TMP75C 1.8V 数字温度传感器，具有两线制接口和报警功能

1 特性

- NCT75 和 ADT75 的低压替代产品
- 具有两线制接口的数字输出
- 多达 8 个引脚可编程总线地址
- 具有可编程触发值的过热 ALERT 引脚
- 用于节省电池电量的关断模式
- 单次转换模式
- 工作温度范围：-55°C 至 +125°C
- 工作电源范围：1.4V 至 3.6V
- 静态电流：
  - 激活时 15μA（典型值）
  - 关断时 0.3μA（典型值）
- 准确度：
  - 0°C 至 +70°C 范围内为 ±0.25°C（典型值）
  - -20°C 至 +85°C 范围内为 ±0.5°C（典型值）
  - -55°C 至 +125°C 范围内为 ±1°C（典型值）
- 分辨率：12 位 (0.0625°C)
- 封装：小外形尺寸集成电路 (SOIC)-8 和超薄小外形尺寸封装 (VSSOP)-8

2 应用范围

- 服务器和计算机热管理
- 电信设备
- 办公机器
- 视频游戏控制台
- 机顶盒
- 电源和电池热保护
- 恒温器控制
- 环境监测和供热通风与空气调节 (HVAC)
- 电机驱动器热保护

3 说明

TMP75C 是一款集成数字温度传感器，此传感器具有一个可由 1.8V 电源供电运行的 12 位模数转换器 (ADC)，并且与 NCT75 和 ADT75 引脚和寄存器兼容。 此器件采用 SOIC-8 和 VSSOP-8 两种封装，不需要外部元件便可测温。 TMP75C 能够以 0.0625°C 的分辨率读取温度，并且可在 -55°C 至 +125°C 的温度范围内额定运行。

TMP75C 特有系统管理总线 (SMBus) 和两线制接口兼容性，并且可在同一总线上，借助 SMBus 过热报警功能支持多达 8 个器件。 可编程温度限值和 ALERT 引脚可使传感器运行为一个独立恒温器，或者一个针对节能或系统关断的过热警报器。

厂家校准温度精度和抗扰数字接口使得 TMP75C 成为其他传感器和电子元器件温度补偿的合适解决方案，而且无需针对分布式温度感测的额外系统级校准或复杂的电路板布局布线。

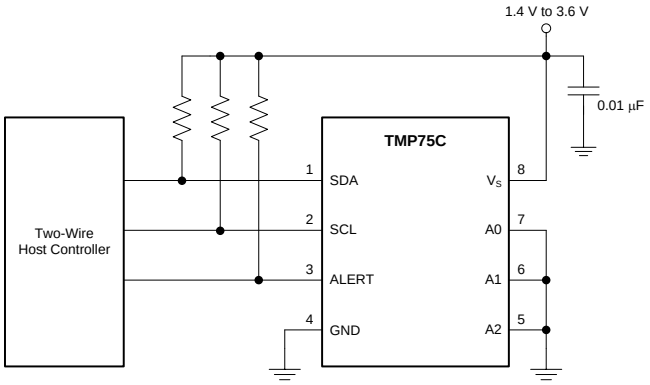
TMP75C 是多种消费类、计算机、通信、工业和环境应用热管理和保护的理想选择。

器件信息(1)

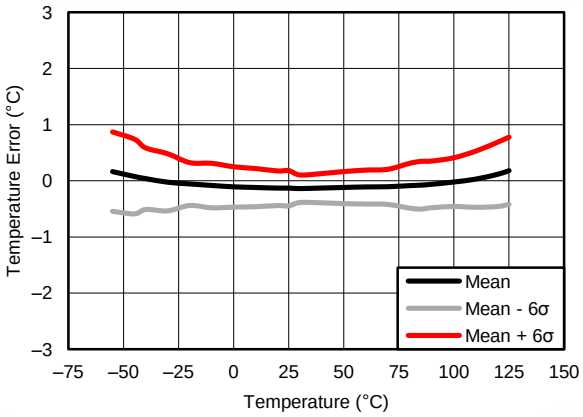
器件名称	封装	封装尺寸（标称值）
TMP75C	SOIC (8)	4.90mm × 3.90mm
	VSSOP (8)	3.00mm × 3.00mm

(1) 要了解所有可用封装，请见数据表末尾的封装选项附录。

简化电路原理图



温度精度（误差）与环境温度之间的关系



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4 修订历史记录

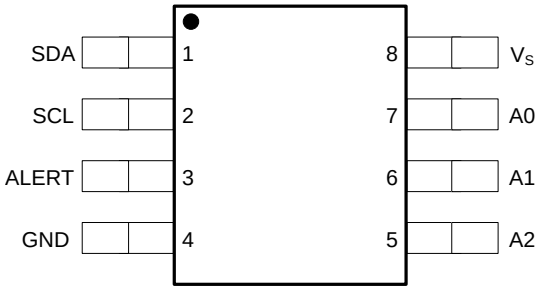
Changes from Revision A (April 2014) to Revision B **Page**

Changes from Original (April 2014) to Revision A **Page**

- 数据表中增加了 DGK (VSSOP-8) 封装 ... 1
- 从产品预览更改为生产数据 ... 1

5 Pin Configuration and Functions

D and DGK Packages
SOIC-8 and VSSOP-8
(Top View)



Pin Functions

PIN		I/O	DESCRIPTION
NAME	NO.		
A0	7	I	Address select. Connect to GND or V_S.
A1	6	I	Address select. Connect to GND or V_S.
A2	5	I	Address select. Connect to GND or V_S.
ALERT	3	O	Overtemperature alert. Open-drain output; requires a pull-up resistor.
GND	4	—	Ground.
SCL	2	I	Serial clock.
SDA	1	I/O	Serial data. Open-drain output; requires a pull-up resistor.
V_S	8	I	Supply voltage, 1.4 V to 3.6 V.

6 Specifications

6.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted) (1)

		MIN	MAX	UNIT
Supply voltage, V_S			4	V
Input voltage	SDA, SCL, ALERT, A2, A1	-0.3	4	V
	A0	-0.3	(V_S) + 0.3	V
Sink current	SDA, ALERT		10	mA
Operating junction temperature		-55	150	°C

(1) Stresses beyond those listed under *Absolute Maximum Ratings* may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, which do not imply functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated under *Recommended Operating Conditions*. Exposure to absolute-maximum-rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

6.2 Handling Ratings

			MIN	MAX	UNIT
T_{stg}	Storage temperature range		-60	150	°C
$V_{(ESD)}$	Electrostatic discharge	Human body model (HBM), per ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-001, all pins (1)	–2000	2000	V
		Charged device model (CDM), per JEDEC specification JESD22-C101, all pins (2)	–1000	1000	

(1) JEDEC document JEP155 states that 500-V HBM allows safe manufacturing with a standard ESD control process.
(2) JEDEC document JEP157 states that 250-V CDM allows safe manufacturing with a standard ESD control process.

6.3 Recommended Operating Conditions

over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)

	MIN	NOM	MAX	UNIT
Supply voltage	1.4	1.8	3.6	V
Operating free-air temperature, T_A	-55		125	°C

6.4 Thermal Information

THERMAL METRIC (1)		TMP75C		UNIT
		D (SOIC)	DGK (VSSOP)	
		8 PINS	8 PINS	
$R_{\theta JA}$	Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance	125.4	188.1	°C/W
$R_{\theta JC(top)}$	Junction-to-case (top) thermal resistance	71.5	79.1	
$R_{\theta JB}$	Junction-to-board thermal resistance	65.8	109.6	
ψ_{JT}	Junction-to-top characterization parameter	21.1	15.3	
ψ_{JB}	Junction-to-board characterization parameter	65.3	108	
$R_{\theta JC(bot)}$	Junction-to-case (bottom) thermal resistance	N/A	N/A	

(1) For more information about traditional and new thermal metrics, see the *IC Package Thermal Metrics* application report, SPRA953.

6.5 Electrical Characteristics

At T_A = –55°C to +125°C and V_S = +1.4 V to +3.6 V, unless otherwise noted. Typical values at T_A = 25°C and V_S = +1.8 V.

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
TEMPERATURE INPUT						
	Temperature range		–55		+125	°C
	Temperature resolution			0.0625		°C
	Temperature accuracy (error)	0°C to +70°C		±0.25	±1	°C
		–20°C to +85°C		±0.5	±2	°C
		–55°C to +125°C		±1	±3	°C
DIGITAL INPUT/OUTPUT						
V_{IH}	High-level input voltage		0.7(V_S)		V_S	V
V_{IL}	Low-level input voltage		-0.3		0.3(V_S)	V
I_{IN}	Input current	0 V < V_{IN} < (V_S) + 0.3 V			1	µA
V_{OL}	Low-level output voltage	V_S ≥ 2 V, I_{OUT} = 3 mA			0.4	V
		V_S < 2 V, I_{OUT} = 3 mA			0.2(V_S)	V
	ADC resolution			12		Bit
	Conversion time	One-shot mode	20	27	35	ms
	Update Rate			80		ms
	Bus timeout time		16	22	29	ms
POWER SUPPLY						
	Operating supply range		1.4		3.6	V
I_Q	Quiescent current	Serial bus inactive		15	37	µA
		Serial bus active, SCL frequency = 400 kHz		25		µA
		Serial bus active, SCL frequency = 3.4 MHz		95		µA
I_{SD}	Shutdown current	Serial bus inactive		0.3	8	µA
		Serial bus active, SCL frequency = 400 kHz		10		µA
		Serial bus active, SCL frequency = 3.4 MHz		80		µA

6.6 Typical Characteristics

At T_A = 25°C and V_S = +1.8 V (unless otherwise noted).

