

TMP461-SP Radiation-Hardness-Assured (RHA), High-Accuracy Remote and Local Temperature Sensor

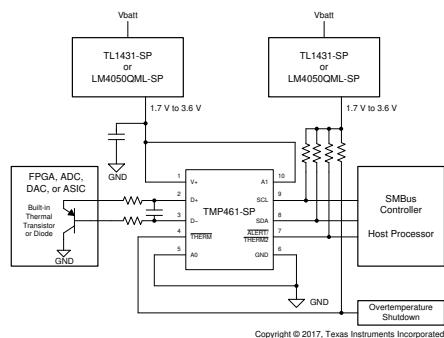
1 Features

- QMLV Qualified: 5962R-1721801VXC
 - Thermally Enhanced HKU Package
 - Radiation-Hardness-Assured (RHA) up to Total Ionizing Dose (TID) 100 krad(Si) at low dose rate (LDR) of 10 mrad/s
 - Single Event Latchup (SEL) Immune to 76 MeV·cm²/mg at 125°C
 - 10-Lead HKU Ceramic Package
- Remote Diode Temperature Sensor Accuracy: $\pm 1.5^\circ\text{C}$ (Across Extended Temperature Range of $[-55^\circ\text{C}$ to 125°C])
- Local Temperature Sensor Accuracy: $\pm 2^\circ\text{C}$ (Across Extended Temperature Range of $[-55^\circ\text{C}$ to 125°C])
- Enables Measurement Of Remote Diode Temperatures in the Range of -64°C to 191°C
- Resolution for Local and Remote Channels: 0.0625°C
- Supply and Logic Voltage Range: 1.7 V to 3.6 V
- 35- μA Operating Current (1 SPS), 3- μA Shutdown Current
- Series Resistance Cancellation
- η -Factor and Offset Correction
- Programmable Digital Filter
- Diode Fault Detection
- Two-Wire and SMBus™ Serial Interface Compatible with Pin-Programmable Address

2 Applications

- Spacecraft FPGA, ADC's, DAC's, and ASIC Temperature Monitoring
- Spacecraft Housekeeping and Telemetry

Simplified Block Diagram



3 Description

The TMP461-SP device is a radiation-hardened, high-accuracy, low-power remote temperature sensor monitor with a built-in local temperature sensor. The remote temperature sensors are typically low-cost discrete NPN or PNP transistors, or substrate thermal transistors or diodes that are integral parts of microprocessors, analog-to-digital converters (ADC), digital-to-analog converters (DAC), microcontrollers, or field-programmable gate arrays (FPGA). Temperature is represented as a 12-bit digital code for both local and remote sensors, giving a resolution of 0.0625°C . The two-wire serial interface accepts the SMBus communication protocol with up to nine different pin-programmable addresses.

Advanced features such as series resistance cancellation, programmable nonideality factor (η -factor), programmable offset, programmable temperature limits, and a programmable digital filter, are combined to provide a robust thermal monitoring solution with improved accuracy and noise immunity.

The TMP461-SP is ideal for multi-location, high-accuracy temperature measurements in a variety of distributed telemetry applications. The integrated local and remote temperature sensors simplify spacecraft housekeeping activities by providing an easy way of measuring temperature gradients. The device is specified for operation over a supply voltage range of 1.7 V to 3.6 V, and a temperature range of -55°C to 125°C .

Device Information⁽¹⁾

| PART NUMBER | GRADE | PACKAGE |
|-----------------|------------------------------------|--|
| 5962-1721801VXC | QMLV | 10-lead CFP [HKU] 7.02 mm x 6.86 mm |
| TMP461HKU/EM | Engineering Samples ⁽²⁾ | 10-lead CFP [HKU] 7.02 mm x 6.86 mm |
| TMP461EVM-CVAL | Ceramic Evaluation Board | |
| 5962R1721801VXC | RHA - 100 krad(Si) | 10-lead CFP [HKU] 7.02 mm x 6.86 mm |

(1) For all available packages, see the orderable addendum at the end of the datasheet.

(2) These units are intended for engineering evaluation only. They are processed to a noncompliant flow. These units are not suitable for qualification, production, radiation testing or flight use. Parts are not warrantied for performance over the full MIL specified temperature range of -55°C to 125°C or operating life.



An IMPORTANT NOTICE at the end of this data sheet addresses availability, warranty, changes, use in safety-critical applications, intellectual property matters and other important disclaimers. PRODUCTION DATA.

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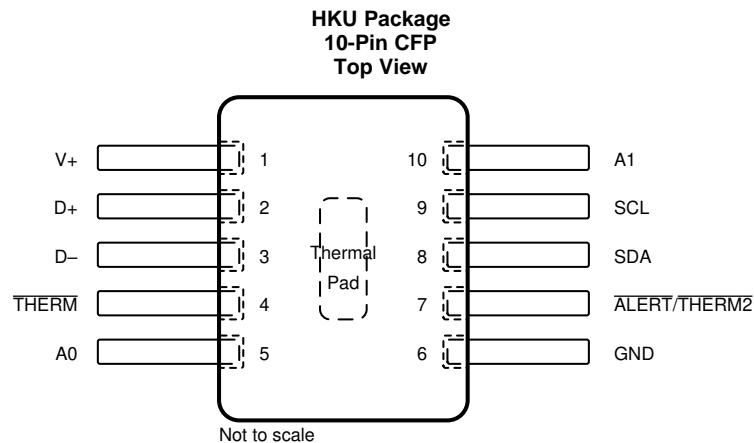
4 Revision History

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

| Changes from Revision A (December 2017) to Revision B | Page |
|---|------|
| • Changed data sheet title from: TMP461-SP Radiation Hardened Remote and Local Digital Temperature Sensor to: TMP461-SP Radiation-Hardness-Assured (RHA), High-Accuracy Remote and Local Temperature Sensor | 1 |
| • Removed 50 krad(Si) HDR statement in the <i>Features</i> section. Switched to RHA Filter | 1 |
| • Added 5962R1721801VXC RHA orderable to the <i>Device Information</i> table | 1 |
| • Added tablenote to thermal pad description in the <i>Pin Functions</i> table | 3 |
| • Updated layout example for CFP package | 29 |

| Changes from Original (September 2017) to Revision A | Page |
|---|------|
| • Changed the device status from <i>Advance Information</i> to <i>Production Data</i> | 1 |

5 Pin Configuration and Functions



Pin Functions

| PIN | | TYPE | DESCRIPTION |
|----------------------------|-----|------------------------------------|--|
| NAME | NO. | | |
| A0 | 5 | Digital input | Address select. Connect to GND, V+, or leave floating. |
| A1 | 10 | Digital input | Address select. Connect to GND, V+, or leave floating. |
| <u>ALERT/THERM2</u> | 7 | Digital output | Interrupt or SMBus alert output. Can be configured as a second <u>THERM</u> output. Open-drain; requires a pullup resistor to a voltage between 1.7 V and 3.6 V. |
| D- | 3 | Analog input | Negative connection to remote temperature sensor. |
| D+ | 2 | Analog input | Positive connection to remote temperature sensor. |
| GND | 6 | Ground | Supply ground connection. |
| SCL | 9 | Digital input | Serial clock line for SMBus. Input; requires a pullup resistor to a voltage between 1.7 V and 3.6 V if driven by an open-drain output. |
| SDA | 8 | Bidirectional digital input-output | Serial data line for SMBus. Open-drain; requires a pullup resistor to a voltage between 1.7 V and 3.6 V. |
| THERM | 4 | Digital output | Thermal shutdown or fan-control pin. Open-drain; requires a pullup resistor to a voltage between 1.7 V and 3.6 V. |
| V+ | 1 | Power supply | Positive supply voltage, 1.7 V to 3.6 V. |
| Thermal Pad ⁽¹⁾ | -- | -- | The exposed thermal pad of the HKU package should be connected to a wide ground plane for effective thermal conduction. |

(1) Thermal pad and package lid are internally connected to ground.

6 Specifications

6.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

 over operating temperature range (unless otherwise noted)⁽¹⁾

| | | MIN | MAX | UNIT |
|--|---------------------------------------|------|------------|------|
| Power supply, V+ | | -0.3 | 6 | V |
| Input voltage | THERM, ALERT/THERM2, SDA and SCL only | -0.3 | 6 | V |
| | D+, A0, A1 | -0.3 | (V+) + 0.3 | |
| | D– only | -0.3 | 0.3 | |
| Input current | | | 10 | mA |
| Operating temperature | | -55 | 150 | °C |
| Junction temperature, T _J max | | | 150 | °C |
| Storage temperature, T _{stg} | | -60 | 150 | °C |

(1) Stresses above these ratings may cause permanent damage. Exposure to absolute maximum conditions for extended periods may degrade device reliability. These are stress ratings only, and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those specified is not implied.

6.2 ESD Ratings

| | | VALUE | UNIT |
|--------------------|-------------------------|---|-------|
| V _(ESD) | Electrostatic discharge | Human-body model (HBM), per ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-001 ⁽¹⁾ | ±2000 |

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

6.3 Recommended Operating Conditions

| | | MIN | NOM | MAX | UNIT |
|----------------|-----------------------|-----|-----|-----|------|
| V ₊ | Supply voltage | 1.7 | 3.3 | 3.6 | V |
| T _A | Operating temperature | -55 | | 125 | °C |

6.4 Thermal Information

| THERMAL METRIC ⁽¹⁾ | TMP461-SP | HKU (CFP) | UNIT |
|-------------------------------|--|-----------|---------|
| | | | |
| | | | 10 PINS |
| R _{θJA} | Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance | 39.2 | °C/W |
| R _{θJC(top)} | Junction-to-case (top) thermal resistance | 20.7 | °C/W |
| R _{θJB} | Junction-to-board thermal resistance | 20.9 | °C/W |
| Ψ _{JT} | Junction-to-top characterization parameter | 11.7 | °C/W |
| Ψ _{JB} | Junction-to-board characterization parameter | 21.0 | °C/W |
| R _{θJC(bot)} | Junction-to-case (bottom) thermal resistance | 8.7 | °C/W |

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

6.5 Electrical Characteristics

The specifications shown below correspond to the respectively identified subgroup temperature (see [Table 1](#)). $V_+ = 1.7$ V to 3.6 V, unless otherwise noted.

| PARAMETER | CONDITIONS | SUBGROUP ⁽¹⁾ | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNIT |
|--|--|---|-----------|----------------------|-------------------------|--------|
| TEMPERATURE MEASUREMENT | | | | | | |
| TA _{LOCAL} | Local temperature sensor accuracy | V ₊ = 1.7 V to 3.6 V | [1, 2, 3] | -2 | ±0.5 | 2 °C |
| TA _{REMOTE} | Remote temperature sensor accuracy | V ₊ = 1.7 V to 3.6 V | [1, 2, 3] | -1.5 | ±0.125 | 1.5 °C |
| Temperature sensor error versus supply (local or remote) | V ₊ = 1.7 V to 3.6 V | [1, 2, 3] | -0.3 | ±0.1 | 0.3 °C/V | |
| Temperature resolution (local and remote) | | | | 0.0625 | | °C |
| ADC conversion time | One-shot mode, per channel (local or remote) | [9, 10, 11] | 15 | 17 | ms | |
| ADC resolution | | [4, 5, 6] | 12 | | | Bits |
| Remote sensor source current | High | Series resistance 1 kΩ (max) | [1, 2, 3] | 88 | 120 | 152 |
| | Medium | | [1, 2, 3] | 33 | 45 | 57 |
| | Low | | [1, 2, 3] | 5.5 | 7.5 | 9.5 |
| η | Remote transistor ideality factor | TMP461-SP optimized ideality factor | | 1.008 | | |
| SERIAL INTERFACE | | | | | | |
| V _{IH} | High-level input voltage | | [1, 2, 3] | 1.4 | | V |
| V _{IL} | Low-level input voltage | | [1, 2, 3] | | 0.45 | V |
| Hysteresis | | | | 200 | | mV |
| SDA output-low sink current | | [1, 2, 3] | 6 | | | mA |
| V _{OL} | Low-level output voltage | I _O = -6 mA | [1, 2, 3] | 0.15 | 0.4 | V |
| Serial bus input leakage current | 0 V ≤ V _{IN} ≤ 3.6 V | | [1, 2, 3] | -1 | 1 | μA |
| Serial bus input capacitance | SCL | | | 3 | | pF |
| | SDA | | | 4.6 | | pF |
| Serial bus clock frequency | | [9, 10, 11] | | | 2.17 | MHz |
| Serial bus timeout | | [9, 10, 11] | 20 | 25 | 30 | ms |
| DIGITAL INPUTS (A0, A1) | | | | | | |
| V _{IH} | High-level input voltage | | [1, 2, 3] | 0.9(V ₊) | (V ₊) + 0.3 | V |
| V _{IL} | Low-level input voltage | | [1, 2, 3] | -0.3 | 0.1(V ₊) | V |
| Input leakage current | 0 V ≤ V _{IN} ≤ 3.6 V | | [1, 2, 3] | -1 | 1 | μA |
| Input capacitance | | | | 2.5 | | pF |
| DIGITAL OUTPUTS (THERM, ALERT/THERM2) | | | | | | |
| Output-low sink current | | [1, 2, 3] | 6 | | | mA |
| V _{OL} | Low-level output voltage | I _O = -6 mA | [1, 2, 3] | 0.15 | 0.4 | V |
| I _{OH} | High-level output leakage current | V _O = V ₊ | [1, 2, 3] | | 1 | μA |
| POWER SUPPLY | | | | | | |
| V ₊ | Specified supply voltage range | | [1, 2, 3] | 1.7 | 3.6 | V |
| I _Q | Quiescent current | Active conversion, local sensor | [1, 2, 3] | 240 | 375 | |
| | | Active conversion, remote sensor | [1, 2, 3] | 400 | 600 | |
| | | Standby mode (between conversions) | [1, 2, 3] | 15 | 35 | |
| | | Shutdown mode, serial bus inactive | [1, 2, 3] | 3 | 8 | |
| | | Shutdown mode, serial bus active, f _S = 400 kHz | | | 90 | |
| | | Shutdown mode, serial bus active, f _S = 2.17 MHz | | | 350 | |
| POR | Power-on reset threshold | Rising edge | [1, 2, 3] | 1.2 | 1.55 | V |

(1) For subgroup definitions, please see [Table 1](#).

