MC74

Serial Digital Temperature Sensor

The MC74 is a serial digital temperature sensor suited for low cost applications. Temperature data is converted from the integrated thermal sensing element and made available as an 8–bit serial digital word. Communication with the MC74 is accomplished via 2–wire SMBus/I²C–compatible serial port. Temperature resolution is 1°C. Conversion rate is a nominal 8 samples/sec. Power consumption is only 200 μA (5 μA Standby).

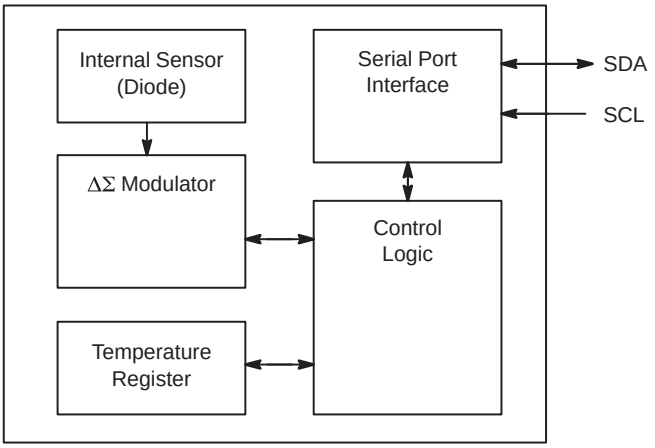
Features

- Tested Operating Temperature Range: –40°C to +125°C
- Simple Serial Port Interface
- Solid State Temperature Sensing:
  - ±2°C Accuracy from +25°C to +85°C
  - ±3°C Accuracy from 0°C to +125°C
- 3.3V and 5.5V Versions

Typical Applications

- Thermal Protection for Hard Disk Drives and Other PC Peripherals
- Low–Cost Thermostat Controls
- Power Supplies

FUNCTIONAL BLOCK DIAGRAM



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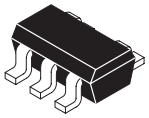
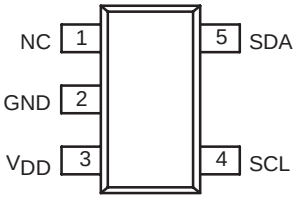


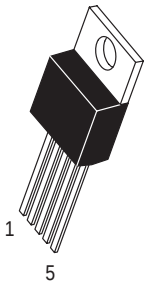
SOT–23–5
SN SUFFIX
CASE TBD
PRELIMINARY INFORMATION

PIN CONFIGURATION
(Top View)



SOT–23–5*

NOTE: *SOT–23–5 is equivalent to EIAJ–SC74A



TO–220–5
T SUFFIX
CASE TBD
PRELIMINARY INFORMATION

ORDERING INFORMATION

Device	Package	Voltage
MC74A5–33SNTR	SOT–23–5	3.3V V_{DD}
MC74A5–50T	TO–220–5	5.0V V_{DD}

PIN DESCRIPTION FOR TO–220–5

Pin No.	Symbol	Type	Description
1	NC	None	Not Connected
2	SDA	Bi–directional	SMBus Serial Data
3	GND	Power	System Ground
4	SCL	Input	SMBus Serial Clock
5	V_{DD}	Power	Power Supply Input

PIN DESCRIPTION FOR SOT–23–5

Pin No.	Symbol	Type	Description
1	NC	None	Not Connected
2	GND	Power	System Ground
3	V_{DD}	Power	Power Supply Input
4	SCL	Input	SMBus Serial Clock
5	SDA	Bi–directional	SMBus Serial Data

PIN DESCRIPTION

SCL

Input. SMBus serial clock. Clocks data into and out of the MC74. See System Management Bus Specification, rev. 1.0, for timing diagrams.

SDA

Bi–directional. Serial data is transferred on the SMBus in both directions using this pin. See System Management Bus Specification rev. 1.0 for timing diagrams.

V_{DD}

Input. Power supply input. See electrical specifications.

GND

Input. Ground return for all MC74 functions.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS*

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit
V_{DD}	Power Supply Voltage	6.0	V
	Voltage on Any Pin	(GND – 0.3 V) to (V_{DD} + 0.3 V)	V
T_A	Operating Temperature Range	–40 to +125	°C
T_{stg}	Storage Temperature Range	–65 to +150	°C
	Current on Any Pin	±50	mA
P_D	Maximum Power Dissipation	330	mW

* Maximum Ratings are those values beyond which damage to the device may occur.

