基于DS18B20的数字温度计

文/王 栋

温度计作为测温器件，不仅在日常生活中而且在工农业（例如粮食储藏）技术中应用十分广泛。但是常用的温度计多为管式温度计，不仅读数很不方便，还容易损坏。为此我们在DS18B20数字温度传感器技术的基础上制作了数字温度计，数码管直接显示温度，读数方便快易，而且电路简单、安全可靠。

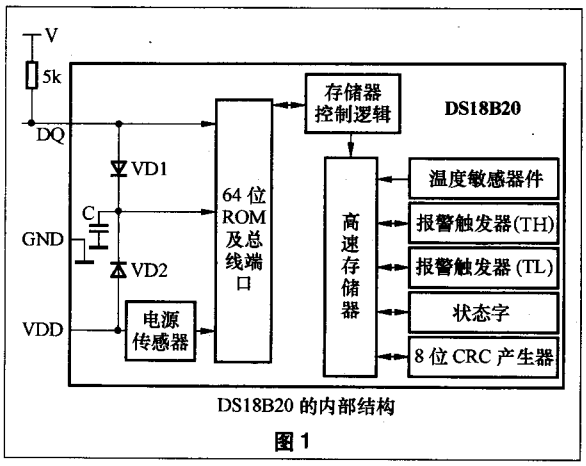
DS18B20简介

1.DS18B20的主要内部结构

美国DALLAS公司生产的DS18B20单总线数字式智能型传感器，直接将温度物理量转化为数字信号并以总线方法传送到计算机进行数据处理。DS18B20数字式智能型温度传感器对于实测的温度提供了9～12位的数据和报警温度寄存器，它的测温范围为−55℃～+125℃，其中在−10℃～+85℃的范围内的测量精度为±0.5℃，此传感器可适用于各种领域、各种环境的自动化测量及控制系统。它具有微型化、低功耗、高性能、抗干扰能力强、易配微处理器等优点。

DS18B20内部结构主要由4部分组成：64位ROM、温度传感器、非挥发的温度报警触发器TH和TL、配置寄存器。每一个DSl8B20包括一个唯一的64位长的序号，该序号值存放在DS18B20内部的ROM(只读存储器)中。

DS18B20单总线数字式智能型温度传感器在它的内部高速寄存器中包含了2个字节的温度寄存器，1个字节的上、下限报警触发器及1字节的状态寄存器，其中状态寄存器决定了数字信号输出的位数。由于传感器内部高速寄存器为E^2PROM，所以在掉电情况下数据不会丢失。总线仅由一根线组成，与总线相连的器件应具有漏极开路或三态输出，以保证有足够负载能力驱动该总线。DS18B20的DQ端是开漏输出的，单总线要求加一只5kΩ左右的上拉电阻。DS18B20的另一特点是，在没有外部电源供电的情况下传感器可改为用唯一的数据传输线(DQ)供电。传感器只有三根外引线，单总线数据传输端口DQ，共用地线GND，外供电源线VDD。单总线供电的原理是：当DQ或VDD引脚为高电平时，高电平通过VD1或VD2向C充电便得到了内部VDD电源电压。DS18B20单总线数字式智能型温度传感器内部电路图见图1。



DS18B20的内部结构

图1

2.DS18B20温度值存储

DS18B20的技术核心是数字信号的直接输出，其分辨率在9、10、11、12位时分别为0.5℃、0.25℃、0.125℃、0.0625℃，其中传感器默认为12位，第12位s为正负符号位，如果温度为正数s=0，反之温度为负数s=1。在11位有效时，数据的第0位未定义。在10位有效时数据的第1位、第0位未定义。在9位有效时数据的第2位、第1位、第0位未定义。

DS18B20内部的低温度系数振荡器能产生稳定的频率为f0的信号，高温度系数振荡器则将被测温度转化为频率为f的信号。当计数器打开时，DS18B20对信号计数，计数门开通时间由高温度系统振荡器决定。传感器内部还有斜率累加器可对频率的非线性予以补偿，测量结果存入温度寄存器中。在12位有效、标准温度下传感器的数据输出见附表。

附表 温度数据与传感器输出数据的比较

温度/℃	传感器二进制输出数据	对应的16进制数据
+36.6	0000 0010 0100 0110	0246H
+26.6	0000 0001 1010 0110	01A6H
+15.6	0000 0000 1111 1110	00FEH
0	0000 0000 0001 0001	0011H
−3.7	1111 1111 1101 1100	FFDCH
−4.1	1111 1111 1101 0100	FFD4H

3.DS18B20的工作命令和时序

1) 典型的单总线命令序列

第一步：初始化；

第二步：ROM 操作命令(跟随需要交换的数据)；

第三步：功能命令(跟随需要交换的数据)。

每次访问单总线器件，必须严格遵守这个命令序列。如果出现序列混乱，则单总线器件不会响应主机。但是该限制对于搜索ROM 命令和报警搜索命令例外，在执行两者中任何一条命令之后，主机不能执行其后的功能命令，必须返回至第一步。

2) ROM 操作命令

当主机收到DSl8B20 的响应信号后，便可以发出ROM 操作命令之一，这些命令如下：

```
指令代码
Read ROM(读ROM) [33H]
Match ROM(匹配ROM) [55H]
Search ROM(搜索ROM) [F0H]
Alarm search(告警搜索) [ECH]
```

3) 存储器操作命令(功能命令)

```
指令代码
Write Scratchpad (写暂存存储器)  [4EH]
Read Scratchpad (读暂存存储器)  [BEH]
Copy Scratchpad (复制暂存存储器)  [48H]
Convert Temperature (温度变换)  [44H]
Recall EPROM(重新调出) [B8H]
Read Power supply (读电源)  [B4H]
```

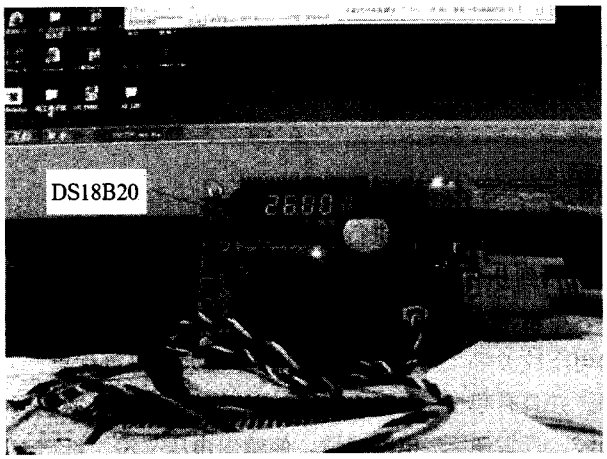


图3

实验硬件电路及测试程序

1.硬件电路

本实验的硬件电路很简单，主要由数码管显示部分和单片机晶振及复位电路组成，见图2。

电路板照片见图3。

2.测试程序

为检验电路连接的正确及器件的好坏，我们写了一个数码管动态显示程序，实现数码管动态扫描显示821三个数并能复位，如果成功则数码管显示部分电路和单片机的晶振电路及复位部分连接成功，从而保证后面实验的正确进行。测试程序如下：

```
ORG 0000H
      MOV R0,#8
      MOV R1,#2
      MOV R2,#1
      MOV DPTR,#NUMTAB
DISPLY: MOV A,R0
      MOVC A,@A+DPTR
      MOV P1,A
      CLR P3.3
      ACALL DTMS
      SETB P3.3
      MOV A,R1
      MOVC A,@A+DPTR
      MOV P1,A
      CLR P3.4
      ACALL DTMS
      SETB P3.4
      MOV A,R2
      MOVC A,@A+DPTR
      MOV P1,A
      CLR P3.5
      ACALL DTMS
      SETB P3.5
      AJMP DISPLY
      RET
DTMS:  MOV R7,#80
      DJNZ R7,$
      RET
NUMTAB:DB 3FH,06H,5BH,4FH,66H,6DH,7DH,07H,7FH,6FH
      END
```

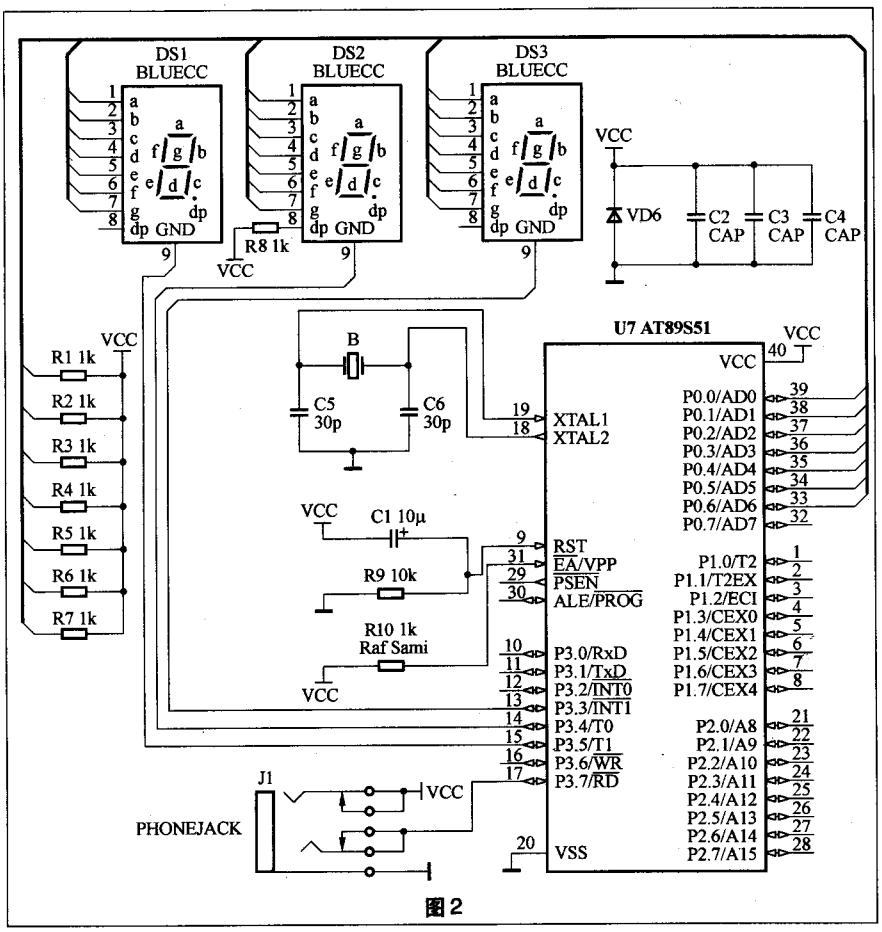


图2

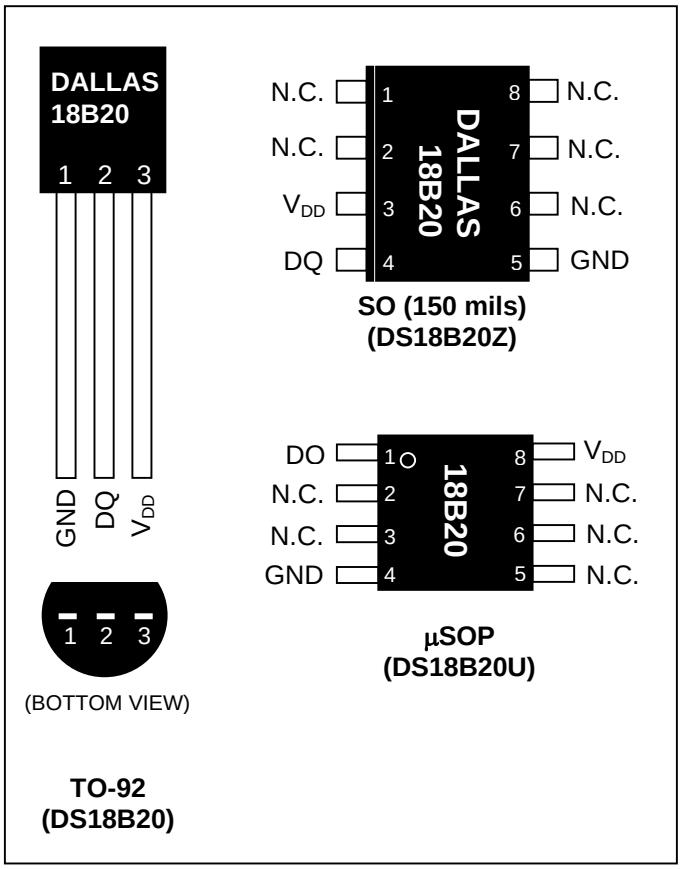
DS18B20
Programmable Resolution 1-Wire Digital Thermometer

www.maxim-ic.com

FEATURES

- Unique 1-Wire® Interface Requires Only One Port Pin for Communication
- Each Device has a Unique 64-Bit Serial Code Stored in an On-Board ROM
- Multidrop Capability Simplifies Distributed Temperature-Sensing Applications
- Requires No External Components
- Can Be Powered from Data Line; Power Supply Range is 3.0V to 5.5V
- Measures Temperatures from -55°C to +125°C (-67°F to +257°F)
- ±0.5°C Accuracy from -10°C to +85°C
- Thermometer Resolution is User Selectable from 9 to 12 Bits
- Converts Temperature to 12-Bit Digital Word in 750ms (Max)
- User-Definable Nonvolatile (NV) Alarm Settings
- Alarm Search Command Identifies and Addresses Devices Whose Temperature is Outside Programmed Limits (Temperature Alarm Condition)
- Available in 8-Pin SO (150 mils), 8-Pin µSOP, and 3-Pin TO-92 Packages
- Software Compatible with the DS1822
- Applications Include Thermostatic Controls, Industrial Systems, Consumer Products, Thermometers, or Any Thermally Sensitive System

PIN CONFIGURATIONS



DESCRIPTION

The DS18B20 digital thermometer provides 9-bit to 12-bit Celsius temperature measurements and has an alarm function with nonvolatile user-programmable upper and lower trigger points. The DS18B20 communicates over a 1-Wire bus that by definition requires only one data line (and ground) for communication with a central microprocessor. It has an operating temperature range of -55°C to +125°C and is accurate to ±0.5°C over the range of -10°C to +85°C. In addition, the DS18B20 can derive power directly from the data line ("parasite power"), eliminating the need for an external power supply.

Each DS18B20 has a unique 64-bit serial code, which allows multiple DS18B20s to function on the same 1-Wire bus. Thus, it is simple to use one microprocessor to control many DS18B20s distributed over a large area. Applications that can benefit from this feature include HVAC environmental controls, temperature monitoring systems inside buildings, equipment, or machinery, and process monitoring and control systems.

1-Wire is a registered trademark of Maxim Integrated Products, Inc.