6.6 Two-Wire Timing Requirements

At -55°C to 125°C and $V_{\text{DD}} = 1.7\text{ V}$ to 3.6 V , unless otherwise noted.

| | | FAST MODE | | HIGH-SPEED MODE | | UNIT |
|---|---|-----------|------|-----------------|------|------|
| | | MIN | MAX | MIN | MAX | |
| f_{SCL} | SCL operating frequency | 0.001 | 0.4 | 0.001 | 2.17 | MHz |
| t_{BUF} | Bus free time between stop and start condition | 1300 | | 160 | | 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 | 0 | 900 | 0 | 150 | ns |
| t_{SUDAT} | Data setup time | 100 | | 40 | | ns |
| t_{LOW} | SCL clock low period | 1300 | | 320 | | ns |
| t_{HIGH} | SCL clock high period | 600 | | 60 | | ns |
| $t_{\text{F}} - \text{SDA}$ | Data fall time | | 300 | | 130 | ns |
| $t_{\text{F}}, t_{\text{R}} - \text{SCL}$ | Clock fall and rise time | | 300 | | 40 | ns |
| t_{R} | Rise time for SCL $\leq 100\text{ kHz}$ | | 1000 | | | ns |

Table 1. Quality Conformance Inspection⁽¹⁾

| SUBGROUP | DESCRIPTION | TEMPERATURE (°C) |
|----------|---------------------|------------------|
| 1 | Static tests at | 25 |
| 2 | Static tests at | 125 |
| 3 | Static tests at | -55 |
| 4 | Dynamic tests at | 25 |
| 5 | Dynamic tests at | 125 |
| 6 | Dynamic tests at | -55 |
| 7 | Functional tests at | 25 |
| 8A | Functional tests at | 125 |
| 8B | Functional tests at | -55 |
| 9 | Switching tests at | 25 |
| 10 | Switching tests at | 125 |
| 11 | Switching tests at | -55 |

(1) MIL-STD-883, Method 5005 - Group A

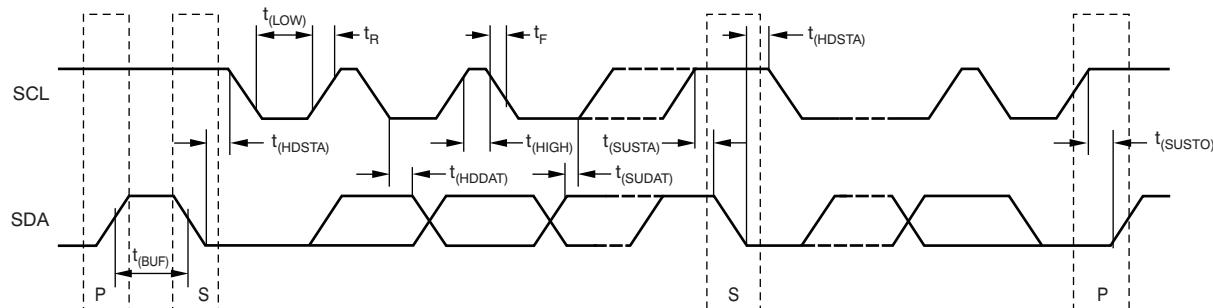


Figure 1. Two-Wire Timing Diagram

6.7 Typical Characteristics

At $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ and $V+ = 3.6\text{ V}$, unless otherwise noted.

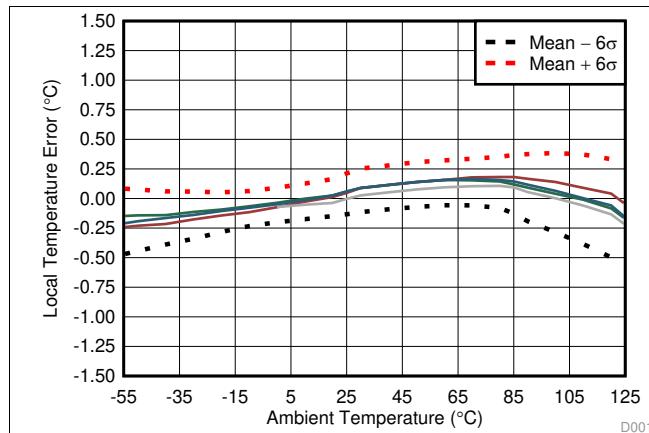


Figure 2. Local Temperature Error vs Ambient Temperature

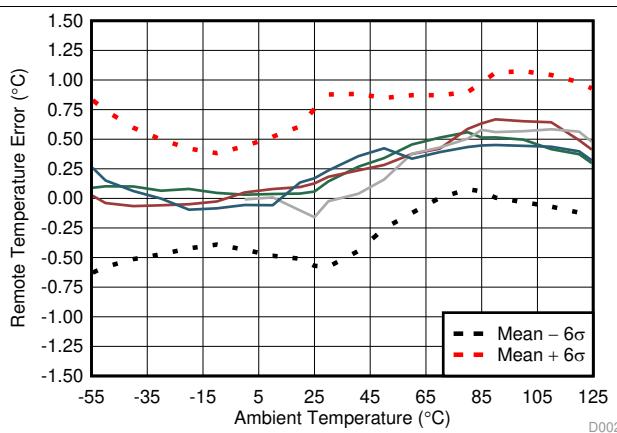


Figure 3. Remote Temperature Error vs Ambient Temperature

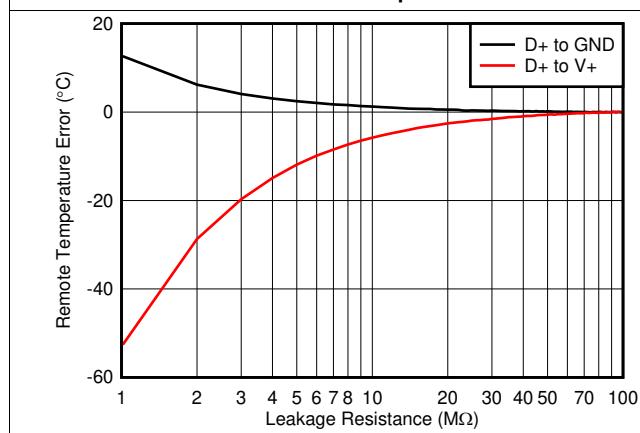


Figure 4. Remote Temperature Error vs Leakage Resistance

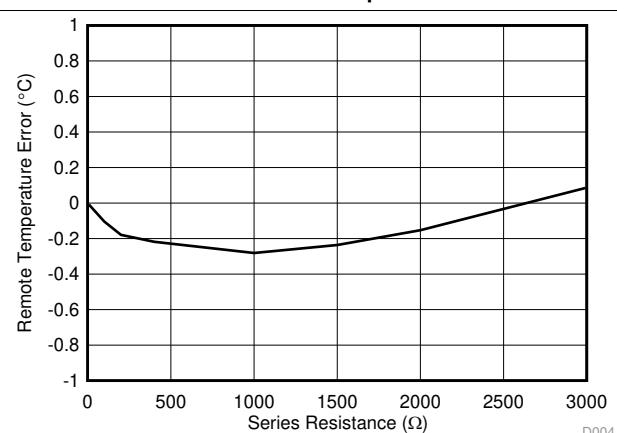


Figure 5. Remote Temperature Error vs Series Resistance

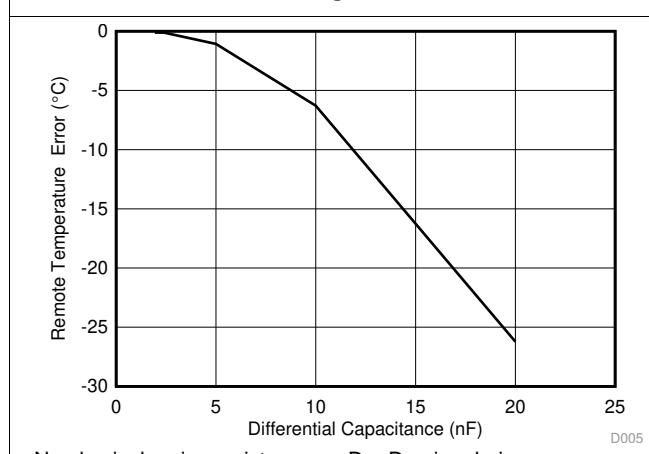


Figure 6. Remote Temperature Error vs Differential Capacitance

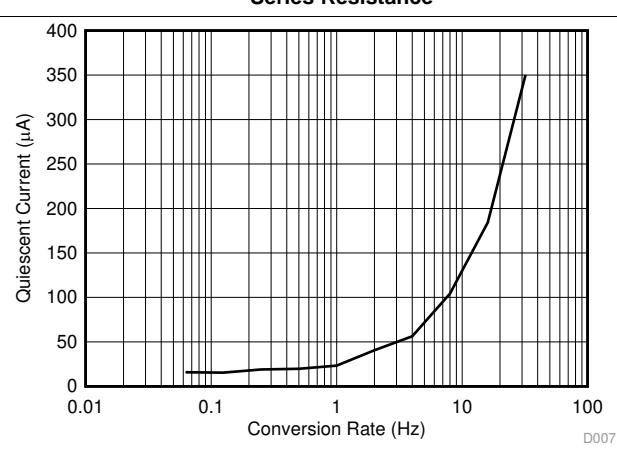
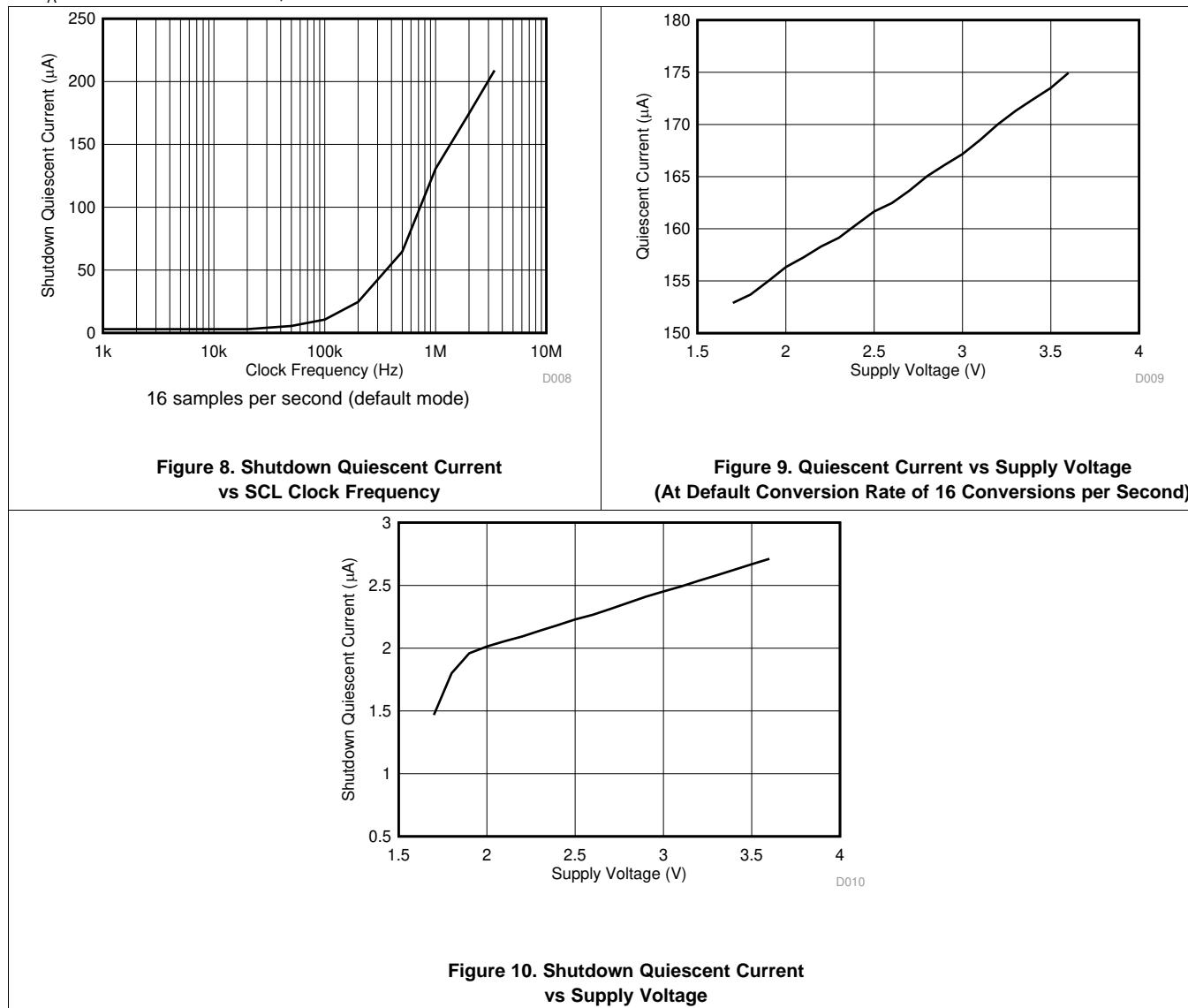


Figure 7. Quiescent Current vs Conversion Rate

Typical Characteristics (continued)

At $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ and $V+ = 3.6\text{ V}$, unless otherwise noted.

