General Description

The MAX6576/MAX6577 are low-cost, low-current temperature sensors with a single-wire output. The MAX6576 converts the ambient temperature into a square wave with a period proportional to absolute temperature (°K). The MAX6577 converts the ambient temperature into a square wave with a frequency proportional to absolute temperature. The MAX6576 offers accuracy of $\pm 3^{\circ}$ C at +25°C, $\pm 4.5^{\circ}$ C at +85°C, and $\pm 5^{\circ}$ C at +125°C. The MAX6577 offers accuracy of $\pm 3^{\circ}$ C at +25°C, $\pm 3.5^{\circ}$ C at +85°C, and $\pm 4.5^{\circ}$ C at +125°C.

Both devices feature a single-wire output that minimizes the number of pins necessary to interface with a microprocessor. The period/frequency range of the output square wave can be selected by hard-wiring the two time-select pins (TS0, TS1) to either V_{DD} or GND. The MAX6576/MAX6577 are available in space-saving 6-pin SOT23 packages.

Applications

Critical µP and µC Temperature Monitoring

Portable Battery-Powered Equipment

Cell Phones

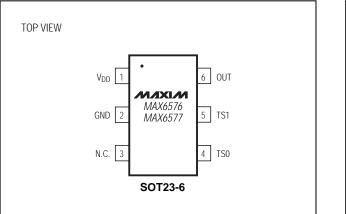
Battery Packs

Hard Drives/Tape Drives

Networking and Telecom Equipment

Medical Equipment

Automotive



Pin Configuration

Maxim Integrated Products 1

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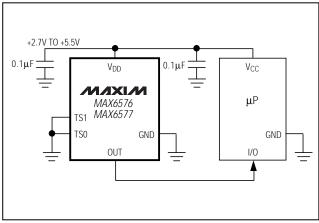
Features

- Simple Single-Wire Output
- Two Output Types Available Temperature to Period (µs) (MAX6576) Temperature to Frequency (Hz) (MAX6577)
- ±0.8°C Accuracy at +25°C (±3°C max)
- No External Components
- Operates from +2.7V to +5.5V Supply Voltage
- Low 140µA Typical Supply Current
- Standard Operating Temperature Range: -40°C to +125°C
- Small 6-Pin SOT23 Package

Ordering Information

| PART | TEMP. RANGE | PIN- PACKAGE | SOT TOP MARK |
|------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| MAX6576ZUT | -40°C to +125°C | 6 SOT23 | AABI |
| MAX6577ZUT | -40°C to +125°C | 6 SOT23 | AABJ |

_Typical Operating Circuit



ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Terminal Voltage (with respect to GND)

| VD | 0.3V to +6V |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| TS1, TS0, OUT | 0.3V to (V _{DD} + 0.3V) |
| Input/Output Current, All Pins | ±20mA |
| Continuous Power Dissipation (T | $A = +70^{\circ}C$ |
| 6-pin SOT23 (derate 7.10mW | //°C above +70°C)571mW |

| Operating Temperature Range | 40°C to +125°C |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|
| Storage Temperature Range | 65°C to +150°C |
| Lead Temperature (soldering, 10sec) | +300°C |

Stresses beyond those listed under "Absolute Maximum Ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated in the operational sections of the specifications is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

 $(V_{DD} = +2.7V \text{ to } +5.5V, T_A = -40^{\circ}\text{C} \text{ to } +125^{\circ}\text{C}, \text{ unless otherwise noted. Typical values are specified at } T_A = +25^{\circ}\text{C} \text{ and } V_{DD} = +5V, \text{ unless otherwise noted.}$

