DAFTAR RIWAYAT HIDUP

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Nim : 061540351522
Tempat Tanggal Lahir : Jombang, 6 Agustus 1997
Alamat : Jl. Betawi Raya Komp. Griya Kencana Indah A.3 No.11, Lebung Gajah, Sematang Borang, Palembang
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Riwayat Pendidikan Formal

Pendidikan	Nama Sekolah	Tahun
TK	TK Lestari Palembang	2003-2004
SD	SD Negeri 118 Palembang	2004-2009
SMP	SMP Negeri 14 Palembang	2009-2012
SMA	SMA Negeri 3 Palembang	2012-2015

Riwayat Pendidikan Non Formal

Jenis Pendidikan Non Formal	Tahun
Twenty One English Course	2013-2014
Ganesha Operation	2014-2015

Pengalaman Penelitian

No	Nama Penelitian	Tahun
1	Perancangan Alat Penyiram Tanaman Otomatis Pada Miniatur Greenhouse Berbasis IOT	2018
2	Sistem Monitoring Suhu, Kelembaban Tanah, dan Cahaya Pada Miniatur *Greenhouse* Berbasis Cloud Platform IOT	2019

Pengalaman Organisasi

No	Nama Organisasi	Tahun
1	Extrakurikuler Wasigma SMA Negeri 3 Palembang	2012-2013
2	Extrakurikuler Filateli SMA Negeri 3 Palembang	2013-2014
3	Peserta Seminar “National Seminar Of NASA 2017”	2017
4	Magang Bagian Persandian Bidang Teknologi Informasi dan Komunikasi di KOMINFO Provinsi Sumsel	2018

Semua data yang saya isikan dan tercantum dalam curriculum vitae ini adalah benar dan dapat dipertanggungjawabkan.

Palembang, Juli 2019

Astriana Rahma Putri

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LEMBAR BIMBINGAN TUGAS AKHIR

Nama : Astriana Rahma Putri
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Judul Laporan Akhir : Sistem Pengendalian Dan *Monitoring* Suhu, Kelembaban Tanah, Dan Cahaya Pada Miniatur *Smart Greenhouse* Berbasis IOT
Pembimbing I : Ir. Suroso, M.T

No.	Tanggal	Uraian Bimbingan	Tanda Tangan Pembimbing
1.	12/04 - 2019	ACC Judul TA	
2.	22/04 2019	Konsultasi Bab I dan Bab II	
3.	6/05 2019	Revisi Bab I dan Bab II	
4.	20/05 2019	ACC Bab I	
5.	24/05 2019	ACC Bab II	
6.	13/06 2019	Revisi Bab III	
7.	21/06 2019	Konsultasi Jurnal	

No.	Tanggal	Uraian Bimbingan	Tanda Tangan Pembimbing
8.	24/06 2019	ACC Bab III dan Jurnal	
9.	25/06 2019	Konsultasi Bab IV dan Bab V	
10.	27/06 2019	Revisi Bab IV dan Bab V	
11.	28/06 2019	ACC Bab IV dan Bab V OK.	
12.	3/07 2019	Siap Ujian	
13.			
14.			
15.			

Palembang, 9-07-2019

Ketua Jurusan/KPS,

Sopian Soim, S.T., M.T
NIP. 197103142001121001

Catatan:
*) melingkari angka yang sesuai
Ketua Jurusan/Ketua Program Studi harus memeriksa jumlah pelaksanaan bimbingan sesuai yang dipersyaratkan dalam Pedoman Laporan Akhir sebelum menandatangani lembar bimbingan ini
Lembar pembimbingan LA ini harus dilampirkan dalam Laporan Akhir

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Judul Laporan Akhir	:	Sistem Pengendalian Dan *Monitoring* Suhu, Kelembaban Tanah, Dan Cahaya Pada Miniatur *Smart Greenhouse* Berbasis IOT
Pembimbing II	:	Nasron, S.T., M.T

No.	Tanggal	Uraian Bimbingan	Tanda Tangan Pembimbing
1.	11/03 2019	Submit attach E-mail. Nasron68@gmail.com	
2.	18/03 2019	Bab 3, Bab 4, Bab 5. acc Daftar Pustaka, acc	
3.	15/04 2019	Bab 4 revisi - data - tes alat seri, selesai	
4.	23/04 2019	Presentasi alat tulisan jurnal	
5.	2/05 2019	siap ujian CA.	
6.	6/05 2019	Konsultasi Jurnal	
7.	13/05 2019	Revisi Jurnal	

No.	Tanggal	Uraian Bimbingan	Tanda Tangan Pembimbing
8.	17/06 2019	ACC Jurnal,	
9.	24/06 2019	Konsultasi Bab IV dan V	
10.	27/06 2019	Revisi Bab IV dan V	
11.	1/07 2019	ACC Bab IV dan V	
12.	10/07 2019	Siap Ujian	
13.			
14.			
15.			

Palembang, 10/07 2019

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Lembar pembimbingan LA ini harus dilampirkan dalam Laporan Akhir

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Kami yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini,

Pihak Pertama

Nama	: Astriana Rahma Putri
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Jurusan	: Teknik Elektro
Program Studi	: Teknik Telekomunikasi DIV

Pihak Kedua

Nama	: Nasron, S.T., M.T
NIP	: 196808221993031001
Jurusan	: Teknik Elektro
Program Studi	: Teknik Telekomunikasi DIV

Pada hari ini ..Senin..... tanggal ..11 Maret 2019..... telah sepakat untuk melakukan konsultasi bimbingan Tugas Akhir.

Konsultasi bimbingan sekurang-kurangnya 1 (satu) kali dalam satu minggu. Pelaksanaan bimbingan pada setiap hari ..Senin..... pukul ..08.00..., tempat di Politeknik Negeri Sriwijaya.

Demikianlah kesepakatan ini dibuat dengan penuh kesadaran guna kelancaran penyelesaian Laporan Akhir.

Palembang, 11 Maret 2019

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Astriana Rahma Putri
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Nasron, S.T, M.T
NIP 196808221993031001

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KESEPAKATAN BIMBINGAN LAPORAN AKHIR (LA)

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Program Studi	: Teknik Telekomunikasi DIV

Pada hari ini ..Senin..... tanggal ..25/02/2019..... telah sepakat untuk melakukan konsultasi bimbingan Laporan Akhir.

Konsultasi bimbingan sekurang-kurangnya 1 (satu) kali dalam satu minggu. Pelaksanaan bimbingan pada setiap hari ...Senin..... pukul ..10.00..., tempat di Politeknik Negeri Sriwijaya.

Demikianlah kesepakatan ini dibuat dengan penuh kesadaran guna kelancaran penyelesaian Laporan Akhir.

Palembang, 25 - 02 - 2019

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REKOMENDASI UJIAN TUGAS AKHIR (TA)

Pembimbing Laporan Akhir memberikan rekomendasi kepada,

Nama	:	Astriana Rahma Putri
NIM	:	0615 4035 1522
Jurusan/Program Studi	:	Teknik Elektro/ DIV Teknik Telekomunikasi
Judul Tugas Akhir	:	Sistem Pengendalian Dan Monitoring Suhu, Kelembaban Tanah, dan Cahaya Pada Miniatur *Smart Greenhouse* Berbasis IOT

Mahasiswa tersebut telah memenuhi persyaratan dan dapat mengikuti Ujian Tugas Akhir (TA) pada Tahun Akademik 2018/2019.

Palembang, Juli 2019

Pembimbing I,

Ir. Suroso, M.T
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PELAKSANAAN REVISI TUGAS AKHIR (TA)

Mahasiswa berikut,

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Telah melaksanakan revisi terhadap Tugas Akhir yang diujikan pada hari Kamis tanggal 18 bulan Juli tahun 2019. Pelaksanaan revisi terhadap Tugas Akhir tersebut telah disetujui oleh Dosen Penguji yang memberikan revisi:

No.	Komentar	Nama Dosen Penguji *)	Tanggal	Tanda Tangan
1.	ACC	Ir. Ali Nurdin, M.T NIP 196212071991031001	24/7 -2019	
2.	ACC	Ir. Jon Endri, M.T NIP 196201151993031001	23/7 -2019	
3.	ACC	Ir. Suroso, M.T NIP 196207191993031003	24/7 -2019	
4.	Acc	Irma Salamah, S.T.,M.T.I NIP 197410221998022001	23/7 2019	
5.	ACC	Mohammad Fadhli, S.Pd , M.T NIP 199004032018031001	23/7 -2019	

Palembang, Juli 2019
Ketua Penguji **),

Ir. Ali Nurdin, M.T
NIP 196212071991031001

Catatan:
*) Dosen penguji yang memberikan revisi saat ujian tugas akhir.
**) Dosen penguji yang ditugaskan sebagai Ketua Penguji saat ujian TA.
Lembaran pelaksanaan revisi ini harus dilampirkan dalam Tugas Akhir.

PRESENTASI ALAT

Sistem Pengendalian Dan Monitoring Suhu, Kelembaban Tanah Dan Cahaya Pada Miniatur *Smart Greenhouse* Berbasis IOT

Rancang Bangun Alat

Spesifikasi Perangkat Keras

Perangkat keras yang digunakan untuk membangun sistem, yaitu:

1. Monitor PC
2. Raspberry Pi 3
3. Adaptor Raspberry Pi 3
4. Sensor Suhu DHT 11
5. Sensor Kelembaban Tanah YL-69
6. Sensor Cahaya LDR
7. Relay
8. Kipas Bertegangan 12 V
9. Pompa Air Bertegangan 220 V
10. Lampu

Spesifikasi Perangkat Lunak

Adapun perangkat lunak yang digunakan dalam membangun sistem, yaitu:

1. Sistem Operasi Raspbian
2. Python
3. Thingspeak

Kelebihan

Pada alat yang dibuat ini mempunyai kelebihan dapat mengendalikan parameter suhu, kelembaban tanah dan cahaya. Alat ini mengumpulkan data sensor kemudian dikirim pada layanan IOT bernama Thingspeak secara *real time*.

Kekurangan

Pada alat ini mempunyai kekurangan, yaitu Raspberry Pi harus terhubung dengan jaringan internet sehingga data dapat dikirim ke Thingspeak dan jaringan internet yang lambat akan menghambat proses pengiriman data ke Thingspeak.

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Letter Of Submitted

Panitia 2nd ENACO 2019 menyampaikan daftar nama pesefta berikut ini adalah daftar nama peserta yang telah mensubmit paper pada 2nd ENACO (*Electro National Conference*) 2019 dalam rangkaian acara kegiatan *Sriwijaya Electro National Event 2019*.

NO	NAMA LENGKAP	INSTANSI	JUDUL *PAPER*
1	Apriansyah	Politeknik Negeri Sriwijaya	Aplikasi Sensor Warna pada Robot Pendeteksi dan Pemindah Barang
2	Zarqa Mulya	Politeknik Negeri Sriwijaya	Analisa Aplikasi Pengolahan Citra pada Robot Pendeteksi Buah
3	Apriando Harliansyah	Politeknik Negeri Sriwijaya	Pengaruh Kecepatan Motor Terhadap Jarak Transmitter dan *Receiver* pada Lintasan Robot *Line Follower* dengan Metode Sistem *Wireless Transfer Energy*
4	Yova Eprafrodius Yeremia Sembiring	Politeknik Negeri Sriwijaya	Sistem Absensi Berbasis *Face Recognition* dengan Metode *Eigenface*
5	Muhammad Gunanda	Politeknik Negeri Sriwijaya	Aplikasi Sistem Sensor *Adjustable Infrared* di Depot Isi Ulang
6	Ersha Putri Prameswari	Politeknik Negeri Sriwijaya	Rancang Bangun Alat *Monitoring* Pulsa Listrik dengan Input Suara
7	Hiskiya Rut Elisabet Malau	Politeknik Negeri Sriwijaya	Analisis Lampu Penerang Jalan Cerdas Menggunakan Metode *Fuzzy Logic* dengan Sumber Daya *Solar Cell*
8	Annisa	Politeknik Negeri Sriwijaya	Perancangan Sistem *Monitoring Smart Tank* berbasis *Internet of Things* dengan Notifikasi *Email*
9	Astriana Rahma Putri	Politeknik Negeri Sriwijaya	Sistem *Monitoring* Kelembaban Tanah, Suhu, dan Cahaya pada Miniatur *Greenhouse* berbasis *Cloud Platform IoT*
10	Dinda Nayuni	Politeknik Negeri Sriwijaya	Analisis PID Kontroler pada Kontrol Level Air dengan Menggunakan Sensor Proximity
11	Yulita Ariani	Politeknik Negeri Sriwijaya	Analisis Pendeteksi Warna Objek dengan Sensor Kamera pada Robot *Humanoid*
12	Dwi Safitri	Politeknik Negeri Sriwijaya	Analisis Pergerakan Robot *Humanoid* dengan Metode *Shape Recognition*

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13	Yuris Ramadhona	Politeknik Negeri Sriwijaya	Perancangan Sistem Pengendali Perangkat Elektronik Otomatis berbasis *IoT*
14	Happy Rivaldy	Politeknik Negeri Sriwijaya	Sistem Pengamanan menggunakan e-KTP pada Mobil Listrik berbasis RFID
15	Ully Raihany	Politeknik Negeri Sriwijaya	*Savers Keychain* dengan GPS *Tracker* sebagai Pemberi Lokasi dan Informasi Bahaya berbasis Android
16	Nabila Tri Anggraini	Politeknik Negeri Sriwijaya	Rancang Bangun *Monitoring* Pemberi Makan Minum Kucing Otomatis menggunakan SMS *Gateway*
17	Selly	Politeknik Negeri Sriwijaya	Aplikasi Sensor *Fingerprint* pada Sistem Absensi Mahasiswa Politeknik Negeri Sriwijaya
18	Kalisa	Politeknik Negeri Sriwijaya	Sistem *Monitoring* Pergeseran Tanah dengan Sensor YL-69 dan Sensor Ultrasonik berbasis *Internet of Things*
19	Destry Qomariah	Politeknik Negeri Sriwijaya	Analisis Detektor Cahaya Refleksi dan Serat Optik pada Modul *Unitrain*-I dengan menggunakan *Labsoft*
20	Nabila	Politeknik Negeri Sriwijaya	Pemanfaatan Aplikasi Blynk sebagai Media *Monitoring* Alat Penyiram Tanaman Cabai Otomatis
21	Muhammad Hafiz Fadil	Politeknik Negeri Sriwijaya	Analisis *Inverter* Satu Fasa dengan Daya 1000 *Watt* menggunakan MOSFET
22	Kurnia Reza Pratama	Politeknik Negeri Sriwijaya	Robot Pemilah Sayur dan Buah berbasis *Programmable Logic Controller (PLC)* pada Industri Pertanian
23	Dicky Astra Yudha	Politeknik Negeri Sriwijaya	Analisis Kendali *Mobile Robot* menggunakan Input Isyarat tangan Secara *Real-Time*
24	Bayu Oksi Saputra	Politeknik Negeri Sriwijaya	Sistem *Monitoring* pada Pengisian Baterai Otomatis *Solar Tracking Single Oexis* berbasis *Internet of Tings (IoT)*
25	M. Aidil Fitriansyah	Politeknik Negeri Sriwijaya	*Real Time Monitor Outlet Heat Exchanger Temperature* Pesawat CRJ 1000
26	M. Syfa Prayoga	Politeknik Negeri Sriwijaya	*Overheat Protection System* pada *Secondary Heat Exchanger* pada Pesawat CRJ 1000

27	M. Rifqi Hidayat	Politeknik Negeri Sriwijaya	*Outflow Valve System* pada Pesawat CRJ-1000
28	M. Haikal Ferly P	Politeknik Negeri Sriwijaya	Aplikasi *Emergency Oxygen Mask Deploy System* pada Pesawat CRJ-1000
29	Melly Mustika	Politeknik Negeri Sriwijaya	Analisis Deteksi Kelainan Paru-Paru Berbasis Pengolahan Sinyal *Digital* DSP TM5320C6416T
30	M. Yusri Pratama	Politeknik Negeri Sriwijaya	Kemudi Otomatis menggunakan Kamera Berbasis *Image Processing*
31	Ayu Alrisma Oktaviana	Politeknik Negeri Sriwijaya	Alat Pengukur Tinggi, Berat Badan, dan Denyut Nadi dengan Metode *Fuzzy Logic* berbasis Arduino
32	Devina Ayu Lusiani	Politeknik Negeri Sriwijaya	Analisis Penggunaan *Wind Generator* di Pabrik dengan *Smart Grid*
33	Gerry Verzaztien Anugrah	Politeknik Negeri Sriwijaya	*Notifier* Rasa Kantuk pada Pengemudi Kendaraan Roda Empat
34	Utri Asdea	Politeknik Negeri Sriwijaya	*Monitoring* Pengaman Rumah Berbasis *IoT*
35	Reza Ilham Samudra	Politeknik Negeri Sriwijaya	Sistem Keamanan Rumah Menggunakan Sensor PIR dan *Magnetic Switch* via Notifikasi SMS berbasis Arduino UNO
36	Nyimas Amylia Jasmin Caroline	Politeknik Negeri Sriwijaya	Aplikasi *Artificial Intelligent* untuk Optimasi Kendali Robot Pemetik Buah
37	Muhammad Slendy	Politeknik Negeri Sriwijaya	*Load Cell* sebagai Sistem Pengendalian Linear Aktuator pada Mesin Pengupas Kelapa Muda
38	Hesty Rahmaniah	Politeknik Negeri Sriwijaya	Analisis Sensor Gyroscope sebagai Kontrol Keseimbangan pada Robot *Humanoid*
39	Gatrajeniusa Ariprima	Politeknik Negeri Sriwijaya	*Load Cell* sebagai Sistem Pengendalian Putaran Motor pada Mesin Pengupas Dogan
40	Ahmad Aman Astra	Politeknik Negeri Sriwijaya	Analisa Transfer Daya pada Robot *Line Follower* dengan Metode *Wireless Transfer Energy*
41	Septi Arlianita	Politeknik Negeri Sriwijaya	Analisis Pengaruh Intensitas Cahaya yang Diterima *Solar Cell* terhadap *Output Smart Grid Trainer*
42	Rahmad Abadi Hutama	Politeknik Negeri Sriwijaya	Rancang Bangun Pengendalian Motor BLDC dengan Kontrol PID pada Mobil Listrik menggunakan *Keypad*

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43	M. Kianggi Virgo	Politeknik Negeri Sriwijaya	Media Pembelajaran Praktikum Elektronika Analog untuk Mengetahui Fungsi dan Karakteristik Transistor
44	Mustofa Hadi	Politeknik Negeri Sriwijaya	Aplikasi Sensor Kamera sebagai Pendeteksi Objek pada Robot Beroda dengan Metode Segmentasi Ruang Warna YC6Cr
45	Muhammad Luthpi	Politeknik Negeri Sriwijaya	Sistem *Monitoring* Kapasitas Baterai pada Mobil Listrik berbasis *Internet of Things*
46	M. Ihza Mahendra Alamsyah Kuoki	Politeknik Negeri Sriwijaya	Pendeteksian Wajah dengan *Haar Cascade Classifier* pada *Mobile Robot*
47	M. Rifqy Rizqullah	Politeknik Negeri Sriwijaya	Aplikasi Sensor *Proximity* sebagai Pendeteksi Objek Logam dan Non-Logam pada Alat Pemilah Barang berbasis PLC
48	Egi Rizki	Politeknik Negeri Sriwijaya	Sistem Pemindah Logam menggunakan Pneumatic pada *Vacuum Unit 2 Degree of Freedom (DOF)*
49	Rijalul Tsany Wibowo	Politeknik Negeri Sriwijaya	Implementasi Sistem *Monitoring* Baterai pada Mobil Listrik
50	Siti Nuryati Afriani	Politeknik Negeri Sriwijaya	Rancang Bangun Alat Bantu Pengeringan Buah Kopi Otomatis Berbasis *IoT*
51	Lenny Olivia	Politeknik Negeri Sriwijaya	Kontrol *Running Text* menggunakan Android di Kantor *Corporate Social Responsibillity* PT. Bukit Asam Tbk Tanjung Enim
52	Lin Prasetyani	Politeknik Manufaktur Astra	Pembuatan Sistem *Auto Scheduler* yang terhubung dengan Robot AGV di Lini Alternator pada Perusahaan Otomotif Indonesia
53	Robi	Politeknik Negeri Sriwijaya	Kontrol dan *Monitoring STARBOT (Smart Trash Robot)* menggunakan Aplikasi BLYNK
54	Yudhoadi Bintang Prasojo	Politeknik Negeri Sriwijaya	Perancangan Pendeteksi Suhu dan Peringatan Dini Motor *Brushless Direct Current* (BLDC) pada Mobil Listrik
55	Nanang Bagaskara	Politeknik Negeri Sriwijaya	Implementasi Kontrol PID pada Temperatur Air Berbasis Labview

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56	Fahrul Rozi	Politeknik Negeri Sriwijaya	Pengaruh Jarak Antar 3 *Coil* pada Sistem Transfer Energi Listrik Nirkabel Resonansi Induktif
57	Amelia Ikrimah	Politeknik Negeri Sriwijaya	Rancang Bangun Alat *Smart Home* sebagai Pengendali Piranti dari Jarak Jauh Berbasis *IoT*

Demikian *Letter of Submitted* ini dibuat untuk dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Mengetahui,
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Yudi Wijanarko, S.T., M.T.
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Menyetujui,
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SISTEM MONITORING KELEMBABAN TANAH, SUHU, DAN CAHAYA PADA MINIATUR GREENHOUSE BERBASIS CLOUD PLATFORM IOT

Astriana Rahma Putri [1)], Suroso [2)], Nasron [3)]

[1),2),3)]Jurusan Teknik Elektro Program Studi Teknik Telekomunikasi, Politeknik Negeri Sriwijaya
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ABSTRACT

In greenhouses it is sometimes difficult to get measurements that are in accordance with plant needs. In addition, in urban areas, temperatures are too high, causing plants in the greenhouse to not grow properly. Other parameters such as soil moisture and light also affect plant growth. Therefore, a monitoring system is made on miniature greenhouses, which is one of the methods taken as an effort to advance technology. This system is made to make it easier to monitor plants that must match the nutritional needs of plants so they can grow as expected. This system is designed using Raspberry Pi which is equipped with wifi so that it can connect to the internet network. As a temperature detection using a DHT11 sensor, soil moisture uses the YL-69 sensor and light uses the LDR sensor which each has its own advantages. In the monitoring system, data on temperature, soil moisture and light will be obtained in the miniature smart greenhouse. This is where the function of the internet is seen because monitoring can be done using IoT technology. Parameter data is sent through the IOT cloud platform in real time.

Keywords: greenhouse monitoring, IoT, Raspberry Pi

ABSTRAK

Pada greenhouse terkadang sulit untuk mendapatkan pengukuran yang sesuai dengan kebutuhan tanaman. Ditambah lagi pada daerah perkotaan adanya suhu yang terlalu tinggi menyebabkan tanaman pada greenhouse tidak dapat tumbuh dengan baik. Parameter lain seperti kelembaban tanah dan cahaya juga mempengaruhi pertumbuhan tanaman. Maka dari itu, dibuatlah sistem monitoring pada miniature greenhouse merupakan salah satu cara yang dilakukan sebagai upaya kemajuan teknologi. Sistem ini dibuat untuk mempermudah dalam memonitoring tanaman yang harus sesuai kebutuhan nutrisi pada tanaman sehingga dapat tumbuh sesuai dengan yang diharapkan. Sistem ini dirancang menggunakan Raspberry Pi yang telah dilengkapi dengan wifi sehingga dapat terhubung ke jaringan internet. Sebagai deteksi suhu menggunakan sensor DHT11, kelembaban tanah menggunakan sensor YL-69 dan cahaya menggunakan sensor LDR yangmana masing-masing memiliki kelebihannya tersendiri. Pada sistem monitoring akan didapat data suhu, kelembaban tanah dan cahaya yang ada pada miniature smart greenhouse. Disinilah fungsi internet terlihat karena monitoring dapat dilakukan menggunakan teknologi IoT. Data parameter dikirim melalui *cloud platform* IOT secara *real time*.

Kata kunci: greenhouse monitoring, IoT, Raspberry Pi

PENDAHULUAN

Greenhouse pada area perkotaan dibangun karena terbatasnya lahan bercocok tanam pada area perkotaan. Pembangunan greenhouse pada Negara Indonesia memiliki kelebihan dimana dapat dilakukan sepanjang tahun, sementara pada area terbuka pengelolaan terkendala oleh musim. Hasil panen bergantung pada bagaimana pengelolaan greenhouse, serta parameter suhu, kelembaban tanah, serta cahaya yang harus sesuai kebutuhan tanaaman. Namun pada saat ini terutama pada daerah perkotaan seringkali suhu menjadi sangat tinggi dan cuaca sering berubah. Kadar air dalam tanah perlu diketahui untuk menghindari kekeringan atau pemborosan air yang dipakai. Intensitas cahaya juga perlu diawasi untuk menghindari tanaman yang terbakar karena terik matahari. Padahal parameter tersebut melibatkan perkembangan untuk tanaman serta melibatkan produksi, seperti biaya produksi yang dapat dimimalisir hingga 40% jika parameter tersebut dapat terkendali dengan baik [1]. Hal ini berarti greenhouse juga harus dapat dipantau tiap saat untuk menghindari hal-hal yang merugikan petani sehingga nanti dapat dicapai hasil produk yang berkualitas dan berkuantitas baik.

Perkembangan teknologi yang sangat cepat tersebar ke berbagai sektor termasuk pertanian. Salah satu teknologi yang berkembanag adalah pada *greenhouse. Greenhouse* ini memungkinkan untuk memperbaiki kualitas dan kuantitas hasil panen. *Greenhouse* dapat dimonitoroing dari manapun melalui perangkat yang terhubung ke internet. Hal ini berarti internet sudah hidup berdampingan dengan manusia. Seperti pada sebuah paper dengan judul *"The Internet Of Things: A Survey"* oleh Luigi Atzori, Antonio Iera, dan Giacomo Morabito. Mereka menjelaskan bahwa pengenalan IOT akan tampak di lapangan kerja, seperti untuk menunjang kehidupan, e-health, peningkatan pembelajaran, dll dimana paradigma ini akan bermain sebagai peran utama dalam waktu singkat [2].

Adapun beberapa penelitian terkait sistem monitoring pada *greenhouse*. Pada penelitian yang dibuat oleh Ilias Lamprinos, et.all (2015), dengan judul *"Greenhouse Monitoring System Based On A Wireless Sensor Network,"* sistem yang dibuat bekerja secara real time berbasis Zigbee WSN [1]. Lalu penelitian oleh George Kokkonis, et.all (2017), dengan judul *"A Smart IoT Fuzzy Irrigation System"* menggunakan mikrokontroler Arduino [3]. Penelitian lain oleh Mahir Dursun and Semih Ozden (2011) *"A Wireless Application Of Drip Irrigation Automation Supported By Soil Moisture Sensors"* sistem telah bekerja secara real-time namun hanya menggunakan sensor kelembaban tanah [4].

Pada penelitian ini sistem monitoring kelembaban tanah, suhu, dan cahaya menggunakan Raspberry Pi sebagai mikro komputer dalam menjalankan sistem ini. Pada sistem monitoring meggunakan teknologi IoT *(Internet of Things),* yaitu teknologi ketika berbagai perangkat, sensor dan aktuator saling terhubung dan tersambung, data dikumpulkan dalam server yang dapat diakses melalui jaringan internet secara real time. Dalam penelitian ini menggunakan layanan web berbasis IoT bernama Thingspeak. Thingspeak termasuk dalam jenis *cloud platform* untuk mendukung pembangunan IoT pada masa kini.

TINJAUAN PUSTAKA

Greenhouse

Greenhouse melindungi tanaman dari sinar matahari dan hujan yang berlebihan sehingga dapat meningkatkan produksi tanaman karena pemeliharaan yang lebih terkendali. Selain itu, g*reenhouse* juga mampu mengurangi penggunaan pestisida karena melindungi tanaman dari hama penyakit. Pertumbuhan tanaman tergantung pada berbagai parameter lingkungan seperti suhu, kelembaban, kadar air tanah, dll. *Greenhouse* ini dapat dimonitoring dari manapun dan dimanapun. Hal ini sangat berarti bagi pengelola yang memiliki kegiatan yang padat sehari-harinya. Suatu tanaman mempunyai berbagai syarat yang dapat menentukan kondisi tanaman untuk berkembang dengan baik dan potimal. Untuk menanam tanaman tersebut, iklim di dalam greenhouse setidaknya bisa dioptimalkan dengan membuat sistem yang sama kebutuhannya dengan parameter-parameter yang dibutuhkan [5, 6, 7].