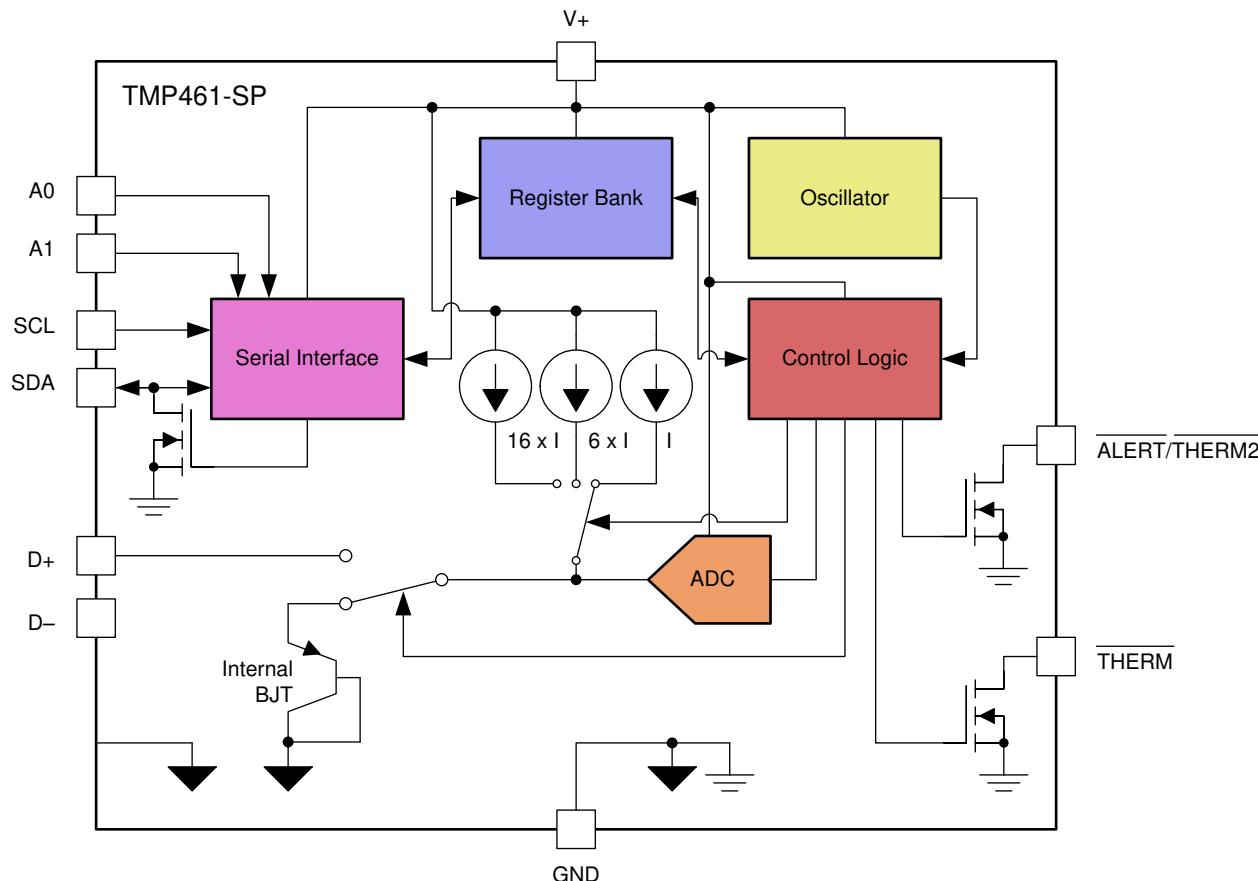


7 Detailed Description

7.1 Overview

The TMP461-SP device is a digital temperature sensor that combines a local temperature measurement channel and a remote-junction temperature measurement channel in a single CFP HKU-10 package. The device is two-wire- and SMBus-interface-compatible with nine pin-programmable bus address options, and is specified over a temperature range of -55°C to 125°C . The TMP461-SP device also contains multiple registers for programming and holding configuration settings, temperature limits, and temperature measurement results.

7.2 Functional Block Diagram



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7.3 Feature Description

7.3.1 Temperature Measurement Data

The local and remote temperature sensors have a resolution of 12 bits (0.0625°C). Temperature data that result from conversions within the default measurement range are represented in binary form, as shown in the *Standard Binary* column of [Table 2](#). Any temperatures above 127°C result in a value that rails to 127.9375 (7FFh). The device can be set to measure over an extended temperature range by changing bit 2 (RANGE) of the configuration register from low to high. The change in measurement range and data format from standard binary to extended binary occurs at the next temperature conversion. For data captured in the extended temperature range configuration, an offset of 64 (40h) is added to the standard binary value, as shown in the *Extended Binary* column of [Table 2](#). This configuration allows measurement of temperatures as low as -64°C , and as high as 191°C ; however, most temperature-sensing diodes only operate within the range of -55°C to 150°C . Additionally, the TMP461-SP is specified only for ambient temperatures ranging from -55°C to 125°C ; parameters in the [Absolute Maximum Ratings](#) table must be observed.

Table 2. Temperature Data Format (Local and Remote Temperature High Bytes)

| TEMPERATURE ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) | LOCAL AND REMOTE TEMPERATURE REGISTER HIGH BYTE VALUE (1°C Resolution) | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|-----|--------------------------------|-----|
| | STANDARD BINARY ⁽¹⁾ | | EXTENDED BINARY ⁽²⁾ | |
| | BINARY | HEX | BINARY | HEX |
| -64 | 1100 0000 | C0 | 0000 0000 | 00 |
| -50 | 1100 1110 | CE | 0000 1110 | 0E |
| -25 | 1110 0111 | E7 | 0010 0111 | 27 |
| 0 | 0000 0000 | 00 | 0100 0000 | 40 |
| 1 | 0000 0001 | 01 | 0100 0001 | 41 |
| 5 | 0000 0101 | 05 | 0100 0101 | 45 |
| 10 | 0000 1010 | 0A | 0100 1010 | 4A |
| 25 | 0001 1001 | 19 | 0101 1001 | 59 |
| 50 | 0011 0010 | 32 | 0111 0010 | 72 |
| 75 | 0100 1011 | 4B | 1000 1011 | 8B |
| 100 | 0110 0100 | 64 | 1010 0100 | A4 |
| 125 | 0111 1101 | 7D | 1011 1101 | BD |
| 127 | 0111 1111 | 7F | 1011 1111 | BF |
| 150 | 0111 1111 | 7F | 1101 0110 | D6 |
| 175 | 0111 1111 | 7F | 1110 1111 | EF |
| 191 | 0111 1111 | 7F | 1111 1111 | FF |

(1) Resolution is 1°C per count. Negative numbers are represented in twos complement format.

(2) Resolution is 1°C per count. All values are unsigned with a -64°C offset.

Both local and remote temperature data use two bytes for data storage. The high byte stores the temperature with 1°C resolution. The second or low byte stores the decimal fraction value of the temperature and allows a higher measurement resolution, as shown in [Table 3](#). The measurement resolution for both the local and the remote channels is 0.0625°C.

Table 3. Decimal Fraction Temperature Data Format (Local and Remote Temperature Low Bytes)

| TEMPERATURE (°C) | TEMPERATURE REGISTER LOW BYTE VALUE (0.0625°C Resolution) ⁽¹⁾ | |
|---------------------|---|-----|
| | STANDARD AND EXTENDED BINARY | HEX |
| 0 | 0000 0000 | 00 |
| 0.0625 | 0001 0000 | 10 |
| 0.1250 | 0010 0000 | 20 |
| 0.1875 | 0011 0000 | 30 |
| 0.2500 | 0100 0000 | 40 |
| 0.3125 | 0101 0000 | 50 |
| 0.3750 | 0110 0000 | 60 |
| 0.4375 | 0111 0000 | 70 |
| 0.5000 | 1000 0000 | 80 |
| 0.5625 | 1001 0000 | 90 |
| 0.6250 | 1010 0000 | A0 |
| 0.6875 | 1011 0000 | B0 |
| 0.7500 | 1100 0000 | C0 |
| 0.8125 | 1101 0000 | D0 |
| 0.8750 | 1110 0000 | E0 |
| 0.9375 | 1111 0000 | F0 |

(1) Resolution is 0.0625°C per count. All possible values are shown.

7.3.1.1 Standard Binary to Decimal Temperature Data Calculation Example

High-byte conversion (for example, 0111 0011):

Convert the right-justified binary high byte to hexadecimal.

From hexadecimal, multiply the first number by $16^0 = 1$ and the second number by $16^1 = 16$.

The sum equals the decimal equivalent.

$$0111\ 0011b \rightarrow 73h \rightarrow (3 \times 16^0) + (7 \times 16^1) = 115.$$

Low-byte conversion (for example, 0111 0000):

To convert the left-justified binary low-byte to decimal, use bits 7 through 4 and ignore bits 3 through 0 because they do not affect the value of the number.

$$0111b \rightarrow (0 \times 1 / 2)^1 + (1 \times 1 / 2)^2 + (1 \times 1 / 2)^3 + (1 \times 1 / 2)^4 = 0.4375.$$

7.3.1.2 Standard Decimal to Binary Temperature Data Calculation Example

For positive temperatures (for example, 20°C):

$$(20°C) / (1°C per count) = 20 \rightarrow 14h \rightarrow 0001\ 0100.$$

Convert the number to binary code with 8-bit, right-justified format, and MSB = 0 to denote a positive sign.

20°C is stored as 0001 0100 → 14h.

For negative temperatures (for example, -20°C):

$$(|-20|) / (1°C per count) = 20 \rightarrow 14h \rightarrow 0001\ 0100.$$

Generate the two's complement of a negative number by complementing the absolute value binary number and adding 1.

-20°C is stored as 1110 1100 → ECh.

7.3.2 Series Resistance Cancellation

Series resistance cancellation automatically eliminates the temperature error caused by the resistance of the routing to the remote transistor or by the resistors of the optional external low-pass filter. A total of up to 1 k Ω of series resistance can be cancelled by the TMP461-SP device, thus eliminating the need for additional characterization and temperature offset correction. See [Figure 5 \(Remote Temperature Error vs Series Resistance\)](#) for details on the effects of series resistance on sensed remote temperature error.

7.3.3 Differential Input Capacitance

The TMP461-SP device tolerates differential input capacitance of up to 1000 pF with minimal change in temperature error. The effect of capacitance on the sensed remote temperature error is illustrated in [Figure 6 \(Remote Temperature Error vs Differential Capacitance\)](#).

7.3.4 Filtering

Remote junction temperature sensors are usually implemented in a noisy environment. Noise is most often created by fast digital signals that can corrupt measurements. The TMP461-SP device has a built-in, 65-kHz filter on the D+ and D- inputs to minimize the effects of noise. However, a bypass capacitor placed differentially across the inputs of the remote temperature sensor is recommended to make the application more robust against unwanted coupled signals. For this capacitor, select a value between 100 pF differential and 1 nF. Some applications attain better overall accuracy with additional series resistance. However, this increased accuracy is application-specific. When series resistance is added, the total value must not be greater than 1 k Ω . If filtering is required, suggested component values are 100 pF differential and 50 Ω on each input; exact values are application-specific.

Additionally, a digital filter is available for the remote temperature measurements to further reduce the effect of noise. This filter is programmable and has two levels when enabled. Level 1 performs a moving average of four consecutive samples. Level 1 filtering can be achieved by setting the digital filter control register (read address 24h, write address 24h) to 01h. Level 2 performs a moving average of eight consecutive samples. Level 2 filtering can be achieved by setting the digital filter control register (read address 24h, write address 24h) to 02h. The value stored in the remote temperature result register is the output of the digital filter, and is the value that the ALERT and THERM limits are compared to. The digital filter provides additional immunity to noise and spikes on the ALERT and THERM outputs. The filter responses to impulse and step inputs are shown in [Figure 11](#) and [Figure 12](#), respectively. The filter can be enabled or disabled by programming the desired levels in the digital filter register; see [Table 5](#). The digital filter is disabled by default and on POR.