DC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (V_{DD} = 3.3 V or 5.0V [5], –40°C ≤ T_A ≤ 125°C, unless otherwise noted.)

Symbol	Characteristic	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Power Supply					
V_{POR}	Power–On Reset Threshold (V_{DD} Falling Edge or Rising Edge)	1.2	—	2.2	V
I_{DD}	Operating Current (V_{DD} = 5.5V, Serial Port Inactive) [1]	—	200	350	μA
$I_{DD–STANDBY}$	Standby Supply Current (V_{DD} = 3.3 V, Serial Port Inactive) [4]	—	5.0	10	μA
Temperature–to–Bits Converter					
T_{ERR}	Temperature Accuracy MC74A +25°C ≤ T_A ≤ +85°C 0°C ≤ T_A ≤ +125°C –40°C ≤ T_A ≤ 0°C	 –2.0 –3.0 —	 — — ±2.0	 +2.0 +3.0 —	°C
CR	Conversion Rate [2]	4.0	8.0	—	sa/sec
Serial Port Interface					
V_{IH}	Logic Input High	0.8 x V_{DD}	—	—	V
V_{IL}	Logic Input Low	—	—	0.2 x V_{DD}	V
V_{OL}	SDA Output Low I_{OL} = 3 mA [3] I_{OL} = 6 mA [3]	 — —	 — —	 0.4 0.6	V
C_{IN}	Input Capacitance SDA, SCL	—	5.0	—	pF
I_{LEAK}	I/O Leakage	–1.0	0.1	1.0	μA

1. Operating current is an average value integrated over multiple conversion cycles. Transient current may exceed this specification.
2. Maximum guaranteed conversion time after Power–On RESET (POR to DATA_RDY) is 250 msec.
3. Output current should be minimized for best temperature accuracy. Power dissipation within the MC74 will cause self–heating and temperature drift error.
4. SDA and SCL must be connected to V_{DD} or GND.
5. V_{DD} = 3.3V for MC74A5–33SNTR. V_{DD} = 5.0V for MC74A5–50T. All part types of the MC74 will operate properly over the wider power supply range of 2.7V to 5.5V. Each part type is tested and specified for rated accuracy at its nominal supply voltage. As V_{DD} varies from the nominal value, accuracy will degrade 1°C/V of V_{DD} change.

SERIAL PORT AC TIMING (V_{DD} = 3.3 V or 5.0V, –40°C ≤ (T_A = T_J) ≤ 125°C; C_L = 80 pF unless otherwise noted.)

Symbol	Characteristic	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
f_{SMB}	SMBus Clock Frequency	10	—	100	kHz
t_{LOW}	Low Clock Period (10% to 10%)	4.7	—	—	μsec
t_{HIGH}	High Clock Period (90% to 90%)	4.0	—	—	μsec
t_R	SMBus Rise Time (10% to 90%)	—	—	1,000	nsec
t_F	SMBus Fall Time (90% to 10%)	—	—	300	nsec
$t_{SU(START)}$	Start Condition Setup Time (90% SCL to 10% SDA) (for Repeated Start Condition)	4.0	—	—	μsec
$t_{H(START)}$	Start Condition Hold Time	4.0	—	—	μsec
$t_{SU–DATA}$	Data in Setup Time	1,000	—	—	nsec
$t_{H–DATA}$	Data in Hold Time	1,250	—	—	nsec
$t_{SU(STOP)}$	Stop Condition Setup Time	4.0	—	—	μsec
t_{IDLE}	Bus Free Time Prior to New Transition	4.7	—	—	μsec
t_{POR}	Power–On Reset Delay (V_{DD} ≥ V_{POR} (Rising Edge))	—	500	—	μsec

DETAILED OPERATING DESCRIPTION

The MC74 acquires and converts temperature information from its integrated solid state sensor with a basic accuracy of ±1°C . It stores the data in an internal register which is read through the serial port. The system interface is a slave SMBus. The temperature data can be read at any time through the SMBus port. Eight SMBus addresses are programmable for the MC74, which allows for a multi–sensor configuration. Also, there is low–power Standby mode where temperature acquisition is suspended.

