

1 Scope

This document shows the schematic of the EVB and how it can be used easily to get started. Note that any of the code is provided as is, and is not guaranteed to be error free. It is only to be used as a demo.

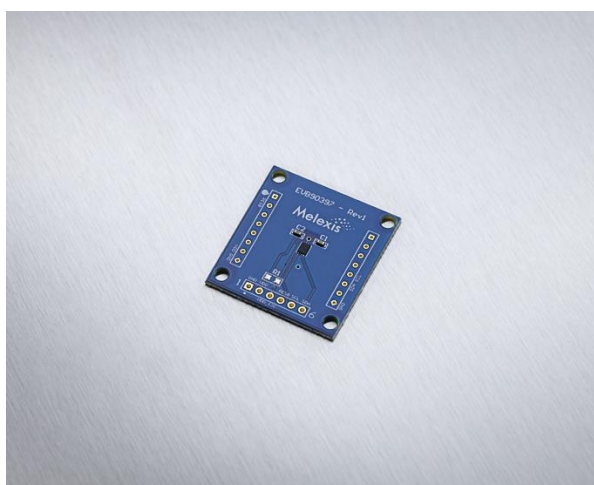
It is important to note that the IC does not contain a power-on reset circuit, so to ensure a proper reset, follow section 3.4 carefully.

2 Ordering information

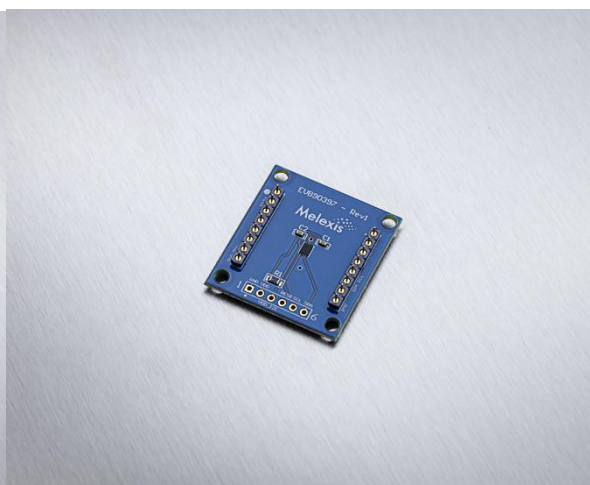
Order code	Description
EVB90397 ⁽¹⁾	MLX90397RLQ-AAA-000 (I ² C address 0x10/0x11), on a breakout PCB
EVB90397_h ⁽¹⁾	MLX90397RLQ-AAA-000 (I ² C address 0x10/0x11), on a breakout PCB with precision headers compatible with the DVK magnetic

Notes:

- Latest information: <https://www.melexis.com/en/product/evb90397/evaluation-board-mlx90397>
- PCB dimensions: 25mm x 35mm



EVB90397



EVB90397_h

¹ The original names of the EVB was EVB90397_XXX, with XXX=BK or DVK (for _h variant).

