EVM User's Guide: TMAG3001EVM TMAG3001 Evaluation Module

🐌 Texas Instruments

Description

The TMAG3001EVM is an easy-to-use platform to evaluate the main features and performance of the TMAG3001 device, which is a linear 3D Hall-effect sensor. The evaluation module (EVM) includes one magnet and a TMAG3001 daughter board. The EVM works with a sensor controller board, TI-SCB (sold separately), which enables the accompanying GUI. Also included is a 3D printed rotate-and-push module to test the common functions of angle measurement and push button with a single device.

Get Started

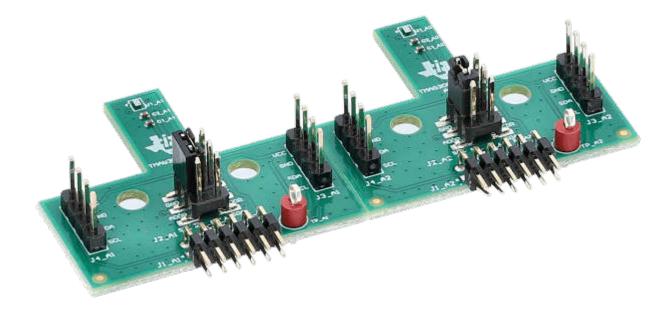
- 1. Order the TMAG3001EVM
- 2. Connect the TMAG3001EVM to the TI-SCB
- 3. Download and install the latest firmware for the TMAG3001EVM to the TI-SCB
- 4. Connect the USB to the TI-SCB
- 5. Evaluate the EVM using the TMAG3001EVM GUI

Features

- Easy-to-use platform for evaluating the main features and performance of the TMAG3001
- GUI support to read and write device registers, as well as view and save measurement results
- 3D print rotate and push module for generating magnetic fields in the x, y and z directions
- Detachable EVM for custom use cases
- Conveniently powered from a common micro USB connector

Applications

- Foldable smart phones and tablets
- Joystick and gaming controllers
- Electronic smart lock
- Door and window sensors
- Magnetic proximity sensor
- Mobile robot motor control
- Smart watch



TMAG3001 Evaluation Module

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1 Evaluation Module Overview

1.1 Introduction

The TMAG3001 is a 3-axis (3D) linear Hall-effect sensor. This device has three independent Hall sensors on the X, Y, and Z axes. A precision analog signal-chain along with integrated 12-bit ADC digitizes the measured analog magnetic field values. The device can be configured further to select one of two magnetic field ranges that fits the magnet strength and component placements during system calibration. TMAG3001 Evaluation Module shows the TMAG3001EVM.

1.2 Kit Contents

Table 1-1 lists the contents of the EVM kits. Contact the nearest Texas Instruments Product Information Center if any component is missing.

ITEM	QUANTITY		
TMAG3001EVM	1		
Hand held magnet	1		
Rotate and push 3D print module	1		

1.3 Specifications

Table 1-2 lists the EVM specifications.

Table 1-2. TMAG3001EVM Specifications Summary			
PARAMETER	CONDITIONS	TYP	UNIT
I/O CHARACTERISTICS			
V _{CC} supply voltage, V _{VCC}		3.3	V
Magnetic Characteristics			
Linear Magnetic Range, B _{IN_A1}	A1 variant, X_Y_RANGE = 0b or Z_RANGE = 0b ⁽¹⁾	±40	mT
Linear Magnetic Range, B _{IN_A1}	A1 variant, X_Y_RANGE = 1b or Z_RANGE = 1b ⁽¹⁾	±80	mT
Linear Magnetic Range, B _{IN_A2}	A2 variant, X_Y_RANGE = 0b or Z_RANGE = 0b ⁽¹⁾	±120	mT
Linear Magnetic Range, B _{IN_A2}	A2 variant, X_Y_RANGE = 1b or Z_RANGE = 1b ⁽¹⁾	±240	mT

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Table 1-3 lists the specifications for the magnet included in the Rotate and Push Module

Table 1-3. Rotate and Push Module Magnet Specifications

Magnet Feature	Description	
Dimension	1/2" diameter × 1/8" thick	
Material	NdFeB, Grade N42	
Magnetization Direction	Diametrical	
Link to Magnet	D82DIA, K&J Magnetics, Inc.	

1.4 Device Information

The TMAG3001EVM comes with the Rotate and Push 3D print module. Table 1-4 provides the summary of the sensitivity range options available for the A1 and A2 variants of the TMAG3001 device. Each device variant supports two different range options that can be selected from in software, where each device variant has a different set of two range options that are supported. Specifically, the A1 variant of the TMAG3001 supports either a 40-mT or 80-mT range while the A2 variant supports either a 120-mT or 240-mT range. The appropriate range is chosen so that the range is larger than the desired maximum magnetic flux density to sense. If both range options in a device can meet this requirement, then selecting the smaller range setting provides the best accuracy. For example, if the maximum-sensed maximum flux density in a system is 65 mT and the A1 variant of the device is used, then select the 80-mT range of the A1 device because the 40-mT range is not able to sense the maximum magnetic flux density seen in the system. The user can select both the 120-mT and 240-mT range options if the A2 device is used in this example instead, but selecting the 120-mT option provides the most accurate measurements.

PRODUCT	SENSITIVITY RANGE OPTIONS
TMAG3001A1	±40 mT, ±80 mT
TMAG3001A2	±120 mT, ±240 mT

Table 1-4. TMAG3001 Device Summary



2 Hardware

2.1 TMAG3001 EVM Components

This section describes the main TMAG3001 device and supporting components. The component footprints that are duplicated on both the A1 and A2 parts of the board, have an _A1 or _A2 appended to the end of the component names to indicate whether the component is on the A1 or A2 part of the board. With the exception of components U1_A1 and U1_A2, which correspond to different TMAG3001 device variants, all other _A1 components use the same components as the corresponding _A2 components.