ORDERING INFORMATION

PART	TEMP RANGE	PIN-PACKAGE	TOP MARK
DS18B20	-55°C to +125°C	3 TO-92	18B20
DS18B20+	-55°C to +125°C	3 TO-92	18B20
DS18B20/T&R	-55°C to +125°C	3 TO-92 (2000 Piece)	18B20
DS18B20+T&R	-55°C to +125°C	3 TO-92 (2000 Piece)	18B20
DS18B20-SL/T&R	-55°C to +125°C	3 TO-92 (2000 Piece)*	18B20
DS18B20-SL+T&R	-55°C to +125°C	3 TO-92 (2000 Piece)*	18B20
DS18B20U	-55°C to +125°C	8 µSOP	18B20
DS18B20U+	-55°C to +125°C	8 µSOP	18B20
DS18B20U/T&R	-55°C to +125°C	8 µSOP (3000 Piece)	18B20
DS18B20U+T&R	-55°C to +125°C	8 µSOP (3000 Piece)	18B20
DS18B20Z	-55°C to +125°C	8 SO	DS18B20
DS18B20Z+	-55°C to +125°C	8 SO	DS18B20
DS18B20Z/T&R	-55°C to +125°C	8 SO (2500 Piece)	DS18B20
DS18B20Z+T&R	-55°C to +125°C	8 SO (2500 Piece)	DS18B20

+Denotes a lead-free package. A "+" will appear on the top mark of lead-free packages.
T&R = Tape and reel.
**TO-92 packages in tape and reel can be ordered with straight or formed leads. Choose "SL" for straight leads. Bulk TO-92 orders are straight leads only.*

PIN DESCRIPTION

PIN			NAME	FUNCTION
SO	µSOP	TO-92		
1, 2, 6, 7, 8	2, 3, 5, 6, 7	—	N.C.	No Connection
3	8	3	V_{DD}	Optional V_{DD}. V_{DD} must be grounded for operation in parasite power mode.
4	1	2	DQ	Data Input/Output. Open-drain 1-Wire interface pin. Also provides power to the device when used in parasite power mode (see the *Powering the DS18B20* section.)
5	4	1	GND	Ground

OVERVIEW

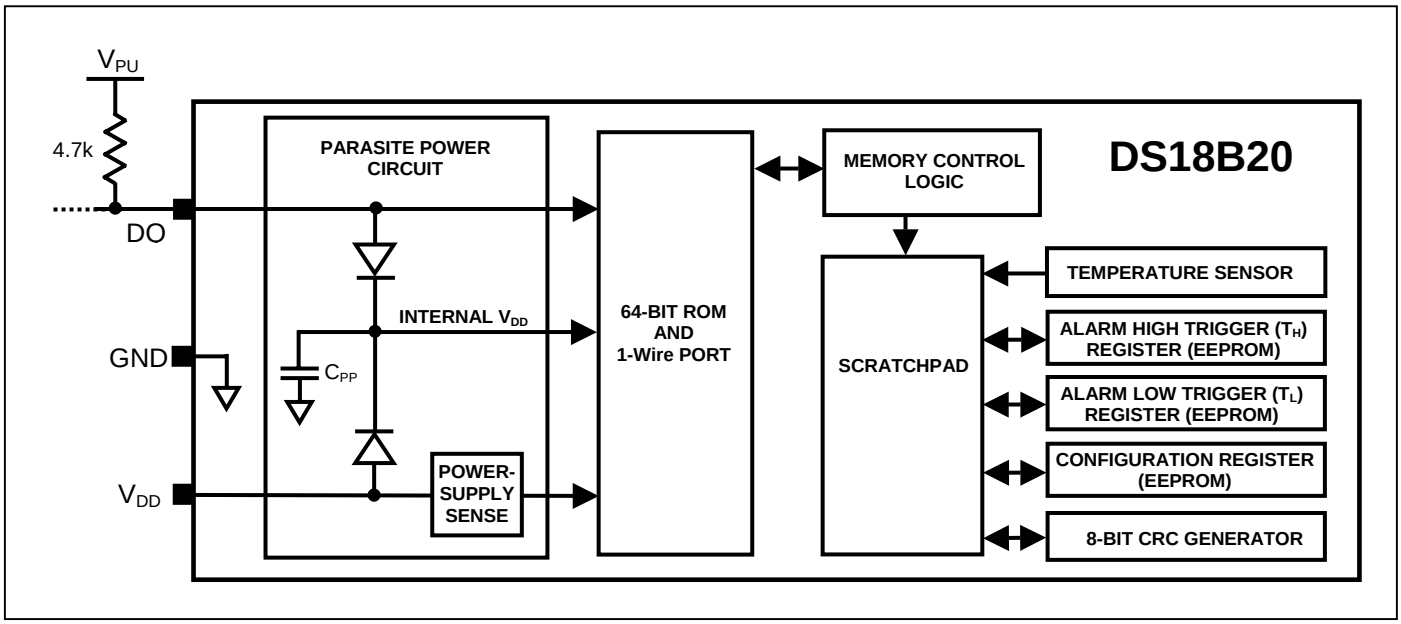
Figure 1 shows a block diagram of the DS18B20, and pin descriptions are given in the *Pin Description* table. The 64-bit ROM stores the device's unique serial code. The scratchpad memory contains the 2-byte temperature register that stores the digital output from the temperature sensor. In addition, the scratchpad provides access to the 1-byte upper and lower alarm trigger registers (T_H and T_L) and the 1-byte configuration register. The configuration register allows the user to set the resolution of the temperature-to-digital conversion to 9, 10, 11, or 12 bits. The T_H, T_L, and configuration registers are nonvolatile (EEPROM), so they will retain data when the device is powered down.

The DS18B20 uses Maxim's exclusive 1-Wire bus protocol that implements bus communication using one control signal. The control line requires a weak pullup resistor since all devices are linked to the bus via a 3-state or open-drain port (the DQ pin in the case of the DS18B20). In this bus system, the microprocessor (the master device) identifies and addresses devices on the bus using each device's unique 64-bit code. Because each device has a unique code, the number of devices that can be addressed on one

bus is virtually unlimited. The 1-Wire bus protocol, including detailed explanations of the commands and "time slots," is covered in the *1-Wire Bus System* section.

Another feature of the DS18B20 is the ability to operate without an external power supply. Power is instead supplied through the 1-Wire pullup resistor via the DQ pin when the bus is high. The high bus signal also charges an internal capacitor (C_{PP}), which then supplies power to the device when the bus is low. This method of deriving power from the 1-Wire bus is referred to as "parasite power." As an alternative, the DS18B20 may also be powered by an external supply on V_{DD}.

Figure 1. DS18B20 Block Diagram



OPERATION—MEASURING TEMPERATURE

The core functionality of the DS18B20 is its direct-to-digital temperature sensor. The resolution of the temperature sensor is user-configurable to 9, 10, 11, or 12 bits, corresponding to increments of 0.5°C, 0.25°C, 0.125°C, and 0.0625°C, respectively. The default resolution at power-up is 12-bit. The DS18B20 powers up in a low-power idle state. To initiate a temperature measurement and A-to-D conversion, the master must issue a Convert T [44h] command. Following the conversion, the resulting thermal data is stored in the 2-byte temperature register in the scratchpad memory and the DS18B20 returns to its idle state. If the DS18B20 is powered by an external supply, the master can issue "read time slots" (see the *1-Wire Bus System* section) after the Convert T command and the DS18B20 will respond by transmitting 0 while the temperature conversion is in progress and 1 when the conversion is done. If the DS18B20 is powered with parasite power, this notification technique cannot be used since the bus must be pulled high by a strong pullup during the entire temperature conversion. The bus requirements for parasite power are explained in detail in the *Powering the DS18B20* section.

The DS18B20 output temperature data is calibrated in degrees Celsius; for Fahrenheit applications, a lookup table or conversion routine must be used. The temperature data is stored as a 16-bit sign-extended two's complement number in the temperature register (see Figure 2). The sign bits (S) indicate if the temperature is positive or negative: for positive numbers S = 0 and for negative numbers S = 1. If the DS18B20 is configured for 12-bit resolution, all bits in the temperature register will contain valid data. For 11-bit resolution, bit 0 is undefined. For 10-bit resolution, bits 1 and 0 are undefined, and for 9-bit resolution bits 2, 1, and 0 are undefined. Table 1 gives examples of digital output data and the corresponding temperature reading for 12-bit resolution conversions.

Figure 2. Temperature Register Format

	BIT 7	BIT 6	BIT 5	BIT 4	BIT 3	BIT 2	BIT 1	BIT 0
LS BYTE	2^3	2^2	2^1	2^0	2^{-1}	2^{-2}	2^{-3}	2^{-4}
	BIT 15	BIT 14	BIT 13	BIT 12	BIT 11	BIT 10	BIT 9	BIT 8
MS BYTE	S	S	S	S	S	2^6	2^5	2^4

S = SIGN

Table 1. Temperature/Data Relationship

TEMPERATURE (°C)	DIGITAL OUTPUT (BINARY)	DIGITAL OUTPUT (HEX)
+125	0000 0111 1101 0000	07D0h
+85*	0000 0101 0101 0000	0550h
+25.0625	0000 0001 1001 0001	0191h
+10.125	0000 0000 1010 0010	00A2h
+0.5	0000 0000 0000 1000	0008h
0	0000 0000 0000 0000	0000h
-0.5	1111 1111 1111 1000	FFF8h
-10.125	1111 1111 0101 1110	FF5Eh
-25.0625	1111 1110 0110 1111	FE6Fh
-55	1111 1100 1001 0000	FC90h

**The power-on reset value of the temperature register is +85°C.*

OPERATION—ALARM SIGNALING

After the DS18B20 performs a temperature conversion, the temperature value is compared to the user-defined two's complement alarm trigger values stored in the 1-byte T_H and T_L registers (see Figure 3). The sign bit (S) indicates if the value is positive or negative: for positive numbers S = 0 and for negative numbers S = 1. The T_H and T_L registers are nonvolatile (EEPROM) so they will retain data when the device is powered down. T_H and T_L can be accessed through bytes 2 and 3 of the scratchpad as explained in the *Memory* section.

Figure 3. T_H and T_L Register Format

BIT 7	BIT 6	BIT 5	BIT 4	BIT 3	BIT 2	BIT 1	BIT 0
S	2^6	2^5	2^4	2^3	2^2	2^1	2^0

Only bits 11 through 4 of the temperature register are used in the T_H and T_L comparison since T_H and T_L are 8-bit registers. If the measured temperature is lower than or equal to T_L or higher than or equal to T_H, an alarm condition exists and an alarm flag is set inside the DS18B20. This flag is updated after every temperature measurement; therefore, if the alarm condition goes away, the flag will be turned off after the next temperature conversion.

The master device can check the alarm flag status of all DS18B20s on the bus by issuing an Alarm Search [ECh] command. Any DS18B20s with a set alarm flag will respond to the command, so the master can determine exactly which DS18B20s have experienced an alarm condition. If an alarm condition exists and the T_H or T_L settings have changed, another temperature conversion should be done to validate the alarm condition.

POWERING THE DS18B20

The DS18B20 can be powered by an external supply on the V_{DD} pin, or it can operate in "parasite power" mode, which allows the DS18B20 to function without a local external supply. Parasite power is very useful for applications that require remote temperature sensing or that are very space constrained. Figure 1 shows the DS18B20's parasite-power control circuitry, which "steals" power from the 1-Wire bus via the DQ pin when the bus is high. The stolen charge powers the DS18B20 while the bus is high, and some of the charge is stored on the parasite power capacitor (C_{PP}) to provide power when the bus is low. When the DS18B20 is used in parasite power mode, the V_{DD} pin must be connected to ground.

In parasite power mode, the 1-Wire bus and C_{PP} can provide sufficient current to the DS18B20 for most operations as long as the specified timing and voltage requirements are met (see the *DC Electrical Characteristics* and *AC Electrical Characteristics*). However, when the DS18B20 is performing temperature conversions or copying data from the scratchpad memory to EEPROM, the operating current can be as high as 1.5mA. This current can cause an unacceptable voltage drop across the weak 1-Wire pullup resistor and is more current than can be supplied by C_{PP}. To assure that the DS18B20 has sufficient supply current, it is necessary to provide a strong pullup on the 1-Wire bus whenever temperature conversions are taking place or data is being copied from the scratchpad to EEPROM. This can be accomplished by using a MOSFET to pull the bus directly to the rail as shown in Figure 4. The 1-Wire bus must be switched to the strong pullup within 10µs (max) after a Convert T [44h] or Copy Scratchpad [48h] command is issued, and the bus must be held high by the pullup for the duration of the conversion (t_{CONV}) or data transfer (t_{WR} = 10ms). No other activity can take place on the 1-Wire bus while the pullup is enabled.

The DS18B20 can also be powered by the conventional method of connecting an external power supply to the V_{DD} pin, as shown in Figure 5. The advantage of this method is that the MOSFET pullup is not required, and the 1-Wire bus is free to carry other traffic during the temperature conversion time.

The use of parasite power is not recommended for temperatures above +100°C since the DS18B20 may not be able to sustain communications due to the higher leakage currents that can exist at these temperatures. For applications in which such temperatures are likely, it is strongly recommended that the DS18B20 be powered by an external power supply.

In some situations the bus master may not know whether the DS18B20s on the bus are parasite powered or powered by external supplies. The master needs this information to determine if the strong bus pullup should be used during temperature conversions. To get this information, the master can issue a Skip ROM [CCh] command followed by a Read Power Supply [B4h] command followed by a "read time slot". During the read time slot, parasite powered DS18B20s will pull the bus low, and externally powered DS18B20s will let the bus remain high. If the bus is pulled low, the master knows that it must supply the strong pullup on the 1-Wire bus during temperature conversions.

Figure 4. Supplying the Parasite-Powered DS18B20 During Temperature Conversions

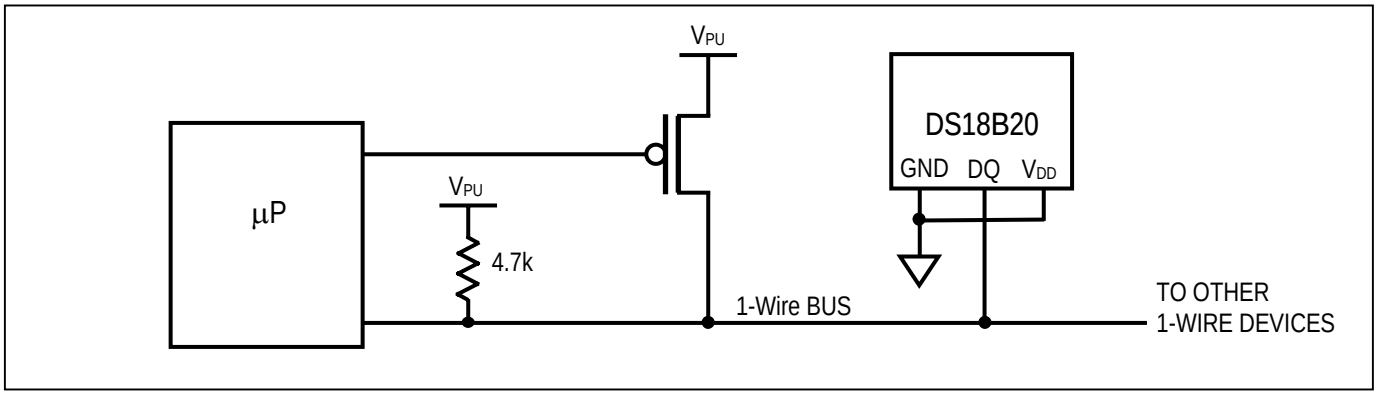
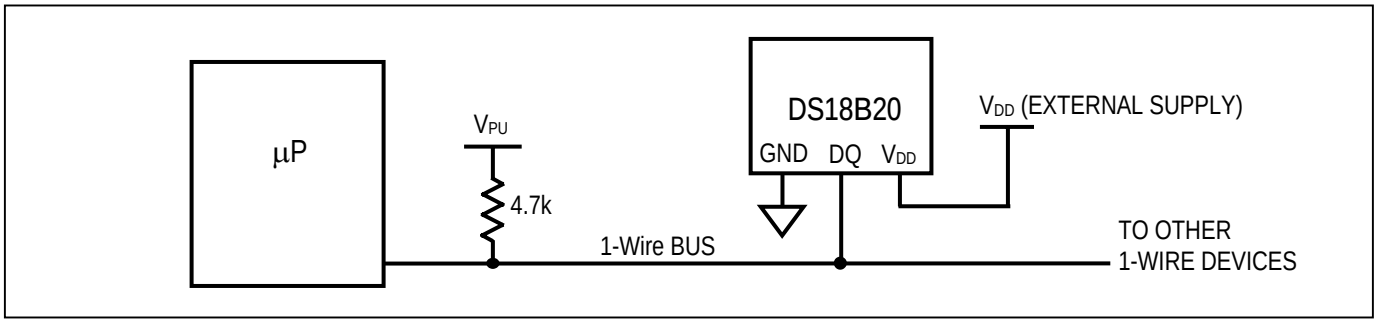


Figure 5. Powering the DS18B20 with an External Supply



64-BIT LASERED ROM CODE

Each DS18B20 contains a unique 64–bit code (see Figure 6) stored in ROM. The least significant 8 bits of the ROM code contain the DS18B20's 1-Wire family code: 28h. The next 48 bits contain a unique serial number. The most significant 8 bits contain a cyclic redundancy check (CRC) byte that is calculated from the first 56 bits of the ROM code. A detailed explanation of the CRC bits is provided in the *CRC Generation* section. The 64-bit ROM code and associated ROM function control logic allow the DS18B20 to operate as a 1-Wire device using the protocol detailed in the *1-Wire Bus System* section.

Figure 6. 64-Bit Lasered ROM Code

8-BIT CRC		48-BIT SERIAL NUMBER		8-BIT FAMILY CODE (28h)	
MSB	LSB	MSB	LSB	MSB	LSB

MEMORY

The DS18B20's memory is organized as shown in Figure 7. The memory consists of an SRAM scratchpad with nonvolatile EEPROM storage for the high and low alarm trigger registers (T_H and T_L) and configuration register. Note that if the DS18B20 alarm function is not used, the T_H and T_L registers can serve as general-purpose memory. All memory commands are described in detail in the *DS18B20 Function Commands* section.

