Features

- 4,000 counts LCD display
- LQFP 100L package
- 3V DC power supply
- Fast ADC Conversion rate: 4 times/s for V/R modes
- Full automatic measurement
 - * Voltage measurement : 400.0mV, 4.000V 1000V
 - * Current measurement : μA/mA/A
 - * Resistance measurement : $400.0\Omega 40.00M\Omega$
 - * Capacitance measurement: 4.000nF 40.00mF
 - * Not contact AC electric field detection
 - * Frequency counter: 400.0Hz 40.00MHz
- Diode measurement & continuity check
- Hazardous AC/DC voltage (HV) indication (Taiwan patent no.: 517823)
- 4 ADP modes with external reference voltage and one user-defined segment on LCD
- Temperature mode with internal scale translation circuit from ⁰C to ⁰F
- K-type thermocouple reference table compensation (-200 ~ 1350°C range)
- Push functions:
 - * MAX/MIN
 - * KEY function (Switch AC/DC, °C/°F)
 - * Data Hold & Backlight function
 - * Range change function
- Band-gap reference voltage output
- Current mode overflow selection (10A/20A or 1000A/2000A)

Voltage mode overflow selection

(DC/AC: 1010V, DC/AC: 610V)

- LCD segment check when power on
- Auto power off (30min idle time)
- Sleep state indicative signal output
- Re-power on
- On-chip buzzer driver
- Low battery detection

Description

ES277 is an integrated analog-to-digital converter with 4,000-count LCD, automatic range selection, and 3V DC power supply. Automatic range selection is provided for ACV/DCV measurement, resistance measurement, capacitance measurement, current measurement, and frequency counter. Expensive and bulky mechanical range switches are not required. Other features include data holding, maximum and minimum value holding, diode measurement, temperature measurement, continuity checking, low battery detection, auto power off, re-power on, backlight driver and buzzer driver.

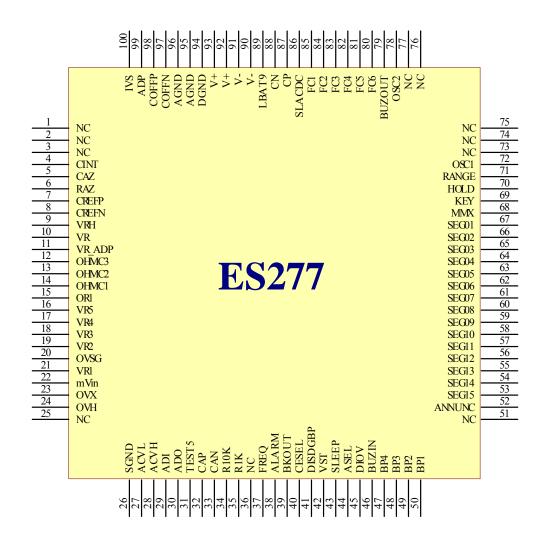
Application

- Digital multimeter
- Clamp meter



Pin Assignment

• 100L LQFP package





Pin Description

Pin No	Symbol	Type	Description	
1-3	NC	-	Not Connected.	
4	CINT	О	High-resolution integrator output. Connect to integrate capacitor. (Metalized Polypropylene Film Capacitor type is recommended)	
5	CAZ	О	High-resolution auto-zero capacitor connection.	
6	RAZ	О	Buffer output pin in AZ and ZI phase.	
7	CREFP	О	Positive connection for reference capacitor of A/D.	
8	CREFN	О	Negative connection for reference capacitor of A/D.	
9	VRH	О	Output of band-gap voltage reference. Typically –1.23V.	
10	VR	I	Reference input voltage connection. Typically –400mV.	
11	VR_ADP	I	Reference input voltage connection. Typically –400 mV.	
12	OHMC3	О	Filter capacitor connection for resistance mode.	
13	OHMC2	О	Filter capacitor connection for resistance mode.	
14	OHMC1	О	Filter capacitor connection for resistance mode.	
15	OR1	О	Reference resistor connection for 400.0Ω range	
16	VR5	О	Voltage measurement ÷10000 attenuator(1000V)	
17	VR4	О	Voltage measurement ÷1000 attenuator(400.0V)	
18	VR3	О	Voltage measurement ÷100 attenuator(40.00V)	
19	VR2	О	Voltage measurement ÷10 attenuator(4.000V)	
20	OVSG	О	Sense low voltage for resistance/voltage measurement	
21	VR1	I	Voltage measurement Input. Connect to an accurate $10M\Omega$ resistor.	
22	mVin	I	Measurement input in 400.0mV mode.	
23	OVX	I	Sense input for resistance / capacitance measurement.	
24	OVH	О	Output connection for resistance measurement.	
25	NC	-	Not Connected.	
26	SGND	I	Signal Ground input.	
27	ACVL	I	Rectified signal low input in ACV/ACA mode. Connect to negative output of external AC to DC converter.	
28	ACVH	I	Rectified signal high input in ACV/ACA mode. Connect to positive output of external AC to DC converter.	
29	ADI	I	Negative input of internal AC to DC OP Amp.	
30	ADO	О	Output of internal AC to DC OP Amp.	
31	TEST5	О	Buffer output of OVSG.	
32	CAP	О	Positive auto-zero capacitor connection for capacitor measurement.	
33	CAN	О	Negative auto-zero capacitor connection for capacitor measurement.	
34	R10K	О	Connect to a precise $10K\Omega$ resister for capacitor measurement.	
35	R1K	0	Connect to a precise $1K\Omega$ resister for capacitor measurement.	
36	NC	_	No connection	
	FREQ	I	Frequency counter input, offset V-/2 internally by the chip.	
37	FKEU	1 1	1 requestey counter input, oriset $\sqrt{2}$ internally by the emb.	

Pin Description (Continued)

riii De	Pin Description (Continuea)				
Pin No	Symbol	Type	Description		
39	BKOUT	О	Push Hold key lager than 2 sec. to enable the back light function. This pin will change from V- to V+ and lasts for 5 minutes. Once press Hold key lager than 1 sec. again , this pin will change level back to V		
40	CESEL	I	Voltage OL selection feature control pin. (1010V/610V)		
41	DISDGBP	I	Control warning buzzer output at HV mode. Pulled to low and buzzer is disabled.		
42	VST	I	In μA or mA modes, it is used to control the ' μ ' or ' m ' sign. Set to V- to enable clamp current mode.		
43	SLEEP	О	Sleep mode indicator, asserts low in SLEEP mode.		
44	ASEL	I	Current mode OL indication for 1000/2000A (VST = V-) or 10/20A (VST = Floating) ranges		
45	DIOV	I	Pulled to V- to set the 2.8V OL level in diode mode measurement		
46	BUZIN	I	Pulled to V- to enable the buzzer output (BUZOUT) always.		
47-50	BP4-1	О	LCD backplane 4 - LCD backplane1		
51	NC	-	Not connected		
52	ANNUNC	О	Square wave output at the backplane frequency, synchronized to BP1. ANNUNC can be used to control display annunciator. Connect a LCD segment to ANNUNC to turn it on; connect an LCD segment to its backplane to turn it off.		
53-67	SEG15 - SEG01	О	LCD segment line 01 – 14.		
68	MMX	I	Pulse to V- to enable MAX/MIN function.		
69	KEY	I	Pulse to V- to change mode.		
70	HOLD	I	Pulse to V- less than 1 second. to enable HOLD function.		
71	RANGE	I	Pulse to V- to enable manual mode and manual range selection.		
72	OSC1	О	Connect to 4MHz crystal oscillator		
73-77	NC	-	Not connected		
78	OSC2	I	Connect to 4MHz crystal oscillator		
79	BUZOUT	О	Outputs a 2KHz audio frequency signal for driving piezoelectric buzzer		
80	FC6	I	Switch 6 for function selection.		
81	FC5	I	Switch 5 for function selection.		
82	FC4	I	Switch 4 for function selection.		
83	FC3	I	Switch 3 for function selection.		
84	FC2	I	Switch 2 for function selection.		
85	FC1	I	Switch 1 for function selection.		
86	SLACDC	I	Select initial DC/AC state.		
87	СР	О	Positive capacitor connection for on-chip DC-DC converter.		
88	CN	О	Negative capacitor connection for on-chip DC-DC converter.		