The EVM has the following components:

- U1_A1 is the TMAG3001A1 device on the A1 part of the board and U1_A2 is the TMAG3001A2 device on the A2 part of the board.
- C1_A1, C1_A2, C2_A1, and C2_A2 are bypass capacitors that are placed near the sensor to help mitigate power-supply noise and provide current quickly to the device when needed.
- J1A_A1 and J1B_A1 are the main header pins that connect the digital and power pins of the TMAG3001A1 to the SCB Controller. Similarly, J1A_A2 and J1B_A2 are the main header pins that connect the digital and power pins of the TMAG3001A2 to the SCB controller.
- J2_A1 is used to select the default factory programmed I2C address of the TMAG3001A1, whereas J2_A2 is used to select the default factory programmed I2C address of the TMAG3001A2. Table 2-1 below shows the four possible default factory programmed I2C addresses based on whether the ADDR pin is tied to GND, VCC, SDA, or SCL.
- J3_A1 and J4_A1 can be used to connect other boards to the I2C bus of the TMAG3001A1 device. Similarly, J3_A2 and J4_A2 can be used to connect other boards to the I2C bus of the TMAG3001A2 device.
- TP_A1 is a test point that can be used to probe the INTB pin of the TMAG3001A1. Similarly, TP_A2 is a test point that can be used to probe the INTB pin of the TMAG3001A2.
- Resistors R1_A1 and R1_A2 connect the 3.3V rail from the SCB board to the TMAG3001A1 and TMAG3001A2. Remove these resistors if you wish to power the TMAG3001 from a different power source.
- Resistors R2_A1 and R2_A2 are the pullup resistors on the SCL pin of the TMAG3001 devices. Similarly, resistors R3_A1 and R3_A2 are the pullup resistors on the SDA pin of the TMAG3001 devices. R4_A1 and R4_A2 are the pullup resistors on the interrupt pin of the TMAG3001 devices.

ADDR Pin Connection	Shunt Position	I2C Address (7 MSB bits)	I2C Write Address (8- bit)	I2C Read Address (8- bit)
GND	Top Left (Pins 1-3)	34h	68h	69h
VCC	Top Right (Pins 2-4)	35h	6Ah	6Bh
SDA	Bottom Right (Pins 4-6)	36h	6Ch	6Dh
SCL	Bottom Left (Pins 3-5)	37h	6Eh	6Fh

Table 2-1. I2C Default Address Connections

2.2 SCB LEDs

Three LEDs on the SCB board are used to indicate status:

- LED *D5* is a green LED that is ON whenever the USB is connected to the SCB, which also powers the SCB and any connected TMAG3001 devices.
- LED D4 is a red LED that indicates the status of the INT pin of the connected TMAG3001 device. The SCB firmware polls the state of the TMAG3001 INT pin and turns on LED D4 when the TMAG3001 INT pin is asserted low.
 - Note: This feature is only enabled when *Collect Data* has been pressed in the *Rotate & Push* tab inside the *Results Data* page.
- LED *D1* is a green LED that indicates that the TMAG3001 EVM firmware is loaded on the board and the EVM is not in DFU mode. If the EVM enters DFU mode, whether through software or hardware, this LED is turned off while LED D5 remains on.



3 Software

3.1 Quick Start Setup

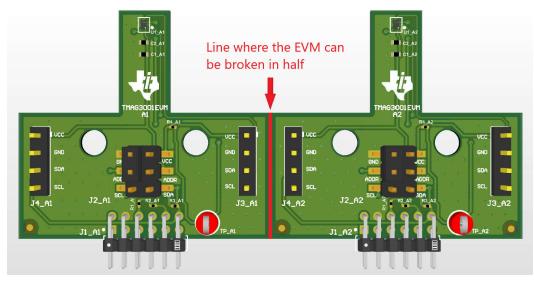


Figure 3-1. TMAG3001EVM With A1 and A2 Still Joined Together

To set up and use the EVM, follow these steps:

- 1. Gently flex the panel at the score line shown in Figure 3-1 to split the board in half for a more compact form factor. This split provides separate boards for the TMAG3001A1 and TMAG3001A2 portions of the original board.
- 2. Download and install the driver as a one-time step per PC: https://www.ti.com/tool/download/SBAC253.
- Attach the EVM to the Sensor Control Board (SCB). To evaluate the TMAG3001A1 on the EVM, attach header J1 of the Sensor Controller board to header J1_A1 of the EVM (see Figure 3-2). To evaluate the TMAG3001A2 on the EVM, attach header J1 of the Sensor Controller board to header J1_A2 of the EVM (see Figure 3-3).
- 4. Use a USB cable to connect the SCB to a PC:
 - a. Insert the micro USB cable into the USB receptacle J2 that is on the SCB Controller onboard.
 - b. Plug the other end of the USB cable into a PC.
- 5. Access the GUI in either the Google Chrome[®] or Firefox[®] browser by clicking on the following link: https:// dev.ti.com/gallery/view/PositionSensing/TMAG3001EVM_GUI/.
- 6. To quickly view results on the GUI, do the following:
 - a. Modify the MAG_CH_EN bits in the SENSOR_CONFIG_1 register to enable the desired channels to read from. The GUI has drop-down boxes to configure these bits when the SENSOR_CONFIG_1 register is selected in the register tab of the GUI.
 - b. Select the desired result plots under the *Results to collect/show* box in the *Results Data* tab, and press *Collect Data* to trigger the read.

These two steps are the minimum steps needed to see results in the GUI. However, this assumes that the default register settings are used for the other registers. For more custom settings, modify the corresponding register bits according to the system requirements.

- 7. Apply a magnetic field to the sensor by doing one of the following:
 - a. Wave the included hand held magnet around the sensor.
 - b. Attach the Rotate & Push module to the EVM (see Figure 3-12). For more details on how to use these modules, see Section 3.2.2.
- 8. Observe the outputs in the GUI. See Section 3.2.1.3 for more information on GUI setup and operation.



3.2 EVM Operation

Figure 3-2 and Figure 3-3 show how to connect the EVM to the included SCB.

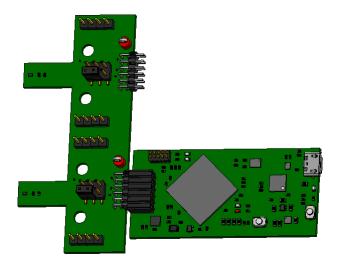


Figure 3-2. Sensor Control Board Connected to A1 Part of EVM

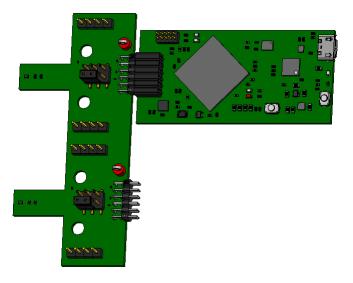


Figure 3-3. Sensor Control Board Connected to A2 Part of EVM

3.2.1 Setup

3.2.1.1 Driver Installation

Download and install this driver: https://www.ti.com/tool/download/SBAC253. This is a one-time step per computer. Unzip the folder and run the .exe file with administrator privileges.



