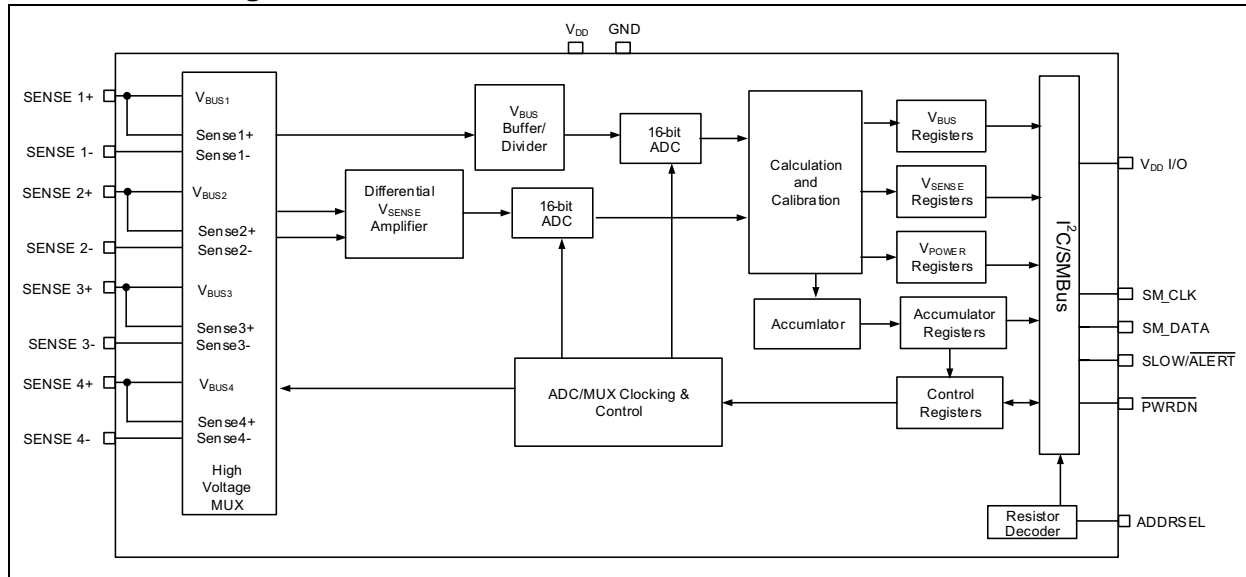


## Device Block Diagram



## 1.0 ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

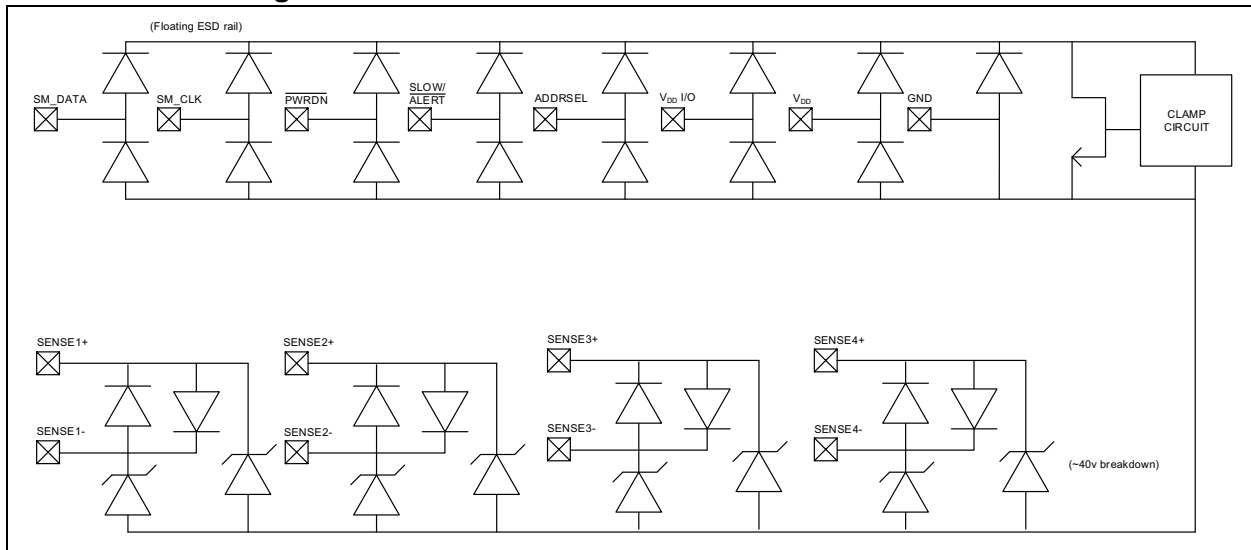
### 1.1 Electrical Specifications

#### Absolute Maximum Ratings<sup>(†)</sup>

$V_{DD}$ pin.....	–0.3 to 6.0V
Voltage on SENSE- and SENSE+ pins .....	–0.3 to 40V
Voltage on any other pin to GND .....	GND –0.3 to +6.0V
Voltage between Sense pins ( $ (\text{SENSE+} - \text{SENSE-}) $ ) .....	500 mV
Input current to any pin except $V_{DD}$ .....	$\pm 100$ mA
Output short-circuit current.....	Continuous
Junction to Ambient ( $\theta_{JA}$ ).....	+78°C/W
Operating Ambient Temperature Range .....	–40 to +150°C
Storage Temperature Range.....	–55 to +150°C
ESD Rating – all pins – HBM.....	4000V
ESD Rating – all pins – CDM .....	2000V

**† Notice:** Stresses above those listed under “Absolute Maximum Ratings” may cause permanent damage to the device. This is a stress rating only and functional operation of the device at those or any other conditions above those indicated in the operation listings of this specification is not implied. Exposure above maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

#### ESD Protection Diagram



This diagram represents the ESD protection circuitry on the PAC1934. These pins are allowed to be at 32V if  $V_{DD}$  is at zero. The back to back diodes between the Sense+ and Sense– pins have 1 k $\Omega$  resistors in series with them.

**TABLE 1-1: DC CHARACTERISTICS**

<b>Electrical Characteristics:</b> Unless otherwise specified, maximum values are at $T_A = -40^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+85^{\circ}\text{C}$ , $V_{DD} = 2.7\text{V}$ to $5.5\text{V}$ , $V_{DD\ I/O} = 1.62\text{V}$ to $5.5\text{V}$ , $V_{BUS} = 0\text{V}$ to $32\text{V}$ ; typical values are at $T_A = +25^{\circ}\text{C}$ $V_{DD} = V_{DD\ I/O} = 3.3\text{V}$ , $V_{BUS} = 32\text{V}$ , $V_{SENSE} = (\text{SENSE+} - \text{SENSE-}) = 0\text{V}$						
Characteristic	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Conditions
<b>Power Supply</b>						
$V_{DD}$ Range	$V_{DD}$	2.7	—	5.5	V	
$V_{DD\ I/O}$ Range	$V_{DD\ I/O}$	1.62	—	5.5	V	
$V_{DD}$ Pin Active Current	$I_{DD}$	—	585	675	$\mu\text{A}$	All 4 measurement channels enabled. 1024 Samples/s
$V_{DD}$ Pin Active Current	$I_{DD\ SLOW}$	—	16	—	$\mu\text{A}$	4 channels enabled, 8 Samples/s
Minimum $V_{DD}$ Rise Rate	$V_{DD\_RISE\_MIN}$	—	0.05	—	V/ms	0 to 5V in 100 ms
Maximum $V_{DD}$ Rise Rate	$V_{DD\_RISE}$	—	1000	—	V/ms	0 to 5V in 5 $\mu\text{s}$
$V_{DD}$ Sleep Current	$I_{DD\_SLEEP}$	—	5	—	$\mu\text{A}$	Sleep State
$V_{DD}$ Power-Down Current	$I_{DD\_PWRDN}$	—	0.1	—	$\mu\text{A}$	Power-Down State
$V_{DD\ I/O}$ Current	$I_{DD\ I/O}$	—	—	2	$\mu\text{A}$	All States
<b>Analog Input Characteristics</b>						
$V_{BUS}$ Voltage Range	$V_{BUS}$	-0.2V	—	32	V	Common mode range for SENSE+ and SENSE- pins, referenced to ground (negative range not tested in production)
$V_{SENSE}$ Differential Input Voltage Range	$V_{SENSE\_DIF}$	-100	—	100	mV	
SENSE+, SENSE- Pin Input Current	$I_{SENSE+}, I_{SENSE-}$	-7	0	7	$\mu\text{A}$	$V_{SENSE+} = V_{SENSE-} = 32\text{V}$ (Input current is the combined current for the two pins)
SENSE+, SENSE- Pin Input current	$I_{SENSE+}, I_{SENSE-}$	-1	0	1	$\mu\text{A}$	$V_{SENSE} = 6\text{V}$ , $V_{SENSE-} = 5.9\text{V}$
<b><math>V_{SENSE}</math> Measurement Accuracy</b>						
$V_{SENSE}$ Gain Accuracy	$V_{SENSE\_GAIN\_ERR}$	—	$\pm 0.2$ $\pm 1$	$\pm 0.9$	% %	At $+25^{\circ}\text{C}$ typical, $-40$ to $+85^{\circ}\text{C}$
$V_{SENSE}$ Offset Accuracy, referenced to input	$V_{BUS\_OFFSET\_ERR}$	—	$\pm 0.02$ $\pm 0.2$	$\pm 0.1$	mV mV	At $+25^{\circ}\text{C}$ typical, $-40$ to $+85^{\circ}\text{C}$
<b><math>V_{SENSE}</math> – Unidirectional Currents</b>						
$V_{SENSE}$ ADC Resolution	$V_{SENSE\_RES}$	—	—	16	Bits	Straight Binary for unidirectional currents
$V_{SENSE}$ Full Scale Range	$V_{SENSE\_FSR}$	0	—	100	mV	Unidirectional currents
$V_{SENSE}$ LSB Step Size	$V_{SENSE\_LSB}$	—	1.5	—	$\mu\text{V}$	Unidirectional currents
<b><math>V_{SENSE}</math> – Bidirectional Currents</b>						
$V_{SENSE}$ ADC Resolution	$V_{SENSE\_RES}$	—	—	16	bits	16-bit two's complement (signed)
$V_{SENSE}$ Full Scale Range	$V_{SENSE\_FSR}$	-100	—	100	mV	Bidirectional currents

TABLE 1-1: DC CHARACTERISTICS (CONTINUED)

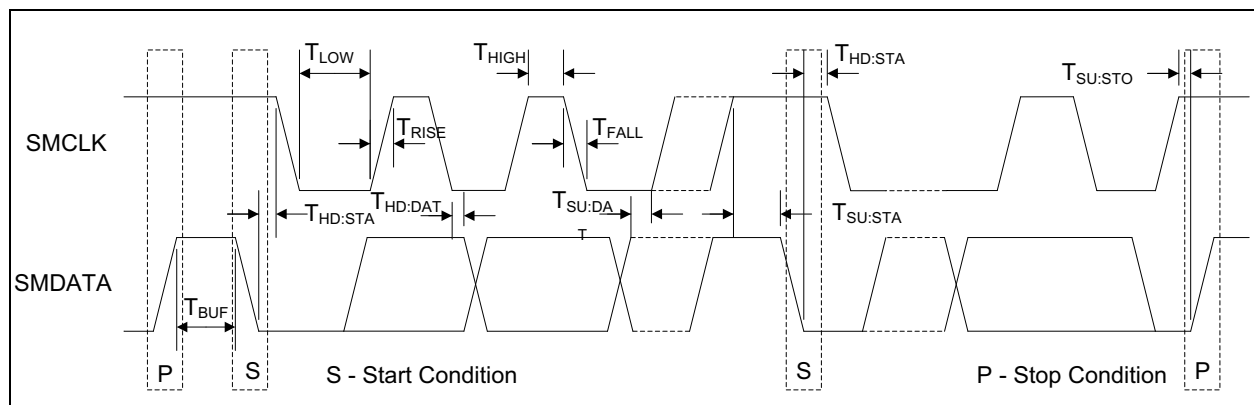
<b>Electrical Characteristics:</b> Unless otherwise specified, maximum values are at $T_A = -40^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+85^{\circ}\text{C}$ , $V_{DD} = 2.7\text{V}$ to $5.5\text{V}$ , $V_{DD\ I/O} = 1.62\text{V}$ to $5.5\text{V}$ , $V_{BUS} = 0\text{V}$ to $32\text{V}$ ; typical values are at $T_A = +25^{\circ}\text{C}$ $V_{DD} = V_{DD\ I/O} = 3.3\text{V}$ , $V_{BUS} = 32\text{V}$ , $V_{SENSE} = (\text{SENSE+} - \text{SENSE-}) = 0\text{V}$						
Characteristic	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Conditions
$V_{SENSE}$ LSB Step Size	$V_{SENSE\_LSB}$	—	3	—	$\mu\text{V}$	Bidirectional currents
<b><math>V_{BUS}</math> Measurement Accuracy</b>						
$V_{BUS}$ Gain Accuracy	$V_{BUS\_GAIN\_ERR}$	—	$\pm 0.02$ $\pm 0.2$	$\pm 0.5$	% %	At $+25^{\circ}\text{C}$ typical, $-40$ to $+85^{\circ}\text{C}$
$V_{BUS}$ Offset Accuracy, referenced to input	$V_{BUS\_OFFSET\_ERR}$	—	$\pm 1$ $\pm 2$	—	LSB LSB	At $+25^{\circ}\text{C}$ typical, $-40$ to $+85^{\circ}\text{C}$
<b><math>V_{BUS}</math> – Unipolar Voltages</b>						
$V_{BUS}$ ADC Resolution	$V_{BUS\_RES}$	—	—	16	bits	Straight Binary for unidirectional currents
$V_{BUS}$ Unipolar Full-Scale Range	$V_{BUS\_FSR}$	0	—	32	V	Unipolar voltage
$V_{BUS}$ LSB Step Size	$V_{BUS\_LSB}$	—	488	—	$\mu\text{V}$	$\text{FSR} = 32\text{V}$ , 16-bit resolution
<b><math>V_{BUS}</math> – Bipolar Voltages</b>						
$V_{BUS}$ ADC Resolution	$V_{BUS\_RES}$	—	—	16	bits	16-bit two's complement (signed) numbers are reported for $V_{BUS}$ measurement result
$V_{BUS}$ Bipolar Full-Scale Range	$V_{BUS\_FSR}$	$-32$	—	32	V	Mathematical scaling. Physics limits the negative input voltage to $-0.2\text{V}$
$V_{BUS}$ LSB Step Size	$V_{BUS\_LSB}$	—	976	—	$\mu\text{V}$	Bipolar voltages

**TABLE 1-1: DC CHARACTERISTICS (CONTINUED)**

<b>Electrical Characteristics:</b> Unless otherwise specified, maximum values are at $T_A = -40^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+85^{\circ}\text{C}$ , $V_{DD} = 2.7\text{V}$ to $5.5\text{V}$ , $V_{DD\ I/O} = 1.62\text{V}$ to $5.5\text{V}$ , $V_{BUS} = 0\text{V}$ to $32\text{V}$ ; typical values are at $T_A = +25^{\circ}\text{C}$ $V_{DD} = V_{DD\ I/O} = 3.3\text{V}$ , $V_{BUS} = 32\text{V}$ , $V_{SENSE} = (\text{SENSE+} - \text{SENSE-}) = 0\text{V}$						
Characteristic	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Conditions
<b>Power Accumulator Accuracy</b>						
Accumulator Error	ACC_Err	—	0.2	—	%	$V_{SENSE} = 97\text{ mV}$
Accumulator Error	ACC_Err	—	0.2	—	%	$V_{SENSE} = 10\text{ mV}$
Accumulator Error	ACC_Err	—	1	—	%	$V_{SENSE} = 1\text{ mV}$
Accumulator Error	ACC_Err	—	3	—	%	$V_{SENSE} = 100\text{ }\mu\text{V}$
Accumulator Error	ACC_Err	—	5	—	%	$V_{SENSE} = 50\text{ }\mu\text{V}$
<b>Active Mode Timing</b>						
Pull-Up Voltage Range	$V_{PULLUP}$	1.62	—	5.5	V	Pull-up voltage for $I^2C$ /SMBus pins and digital I/O pins. Set by $V_{DD\ I/O}$ .
Time to First Communications	$t_{INT\_T}$	—	14.25	—	ms	
Transition From Sleep State to Start of Conversion Cycle	$t_{SLEEP\_TO\_ACTIVE}$	—	3	—	ms	
<b>Digital I/O Pins (SM_CLK, SM_DATA, SLOW/ALERT, PWRDN)</b>						
Input High Voltage	$V_{IH}$	$V_{DD\ I/O} \times 0.7$	—	—	V	
Input Low Voltage	$V_{IL}$	—	—	$V_{DD\ I/O} \times 0.3$	V	
Output Low Voltage	$V_{OL}$	—	—	0.4	V	Sinking 8 mA for the $\overline{\text{ALERT}}$ pin and 20 mA for the SMCLK pin
Leakage Current	$I_{LEAK}$	−1	—	+1	$\mu\text{A}$	

**TABLE 1-2: SMBUS MODULE SPECIFICATIONS**

<b>Electrical Characteristics:</b> Unless otherwise specified, maximum values are at $T_A = -40^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+85^{\circ}\text{C}$ , $V_{DD} = 2.7\text{V}$ to $5.5\text{V}$ , $V_{BUS} = 0\text{V}$ to $32\text{V}$ ; Typical values are at $T_A = +25^{\circ}\text{C}$ , $V_{DD} = 3.3\text{V}$ , $V_{BUS} = 32\text{V}$ , $V_{SENSE} = (\text{SENSE+} - \text{SENSE-}) = 0\text{V}$ , $V_{DD} \text{ I/O} = 1.62\text{V}$ to $5.5\text{V}$						
Characteristic	Sym.	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units	Conditions
<b>SMBus Interface</b>						
Input Capacitance	$C_{IN}$	—	4	10	pF	Not tested in production
<b>SMBus Timing</b>						
Clock Frequency	$f_{SMB}$	.010	—	1	MHz	No minimum if Time-Out is not enabled.
Spike Suppression	$t_{SP}$	0	—	50	ns	
Bus Free Time Stop to Start	$t_{BUF}$	0.5	—	—	$\mu\text{s}$	Per SMBus 3.0
Hold Time after Repeated Start Condition	$t_{HD:STA}$	0.26	—	—	$\mu\text{s}$	Per SMBus 3.0
Repeated Start Condition Setup Time	$t_{SU:STA}$	0.26	—	—	$\mu\text{s}$	Per SMBus 3.0
Setup Time: Stop	$t_{SU:STO}$	0.26	—	—	$\mu\text{s}$	Per SMBus 3.0
Setup Time: Start	$t_{SU:STA}$	0.26	—	—	$\mu\text{s}$	
Data Hold Time	$t_{HD:DAT}$	0	—	—	$\mu\text{s}$	
Data Setup Time	$t_{SU:DAT}$	50	—	—	ns	Per SMBus 3.0 (Note 1)
Clock Low Period	$t_{LOW}$	0.5	—	—	$\mu\text{s}$	Per SMBus 3.0
Clock High Period	$t_{HIGH}$	0.26	—	50	$\mu\text{s}$	
Clock/Data Fall Time	$t_{FALL}$	—	—	120	ns	Not tested in production
Clock/Data Rise Time	$t_{RISE}$	—	—	120	ns	Not tested in production
Capacitive Load	$C_{LOAD}$	—	—	550	pF	Per bus line, $C_{LOAD}$ not tested in production
SLOW Pin Pulse Width	SLOWpw	—	100	—	$\mu\text{s}$	Pulses narrower than 100 $\mu\text{s}$ may not be detected
<b>Note 1:</b> A device must internally provide a hold time of at least 300 ns for the SM_DATA signal (with respect to the $V_{IH}(\text{min})$ of the SM_CLK signal) to bridge the undefined region of the falling edge of SM_CLK.						