Standby Mode

The MC74 allows the host to put it into a low power (I_{DD} = 5μA, typical) Standby mode. In this mode, the A/D converter is halted and the temperature data registers are frozen. The SMBus port operates normally. Standby mode is enabled by setting the SHDN bit in the CONFIG register. The table below summarizes this operation.

Standby Mode Operation

SHDN Bit	Operating Mode
0	Normal
1	Standby

SMBus Slave Address

The MC74 is internally programmed to have a default SMBus address value of 1001 101b. Seven other addresses are available by custom order (contact factory).

SERIAL PORT OPERATION

The Serial Clock input (SCL) and bi–directional data port (SDA) form a 2–wire bi–directional serial port for programming and interrogating the MC74. The following conventions are used in this bus architecture:

MC74 Serial Bus Conventions

Term	Explanation
Transmitter	The device sending data to the bus.
Receiver	The device receiving data from the bus.
Master	The device which controls the bus: initiating transfers (START), generating the clock, and terminating transfers (STOP).
Slave	The device addressed by the master.
Start	A unique condition signaling the beginning of a transfer indicated by SDA falling (High — Low) while SCL is high.
Stop	A unique condition signaling the end of a transfer indicated by SDA rising (Low — High) while SCL is high.
ACK	A receiver acknowledges the receipt of each byte with this unique condition. The receiver drives SDA low during SCL high of the ACK clock–pulse. The Master provides the clock pulse for the ACK cycle.
Busy	Communication is not possible because the bus is in use.
NOT Busy	When the bus is idle, both SDA and SCL will remain high.
Data Valid	The state of SDA must remain stable during the High period of SCL in order for a data bit to be considered valid. SDA only changes state while SCL is low during normal data transfers (see Start and Stop conditions).

All transfers take place under control of a host, usually a CPU or microcontroller, acting as the Master which provides the clock signal for all transfers. The MC74 *always* operates as a Slave. The serial protocol is illustrated in Figure 1. All data transfers have two phases; all bytes are transferred MSB first. Accesses are initiated by a start condition (START), followed by a device address byte and one or more data bytes. The device address byte includes a Read/Write selection bit. Each access must be terminated by a Stop Condition (STOP). A convention called *Acknowledge* (ACK) confirms receipt of each byte. Note that SDA can change only during periods when SCL is LOW (SDA changes while SCL is HIGH are reserved for Start and Stop Conditions).

Write Byte Format

S	ADDRESS	WR	ACK	COMMAND	ACK	DATA	ACK	P
	7 Bits			8 Bits		8 Bits		

Slave Address

Command Byte: selects which register you are writing to.

Data Byte: data goes into the register set by the command byte.

Read Byte Format

S	ADDRESS	WR	ACK	COMMAND	ACK	S	ADDRESS	RD	ACK	DATA	NACK	P
	7 Bits			8 Bits			7 Bits			8 Bits		

Slave Address

Command Byte: selects which register you are reading from.

Slave Address: repeated due to change in data–flow direction.

Data Byte: reads from the register set by the command byte.

Receive Byte Format

S	ADDRESS	RD	ACK	DATA	NACK	P
	7 Bits			8 Bits		

Data Byte: reads data from the register commanded by the last Read Byte.

S = Start Condition
P = Stop Condition
Shaded = Slave Transmission

Figure 1. SMBus Protocols

Start Condition (START)

The MC74 continuously monitors the SDA and SCL lines for a start condition (a HIGH to LOW transition of SDA while SCL is HIGH) and will not respond until this condition is met.

Address Byte

Immediately following the Start Condition, the host must transmit the address byte to the MC74. The states of A1 and A0 determine the 7–bit SMBus address for the MC74. The 7–bit address transmitted in the serial bit stream must match for the MC74 to respond with an Acknowledge (indicating the MC74 is on the bus and ready to accept data). The eighth bit in the Address Byte is a Read–Write Bit. This bit is a 1 for a read operation or 0 for a write operation. During the first phase of any transfer this bit will be set = 0 to indicate that the command byte is being written.

Acknowledge (ACK)

Acknowledge (ACK) provides a positive handshake between the host and the MC74. The host releases SDA after transmitting eight bits, then generates a ninth clock cycle to allow the MC74 to pull the SDA line LOW to acknowledge that it successfully received the previous eight bits of data or address.