Pin Description (Continued)

Pin No	Symbol	Туре	Description	
89	LBAT9	I	Low battery configuration. If 3V battery is used, connect it to DGND. The defa low-battery threshold voltage is –2.3V. If 9V battery is used, the low battery enunciator is displayed when the voltage of this pin is less than VRH (-1.2V)	
90	V-	P	Negative supply voltage.	
91	V-	P	Negative supply voltage.	
92	V+	O/P	Output of on-chip DC-DC converter.	
93	V+	O/P	Output of on-chip DC-DC converter.	
94	DGND	P/G	Digital ground.	
95	AGND	P/G	Analog ground.	
96	AGND	P/G	Analog ground.	
97	COFFN	О	Offset canceled capacitor negative terminal for temperature mode	
98	COFFP	0	Offset canceled capacitor positive terminal for temperature mode	
99	ADP	I	Measurement input in ADP/Temp mode.	
100	IVS	I	Measurement input in uA/mA/A current mode.	

Absolute Maximum Ratings

Characteristic	Rating
Supply Voltage (V- to AGND)	-4V
Analog Input Voltage	V0.6 to V+ +0.6
V+	$V+ \ge (AGND/DGND+0.5V)$
AGND/DGND	$AGND/DGND \ge (V0.5V)$
Digital Input	V0.6 to DGND +0.6
Power Dissipation. Flat Package	500mW
Operating Temperature	-20°C to 70°C
Storage Temperature	-55°C to 125°C

Electrical Characteristics

 $T_A=23^{\circ}C$

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min.	Тур.	Max	Units
Power supply	V-		2.4	-3.0	3.3	V
Operating supply current In	I_{DD}	Normal operation		1.8	2.2	mA
DCV mode	I_{SS}	In sleep mode	_	_	10	μΑ
Voltage roll-over error	REV	10MΩ input resistor			±0.1	%F.S ¹
Voltage nonlinearity	NLV	Best case straight line CIL=MPR capacitor	_	_	±0.1	%F.S ¹
Zero input reading		10MΩ input resistor	-000	000	+000	counts
Band-gap reference voltage	$V_{ m REF}$	100KΩ resistor between VRH and AGND	-1.30	-1.23	-1.16	V
Open circuit voltage for 400Ω measurement		V-=-3V	_	-3.0	_	V
Open circuit voltage for other Ω measurement		V3 V	-1.19	-1.0	-0.85	V
Peak to peak backplane voltage		-3.5V≤ V- ≤-2.2V	3.0	3.1	3.2	V
Internal pull-high to 0V current		Between V- pin and HOLD, RANGE, KEY, FC1-FC5, MMX	_	1.2	_	μΑ
AC frequency response at		±1%		40-400		HZ
4.000V range		±5% (No compensated)		400-4000		ПZ
Capacitance measurement		4nF – 400uF	-2.5		2.5	%
accuracy		4III - 400ui	-3		3	counts
Capacitance measurement		4mF – 40mF	-3.5		3.5	%
accuracy		41111 — 4VIIII	5	_	5	counts
Reference voltage temperature coefficient	TC_{RF}	-20°C <t<sub>A<70°C</t<sub>	_	100	_	ppm/°C

Note:

1. Full Scale.

Function Description

1. Operating Modes

1.1. Voltage Measurement

A re-configurable voltage divider automatically provides a suitable range in voltage measurement mode. 400.0mV range is independent and manual mode. It takes input signal from *mVin* (pin22). The other ranges take the input signal from *VR1* (pin21). The following table summarizes the Full-Scale ranges in each configuration.

Configuration	Full Scale Range	Divider Ratio	Resister Connection	Input Pin
VR1	400.0mV	1	-	mVin V.S. SGND
VR2	4.000V	1/10	VR2 (1.111MΩ)	VR1 V.S. SGND
VR3	40.00V	1/100	VR3 (101KΩ)	VR1 V.S. SGND
VR4	400.0V	1/1000	VR4 (10.01KΩ)	VR1 V.S. SGND
VR5	1000V	1/10000	VR5 (1KΩ)	VR1 V.S. SGND

Note: The *VST* (pin42) is used to control the voltage initial range from 4.000V or 400.0V. Set *VST* to V- to select the initial range at 400.0V and set *VST* to floating state to select the initial range at 4.000V.

The ES277 support the hazardous live voltage warning. When the voltage measured exceeds the 30V, the buzzer generates 2KHz beep and *ALARM* (pin38) drive high output (V+ level) periodically. It can remind the user to notice the hazardous voltage. The buzzer sound warning could be cancelled by *DISDGBP* (pin41).

1.1.1. OL Selection

ES277 has a voltage OL selection feature archived by configuring the pin *CESEL* (pin40). In automatic voltage mode, ES277 will show OL when the voltage is exceed the overflow level. If *CESEL* is connected to DGND, ES277 will have a 1010V overflow level in voltage mode. If *CESEL* connected to V-, the overflow level will be set to 610V in DCV and ACV mode. The configuration of CESEL is listed below.

For ACV/DCV voltage modes:

	CESEL			
	V-	DGND	Floating	
DCV	610V	1010V	250V	
ACV	610V	1010V	250V	

1.2. Current Measurement For Multi-meter

ES277 has 3 automatic current measurement modes for multi-meter. The following table summarizes the full-scale range of each mode. When ES277 operates in the current measurement modes for multi-meter, it takes high input from pin IVS (pin100), low input from pin SGND and reference voltage from VR (pin10).

Mode	FC1~4	Full Scale	Input Terminal
Automatic1	1,1,0,1	$400.0 \mu A / 4000 \mu A$	IVS V.S. SGND
Automatic2	1,1,1,1	40.00mA / 400.0mA	IVS V.S. SGND
Automatic3	0,0,0,0	4.000A /20.00A ¹	IVS V.S. SGND

Note:

1. Connect ASEL (pin44) to V- will set maximum readings of input for Automatic3 mode to 10.00A.

1.3. Current Measurement For Clamp-meter

ES277 has 2 automatic and 4 manual current measurement modes for Clamp meter application. The following table summarizes the Full-Scale range of each mode. When ES277 is operated in the automatic modes or the manual mode1~4, it takes high input from *IVS* pin, low input from *SGND* and reference voltage from *VR*.