**FIGURE 1-1:** SMBus Timing.

# PAC1934

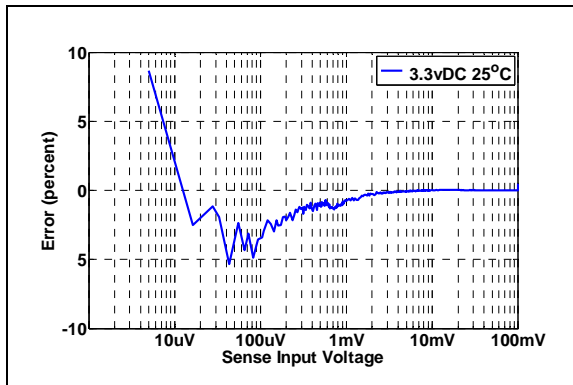
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NOTES:

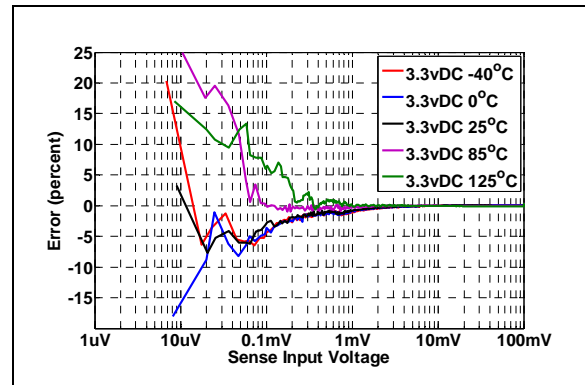
## 2.0 TYPICAL OPERATING CURVES

**Note:** The graphs and tables provided following this note are a statistical summary based on a limited number of samples and are provided for informational purposes only. The performance characteristics listed herein are not tested or guaranteed. In some graphs or tables, the data presented may be outside the specified operating range (e.g., outside specified power supply range) and therefore outside the warranted range.

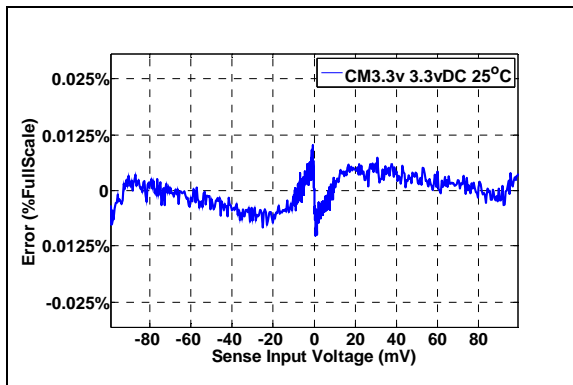
**Note:** Unless otherwise indicated, maximum values are at  $T_A = -40^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $+85^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,  $V_{DD} = 2.7\text{V}$  to  $5.5\text{V}$ ,  $V_{BUS} = 0\text{V}$  to  $32\text{V}$ ; typical values are at  $T_A = +25^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,  $V_{DD} = 3.3\text{V}$ ,  $V_{BUS} = 3.3\text{V}$ ,  $V_{SENSE} = (\text{SENSE+} - \text{SENSE-}) = 0\text{V}$ ,  $V_{DD} \text{ I/O} = 1.62$  to  $5.5\text{V}$ .



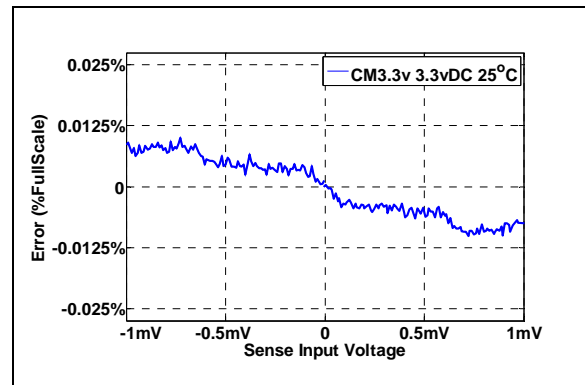
**FIGURE 2-1:**  $V_{SENSE}$  Error vs.  $V_{SENSE}$  Input Voltage.



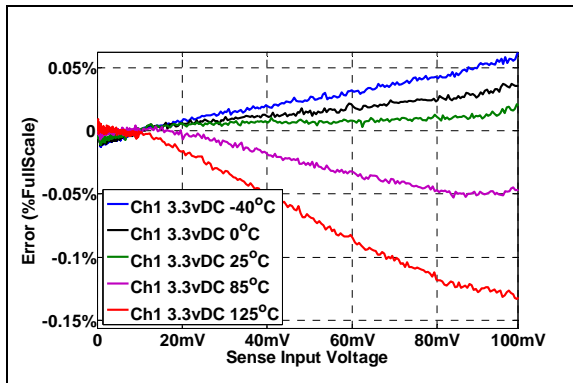
**FIGURE 2-4:**  $V_{SENSE}$  Error vs.  $V_{SENSE}$  Input Voltage and Temperature.



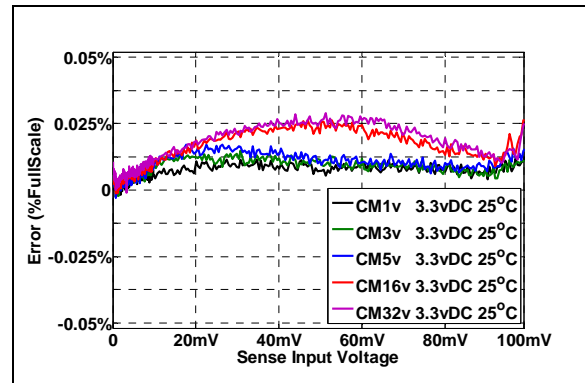
**FIGURE 2-2:**  $V_{SENSE}$  Error vs.  $V_{SENSE}$  Input Voltage Bidirectional Mode.



**FIGURE 2-5:**  $V_{SENSE}$  Error vs.  $V_{SENSE}$  Input Voltage Bidirectional Mode (Zoom View).

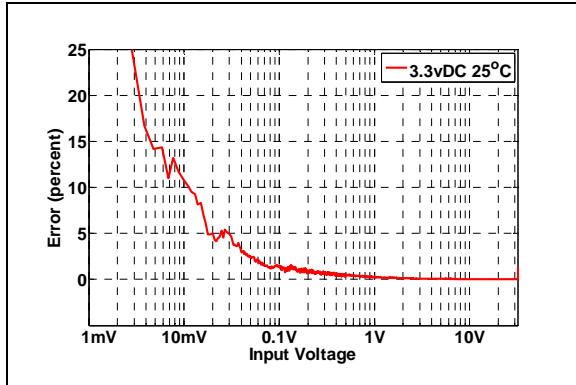


**FIGURE 2-3:**  $V_{SENSE}$  Error vs.  $V_{SENSE}$  Input Voltage vs. Temperature.

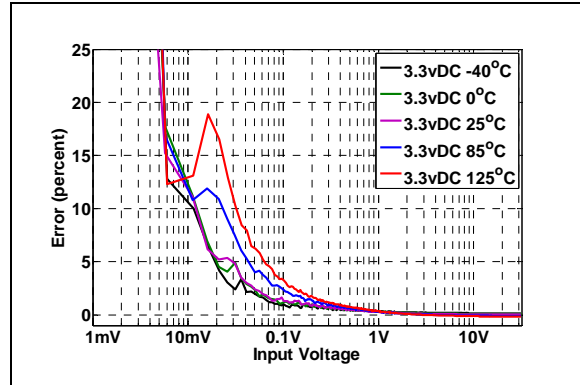


**FIGURE 2-6:**  $V_{SENSE}$  Error vs.  $V_{SENSE}$  Input Voltage and Common Mode.

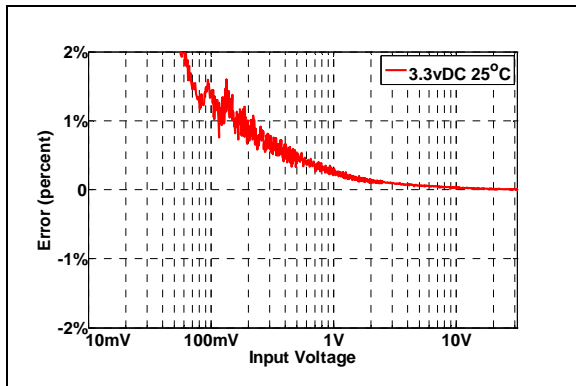




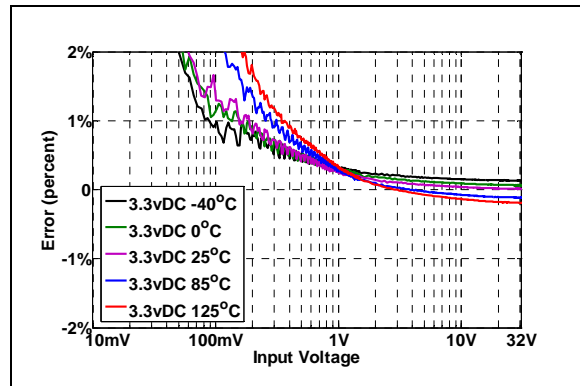
**FIGURE 2-7:**  $V_{BUS}$  Error vs.  $V_{BUS}$  Input Voltage.



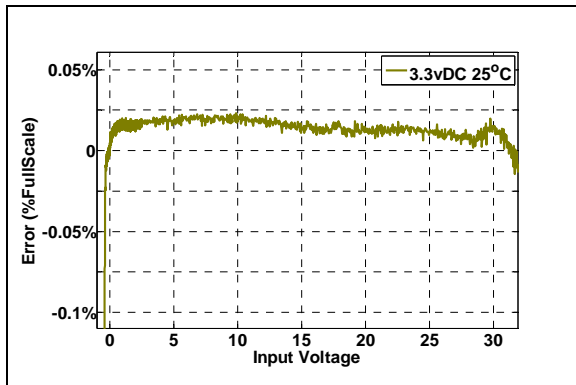
**FIGURE 2-10:**  $V_{BUS}$  Error vs.  $V_{BUS}$  Input Voltage vs. Temperature.



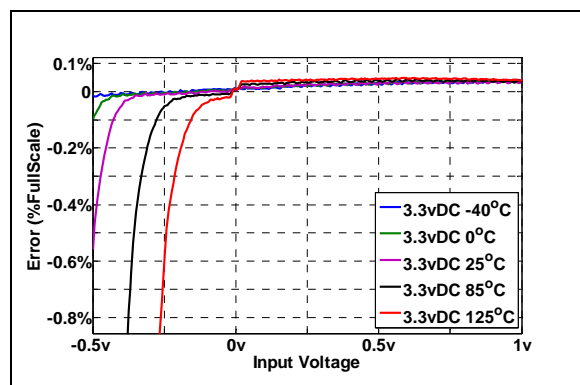
**FIGURE 2-8:**  $V_{BUS}$  Error vs.  $V_{BUS}$  Input Voltage (Zoom View).



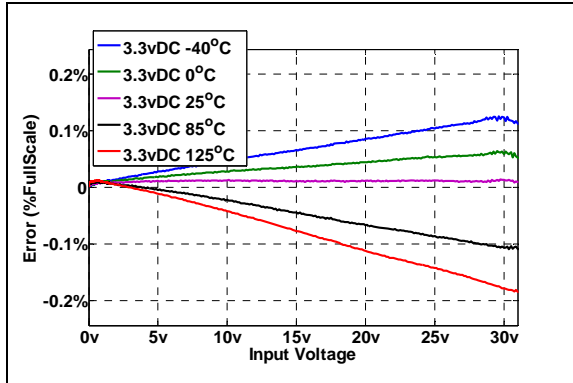
**FIGURE 2-11:**  $V_{BUS}$  Error vs.  $V_{BUS}$  Input Voltage vs. Temperature (Zoom View).



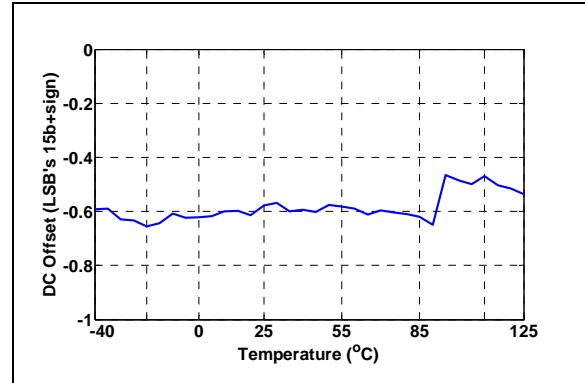
**FIGURE 2-9:**  $V_{BUS}$  Error vs.  $V_{BUS}$  Input Voltage.



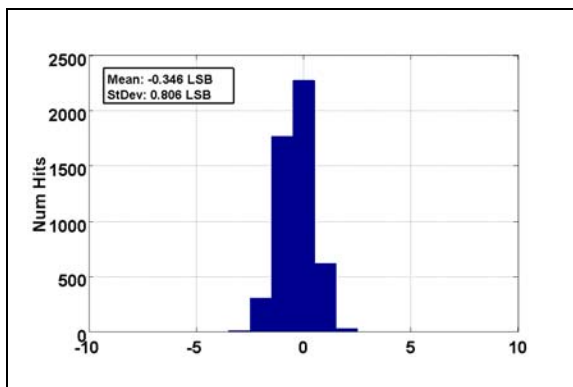
**FIGURE 2-12:**  $V_{BUS}$  Error vs.  $V_{BUS}$  Input Voltage vs. Temperature (Bipolar Voltage Mode).



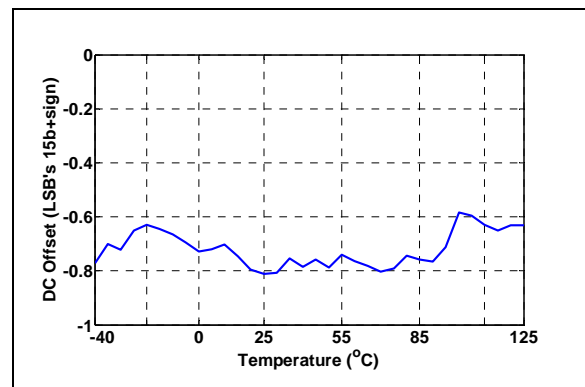
**FIGURE 2-13:**  $V_{BUS}$  Error vs.  $V_{BUS}$  Input Voltage vs. Temperature.



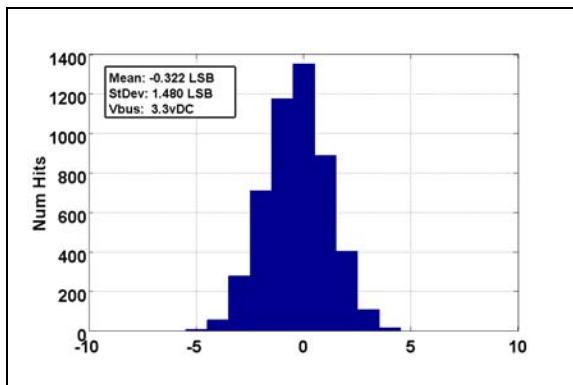
**FIGURE 2-16:** Input Offset for  $V_{BUS}$  Measurements vs. Temperature.



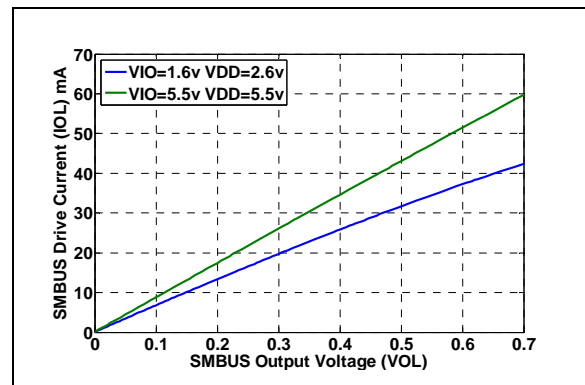
**FIGURE 2-14:** Zero Input Histogram for  $V_{BUS}$  (LSBs, 8X Average Results).



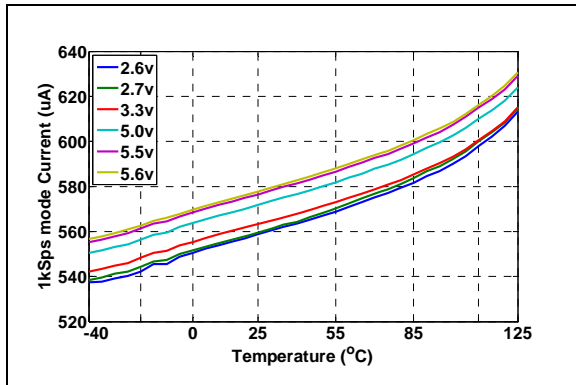
**FIGURE 2-17:** Input Offset for  $V_{SENSE}$  Measurements vs. Temperature.



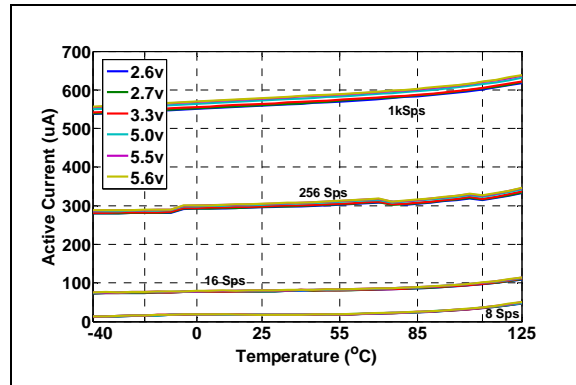
**FIGURE 2-15:** Zero Input Histogram for  $V_{SENSE}$  (LSBs, 8X Average Results).



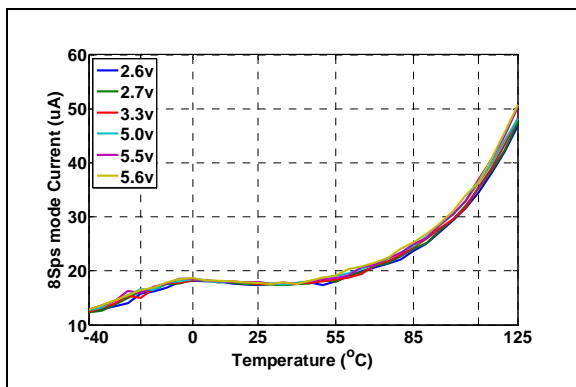
**FIGURE 2-18:**  $I^2C$ /SMBus Drive Current vs.  $V_{OL}$ .



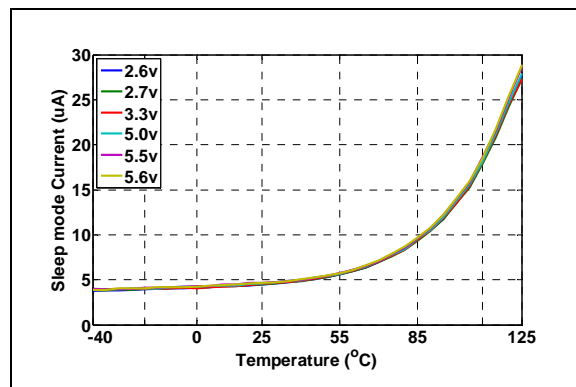
**FIGURE 2-19:**  $I_{DD}$  vs. Temperature and Supply at 1024 Samples/Second.



