

High-Accuracy, Remote and Local Temperature Sensor with Pin-Programmable Bus Address

Datasheet (EN) 1.2

Product Overview

NST461 is a high precision and low power consumption digital temperature sensor based on the temperature effect of PN junction of CMOS process transistor. Besides the chip itself can achieve high precision temperature measurement, it can also achieve remote temperature measurement with external transistor. NST461 remote temperature measurement functions, mainly through external low-cost transistor or the diode, and at the same time the series resistance offset, programmable non-ideal factors factor(η -factor), programmable offset, programmable temperature limit, programmable digital filter, diode fault detection, and other functions, improve the output precision and noise resistance, heat for the remote monitoring provides a reliable solution. The multi-point temperature measurement function is realized without increasing the cost.

The device is specified to operate in a voltage range of 2.1 V to 3.6 V and a temperature range of -40°C to 125°C . Both local and remote temperature data are represented by a 12-digit code with a resolution of up to 0.0625°C . SMBus communication protocol is supported and 9 different programmable addresses are available. It's WQFN(10) package is suitable for PC, servers, communication equipment, battery temperature monitoring, LED lighting and projector thermal control.

Key Features

- Supply and Logic Voltage Range: 2.1 V to 3.6 V
- Remote Diode Temperature Sensor Accuracy:
 - $\pm 1.2^{\circ}\text{C}$ ($T_A = -40 \sim 85^{\circ}\text{C}$)
 - $\pm 1.6^{\circ}\text{C}$ ($T_A = -40 \sim 125^{\circ}\text{C}$)
- Local Temperature Sensor Accuracy:
 - $\pm 1^{\circ}\text{C}$ ($T_A = -40 \sim 100^{\circ}\text{C}$)
 - $\pm 1.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ ($T_A = -40 \sim 125^{\circ}\text{C}$)

- Resolution for Local and Remote Channels: 0.0625°C
- 4 μA Shutdown Current
- Series Resistance Cancellation
- η -Factor and Offset Correction
- Programmable Digital Filter
- Diode Fault Detection
- SMBus and I2C Serial Interface
- Programmable Address
- 10-Lead WQFN Package

Applications

- Processor Temperature Monitoring
- Telecommunication Equipment
- Servers and Personal Computers
- Precision Instruments
- Test Equipment
- LED Lighting Thermal Control

Device Information

Part Number	Package	Body Size
NST461-DQNR	WQFN (10)	2mm $\times$ 2mm

Functional Block Diagrams

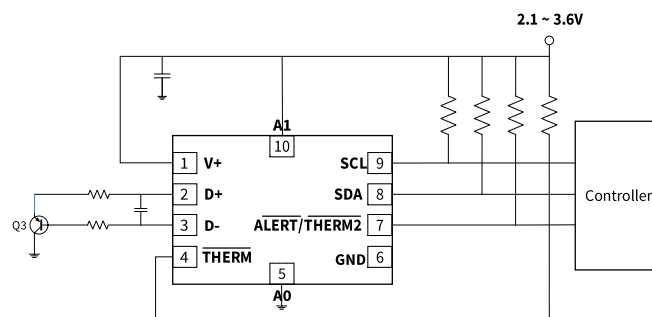


Figure 1. NST461 Application Diagram

INDEX

1. PIN CONFIGURATION AND FUNCTIONS	4
2. ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS	5
3. ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS	6
3.1. ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS	6
3.2. IIC TIMING DIAGRAM	8
3.3. IC TIMING CHARACTERISTICS	8
4. FUNCTION DESCRIPTION	10
4.1. FUNCTION DESCRIPTION	10
4.2. FEATURE DESCRIPTION	10
4.2.1. DIGITAL TEMPERATURE SENSOR	10
4.2.2. SERIES RESISTANCE CANCELLATION	11
4.2.3. DIFFERENTIAL INPUT CAPACITANCE	11
4.2.4. H-FACTOR CORRECTION	11
4.2.5. FILTERING	11
4.2.6. SENSOR FAULT	11
4.2.7. ALERT AND THERM FUNCTIONS	12
4.3. DEVICE FUNCTIONAL MODES	12
4.3.1. SHUTDOWN MODE (SD)	12
4.3.2. CONTINUOUS MODE	12
4.4. PROGRAMMING	12
4.4.1. SERIAL INTERFACE	12
4.4.2. SERIAL BUS ADDRESS	13
4.4.3. READ AND WRITE OPERATIONS	14
4.5. TIMEOUT FUNCTION	14
4.6. HIGH-SPEED MODE	14
4.7. SMBUS ALERT FUNCTION	14
4.8. GENERAL-CALL RESET	15
5. REG MAP	16
5.1. LOCAL AND REMOTE TEMPERATURE REGISTERS	16
5.2. STATUS REGISTER	17
5.3. CONFIGURATION REGISTER	17
5.4. CONVERSION RATE REGISTER	18
5.5. LIMIT REGISTERS	18
5.6. REMOTE TEMPERATURE OFFSET REGISTER	19
5.7. CHANNEL ENABLE REGISTER	19
5.8. ONE-SHOT START REGISTER	19
5.9. CONSECUTIVE ALERT REGISTER	19
5.10. THERM HYS REGISTER	20
5.11. H-FACTOR CORRECTION REGISTER	20
5.12. FILTER CONTROL REGISTER	21
5.13. MANUFACTURER ID REGISTER	21
6. TYPICAL APPLICATION	22
6.1. APPLICATION INFORMATION	22
6.2. TYPICAL APPLICATION	22
7. SUGGESTIONS FOR SELECTION	22

8. PCB LAYOUT.....	22
9. PACKAGE INFORMATION.....	24
10. TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION	25
11. ORDER INFORMATION	26
12. MARKING RULE	26
13. REVISION HISTORY	27

1. Pin Configuration and Functions

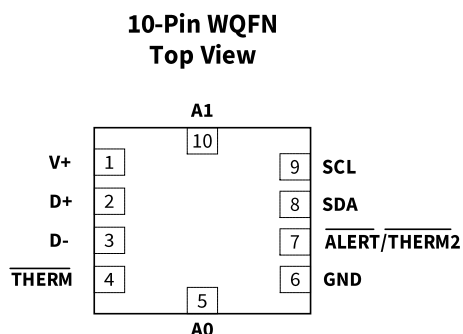


Figure 1.1 NST461 Package

Table 1.1 NST461 Pin Configuration and Description

NST461 PIN		
NO.	SYMBOL	FUNCTION
5	A0	Address select. Connect to GND, V+, or leave floating.
10	A1	Address select. Connect to GND, V+, or leave floating.
7	$\overline{\text{ALERT/THERM2}}$	Interrupt or SMBus alert output. Can be configured as a second THERM output. Open-drain; requires a pullup resistor to a voltage between 2.1 V and 3.6 V.
3	D-	Negative connection to remote temperature sensor.
2	D+	Positive connection to remote temperature sensor.
6	GND	Supply ground connection.
9	SCL	Serial clock line for SMBus. Input; requires a pullup resistor to a voltage between 2.1 V and 3.6V if driven by an open-drain output.
8	SDA	Serial data line for SMBus. Open-drain; requires a pullup resistor to a voltage between 2.1V and 3.6 V.
4	$\overline{\text{THERM}}$	Thermal shutdown or fan-control pin. Open-drain; requires a pullup resistor to a voltage between 2.1 V and 3.6V.
1	V+	Positive supply voltage, 2.1V to 3.6 V.

