

## Low-side digital power monitor, with I<sup>2</sup>C bus interface



MiniSO8

### Features

- 14-bit ADC for current sensing and  $\pm 80$  mV range
- 11-bit ADC for voltage and temperature
- 2.7 V to 4.5 V power supply voltage
- Low-side and bidirectional current sensing
- Internal die temperature monitoring
- I<sup>2</sup>C digital interface for device control
- Internal 32768 Hz time base
- Operating free air temperature range: -40 °C to +85 °C

### Applications

- Low voltage power supply monitoring

Maturity status link

TSC1214

### Description

The TSC1214 is a digital current, voltage, and temperature monitoring Analog Front End (AFE), meant to monitor a low voltage power supply. It implements a double monitoring path for current based on a 14-bit ADC and voltage or temperature based on an 11-bit ADC. The device is programmable through the I<sup>2</sup>C interface.

The TSC1214 comes in a plastic MiniSO8 package and can operate in the -40 °C to +85 °C ambient temperature range.

## 1 Block diagram and pin description

Figure 1. Internal block diagram

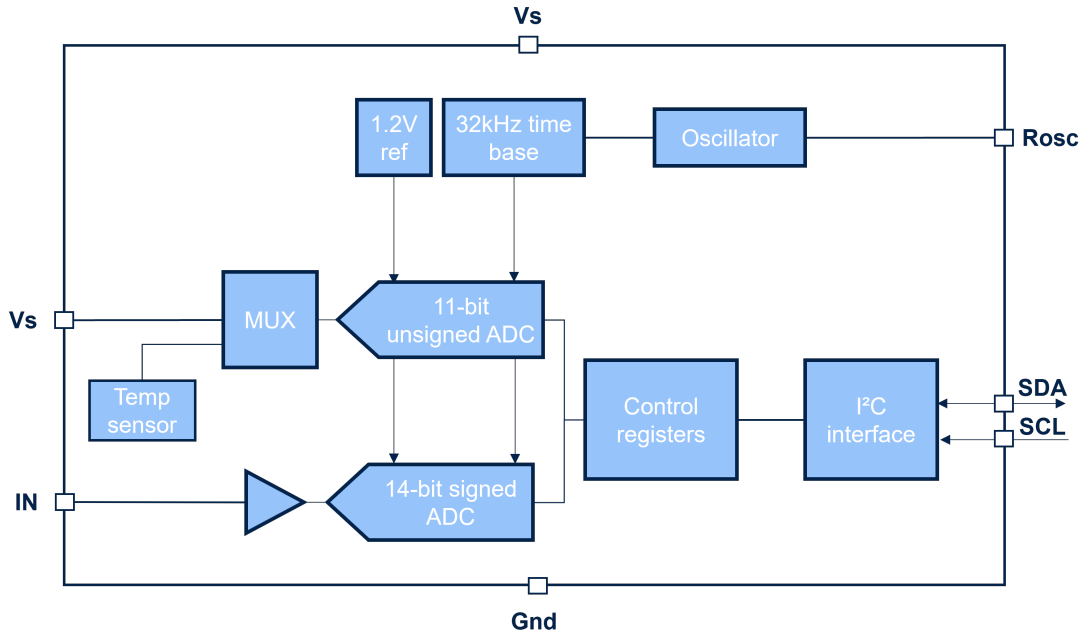


Figure 2. Pin connections (top view)



Table 1. Pin description

Pin	Pin name	Type	Description
1	NC	Non connected	-
2	ROSC	Analog input	Oscillator bias resistor
3	SDA	Digital input / output	I²C serial data
4	SCL	Digital input	I²C serial clock
5	GND	Ground	Analog and digital ground
6	IN	Analog input	Current sense input
7	VS	Supply	Power supply
8	VS	Supply	Power supply