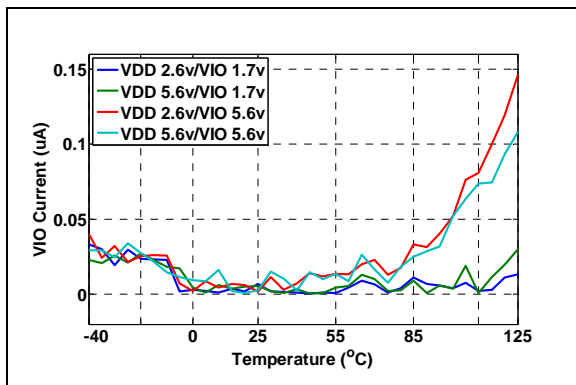
**FIGURE 2-22:**  $I_{DD}$  vs. Temperature,  $V_{DD}$ , and Sample Rate.



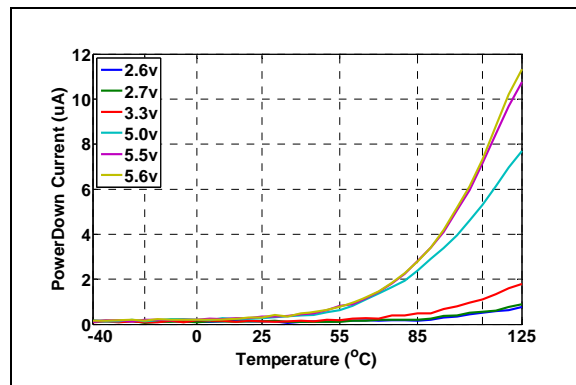
**FIGURE 2-20:**  $I_{DD}$  in SLOW Mode vs. Temperature and  $V_{DD}$ .



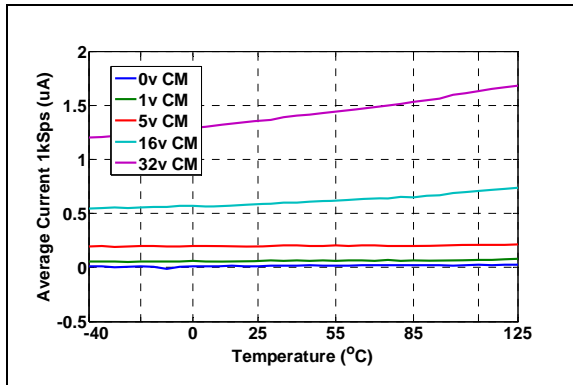
**FIGURE 2-23:**  $I_{DD}$  in SLEEP Mode vs. Temperature and  $V_{DD}$ .



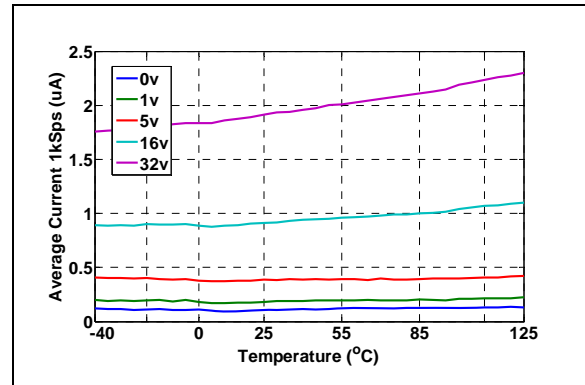
**FIGURE 2-21:**  $I_{DD}$  for  $V_{DD}$  I/O pin vs. Temperature and  $V_{DD}$ .



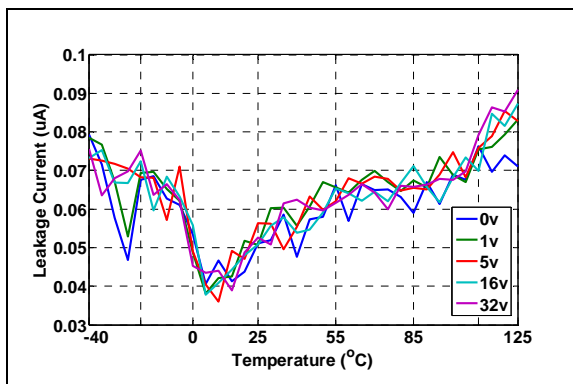
**FIGURE 2-24:**  $I_{DD}$  in Power Down Mode vs. Temperature and  $V_{DD}$ .



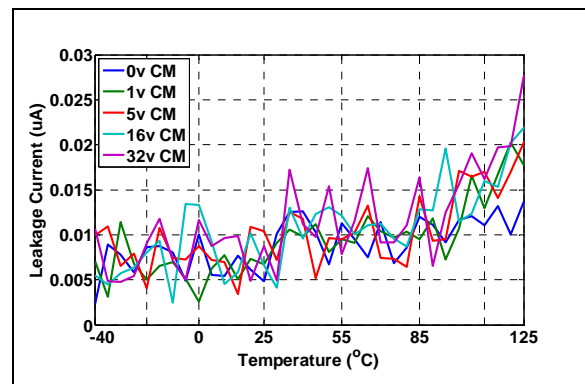
**FIGURE 2-25:**  $V_{SENSE}$  Input Current - Active Mode, 1024 Samples/Second.



**FIGURE 2-27:**  $V_{BUS}$  Input Current - Active Mode, 1024 Samples/Second.



**FIGURE 2-26:**  $V_{BUS}$  Input Leakage Current vs.  $V_{DD}$  and Temperature.



**FIGURE 2-28:**  $V_{SENSE}$  Input Leakage Current vs.  $V_{DD}$  and Temperature.

## 3.0 PIN DESCRIPTIONS

The descriptions of the pins are listed in [Table 3-1](#).

**TABLE 3-1: PIN DESCRIPTIONS**

PAC1934 WLCSP16	Symbol	Pin Type	Description
A3	SENSE1+	32V analog in	0-32V range, Connect to supply side of sense resistor
A2	SENSE1–	32V analog in	0-32V range, Connect to load side of sense resistor
A1	SENSE2+	32V analog in	0-32V range, Connect to supply side of sense resistor
B1	SENSE2–	32V analog in	0-32V range, Connect to load side of sense resistor
D1	SENSE3+	32V analog in	0-32V range, Connect to supply side of sense resistor
C1	SENSE3–	32V analog in	0-32V range, Connect to load side of sense resistor
D3	SENSE4+	32V analog in	0-32V range, Connect to supply side of sense resistor
D2	SENSE4–	32V analog in	0-32V range, Connect to load side of sense resistor
B4	GND	Ground pin	Ground for the IC
D4	SM_DATA	SMBus data I/O	Open drain requires pull-up resistor to $V_{DD}$ I/O
C4	SM_CLK	SMBus clock Input	Clock Input pin
A4	$V_{DD}$	Power for IC	Positive power supply voltage
B2	$V_{DD}$ I/O	Sets $V_{IH}$ reference for digital I/O	Digital power reference level for digital I/O
C2	ADDRSEL	Analog I/O pin	Address selection for the SMBus Slave address
B3	$\overline{PWRDN}$	Digital input pin	Voltage range is set by $V_{DD}$ I/O pin. Active low puts the device in power-down state (all circuitry is powered down including SMBus).
C3	$\overline{SLOW/ALERT}$	Digital I/O pin	Voltage range is set by $V_{DD}$ I/O pin. Default function is SLOW, may be programmed to function as ALERT pin (Open Collector when functioning as ALERT, requires pull-up resistor to $V_{DD}$ I/O).

### 3.1 SenseN+/SenseN– (N=1,2,3,4)

These two pins form the differential input for measuring voltage across a sense resistor in the application. The positive input (SenseN+) also acts as the input pin for bus voltage.

### 3.2 Ground (GND)

System ground.

### 3.3 SMBus Data (SM\_DATA)

This is the bi-directional SMBus data pin. This pin is open drain, and requires a pull-up resistor to  $V_{DD}$  I/O.

### 3.4 SMBus Clock (SM\_CLK)

This is the SMBus clock input pin.

### 3.5 Positive Power Supply Voltage ( $V_{DD}$ )

Power supply input pin for the device. 2.7-5.5V range, bypass with 100 nF ceramic capacitor to ground near the IC.

### 3.6 Digital Power Reference Voltage ( $V_{DD}$ I/O)

Connect this pin to the power supply voltage for the digital controller driving the SMBus pins and digital input pins for the device, 1.62V-5.5V. Bypass with 100 nF ceramic capacitor to ground near the IC. This pin does not supply power, instead it acts as the  $V_{IH}$  reference.

### 3.7 Address Selection (ADDR\_SEL)

Connect a resistor from this pin to ground to select SMBus address.

### 3.8 Enable pin ( $\overline{PWRDN}$ )

Power down input pin for the device, active low.

### 3.9 $\overline{SLOW/ALERT}$

In default mode, if this pin is forced high, sampling rate is forced to 8 samples/second. When it is forced low, the sampling rate is 1024 samples/second unless a different sample rate has been programmed. This pin may be programmed to act as the ALERT pin, in ALERT mode the pin needs a pull-up resistor to  $V_{DD}$  I/O.

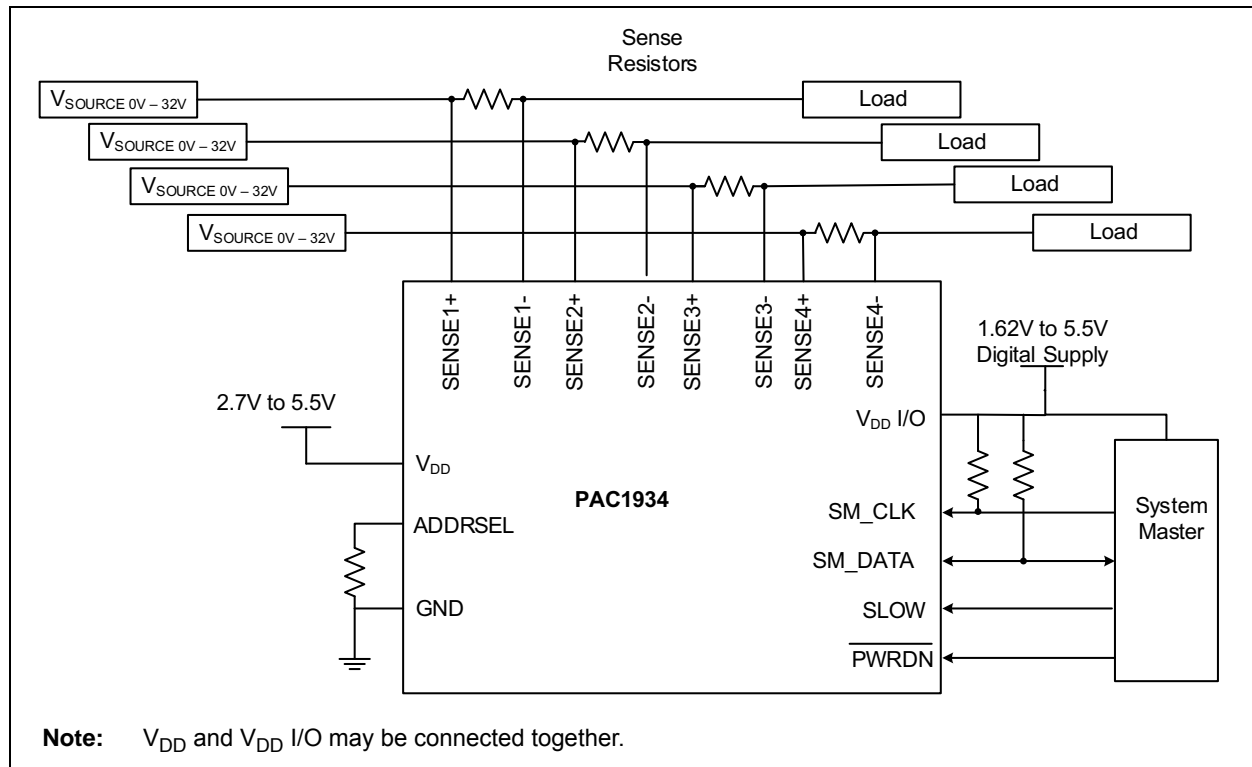
## 4.0 GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The PAC1934 is a four-channel, bidirectional, high-side current-sensing device with precision voltage measurement capabilities, DSP for power calculation and a power accumulator. It measures the voltage developed across an external sense resistor ( $V_{\text{SENSE}}$ ) to represent the high-side current of a battery or voltage regulator. The PAC1934 also measures the SENSE+ pin voltages ( $V_{\text{BUS}}$ ). Both  $V_{\text{BUS}}$  and  $V_{\text{SENSE}}$  are converted to digital results by a 16-bit ADC, and the

digital results are multiplied to give  $V_{\text{POWER}}$ . The  $V_{\text{POWER}}$  results are accumulated on-chip, which enables energy measurement over the accumulation period.

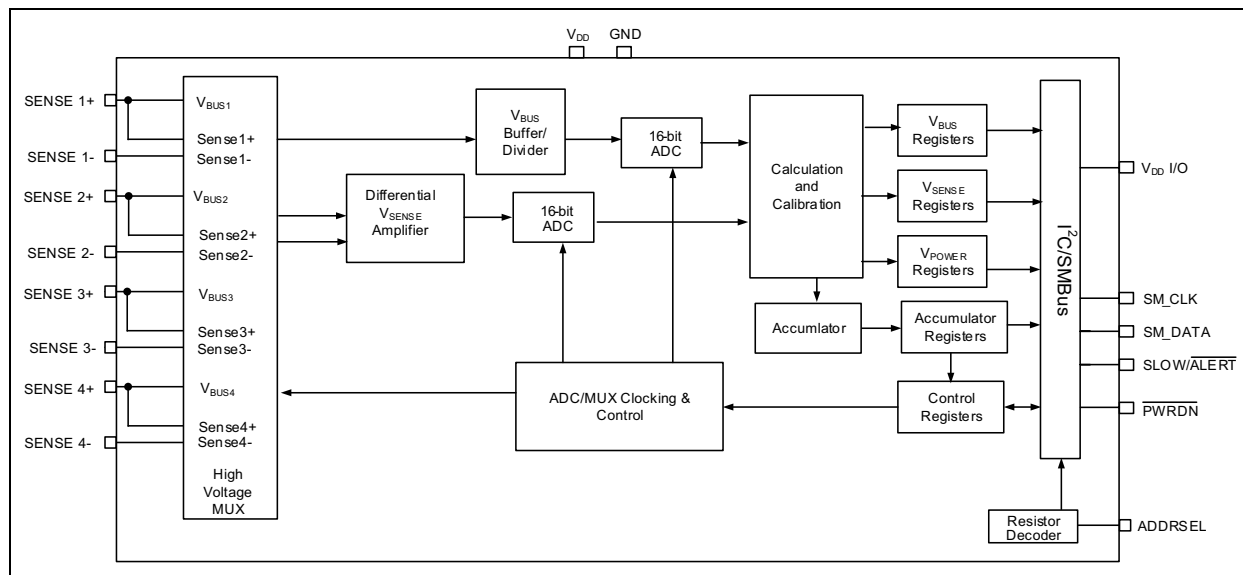
The PAC1934 has an I<sup>2</sup>C/SMBus interface for digital control and reading results. It also has digital supply reference  $V_{\text{DD}}$  I/O that is to be connected to the same supply as the digital master for the I<sup>2</sup>C/SMBUS, enabling digital I/O voltages as low as 1.62V.

A system diagram is shown in [Figure 4-1](#).

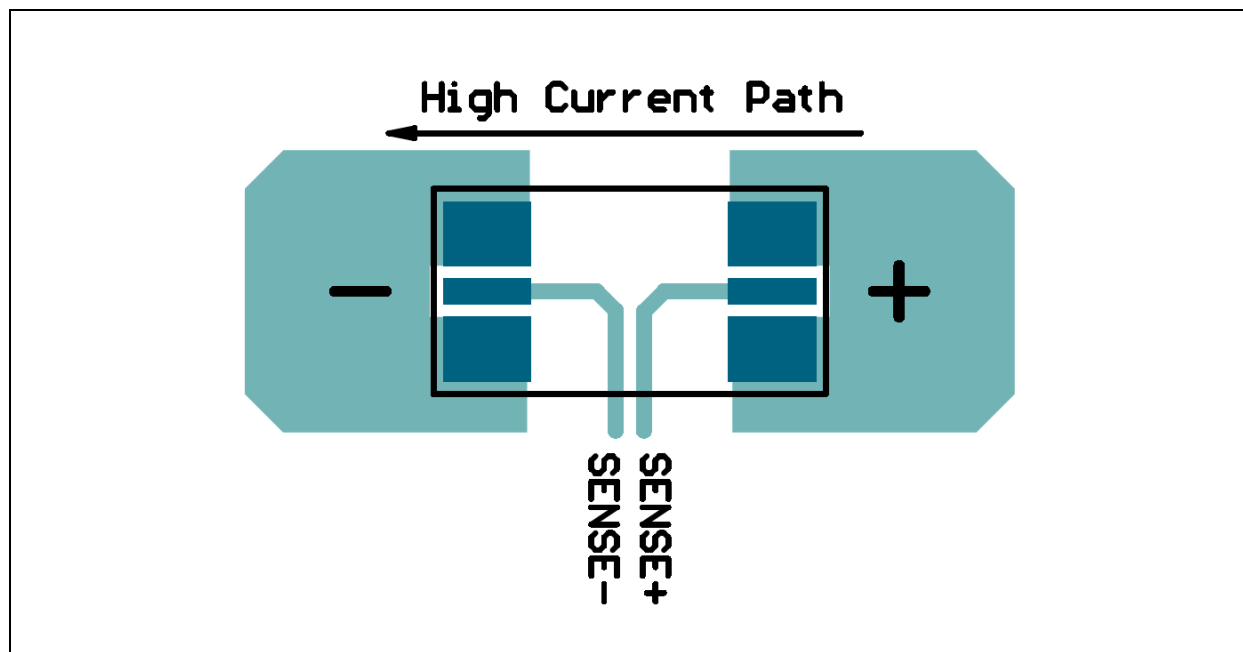


**FIGURE 4-1:** PAC1934 System Diagram.

# PAC1934



**FIGURE 4-2:** PAC1934 Functional Block Diagram.



**FIGURE 4-3:** PCB Pattern for Sense Resistor.

Figure 4-3 shows the recommended PCB pattern for sense resistor with wide metal for the high-current path. The drawing shows metal, solder paste openings and resistor outline.  $V_{SOURCE}$  connects to the +terminal of the high-current path, and the load connects to the -terminal of the high-current path. Sense+ and Sense- have a Kelvin connection to the current sense resistor to ensure that no metal with high current is included in the  $V_{SENSE}$  measurement path. Sense+ and Sense- are shown as a differential pair, route them as a differential pair to the Sense inputs at the chip.

## 4.1 Detailed Description

A high-voltage multiplexer connects the input pins to the  $V_{BUS}$  and  $V_{SENSE}$  amplifiers. The amplifier outputs are sampled simultaneously for each channel, converted by 16 bit ADCs and processed for gain and offset error correction. After each conversion,  $V_{BUS}$  and  $V_{SENSE}$  are multiplied together to give  $V_{POWER}$ .

An internal oscillator and digital control signals control the two ADCs and the mux. The mux sequentially connects each channel's amplifiers to the ADC inputs.

The PAC1934 measures the source-side voltage,  $V_{BUS}$ , and the voltage  $V_{SENSE}$  across an external current sense resistor,  $R_{SENSE}$ .