2. Absolute Maximum Ratings

Parameters	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Comments
Supply Voltage Pin (VDD)	VDD	-0.3		6	V	
Input voltage	$\overline{\text{THERM}}$, $\overline{\text{ALERT}}/\overline{\text{THERM2}}$, SDA and SCL only	-0.3		6	V	
	D+, A0, A1	-0.3		(V+)+0.3	V	
	D- only	-0.3		0.3	V	
Input current				10	mA	
Storage temperature	T _{stg}	-60		150	°C	
Operation temperature	T _{Boperation}	-40		125	°C	
Maximum junction temperature				150	°C	
ESD susceptibility	HBM	±2			KV	
	CDM	±1			KV	

3. Electrical Characteristics

3.1. Electrical Characteristics

At TA = -40°C to 125°C and V+ = 2.1 V to 3.6 V, unless otherwise noted.

Parameters	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Comments
Supply						
Supply voltage Range	VDD	2.1		3.6	V	
Quiescent current	IQ		265	407	μA	Active conversion, local sensor
			400	561		Active conversion, remote sensor
			29	128		Standby mode (between conversions)
			4			Shutdown mode, serial bus inactive
			11	114		Shutdown mode, serial bus active, fS = 400 kHz
			42	187		Shutdown mode, serial bus active, fS = 2.17MHz
			60	230		Shutdown mode, serial bus active, fS = 3.2MHz
Temperature Measurement						
Temperature Range		-40		125	°C	
Temperature Resolution (local and remote)			0.0625		°C	
Local temperature sensor accuracy	TALOCAL	-1	±0.5	1	°C	TA = -40 °C to 100 °C, V+ = 2.1 V to 3.6 V
		-1.5	±1	1.5	°C	TA = 100 °C to 125 °C, V+ = 2.1 V to 3.6 V
Remote temperature sensor accuracy	TAREMOTE	-1.2	±0.5	1.2	°C	TA = -40 °C to 85 °C, TD = -55 °C to 150 °C, V+ = 2.1 V to 3.6 V
		-1.6	±0.5	1.6	°C	TA = 85 °C to 125 °C, TD = -55 °C to 150 °C, V+ = 2.1 V to 3.6 V
Conversion time	TCONV		14		ms	One-shot mode, local channel
	TCONV		12			One-shot mode, remote channel
Remote transistor ideality factor	η		1.008			NST461 optimized ideality factor
Serial Interface						

SDA output-low sink current		6			mA	
Low-level output voltage	VOL		0.15	0.4	V	IO = -6 mA
Serial bus input leakage current		-1		1	μA	0 V ≤ VIN ≤ 5.5 V
Serial bus input capacitance			3		pF	SCL
			4.6		pF	SDA
Serial bus clock frequency		0.001		3.2	MHz	
Serial bus timeout			25		ms	
Digital DC Characteristics						
VIN(1) Logical “1” Input Voltage	VIH	VDD*0.7		VDD+0.3	V	
VIN(0) Logical “0” Input Voltage	VIL	-0.3		VDD*0.3	V	
IIN(1) Logical “1” Input Current				1	μA	
IIN(0) Logical “0” Input Current				-1	μA	
Input capacitance	CIN		2.5		pF	
IOH High Current Level Output Open drain leakage	IOH			1	μA	VOH=VDD
Low Level Output Voltage	VOL		0.15	0.4	V	IOL= 6 mA
Output-low sink current		6			mA	
Thermal response						
Stirred oil thermal response time to 63% of final value (package only)			0.24		s	WQFN (10)

The diagram illustrates the timing parameters for the I2C protocol. It shows two signal waveforms: SDA (Serial Data) and SCL (Serial Clock). The SCL signal is a periodic square wave with a period of $1/f_{SCL}$. The SDA signal is a data stream that can be either a start condition (S) or a stop condition (P). The timing parameters are defined as follows:

- $t_{SU, DAT}$: Setup time for data before the clock edge.
- $t_{HD, DAT}$: Hold time for data after the clock edge.
- $t_{VD, DAT}$: Valid time for data after the clock edge.
- $t_{SU, STA}$: Setup time for start condition before the clock edge.
- $t_{HD, STA}$: Hold time for start condition after the clock edge.
- $t_{SU, STO}$: Setup time for stop condition before the clock edge.
- $t_{HD, STO}$: Hold time for stop condition after the clock edge.
- t_{SP} : Setup time for stop condition before the clock edge.
- $t_{VD, ACK}$: Valid time for acknowledge signal after the clock edge.
- t_{BUF} : Buffer time for data after the clock edge.
- t_{SCL} : Setup time for clock edge.
- t_{R} : Rise time of the clock signal.
- t_{F} : Fall time of the clock signal.
- t_{HIGH} : High time of the clock signal.
- t_{LOW} : Low time of the clock signal.
- t_{S} : Setup time for start condition before the clock edge.
- t_{P} : Period of the clock signal.

3.3. IC Timing Characteristics

Parameters	Symbol	FAST MODE		HIGH-SPEED MODE		Unit	Comments
		Min	Max	Min	Max		
SCL operating frequency	fSCL	0.001	0.4	0.001	3.2	MHz	
Bus-free time between STOP and START conditions	t(BUF)	1300		160		ns	
Hold time after repeated START condition; after this period, the first clock is generated	t(HDSTA)	600		160		ns	
Repeated START condition setup time	t(SUSTA)	600		160		ns	
STOP condition setup time	t(SUSTO)	600		160		ns	
Data hold time	T(HDDAT)	0	900	0	150	ns	
Data setup time	T(SUDAT)	100		40		ns	
SCL clock low period	T(LOW)	1300		320		ns	
SCL clock high period	T(HIGH)	600		60		ns	
Data fall time	tFD		300		130	ns	
Clock rise time	tRC		300		40	ns	

			1000			ns	SCL ≤ 100 kHz
Clock fall time	tFC		300		40	ns	

4. Function Description

4.1. Function Description

The functional block diagram of NST461 is shown in Figure 4.1. Supports one local and one remote high-precision temperature sensor, nine bus addresses, and compatible with SMBUS and I2C interfaces. The operating temperature ranges from -40 °C to 125 °C.