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3 Schematic and connection

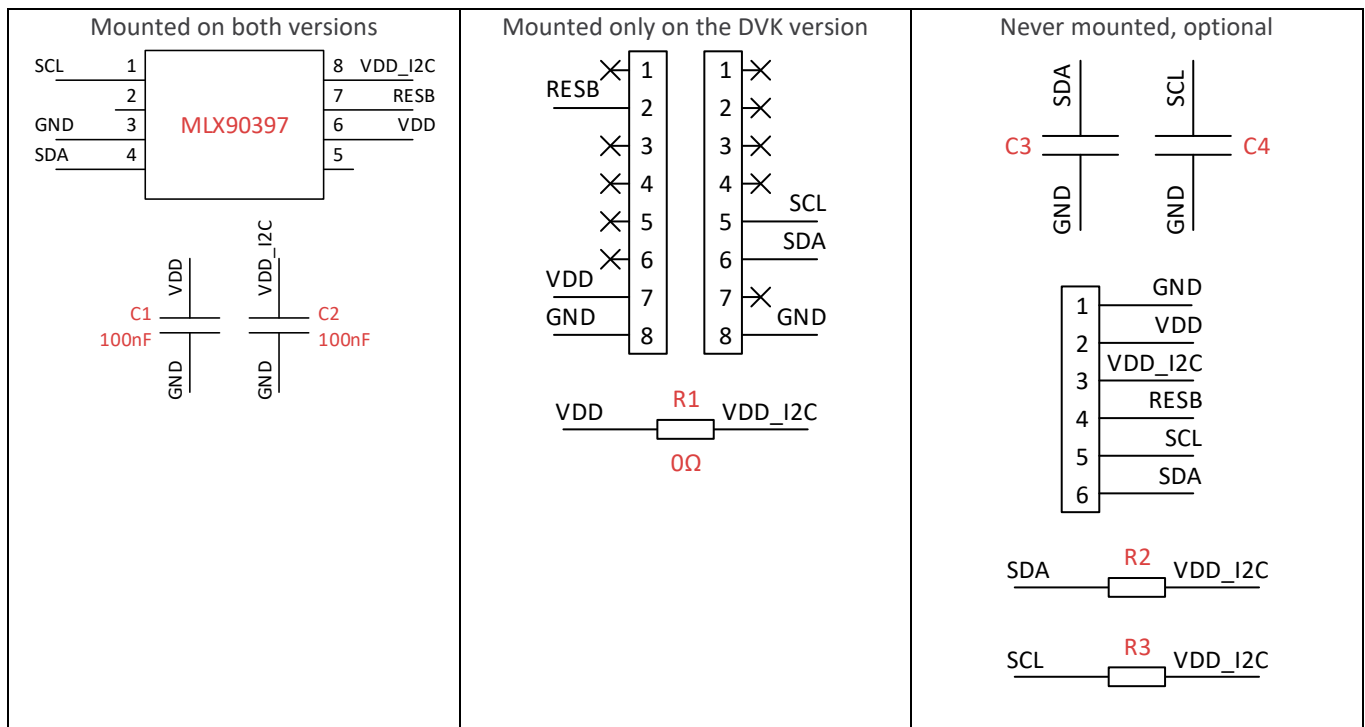
3.1 Different EVB versions

Important: the MLX90394 operates at 1.8V and 3.3V, which means that when connecting it to a microcontroller one needs to either use a 1.8V or 3.3V microcontroller, or use a level shifter in between.

Two different version of the EVB are made:

- **Breakout** version (BK): The IC is mounted, together with two 100nF decoupling capacitors. All 6 pins of the device are routed to the 6-pin header footprint.
- **DVK Magnetic** version: The IC is mounted, together with two 100nF decoupling capacitors. The VDD and VDD_I2C are shorted via the 0Ω resistor. The chip is supplied with 3.3V and communication will happen at 3.3V level.

3.2 Schematic



C3 and C4 are decoupling capacitors for the SDA and SCL lines, optional.

R2 and R3 are pull-up resistors for the SDA and SCL lines, optional.

3.3 Microcontroller and GUI setup

Firmware is written for the below microcontroller. Note that the IC operates at 3.3V, so in case a 5V IO version is used, make sure to insert a level shifter.

- Compatible Arduino®: <https://www.arduino.cc/>
 - An example code (.ino) is made implementing all the functions, executing them based on serial commands and returning the replies to the PC.
 - Install the software from the website to have also the drivers and to be able to upload the code to the board.

As GUI, an executable is available which implements the commands from section 5 of this document and visualizes the reply from the IC. As the GUI is written in LabVIEW™ software, make sure to install the runtime engine (2019, 32-bit) in order to run it, which can be downloaded free of charge.