### 4.1.1 INITIAL OPERATION AND ACTIVE STATE

After POR and a start-up sequence, the device is in the ACTIVE state and begins sampling the inputs sequentially. Voltage and current are sampled for all active channels and power is calculated and accumulated. All active channels are sampled at 1024 samples/second by default. Sample rates of 256, 64 or 8 samples/second may be programmed over I<sup>2</sup>C or SMBus. If the SLOW pin is asserted the sample rate is 8 samples per second. For sampling rates lower than 1024 samples/second, the device is in Sleep mode for a portion of the conversion cycle, which results in lower power dissipation. If fewer than four channels are active, power is also reduced.

To read accumulator data and reset the accumulators, the REFRESH command is used. To read the voltage, current, power and accumulator data without resetting the accumulators, the REFRESH\_V command is used. Changes to the control register (01h) are activated by sending either REFRESH or REFRESH\_V. When a new value is written to the Control Register (01h), the new values take effect at the end of the next round-robin sampling cycle following the next REFRESH or REFRESH\_V command.

### 4.1.2 REFRESH COMMAND

The master sends the REFRESH command after changing the Control Register and/or before reading accumulator data from the device. The master controls the accumulation period in this manner.

The readable registers for the  $V_{BUS}$ ,  $V_{SENSE}$ , Power, accumulator outputs and accumulator count are updated by the REFRESH command and the values will be static until the next REFRESH command. These readable registers will be stable within 1 mS from sending the REFRESH command, and may be read by the master at any time up until the next REFRESH command is sent. The internal accumulator values and accumulator count will be reset by the REFRESH command, but the sampling of the inputs,

data conversion and power integration is not interrupted and will continue as determined by the settings in the control register.

Changes written to the control and configuration registers take effect 1 mS after a REFRESH command is sent. Any new commands written within this 1 mS window will be ignored and NACKed to indicate that they are ignored.

The values for  $V_{BUS}$  and  $V_{SENSE}$  measurement results and Power calculation results respond to the REFRESH command in the same fashion as the accumulators and accumulator count. The readable registers will be stable within 1 mS from sending the REFRESH command and may be read by the master at any time. The internal values continue to be updated according to the sampling plan determined by the settings in the CONTROL register. The results that are sent to the readable registers for  $V_{BUS}$ ,  $V_{SENSE}$  and Power are the values from the most recent complete conversion cycle. See [Register 6-1 REFRESH Command \(Address 00h\)](#).

### 4.1.3 REFRESH\_G COMMAND

The REFRESH\_G is identical in every respect to the REFRESH command, but it is used with the I<sup>2</sup>C General Call address (0000 000). This allows the system to issue a REFRESH command to all of the PAC1934 devices in the system with a single command. Then the data from this REFRESH\_G command may be read device by device to capture a snapshot of the system power and energy for all devices. See [Register 6-12 REFRESH\\_G COMMAND \(Address 1Eh\)](#). Note that the REFRESH\_G command can also be used with a valid Slave Address but in this case only the device with this Slave Address will receive the command. In other words it has the same properties as the REFRESH command with the possibility of being compatible with the I<sup>2</sup>C General Call address.

### 4.1.4 REFRESH\_V COMMAND

If the user wants to read  $V_{SENSE}$  and  $V_{BUS}$  results, the most recent Power calculation, and/or the accumulator values and count without resetting the accumulators, the REFRESH\_V command may be sent. Sending the REFRESH\_V command and waiting 1 mS ensures that the  $V_{SENSE}$ ,  $V_{BUS}$ , Power, accumulator and accumulator count values will be stable when read by the master. The sampling of the inputs, data conversion and power integration are not interrupted and will continue as determined by the settings in the CONTROL register. The data in these readable registers will remain stable until the next REFRESH or REFRESH\_V command. The internal accumulator values and accumulator count are unaffected by the REFRESH\_V command.

Note that the REFRESH\_V command may also be used to activate changes to the CONTROL register, just like the REFRESH command, except with the



REFRESH\_V command changes to the control register will be enacted without resetting the accumulators or accumulator count. See [Register 6-13 REFRESH\\_V COMMAND \(Address 1Fh\)](#).

#### 4.1.5 SLEEP STATE

The SLEEP state is a lower power state than the ACTIVE state. While in this state, the device will draw a supply current of  $I_{SLEEP}$  from the  $V_{DD}$  pin. The device automatically goes to this state between conversion cycles when sampling rates lower than 1,024 samples/second are selected, or if fewer than four channels are active. All digital states and data are retained in the SLEEP state. The device can also be put in the SLEEP state by setting the SLEEP bit followed by a REFRESH or REFRESH\_V command, and sampling will resume when the SLEEP bit is cleared followed by a REFRESH or REFRESH\_V command. The device does not go into SLEEP state based on any other condition such as static conditions on the SMBus pins. If SMBus Timeout is enabled, it is supported in SLEEP mode or ACTIVE mode.

#### 4.1.6 POWER-DOWN STATE

The Power-Down state is entered by pulling the  $\overline{PWRDN}$  pin low. In this state, all circuits on the chip including the SMBus pins are inactive, and the device is in a state of minimum power dissipation.

In the Power-Down state, no data is retained in the chip (neither register configuration nor measurement data). When the  $\overline{PWRDN}$  pin is pulled high, integration, measurement and accumulation will begin using the default register settings, as described in paragraph 3.1.1 above. The first measurement data may be requested by a REFRESH or REFRESH\_V command 20 ms after the  $\overline{PWRDN}$  pin is pulled high.

#### 4.1.7 PROGRAMMING THE SAMPLE RATE AND THE SLOW PIN

The default sampling rate after power-up is 1024 samples/second. Sampling rates of 256, 64 or 8 samples/second may be programmed in the CTRL REGISTER (Address 01h) ([Register 6-2](#)). Any time a new sample rate is programmed, it does not take effect until a REFRESH, REFRESH\_G, or REFRESH\_V command is received. When any of these REFRESH commands are received, any round-robin sampling cycle in progress will complete before the new sampling rate takes effect.

If one of these lower sample rates is used, power dissipation is reduced. The round-robin sampling and conversion cycle is exactly the same, but the device goes into the sleep state between conversion cycles. See [Section 2.0 “Typical Operating Curves”](#).

If the SLOW pin is pulled high, the device will sample at eight samples/second. No matter what the programmed sample rate, this new SLOW sample rate

will take effect on the next conversion cycle (if a round-robin conversion cycle is in process when the SLOW pin goes high, that conversion cycle will complete before the SLOW sample rate takes effect.)

If the device is programmed for Single Shot mode, and the SLOW pin is asserted, the first sampling will begin within 125 ms after the SLOW pin is asserted.

If the device is in the SLEEP state, asserting the SLOW pin will not cause sampling to start.

Whenever the SLOW pin changes state, a limited REFRESH or REFRESH\_V command may be executed by the chip hardware (default is REFRESH). Like any other REFRESH command, this resets the accumulators and accumulator count for a REFRESH command, and updates the readable registers for either REFRESH or REFRESH\_V. These are limited REFRESH commands because no programmed changes to the control or status registers take effect (control and status registers means registers 01h, 1Ch, 1Dh, and 20h-26h). The readable registers are stable with the new values within 1 ms of the SLOW pin transition.

The SLOW register enables selection of REFRESH or REFRESH\_V on the SLOW pin transitions, which allows this function to be disabled for either edge, and also tracks both the state of the SLOW pin and transitions on the SLOW pin. See [Register 6-14, SLOW \(Address 20h\)](#).

This is the default functionality of the SLOW pin, but it may be reconfigured to function as an ALERT pin (see paragraph [Section 4.4 “ALERT Functionality”](#)). If the SLOW pin is configured to serve as an ALERT pin, the slower sampling rate of eight samples/second is only available by programming the CONTROL register 01h.

## 4.2 Conversion Cycles

A conversion cycle for the device consists of analog to digital conversion being complete for all channels (including the real-time calibration that is part of each conversion cycle). Immediately following the data conversion, the power results are calculated for that channel and the power value is added to the accumulator. Averaged values for  $V_{SENSE}$  and  $V_{BUS}$  are also updated internally as part of each conversion cycle.

Data conversion and processing is performed for each active channel in sequential fashion until all active channels have been converted, completing the conversion cycle for the device. The sequential sampling of each channel, along with the calculation time and any sleep time needed to set the overall sampling rate, is referred to as a round-robin sampling period.

## 4.3 Conversion Cycle Controls

### 4.3.1 REDUCING THE NUMBER OF CHANNELS TO BE SAMPLED

Program [Register 6-10](#) CHANNEL\_DIS and SMBus (Address 1Ch) to reduce the number of channels that are active. The sample rate is unaffected, but power dissipation is reduced if some channels are disabled. Any or all channels may be disabled; if all channels are disabled, the device goes into sleep mode.

### 4.3.2 SINGLE SHOT MODE

The Control register also allows the device to operate in Single Shot mode. In Single Shot mode, all active channels will sample and convert once, followed by results being calculated. The accumulator and accumulator count operate the same as for continuous conversion mode, accumulating each single shot power calculation and incrementing the accumulator count. The conversion cycle will start when the REFRESH command (or REFRESH\_V or REFRESH\_G) is sent.

After the single shot measurements and calculations are complete, the device will go into SLEEP mode. A REFRESH, REFRESH\_G or REFRESH\_V command may be sent to read the data. The user needs to wait 3 ms after the REFRESH command before commanding another Single Shot conversion by means of sending one of the REFRESH commands. This is because a 1 ms delay is required between Refresh commands, and coming out of Sleep requires 2 ms.

## 4.4 ALERT Functionality

The ALERT functionality can serve two purposes: to notify the system that a conversion cycle for all active channels is complete, or to notify the system that the accumulator or accumulator count has overflowed.

### 4.4.1 USING THE ALERT FUNCTION

To use the ALERT function, configure the SLOW pin to function as ALERT using the [Register 6-2](#). For this configuration, the ALERT pin must have a pull-up to V<sub>DD</sub> I/O (it will function as an open drain output). If a pull-up resistor is attached to the pin for ALERT functionality, the device will power up in SLOW mode. Any of the four sample rates can be programmed using the CTRL Register 01h.

The ALERT function for Accumulator Overflow can also be used without reconfiguring the SLOW pin, by monitoring the OVF bit in the CTRL REGISTER (Address 01h) [Register 6-2](#).

### 4.4.2 ALERT AFTER COMPLETE CONVERSION

The [Register 6-2](#) has a bit ALERT\_CC that can be used to enable the ALERT\_CC function. If this bit is set, the ALERT pin will go low for 5  $\mu$ S after each complete conversion cycle is complete.

### 4.4.3 ALERT ON ACCUMULATOR OVERFLOW

If the ALERT function is enabled, and any of the accumulators or the accumulator count overflows, the ALERT pin may be used to notify the system. To enable this trigger for the ALERT pin, bit 1 in the CTRL REGISTER (Address 01h) [Register 6-2](#) must be set. Note that the OVF bit in the CTRL REGISTER (Address 01h) [Register 6-2](#), will be set when these overflows occur.

### 4.4.4 CLEARING ALERT AND OVF

When the ALERT function has been tripped by accumulator or accumulator count overflow, it will remain asserted until a REFRESH command is received. REFRESH\_G will also clear the OVF bit and the ALERT function, but REFRESH\_V will not.

## 4.5 Voltage Measurement

The V<sub>BUS</sub> voltage for each channel is measured by the SENSE+ pin for each channel. A high-voltage multiplexer is connected to each SENSE+ pin, and the multiplexer sequentially connects each SENSE+ input to and ADC for conversion. The result is stored in a 16-bit V<sub>BUS</sub> results register and the 14 MSBs are multiplied by the V<sub>SENSE</sub> number for the V<sub>POWER</sub> results value. The V<sub>POWER</sub> results are accumulated in the accumulator.

Full-Scale Voltage (FSV) is 32V by default. The device may be programmed for bipolar V<sub>BUS</sub> measurements. In this bipolar mode, the mathematical range for negative V<sub>BUS</sub> numbers is -32V, the actual range is limited to about -200mV due to physical factors. This bipolar capability for V<sub>BUS</sub> enables accurate offset measurement and correction. For bipolar operation, the 16-bit V<sub>BUS</sub> result is a two's complement (signed) number.

The measured voltage at SENSE+ can be calculated using [Equation 4-1](#).

### EQUATION 4-1: BUS VOLTAGE

$$V_{Source} = 32V \times \frac{V_{BUS}}{Denominator}$$

Where:

- V<sub>SOURCE</sub> = The measured voltage on the SENSE+ pin
- V<sub>BUS</sub> = The value read from the V<sub>BUS</sub> Results Registers
- Denominator = 2<sup>16</sup> for unipolar measurements  
= 2<sup>15</sup> for bipolar measurements

## 4.6 Current Measurement

The PAC1934 includes high-side current sensing circuits. These circuits measure the voltage (V<sub>SENSE</sub>) induced across a fixed external current sense resistor (R<sub>SENSE</sub>) and store the voltage as a 16-bit number in the V<sub>SENSE</sub> Results registers.

The PAC1934 current sensing operates with a Full-Scale Range (FSR) of 100 mV in unidirectional mode (default).

When sensing unidirectional currents (the default mode), the ADC results are presented in straight binary format. For bidirectional current sensing, the ADC results are in two's complement (signed) format. For bipolar current measurements, the range is ±100 mV, but use FSR = 100 mV in the equations that follow. For best accuracy on current values near zero, it is recommended to use the bidirectional current mode and 8x average current results.

## 4.7 Selecting R<sub>SENSE</sub> Values

R<sub>SENSE</sub> can easily be calculated if you know the maximum current you want to sense, as shown in [Equation 4-2](#).

Consider that you may need to select a value for I<sub>Max</sub> that includes current peaks well beyond your nominal current.

### EQUATION 4-2: CALCULATING R<sub>SENSE</sub>

$$R_{sense} = \frac{FSR}{I_{max}}$$

Where:

- FSR = Full Scale V<sub>SENSE</sub> voltage input
- R<sub>SENSE</sub> = External R<sub>SENSE</sub> resistor value
- I<sub>Max</sub> = Maximum current to measure

Full-Scale Current (FSC) can be calculated from [Equation 4-3](#).

### EQUATION 4-3: FULL-SCALE CURRENT

$$FSC = \frac{100\text{ mV}}{R_{SENSE}}$$

Where:

- FSC = Full-scale current
- R<sub>SENSE</sub> = External sense resistor value

The actual current through R<sub>SENSE</sub> can then be calculated using [Equation 4-4](#).

### EQUATION 4-4: SENSE CURRENT

$$I_{SENSE} = FSC \times \frac{V_{SENSE}}{Denominator}$$

Where:

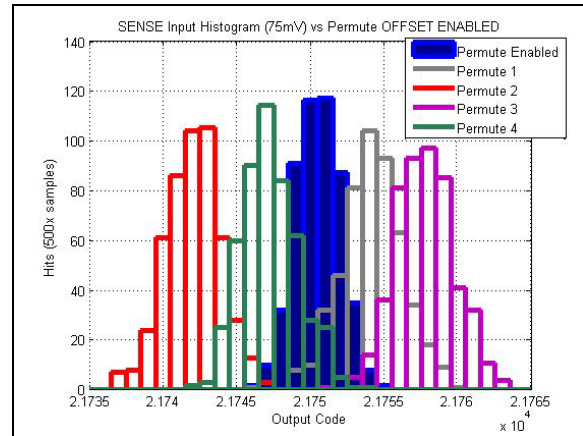
- I<sub>SENSE</sub> = Actual bus current
- FSC = Full-scale current value (from [Equation 4-3](#))
- V<sub>SENSE</sub> = The value read from the V<sub>SENSE</sub> Results Registers
- Denominator = 2<sup>16</sup> for unipolar measurements  
= 2<sup>15</sup> for bipolar measurements

#### 4.8 ADC Measurements, Offset, and 8x Averaging

The PAC1934 is primarily desired for energy measurements where many power readings are accumulated. This is inherently an averaging process. Individual voltage and current measurements can also benefit from averaging to reduce noise and offset. Averaged values are internally calculated for  $V_{BUS}$  and  $V_{SENSE}$ , with a rolling average of the most recent eight values present in the  $VBUSn\_AVG$  (Register 6-7) and  $VSENSEn\_AVG$  (Register 6-6) registers. The average is updated internally after every conversion cycle. The readable registers are updated with REFRESH, REFRESH\_V, or REFRESH\_G commands like all the other readable results registers. These averaged results should be used for the most accurate, lowest noise and lowest offset measurements.

The ADC channels use a special offset canceling technique. If the user observes the unaveraged results for near-zero values of  $V_{BUS}$  and  $V_{SENSE}$ , they may observe a cyclical pattern of offset variation. The user may think this is noise, but in fact it is due to internal circuitry switching through different permutations of offset cancellation circuitry. This small variation in unaveraged offset is canceled in the 8x averaged result. It is also canceled in the Power Accumulator results. The overall effect is offset that is consistently very close to zero LSB over supply and temperature variations.

The offset canceling technique is illustrated in Figure 4-4. It is very difficult to accurately observe, as it is a challenge to read the data from every conversion cycle. The effect of capturing data points at a rate that does not correspond exactly to the internal sampling rate of the PAC1934 can make these permutations appear less periodic and deterministic than they are inside the chip. The data conversion uses one of the permute positions 1-4 for each input on each conversion, cycling through all four permutations in four conversions. When averaged the Permuted Enabled result shown below is realized, evenly distributed around zero.



**FIGURE 4-4:** Illustration of the Four Permuted Combinations that the ADC Cycles through and the Resulting Low Average Offset. Each Bin Represents One Code.

Results from both the  $V_{BUS}$  and  $V_{SENSE}$  ADCs are 17b two's complement (signed) internally. There is an additional bit of resolution that is not accessible from the results register. The NEG\_PWR (Address 1Dh) register determines whether the conversion results are reported in the readable registers as unipolar or bipolar numbers. Using bipolar numbers can give more accurate results for very small numbers that may actually be negative for some readings, in addition to measuring bidirectional currents (charging/discharging) and voltages that can dip below ground.

Averaged values are also calculated for  $V_{BUS}$  and  $V_{SENSE}$ . A rolling average of the most recent eight values is present in the  $VBUSn\_AVG$  (Register 6-7) and  $VSENSEn\_AVG$  (Register 6-6) registers. These registers require eight conversion cycles after POR before they represent an accurate value, they are updated after every conversion cycle. The readable registers are updated with REFRESH, REFRESH\_V or REFRESH\_G commands like all the other readable results registers.

## 4.9 Power and Energy

The Full-Scale Range for Power depends on the external sense resistor used, as shown in [Equation 4-5](#).

### EQUATION 4-5: POWER FSR CALCULATION

$$\begin{aligned} PowerFSR &= (100 \text{ mV} / R_{SENSE} \Omega) \times 32V \\ &= 3.2V^2 / R_{SENSE} \Omega \end{aligned}$$

Where:

$$\begin{aligned} R_{SENSE} \Omega &= \text{External } R_{SENSE} \text{ resistor value} \\ 100 \text{ mV} &= \text{Full-Scale } V_{SENSE} \text{ voltage input} \\ 32V &= \text{Full-Scale } V_{BUS} \text{ voltage input} \end{aligned}$$

The device implements Power measurements by multiplying  $V_{BUS}$  and the  $V_{SENSE}$  to give a result  $V_{POWER}$ .  $V_{POWER}$  values are used to calculate Proportional Power as shown in [Equation 4-6](#). The Proportional Power is the fractional portion of Power FSR measured in one sample. Bipolar mode is where  $V_{BUS}$  is bipolar mode,  $V_{BUS}$  is bidirectional mode, or both  $V_{BUS}$  and  $V_{SENSE}$  are bipolar/bidirectional.