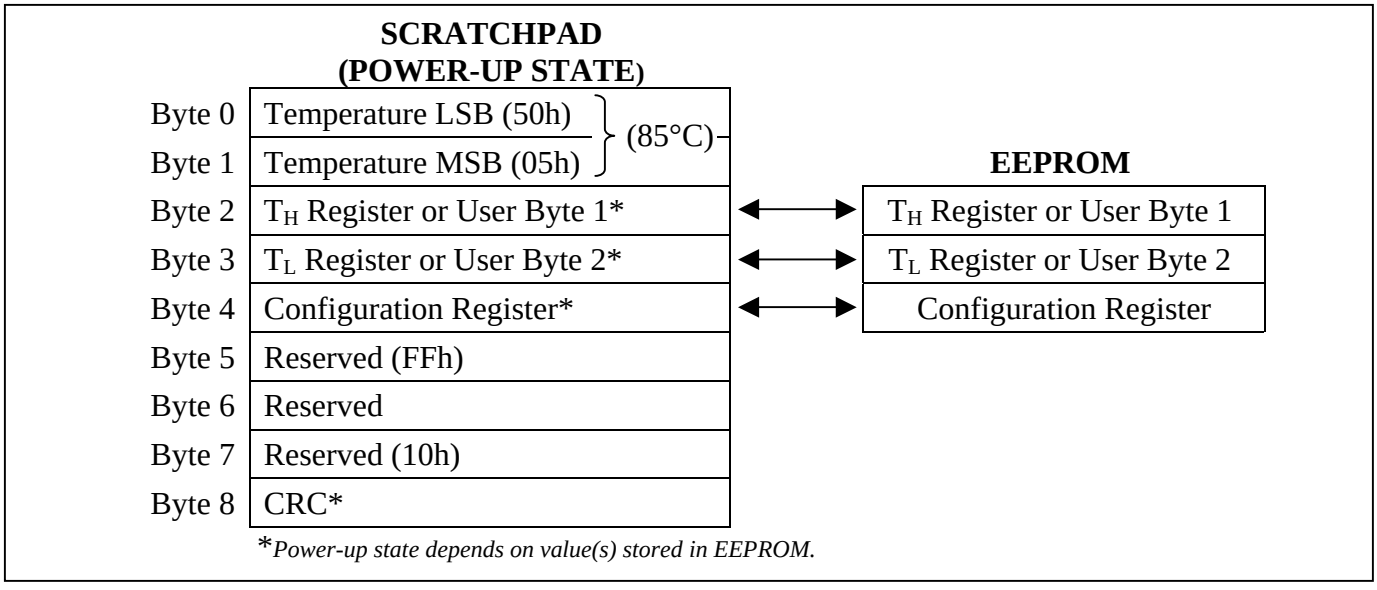
Byte 0 and byte 1 of the scratchpad contain the LSB and the MSB of the temperature register, respectively. These bytes are read-only. Bytes 2 and 3 provide access to T_H and T_L registers. Byte 4 contains the configuration register data, which is explained in detail in the *Configuration Register* section. Bytes 5, 6, and 7 are reserved for internal use by the device and cannot be overwritten.

Byte 8 of the scratchpad is read-only and contains the CRC code for bytes 0 through 7 of the scratchpad. The DS18B20 generates this CRC using the method described in the *CRC Generation* section.

Data is written to bytes 2, 3, and 4 of the scratchpad using the Write Scratchpad [4Eh] command; the data must be transmitted to the DS18B20 starting with the least significant bit of byte 2. To verify data integrity, the scratchpad can be read (using the Read Scratchpad [BEh] command) after the data is written. When reading the scratchpad, data is transferred over the 1-Wire bus starting with the least significant bit of byte 0. To transfer the T_H, T_L and configuration data from the scratchpad to EEPROM, the master must issue the Copy Scratchpad [48h] command.

Data in the EEPROM registers is retained when the device is powered down; at power-up the EEPROM data is reloaded into the corresponding scratchpad locations. Data can also be reloaded from EEPROM to the scratchpad at any time using the Recall E^2 [B8h] command. The master can issue read time slots following the Recall E^2 command and the DS18B20 will indicate the status of the recall by transmitting 0 while the recall is in progress and 1 when the recall is done.

Figure 7. DS18B20 Memory Map



**Power-up state depends on value(s) stored in EEPROM.*

CONFIGURATION REGISTER

Byte 4 of the scratchpad memory contains the configuration register, which is organized as illustrated in Figure 8**.** The user can set the conversion resolution of the DS18B20 using the R0 and R1 bits in this register as shown in Table 2. The power-up default of these bits is R0 = 1 and R1 = 1 (12-bit resolution). Note that there is a direct tradeoff between resolution and conversion time. Bit 7 and bits 0 to 4 in the configuration register are reserved for internal use by the device and cannot be overwritten.

Figure 8. Configuration Register

BIT 7	BIT 6	BIT 5	BIT 4	BIT 3	BIT 2	BIT 1	BIT 0
0	R1	R0	1	1	1	1	1

Table 2. Thermometer Resolution Configuration

R1	R0	RESOLUTION (BITS)	MAX CONVERSION TIME	
0	0	9	93.75ms	(t_{CONV}/8)
0	1	10	187.5ms	(t_{CONV}/4)
1	0	11	375ms	(t_{CONV}/2)
1	1	12	750ms	(t_{CONV})

CRC GENERATION

CRC bytes are provided as part of the DS18B20's 64-bit ROM code and in the 9th byte of the scratchpad memory. The ROM code CRC is calculated from the first 56 bits of the ROM code and is contained in the most significant byte of the ROM. The scratchpad CRC is calculated from the data stored in the scratchpad, and therefore it changes when the data in the scratchpad changes. The CRCs provide the bus master with a method of data validation when data is read from the DS18B20. To verify that data has been read correctly, the bus master must re-calculate the CRC from the received data and then compare this value to either the ROM code CRC (for ROM reads) or to the scratchpad CRC (for scratchpad reads). If the calculated CRC matches the read CRC, the data has been received error free. The comparison of CRC values and the decision to continue with an operation are determined entirely by the bus master. There is no circuitry inside the DS18B20 that prevents a command sequence from proceeding if the DS18B20 CRC (ROM or scratchpad) does not match the value generated by the bus master.

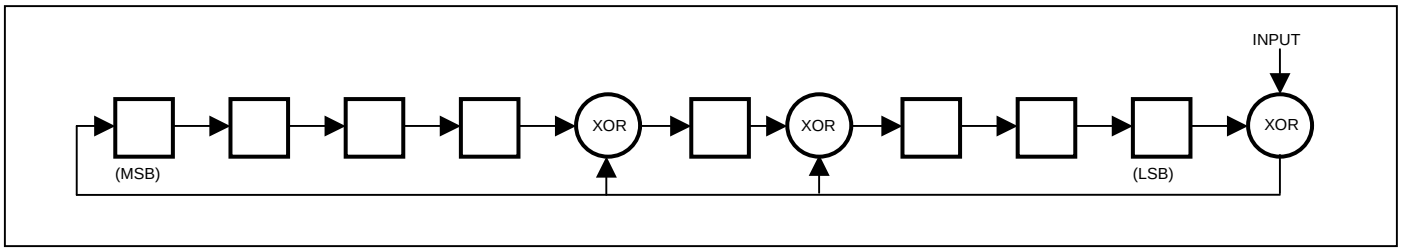
The equivalent polynomial function of the CRC (ROM or scratchpad) is:

$$CRC = X^8 + X^5 + X^4 + 1$$

The bus master can re-calculate the CRC and compare it to the CRC values from the DS18B20 using the polynomial generator shown in Figure 9. This circuit consists of a shift register and XOR gates, and the shift register bits are initialized to 0. Starting with the least significant bit of the ROM code or the least significant bit of byte 0 in the scratchpad, one bit at a time should shifted into the shift register. After shifting in the 56th bit from the ROM or the most significant bit of byte 7 from the scratchpad, the polynomial generator will contain the re-calculated CRC. Next, the 8-bit ROM code or scratchpad CRC from the DS18B20 must be shifted into the circuit. At this point, if the re-calculated CRC was correct, the shift register will contain all 0s. Additional information about the Maxim 1-Wire cyclic redundancy check

is available in *Application Note 27: Understanding and Using Cyclic Redundancy Checks with Maxim iButton Products*.

Figure 9. CRC Generator



1-WIRE BUS SYSTEM

The 1-Wire bus system uses a single bus master to control one or more slave devices. The DS18B20 is always a slave. When there is only one slave on the bus, the system is referred to as a “single-drop” system; the system is “multidrop” if there are multiple slaves on the bus.

All data and commands are transmitted least significant bit first over the 1-Wire bus.

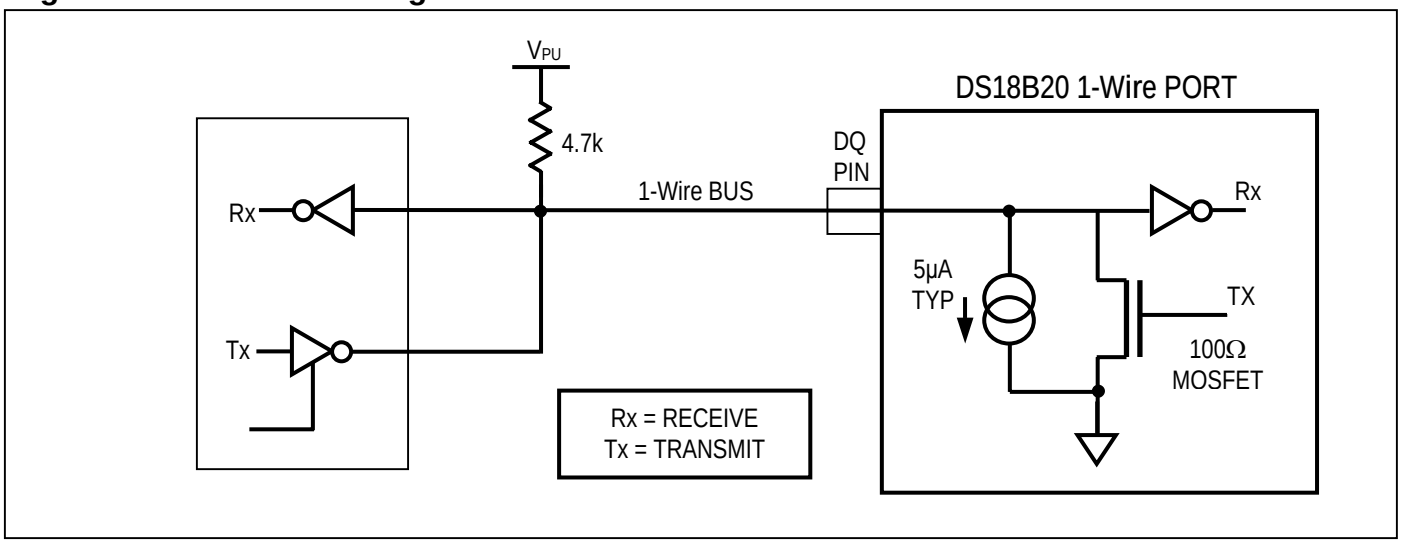
The following discussion of the 1-Wire bus system is broken down into three topics: hardware configuration, transaction sequence, and 1-Wire signaling (signal types and timing).

HARDWARE CONFIGURATION

The 1-Wire bus has by definition only a single data line. Each device (master or slave) interfaces to the data line via an open-drain or 3-state port. This allows each device to “release” the data line when the device is not transmitting data so the bus is available for use by another device. The 1-Wire port of the DS18B20 (the DQ pin) is open drain with an internal circuit equivalent to that shown in Figure 10.

The 1-Wire bus requires an external pullup resistor of approximately 5kΩ; thus, the idle state for the 1-Wire bus is high. If for any reason a transaction needs to be suspended, the bus MUST be left in the idle state if the transaction is to resume. Infinite recovery time can occur between bits so long as the 1-Wire bus is in the inactive (high) state during the recovery period. If the bus is held low for more than 480µs, all components on the bus will be reset.

Figure 10. Hardware Configuration



TRANSACTION SEQUENCE

The transaction sequence for accessing the DS18B20 is as follows:

Step 1. Initialization

Step 2. ROM Command (followed by any required data exchange)

Step 3. DS18B20 Function Command (followed by any required data exchange)

It is very important to follow this sequence every time the DS18B20 is accessed, as the DS18B20 will not respond if any steps in the sequence are missing or out of order. Exceptions to this rule are the Search ROM [F0h] and Alarm Search [ECh] commands. After issuing either of these ROM commands, the master must return to Step 1 in the sequence.

INITIALIZATION

All transactions on the 1-Wire bus begin with an initialization sequence. The initialization sequence consists of a reset pulse transmitted by the bus master followed by presence pulse(s) transmitted by the slave(s). The presence pulse lets the bus master know that slave devices (such as the DS18B20) are on the bus and are ready to operate. Timing for the reset and presence pulses is detailed in the *1-Wire Signaling* section.

ROM COMMANDS

After the bus master has detected a presence pulse, it can issue a ROM command. These commands operate on the unique 64-bit ROM codes of each slave device and allow the master to single out a specific device if many are present on the 1-Wire bus. These commands also allow the master to determine how many and what types of devices are present on the bus or if any device has experienced an alarm condition. There are five ROM commands, and each command is 8 bits long. The master device must issue an appropriate ROM command before issuing a DS18B20 function command. A flowchart for operation of the ROM commands is shown in Figure 11.

SEARCH ROM [F0h]

When a system is initially powered up, the master must identify the ROM codes of all slave devices on the bus, which allows the master to determine the number of slaves and their device types. The master learns the ROM codes through a process of elimination that requires the master to perform a Search ROM cycle (i.e., Search ROM command followed by data exchange) as many times as necessary to identify all of the slave devices. If there is only one slave on the bus, the simpler Read ROM command (see below) can be used in place of the Search ROM process. For a detailed explanation of the Search ROM procedure, refer to the *iButton® Book of Standards* at www.maxim-ic.com/ibuttonbook. After every Search ROM cycle, the bus master must return to Step 1 (Initialization) in the transaction sequence.

READ ROM [33h]

This command can only be used when there is one slave on the bus. It allows the bus master to read the slave's 64-bit ROM code without using the Search ROM procedure. If this command is used when there is more than one slave present on the bus, a data collision will occur when all the slaves attempt to respond at the same time.

MATCH ROM [55h]

The match ROM command followed by a 64-bit ROM code sequence allows the bus master to address a specific slave device on a multidrop or single-drop bus. Only the slave that exactly matches the 64-bit ROM code sequence will respond to the function command issued by the master; all other slaves on the bus will wait for a reset pulse.

iButton is a registered trademark of Maxim Integrated Products, Inc.

SKIP ROM [CCh]

The master can use this command to address all devices on the bus simultaneously without sending out any ROM code information. For example, the master can make all DS18B20s on the bus perform simultaneous temperature conversions by issuing a Skip ROM command followed by a Convert T [44h] command.

Note that the Read Scratchpad [BEh] command can follow the Skip ROM command only if there is a single slave device on the bus. In this case, time is saved by allowing the master to read from the slave without sending the device's 64-bit ROM code. A Skip ROM command followed by a Read Scratchpad command will cause a data collision on the bus if there is more than one slave since multiple devices will attempt to transmit data simultaneously.

ALARM SEARCH [ECh]

The operation of this command is identical to the operation of the Search ROM command except that only slaves with a set alarm flag will respond. This command allows the master device to determine if any DS18B20s experienced an alarm condition during the most recent temperature conversion. After every Alarm Search cycle (i.e., Alarm Search command followed by data exchange), the bus master must return to Step 1 (Initialization) in the transaction sequence. See the *Operation—Alarm Signaling* section for an explanation of alarm flag operation.

DS18B20 FUNCTION COMMANDS

After the bus master has used a ROM command to address the DS18B20 with which it wishes to communicate, the master can issue one of the DS18B20 function commands. These commands allow the master to write to and read from the DS18B20's scratchpad memory, initiate temperature conversions and determine the power supply mode. The DS18B20 function commands, which are described below, are summarized in Table 3 and illustrated by the flowchart in Figure 12.

CONVERT T [44h]

This command initiates a single temperature conversion. Following the conversion, the resulting thermal data is stored in the 2-byte temperature register in the scratchpad memory and the DS18B20 returns to its low-power idle state. If the device is being used in parasite power mode, within 10μs (max) after this command is issued the master must enable a strong pullup on the 1-Wire bus for the duration of the conversion (t_{CONV}) as described in the *Powering the DS18B20* section. If the DS18B20 is powered by an external supply, the master can issue read time slots after the Convert T command and the DS18B20 will respond by transmitting a 0 while the temperature conversion is in progress and a 1 when the conversion is done. In parasite power mode this notification technique cannot be used since the bus is pulled high by the strong pullup during the conversion.

WRITE SCRATCHPAD [4Eh]

This command allows the master to write 3 bytes of data to the DS18B20's scratchpad. The first data byte is written into the T_H register (byte 2 of the scratchpad), the second byte is written into the T_L register (byte 3), and the third byte is written into the configuration register (byte 4). Data must be transmitted least significant bit first. All three bytes MUST be written before the master issues a reset, or the data may be corrupted.

READ SCRATCHPAD [BEh]

This command allows the master to read the contents of the scratchpad. The data transfer starts with the least significant bit of byte 0 and continues through the scratchpad until the 9th byte (byte 8 – CRC) is read. The master may issue a reset to terminate reading at any time if only part of the scratchpad data is needed.

COPY SCRATCHPAD [48h]

This command copies the contents of the scratchpad T_H, T_L and configuration registers (bytes 2, 3 and 4) to EEPROM. If the device is being used in parasite power mode, within 10µs (max) after this command is issued the master must enable a strong pullup on the 1-Wire bus for at least 10ms as described in the *Powering the DS18B20* section.

RECALL E^2 [B8h]

This command recalls the alarm trigger values (T_H and T_L) and configuration data from EEPROM and places the data in bytes 2, 3, and 4, respectively, in the scratchpad memory. The master device can issue read time slots following the Recall E^2 command and the DS18B20 will indicate the status of the recall by transmitting 0 while the recall is in progress and 1 when the recall is done. The recall operation happens automatically at power-up, so valid data is available in the scratchpad as soon as power is applied to the device.

