature increases. The amount the resistance decreases can be related to a constant, commonly referred to as beta, or  $\beta$ .

### NTC Types

NTCs come in various configurations, materials, and specifications. Mod-NTC is intended for room temperature ranges using 10K sensors. The 10K specification signifies the sensor will read 10,000 Ohms at 25 degrees Celsius.

#### Calibration

NTC sensors typically come with a value called beta. The beta value is used in a formula to convert the NTC's output to a temperature value.

### Steinhart-Hart Coefficients

Some NTC probes will come with Steinhart-Hart coefficients. They are typically presented as three numbers: A, B, and C. The formula to use the coefficients with Mod-NTC is simple. Call the following function, passing <u>resistance</u>.

```
float SH_calculation(float _resistance)
{
    float logRt = log(_resistance);
    float _tempK, _tempC, _tempF;
    _tempK = (1.0 / (A + B * logRt + C * logRt * logRt * logRt));
    _tempC = _tempK - 273.15;
    _tempF = _tempC * 1.8 + 32;

    return _tempC;
}
```

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

The module's I<sup>2</sup>C interface operates similarly to many common I<sup>2</sup>C sensors. There are several registers that hold values such as temperature or version information. The registers are used to pass information both to the module and the controlling device. Tasks are performed by writing a specified value to a certain register.

### Registers

All registers are either 1 byte or a float which is 4 bytes formatted as an IEEE 754 32-bit floating point, little-endian. The firmware will allow the registers to be read and written.

### Register Listing

Register Name	Value	Type	Description
HW_VERSION_REGISTER	0	byte	Hardware version
FW_VERSION_REGISTER	1	byte	Firmware version
TASK_REGISTER	2	byte	Task register
STATUS_REGISTER	3	byte	Status of measurement
BETA_REGISTER	4	float	Beta value for connected sensor
TEMP_C_REGISTER	8	float	Measured temperature in Celsius
TEMP_K_REGISTER	12	float	Measured temperature in Kelvin
TEMP_F_REGISTER	16	float	Measured temperature in Fahrenheit
resistance_register	20	float	Resistance of the temperature sensor in ohms
BUFFER_REGISTER	24	float	Buffer used for passing information

### Tasks

When a particular value is written to TASK\_REGISTER, it starts an operation within the module.

Temperature measurement is performed when MEASURE\_TEMP\_TASK is written to the TASK\_REGISTER register. To read the resulting measurement, you would read the TEMP\_C\_REGISTER, TEMP\_F\_REGISTER, TEMP\_K\_REGISTER or RESISTANCE\_REGISTER register.

### Task Listing

Task Name	Duration	Value	Description
MEASURE_TEMP_TASK	150 ms	40	Temperature measurement
BETA_TASK	1 ms	20	Beta change
I2C_TASK	1 ms	2	I <sup>2</sup> C address change

## MEASURE\_TEMP\_TASK - Temperature Measurement

Starts a temperature measurement.

### Required Registers

Register	Description
None	

### Response Parameters

Parameter	Description
TEMP_C_REGISTER	The solution-under-test's temperature in degrees Celsius.
TEMP_F_REGISTER	The solution-under-test's temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.
TEMP_K_REGISTER	The solution-under-test's temperature in Kelvin.
RESISTANCE_REGISTER	The resistance in ohms as measured from the temperature sensor.
STATUS_REGISTER	An error code for the measurement. Can be one of the following:  0: no error 1: no probe 2: system error

## BETA\_TASK - I<sup>2</sup>C address change

Changes the device's beta value.

### Required Registers

Register	Description
BUFFER_REGISTER	Used to temporarily store the new beta value.

### Response Registers

Register	Description
None	

## $I2C\_TASK - I^2C$ address change

Changes the device's I<sup>2</sup>C address.

### Required Registers

Register	Description
BUFFER_REGISTER	Used to temporarily store the new I <sup>2</sup> C address.

### Response Registers

Register	Description
None	



# Microfire LLC

\_\_

Justin Decker, CEO 61190 Deronda Ave Whitewater, CA 92282 https://microfire.co justin@microfire.co 17 May 2021

#### Certificate of Compliance

RoHS 3 Directive 2015/863/EU

Microfire LLC certifies to the best of its knowledge and belief that the products listed herein conform with RoHS 3 Directive 2015/863/EU and its subsequent amendments. This declaration further certifies that Microfire LLC has obtained RoHS Certificates of Compliance from each applicable supplier of materials and parts used in the assembly and manufacture of these goods.

#### **Modules**

Mod-EC

Mod-pH

Mod-ORP

Mod-ISO

Mod-NTC

#### **Development Boards**

Isolated Dev Board

Mod-EVAL

Mod-EVAL\_ISO

#### **Probes**

Industrial pH Probe Industrial EC Probe Industrial ORP Probe Lab pH Probe Lab EC Probe

Lab ORP Probe

Justin Decker