### EQUATION 4-6: PROPORTIONAL POWER CALCULATION

$$P_{PROP} = \frac{V_{power}}{Denominator}$$

Where:

$$\begin{aligned} Denominator &= 2^{28} \text{ (unipolar mode)} \\ &= 2^{27} \text{ (bipolar mode)} \end{aligned}$$

To calculate the actual power from the Proportional Power, multiply by the Power FSR as shown in [Equation 4-7](#). This Actual Power number is the power measured in one sample.

### EQUATION 4-7: POWER CALCULATION

$$P_{actual} = PowerFSR \times P_{PROP}$$

These  $V_{POWER}$  results are digitally accumulated on chip, and stored in the  $V_{ACCUM}$  registers.

The energy calculation equations [4-8](#) and [4-9](#) use a different denominator term depending on unipolar or bipolar mode. Bipolar mode for energy applies when bipolar/bidirectional mode is used for  $V_{BUS}$  and/or  $V_{SENSE}$ . [Equation 4-8](#) shows how to realize this using the Accumulator results, Accumulator count and the accumulation period, T. In this equation, T must be known from a system clock time stamp or other accurate indicator of the total accumulation period.

### EQUATION 4-8: ENERGY CALCULATION

$$Energy = \frac{V(accum)}{Denominator} \times (PwrFSR) \times \frac{T}{AccCount}$$

Where:

$$\begin{aligned} Denominator &= 2^{28} \text{ (unipolar mode)} \\ &= 2^{27} \text{ (bipolar mode)} \end{aligned}$$

### EQUATION 4-9: ENERGY CALCULATION

$$Energy = \frac{V(accum)}{Denominator} \times \frac{(PwrFSR)}{f_s}$$

Where:

$$\begin{aligned} Denominator &= 2^{28} \text{ (unipolar mode)} \\ &= 2^{27} \text{ (bipolar mode)} \end{aligned}$$

[Equation 4-9](#) shows how to calculate energy using the accumulated power and the sampling rate,  $f_s$ .

#### 4.9.1 ADDITIONAL ACCUMULATOR INFORMATION

The math for the Power calculation and accumulation inside the chip is always done in two's complement math, no matter what the user sets the output registers to show.  $V_{BUS}$  and  $V_{SENSE}$  are 17-bit two's complement (signed) numbers internally.  $V_{POWER}$  is the product of  $V_{SENSE}$  multiplied by the 14 MSBs of  $V_{BUS}$ , and this is a 31 bit two's complement result (signed) internally. In some cases this results in a Power result that is not identical to the product of the  $V_{BUS}$  results register multiplied by the  $V_{SENSE}$  register. However, the Power result from the Power results register is more accurate than the product of the  $V_{BUS}$  register multiplied by the  $V_{SENSE}$  register in these cases, as explained below.

If  $V_{SENSE}$  and  $V_{BUS}$  are both programmed to be unsigned (unipolar) in register NEG\_PWR (Address 1Dh), 16b without sign are exported to  $V_{BUS}$  and  $V_{SENSE}$  results registers.

If  $V_{BUS}$  is programmed to be signed (bipolar) in Register 6-11 NEG\_PWR (Address 1Dh), the corresponding data is truncated to 16-bit two's complement (signed) for the readable results register.

If  $V_{SENSE}$  is programmed to be signed (bipolar) in register NEG\_PWR (Address 1Dh), the corresponding results register value is truncated to 16-bit two's complement (signed), but the power calculation uses 17-bit two's complement (signed). Therefore, a mismatch is possible between an externally calculated power value ( $V_{BUS}$  times  $V_{SENSE}$ ) and the actual power value calculated internally to the chip. The internally calculated (and accumulated) value is more accurate than the externally calculated value in every case.

The continuous power integration periods (also called the energy accumulation period) can range from ~1ms to many hours, depending on the number of samples per second selected via SMBus. The number of samples is limited by the size of the Accumulator Count Register to 16,777,216 ( $2^{24}$ ). This count corresponds to about 273 minutes at 1024 samples/second, or 582 hours at eight samples/second. This Accumulator Count can overflow, and it will not reset when it overflows.

When the accumulation registers reach their maximum value, this is called accumulator overflow. The accumulator outputs remain at their maximum value; they do not roll over. The user can calculate the worst-case time to roll over and read them at or before that time or use the built in ALERT functions to detect rollover and read them at that time.

Worst-case accumulator overflow time can be calculated assuming that every measurement that is accumulated is a full-scale number. Since the power numbers are 28 bits, and the accumulator is 48 bits,  $2^{20}$  samples can be accumulated before overflow if they are all full-scale values. For most applications, they will not all be full-scale numbers; this is especially true if

$V_{BUS}$  is not 32V. If  $V_{BUS}$  is a lower number, the maximum number of full-scale samples that can be accumulated is scaled by  $32V/V_{BUS}$ . This limitation can limit the accumulation period before overflow to 17 minutes at 1024 samples/second, or 36 hours at eight samples/second, if most values are near full-scale. The Accumulator Count limit described above will still limit the total number of samples to  $2^{24}$ .



## 5.0 SMBUS AND I<sup>2</sup>C COMMUNICATIONS PROTOCOL

The PAC1934 device communicates over a two-wire bus with a controller using SMBus or I<sup>2</sup>C serial communication protocol. A detailed timing diagram is shown in [Figure 1-1](#).

Stretching of the SMCLK signal is supported; however, the PAC1934 will not stretch the clock signal.

### 5.1 I<sup>2</sup>C/SMBus Addressing and Control Bits

#### 5.1.1 SMBUS ADDRESS AND RD / $\overline{\text{WR}}$ BIT

The SMBus Address Byte consists of the 7-bit slave address followed by a 1-bit RD /  $\overline{\text{WR}}$  indicator. If this RD /  $\overline{\text{WR}}$  bit is a logic '0', the SMBus master is writing data to the slave device. If this RD /  $\overline{\text{WR}}$  bit is a logic '1', the SMBus master is reading data from the slave device.

The PAC1934 I<sup>2</sup>C/SMBus address is determined by a single pull-down resistor connected between ground and the ADDRSEL pin as shown in [Table 5-1](#). The chip translates the resistor value into an address on power-up, and the value is latched until another power-up event takes place. The address cannot be changed on the fly.

#### 5.1.2 SMBUS START BIT

The SMBus Start bit is defined as a transition of the SMBus data line from a logic '1' state to a logic '0' state while the SMBus Clock line is in a logic '1' state.

#### 5.1.3 SMBUS ACK AND NACK BITS

The SMBus slave will ACK (acknowledge) all data bytes that it receives. This is done by the slave device pulling the SMBus data line low after the eighth bit of each byte that is transmitted.

#### 5.1.4 SMBUS STOP BIT

The SMBus Stop bit is defined as a transition of the SMBus data line from a logic '0' state to a logic '1' state while the SMBus clock line is in a logic '1' state. When the PAC1934 detects an SMBus Stop bit, and it has been communicating with the SMBus protocol, it will reset its slave interface and prepare to receive further communications.

#### 5.1.5 SMBUS DATA BYTES

All SMBus data bytes are sent most significant bit first and composed of 8 bits of information.

**TABLE 5-1: ADDRESS SELECT RESISTOR**

RESISTOR (1%)	SMBUS ADDRESS
0 (Tie to GND)	0010_000 (r/w)
499	0010_001 (r/w)
806	0010_010 (r/w)
1,270	0010_011 (r/w)
2,050	0010_100 (r/w)
3,240	0010_101 (r/w)
5,230	0010_110 (r/w)
8,450	0010_111 (r/w)
13,300	0011_000 (r/w)
21,500	0011_001 (r/w)
34,000	0011_010 (r/w)
54,900	0011_011 (r/w)
88,700	0011_100 (r/w)
140,000	0011_101 (r/w)
226,000	0011_110 (r/w)
Tie to V <sub>DD</sub>	0011_111 (r/w)

## 5.2 SMBus Time-Out

The PAC1934 can support the SMBus Time-Out functionality. This functionality is disabled by default, and can be enabled by writing to the TIMEOUT bit (see [Register 6-10: CHANNEL\\_DIS and SMBus \(Address 1Ch\)](#)).

If Time-Out is enabled and the clock is held at logic '0' for  $t_{\text{TIMEOUT}} = 25\text{--}43\text{ ms}$ , the device will time-out and reset the SMBus interface. Communication is restored with a start condition.

## 5.3 SMBus and I<sup>2</sup>C Compatibility

The PAC1934 is compatible with SMBus 3.0 1 MHz class and I<sup>2</sup>C Fast-mode Plus. The major differences between SMBus and I<sup>2</sup>C devices are highlighted here. For more information, refer to the SMBus 3.0 and I<sup>2</sup>C specifications.

1. If Time-Out function is enabled, the minimum frequency for SMBus communications is 10 kHz. If Time-Out function is disabled (default condition), then there is no minimum frequency for SMBus communications.
2. If SMBus Time-Out is enabled in [Register 6-10: CHANNEL\\_DIS and SMBus \(Address 1Ch\)](#), the SMBus slave protocol will reset if the clock is held at a logic '0' for  $t_{\text{TIMEOUT}}$ . I<sup>2</sup>C does not have a time-out, this is the default condition.
3. I<sup>2</sup>C devices do not support the Alert Response Address functionality (which is optional for SMBus). The PAC1934 does not support the Alert Response Address functionality; instead, the ALERT is a GPIO pin that may be monitored by the master or Embedded Controller.
4. I<sup>2</sup>C devices support Block Read and Block Write differently. I<sup>2</sup>C protocol allows for unlimited number of bytes to be sent in either direction. The SMBus protocol for Block Read and Block Write requires that an additional data byte indicating number of bytes to read/write is transmitted. PAC1934 devices support the I<sup>2</sup>C protocol for Block Read by default (no byte count information is sent). If the Byte Count bit is set (see [Register 6-10: CHANNEL\\_DIS and SMBus \(Address 1Ch\)](#)), it will be sent as the first data byte in response to the Block Read command, per SMBus protocol.

## 5.4 I<sup>2</sup>C/SMBus Protocols

The PAC1934 supports Write Byte, Read Byte, Block Read, Send Byte and Receive Byte as valid protocols.

It will not respond to the Alert Response Address protocol. It will respond to the I<sup>2</sup>C General Call Address.

All of the protocol charts listed below use the convention in [Table 5-2](#).

**TABLE 5-2: PROTOCOL FORMAT**

Data Sent to Device	Data Sent to the Master
# of bits sent	# of bits sent

## 5.5 Auto-Incrementing Pointer

The PAC1934 has an auto-incrementing address pointer. The pointer has two loops for auto-incrementing, a READ loop and a WRITE loop.

The READ loop includes all of the readable registers — all of the configuration and control registers, the results registers, and the Product ID, Manufacturer ID and Revision ID registers.

The WRITE loop includes only the writable control and configuration registers.

Neither loop includes the REFRESH commands.

The READ loop will skip inactive channels, if some channels have been disabled. This automatic channel skipping feature can be disabled by setting the NO SKIP bit in [Register 6-10: CHANNEL\\_DIS and SMBus \(Address 1Ch\)](#).

If the user elects to read disabled channels, they will return FFh and the register address will be NACKed.

See [Figure 5-1](#) below for a graphic representation.



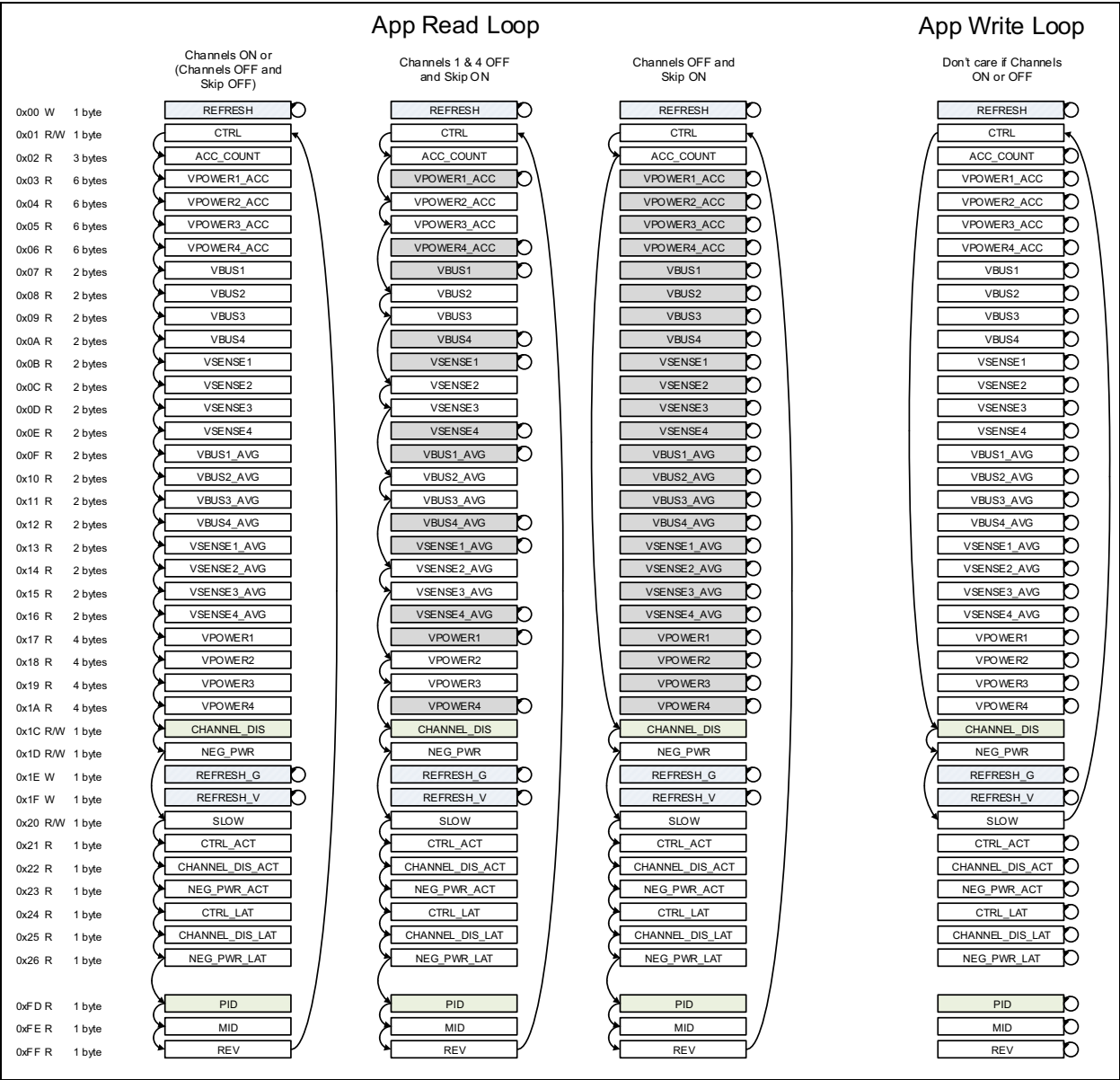


FIGURE 5-1: READ and WRITE Auto Incrementing Loops.

Figure 5-1 shows how the auto-incrementing READ loop works with SKIP option on and off, for reading. It also shows how the WRITE loop works with the REFRESH, REFRESH\_V, and REFRESH\_G commands.

## 5.6 I<sup>2</sup>C/SMBus Commands

### 5.6.1 REFRESH AND REFRESH\_V

REFRESH and REFRESH\_V commands are sent using the Send byte command, the Slave Address and the desired command (00h for REFRESH or 1Fh for REFRESH\_V. See [Table 5-3](#).

**TABLE 5-3: REFRESH AND REFRESH\_V COMMANDS**

START	Slave Address	WR	ACK	REFRESH or REFRESH_V Command	ACK	STOP
1 → 0	YYYY_YYY	0	0	00h or 1Fh	0	0 → 1

### 5.6.2 GENERAL CALL ADDRESS RESPONSE

When the master sends the General Call address, the PAC1934 will be able to execute the REFRESH command by means of a second version of the REFRESH command called REFRESH\_G (see REFRESH\_G COMMAND (Address 1Eh) [Register 6-12](#)).

Just as the REFRESH command is sent using a Send Byte command with the slave address, and the REFRESH command (00h), the REFRESH\_G command is sent using Send Byte with the General Call address (0000 000) and the REFRESH\_G command (1Eh).

[Table 5-4](#) shows the response to the General Call command for REFRESH\_G.

**TABLE 5-4: GENERAL CALL RESPONSE**

START	General Call Address	WR	ACK	REFRESH_G Command	ACK	STOP
1 → 0	0000_000	0	0	1Eh	0	0 → 1

### 5.6.3 WRITE BYTE

The Write Byte is used to write one byte of data to the registers, as shown in [Table 5-5](#).

**TABLE 5-5: WRITE BYTE PROTOCOL**

START	Slave Address	WR	ACK	Register Address	ACK	Register Data	ACK	STOP
1 → 0	YYYY_YYY	0	0	XXh	0	XXh	0	0 → 1

### 5.6.4 READ BYTE

The Read Byte protocol is used to read one byte of data from the registers, as shown in [Table 5-6](#).

The master will NACK (not acknowledge) the data received from the slave by holding the SMBus data line high after the eighth data bit has been sent.

If an invalid register address is specified, the slave will ACK its address but NACK the register address.

**TABLE 5-6: READ BYTE PROTOCOL**

START	Slave Address	WR	ACK	Register Address	ACK	START	Slave Address	RD	ACK	Register Data	NACK	STOP
1 → 0	YYYY_YYY	0	0	XXh	0	1 → 0	YYYY_YYY	1	0	XXh	1	0 → 1

## 5.6.5 SEND BYTE

The Send Byte protocol is used to set the internal address register pointer to the correct address location. No data is transferred during the Send Byte protocol, as shown in [Table 5-7](#).

**TABLE 5-7: SEND BYTE PROTOCOL**

START	Slave Address	WR	ACK	Register Address	ACK	STOP
1 → 0	YYYY_YYY	0	0	XXh	0	0 → 1

## 5.6.6 RECEIVE BYTE

The Receive Byte protocol is used to read data from a register when the internal register address pointer is known to be at the right location (e.g., set via Send Byte). This is shown in [Table 5-8](#).

When an ACK is received after the REGISTER DATA, then the address pointer automatically increments.

When a NACK is received after the REGISTER DATA, then the address pointer stays at the same position.

If the master wishes to continue clocking and read the next register, the master will ACK after the register data, instead of sending NACK followed by STOP.

If some channels are deactivated, their data registers will be skipped by the auto-incrementing pointer. Alternatively, you may set bit 0 in [Register 6-10](#) CHANNEL\_DIS and SMBus (Address 1Ch) and the pointer will not skip the addresses associated with the inactive channels. The measurement data for these inactive channels will read FFh.

**TABLE 5-8: RECEIVE BYTE PROTOCOL**

START	Slave Address	RD	ACK	Register Data	NACK	STOP
1 → 0	YYYY_YYY	1	0	XXh	1	0 → 1

## 5.6.7 BLOCK READ – I<sup>2</sup>C VERSION

Block Read is used to read multiple data bytes from a register that contains more than one byte of data, or from a group of contiguous registers, as shown in [Table 5-9](#). The PAC1934 supports I<sup>2</sup>C Block Read by default, but the SMBus format can also be supported (see [Table 5-10](#)).

If an invalid register address is specified, the slave will ACK its address but NACK the register address.

The master will NACK (not acknowledge) the data received from the slave by holding the SMBus data line high after the 8th data bit has been sent.