READ POWER SUPPLY [B4h]

The master device issues this command followed by a read time slot to determine if any DS18B20s on the bus are using parasite power. During the read time slot, parasite powered DS18B20s will pull the bus low, and externally powered DS18B20s will let the bus remain high. See the *Powering the DS18B20* section for usage information for this command.

Table 3. DS18B20 Function Command Set

COMMAND	DESCRIPTION	PROTOCOL	1-Wire BUS ACTIVITYAFTER COMMAND IS ISSUED	NOTES
TEMPERATURE CONVERSION COMMANDS				
Convert T	Initiates temperature conversion.	44h	DS18B20 transmits conversion status to master (not applicable for parasite-powered DS18B20s).	1
MEMORY COMMANDS				
Read Scratchpad	Reads the entire scratchpad including the CRC byte.	BEh	DS18B20 transmits up to 9 data bytes to master.	2
Write Scratchpad	Writes data into scratchpad bytes 2, 3, and 4 (T_H, T_L, and configuration registers).	4Eh	Master transmits 3 data bytes to DS18B20.	3
Copy Scratchpad	Copies T_H, T_L, and configuration register data from the scratchpad to EEPROM.	48h	None	1
Recall E^2	Recalls T_H, T_L, and configuration register data from EEPROM to the scratchpad.	B8h	DS18B20 transmits recall status to master.	
Read Power Supply	Signals DS18B20 power supply mode to the master.	B4h	DS18B20 transmits supply status to master.	

Note 1: For parasite-powered DS18B20s, the master must enable a strong pullup on the 1-Wire bus during temperature conversions and copies from the scratchpad to EEPROM. No other bus activity may take place during this time.
Note 2: The master can interrupt the transmission of data at any time by issuing a reset.
Note 3: All three bytes must be written before a reset is issued.

Figure 11. ROM Commands Flowchart

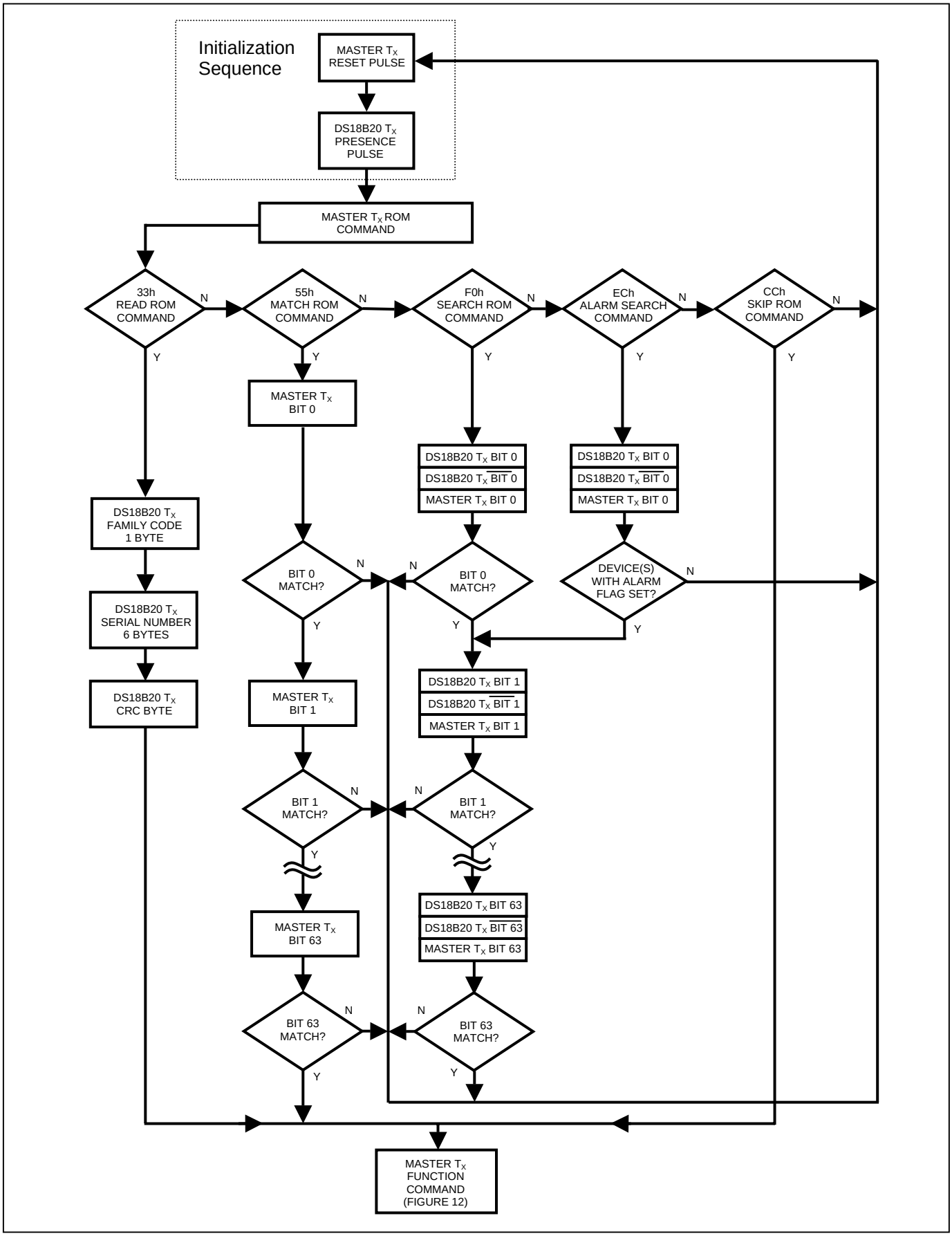
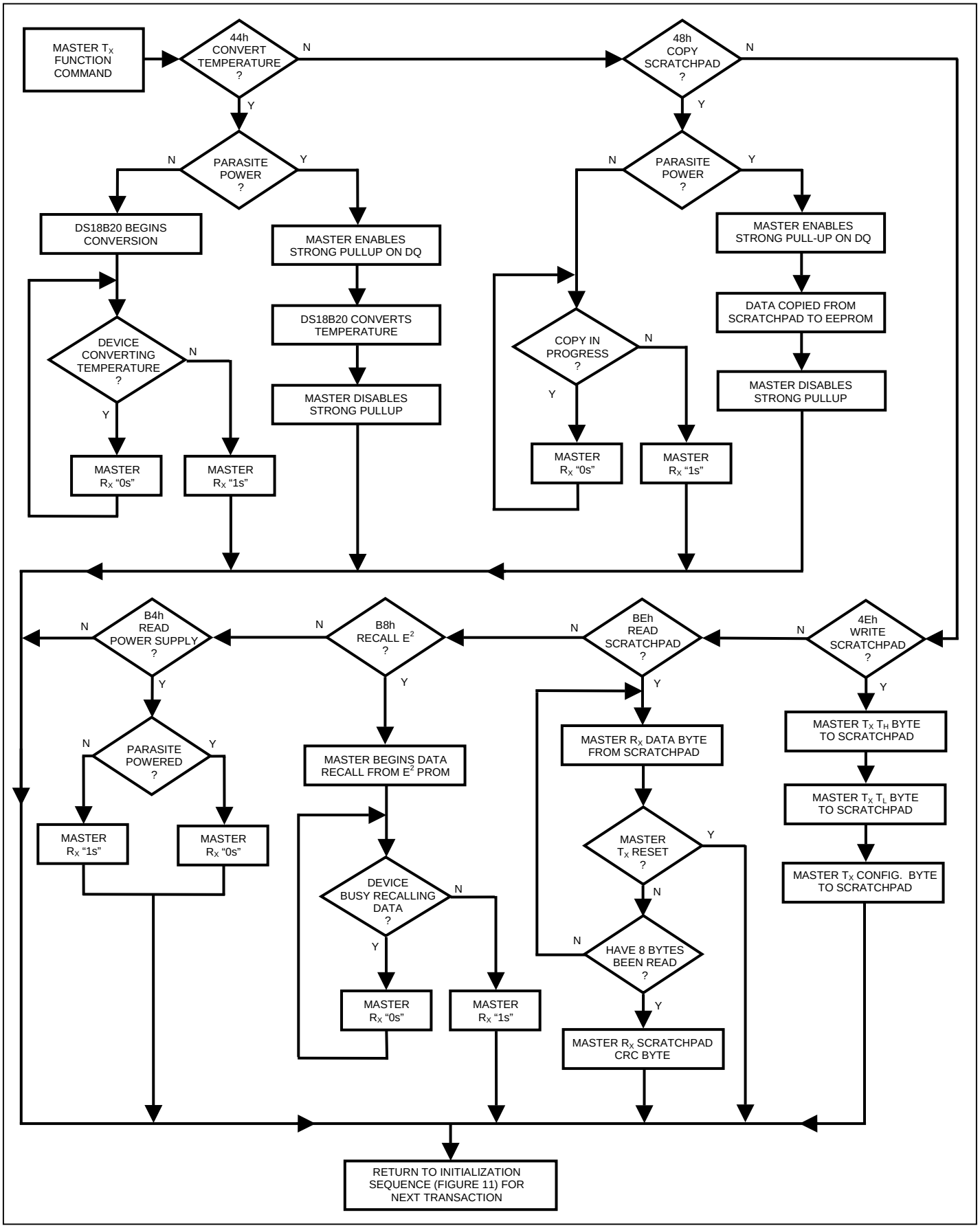


Figure 12. DS18B20 Function Commands Flowchart



1-WIRE SIGNALING

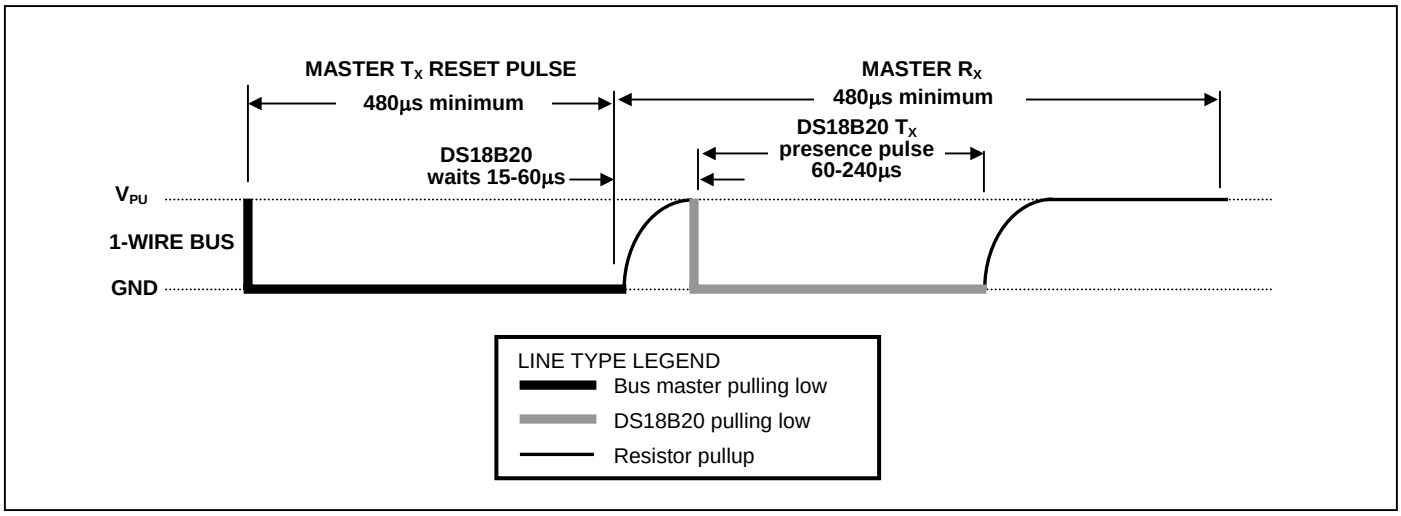
The DS18B20 uses a strict 1-Wire communication protocol to ensure data integrity. Several signal types are defined by this protocol: reset pulse, presence pulse, write 0, write 1, read 0, and read 1. The bus master initiates all these signals, with the exception of the presence pulse.

INITIALIZATION PROCEDURE—RESET AND PRESENCE PULSES

All communication with the DS18B20 begins with an initialization sequence that consists of a reset pulse from the master followed by a presence pulse from the DS18B20. This is illustrated in Figure 13. When the DS18B20 sends the presence pulse in response to the reset, it is indicating to the master that it is on the bus and ready to operate.

During the initialization sequence the bus master transmits (T_X) the reset pulse by pulling the 1-Wire bus low for a minimum of 480µs. The bus master then releases the bus and goes into receive mode (R_X). When the bus is released, the 5kΩ pullup resistor pulls the 1-Wire bus high. When the DS18B20 detects this rising edge, it waits 15µs to 60µs and then transmits a presence pulse by pulling the 1-Wire bus low for 60µs to 240µs.

Figure 13. Initialization Timing



READ/WRITE TIME SLOTS

The bus master writes data to the DS18B20 during write time slots and reads data from the DS18B20 during read time slots. One bit of data is transmitted over the 1-Wire bus per time slot.

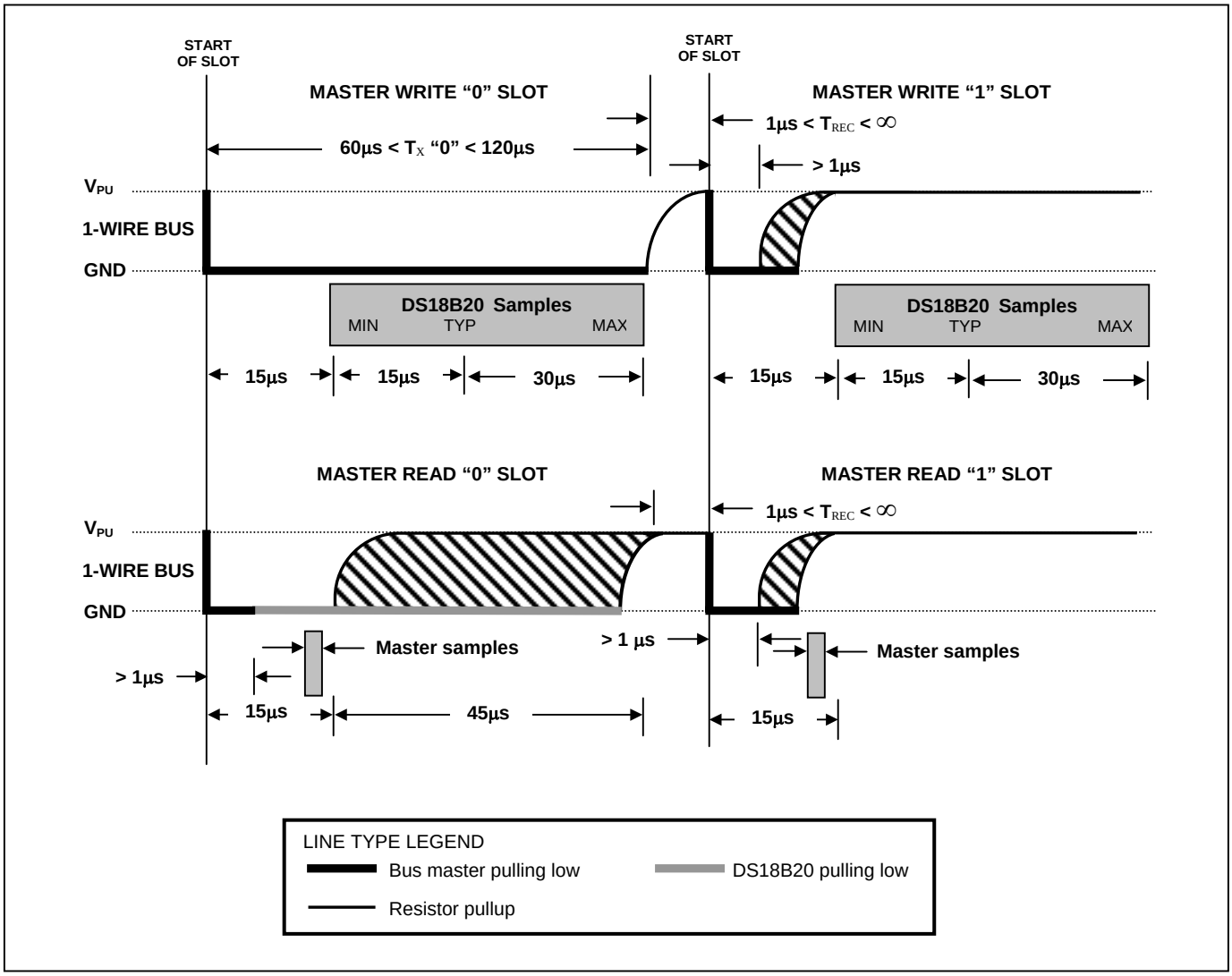
WRITE TIME SLOTS

There are two types of write time slots: “Write 1” time slots and “Write 0” time slots. The bus master uses a Write 1 time slot to write a logic 1 to the DS18B20 and a Write 0 time slot to write a logic 0 to the DS18B20. All write time slots must be a minimum of 60µs in duration with a minimum of a 1µs recovery time between individual write slots. Both types of write time slots are initiated by the master pulling the 1-Wire bus low (see Figure 14).