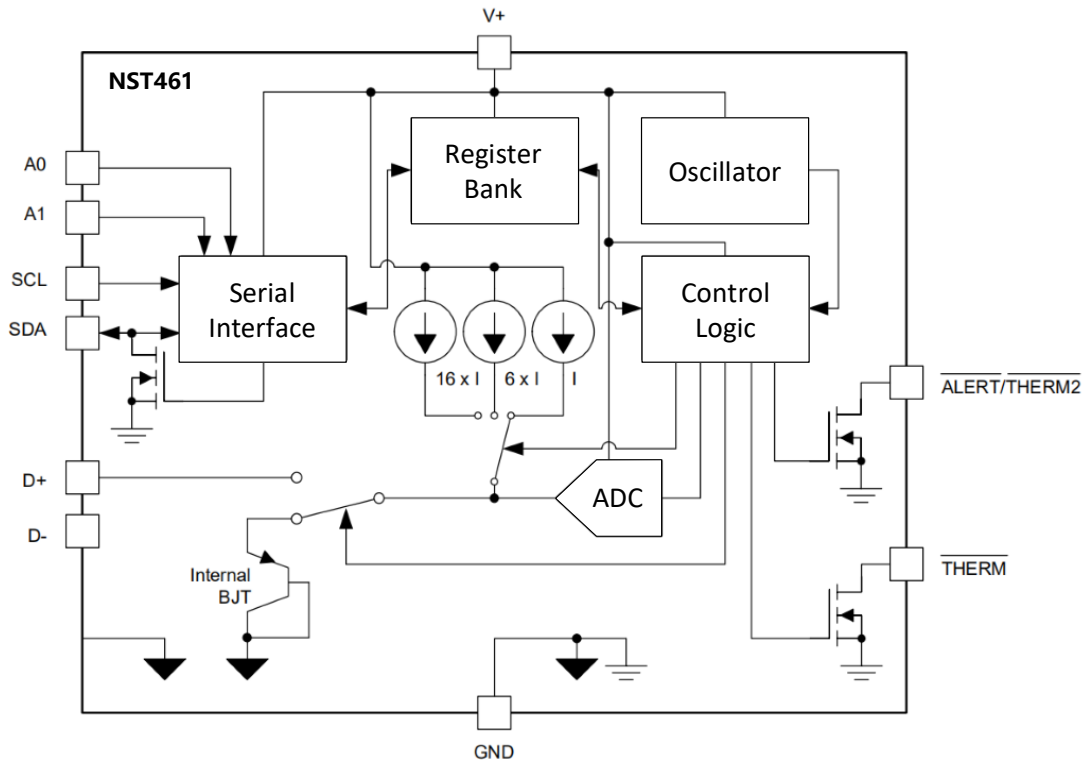


Figure 4.1 NST461 Functional Block Diagram

4.2. Feature Description

4.2.1. Digital Temperature Sensor

Temperature is measured in both shut down mode and continuous mode, and the converted data is stored in the corresponding data register. The resolution of all temperature data is 0.0625 °C, and the default temperature range is -64 °C to +127.875 °C. You can also configure the register to extend the temperature range from -64 °C to +191 °C. The temperature data formats in default and extended modes are shown in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1. Temperature Data Format

TEMPERATURE (°C)	DEFAULT RANGE (-64 °C TO 127 °C)	EXTENDED RANGE(-64 °C TO 191 °C)
Diode Fault	0110 0000 0000 0000	0000 0000 0000 0000
-64	1100 0000 0000 0000	0000 0000 0000 0000
-25	1110 0111 0000 0000	0010 0111 0000 0000
0	0000 0000 0000 0000	0100 0000 0000 0000
0.0625	0000 0000 0001 0000	0100 0000 0001 0000
25	0001 1001 0000 0000	0101 1001 1000 0000
50	0011 0010 0000 0000	0111 0010 0000 0000
125	0111 1101 0000 0000	1011 1101 0000 0000
127	0111 1111 0000 0000	1011 1111 0000 0000

150	0111 1111 0000 0000	1101 0110 0000 0000
190	0111 1111 0000 0000	1111 1110 0000 0000
191	0111 1111 0000 0000	1111 1111 0000 0000
>= 191.875	0111 1111 0000 0000	1111 1111 0001 0000

Note:

- (1) In the extended range, all temperatures $< -64^{\circ}\text{C}$ will be reported as -64°C .
- (2) For the default range, all temperatures $> +127.875^{\circ}\text{C}$ will be reported as $+127.875^{\circ}\text{C}$.
- (3) For the extended range, all temperatures $> +191.875^{\circ}\text{C}$ will be reported as $+191.875^{\circ}\text{C}$.

4.2.2. Series Resistance Cancellation

The series resistance cancellation function automatically eliminates temperature errors caused by the wiring resistance from the NST461 to the remote transistor. The NST461 device eliminates 1 k Ω series resistance, so no additional temperature offset correction is required.

4.2.3. Differential Input Capacitance

The NST461 device ensures that the temperature error remains small when the differential input capacitance reaches 1000pF.

4.2.4. η -Factor Correction

NST461 allows remote channel measurements to be converted to temperature values using different η coefficient values. The remote channel uses continuous current excitation to extract differential V_{be} voltage measurements to determine the temperature of the remote transistor. To provide maximum flexibility to the user, the NST461 provides 7-bit registers for each remote channel to program the desired coefficient of the diode used to eliminate all temperature errors.

4.2.5. Filtering

Remote junction temperature sensors usually work in complex environments. To reduce the impact of noise and temperature spikes on the reported temperature, the NST461 device has a built-in filter at the remote channel 1 differential input. It is recommended to differentially place a bypass capacitor between 100 pF and 1 nF at the input of the remote temperature sensor to make unnecessary coupling signals more stable. Channel 1 has three levels of filtering, and the specific effect is shown in Figure 4.2 and Figure 4.3.

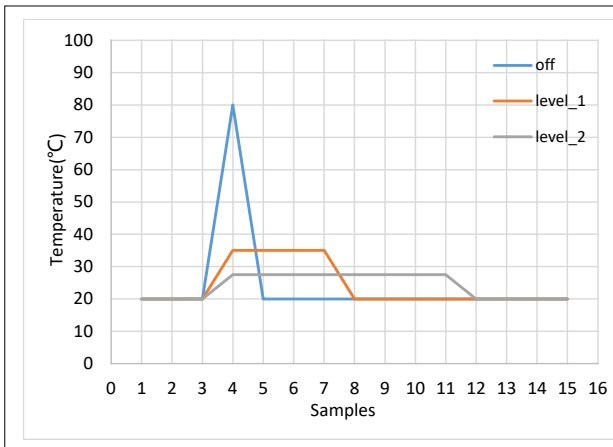


Figure 4.2 Filter Response to Impulse Inputs

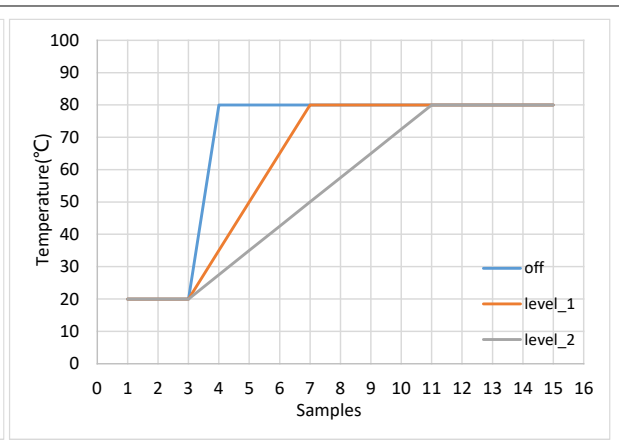


Figure 4.3 Filter Response to Step Inputs

4.2.6. Sensor Fault

The NST461 is capable of detecting DP and DN pin disconnections and short circuits. The device will check for diode faults on the remote temperature channel each time the temperature is measured. When a diode fault is detected, the ALERT pin is set to active (unless shielded) and returns a temperature measurement of -64°C with the corresponding status bit set. A circuit break between DP and DN, a short circuit between VDD and DP, and a short circuit between DP and GND are all considered diode failures.

4.2.7.Alert and Therm Functions

The NST461's ALERT and THERM pins respond as shown in Figure 4.4 and Figure 4.5. ALERT and THERM are independent of each other, and THERM cannot be masked. The THERM pin responds when the temperature exceeds the user set number of times the THERM pin is allowed to be triggered until the temperature drops to the user set lower limit of the THERM temperature trigger minus the hysteresis, the response cannot be cleared by reading the status register of the response. the ALERT pin has two modes, interrupt and compare. In interrupt mode, when the temperature value exceeds its maximum limit, the ALERT pin responds and the corresponding status bit is set up, when the temperature drops to the lower limit of the corresponding temperature value, the response will not be released until the user reads the corresponding status bit and the response is released; in comparison mode, when the temperature exceeds the set maximum limit, ALERT responds and reading the status bit will not release the response status until the temperature drops to the lower limit of the set temperature minus the hysteresis.