## 2 Absolute maximum ratings and operating conditions

**Table 2. Absolute maximum ratings**

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit
$V_{\max}$	Maximum voltage on any pin	7	V
$V_{io}$	Voltage on I/O pins	-0.3 to +7	V
$T_{stg}$	Maximum storage temperature	-55 to +150	°C
$T_j$	Maximum junction temperature	+150	°C
$R_{th-ja}$	Junction to ambient thermal resistance (for MiniSO8)	190	°C/W
ESD	Human Body Model (HBM)	2000	V

**Table 3. Operating conditions**

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit
$V_S$	Analog supply voltage	2.7 to 4.5	V
T	Operating free-air temperature range	-40 to +85	°C

### 3 Electrical characteristics

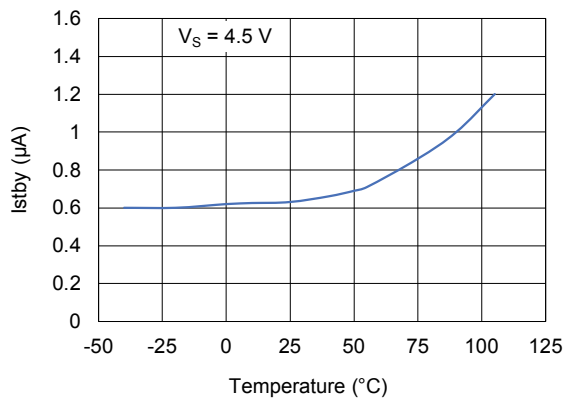
 $2.7\text{ V} < V_S < 4.5\text{ V}, -20\text{ }^\circ\text{C} < T_a < 70\text{ }^\circ\text{C}.$ 
**Table 4. Electrical characteristics**

Symbol	Parameters	Test conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max	Unit
<b>SUPPLY</b>						
$I_{CC}$	Operating current consumption	Average value over 4 s			100	$\mu\text{A}$
$I_{sdy}$	Standby current consumption	Standby mode, input = 0 V			2	$\mu\text{A}$
$I_{pdn}$	Power down current consumption	$V_S < UVLO_{th}$ , input = 0 V			1	$\mu\text{A}$
$UVLO_{th}$	Undervoltage threshold	$V_S$ decreasing	2.5	2.6	2.7	V
$UVLO_{hyst}$	Undervoltage threshold hysteresis			100		mV
POR	Power On Reset threshold	$V_S$ decreasing		2		V
<b>Current sense ADC</b>						
$V_{IN}$	Input voltage range		-80		+80	mV
$I_{IN}$	Input current for IN pin				500	nA
$LSB_I$	1 LSB step size for current sense ADC	14 bits		11.77		$\mu\text{V}$
$ADC_I_{offset}$	Current sense ADC offset	IN = 0 V	-3		+3	LSB
$ADC_I_{time}$	Current sense ADC conversion time	32768 Hz clock		500		ms
$ADC_I_{acc}$	Current sense ADC gain error	@ 25 °C -20 °C < $T_a$ < 70 °C			0.5 1	%
$F_{OSC}$	Internal time base frequency	$R_{OSC} = 200\text{ k}\Omega$ , 0.1%		32768		Hz
$Osc_{acc}$	Internal time base accuracy	$V_S = 3.6\text{ V}$ , 25 °C 2.7 V < $V_S$ < 4.5 V and -20 °C < $T_a$ < 70 °C			2 2.5	%
<b>Supply voltage and temperature sensor characteristics</b>						
$V_S$	Supply voltage input range		2.7		4.5	V
$LSB_V$	LSB step size for supply voltage ADC			2.44		mV
$LSB_T$	LSB step size for temperature sensor			0.125		°C
$ADC_V_{time}$	Supply voltage ADC conversion time	32768 Hz clock		250		ms
$ADC_V_{acc}$	Supply voltage ADC gain error	2.7 V < $V_S$ < 4.5 V	-0.5		+0.5	%
$Temp_{acc}$	Temperature sensor accuracy		-3		+3	°C
<b>Digital characteristics (SCL, SDA)</b>						
$V_{IH}$	Input high voltage		1.2			V
$V_{IL}$	Input low voltage				0.35	
$V_{OL}$	Low-level output voltage	SDA ; $I_{OL} = 4\text{ mA}$			0.4	V