3.4 Power-on Reset

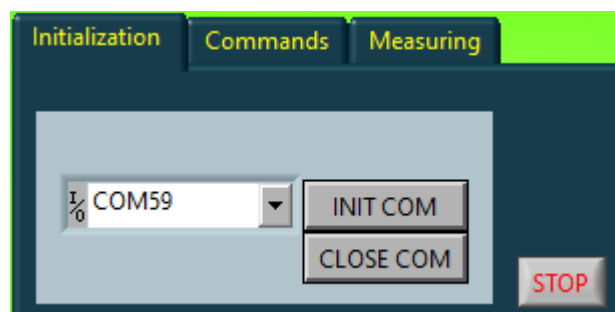
Since there is no power-on reset circuit inside the IC, to ensure proper reset of the IC the user has to make sure to provide the IC with the reset pulse according the datasheet.

On the DVK this can be achieved by pressing the “Reset” button on the compatible 3.3V main board, if connected.

4 GUI

In the demo (V1.0), three tabs are present. All of them are shown in the following chapters.

4.1 Initialization



Button	Action/Usage
INIT COM	Select the COM port in the drop down list and click this button to connect to the device.
CLOSE COM	To close to COM port, click this button.
STOP	This button stops the UI, there is no need to use this normally.

4.2 Commands

If a Nack is detected, the green border will turn red.

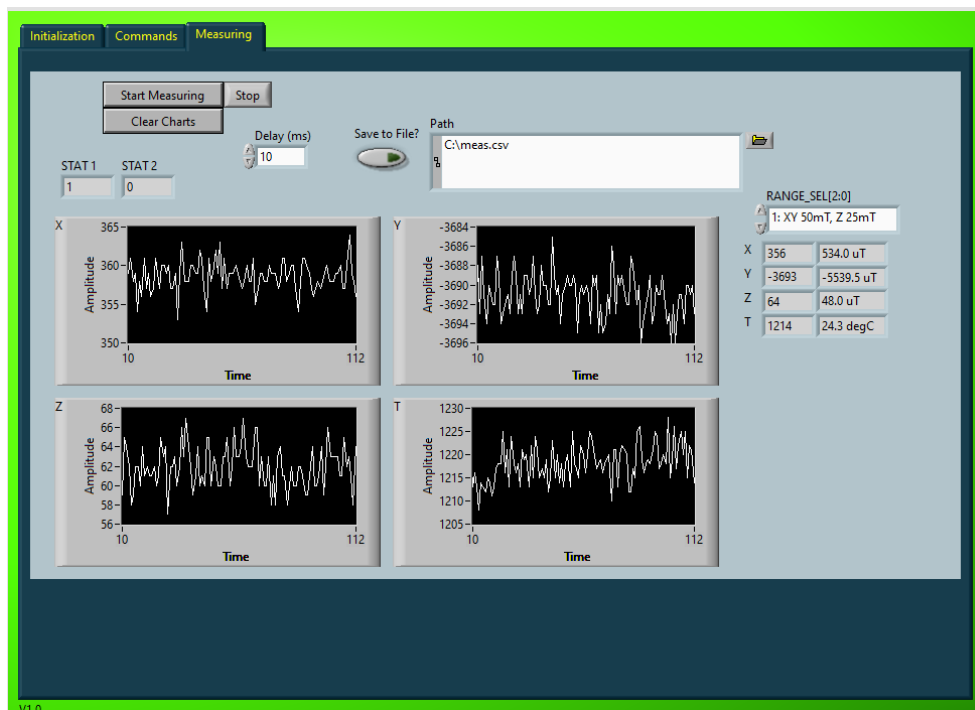
The screenshot shows the 'Commands' tab of the EVB90397 software. It features several functional areas:

- I2C Frequency:** A section on the left with a 'Frequency [Hz]' input set to 100000, an 'I2C freq' button, a 'Reply' box showing 'I2C freq now: 100000 Hz', and a 'Flush RS232' button.
- Read/Write Operations:** A central area with 'Read Direct (max 16 bytes)', 'Read (max 16 bytes)', and 'Write' buttons. It includes input fields for 'Nbytes(read)' (16) and 'Register' (0), and a 'Data to Write' box.
- Configuration:** A section with 'Get Config (0x0F 0x14 0x15)' and 'Set Config (0x0F 0x14 0x15)' buttons, followed by a list of configuration parameters like DIG_FILT_TEMP[2:0], DIG_FILT_HALL_XY[2:0], OSR_TEMP, OSR_HALL, DIG_FILT_HALL_Z[2:0], and others, each with a value input box.
- Measurement:** A right-hand section with 'Set Mode' and 'Get XYZT' buttons. It displays '1: Single Mode' and 'Include T in Readback?' checkbox. Below are status LEDs (RT, DRDY, HOVF_X, HOVF_Y, HOVF_Z, DOR) and numerical outputs for X (41), Y (46), Z (-31), and T (32767), along with STAT1 and STAT2 indicators.

Button	Action/Usage
I2C freq	Change the I ² C frequency. By default, the I ² C frequency is set to 100kHz.
Flush RS232	Flush the RS232 buffers, click a couple of times in case of corrupted data.
Addr Reset	Send a reset command to the device with I ² C address as in the "I2C Address to Reset" input box.
Read Direct	Read a number of registers (specified by input box "Nbytes(read)", starting from register 0x00. Answer shown in the "Data Received" output box.
Read	Read a number of registers (specified by input box "Nbytes(read)", starting from the register specified by the input box "Register". Answer shown in the "Data Received" output box.
Write	Write the content in the input box "Data to Write" to the IC, starting from the register specified by the input box "Register".
Get Config	Reads registers 0x14 and 0x15 and decodes them in the section below.
Set Config	Writes registers 0x14 and 0x15 with the content of the section below.
Set Mode	Select a mode in the enumeration list next to it and click to set the IC in that mode.
Get XYZT	Get the magnetic measurement and status (and decoded status) from the IC, and show the result in the below output boxes. Temperature can also be read out if "Include T in Readback?" is set.

4.3 Measuring

If a Nack is detected, the green border will turn red. A conversion to μT and degC using typical sensitivity can be done. Selection of the correct version is needed.



Button	Action/Usage
Start Measuring	Starts sending in a loop single measurement commands to the IC, and asks after a delay specified by "Delay (ms)" the measurement results from the IC. The data is displayed in the graphs below. Enabling the option "Save to File?" allows for the data to be stored in a csv format. Specify the path first.
Stop	Stop the measurement loop, it allows for the last loop to be completed.
Clear Charts	Clears the graphs below.
RANGE_SEL[2:0]	Set to the programmed code to use the correct sensitivity for the conversion LSB to μT .

5 Serial Commands

The commands are sent on the serial bus with following settings:

Setting	Value
Baud rate	9600
# Data bits	8
# Stop bits	1
Parity	None
Flow control	No
End character (PC->microcontroller)	None needed (if ending is sent, execution starts before ending is received and ending is discarded)
End character (microcontroller->PC)	0x0A (“\n” or “Line Feed”)

If more than one information is returned, each data section is ended by a “;” to allow for splitting, this includes the last section. In case of a single information, the data is not ended by a “;”.

5.1 Read N Bytes

To read N bytes starting from a specified register, send to the microcontroller the following sequence. Note that setting Nbytes to 0 will equal 16 bytes to be read out.

Char #	Message to send	Example: Read 2 bytes, starting from register 0x14
1	A as character	A
2	R[7:4] as hex character	1
3	R[3:0] as hex character	4
4	Nbytes as hex character	2

Data #	Data received	Example: Read 2 bytes, starting from register 0x14
1	Nack; >0 if I ² C NACK are observed	0;
2	R_1[7:0]; in decimal value	225;
3	R_2[7:0]; in decimal value	
...	...	
N+1	R_N[7:0]; in decimal value	181;
N+2	“\n”	\n

5.2 Read Direct N Bytes

To read N bytes starting from register 0x00, send to the microcontroller the following sequence. Note that setting Nbytes to 0 will equal 16 bytes to be read out.