To generate a Write 1 time slot, after pulling the 1-Wire bus low, the bus master must release the 1-Wire bus within 15µs. When the bus is released, the 5kΩ pullup resistor will pull the bus high. To generate a Write 0 time slot, after pulling the 1-Wire bus low, the bus master must continue to hold the bus low for the duration of the time slot (at least 60µs).

The DS18B20 samples the 1-Wire bus during a window that lasts from 15µs to 60µs after the master initiates the write time slot. If the bus is high during the sampling window, a 1 is written to the DS18B20. If the line is low, a 0 is written to the DS18B20.

Figure 14. Read/Write Time Slot Timing Diagram



READ TIME SLOTS

The DS18B20 can only transmit data to the master when the master issues read time slots. Therefore, the master must generate read time slots immediately after issuing a Read Scratchpad [BEh] or Read Power Supply [B4h] command, so that the DS18B20 can provide the requested data. In addition, the master can generate read time slots after issuing Convert T [44h] or Recall E^2 [B8h] commands to find out the status of the operation as explained in the *DS18B20 Function Commands* section.

All read time slots must be a minimum of 60µs in duration with a minimum of a 1µs recovery time between slots. A read time slot is initiated by the master device pulling the 1-Wire bus low for a minimum of 1µs and then releasing the bus (see Figure 14). After the master initiates the read time slot, the DS18B20 will begin transmitting a 1 or 0 on bus. The DS18B20 transmits a 1 by leaving the bus high and transmits a 0 by pulling the bus low. When transmitting a 0, the DS18B20 will release the bus by the end of the time slot, and the bus will be pulled back to its high idle state by the pullup resister. Output

data from the DS18B20 is valid for 15µs after the falling edge that initiated the read time slot. Therefore, the master must release the bus and then sample the bus state within 15µs from the start of the slot.

Figure 15 illustrates that the sum of T_{INIT}, T_{RC}, and T_{SAMPLE} must be less than 15µs for a read time slot. Figure 16 shows that system timing margin is maximized by keeping T_{INIT} and T_{RC} as short as possible and by locating the master sample time during read time slots towards the end of the 15µs period.

Figure 15. Detailed Master Read 1 Timing

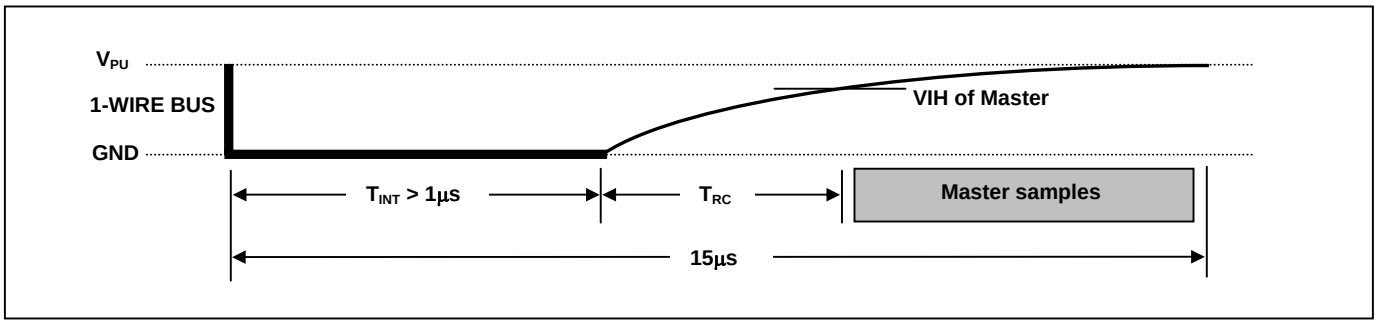
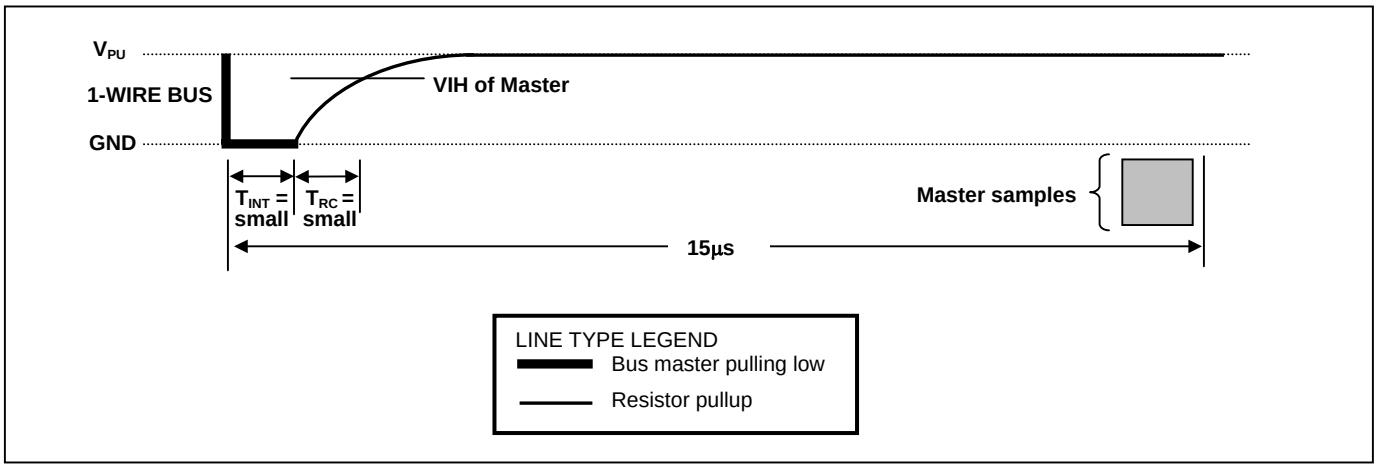


Figure 16. Recommended Master Read 1 Timing



RELATED APPLICATION NOTES

The following application notes can be applied to the DS18B20 and are available on our website at www.maxim-ic.com.

Application Note 27: Understanding and Using Cyclic Redundancy Checks with Maxim iButton Products
Application Note 122: Using Dallas' 1-Wire ICs in 1-Cell Li-Ion Battery Packs with Low-Side N-Channel Safety FETs Master
Application Note 126: 1-Wire Communication Through Software
Application Note 162: Interfacing the DS18x20/DS1822 1-Wire Temperature Sensor in a Microcontroller Environment
Application Note 208: Curve Fitting the Error of a Bandgap-Based Digital Temperature Sensor
Application Note 2420: 1-Wire Communication with a Microchip PICmicro Microcontroller
Application Note 3754: Single-Wire Serial Bus Carries Isolated Power and Data

Sample 1-Wire subroutines that can be used in conjunction with *Application Note 74: Reading and Writing iButtons via Serial Interfaces* can be downloaded from the Maxim website.

DS18B20 OPERATION EXAMPLE 1

In this example there are multiple DS18B20s on the bus and they are using parasite power. The bus master initiates a temperature conversion in a specific DS18B20 and then reads its scratchpad and recalculates the CRC to verify the data.

MASTER MODE	DATA (LSB FIRST)	COMMENTS
Tx	Reset	Master issues reset pulse.
Rx	Presence	DS18B20s respond with presence pulse.
Tx	55h	Master issues Match ROM command.
Tx	64-bit ROM code	Master sends DS18B20 ROM code.
Tx	44h	Master issues Convert T command.
Tx	DQ line held high by strong pullup	Master applies strong pullup to DQ for the duration of the conversion (t_{CONV}).
Tx	Reset	Master issues reset pulse.
Rx	Presence	DS18B20s respond with presence pulse.
Tx	55h	Master issues Match ROM command.
Tx	64-bit ROM code	Master sends DS18B20 ROM code.
Tx	BEh	Master issues Read Scratchpad command.
Rx	9 data bytes	Master reads entire scratchpad including CRC. The master then recalculates the CRC of the first eight data bytes from the scratchpad and compares the calculated CRC with the read CRC (byte 9). If they match, the master continues; if not, the read operation is repeated.

DS18B20 OPERATION EXAMPLE 2

In this example there is only one DS18B20 on the bus and it is using parasite power. The master writes to the T_H, T_L, and configuration registers in the DS18B20 scratchpad and then reads the scratchpad and recalculates the CRC to verify the data. The master then copies the scratchpad contents to EEPROM.

MASTER MODE	DATA (LSB FIRST)	COMMENTS
Tx	Reset	Master issues reset pulse.
Rx	Presence	DS18B20 responds with presence pulse.
Tx	CCh	Master issues Skip ROM command.
Tx	4Eh	Master issues Write Scratchpad command.
Tx	3 data bytes	Master sends three data bytes to scratchpad (T_H, T_L, and config).
Tx	Reset	Master issues reset pulse.
Rx	Presence	DS18B20 responds with presence pulse.
Tx	CCh	Master issues Skip ROM command.
Tx	BEh	Master issues Read Scratchpad command.
Rx	9 data bytes	Master reads entire scratchpad including CRC. The master then recalculates the CRC of the first eight data bytes from the scratchpad and compares the calculated CRC with the read CRC (byte 9). If they match, the master continues; if not, the read operation is repeated.
Tx	Reset	Master issues reset pulse.
Rx	Presence	DS18B20 responds with presence pulse.
Tx	CCh	Master issues Skip ROM command.
Tx	48h	Master issues Copy Scratchpad command.
Tx	DQ line held high by strong pullup	Master applies strong pullup to DQ for at least 10ms while copy operation is in progress.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Voltage Range on Any Pin Relative to Ground.....-0.5V to +6.0V
Operating Temperature Range.....-55°C to +125°C
Storage Temperature Range .....-55°C to +125°C
Solder Temperature .....Refer to the IPC/JEDEC J-STD-020 Specification.

These are stress ratings only and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions above those indicated in the operation sections of this specification is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods of time may affect reliability.

DC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (-55°C to +125°C; V_{DD}=3.0V to 5.5V)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS	NOTES
Supply Voltage	V_{DD}	Local Power	+3.0		+5.5	V	1
Pullup Supply Voltage	V_{PU}	Parasite Power	+3.0		+5.5	V	1,2
		Local Power	+3.0		V_{DD}		
Thermometer Error	t_{ERR}	-10°C to +85°C			±0.5	°C	3
		-55°C to +125°C			±2		
Input Logic-Low	V_{IL}		-0.3		+0.8	V	1,4,5
Input Logic-High	V_{IH}	Local Power	+2.2		The lower of 5.5 or V_{DD} + 0.3	V	1, 6
		Parasite Power	+3.0				
Sink Current	I_L	$V_{I/O}$ = 0.4V	4.0			mA	1
Standby Current	I_{DDS}			750	1000	nA	7,8
Active Current	I_{DD}	V_{DD} = 5V		1	1.5	mA	9
DQ Input Current	I_{DQ}			5		µA	10
Drift				±0.2		°C	11

NOTES:

1) All voltages are referenced to ground.
2) The Pullup Supply Voltage specification assumes that the pullup device is ideal, and therefore the high level of the pullup is equal to V_{PU}. In order to meet the V_{IH} spec of the DS18B20, the actual supply rail for the strong pullup transistor must include margin for the voltage drop across the transistor when it is turned on; thus: $V_{PU\_ACTUAL} = V_{PU\_IDEAL} + V_{TRANSISTOR}$.
3) See typical performance curve in Figure 17.
4) Logic-low voltages are specified at a sink current of 4mA.
5) To guarantee a presence pulse under low voltage parasite power conditions, V_{ILMAX} may have to be reduced to as low as 0.5V.
6) Logic-high voltages are specified at a source current of 1mA.
7) Standby current specified up to +70°C. Standby current typically is 3µA at +125°C.
8) To minimize I_{DDS}, DQ should be within the following ranges: GND ≤ DQ ≤ GND + 0.3V or V_{DD} – 0.3V ≤ DQ ≤ V_{DD}.
9) Active current refers to supply current during active temperature conversions or EEPROM writes.
10) DQ line is high (“high-Z” state).
11) Drift data is based on a 1000-hour stress test at +125°C with V_{DD} = 5.5V.

AC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS—NV MEMORY

(-55°C to +100°C; V_{DD} = 3.0V to 5.5V)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
NV Write Cycle Time	t_{WR}			2	10	ms
EEPROM Writes	N_{EEWR}	-55°C to +55°C	50k			writes
EEPROM Data Retention	t_{EEDR}	-55°C to +55°C	10			years

AC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (-55°C to +125°C; V_{DD} = 3.0V to 5.5V)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS	NOTES
Temperature Conversion Time	t_{CONV}	9-bit resolution			93.75	ms	1
		10-bit resolution			187.5		
		11-bit resolution			375		
		12-bit resolution			750		
Time to Strong Pullup On	t_{SPON}	Start Convert T Command Issued			10	µs	
Time Slot	t_{SLOT}		60		120	µs	1
Recovery Time	t_{REC}		1			µs	1
Write 0 Low Time	t_{LOW0}		60		120	µs	1
Write 1 Low Time	t_{LOW1}		1		15	µs	1
Read Data Valid	t_{RDV}				15	µs	1
Reset Time High	t_{RSTH}		480			µs	1
Reset Time Low	t_{RSTL}		480			µs	1,2
Presence-Detect High	t_{PDHIGH}		15		60	µs	1
Presence-Detect Low	t_{PDLOW}		60		240	µs	1
Capacitance	$C_{IN/OUT}$				25	pF	

NOTES:

1) See the timing diagrams in Figure 18.
2) Under parasite power, if t_{RSTL} > 960µs, a power-on reset may occur.

Figure 17. Typical Performance Curve

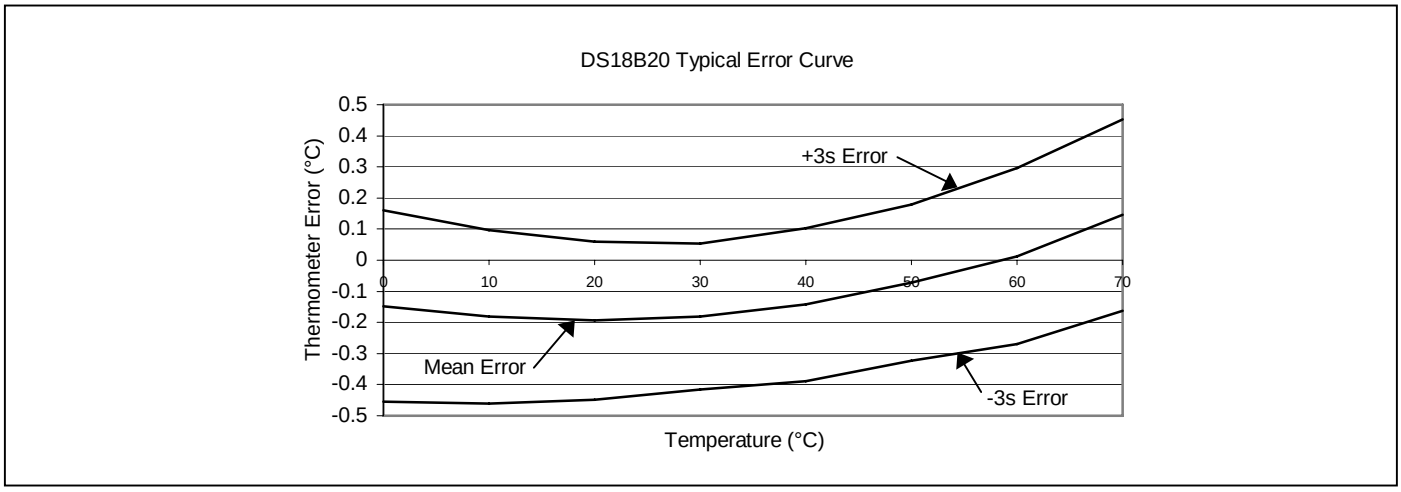
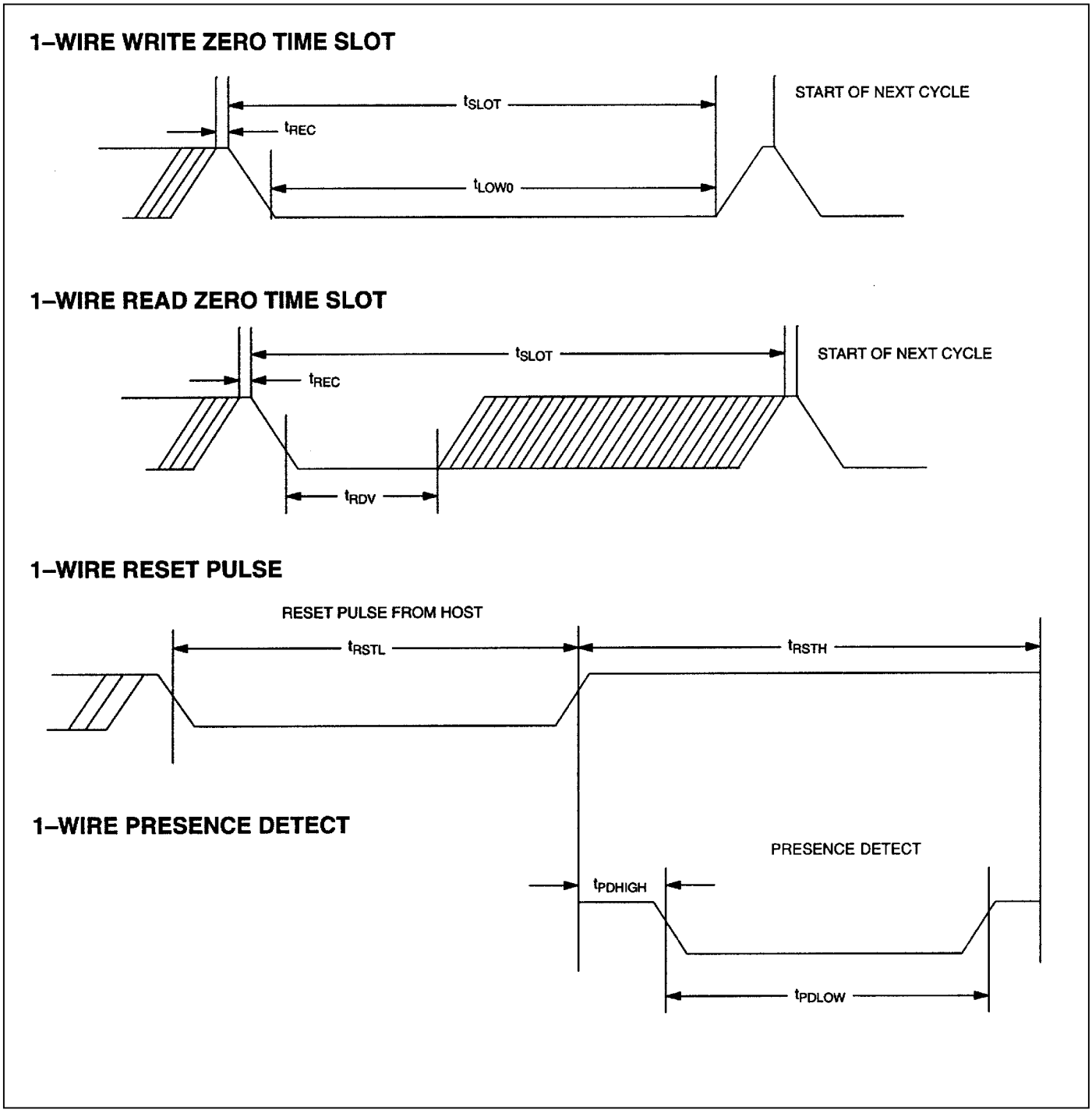