Rapberry Pi

Raspberry Pi merupakan komputer mini yang memiliki ukuran kecil seperti kartu kredit dengan harga relative murah (sekitar USD35 untuk model B, model terbaru). Di Indonesia biasanya dijual dengan harga 500 hingga 600 ribu rupiah untuk model B [8].Tujuan

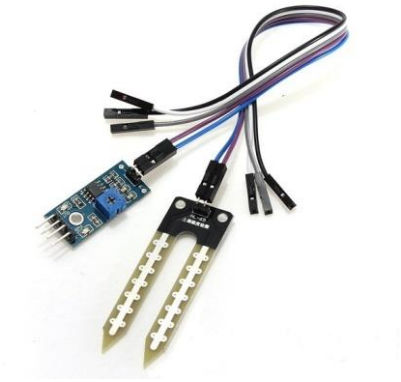
dikembangkan computer mini ini adalah untuk mengajarkan pemrograman dasar ilmu komputer bagi siswa di dunia. Raspberry Pi memiliki beberapa port, seperti LAN, USB, HDMI, Audio, dan lain-lain. Dalam proses instalasi, hanya beberapa port saja yang digunakan, seperti port HDMI untuk menampilkan antarmuka. Sistem operasi pada Raspberry Pi pun bervariasi, mulai dari Raspbian OS, Debian GNU/Linux, Fedora, FreeBSD, NetBSD, Inferno, RISC OS dan Linux. Sistem operasi ini disimpan di SD card dan saat proses boot hanya bisa dari SD card tidak dari lokasi lain. Bagian utama dari Raspberry Pi adalah *processor*. Setiap Raspberry Pi memiliki BCM2835 *Chip Broadcom*. Chip ini memiliki *clock speed* 700MHz dan merupakan sistem 32-bi [9]. Dalam koneksi ke jaringan bisa menggunakan port Ethernet/LAN atau pada Raspberry Pi 3 model B sudah dilengkapi dengan *wifi built-in* [10]

Gambar 1. Raspberry Pi 3 Model B+
Sumber: raspberrypi.org, 2019

Pada gambar 1 merupakan raspberry pi 3 model B+ yaitu produk terbaru yang dikeluarkan oleh raspberry pi 3. Raspberry pi 3 model B+ ini memiliki spesifikasi yang lebih unggul dari produk sebelumnya, antara lain: Broadcom BCM2837B0, Cortex-A53 (ARMv8) 64-bit SoC @ 1.4GHz, lalu mempunyai 2.4GHz dan 5GHz IEEE 802.11.b/g/n/ac LAN nirkabel, Bluetooth 4.2, BLE, Ethernet Gigabit melalui USB 2.0 (throughput maksimum 300 Mbps), header GPIO menjadi 40-pin, HDMI full-size, 4 port USB 2.0, Port kamera CSI untuk menghubungkan kamera Raspberry Pi, Port tampilan DSI untuk menghubungkan layar touchscreen Raspberry Pi, memiliki Port Micro SD untuk memuat sistem operasi dan menyimpan data dengan input daya 5V / 2.5A DC.

Sensor Kelembaban Tanah YL-69

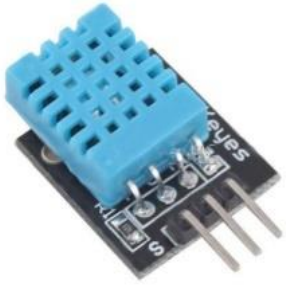
Sensor ini merupakan sensor yang digunakan untuk mengukur kelembaban tanah. Sensor ini mempunyai dua port output, satu untuk analog dan satu lainnya digital. Sensor YL69 juga telah mempunyai komparator LM-393 yang sangat stabil dan VCC terhubung dengan nilai tegangan 3.3V hingga 5V.sangat cocok untuk digunakan pada Arduino maupun Raspberry Pi. Pada Raspberry Pi untuk menggunakan port analog memerlukan AD Converter agar bisa membaca nila sensor.



Gambar 2. Sensor YL-69
Sumber: Microtronicslab.com, 2019

Sensor Suhu DHT11

Sensor yang digunakan untuk mengukur suhu udara adalah sensor DHT11. Sensor ini tergolong smart sensor karena memiliki ADC yang telah terintergrasi dalam sensor tersebut Sensor DHT11 merupakan sensor yang banyak digunakan karena kemudahan dan kelebihannya dapat mengukur nilai suhu dan kelembaban udara sekaligus [11].
Keluaran dari DHT-11 adalah digital sehingga untuk mengaksesnya diperlukan pemrograman dan tidak diperlukan pengkondisi sinyal atau ADC. Ukurannya yang kecil sekitar 15.5 mm x 12 mm x 5,5 mm dengan transmisi sinyal hingga 20 meter memiliki spesifikasi, Supply Voltage: 3-5 V, Temperature range: 0-50 °C error of ± 2 °C, Humidity: 20-90% RH ± 5% RH error.



Gambar 3. Sensor DHT11
Sumber: ktechnics.com, 2019

Sensor Cahaya LDR

LDR *(Light Dependent Resistor)* termasuk dalam jenis resistor yang disebut fotoresistor. Fotoresistor ini bekerja ketika mendetesi adanya perubahan hambatan seiring dengan perubahan intensitas cahaya yang diterimanya. LDR memiliki sebuah cakram semikonduktor dengan dua elektroda pada bagian permukaannya. Ketika terang, lebih banyak elektron yang lepas dari atom bahan semikonduktor, sehingga lebih banyak elektron membawa muatan elektrik (konduktor yang baik) yang berarti ketika cahaya terang, LDR mempunyai resistansi yang kecil. Namun, ketika cahaya yang diterima sedikit atau ketika gelap, hanya sedikit electron yang membawa muatan elektrik (konduktor yang buruk) yang berarti ketika gelap, LDR mempunyai resistansi yang besar [11].

Gambar 4. Sensor LDR
Sumber: Leobot.net, 2019

Modul AD Converter ADS1115

Modul AD Converter digunakan untuk menghubungkan komponen sensor yang memiliki nilai analog ke sebuah mikrokontroler atau mikroprosessor yang hanya memiliki port digital. Karena mikrokontroler atau mikroprosesor tesebut tidak dapat membaca nilai analog, maka digunakanlah modul AD Converter ini. Salah satu modul AD Converter yaitu ADS1115. Modul ADS1115 merupakan jenis ADC yang dengan resolusi 16 bit. Maka dari itu, ADC ini memiliki tingkat ketelitian hasil konversi yang sangat tinggi dibandingkan dengan ADC yang memiliki resolusi lebih rendah. Pada ADC ini mempunyai 4 channel yang dapat mengkonversi nilai untuk 4 sensor sekaligus. Data yang diterima akan ditransfer atau dikirim melalui komunikasi serial I2C. Komunikasi serial I2C tersebut terdiri dari SDA dan SCL. Berikut ini merupakan gambar dari modul ADS1115.

Gambar 5. Modul ADS1115
Sumber: creatron.com, 2019

IOT (Internet Of Things)

IoT mempermudah kita mengawasi dan mengontrol apapun tanpa terbatas jarak dan waktu *(online monitoring).* Secara garis besar, ada tiga elemen yang membangun teknologi IoT, yaitu perangkat keras, perangkat komunikasi, dan perangkat lunak. Perangkat keras mencakup berbagai sensor, aktuator, prosesor, dsb. Perangkat komunikasi mencakup perangkat wifi, RFID, bluetooth, dll. Sedangkan perangkat lunak berupa *Operating system* (Tiny OS, Riot OS, Android, dll) dan *cloud platform* (Thinger.io, Ubidots, Thingspeak dll).

Dalam skenario *wireless* telekomunikasi modern, IOT merupakan paradigma baru yang meluas dengan pesat. IoT memiliki sebuah konsep, yaitu dimulai dari adanya berbagai hal atau objek-objek yang terdapat di lingkungan sekitar-seperti sensor, aktuator, Identifikasi Frekuensi Radio (RFID) tag, ponsel, dll yang dapat berinteraksi satu dengan yang lainnya sebagai upaya mencapai tujuan bersama [2].

Thingspeak sebagai Cloud Platform IOT

Thingspeak termasuk kedalam jenis platform berdasarkan *public cloud* teknologi sebagai layanan dari IOT [12]. ThingSpeak memungkinkan pengumpulan, analisis, dan aktuasi data secara real time dengan Open API. ThingSpeak dapat digunakan untuk membangun aplikasi dengan data yang dikumpulkan oleh sensor. Data disimpan pada sebuah channel. Data sensor dikumpulkan ke dalam setiap channel yang memiliki maksimal delapan bidang data. Ada juga 3 bidang khusus untuk data posisi, yang terdiri *dari Latitude, Longitude,* dan *Elevation* serta satu bidang status. Semua data yang masuk berdasarkan waktu dan tanggal data yang diterima secara berurutan. Data di publish dengan menggunakan *API Keys "write keys"* yang berupa string alfanumerik unik yang yang digunakan untuk otentikasi. Sementara untuk *"read key"* digunakan untuk mengijinkan orang lain yang ingin

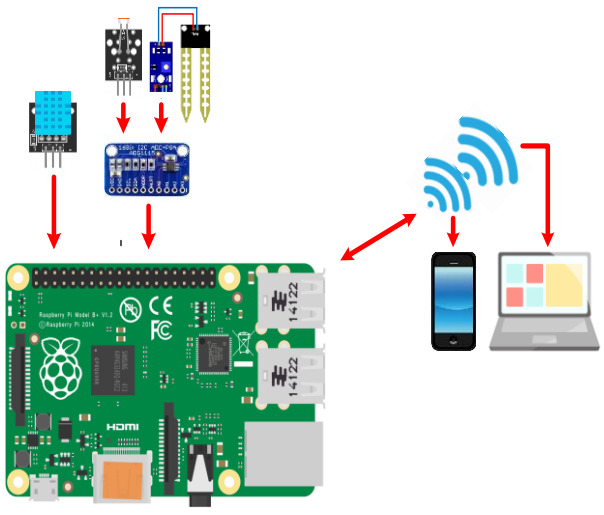
melihat channel private, namuin *"read key"* tidak berlaku jika channel telah menjadi channel publik.

"Things" pada dasarnya merujuk kepada benda yang diberikan sensor untuk mengumpulkan data. Data dikirim dan diterima melalui *"Hypertext Transfer Protocol"* (HTTP), sederhananya seperti halnya pergi ke halaman web dan mengisi formulir. Komunikasi ini terjadi melalui plaintext, JSON atau XML. Data tersebut kemudian diunggah ke *cloud* dan dari sana bisa digunakan untuk berbagai keperluan. Pada gilirannya data (seperti perintah atau memilih opsi tertentu) dapat dikumpulkan dan dikomunikasikan ke *cloud*, yang kemudian mengirimkan pesan ke objek yang dituju [13].

HASIL DAN PEMBAHASAN

Desain Hardware

Desain hardware merupakan langkah awal yang dilakukan untuk membangun sistem monitoring pada miniatur greenhouse ini. Komponen yang digunakan setidaknya memiliki kelebihan dan sesuai dengan yang diinginkan agar sistem yang dibangun menjadi optimal. Dibawah ini merupakan blok diagram pada sistem monitoring.



Gambar 6. Blok Diagram Sistem

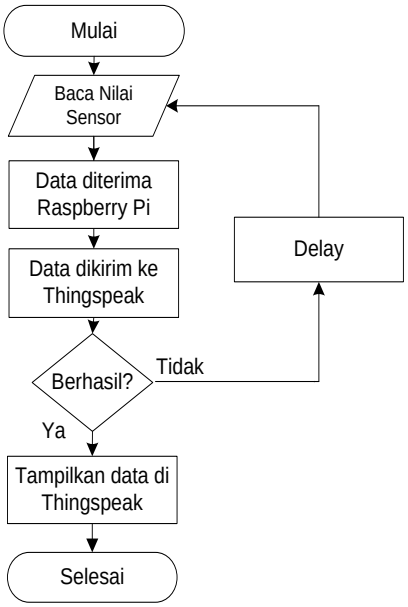
Pada gambar 6 merupakan blok diagram sistem monitoring yang akan dibangun. Sistem ini menggunakan mikro komputer. Raspberry Pi sebagai otak utama dalam memproses berbagai sensor. Sensor kelembaban tanah YL-69, sensor suhu DHT11, dan sensor cahaya LDR bertindak sebagai input sesuai kegunaannya masing-masing dalam mendeteksi parameter-parameter yang dibutuhkan.

Pada sensor DHT11 memiliki 3 kaki, untuk kaki Vcc dihubungkan ke pin DC Power 5 V pada Raspberry Pi, kaki data dihubungkan dengan pin digital input Raspberry Pi, dan kaki Gnd dihubungkan dengan *Ground* pada Raspberry Pi. Untuk sensor kelembaban tanah YL-69 dan cahaya LDR membutuhkan modul tambahan, yaitu AD Converter. Pada kaki data Analog sensor YL-69 dan LDR dihubungkan dengan AD Converter. Kemudian AD Converter akan mengubah input analog menjadi digital karena Raspberry Pi hanya yang memiliki port digital.

Setelah semua komponen input dihubungkan ke Raspberry, kemudian Raspberry Pi akan memproses program yang dibuat, mendeteksi nilai kelembaban tanah, sensor suhu, dan cahaya yang ada pada greenhouse dengan akurat. Setelah mendapatkan data, Raspberry Pi selanjutnya akan mengirimkan data tersebut ke sebuah *cloud platform*. Pada bagian ini menggunakan layanan web berbasis IoT yaitu Thingspeak. Secara real time, data yang telah didapat dapat langsung dimonitoring lewat Thingspeak. Thingspeak dapat menyajikan data dalam visualisi grafik yang memudahkan pengguna untuk membaca data. Selain itu, Thingspeak yang tersedia dalam aplikasi Android juga memudahkan pengguna untuk dapat memonitoring data kapanpun dan dimanapun asalkan terhubung ke jaringan internet.

Desain Software

Pada langkah ini memuat diagram alir untuk sistem monitoring kelembaban tanah, suhu, dan cahaya. Perancangan ini menggunakan bahasa pemrograman Python yang tersedia dalam OS Raspbian pada mikro komputer Raspberry Pi. Perancangan software pada sistem monitoring merupakan perancangan yang dilakukan untuk mendeteksi nilai sensor lalu mengirmkan data ke layanan web IOT yaitu Thinkspeak yang selanjutnya data harus ditampilkan dalam Thingspeak tersebut.

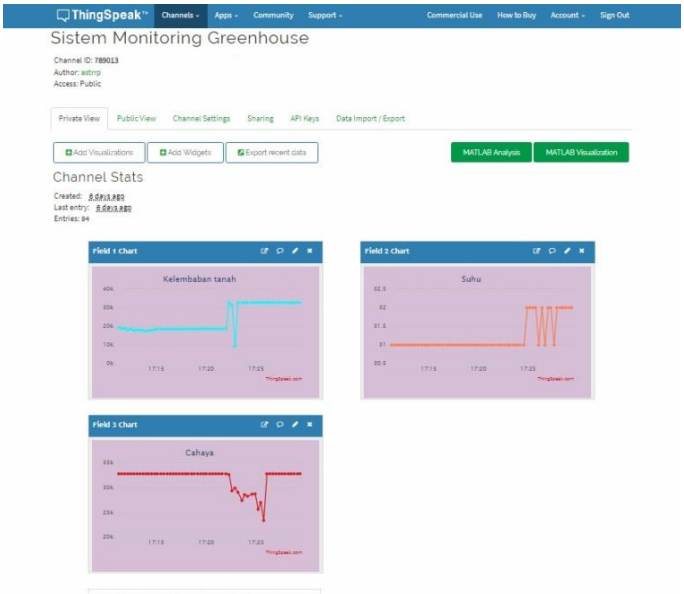


Gambar 7. Diagram Alir Sistem Monitoring

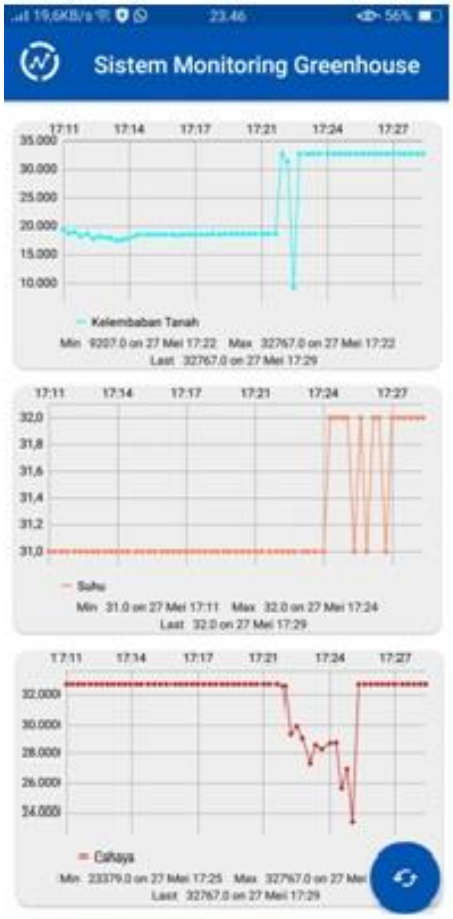
Pada gambar 7 merupakan diagram alir sistem monitoring. Sistem monitoring dilakukan dengan mengumpulkan data dari sensor YL-69, sensor DHT11, dan sensor LDR berupa nilai masing-masing dari suhu, kelembaban tanah, dan juga cahaya. Setelah itu data akan dikirimkan pada Thingspeak. Thingspeak berperan sebagai server data dan juga client. Thingspeak menyimpan data yang telah diterimanya dan dapat ditampilkan pada web itu sendiri. Thingspeak merupakan platform open source IoT yang menyimpan dan mengambil data menggunakan protokol HTTP melalui jaringan internet.

Tampilan Data

Sistem ini menggunakan sensor cahaya, suhu, dan kelembaban tanah. Sistem yang dibuat mampu mengukur tingkat kelembaban tanah, derajat suhu dan cahaya. Pada Thingspeak data ditampilkan dalam visualisasi grafik.

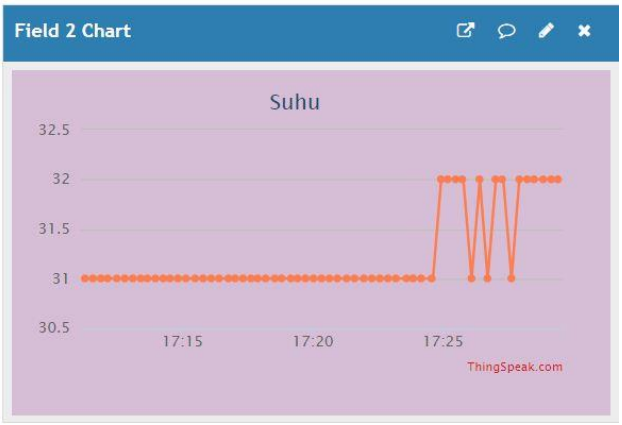


Gambar 8. Channel Sistem Monitoring pada Web Thingspeak



Gambar 9. Channel Sistem Monitoring pada Aplikasi Android Thingspeak

Gambar 10. Grafik Data Kelembaban Tanah



Gambar 11. Grafik Data Suhu

Gambar 12. Grafik Data Cahaya

Pada gambar 8 merupakan gambar channel sistem monitoring pada web Thingspeak. Sebelum membuat channel, terlebih dahulu membuat sebuah akun pada Thingspeak, kemudian dapat membuat channel yang dapat disetting untuk *public* ataupun hanya untuk *private*. Pada *private view* hanya pemilik channel yang dapat melihat data tersebut, namun jika ingin membuat data tersebut dapat dilihat oleh orang lain maka dapat mengaktifkan fungsi *public view.* Lalu setelah membuat channel, kita akan mendapatkakn channel ID yang berfungsi dalam login user melalui aplikasi android Thingspeak. Dapat dilihat pada gambar 9 tampilan Thingspeak pada aplikasi android tidak jauh berbeda dengan web. Hanya saja, pada aplikasi andoid kita tidak bisa melakukan setting pada channel, yang berarti pada aplikasi android Thingspeak, hanya dapat melakukan monitoring data.

Pada gambar 10, 11 dan 12 merupakan data yang diperoleh dan ditampilkan pada Thingspeak. Grafik pada Thingspeak merupakan data yang berbanding dengan waktu. Terlihat bahwa pengujian dilakukan pada sekitar waktu 17.00 WIB. Pada data kelembaban tanah dan cahaya nilai yang paling tinggi sekitar 32.000 atau setara dengan ±4 volt. Hal ini karena sensor kelembaban tanah dan cahaya menggunakan AD Converter. Pada nilai tersebut untuk kelembaban tanah merupakan kondisi tanah kering, sedangkan untuk cahaya pada kondisi tanpa menangkap cahaya yang datang. Untuk kondisi lembab pada kelembaban tanah mendeteksi nilai sekitar 20.000, sedangkan kondisi basah dibawah 20.000. Pada grafik data cahaya, jika cahaya yang tertangkap semakin banyak maka data nilai yang tampil semakin turun. Pada deteksi suhu merupakan kondisi suhu dalam satuan derajat celcius.

Tabel 1. Hasil Pengujian Delay

Waktu pengujian	Tampilan di monitor	Tampilan di Thingspeak	Delay Pengiriman
17.11.02	17.11.02	17.11.17	15 s
17.11.17	17.11.17	17.11.34	17 s
17.11.34	17.11.34	17.11.53	19 s
17.11.53	17.11.53	17.12.10	18 s
17.12.10	17.12.10	17.12.30	20 s

Berdasarkan tabel diatas tampilan dimonitor sama dengan waktu pada saat pengujian sensor. Sedangkan untuk upload data ke Thingspeak memerlukan delay 15-20 s. Waktu minimal delay adalah sebesar 15 s jika jaringan internet yang digunakan memiliki kecepatan yang tinggi, namun jika terganggu akan memakan waktu delay lebih lama lagi. Terjadinya delay bisa dikarenakan perlunya waktu untuk mengirimkan data dari Raspberry Pi ke Thingspeak, dan jaringan internet yang kurang memadai.

KESIMPULAN

Kesimpulan dari Sistem Monitoring Kelembaban Tanah, Suhu, Dan Cahaya Pada Miniatur Greenhouse Berbasis Cloud Platform IoT ini adalah sebagai berikut.

1. Sistem monitoring yang dibuat ini mampu memonitoring kelembaban tanah, suhu, dan cahaya secara real time dan akurat.
2. Sistem monitoring ini dihubungkan ke Thingspeak sehingga dapat memonitor data kapanpun dan dimanapun menggunakan perangkat yang terhubung ke jaringan internet.
3. Pada sistem monitoring menggunakan Thingspeak membutuhkan waktu delay untuk meng-upload data sensor ke Thingspeak minimal 15 s.
4. Kecepatan internet berpengaruh pada delay pengiriman data ke Thingspeak.
5. Pada saat koneksi internet terputus, data akan hilang dan yang terbaca adalah data yang baru masuk ke sistem.

SARAN

Sistem Monitoring Kelembaban Tanah, Suhu, Dan Cahaya Pada Miniatur Greenhouse Berbasis Cloud Platform IoT ini masih banyak kekurangan. Oleh karena itu, untuk penelitian selanjutnya diharapkan dapat membuat sistem monitoring dengan mencoba menggunakan berbagai platform IoT lainnya, baik itu free ataupun berbayar.

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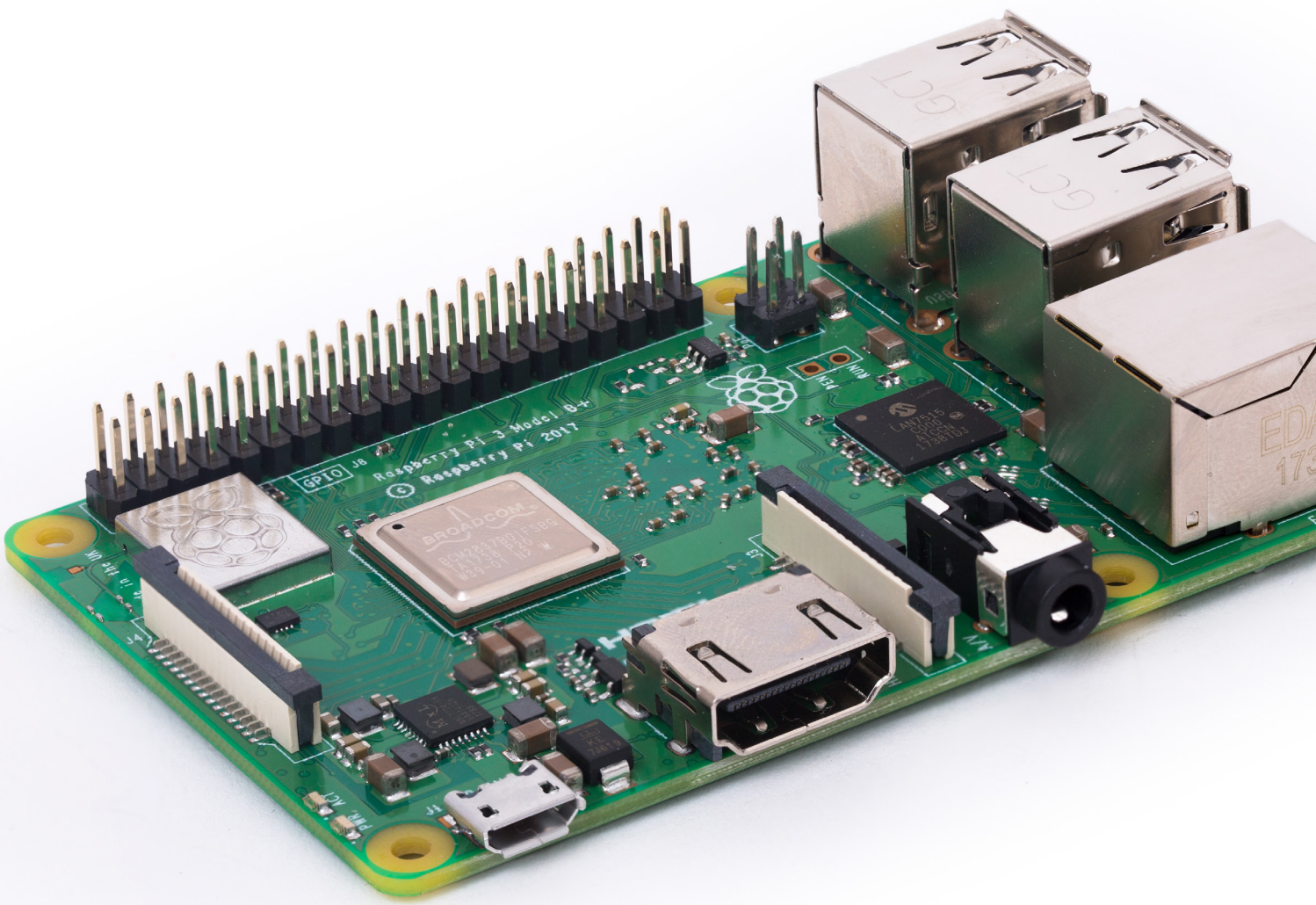
Listing Program

```
import sys
import RPi.GPIO as GPIO
from time import sleep
import Adafruit_DHT
import urllib2
import Adafruit_ADS1x15
adc = Adafruit_ADS1x15.ADS1115()
GAIN = 2
GPIO.setwarnings(False)
GPIO.setmode(GPIO.BCM)
GPIO.setup(27, GPIO.OUT) #kipas pin 13 board
GPIO.setup(22, GPIO.OUT) #pompa air pin 15 board
GPIO.setup(23, GPIO.OUT) #lampu Pin 16 board

def getSensorData():
    RH, T = Adafruit_DHT.read_retry(Adafruit_DHT.DHT11,17)
#pin 11 board

    kelembabantanah = adc.read_adc(0, gain=GAIN)
    cahaya = adc.read_adc(1, gain=GAIN)

    print
"T:",T,"C","dan","Kelembabantanah:",kelembabantanah,"ADC"

    if T <18 and kelembabantanah <=9830:
        print "kipas off, pompa air off"
        GPIO.output(27, GPIO.HIGH) #kipas
        GPIO.output(22, GPIO.HIGH) #pompa
    elif  T >=18 and T <=30 and kelembabantanah <=9830:
        print "kipas off, pompa air off"
        GPIO.output(27, GPIO.HIGH) #kipas
        GPIO.output(22, GPIO.HIGH) #pompa
    elif T >30 and T <=40 and kelembabantanah <=9830:
        print "kipas on, pompa air off"
        GPIO.output(27, GPIO.LOW) #kipas
        GPIO.output(22, GPIO.HIGH)  #pompa

    elif T <18 and kelembabantanah >=9830 and kelembabantanah
<=21298:
        print "kipas off, pompa air on"
        GPIO.output(27, GPIO.HIGH)  #kipas
        GPIO.output(22, GPIO.LOW)   #pompa
    elif T >=18 and T <=30 and  kelembabantanah >=9830 and
kelembabantanah <=21298:
        print "kipas off, pompa air on"
        GPIO.output(27, GPIO.HIGH)     #kipas
        GPIO.output(22, GPIO.LOW)    #pompa
    elif T >30 and T <=40 and kelembabantanah >=9830 and
kelembabantanah <=21298:
        print "kipas on, pompa air on"
```