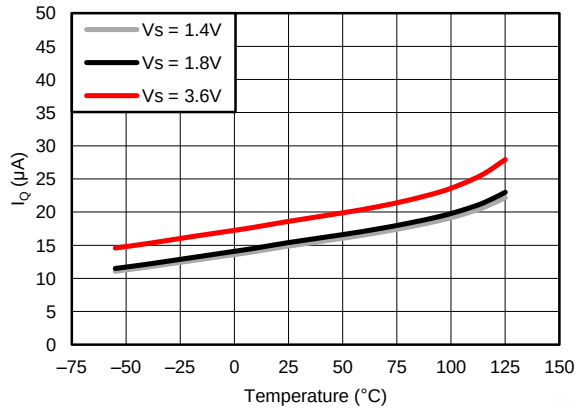


Figure 1. Quiescent Current vs Temperature

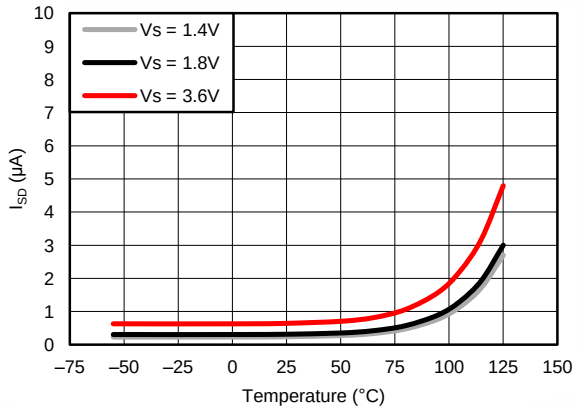


Figure 2. Shutdown Current vs Temperature

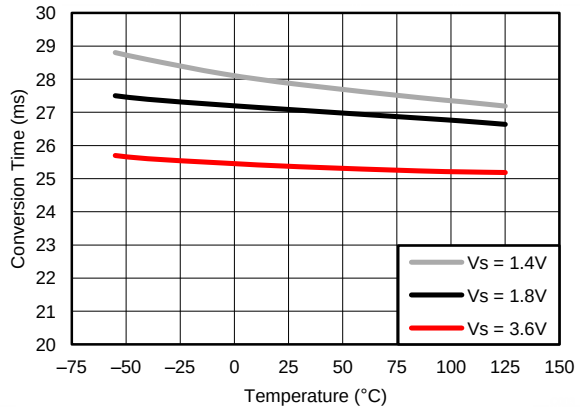


Figure 3. Conversion Time vs Temperature

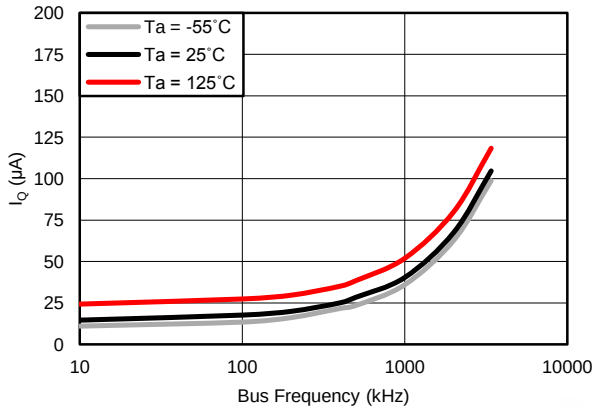


Figure 4. Quiescent Current vs Bus Frequency

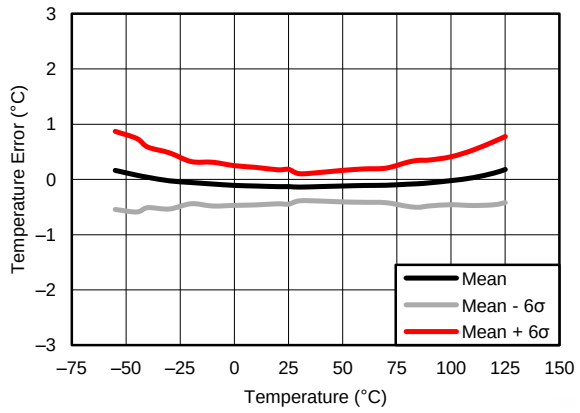


Figure 5. Temperature Error vs Temperature

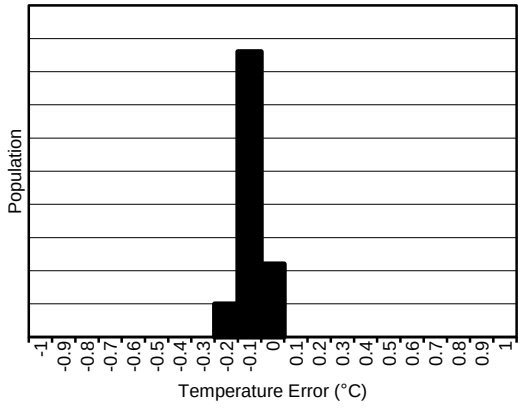


Figure 6. Temperature Error at 25°C

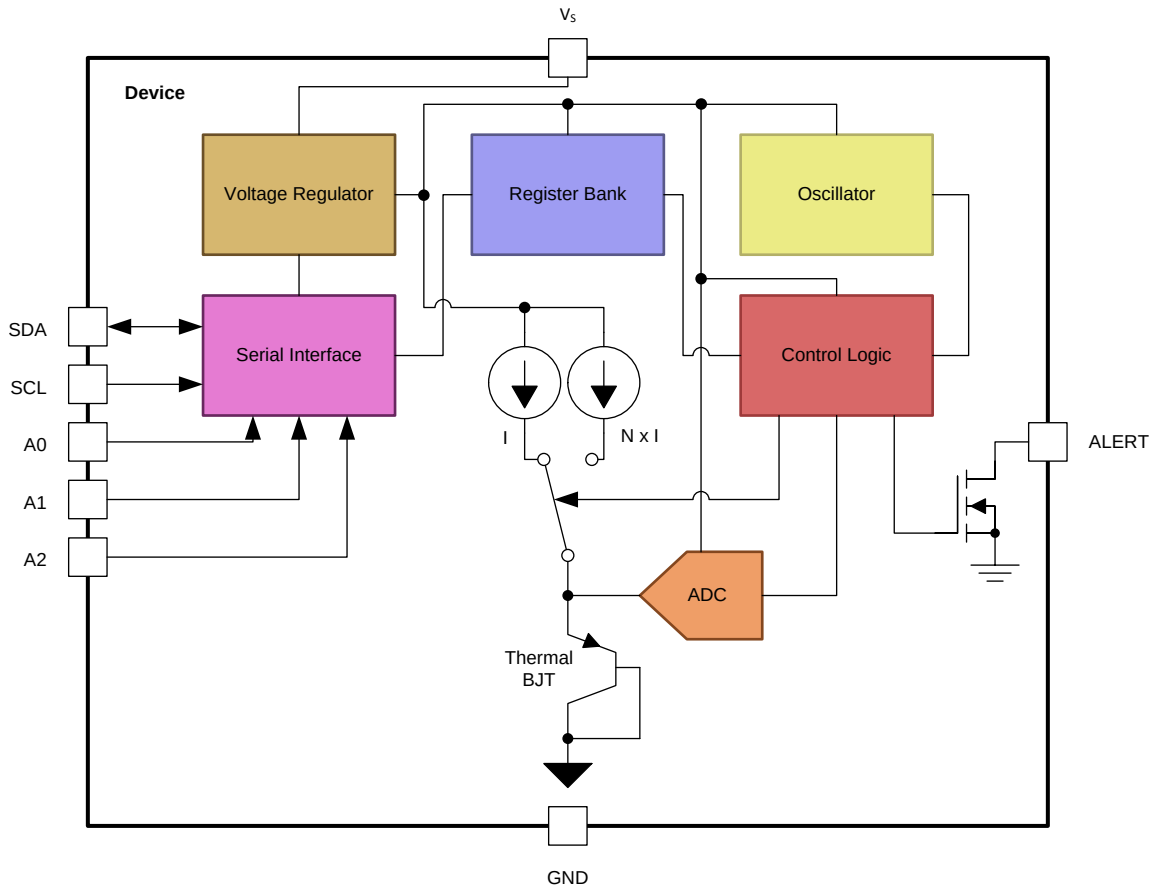
7 Detailed Description

7.1 Overview

The TMP75C is a digital temperature sensor optimal for thermal management and thermal protection applications. The TMP75C is two-wire and SMBus interface compatible, and is specified over a temperature range of –55°C to +125°C.

The temperature sensing device for the TMP75C is the chip itself. A bipolar junction transistor (BJT) inside the chip is used in a band-gap configuration to produce a voltage proportional to the chip temperature. The voltage is digitized and converted to a 12-bit temperature result in degrees Celsius, with resolution of 0.0625°C. The package leads provide the primary thermal path because of the lower thermal resistance of the metal. Thus, the temperature result is equivalent to the local temperature of the printed circuit board (PCB) where the sensor is mounted.

7.2 Functional Block Diagram



7.3 Feature Description

7.3.1 Digital Temperature Output

The 12-bit digital output from each temperature measurement conversion is stored in the read-only temperature register. Two bytes must be read to obtain the data, as shown in Figure 14. Note that byte 1 is the most significant byte, followed by byte 2, the least significant byte. The temperature result is left-justified with the 12 most significant bits used to indicate the temperature. There is no need to read the second byte if resolution below 1°C is not required. Table 1 summarizes the temperature data format. One LSB equals 0.0625°C. Negative numbers are represented in binary twos complement format.

Table 1. Temperature Data Format(1)

TEMPERATURE (°C)	DIGITAL OUTPUT	
	BINARY	HEX
128	0111 1111 1111	7FF
127.9375	0111 1111 1111	7FF
100	0110 0100 0000	640
80	0101 0000 0000	500
75	0100 1011 0000	4B0
50	0011 0010 0000	320
25	0001 1001 0000	190
0.25	0000 0000 0100	004
0	0000 0000 0000	000
–0.25	1111 1111 1100	FFC
–25	1110 0111 0000	E70
–55	1100 1001 0000	C90

(1) The temperature sensor resolution is 0.0625°C/LSB.

Table 1 does not supply a full list of all temperatures. Use the following rules to obtain the digital data format for a given temperature, and vice versa.

To convert positive temperatures to a digital data format:

Divide the temperature by the resolution. Then, convert the result to binary code with a 12-bit, left-justified format, and MSB = 0 to denote a positive sign.