Figure 18. Timing Diagrams



REVISION HISTORY

REVISION DATE	DESCRIPTION	PAGES CHANGED
030107	In the *Absolute Maximum Ratings* section, removed the reflow oven temperature value of +220°C. Reference to JEDEC specification for reflow remains.	19
101207	In the *Operation—Alarm Signaling* section, added “or equal to” in the desciption for a TH alarm condition	5
	In the *Memory* section, removed incorrect text describing memory.	7
	In the *Configuration Register* section, removed incorrect text describing configuration register.	8
042208	In the Ordering Information table, added TO-92 straight-lead packages and included a note that the TO-92 package in tape and reel can be ordered with either formed or straight leads.	2

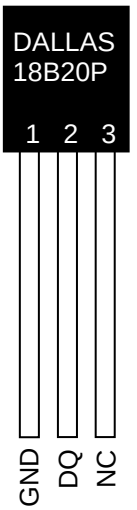
DS18B20-PAR
1-Wire Parasite-Power Digital Thermometer

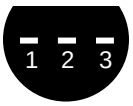
www.maxim-ic.com

FEATURES

- Unique 1-Wire® interface requires only one port pin for communication
- Derives power from data line (“parasite power”)—does not need a local power supply
- Multi-drop capability simplifies distributed temperature sensing applications
- Requires no external components
- ±0.5°C accuracy from –10°C to +85°C
- Measures temperatures from –55°C to +100°C (–67°F to +212°F)
- Thermometer resolution is user-selectable from 9 to 12 bits
- Converts temperature to 12-bit digital word in 750 ms (max.)
- User–definable non-volatile temperature alarm settings
- Alarm search command identifies and addresses devices whose temperature is outside of programmed limits (temperature alarm condition)
- Software compatible with the DS1822-PAR
- Ideal for use in remote sensing applications (e.g., temperature probes) that do not have a local power source

PIN ASSIGNMENT





(BOTTOM VIEW)

TO-92
(DS18B20-PAR)

PIN DESCRIPTION

GND - Ground
DQ - Data In/Out
NC - No Connect

DESCRIPTION

The DS18B20-PAR digital thermometer provides 9 to 12–bit centigrade temperature measurements and has an alarm function with nonvolatile user-programmable upper and lower trigger points. The DS18B20-PAR does not need an external power supply because it derives power directly from the data line (“parasite power”). The DS18B20-PAR communicates over a 1-Wire bus, which by definition requires only one data line (and ground) for communication with a central microprocessor. It has an operating temperature range of –55°C to +100°C and is accurate to ±0.5°C over a range of –10°C to +85°C.

Each DS18B20-PAR has a unique 64-bit identification code, which allows multiple DS18B20-PARs to function on the same 1–wire bus; thus, it is simple to use one microprocessor to control many DS18B20-PARs distributed over a large area. Applications that can benefit from this feature include HVAC environmental controls, temperature monitoring systems inside buildings, equipment or machinery, and process monitoring and control systems.

DETAILED PIN DESCRIPTIONS Table 1

PIN	SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
1	GND	**Ground.**
2	DQ	**Data Input/Output pin.** Open-drain 1-Wire interface pin. Also provides power to the device when used in parasite power mode (see "Parasite Power" section.)
3	NC	**No Connect.** Doesn't connect to internal circuit.

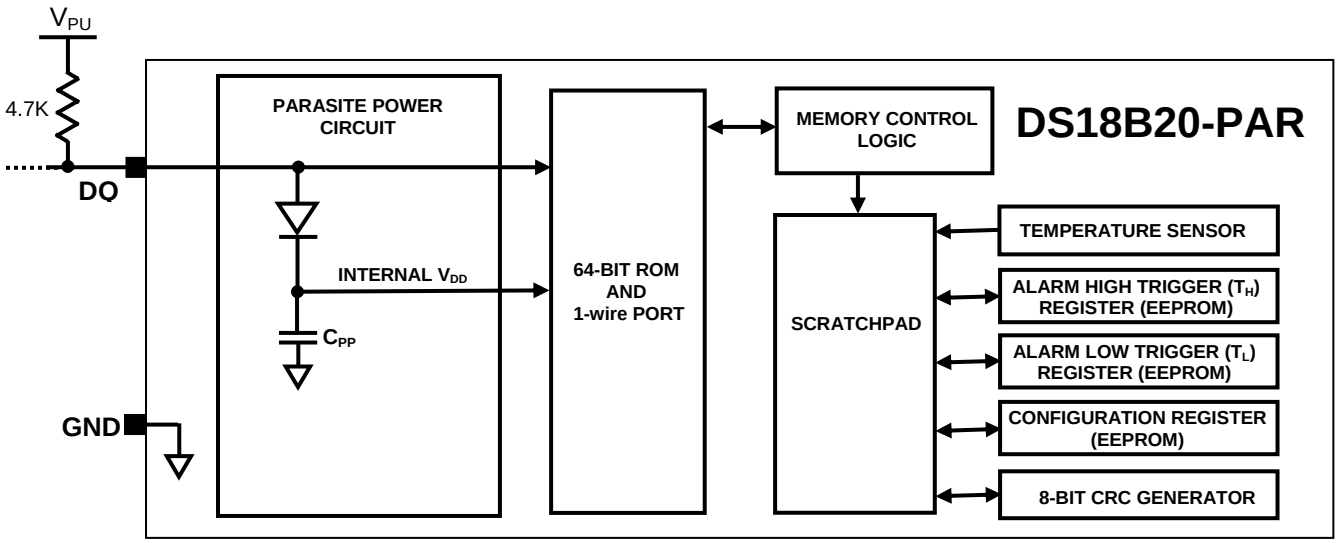
OVERVIEW

The DS18B20-PAR uses Dallas' exclusive 1-Wire bus protocol that implements bus communication using one control signal. The control line requires a weak pullup resistor since all devices are linked to the bus via a 3-state or open-drain port (the DQ pin in the case of the DS18B20-PAR). In this bus system, the microprocessor (the master device) identifies and addresses devices on the bus using each device's unique 64-bit code. Because each device has a unique code, the number of devices that can be addressed on one bus is virtually unlimited. The 1-Wire bus protocol, including detailed explanations of the commands and "time slots," is covered in the 1-WIRE BUS SYSTEM section of this datasheet.

An important feature of the DS18B20-PAR is its ability to operate without an external power supply. Power is instead supplied through the 1-Wire pullup resistor via the DQ pin when the bus is high. The high bus signal also charges an internal capacitor (C_{PP}), which then supplies power to the device when the bus is low. This method of deriving power from the 1-Wire bus is referred to as "parasite power."

Figure 1 shows a block diagram of the DS18B20-PAR, and pin descriptions are given in Table 1. The 64-bit ROM stores the device's unique serial code. The scratchpad memory contains the 2-byte temperature register that stores the digital output from the temperature sensor. In addition, the scratchpad provides access to the 1-byte upper and lower alarm trigger registers (T_H and T_L). The T_H and T_L registers are nonvolatile (EEPROM), so they will retain their data when the device is powered down.

DS18B20-PAR BLOCK DIAGRAM Figure 1



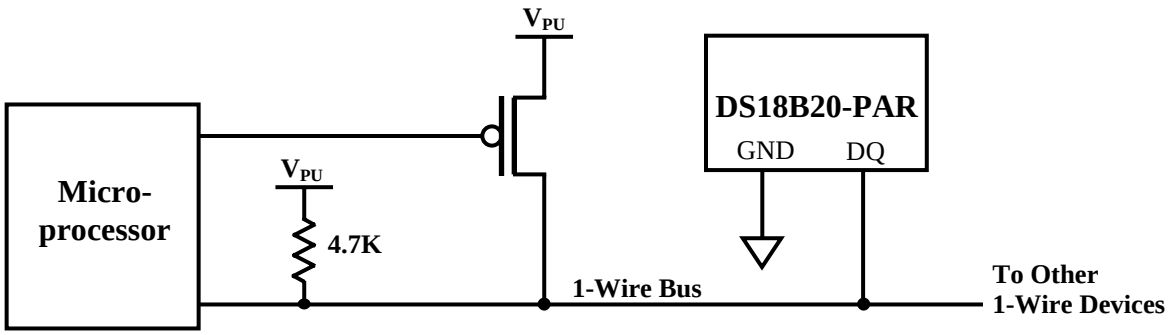
PARASITE POWER

The DS18B20-PAR's parasite power circuit allows the DS18B20-PAR to operate without a local external power supply. This ability is especially useful for applications that require remote temperature sensing or that are very space constrained. Figure 1 shows the DS18B20-PAR's parasite-power control circuitry, which "steals" power from the 1-Wire bus via the DQ pin when the bus is high. The stolen charge powers the DS18B20-PAR while the bus is high, and some of the charge is stored on the parasite power capacitor (C_{PP}) to provide power when the bus is low.

The 1-Wire bus and C_{PP} can provide sufficient parasite power to the DS18B20-PAR for most operations as long as the specified timing and voltage requirements are met (refer to the DC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS and the AC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS sections of this data sheet). However, when the DS18B20-PAR is performing temperature conversions or copying data from the scratchpad memory to EEPROM, the operating current can be as high as 1.5 mA. This current can cause an unacceptable voltage drop across the weak 1-Wire pullup resistor and is more current than can be supplied by C_{PP}. To assure that the DS18B20-PAR has sufficient supply current, it is necessary to provide a strong pullup on the 1-Wire bus whenever temperature conversions are taking place or data is being copied from the scratchpad to EEPROM. This can be accomplished by using a MOSFET to pull the bus directly to the rail as shown in Figure 2. The 1-Wire bus must be switched to the strong pullup within 10 µs (max) after a Convert T [44h] or Copy Scratchpad [48h] command is issued, and the bus must be held high by the pullup for the duration of the conversion (t_{conv}) or data transfer (t_{wr} = 10 ms). No other activity can take place on the 1-Wire bus while the pullup is enabled.

SUPPLYING THE DS18B20-PAR DURING TEMPERATURE CONVERSIONS

Figure 2



OPERATION – MEASURING TEMPERATURE

The core functionality of the DS18B20-PAR is its direct-to-digital temperature sensor. The resolution of the temperature sensor is user-configurable to 9, 10, 11, or 12 bits, which corresponds to increments of 0.5°C, 0.25°C, 0.125°C, and 0.0625°C, respectively. The default resolution at power-up is 12-bit.

The DS18B20-PAR powers-up in a low-power idle state; to initiate a temperature measurement and A-to-D conversion, the master must issue a Convert T [44h] command. Following the conversion, the resulting thermal data is stored in the 2-byte temperature register in the scratchpad memory and the DS18B20-PAR returns to its idle state. The DS18B20-PAR output data is calibrated in degrees centigrade; for Fahrenheit applications, a lookup table or conversion routine must be used. The temperature data is stored as a 16-bit sign-extended two's complement number in the temperature register (see Figure 3). The sign bits (S) indicate if the temperature is positive or negative: for positive numbers S = 0 and for negative numbers S = 1. If the DS18B20-PAR is configured for 12-bit resolution, all bits in the temperature register will contain valid data. For 11-bit resolution, bit 0 is undefined. For 10-bit

resolution, bits 1 and 0 are undefined, and for 9-bit resolution bits 2, 1 and 0 are undefined. Table 2 gives examples of digital output data and the corresponding temperature reading for 12-bit resolution conversions.

TEMPERATURE REGISTER FORMAT Figure 3

	bit 7	bit 6	bit 5	bit 4	bit 3	bit 2	bit 1	bit 0
LS Byte	2^3	2^2	2^1	2^0	2^{-1}	2^{-2}	2^{-3}	2^{-4}

	bit 15	bit 14	bit 13	bit 12	bit 11	bit 10	bit 9	bit 8
MS Byte	S	S	S	S	S	2^6	2^5	2^4

TEMPERATURE/DATA RELATIONSHIP Table 2

TEMPERATURE	DIGITAL OUTPUT (Binary)	DIGITAL OUTPUT (Hex)
+85°C*	0000 0101 0101 0000	0550h
+25.0625°C	0000 0001 1001 0001	0191h
+10.125°C	0000 0000 1010 0010	00A2h
+0.5°C	0000 0000 0000 1000	0008h
0°C	0000 0000 0000 0000	0000h
-0.5°C	1111 1111 1111 1000	FFF8h
-10.125°C	1111 1111 0101 1110	FF5Eh
-25.0625°C	1111 1110 0110 1111	FE6Fh
-55°C	1111 1100 1001 0000	FC90h

*The power-on reset value of the temperature register is +85°C

OPERATION – ALARM SIGNALING

After the DS18B20-PAR performs a temperature conversion, the temperature value is compared to the user-defined two's complement alarm trigger values stored in the 1-byte T_H and T_L registers (see Figure 4). The sign bit (S) indicates if the value is positive or negative: for positive numbers S = 0 and for negative numbers S = 1. The T_H and T_L registers are nonvolatile (EEPROM) so they will retain data when the device is powered down. T_H and T_L can be accessed through bytes 2 and 3 of the scratchpad as explained in the MEMORY section of this datasheet.

T_H AND T_L REGISTER FORMAT Figure 4

bit 7	bit 6	bit 5	bit 4	bit 3	bit 2	bit 1	bit 0
S	2^6	2^5	2^4	2^3	2^2	2^1	2^0

Only bits 11 through 4 of the temperature register are used in the T_H and T_L comparison since T_H and T_L are 8-bit registers. If the result of a temperature measurement is higher than or equal to T_H or lower than or equal to T_L, an alarm condition exists and an alarm flag is set inside the DS18B20-PAR. This flag is updated after every temperature measurement; therefore, if the alarm condition goes away, the flag will be turned off after the next temperature conversion.

The master device can check the alarm flag status of all DS DS18B20-PARs on the bus by issuing an Alarm Search [ECh] command. Any DS18B20-PARs with a set alarm flag will respond to the command, so the master can determine exactly which DS18B20-PARs have experienced an alarm condition. If an alarm condition exists and the T_H or T_L settings have changed, another temperature conversion should be done to validate the alarm condition.

64-BIT LASERED ROM CODE

Each DS18B20-PAR contains a unique 64–bit code (see Figure 5) stored in ROM. The least significant 8 bits of the ROM code contain the DS18B20-PAR's 1–wire family code: 28h. The next 48 bits contain a unique serial number. The most significant 8 bits contain a cyclic redundancy check (CRC) byte that is calculated from the first 56 bits of the ROM code. A detailed explanation of the CRC bits is provided in the CRC GENERATION section. The 64–bit ROM code and associated ROM function control logic allow the DS18B20-PAR to operate as a 1–wire device using the protocol detailed in the 1-WIRE BUS SYSTEM section of this datasheet.