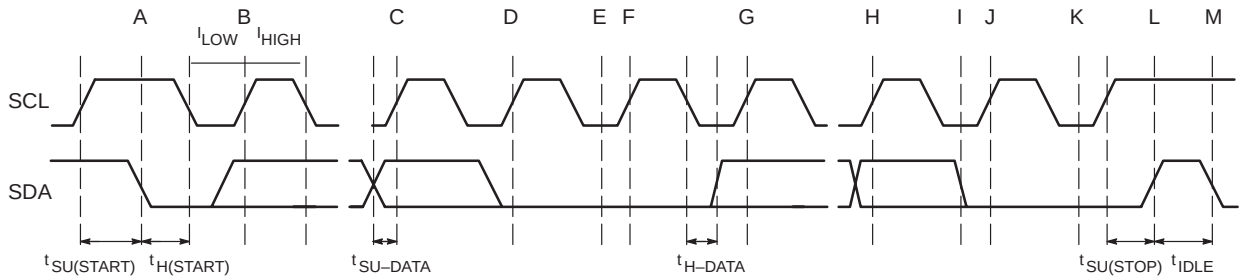
Data Byte

After a successful ACK of the address byte, the host must transmit the data byte to be written or clock out the data to be read. (See the appropriate timing diagrams.) ACK will be generated after a successful write of a data byte into the MC74.

Stop Condition (STOP)

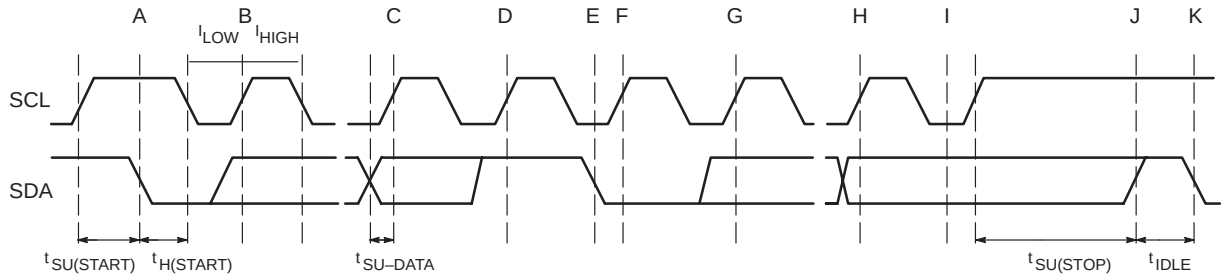
Communications must be terminated by a stop condition (a LOW to HIGH transition of SDA while SCL is HIGH). The Stop Condition must be communicated by the transmitter to the MC74. NOTE: Refer to Timing Diagrams for serial bus timing.

SMBUS Write Timing Diagram



A = Start Condition
B = MSB of Address Clocked into Slave
C = LSB of Address Clocked into Slave
D = R/$\overline{W}$ Bit Clocked into Slave
E = Slave Pulls SDA Line Low
F = Acknowledge Bit Clocked into Master
G = MSB of Data Clocked into Slave
H = LSB of Data Clocked into Slave
I = Slave Pulls SDA Line Low
J = Acknowledge Clocked into Master
K = Acknowledge Clock Pulse
L = Stop Condition, Data Executed by Slave
M = New Start Condition

SMBUS Read Timing Diagram



A = Start Condition
B = MSB of Address Clocked into Slave
C = LSB of Address Clocked into Slave
D = R/$\overline{W}$ Bit Clocked into Slave
E = Slave Pulls SDA Line Low
F = Acknowledge Bit Clocked into Master
G = MSB of Data Clocked into Master
H = LSB of Data Clocked into Master
I = Acknowledge Clock Pulse
J = Stop Condition
K = New Start Condition

Figure 2.

REGISTER SET and PROGRAMMER'S MODEL

MC74 Command Set (SMBus READ_BYTE and WRITE_BYTE)

Command Byte Description

Command	Code	Function
RTR	00h	Read Temperature (TEMP)
RWCR	01h	Read/Write Configuration (CONFIG)

Configuration Register (CONFIG), 8–BITS, READ/WRITE

Configuration Register (Config)

D[7]	D[6]	D[5]	D[4]	D[3]	D[2]	D[1]	D[0]
SHDN	Data Rdy	Reserved					

Bit	POR	Function	Type	Operation
D[7]	0	STANDBY switch	Read/ Write	1 = standby, 0 = normal
D[6]	0	Data Ready*	Read Only	1 = ready, 0 = not ready
D[5]—D[0]	0	Reserved — Always returns zero when read.	N/A	N/A

*DATA_RDY bit reset at power–up and SHDN enable (see below).