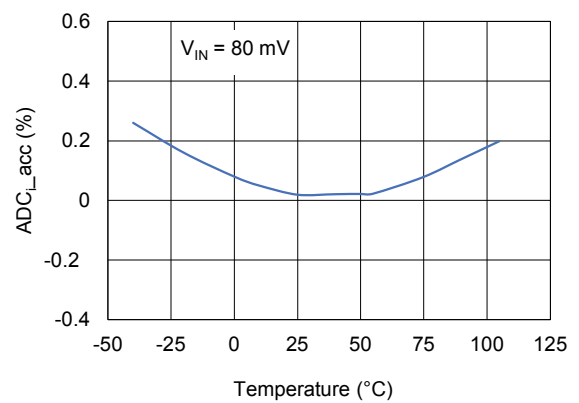
## 4 Typical performance curves

$T_A = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$   $V_S = 3.3\text{ V}$ , unless otherwise stated.

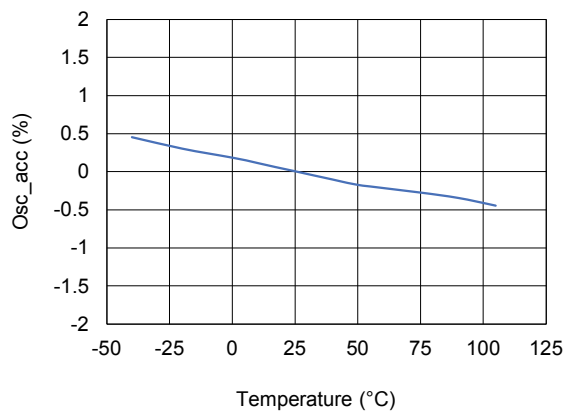
**Figure 3. Standby current vs. temperature**



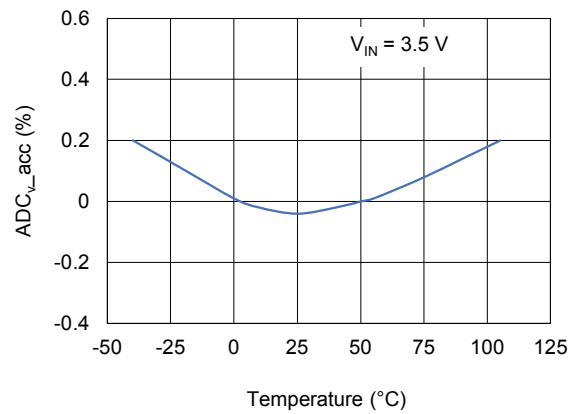
**Figure 4. Current measurement accuracy vs. temperature**



