Technical Note

Entering and Using Command Mode on the Honeywell Humidlcon™ Digital Humidity/Temperature Sensors: HIH-6130/6131 Series

1.0 Introduction

Command Mode is used on the Honeywell HumidIcon™ Digital Humidity/Temperature Sensors: HIH-6130/6131 Series, for reading and writing to the on-chip EEPROM. Command Mode allows the user to configure and optimize sensor performance to match application requirements. User- configurable options include alarm settings, I²C address and customer identification bytes.

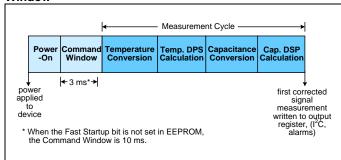
This document describes:

- How to enter Command Mode.
- How to use Command Mode to configure the sensor.
- An example of the required configuration steps.

2.0 Power-On Sequence

Figure 1 shows the Power-On sequence.

Figure 1. Power-On Sequence with a 3 ms Command Window

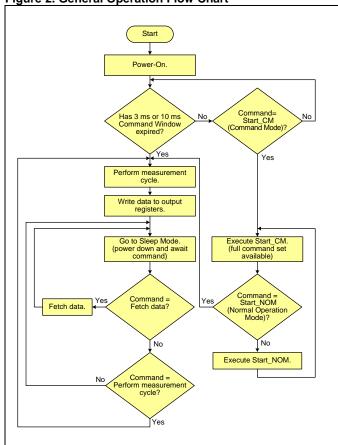


After Power-On, the Command Window is entered. The Command Window can be configured to be either 3 ms or 10 ms in duration (see Section 4.1). If the sensor receives a "Start_CM" command during the Command Window, it enters and remains in Command Mode.

While the sensor is in Command Mode it communicates as an I^2C device regardless of its pre-configured output protocol. The sensor clock pin becomes the I^2C clock pin (SCL) and sensor data pin becomes the I^2C data pin (SDA).

If, during the Power-On sequence, the Command Window expires without receiving a "Start_CM" command, or if the sensor receives a "Start_NOM" command in Command Mode, the sensor will immediately revert to its pre-configured output protocol (either I2C or SPI), perform one complete measurement cycle and write the data to the output registers before entering into sleep mode (see Figure 2).

Figure 2. General Operation Flow Chart



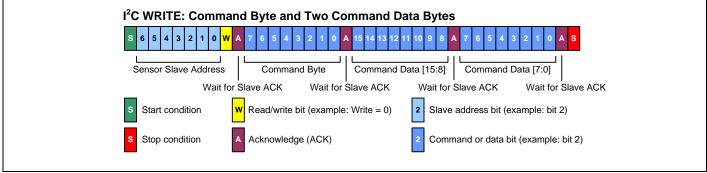
3.0 Command Mode

Command Mode is used for configuring the sensor. It is entered by sending a "Start_CM" command during the Command Window (see Section 2.0). In Command Mode a set of commands is available to the user to configure the sensor (see Table 1). All communication in Command Mode is done using I²C protocol regardless of the pre-configured communications protocol of the sensor.

3.1 Command Format

Command Mode commands are only supported for the I^2C protocol. As shown in Figure 3, commands consist of 4-byte packets with the first byte being a 7-bit slave address followed by a Read/Write bit (0 = Write, 1 = Read). The second byte is the command byte and the last two bytes form a 16-bit data field.

Figure 3. Command Mode Format



Command Mode Commands 3.2

Table 1 lists all the commands that are available in Command Mode.

Note: Only the commands listed in Table 1 are valid. Other encodings may cause unpredictable behavior. If data is not needed for the command, zeros must be supplied in the data field to complete the 4-byte packet.

Table 1. Command Mode Commands

Command	Data Bytes		Decrease
Byte	(16-bits,	Description	Response Time
(8-bits, Hex)	Hex)		Time
0x00 to 0x1F	0x0000	EEPROM Read of address	100 µs
		0x00 to 0x1F	
		after this command has	
		been sent and executed, a	
		data fetch must be	
		performed to retrieve the	
		contents of the EEPROM	
		address is specified in the	
		six LSBs of the command	
		byte	
0x40 to 0x5F	0xYYYY	Write to EEPROM	12 ms
	(Y=data)	addresses 0x00 to 0x1F	
		the two data bytes sent will	
		be written to the address	
		specified in the six LSBs of	
		the command byte	
0x80	0x0000	Start NOM	42.5 ms
0,00	OXOOOO	Gtart_IVOIII	42.0 1110
		ends Command Mode and	
		transitions to Normal	
		Operation Mode	
0xA0	0x0000	Start CM	100 µs
		_	·
		starts Command Mode:	
		used to enter Command	
		Mode, is only valid during	
		the Power-On command	
		window (see Section 2.0)	

Note: All time values are typical; for worst case values, add 15%.