Char #	Message to send	Example: Read Direct 16 bytes
1	B as character	B
2	Nbytes as hex character	0

Data #	Data received	Example: Read Direct 16 bytes
1	Nack; >0 if I ² C NACK are observed	0;
2	R_1[7:0]; in decimal value	0;
3	R_2[7:0]; in decimal value	0;
...	...	0;0;0;0;0;0;0;152;186;0;0;0;
17	R_N[7:0]; in decimal value	0;
18	"\n"	\n

5.3 Addressed Reset

To send an addressed reset on the bus, send to the microcontroller the following sequence.

Char #	Message to send	Example: Addressed Reset, 7-bit I ² C address 0x0C
1	D as character	D
2	I2CAddr[6:4] as hex char, pad MSB "0"	0
3	I2CAddr[3:0] as hex character	C

Data #	Data received	Example: Addressed Reset, 7-bit I ² C address 0x0C
1	Nack >0 if I ² C NACK are observed	0
2	"\n"	\n

5.4 Write N Bytes

To write N bytes starting from a specified register, send to the microcontroller the following sequence.

Char #	Message to send	Example: Write 0xE1 0xB5, starting from register 0x14
1	E, as character	E
2	R[7:4] as hex character	1
3	R[3:0] as hex character	4
4	D1[7:4] as hex character	E
5	D1[3:0] as hex character	1
6	D2[7:4] as hex character	B
7	D2[3:0] as hex character	5
...	...	-
2*N+3	DN[7:4] as hex character	-
2*N+4	DN[3:0] as hex character	-
2*N+5	T as character (terminate transmission)	T

Data #	Data received	Example: Write 0xE1 0xB5, starting from register 0x14
1	Nack >0 if I ² C NACK are observed	0
2	"\n"	\n

5.5 Change I²C Frequency

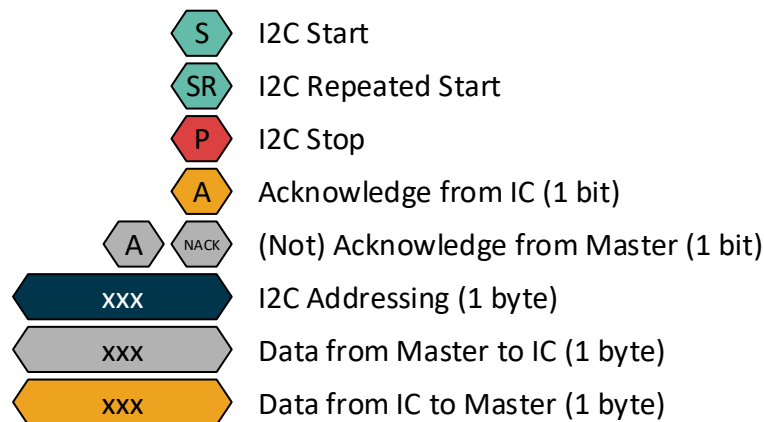
To change the I²C frequency, this command has to be sent. The length of the frequency value (in Hz) is fixed to 7 decimals, so padding with “0” is required for frequencies smaller than 1MHz. The default I²C frequency is 100kHz.

Char #	Message to send	Example: Set I ² C frequency to 100kHz
1	W, as character	W
2	F6 as hex character	0
3	F5 as hex character	1
4	F4 as hex character	0
5	F3 as hex character	0
6	F2 as hex character	0
7	F1 as hex character	0
8	F0 as hex character	0

Data #	Data received	Example: Set I ² C frequency to 100kHz
1	“I2C freq now: xxxxx Hz\n”	I2C freq now: 100000 Hz\n

6 Examples

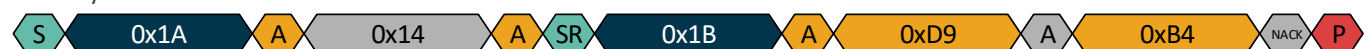
In the examples, the I²C communication is shown using the legend below:



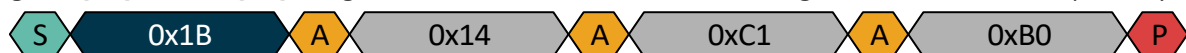
6.1 Changing Filter Settings

7-bit I²C address is 0x0D, this gives for reading 0x1A and for writing 0x1B as byte to send on the I²C bus. The digital filters (one for XY and one for Z) for the magnetic measurements will be both set to zero.