Mode	FC1~4	¹ VST	Full Scale	Input Terminal
Automatic1	1,1,0,1	0	400.0A / 2000A ²	IVS V.S. SGND
Automatic2	1,1,1,1	0	40.00A / 999.9A	IVS V.S. SGND
Manual1	1,1,0,0	X	4.000A	IVS V.S. SGND
Manual2	1,0,0,0	X	40.00A	IVS V.S. SGND
Manual3	1,0,1,0	X	400.0A	IVS V.S. SGND
Manual4	1,0,0,1	X	1000A or 2000A ²	IVS V.S. SGND

- 1. Connect *VST* to V- will disable the " μ_2 " / " m_2 " symbol on LCD panel.
- 2. Connect ASEL to V- will set maximum of input for Automatic 1 & Manual 4 modes to 1000A.

1.4. Resistance Measurement

A re-configurable divider automatically provides a suitable Full-Scale range in resistance measurement mode.

The following table summarizes the full-scale ranges and the reference resistors in each configuration.

Configuration	Full Scale Range	Relative Resistor	Equivalent value
OR1	400.0Ω	OR1	100Ω
OR2	4.000ΚΩ	VR5	1ΚΩ
OR3	40.00ΚΩ	VR4 VR1	10ΚΩ
OR4	400.0ΚΩ	VR3 VR1	100ΚΩ
OR5	$4.000 \mathrm{M}\Omega$	VR2 VR1	1ΜΩ
OR6	$40.00 \mathrm{M}\Omega$	VR1	10ΜΩ

1.5. Capacitance Measurement

The following table summarizes the eight ranges of capacitance measurement mode.

Configuration ¹	Full Scale Range	Relative Resistor	Measurement Period
C1 ³	4.000nF	Ratio to C2	0.25 sec
C2 ²	40.00nF	CAL	0.25 sec
С3	400.0nF	Ratio to C2	0.9 sec
C4	4.000uF	Ratio to C2	0.9 sec
C5	40.00uF	Internal matching	0.25 sec
С6	400.0uF	Internal matching	1.25 sec(max)
C7	4.000mF	Internal matching	2.5 sec(max)
C8	40.00mF	Internal matching	12.5 sec(max)

- 1. In order to obtain an accurate reading, a capacitor must be discharged before measurement begins. The chip has a built-in discharge mode to automatically discharge the capacitor. In discharge mode, the main-display shows **dIS.C**. Discharging through the chip is quite slow. We recommend users to discharge the capacitor with some other apparatus.
- 2. The C2 range is calibrated in calibration scheme. (VR adjusted in OVX pin path)
- 3. The C1 range residual offset could be compensated by the small capacitors near to OVH pin.

1.6. Continuity Check

Continuity check shares the same configuration with 400.0Ω manual resistance measurement mode and has buzzer output to indicate continuity. The buzzer generates 2KHz beep and *ALARM* (pin 38) drive high output (V+ level) whenever the reading is less than 30Ω . The ES277 is built in a high speed short detection circuit and the detection period could be less than 10ms.

1.7. Diode Measurement

Diode measurement mode shares the same configuration with 4.000V manual voltage measurement mode and has buzzer output to indicate continuity. The buzzer generates a 2KHz sound and *ALARM* (pin 38) drive high output (V+ level) whenever the reading is less than 30mV. The source output voltage is the same as V+ terminal. If the test circuit is open or the voltage drop between the two ports of the diode under test is larger than 2V or 2.8V (depends on *DIOV* pin level), the LCD panel will show "OL".

	DIOV			
	DGND/Floating	V-		
OL	2.000V	2.800V		

1.8. Frequency Counter

The time base of the frequency counter is derived from an external crystal oscillator by

$$T_{counter} = \frac{4,000,000}{F_{osc}}$$

Where F_{osc} is the frequency of the crystal oscillator. Thus, the counter has a 1-second time base when a 4MHz oscillator is used. The frequency counter can select the proper range automatically or manually. Auto-range operation extends over six decades, from 400.0Hz to 40.00MHz. The following table summarizes the Full-Scale range of the frequency counter.

Range	Full Scale
FR1	400.0Hz
FR2	4.000KHz
FR3	40.00KHz
FR4	400.0KHz
FR5	4.000MHz
FR6	40.00MHz

^{*}If input frequency is less than 1.0Hz, ES277 will show 0.0Hz

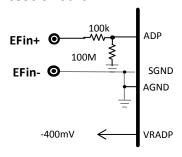


1.9. Electrical field detection mode (NCV)

ES277 supports a non-contact AC voltage measurement, which is called electric field measurement also. The ADC input is configured from *ADP* pin vs. *SGND*. When no or less electric field is detected, the LCD display shows "EF". If the electric field is detected, the strength will be showed on the LCD display by "-" not digits type. Level 1(equivalent to 12.5% full scale of ADC) is "-" and the level 4(equivalent to 100% full scale of ADC) is "---". Additional beeper (*BUZOUT* pin) and LED alarm (*ALARM* pin) will be output from ES277. The frequency of buzzer and LED alarm depends on the strength of electric field also. The Faster beeper means the stronger electric field (AC voltage) is sensed. The input voltage is taken from *ADP* (pin99) and the reference voltage is taken from *VR_ADP* (pin11)

Mode	FC1~4	SLACDC	Full Scale	Input Terminal
EF	0,1,1,0	X	-	ADP V.S. SGND

EF test circuit



1.10. Temperature Measurement mode

Temperature measurement mode takes input signal from ADP pin and the reference voltage is taken from VR_ADP (pin11). The ES277 has °C to °F scale translation circuit and standard K-type thermocouple reference table is built-in. External cold-junction compensation circuit is still necessary. In temperature measurement mode, automatic range $(0.1^{\circ}C/1^{\circ}C)$ is available.

	Auto Range
°C range	Lower range: $-200.0 ^{\circ}\text{C} \sim 400.0 ^{\circ}\text{C} (0.1 ^{\circ}\text{C} \text{resolution})$ Higher range: $-200 ^{\circ}\text{C} \sim 1350 ^{\circ}\text{C} (1 ^{\circ}\text{C} \text{resolution})$
°F range	Lower range: -328.0 °F ~ 999.9 °F(752.0 °F in Auto range) Higher range: -328 °F ~ 2462 °F

1.11. ADP

ES277 provides 4 manual range ADP measurement modes for user define. The *ADP* pin is auxiliary input terminal for ADC of ES277. The full scale for ADP mode is 400.0mV. If FC5=0, the minus sign when ADPin < 0 will not be shown on LCD segment.

Mode	FC1~4	SLACDC	Full Scale	Input Terminal
ADP0	0,0,1,1	1	4000	ADP V.S. SGND
ADP1	0,0,0,1	1	400.0	ADP V.S. SGND
ADP2	0,1,1,1	1	40.00	ADP V.S. SGND
ADP3	0,0,1,0	1	4.000	ADP V.S. SGND

1.12. Auto Power Off (APO)

ES277 has a default auto power off function. If the meter is idle for more than the given idle time duration, the chip automatically turns the power off. The idle time to trigger the auto power off function is fixed to 30 minutes. When APO is occurred, the state of the meter is reserved. The APO symbol on the LCD panel indicates whether the auto power off is enabled or not. In some cases, user might want to disable APO. There is one way to disable this feature as following:

1. Power on the meter when any of the push functions, except for **HOLD**, is pressed down.

Note: Powering on the meter while pressing HOLD and lasts 2 seconds turns on all LCD segments until HOLD is pressed again.