**TABLE 5-9: BLOCK READ PROTOCOL I<sup>2</sup>C VERSION (DEFAULT)**

START	Slave Address	WR	ACK	Register Address	ACK	START	Slave Address	RD	ACK	Register Data
1 → 0	YYYY_YYY	0	0	XXh	0	1 → 0	YYYY_YYY	1	0	XXh
ACK	Register Data	ACK	Register Data	ACK	Register Data	ACK		Register Data	NACK	STOP
0	XXh	0	XXh	0	XXh	0		XXh	1	0 → 1

## 5.6.8 BLOCK READ – SMBUS VERSION

PAC1934 can also support the SMBus version of Block Read. If the Byte Count bit is set, Block Read will result in the device sending the Byte Count data before the first data byte. This protocol is shown in [Table 5-10](#). Also see [Section 4.3 “Conversion Cycle Controls”](#) above and [Register 6-10 CHANNEL\\_DIS](#) and SMBus (Address 1Ch).

**TABLE 5-10: BLOCK READ PROTOCOL SMBUS VERSION (MUST SET BYTE COUNT BIT)**

START	Slave Address	WR	ACK	Register Address	ACK	START	Slave Address	RD	ACK	Byte Count
1 → 0	YYYY_YYY	0	0	XXh	0	1 → 0	YYYY_YYY	1	0	XXh = N
ACK	Register Data	ACK	Register Data	ACK	Register Data	ACK		Register Data	NACK	STOP
0	XXh	0	XXh	0	XXh	0		XXh	1	0 → 1

## 6.0 REGISTERS IN HEXADECIMAL ORDER

The registers shown in [Table 6-1](#) are accessible through the SMBus. In the individual register tables that follow, an entry of ‘—’ indicates that the bit is not used and will always read ‘0’.

Data represented by the data registers are guaranteed to be synchronized and stable 1 ms after any of the REFRESH commands are sent. Immediately after the REFRESH commands are sent, the data bytes will be changing dynamically until 1 ms has elapsed. When new data is written to a control register, and the master reads it back, this new data will be read back even if no REFRESH command has been sent to cause the new data to take effect.

**Note:** The letter N or n is used to represent 1,2,3,4 in the register and bit names below, in sections that describe registers that are grouped for all four channels.

**TABLE 6-1: REGISTER SET IN HEXADECIMAL ORDER**

Register Number	Description	Type	Bytes	POR Value
<a href="#">Register 6-1</a> REFRESH Command (Address 00h)	Send Byte for REFRESH command	SEND	0	00h
<a href="#">Register 6-2</a> CTRL REGISTER (Address 01h)	Configuration controls and status	R/W	1	00h
<a href="#">Register 6-3</a> ACC_COUNT Register (Address 02h)	Accumulator count for all channels	Block Read	3	000000h
<a href="#">Register 6-4</a> VPOWERN Accumulator Registers: VPOWER1_ACC(03h), VPOWER2_ACC (04h), VPOWER3_ACC (05h), VPOWER4_ACC (06h)	Accumulator output for channel 1	Block Read	6	<a href="#">Note 1</a>
	Accumulator output for channel 2	Block Read	6	<a href="#">Note 1</a>
	Accumulator output for channel 3	Block Read	6	<a href="#">Note 1</a>
	Accumulator output for channel 4	Block Read	6	<a href="#">Note 1</a>
<a href="#">Register 6-5</a> VBUSN Result Registers VBUS1 (07h), VBUS2 (08h), VBUS3 (09h),VBUS4 (0Ah )	V <sub>BUS</sub> measurement for channel 1	Block Read	2	0000h
	V <sub>BUS</sub> measurement for channel 2	Block Read	2	0000h
	V <sub>BUS</sub> measurement for channel 3	Block Read	2	0000h
	V <sub>BUS</sub> measurement for channel 4	Block Read	2	0000h

**Note 1:** The VPOWERN Accumulator Registers, 03h -06h, have a POR value that is all zeros: 6 bytes → 000000000000h.

TABLE 6-1: REGISTER SET IN HEXADECIMAL ORDER (CONTINUED)

Register Number	Description	Type	Bytes	POR Value
<b>Register 6-6</b> VSENSEn Result Registers: VSENSE1 (0Bh), VSENSE2 (0Ch), VSENSE3 (0Dh), VSENSE4 (0Eh)	V <sub>SENSE</sub> measurement for channel 1	Block Read	2	0000h
	V <sub>SENSE</sub> measurement for channel 2	Block Read	2	0000h
	V <sub>SENSE</sub> measurement for channel 3	Block Read	2	0000h
	V <sub>SENSE</sub> measurement for channel 4	Block Read	2	0000h
<b>Register 6-7</b> VBUSN_AVG Result Registers VBUS1_AVG (0Fh), VBUS2_AVG (10h), VBUS3_AVG (11h), VBUS4_AVG (12h)	Rolling average of 8 most recent V <sub>BUS1</sub> measurements	Block Read	2	0000h
	Rolling average of 8 most recent V <sub>BUS2</sub> measurements	Block Read	2	0000h
	Rolling average of 8 most recent V <sub>BUS3</sub> measurements	Block Read	2	0000h
	Rolling average of 8 most recent V <sub>BUS4</sub> measurements	Block Read	2	0000h
<b>Register 6-8</b> VSENSEn AVG Result Register VSENSE1_AVG (13h), VSENSE2_AVG (14h), VSENSE3_AVG(15h), VSENSE4_AVG (16h)	Rolling average of 8 most recent V <sub>SENSE1</sub> measurements	Block Read	2	0000h
	Rolling average of 8 most recent V <sub>SENSE2</sub> measurements	Block Read	2	0000h
	Rolling average of 8 most recent V <sub>SENSE3</sub> measurements	Block Read	2	0000h
	Rolling average of 8 most recent V <sub>SENSE4</sub> measurements	Block Read	2	0000h
<b>Register 6-9</b> VPOWERn Result Register: VPOWER1 (17h), VPOWER2 (18h), VPOWER3 (19h), VPOWER4 (1Ah)	V <sub>SENSE</sub> x V <sub>BUS</sub> for Channel 1	Block Read	4	00000000h
	V <sub>SENSE</sub> x V <sub>BUS</sub> for Channel 2	Block Read	4	00000000h
	V <sub>SENSE</sub> x V <sub>BUS</sub> for Channel 3	Block Read	4	00000000h
	V <sub>SENSE</sub> x V <sub>BUS</sub> for Channel 4	Block Read	4	00000000h
<b>Register 6-10</b> CHANNEL_DIS and SMBus (Address 1Ch)	Disable selected channels, activate SMBus functionality, pointer increment	R/W	1	00h
<b>Register 6-11</b> NEG_PWR (Address 1Dh)	Configuration control for enabling bidirectional current and bipolar voltage measurements	R/W	1	00h
<b>Register 6-12</b> REFRESH_G COMMAND (Address 1Eh)	REFRESH response to General Call Address	SEND	0	N/A
<b>Register 6-13</b> REFRESH_V COMMAND (Address 1Fh)	Refreshes V <sub>BUS</sub> and V <sub>SENSE</sub> data only, no accumulator reset	SEND	0	N/A
<b>Register 6-14</b> SLOW (Address 20h)	Status and control for SLOW pin functions	R/W	1	15h
<b>Register 6-15</b> CTRL_ACT Register (Address 21h)	Currently active value of 01h (Control)	R	1	00h

**Note 1:** The VPOWERn Accumulator Registers, 03h -06h, have a POR value that is all zeros: 6 bytes → 000000000000h.

**TABLE 6-1: REGISTER SET IN HEXADECIMAL ORDER (CONTINUED)**

Register Number	Description	Type	Bytes	POR Value
<a href="#">Register 6-16</a> Channel DIS_ACT (Address 22h)	Currently active value of 1Ch (CHANNEL_DIS and SMBus)	R	1	00h
<a href="#">Register 6-17</a> NEG_PWR_ACT (Address 23h)	Currently active value of 1Dh(NEG_PWR)	R	1	00h
<a href="#">Register 6-18</a> CTRL_LAT Register (Address 24h)	Latched image of 21h (CTRL_ACT)	R	1	00h
<a href="#">Register 6-19</a> Channel DIS_LAT (Address 25h)	Latched image of 22h (Channel DIS_ACT)	R	1	00h
<a href="#">Register 6-20</a> NEG_PWR_LAT (Address 26h)	Latched image of 23h (NEG_PWR_ACT)	R	1	00h
<a href="#">Register 6-21</a> Product ID Register (Address FDh)	Stores the Product ID	R	1	5Bh
<a href="#">Register 6-22</a> Manufacturer ID Register (Address FEh)	Stores the Manufacturer ID	R	1	5Dh
<a href="#">Register 6-23</a> Revision ID Register (Address FFh)	Stores the revision	R	1	03h

**Note 1:** The VPOWERN Accumulator Registers, 03h -06h, have a POR value that is all zeros: 6 bytes → 000000000000h.

## 6.1 Detailed Register Information

### REGISTER 6-1: REFRESH COMMAND (ADDRESS 00H)

SEND	SEND	SEND	SEND	SEND	SEND	SEND	SEND
No Data in this command, Send Byte only							
bit 7				bit 0			

#### Legend:

R = Readable bit      W = Writeable bit      U = Unimplemented bit, read as '0'  
 -n = Value at POR      '1' = bit is set      '0' = Bit is cleared      x = Bit is unknown

bit 7:0      This command is a SEND Byte, does not contain any data. When it is sent to the device, the REFRESH command is executed. The accumulator data, accumulator count,  $V_{BUS}$ , and  $V_{SENSE}$  measurements are all refreshed and the accumulators are reset. The master can read the accumulator data and accumulator count anytime 1ms after the REFRESH command is sent, and anytime after than up until the next REFRESH command is sent. (The master can read  $V_{BUS}$  and  $V_{SENSE}$  data in the same time period. The accumulator results, accumulator count,  $V_{BUS}$  and  $V_{SENSE}$  data can be refreshed with the REFRESH\_V command without resetting the accumulators, see Register 5-7).

### REGISTER 6-2: CTRL REGISTER (ADDRESS 01H)

RW-0	RW-0	RW-0	RW-0	RW-0	RW-0	RW-0	R-0
Sample_Rate<1:0>		SLEEP	SING	ALERT_PIN	ALERT_CC	OVF ALERT	OVF
bit 7				bit 0			

#### Legend:

R = Readable bit      W = Writeable bit      U = Unimplemented bit, read as '0'  
 -n = Value at POR      '1' = bit is set      '0' = Bit is cleared      x = Bit is unknown

bit 7:1      Write to these bits to change settings from default value

bit 7:6      Sample\_Rate<1:0> - determines sample rate in Normal mode (that is, if SLOW pin is not asserted)  
 00b = 1024 samples/s  
 01b = 256 samples/s  
 10b = 64 samples/s  
 11b = 8 samples/s

bit 5      SLEEP: setting this bit to 1, followed by the REFRESH or REFRESH\_V command, puts the device in SLEEP mode. All programmed, readable, and measured digital data is stable in this mode. Clearing the SLEEP bit and sending a REFRESH or REFRESH\_V command causes the device become active and start converting in the mode specified by the CONTROL registers (unless the SLOW pin is asserted, in which case it will start converting at an 8 Hz rate). The SLEEP bit has higher priority than the SING bit or the SLOW pin, if the SLEEP bit is set the device goes into SLEEP mode not matter how the SING bit or the SLOW pin are set.  
 0 = Active mode  
 1 = SLEEP mode, no data conversion

bit 4      SING: setting this bit to 1 puts the device in Single-shot mode. After writing this bit and sending a REFRESH command, the device resets the accumulators and performs one conversion cycle for any and all active channels, then returns to sleep mode. Another REFRESH command, without changing this bit, will perform another single-shot command. When the bit is cleared, sending a REFRESH command resets the accumulators and causes the device to start converting in the sequential scan mode for active channels. A REFRESH\_V command may be used instead of REFRESH to move in and out of Single Shot mode without resetting the accumulators and accumulator count.  
 0 = Sequential scan mode  
 1 = Single-shot mode



## REGISTER 6-2: CTRL REGISTER (ADDRESS 01H) (CONTINUED)

- bit 3 ALERT\_PIN: Setting this bit to 1 causes the SLOW pin to function as an ALERT pin (active low output pin). If this bit is set to 1, the ALERT pin can be triggered by conversion complete if bit 2 is set. If this bit is set to 1, and the Overflow ALERT enable bit is set to 1, the ALERT pin will be triggered by accumulator or accumulator count overflow. see bit 1 and bit 0 descriptions directly below)  
Note that bit 3 only determines the functionality of this pin, SLOW or ALERT, it does not influence the ALERT functionality. If there is a pull-up resistor connected to the pin for ALERT functionality, the device will initially power-up in SLOW mode. Once bit 3 is set to enable ALERT functionality, the conversion rate will change to either the default or programmed value.  
0 = Disable the ALERT pin function  
1 = Enable the ALERT pin function
- bit 2 ALERT\_CC: Setting this bit to 1 causes the ALERT pin to be asserted for 5  $\mu$ S at the end of each conversion cycle.  
0 = No ALERT on Conversion Cycle Complete  
1 = ALERT function asserted for 5uS on each completion of the conversion cycle  
**Note:** If this bit and the OVF ALERT bit are set, OVF ALERT dominates. EOC alerts will not be seen on the ALERT pin if OVF ALERT =1.
- bit 1 OVF ALERT: Overflow ALERT enable. If this bit is set and any of the accumulators or the accumulator counter overflow, the ALERT function will be triggered. This will be reflected in bit 0 of this register, and if bit 3 is set to a 1, the ALERT pin will be triggered (sent low).  
The ALERT function is cleared by REFRESH or REFRESH\_G.  
0 = no ALERT if accumulator or accumulator counter overflow has occurred.  
1 = ALERT pin triggered if accumulator or accumulator counter has overflowed  
**Note:** If this bit and the ALERT\_CC bit are set, OVF ALERT dominates. EOC alerts will not be seen on the ALERT pin if OVF ALERT =1.
- bit 0 OVF: Overflow indication status bit, this bit will be set to 1 if any of the accumulators or the accumulator counter overflows. This bit is by cleared REFRESH or REFRESH\_G. These commands also clear the ALERT function.  
0 = no accumulator or accumulator counter overflow has occurred.  
1 = accumulator or accumulator counter has overflowed

## REGISTER 6-3: ACC\_COUNT REGISTER (ADDRESS 02h)

R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0
ACC_COUNT<23:16>							
bit 23				bit 16			

R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0
ACC_COUNT<15:8>							
bit 15				bit 8			

R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0
ACC_COUNT<7:0>							
bit 7				bit0			

### Legend:

R = Readable bit      W = Writeable bit      U = Unimplemented bit, read as '0'  
-n = Value at POR      '1' = bit is set      '0' = Bit is cleared      x = Bit is unknown

bit 23:0 ACC\_COUNT[23:0]: This register contains the count for each time a power result has been summed in the accumulator

## REGISTER 6-4: VPOWERN ACCUMULATOR REGISTERS: VPOWER1\_ACC(03h), VPOWER2\_ACC (04h), VPOWER3\_ACC (05h), VPOWER4\_ACC (06h)

R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0
VPOWERn<47:40>							
bit 47				bit 40			
R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0
VPOWERn<39:32>							
bit 39				bit 32			
R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0
VPOWERn<31:24>							
bit 31				bit 24			
R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0
VPOWERn<23:16>							
bit 23				bit 16			
R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0
VPOWERn<15:8>							
bit 15				bit 8			
R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0
VPOWERn<7:0>							
bit 7				bit 0			

### Legend:

R = Readable bit      W = Writeable bit      U = Unimplemented bit, read as '0'  
-n = Value at POR      '1' = bit is set      '0' = Bit is cleared      x = Bit is unknown

bit 47:0 VPOWERn\_ACC<47:0>: These registers contain the accumulated sum of V<sub>POWER</sub> samples, where n = 1 to 4, depending on device. These are 48 bit unsigned numbers unless either V<sub>BUS</sub> or V<sub>SENSE</sub> are configured to have a bipolar range. In that case they will be 48-bit two's complement (signed) numbers.  
Note that power is always calculated and accumulated using signed numbers for V<sub>BUS</sub> and V<sub>SENSE</sub>, but if both V<sub>BUS</sub> and V<sub>SENSE</sub> are in the default unipolar mode, power is reported as an unsigned number. This can lead to very small discrepancies between a manual comparison of the product of V<sub>BUS</sub> and V<sub>SENSE</sub> and the results that the chip calculates and accumulates for V<sub>POWER</sub>. The digital math in the chip uses more bits than the reported results for V<sub>BUS</sub> and V<sub>SENSE</sub>, so the results registers for V<sub>POWER</sub> and Accumulated Power will in some cases have a more accurate number than calculations using the results registers for V<sub>SENSE</sub> and V<sub>BUS</sub> will provide.

## REGISTER 6-5: VBUSN RESULT REGISTERS VBUS1 (07h), VBUS2 (08h), VBUS3 (09h),VBUS4 (0Ah)

R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0
VBUSn<15:8>							
bit 15				bit 8			
R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0
VBUSn<7:0>							
bit 7				bit 0			

## REGISTER 6-5: VBUSN RESULT REGISTERS VBUS1 (07h), VBUS2 (08h), VBUS3 (09h), VBUS4 (0Ah) (CONTINUED)

### Legend:

R = Readable bit      W = Writeable bit      U = Unimplemented bit, read as '0'  
 -n = Value at POR      '1' = bit is set      '0' = Bit is cleared      x = Bit is unknown

bit 15:0 VBUSn<15:0>: These registers contain the most recent digitized value of a  $V_{BUS}$  sample, where n = 1 to 4, depending on device. These are 16 bit unsigned numbers unless  $V_{BUS}$  is configured to have a bipolar range. In that case they will be 16-bit two's complement (signed) numbers.

## REGISTER 6-6: VSENSEn RESULT REGISTERS: VSENSE1 (0Bh), VSENSE2 (0Ch), VSENSE3 (0Dh), VSENSE4 (0Eh)

R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0
VSENSEn<15:8>							
bit 15							bit 8

R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0
VSENSEn<7:0>							
bit 7							bit 0

### Legend:

R = Readable bit      W = Writeable bit      U = Unimplemented bit, read as '0'  
 -n = Value at POR      '1' = bit is set      '0' = Bit is cleared      x = Bit is unknown

bit 15:0 VSENSEn<15:0>: These registers contain the most recent digitized value of  $V_{SENSE}$  samples, where n = 1 to 4, depending on device. These are 16 bit unsigned numbers unless  $V_{SENSE}$  is configured to have a bipolar range. In that case they will be 16-bit two's complement (signed) numbers.

## REGISTER 6-7: VBUSN\_AVG RESULT REGISTERS VBUS1\_AVG (0FH), VBUS2\_AVG (10H), VBUS3\_AVG (11H), VBUS4\_AVG (12H)

R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0
VBUSn_AVG<15:8>							
bit 15							bit 8

R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0
VBUSn_AVG<7:0>							
bit 7							bit 0

### Legend:

R = Readable bit      W = Writeable bit      U = Unimplemented bit, read as '0'  
 -n = Value at POR      '1' = bit is set      '0' = Bit is cleared      x = Bit is unknown

bit 15:0 VBUSn\_AVG<15:0>: These registers contain a rolling average of the 8 most recent  $V_{BUS}$  measurements. They have the same format as the values in the VBUS registers.