Example: (+50°C) / (0.0625°C / LSB) = 800 = 320h = 0011 0010 0000

To convert a positive digital data format to temperature:

Convert the 12-bit, left-justified binary temperature result, with the MSB = 0 to denote a positive sign, to a decimal number. Then, multiply the decimal number by the resolution to obtain the positive temperature.

Example: 0011 0010 0000 = 320h = 800 × (0.0625°C / LSB) = +50°C

To convert negative temperatures to a digital data format:

Divide the absolute value of the temperature by the resolution, and convert the result to binary code with a 12-bit, left-justified format. Then, generate the twos complement of the result by complementing the binary number and adding one. Denote a negative number with MSB = 1.

Example: (|–25°C|) / (0.0625°C / LSB) = 400 = 190h = 0001 1001 0000

Two's complement format: 1110 0110 1111 + 1 = 1110 0111 0000

To convert a negative digital data format to temperature:

Generate the twos compliment of the 12-bit, left-justified binary number of the temperature result (with MSB = 1, denoting negative temperature result) by complementing the binary number and adding one. Convert to decimal number and multiply by the resolution to get the absolute temperature, then multiply by –1 for the negative sign.

Example: 1110 0111 0000 has twos complement of 0001 1001 0000 = 0001 1000 1111 + 1

Convert to temperature: 0001 1001 0000 = 190h = 400; 400 × (0.0625°C / LSB) = 25°C = (|–25°C|); (|–25°C|) × (–1) = –25°C

7.3.2 Temperature Limits and Alert

The temperature limits are stored in the T_{LOW} and T_{HIGH} registers (Table 7 and Table 8) in the same format as the temperature result, and their values are compared to the temperature result on every conversion. The outcome of the comparison drives the behavior of the ALERT pin, which can operate as a comparator output or an interrupt, and is set by the TM bit in the Configuration register (Table 6).

In comparator mode (TM = 0, default), the ALERT pin becomes active when the temperature is equal to or exceeds the value in T_{HIGH} (fault conditions) for a consecutive number of conversions as set by the FQ bits of the configuration register. ALERT clears when the temperature falls below T_{LOW} for the same consecutive number of conversions. The difference between the two limits acts as a hysteresis on the comparator output, and a fault counter prevents false alerts as a result of environmental noise.

In interrupt mode (TM = 1), the ALERT pin becomes active when the temperature equals or exceeds the value in T_{HIGH} for a consecutive number of fault conditions. The ALERT pin remains active until a read operation of any register occurs. After the ALERT pin is cleared, this pin becomes active again only when temperature falls below T_{LOW} for a consecutive number of fault conditions, and remains active until cleared by a read operation of any register. The cycle repeats with the ALERT pin becoming active when the temperature equals or exceeds T_{HIGH}, and so on. The ALERT pin is cleared also when the device is placed in shutdown mode (see Shutdown Mode for shutdown mode description). This action also clears the fault counter memory.

The active state of the ALERT pin is set by the POL bit in the configuration register. When POL = 0 (default), the ALERT pin is active low. When POL = 1, the ALERT pin is active high. The operation of the ALERT pin in the various modes is illustrated in Figure 7.

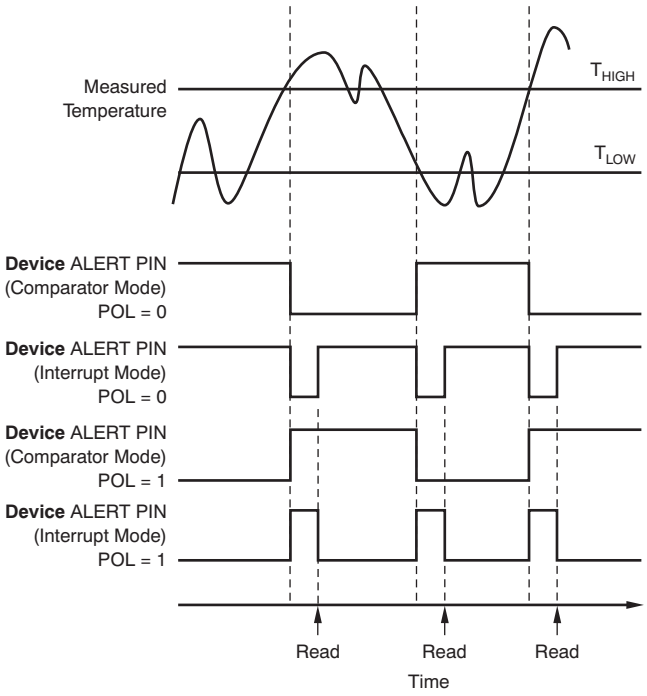


Figure 7. ALERT Pin Modes of Operation

7.3.3 Serial Interface

The TMP75C operates as a slave device only on the two-wire bus and SMBus. Connections to the bus are made using the open-drain I/O lines, SDA and SCL. The SDA and SCL pins feature integrated spike-suppression filters and Schmitt triggers to minimize the effects of input spikes and bus noise. The TMP75C supports the transmission protocol for both fast (1 kHz to 400 kHz) and high-speed (1 kHz to 3 MHz) modes. All data bytes are transmitted MSB first.

7.3.3.1 Bus Overview

The device that initiates the transfer is called a *master*, and the devices controlled by the master are *slaves*. The bus must be controlled by a master device that generates the serial clock (SCL), controls the bus access, and generates the start and stop conditions.

To address a specific device, initiate a start condition by pulling the data line (SDA) from a high to a low logic level while SCL is high. All slaves on the bus shift in the slave address byte; the last bit indicates whether a read or write operation follows. During the ninth clock pulse, the slave being addressed responds to the master by generating an acknowledge bit and pulling SDA low.

Data transfer is then initiated and sent over eight clock pulses followed by an acknowledge bit. During data transfer, SDA must remain stable while SCL is high because any change in SDA while SCL is high is interpreted as a start or stop signal.

After all data have been transferred, the master generates a stop condition indicated by pulling SDA from low to high, while SCL is high.

7.3.3.2 Serial Bus Address

To communicate with the TMP75C, the master must first communicate with slave devices using a slave address byte. The slave address byte consists of seven address bits, and a direction bit indicating the intent of executing either a read or write operation. The TMP75C features three address pins that allow up to eight devices to be addressed on a single bus. The TMP75C latches the status of the address pins at the start of a communication. Table 2 describes the pin logic levels and the corresponding address values.

Table 2. Address Pin Connections and Slave Addresses

DEVICE TWO-WIRE ADDRESS	A2	A1	A0
1001000	GND	GND	GND
1001001	GND	GND	V_S
1001010	GND	V_S	GND
1001011	GND	V_S	V_S
1001100	V_S	GND	GND
1001101	V_S	GND	V_S
1001110	V_S	V_S	GND
1001111	V_S	V_S	V_S

7.3.3.3 Writing and Reading Operation

Accessing a particular register on the TMP75C is accomplished by writing the appropriate value to the pointer register. The value for the pointer register is the first byte transferred after the slave address byte with the R/$\overline{W}$ bit low. Every write operation to the TMP75C requires a value for the pointer register (see Figure 9).

When reading from the TMP75C, the last value stored in the pointer register by a write operation is used to determine which register is read by a read operation. To change the register pointer for a read operation, a new value must be written to the pointer register. This action is accomplished by issuing a slave address byte with the R/$\overline{W}$ bit low, followed by the pointer register byte. No additional data are required. The master can then generate a start condition and send the slave address byte with the R/$\overline{W}$ bit high to initiate the read command. See Figure 10 for details of this sequence. If repeated reads from the same register are desired, there is no need to continually send the pointer register bytes because the TMP75C stores the pointer register value until it is changed by the next write operation.

Note that register bytes are sent with the most significant byte first, followed by the least significant byte.

7.3.3.4 Slave Mode Operations

The TMP75C can operate as a slave receiver or slave transmitter.

7.3.3.4.1 Slave Receiver Mode:

The first byte transmitted by the master is the slave address, with the R/$\overline{W}$ bit low. The TMP75C then acknowledges reception of a valid address. The next byte transmitted by the master is the pointer register. The TMP75C then acknowledges reception of the pointer register byte. The next byte or bytes are written to the register addressed by the pointer register. The TMP75C acknowledges reception of each data byte. The master can terminate data transfer by generating a start or stop condition.

7.3.3.4.2 Slave Transmitter Mode:

The first byte transmitted by the master is the slave address, with the R/$\overline{W}$ bit high. The slave acknowledges reception of a valid slave address. The next byte is transmitted by the slave and is the most significant byte of the register indicated by the pointer register. The master acknowledges reception of the data byte. The next byte transmitted by the slave is the least significant byte. The master acknowledges reception of the data byte. The master can terminate data transfer by generating a not-acknowledge bit on reception of any data byte, or by generating a start or stop condition.

7.3.3.5 High-Speed (Hs) Mode

In order for the two-wire bus to operate at frequencies above 400 kHz, the master device must issue an SMBus Hs-mode master code (00001xxx) as the first byte after a start condition to switch the bus to high-speed operation. The TMP75C does not acknowledge this byte, but does switch its input filters on SDA and SCL and its output filters on SDA to operate in Hs-mode, allowing transfers at up to 3 MHz. After the Hs-mode master code has been issued, the master transmits a two-wire slave address to initiate a data-transfer operation. The bus continues to operate in Hs-mode until a stop condition occurs on the bus. Upon receiving the stop condition, the TMP75C switches the input and output filters back to fast-mode operation.

7.3.3.6 Timeout Function

The TMP75C resets the serial interface if SCL or SDA are held low for 22 ms (typ) between a start and stop condition. If the TMP75C is pulled low, it releases the bus and then waits for a start condition. To avoid activating the timeout function, it is necessary to maintain a communication speed of at least 1 kHz for the SCL operating frequency.

7.3.3.7 Two-Wire Timing

The TMP75C is two-wire and SMBus compatible. Figure 8 to Figure 10 describe the various operations on the TMP75C. Parameters for Figure 8 are defined in Table 3. Bus definitions are:

Bus Idle Both SDA and SCL lines remain high.

Start Data Transfer A change in the state of the SDA line, from high to low, while the SCL line is high defines a start condition. Each data transfer is initiated with a start condition.