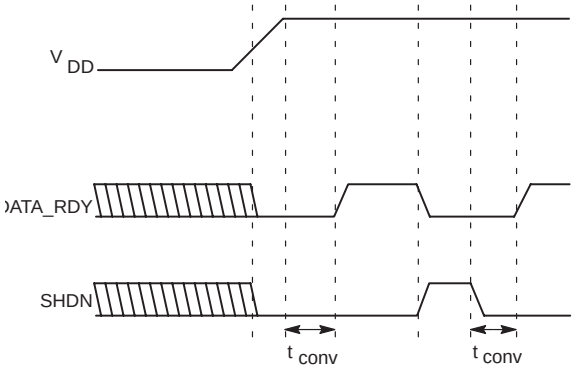


Figure 3. . DATA_RDY, SHDN Operation Logic Diagram

Temperature Register (TEMP), 8–Bits, READ–ONLY

The binary value (2's complement format) in this register represents temperature of the integrated sensor following a conversion cycle. The registers are automatically updated in an alternating manner.

Temperature Register (TEMP)

D[7]	D[6]	D[5]	D[4]	D[3]	D[2]	D[1]	D[0]
MSB	x	x	x	x	x	x	LSB

In the temperature data registers, each unit value represents one degree (Celsius). The value is in 2's–complement binary format such that a reading of 0000 0000b corresponds to 0°C. Examples of this temperature to binary value relationship are shown in the following table.

Temperature–to–Digital Value Conversion (TEMP)

ACTUAL TEMPERATURE	REGISTERED TEMPERATURE	BINARY HEX
+130.00°C	+127°C	0111 1111
+127.00°C	+127°C	0111 1111
+126.50°C	+127°C	0111 1111
+25.25°C	+25°C	0001 1001
+0.50°C	+1°C	0000 0001
+0.25°C	0°C	0000 0000
0.00°C	0°C	0000 0000
-0.25°C	0°C	0000 0000
-0.50°C	0°C	0000 0000
-0.75°C	-1°C	1111 1111
-1.00°C	-1°C	1111 1111
-25.00°C	-25°C	1110 0111
-25.25°C	-25°C	1110 0110
-54.75°C	-55°C	1100 1001
-55.00°C	-55°C	1100 1001
-65.00°C	-65°C	1011 1111

Register Set Summary

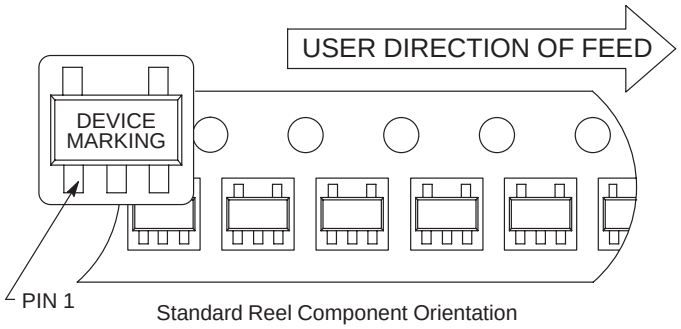
The MC74's register set is summarized below. All registers are 8–bits wide.

Name	Description	POR State	Read	Write
TEMP	Internal sensor temperature (2's complement)	0000 0000b*	√	
CONFIG	CONFIG register	0000 0000b	√	√

***NOTE:** The TEMP register immediately will be updated by the A/D converter after the DATA_RDY bit goes high.

TAPING FORM

Component Taping Orientation for 5L SOT–23 Devices



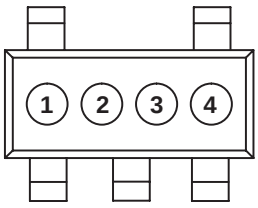
Standard Reel Component Orientation
for TR Suffix Device
(Mark Right Side Up)

Tape & Reel Specifications Table

Package	Tape Width (W)	Pitch (P)	Part Per Full Reel	Diameter
5L SOT–23	8 mm	4 mm	3000	7 inches