3.2.1.2 Firmware

The firmware must be flashed onto the SCB to properly communicate to the TMAG3001EVM. After flashing the SCB with the TMAG3001EVM firmware, the firmware does not have to be flashed again on the SCB as long as the firmware is not erased or replaced with the firmware for a different EVM. If the firmware is erased or replaced, then he TMAG3001EVM firmware must be flashed onto the SCB again to communicate to the TMAG3001EVM. The latest version of the firmware can be downloaded from: https://www.ti.com/tool/download/TMAG3001EVM-BSL.

3.2.1.2.1 Updating Firmware on SCB

Follow these steps to install the firmware.

- 1. Configure the MCU on the SCB to be in Device Firmware Update (DFU) Mode. DFU mode can be entered manually through one of the following methods while the SCB is powered on:
 - a. Through software:
 - Send the command "bsl" on the SCB's USB Serial (COM) port.
 - b. Through hardware (with the EVM removed):
 - Short the two test points labeled DFU (see Figure 3-4) with a pair of tweezers (or a wire) while
 pressing the RESET button. If this is done correctly, then LED D1 on the SCB turns off while LED D5
 (the power LED) remains on. If LED D1 is still on, then the GUI firmware is still active and the device
 has not entered DFU mode.

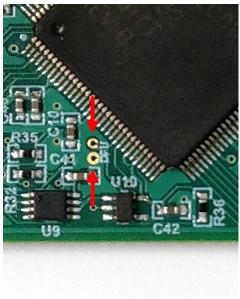


Figure 3-4. Test Points Used to Enter DFU Mode Manually

- 2. With the MCU in DFU mode, the firmware can now be uploaded through the USB.
- 3. Download the Bootstrap Loader (BSL) scripter tool and batch file by following the instructions below:
 - a. Download the firmware package and BSL scripter tool from the EVM page, or use the link: https:// www.ti.com/tool/download/TMAG3001EVM-BSL.
 - b. Unzip the firmware folder and run the .bat file.
 - c. Unplug the USB cable from the PC after the firmware is flashed, then plug the cable back in to reset the SCB.

3.2.1.3 GUI Setup and Usage

Access the GUI in either the Google Chrome[®] or Firefox[®] browser by clicking on the following link: https://dev.ti.com/gallery/view/PositionSensing/TMAG3001EVM_GUI/

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3.2.1.3.1 Initial Setup

To set up the GUI the first time, follow these steps:

- 1. Make sure that the previously-mentioned driver was installed successfully to make sure that everything works properly.
- 2. Plug the connected EVM and SCB unit to the PC and go to the GUI link provided earlier.
- 3. Click the GUI Composer application window shown in Figure 3-5 to launch the GUI from the web browser.

	·
Dashboard	8
TMAG3001EVM_G Version 1.0.1 by PositionSensing (Gro	
GUI for TMAG3001EVM	
€ (-) ± (i)	5 Views

Figure 3-5. GUI Composer Application Window

• For first-time GUI Composer setup, follow the prompts to download the *TI Cloud Agent* and browser extension shown in Figure 3-6. These prompts appear after you close the README.md dialog.

TI Cloud Agent Installation

Hardware interaction requires additional one time set up. Please perform the actions listed below and try your operation again. (What's this?)

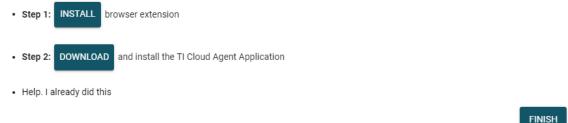


Figure 3-6. TI Cloud Agent

4. Click the ¹/₂ icon in the *GUI Composer* window shown in Figure 3-5 to download the GUI offline (optional).



3.2.1.3.2 GUI Operation

To operate the GUI, follow these steps:

- 1. Connect to and launch the GUI as described in Section 3.2.1.3.1.
- 2. Close the README.md file page that pops up after the EVM connects to the GUI. The text near the bottom-left hand corner of the GUI reads as *Hardware Connected*.

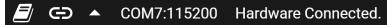


Figure 3-7. Hardware Connected

a. If *Hardware Connected* does not show in the bottom-left hand corner of the GUI, then check different hardware COM ports under *Options* >> *Serial Port*.



Figure 3-8. Change Serial Port

- b. If the hardware still does not connect, then make sure the correct GUI and EVM combination is in use.
- 3. Click the *Configuration* icon shown in Figure 3-9 (also available on the left-side menu) to select the number of TMAG3001EVMs on the I2C bus, as well as select which pin the ADDR pin is tied to.



Figure 3-9. Configuration Page Icon

Note

If at anytime during operation the pin that the ADDR pin is tied to changes, please return to the *Configuration Page* to update the *ADDR Pin Connection* so that this change is reflected.

4. Click the *Registers* icon shown in Figure 3-10 (also available on the left-side menu) to view the register map, change device settings, and enable automatic register read. For questions about a register or register bit

field, select the 2 icon. For more questions about registers, check the data sheet (SLYS053).



Figure 3-10. Registers Page Icon

5. Click the *Plots* icon shown in Figure 3-11 (also available on the left-side menu) to view and save graphical data from the results registers. This screen shows the x-axis, y-axis, z-axis, angle, magnitude and temperature plots that are derived from the corresponding TMAG3001 result registers. These plots have been converted to real world units of mT and degrees. Click the SAVE PLOT button on the corresponding plot to save any specific plot.



Figure 3-11. Plots Page Icon



3.2.2 Rotate and Push Demo

The TMAG3001EVM comes with the rotate and push 3D print. To use the Rotate & Push Demo, follow these steps:

1. Attach the Rotate & Push Module to the EVM (see Figure 3-12 for an example on how this module is connected to the A1 part of the EVM).