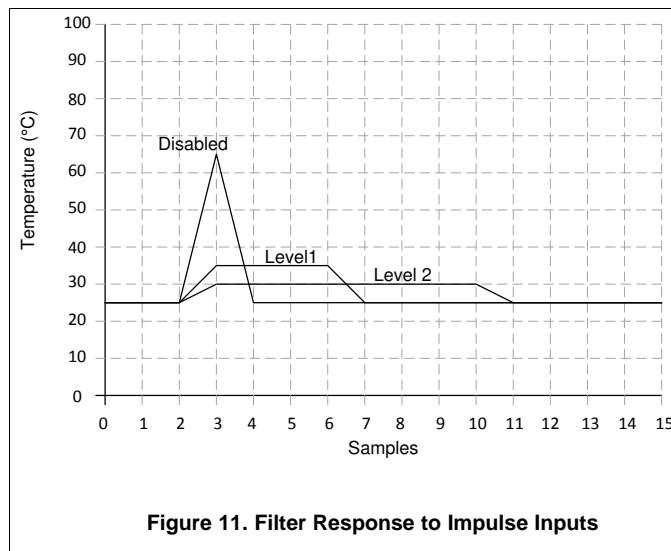


Figure 11. Filter Response to Impulse Inputs

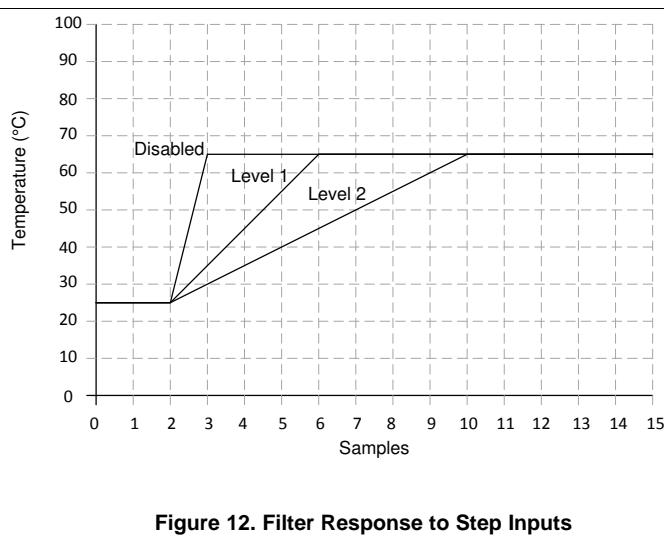


Figure 12. Filter Response to Step Inputs

7.3.5 Sensor Fault

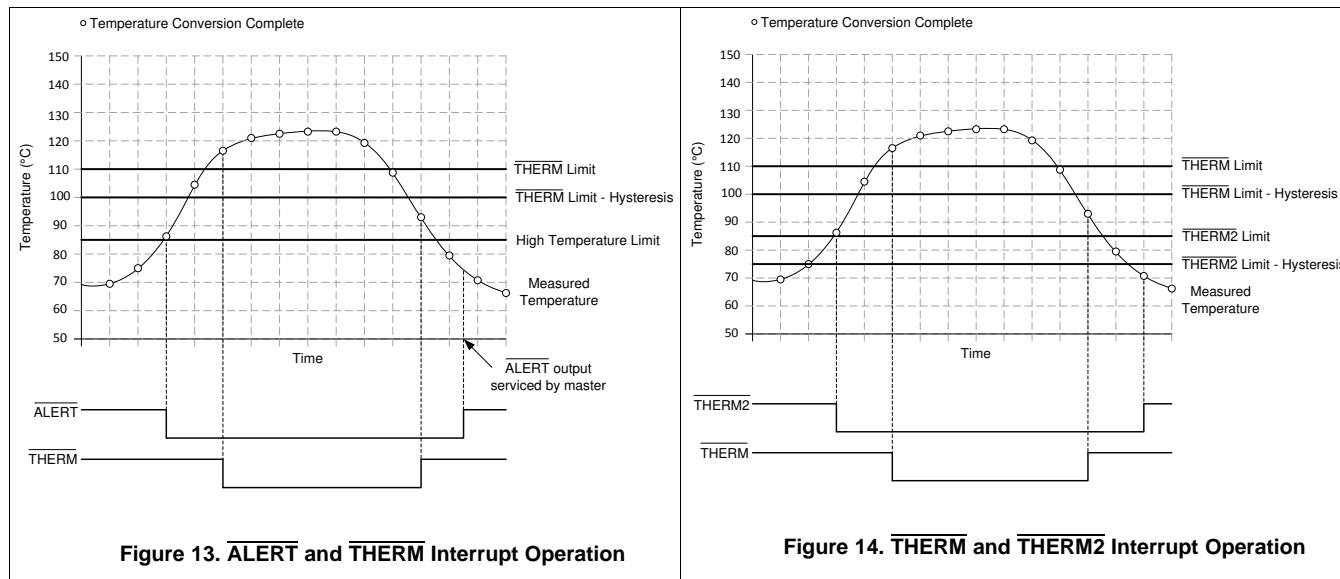
The TMP461-SP device can sense a fault at the D+ input resulting from an incorrect diode connection. The TMP461-SP device can also sense an open circuit. Short-circuit conditions return a value of -64°C . The detection circuitry consists of a voltage comparator that trips when the voltage at D+ exceeds $(V_{\text{DD}}) - 0.3\text{ V}$ (typical). The comparator output is continuously checked during a conversion. If a fault is detected, then OPEN (bit 2) in the status register is set to 1.

When not using the remote sensor with the TMP461-SP device, D+ must be connected to D– or GND to prevent meaningless fault warnings.

7.3.6 ALERT and THERM Functions

Operation of the ALERT (pin 7) and THERM (pin 4) interrupts is shown in [Figure 13](#). Operation of the THERM (pin 4) and THERM2 (pin 7) interrupts is shown in [Figure 14](#). The ALERT and THERM pin setting is determined by bit 5 of the configuration register.

The hysteresis value is stored in the THERM hysteresis register and applies to both the THERM and THERM2 interrupts. The value of the CONAL[2:0] bits in the consecutive ALERT register (see [Table 5](#)) determines the number of limit violations before the ALERT pin is tripped. The default value is 000b and corresponds to one violation, 001b programs two consecutive violations, 011b programs three consecutive violations, and 111b programs four consecutive violations. The CONAL[2:0] bits provide additional filtering for the ALERT pin state.



7.4 Device Functional Modes

7.4.1 Shutdown Mode (SD)

The TMP461-SP shutdown mode enables the user to save maximum power by shutting down all device circuitry other than the serial interface, and reducing current consumption to typically less than $3\text{ }\mu\text{A}$; see [Figure 10 \(Shutdown Quiescent Current vs Supply Voltage\)](#). Shutdown mode is enabled when the SD bit (bit 6) of the configuration register is high; the device shuts down after the current conversion is finished. When the SD bit is low, the device maintains a continuous-conversion state.

7.5 Programming

7.5.1 Serial Interface

The TMP461-SP device operates only as a slave device on either the two-wire bus or the SMBus. Connections to either 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 TMP461-SP device supports the transmission protocol for fast (1 kHz to 400 kHz) and high-speed (1 kHz to 2.17 MHz) modes. All data bytes are transmitted MSB first.

7.5.1.1 Bus Overview

The TMP461-SP device is SMBus-interface-compatible. In SMBus protocol, 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, a start condition is initiated. A start condition is indicated by pulling the data line (SDA) from a high-to-low logic level when SCL is high. All slaves on the bus shift in the slave address byte, with the last bit indicating whether a read or write operation is intended. 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 when SCL is high. A change in SDA when SCL is high is interpreted as a control signal.

After all data are transferred, the master generates a stop condition. A stop condition is indicated by pulling SDA from low to high when SCL is high.

7.5.1.2 Bus Definitions

The TMP461-SP device is two-wire- and SMBus-compatible. [Figure 15](#) and [Figure 16](#) illustrate the timing for various operations on the TMP461-SP device. The bus definitions are as follows:

Bus Idle: Both SDA and SCL lines remain high.

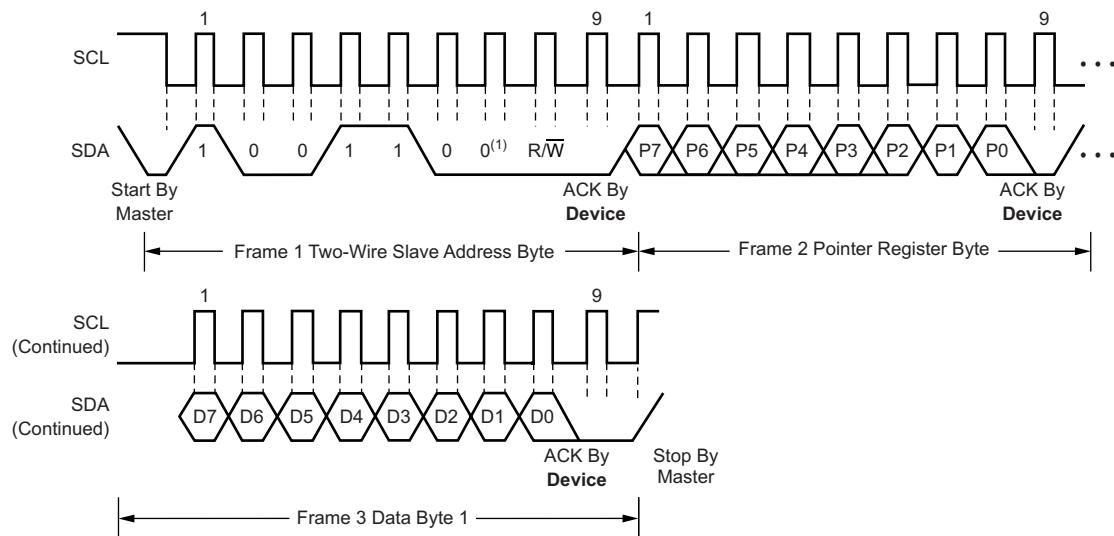
Start Data Transfer: A change in the state of the SDA line (from high to low) when the SCL line is high defines a start condition. Each data transfer initiates with a start condition.

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

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

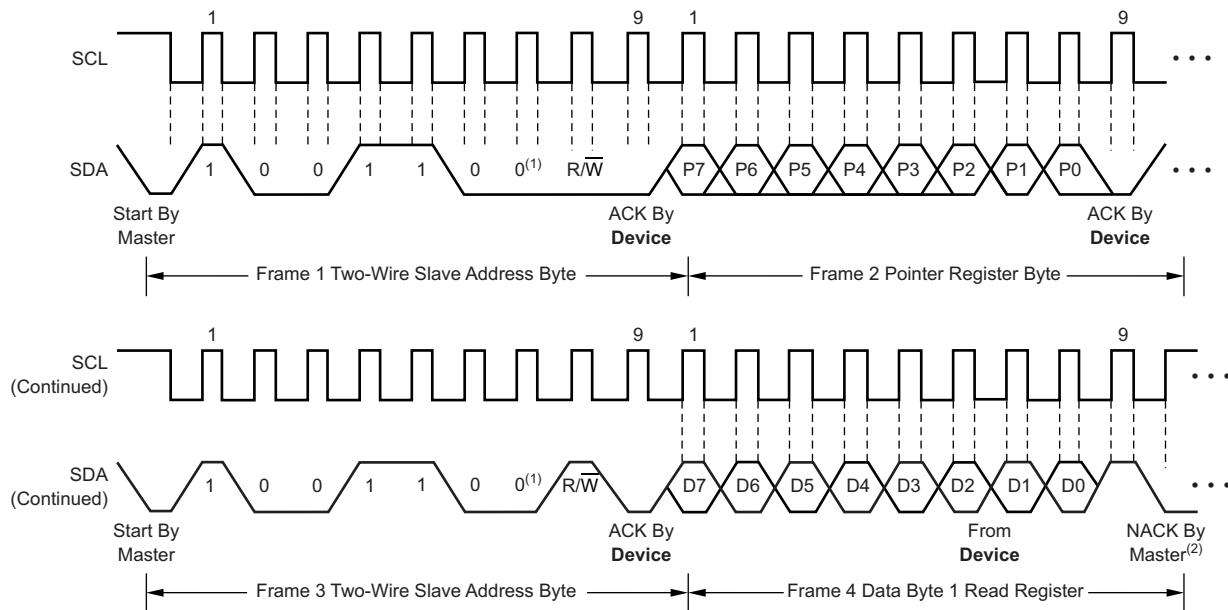
Acknowledge: Each receiving device, when addressed, is obliged to generate an acknowledge bit. A device that acknowledges must pull down the SDA line during the acknowledge clock pulse in such a way that the SDA line is stable low during the high period of the acknowledge clock pulse. Take setup and hold times into account. On a master receive, data transfer termination can be signaled by the master generating a not-acknowledge on the last byte that is transmitted by the slave.

Programming (continued)



(1) Slave address 1001100 is shown.

Figure 15. Two-Wire Timing Diagram for Write Word Format



(1) Slave address 1001100 is shown.

(2) The master must leave SDA high to terminate a single-byte read operation.

Figure 16. Two-Wire Timing Diagram for Single-Byte Read Format

7.5.1.3 Serial Bus Address

To communicate with the TMP461-SP device, the master must first address 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 a read or write operation. The TMP461-SP allows up to nine devices to be connected to the SMBus, depending on the A0, A1 pin connections as described in [Table 4](#). The A0 and A1 address pins must be isolated from noisy or high-frequency signals traces in order to avoid false address settings when these pins are set to a float state.