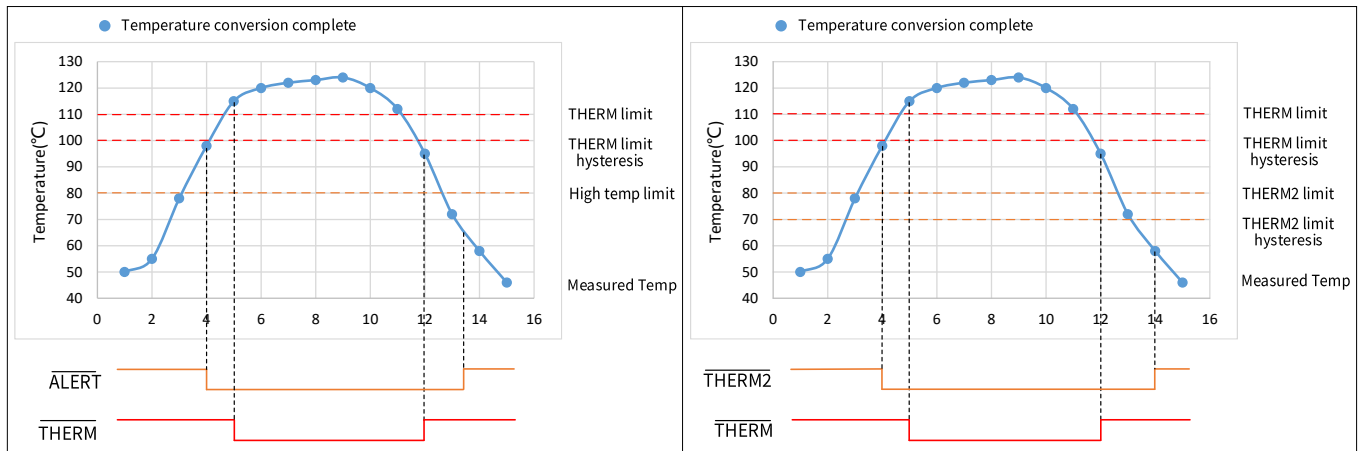


Figure 4.4 $\overline{\text{ALERT}}$ and $\overline{\text{THERM}}$ interrupt operation Figure 4.5 $\overline{\text{THERM}}$ and $\overline{\text{THERM2}}$ interrupt operation

4.3. Device Functional Modes

4.3.1.Shutdown Mode (SD)

The NST461 shutdown mode is able to ensure the lowest power consumption by turning off all device circuits except the communication interface. When the register (0x0F) is configured, the device will perform a data transition and re-enter the low power mode.

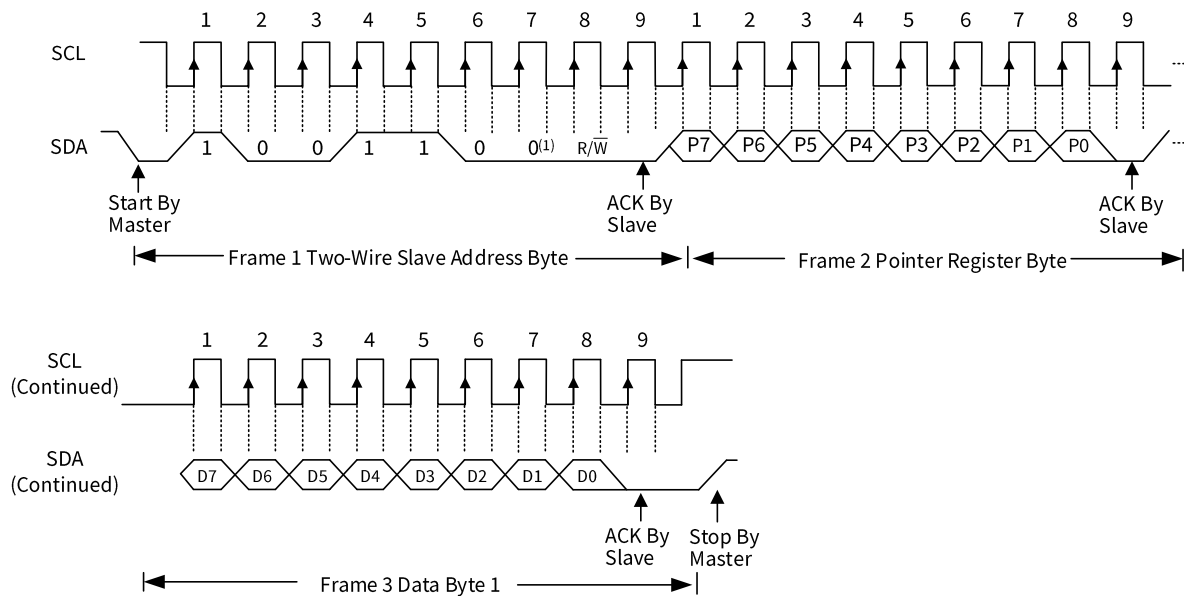
4.3.2.Continuous mode

When the NST461 is put into continuous operation mode, the device will always perform data conversion to keep the value in the temperature data register up-to-date.

4.4. Programming

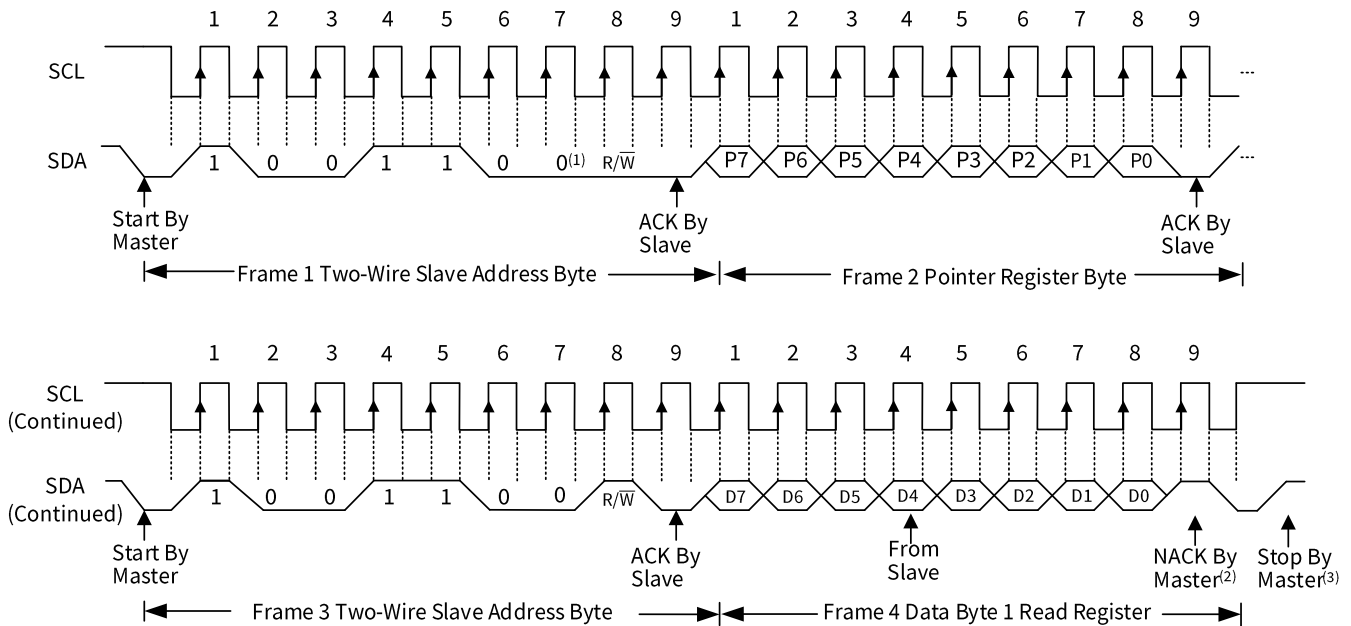
4.4.1.Serial Interface

The communication timing diagrams for the write timing and read timing of the NST461 are shown in Figure 4.6 and Figure 4.7. The NST461 supports fast (1 kHz ~ 400 kHz) and high-speed (1 kHz ~ 3.2 MHz) transmission protocols and is compatible with up to six devices with different addresses on the bus.