**Figure 5. Oscillator frequency accuracy vs. temperature**



**Figure 6. Supply voltage measurement accuracy vs. temperature**



## 5 Application information

Figure 7. Typical application schematics using TSC1214

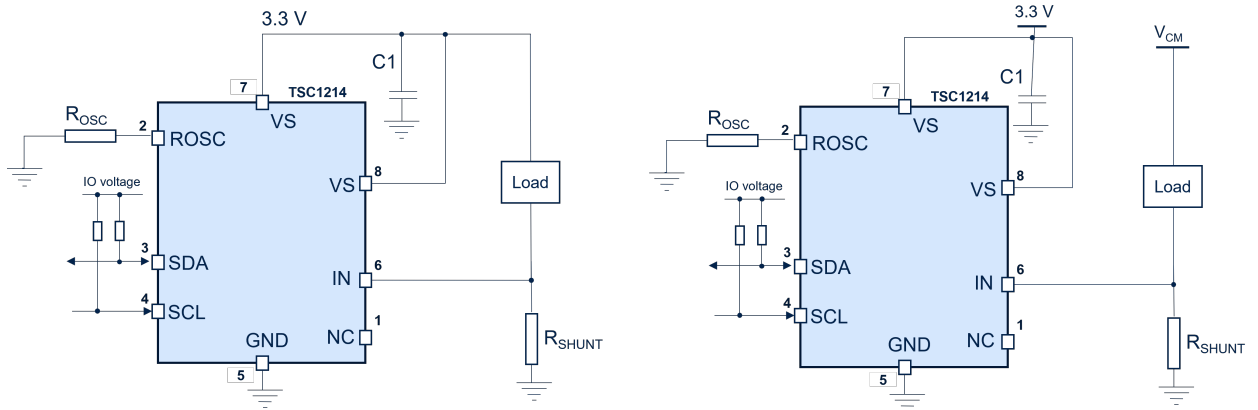


Table 5. External components list

Name	Value	Tolerance	Comments
R <sub>SHUNT</sub>	10 mΩ to 50 mΩ	1%	Shunt resistor to sense the current
R <sub>OSC</sub>	200 kΩ	0.1%	Internal oscillator bias resistor
C1	1 μF	-	Supply decoupling capacitance

### 5.1 Functional description

#### 5.1.1 Digital current sensing

The TSC1214 is a current, voltage, and temperature digital monitor. The low-side bidirectional current is measured through a shunt resistor placed between the IN pad and the ground. The current sense 14-bit ADC has a 500 ms conversion time. The ADC output is in two's complement format. When a conversion cycle is completed, the value is stored in the REG\_CURRENT registers (see Table 9), and can be read by the controller. Those registers are updated at the end of each conversion.

#### 5.1.2 Supply voltage and temperature monitoring

The power supply voltage and chip temperature (close to the load temperature) are measured by means of an 11-bit ADC and a multiplexer. This takes place concurrently with the current sensing with a dedicated A/D converter, which means that it does not affect the performance of the current sensing. To reduce the power consumption, a conversion takes place only every two seconds, alternatively for load voltage and temperature (so each value is refreshed every four seconds).

The conversion cycle time is 250 ms. The resolution is 2.44 mV for the power supply voltage and 0.125 °C for the temperature.

When a conversion cycle is completed, the values are stored respectively in the REG\_VOLTAGE and REG\_TEMPERATURE registers (see Table 9).

## 5.2 I<sup>2</sup>C interface

### 5.2.1 Read and write operations

The interface is used to control and read the registers. It is compatible with the Philips I<sup>2</sup>C registered trademark (version 2.1). It is a target serial interface with a serial data line (SDA) and a serial clock line (SCL).

- SCL: input clock used to shift data
- SDA: input/output bidirectional data transfers

A filter rejects the potential spikes on the bus data line to preserve data integrity.

The bidirectional data line supports transfers up to 400 kbit/s (fast mode). The data is shifted to and from the chip on the SDA line, MSB first.

The first bit must be high (START) followed by the device address and read/write bit control. The TSC1214 address is 70 h followed by the R/W bit. The TSC1214 then sends an acknowledgement the end of an 8-bit long sequence. The next 8 bits correspond to the register address followed by another acknowledgement.

The data field is the last 8-bit long sequence sent, followed by a last acknowledgement.

**Table 6. TSC1214 address format**

b7	b6	b5	b4	b3	b2	b1	b0
1	1	1	0	0	0	0	R/W

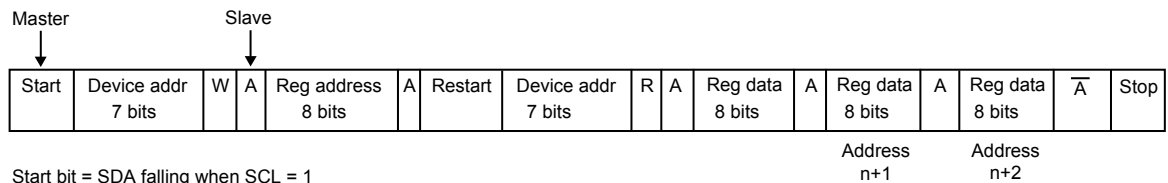
**Table 7. Register address format**

b7	b6	b5	b4	b3	b2	b1	b0
RegADDR7	RegADDR6	RegADDR5	RegADDR4	RegADDR3	RegADDR2	RegADDR1	RegADDR0