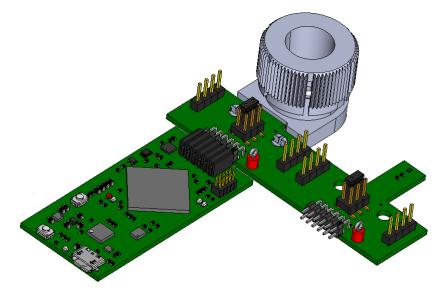


Figure 3-12. Rotate & Push Module on EVM

- 2. In the GUI register page:
 - a. Select the DEVICE_CONFIG_2 register and check the following:
 - i. Make sure the drop-down menu option for the *OPERATING_MODE* register bits says *0h* = *Standby Mode*
 - ii. Make sure the drop-down menu option for the *TRIGGER_MODE* register bits says *0h* = *Conversion Start at I2C DEFAULT*
 - b. Click the SENSOR_CONFIG_1 register and select the 3h = Enable X, Y option under the MAG_CH_EN drop-down menu to enable the X and Y channels.
 - c. Click the SENSOR_CONFIG_2 register and set the X_Y_RANGE drop-down menu to one of the below options (note that the same range option shall be selected for the X and Y axes; however, the Z axis range can be set independently of the x and y axes range setting):
 - i. If the TMAG3001A1 part of the EVM is connected to the SCB, select the $1h = \pm 80 \text{ mT}$ option. Note that the demo is not able to work with the 40-mT range because the magnetic flux density produced by the Rotate & Push Module is greater than 40 mT, which is why the 80-mT range is selected.
 - ii. If the TMAG3001A2 part of the EVM is connected to the SCB, select the $0h = \pm 120mT DEFAULT$ option. The 240 mT can also be used here instead, but the results using this range is not going to be as accurate as the results with the 120-mT range.
 - d. Optional: Click the SENSOR_CONFIG_2 register and set the ANGLE_EN drop-down menu to 1h = X 1st, Y 2nd. Performing this step enables the TMAG3001's angle measurement calculation.
 - e. Set Device at the top of the register map to the desired EVM on the I2C bus.
 - f. Set the Auto Read at the top of the register map to As fast as possible.



3. Go to the Rotate & Push tab inside the Results Data page (see Figure 3-13).

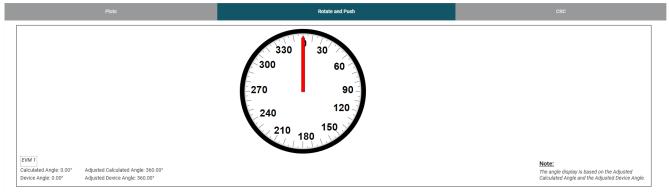


Figure 3-13. Rotate & Push GUI Page

4. As the user turns the knob on the Rotate & Push Module, the angle displayed on the dial and text below the dial changes accordingly. Click the *Plots* tab and press *Collect Data* to see the resulting X and Y channel waveforms (Figure 3-14), Z channel and temperature measurement (Figure 3-15), and device angle measurement and magnitude (Figure 3-16) during this process (Note: Pressing *Collect Data* results in *Auto Read* being set to *Off*).

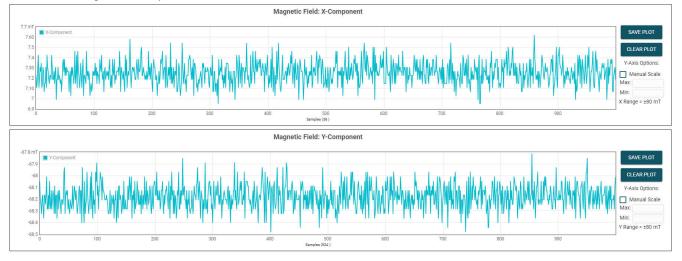


Figure 3-14. X and Y Channel GUI Plots

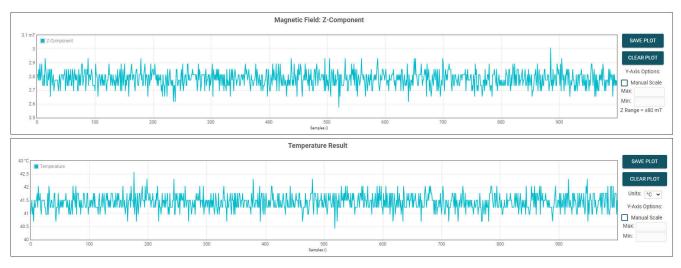


Figure 3-15. Z Channel and Temperature Measurement Plot

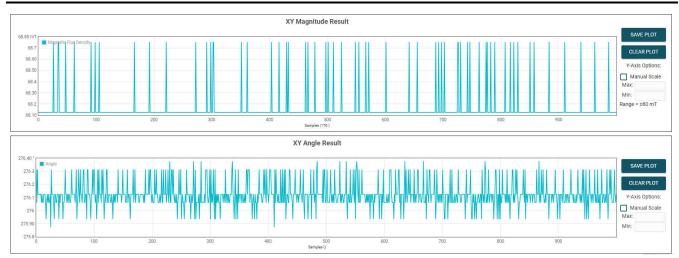


Figure 3-16. Device's Angle Measurement and Device's Magnitude Plot

- 5. Press the STOP COLLECT button to stop collecting data.
- 6. After testing a particular TMAG3001 device variant, make sure to first disconnect the SCB USB cable from the PC before connecting the SCB to another part of the EVM board associated with the other TMAG3001 device variant. After disconnecting the cable, the part of the EVM board associated with the other TMAG3001 variant must be connected to the SCB before reconnecting the SCB USB cable to the PC.

3.2.3 CRC Calculator

If CRC is enabled, the GUI can be used to both calculate the CRC of a single data packet and read back the CRC byte from the TMAG3001 when in Standard 3-Byte I2C Read mode.

Note

In the standard 3-byte read command, the CRC byte is sent after 4 register bytes are read as the CRC byte sent by the device is the fifth CRC byte calculated based off the CRC calculation of the immediate past 4 register bytes.

1. In the GUI register page:

- a. Select the *DEVICE_CONFIG_1* register and check the following:
 - i. Make sure the drop-down menu option for the CRC_EN register bits says 1h = CRC Enabled
 - ii. Make sure the drop-down menu option for the *I2C_RD* register bits says *0h* = *Standard I2C*
- b. Use the *Device* field located at the top of the register map to select which EVM on the I2C bus to use.
- 2. Go to the CRC tab within the Results Data page (see Figure 3-17)