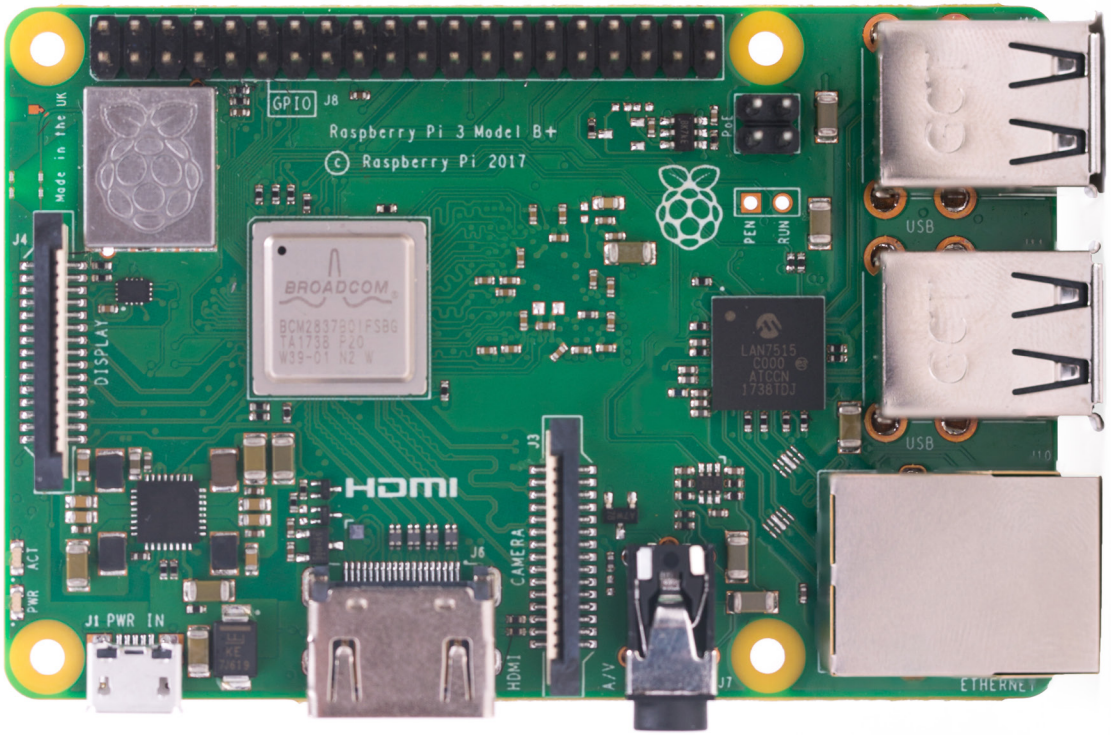
```
        GPIO.output(27, GPIO.LOW)   #kipas
        GPIO.output(22, GPIO.LOW)   #pompa

    elif T <20  and kelembabantanah >21298:
        print "kipas off, pompa air on"
        GPIO.output(27, GPIO.HIGH) #kipas
        GPIO.output(22, GPIO.LOW) #pompa
    elif T >12 and T <=30 and kelembabantanah >21298:
        print "kipas off, pompa air on"
        GPIO.output(27, GPIO.HIGH)  #kipas
        GPIO.output(22, GPIO.LOW)  #pompa
    elif T >30 and T <=40 and kelembabantanah >21298:
        print "kipas on, pompa air on"
        GPIO.output(27, GPIO.LOW)  #kipas
        GPIO.output(22, GPIO.LOW)   #pompa

    print "cahaya:",cahaya,""
    if cahaya  >= 16834:
        print "lampu on"
        GPIO.output(23, GPIO.LOW) #lampu
    elif cahaya  < 16834:
        print "lampu off"
        GPIO.output(23, GPIO.HIGH) #lampu
    else:
        print "Tidak ada kondisi"

    # return dict
    return (str(RH), str(T), str(kelembabantanah),
str(cahaya))

# main() function
def main():
    # use sys.argv if needed
    if len(sys.argv) < 2:
        print('Usage: python tstest.py PRIVATE_KEY')
        exit(0)
    print ('starting...')



    baseURL = 'https://api.thingspeak.com/update?api_key=%s' %
sys.argv[1]

    while True:
        try:
            RH, T, kelembabantanah, cahaya = getSensorData()
            f = urllib2.urlopen(baseURL +

"&field1=%s&field2=%s&field3=%s" % (T, kelembabantanah,
cahaya))
            print f.read()
            f.close()
            sleep(15)
        except:
```

```
            print 'exiting.'
            break

# call main
if __name__ == '__main__':
    main()
```

Raspberry Pi 3 Model B+



Overview



The Raspberry Pi 3 Model B+ is the latest product in the Raspberry Pi 3 range, boasting a 64-bit quad core processor running at 1.4 GHz, dual-band 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz wireless LAN, Bluetooth 4.2/BLE, faster Ethernet, and PoE capability via a separate PoE HAT

The dual-band wireless LAN comes with modular compliance certification, allowing the board to be designed into end products with significantly reduced wireless LAN compliance testing, improving both cost and time to market.

The Raspberry Pi 3 Model B+ maintains the same mechanical footprint as both the Raspberry Pi 2 Model B and the Raspberry Pi 3 Model B.

Specifications

Processor:
Broadcom BCM2837B0, Cortex-A53
64-bit SoC @ 1.4 GHz

Memory:
1GB LPDDR2 SDRAM

Connectivity:
- 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz IEEE 802.11.b/g/n/ac wireless LAN, Bluetooth 4.2, BLE
- Gigabit Ethernet over USB 2.0 (maximum throughput 300 Mbps)
- 4 × USB 2.0 ports

Access:
Extended 40-pin GPIO header

Video & sound:
- 1 × full size HDMI
- MIPI DSI display port
- MIPI CSI camera port
- 4 pole stereo output and composite video port

Multimedia:
H.264, MPEG-4 decode (1080p30); H.264 encode (1080p30); OpenGL ES 1.1, 2.0 graphics

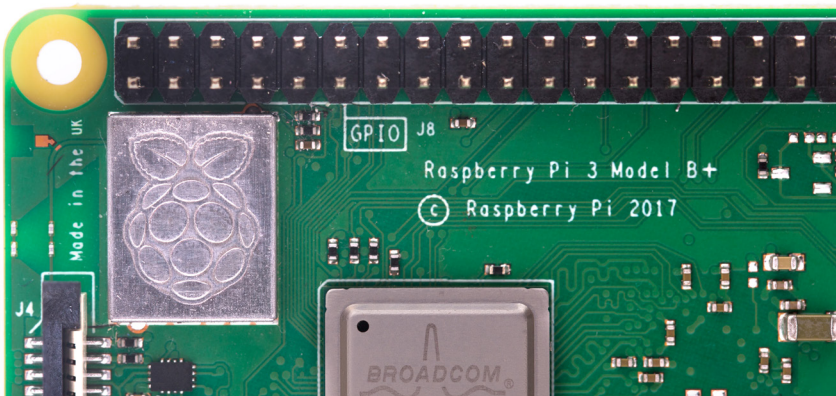
SD card support:
Micro SD format for loading operating system and data storage

Input power:
- 5 V/2.5 A DC via micro USB connector
- 5 V DC via GPIO header
- Power over Ethernet (PoE)–enabled (requires separate PoE HAT)

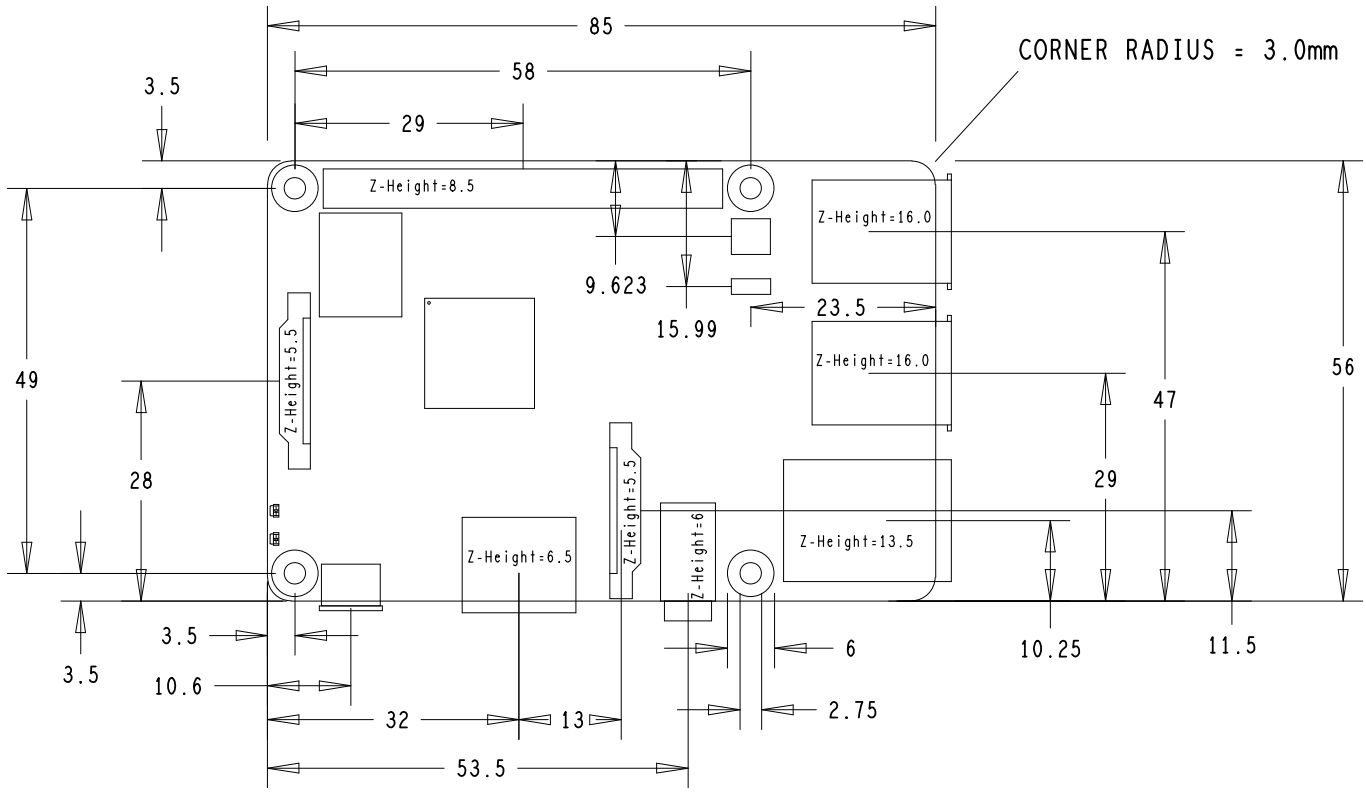
Environment:
Operating temperature, 0–50 °C

Compliance:
For a full list of local and regional product approvals, please visit www.raspberrypi.org/products/raspberry-pi-3-model-b+

Production lifetime:
The Raspberry Pi 3 Model B+ will remain in production until at least January 2023.



Physical specifications



Warnings

- This product should only be connected to an external power supply rated at 5 V/2.5 A DC. Any external power supply used with the Raspberry Pi 3 Model B+ shall comply with relevant regulations and standards applicable in the country of intended use.
- This product should be operated in a well-ventilated environment and, if used inside a case, the case should not be covered.
- Whilst in use, this product should be placed on a stable, flat, non-conductive surface and should not be contacted by conductive items.
- The connection of incompatible devices to the GPIO connection may affect compliance, result in damage to the unit, and invalidate the warranty.
- All peripherals used with this product should comply with relevant standards for the country of use and be marked accordingly to ensure that safety and performance requirements are met. These articles include but are not limited to keyboards, monitors, and mice when used in conjunction with the Raspberry Pi.
- The cables and connectors of all peripherals used with this product must have adequate insulation so that relevant safety requirements are met.

Safety instructions

To avoid malfunction of or damage to this product, please observe the following:

- Do not expose to water or moisture, or place on a conductive surface whilst in operation.
- Do not expose to heat from any source; the Raspberry Pi 3 Model B+ is designed for reliable operation at normal ambient temperatures.
- Take care whilst handling to avoid mechanical or electrical damage to the printed circuit board and connectors.
- Whilst it is powered, avoid handling the printed circuit board, or only handle it by the edges to minimise the risk of electrostatic discharge damage.

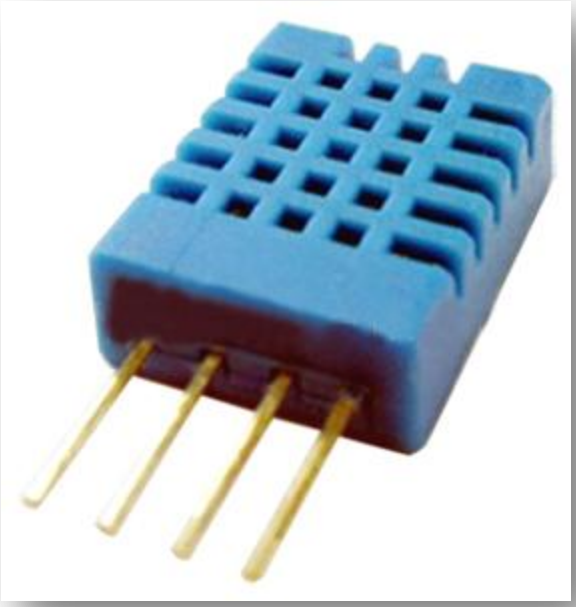
DHT11 Humidity & Temperature Sensor

DHT11 Temperature & Humidity Sensor features a temperature & humidity sensor complex with a calibrated digital signal output.

DHT 11 Humidity & Temperature Sensor

1. Introduction

DHT11 Temperature & Humidity Sensor features a temperature & humidity sensor complex with a calibrated digital signal output. By using the exclusive digital-signal-acquisition technique and temperature & humidity sensing technology, it ensures high reliability and excellent long-term stability. This sensor includes a resistive-type humidity measurement component and an NTC temperature measurement component, and connects to a high-performance 8-bit microcontroller, offering excellent quality, fast response, anti-interference ability and cost-effectiveness.



Each DHT11 element is strictly calibrated in the laboratory that is extremely accurate on humidity calibration. The calibration coefficients are stored as programmes in the OTP memory, which are used by the sensor's internal signal detecting process. The single-wire serial interface makes system integration quick and easy. Its small size, low power consumption and up-to-20 meter signal transmission making it the best choice for various applications, including those most demanding ones. The component is 4-pin single row pin package. It is convenient to connect and special packages can be provided according to users' request.

2. Technical Specifications:

Overview:

Item	Measurement Range	Humidity Accuracy	Temperature Accuracy	Resolution	Package
DHT11	20-90%RH 0-50 ℃	±5%RH	±2℃	1	4 Pin Single Row

Detailed Specifications:

Parameters	Conditions	Minimum	Typical	Maximum
Humidity				
Resolution		1%RH	1%RH	1%RH
			8 Bit	
Repeatability			±1%RH	
Accuracy	25℃		±4%RH	
	0-50℃			±5%RH
Interchangeability	Fully Interchangeable			
Measurement Range	0℃	30%RH		90%RH
	25℃	20%RH		90%RH
	50℃	20%RH		80%RH
Response Time (Seconds)	1/e(63%)25℃, 1m/s Air	6 S	10 S	15 S
Hysteresis			±1%RH	
Long-Term Stability	Typical		±1%RH/year	
Temperature				
Resolution		1℃	1℃	1℃
		8 Bit	8 Bit	8 Bit
Repeatability			±1℃	
Accuracy		±1℃		±2℃
Measurement Range		0℃		50℃
Response Time (Seconds)	1/e(63%)	6 S		30 S

3. Typical Application (Figure 1)

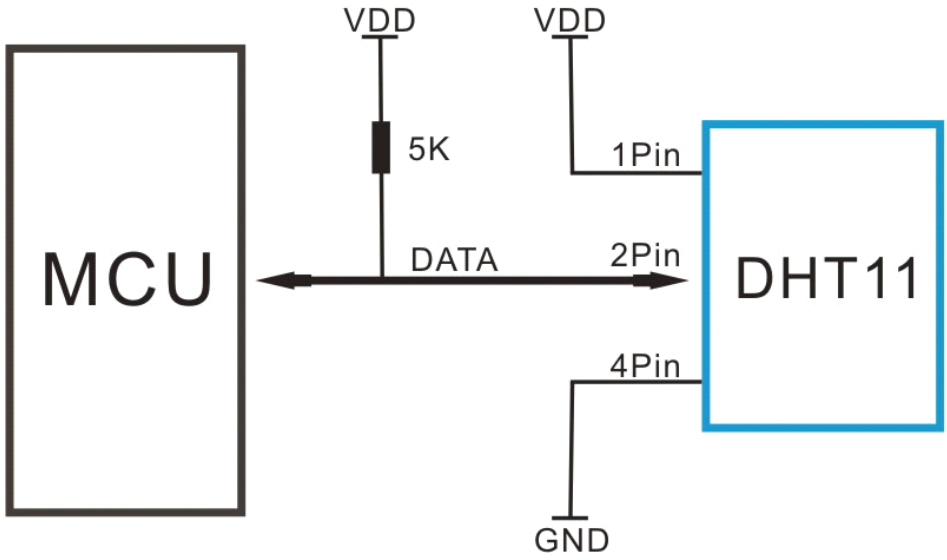


Figure 1 Typical Application

Note: 3Pin – Null; MCU = Micro-computer Unite or single chip Computer

When the connecting cable is shorter than 20 metres, a 5K pull-up resistor is recommended; when the connecting cable is longer than 20 metres, choose a appropriate pull-up resistor as needed.

4. Power and Pin

DHT11's power supply is 3-5.5V DC. When power is supplied to the sensor, do not send any instruction to the sensor in within one second in order to pass the unstable status. One capacitor valued 100nF can be added between VDD and GND for power filtering.

5. Communication Process: Serial Interface (Single-Wire Two-Way)

Single-bus data format is used for communication and synchronization between MCU and DHT11 sensor. One communication process is about 4ms.

Data consists of decimal and integral parts. A complete data transmission is **40bit**, and the sensor sends **higher data bit** first.

Data format: 8bit integral RH data + 8bit decimal RH data + 8bit integral T data + 8bit decimal T data + 8bit check sum. If the data transmission is right, the check-sum should be the last 8bit of "8bit integral RH data + 8bit decimal RH data + 8bit integral T data + 8bit decimal T data".

5.1 Overall Communication Process (Figure 2, below)

When MCU sends a start signal, DHT11 changes from the low-power-consumption mode to the running-mode, waiting for MCU completing the start signal. Once it is completed, DHT11 sends a response signal of 40-bit data that include the relative humidity and temperature information to MCU. Users can choose to collect (read) some data. Without the start signal from MCU, DHT11 will not give the response signal to MCU. Once data is collected, DHT11 will change to the low-power-consumption mode until it receives a start signal from MCU again.

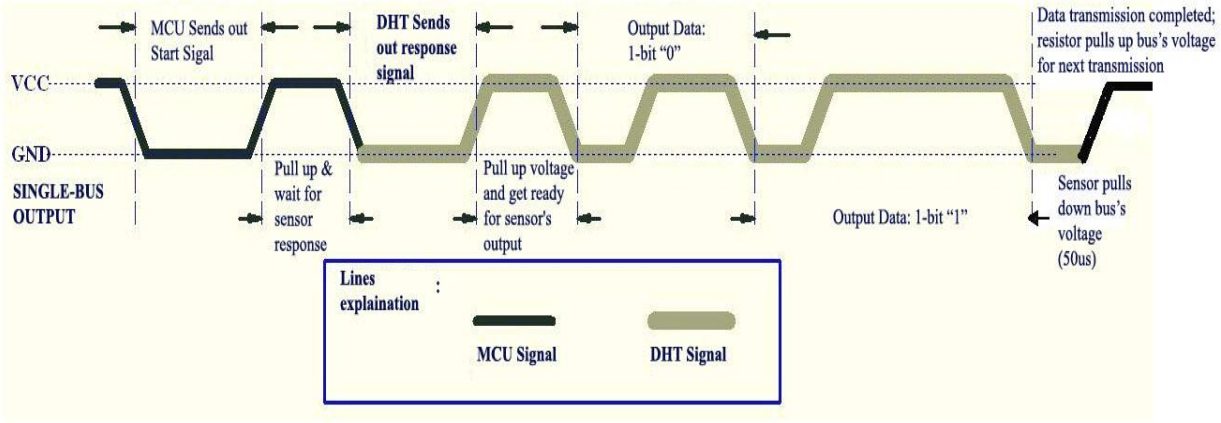


Figure 2 Overall Communication Process

5.2 MCU Sends out Start Signal to DHT (Figure 3, below)

Data Single-bus free status is at high voltage level. When the communication between MCU and DHT11 begins, the programme of MCU will set Data Single-bus voltage level from high to low and this process must take at least 18ms to ensure DHT's detection of MCU's signal, then MCU will pull up voltage and wait 20-40us for DHT's response.

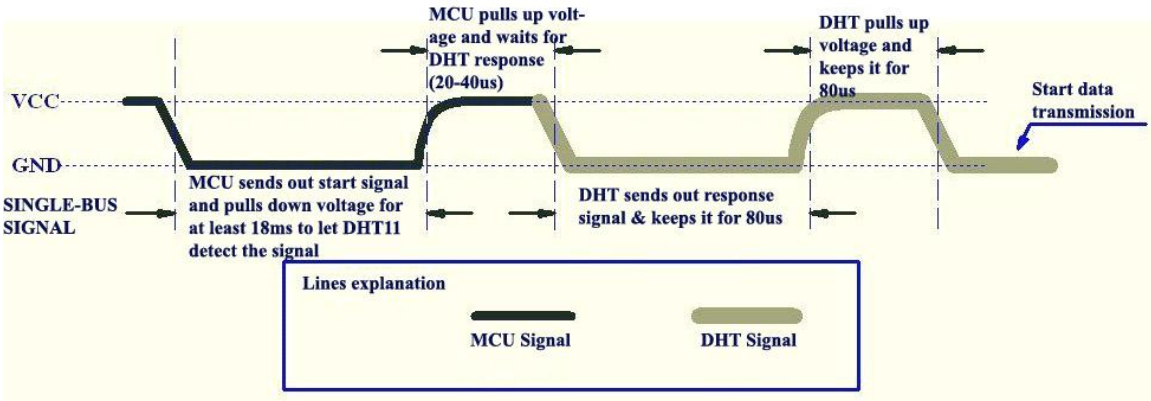


Figure 3 MCU Sends out Start Signal & DHT Responses

5.3 DHT Responses to MCU (Figure 3, above)

Once DHT detects the start signal, it will send out a low-voltage-level response signal, which lasts 80us. Then the programme of DHT sets Data Single-bus voltage level from low to high and keeps it for 80us for DHT's preparation for sending data.

When DATA Single-Bus is at the low voltage level, this means that DHT is sending the response signal. Once DHT sent out the response signal, it pulls up voltage and keeps it for 80us and prepares for data transmission.

When DHT is sending data to MCU, every bit of data begins with the 50us low-voltage-level and the length of the following high-voltage-level signal determines whether data bit is "0" or "1" (see Figures 4 and 5 below).

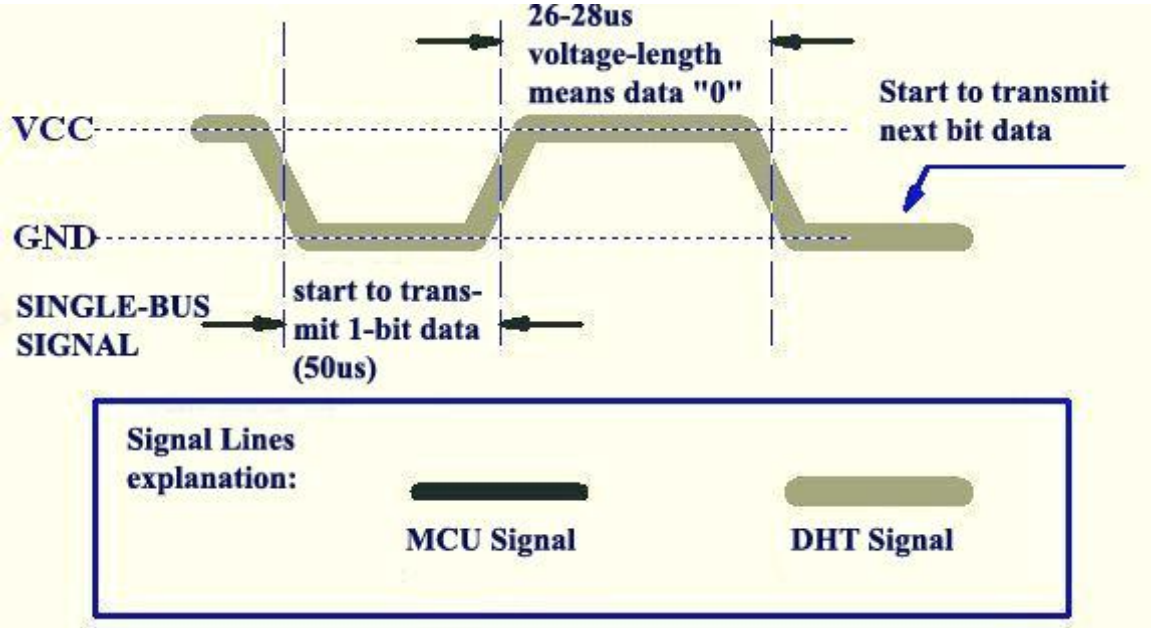


Figure 4 Data "0" Indication

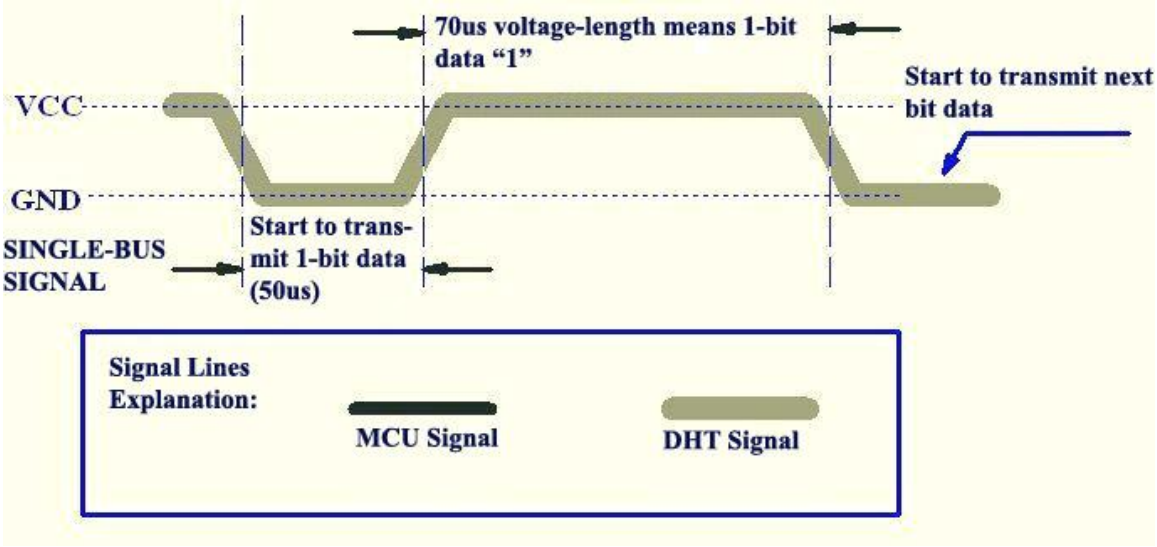


Figure 5 Data "1" Indication

If the response signal from DHT is always at high-voltage-level, it suggests that DHT is not responding properly and please check the connection. When the last bit data is transmitted, DHT11 pulls down the voltage level and keeps it for 50us. Then the Single-Bus voltage will be pulled up by the resistor to set it back to the free status.