| PARAMETER | SYMBOL | C | ONDITIONS | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNITS |
|-------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|---|----------------------|------|------|-------|
| V _{DD} Range | V _{DD} | | | 2.7 | | 5.5 | V |
| Course by Course at | 1 | | $T_{A} = -40^{\circ}C \text{ to } +85^{\circ}C$ | | 140 | 250 | |
| Supply Current | IDD | $V_{DD} = 5.5V$ | $T_A = -40^{\circ}C \text{ to } +125^{\circ}C$ | | | 400 | μA |
| | | | T _A = -20°C | -7.5 | ±1.1 | +7.5 | |
| | | | $T_A = 0^{\circ}C$ | -5.5 | ±0.9 | +5.5 | |
| | | MAX6576 | $T_{A} = +25^{\circ}C$ | -3.0 | ±0.8 | +3.0 | °C |
| | | | $T_{A} = +85^{\circ}C$ | -4.5 | ±0.5 | +4.5 | 1 |
| Temperature Sensor | | | $T_{A} = +125^{\circ}C$ | -5.0 | ±0.5 | +5.0 | - |
| Error (Note 1) | | | T _A = -20°C | -7.5 | ±1.1 | +7.5 | |
| | | | $T_A = 0^{\circ}C$ | -6.5 | ±0.9 | +6.5 | - |
| | | MAX6577 | $T_A = +25^{\circ}C$ | -3.0 | ±0.8 | +3.0 | °C |
| | | | $T_A = +85^{\circ}C$ | -3.5 | ±0.5 | +3.5 | - |
| | | | $T_{A} = +125^{\circ}C$ | -4.5 | ±0.5 | +4.5 | - |
| | | | V _{TS1} = GND, V _{TS0} = GND | | 10T | | |
| Output Clock Dariad | tour | MAX6576, | V _{TS1} = GND, V _{TS0} = V _{DD} | | 40T | | |
| Output Clock Period | tout | T (temp) in °K, Figure 1 | V _{TS1} = V _{DD} , V _{TS0} = GND | | 160T | | μs |
| | | | VTS1 = VDD, VTS0 = VDD | | 640T | | |
| | | | V _{TS1} = GND, V _{TS0} = GND | | 4T | | |
| Output Clock Frequency | fout | MAX6577, T (temp) in °K, | V _{TS1} = GND, V _{TS0} = V _{DD} | | 1T | | Hz |
| Output Clock Hequency | 1001 | Figure 2 | $V_{TS1} = V_{DD}, V_{TS0} = GND$ | | T/4 | | |
| | | 5.0 | VTS1 = VDD, VTS0 = VDD | | T/16 | | |
| OUT Duty Cycle (Note 2) | | | | | 0.5 | | |
| Time-Select Pin Logic | VIL | | | | | 0.8 | V |
| Levels | Vih | | | 2.3 | | | v |
| | Vol | VDD > 4.5V, ISINK = 3 | | | | 0.4 | |
| OUT Voltage | | $V_{DD} > 2.7V$, $I_{SINK} = 7$ | | | | 0.3 | V |
| ee. tonago | Voh | $V_{DD} > 4.5V, I_{SRC} = 8$ | • | V _{DD} - 1. | 5 | | ľ |
| | 1 011 | $V_{DD} > 2.7V$, $I_{SRC} = 5$ | 500μΑ | 0.8V _{DD} | | | |

Note 1: See the Temperature Accuracy histograms in the *Typical Operating Characteristics*. **Note 2:** The output duty cycle is guaranteed to be 50% by an internal flip-flop.



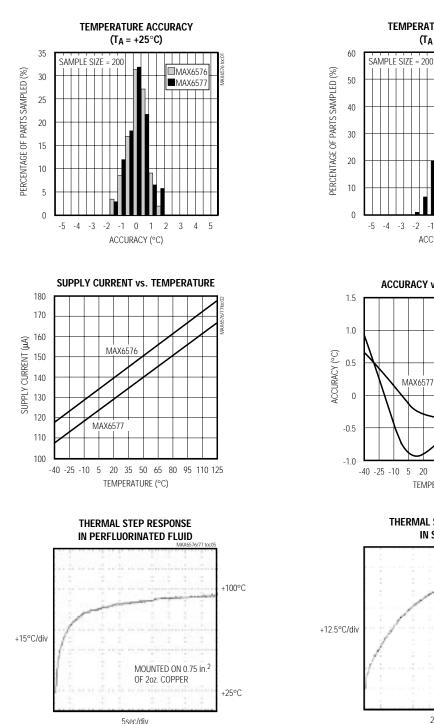


MAX6576

MAX657

3 4 5

TEMPERATURE ACCURACY (T_A = +85°C)



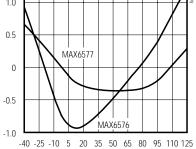
 $(V_{DD} = +5V, T_A = +25^{\circ}C, unless otherwise noted.)$

MAX6576/MAX6577

-4 -3 -2 -1 0 1 2

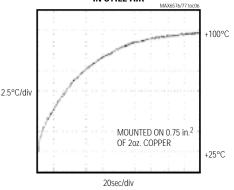
ACCURACY (°C)