Plots	Rotate and Push		CRC
	CRC Calculator - Standard 3-Byte Rea		
$\label{eq:horizontal} \begin{array}{l} How to Calculate CRC - Example\\ d = 0x2B (0b0010 1011); c (Initial CRC) = 0xFF (0b1111 1111)\\ newcrc[0] = d[7] ^ d[6] ^ d[0] ^ c[0] ^ c[1] ^ c[6] = 1\\ newcrc[2] = d[6] ^ d[1] ^ d[0] ^ c[0] ^ c[1] ^ c[6] = 1\\ newcrc[2] = d[6] ^ d[2] ^ d[1] ^ d[0] ^ c[0] ^ c[1] ^ c[2] ^ c[6] = 0\\ newcrc[3] = d[7] ^ d[3] ^ d[2] ^ c[2] ^ c[2] ^ c[2] ^ c[2] ^ c[2] ^ c[6] = 0\\ newcrc[3] = d[7] ^ d[3] ^ d[2] ^ c[2] \\ newcrc[3] = d[7] ^ d[3] ^ d[3] ^ c[2] ^ c[2] ^ c[2] ^ c[2] ^ c[2] ^ c[2] \\ newcrc[6] = d[6] ^ d[3] ^ d[4] ^ c[4] ^ c[3] ^ c[4] ^ c[5] = 1\\ newcrc[6] = d[6] ^ d[3] ^ d[3] ^ c[3] ^ c[4] ^ c[5] = 0\\ newcrc[6] = d[7] ^ d[3] ^ c[3] ^ c[4] ^ c[3] ^ c[5] ^ c[6] = 0 \end{array}$	CRC Calculator 1 Initial CRC: Data Input 1: CRC Calc 1: Data Input 2: CRC Calc 2: Data Input 3: CRC Calc 3: Data Input 4:	0xFF 0x- 0x- 0x-	Notes: The final CRC value calculated is the only CRC value that is reported by the device. <u>Valid Data Inputs:</u> Decimai: 0 - 255 Hex: 0x00 - 0xFF Binary: 0b00000000 - 0b1111111 CLEAR CRC
newcrc[7] = d[7] ^ d[6] ^ d[5] ^ c[5] ^ c[6] ^ c[7] = 0	Final CRC (reported by device):	0x	
CLEAR CRC	Device CRC Read - Standard 3-Byte Data: Register_Address_+1 Data: Registe		ddress_+3 Data: CRC; CRC is currently disabled Please enable CRC in order to read the device's CRC value.

Figure 3-17. CRC GUI Page

3. Device CRC Read - Standard 3-Byte Read

a. Enter the Starting Register Address to do a Standard 3-Byte Read of the data from the selected register as well as the following 3 registers and the CRC byte. For this example, register 0x12 is being used as the Starting Register Address(see Figure 3-18 below).

Note

If performing a read of any of the data registers, make sure that the relevant magnetic channels are enabled if wanting to read valid data.

Device CRC Read - Standard 3-Byte Read		
READ DEVICE CRC	Starting Register Address: Register Address Data; Register Address +1 Data; Register Address +2 Data; Register Address +3 Data; CRC;	
CLEAR CRC	0412	

Figure 3-18. Device CRC Read - Starting Register Address

b. Press the *Read Device CRC* button to read the 4 bytes of data, as well as the CRC byte (see Figure 3-19 below).



Figure 3-19. Device CRC Read - Standard 3-Byte Read

- 4. CRC Calculator Standard 3-Byte Read
 - a. As the CRC byte reported by the device is based on the CRC calculation of the immediate past four register bytes, to reproduce the CRC byte that gets sent by the TMAG3001, the user must input 4 bytes of data into the calculator tool.
 - b. For this example, the data read by the device from Figure 3-19 is what shall be used to verify the CRC that was read back by the device.
 - i. To start, enter the data read back for *Register_Address*, which in this case was 0x7E (see Figure 3-20 below).

	CRC Calculator - Standard 3-Byte Re	ad EVM 1	
How to Calculate CRC - Example	CRC Calculator	Tool	
d = 0x2B (0b0010 1011); c (Initial CRC) = 0xFF (0b1111 1111)	Initial CRC:	0xFF	Notes:
newcrc[0] = d[7] ^ d[6] ^ d[0] ^ c[0] ^ c[6] ^ c[7] = 0	Data Input 1:	0x7E	The final CRC value calculated is the only
newcrc[1] = d[6] ^ d[1] ^ d[0] ^ c[0] ^ c[1] ^ c[6] = 1	CRC Calc 1:	0x8E	CRC value that is reported by the device.
newcrc[2] = d[6] ^ d[2] ^ d[1] ^ d[0] ^ c[0] ^ c[1] ^ c[2] ^ c[6] = 0	Data Input 2:		Valid Data Inputs:
newcrc[3] = d[7] ^ d[3] ^ d[2] ^ d[1] ^ c[1] ^ c[2] ^ c[3] ^ c[7] = 0	CRC Calc 2:	0x	Decimal: 0 - 255
newcrc[4] = d[4] ^ d[3] ^ d[2] ^ c[2] ^ c[3] ^ c[4] = 0 newcrc[5] = d[5] ^ d[4] ^ d[3] ^ c[3] ^ c[4] ^ c[5] = 1	Data Input 3:		Hex: 0x00 - 0xFF Binary: 0b00000000 - 0b1111111
newcrc[6] = d[6] ^ d[4] ^ c[6] ^ c[4] ^ c[6] = 0	CRC Calc 3:	0x	
newcrc[7] = d[7] ^ d[6] ^ d[5] ^ c[5] ^ c[6] ^ c[7] = 0	Data Input 4:		CLEAR CRC
newcrc = 0x22 (00100010)	Final CRC (reported by device):	0x	

Figure 3-20. CRC Data Calculation 1

- 1. Once *Data Input 1* gets entered, *CRC Calc 1* is then calculated for that data packet based on the CRC calculation formula shown in the data sheet, which can be found to the left of the *CRC Calculator Tool* under *How to Calculate CRC Example*.
- ii. Enter the rest of the data read back by the device into the *Data Input* boxes (see Figure 3-21 below). The value shown by *Final CRC (reported by device)* ought to be the same as the CRC byte reported in Figure 3-19.

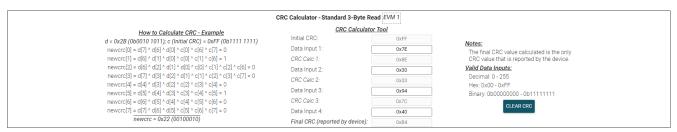


Figure 3-21. Final CRC Calculation

3.2.4 Direct EVM Serial Communication

If desired, the SCB can communicate directly with the EVM without the use of the GUI through the USB serial (COM) port. Simply send the desired command string over the serial port and receive the results. This is useful for interfacing the EVM with custom setups/scripts/GUIs. Note that the TMAG3001EVM must be connected to the SCB to receive any command responses from the SCB.

To read and write registers, follow the below format:

- Read register command format: rreg ADR
 - Where ADR is the address in hex, and rreg is always lower case
 - Register addresses can be in upper or lower case, and do not need to be led by "0x". 0 padding register addresses is also optional. For example, to read register address 0xE, some valid commands include:
 - rreg e
 - rreg 0E
 - rreg 0x0E

- When "0x" is used, the "x" must be lower case.