6. Electrical Characteristics

VDD=5V, T = 25℃ (unless otherwise stated)

	Conditions	Minimum	Typical	Maximum
Power Supply	DC	3V	5V	5.5V
Current Supply	Measuring	0.5mA		2.5mA
	Average	0.2mA		1mA
	Standby	100uA		150uA
Sampling period	Second	1		

Note: Sampling period at intervals should be no less than 1 second.

7. Attentions of application

(1) Operating conditions

Applying the DHT11 sensor beyond its working range stated in this datasheet can result in 3%RH signal shift/discrepancy. The DHT11 sensor can recover to the calibrated status gradually when it gets back to the normal operating condition and works within its range. Please refer to (3) of

this section to accelerate its recovery. Please be aware that operating the DHT11 sensor in the non-normal working conditions will accelerate sensor's aging process.

(2) Attention to chemical materials

Vapor from chemical materials may interfere with DHT's sensitive-elements and debase its sensitivity. A high degree of chemical contamination can permanently damage the sensor.

(3) Restoration process when (1) & (2) happen

Step one: Keep the DHT sensor at the condition of Temperature 50~60Celsius, humidity <10%RH for 2 hours;
Step two:K keep the DHT sensor at the condition of Temperature 20~30Celsius, humidity >70%RH for 5 hours.

(4) Temperature Affect

Relative humidity largely depends on temperature. Although temperature compensation technology is used to ensure accurate measurement of RH, it is still strongly advised to keep the humidity and temperature sensors working under the same temperature. DHT11 should be mounted at the place as far as possible from parts that may generate heat.

(5) Ligh t Affect

Long time exposure to strong sunlight and ultraviolet may debase DHT's performance.

(6) Connection wires

The quality of connection wires will affect the quality and distance of communication and high quality shielding-wire is recommended.

(7) Other attentions

* Welding temperature should be bellow 260Celsius and contact should take less than 10 seconds.
* Avoid using the sensor under dew condition.
* Do not use this product in safety or emergency stop devices or any other occasion that failure of DHT11 may cause personal injury.
* Storage: Keep the sensor at temperature 10-40℃, humidity <60%RH.

Disclaimer

This is a translated version of the manufacturer's data sheet. OSEPP is not responsible for the accuracy of the translated information.

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Document: Datasheet Date: 28-Jul-08 Model #: 3190 Product's Page: www.sunrom.com/p-510.html

Light Dependent Resistor - LDR

Two cadmium sulphide(cds) photoconductive cells with spectral responses similar to that of the human eye. The cell resistance falls with increasing light intensity. Applications include smoke detection, automatic lighting control, batch counting and burglar alarm systems.

Applications

Photoconductive cells are used in many different types of circuits and applications.

Analog Applications

- Camera Exposure Control
- Auto Slide Focus - dual cell
- Photocopy Machines - density of toner
- Colorimetric Test Equipment
- Densitometer
- Electronic Scales - dual cell
- Automatic Gain Control – modulated light source
- Automated Rear View Mirror

Digital Applications

- Automatic Headlight Dimmer
- Night Light Control
- Oil Burner Flame Out
- Street Light Control
- Absence / Presence (beam breaker)
- Position Sensor

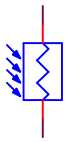
Electrical Characteristics

Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Cell resistance	1000 LUX 10 LUX	- -	400 9	- -	Ohm K Ohm
Dark Resistance	-	-	1	-	M Ohm
Dark Capacitance	-	-	3.5	-	pF
Rise Time	1000 LUX 10 LUX	- -	2.8 18	- -	ms ms
Fall Time	1000 LUX 10 LUX	- -	48 120	- -	ms ms
Voltage AC/DC Peak		-	-	320	V max
Current		-	-	75	mA max
Power Dissipation				100	mW max
Operating Temperature		-60	-	+75	Deg. C

Guide to source illuminations

Light source Illumination	LUX
Moonlight	0.1
60W Bulb at 1m	50
1W MES Bulb at 0.1m	100
Fluorescent Lighting	500
Bright Sunlight	30,000

FIGURE 1 CIRCUIT SYMBOL

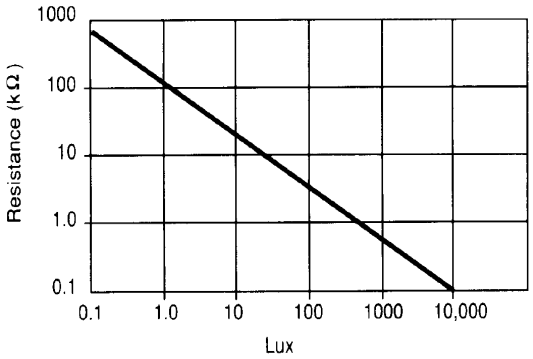


R1
LDR SUNROM #3190

Sensitivity

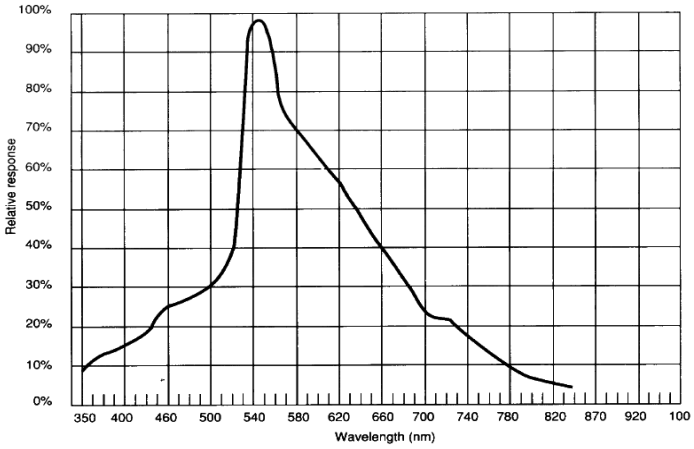
The sensitivity of a photodetector is the relationship between the light falling on the device and the resulting output signal. In the case of a photocell, one is dealing with the relationship between the incident light and the corresponding resistance of the cell.

FIGURE 2 RESISTANCE AS FUNCTION OF ILLUMINATION



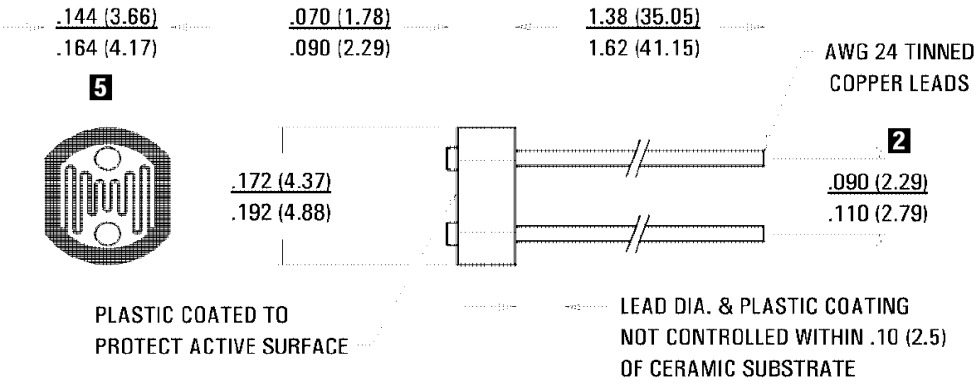
Spectral Response

Figure 3 Spectral response



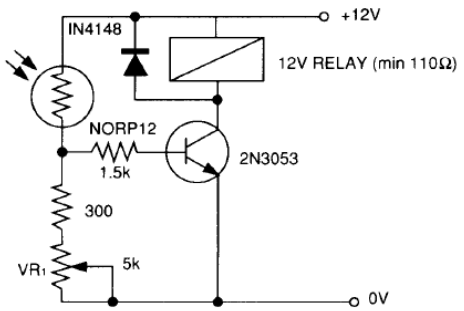
Like the human eye, the relative sensitivity of a photoconductive cell is dependent on the wavelength (color) of the incident light. Each photoconductor material type has its own unique spectral response curve or plot of the relative response of the photocell versus wavelength of light.

Dimensions



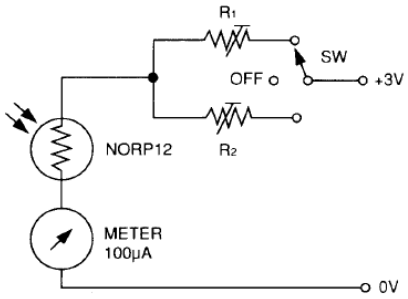
Typical Application Circuits

Figure 6 Sensitive light operated relay



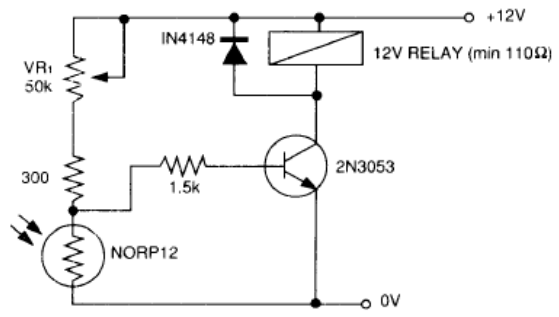
Relay energised when light level increases above the level set by VR_1

Figure 9 Logarithmic law photographic light meter



Typical value $R^1 = 100k\Omega$
$R^2 = 200k\Omega$ preset to give two overlapping ranges.
(Calibration should be made against an accurate meter.)

Figure 7 Light interruption detector



As Figure 6 relay energised when light level drops below the level set by VR_1

Figure 8 Automatic light circuit

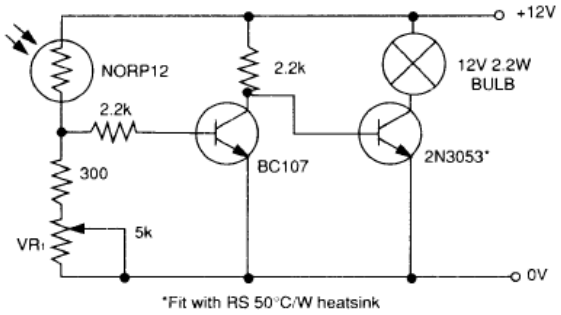
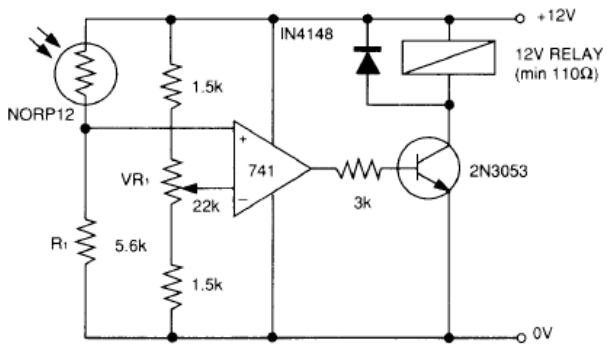


Figure 10 Extremely sensitive light operated relay



(Relay energised when light exceeds preset level.) Incorporates a balancing bridge and op-amp. R_1 and NORP12 may be interchanged for the reverse function.

SONGLE RELAY

松乐继电器 ® SONGLE RELAY	RELAY ISO9002	SRD

1. MAIN FEATURES

☐ Switching capacity available by 10A in spite of small size design for highdensity P.C. board mounting technique.

☐ UL,CUL,TUV recognized.

☐ Selection of plastic material for high temperature and better chemical solution performance.

☐ Sealed types available.

☐ Simple relay magnetic circuit to meet low cost of mass production.

2. APPLICATIONS

☐ Domestic appliance, office machine, audio, equipment, automobile, etc.

(Remote control TV receiver, monitor display, audio equipment high rushing current use application.)

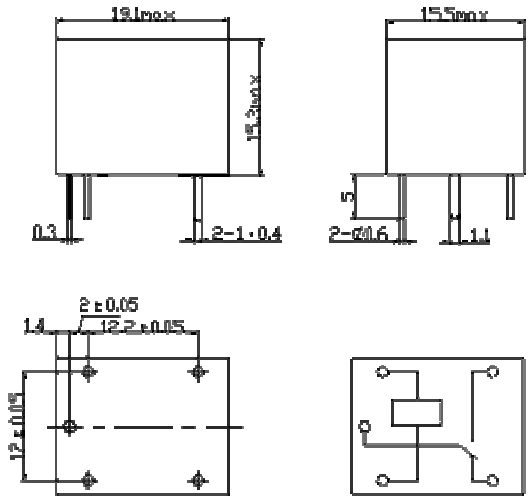
3. ORDERING INFORMATION

SRD	XX VDC	S	L	C
Model of relay	Nominal coil voltage	Structure	Coil	Contact form
SRD	03|05|06|09|12|24|48VDC	S:Sealed type	L:0.36W	A:1 form A
				B:1 form B
		F:Flux free type	D:0.45W	C:1 form C

4. RATING

CCC	FILE NUMBER:CQC03001003729	7A/240VDC
CCC	FILE NUMBER:CQC03001003731	10A/250VDC
UL /CUL	FILE NUMBER: E167996	10A/125VAC 28VDC
TUV	FILE NUMBER: R50056114	10A/250VAC 30VDC

5. DIMENSION(unit:mm) DRILLING(unit:mm) WIRING DIAGRAM



6. COIL DATA CHART (AT20 ö C)

Coil Sensitivity	Coil Voltage Code	Nominal Voltage (VDC)	Nominal Current (mA)	Coil Resistance (Ω) ☐ 10%	Power Consumption (W)	Pull-In Voltage (VDC)	Drop-Out Voltage (VDC)	Max-Allowable Voltage (VDC)
SRD (High Sensitivity)	03	03	120	25	abt. 0.36W	75%Max.	10% Min.	120%
	05	05	71.4	70				
	06	06	60	100				
	09	09	40	225				
	12	12	30	400				
	24	24	15	1600				
	48	48	7.5	6400				
SRD (Standard)	03	03	150	20	abt. 0.45W	75% Max.	10% Min.	110%
	05	05	89.3	55				
	06	06	75	80				
	09	09	50	180				
	12	12	37.5	320				
	24	24	18.7	1280				
	48	48	10	4500	abt. 0.51W			

7. CONTACT RATING

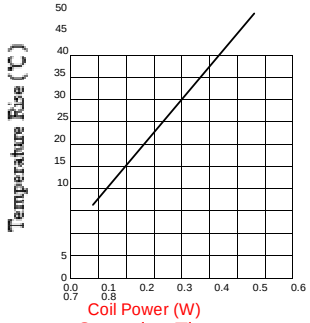
Item \ Type	SRD FORM C	SRD FORM A
Contact Capacity	7A 30VDC	10A 30VDC
Resistive Load (cosΦ=1)	10A 125VAC	10A 240VAC
Inductive Load (cosΦ=0.4 L/R=7msec)	10A 250VAC	5A 120VAC 5A 28VDC
	3A 120VAC 3A 28VDC	
Max. Allowable Voltage	250VAC/110VDC	250VAC/110VDC
Max. Allowable Power Force	800VAC/240W	1200VA/300W
Contact Material	AgCdO	AgCdO

8. PERFORMANCE (at initial value)

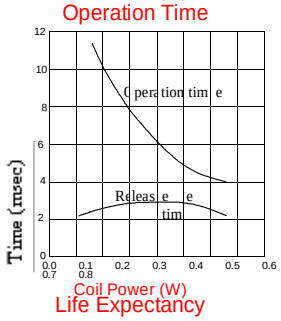
Item \ Type	SRD
Contact Resistance	100mΩ Max.
Operation Time	10msec Max.
Release Time	5msec Max.
Dielectric Strength	
Between coil & contact	1500VAC 50/60HZ (1 minute)
Between contacts	1000VAC 50/60HZ (1 minute)
Insulation Resistance	100 MΩ Min. (500VDC)
Max. ON/OFF Switching	
Mechanically	300 operation/min
Electrically	30 operation/min
Ambient Temperature	-25 ☐C to +70 C
Operating Humidity	45 to 85% RH
Vibration	
Endurance	10 to 55Hz Double Amplitude 1.5mm
Error Operation	10 to 55Hz Double Amplitude 1.5mm
Shock	
Endurance	100G Min.
Error Operation	10G Min.
Life Expectancy	
Mechanically	10^7 operations. Min. (no load)
Electrically	10^5 operations. Min. (at rated coil voltage)
Weight	abt. 10grs.

9.REFERENCE DATA

Coil Temperature Rise

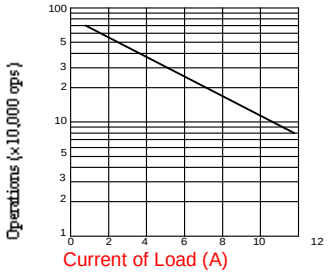


Operation Time

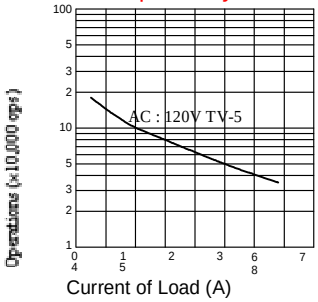


Life Expectancy

AC120V/DC24V cosΦ=1



Life Expectancy



Ultra-Small, Low-Power, 16-Bit Analog-to-Digital Converter with Internal Reference

Check for Samples: ADS1113 ADS1114 ADS1115

FEATURES

- **ULTRA-SMALL QFN PACKAGE: 2mm × 1,5mm × 0,4mm**
- **WIDE SUPPLY RANGE: 2.0V to 5.5V**
- **LOW CURRENT CONSUMPTION: Continuous Mode: Only 150µA Single-Shot Mode: Auto Shut-Down**
- **PROGRAMMABLE DATA RATE: 8SPS to 860SPS**
- **INTERNAL LOW-DRIFT VOLTAGE REFERENCE**
- **INTERNAL OSCILLATOR**
- **INTERNAL PGA**
- **I²C™ INTERFACE: Pin-Selectable Addresses**
- **FOUR SINGLE-ENDED OR TWO DIFFERENTIAL INPUTS (ADS1115)**
- **PROGRAMMABLE COMPARATOR (ADS1114 and ADS1115)**

APPLICATIONS

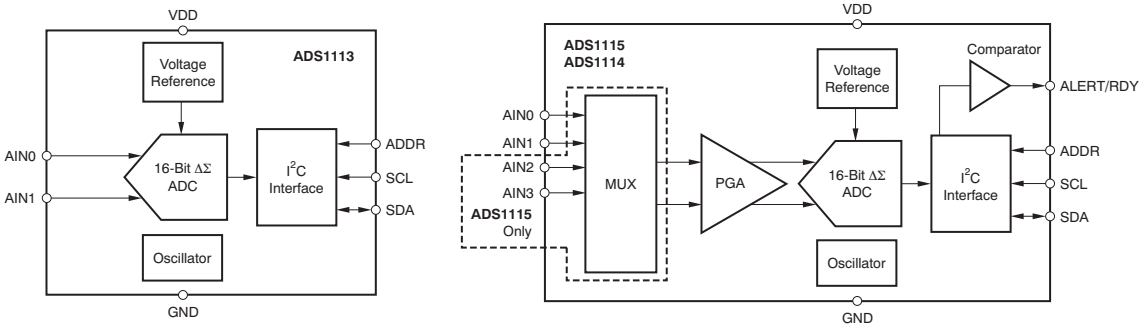
- **PORTABLE INSTRUMENTATION**
- **CONSUMER GOODS**
- **BATTERY MONITORING**
- **TEMPERATURE MEASUREMENT**
- **FACTORY AUTOMATION AND PROCESS CONTROLS**

DESCRIPTION

The ADS1113, ADS1114, and ADS1115 are precision analog-to-digital converters (ADCs) with 16 bits of resolution offered in an ultra-small, leadless QFN-10 package or an MSOP-10 package. The ADS1113/4/5 are designed with precision, power, and ease of implementation in mind. The ADS1113/4/5 feature an onboard reference and oscillator. Data are transferred via an I²C-compatible serial interface; four I²C slave addresses can be selected. The ADS1113/4/5 operate from a single power supply ranging from 2.0V to 5.5V.

The ADS1113/4/5 can perform conversions at rates up to 860 samples per second (SPS). An onboard PGA is available on the ADS1114 and ADS1115 that offers input ranges from the supply to as low as ±256mV, allowing both large and small signals to be measured with high resolution. The ADS1115 also features an input multiplexer (MUX) that provides two differential or four single-ended inputs.

The ADS1113/4/5 operate either in continuous conversion mode or a single-shot mode that automatically powers down after a conversion and greatly reduces current consumption during idle periods. The ADS1113/4/5 are specified from –40°C to +125°C.



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All other trademarks are the property of their respective owners.

This integrated circuit can be damaged by ESD. Texas Instruments recommends that all integrated circuits be handled with appropriate precautions. Failure to observe proper handling and installation procedures can cause damage.

ESD damage can range from subtle performance degradation to complete device failure. Precision integrated circuits may be more susceptible to damage because very small parametric changes could cause the device not to meet its published specifications.

ORDERING INFORMATION

For the most current package and ordering information, see the Package Option Addendum at the end of this document, or see the TI web site at www.ti.com.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS(1)

	ADS1113, ADS1114, ADS1115	UNIT
VDD to GND	–0.3 to +5.5	V
Analog input current	100, momentary	mA
Analog input current	10, continuous	mA
Analog input voltage to GND	–0.3 to VDD + 0.3	V
SDA, SCL, ADDR, ALERT/RDY voltage to GND	–0.5 to +5.5	V
Maximum junction temperature	+150	°C
Storage temperature range	–60 to +150	°C

(1) Stresses above those listed under *Absolute Maximum Ratings* may cause permanent damage to the device. Exposure to absolute maximum conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

PRODUCT FAMILY

DEVICE	PACKAGE DESIGNATOR MSOP/QFN	RESOLUTION (Bits)	MAXIMUM SAMPLE RATE (SPS)	COMPARATOR	PGA	INPUT CHANNELS (Differential/ Single-Ended)
ADS1113	BROI/N6J	16	860	No	No	1/1
ADS1114	BRNI/N5J	16	860	Yes	Yes	1/1
ADS1115	BOGI/N4J	16	860	Yes	Yes	2/4
ADS1013	BRMI/N9J	12	3300	No	No	1/1
ADS1014	BRQI/N8J	12	3300	Yes	Yes	1/1
ADS1015	BRPI/N7J	12	3300	Yes	Yes	2/4

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

All specifications at –40°C to +125°C, VDD = 3.3V, and Full-Scale (FS) = ±2.048V, unless otherwise noted.
Typical values are at +25°C.

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	ADS1113, ADS1114, ADS1115			UNIT
		MIN	TYP	MAX	
ANALOG INPUT					
Full-scale input voltage(1)	$V_{IN} = (AIN_P) – (AIN_N)$		±4.096/PGA		V
Analog input voltage	AIN_P or AIN_N to GND	GND		VDD	V
Differential input impedance			See Table 2		
Common-mode input impedance	FS = ±6.144V(1)		10		MΩ
	FS = ±4.096V(1), ±2.048V		6		MΩ
	FS = ±1.024V		3		MΩ
	FS = ±0.512V, ±0.256V		100		MΩ
SYSTEM PERFORMANCE					
Resolution	No missing codes	16			Bits
Data rate (DR)			8, 16, 32, 64, 128, 250, 475, 860		SPS
Data rate variation	All data rates	–10		10	%
Output noise		See Typical Characteristics			
Integral nonlinearity	DR = 8SPS, FS = ±2.048V, best fit(2)			1	LSB
Offset error	FS = ±2.048V, differential inputs		±1	±3	LSB
	FS = ±2.048V, single-ended inputs		±3		LSB
Offset drift	FS = ±2.048V		0.005		LSB/°C
Offset power-supply rejection	FS = ±2.048V		1		LSB/V
Gain error(3)	FS = ±2.048V at 25°C		0.01	0.15	%
Gain drift(3)	FS = ±0.256V		7		ppm/°C
	FS = ±2.048V		5	40	ppm/°C
	FS = ±6.144V(1)		5		ppm/°C
Gain power-supply rejection			80		ppm/V
PGA gain match(3)	Match between any two PGA gains		0.02	0.1	%
Gain match	Match between any two inputs		0.05	0.1	%
Offset match	Match between any two inputs		3		LSB
Common-mode rejection	At dc and FS = ±0.256V		105		dB
	At dc and FS = ±2.048V		100		dB
	At dc and FS = ±6.144V(1)		90		dB
	f_{CM} = 60Hz, DR = 8SPS		105		dB
	f_{CM} = 50Hz, DR = 8SPS		105		dB
DIGITAL INPUT/OUTPUT					
Logic level					
V_{IH}		0.7VDD		5.5	V
V_{IL}		GND – 0.5		0.3VDD	V
V_{OL}	I_{OL} = 3mA	GND	0.15	0.4	V
Input leakage					
I_H	V_{IH} = 5.5V			10	µA
I_L	V_{IL} = GND	10			µA

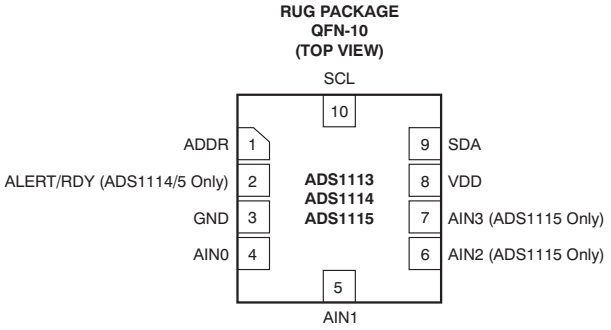
(1) This parameter expresses the full-scale range of the ADC scaling. In no event should more than VDD + 0.3V be applied to this device.
(2) 99% of full-scale.
(3) Includes all errors from onboard PGA and reference.

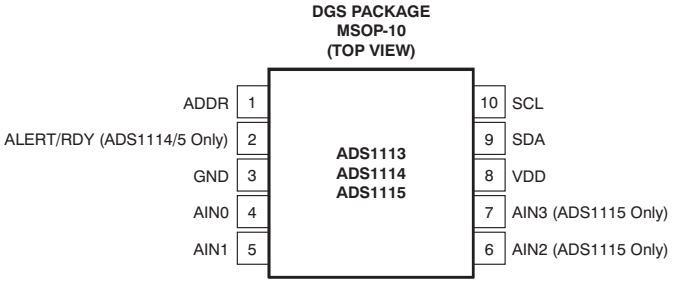
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

All specifications at –40°C to +125°C, VDD = 3.3V, and Full-Scale (FS) = ±2.048V, unless otherwise noted.
Typical values are at +25°C.

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	ADS1113, ADS1114, ADS1115			UNIT
		MIN	TYP	MAX	
POWER-SUPPLY REQUIREMENTS					
Power-supply voltage		2		5.5	V
Supply current	Power-down current at 25°C		0.5	2	µA
	Power-down current up to 125°C			5	µA
	Operating current at 25°C		150	200	µA
	Operating current up to 125°C			300	µA
Power dissipation	VDD = 5.0V		0.9		mW
	VDD = 3.3V		0.5		mW
	VDD = 2.0V		0.3		mW
TEMPERATURE					
Storage temperature		–60		+150	°C
Specified temperature		–40		+125	°C

PIN CONFIGURATIONS





PIN DESCRIPTIONS

PIN #	DEVICE			ANALOG/ DIGITAL INPUT/ OUTPUT	DESCRIPTION
	ADS1113	ADS1114	ADS1115		
1	ADDR	ADDR	ADDR	Digital Input	I^2C slave address select
2	NC(1)	ALERT/RDY	ALERT/RDY	Digital Output	Digital comparator output or conversion ready (NC for ADS1113)
3	GND	GND	GND	Analog	Ground
4	AIN0	AIN0	AIN0	Analog Input	Differential channel 1: Positive input or single-ended channel 1 input
5	AIN1	AIN1	AIN1	Analog Input	Differential channel 1: Negative input or single-ended channel 2 input
6	NC	NC	AIN2	Analog Input	Differential channel 2: Positive input or single-ended channel 3 input (NC for ADS1113/4)
7	NC	NC	AIN3	Analog Input	Differential channel 2: Negative input or single-ended channel 4 input (NC for ADS1113/4)
8	VDD	VDD	VDD	Analog	Power supply: 2.0V to 5.5V
9	SDA	SDA	SDA	Digital I/O	Serial data: Transmits and receives data
10	SCL	SCL	SCL	Digital Input	Serial clock input: Clocks data on SDA

(1) NC pins may be left floating or tied to ground.