Programming (continued)

Table 4. TMP461-SP Slave Address Options

| A1 CONNECTION | A0 CONNECTION | SLAVE ADDRESS | |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----|
| | | BINARY | HEX |
| GND | GND | 1001 000 | 48 |
| GND | Float | 1001 001 | 49 |
| GND | V+ | 1001 010 | 4A |
| Float | GND | 1001 011 | 4B |
| Float | Float | 1001 100 | 4C |
| Float | V+ | 1001 101 | 4D |
| V+ | GND | 1001 110 | 4E |
| V+ | Float | 1001 111 | 4F |
| V+ | V+ | 1010 000 | 50 |

7.5.1.4 Read and Write Operations

Accessing a particular register on the TMP461-SP device 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/W bit low. Every write operation to the TMP461-SP device requires a value for the pointer register (see Figure 15).

When reading from the TMP461-SP device, 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 which register is read for a read operation, a new value must be written to the pointer register. This transaction is accomplished by issuing a slave address byte with the R/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/W bit high to initiate the read command; see Figure 16 for details of this sequence.

If repeated reads from the same register are desired, continually sending the pointer register bytes is not necessary because the TMP461-SP retains the pointer register value until it is changed by the next write operation. The register bytes are sent MSB first, followed by the LSB. However, to mitigate effects of single-event upsets and single-event functional interrupts, it is recommended that appropriate value be written to the pointer register each time a read operation is performed. Relying on the last value stored in the pointer register may increase the probability of a failed read due to a single event upset.

Terminate read operations by issuing a *not-acknowledge* command at the end of the last byte to be read. For a single-byte operation, the master must leave the SDA line high during the acknowledge time of the first byte that is read from the slave.

7.5.1.5 Timeout Function

The TMP461-SP device resets the serial interface if either SCL or SDA are held low for 25 ms (typical) between a start and stop condition. If the TMP461-SP device is holding the bus low, the device releases the bus and waits for a start condition. To avoid activating the timeout function, maintaining a communication speed of at least 1 kHz for the SCL operating frequency is necessary.

7.5.1.6 High-Speed Mode

For the two-wire bus to operate at frequencies above 1 MHz, the master device must issue a high-speed mode (HS-mode) master code (0000 1xxx) as the first byte after a start condition to switch the bus to high-speed operation. The TMP461-SP device does not acknowledge this byte, but switches the input filters on SDA and SCL and the output filter on SDA to operate in HS-mode, thus allowing transfers at up to 2.17 MHz. After the HS-mode master code is 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 TMP461-SP device switches the input and output filters back to fast mode operation.

7.5.2 General-Call Reset

The TMP461-SP device supports reset using the two-wire general-call address 00h (0000 0000b). The TMP461-SP device acknowledges the general-call address and responds to the second byte. If the second byte is 06h (0000 0110b), the TMP461-SP device executes a software reset. This software reset restores the power-on reset state to all TMP461-SP registers and aborts any conversion in progress. The TMP461-SP device takes no action in response to other values in the second byte.

7.6 Register Map

Table 5. Register Map

| POINTER READ (HEX) | POINTER WRITE (HEX) | POR (HEX) | BIT DESCRIPTION | | | | | | | | REGISTER DESCRIPTION |
|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------|-----------------|--------|--------------|-------|--------|--------|--------|-------|--|
| | | | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | |
| 00 | N/A | 00 | LT11 | LT10 | LT9 | LT8 | LT7 | LT6 | LT5 | LT4 | Local Temperature Register (high byte) |
| 01 | N/A | 00 | RT11 | RT10 | RT9 | RT8 | RT7 | RT6 | RT5 | RT4 | Remote Temperature Register (high byte) |
| 02 | N/A | N/A | BUSY | LHIGH | LLOW | RHIGH | RLOW | OPEN | RTHRM | LTHRM | Status Register |
| 03 | 09 | 00 | MASK1 | SD | ALERT/THERM2 | 0 | 0 | RANGE | 0 | 0 | Configuration Register |
| 04 | 0A | 08 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | CR3 | CR2 | CR1 | CR0 | Conversion Rate Register |
| 05 | 0B | 7F | LTHL11 | LTHL10 | LTHL9 | LTHL8 | LTHL7 | LTHL6 | LTHL5 | LTHL4 | Local Temperature High Limit Register |
| 06 | 0C | 80 | LTLL11 | LTLL10 | LTLL9 | LTLL8 | LTLL7 | LTLL6 | LTLL5 | LTLL4 | Local Temperature Low Limit Register |
| 07 | 0D | 7F | RTHL11 | RTHL10 | RTHL9 | RTHL8 | RTHL7 | RTHL6 | RTHL5 | RTHL4 | Remote Temperature High Limit Register (high byte) |
| 08 | 0E | 80 | RTLL11 | RTLL10 | RTLL9 | RTLL8 | RTLL7 | RTLL6 | RTLL5 | RTLL4 | Remote Temperature Low Limit Register (high byte) |
| N/A | 0F | N/A | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | One-Shot Start Register ⁽¹⁾ |
| 10 | N/A | 00 | RT3 | RT2 | RT1 | RT0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Remote Temperature Register (low byte) |
| 11 | 11 | 00 | RTOS11 | RTOS10 | RTOS9 | RTOS8 | RTOS7 | RTOS6 | RTOS5 | RTOS4 | Remote Temperature Offset Register (high byte) |
| 12 | 12 | 00 | RTOS3 | RTOS2 | RTOS1 | RTOS0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Remote Temperature Offset Register (low byte) |
| 13 | 13 | F0 | RTHL3 | RTHL2 | RTHL1 | RTHL0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Remote Temperature High Limit Register (low byte) |
| 14 | 14 | 00 | RTLL3 | RTLL2 | RTLL1 | RTLL0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Remote Temperature Low Limit Register (low byte) |
| 15 | N/A | 00 | LT3 | LT2 | LT1 | LT0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Local Temperature Register (low byte) |
| 16 | 16 | 03 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | REN | LEN | Channel Enable Register |
| 19 | 19 | 7F | RTH11 | RTH10 | RTH9 | RTH8 | RTH7 | RTH6 | RTH5 | RTH4 | Remote Temperature THERM Limit Register |
| 20 | 20 | 7F | LTH11 | LTH10 | LTH9 | LTH8 | LTH7 | LTH6 | LTH5 | LTH4 | Local Temperature THERM Limit Register |
| 21 | 21 | 0A | HYS11 | HYS10 | HYS9 | HYS8 | HYS7 | HYS6 | HY55 | HYS4 | THERM Hysteresis Register |
| 22 | 22 | 01 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | CONAL2 | CONAL1 | CONAL0 | 1 | Consecutive ALERT Register |
| 23 | 23 | 00 | NC7 | NC6 | NC5 | NC4 | NC3 | NC2 | NC1 | NCO | η -Factor Correction Register |
| 24 | 24 | 00 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | DF1 | DF0 | Digital Filter Control Register |
| FE | N/A | 55 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | Manufacturer Identification Register |

(1) X = undefined. Writing any value to this register initiates a one-shot start; see the [One-Shot Conversion](#) section.

7.6.1 Register Information

The TMP461-SP device contains multiple registers for holding configuration information, temperature measurement results, and status information. These registers are described in [Figure 17](#) and [Table 5](#).

7.6.1.1 Pointer Register

[Figure 17](#) shows the internal register structure of the TMP461-SP device. The 8-bit pointer register is used to address a given data register. The pointer register identifies which of the data registers must respond to a read or write command on the two-wire bus. This register is set with every write command. A write command must be issued to set the proper value in the pointer register before executing a read command. [Table 5](#) describes the pointer register and the internal structure of the TMP461-SP registers. The power-on reset (POR) value of the pointer register is 00h (0000 0000b).

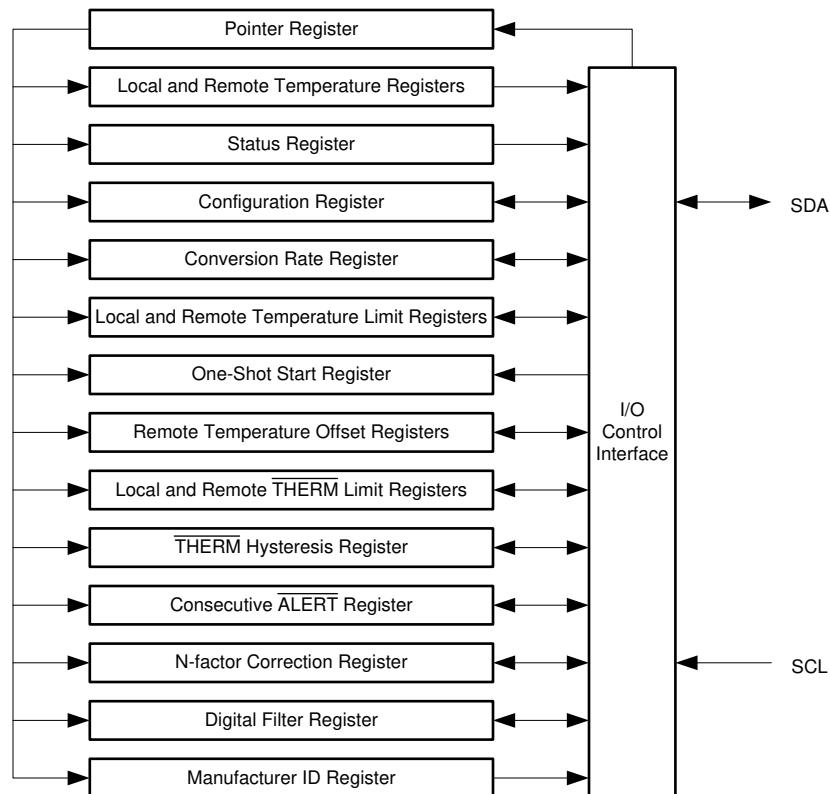


Figure 17. Internal Register Structure

7.6.1.2 Local and Remote Temperature Registers

The TMP461-SP device has multiple 8-bit registers that hold temperature measurement results. The eight most significant bits (MSBs) of the local temperature sensor result are stored in register 00h, and the four least significant bits (LSBs) are stored in register 15h (the four MSBs of register 15h). The eight MSBs of the remote temperature sensor result are stored in register 01h, and the four LSBs are stored in register 10h (the four MSBs of register 10h). The four LSBs of both the local and remote sensor indicate the temperature value after the decimal point (for example, if the temperature result is 10.0625°C, then the high byte is 0000 1010 and the low byte is 0001 0000). These registers are read-only and are updated by the ADC each time a temperature measurement is completed.

When the full temperature value is needed, reading the MSB value first causes the LSB value to be locked (the ADC does not write to it) until the LSB value is read. The same thing happens upon reading the LSB value first (the MSB value is locked until it is read). This mechanism assures that both bytes of the read operation are from the same ADC conversion. This assurance remains valid only until another register is read. For proper operation, read the high byte of the temperature result first. Read the low byte register in the next read command; if the LSBs are not needed, the register can be left unread. The power-on reset value of all temperature registers is 00h.

7.6.1.3 Status Register

The status register reports the state of the temperature ADC, the temperature limit comparators, and the connection to the remote sensor. [Table 6](#) lists the status register bits. The status register is read-only and is read by accessing pointer address 02h.

Table 6. Status Register Format

| STATUS REGISTER (Read = 02h, Write = N/A) | | |
|---|----------------------|---|
| BIT NUMBER | BIT NAME | FUNCTION |
| 7 | BUSY | = 1 when the ADC is converting |
| 6 | LHIGH ⁽¹⁾ | = 1 when the local high temperature limit is tripped |
| 5 | LLOW ⁽¹⁾ | = 1 when the local low temperature limit is tripped |
| 4 | RHIGH ⁽¹⁾ | = 1 when the remote high temperature limit is tripped |
| 3 | RLOW ⁽¹⁾ | = 1 when the remote low temperature limit is tripped |
| 2 | OPEN ⁽¹⁾ | = 1 when the remote sensor is an open circuit |
| 1 | RTHRM | = 1 when the remote <u>THERM</u> limit is tripped |
| 0 | LTHRM | = 1 when the local <u>THERM</u> limit is tripped |

(1) These flags stay high until the status register is read or are reset by a POR when pin 7 is configured as ALERT. Only bit 2 (OPEN) stays high until the status register is read or is reset by a POR when pin 7 is configured as THERM2.

The BUSY bit = 1 if the ADC is making a conversion. This bit is set to 0 if the ADC is not converting.

The LHIGH and LLOW bits indicate a local sensor overtemperature or undertemperature event, respectively. The RHIGH and RLOW bits indicate a remote sensor overtemperature or undertemperature event, respectively. The HIGH bit is set when the temperature exceeds the high limit in alert mode and therm mode and the low bit is set when the temperature goes below the low limit in alert mode. The OPEN bit indicates an open-circuit condition on the remote sensor. When pin 7 is configured as the ALERT output, the five flags are NORed together. If any of the five flags are high, the ALERT interrupt latch is set and the ALERT output goes low. Reading the status register clears the five flags, provided that the condition that caused the setting of the flags is not present anymore (that is, the value of the corresponding result register is within the limits, or the remote sensor is connected properly and functional). The ALERT interrupt latch (and the ALERT pin correspondingly) is not reset by reading the status register. The reset is done by the master reading the temperature sensor device address to service the interrupt, and only if the flags are reset and the condition that caused them to be set is no longer present.

The RTHRM and LTHRM flags are set when the corresponding temperature exceeds the programmed THERM limit. These flags are reset automatically when the temperature returns to within the limits. The THERM output goes low in the case of overtemperature on either the local or remote channel, and goes high as soon as the measurements are within the limits again. The THERM hysteresis register (21h) allows hysteresis to be added so that the flag resets and the output goes high when the temperature returns to or goes below the limit value minus the hysteresis value.