**Table 8. Device data format**

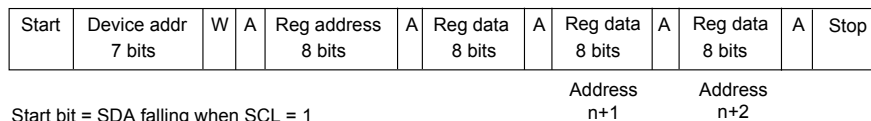
b7	b6	b5	b4	b3	b2	b1	b0
DATA7	DATA6	DATA5	DATA4	DATA3	DATA2	DATA1	DATA0

**Figure 8. Read operation**



Start bit = SDA falling when SCL = 1  
 Stop bit = SDA rising when SCL = 1  
 Restart bit = start after a start  
 Acknowledge = SDA forced low during a SCL clock

**Figure 9. Write operation**



Start bit = SDA falling when SCL = 1  
 Stop bit = SDA rising when SCL = 1  
 Restart bit = start after a start



### 5.3 Register map

The register space provides 8 control registers. The mapping of registers is shown in Table 9, with a detailed of registers 0 (REG\_MODE) and 1 (REG\_CTRL) shown in Table 10 and Table 11. All registers are reset to default values at power-on or reset, and the PORDET bit in register REG\_CTRL is used to indicate the occurrence of a power-on-reset.

**Table 9. Register map**

Control Register name	Type	Address (decimal)	Description
REG_MODE	R/W	0	Mode register
REG_CTRL	R/W	1	Control and status register
REG_CURRENT_LOW	R	6	Load current value, bits 0-7
REG_CURRENT_HIGH	R	7	Load current value, bits 8-15
REG_VOLTAGE_LOW	R	8	Power supply voltage value, bits 0-7
REG_VOLTAGE_HIGH	R	9	Power supply voltage value, bits 8-15
REG_TEMPERATURE_LOW	R	10	Temperature value, bits 0-7
REG_TEMPERATURE_HIGH	R	11	Temperature value, bits 8-15

Values held in consecutive registers (such as the current value in the REG\_CURRENT\_LOW and REG\_CURRENT\_HIGH registers) must be read with a single I<sup>2</sup>C access to ensure data integrity. It is possible to read multiple values in one I<sup>2</sup>C access, all values are consistent.

The load current is coded in 2's complement format, and the LSB value is 11.77  $\mu$ V.

The power supply voltage is coded in binary format, and the LSB value is 2.44 mV.

The temperature value is coded in 2's complement format, and the LSB value is 0.125  $^{\circ}$ C.

The temperature of 0  $^{\circ}$ C corresponds to code 0

**Table 10. REG\_MODE – address 0**

Bit name	Pos.	Type	Def.	Description
	[3..0]		0	Unused bits.
DEVICE_ON	4		0	0: standby mode. The TSC1214 is in low power mode and conversion is not operating. When the TSC1214 is powered on, by default it is set to standby mode. 1: operating mode. To start conversion, the DEVICE_ON bit must be set to 1.
	[7..5]		0	Unused bits.

**Table 11. REG\_CONTROL – address 1**

Bit name	Pos.	Type	Def.	Description
	[3..0]		0	Unused bits.
POR_DETECT	4	R	1	Power on reset (POR) detection bit: 0 = no POR event occurred, 1 = POR event occurred.
		W	0	Soft reset: 0 = release the soft-reset and clear the POR detection bit, 1 = assert the soft-reset and set the POR detection bit.
	[7..5]			Unused bits.

## 6 Package information

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In order to meet environmental requirements, ST offers these devices in different grades of **ECOPACK** packages, depending on their level of environmental compliance. ECOPACK specifications, grade definitions and product status are available at: [www.st.com](http://www.st.com). ECOPACK is an ST trademark.