TIMING REQUIREMENTS

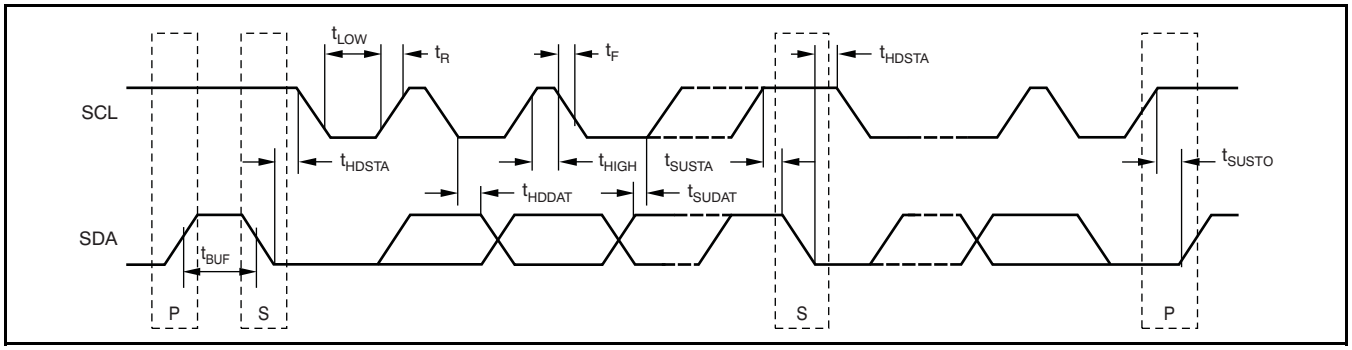


Figure 1. I²C Timing Diagram

Table 1. I²C Timing Definitions

PARAMETER		FAST MODE		HIGH-SPEED MODE		UNIT
		MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	
SCL operating frequency	f_{SCL}	0.01	0.4	0.01	3.4	MHz
Bus free time between START and STOP condition	t_{BUF}	600		160		ns
Hold time after repeated START condition. After this period, the first clock is generated.	t_{HDSTA}	600		160		ns
Repeated START condition setup time	t_{SUSTA}	600		160		ns
Stop condition setup time	t_{SUSTO}	600		160		ns
Data hold time	t_{HDDAT}	0		0		ns
Data setup time	t_{SUDAT}	100		10		ns
SCL clock low period	t_{LOW}	1300		160		ns
SCL clock high period	t_{HIGH}	600		60		ns
Clock/data fall time	t_F		300		160	ns
Clock/data rise time	t_R		300		160	ns

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

At T_A = +25°C and VDD = 3.3V, unless otherwise noted.

OPERATING CURRENT vs TEMPERATURE

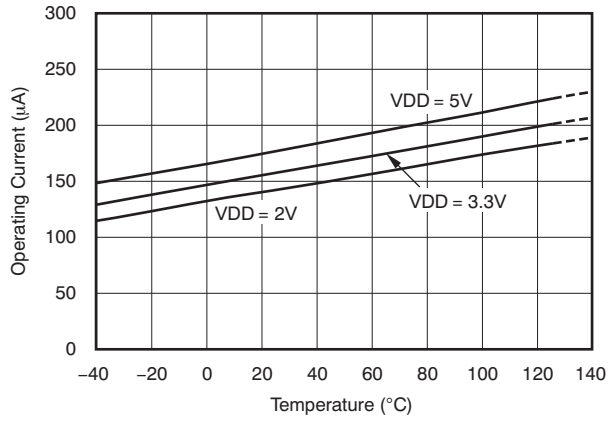


Figure 2.

SHUTDOWN CURRENT vs TEMPERATURE

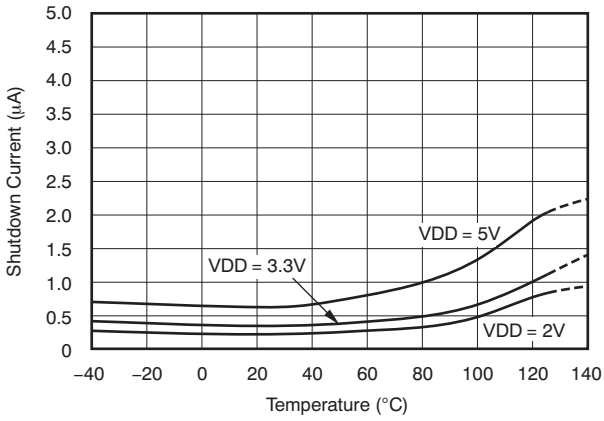


Figure 3.

SINGLE-ENDED OFFSET ERROR vs TEMPERATURE(1)

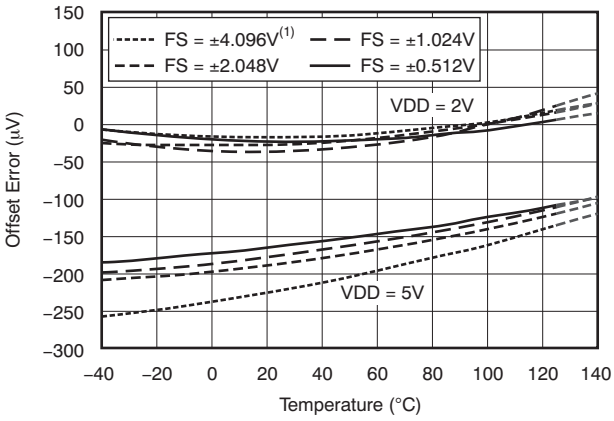


Figure 4.

DIFFERENTIAL OFFSET vs TEMPERATURE

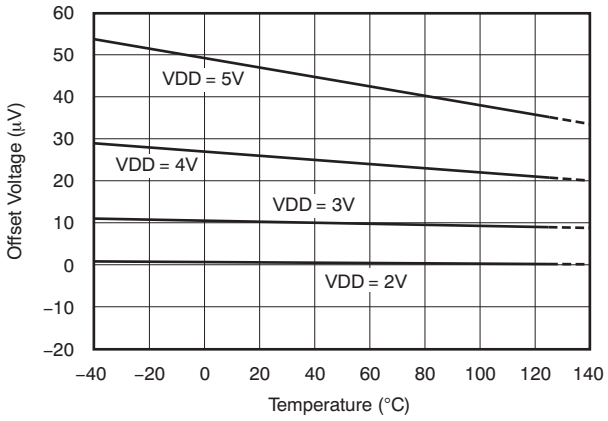


Figure 5.

GAIN ERROR vs TEMPERATURE

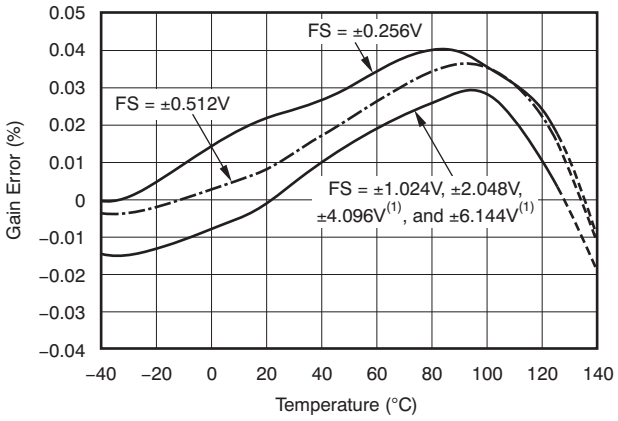


Figure 6.

GAIN ERROR vs SUPPLY

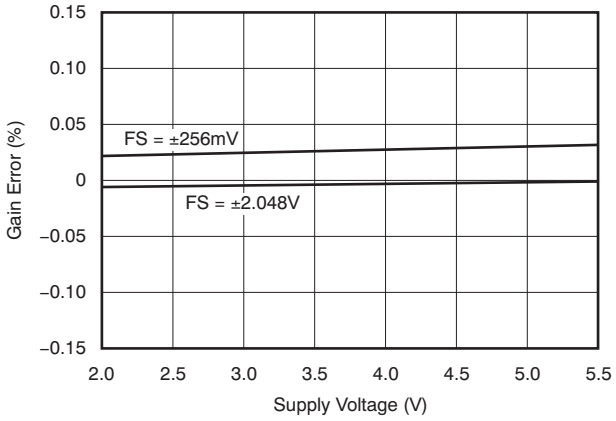


Figure 7.

(1) This parameter expresses the full-scale range of the ADC scaling. In no event should more than VDD + 0.3V be applied to this device.

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

At T_A = +25°C and VDD = 3.3V, unless otherwise noted.

INL vs SUPPLY VOLTAGE(2)

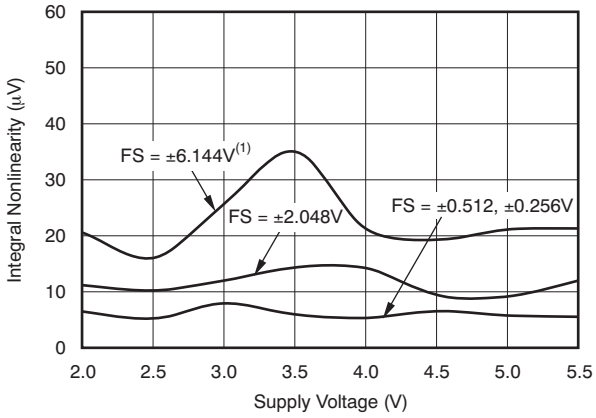


Figure 8.

INL vs INPUT SIGNAL

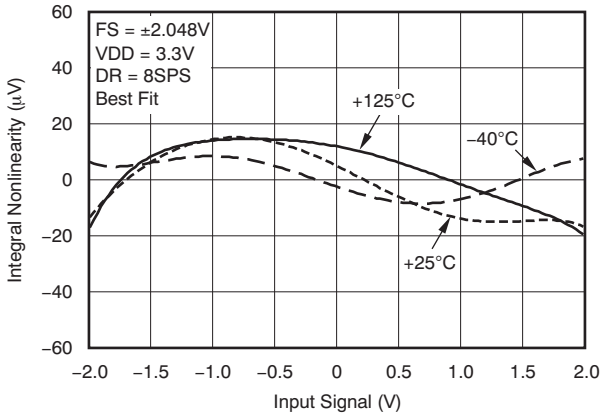


Figure 9.

INL vs INPUT SIGNAL

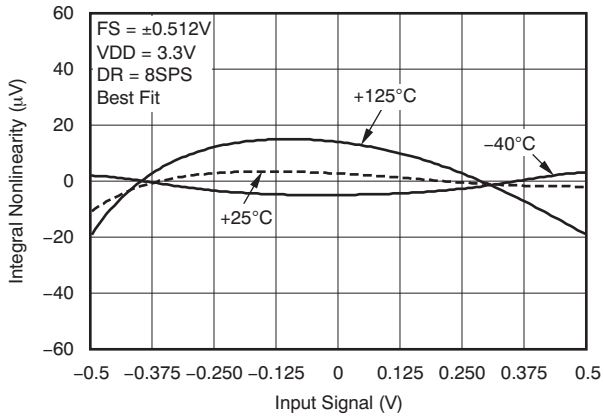


Figure 10.

INL vs INPUT SIGNAL

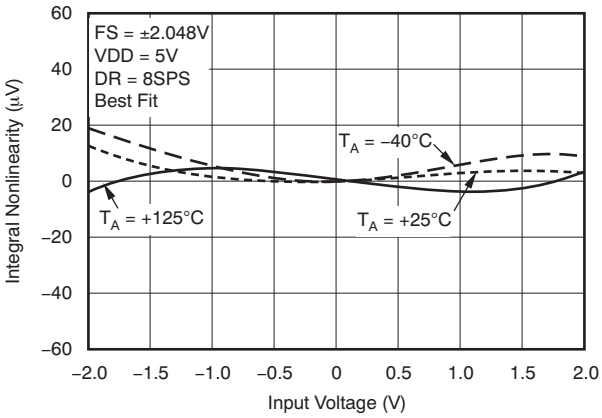


Figure 11.

INL vs INPUT SIGNAL

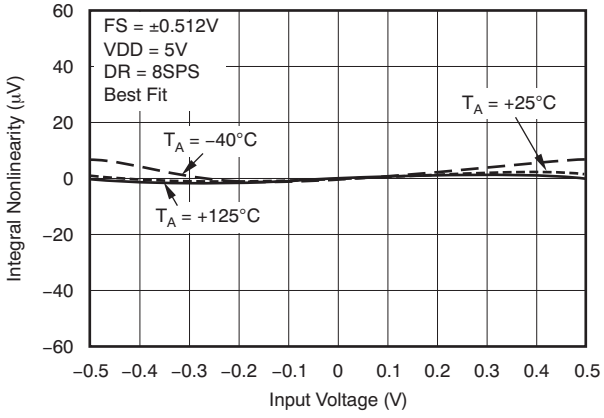


Figure 12.

INL vs TEMPERATURE

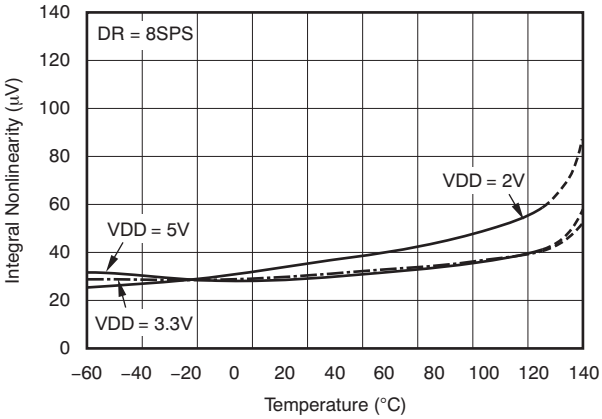


Figure 13.

(2) This parameter expresses the full-scale range of the ADC scaling. In no event should more than VDD + 0.3V be applied to this device.

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

At T_A = +25°C and VDD = 3.3V, unless otherwise noted.

NOISE vs INPUT SIGNAL

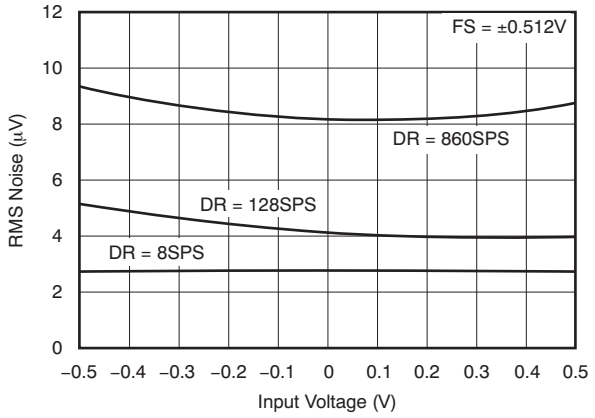


Figure 14.

NOISE vs SUPPLY VOLTAGE

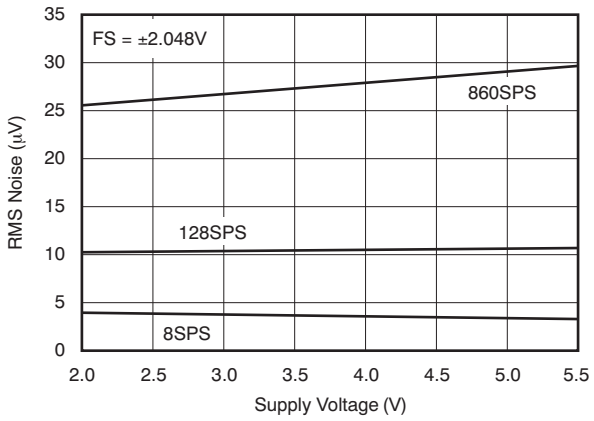


Figure 15.

NOISE vs TEMPERATURE

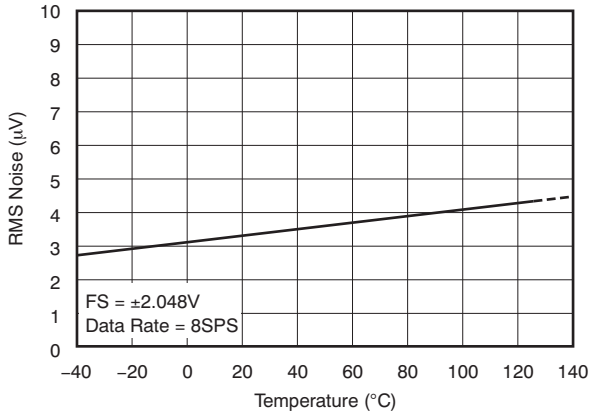


Figure 16.

GAIN ERROR HISTOGRAM

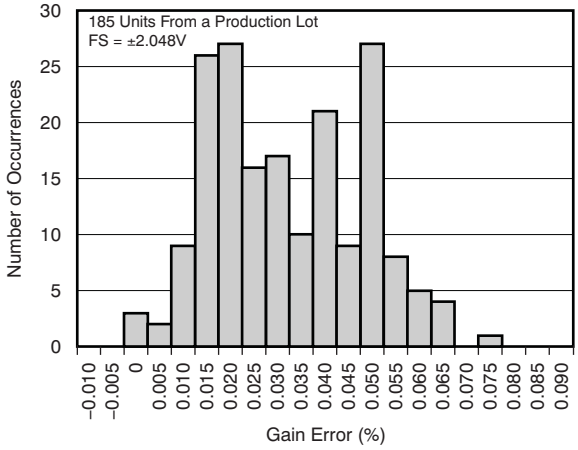


Figure 17.

OFFSET HISTOGRAM

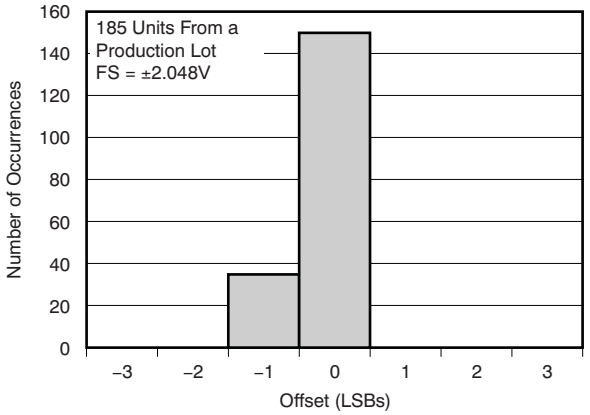


Figure 18.

TOTAL ERROR vs INPUT SIGNAL

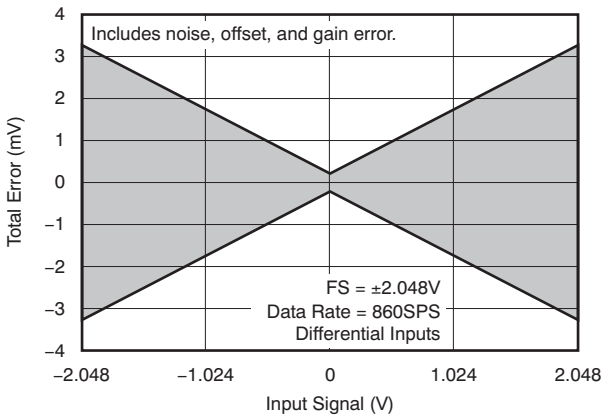


Figure 19.

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

At T_A = +25°C and VDD = 3.3V, unless otherwise noted.

DATA RATE vs TEMPERATURE

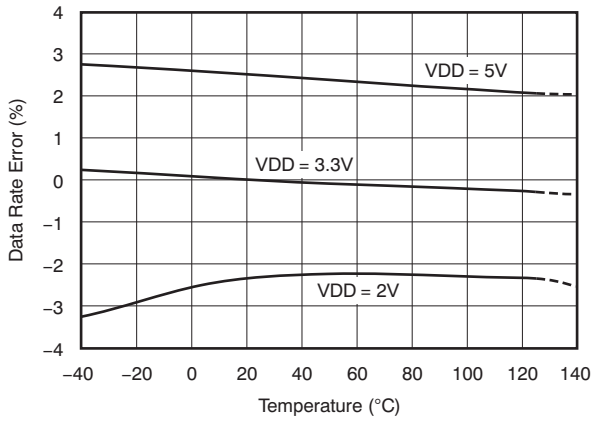


Figure 20.

FREQUENCY RESPONSE

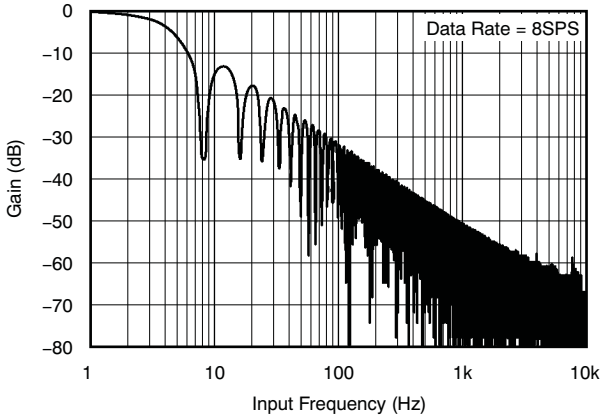


Figure 21.

OVERVIEW

The ADS1113/4/5 are very small, low-power, 16-bit, delta-sigma (ΔΣ) analog-to-digital converters (ADCs). The ADS1113/4/5 are extremely easy to configure and design into a wide variety of applications, and allow precise measurements to be obtained with very little effort. Both experienced and novice users of data converters find designing with the ADS1113/4/5 family to be intuitive and problem-free.

The ADS1113/4/5 consist of a ΔΣ analog-to-digital (A/D) core with adjustable gain (excludes the ADS1113), an internal voltage reference, a clock oscillator, and an I^2C interface. An additional feature available on the ADS1114/5 is a programmable digital comparator that provides an alert on a dedicated pin. All of these features are intended to reduce required external circuitry and improve performance. Figure 22 shows the ADS1115 functional block diagram.

The ADS1113/4/5 A/D core measures a differential signal, V_{IN}, that is the difference of AIN_P and AIN_N. A MUX is available on the ADS1115. This architecture results in a very strong attenuation in any common-mode signals. The converter core consists of a differential, switched-capacitor ΔΣ modulator followed by a digital filter. Input signals are compared to the internal voltage reference. The digital filter receives a high-speed bitstream from the modulator and outputs a code proportional to the input voltage.

The ADS1113/4/5 have two available conversion modes: single-shot mode and continuous conversion mode. In single-shot mode, the ADC performs one conversion of the input signal upon request and stores the value to an internal result register. The device then enters a low-power shutdown mode. This mode is intended to provide significant power savings in systems that only require periodic conversions or when there are long idle periods between conversions. In continuous conversion mode, the ADC automatically begins a conversion of the input signal as soon as the previous conversion is completed. The rate of continuous conversion is equal to the programmed data rate. Data can be read at any time and always reflect the most recent completed conversion.

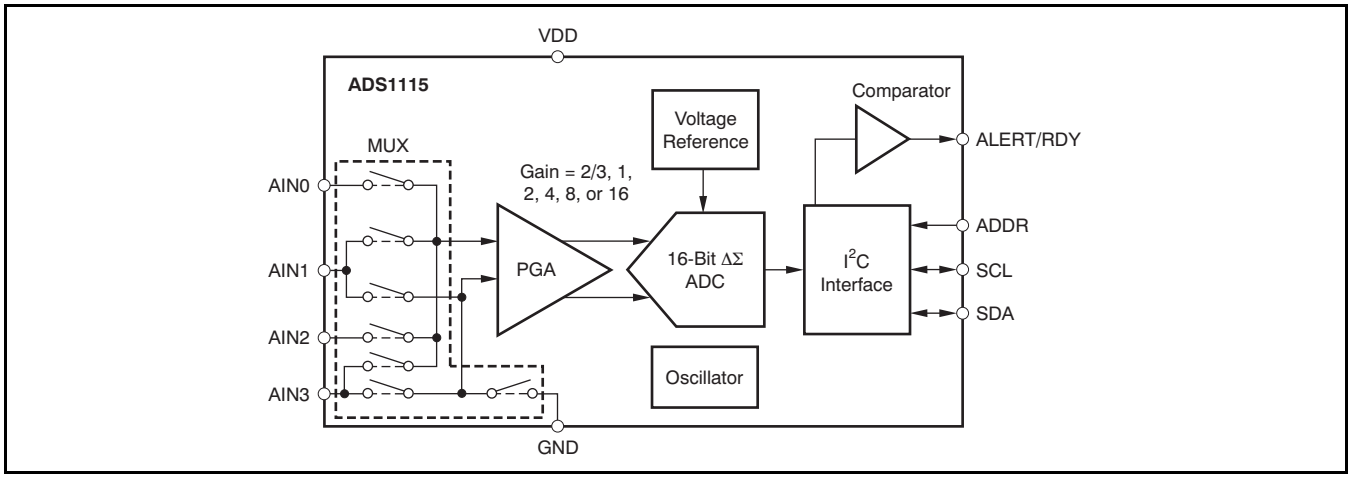


Figure 22. ADS1115 Functional Block Diagram

QUICKSTART GUIDE

This section provides a brief example of ADS1113/4/5 communications. Refer to subsequent sections of this data sheet for more detailed explanations. Hardware for this design includes: one ADS1113/4/5 configured with an I^2C address of 1001000; a microcontroller with an I^2C interface (TI recommends the MSP430F2002); discrete components such as resistors, capacitors, and serial connectors; and a 2V to 5V power supply. Figure 23 shows the basic hardware configuration.

The ADS1113/4/5 communicate with the master (microcontroller) through an I^2C interface. The master provides a clock signal on the SCL pin and data are transferred via the SDA pin. The ADS1113/4/5 never drive the SCL pin. For information on programming and debugging the microcontroller being used, refer to the device-specific product data sheet.

The first byte sent by the master should be the ADS1113/4/5 address followed by a bit that instructs the ADS1113/4/5 to listen for a subsequent byte. The second byte is the register pointer. Refer to Table 9 for a register map. The third and fourth bytes sent from the master are written to the register indicated in the second byte. Refer to Figure 30 and Figure 31 for read and write operation timing diagrams, respectively. All read and write transactions with the ADS1113/4/5 must be preceded by a start condition and followed by a stop condition.

For example, to write to the configuration register to set the ADS1113/4/5 to continuous conversion mode and then read the conversion result, send the following bytes in this order:

Write to Config register:

First byte: 0b10010000 (first 7-bit I^2C address followed by a low read/write bit)

Second byte: 0b00000001 (points to Config register)

Third byte: 0b10000100 (MSB of the Config register to be written)

Fourth byte: 0b10000011 (LSB of the Config register to be written)

Write to Pointer register:

First byte: 0b10010000 (first 7-bit I^2C address followed by a low read/write bit)

Second byte: 0b00000000 (points to Conversion register)

Read Conversion register:

First byte: 0b10010001 (first 7-bit I^2C address followed by a high read/write bit)

Second byte: the ADS1113/4/5 response with the MSB of the Conversion register

Third byte: the ADS1113/4/5 response with the LSB of the Conversion register

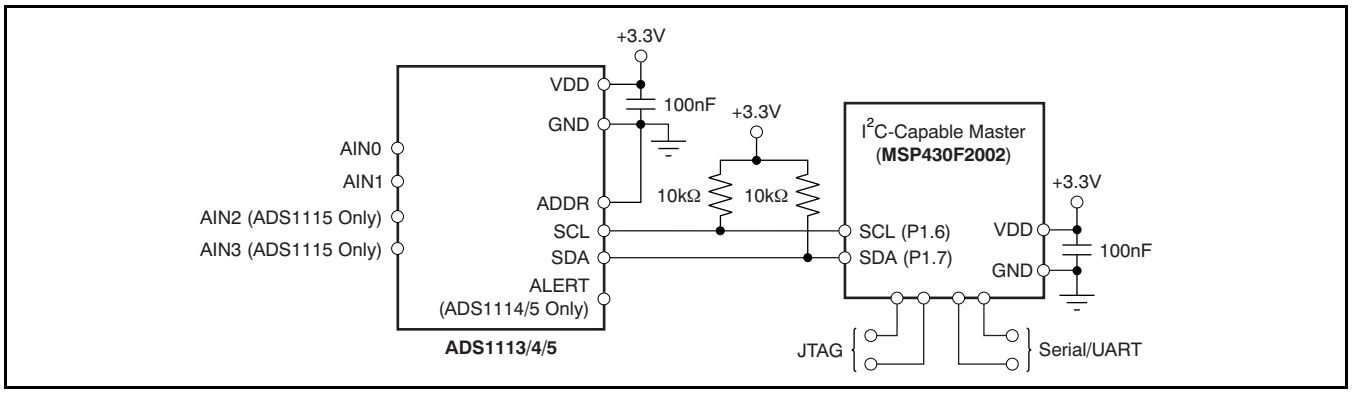


Figure 23. Basic Hardware Configuration

MULTIPLEXER

The ADS1115 contains an input multiplexer, as shown in Figure 24. Either four single-ended or two differential signals can be measured. Additionally, AIN0 and AIN1 may be measured differentially to AIN3. The multiplexer is configured by three bits in the Config register. When single-ended signals are measured, the negative input of the ADC is internally connected to GND by a switch within the multiplexer.