- Figure 3-22 is an example response to this command:

{"acknowledge":"rreg 0xE"} {"register":{"address":14,"value":21577}} {"evm_state":"idle"}

Figure 3-22. Example Register Read Response

The number to the right of value represents the value read from the register. Note that this value is represented in decimal form and not hexadecimal.

- Write register command format: wreg ADR VAL
 - Where ADR and VAL are in hex, and wreg is always lower case
 - Register addresses and values can be in upper or lower case, and do not need to be led by "0x". 0
 padding register addresses and values is also optional. For example, to write register address 0x0 with the
 value 4, some valid commands include:
 - wreg 0 4
 - wreg 00 0x4
 - wreg 0x00 0x04
 - When "0x" is used, the "x" must be lower case.
 - Figure 3-23 is an example response to this command:

{"acknowledge":"wreg 0x00 0x04"}
{"console":"Writing 0x0004 to DEVICE_CONFIG_1 register"}
{"evm_state":"idle"}

Figure 3-23. Example Register Write Response

Other useful commands include the following:

- · Firmware revision command format: id
 - This command prints the EVM the SCB is configured for (TMAG3001EVM in this case) and the date associated with the version of the firmware loaded on the SCB.
 - Figure 3-24 is an example response to this command:

{"acknowledge":"id"}

```
{"id":{"name":"TMAG3001A2EVM","version":"1.0.0.1","date":"Jun 3 2024","time":"14:54:30"}}
{"evm state":"idle"}
```

Figure 3-24. Example Firmware Revision Command Response

The date and time obtained from this command is the same date and time that appears in the GUI's About screen (see Figure 3-25). Click the About option under the GUI's Help menu to view the About screen.

About TMAG3001EVM_GUI...

Version:	1.0.1		
Published Date:	Mon, 03 Jun 2	2024 21:54:35 GMT	
Installed Software:			
Name	Version	More Info	
polymer	v1.10.1	https://www.polymer-project.org/1.0/docs/devguide/feature-overview	
GUI Composer Mani	ifest	docs/GUI_Composer_manifest.html	
GUI Composer Licer	ise	docs/TSPA_Modified.pdf	
Application Manifes	t	TMAG3001EVM GUI_1.0.0_manifest.html	
Application License		GUI_Composer_Standalone_Software_License_Agreement.pdf	
Connected Harware I	Details:		I
Firmware Name : TMAG Date/Time : Jun Version : 1.0. Timestamp : 2024 EVM Device : TMAG Board : TMAG Controller Host : SCB Board : SENS Revision : A Serial # : T20L	3001A2EVM 3 2024 14:5 0.1 0603145430 3001A2 3001A2EVM 077	:4:30	
			*
Visit http://dev.ti.com/	gc	Powered By GUI Composer™v	2
		CLOSE	

Figure 3-25. Firmware Revision Version in GUI About Screen

- BSL command format: bsl
 - This command puts the device in BSL mode, which is necessary before reflashing the SCB firmware. Another alternative to entering BSL mode is to do so via hardware as described in step 1b of Section 3.2.1.2.1. Before BSL is entered, LED D1 is on. If BSL mode is successfully entered, LED D1 is turned off so that only the Power LED (LED D5) is on. After entering BSL mode, the device does not accept any of the above commands.
 - Figure 3-26 shows an example response to this command:

{"acknowledge":"bsl"}

Figure 3-26. BSL Command Response

- Trigger conversion command format: **rreg 0**
 - If the device is in standby mode and new conversions are set to be triggered through I2C, doing a register read at register 0 automatically starts a new set of conversions.

4 Hardware Design Files

4.1 Schematics

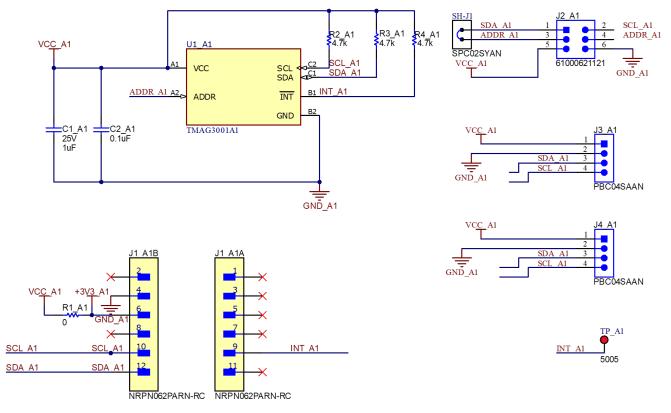


Figure 4-1. TMAG3001A1 Part of EVM Schematic



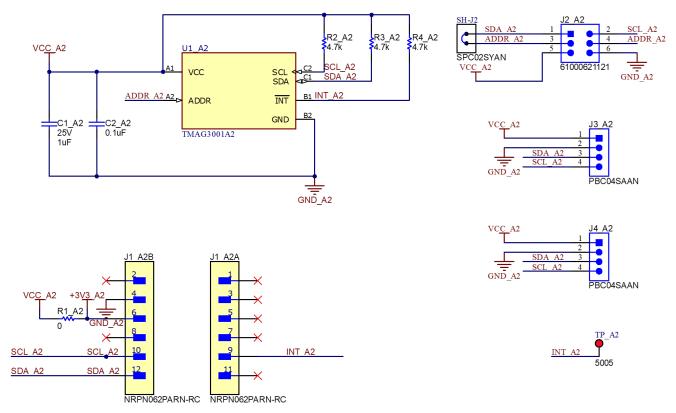
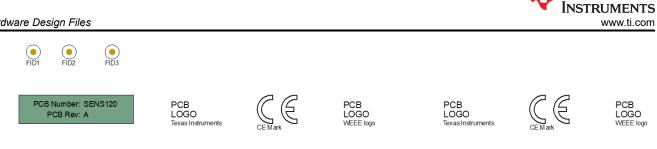


Figure 4-2. TMAG3001A2 Part of EVM Schematic

Hardware Design Files



ZZ1 As mbly Note assemblies are ESD sensitive, ESD precautions shall be observed.

 Assembly Note

 These assembles must comply with workmanship standards IPC-A-610 Class 2, unless otherwise specified.

 ZZ4

 Assembly Note

 The boards should be shipped connected together. Please do not break the board into two by cutting on the score line.