Stop Data Transfer A change in the state of the SDA line from low to high while the SCL line is high defines a stop condition. Each data transfer is terminated with a repeated start or stop condition.

Data Transfer The number of data bytes transferred between a start and a stop condition is not limited, and is determined by the master device.

The receiver acknowledges the transfer of data. It is also possible to use the TMP75B for single-byte updates. To update only the MS byte, terminate communication by issuing a start or stop condition on the bus.

Acknowledge Each receiving device, when addressed, must generate an acknowledge bit.

A device that acknowledges must pull down the SDA line during the acknowledge clock pulse so that the SDA line is stable low during the high period of the acknowledge clock pulse. Setup and hold times must be taken into account. When a master receives data, the termination of the data transfer can be signaled by the master generating a *not-acknowledge* (1) on the last byte transmitted by the slave.

Table 3. Timing Diagram Requirements

SYMBOL	PARAMETER		FAST MODE		HIGH-SPEED MODE		UNIT
			MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	
$f_{(SCL)}$	SCL operating frequency	$V_S \geq 1.8$ V	0.001	0.4	0.001	3	MHz
		$V_S < 1.8$ V	0.001	0.4	0.001	2.5	MHz
$t_{(BUF)}$	Bus free time between stop and start conditions	$V_S \geq 1.8$ V	1300		160		ns
		$V_S < 1.8$ V	1300		260		ns
$t_{(HDSTA)}$	Hold time after repeated start condition. After this period, the first clock is generated.		600		160		ns
$t_{(SUSTA)}$	Repeated start condition setup time		600		160		ns
$t_{(SUSTO)}$	Stop condition setup time		600		160		ns
$t_{(HDDAT)}$	Data hold time	$V_S \geq 1.8$ V	0	900	0	100	ns
		$V_S < 1.8$ V	0	900	0	140	ns
$t_{(SUDAT)}$	Data setup time	$V_S \geq 1.8$ V	100		10		ns
		$V_S < 1.8$ V	100		20		ns
$t_{(LOW)}$	SCL clock low period	$V_S \geq 1.8$ V	1300		190		ns
		$V_S < 1.8$ V	1300		240		ns
$t_{(HIGH)}$	SCL clock high period		600		60		ns
$t_{R(SDA)}$, $t_{F(SDA)}$	Data rise and fall time			300		80	ns
$t_{R(SCL)}$, $t_{F(SCL)}$	Clock rise and fall time			300		40	ns
t_R	Clock and data rise time for SCLK ≤ 100 kHz			1000			ns

7.3.3.8 Two-Wire Timing Diagrams

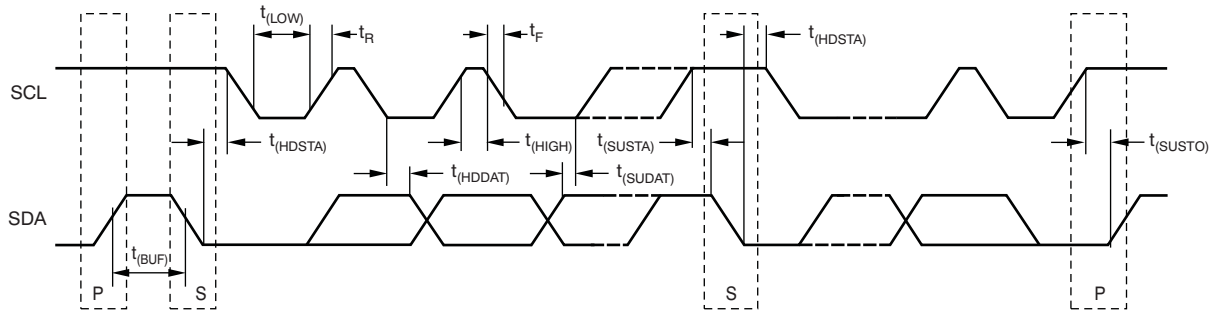
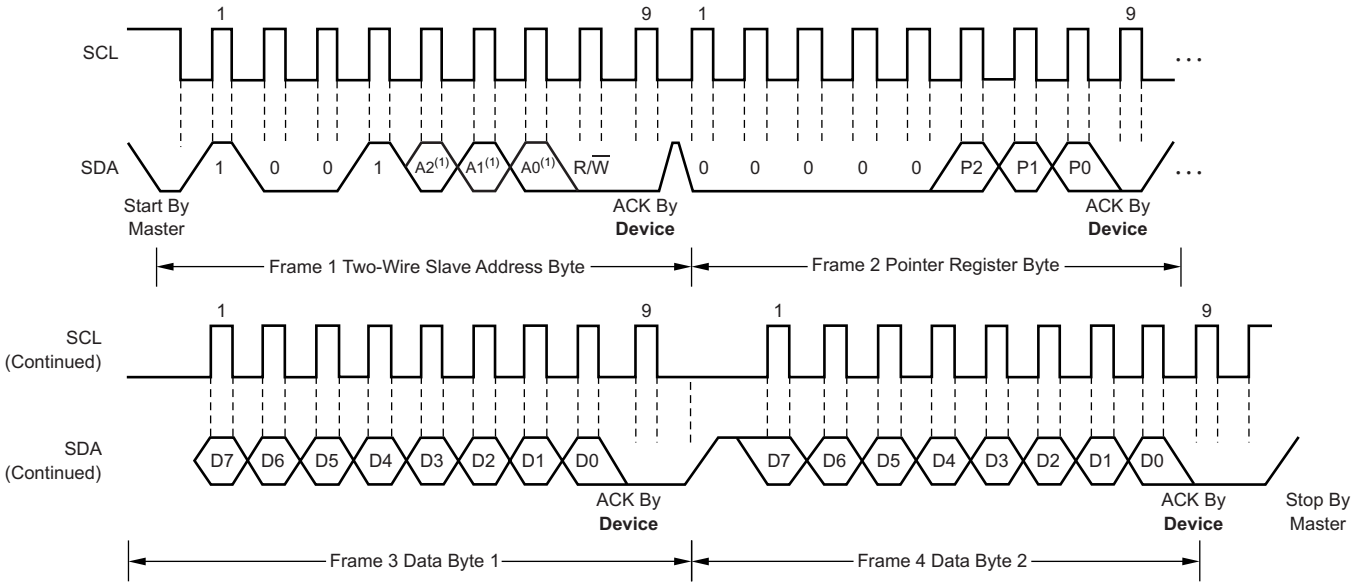
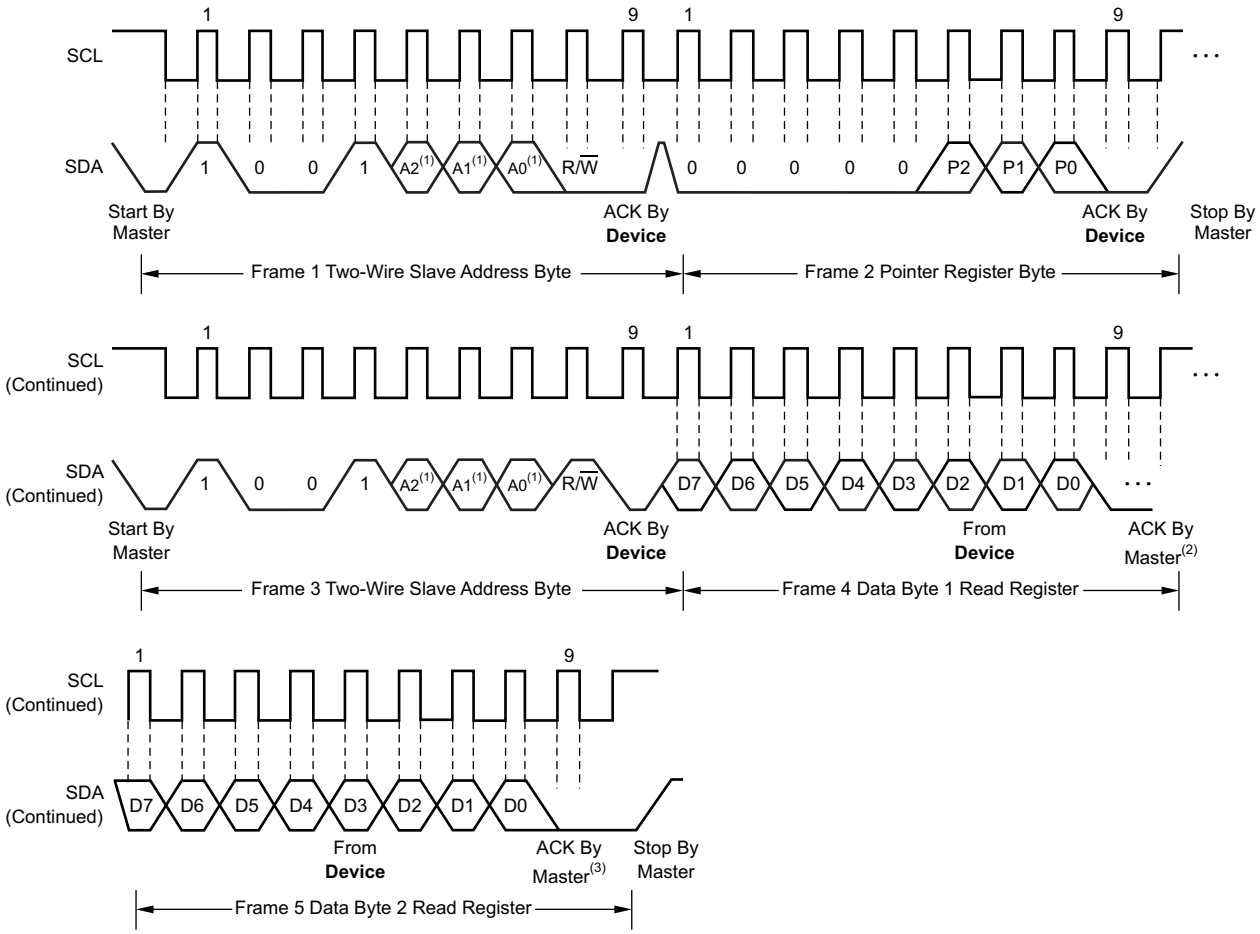


Figure 8. Two-Wire Timing Diagram



(1) The value of A0, A1, and A2 are determined by the connections of the corresponding pins.