64-BIT LASERED ROM CODE Figure 5

8-BIT CRC		48-BIT SERIAL NUMBER		8-BIT FAMILY CODE (28h)	
MSB	LSB	MSB	LSB	MSB	LSB

MEMORY

The DS18B20-PAR's memory is organized as shown in Figure 6. The memory consists of an SRAM scratchpad with nonvolatile EEPROM storage for the high and low alarm trigger registers (T_H and T_L) and configuration register. Note that if the DS18B20-PAR alarm function is not used, the T_H and T_L registers can serve as general-purpose memory. All memory commands are described in detail in the DS18B20-PAR FUNCTION COMMANDS section.

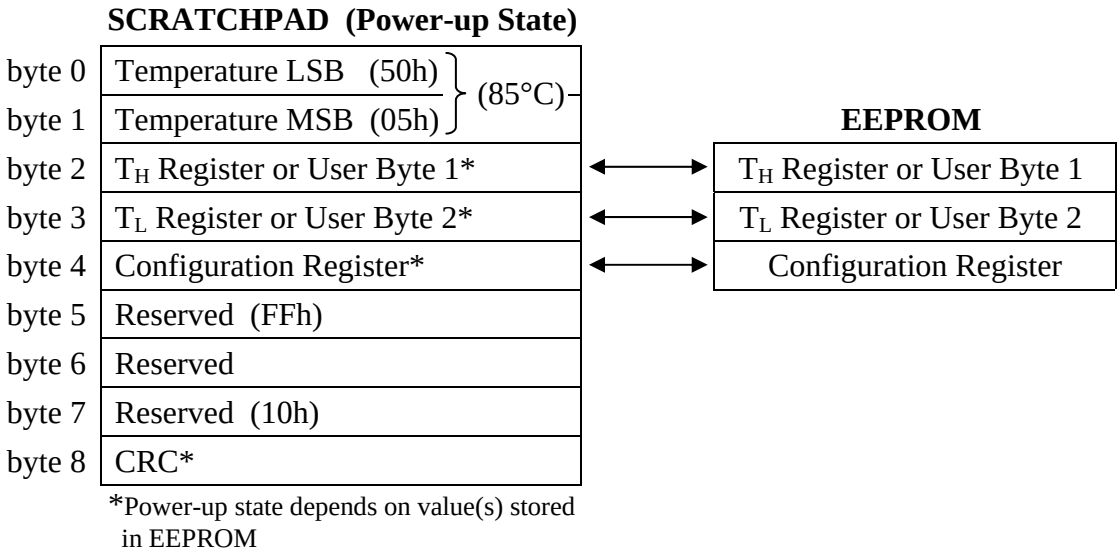
Byte 0 and byte 1 of the scratchpad contain the LSB and the MSB of the temperature register, respectively. These bytes are read-only. Bytes 2 and 3 provide access to T_H and T_L registers. Byte 4 contains the configuration register data, which is explained in detail in the CONFIGURATION REGISTER section of this datasheet. Bytes 5, 6 and 7 are reserved for internal use by the device and cannot be overwritten.

Byte 8 of the scratchpad is read-only and contains the cyclic redundancy check (CRC) code for bytes 0 through 7 of the scratchpad. The DS18B20-PAR generates this CRC using the method described in the CRC GENERATION section.

Data is written to bytes 2, 3, and 4 of the scratchpad using the Write Scratchpad [4Eh] command, and the data must be transmitted to the DS18B20-PAR starting with the least significant bit of byte 2. To verify data integrity, the scratchpad can be read (using the Read Scratchpad [BEh] command) after the data is written. When reading the scratchpad, data is transferred over the 1-Wire bus starting with the least significant bit of byte 0. To transfer the T_H, T_L and configuration data from the scratchpad to EEPROM, the master must issue the Copy Scratchpad [48h] command.

Data in the EEPROM registers is retained when the device is powered down; at power-up the EEPROM data is reloaded into the corresponding scratchpad locations. Data can also be reloaded from EEPROM to the scratchpad at any time using the Recall E^2 [B8h] command. The master can issue "read time slots" (see the 1-WIRE BUS SYSTEM section) following the Recall E^2 command and the DS18B20-PAR will indicate the status of the recall by transmitting 0 while the recall is in progress and 1 when the recall is done.

DS18B20-PAR MEMORY MAP Figure 6



*Power-up state depends on value(s) stored in EEPROM

CONFIGURATION REGISTER

Byte 4 of the scratchpad memory contains the configuration register, which is organized as illustrated in Figure 7. The user can set the conversion resolution of the DS18B20-PAR using the R0 and R1 bits in this register as shown in Table 3. The power-up default of these bits is R0 = 1 and R1 = 1 (12-bit resolution). Note that there is a direct tradeoff between resolution and conversion time. Bit 7 and bits 0-4 in the configuration register are reserved for internal use by the device and cannot be overwritten.

CONFIGURATION REGISTER Figure 7

bit 7	bit 6	bit 5	bit 4	bit 3	bit 2	bit 1	bit 0
0	R1	R0	1	1	1	1	1

THERMOMETER RESOLUTION CONFIGURATION Table 3

R1	R0	Resolution	Max Conversion Time	
0	0	9-bit	93.75 ms	(t_{CONV}/8)
0	1	10-bit	187.5 ms	(t_{CONV}/4)
1	0	11-bit	375 ms	(t_{CONV}/2)
1	1	12-bit	750 ms	(t_{CONV})

CRC GENERATION

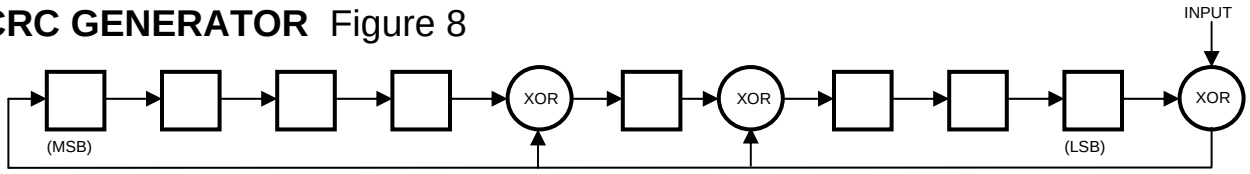
CRC bytes are provided as part of the DS18B20-PAR's 64-bit ROM code and in the 9th byte of the scratchpad memory. The ROM code CRC is calculated from the first 56 bits of the ROM code and is contained in the most significant byte of the ROM. The scratchpad CRC is calculated from the data stored in the scratchpad, and therefore it changes when the data in the scratchpad changes. The CRCs provide the bus master with a method of data validation when data is read from the DS18B20-PAR. To verify that data has been read correctly, the bus master must re-calculate the CRC from the received data

and then compare this value to either the ROM code CRC (for ROM reads) or to the scratchpad CRC (for scratchpad reads). If the calculated CRC matches the read CRC, the data has been received error free. The comparison of CRC values and the decision to continue with an operation are determined entirely by the bus master. There is no circuitry inside the DS18B20-PAR that prevents a command sequence from proceeding if the DS18B20-PAR CRC (ROM or scratchpad) does not match the value generated by the bus master.

The equivalent polynomial function of the CRC (ROM or scratchpad) is: $CRC = X^8 + X^5 + X^4 + 1$

The bus master can re-calculate the CRC and compare it to the CRC values from the DS18B20-PAR using the polynomial generator shown in Figure 8. This circuit consists of a shift register and XOR gates, and the shift register bits are initialized to 0. Starting with the least significant bit of the ROM code or the least significant bit of byte 0 in the scratchpad, one bit at a time should shifted into the shift register. After shifting in the 56th bit from the ROM or the most significant bit of byte 7 from the scratchpad, the polynomial generator will contain the re-calculated CRC. Next, the 8-bit ROM code or scratchpad CRC from the DS18B20-PAR must be shifted into the circuit. At this point, if the re-calculated CRC was correct, the shift register will contain all 0s. Additional information about the Dallas 1-Wire cyclic redundancy check is available in Application Note 27 entitled "Understanding and Using Cyclic Redundancy Checks with Dallas Semiconductor Touch Memory Products."

CRC GENERATOR Figure 8



1-WIRE BUS SYSTEM

The 1-Wire bus system uses a single bus master to control one or more slave devices. The DS18B20-PAR is always a slave. When there is only one slave on the bus, the system is referred to as a "single-drop" system; the system is "multi-drop" if there are multiple slaves on the bus.
All data and commands are transmitted least significant bit first over the 1-Wire bus.

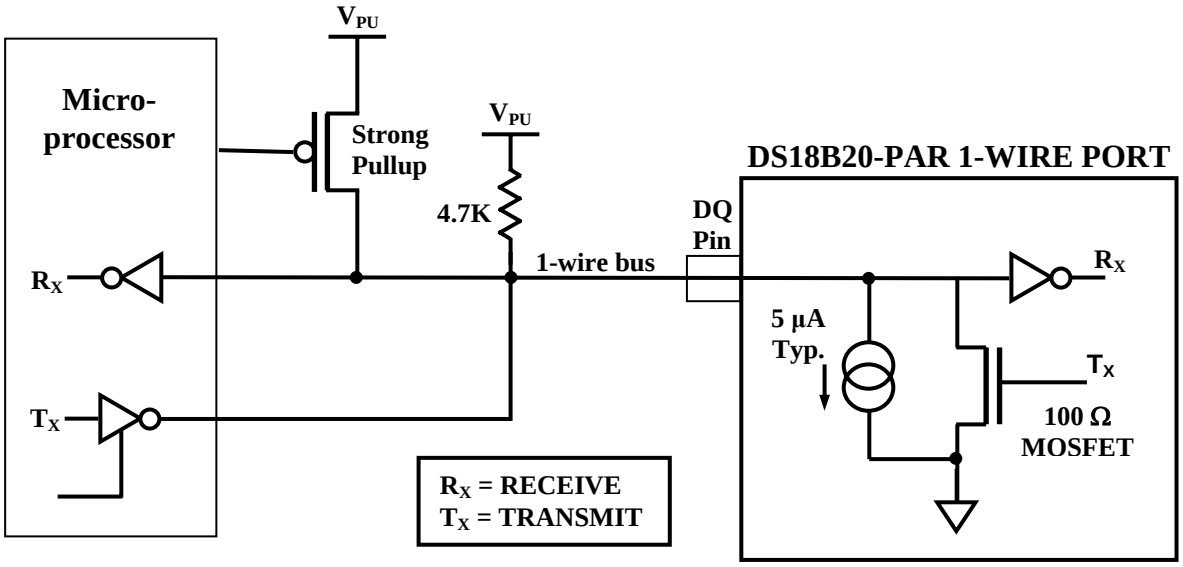
The following discussion of the 1-Wire bus system is broken down into three topics: hardware configuration, transaction sequence, and 1-Wire signaling (signal types and timing).

HARDWARE CONFIGURATION

The 1-Wire bus has by definition only a single data line. Each device (master or slave) interfaces to the data line via an open drain or 3–state port. This allows each device to "release" the data line when the device is not transmitting data so the bus is available for use by another device. The 1-Wire port of the DS18B20-PAR (the DQ pin) is open drain with an internal circuit equivalent to that shown in Figure 9.

The 1-Wire bus requires an external pullup resistor of approximately 5 kΩ; thus, the idle state for the 1-Wire bus is high. If for any reason a transaction needs to be suspended, the bus MUST be left in the idle state if the transaction is to resume. Infinite recovery time can occur between bits so long as the 1-Wire bus is in the inactive (high) state during the recovery period. If the bus is held low for more than 480 μs, all components on the bus will be reset. In addition, to assure that the DS18B20-PAR has sufficient supply current during temperature conversions, it is necessary to provide a strong pullup (such as a MOSFET) on the 1-Wire bus whenever temperature conversions or EEPROM writes are taking place (as described in the PARASITE POWER section).

HARDWARE CONFIGURATION Figure 9



TRANSACTION SEQUENCE

The transaction sequence for accessing the DS18B20-PAR is as follows:

Step 1. Initialization

Step 2. ROM Command (followed by any required data exchange)

Step 3. DS18B20-PAR Function Command (followed by any required data exchange)

It is very important to follow this sequence every time the DS18B20-PAR is accessed, as the DS18B20-PAR will not respond if any steps in the sequence are missing or out of order. Exceptions to this rule are the Search ROM [F0h] and Alarm Search [ECh] commands. After issuing either of these ROM commands, the master must return to Step 1 in the sequence.

INITIALIZATION

All transactions on the 1-Wire bus begin with an initialization sequence. The initialization sequence consists of a reset pulse transmitted by the bus master followed by presence pulse(s) transmitted by the slave(s). The presence pulse lets the bus master know that slave devices (such as the DS18B20-PAR) are on the bus and are ready to operate. Timing for the reset and presence pulses is detailed in the 1-WIRE SIGNALING section.

ROM COMMANDS

After the bus master has detected a presence pulse, it can issue a ROM command. These commands operate on the unique 64–bit ROM codes of each slave device and allow the master to single out a specific device if many are present on the 1-Wire bus. These commands also allow the master to determine how many and what types of devices are present on the bus or if any device has experienced an alarm condition. There are five ROM commands, and each command is 8 bits long. The master device must issue an appropriate ROM command before issuing a DS18B20-PAR function command. A flowchart for operation of the ROM commands is shown in Figure 10.

SEARCH ROM [F0h]

When a system is initially powered up, the master must identify the ROM codes of all slave devices on the bus, which allows the master to determine the number of slaves and their device types. The master learns the ROM codes through a process of elimination that requires the master to perform a Search ROM

cycle (i.e., Search ROM command followed by data exchange) as many times as necessary to identify all of the slave devices. If there is only one slave on the bus, the simpler Read ROM command (see below) can be used in place of the Search ROM process. For a detailed explanation of the Search ROM procedure, refer to the iButton® Book of Standards at www.ibutton.com/ibuttons/standard.pdf. After every Search ROM cycle, the bus master must return to Step 1 (Initialization) in the transaction sequence.

READ ROM [33h]

This command can only be used when there is one slave on the bus. It allows the bus master to read the slave's 64-bit ROM code without using the Search ROM procedure. If this command is used when there is more than one slave present on the bus, a data collision will occur when all the slaves attempt to respond at the same time.

MATCH ROM [55h]

The match ROM command followed by a 64–bit ROM code sequence allows the bus master to address a specific slave device on a multi-drop or single-drop bus. Only the slave that exactly matches the 64–bit ROM code sequence will respond to the function command issued by the master; all other slaves on the bus will wait for a reset pulse.

SKIP ROM [CCh]

The master can use this command to address all devices on the bus simultaneously without sending out any ROM code information. For example, the master can make all DS18B20-PARs on the bus perform simultaneous temperature conversions by issuing a Skip ROM command followed by a Convert T [44h] command. Note, however, that the Skip ROM command can only be followed by the Read Scratchpad [BEh] command when there is one slave on the bus. This sequence saves time by allowing the master to read from the device without sending its 64–bit ROM code. This sequence will cause a data collision on the bus if there is more than one slave since multiple devices will attempt to transmit data simultaneously.

ALARM SEARCH [ECh]

The operation of this command is identical to the operation of the Search ROM command except that only slaves with a set alarm flag will respond. This command allows the master device to determine if any DS18B20-PARs experienced an alarm condition during the most recent temperature conversion. After every Alarm Search cycle (i.e., Alarm Search command followed by data exchange), the bus master must return to Step 1 (Initialization) in the transaction sequence. Refer to the OPERATION – ALARM SIGNALING section for an explanation of alarm flag operation.

DS18B20-PAR FUNCTION COMMANDS

After the bus master has used a ROM command to address the DS18B20-PAR with which it wishes to communicate, the master can issue one of the DS18B20-PAR function commands. These commands allow the master to write to and read from the DS18B20-PAR's scratchpad memory, initiate temperature conversions and determine the power supply mode. The DS18B20-PAR function commands, which are described below, are summarized in Table 4 and illustrated by the flowchart in Figure 11.

CONVERT T [44h]

This command initiates a single temperature conversion. Following the conversion, the resulting thermal data is stored in the 2-byte temperature register in the scratchpad memory and the DS18B20-PAR returns to its low-power idle state. Within 10 μs (max) after this command is issued the master must enable a strong pullup on the 1-Wire bus for the duration of the conversion (t_{conv}) as described in the PARASITE POWER section.

WRITE SCRATCHPAD [4Eh]

This command allows the master to write 3 bytes of data to the DS18B20-PAR's scratchpad. The first data byte is written into the T_H register (byte 2 of the scratchpad), the second byte is written into the T_L register (byte 3), and the third byte is written into the configuration register (byte 4). Data must be

transmitted least significant bit first. All three bytes MUST be written before the master issues a reset, or the data may be corrupted.

READ SCRATCHPAD [BEh]

This command allows the master to read the contents of the scratchpad. The data transfer starts with the least significant bit of byte 0 and continues through the scratchpad until the 9th byte (byte 8 – CRC) is read. If only part of the scratchpad contents is required, the master may issue a reset to terminate reading at any time.