Figure 4-3. TMAG3001EVM Hardware Schematic

Ţexas



4.2 PCB Layout

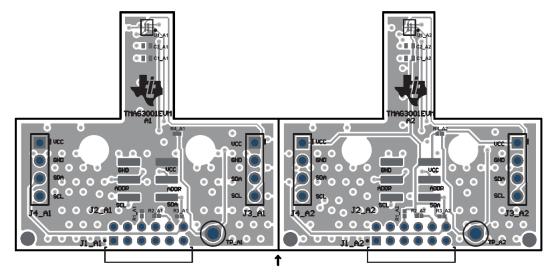


Figure 4-4. TMAG3001EVM Top View

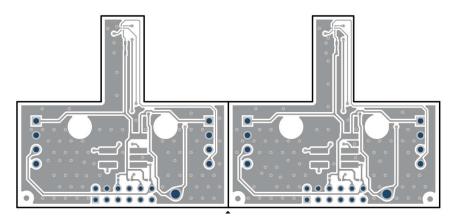


Figure 4-5. TMAG3001EVM Top Layer



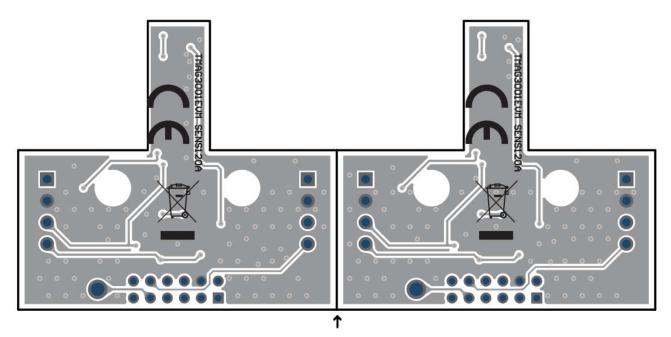


Figure 4-6. TMAG3001EVM Bottom View

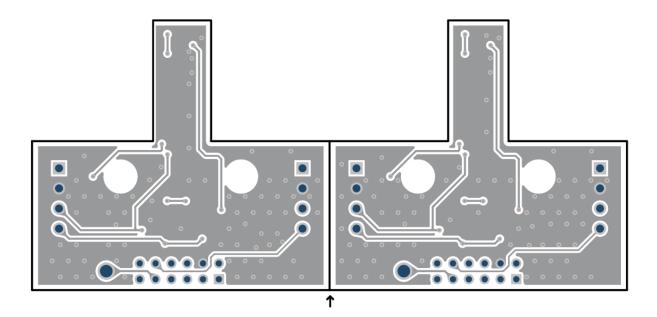


Figure 4-7. TMAG3001EVM Bottom Layer



4.3 Bill of Materials

Table 4-1 provides the parts list for the TMAG3001 EVM.

DESIGNATOR	QUANTITY	VALUE	DESCRIPTION	PACKAGE REFERENCE	PART NUMBER	MANUFACTURER
!PCB	1		Printed Circuit Board		SENS120	Any
C1_A1, C1_A2	2	1uF	CAP, CERM, 1µF, 25V,+/- 10%, X5R, 0402	0402	GRM155R61E105KA12D	MuRata
C2_A1, C2_A2	2	0.1uF	CAP, CERM, 0.1uF, 50V, +/- 20%, X7R, 0402	0402	GRM155R71H104ME14D	MuRata
FID1, FID2, FID3	3		Fiducial mark. There is nothing to buy or mount.	N/A	N/A	N/A
J1_A1, J1_A2	2		CONN HEADER R/A 12POS 2MM	HDR12	NRPN062PARN-RC	Sullins Connector Solutions
J2_A1, J2_A2	2		Header, 2.54mm, 3x2, Gold, SMT	Header, 2.54mm, 3x2, SMT	61000621121	Wurth Elektronik
J3_A1, J3_A2, J4_A1, J4_A2	4		Header, 2.54mm, 4x1, Gold, TH	Header, 2.54mm, 4x1, TH	PBC04SAAN	Sullins Connector Solutions
R1_A1, R1_A2	2	0	RES, 0, 5%, 0.05 W, 0201	0201	CRCW02010000Z0ED	Vishay-Dale
R2_A1, R2_A2, R3_A1, R3_A2, R4_A1, R4_A2	6	4.7k	RES, 4.7k, 5%, 0.05 W, 0201	0201	RC0201JR-7D4K7L	Yageo America
SH-J1, SH-J2	2	1x2	Shunt, 100mil, Flash Gold, Black	Closed Top 100mil Shunt	SPC02SYAN	Sullins Connector Solutions
TP_A1, TP_A2	2		Test Point, Compact, Red, TH	Red Compact Test point	5005	Keystone Electronics
U1_A1	1		3-Axis Linear Hall-Effect Sensor with I2C Interface	DSBGA6	TMAG3001A1	Texas Instruments
U1_A2	1		3-Axis Linear Hall Effect Sensor With I2C Interface	DSBGA6	TMAG3001A2	Texas Instruments

5 Additional Information

5.1 Trademarks

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6 Related Documentation

This user's guide is available from the TI website under literature number SLYU066. Any letter appended to the literature number corresponds to the document revision that is current at the time of the writing of this document. Newer revisions are available from www.ti.com or the Texas Instruments' Literature Response Center at (800) 477-8924 or the Product Information Center at (972) 644-5580. When ordering, identify the document by both title and literature number. Table 6-1 lists documentation related to the EVM. Click the links in Table 6-1 for further information. The device name links to the product web folder on www.ti.com. The literature number links to the document PDF.

|--|

DOCUMENT TITLE	DOCUMENT LITERATURE NUMBER	
TMAG3001 data sheet	SLYS053	

7 Revision History

NOTE: Page numbers for previous revisions may differ from page numbers in the current version.

С	Changes from Revision * (October 2023) to Revision A (June 2024)					
•	Changed GUI link wherever relevant in the document	1				
	Changed Magnetic Range change for A2 variant in ITMAG3001EVM Specifications Summary table					
•	Changed Magnetic Range change for A2 variant	3				
•	Updated GUI Composer Application Window figure	8				
	Changed Magnetic Range in step 2C					
	Updated Example Firmware Revision Command Response figure and Firmware Revision Version in G About Screen figure	UI				



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User shall operate the Evaluation Kit within TI's recommended guidelines and any applicable legal or environmental requirements as well as reasonable and customary safeguards. Failure to set up and/or operate the Evaluation Kit within TI's recommended guidelines may result in personal injury or death or property damage. Proper set up entails following TI's instructions for electrical ratings of interface circuits such as input, output and electrical loads.

NOTE:

EXPOSURE TO ELECTROSTATIC DISCHARGE (ESD) MAY CAUSE DEGREDATION OR FAILURE OF THE EVALUATION KIT; TI RECOMMENDS STORAGE OF THE EVALUATION KIT IN A PROTECTIVE ESD BAG.