Figure 9. Two-Wire Timing Diagram for Write Word Format



(1) The value of A0, A1, and A2 are determined by the connections of the corresponding pins.

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

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

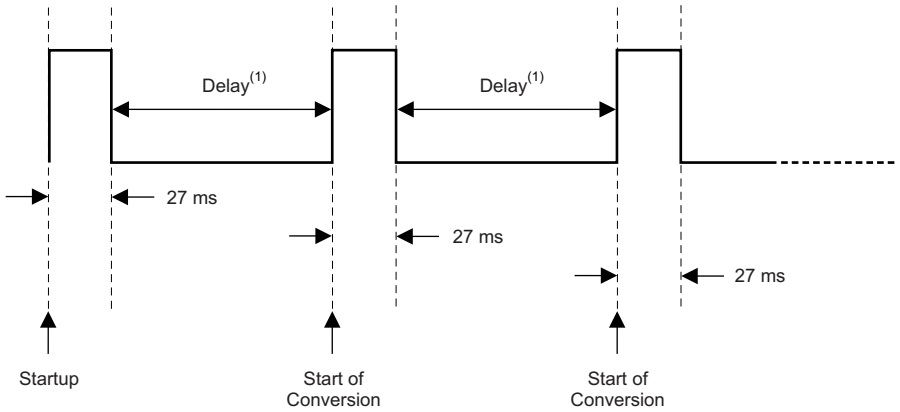
Figure 10. Two-Wire Timing Diagram for Read Word Format

7.4 Device Functional Modes

7.4.1 Continuous-Conversion Mode

The default mode of the TMP75C is continuous conversion, where the ADC performs continuous temperature conversions and stores each result to the Temperature register, overwriting the result from the previous conversion. The typical conversion rate of TMP75C is 12 Hz, with 80 ms between the start of each consecutive conversion. The TMP75C has a typical conversion time of 27 ms. To achieve its conversion rates, the TMP75C makes a conversion, and then powers down and waits for a delay 53 ms.

After power-up, the TMP75C immediately starts a conversion, as shown in Figure 11. The first result is available after 27 ms (typical). The active quiescent current during conversion is 45 µA (typical at +25°C). The quiescent current during delay is 1 µA (typical at +25°C).



(1) Delay is set to 53 ms (typ).

Figure 11. Conversion Start

7.4.2 Shutdown Mode

The shutdown mode saves maximum power by shutting down all device circuitry other than the serial interface, and reduces current consumption to typically less than 0.3 µA. Shutdown mode is enabled when the SD bit in the configuration register is set to 1; the device shuts down and terminates a conversion if it is ongoing. When SD is equal to 0, the device operates in continuous-conversion mode. When shutdown mode is enabled, the ALERT pin and fault counter clear in both comparator and interrupt modes. The ALERT pin and the fault counter remain clear until the SD bit is set.

7.4.3 One-Shot Mode

The TMP75C features a one-shot temperature measurement mode. When the device is in continuous conversion (SD = 0), writing a 1 to the OS bit enables shutdown mode, where any write to the one-shot register triggers a single temperature conversion. The device returns to the shutdown state at the completion of the single conversion, and a subsequent write to the one-shot register triggers another single conversion followed by a return to shutdown state. This mode reduces power consumption in the TMP75C when continuous temperature monitoring is not required.

When the device is in complete shutdown (SD = 1), the one-shot mode is not active regardless of the state of the OS bit, and a write to the one-shot register has no effect.

7.5 Programming

Figure 12 shows the internal register structure of the TMP75C. Use the 8-bit pointer register to address a given data register. The pointer register uses the three LSBs to identify which of the data registers respond to a read or write command. Figure 13 identifies the bits of the pointer register byte.

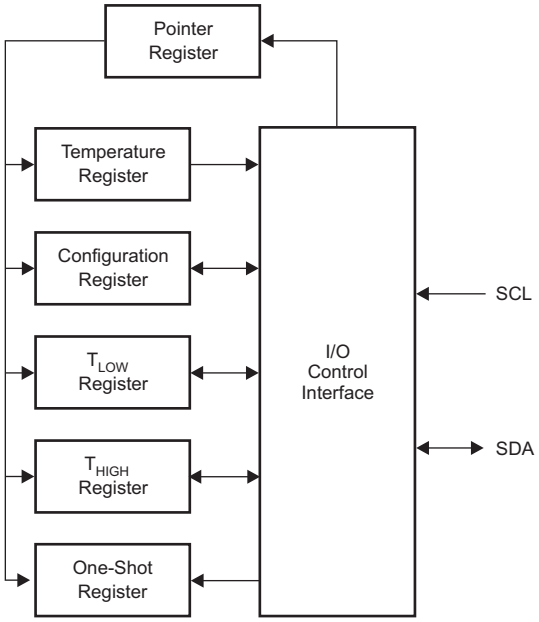


Figure 12. Internal Register Structure

7.6 Register Map

Table 4 describes the registers available in the TMP75C with their pointer addresses, followed by the description of the bits in each register.

Table 4. Register Map and Pointer Addresses

P2	P1	P0	REGISTER
0	0	0	Temperature register (read only, default)
0	0	1	Configuration register (read/write)
0	1	0	T_{LOW} register (read/write)
0	1	1	T_{HIGH} register (read/write)
1	0	0	One-Shot register (write only; write any value to start a conversion)

Figure 13. Pointer Register (pointer = N/A) [reset = 00h]

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Reserved					P2	P1	P0
W-0h					W-0h	W-0h	W-0h

LEGEND: R/W = Read/Write; R = Read only; W = Write only; -n = value after reset

Figure 14. Temperature Register (pointer = 0h) [reset = 0000h]

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
T11	T10	T9	T8	T7	T6	T5	T4
R-00h							
7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
T3	T2	T1	T0	Reserved			
R-0h				R-0h			

LEGEND: R/W = Read/Write; R = Read only; -n = value after reset

Table 5. Temperature Register Description

Name	Description
T11 to T4	The 8 MSBs of the temperature result (resolution of 1°C)
T3 to T0	The 4 LSBs of the temperature result (resolution of 0.0625°C)

Figure 15. Configuration Register (pointer = 1h) [reset = 0000h]

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Reserved		OS	FQ		POL	TM	SD
R/W-0h		R/W-0h	R/W-0h		R/W-0h	R/W-0h	R/W-0h
7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Reserved							
R-00h							

LEGEND: R/W = Read/Write; R = Read only; -n = value after reset

Table 6. Configuration Register Description

Name	Description
Reserved	Reserved bits Write 0 to these bits on configuration register update.
OS	One-shot control SD = 0 and OS = 0: Continuous conversion mode (default) SD = 0 and OS = 1: One-shot mode; the device is in shutdown mode but writing any value to the one-shot register initiates a conversion. The device returns to shutdown mode at the end of the conversion. SD = 1 and OS = x: The device is in shutdown mode and the status of the OS bit has no effect. Writing to the one-shot register does not start a conversion.
FQ	Fault queue to trigger the ALERT pin FQ = 0h: 1 fault (default) FQ = 1h: 2 faults FQ = 2h: 4 faults FQ = 3h: 6 faults
POL	ALERT polarity control POL = 0: ALERT is active low (default) POL = 1: ALERT is active high
TM	ALERT thermostat mode control TM = 0: ALERT is in comparator mode (default) TM = 1: ALERT is in interrupt mode
SD	Shutdown control bit SD = 0: Device is in continuous conversion mode (default) SD = 1: Device is in shutdown mode

Figure 16. T_{LOW} - Temperature Low Limit Register (pointer = 2h) [reset = 4B00h](1)

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
L11	L10	L9	L8	L7	L6	L5	L4
R/W-4Bh							
7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
L3	L2	L1	L0	Reserved			
R/W-0h				R-0h			

LEGEND: R/W = Read/Write; R = Read only; -n = value after reset

(1) 4B00h = 75°C.

Table 7. T_{LOW} Register Description

Name	Description
L11 to L4	The 8 MSBs of the temperature low limit (resolution of 1°C)
L3 to L0	The 4 LSBs of the temperature low limit (resolution of 0.0625°C)

Figure 17. T_{HIGH} - Temperature High Limit Register (pointer = 3h) [reset = 5000h](1)

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
H11	H10	H9	H8	H7	H6	H5	H4
R/W-50h							
7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
H3	H2	H1	H0	Reserved			
R/W-0h				R-0h			

LEGEND: R/W = Read/Write; R = Read only; -n = value after reset

(1) 5000h = 80°C.

Table 8. T_{HIGH} Register Description

Name	Description
H11 to H4	The 8 MSBs of the temperature high limit (resolution of 1°C)
H3 to H0	The 4 LSBs of the temperature high limit (resolution of 0.0625°C)

8 Application and Implementation

8.1 Application Information

The TMP75C is used to measure the PCB temperature of the location it is mounted. The programmable address options allow up to eight locations on the board to be monitored on a single serial bus. Connecting the ALERT pins together and programming the temperature limit registers to desired values allows for a temperature watchdog operation of all devices, interrupting the host controller only if the temperature exceeds the limits.