3.3 **Command Response and Data Fetch Format**

After a command has been sent and its execution time defined in Table 4 has expired, an I²C Data Fetch is used to read the response.

Figure 4 shows the different Data Fetch formats. After the slave address has been sent, the first byte fetched is the response byte. The response byte consists of two status bits, four diagnostic bits and two response bits.

The upper two bits of the response byte are the status bits. Table 2 describes the conditions that the status bits can report.

The middle four bits of the response byte are command diagnostic bits. Each bit represents a different diagnostic (see Table 3).

The lower two bits of the response byte are the response bits. To determine if a command has finished executing, poll the device until a "Busy" response is no longer received. Table 4 describes the different responses that the sensor can return.

NOTICE

- Regardless of what the response bits are, one or more of the diagnostic bits may be set indicating an error has occurred during the execution of the command.
- Only one command may be executed at a time. After a command is sent, another command must not be sent until the execution time of the first command has expired. Alternatively the response bits can be polled to determine when the command has completed execution.

Figure 4. Command Mode Data Fetch Formats

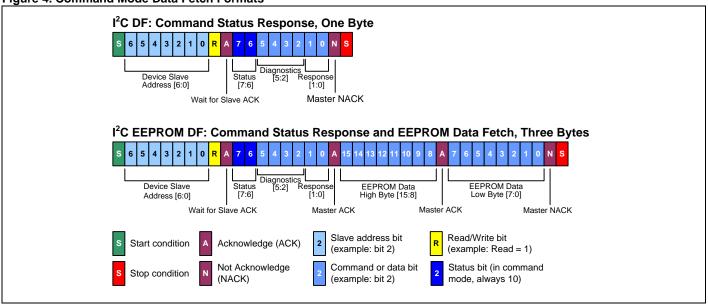


Table 2. Status Bits

Status Bits		D.C.W.	
S1	S0	Definition	
0	0	normal operation, valid data	
0	1	stale data: data that has already been fetched since the last measurement cycle, or data fetched before the first measurement cycle has been completed	
1	0	device in Command Mode	
1	1	not used	

Table 3. Diagnostic Bits

Diagnostic Bits		Name	Description		
D3	D2	D1	D0	Name	Description
Х	Х	Х	1	corrected	a corrected EEPROM
				EEPROM error	error occurred during the execution of the last
					command
		1			
Х	Х	ı	Х	uncorrectable	an uncorrectable
				EEPROM error	EEPROM error occurred
					during the execution of
					the last command
Х	1	Х	Х	RAM parity error	a RAM parity error
					occurred during the
					execution of the last
					command
1	Х	Х	Х	configuration	an EEPROM or RAM
				error	parity error occurred
					during the initial loading
					of the configuration
					registers

Table 4. Response Bits

Response Bits		Definition	Description	
R1	R0		-	
0	0	busy	the command is still executing	
0	1	positive acknowledge	the command executed successfully	
1	0	negative recognized or an EEPROM write was attempted to a locked EEPROM location		
1	1	not used		

4.0 **EEPROM**

The EEPROM array contains the configuration bits for the I²C slave address, alarms, Command Window duration and customer identification. The EEPROM is organized as 32 16bit words (see Table 5). The EEPROM is divided into two sections:

- EEPROM locations 0x00 to 0x15 are locked and can no longer be written to.
- EEPROM locations 0x16 to 0x1F are unlocked and may be modified by the customer.

NOTICE

Any modifications to EEPROM locations require a power cycle for the changes to take effect.

Table 5. EEPROM Memory Map

EEPROM Address	Default	Name	Description
0x00 to 0x15	N/A	reserved	do not change; must be left at factory
OXIO			settings; locked EEPROM locations
0x16	0x0000	reserved	do not change; must be left at factory settings
0x17	0x0000	reserved	do not change; must be left at factory settings
0x18	0x3FFF	Alarm_High_On	high alarm on trip point
0x19	0x3FFF	Alarm_High_Off	high alarm off trip point
0x1A	0x0000	Alarm_Low_On	low alarm on trip point
0x1B	0x0000	Alarm_Low_Off	low alarm off trip point
0x1C	0x0028	Cust_Config	Customer Configuration Register (see Section 4.1)
0x1D	0x0000	reserved	do not change; must be left at factory settings
0x1E	N/A	reserved	do not change; must be left at factory settings
0x1F	0xYYYY (Y=data)	Cust_ID3	customer ID word: for use by customer

4.1 **Customer Configuration Register**

The Customer Configuration Register is located at EEPROM location 0x1C. The register is loaded at Power-On.