1.13. Sleep

The meter enters sleep mode after auto power off. The *SLEEP* pin (pin34) asserts low (V-) in the sleep mode, and asserts high (V+, not 0V) after re-power on.

1.14. Re-Power On

After auto power-off (APO occurred), pushing any of the push function or changing the rotary mode can turn on the meter again. If the meter is re-powered on by changing the rotary mode, the saved state is cleared. If the meter is re-powered on by push functions, the chip restores the saved state and enters HOLD mode. The LCD displays the saved value.

1.15. Hazardous Voltage Indication

The ES277 could provide the AC/DC hazardous voltage indication for voltage/resistor/ diode modes. Of course, the indication could support LCD symbol / LED (*ALARM* pin) /Buzzer driving (Buzzer could be disabled by *DISDGBP* pin) simultaneously. Especially ES277 could detect the AC voltage in DCV mode and detects the DC voltage in ACV mode. It means if not proper AC or DC voltage signal exists on the device under test when DCV or ACV measurement mode is set, the HV indication will be active.

HV indication criterion

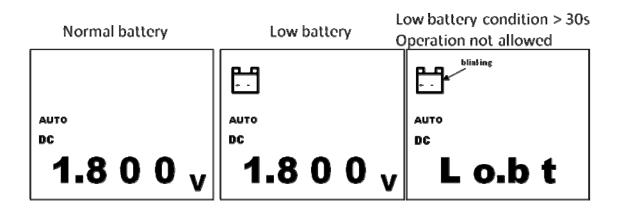
Function / Range	DC voltage (typ.)	AC voltage (typ.)
AC mV	> <u>+</u> 3V	OL
AC 4V	> <u>+</u> 20V	OL
AC 40V – 1000V	> <u>+</u> 100V	> 30Vrms
DC mV	OL	> 3Vrms (40-1kHz)
DC 4V	OL	> 20Vrms (40-1kHz)
DC 40V-1000V	> <u>+</u> 30V	> 90Vrms (40-1kHz)
Freq. mode	> <u>+</u> 70V	> 40Vrms (40-1kHz)
Res/Cap/Diode modes	> <u>+</u> 10V	> 10Vrms (40-1kHz)

Note: If AC+DC signal is applied, the voltage criterion will be changed.

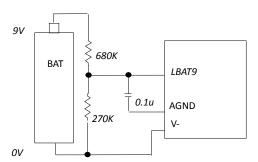


1.16. Low Battery Voltage Detection

ES277 provides a voltage detection input (pin 89: *LBAT9*) for non-3V battery application. When *LBAT9* is less than *VRH* terminal voltage, the LCD segment of low battery will appear. For 3V battery application, pull *LBAT9* to DGND directly and the same detection will be made when V- is less than 2.3V typ.. When the Low battery status lasts for 10 seconds, the LCD segment of low battery will be blinking. When the symbol is blinking for 20 seconds, the operation of meter will be inhibited and LCD panel will show "Lo.bt". In this case, it is suggested to replace a new battery immediately. After "Lo.bt" appears and lasts for 60 seconds, ES277 will enter to auto power off mode.



Low battery test (9V battery)



2. Measurement Mode Switching

Measurement mode depends on the logic level of *SLACDC*, *FC1*, *FC2*, *FC3*, *FC4*, *FC5* and **KEY** selection. When *FC5* is high, the measurement mode list is shown below:

0 1 1 0 1 1 Auto DC Voltage Measurement (µA) DCV ↔ ACV 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0	SLACDC	FC6	FC1	FC2	FC3	FC4	Mode	KEY selection
0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 Pauto DC Current Measurement	0	1	1	0	1	1	Auto DC Voltage Measurement	$DCV \leftrightarrow ACV$
0 0 1 1 1 1 Capacitance Measurement	0	1	1	1	0	1	²³ Auto DC Current Measurement(µA)	$DCuA \leftrightarrow ACuA$
0 1 0 0 0 AC/DC Voltage Scan mode Scan → AC → DC → Scan 0 1 1 1 1 0 AC/DC Voltage Scan mode Scan → AC → DC → Scan 0 1 1 1 0 0 Manual DC 4000A DCA ↔ ACA 0 1 1 0 0 Manual DC 4000A DCA ↔ ACA 0 1 1 0 0 Manual DC 2000A DCA ↔ ACA 0 1 1 0 0 1 Manual DC 2000A DCA ↔ ACA 0 1 0 0 1 Resistance Measurement Ω ← Continuity 0 1 0 0 1 Continuity ← Diode Continuity → Diode 0 1 0 1 1 Resistance Measurement Ω → Continuity → Diode 0 1 0 1 0 Frequency Measurement	0	1	1	1	1	1	²³ Auto DC Current Measurement(mA)	$DCmA \leftrightarrow ACmA$
0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 AC/DC Voltage Scan mode Scan → AC → DC → Scan 0 1 1 1 0 0 Manual DC 4000A DCA ↔ ACA 0 1 1 0 0 Manual DC 2000A DCA ↔ ACA 0 1 1 0 0 1 Manual DC 2000A DCA ↔ ACA 0 1 1 0 0 1 Manual DC 2000A DCA ↔ ACA 0 1 0 0 1 Resistance Measurement Ω ↔ Continuity 0 1 0 0 1 Continuity ← Diode 0 1 0 1 1 Resistance Measurement Ω → Continuity → Diode 0 1 0 1 0 Frequency Measurement Ω → Continuity → Diode 0 1 0 1 0 Frequency Measurement □ □ 0 1 0	0	0	1	1	1	1	Capacitance Measurement	
0 1 1 1 0 0 'Manual DC 4.00A DCA ↔ ACA 0 1 1 0 0 'Manual DC 40.0A DCA ↔ ACA 0 1 1 0 1 0'Manual DC 2000A DCA ↔ ACA 0 1 1 0 0 1 *Manual DC 2000A DCA ↔ ACA 0 1 0 0 1 Resistance Measurement Ω ↔ Continuity Diode 0 1 0 0 1 Continuity Check Continuity → Diode 0 1 0 1 1 Resistance Measurement Ω → Continuity → Diode 0 1 0 1 0 Frequency Measurement	0	1	0	0	0	0	²³ Auto DC Current Measurement(A)	$DCA \leftrightarrow ACA$
0 1 1 0 0 ¹Manual DC 40.00A DCA ↔ ACA 0 1 1 0 1 0 ¹Manual DC 2000A DCA ↔ ACA 0 1 1 0 0 1 Resistance Measurement Ω ↔ Continuity 0 1 0 0 1 Continuity Check Continuity → Diode 0 1 0 1 1 Resistance Measurement Ω→ Continuity → Diode 0 1 0 1 1 1 Resistance Measurement Ω→ Continuity → Diode 0 1 0 1 0 Frequency Measurement	0	1	1	1	1	0	AC/DC Voltage Scan mode	$Scan \rightarrow AC \rightarrow DC \rightarrow Scan$
0 1 1 0 1 Manual DC 400.0A DCA ↔ ACA 0 1 1 0 0 1 Manual DC 2000A DCA ↔ ACA 0 1 0 0 1 Resistance Measurement Ω ↔ Continuity ↔ Diode 0 1 0 0 1 Continuity Check Continuity → Diode 0 1 0 1 1 Resistance Measurement Ω → Continuity → Diode 0 1 0 1 0 Frequency Measurement	0	1	1	1	0	0	³ Manual DC 4.000A	$DCA \leftrightarrow ACA$
0 1 1 0 0 1 Manual DC 2000A DCA ↔ ACA 0 1 0 0 1 1 Resistance Measurement Ω ↔ Continuity Diode 0 1 0 1 1 1 Resistance Measurement Ω → Continuity Diode 0 1 0 1 1 1 Resistance Measurement Ω → Continuity Diode 0 1 0 1 0 Frequency Measurement	0	1	1	0	0	0	³ Manual DC 40.00A	$DCA \leftrightarrow ACA$
0 1 0 0 1 1 Resistance Measurement Ω → Continuity 0 1 0 0 1 Continuity Check Continuity → Diode 0 1 0 1 1 Resistance Measurement Ω→ Continuity → Diode 0 1 0 1 0 Frequency Measurement	0	1	1	0	1	0	³ Manual DC 400.0A	$DCA \leftrightarrow ACA$
0 1 0 0 1 Continuity Check Continuity → Diode 0 1 0 1 1 1 Resistance Measurement Ω → Continuity → Diode 0 1 0 1 0 Frequency Measurement	0	1	1	0	0	1	³ Manual DC 2000A	$DCA \leftrightarrow ACA$
0 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 Resistance Measurement	0	1	0	0	1	1	Resistance Measurement	$\Omega \leftrightarrow Continuity$
0 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 Frequency Measurement 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 NCV (EF mode) 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 Auto Temperature Measurement (°C) °C ↔ °F 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 DCmV DCmV → ACmV 1 1 1 0 1 1 Auto AC Voltage Measurement ACV ↔ DCV 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 3 Auto AC Current Measurement(µA) ACuA ↔ DCuA 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 3 Auto AC Current Measurement(µA) ACmA ↔ DCmA 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 3 Auto AC Current Measurement(mA) ACmA ↔ DCmA 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 AC/DC Voltage Scan mode Scan → AC → DC → Scan 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 AC/DC Voltage Scan mode Scan → AC → DCA 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 AManual AC 4.000A ACA ↔ DCA 1 1 1 0 0 0 AManual AC 4.000A ACA ↔ DCA 1 1 1 0 0 1 AManual AC 4.000A ACA ↔ DCA 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 AManual AC 4.000A ACA ↔ DCA 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 AManual AC 4.000A ACA ↔ DCA 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 AManual AC 4.000A ACA ↔ DCA 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 AManual AC 4.000A ACA ↔ DCA 1 1 1 1 0 0 1 AManual AC 4.000A ACA ↔ DCA 1 1 1 1 0 ACA → DCA 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	0	1	0	0	0	1	Continuity Check	Continuity ↔ Diode
0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0	1	0	1	1	1	Resistance Measurement	$\Omega \rightarrow$ Continuity \rightarrow Diode
0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 Auto Temperature Measurement (°C)	0	1	0	0	1	0	Frequency Measurement	
0 1 0 1 DCmV DCmV ↔ ACmV 1 1 1 0 1 1 Auto AC Voltage Measurement ACV ↔ DCV 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 23Auto AC Current Measurement(μA) ACmA ↔ DCmA 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ACA ↔ DCA 1 1 1 1 1 0 ACDC Voltage Scan mode Scan → AC → DCA 1 1 1 1 0 0 3Manual AC 4.000A ACA ↔ DCA 1 1 1 0 0 3Manual AC 40.00A ACA ↔ DCA 1 1 1 0 0 3Manual AC 400.0A ACA ↔ DCA 1 1 1 0 0 1 3Manual AC 2000A ACA ↔ DCA 1 1 1 0 0 1 3Manual AC 400.00 1 1 0 0 1 3Manual AC 400.00	0	1	0	1	1	0	NCV (EF mode)	
1	0	1	0	1	0	0	Auto Temperature Measurement (°C)	°C ↔ °F
1 1 1 1 0 1 2 3Auto AC Current Measurement(μA) ACuA ↔ DCuA 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 3Auto AC Current Measurement(mA) ACmA ↔ DCmA 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 3 3Auto AC Current Measurement(A) ACA ↔ DCA 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 3 3Manual AC 4.000A ACA ↔ DCA 1 1 1 0 0 0 3 3Manual AC 4.000A ACA ↔ DCA 1 1 1 0 0 0 3 3Manual AC 40.00A ACA ↔ DCA 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 3 3Manual AC 40.00A ACA ↔ DCA 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 3 3Manual AC 400.0A ACA ↔ DCA 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 3 3Manual AC 2000A ACA ↔ DCA 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 3 3Manual AC 2000A ACA ↔ DCA 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 4DP1 (± 400.0)	0	1	0	1	0	1	DCmV	$DCmV \leftrightarrow ACmV$
1 1 1 1 1 23Auto AC Current Measurement(mA) ACmA ↔ DCmA 1 1 0 0 0 23Auto AC Current Measurement(A) ACA ↔ DCA 1 1 1 1 1 0 AC/DC Voltage Scan mode Scan → AC → DC → Scan 1 1 1 1 0 0 3Manual AC 4.000A ACA ↔ DCA 1 1 1 0 0 0 3Manual AC 40.00A ACA ↔ DCA 1 1 1 0 0 1 3Manual AC 2000A ACA ↔ DCA 1 1 1 0 0 1 4DP0 (± 4000) 1 1 0 0 1 4DP1 (± 400.0) 1 1 0 0 1 4DP2 (± 40.00) 1 1 0 1 0 ACA ↔ DCA 1 1 0 0 1 4DP1 (± 400.0) 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 <tr< td=""><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>Auto AC Voltage Measurement</td><td>$ACV \leftrightarrow DCV$</td></tr<>	1	1	1	0	1	1	Auto AC Voltage Measurement	$ACV \leftrightarrow DCV$
1 1 0 0 0 2³Auto AC Current Measurement(A) ACA \leftrightarrow DCA 1 1 1 1 1 0 AC/DC Voltage Scan mode Scan \Rightarrow AC \Rightarrow DC \Rightarrow Scan 1 1 1 1 0 0 ³Manual AC 4.000A ACA \leftrightarrow DCA 1 1 1 0 0 0 ³Manual AC 40.00A ACA \leftrightarrow DCA 1 1 1 0 0 1 ³Manual AC 2000A ACA \leftrightarrow DCA 1 1 1 0 0 1 ¹ADPO (± 4000) 1 1 0 0 1 ¹ADP1 (± 400.0) 1 1 0 1 ¹ADP2 (± 40.00) 1 1 0 1 0 ADP3 (± 4.000) 1 1 0 1 0 Auto Temperature Measurement(°F) °F \leftrightarrow °C	1	1	1	1	0	1	²³ Auto AC Current Measurement(µA)	ACuA ↔ DCuA
1 1 1 1 0 AC/DC Voltage Scan mode Scan \Rightarrow AC \Rightarrow DC \Rightarrow Scan 1 1 1 1 0 0 ³Manual AC 4.000A ACA \leftrightarrow DCA 1 1 1 0 0 0 ³Manual AC 40.00A ACA \leftrightarrow DCA 1 1 1 0 0 1 ³Manual AC 2000A ACA \leftrightarrow DCA 1 1 0 0 1 ¹ADP0 (± 4000) 1 1 0 0 1 ¹ADP1 (± 400.0) 1 1 0 1 1 ¹ADP2 (± 40.00) 1 1 0 1 0 NCV (EF mode) 1 1 0 1 0 Auto Temperature Measurement(°F) °F \leftrightarrow °C	1	1	1	1	1	1	²³ Auto AC Current Measurement(mA)	$ACmA \leftrightarrow DCmA$
1 1 1 1 0 0 ³Manual AC 4.000A ACA \leftrightarrow DCA 1 1 1 0 0 0 ³Manual AC 40.00A ACA \leftrightarrow DCA 1 1 1 0 1 0 3Manual AC 2000A ACA \leftrightarrow DCA 1 1 0 0 1 ¹ADP0 (± 4000) 1 1 0 0 1 ¹ADP1 (± 400.0) 1 1 0 1 ¹ADP2 (± 40.00) 1 1 0 0 1 ADP3 (± 4.000) 1 1 0 1 0 Auto Temperature Measurement(°F) °F \leftrightarrow °C	1	1	0	0	0	0	²³ Auto AC Current Measurement(A)	$ACA \leftrightarrow DCA$
1 1 1 0 0 0 3Manual AC 40.00A ACA \leftrightarrow DCA 1 1 1 0 1 0 3Manual AC 400.0A ACA \leftrightarrow DCA 1 1 1 0 0 1 3Manual AC 2000A ACA \leftrightarrow DCA 1 1 0 0 1 1 4ADP0 (± 4000) 1 1 0 0 1 4ADP1 (± 400.0) 1 1 0 1 4ADP2 (± 40.00) 1 1 0 0 1 ACA \leftrightarrow DCA 1 1 0 0 1 4ADP1 (± 4000) 1 1 0 0 1 ADP3 (± 4.000) 1 1 0 1 0 NCV (EF mode) 1 1 0 1 0 Auto Temperature Measurement(°F) °F \leftrightarrow °C	1	1	1	1	1	0	AC/DC Voltage Scan mode	$Scan \rightarrow AC \rightarrow DC \rightarrow Scan$
1 1 1 0 1 0 3Manual AC 400.0A ACA \leftrightarrow DCA 1 1 1 0 0 1 3Manual AC 2000A ACA \leftrightarrow DCA 1 1 0 0 1 1 4ADP0 (± 4000) 1 1 0 0 1 4ADP1 (± 400.0) 1 1 0 1 1 1 4ADP2 (± 40.00) 1 1 0 0 1 0 NCV (EF mode) 1 1 0 1 0 Auto Temperature Measurement(°F) °F \leftrightarrow °C	1	1	1	1	0	0	³ Manual AC 4.000A	$ACA \leftrightarrow DCA$
1 1 1 0 0 1 3 Manual AC 2000A ACA \leftrightarrow DCA 1 1 0 0 1 1 4 ADP0 (\pm 4000) 1 1 0 0 1 4 ADP1 (\pm 400.0) 1 1 0 1 1 4 ADP2 (\pm 40.00) 1 1 0 0 1 0 NCV (EF mode) 1 1 0 1 0 Auto Temperature Measurement($^\circ$ F) $^\circ$ F \leftrightarrow $^\circ$ C	1	1	1	0	0	0	³ Manual AC 40.00A	$ACA \leftrightarrow DCA$
1 1 0 0 1 1 $^{1}ADP0 (\pm 4000)$ 1 1 0 0 0 1 $^{1}ADP1 (\pm 400.0)$ 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 $^{1}ADP2 (\pm 40.00)$ 1 1 0 0 1 0 $^{1}ADP3 (\pm 4.000)$ 1 1 0 1 0 NCV (EF mode) 1 1 0 1 0 Auto Temperature Measurement($^{\circ}F$) $^{\circ}F \leftrightarrow ^{\circ}C$	1	1	1	0	1	0	³ Manual AC 400.0A	$ACA \leftrightarrow DCA$
1 1 0 0 0 1 $^{1}ADP1 (\pm 400.0)$ 1 1 0 1 1 1 $^{1}ADP2 (\pm 40.00)$ 1 1 0 0 1 0 $^{1}ADP3 (\pm 4.000)$ 1 1 0 1 1 0 NCV (EF mode) 1 1 0 1 0 Auto Temperature Measurement($^{\circ}F$) $^{\circ}F \leftrightarrow ^{\circ}C$	1	1	1	0	0	1	³ Manual AC 2000A	$ACA \leftrightarrow DCA$
1 1 0 1 1 1 1 ADP2 (\pm 40.00) 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 ADP3 (\pm 4.000) 1 1 0 1 1 0 NCV (EF mode) 1 1 0 1 0 Auto Temperature Measurement($^{\circ}$ F) $^{\circ}$ F \leftrightarrow $^{\circ}$ C	1	1	0	0	1	1	¹ ADP0 (<u>+</u> 4000)	
1 1 0 0 1 0 'ADP3 (± 4.000) 1 1 0 1 1 0 NCV (EF mode) 1 1 0 1 0 0 Auto Temperature Measurement(°F) °F ↔ °C	1	1	0	0	0	1	¹ ADP1 (<u>+</u> 400.0)	
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1	1	0	1	1	1	¹ ADP2 (<u>+</u> 40.00)	
1 1 0 1 0 0 Auto Temperature Measurement($^{\circ}F$) $^{\circ}F \leftrightarrow ^{\circ}C$	1	1	0	0	1	0	¹ ADP3 (<u>+</u> 4.000)	
	1	1	0	1	1	0	NCV (EF mode)	
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1	1	0	1	0	0	Auto Temperature Measurement(°F)	°F↔°C
	1	1	0	1	0	1	ACmV	$ACmV \leftrightarrow DCmV$