8.2 Typical Application

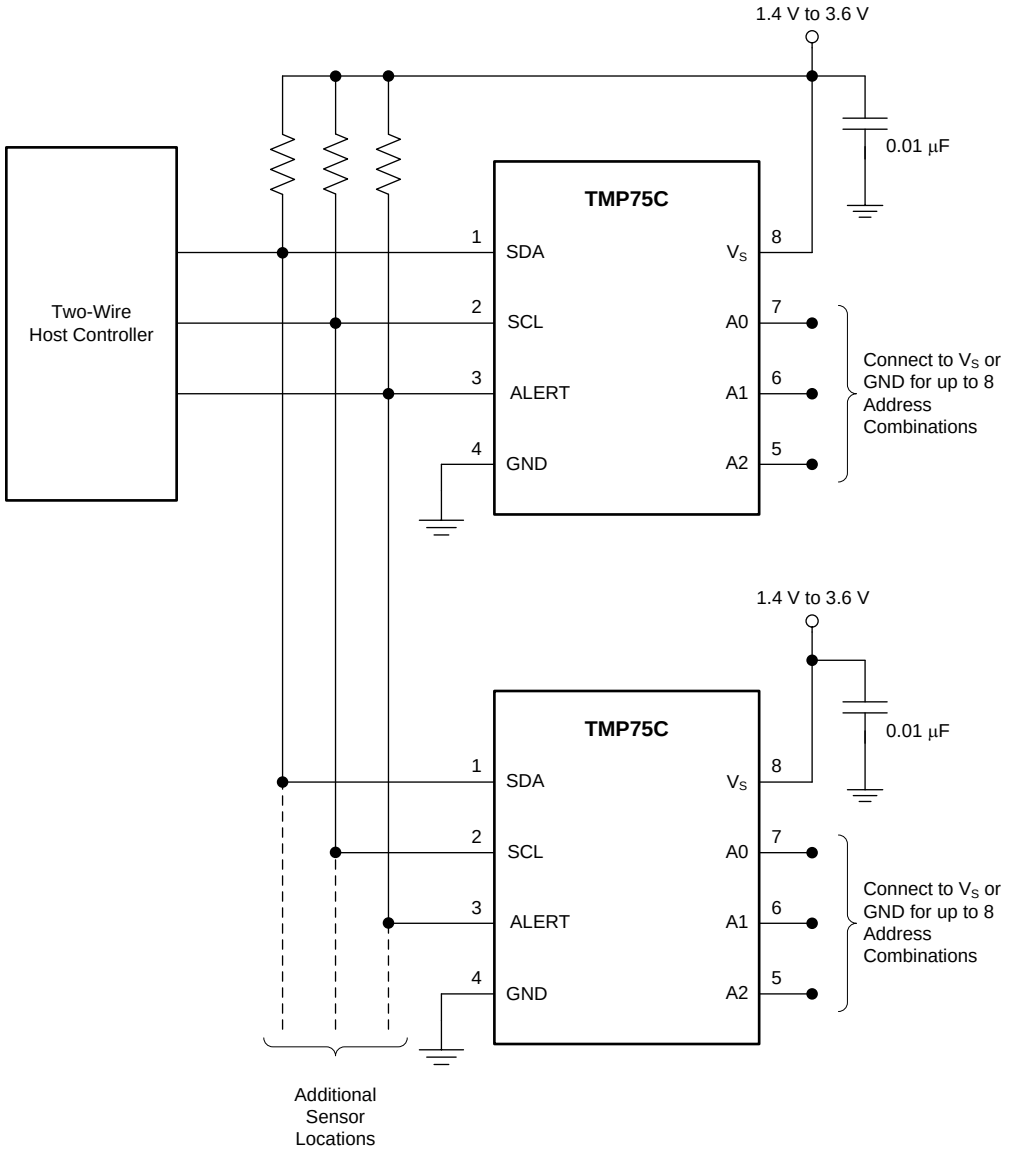


Figure 18. Temperature Monitoring of Multiple Locations on a PCB

Typical Application (continued)

8.2.1 Design Requirements

The TMP75C only requires pull-up resistors on SDA and ALERT, although a pull-up resistor is typically present on the SCL as well. A 0.01-µF bypass capacitor on the supply is recommended, as shown in Figure 18. The SCL, SDA, and ALERT lines can be pulled up to a supply that is equal to or higher than V_S through the pull-up resistors. To configure one of eight different addresses on the bus, connect A0, A1, and A2 to either V_S or GND.

8.2.2 Detailed Design Procedure

The TMP75C should be placed in close proximity to the heat source to be monitored, with a proper layout for good thermal coupling. This ensures that temperature changes are captured within the shortest possible time interval.

8.2.3 Application Curves

Figure 19 shows the step response of the TMP75C to a submersion in an oil bath of 100°C from room temperature (27°C). The time-constant, or the time for the output to reach 63% of the input step, is 1.5 seconds.

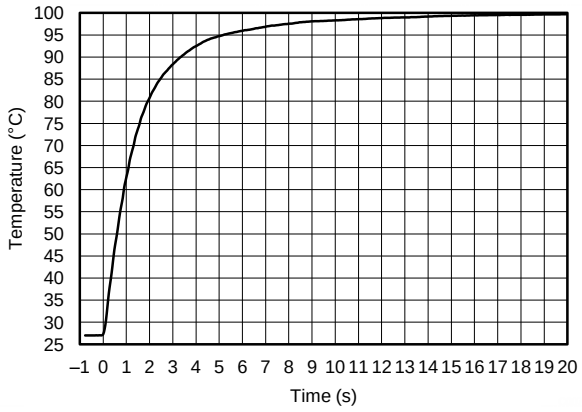


Figure 19. Temperature Step Response

9 Power Supply Recommendations

The TMP75C operates with a power supply in the range of 1.4 V to 3.6 V. It is optimized for operation at 1.8-V supply but can measure temperature accurately in the full supply range.

A power-supply bypass capacitor is required for stability; place this capacitor as close as possible to the supply and ground pins of the device. A typical value for this supply bypass capacitor is 0.01 µF. Applications with noisy or high-impedance power supplies may require additional decoupling capacitors to reject power-supply noise.

10 Layout

10.1 Layout Guidelines

Place the power-supply bypass capacitor as close as possible to the supply and ground pins. The recommended value of this bypass capacitor is 0.01 µF. Additional decoupling capacitance can be added to compensate for noisy or high-impedance power supplies.

Pull up the open-drain output pins (SDA and ALERT) to a supply voltage rail (V_S or higher but up to 3.6 V) through 10-kΩ pull-up resistors.

10.2 Layout Example

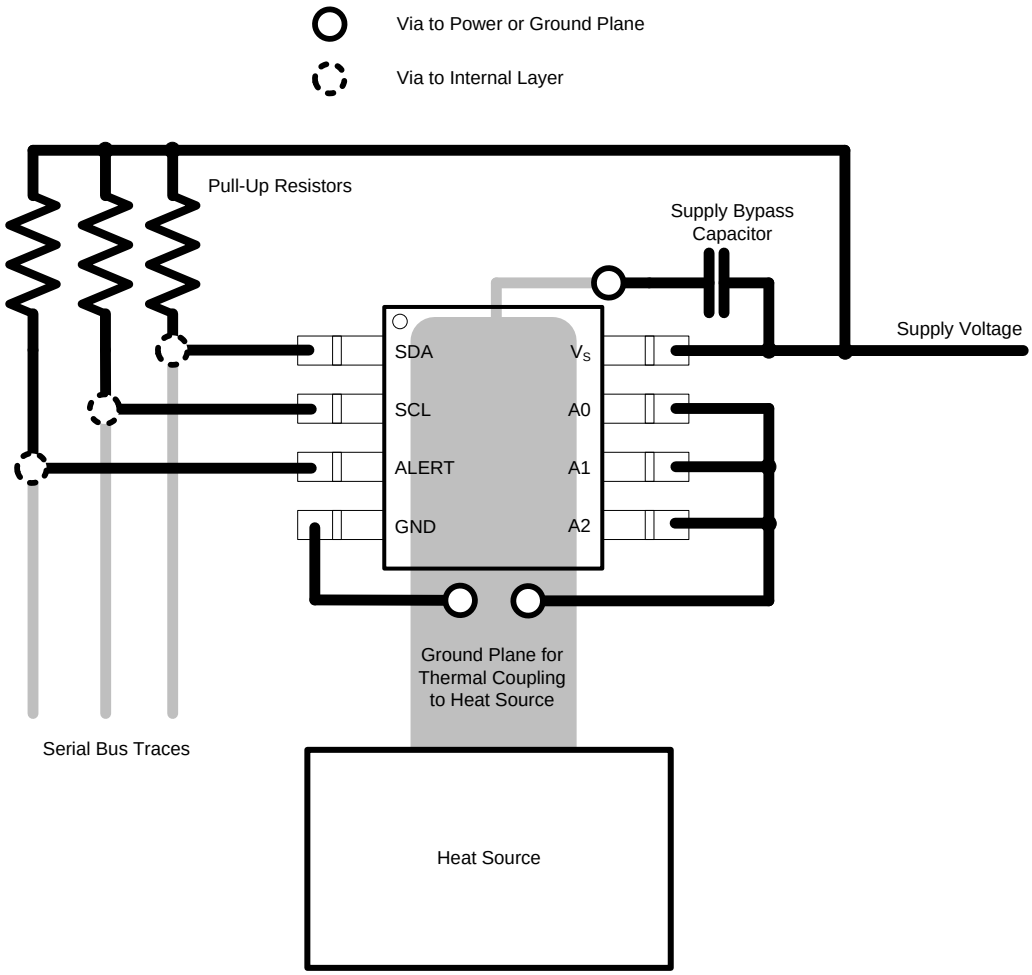


Figure 20. Layout Example

11 器件和文档支持

11.1 文档支持

11.1.1 相关文档

SBOU141 — 《TMP75xEVM 用户指南》

11.2 商标

All trademarks are the property of their respective owners.