When pin 7 is configured as THERM2, only the high limits matter. The LHIGH and RHIGH flags are set if the respective temperatures exceed the limit values, and the pin goes low to indicate the event. The LLOW and RLOW flags have no effect on THERM2 and the output behaves the same way when configured as THERM.

7.6.1.4 Configuration Register

The configuration register sets the temperature range, the ALERT/THERM modes, and controls the shutdown mode. The configuration register is set by writing to pointer address 09h, and is read by reading from pointer address 03h. [Table 7](#) summarizes the bits of the configuration register.

Table 7. Configuration Register Bit Descriptions

| CONFIGURATION REGISTER (Read = 03h, Write = 09h, POR = 00h) | | | |
|---|---------------------|--|----------------------|
| BIT NUMBER | NAME | FUNCTION | POWER-ON RESET VALUE |
| 7 | MASK1 | 0 = <u>ALERT</u> enabled 1 = <u>ALERT</u> masked | 0 |
| 6 | SD | 0 = Run 1 = Shut down | 0 |
| 5 | <u>ALERT/THERM2</u> | 0 = <u>ALERT</u> 1 = <u>THERM2</u> | 0 |
| 4:3 | Reserved | — | 0 |
| 2 | RANGE | 0 = -40°C to $+127^{\circ}\text{C}$ 1 = -64°C to $+191^{\circ}\text{C}$ | 0 |
| 1:0 | Reserved | — | 0 |

MASK1 (bit 7) of the configuration register masks the ALERT output. If MASK1 is 0 (default), the ALERT output is enabled. If MASK1 is set to 1, the ALERT output is disabled. This configuration applies only if the value of ALERT/THERM2 (bit 5) is 0 (that is, pin 7 is configured as the ALERT output). If pin 7 is configured as the THERM2 output, the value of the MASK1 bit has no effect.

The shutdown bit (SD, bit 6) enables or disables the temperature-measurement circuitry. If SD = 0 (default), the TMP461-SP device converts continuously at the rate set in the conversion rate register. When SD is set to 1, the TMP461-SP device stops converting when the current conversion sequence is complete and enters a shutdown mode. When SD is set to 0 again, the TMP461-SP resumes continuous conversions. When SD = 1, a single conversion can be started by writing to the one-shot start register; see the [One-Shot Start Register](#) section for more information.

ALERT/THERM2 (bit 5) sets the configuration of pin 7. If the ALERT/THERM2 bit is 0 (default), then pin 7 is configured as the ALERT output; if this bit is set to 1, then pin 7 is configured as the THERM2 output.

The temperature range is set by configuring RANGE (bit 2) of the configuration register. Setting this bit low (default) configures the TMP461-SP device for the standard measurement range (-40°C to $+127^{\circ}\text{C}$); temperature conversions are stored in the standard binary format. Setting bit 2 high configures the TMP461-SP device for the extended measurement range (-64°C to $+191^{\circ}\text{C}$); temperature conversions are stored in the extended binary format (see [Table 2](#)).

The remaining bits of the configuration register are reserved and must always be set to 0. The power-on reset value for this register is 00h.

7.6.1.5 Conversion Rate Register

The conversion rate register (read address 04h, write address 0Ah) controls the rate at which temperature conversions are performed. This register adjusts the idle time between conversions but not the conversion time itself, thereby allowing the TMP461-SP power dissipation to be balanced with the temperature register update rate. [Table 8](#) lists the conversion rate options and corresponding time between conversions. The default value of the register is 08h, which gives a default rate of 16 conversions per second.

Table 8. Conversion Rate

| VALUE | CONVERSIONS PER SECOND | TIME (Seconds) |
|-------|------------------------|------------------|
| 00h | 0.0625 | 16 |
| 01h | 0.125 | 8 |
| 02h | 0.25 | 4 |
| 03h | 0.5 | 2 |
| 04h | 1 | 1 |
| 05h | 2 | 0.5 |
| 06h | 4 | 0.25 |
| 07h | 8 | 0.125 |
| 08h | 16 (default) | 0.0625 (default) |
| 09h | 32 | 0.03125 |

7.6.1.6 One-Shot Start Register

When the TMP461-SP device is in shutdown mode (SD = 1 in the configuration register), a single conversion is started by writing any value to the one-shot start register, pointer address 0Fh. This write operation starts one conversion and comparison cycle on either both the local and remote sensors or on only one or the other sensor, depending on the LEN and REN values configured in the channel enable register (read address 16h, write address 16h). The TMP461-SP device returns to shutdown mode when the cycle completes. The value of the data sent in the write command is irrelevant and is not stored by the TMP461-SP device.

7.6.1.7 Channel Enable Register

The channel enable register (read address 16h, write address 16h) enables or disables the temperature conversion of remote and local temperature sensors. LEN (bit 0) of the channel enable register enables/disables the conversion of local temperature. REN (bit 1) of the channel enable register enables/disables the conversion of remote temperature. Both LEN and REN are set to 1 (default), this enables the ADC to convert both local and remote temperatures. If LEN is set to 0, the local temperature conversion is disabled and similarly if REN is set to 0, the remote temperature conversion is disabled.

Both local and remote temperatures are converted by the internal ADC as a default mode. Channel Enable register can be configured to achieve power savings by reducing the total ADC conversion time to half for applications that do not require both remote and local temperature information.

7.6.1.8 Consecutive ALERT Register

The Consecutive ALERT register (read address 22h, write address 22h) controls the number of out-of-limit temperature measurements required for ALERT to be asserted. [Table 9](#) summarizes the values of the consecutive ALERT register. The number programmed in the consecutive ALERT applies to both the remote and local temperature results. When the number of times that the temperature result consecutively exceeds the high limit register value is equal to the value programmed in the consecutive ALERT register, ALERT is asserted. Similarly, the consecutive ALERT register setting is also applicable to the low-limit register.

Table 9. Consecutive ALERT

| REGISTER VALUE | NUMBER OF OUT-OF-LIMIT MEASUREMENTS REQUIRED TO ASSERT ALERT |
|----------------|--|
| 01h | 1 (default) |
| 03h | 2 |
| 07h | 3 |
| 0Fh | 4 |

7.6.1.9 η -Factor Correction Register

The TMP461-SP device allows for a different η -factor value to be used for converting remote channel measurements to temperature. The remote channel uses sequential current excitation to extract a differential V_{BE} voltage measurement to determine the temperature of the remote transistor. [Equation 1](#) shows this voltage and temperature.

$$V_{BE2} - V_{BE1} = \frac{\eta kT}{q} \ln \left(\frac{I_2}{I_1} \right) \quad (1)$$

The value η in [Equation 1](#) is a characteristic of the particular transistor used for the remote channel. The power-on reset value for the TMP461-SP device is $\eta = 1.008$. The value in the η -factor correction register can be used to adjust the effective η -factor according to [Equation 2](#) and [Equation 3](#).

$$\eta_{\text{eff}} = \left(\frac{1.008 \times 2088}{2088 + N_{\text{ADJUST}}} \right) \quad (2)$$

$$N_{\text{ADJUST}} = \left(\frac{1.008 \times 2088}{\eta_{\text{eff}}} \right) - 2088 \quad (3)$$

The η -factor correction value must be stored in two's complement format, yielding an effective data range from -128 to 127. The η -factor correction value is written to and read from pointer address 23h. The register power-on reset value is 00h, thus having no effect unless a different value is written to it. The resolution of the η -factor register is 0.000483.

Table 10. η -Factor Range

| N _{ADJUST} | | | η |
|---------------------|-----|---------|----------|
| BINARY | HEX | DECIMAL | |
| 0111 1111 | 7F | 127 | 0.950205 |
| 0000 1010 | 0A | 10 | 1.003195 |
| 0000 1000 | 08 | 8 | 1.004153 |
| 0000 0110 | 06 | 6 | 1.005112 |
| 0000 0100 | 04 | 4 | 1.006073 |
| 0000 0010 | 02 | 2 | 1.007035 |
| 0000 0001 | 01 | 1 | 1.007517 |
| 0000 0000 | 00 | 0 | 1.008 |
| 1111 1111 | FF | -1 | 1.008483 |
| 1111 1110 | FE | -2 | 1.008966 |
| 1111 1100 | FC | -4 | 1.009935 |
| 1111 1010 | FA | -6 | 1.010905 |
| 1111 1000 | F8 | -8 | 1.011877 |
| 1111 0110 | F6 | -10 | 1.012851 |
| 1000 0000 | 80 | -128 | 1.073829 |

7.6.1.10 Remote Temperature Offset Register

The offset register allows the TMP461-SP device to store any system offset compensation value that may result from precision calibration. The value in the register is stored in the same format as the temperature result, and is added to the remote temperature result upon every conversion. Combined with the η -factor correction, this function allows for very accurate system calibration over the entire temperature range.

7.6.1.11 Manufacturer Identification Register

The TMP461-SP device allows for the two-wire bus controller to query the device for manufacturer and device IDs to enable software identification of the device at the particular two-wire bus address. The manufacturer ID is obtained by reading from pointer address FEh. The TMP461-SP device reads 55h for the manufacturer code.

8 Application and Implementation

NOTE

Information in the following applications sections is not part of the TI component specification, and TI does not warrant its accuracy or completeness. TI's customers are responsible for determining suitability of components for their purposes. Customers should validate and test their design implementation to confirm system functionality.

8.1 Application Information

The TMP461-SP device requires only a transistor connected between the D+ and D- pins for remote temperature measurement. Tie the D+ pin to D- or GND if the remote channel is not used and only the local temperature is measured. The SDA, ALERT, and THERM pins (and SCL, if driven by an open-drain output) require pullup resistors as part of the communication bus. A 0.1- μ F power-supply decoupling capacitor is recommended for local bypassing. [Figure 18](#) illustrates the typical configurations for the TMP461-SP device.

8.2 Typical Application

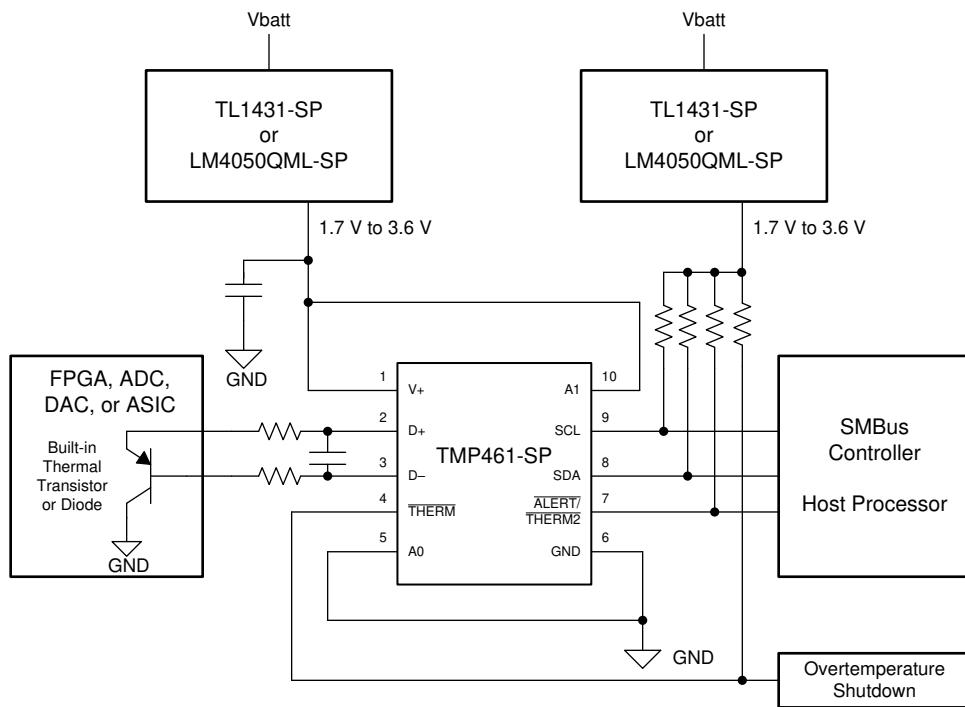


Figure 18. TMR161-SR Basic Connections Using a Processor Built-In Remote Transistor

8.2.1 Design Requirements

The TMP461-SP device is designed to be used with either discrete transistors or substrate transistors built into processor chips and application-specific integrated circuits (ASICs). Either NPN or PNP transistors can be used, as long as the base-emitter junction is used as the remote temperature sense. NPN transistors must be diode-connected. PNP transistors can either be transistor- or diode-connected (see [Figure 18](#)).

Errors in remote temperature sensor readings are typically the consequence of the ideality factor and current excitation used by the TMP461-SP device versus the manufacturer-specified operating current for a given transistor. Some manufacturers specify a high-level and low-level current for the temperature-sensing substrate transistors. The TMP461-SP device uses 7.5 μ A for I_{LH} and 120 μ A for I_{UH} .

The ideality factor (η) is a measured characteristic of a remote temperature sensor diode as compared to an ideal diode. The TMP461-SP allows for different η -factor values; see the [n-Factor Correction Register](#) section.

Typical Application (continued)

The ideality factor for the TMP461-SP device is trimmed to be 1.008. For transistors that have an ideality factor that does not match the TMP461-SP, [Equation 4](#) can be used to calculate the temperature error.