NOTE: (1) Slave address 1001100 is shown.

Figure 4.6. Two-Wire Timing Diagram for the NST461 Write Word Format



(1) Slave address 1001100 is shown.

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

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

Figure 4.7. Two-Wire Timing Diagram for Single-Byte Read Format

4.4.2. Serial Bus Address

By controlling the different states of address pins A0 and A1, the communication address of the device is programmed. There are altogether 9 address types.

Table 4.2. SMBus Address Decode

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

4.4.3. Read and Write Operations

When reading temperature data register data, NST461 supports continuous data reading mode, that is, two bytes are read repeatedly in the same data register, without sending pointer register bytes continuously, you can read the full data high and low bytes.

4.5. Timeout Function

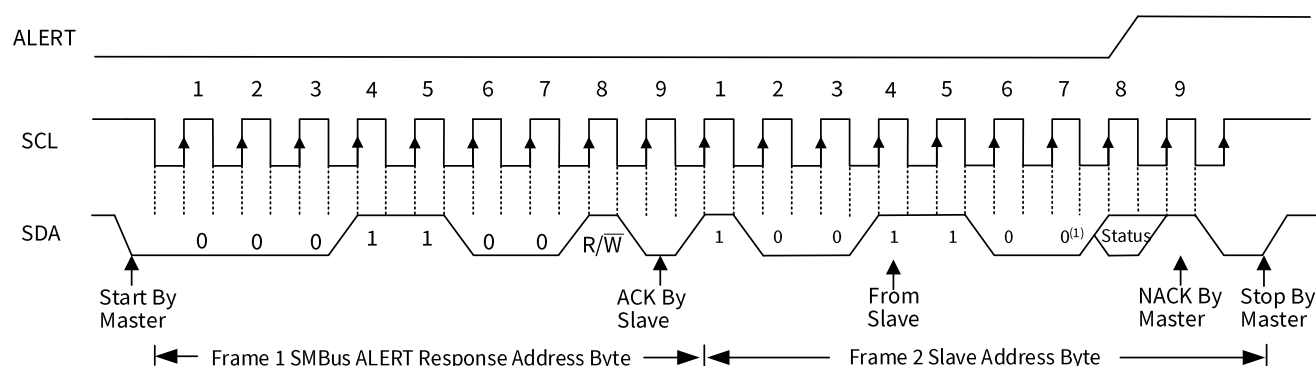
If the SCL is pulled down for more than 25ms, the bus timeout function will be triggered, at which point the device will release the bus and wait for the boot condition. This feature prevents bus communication exceptions due to NST461.

4.6. High-Speed Mode

The NST461 supports high-speed mode. After the bus starts, the master control device switches the bus to the high-speed running state by sending the high-speed mode command code (0000 1xxx). At this time, the fastest signal transmission speed supported is 3.2MHz. Until the bus receives a stop signal and the device switches to fast mode.

4.7. SMBus Alert Function

Figure 4.8 shows that when multiple products are mounted on the bus, if the device alert responds, it can broadcast 0001_100X on the bus, at which time the alert responding devices will return the slave address of the responding device in turn.



(1) Slave address 1001100 is shown.

Figure 4.8. SMBus Alert Function

The NST461 will respond to the ARA in the following way:

Send Slave Address and verify that full slave address was sent (i.e. the SMBus communication from the device was not prematurely stopped due to a bus contention event).

Set the MASK bit to clear the $\overline{\text{ALERT}}$ pin.

Application Note: The ARA does not clear the Status Register and if the MASK bit is cleared prior to the Status Register being cleared, the $\overline{\text{ALERT}}$ pin will be reasserted.

4.8. General-Call Reset

The NST461 device supports reset using the two-wire general-call address 00h (0000 0000b). The NST461 device acknowledges the general-call address and responds to the second byte. If the second byte is 06h (0000 0110b), the NST461 device executes a software reset. This software reset restores the power-on reset state to all NST461 registers and aborts any conversion in progress. The NST461 device takes no action in response to other values in the second byte.

5. Reg Map

The NST461 device contains several registers to hold configuration information, temperature measurements, and status information. These registers are described in Table 5.1

Table 5.1. Register Map

Write_Addr	Read_Addr	R/W	Description	Default
00	00	WR	Local Temperature Register (high byte)	00
01	01	WR	Remote Temperature Register (high byte)	00
02	02	WR	Status Registers	00
09	03	WR	Configuration Register	00
0A	04	WR	Conversion Rate Register	08
0B	05	WR	Local Temperature High Limit Register	7F
0C	06	WR	Local Temperature Low Limit Register	80
0D	07	WR	Remote Temperature High Limit Register (high byte)	7F
0E	08	WR	Remote Temperature Low Limit Register (high byte)	80
10	10	WR	Remote Temperature Register (low byte)	00
11	11	WR	Remote Temperature Offset Register (high byte)	00
12	12	WR	Remote Temperature Offset Register (low byte)	00
13	13	WR	Remote Temperature High Limit Register (low byte)	F0
14	14	WR	Remote Temperature low Limit Register (low byte)	00
15	15	WR	Local Temperature Register (low byte)	00
16	16	WR	Channel Enable Register	03
19	19	WR	Remote Temperature THERM Limit Register	7F
20	20	WR	Local Temperature THERM Limit Register	7F
21	21	WR	THERM Hys Register	0A
22	22	WR	Consecutive ALERT Register	01
23	23	WR	η Factor	00
24	24	WR	Digital Filter Control Register	00
FE	FE	WR	ID	55

5.1. Local and Remote Temperature Registers

Table 5.2. Temperature Data Registers

Write Addr	Read Addr	R/W	Bit7	Bit6	Bit5	Bit4	Bit3	Bit2	Bit1	Bit0	Default	Description
00	00	R	128	64	32	16	8	4	2	1	00	Local Temperature Register (high byte)
01	01	R	128	64	32	16	8	4	2	1	00	Remote Temperature Register (high byte)
10	10	R	0.5	0.25	0.125	0.0625	0	0	0	0	00	Remote Temperature Register (low byte)
29	29	R	0.5	0.25	0.125	0.0625	0	0	0	0	00	Local Temperature Register (low byte)

As shown in the above table, both local and remote temperature data are composed of 12 bits of valid data, and the minimum separation rate is 0.0625°C

5.2. Status Register

Table 5.3. Status Register Format

Write Addr	Read Addr	R/W	Bit7	Bit6	Bit5	Bit4	Bit3	Bit2	Bit1	Bit0	Default	Description
02	02	R	BUSY	LHIGH	LLOW	RHIGH	RLOW	OPEN	RTHRM	LTHRM	00	Status Registers

This register mainly contains the ADC status register and the sensor alarm status of each channel.