11.3 静电放电警告

这些装置包含有限的内置 ESD 保护。 存储或装卸时，应将导线一起截短或将装置放置于导电泡棉中，以防止 MOS 门极遭受静电损伤。

11.4 术语表

SLYZ022 — *TI 术语表*。

这份术语表列出并解释术语、首字母缩略词和定义。

12 机械封装和可订购信息

以下页中包括机械封装和可订购信息。 这些信息是针对指定器件可提供的最新数据。 这些数据会在无通知且不对本文档进行修订的情况下发生改变。 欲获得该数据表的浏览器版本，请查阅左侧的导航栏。

PACKAGING INFORMATION

Orderable Device	Status (1)	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	Eco Plan (2)	Lead finish/ Ball material (6)	MSL Peak Temp (3)	Op Temp (°C)	Device Marking (4/5)	Samples
TMP75CID	LIFEBUY	SOIC	D	8	75	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU-DCC	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-55 to 125	TMP75C	
TMP75CIDGKR	ACTIVE	VSSOP	DGK	8	2500	RoHS & Green	NIPDAUAG | SN	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-55 to 125	T75C	Samples
TMP75CIDGKT	LIFEBUY	VSSOP	DGK	8	250	RoHS & Green	NIPDAUAG | SN	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-55 to 125	T75C	
TMP75CIDR	ACTIVE	SOIC	D	8	2500	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU-DCC	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-55 to 125	TMP75C	Samples

(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) **RoHS:** TI defines "RoHS" to mean semiconductor products that are compliant with the current EU RoHS requirements for all 10 RoHS substances, including the requirement that RoHS substance do not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous materials. Where designed to be soldered at high temperatures, "RoHS" products are suitable for use in specified lead-free processes. TI may reference these types of products as "Pb-Free".
RoHS Exempt: TI defines "RoHS Exempt" to mean products that contain lead but are compliant with EU RoHS pursuant to a specific EU RoHS exemption.
Green: TI defines "Green" to mean the content of Chlorine (Cl) and Bromine (Br) based flame retardants meet JS709B low halogen requirements of <=1000ppm threshold. Antimony trioxide based flame retardants must also meet the <=1000ppm threshold requirement.

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

(4) There may be additional marking, which relates to the logo, the lot trace code information, or the environmental category on the device.

(5) Multiple Device Markings will be inside parentheses. Only one Device Marking contained in parentheses and separated by a "~" will appear on a device. If a line is indented then it is a continuation of the previous line and the two combined represent the entire Device Marking for that device.

(6) Lead finish/Ball material - Orderable Devices may have multiple material finish options. Finish options are separated by a vertical ruled line. Lead finish/Ball material values may wrap to two lines if the finish value exceeds the maximum column width.

In no event shall TI's liability arising out of such information exceed the total purchase price of the TI part(s) at issue in this document sold by TI to Customer on an annual basis.

OTHER QUALIFIED VERSIONS OF TMP75C :

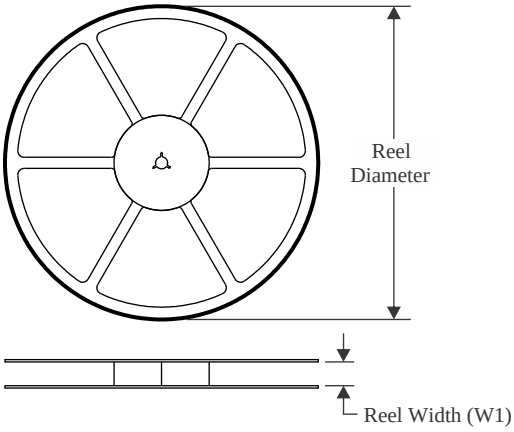
- Automotive : TMP75C-Q1

NOTE: Qualified Version Definitions:

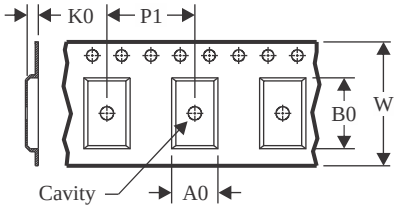
- Automotive - Q100 devices qualified for high-reliability automotive applications targeting zero defects

TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION

REEL DIMENSIONS

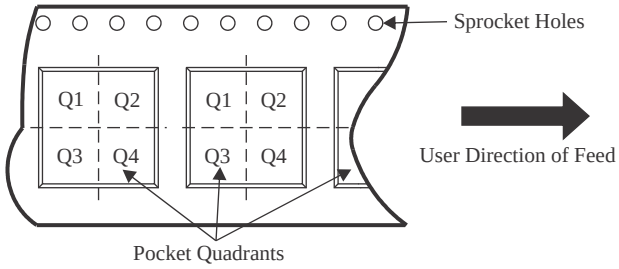


TAPE DIMENSIONS



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

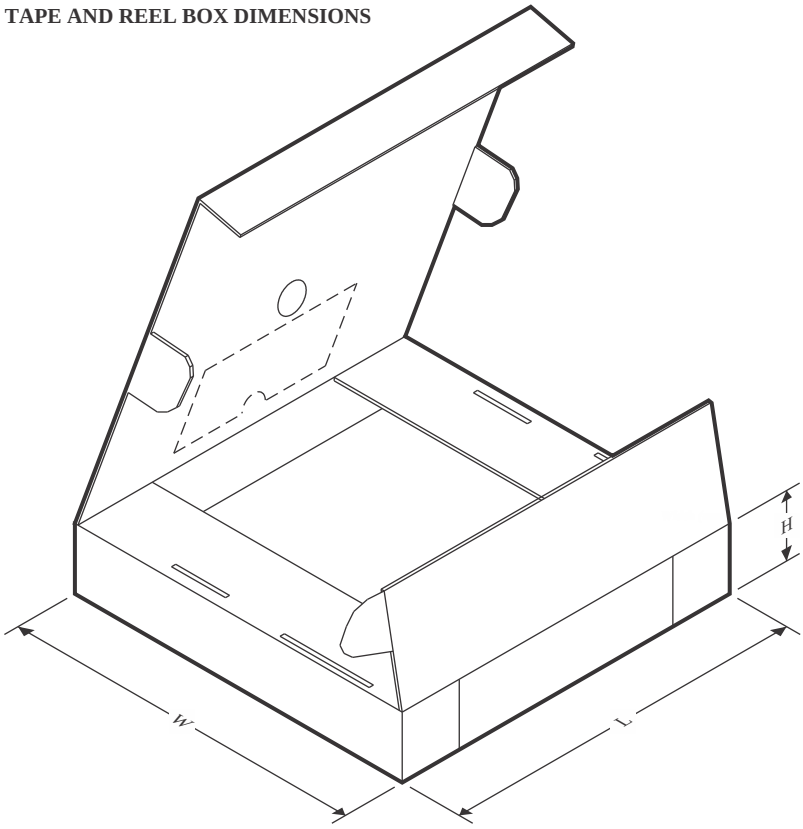
QUADRANT ASSIGNMENTS FOR PIN 1 ORIENTATION IN TAPE



*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
TMP75CIDGKR	VSSOP	DGK	8	2500	330.0	12.4	5.3	3.4	1.4	8.0	12.0	Q1
TMP75CIDGKT	VSSOP	DGK	8	250	330.0	12.4	5.3	3.4	1.4	8.0	12.0	Q1
TMP75CIDR	SOIC	D	8	2500	330.0	12.4	6.4	5.2	2.1	8.0	12.0	Q1

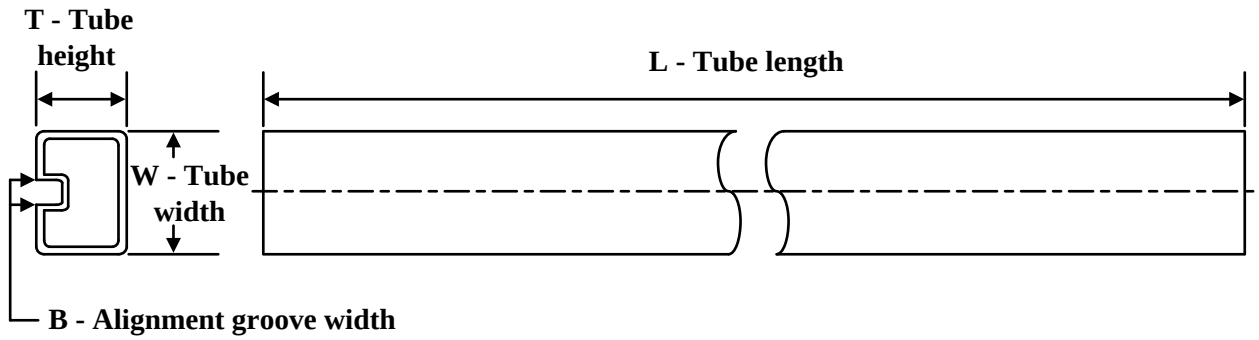
TAPE AND REEL BOX DIMENSIONS



*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
TMP75CIDGKR	VSSOP	DGK	8	2500	366.0	364.0	50.0
TMP75CIDGKT	VSSOP	DGK	8	250	366.0	364.0	50.0
TMP75CIDR	SOIC	D	8	2500	356.0	356.0	35.0