MARKING

SOT–23–5



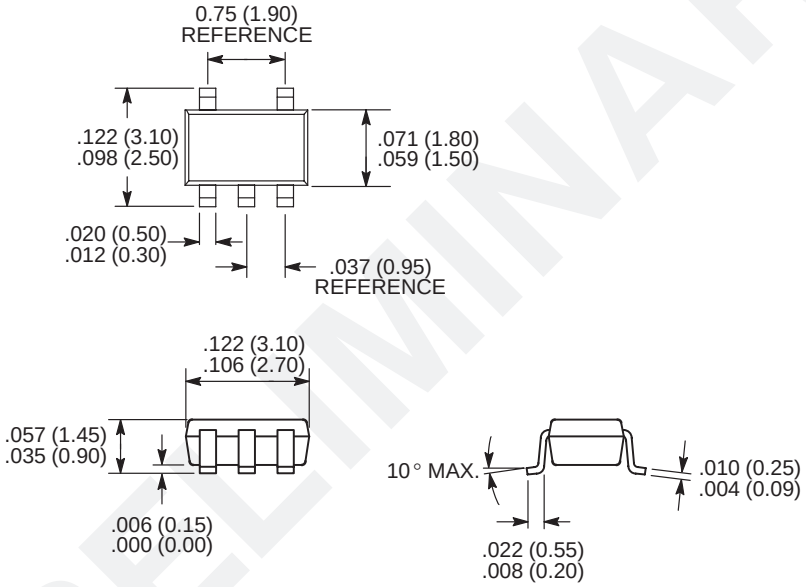
MC74	Marking
MC74A5–33SNTR	V5

(1) + (2)

(3) + (4) Date Code

PACKAGE DIMENSIONS

SOT–23–5
SNTR SUFFIX
PLASTIC PACKAGE
CASE TBD
ISSUE TBD

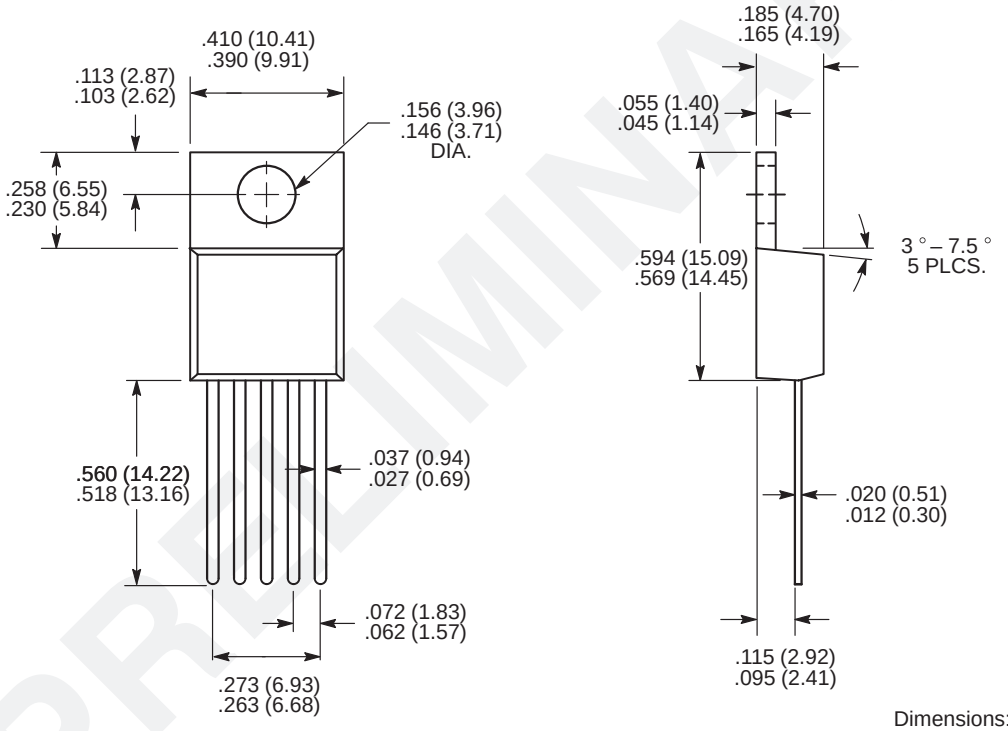


NOTE: SOT–23–5 is equivalent to EIAJ–SC74A

Dimensions: inches (mm)

PACKAGE DIMENSIONS

TO−220
T SUFFIX
PLASTIC PACKAGE
CASE TBD
ISSUE TBD



Dimensions: inches (mm)

Notes

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