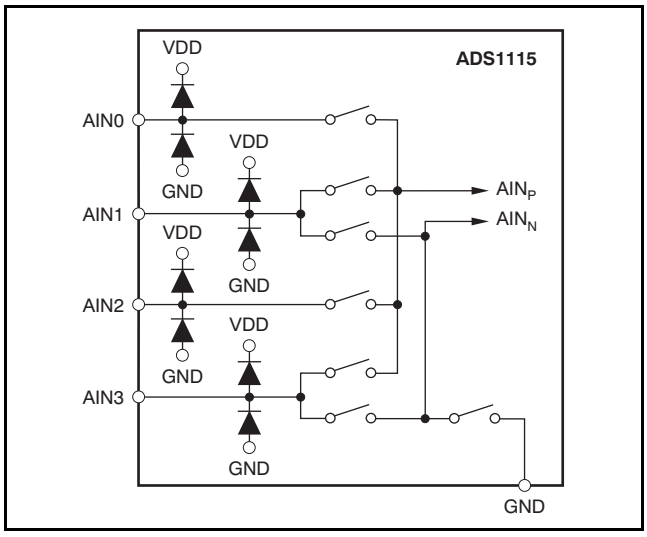


Figure 24. ADS1115 MUX

The ADS1113 and ADS1114 do not have a multiplexer. Either one differential or one single-ended signal may be measured with these devices. For single-ended measurements, connect the AIN1 pin to GND. Note that in subsequent sections of this data sheet, AIN_P refers to AIN0 and AIN_N refers to AIN1 for the ADS1113 and ADS1114.

When measuring single-ended inputs it is important to note that the negative range of the output codes are not used. These codes are for measuring negative differential signals such as (AIN_P – AIN_N) < 0. ESD diodes to VDD and GND protect the inputs on all three devices (ADS1113, ADS1114, and ADS1115). To prevent the ESD diodes from turning on, the absolute voltage on any input must stay within the following range:

GND – 0.3V < AINx < VDD + 0.3V

If it is possible that the voltages on the input pins may violate these conditions, external Schottky clamp diodes and/or series resistors may be required to limit the input current to safe values (see the Absolute Maximum Ratings table).

Also, overdriving one unused input on the ADS1115 may affect conversions taking place on other input pins. If overdrive on unused inputs is possible, again it is recommended to clamp the signal with external Schottky diodes.

ANALOG INPUTS

The ADS1113/4/5 use a switched-capacitor input stage where capacitors are continuously charged and then discharged to measure the voltage between AIN_P and AIN_N. The capacitors used are small, and to external circuitry the average loading appears resistive. This structure is shown in Figure 26. The resistance is set by the capacitor values and the rate at which they are switched. Figure 25 shows the on/off setting of the switches illustrated in Figure 26. During the sampling phase, S_1 switches are closed. This event charges C_{A1} to AIN_P, C_{A2} to AIN_N, and C_B to (AIN_P – AIN_N). During the discharge phase, S_1 is first opened and then S_2 is closed. Both C_{A1} and C_{A2} then discharge to approximately 0.7V and C_B discharges to 0V. This charging draws a very small transient current from the source driving the ADS1113/4/5 analog inputs. The average value of this current can be used to calculate the effective impedance (R_{eff}) where $R_{eff} = V_{IN}/I_{AVERAGE}$.

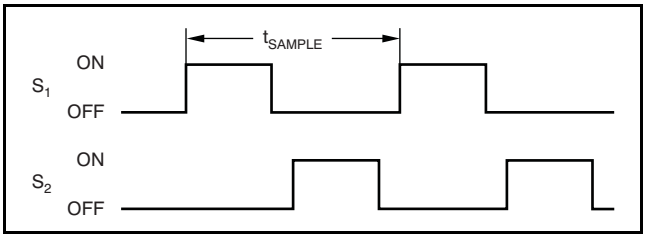


Figure 25. S_1 and S_2 Switch Timing for Figure 26

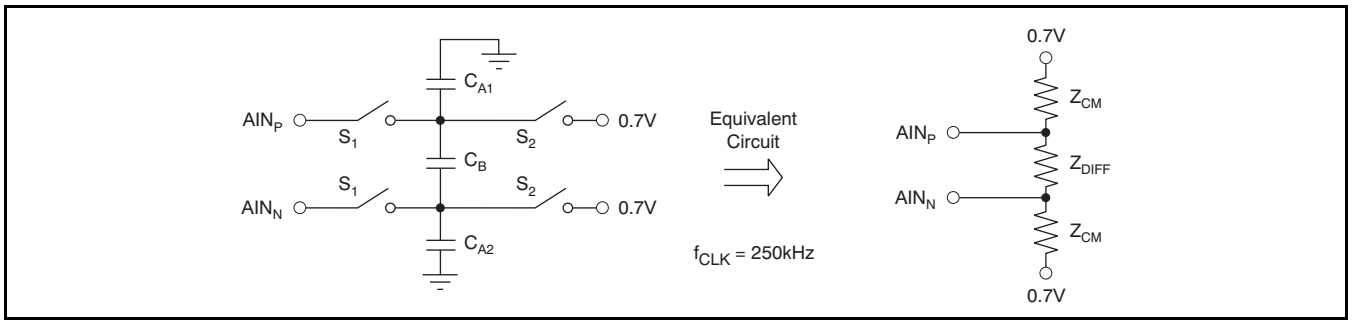


Figure 26. Simplified Analog Input Circuit

The common-mode input impedance is measured by applying a common-mode signal to shorted AIN_P and AIN_N inputs and measuring the average current consumed by each pin. The common-mode input impedance changes depending on the PGA gain setting, but is approximately 6MΩ for the default PGA gain setting. In Figure 26, the common-mode input impedance is Z_{CM}.

The differential input impedance is measured by applying a differential signal to AIN_P and AIN_N inputs where one input is held at 0.7V. The current that flows through the pin connected to 0.7V is the differential current and scales with the PGA gain setting. In Figure 26, the differential input impedance is Z_{DIFF}. Table 2 describes the typical differential input impedance.

Table 2. Differential Input Impedance

FS (V)	DIFFERENTIAL INPUT IMPEDANCE
±6.144V(1)	22MΩ
±4.096V(1)	15MΩ
±2.048V	4.9MΩ
±1.024V	2.4MΩ
±0.512V	710kΩ
±0.256V	710kΩ

1. This parameter expresses the full-scale range of the ADC scaling. In no event should more than VDD + 0.3V be applied to this device.

The typical value of the input impedance cannot be neglected. Unless the input source has a low impedance, the ADS1113/4/5 input impedance may affect the measurement accuracy. For sources with high output impedance, buffering may be necessary. Active buffers introduce noise, and also introduce offset and gain errors. All of these factors should be considered in high-accuracy applications.

Because the clock oscillator frequency drifts slightly with temperature, the input impedances also drift. For many applications, this input impedance drift can be ignored, and the values given in Table 2 for typical input impedance are valid.

FULL-SCALE INPUT

A programmable gain amplifier (PGA) is implemented before the ΔΣ core of the ADS1114/5. The PGA can be set to gains of 2/3, 1, 2, 4, 8, and 16. Table 3 shows the corresponding full-scale (FS) ranges. The PGA is configured by three bits in the Config register. The ADS1113 has a fixed full-scale input range of ±2.048V. The PGA = 2/3 setting allows input measurement to extend up to the supply voltage when VDD is larger than 4V. Note though that in this case (as well as for PGA = 1 and VDD < 4V), it is not possible to reach a full-scale output code on the ADC. Analog input voltages may never exceed the analog input voltage limits given in the Electrical Characteristics table.

Table 3. PGA Gain Full-Scale Range

PGA SETTING	FS (V)
2/3	±6.144V(1)
1	±4.096V(1)
2	±2.048V
4	±1.024V
8	±0.512V
16	±0.256V

1. This parameter expresses the full-scale range of the ADC scaling. In no event should more than VDD + 0.3V be applied to this device.

DATA FORMAT

The ADS1113/4/5 provide 16 bits of data in binary twos complement format. The positive full-scale input produces an output code of 7FFFh and the negative full-scale input produces an output code of 8000h. The output clips at these codes for signals that exceed full-scale. Table 4 summarizes the ideal output codes for different input signals. Figure 27 shows code transitions versus input voltage.

Table 4. Input Signal versus Ideal Output Code

INPUT SIGNAL, V_{IN} (AIN_P – AIN_N)	IDEAL OUTPUT CODE(1)
≥ FS (2^{15} – 1)/2^{15}	7FFFh
+FS/2^{15}	0001h
0	0
–FS/2^{15}	FFFFh
≤ –FS	8000h

1. Excludes the effects of noise, INL, offset, and gain errors.

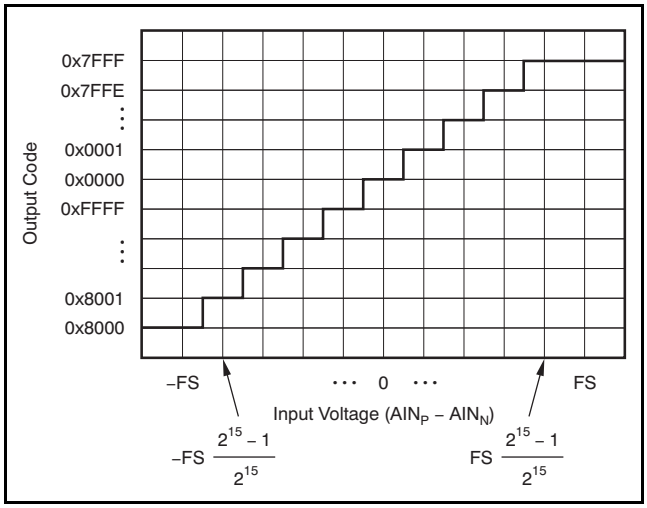


Figure 27. ADS1113/4/5 Code Transition Diagram

ALIASING

As with any data converter, if the input signal contains frequencies greater than half the data rate, aliasing occurs. To prevent aliasing, the input signal must be bandlimited. Some signals are inherently bandlimited. For example, the output of a thermocouple, which has a limited rate of change. Nevertheless, they can contain noise and interference components. These components can fold back into the sampling band in the same way as with any other signal.

The ADS1113/4/5 digital filter provides some attenuation of high-frequency noise, but the digital Sinc filter frequency response cannot completely replace an anti-aliasing filter. For a few applications, some external filtering may be needed; in such instances, a simple RC filter is adequate.

When designing an input filter circuit, be sure to take into account the interaction between the filter network and the input impedance of the ADS1113/4/5.

OPERATING MODES

The ADS1113/4/5 operate in one of two modes: continuous conversion or single-shot. In continuous conversion mode, the ADS1113/4/5 continuously perform conversions. Once a conversion has been completed, the ADS1113/4/5 place the result in the Conversion register and immediately begins another conversion. In single-shot mode, the ADS1113/4/5 wait until the OS bit is set high. Once asserted, the bit is set to '0', indicating that a conversion is currently in progress. Once conversion data are ready, the OS bit reasserts and the device powers down. Writing a '1' to the OS bit during a conversion has no effect.

RESET AND POWER-UP

When the ADS1113/4/5 powers up, a reset is performed. As part of the reset process, the ADS1113/4/5 set all of the bits in the Config register to the respective default settings.

The ADS1113/4/5 respond to the I^2C general call reset command. When the ADS1113/4/5 receive a general call reset, an internal reset is performed as if the device had been powered on.

DUTY CYCLING FOR LOW POWER

For many applications, the improved performance at low data rates may not be required. For these applications, the ADS1113/4/5 support duty cycling that can yield significant power savings by periodically requesting high data rate readings at an effectively lower data rate. For example, an ADS1113/4/5 in power-down mode with a data rate set to 860SPS could be operated by a microcontroller that instructs a single-shot conversion every 125ms (8SPS). Because a conversion at 860SPS only requires about 1.2ms, the ADS1113/4/5 enter power-down mode for the remaining 123.8ms. In this configuration, the ADS1113/4/5 consume about 1/100th the power of the ADS1113/4/5 operated in continuous conversion mode. The rate of duty cycling is completely arbitrary and is defined by the master controller. The ADS1113/4/5 offer lower data rates that do not implement duty cycling and offer improved noise performance if it is needed.

COMPARATOR (ADS1114/15 ONLY)

The ADS1114/5 are each equipped with a customizable comparator that can issue an alert on the ALERT/RDY pin. This feature can significantly reduce external circuitry for many applications. The comparator can be implemented as either a traditional comparator or a window comparator via the COMP_MODE bit in the Config register. When implemented as a traditional comparator, the ALERT/RDY pin asserts (active low by default) when conversion data exceed the limit set in the high threshold register. The comparator then deasserts when the input signal falls below the low threshold register value. In window comparator mode, the ALERT/RDY pin asserts if conversion data exceed the high threshold register or fall below the low threshold register.

In either window or traditional comparator mode, the comparator can be configured to latch once asserted by the COMP_LAT bit in the Config register. This setting causes the assertion to remain even if the input signal is not beyond the bounds of the threshold registers. This latched assertion can be cleared by issuing an SMBus alert response or by reading the Conversion register. The COMP_POL bit in the Config register configures the ALERT/RDY pin as active high or active low. Operational diagrams for the comparator modes are shown in Figure 28 and Figure 29.

The comparator can be configured to activate the ALERT/RDY pin after a set number of successive readings exceed the threshold. The comparator can be configured to wait for one, two, or four readings beyond the threshold before activating the ALERT/RDY pin by changing the COMP_QUE bits in the Config register. The COMP_QUE bits can also disable the comparator function.

CONVERSION READY PIN (ADS1114/5 ONLY)

The ALERT/RDY pin can also be configured as a conversion ready pin. This mode of operation can be realized if the MSB of the high threshold register is set to '1' and the MSB of the low threshold register is set to '0'. The COMP_POL bit continues to function and the COMP_QUE bits can disable the pin; however, the COMP_MODE and COMP_LAT bits no longer control any function. When configured as a conversion ready pin, ALERT/RDY continues to require a pull-up resistor. When in continuous conversion mode, the ADS1113/4/5 provide a brief (~8µs) pulse on the ALERT/RDY pin at the end of each conversion. When in single-shot shutdown mode, the ALERT/RDY pin asserts low at the end of a conversion if the COMP_POL bit is set to '0'.

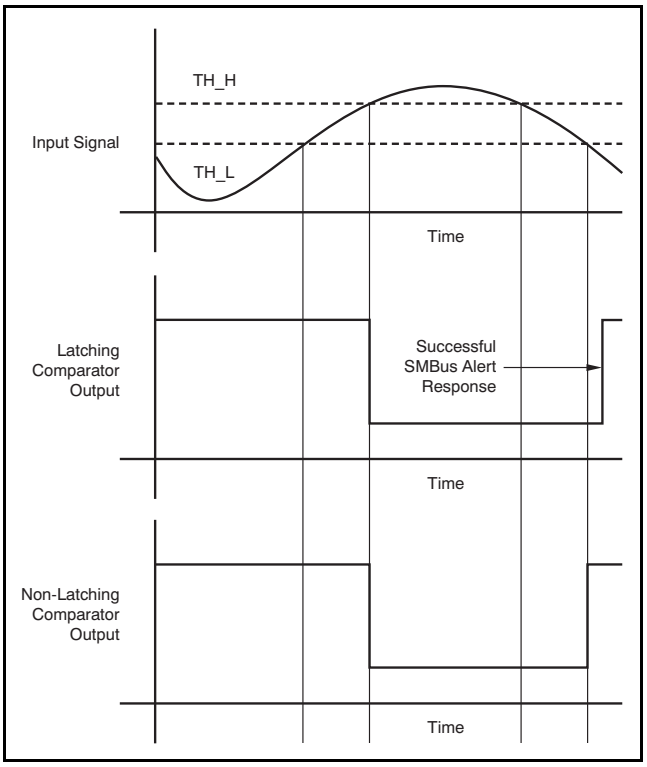


Figure 28. Alert Pin Timing Diagram When Configured as a Traditional Comparator

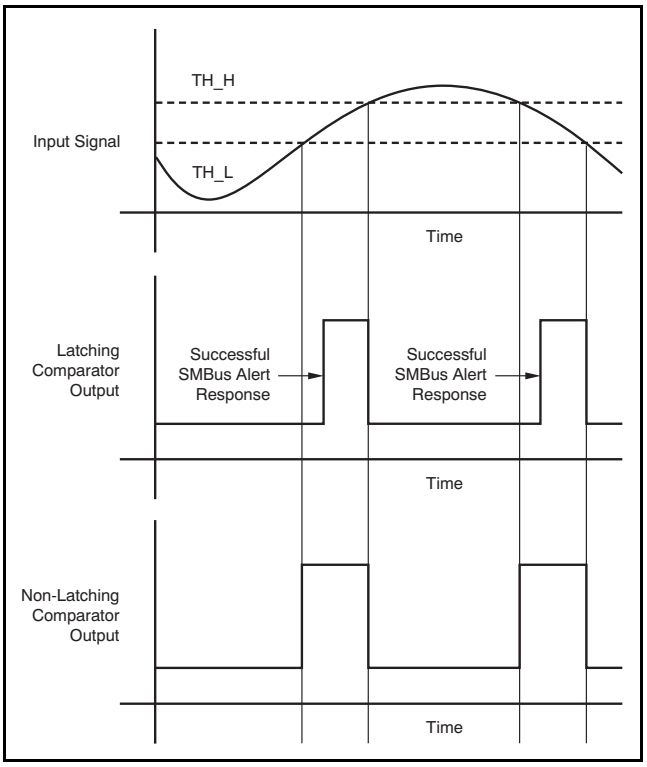


Figure 29. Alert Pin Timing Diagram When Configured as a Window Comparator

SMBus ALERT RESPONSE

When configured in latching mode (COMP_LAT = '1' in the Config register), the ALERT/RDY pin can be implemented with an SMBus alert. The pin asserts if the comparator detects a conversion that exceeds an upper or lower threshold. This interrupt is latched and can be cleared only by reading conversion data, or by issuing a successful SMBus alert response and reading the asserting device I^2C address. If conversion data exceed the upper or lower thresholds after being cleared, the pin reasserts. This assertion does not affect conversions that are already in progress. The ALERT/RDY pin, as with the SDA pin, is an open-drain pin. This architecture allows several devices to share the same interface bus. When disabled, the pin holds a high state so that it does not interfere with other devices on the same bus line.

When the master senses that the ALERT/RDY pin has latched, it issues an SMBus alert command (00011001) to the I^2C bus. Any ADS1114/5 data converters on the I^2C bus with the ALERT/RDY pins asserted respond to the command with the slave address. In the event that two or more ADS1114/5 data converters present on the bus assert the latched ALERT/RDY pin, arbitration during the address response portion of the SMBus alert decides which device clears its assertion. The device with the lowest I^2C address always wins arbitration. If a device loses arbitration, it does not clear the comparator output pin assertion. The master then repeats the SMBus alert response until all devices have had the respective assertions cleared. In window comparator mode, the SMBus alert status bit indicates a '1' if signals exceed the high threshold and a '0' if signals exceed the low threshold.

I^2C INTERFACE

The ADS1113/4/5 communicate through an I^2C interface. I^2C is a two-wire open-drain interface that supports multiple devices and masters on a single bus. Devices on the I^2C bus only drive the bus lines low by connecting them to ground; they never drive the bus lines high. Instead, the bus wires are pulled high by pull-up resistors, so the bus wires are high when no device is driving them low. This way, two devices cannot conflict; if two devices drive the bus simultaneously, there is no driver contention.

Communication on the I^2C bus always takes place between two devices, one acting as the master and the other as the slave. Both masters and slaves can read and write, but slaves can only do so under the direction of the master. Some I^2C devices can act as masters or slaves, but the ADS1113/4/5 can only act as slave devices.

An I^2C bus consists of two lines, SDA and SCL. SDA carries data; SCL provides the clock. All data are transmitted across the I^2C bus in groups of eight bits. To send a bit on the I^2C bus, the SDA line is driven to the appropriate level while SCL is low (a low on SDA indicates the bit is zero; a high indicates the bit is one). Once the SDA line settles, the SCL line is brought high, then low. This pulse on SCL clocks the SDA bit into the receiver shift register. If the I^2C bus is held idle for more than 25ms, the bus times out.

The I^2C bus is bidirectional: the SDA line is used for both transmitting and receiving data. When the master reads from a slave, the slave drives the data line; when the master sends to a slave, the master drives the data line. The master always drives the clock line. The ADS1113/4/5 never drive SCL, because they cannot act as a master. On the ADS1113/4/5, SCL is an input only.

Most of the time the bus is idle; no communication occurs, and both lines are high. When communication is taking place, the bus is active. Only master devices can start a communication and initiate a START condition on the bus. Normally, the data line is only allowed to change state while the clock line is low. If the data line changes state while the clock line is high, it is either a START condition or a STOP condition. A START condition occurs when the clock line is high and the data line goes from high to low. A STOP condition occurs when the clock line is high and the data line goes from low to high.

After the master issues a START condition, it sends a byte that indicates which slave device it wants to communicate with. This byte is called the *address byte*. Each device on an I^2C bus has a unique 7-bit address to which it responds. The master sends an address in the address byte, together with a bit that indicates whether it wishes to read from or write to the slave device.

Every byte transmitted on the I^2C bus, whether it is address or data, is acknowledged with an *acknowledge* bit. When the master has finished sending a byte (eight data bits) to a slave, it stops driving SDA and waits for the slave to acknowledge the byte. The slave acknowledges the byte by pulling SDA low. The master then sends a clock pulse to clock the acknowledge bit. Similarly, when the master has finished reading a byte, it pulls SDA low to acknowledge this to the slave. It then sends a clock pulse to clock the bit. (The master always drives the clock line.)

A *not-acknowledge* is performed by simply leaving SDA high during an acknowledge cycle. If a device is not present on the bus, and the master attempts to address it, it receives a not-acknowledge because no device is present at that address to pull the line low.

When the master has finished communicating with a slave, it may issue a STOP condition. When a STOP condition is issued, the bus becomes idle again. The master may also issue another START condition. When a START condition is issued while the bus is active, it is called a repeated START condition.

See the *Timing Requirements* section for a timing diagram showing the ADS1113/4/5 I²C transaction.

I²C ADDRESS SELECTION

The ADS1113/4/5 have one address pin, ADDR, that sets the I²C address. This pin can be connected to ground, VDD, SDA, or SCL, allowing four addresses to be selected with one pin as shown in Table 5. The state of the address pin ADDR is sampled continuously.

Table 5. ADDR Pin Connection and Corresponding Slave Address

ADDR PIN	SLAVE ADDRESS
Ground	1001000
VDD	1001001
SDA	1001010
SCL	1001011

I²C GENERAL CALL

The ADS1113/4/5 respond to the I²C general call address (0000000) if the eighth bit is '0'. The devices acknowledge the general call address and respond to commands in the second byte. If the second byte is 00000110 (06h), the ADS1113/4/5 reset the internal registers and enter power-down mode.

I²C SPEED MODES

The I²C bus operates at one of three speeds. Standard mode allows a clock frequency of up to 100kHz; fast mode permits a clock frequency of up to 400kHz; and high-speed mode (also called Hs mode) allows a clock frequency of up to 3.4MHz. The ADS1113/4/5 are fully compatible with all three modes.

No special action is required to use the ADS1113/4/5 in standard or fast mode, but high-speed mode must be activated. To activate high-speed mode, send a special address byte of *00001xxx* following the START condition, where *xxx* are bits unique to the Hs-capable master. This byte is called the Hs master code. (Note that this is different from normal address bytes; the eighth bit does not indicate read/write status.) The ADS1113/4/5 do not acknowledge this byte; the I²C specification prohibits acknowledgment of the Hs master code. Upon receiving a master code, the ADS1113/4/5 switch on Hs mode filters, and communicate at up to 3.4MHz. The ADS1113/4/5 switch out of Hs mode with the next STOP condition.

For more information on high-speed mode, consult the I²C specification.

SLAVE MODE OPERATIONS

The ADS1113/4/5 can act as either slave receivers or slave transmitters. As a slave device, the ADS1113/4/5 cannot drive the SCL line.

Receive Mode:

In slave receive mode the first byte transmitted from the master to the slave is the address with the R/$\overline{W}$ bit low. This byte allows the slave to be written to. The next byte transmitted by the master is the register pointer byte. The ADS1113/4/5 then acknowledge receipt of the register pointer byte. The next two bytes are written to the address given by the register pointer. The ADS1113/4/5 acknowledge each byte sent. Register bytes are sent with the most significant byte first, followed by the least significant byte.

Transmit Mode:

In slave transmit mode, the first byte transmitted by the master is the 7-bit slave address followed by the high R/$\overline{W}$ bit. This byte places the slave into transmit mode and indicates that the ADS1113/4/5 are being read from. The next byte transmitted by the slave is the most significant byte of the register that is indicated by the register pointer. This byte is followed by an acknowledgment from the master. The remaining least significant byte is then sent by the slave and is followed by an acknowledgment from the master. The master may terminate transmission after any byte by not acknowledging or issuing a START or STOP condition.

WRITING/READING THE REGISTERS

To access a specific register from the ADS1113/4/5, the master must first write an appropriate value to the Pointer register. The Pointer register is written directly after the slave address byte, low R/$\overline{W}$ bit, and a successful slave acknowledgment. After the Pointer register is written, the slave acknowledges and the master issues a STOP or a repeated START condition.

When reading from the ADS1113/4/5, the previous value written to the Pointer register determines the register that is read from. To change which register is read, a new value must be written to the Pointer register. To write a new value to the Pointer register, the master issues a slave address byte with the R/$\overline{W}$ bit low, followed by the Pointer register byte. No additional data need to be transmitted, and a STOP condition can be issued by the master. The master may now issue a START condition and send the slave address byte with the R/$\overline{W}$ bit high to begin the read. Table 10 details this sequence. If repeated reads from the same register are desired, there is no need to continually send Pointer register bytes, because the ADS1113/4/5 store the value of the Pointer register until it is modified by a write operation. However, every write operation requires the Pointer register to be written.

REGISTERS

The ADS1113/4/5 have four registers that are accessible via the I^2C port. The Conversion register contains the result of the last conversion. The Config register allows the user to change the ADS1113/4/5 operating modes and query the status of the devices. Two registers, Lo_thresh and Hi_thresh, set the threshold values used for the comparator function.

POINTER REGISTER

The four registers are accessed by writing to the Pointer register byte; see Figure 30. Table 6 and Table 7 indicate the Pointer register byte map.

Table 6. Register Address

BIT 1	BIT 0	REGISTER
0	0	Conversion register
0	1	Config register
1	0	Lo_thresh register
1	1	Hi_thresh register

CONVERSION REGISTER

The 16-bit register contains the result of the last conversion in binary twos complement format. Following reset or power-up, the Conversion register is cleared to '0', and remains '0' until the first conversion is completed.

The register format is shown in Table 8.

CONFIG REGISTER

The 16-bit register can be used to control the ADS1113/4/5 operating mode, input selection, data rate, PGA settings, and comparator modes. The register format is shown in Table 9.

Table 7. Pointer Register Byte (Write-Only)

BIT 7	BIT 6	BIT 5	BIT 4	BIT 3	BIT 2	BIT 1	BIT 0
0	0	0	0	0	0	Register address	

Table 8. Conversion Register (Read-Only)

BIT	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
NAME	D15	D14	D13	D12	D11	D10	D9	D8	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0

Table 9. Config Register (Read/Write)

BIT	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
NAME	OS	MUX2	MUX1	MUX0	PGA2	PGA1	PGA0	MODE
BIT	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
NAME	DR2	DR1	DR0	COMP_MODE	COMP_POL	COMP_LAT	COMP_QUE1	COMP_QUE0

Default = 8583h.

Bit [15] **OS: Operational status/single-shot conversion start**

This bit determines the operational status of the device.
This bit can only be written when in power-down mode.