TUBE



*All dimensions are nominal

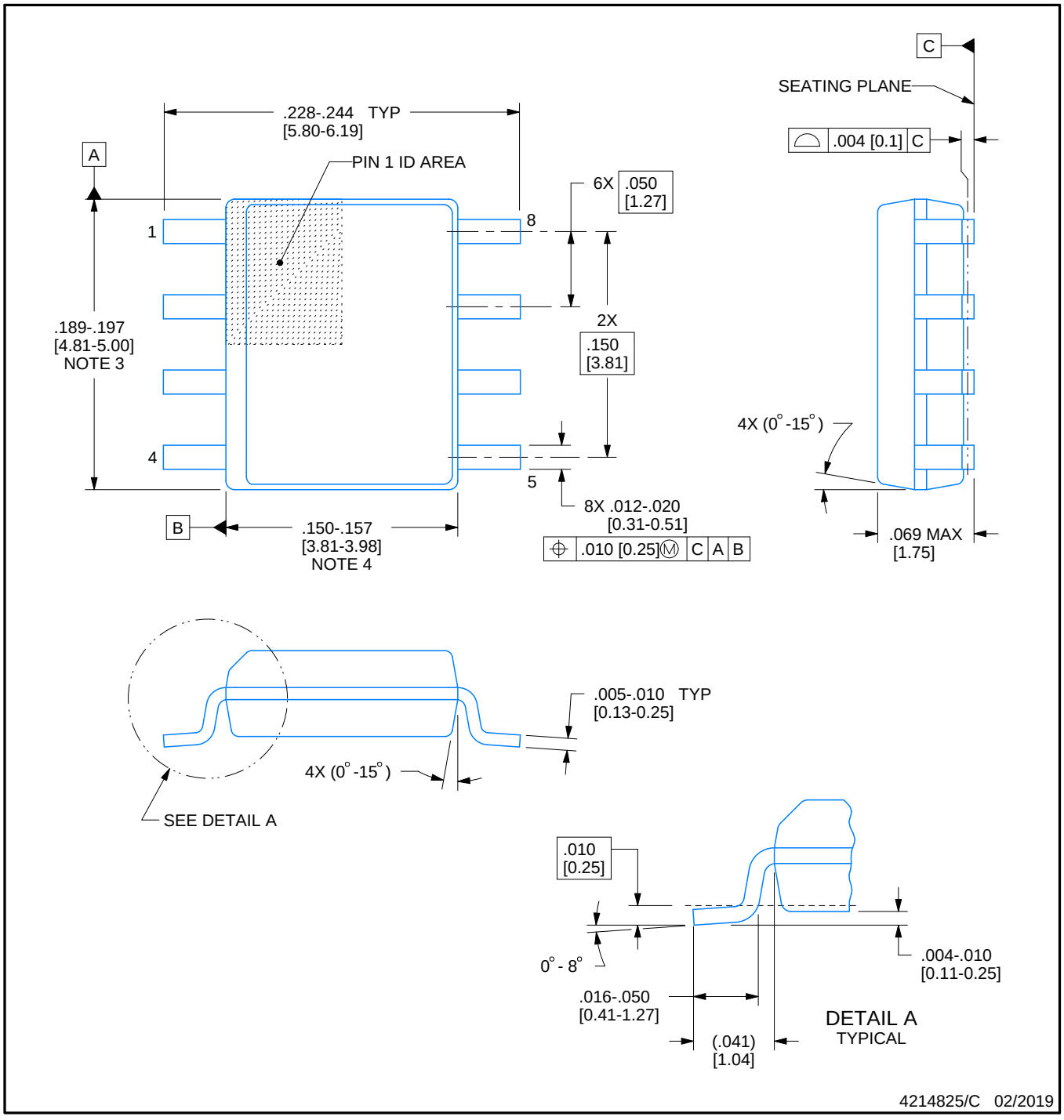
Device	Package Name	Package Type	Pins	SPQ	L (mm)	W (mm)	T (µm)	B (mm)
TMP75CID	D	SOIC	8	75	506.6	8	3940	4.32

PACKAGE OUTLINE

D0008A

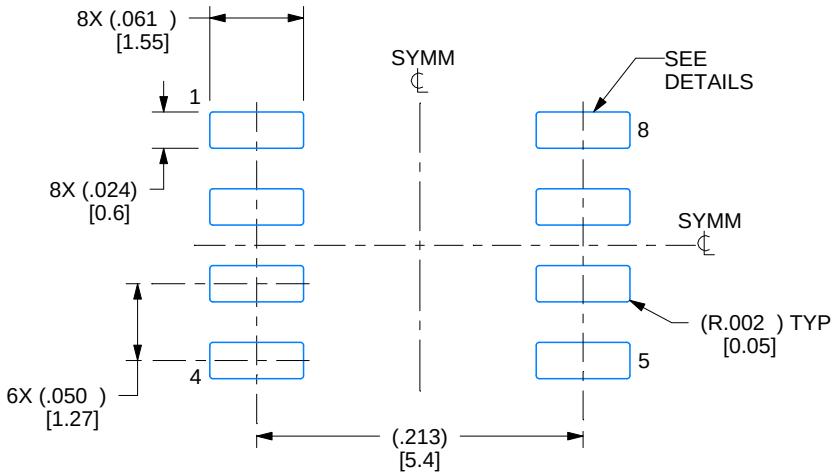
SOIC - 1.75 mm max height

SMALL OUTLINE INTEGRATED CIRCUIT

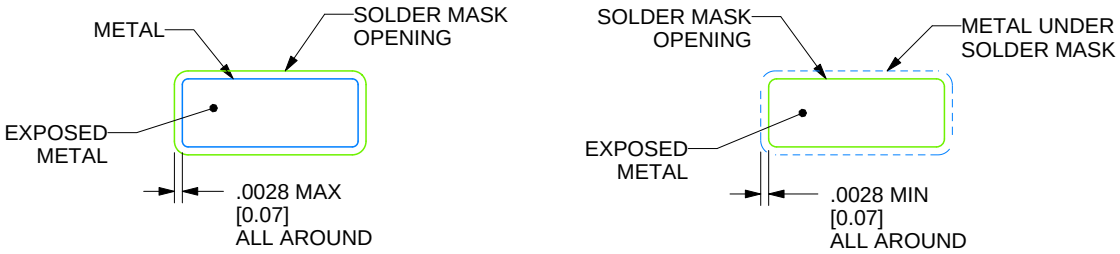


NOTES:

1. Linear dimensions are in inches [millimeters]. Dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Controlling dimensions are in inches. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.
2. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
3. This dimension does not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not exceed .006 [0.15] per side.
4. This dimension does not include interlead flash.
5. Reference JEDEC registration MS-012, variation AA.



LAND PATTERN EXAMPLE
EXPOSED METAL SHOWN
SCALE:8X



SOLDER MASK DETAILS

4214825/C 02/2019

NOTES: (continued)

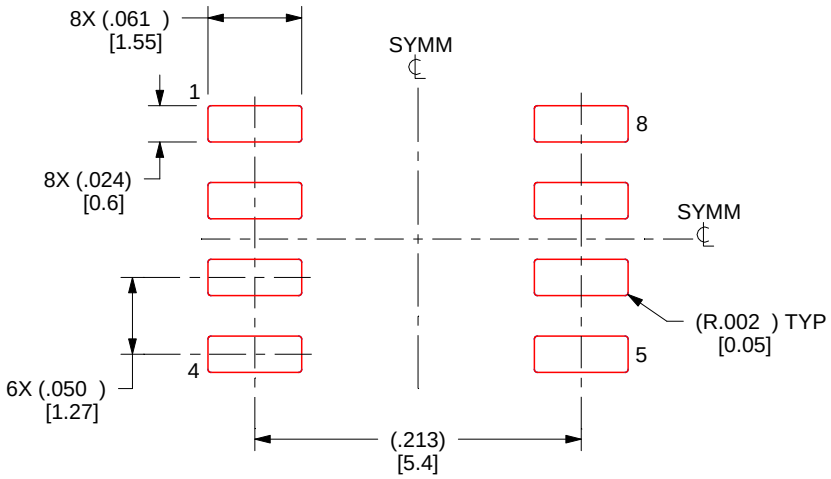
6. Publication IPC-7351 may have alternate designs.
7. Solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads can vary based on board fabrication site.

EXAMPLE STENCIL DESIGN

D0008A

SOIC - 1.75 mm max height

SMALL OUTLINE INTEGRATED CIRCUIT



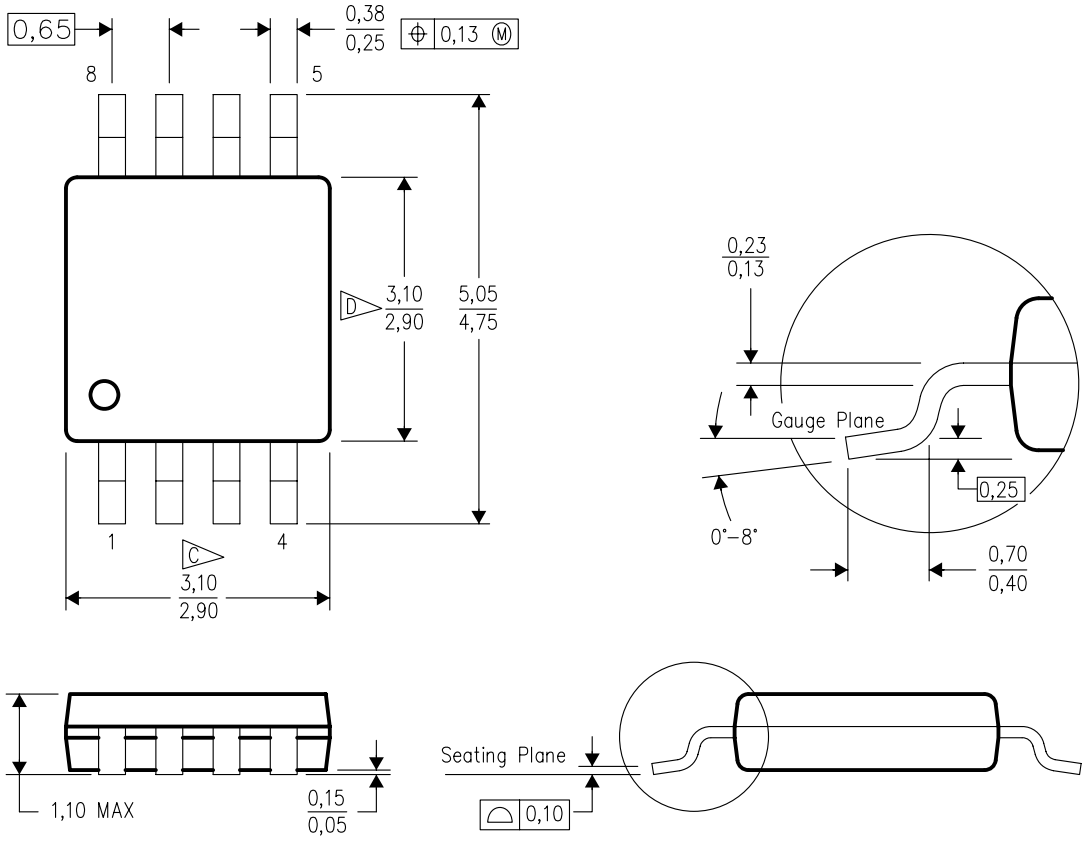
SOLDER PASTE EXAMPLE
BASED ON .005 INCH [0.125 MM] THICK STENCIL
SCALE:8X

4214825/C 02/2019

NOTES: (continued)

8. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and rounded corners may offer better paste release. IPC-7525 may have alternate design recommendations.
9. Board assembly site may have different recommendations for stencil design.

DGK (S–PDSO–G8) PLASTIC SMALL–OUTLINE PACKAGE



4073329/E 05/06

NOTES:
A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
C. Body length does not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not exceed 0.15 per end.
D. Body width does not include interlead flash. Interlead flash shall not exceed 0.50 per side.
E. Falls within JEDEC MO–187 variation AA, except interlead flash.

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