- Bit 7 - BUSY - This bit indicates that the ADC is currently converting. This bit does not cause either the $\overline{\text{ALERT}}$ or $\overline{\text{THERM}}$ pins to be asserted.
- Bit 6 - LHIGH - This bit is set when the Local channel exceeds its programmed high limit. When set, this bit will assert the ALERT pin.
- Bit 5 - LLOW - This bit is set when the Local channel drops below its programmed low limit. When set, this bit will assert the ALERT pin.
- Bit 4 - RHIGH - This bit is set when the remote channel exceeds its programmed high limit. When set, this bit will assert the ALERT pin.
- Bit 3 - RLOW - This bit is set when the remote channel drops below its programmed low limit. When set, this bit will assert the ALERT pin.
- Bit 2 - OPEN - This bit is asserted when a diode fault is detected on any of the channels. When set, this bit will assert the $\overline{\text{ALERT}}$ pin.
- Bit 1 - RTHRM - This bit is set when the remote channel exceeds the programmed Therm Limit. When set, this bit will assert the THERM pin. This bit will remain set until the THERM pin is released at which point it will be automatically cleared.
- Bit 0 - LTHRM - This bit is set when the local channel exceeds the programmed Therm Limit. When set, this bit will assert the THERM pin. This bit will remain set until the THERM pin is released at which point it will be automatically cleared.

5.3. Configuration Register

Table 5.4. Configuration Register

Write Addr	Read Addr	R/W	Bit7	Bit6	Bit5	Bit4	Bit3	Bit2	Bit1	Bit0	Default	Description
09	03	W/R	MASK_ALL	RUN/SD	ALERT/THERM2	0	0	RANGE	0	0	00	Configuration Register

This register mainly contains the configuration that controls the alarm switch of the sensor, the operating mode, the alarm pin expansion, and the measurable temperature range

- Bit 7 - MASK_ALL - Masks the $\overline{\text{ALERT}}$ pin from asserting.
- '0' (default) - The $\overline{\text{ALERT}}$ pin is not masked. If any of the appropriate status bits are set the $\overline{\text{ALERT}}$ pin will be asserted.
- '1' - The $\overline{\text{ALERT}}$ pin is masked. It will not be asserted for any interrupt condition unless it is configured in comparator mode. The Status Registers will be updated normally.
- Bit 6 - RUN/SD - enables or disables the temperature-measurement circuitry.
- '0' (default) - The device is in Active mode and converting on all channels.
- '1' - The device is in shutdown mode and a single conversion can be started by writing to the one-shot start register; see the One-Shot Start Register section for more information.
- Bit 5 - $\overline{\text{ALERT}}/\overline{\text{THERM2}}$ - Controls the operation of the $\overline{\text{ALERT}}$ pin.
- '0' (default) - The $\overline{\text{ALERT}}$ pin acts as described in Section 4.2.7.

- '1' - The $\overline{\text{ALERT}}$ pin acts in $\overline{\text{THERM2}}$ mode as described in Section 4.2.7. In this mode the MASK_ALL bit is ignored.
- Bit 2 - RANGE - Configures the measurement range and data format of the temperature channels.
- '0' (default) - The temperature measurement range is -64 °C to +127.875 °C and the data format is binary.
- '1' -The temperature measurement range is -64 °C to +191.875 °C and the data format is offset binary.

5.4. Conversion Rate Register

Table 5.5. Conversion Rate

Write Addr	Read Addr	R/W	Bit7	Bit6	Bit5	Bit4	Bit3	Bit2	Bit1	Bit0	Default	Description
0A	04	WR	0	0	0	0	CR3	CR2	CR1	CR0	08	Conversion Rate Register

Table 5.6. 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)
0B-0Fh	1	1

Tables 5.5 and 5.6 show the data conversion rates represented by the different codes configured.

5.5. Limit Registers

Table 5.7. Temperature Limit Registers

Write Addr	Read Addr	R/W	Bit7	Bit6	Bit5	Bit4	Bit3	Bit2	Bit1	Bit0	Default	Description
0B	05	WR	128	64	32	16	8	4	2	1	7F	Local Temperature High Limit Register
0C	06	WR	128	64	32	16	8	4	2	1	80	Local Temperature Low Limit Register
0D	07	WR	128	64	32	16	8	4	2	1	7F	Remote Temperature High Limit Register (high byte)
0E	08	WR	128	64	32	16	8	4	2	1	80	Remote Temperature Low Limit Register (high byte)
13	13	WR	128	64	32	16	8	4	2	1	7F	Remote Temperature High Limit Register (low byte)

14	14	WR	128	64	32	16	8	4	2	1	7F	Remote Temperature Low Limit Register (low byte)
----	----	----	-----	----	----	----	---	---	---	---	----	--

Table 5.7 contains the threshold setting registers of all states. When the temperature reaches the threshold condition set by the corresponding register, alarms (including Alert and THERM) in the corresponding mode will be triggered. In addition, if the device works in the low-power mode, a data conversion (Start one shot) is required to refresh the alarm state. According to the latest conversion data to determine whether to trigger or close the alarm state, if the alert is masked, the normal alarm can not be carried out, THERM in any working state can not be masked.

5.6. Remote Temperature Offset Register

Table5.8. Remote Temperature Offset Register

Write Addr	Read Addr	R/W	Bit7	Bit6	Bit5	Bit4	Bit3	Bit2	Bit1	Bit0	Default	Description
11	R/W	0	128	64	32	16	8	4	2	1	00	
12	R/W	0	0.5	0.25	0.125	0.0625	0	0	0	0	00	

The NST461 can be configured with the above two registers to achieve precise compensation for the remote channel, which can be combined with the N-factor for accurate system calibration over the full temperature range.

5.7. Channel Enable Register

Table5.9. Channel Enable Register

Write Addr	Read Addr	R/W	Bit7	Bit6	Bit5	Bit4	Bit3	Bit2	Bit1	Bit0	Default	Description
16	16	WR	0	0	0	0	0	0	REN	LEN	03	start one shot

The temperature measurement function of the local and remote channels can be controlled by configuring bit0 and bit1 of this register. When LEN=1, local temperature conversion is enabled, and when REN=1, remote temperature conversion is enabled. The default value is 0x03.

5.8. One-Shot Start Register

Table5.10. One-Shot Start Register

Write Addr	Read Addr	R/W	Bit7	Bit6	Bit5	Bit4	Bit3	Bit2	Bit1	Bit0	Default	Description
0F	0F	W	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	start one shot

When the device is in low power state, a data conversion can be performed immediately after any value is written to the register. When the device is in continuous working mode, the register writing operation will not take effect.

5.9. Consecutive ALERT Register

Table 5.11. Consecutive ALERT Register

Write Addr	Read Addr	R/W	Bit7	Bit6	Bit5	Bit4	Bit3	Bit2	Bit1	Bit0	Default	Description
22	22	WR					CONAL2	CONAL1	CONAL0	1	01	Consecutive ALERT Register

Consecutive Alert Register mainly includes the timeout function control switch, THERM or Alert pin trigger number configuration register. When the alarm trigger times reach the preset value, the corresponding pin will respond, the corresponding status

register and the status register of the corresponding channel will be set to 1, and the alarm trigger count will be cleared to zero for the next measurement.

- Bits 3-1 – CALRT [2:0] - Determine the number of consecutive measurements that must have an out of limit condition or diode fault before the $\overline{\text{ALERT}}$ pin is asserted. All temperature channels use this value to set the respective counters. The bits are decoded as shown in Table 5.12. The default setting is 1 consecutive out of limit conversion.

Table 5.12. Consecutive Alert / Therm Settings

Bit3	bit2	bit1	bit0	NUMBER OF CONSECUTIVE OUT OF LIMIT MEASUREMENTS
0	0	0	1	1 (default)
0	0	1	1	2
0	1	1	1	3
1	1	1	1	4

5.10. THERM Hys Register

Table 5.13. THERM Hys Register

Write Addr	Read Addr	R/W	Bit7	Bit6	Bit5	Bit4	Bit3	Bit2	Bit1	Bit0	Default	Description
21	21	WR	128	64	32	16	8	4	2	1	0A	THERM Hys Register

When the temperature is higher than the threshold set by THERM minus hysteresis value, THERM pin alarm will be triggered, when the temperature is lower than the threshold set by THERM minus hysteresis value, THERM pin state will not immediately remove the alarm, need to manually refresh the status register can refresh the alarm state.