For a write status:
0 : No effect
1 : Begin a single conversion (when in power-down mode)
For a read status:
0 : Device is currently performing a conversion
1 : Device is not currently performing a conversion

Bits [14:12] **MUX[2:0]: Input multiplexer configuration (ADS1115 only)**

These bits configure the input multiplexer. They serve no function on the ADS1113/4.

000 : AIN_P = AIN0 and AIN_N = AIN1 (default)	100 : AIN_P = AIN0 and AIN_N = GND
001 : AIN_P = AIN0 and AIN_N = AIN3	101 : AIN_P = AIN1 and AIN_N = GND
010 : AIN_P = AIN1 and AIN_N = AIN3	110 : AIN_P = AIN2 and AIN_N = GND
011 : AIN_P = AIN2 and AIN_N = AIN3	111 : AIN_P = AIN3 and AIN_N = GND

Bits [11:9] **PGA[2:0]: Programmable gain amplifier configuration (ADS1114 and ADS1115 only)**

These bits configure the programmable gain amplifier. They serve no function on the ADS1113.

000 : FS = ±6.144V(1)	100 : FS = ±0.512V
001 : FS = ±4.096V(1)	101 : FS = ±0.256V
010 : FS = ±2.048V (default)	110 : FS = ±0.256V
011 : FS = ±1.024V	111 : FS = ±0.256V

Bit [8] **MODE: Device operating mode**

This bit controls the current operational mode of the ADS1113/4/5.
0 : Continuous conversion mode
1 : Power-down single-shot mode (default)

Bits [7:5] **DR[2:0]: Data rate**

These bits control the data rate setting.

000 : 8SPS	100 : 128SPS (default)
001 : 16SPS	101 : 250SPS
010 : 32SPS	110 : 475SPS
011 : 64SPS	111 : 860SPS

Bit [4] **COMP_MODE: Comparator mode (ADS1114 and ADS1115 only)**

This bit controls the comparator mode of operation. It changes whether the comparator is implemented as a traditional comparator (COMP_MODE = '0') or as a window comparator (COMP_MODE = '1'). It serves no function on the ADS1113.
0 : Traditional comparator with hysteresis (default)
1 : Window comparator

Bit [3] **COMP_POL: Comparator polarity (ADS1114 and ADS1115 only)**

This bit controls the polarity of the ALERT/RDY pin. When COMP_POL = '0' the comparator output is active low. When COMP_POL='1' the ALERT/RDY pin is active high. It serves no function on the ADS1113.
0 : Active low (default)
1 : Active high

Bit [2] **COMP_LAT: Latching comparator (ADS1114 and ADS1115 only)**

This bit controls whether the ALERT/RDY pin latches once asserted or clears once conversions are within the margin of the upper and lower threshold values. When COMP_LAT = '0', the ALERT/RDY pin does not latch when asserted. When COMP_LAT = '1', the asserted ALERT/RDY pin remains latched until conversion data are read by the master or an appropriate SMBus alert response is sent by the master, the device responds with its address, and it is the lowest address currently asserting the ALERT/RDY bus line. This bit serves no function on the ADS1113.
0 : Non-latching comparator (default)
1 : Latching comparator

Bits [1:0] **COMP_QUE: Comparator queue and disable (ADS1114 and ADS1115 only)**

These bits perform two functions. When set to '11', they disable the comparator function and put the ALERT/RDY pin into a high state. When set to any other value, they control the number of successive conversions exceeding the upper or lower thresholds required before asserting the ALERT/RDY pin. They serve no function on the ADS1113.
00 : Assert after one conversion
01 : Assert after two conversions
10 : Assert after four conversions
11 : Disable comparator (default)

(1) This parameter expresses the full-scale range of the ADC scaling. In no event should more than VDD + 0.3V be applied to this device.

Lo_thresh AND Hi_thresh REGISTERS

The upper and lower threshold values used by the comparator are stored in two 16-bit registers. These registers store values in the same format that the output register displays values; that is, they are stored in twos complement format. Because it is implemented as a digital comparator, special attention should be taken to readjust values whenever PGA settings are changed.

A secondary conversion ready function of the comparator output pin can be realized by setting the Hi_thresh register MSB to '1' and the Lo_thresh register MSB to '0'. However, in all other cases, the Hi_thresh register must be larger than the Lo_thresh register. The threshold register formats are shown in Table 10. When set to RDY mode, the ALERT/RDY pin outputs the OS bit when in single-shot mode and pulses when in continuous conversion mode.

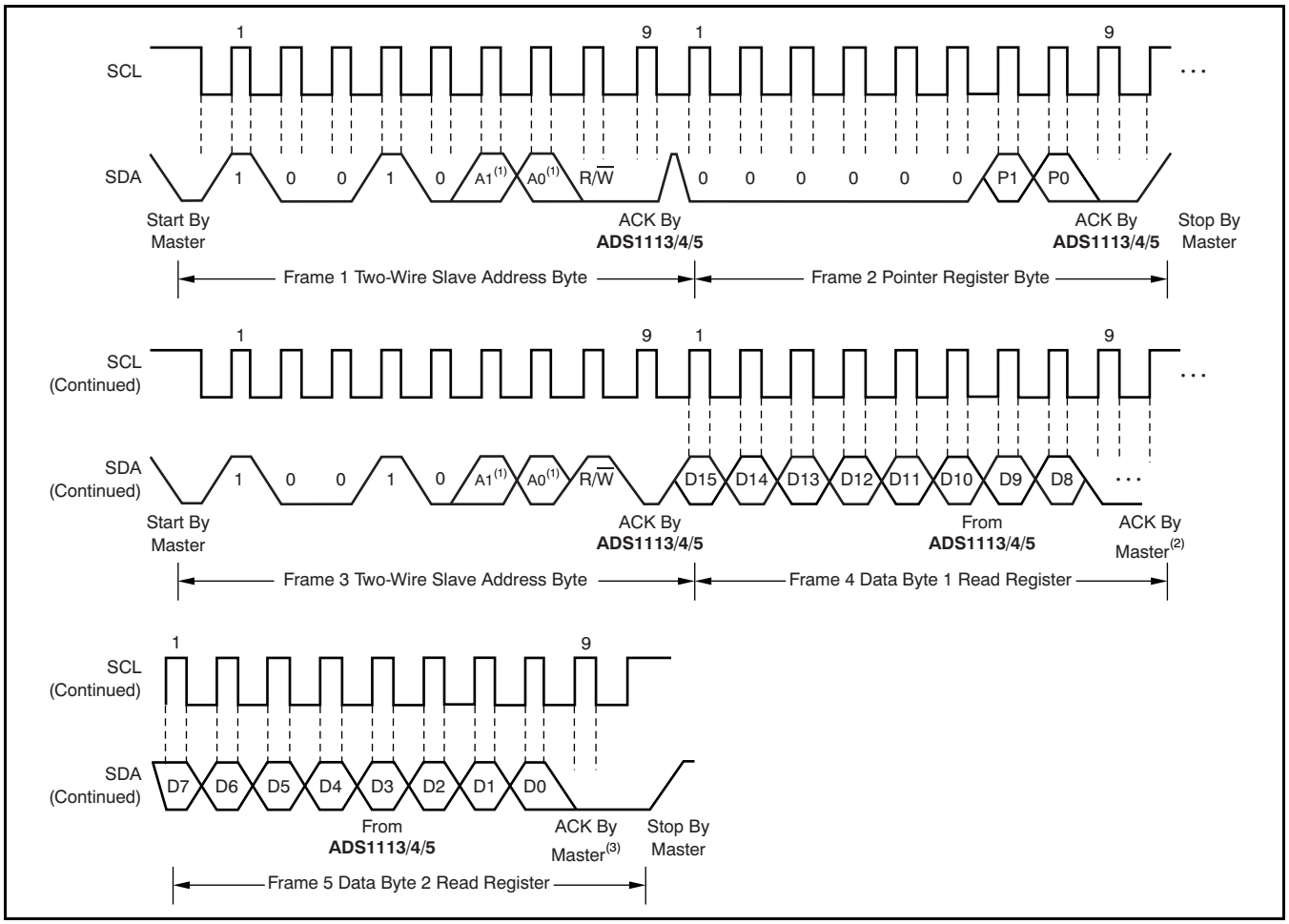
Table 10. Lo_thresh and Hi_thresh Registers

REGISTER	Lo_thresh (Read/Write)							
BIT	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
NAME	Lo_thresh15	Lo_thresh14	Lo_thresh13	Lo_thresh12	Lo_thresh11	Lo_thresh10	Lo_thresh9	Lo_thresh8
BIT	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
NAME	Lo_thresh7	Lo_thresh6	Lo_thresh5	Lo_thresh4	Lo_thresh3	Lo_thresh2	Lo_thresh1	Lo_thresh0

REGISTER	Hi_thresh (Read/Write)							
BIT	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
NAME	Hi_thresh15	Hi_thresh14	Hi_thresh13	Hi_thresh12	Hi_thresh11	Hi_thresh10	Hi_thresh9	Hi_thresh8
BIT	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
NAME	Hi_thresh7	Hi_thresh6	Hi_thresh5	Hi_thresh4	Hi_thresh3	Hi_thresh2	Hi_thresh1	Hi_thresh0

Lo_thresh default = 8000h.

Hi_thresh default = 7FFFh.

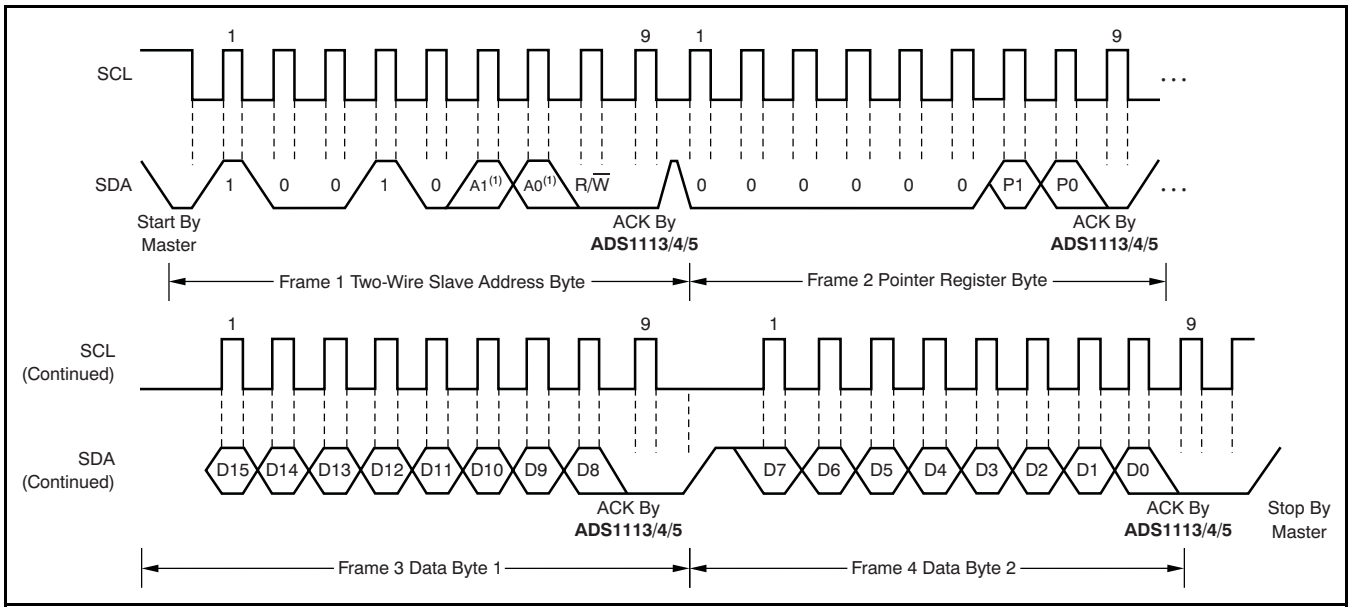


(1) The values of A0 and A1 are determined by the ADDR pin.

(2) Master can leave SDA high to terminate a single-byte read operation.

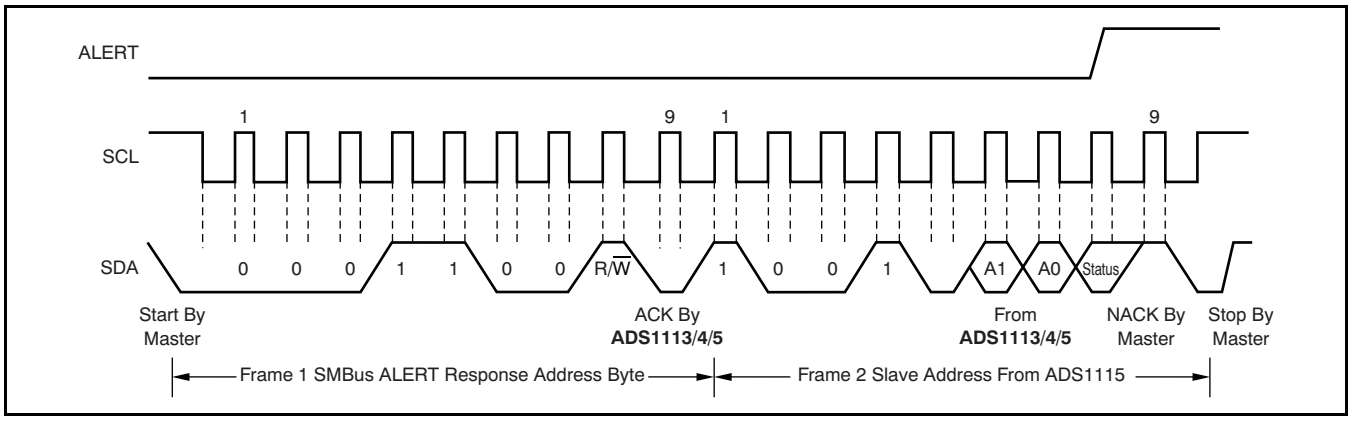
(3) Master can leave SDA high to terminate a two-byte read operation.

Figure 30. Two-Wire Timing Diagram for Read Word Format



(1) The values of A0 and A1 are determined by the ADDR pin.

Figure 31. Two-Wire Timing Diagram for Write Word Format



(1) The values of A0 and A1 are determined by the ADDR pin.

Figure 32. Timing Diagram for SMBus ALERT Response

APPLICATION INFORMATION

The following sections give example circuits and suggestions for using the ADS1113/4/5 in various situations.

BASIC CONNECTIONS

For many applications, connecting the ADS1113/4/5 is simple. A basic connection diagram for the ADS1115 is shown in Figure 33.

The fully differential voltage input of the ADS1113/4/5 is ideal for connection to differential sources with moderately low source impedance, such as thermocouples and thermistors. Although the ADS1113/4/5 can read bipolar differential signals, they cannot accept negative voltages on either input. It may be helpful to think of the ADS1113/4/5 positive voltage input as *noninverting*, and of the negative input as *inverting.*

When the ADS1113/4/5 are converting data, they draw current in short spikes. The 0.1µF bypass capacitor supplies the momentary bursts of extra current needed from the supply.

The ADS1113/4/5 interface directly to standard mode, fast mode, and high-speed mode I^2C controllers. Any microcontroller I^2C peripheral, including master-only and non-multiple-master I^2C peripherals, can operate with the ADS1113/4/5. The ADS1113/4/5 do not perform clock-stretching (that is, they never pull the clock line low), so it is not necessary to provide for this function unless other clock-stretching devices are on the same I^2C bus.

Pull-up resistors are required on both the SDA and SCL lines because I^2C bus drivers are open-drain. The size of these resistors depends on the bus operating speed and capacitance of the bus lines. Higher-value resistors consume less power, but increase the transition times on the bus, limiting the bus speed. Lower-value resistors allow higher speed at the expense of higher power consumption. Long bus lines have higher capacitance and require smaller pull-up resistors to compensate. The resistors should not be too small; if they are, the bus drivers may not be able to pull the bus lines low.

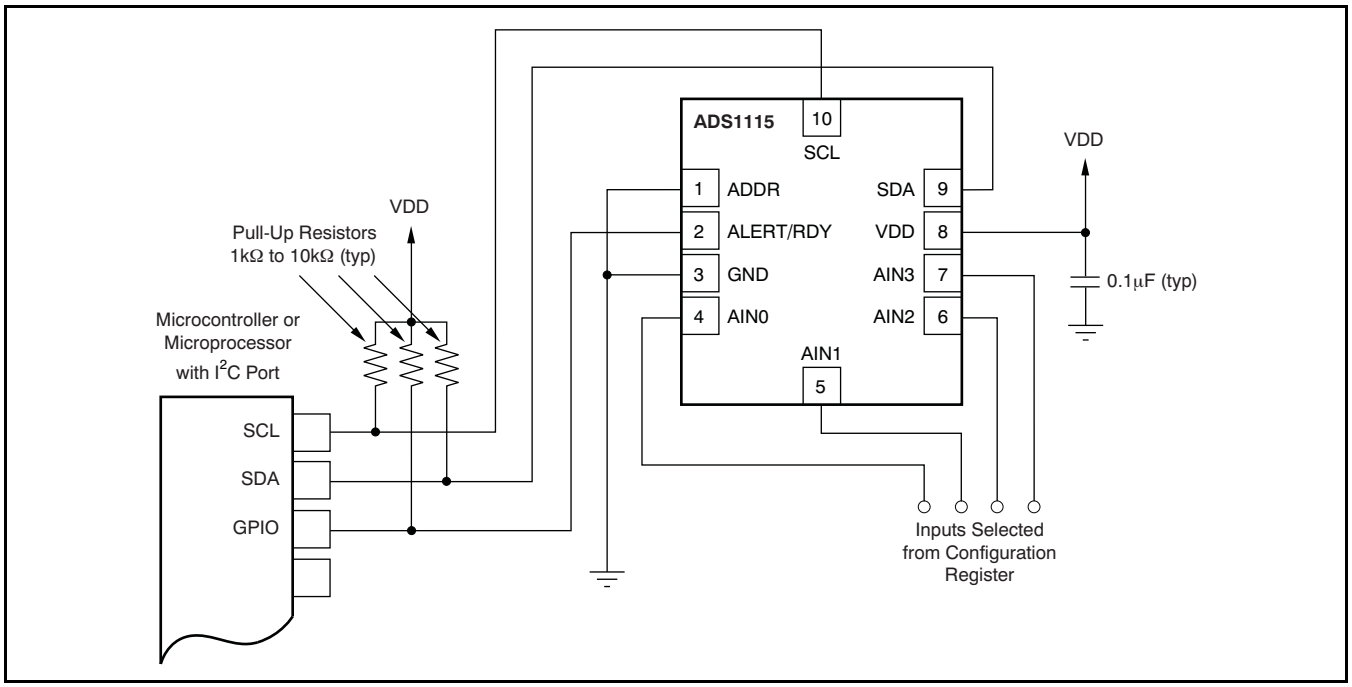


Figure 33. Typical Connections of the ADS1115

CONNECTING MULTIPLE DEVICES

Connecting multiple ADS1113/4/5s to a single bus is simple. Using the address pin, the ADS1113/4/5 can be set to one of four different I^2C addresses. An example showing three ADS1113/4/5 devices is given in Figure 35. Up to four ADS1113/4/5s (using different address pin configurations) can be connected to a single bus.

Note that only one set of pull-up resistors is needed per bus. The pull-up resistor values may need to be lowered slightly to compensate for the additional bus capacitance presented by multiple devices and increased line length.

The TMP421 and DAC8574 devices detect the respective I^2C bus addresses based on the states of pins. In the example, the TMP421 has the address 0101010, and the DAC8574 has the address 1001100. Consult the DAC8574 and TMP421 data sheets, available at www.ti.com, for further details.

USING GPIO PORTS FOR COMMUNICATION

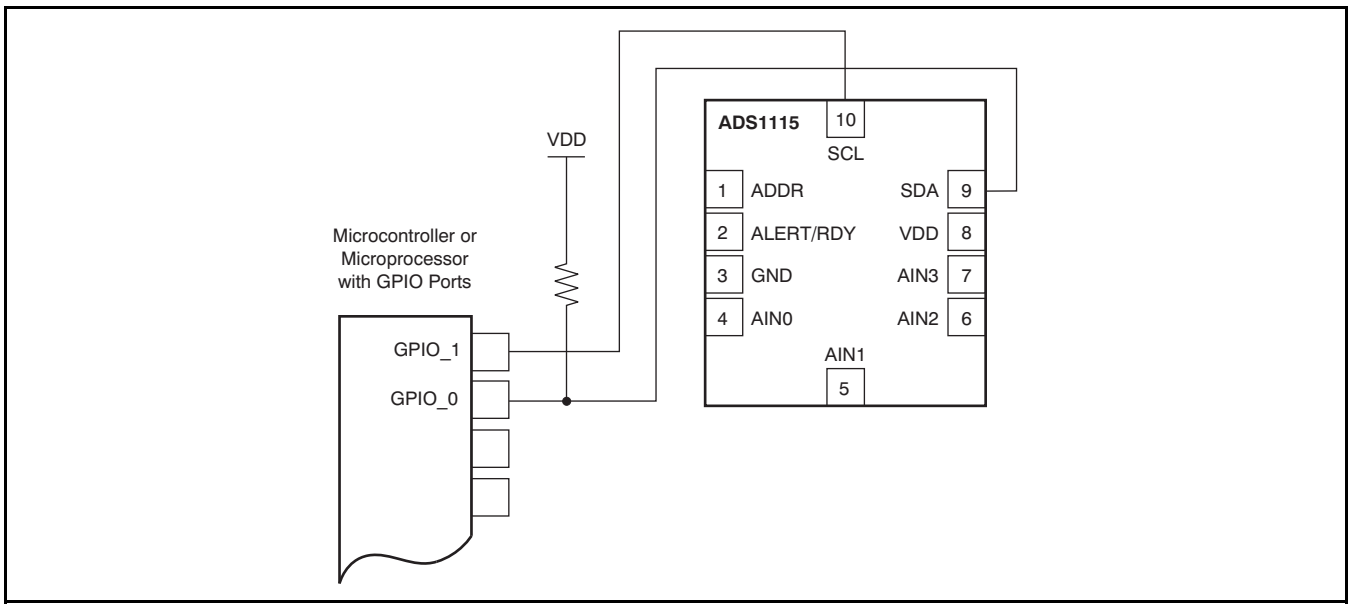
Most microcontrollers have programmable input/output (I/O) pins that can be set in software to act as inputs or outputs. If an I^2C controller is not available, the ADS1113/4/5 can be connected to GPIO pins and the I^2C bus protocol simulated, or *bit-banged*, in software. An example of this configuration for a single ADS1113/4/5 is shown in Figure 34.

Bit-banging I^2C with GPIO pins can be done by setting the GPIO line to '0' and toggling it between input and output modes to apply the proper bus states. To drive the line low, the pin is set to output '0'; to let the line go high, the pin is set to input. When the pin is set to input, the state of the pin can be read; if another device is pulling the line low, this configuration reads as a '0' in the port input register.

Note that no pull-up resistor is shown on the SCL line. In this simple case, the resistor is not needed; the microcontroller can simply leave the line on output, and set it to '1' or '0' as appropriate. This action is possible because the ADS1113/4/5 never drive the clock line low. This technique can also be used with multiple devices, and has the advantage of lower current consumption as a result of the absence of a resistive pull-up.

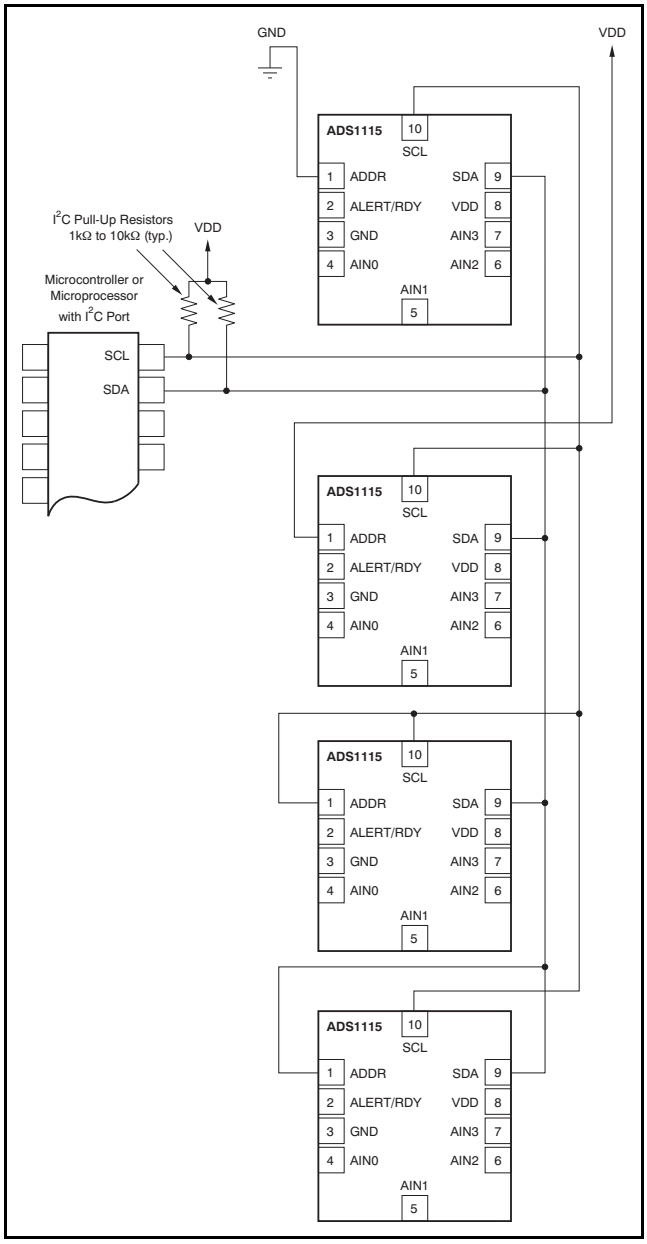
If there are any devices on the bus that may drive the clock lines low, this method should not be used; the SCL line should be high-Z or '0' and a pull-up resistor provided as usual.

Some microcontrollers have selectable strong pull-up circuits built in to the GPIO ports. In some cases, these circuits can be switched on and used in place of an external pull-up resistor. Weak pull-ups are also provided on some microcontrollers, but usually these are too weak for I^2C communication. If there is any doubt about the matter, test the circuit before committing it to production.



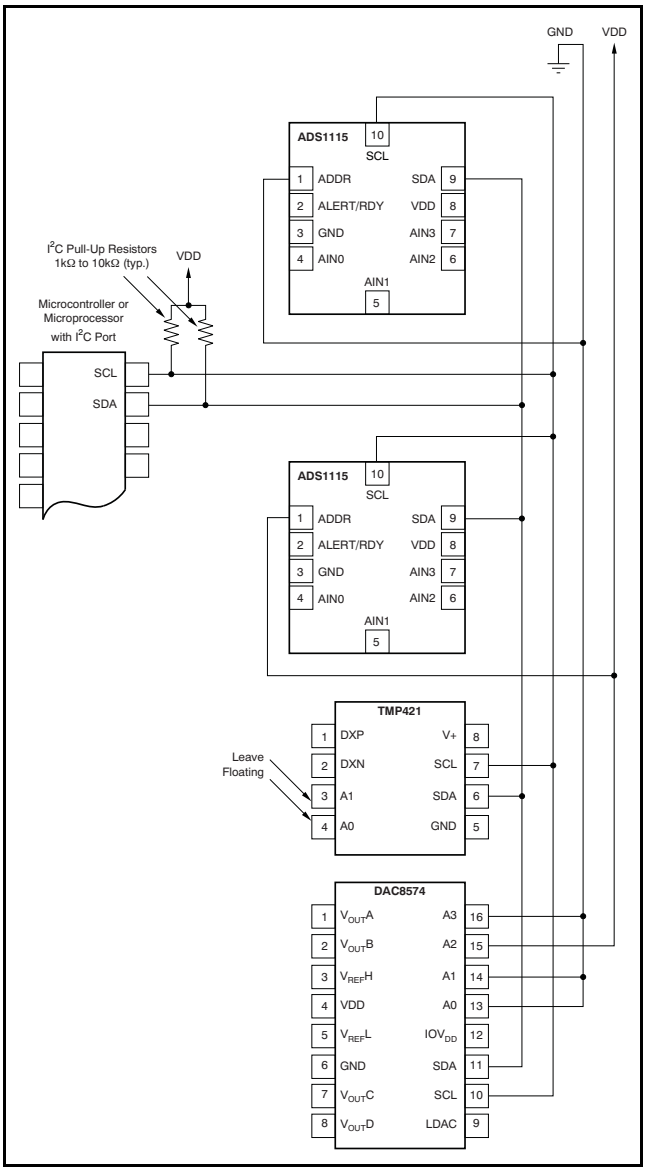
NOTE: ADS1113/4/5 power and input connections omitted for clarity.