NOTE

For [Equation 4](#) to be used correctly, the actual temperature (°C) must be converted to Kelvin (K).

$$T_{ERR} = \left(\frac{\eta - 1.008}{1.008} \right) \times (273.15 + T(\text{°C}))$$

where

- T_{ERR} = error in the TMP461-SP device because $\eta \neq 1.008$,
- η = ideality factor of the remote temperature sensor,
- $T(\text{°C})$ = actual temperature, and

(4)

In [Equation 4](#), the degree of delta is the same for °C and K.

For $\eta = 1.004$ and $T(\text{°C}) = 100\text{°C}$:

$$T_{ERR} = \left(\frac{1.004 - 1.008}{1.008} \right) \times (273.15 + 100\text{°C})$$

$$T_{ERR} = -1.48\text{°C}$$
(5)

If a discrete transistor is used as the remote temperature sensor with the TMP461-SP, the best accuracy can be achieved by selecting the transistor according to the following criteria:

1. Base-emitter voltage is > 0.25 V at $7.5 \mu\text{A}$, at the highest-sensed temperature.
2. Base-emitter voltage is < 0.95 V at $120 \mu\text{A}$, at the lowest-sensed temperature.
3. Base resistance is $< 100 \Omega$.
4. Tight control of V_{BE} characteristics indicated by small variations in h_{FE} (that is, 50 to 150).

Based on this criteria, two recommended small-signal transistors are the 2N3904 (NPN) or 2N3906 (PNP).

8.2.2 Detailed Design Procedure

The local temperature sensor inside the TMP461-SP device monitors the ambient air around the device. The thermal time constant for the TMP461-SP device is approximately two seconds. This constant implies that if the ambient air changes quickly by 100°C , then the TMP461-SP device takes approximately 10 seconds (that is, five thermal time constants) to settle to within 1°C of the final value. In most applications, the TMP461-SP package is in electrical, and therefore thermal, contact with the printed circuit board (PCB), as well as subjected to forced airflow. The accuracy of the measured temperature directly depends on how accurately the PCB and forced airflow temperatures represent the temperature that the TMP461-SP is measuring. Additionally, the internal power dissipation of the TMP461-SP can cause the temperature to rise above the ambient or PCB temperature. The internal power dissipated as a result of exciting the remote temperature sensor is negligible because of the small currents used. [Equation 6](#) can be used to calculate the average conversion current for power dissipation and self-heating based on the number of conversions per second and temperature sensor channel enabled. [Equation 7](#) shows an example with local and remote sensor channels enabled and 16 conversions per second; see the [Electrical Characteristics](#) table for typical values required for these calculations. For a 3.3-V supply and a conversion rate of 16 conversions per second, the TMP461-SP device dissipates 0.531 mW ($PD_{IQ} = 3.3 \text{ V} \times 161 \mu\text{A}$) when both the remote and local channels are enabled.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Average Conversion Current} = & (\text{Local ADC Conversion Time}) \times (\text{Conversions per Second}) \times (\text{Local Active } I_Q) \\ & + (\text{Remote ADC Conversion Time}) \times (\text{Conversions per Second}) \times (\text{Remote Active } I_Q) \\ & + (\text{Standby Mode } I_Q) \times [1 - (\text{Local ADC Conversion Time} + \text{Remote ADC Conversion Time}) \times (\text{Conversions per Second})] \end{aligned}$$
(6)

Typical Application (continued)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Average Conversion Current} &= (15 \text{ ms}) \left(\frac{16}{\text{s}} \right) \times (240 \text{ } \mu\text{A}) \\
 &\quad + (15 \text{ ms}) \times \left(\frac{16}{\text{s}} \right) (400 \text{ } \mu\text{A}) \\
 &\quad + (15 \text{ } \mu\text{A}) \times \left[1 - (15 \text{ ms} + 15 \text{ ms}) \times \left(\frac{16}{\text{s}} \right) \right] \\
 &= 161 \text{ } \mu\text{A}
 \end{aligned} \tag{7}$$

The temperature measurement accuracy of the TMP461-SP device depends on the remote and local temperature sensor being at the same temperature as the system point being monitored. If the temperature sensor is not in good thermal contact with the part of the system being monitored, then there is a delay between the sensor response and the system changing temperature. This delay is usually not a concern for remote temperature-sensing applications that use a substrate transistor (or a small, SOT23 transistor) placed close to the device being monitored.

Typical Application (continued)

8.2.3 Application Curve

Figure 19 shows the typical step response to submerging a sensor in an oil bath with a temperature of 100°C.

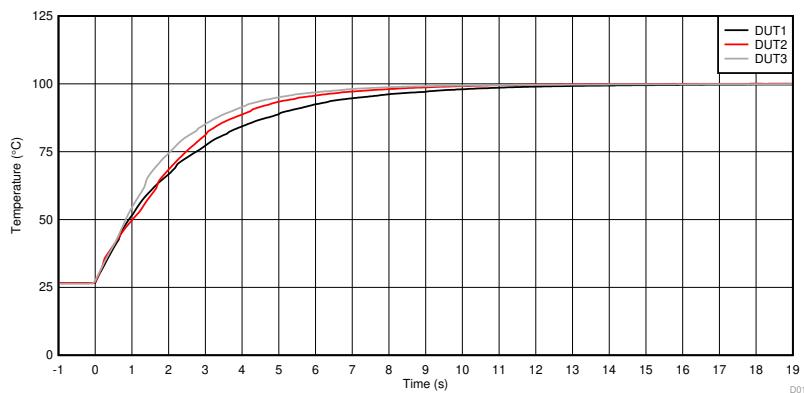


Figure 19. Temperature Step Response

8.3 Radiation Environments

Careful consideration should be given to environmental conditions when using a product in a radiation environment.

8.3.1 Single Event Latch-Up

One-time single event latch-up (SEL) testing was performed according to EIA/JEDEC Standard, EIA/JEDEC57. The linear energy transfer threshold (LET_{th}) shown in Features is the maximum LET tested. A test report is available upon request.

8.3.2 Single Event Functional Interrupt

To mitigate effects of single-event upsets and single-event functional interrupts, it is recommended that appropriate value be written to the pointer register each time a read operation is performed. Relying on the last value stored in the pointer register may increase the probability of a failed read due to a single event upset.

If other functions are being used, such as the temperature limit register, it may be necessary to rewrite these registers on occasion.

8.3.3 Single Event Upset

A report on single event upset (SEU) is available upon request.

9 Power Supply Recommendations

The TMP461-SP device operates with a power-supply range of 1.7 V to 3.6 V. The device is optimized for operation at a 3.3-V supply but can measure temperature accurately in the full supply range.

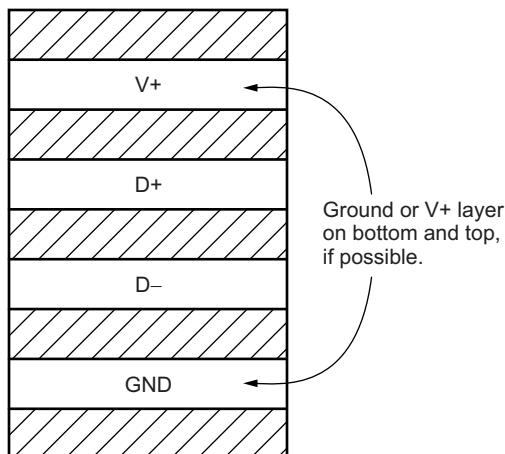
A power-supply bypass capacitor is recommended. Place this capacitor as close as possible to the supply and ground pins of the device. A typical value for this supply bypass capacitor is 0.1 μ F. Applications with noisy or high-impedance power supplies may require additional decoupling capacitors to reject power-supply noise.

10 Layout

10.1 Layout Guidelines

Remote temperature sensing on the TMP461-SP device measures very small voltages using very low currents; therefore, noise at the device inputs must be minimized. Most applications using the TMP461-SP have high digital content, with several clocks and logic-level transitions that create a noisy environment. Layout must adhere to the following guidelines:

1. Place the TMP461-SP device as close to the remote junction sensor as possible.
2. Route the D+ and D– traces next to each other and shield them from adjacent signals through the use of ground guard traces, as shown in [Figure 20](#). If a multilayer PCB is used, bury these traces between the ground or V+ planes to shield them from extrinsic noise sources. 5-mil (0.127 mm) PCB traces are recommended.
3. Minimize additional thermocouple junctions caused by copper-to-solder connections. If these junctions are used, make the same number and approximate locations of copper-to-solder connections in both the D+ and D– connections to cancel any thermocouple effects.
4. Use a 0.1- μ F local bypass capacitor directly between the V+ and GND of the TMP461-SP device. For optimum measurement performance, minimize filter capacitance between D+ and D– to 1000 pF or less. This capacitance includes any cable capacitance between the remote temperature sensor and the TMP461-SP device.
5. If the connection between the remote temperature sensor and the TMP461-SP device is less than 8-in (20.32 cm) long, use a twisted-wire pair connection. For lengths greater than 8 in, use a twisted, shielded pair with the shield grounded as close to the TMP461-SP device as possible. Leave the remote sensor connection end of the shield wire open to avoid ground loops and 60-Hz pickup.
6. Thoroughly clean and remove all flux residue in and around the pins of the TMP461-SP device to avoid temperature offset readings as a result of leakage paths between D+ and GND, or between D+ and V+.



NOTE: Use a minimum of 5-mil (0.127 mm) traces with 5-mil spacing.

Figure 20. Suggested PCB Layer Cross-Section

10.2 Layout Example

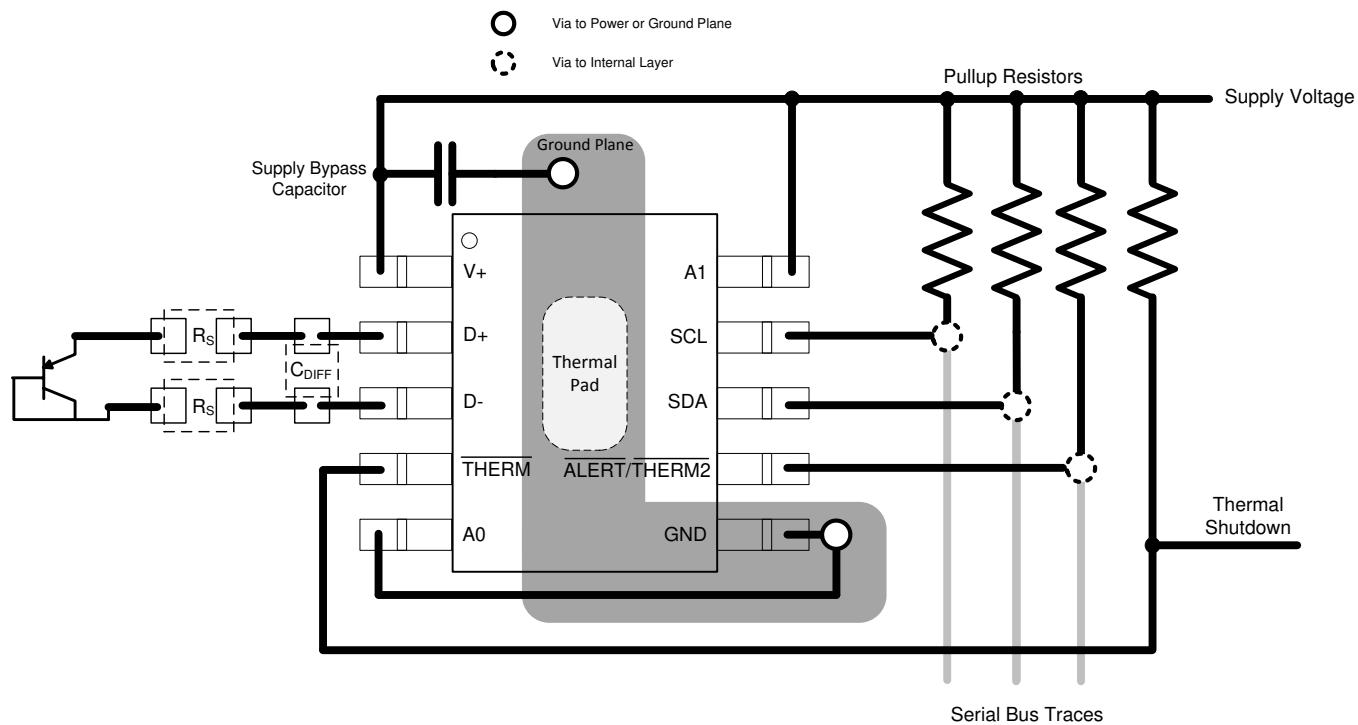


Figure 21. TMP461-SP Layout Example

11 Device and Documentation Support

11.1 Receiving Notification of Documentation Updates

To receive notification of documentation updates, navigate to the device product folder on ti.com. In the upper right corner, click on *Alert me* to register and receive a weekly digest of any product information that has changed. For change details, review the revision history included in any revised document.

11.2 Community Resources

[TI E2E™ support forums](#) are an engineer's go-to source for fast, verified answers and design help — straight from the experts. Search existing answers or ask your own question to get the quick design help you need.

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11.3 Trademarks

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SMBus is a trademark of Intel Corporation.

All other trademarks are the property of their respective owners.

11.4 Electrostatic Discharge Caution

 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.

11.5 Glossary

[SLYZ022 — TI Glossary](#).

This glossary lists and explains terms, acronyms, and definitions.