3 Regulatory Notices:

3.1 United States

3.1.1 Notice applicable to EVMs not FCC-Approved:

FCC NOTICE: This kit is designed to allow product developers to evaluate electronic components, circuitry, or software associated with the kit to determine whether to incorporate such items in a finished product and software developers to write software applications for use with the end product. This kit is not a finished product and when assembled may not be resold or otherwise marketed unless all required FCC equipment authorizations are first obtained. Operation is subject to the condition that this product not cause harmful interference to licensed radio stations and that this product accept harmful interference. Unless the assembled kit is designed to operate under part 15, part 18 or part 95 of this chapter, the operator of the kit must operate under the authority of an FCC license holder or must secure an experimental authorization under part 5 of this chapter.

3.1.2 For EVMs annotated as FCC – FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION Part 15 Compliant:

CAUTION

This device complies with part 15 of the FCC Rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions: (1) This device may not cause harmful interference, and (2) this device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

Changes or modifications not expressly approved by the party responsible for compliance could void the user's authority to operate the equipment.

FCC Interference Statement for Class A EVM devices

NOTE: This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class A digital device, pursuant to part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference when the equipment is operated in a commercial environment. This equipment generates, uses, and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instruction manual, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. Operation of this equipment in a residential area is likely to cause harmful interference in which case the user will be required to correct the interference at his own expense.

FCC Interference Statement for Class B EVM devices

NOTE: This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class B digital device, pursuant to part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference in a residential installation. This equipment generates, uses and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instructions, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. However, there is no guarantee that interference will not occur in a particular installation. If this equipment does cause harmful interference to radio or television reception, which can be determined by turning the equipment off and on, the user is encouraged to try to correct the interference by one or more of the following measures:

- Reorient or relocate the receiving antenna.
- Increase the separation between the equipment and receiver.
- Connect the equipment into an outlet on a circuit different from that to which the receiver is connected.
- Consult the dealer or an experienced radio/TV technician for help.
- 3.2 Canada

3.2.1 For EVMs issued with an Industry Canada Certificate of Conformance to RSS-210 or RSS-247

Concerning EVMs Including Radio Transmitters:

This device complies with Industry Canada license-exempt RSSs. Operation is subject to the following two conditions:

(1) this device may not cause interference, and (2) this device must accept any interference, including interference that may cause undesired operation of the device.

Concernant les EVMs avec appareils radio:

Le présent appareil est conforme aux CNR d'Industrie Canada applicables aux appareils radio exempts de licence. L'exploitation est autorisée aux deux conditions suivantes: (1) l'appareil ne doit pas produire de brouillage, et (2) l'utilisateur de l'appareil doit accepter tout brouillage radioélectrique subi, même si le brouillage est susceptible d'en compromettre le fonctionnement.

Concerning EVMs Including Detachable Antennas:

Under Industry Canada regulations, this radio transmitter may only operate using an antenna of a type and maximum (or lesser) gain approved for the transmitter by Industry Canada. To reduce potential radio interference to other users, the antenna type and its gain should be so chosen that the equivalent isotropically radiated power (e.i.r.p.) is not more than that necessary for successful communication. This radio transmitter has been approved by Industry Canada to operate with the antenna types listed in the user guide with the maximum permissible gain and required antenna impedance for each antenna type indicated. Antenna types not included in this list, having a gain greater than the maximum gain indicated for that type, are strictly prohibited for use with this device.

Concernant les EVMs avec antennes détachables

Conformément à la réglementation d'Industrie Canada, le présent émetteur radio peut fonctionner avec une antenne d'un type et d'un gain maximal (ou inférieur) approuvé pour l'émetteur par Industrie Canada. Dans le but de réduire les risques de brouillage radioélectrique à l'intention des autres utilisateurs, il faut choisir le type d'antenne et son gain de sorte que la puissance isotrope rayonnée équivalente (p.i.r.e.) ne dépasse pas l'intensité nécessaire à l'établissement d'une communication satisfaisante. Le présent émetteur radio a été approuvé par Industrie Canada pour fonctionner avec les types d'antenne énumérés dans le manuel d'usage et ayant un gain admissible maximal et l'impédance requise pour chaque type d'antenne. Les types d'antenne non inclus dans cette liste, ou dont le gain est supérieur au gain maximal indiqué, sont strictement interdits pour l'exploitation de l'émetteur

- 3.3 Japan
 - 3.3.1 Notice for EVMs delivered in Japan: Please see http://www.tij.co.jp/lsds/ti_ja/general/eStore/notice_01.page 日本国内に 輸入される評価用キット、ボードについては、次のところをご覧ください。

https://www.ti.com/ja-jp/legal/notice-for-evaluation-kits-delivered-in-japan.html

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If User uses EVMs in Japan, not certified to Technical Regulations of Radio Law of Japan, User is required to follow the instructions set forth by Radio Law of Japan, which includes, but is not limited to, the instructions below with respect to EVMs (which for the avoidance of doubt are stated strictly for convenience and should be verified by User):

- 1. Use EVMs in a shielded room or any other test facility as defined in the notification #173 issued by Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications on March 28, 2006, based on Sub-section 1.1 of Article 6 of the Ministry's Rule for Enforcement of Radio Law of Japan,
- 2. Use EVMs only after User obtains the license of Test Radio Station as provided in Radio Law of Japan with respect to EVMs, or
- 3. Use of EVMs only after User obtains the Technical Regulations Conformity Certification as provided in Radio Law of Japan with respect to EVMs. Also, do not transfer EVMs, unless User gives the same notice above to the transferee. Please note that if User does not follow the instructions above, User will be subject to penalties of Radio Law of Japan.

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- 3.4 European Union
 - 3.4.1 For EVMs subject to EU Directive 2014/30/EU (Electromagnetic Compatibility Directive):

This is a class A product intended for use in environments other than domestic environments that are connected to a low-voltage power-supply network that supplies buildings used for domestic purposes. In a domestic environment this product may cause radio interference in which case the user may be required to take adequate measures.

4 EVM Use Restrictions and Warnings:

- 4.1 EVMS ARE NOT FOR USE IN FUNCTIONAL SAFETY AND/OR SAFETY CRITICAL EVALUATIONS, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO EVALUATIONS OF LIFE SUPPORT APPLICATIONS.
- 4.2 User must read and apply the user guide and other available documentation provided by TI regarding the EVM prior to handling or using the EVM, including without limitation any warning or restriction notices. The notices contain important safety information related to, for example, temperatures and voltages.
- 4.3 Safety-Related Warnings and Restrictions:
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