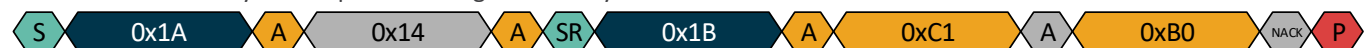
A first step is to read the registers where the filters are stored, in order to know what the content is of the other bits in the registers. The filters are stored at register 0x14 (XY) and at register 0x15 (Z). Both will be read out with an addressed memory read command:



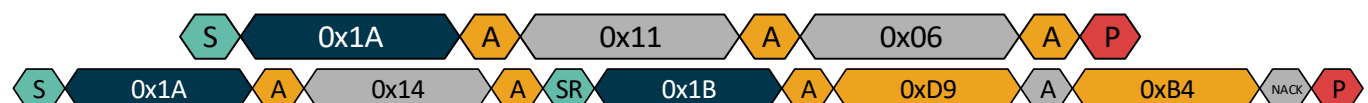
Setting 0x14[5:3] and 0x15[2:0] to 0 gives 0xC1 and 0xB0 as new content for registers 0x14 and 0x15 respectively:



An addressed memory read is performed again to verify that the content is written:



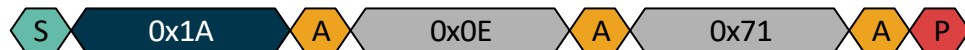
Note that it is not written in non-volatile memory! Issuing a reset command will set the content back to the factory defaults:



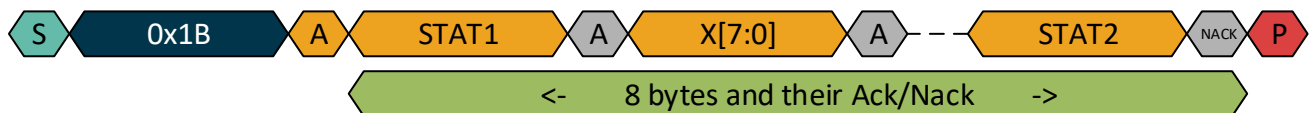
6.2 Performing a Single Measurement (XYZ)

7-bit I²C address is 0x0D, this gives for reading 0x1A and for writing 0x1B as byte to send on the I²C bus.

First the mode '1', with needs to be written into register 0x0E, together with X_EN, Y_EN, and Z_EN set (giving 0x71 as code):



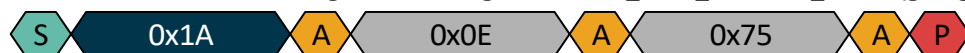
From register 0x00, the measurement data and status bytes can be read out after the measurement came to completion. A Read Direct is used here:



6.3 Performing a Continuous Measurement (XYZT, 100Hz), and Returning to Idle Mode

7-bit I²C address is 0x0D, this gives for reading 0x1A and for writing 0x1B as byte to send on the I²C bus.

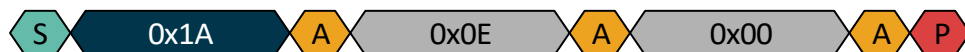
First the mode 'S' needs to be written into register 0x0E, together with X_EN, Y_EN, and Z_EN set (giving 0x75 as code):



From register 0x00, the measurement data and status bytes can be read out after the measurement came to completion. A Read Direct is used here. This can be done repeatedly to get new data.



To go back to idle, set the mode back to '0':



7 Revision history

Revision	Date	Change history
001	Feb 2022	Creation
002	May 2022	Released version
003	Jul 2026	Template update, included ordering codes for all EVB

Table 1 – Revision history

8 Disclaimer

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