12 Mechanical, Packaging, and Orderable Information

The following pages include mechanical, packaging, and orderable information. This information is the most current data available for the designated devices. This data is subject to change without notice and revision of this document. For browser-based versions of this data sheet, refer to the left-hand navigation.

PACKAGING INFORMATION

| Orderable part number | Status (1) | Material type (2) | Package Pins | Package qty Carrier | RoHS (3) | Lead finish/ Ball material (4) | MSL rating/ Peak reflow (5) | Op temp (°C) | Part marking (6) |
|-----------------------|---------------|----------------------|----------------|-----------------------|-------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|
| 5962-1721801VXC | Active | Production | CFP (HKU) 10 | 25 TUBE | ROHS Exempt | NIAU | N/A for Pkg Type | -55 to 125 | 5962-1721801VXC TMP461-SP |
| 5962-1721801VXC.A | Active | Production | CFP (HKU) 10 | 25 TUBE | ROHS Exempt | NIAU | N/A for Pkg Type | -55 to 125 | 5962-1721801VXC TMP461-SP |
| 5962R1721801VXC | Active | Production | CFP (HKU) 10 | 25 TUBE | ROHS Exempt | NIAU | N/A for Pkg Type | -55 to 125 | 5962R1721801VXC TMP461-SP |
| 5962R1721801VXC.A | Active | Production | CFP (HKU) 10 | 25 TUBE | ROHS Exempt | NIAU | N/A for Pkg Type | -55 to 125 | 5962R1721801VXC TMP461-SP |
| TMP461HKU/EM | Active | Production | CFP (HKU) 10 | 25 TUBE | ROHS Exempt | NIAU | N/A for Pkg Type | 25 to 25 | TMP461HKU/EM EVAL ONLY |
| TMP461HKU/EM.A | Active | Production | CFP (HKU) 10 | 25 TUBE | ROHS Exempt | NIAU | N/A for Pkg Type | 25 to 25 | TMP461HKU/EM EVAL ONLY |

⁽¹⁾ **Status:** For more details on status, see our [product life cycle](#).

⁽²⁾ **Material type:** When designated, preproduction parts are prototypes/experimental devices, and are not yet approved or released for full production. Testing and final process, including without limitation quality assurance, reliability performance testing, and/or process qualification, may not yet be complete, and this item is subject to further changes or possible discontinuation. If available for ordering, purchases will be subject to an additional waiver at checkout, and are intended for early internal evaluation purposes only. These items are sold without warranties of any kind.

⁽³⁾ **RoHS values:** Yes, No, RoHS Exempt. See the [TI RoHS Statement](#) for additional information and value definition.

⁽⁴⁾ **Lead finish/Ball material:** Parts 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.

⁽⁵⁾ **MSL rating/Peak reflow:** The moisture sensitivity level ratings and peak solder (reflow) temperatures. In the event that a part has multiple moisture sensitivity ratings, only the lowest level per JEDEC standards is shown. Refer to the shipping label for the actual reflow temperature that will be used to mount the part to the printed circuit board.

⁽⁶⁾ **Part marking:** There may be an additional marking, which relates to the logo, the lot trace code information, or the environmental category of the part.

Multiple part markings will be inside parentheses. Only one part marking contained in parentheses and separated by a "~" will appear on a part. If a line is indented then it is a continuation of the previous line and the two combined represent the entire part marking for that device.

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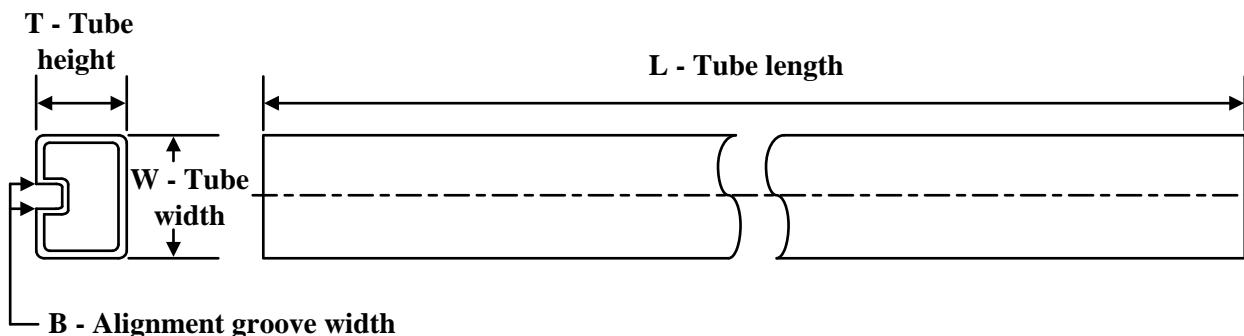
In no event shall TI's liability arising out of such information exceed the total purchase price of the TI part(s) at issue in this document sold by TI to Customer on an annual basis.

OTHER QUALIFIED VERSIONS OF TMP461-SP :

- Catalog : [TMP461](#)
- Enhanced Product : [TMP461-EP](#)

NOTE: Qualified Version Definitions:

- Catalog - TI's standard catalog product
- Enhanced Product - Supports Defense, Aerospace and Medical Applications

TUBE


*All dimensions are nominal

| Device | Package Name | Package Type | Pins | SPQ | L (mm) | W (mm) | T (μ m) | B (mm) |
|-------------------|--------------|--------------|------|-----|--------|--------|--------------|--------|
| 5962-1721801VXC | HKU | CFP | 10 | 25 | 506.98 | 26.16 | 6220 | NA |
| 5962-1721801VXC.A | HKU | CFP | 10 | 25 | 506.98 | 26.16 | 6220 | NA |
| 5962R1721801VXC | HKU | CFP | 10 | 25 | 506.98 | 26.16 | 6220 | NA |
| 5962R1721801VXC.A | HKU | CFP | 10 | 25 | 506.98 | 26.16 | 6220 | NA |
| TMP461HKU/EM | HKU | CFP | 10 | 25 | 506.98 | 26.16 | 6220 | NA |
| TMP461HKU/EM.A | HKU | CFP | 10 | 25 | 506.98 | 26.16 | 6220 | NA |

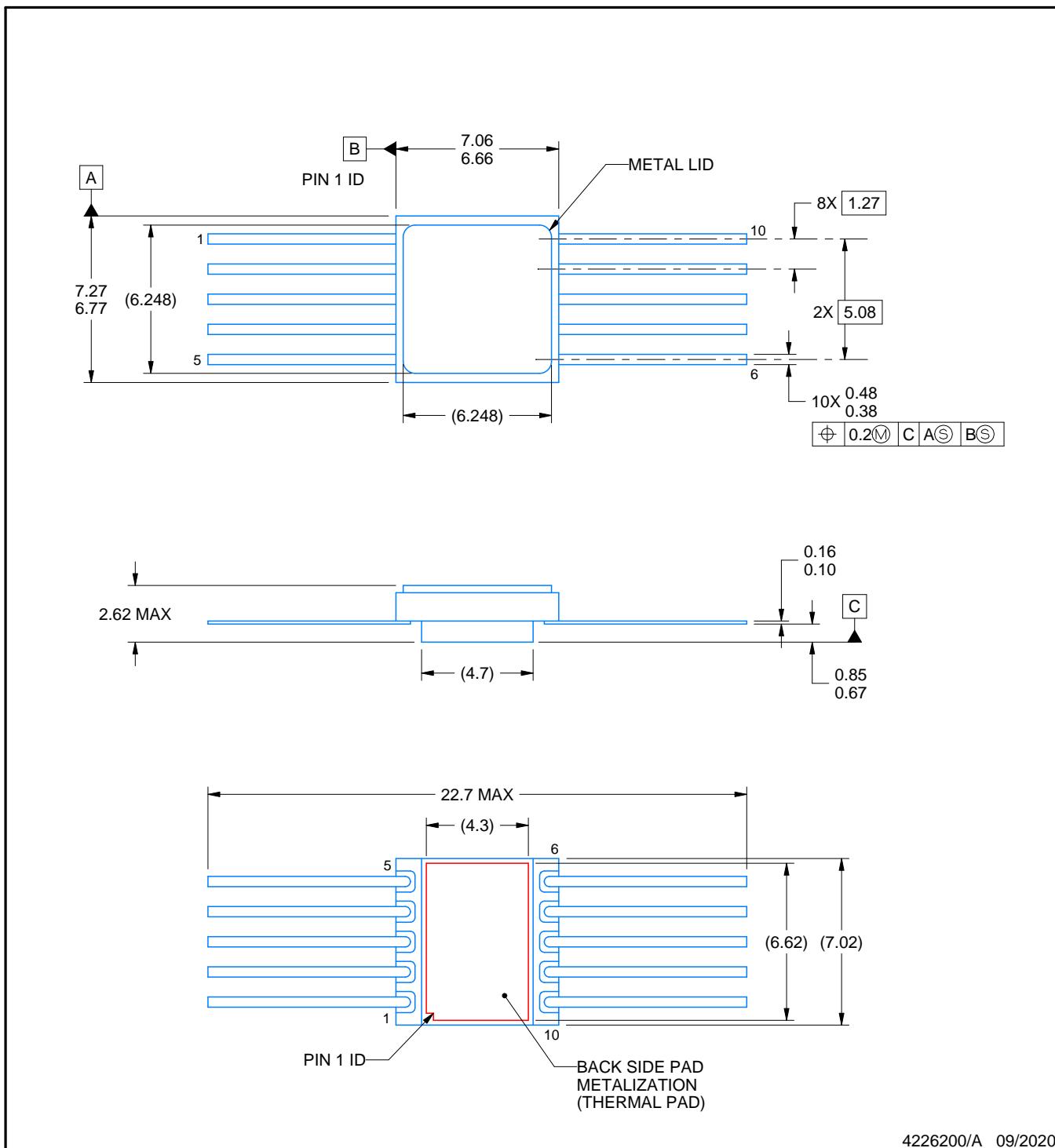
PACKAGE OUTLINE

HKU0010A



CFP - 2.63mm max height

CERAMIC DUAL FLATPACK



4226200/A 09/2020

NOTES:

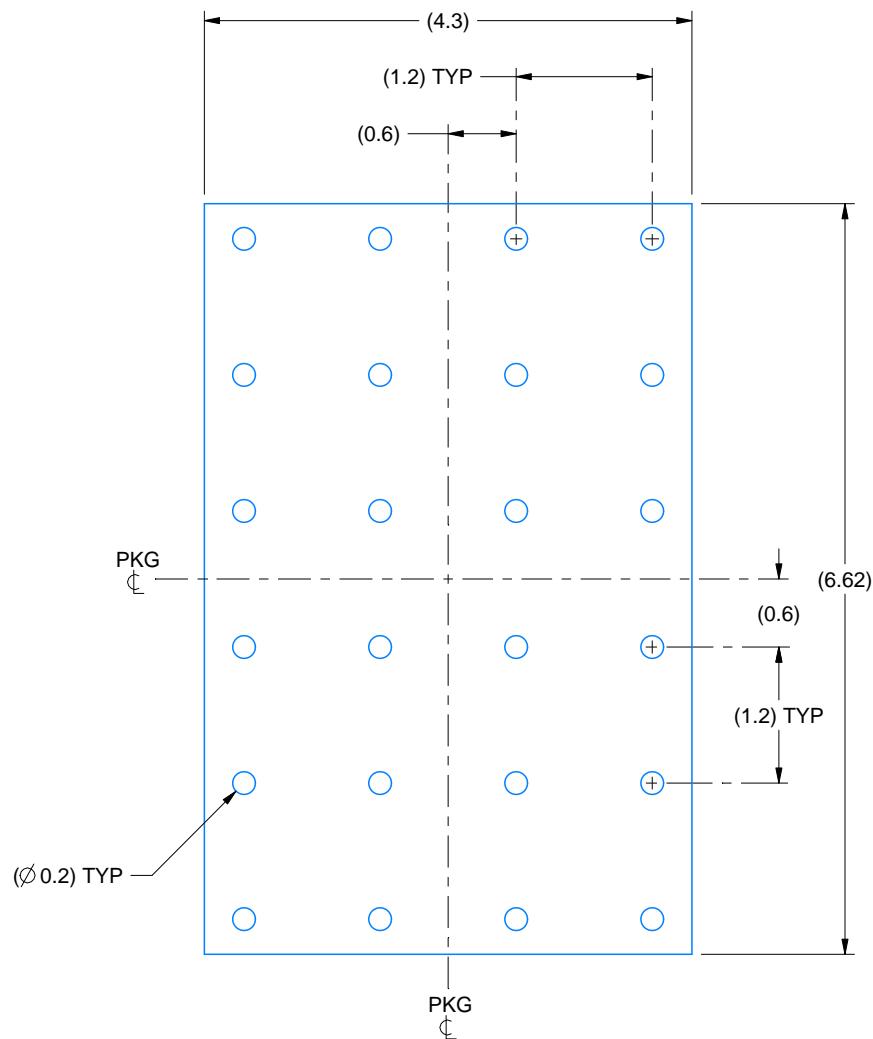
1. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Any dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.
2. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
3. This package is hermetically sealed with a metal lid.
4. The terminals are gold plated.
5. This drawing does not comply with MIL STD 1835. Do not use this package for compliant product.
6. Metal lid is connected to back side pad metalization.

EXAMPLE BOARD LAYOUT

HKU0010A

CFP - 2.63mm max height

CERAMIC DUAL FLATPACK



HEATSINK LAND PATTERN EXAMPLE
EXPOSED METAL SHOWN
SCALE:15X

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