Note:

- 1. When FC5 is high, the ADP0, ADP1, ADP2 and ADP3 modes can display minus sign.
- 2. These modes could be designed for multimeter current modes, please refer to section 1.2.
- 3. These modes could be designed for clampmeter current modes, please refer to section 1.3.

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Measurement Mode Switching (Continued)

Measurement mode depends on the logic level of *SLACDC*, *FC1*, *FC2*, *FC3*, *FC4*, *FC5* and **KEY** selection. When *FC5* is low, the KEY function is disabled in most modes. The measurement mode list is shown below:

SLACDC	FC6	FC1	FC2	FC3	FC4	Mode	KEY operation is not available
0	1	1	0	1	1	Auto DC Voltage Measurement	
0	1	1	1	0	1	²³ Auto DC Current Measurement(μA)	
0	1	1	1	1	1	²³ Auto DC Current Measurement(mA)	
0	0	1	1	1	1	Capacitance Measurement	
0	1	0	0	0	0	²³ Auto DC Current Measurement(A)	
0	1	1	1	1	0	AC/DC Voltage Scan mode	
0	1	1	1	0	0	³ Manual DC 4.000A	
0	1	1	0	0	0	³ Manual DC 40.00A	
0	1	1	0	1	0	³ Manual DC 400.0A	
0	1	1	0	0	1	³ Manual DC 2000A	
0	1	0	0	1	1	Resistance Measurement	
0	1	0	0	0	1	Continuity Check	
0	1	0	1	1	1	Diode Measurement	
0	1	0	0	1	0	Frequency Measurement	
0	1	0	1	1	0	NCV (EF mode)	
0	1	0	1	0	0	Auto Temperature Measurement(°C)	
0	1	0	1	0	1	DCmV	
1	1	1	0	1	1	Auto AC Voltage Measurement	
1	1	1	1	0	1	²³ Auto AC Current Measurement(µA)	
1	1	1	1	1	1	²³ Auto AC Current Measurement(mA)	
1	1	0	0	0	0	²³ Auto AC Current Measurement(A)	
1	1	1	1	1	0	AC/DC Voltage Scan mode	
1	1	1	1	0	0	³ Manual AC 4.000A	
1	1	1	0	0	0	³ Manual AC 40.00A	
1	1	1	0	1	0	³ Manual AC 400.0A	
1	1	1	0	0	1	³ Manual AC 2000A	
1	1	0	0	1	1	¹ ADP0 (+4000)	
1	1	0	0	0	1	¹ ADP1 (+400.0)	
1	1	0	1	1	1	¹ ADP2 (+ 40.00)	
1	1	0	0	1	0	¹ ADP3 (+ 4.000)	
1	1	0	1	1	0	NCV (EF mode)	
1	1	0	1	0	0	Auto Temperature Measurement(°F)	
1	1	0	1	0	1	ACmV	