ACCURACY vs. TEMPERATURE



TEMPERATURE (°C)

THERMAL STEP RESPONSE IN STILL AIR



/N/IXI/N

Pin Description

| PIN | NAME | FUNCTION |
|------|----------|---|
| 1 | Vdd | Positive Supply Voltage |
| 2 | GND | Ground |
| 3 | N.C. | No Connection. Connect pin to GND or leave open. |
| 4, 5 | TS1, TS0 | Time-Select Pins. TS1 and TS0 set the temperature scale factor by connecting TS1 and TS0 to either V_{DD} or GND. See Tables 1 and 2. |
| 6 | OUT | Square-Wave Output with a Clock Period Proportional to Absolute Temperature (°K) (MAX6576) Square-Wave Output with a Clock Frequency Proportional to Absolute Temperature (°K) (MAX6577) |

Table 1. MAX6576 Time-Select PinConfiguration

| TS1 | TS0 | SCALAR MULTIPLIER (µs/°K) |
|-----------------|-----------------|------------------------------|
| GND | GND | 10 |
| GND | V _{DD} | 40 |
| V _{DD} | GND | 160 |
| V _{DD} | V _{DD} | 640 |

Note: The temperature, in °C, may be calculated as follows:

$$T(^{\circ}C) = \frac{\text{period}(\mu s)}{\text{scalar mulitplier}(\mu s/^{\circ}K)} - 273.15^{\circ}K$$

Detailed Description

The MAX6576/MAX6577 low-cost, low-current (140µA typ) temperature sensors are ideal for interfacing with microcontrollers (µCs) or microprocessors (µPs). The MAX6576 converts ambient temperature into a 50% duty-cycle square wave with a period proportional to absolute temperature. The MAX6577 converts ambient temperature into a 50% duty-cycle square wave with a frequency proportional to absolute temperature. Time-select pins (TS1, TS0) permit the internal temperature-controlled oscillator (TCO) to be scaled by four preset multipliers. The MAX6576/MAX6577 feature a single-wire interface to minimize the number of port pins necessary for interfacing with a μ P.

MAX6576 Characteristics

The MAX6576 temperature sensor converts temperature to period. The output of the device is a freerunning, 50% duty-cycle square wave with a period that

Table 2. MAX6577 Time-Select PinConfiguration

| TS1 | TS0 | SCALAR MULTIPLIER (Hz/°K) |
|-----|-----------------|------------------------------|
| GND | GND | 4 |
| GND | V _{DD} | 1 |
| Vdd | GND | 1/4 |
| VDD | Vdd | 1/16 |

Note: The temperature, in °C, may be calculated as follows:

$$T(^{\circ}C) = \frac{\text{frequency(Hz)}}{\text{scalar multiplier(Hz/^{\circ}K)}} - 273.15^{\circ}K$$

is proportional to the absolute temperature (°K) of the device (Figure 1). The MAX6576 has a push/pull CMOS output with sharp edges. The speed of the output square wave can be selected by hard-wiring TS1 and TS0 as shown in Table 1. One of four scaled output periods can be selected using TS1 and TS0.

MAX6577 Characteristics

The MAX6577 temperature sensor converts temperature to frequency. The output of the device is a freerunning, 50% duty-cycle square wave with a frequency that is proportional to the absolute temperature (°K) of the device (Figure 2). The MAX6577 has a push/pull CMOS output with sharp edges. The speed of the output square wave can be selected by hard-wiring TS1 and TS0 as shown in Table 2. One of four scaled output frequencies can be selected using TS1 and TS0.

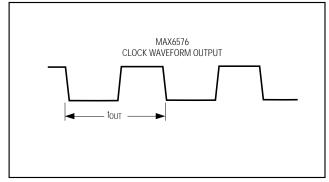


Figure 1. MAX6576 Timing Diagram

Applications Information

Quick-Look Circuits

Figure 3 shows a quick-look application circuit for the MAX6576 using a universal counter measuring period. TS1 and TS0 are both tied to ground to select a scalar multiplier of 10μ s/°K. The MAX6576 converts the ambient temperature into a square wave with a period that is 10 times the absolute temperature of the device in μ s. At room temperature, the universal counter will display approximately 2980 μ s.