## 6.1 MiniSO8 package information

Figure 10. MiniSO8 package outline

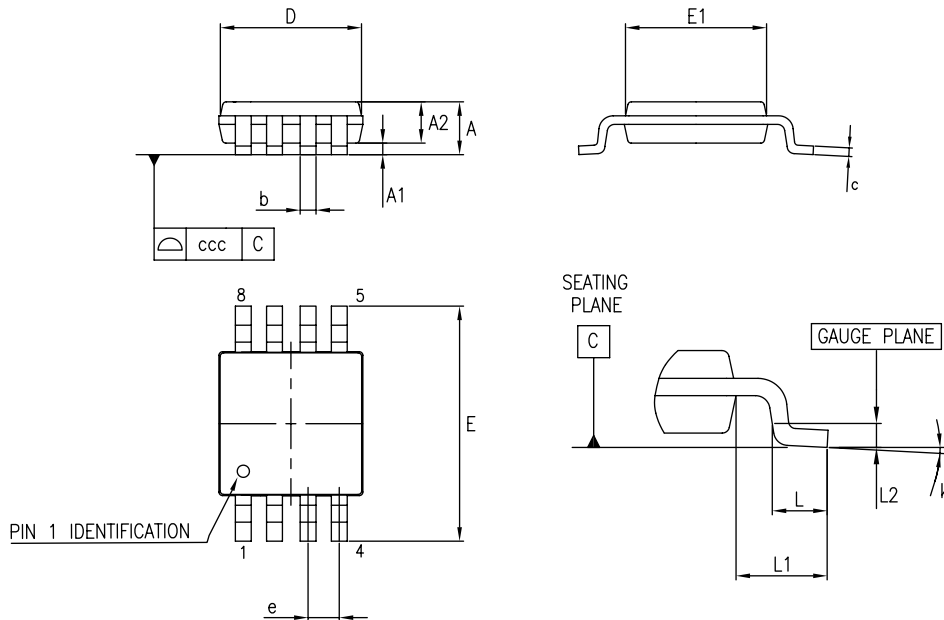
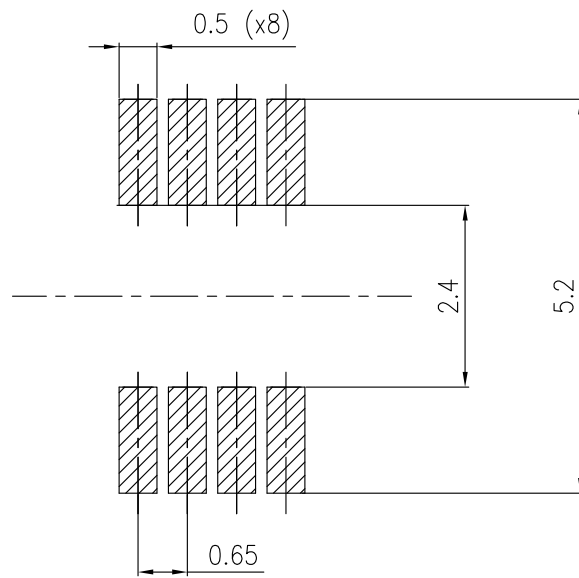


Table 12. MiniSO8 mechanical data

Ref.	Dimensions					
	Millimeters			Inches		
	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Min.	Typ.	Max.
A			1.1			0.043
A1	0		0.15	0		0.006
A2	0.75	0.85	0.95	0.03	0.033	0.037
b	0.22		0.4	0.009		0.016
c	0.08		0.23	0.003		0.009
D	2.8	3	3.2	0.11	0.118	0.126
E	4.65	4.9	5.15	0.183	0.193	0.203
E1	2.8	3	3.1	0.11	0.118	0.122
e		0.65			0.026	
L	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.016	0.024	0.031
L1		0.95			0.037	
L2		0.25			0.01	
k	0°		8°	0°		8°
ccc			0.1			0.004

Figure 11. MiniSO8 recommended footprint



## 7 Ordering information

**Table 13. Order codes**

Order code	Package	Packaging	Marking
TSC1214IST	MiniSO8	Tape & Reel	1214

## Revision history

**Table 14. Document revision history**

Date	Revision	Changes
06-Aug-2024	1	Initial release.

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