- 1. When FC5 is low, the ADP0, ADP1, ADP2 and ADP3 modes can't display minus sign.
- 2. These modes could be designed for multi-meter current modes, please refer to section 1.2.
- 3. These modes could be designed for clamp-meter current modes, please refer to section 1.3.

3. Push Function

All the enabled push functions will be reset when the measurement mode is changed when *FC1-FC6* modes are changed. The following table lists the available function versus every measurement mode.

	MMX	KEY	HOLD/BKLIT ³	RANGE
Voltage mode	О	О	О	О
mV mode	О	О	О	X
¹ Current Mode for Multimeter	О	0	0	О
² Current Mode for Clampmeter	О	0	0	O ⁴
Resistance	О	О	О	О
Continuity	О	О	О	X
Capacitance	О	X	О	О
Diode mode	О	О	О	X
Frequency	X	X	О	О
Temperature	О	О	О	O ⁴
EF Mode	X	X	О	X
ADP mode	О	О	О	X

 $^{^{1}}$ Include automatic μA , automatic mA and manual A modes, please refer to **section 1.2**.

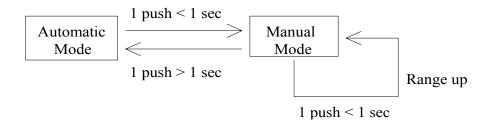
²Include 2 automatic modes and 4 manual modes, please refer to section 1.3.

³Push **HOLD** key and last for 2 seconds will active the back light output driver (BKOUT).

⁴Only available at auto range mode

3.1. Range

Push **RANGE**¹ key to switch from automatic to manual mode, and while in manual mode, changes the full-scale range. The following figure shows the state transition.



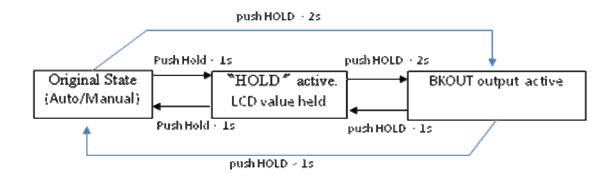
Measurement Mode	Auto	Manual	Control Range	Initial Range
V	VR2 – VR5	$VRi \rightarrow VRi + 1,$ $VR5 \rightarrow VR2$	4.000V – 1000V	$4.000\mathrm{V}^1$
Auto μA	IR1 – IR2	$IR1 \rightarrow IR2, IR2 \rightarrow IR1$	400.0μΑ – 4000μΑ	400.0μΑ
Auto mA	IR1 – IR2	$IR1 \rightarrow IR2, IR2 \rightarrow IR1$	40.00mA – 400.0mA	40.00mA
Auto A	IR1 – IR2	$IR1 \rightarrow IR2, IR2 \rightarrow IR1$	$4.000A - 20.00A^2$	4.000A
Auto 40A/1000A (clamp)	IR1 – IR2	$IR1 \rightarrow IR2, IR2 \rightarrow IR1$	40.00A – 999.9A	40.00A
Auto 400A/2000A (clamp)	IR1 – IR2	$IR1 \rightarrow IR2, IR2 \rightarrow IR1$	$400.0A - 2000A^2$	400.0A
Ω	OR1 – OR6	$ORi \rightarrow ORi + 1,$ $OR6 \rightarrow OR1$	$400.0\Omega-40.00M\Omega$	400.0Ω
Тетр	T1-T2	T1→T2 T2→T1	400.0°C-1350°C	400.0°C
Capacitance	C1-C8	Ci → Ci +1 C8 → C1	4.000nF – 40.00mF	4.000nF
Frequency	FR1 – FR7	$FRi \rightarrow FRi + 1$ $FR7 \rightarrow FR1$	400.0Hz – 40.00MHz	400.0Hz

- 1. Initial range of voltage mode depends on VST pin configuration
- 2. OL level is set by ASEL pin

4000 Counts DMM

3.2. HOLD and BKOUT output Feature

HOLD mode makes the meter stop updating the LCD panel. This mode can be nested in most of the special modes. Enabling HOLD function in automatic mode makes the meter switch to manual mode, but the range remains the same. ES277 provides a backlight output feature. To activate backlight output feature, press down the **HOLD** key and last for 2 seconds. The meter will enable output from BKOUT.

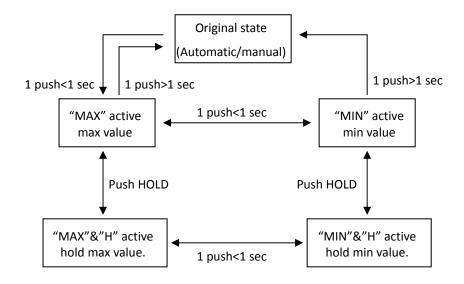


3.3. **KEY**

See Section "Measurement Mode Switching" for the function of this pin.

3.4. Max/Min + HOLD

The meter displays the maximum or minimum value of the input in Max/Min mode. When MMX key is pressed for the first time, the meter displays the maximum value. The meter displays the minimum value, when it is pressed again. When MMX key is pressed for the third time, the meter displays current value. The meter returns to normal operation if MMX is pressed and held for longer than one second. Pressing HOLD in Max/Min mode makes the meter stop updating the maximum or the minimum value.



4. Miscellaneous

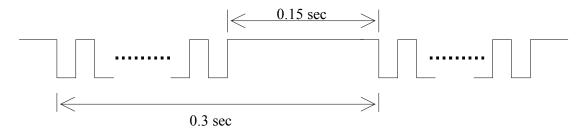
The conditions, which the meter turns on the buzzer, include:

- (1) Changing measurement mode generates one beep.
- (2) Pressing any of the push functions generates one beep, if the function is valid.
- (3) Power on and re-power on generate one beep.
- (4) Input overflow in voltage and current mode generates one beep every 0.3 seconds (or 3.33 beeps per second.)
- (5) Hazard voltage indication is active generates one beep per second and could be disabled by *DISDGBP* pin.
- (6) Continuity(diode) check generates a continuous 2KHz beep whenever the measurement is less then $30\Omega(30mV)$
- (7) Auto power off generates a 2KHz beep which lasts for 1.5 seconds.

The following figures show the output waveform from the BUZOUT pin.