5.11. η -Factor Correction Register

Table 5.14. η -Factor Registers

Write Addr	Read Addr	R/W	Bit7	Bit6	Bit5	Bit4	Bit3	Bit2	Bit1	Bit0	Default	Description
23	23	WR	RT n Factor[7:0]								00	RT n Factor

This register is used to adjust the different ideal factors used by the application for different sensors. Table 5.16 shows the actual ideal factors for different codes.

Table 5.15. η -Factor Look-Up Table

BINARY	HEX	DECIMAL	n
0111 1111	7F	127	0.950205
0000 1010	0A	10	1.003195
0000 1000	8	8	1.004153
0000 0110	6	6	1.005112
0000 0100	4	4	1.006073
0000 0010	2	2	1.007035
0000 0001	1	1	1.007517
0000 0000	0	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

5.12. Filter Control Register

Table 5.16. Filter Configuration Register

Write Addr	Read Addr	R/W	Bit7	Bit6	Bit5	Bit4	Bit3	Bit2	Bit1	Bit0	Default	Description
24	24	WR	0	0	0	0	0	0	DF1	DF0	00	Digital Filter Control Register

Only remote channel of the device has filter function, with two different levels, the specific configuration code is shown in the following table.

- Bits 1-0 – FILTER [1:0] - Control the level of digital filtering that is applied to the Remote Temperature .

Table 5.17. FILTER Decode

FILTER [1:0]		DESCRIPTION
1	0	
0	0	Disabled (default)
0	1	Level 1
1	0	Level 1
1	1	Level 2

5.13. Manufacturer ID Register

Table 5.18. Manufacturer ID Register

Write Addr	Read Addr	R/W	Bit7	Bit6	Bit5	Bit4	Bit3	Bit2	Bit1	Bit0	Default	Description
FE	FE	R	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	55	ID

The Manufacturer ID register contains an 8-bit word that identifies novosense as the manufacturer of the NST461.

6. Typical Application

6.1. Application Information

The NST461 device requires only one transistor connected between the DP and DN pins to perform remote temperature measurements. If you do not use the remote channel and only measure the local temperature, hang the DP pin in the air. The SCL, SDA, ALERT, and THERM pins require pull-up resistors to ensure proper communication. A 0.1μF power decoupling capacitor is recommended for local bypass.

6.2. Typical Application

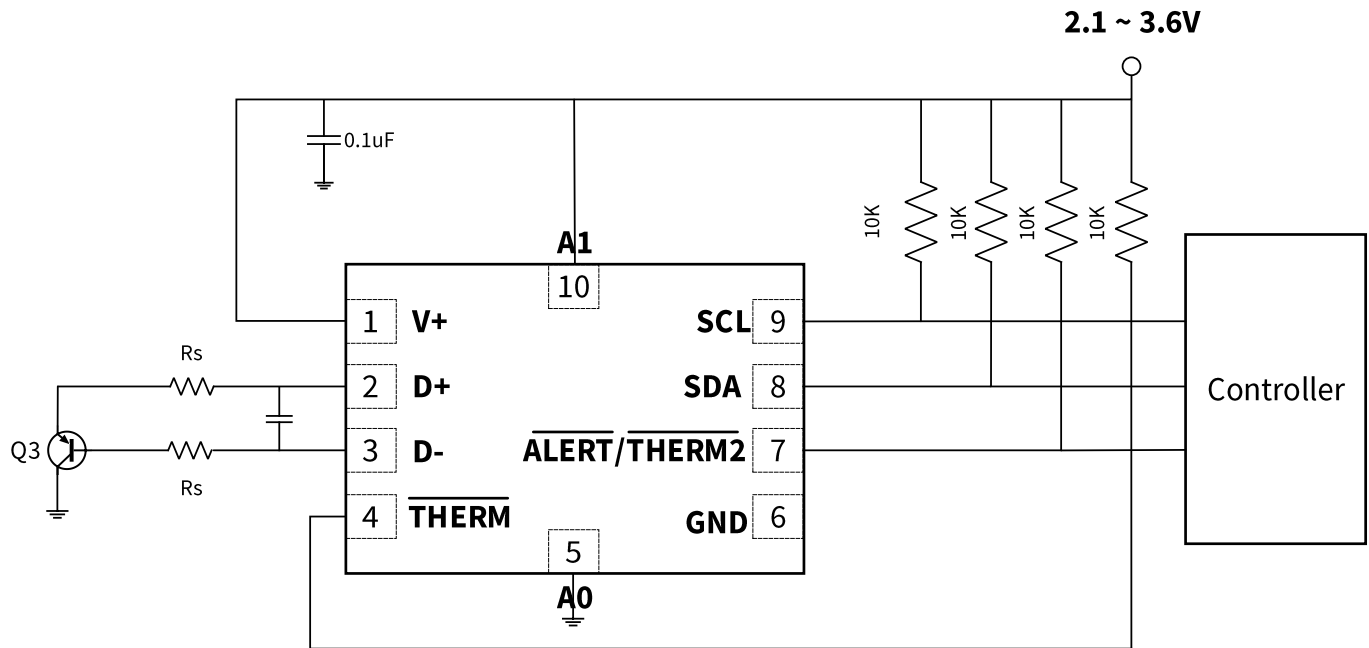


Figure 6.1. NST461 Basic Connections Using a Discrete Remote Transistor

7. Suggestions for selection

The following figure shows the full-temperature zone curves of four different types of audion tested in practice. The difference between each type of audion is no more than 0.2°C.

NUM	BJT LIST	remote	
		Mean (°C)	σ
1	YJ_MMDT3904	0.03748	0.33767
2	ON_MMBT3904	-0.04314	0.33428
3	LRC_LMBT3904LT1G	0.01058	0.34926
4	DIODES_MMBT3904	-0.03147	0.33829