Digital Humidity/Temperature Sensor Configuration 5.0 Example

Command Mode is used to configure Honeywell digital humidity/temperature sensors. A few basic steps and I²C communications are all that is required for a user to optimize the sensor for the application.

Figure 5 shows the steps required to enable a digital humidity sensor in the configuration described below:

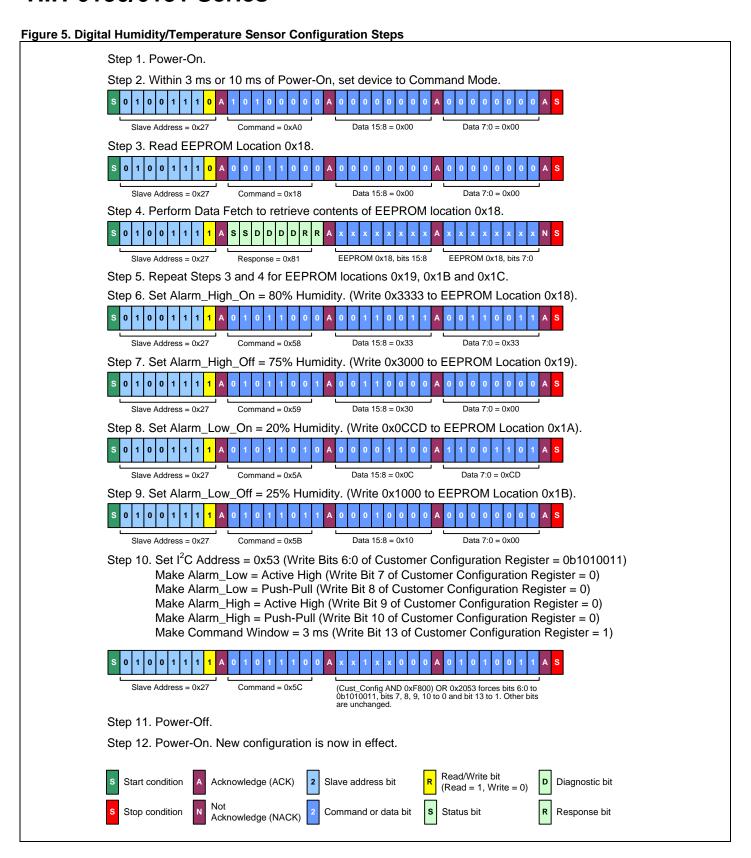
- Command Window = 3 ms
- Alarm_High = Active_High
- Alarm Low = Active High
- Alarm_High = Full_Push-Pull Output
- Alarm_Low = Full_Push-Pull Output
- Alarm_High_On = 80% humidity
- Alarm_Low_On = 20% humidity Alarm High Off = 75% humidity
- Alarm_Low_Off = 25% humidity
- I^2C Address = 0x53

Table 6. Customer Configuration Register

		ner Configuratio	i itog		
Bit	Default	Name	Description		
6:0	0101000	Device ID	I ² C slave address		
8:7	00	Alarm_Low_Cfg	configures the Alarm_Low		
			output	pin	
			Bit	Description	
			7	alarm polarity:	
				0 = Active_High	
				1 = Active_Low	
			8	output configuration:	
				0 = Full_Push-Pull	
				1 = Open_Drain	
10:9	00	Alarm_High_Cfg	Configures the Alarm_High		
			output pin		
			Bit	Description	
			9	alarm polarity:	
				0 = Active_High	
				1 = Active_Low	
			10	output configuration:	
				0 = Full_Push-Pull	
				1 = Open_Drain	
11	0	reserved	do not change; must be left		
				ory setting	
12	0	reserved	do no	change; must be left	
			at facto	ory setting	
13	0	fast startup	sets the Command Window		
			duration:		
			0 = 10 ms, 1 = 3 ms		
15:14	00	reserved		change; must be left	
			at facto	ory setting	

NOTICE

Read and store the original EEPROM contents before modifying them in case the sensor must be returned to its default condition.



WARNING

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