## REGISTER 6-8: VSENSEn AVG RESULT REGISTER VSENSE1\_AVG (13H), VSENSE2\_AVG (14H), VSENSE3\_AVG(15H), VSENSE4\_AVG (16H)

R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0
VSENSEn_AVG<15:8>							
bit 15				bit 8			

R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0
VSENSEn_AVG<7:0>							
bit 7				bit 0			

### Legend:

R = Readable bit      W = Writeable bit      U = Unimplemented bit, read as '0'  
-n = Value at POR      '1' = bit is set      '0' = Bit is cleared      x = Bit is unknown

bit 15:0 VSENSEn\_AVG<15:0>: These registers contain a rolling average of the 8 most recent V<sub>SENSE</sub> results. They have the same format as the values in the V<sub>SENSE</sub> registers.

## REGISTER 6-9: VPOWERn RESULT REGISTER: VPOWER1 (17H), VPOWER2 (18H), VPOWER3 (19H), VPOWER4 (1AH)

R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0
VPOWERn<27:20>							
bit 31				bit 24			

R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0
VPOWERn<19:12>							
bit 23				bit 16			

R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0
VPOWERn<11:4>							
bit 15				bit 8			

R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	U	U	U	U
VPOWERn<3:0>				—	—	—	—
bit 7				bit 0			

### Legend:

R = Readable bit      W = Writeable bit      U = Unimplemented bit, read as '0'  
-n = Value at POR      '1' = bit is set      '0' = Bit is cleared      x = Bit is unknown

bit 31:4 VPOWERn<27:0>: These registers contain the product of V<sub>BUS</sub> (14 MSBs) and V<sub>SENSE</sub> which represents Proportional Power for each channel. These are 28 bit unsigned numbers unless either V<sub>BUS</sub> or V<sub>SENSE</sub> are configured to have a bipolar range. In that case they will be 28-bit two's complement (signed) numbers. These are the numbers that are accumulated in the accumulators. Note that power is always calculated using signed numbers for V<sub>BUS</sub> and V<sub>SENSE</sub>, but if both V<sub>BUS</sub> and V<sub>SENSE</sub> are in the default unipolar mode, power is reported as an unsigned number. This can lead to very small discrepancies between a manual comparison of the product of V<sub>BUS</sub> and V<sub>SENSE</sub> and the results that the chip calculates for V<sub>POWER</sub>. The digital math in the chip uses more bits than the reported results for V<sub>BUS</sub> and V<sub>SENSE</sub>, so the results registers for V<sub>POWER</sub> and Accumulated Power will in some cases have a more accurate number than calculations using the results registers for V<sub>SENSE</sub> and V<sub>BUS</sub> will provide.

bit 3:0 Not used at this time, always reads 0

## REGISTER 6-10: CHANNEL\_DIS AND SMBUS (ADDRESS 1CH)

RW-0	RW-0	RW-0	RW-0	RW-0	RW-0	RW-0	U
CH1_OFF	CH2_OFF	CH3_OFF	CH4_OFF	TIMEOUT	BYTE COUNT	NO SKIP	—
bit 7							bit 0

### Legend:

R = Readable bit

W = Writeable bit

U = Unimplemented bit, read as '0'

-n = Value at POR

'1' = bit is set

'0' = Bit is cleared

x = Bit is unknown

- bit 7:4 CHn\_OFF<7:4> - Allows one or more channels to be inactive during the conversion cycle. These settings apply for normal continuous round-robin conversion cycles or Single-Shot mode, if Single-Shot mode is selected. Note that if a channel is set to inactive, the auto incrementing address pointer will skip addresses associated with that channel unless the Pointer Skipping bit 1 in this register is set. Changes to bits 7:4 do not take effect until a REFRESH, REFRESH\_V, or REFRESH\_G command are sent. Changes to bits 3:1 take place as soon as a new value is written, they are not gated by a REFRESH command like most other control bits.
- bit 7 0 = CH1 ON. Channel 1 active during conversion cycle  
1 = CH1 OFF. Channel 1 inactive during conversion cycle
- bit 6 0 = CH1 ON. Channel 2 active during conversion cycle  
1 = CH1 OFF. Channel 2 inactive during conversion cycle
- bit 5 0 = CH1 ON. Channel 3 active during conversion cycle  
1 = CH1 OFF. Channel 3 inactive during conversion cycle
- bit 4 0 = CH1 ON. Channel 4 active during conversion cycle  
1 = CH1 OFF. Channel 4 inactive during conversion cycle
- bit 3 Timeout enable bit. The SMBus timeout is disabled by default, and is enabled by setting this bit.  
0 = No SMBus timeout feature  
1 = SMBus timeout feature is available.
- bit 2 This bit causes Byte Count data to be included in the response to the SMBus Block Read command for each register read. This functionality is disabled by default, and Block Read corresponds to I<sup>2</sup>C Protocol.  
0 = No Byte Count in response to a Block Read command  
1 = Data in response to a Block Read command includes the Byte Count data
- bit 1 NO SKIP - This bit controls the auto-incrementing of the address pointer for channels that are inactive.  
0 = The auto-incrementing pointer will skip over addresses used by/for channels that are inactive.  
1 = The auto-incrementing pointer will not skip over addresses used by/for channels that are inactive. With this setting, these channels that are disabled will read 0xFF if read.
- bit 0 Unimplemented bits always read 0

## REGISTER 6-11: NEG\_PWR (ADDRESS 1DH)

RW-0	RW-0	RW-0	RW-0	RW-0	RW-0	RW-0	RW-0
CH1_BIDI	CH2_BIDI	CH3_BIDI	CH4_BIDI	CH1_BIDV	CH2_BIDV	CH3_BIDV	CH4_BIDV
bit 7							bit 0

### Legend:

R = Readable bit

W = Writeable bit

U = Unimplemented bit, read as '0'

-n = Value at POR

'1' = bit is set

'0' = Bit is cleared

x = Bit is unknown

bit 7:4	These control bits allow the user to enable bidirectional current measurements for any channel, which will result in the $V_{SENSE}$ voltage measurement data being in 16-bit two's complement (signed) format. If the channel is enabled for negative current measurements, the full scale range for $V_{SENSE}$ is $-100\text{ mV}$ to $+100\text{ mV}$ .  If these bits are enabled for any channel, that channel's power numbers are also capable of reporting bidirectional numbers in two's complement format.
bit 3:0	These control bits allow the user to enable bidirectional/bipolar voltage measurements for any channel, which will result in the $V_{BUS}$ voltage measurement data being in 16 bit two's complement format. If the channel is enabled for negative voltage measurements, the full scale range for $V_{BUS}$ is $+32\text{V}$ to $-32\text{V}$ . Note that this range is the digital FSR, the $V_{BUS}$ input will not give accurate measurements if taken more than $200\text{ mV}$ below ground.  If these bits are enabled for any channel, that channel's power numbers are also capable of reporting bidirectional numbers in two's complement format.
bit 7	0 = Channel 1 $V_{SENSE}$ ADC converts 0 to $+100\text{ mV}$ range with 16-bit straight binary output 1 = Channel 1 $V_{SENSE}$ ADC converts $-100\text{ mV}$ to $+100\text{ mV}$ range with 16-bit two's complement output
bit 6	0 = Channel 2 $V_{SENSE}$ ADC converts 0 to $+100\text{ mV}$ range with 16 bit straight binary output 1 = Channel 2 $V_{SENSE}$ ADC converts $-100\text{ mV}$ to $+100\text{ mV}$ range with 16 bit two's complement output
bit 5	0 = Channel 3 $V_{SENSE}$ ADC converts 0 to $+100\text{ mV}$ range with 16-bit straight binary output 1 = Channel 3 $V_{SENSE}$ ADC converts $-100\text{ mV}$ to $+100\text{ mV}$ range with 16-bit two's complement output
bit 4	0 = Channel 4 $V_{SENSE}$ ADC converts 0 to $+100\text{ mV}$ range with 16-bit straight binary output 1 = Channel 4 $V_{SENSE}$ ADC converts $-100\text{ mV}$ to $+100\text{ mV}$ range with 16 bit two's complement output
bit 3	0 = Channel 1 $V_{BUS}$ ADC converts 0 to $+32\text{V}$ range with 16-bit straight binary output 1 = Channel 1 $V_{BUS}$ ADC converts $-32\text{V}$ to $+32\text{V}$ range with 16-bit two's complement output
bit 2	0 = Channel 2 $V_{BUS}$ ADC converts 0 to $+32\text{V}$ range with 16-bit straight binary output 1 = Channel 2 $V_{BUS}$ ADC converts $-32\text{V}$ to $+32\text{V}$ range with 16-bit two's complement output
bit 1	0 = Channel 3 $V_{BUS}$ ADC converts 0 to $+32\text{V}$ range with 16-bit straight binary output 1 = Channel 3 $V_{BUS}$ ADC converts $-32\text{V}$ to $+32\text{V}$ range with 16-bit two's complement output
bit 0	0 = Channel 4 $V_{BUS}$ ADC converts 0 to $+32\text{V}$ range with 16-bit straight binary output 1 = Channel 4 $V_{BUS}$ ADC converts $-32\text{V}$ to $+32\text{V}$ range with 16-bit two's complement output

## REGISTER 6-12: REFRESH\_G COMMAND (ADDRESS 1EH)

SEND	SEND	SEND	SEND	SEND	SEND	SEND	SEND
No Data in this command, Send Byte only							
bit 7				bit 0			

### Legend:

R = Readable bit      W = Writeable bit      U = Unimplemented bit, read as '0'  
 -n = Value at POR      '1' = bit is set      '0' = Bit is cleared      x = Bit is unknown

bit 7:0      This command is a SEND Byte, does not contain any data. It is exactly like the REFRESH command but is intended for use with the General Call command.

When it is sent to the device, the REFRESH command is executed and the readable accumulator data, readable accumulator count,  $V_{BUS}$ , and  $V_{SENSE}$  measurements are all refreshed and the internal accumulators values or accumulator count are reset, exactly like the REFRESH command. The master can read the updated data 1 ms after the REFRESH\_G command is sent, and anytime after than up until the next REFRESH, REFRESH\_G, or REFRESH\_V command is sent.

## REGISTER 6-13: REFRESH\_V COMMAND (ADDRESS 1FH)

SEND	SEND	SEND	SEND	SEND	SEND	SEND	SEND
No Data in this command, Send Byte only							
bit 7				bit 0			

### Legend:

R = Readable bit      W = Writeable bit      U = Unimplemented bit, read as '0'  
 -n = Value at POR      '1' = bit is set      '0' = Bit is cleared      x = Bit is unknown

bit 7:0      This command is a SEND Byte, does not contain any data. When it is sent to the device, the REFRESH\_V command is executed.

It is similar to the REFRESH command except the accumulators and accumulator count are not reset. The readable accumulator data, readable accumulator count,  $V_{BUS}$ , and  $V_{SENSE}$  measurements are all refreshed without affecting the internal accumulators values or accumulator count. The master can read the updated data 1 ms after the REFRESH\_V command is sent, and anytime after than up until the next REFRESH, REFRESH\_G, or REFRESH\_V command is sent.

## REGISTER 6-14: SLOW (ADDRESS 20H)

R-0	R-0	R-0	RW-1	RW-0	RW-1	RW-0	RW-1
SLOW	SLOW-LH	SLOW_HL	R_RISE	R_V_RISE	R_FALL	R_V_FALL	POR
bit 7							bit 0

### Legend:

R = Readable bit      W = Writeable bit      U = Unimplemented bit, read as '0'  
 -n = Value at POR      '1' = bit is set      '0' = Bit is cleared      x = Bit is unknown

This register tracks the state of the SLOW pin, tracks transitions on the SLOW pin, and controls the type of limited REFRESH command (if any) that occurs on a SLOW pin transitions. This allows software to monitor the state of the SLOW pin and its transitions over I<sup>2</sup>C even though the SLOW pin is asynchronous to the I<sup>2</sup>C pins and may have a different controller.

Note that if a REFRESH and REFRESH\_V are both enabled for a certain SLOW pin transition, REFRESH will be executed (REFRESH wins over REFRESH\_V).

On a transition of the SLOW pin, a limited REFRESH function is executed. These limited REFRESH and REFRESH\_V functions update all of the readable results registers. For the limited REFRESH function only, it also reset the accumulators and accumulator count. These are called limited REFRESH and limited REFRESH\_V functions because there is no activation of any pending changes to the control registers.

If the SLOW pin is configured to act as an ALERT pin, all of these bits are always 0. The bits are not cleared when read, see the details on each bit for clearing information.

### SLOW Control and Status Bits

- bit 7 = 0      The SLOW pin is pulled low externally
- bit 7 = 1      The SLOW pin is pulled high externally
- bit 6 = 0      The SLOW pin has not transitioned low to high since the last REFRESH command
- bit 6 = 1      The SLOW pin has transitioned low to high since the last REFRESH command  
The bit is reset to 0 by a REFRESH or REFRESH\_G command
- bit 5 = 0      The SLOW pin has not transitioned high to low since the last REFRESH command
- bit 5 = 1      The SLOW pin has transitioned high to low since the last REFRESH command  
The bit is reset to 0 by a REFRESH or REFRESH\_G command
- bit 4 = 0      Disables a limited REFRESH function to take place on the rising edge of the SLOW pin
- bit 4 = 1      Enables a limited REFRESH function to take place on the rising edge of the SLOW pin  
The bit is not reset automatically, it must be written to be changed.
- bit 3 = 0      Disables a limited REFRESH\_V function to take place on the rising edge of the SLOW pin
- bit 3 = 1      Enables a limited REFRESH\_V function to take place on the rising edge of the SLOW pin  
The bit is not reset automatically, it must be written to be changed.
- bit 2 = 0      Disables a limited REFRESH function to take place on the falling edge of the SLOW pin
- bit 2 = 1      Enables a limited REFRESH function to take place on the falling edge of the SLOW pin  
The bit is not reset automatically, it must be written to be changed.
- bit 1 = 0      Disables a limited REFRESH\_V function to take place on the falling edge of the SLOW pin
- bit 1 = 1      Enables a limited REFRESH\_V function to take place on the falling edge of the SLOW pin  
The bit is not reset automatically, it must be written to be changed.

### POR Status Bit

The POR bit is a POR flag, for the purpose of enabling the system designer can clear it after POR, and then monitor it to detect if the device was powered cycled or somehow reset since the POR. If the reset is detected in this manner, any non-default programming can be reprogrammed.

- bit 0 = 0      this bit has been cleared over I<sup>2</sup>C since the last POR occurred.
- bit 0 = 1      this bit has the POR default value of 1, and has not been cleared since the last reset occurred  
This bit is only reset by POR



## REGISTER 6-15: CTRL\_ACT REGISTER (ADDRESS 21H)

R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0
Sample_Rate<1:0>	SLEEP	SING	ALERT_PIN	ALERT_CC	OVF ALERT	OVF	
bit 7							bit 0

### Legend:

R = Readable bit      W = Writeable bit      U = Unimplemented bit, read as '0'  
 -n = Value at POR      '1' = bit is set      '0' = Bit is cleared      x = Bit is unknown

This register contains an image of the Control register, 01h. The bits in this register reflect the current active value of these settings, whereas the values in register 01h may have been programmed but not activated by one of the REFRESH commands. This register allows software to determine the actual active setting.

This register is valid when the Results registers are valid, 1 ms after a REFRESH/\_V/\_G command (in most cases). However, if you program a conversion rate change followed by REFRESH, the new conversion rate will not become effective until the current conversion cycle is complete. This can cause a delay in some cases before the conversion cycle (and the CTRL\_ACT register) are updated. This delay can be variable, depending on where we are in the conversion cycle when the REFRESH command is sent.

- bit 7:6      Sample\_Rate<1:0> - shows the value that is currently active since the most recent REFRESH function was received for programmed sample rate in Normal mode (that is, if SLOW pin is not asserted)  
 00b = 1024 samples/s  
 01b = 256 samples/s  
 10b = 64 samples/s  
 11b = 8 samples/s
- bit 5      SLEEP: This bit shows the value that is currently active since the most recent REFRESH function was received for the SLEEP bit.  
 0 = Active mode  
 1 = SLEEP mode, no data conversion
- bit 4      SING: this bit shows the value that is currently active since the most recent REFRESH function was received for the single shot select bit, SING.  
 0 = Sequential scan mode  
 1 = Single-shot mode
- bit 3      This bit shows the value that is currently active since the most recent REFRESH function was received for the ALERT\_PIN bit.  
 0 = Disable the  $\overline{\text{ALERT}}$  pin function  
 1 = Enable the  $\overline{\text{ALERT}}$  pin function
- bit 2      This bit shows the value that is currently active since the most recent REFRESH function was received for the ALERT\_CC bit.  
 0 = No ALERT on Conversion Cycle Complete  
 1 = ALERT function asserted for 5 $\mu$ s on each completion of the conversion cycle
- bit 1      This bit shows the value that is currently active since the most recent REFRESH function was received for the OVF ALERT bit.  
 0 = No ALERT if accumulator or accumulator counter overflow has occurred.  
 1 =  $\overline{\text{ALERT}}$  pin triggered if accumulator or accumulator counter has overflowed
- bit 0      This bit shows the value that is currently active since the most recent REFRESH function was received for the OVF bit.  
 0 = No accumulator or accumulator counter overflow has occurred.  
 1 = Accumulator or accumulator counter has overflowed

## REGISTER 6-16: CHANNEL DIS\_ACT (ADDRESS 22H)

R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	U	U	U	U
CH1_OFF	CH2_OFF	CH3_OFF	CH4_OFF	—	—	—	—
bit 7				bit 0			

### Legend:

R = Readable bit      W = Writeable bit      U = Unimplemented bit, read as '0'  
 -n = Value at POR      '1' = bit is set      '0' = Bit is cleared      x = Bit is unknown

This register contains an image of the Channel Disable bits in register 1Ch. The bits in this register reflect the value that was activated by the most recent REFRESH function, and is currently active. Whereas the values in register 1Ch may have been programmed but not activated by one of the REFRESH commands, register 22h allows software to determine the actual active setting. This register is valid when the Results registers are valid, 1 ms after a REFRESH/\_V/\_G command.

bit <7:4>      CHn\_OFF<7:4> – Shows the value that is currently active for these bits

bit 7      0 = CH1 ON. Channel 1 active during conversion cycle  
             1 = CH1 OFF. Channel 1 inactive during conversion cycle  
 bit 6      0 = CH1 ON. Channel 2 active during conversion cycle  
             1 = CH1 OFF. Channel 2 inactive during conversion cycle  
 bit 5      0 = CH1 ON. Channel 3 active during conversion cycle  
             1 = CH1 OFF. Channel 3 inactive during conversion cycle  
 bit 4      0 = CH1 ON. Channel 4 active during conversion cycle  
             1 = CH1 OFF. Channel 4 inactive during conversion cycle  
 bit 3:0      Not used, always reads zero

## REGISTER 6-17: NEG\_PWR\_ACT (ADDRESS 23H)

R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0
CH1_BIDI	CH2_BIDI	CH3_BIDI	CH4_BIDI	CH1_BIDV	CH2_BIDV	CH3_BIDV	CH4_BIDV
bit 7				bit 0			

### Legend:

R = Readable bit      W = Writeable bit      U = Unimplemented bit, read as '0'  
 -n = Value at POR      '1' = bit is set      '0' = Bit is cleared      x = Bit is unknown

This register contains an image of the NEG\_PWR register, 1Dh. The bits in this register reflect the current active value of these settings, whereas the values in register 1Dh may have been programmed but not activated by one of the REFRESH commands. This register allows software to determine the actual active setting. This register is valid when the Results registers are valid, 1 ms after a REFRESH/\_V/\_G command.

bit 7:0      These bits show the current active value of these bits

bit 7      0 = Channel 1 V<sub>SENSE</sub> ADC converts 0 to +100 mV range with 16-bit straight binary output  
             1 = Channel 1 V<sub>SENSE</sub> ADC converts –100 mV to +100 mV range with 16-bit two's complement output  
 bit 6      0 = Channel 2 V<sub>SENSE</sub> ADC converts 0 to +100 mV range with 16-bit straight binary output  
             1 = Channel 2 V<sub>SENSE</sub> ADC converts –100 mV to +100 mV range with 16-bit two's complement output  
 bit 5      0 = Channel 3 V<sub>SENSE</sub> ADC converts 0 to +100 mV range with 16-bit straight binary output  
             1 = Channel 3 V<sub>SENSE</sub> ADC converts –100 mV to +100 mV range with 16-bit two's complement output  
 bit 4      0 = Channel 4 V<sub>SENSE</sub> ADC converts 0 to +100 mV range with 16-bit straight binary output  
             1 = Channel 4 V<sub>SENSE</sub> ADC converts –100 mV to +100 mV range with 16-bit two's complement output  
 bit 3      0 = Channel 1 V<sub>BUS</sub> ADC converts 0 to +32V range with 16-bit straight binary output  
             1 = Channel 1 V<sub>BUS</sub> ADC converts –32V to +32V range with 16-bit two's complement output  
 bit 2      0 = Channel 2 V<sub>BUS</sub> ADC converts 0 to +32V range with 16-bit straight binary output  
             1 = Channel 2 V<sub>BUS</sub> ADC converts –32V to +32V range with 16-bit two's complement output

## REGISTER 6-17: NEG\_PWR\_ACT (ADDRESS 23H) (CONTINUED)

- bit 1      0 = Channel 3  $V_{BUS}$  ADC converts 0 to +32V range with 16-bit straight binary output  
             1 = Channel 3  $V_{BUS}$  ADC converts –32V to +32V range with 16-bit two's complement output
- bit 0      0 = Channel 4  $V_{BUS}$  ADC converts 0 to +32V range with 16-bit straight binary output  
             1 = Channel 4  $V_{BUS}$  ADC converts –32V to +32V range with 16-bit two's complement output

## REGISTER 6-18: CTRL\_LAT REGISTER (ADDRESS 24H)

R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0
Sample_Rate<1:0>	SLEEP	SING	ALERT_PIN	ALERT_CC	OVF ALERT	OVF	
bit 7							bit 0

### Legend:

R = Readable bit      W = Writeable bit      U = Unimplemented bit, read as '0'  
 -n = Value at POR      '1' = bit is set      '0' = Bit is cleared      x = Bit is unknown

This register contains an image of the [Register 6-15 CTRL\\_ACT Register](#) (Address 21h). The bits in this register reflect the value of these settings that was active before the most recent REFRESH command (including REFRESH\_V and/or REFRESH\_G). The values in register 01h may have been programmed but not activated by one of the REFRESH commands, and the values in 21h are currently active. This register allows software to determine the actual active setting that was active prior to the most recent REFRESH command and therefore corresponds to the dataset that is held in the readable registers. This register is valid when the Results registers are valid, 1 ms after a REFRESH/\_V/\_G command.