Figure 34. Using GPIO with a Single ADS1115



NOTE: ADS1113/4/5 power and input connections omitted for clarity. The ADDR pin selects the I^2C address.

Figure 35. Connecting Multiple ADS1113/4/5s



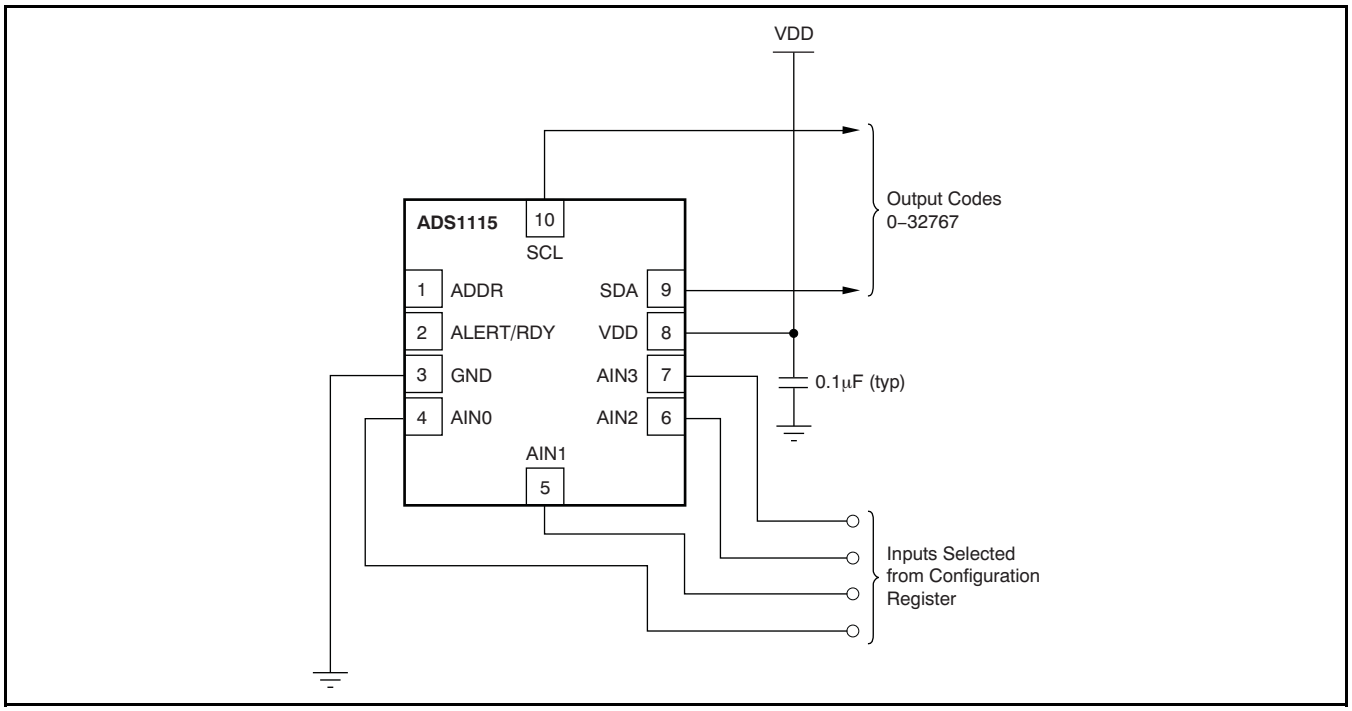
NOTE: ADS1113/4/5 power and input connections omitted for clarity. ADDR, A3, A2, A1, and A0 select the I^2C addresses.

Figure 36. Connecting Multiple Device Types

SINGLE-ENDED INPUTS

Although the ADS1115 has two differential inputs, the device can easily measure four single-ended signals. Figure 37 shows a single-ended connection scheme. The ADS1115 is configured for single-ended measurement by configuring the MUX to measure each channel with respect to ground. Data are then read out of one input based on the selection on the configuration register. The single-ended signal can range from 0V to supply. The ADS1115 loses no linearity anywhere within the input range. Negative voltages cannot be applied to this circuit because the ADS1115 can only accept positive voltages.

The ADS1115 input range is bipolar differential with respect to the reference. The single-ended circuit shown in Figure 37 covers only half the ADS1115 input scale because it does not produce differentially negative inputs; therefore, one bit of resolution is lost.



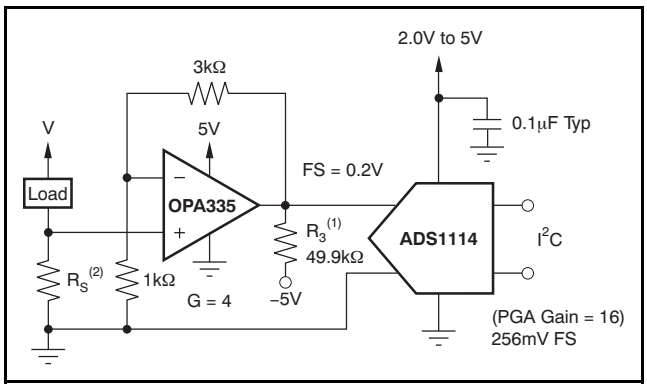
NOTE: Digital and address pin connections omitted for clarity.

Figure 37. Measuring Single-Ended Inputs

LOW-SIDE CURRENT MONITOR

Figure 38 shows a circuit for a low-side shunt-type current monitor. The circuit monitors the voltage across a shunt resistor, which is sized as small as possible while giving a measurable output voltage. This voltage is amplified by an OPA335 low-drift op amp, and the result is read by the ADS1114/5.

It is suggested that the ADS1114/5 be operated at a gain of 8. The gain of the OPA335 can then be set lower. For a gain of 16, the op amp should be set up to give a maximum output voltage no greater than 0.256V. If the shunt resistor is sized to provide a maximum voltage drop of 50mV at full-scale current, the full-scale input to the ADS1114/5 is 0.2V.



(1) Pull-down resistor to allow accurate swing to 0V.

(2) R_S is sized for a 50mV drop at full-scale current.

Figure 38. Low-Side Current Measurement

The ADS1113/4/5 are fabricated in a small-geometry, low-voltage process. The analog inputs feature protection diodes to the supply rails. However, the current-handling ability of these diodes is limited, and the ADS1113/4/5 can be permanently damaged by analog input voltages that remain more than approximately 300mV beyond the rails for extended periods. One way to protect against overvoltage is to place current-limiting resistors on the input lines. The ADS1113/4/5 analog inputs can withstand momentary currents as large as 100mA.

If the ADS1113/4/5 are driven by an op amp with high-voltage supplies, such as ±12V, protection should be provided, even if the op amp is configured so that it does not output out-of-range voltages. Many op amps drift to one of the supply rails immediately when power is applied, usually before the input has stabilized; this momentary spike can damage the ADS1113/4/5. This incremental damage results in slow, long-term failure, which can be disastrous for permanently installed, low-maintenance systems.

If an op amp or other front-end circuitry is used with an ADS1113/4/5, performance characteristics must be taken into account when designing the application.

REVISION HISTORY

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

Changes from Revision A (August 2009) to Revision B **Page**

- Deleted Operating Temperature bullet from Features section 1
- Deleted *Operating temperature range* parameter from Absolute Maximum Ratings table 2
- Deleted *Operating temperature* parameter from Temperature section of Electrical Characteristics table 4
- Changed Figure 2 to reflect maximum operating temperature 6
- Changed Figure 3 to reflect maximum operating temperature 6
- Changed Figure 4 to reflect maximum operating temperature 6
- Changed Figure 5 to reflect maximum operating temperature 6
- Changed Figure 6 to reflect maximum operating temperature 6
- Changed +140°C to +125°C in Figure 9 7
- Changed +140°C to +125°C in Figure 10 7
- Changed +140°C to +125°C in Figure 11 7
- Changed +140°C to +125°C in Figure 12 7
- Changed Figure 13 to reflect maximum operating temperature 7
- Changed Figure 16 to reflect maximum operating temperature 8
- Changed Figure 20 to reflect maximum operating temperature 9

PACKAGING INFORMATION

Orderable Device	Status [1]	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	Eco Plan [2]	Lead/ Ball Finish	MSL Peak Temp [3]	Samples (Requires Login)
ADS1113IDGSR	ACTIVE	MSOP	DGS	10	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	Add to cart
ADS1113IDGST	ACTIVE	MSOP	DGS	10	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	Add to cart
ADS1113IRUGR	ACTIVE	X2QFN	RUG	10	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	Add to cart
ADS1113IRUGT	ACTIVE	X2QFN	RUG	10	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	Add to cart
ADS1114IDGSR	ACTIVE	MSOP	DGS	10	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	Add to cart
ADS1114IDGST	ACTIVE	MSOP	DGS	10	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	Add to cart
ADS1114IRUGR	ACTIVE	X2QFN	RUG	10	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	Add to cart
ADS1114IRUGT	ACTIVE	X2QFN	RUG	10	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	Add to cart
ADS1115IDGSR	ACTIVE	MSOP	DGS	10	2500	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	Add to cart
ADS1115IDGST	ACTIVE	MSOP	DGS	10	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	Add to cart
ADS1115IRUGR	ACTIVE	X2QFN	RUG	10	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	Add to cart
ADS1115IRUGT	ACTIVE	X2QFN	RUG	10	250	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	Add to cart

[1] The marketing status values are defined as follows:
ACTIVE: Product device recommended for new designs.
LIFEBUY: TI has announced that the device will be discontinued, and a lifetime-buy period is in effect.
NRND: Not recommended for new designs. Device is in production to support existing customers, but TI does not recommend using this part in a new design.
PREVIEW: Device has been announced but is not in production. Samples may or may not be available.
OBSOLETE: TI has discontinued the production of the device.

[2] Eco Plan - The planned eco-friendly classification: Pb-Free (RoHS), Pb-Free (RoHS Exempt), or Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) - please check http://www.ti.com/productcontent for the latest availability information and additional product content details.
TBD: The Pb-Free/Green conversion plan has not been defined.

Pb-Free (RoHS): TI's terms "Lead-Free" or "Pb-Free" mean semiconductor products that are compatible with the current RoHS requirements for all 6 substances, including the requirement that lead not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous materials. Where designed to be soldered at high temperatures, TI Pb-Free products are suitable for use in specified lead-free processes.
Pb-Free (RoHS Exempt): This component has a RoHS exemption for either 1) lead-based flip-chip solder bumps used between the die and package, or 2) lead-based die adhesive used between the die and leadframe. The component is otherwise considered Pb-Free (RoHS compatible) as defined above.
Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br): TI defines "Green" to mean Pb-Free (RoHS compatible), and free of Bromine (Br) and Antimony (Sb) based flame retardants (Br or Sb do not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous material)

(3) MSL, Peak Temp. -- The Moisture Sensitivity Level rating according to the JEDEC industry standard classifications, and peak solder temperature.

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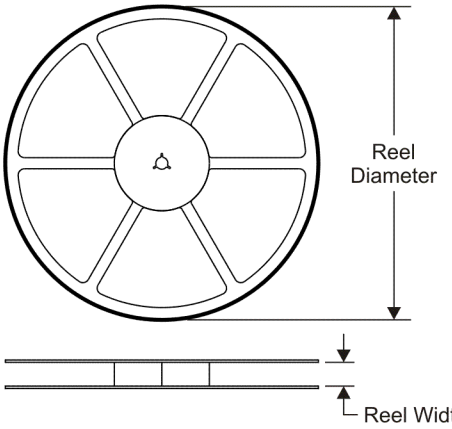
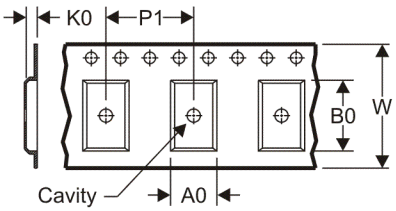
TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION

REEL DIMENSIONS

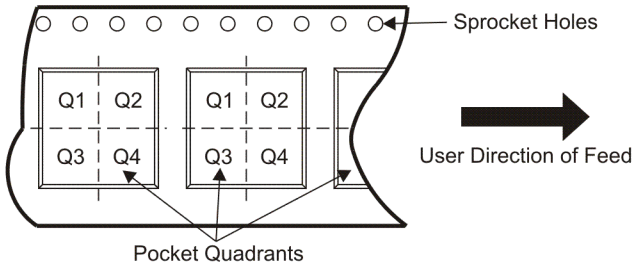


TAPE DIMENSIONS



A0	Dimension designed to accommodate the component width
B0	Dimension designed to accommodate the component length
K0	Dimension designed to accommodate the component thickness
W	Overall width of the carrier tape
P1	Pitch between successive cavity centers

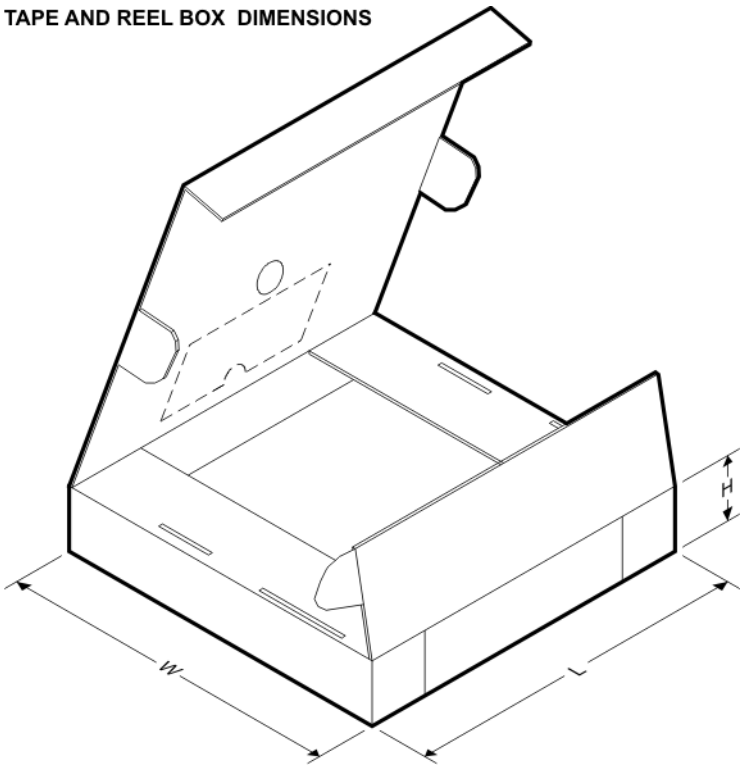
QUADRANT ASSIGNMENTS FOR PIN 1 ORIENTATION IN TAPE



*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Reel Diameter (mm)	Reel Width W1 (mm)	A0 (mm)	B0 (mm)	K0 (mm)	P1 (mm)	W (mm)	Pin1 Quadrant
ADS1113IDGSR	MSOP	DGS	10	2500	330.0	12.4	5.3	3.3	1.3	8.0	12.0	Q1
ADS1113IDGST	MSOP	DGS	10	250	180.0	12.4	5.3	3.3	1.3	8.0	12.0	Q1
ADS1113IRUGR	X2QFN	RUG	10	3000	179.0	8.4	1.75	2.25	0.65	4.0	8.0	Q1
ADS1113IRUGT	X2QFN	RUG	10	250	179.0	8.4	1.75	2.25	0.65	4.0	8.0	Q1
ADS1114IDGSR	MSOP	DGS	10	2500	330.0	12.4	5.3	3.3	1.3	8.0	12.0	Q1
ADS1114IDGST	MSOP	DGS	10	250	180.0	12.4	5.3	3.3	1.3	8.0	12.0	Q1
ADS1114IRUGR	X2QFN	RUG	10	3000	179.0	8.4	1.75	2.25	0.65	4.0	8.0	Q1
ADS1114IRUGT	X2QFN	RUG	10	250	179.0	8.4	1.75	2.25	0.65	4.0	8.0	Q1
ADS1115IDGSR	MSOP	DGS	10	2500	330.0	12.4	5.3	3.3	1.3	8.0	12.0	Q1
ADS1115IDGST	MSOP	DGS	10	250	180.0	12.4	5.3	3.3	1.3	8.0	12.0	Q1
ADS1115IRUGR	X2QFN	RUG	10	3000	179.0	8.4	1.75	2.25	0.65	4.0	8.0	Q1
ADS1115IRUGT	X2QFN	RUG	10	250	179.0	8.4	1.75	2.25	0.65	4.0	8.0	Q1

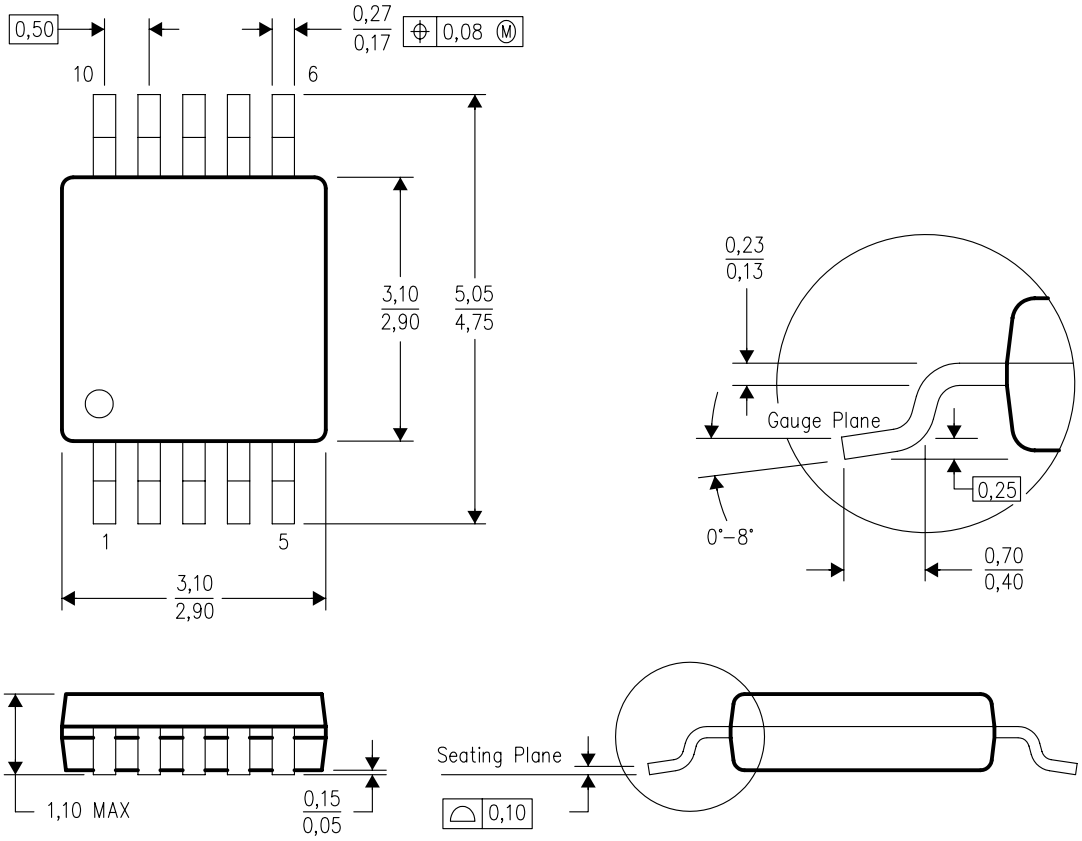
TAPE AND REEL BOX DIMENSIONS



*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
ADS1113IDGSR	MSOP	DGS	10	2500	370.0	355.0	55.0
ADS1113IDGST	MSOP	DGS	10	250	195.0	200.0	45.0
ADS1113IRUGR	X2QFN	RUG	10	3000	203.0	203.0	35.0
ADS1113IRUGT	X2QFN	RUG	10	250	203.0	203.0	35.0
ADS1114IDGSR	MSOP	DGS	10	2500	370.0	355.0	55.0
ADS1114IDGST	MSOP	DGS	10	250	195.0	200.0	45.0
ADS1114IRUGR	X2QFN	RUG	10	3000	203.0	203.0	35.0
ADS1114IRUGT	X2QFN	RUG	10	250	203.0	203.0	35.0
ADS1115IDGSR	MSOP	DGS	10	2500	370.0	355.0	55.0
ADS1115IDGST	MSOP	DGS	10	250	195.0	200.0	45.0
ADS1115IRUGR	X2QFN	RUG	10	3000	203.0	203.0	35.0
ADS1115IRUGT	X2QFN	RUG	10	250	203.0	203.0	35.0

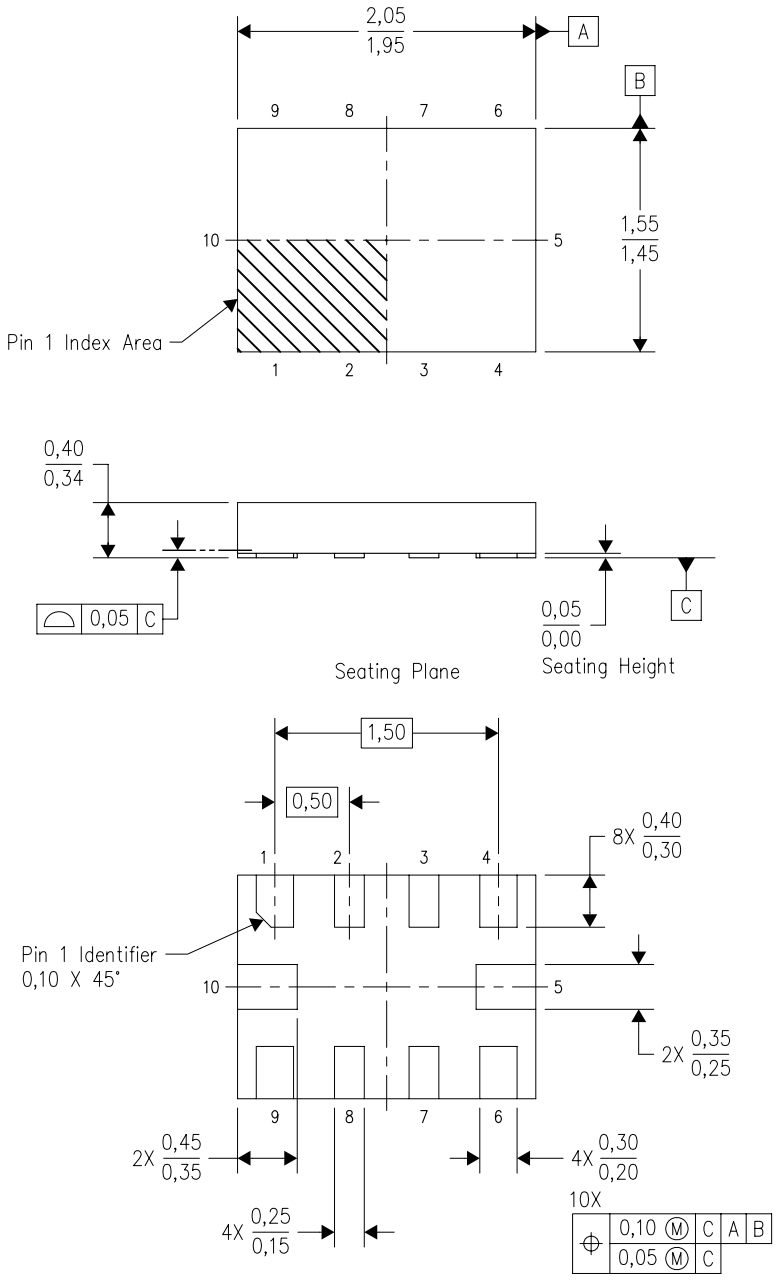
DGS (S–PDSO–G10) PLASTIC SMALL–OUTLINE PACKAGE



4073272/C 02/04

NOTES:
A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
C. Body dimensions do not include mold flash or protrusion.
D. Falls within JEDEC MO–187 variation BA.

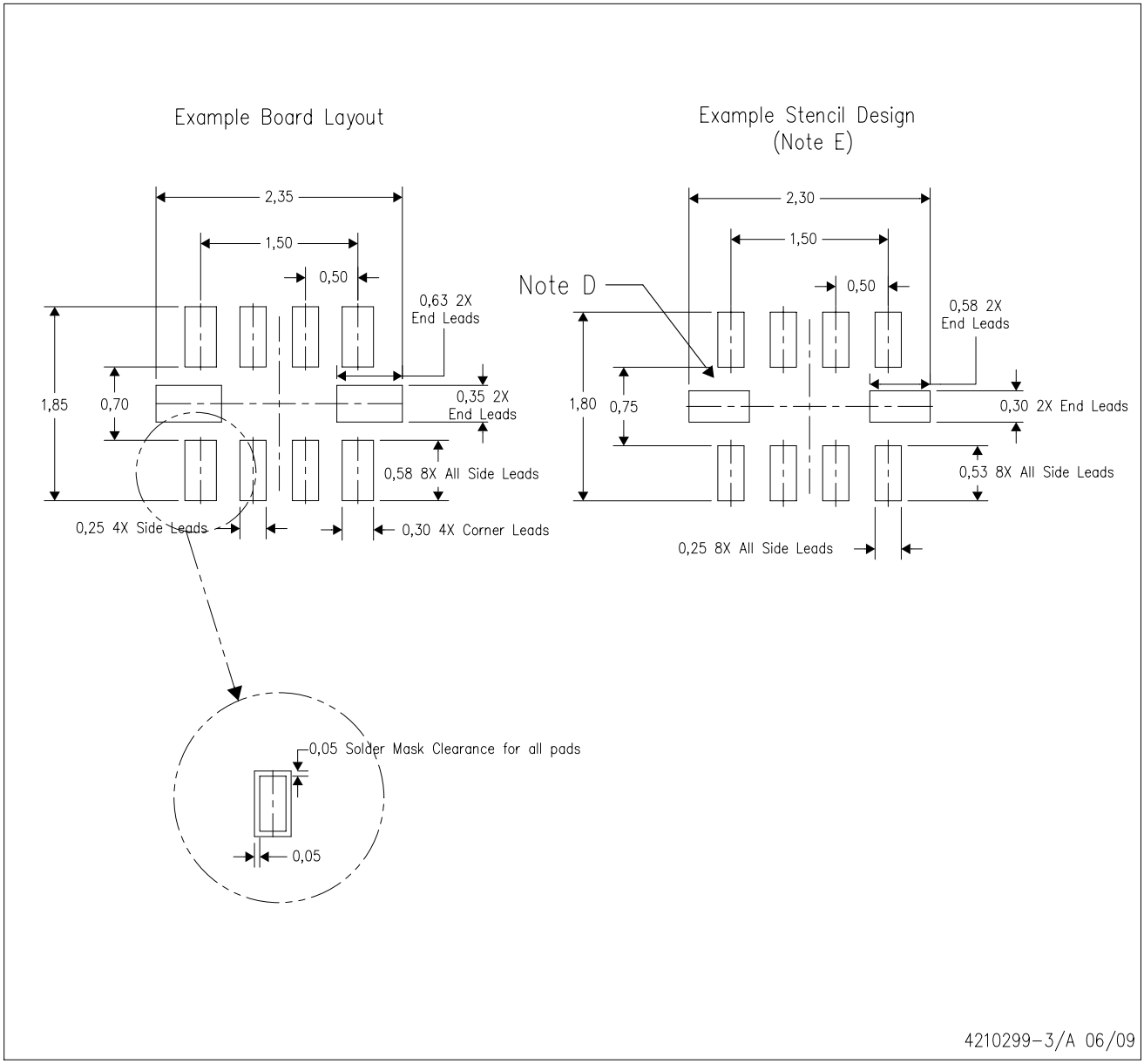
RUG (R–PQFP–N10) PLASTIC QUAD FLATPACK



4208528–3/B 04/2008

NOTES:
A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M–1994.
B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
C. QFN (Quad Flatpack No–Lead) package configuration.
D. This package complies to JEDEC MO–288 variation X2EFD.

RUG (R–PQFP–N10)



NOTES:
A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
C. Publication IPC–7351 is recommended for alternate designs.
D. Customers should contact their board fabrication site for minimum solder mask web tolerances between signal pads.
E. Maximum stencil thickness 0,127 mm (5 mils). All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
F. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and also rounding corners will offer better paste release. Customers should contact their board assembly site for stencil design recommendations. Refer to IPC 7525 for stencil design considerations.
G. Side aperture dimensions over–print land for acceptable area ratio > 0.66. Customer may reduce side aperture dimensions if stencil manufacturing process allows for sufficient release at smaller opening.

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