(a) Continuous 2KHz beep

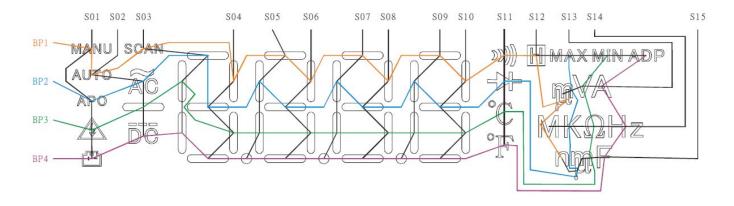


(b) 3.33 beep/sec

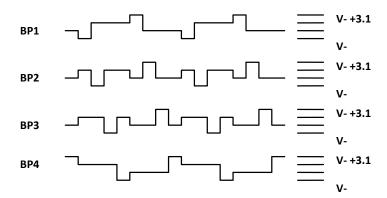
4.1. LCD Panel

	S01	S02	S03	S04	S05	S06	S07	S08	S09
BP1	MANU	AUTO	SCAN	4B	3A	3B	2A	2B	1A
BP2	APO	AC	4A	4G	3F	3G	2F	2G	1F
BP3	DANGE	MINUS	4F	4C	3E	3C	2E	2C	1E
BP4	LBAT	DC	4E	4D	DP3	3D	DP2	2D	DP1

	S10	S11	S12	S13	S14	S15
BP1	1B	BUZZER	HOLD	μ 2	М	n
BP2	1G	DIODE	MAX	m2	K	μ 1
BP3	1C	\mathbb{C}	MIN	V	Ω	m1
BP4	1D	°F	ADP	Α	Hz	F



LCD Backplane Waveform





4.2. LCD Display On Condition

LCD Annunciator	Condition
V	In voltage measurement mode, and diode measurement mode.
A	In current measurement mode.
Ω	In resistance measurement mode, and continuity mode.
	In continuity check mode.
->-	In diode mode.
F	In capacitance measurement mode.
m_1	In capacitor measurement mode and the full scale range is in the order of mF.
μ_1	In capacitor measurement mode and the full scale range is in the order of uF.
n	In capacitor measurement mode and the full scale range is in the order of nF.
Hz	In frequency mode.
ADP	When ADP0-3 mode is active.
DC	In DC voltage or DC current mode.
AC	In AC voltage or AC current mode.
AUTO	When automatic full scale range selection is enabled.
MANU	In manual mode.
HOLD	When HOLD function is enabled.
MAX	When MAX function is enabled.
MIN	When MIN function is enabled.
m_2	In voltage or current measurement mode and the full scale range is in the order of 10 ⁻³ .
μ_2	In current measurement mode and the full scale range id in the order of uA.
M	In resistance measurement mode and the full scale range is in the order of $M\Omega$.
K	In resistance measurement mode and the full scale range is in the order of $K\Omega$.
$^{\circ}\!\mathbb{C}$	In temperature measurement mode and when the unit is $^{\circ}$ C.
°F	In temperature measurement mode and when the unit is °F.
K	When the reading is exceeding default hazardous live voltage or OL in DCV or ACV, the HV warning symbol will be display.
APO	When auto power off function is enabled.
LBAT	When battery voltage is too low
SCAN	When ACV/DCV scan mode is selected

4.3 Operating Timing

ES277 incorporates a dual slope ADC with four phases: ZI, AZ, INT and DINT. The timing of each phase are listed below.

(1) Voltage / Diode /ADP / Manual Current (for clampmeter) measurement:

Phase	High resolution	
ZI	20ms	
AZ	20ms	
INT	100ms	
DINT	110ms	

(2) Current mode for multimeter/Auto Current mode for clampmeter/2-range auto voltage mode:

Phase	DC / AC	DC Lower Range	DC/AC 999.9A
ZI	50ms	20ms	20ms
AZ	25ms	20ms	20ms
INT	100ms	1000ms	100ms
DINT	110ms	110ms	260ms

(3) Continuity / Ohm measurement:

Phase	Time	
ZI	20ms	
AZ	20ms	
INT	25ms	
DINT	185ms	

(4) Frequency: Every conversion takes 1.05 second.

(5) Temperature measurement:

Phase	Time
ZI	20ms
AZ	20ms
INT	500ms
DINT	210ms

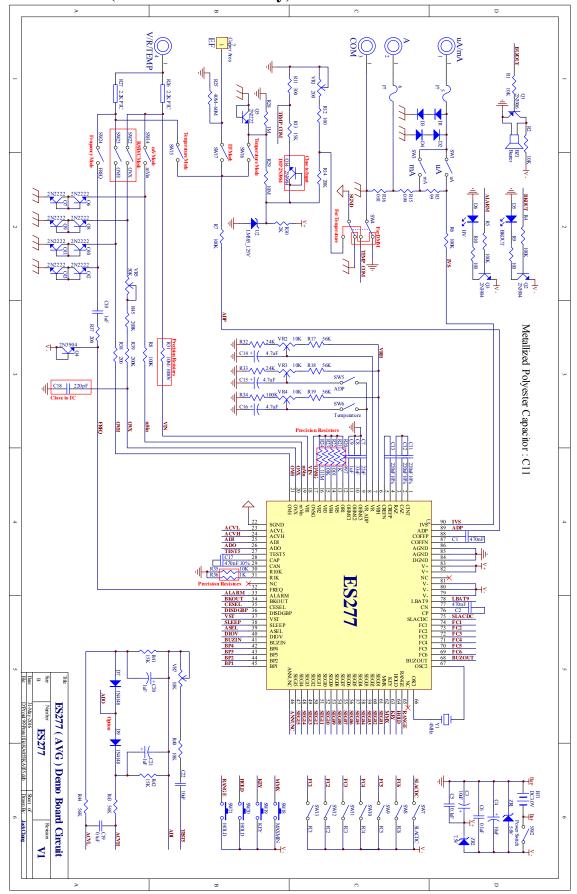
Note:

1. In the frequency measurement with auto mode, if the range is changed, the internal clock rate will increase ten times and the new measurement cycle becomes 1/10 times of the original cycle until the range is stable.



Application Circuit

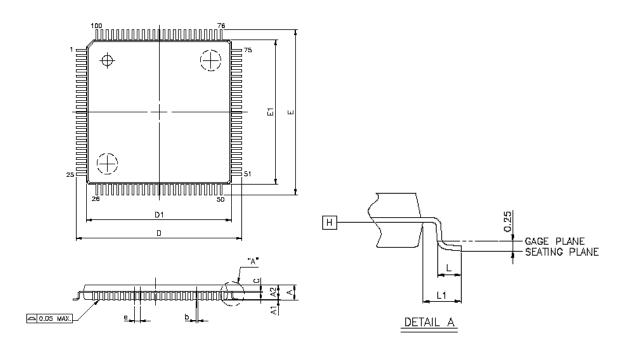
1. AVG Circuit (ES277 dice form only)





Package Information

■ 100L LQFP Outline drawing



Dimension parameters

VARIATIONS (ALL DIMENSIONS SHOWN IN MM)

SYMBOLS	MIN.	NOM.	MAX.
Α			1.60
A1	0.05		0.15
A2	1.35	1.40	1.45
Ь	0.17	0.20	0.27
С	0.09	0.127	0.20
D	16.00 BSC		
D1	14.00 BSC		
Е	16.00 BSC		
E1	14.00 BSC		
e	0.50 BSC		
L	0.45	0.60	0.75
L1	1.00 REF		