- bit 7:6      Sample\_Rate<1:0> – shows the value of these settings that was latched prior to the most recent REFRESH command (including REFRESH\_V and/or REFRESH\_G)  
             00b = 1024 samples/s  
             01b = 256 samples/s  
             10b = 64 samples/s  
             11b = 8 samples/s
- bit 5      SLEEP: This bit shows the value of these settings that was latched prior to the most recent REFRESH command (including REFRESH\_V and/or REFRESH\_G).  
             0 = Active mode  
             1 = SLEEP mode, no data conversion
- bit 4      SING: this bit shows the value of these settings that was latched prior to the most recent REFRESH command (including REFRESH\_V and/or REFRESH\_G).  
             0 = Sequential scan mode  
             1 = Single-shot mode
- bit 3      the value of these settings that was latched prior to the most recent REFRESH command (including REFRESH\_V and/or REFRESH\_G).  
             0 = Disable the ALERT pin function  
             1 = Enable the ALERT pin function
- bit 2      This bit shows the value of these settings that was latched prior to the most recent REFRESH command (including REFRESH\_V and/or REFRESH\_G) for the ALERT\_CC bit.  
             0 = No ALERT on Conversion Cycle Complete  
             1 = ALERT function asserted for 5uS on each completion of the conversion cycle.
- bit 1      This bit shows the value of these settings that was latched prior to the most recent REFRESH command (including REFRESH\_V and/or REFRESH\_G) for the ALERT\_CC bit.  
             0 = No ALERT if accumulator or accumulator counter overflow has occurred.  
             1 = ALERT pin triggered if accumulator or accumulator counter has overflowed.
- bit 0      This bit shows the value of these settings that was latched prior to the most recent REFRESH command (including REFRESH\_V and/or REFRESH\_G) for the OVF bit.  
             0 = No accumulator or accumulator counter overflow has occurred.  
             1 = accumulator or accumulator counter has overflowed

## REGISTER 6-19: CHANNEL DIS\_LAT (ADDRESS 25H)

R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	U	U	U	U
CH1_OFF	CH2_OFF	CH3_OFF	CH4_OFF	—	—	—	—
bit 7				bit 0			

### Legend:

R = Readable bit      W = Writeable bit      U = Unimplemented bit, read as '0'  
 -n = Value at POR      '1' = bit is set      '0' = Bit is cleared      x = Bit is unknown

This register contains an image of the [Register 6-16](#) Channel DIS\_ACT (Address 22h). The bits in this register reflect the value of these settings that was active before the most recent REFRESH command (including REFRESH\_V and/or REFRESH\_G). The values in register 1Ch may have been programmed but not activated by one of the REFRESH commands, and the values in 22h are currently active. This register allows software to determine the actual active setting that was active prior to the most recent REFRESH command and therefore corresponds to the dataset that is held in the readable registers. This register is valid when the Results registers are valid, 1 ms after a REFRESH/\_V/\_G command.

bit <7:4>      The value of these settings that was latched prior to the most recent REFRESH command (including REFRESH\_V and/or REFRESH\_G)  
 bit 7      0 = CH1 ON. Channel 1 active during conversion cycle  
             1 = CH1 OFF. Channel 1 inactive during conversion cycle  
 bit 6      0 = CH1 ON. Channel 2 active during conversion cycle  
             1 = CH1 OFF. Channel 2 inactive during conversion cycle  
 bit 5      0 = CH1 ON. Channel 3 active during conversion cycle  
             1 = CH1 OFF. Channel 3 inactive during conversion cycle  
 bit 4      0 = CH1 ON. Channel 4 active during conversion cycle  
             1 = CH1 OFF. Channel 4 inactive during conversion cycle  
 bit 3:0      Not used, always read 0

## REGISTER 6-20: NEG\_PWR\_LAT (ADDRESS 26H)

R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0
CH1_BIDI	CH2_BIDI	CH3_BIDI	CH4_BIDI	CH1_BIDV	CH2_BIDV	CH3_BIDV	CH4_BIDV
bit 7				bit 0			

### Legend:

R = Readable bit      W = Writeable bit      U = Unimplemented bit, read as '0'  
 -n = Value at POR      '1' = bit is set      '0' = Bit is cleared      x = Bit is unknown

This register contains an image of the [Register 6-17](#) NEG\_PWR\_ACT (Address 23h). The bits in this register reflect the value of these settings that was active before the most recent REFRESH command (including REFRESH\_V and/or REFRESH\_G). The values in register 1Dh may have been programmed but not activated by one of the REFRESH commands, and the values in 23h are currently active. This register allows software to determine the actual active setting that was active prior to the most recent REFRESH command and therefore corresponds to the dataset that is held in the readable registers. This register is valid when the Results registers are valid, 1 ms after a REFRESH/\_V/\_G command.

bit 7:0      The value of these settings that was latched prior to the most recent REFRESH command (including REFRESH\_V and/or REFRESH\_G)  
 bit 7      0 = Channel 1 V<sub>SENSE</sub> ADC converts 0 to +100mV range with 16-bit straight binary output  
             1 = Channel 1 V<sub>SENSE</sub> ADC converts -100mV to +100mV range with 16-bit two's complement output  
 bit 6      0 = Channel 2 V<sub>SENSE</sub> ADC converts 0 to +100mV range with 16-bit straight binary output  
             1 = Channel 2 V<sub>SENSE</sub> ADC converts -100mV to +100mV range with 16-bit two's complement output  
 bit 5      0 = Channel 3 V<sub>SENSE</sub> ADC converts 0 to +100mV range with 16-bit straight binary output  
             1 = Channel 3 V<sub>SENSE</sub> ADC converts -100mV to +100mV range with 16-bit two's complement output

# PAC1934

## REGISTER 6-20: NEG\_PWR\_LAT (ADDRESS 26H) (CONTINUED)

bit 4	0 = Channel 4 $V_{SENSE}$ ADC converts 0 to +100mV range with 16-bit straight binary output 1 = Channel 4 $V_{SENSE}$ ADC converts –100mV to +100mV range with 16-bit two's complement output
bit 3	0 = Channel 1 $V_{BUS}$ ADC converts 0 to +32V range with 16-bit straight binary output 1 = Channel 1 $V_{BUS}$ ADC converts –32V to +32V range with 16-bit two's complement output
bit 2	0 = Channel 2 $V_{BUS}$ ADC converts 0 to +32V range with 16-bit straight binary output 1 = Channel 2 $V_{BUS}$ ADC converts –32V to +32V range with 16-bit two's complement output
bit 1	0 = Channel 3 $V_{BUS}$ ADC converts 0 to +32V range with 16-bit straight binary output 1 = Channel 3 $V_{BUS}$ ADC converts –32V to +32V range with 16-bit two's complement output
bit 0	0 = Channel 4 $V_{BUS}$ ADC converts 0 to +32V range with 16-bit straight binary output 1 = Channel 4 $V_{BUS}$ ADC converts –32V to +32V range with 16-bit two's complement output

## REGISTER 6-21: PRODUCT ID REGISTER (ADDRESS FDh)

R-0	R-1	R-0	R-1	R-1	R-0	R-1	R-1
PID<7:0>							
bit 7							bit 0

### Legend:

R = Readable bit                      W = Writeable bit                      U = Unimplemented bit, read as '0'  
-n = Value at POR                      '1' = bit is set                      '0' = Bit is cleared                      x = Bit is unknown

bit 7:0                      PID<7:0>: This register contains the Product ID for the PAC1934. This register is writable only when it is unlocked for test mode, always readable.  
0101\_1011 for PAC1934 (Default shown in table directly above)

## REGISTER 6-22: MANUFACTURER ID REGISTER (ADDRESS FEh)

R-0	R-1	R-0	R-1	R-1	R-1	R-0	R-1
MID<7:0>							
bit 7							bit 0

### Legend:

R = Readable bit                      W = Writeable bit                      U = Unimplemented bit, read as '0'  
-n = Value at POR                      '1' = bit is set                      '0' = Bit is cleared                      x = Bit is unknown

bit 7:0                      MID<7:0>: The Manufacturer ID register identifies Microchip as the manufacturer of the PAC1934  
This value is 5Dh.

## REGISTER 6-23: REVISION ID REGISTER (ADDRESS FFh)

R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-1	R-1
RID<7:0>							
bit 7						bit 0	

### Legend:

R = Readable bit

W = Writeable bit

U = Unimplemented bit, read as '0'

-n = Value at POR

'1' = bit is set

'0' = Bit is cleared

x = Bit is unknown

bit 7:0

RID<7:0>: The Revision register identifies the die revision

This register reads 03h.

7.0 PACKAGE DESCRIPTION

7.1 Package Marking Information



**Legend:**

XX...X	Customer-specific information
Y	Year code (last digit of calendar year)
YY	Year code (last 2 digits of calendar year)
WW	Week code (week of January 1 is week '01')
NNN	Alphanumeric traceability code
(e3)	Pb-free JEDEC® designator for Matte Tin (Sn)
*	This package is Pb-free. The Pb-free JEDEC designator (e3) can be found on the outer packaging for this package.

**Note:** In the event the full Microchip part number cannot be marked on one line, it will be carried over to the next line, thus limiting the number of available characters for customer-specific information.

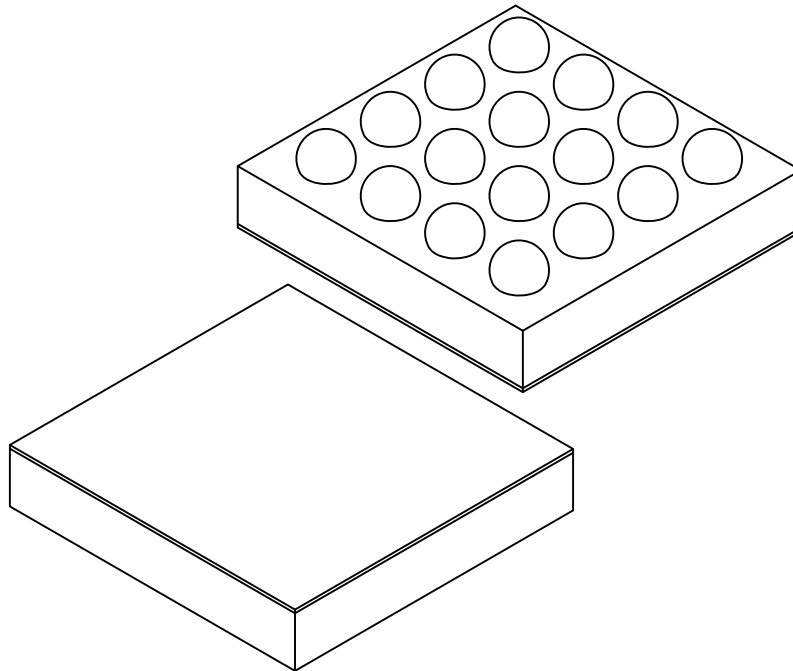




# PAC1934

## 16-Ball Wafer Level Chip Scale Package (CS) - 2.225x2.17 mm Body [WLCSP] PAC1934

**Note:** For the most current package drawings, please see the Microchip Packaging Specification located at <http://www.microchip.com/packaging>



Units		MILLIMETERS		
Dimension Limits		MIN	NOM	MAX
Bump Pitch	eD	0.50 BSC		
Bump Pitch	eE	0.50 BSC		
Length	D	2.225 BSC		
Width	E	2.170 BSC		
Overall Height	A	0.601	0.641	0.679
Bump Height	A1	0.197	-	0.257
Die Thickness	A2	0.363	0.388	0.413
Bump Diameter	b	0.297	0.327	0.357

### Notes:

1. Topside A1 indicator is an engraved figure.
2. Under-fill is recommended for best solder joint reliability.
3. Solder diameter at interface to package body is 300µm (nominal).
4. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M

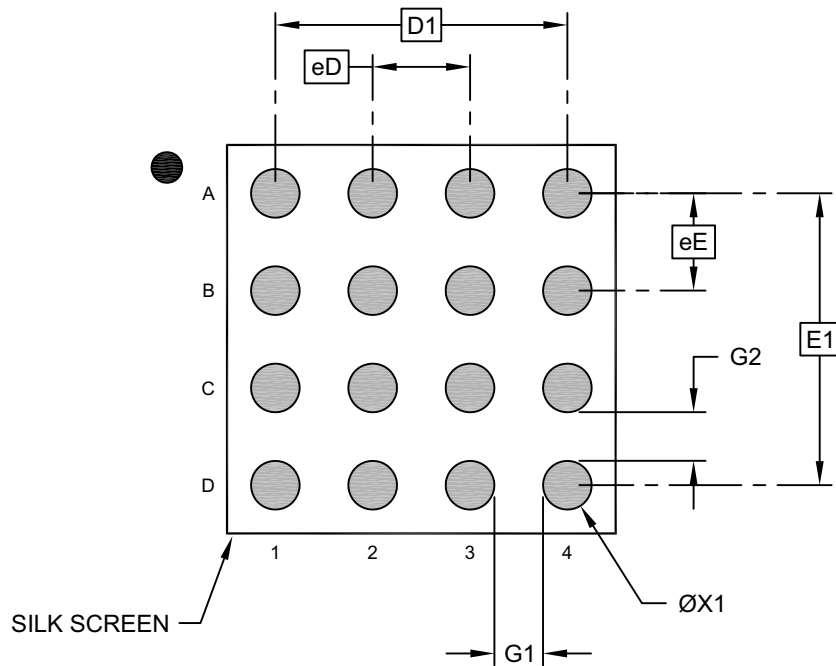
BSC: Basic Dimension. Theoretically exact value shown without tolerances.

REF: Reference Dimension, usually without tolerance, for information purposes only.

Microchip Technology Drawing C04-6036-01 Rev. B Sheet 2 of 2

## 16-Ball Wafer Level Chip Scale Package (CS) - 2.225x2.17 mm Body [WLCSP] PAC1934

**Note:** For the most current package drawings, please see the Microchip Packaging Specification located at <http://www.microchip.com/packaging>



### RECOMMENDED LAND PATTERN

Units		MILLIMETERS		
Dimension Limits		MIN	NOM	MAX
Contact Pitch	eD		0.50 BSC	
Contact Pitch	eE		0.50 BSC	
Overall Pitch	D1		1.50 BSC	
Overall Pitch	E1		1.50 BSC	
Space Between Contacts	G1		0.25	
Space Between Contacts	G2		0.25	
Contact Diameter	ØX1		0.25	

#### Notes:

- Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M  
BSC: Basic Dimension. Theoretically exact value shown without tolerances.
- For best soldering results, thermal vias, if used, should be filled or tented to avoid solder loss during reflow process

Microchip Technology Drawing C04-8036 Rev. B

NOTES:

## APPENDIX A: REVISION HISTORY

### Revision B (November 2017)

The following is the list of modifications:

1. Updated [Section 4.5 “Voltage Measurement”](#), [Section 4.6 “Current Measurement”](#), [Section 4.7 “Selecting  \$R\_{SENSE}\$  Values”](#) and [Section 4.9 “Power and Energy”](#).
2. Updated [Register 6-10](#).
3. Fixed minor typographical errors.

### Revision A (September 2017)

- Initial Release for Advance Data Sheet.

PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM

To order or obtain information, e.g., on pricing or delivery, refer to the factory or the listed sales office.

<u>PART NO.</u>	X	-X	/XXX
Device	Tape and Reel	Temperature Range	Package
Device:	PAC1934: DC Power/Energy Monitor with Accumulator		
Tape and Reel:	T	= Tape and Reel	
Temperature Range:	I	= -40°C to +85°C (Industrial)	
Package:	6CX	= 16-Ball Wafer Level Chip Scale Package, 2.225 mm x 2.17 mm (WLCSP)	
	J6CX	= This part number is being phased out and it is identical to the 6CX package.	

**Example:**

a) PAC1934T-I/6CX: 16-lead 2.225 mm x 2.17 mm WLCSP, shipped in a 5,000 piece Tape and Reel

**Note 1:** Tape and Reel identifier only appears in the catalog part number description. This identifier is used for ordering purposes and is not printed on the device package. Check with your Microchip Sales Office for package availability with the Tape and Reel option.

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**Note the following details of the code protection feature on Microchip devices:**

- Microchip products meet the specification contained in their particular Microchip Data Sheet.
- Microchip believes that its family of products is one of the most secure families of its kind on the market today, when used in the intended manner and under normal conditions.
- There are dishonest and possibly illegal methods used to breach the code protection feature. All of these methods, to our knowledge, require using the Microchip products in a manner outside the operating specifications contained in Microchip's Data Sheets. Most likely, the person doing so is engaged in theft of intellectual property.
- Microchip is willing to work with the customer who is concerned about the integrity of their code.
- Neither Microchip nor any other semiconductor manufacturer can guarantee the security of their code. Code protection does not mean that we are guaranteeing the product as "unbreakable."

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