Figure 4 shows a quick-look application circuit for the MAX6577 using a universal counter measuring frequency. TS1 is tied to ground and TS0 is tied to V_{DD} to select a scalar multiplier of 1Hz/°K. The MAX6577 converts the ambient temperature into a square wave with a frequency that is equal to the absolute temperature of the device in Hertz. At room temperature, the universal counter will display approximately 298Hz.

Interfacing with a Microcontroller

Figure 5 shows the MAX6577 interfaced with an 8051 μ C. In this example, TS1 is tied to ground and TS0 is

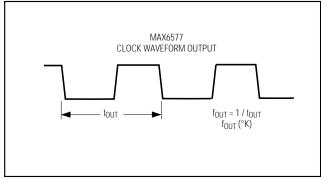


Figure 2. MAX6577 Timing Diagram

tied to V_{DD} to select a scalar multiplier of 1Hz/°K. The MAX6577 converts the ambient temperature into a square wave with a frequency that is equal to the absolute temperature of the device in Hertz. The 8051 μ C reads the frequency of the square-wave output of the MAX6577 into Timer 0 and displays the temperature as degrees Celsius in binary on Port 1. Listing 1 provides the code for this application. The interface is similar for the MAX6576, except the μ C will perform a period measurement.

Noise Considerations

The accuracy of the MAX6576/MAX6577 is susceptible to noise generated both internally and externally. The effects of external noise can be minimized by placing a 0.1μ F ceramic bypass capacitor close to the supply pin of the devices. Internal noise is inherent in the operation of the devices and is detailed in Table 3. Internal averaging minimizes the effect of this noise when using longer scalar timeout multipliers. The effects of this noise are included in the overall accuracy of the devices as specified in the *Electrical Characteristics*.

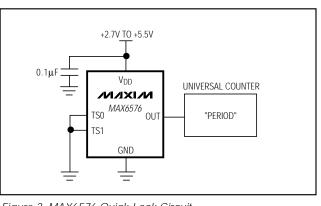
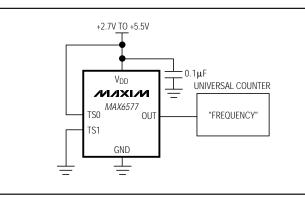


Figure 3. MAX6576 Quick-Look Circuit



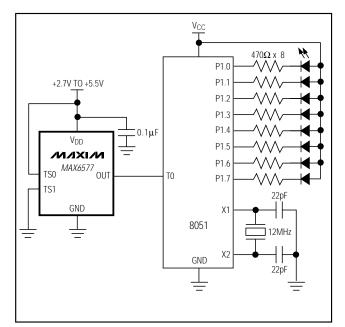


Figure 5. Interfacing with a μC

Chip Information

TRANSISTOR COUNT: 302

Figure 4. MAX6577 Quick-Look Circuit

Table 3. Typical Peak Noise Amplitude

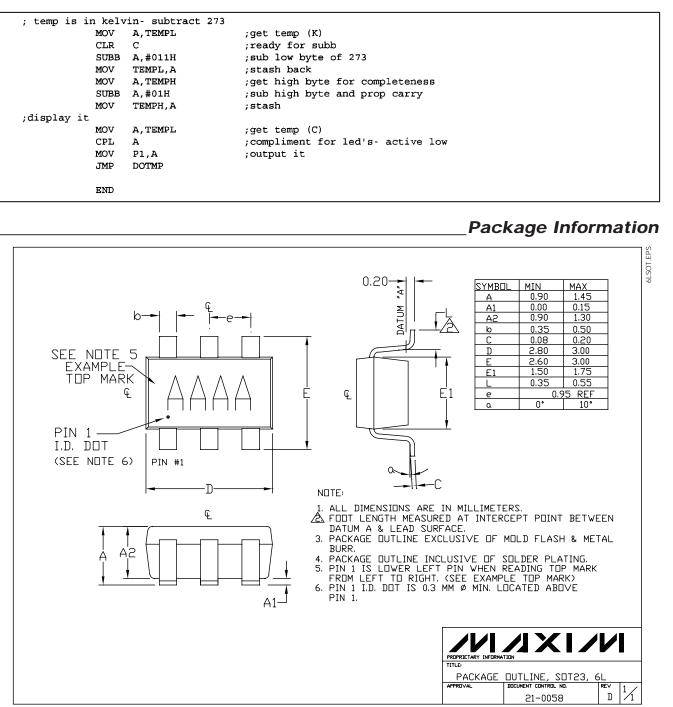
| PARAMETER | | MAX6 | 576 | | | MAX | 6577 | |
|----------------------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|--------|--------|--------|
| Scalar Multiplier | 10 | 40 | 160 | 640 | 4 | 1 | 1/4 | 1/16 |
| Noise Amplitude (°C) | ±0.38 | ±0.17 | ±0.11 | ±0.094 | ±0.13 | ±0.066 | ±0.040 | ±0.028 |