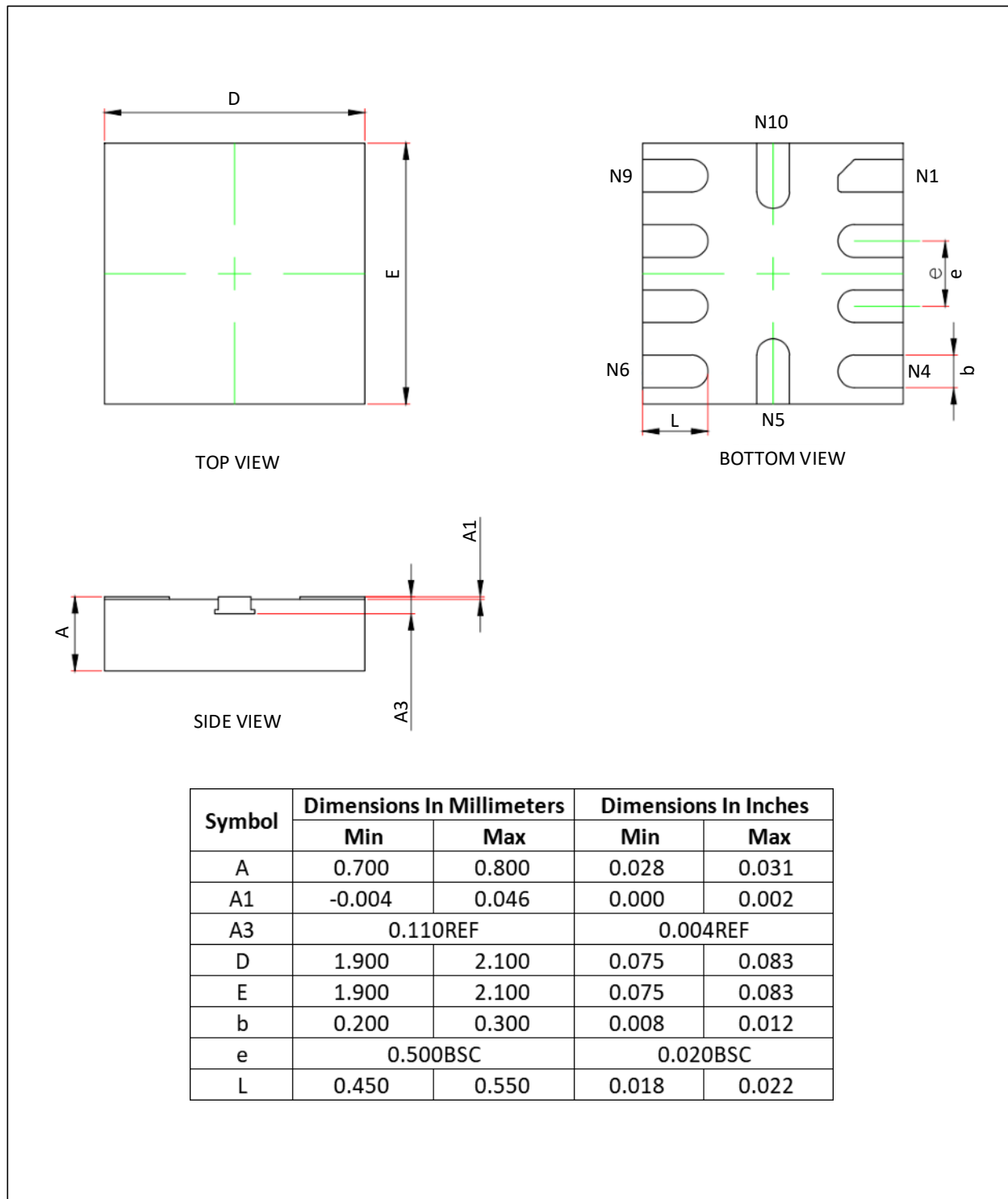
8. Pcb layout

Board applications are often in places where the environment is relatively noisy. In order to avoid the adverse impact of environmental noise on products, the following points need to be paid attention to:

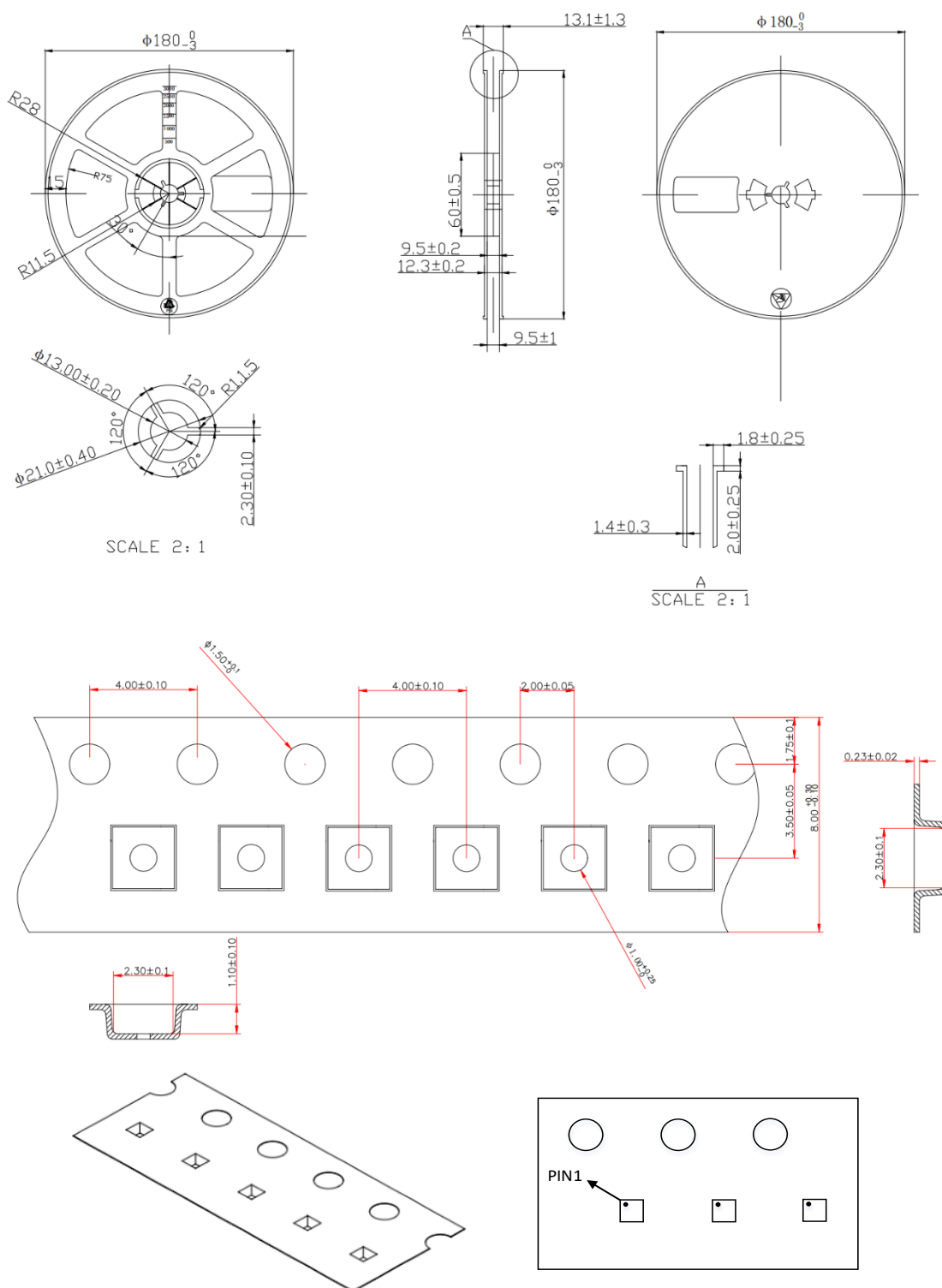
1. Place the temperature measuring diode as close to NST461 as possible to avoid the influence of noise sources such as clock signal during the wiring process.
2. DP+ and DP- should be arranged as parallel as possible, and there should be enough shielding layer beside them to resist external interference.
3. Minimize the holes and solder joints in DP+ and DP- wiring.
4. Place a decoupling capacitor with a capacity of 0.1uF next to VDD.
5. If you are in an application place with high environmental noise, you can add a capacitor with a maximum of 2000pF between DP+ and DP- to reduce the impact of environmental noise.

9. Package Information

WQFN(10) package



10. Tape and reel information



11. Order information

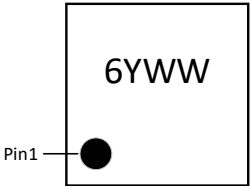
Type	Unit	Marking	Description
NST461-DQNR	4000ea/Reel	6XXX	WQFN-10 package, Reel

NOTE: All packages are RoHS-compliant with peak reflow temperatures of 260 °C according to the JEDEC industry standard classifications and peak solder temperatures.

Moisture Sensitivity Level: 1

12. Marking rule

Type	Line	Marking	Description
NST461- DQNR QFN10 2X2mm	Line1	6YWW	The first character is fixed as "6" for NST461; Y - year code WW - week code



13. Revision History

<i>Revision</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Date</i>
1.0	Initial Release	2022/10/10
1.1	Updated digital filter register and ID register description	2022/12/28
1.2	Update description information	2023/4/13

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