Listing 1. 8051 Code Example

****** ; Demonstration and test code for MAX6577 Temp to Frequency ; Takes in temperature values from a sensor into timer 0 ; and displays temp as degrees C in binary on port 1. ; example: room temp= 21 C, display 21 or 00010101 on P1 ; EQUATES TEMPH EOU 10H ; TEMPERATURE TEMPL EQU 11H TICKS EOU 12H ;number of 50 ms- counts to 1 second NEWT BIT 00h ;new temp flag- bit address in 20h ;MAIN ORG 0 ;note one isr's used- timer overflow AJMP ;jump over isr's BEGIN ORG 1BH ;TF1 ISR TICK: PUSH ACC ;stash acc PUSH PSW ;stash psw ; reload timer- 50 ms CLRС ;clear for subb MOV A,#0B0H ;latency fix SUBB A, TL1 ;subtract timer low latency < 20 MOV TL1,A ;50 ms reload value- low MOV TH1,#03CH ;50 ms reload value- high DJNZ TICKS, NORL ;jump over counter code MOV TICKS,#20 ;reload ticks ;read counter to temp1 and temp high if 1 second GTAG: MOV A.THO ;get timer high MOV B,TLO ;grab timer low CJNE A, THO, GTAG ;get again if rollover MOV TEMPH, A ;stash high MOV TEMPL, B ;stash low TH0,#0 MOV ;zero counter MOV TL0,#0 ;zero counter SETB NEWT ;set data ready flag NORL POP PSW POP ACC RETI ;done BEGIN: MOV SP,#70h ;set sp at 70H ;setup timers to do timing- t0 input, t1 timer 50 ms TMOD,#15H MOV ;t1 timer- t0 counter MOV TH1,#03CH ;50 ms reload value- high MOV TL1,#0BOH ;50 ms reload value- low MOV TL0,#0 ;reset counter low MOV TH0,#0 ;reset counter high MOV TCON, #50H ;start both timers MOV TICKS,#20 $;20 \times 50 \text{ ms} = 1 \text{ sec}$ MOV IE,#88H ;enable t1 ints and global ; inits done- measure DOTMP : CLR NEWT ;clear data flag WAITT: JNB NEWT, WAITT ;wait for data ; temp is stored- display bin value of selected on P1

M/IXI/M

Listing 1. 8051 Code Example (continued)



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| MAX6576LZUT+ | | SOT-23;6 pin; Dwg: 21-0058I (PDF) Use pkgcode/variation: U6+4* | -40C to +85C | RoHS/Lead-Free: Yes Materials Analysis |
| MAX6576LZUT | | SOT-23;6 pin; Dwg: 21-0058I (PDF) Use pkgcode/variation: U6-4* | -40C to +85C | RoHS/Lead-Free: No Materials Analysis |
| MAX6576ZUT+ | | SOT-23;6 pin; Dwg: 21-0058I (PDF) Use pkgcode/variation: U6+4* | -40C to +85C | RoHS/Lead-Free: Yes Materials Analysis |
| MAX6576ZUT | | SOT-23;6 pin; Dwg: 21-0058I (PDF) Use pkgcode/variation: U6-4* | -40C to +85C | RoHS/Lead-Free: No Materials Analysis |
| MAX6576ZUT-T | | SOT-23;6 pin; Dwg: 21-0058I (PDF) Use pkgcode/variation: U6-4* | -40C to +85C | RoHS/Lead-Free: No Materials Analysis |
| MAX6576LZUT+T | | SOT-23;6 pin; Dwg: 21-0058I (PDF) Use pkgcode/variation: U6+4* | -40C to +85C | RoHS/Lead-Free: Yes Materials Analysis |
| MAX6576LZUT-T | | | -40C to +85C | RoHS/Lead-Free: No |

| MAX6576ZUT+T | | SOT-23;6 pin; Dwg: 21-0058I (PDF) Use pkgcode/variation: U6+4* | | RoHS/Lead-Free: Yes Materials Analysis |
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