COPY SCRATCHPAD [48h]

This command copies the contents of the scratchpad T_H, T_L and configuration registers (bytes 2, 3 and 4) to EEPROM. Within 10 μs (max) after this command is issued the master must enable a strong pullup on the 1-Wire bus for at least 10 ms as described in the PARASITE POWER section.

RECALL E^2 [B8h]

This command recalls the alarm trigger values (T_H and T_L) and configuration data from EEPROM and places the data in bytes 2, 3, and 4, respectively, in the scratchpad memory. The master device can issue "read time slots" (see the 1-WIRE BUS SYSTEM section) following the Recall E^2 command and the DS18B20-PAR will indicate the status of the recall by transmitting 0 while the recall is in progress and 1 when the recall is done. The recall operation happens automatically at power-up, so valid data is available in the scratchpad as soon as power is applied to the device.

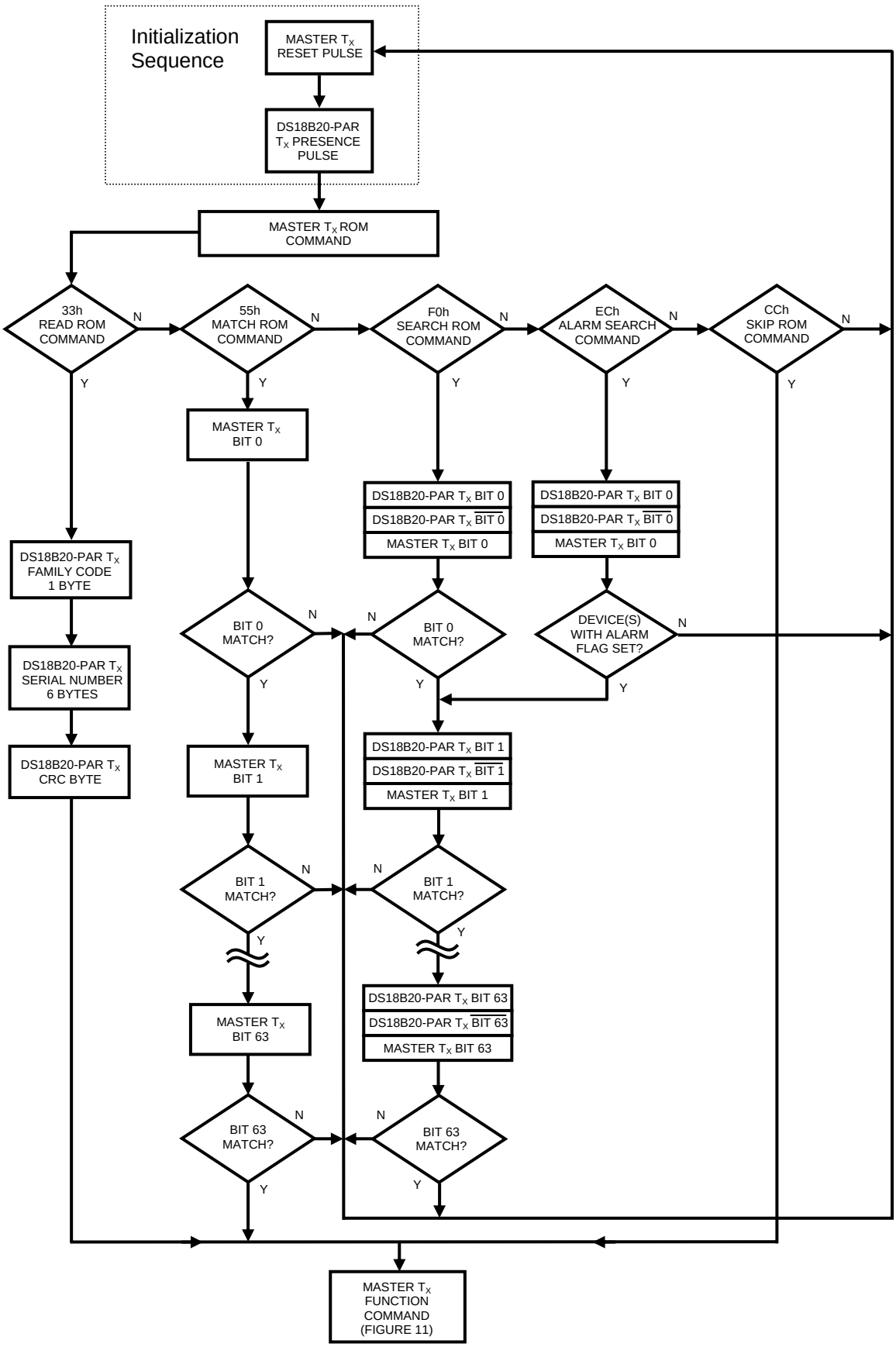
DS18B20-PAR Function Command Set Table 4

Command	Description	Protocol	1-Wire Bus Activity After Command is Issued	Notes
TEMPERATURE CONVERSION COMMANDS				
Convert T	Initiates temperature conversion.	44h	None	1
MEMORY COMMANDS				
Read Scratchpad	Reads the entire scratchpad including the CRC byte.	BEh	DS18B20-PAR transmits up to 9 data bytes to master.	2
Write Scratchpad	Writes data into scratchpad bytes 2, 3, and 4 (T_H, T_L, and configuration registers).	4Eh	Master transmits 3 data bytes to DS18B20-PAR.	3
Copy Scratchpad	Copies T_H, T_L, and configuration register data from the scratchpad to EEPROM.	48h	None	1
Recall E^2	Recalls T_H, T_L, and configuration register data from EEPROM to the scratchpad.	B8h	DS18B20-PAR transmits recall status to master.	

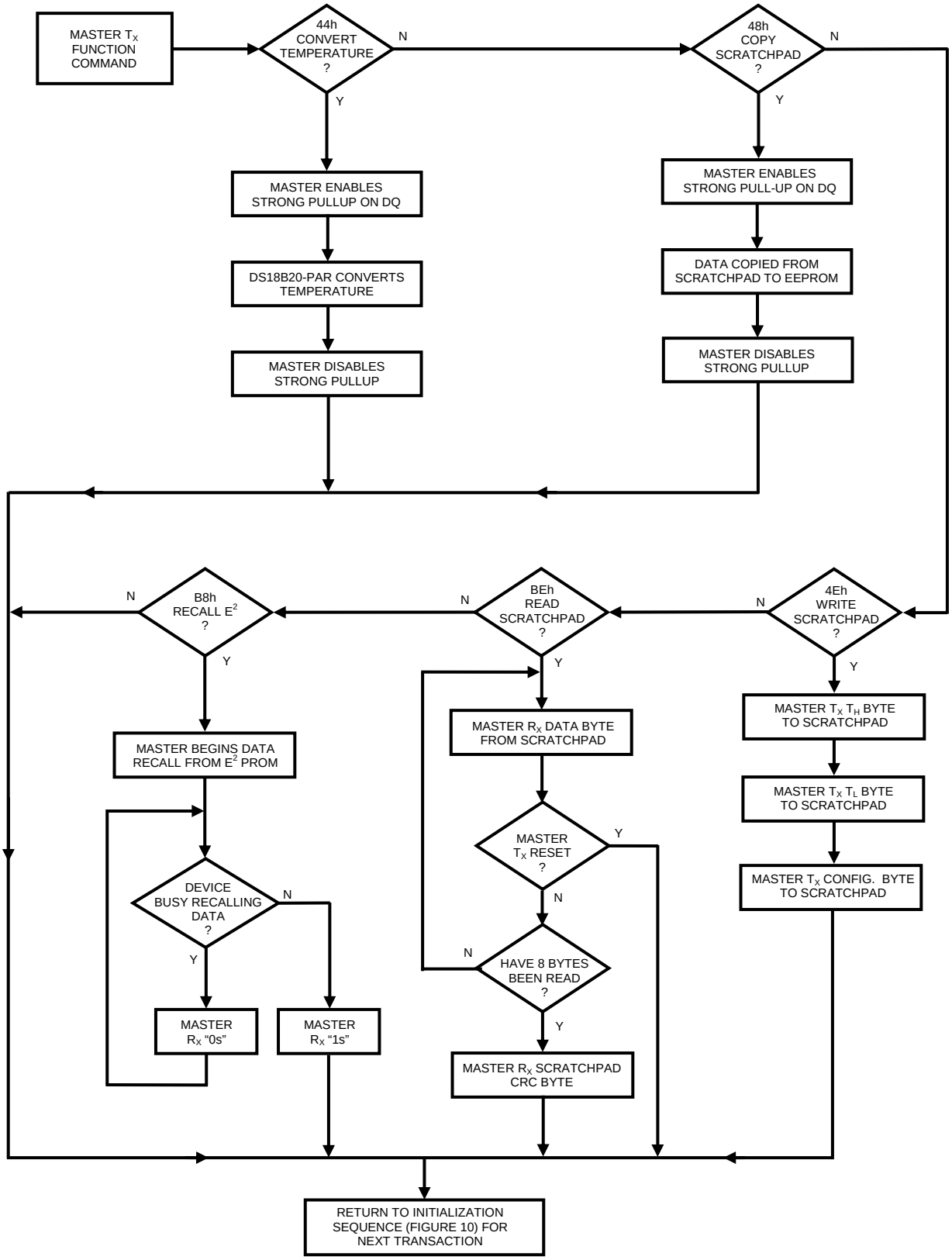
NOTES:

1. The master must enable a strong pullup on the 1-Wire bus during temperature conversions and copies from the scratchpad to EEPROM. No other bus activity may take place during this time.
2. The master can interrupt the transmission of data at any time by issuing a reset.
3. All three bytes must be written before a reset is issued.

ROM COMMANDS FLOW CHART Figure 10



DS18B20-PAR FUNCTION COMMANDS FLOW CHART Figure 11



1-WIRE SIGNALING

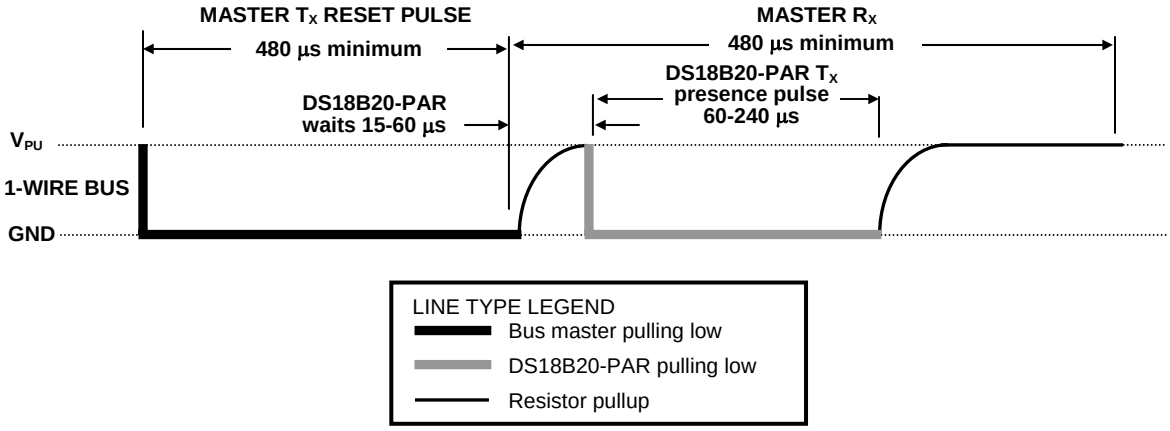
The DS18B20-PAR uses a strict 1-Wire communication protocol to insure data integrity. Several signal types are defined by this protocol: reset pulse, presence pulse, write 0, write 1, read 0, and read 1. All of these signals, with the exception of the presence pulse, are initiated by the bus master.

INITIALIZATION PROCEDURE: RESET AND PRESENCE PULSES

All communication with the DS18B20-PAR begins with an initialization sequence that consists of a reset pulse from the master followed by a presence pulse from the DS18B20-PAR. This is illustrated in Figure 12. When the DS18B20-PAR sends the presence pulse in response to the reset, it is indicating to the master that it is on the bus and ready to operate.

During the initialization sequence the bus master transmits (T_X) the reset pulse by pulling the 1-Wire bus low for a minimum of 480 µs. The bus master then releases the bus and goes into receive mode (R_X). When the bus is released, the 5k pullup resistor pulls the 1-Wire bus high. When the DS18B20-PAR detects this rising edge, it waits 15–60 µs and then transmits a presence pulse by pulling the 1-Wire bus low for 60–240 µs.

INITIALIZATION TIMING Figure 12



READ/WRITE TIME SLOTS

The bus master writes data to the DS18B20-PAR during write time slots and reads data from the DS18B20-PAR during read time slots. One bit of data is transmitted over the 1-Wire bus per time slot.

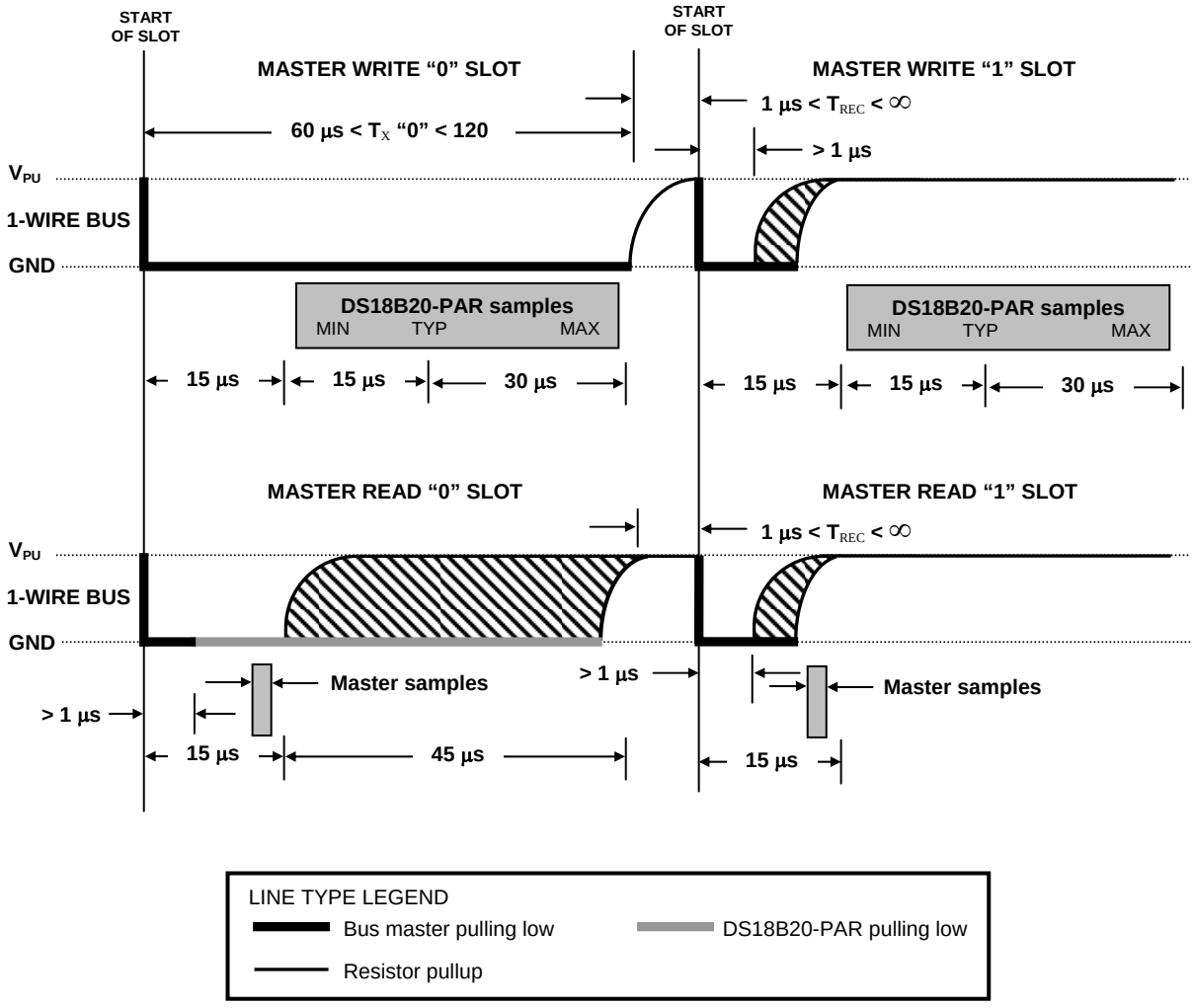
WRITE TIME SLOTS

There are two types of write time slots: “Write 1” time slots and “Write 0” time slots. The bus master uses a Write 1 time slot to write a logic 1 to the DS18B20-PAR and a Write 0 time slot to write a logic 0 to the DS18B20-PAR. All write time slots must be a minimum of 60 µs in duration with a minimum of a 1 µs recovery time between individual write slots. Both types of write time slots are initiated by the master pulling the 1-Wire bus low (see Figure 13).

To generate a Write 1 time slot, after pulling the 1-Wire bus low, the bus master must release the 1-Wire bus within 15 µs. When the bus is released, the 5k pullup resistor will pull the bus high. To generate a Write 0 time slot, after pulling the 1-Wire bus low, the bus master must continue to hold the bus low for the duration of the time slot (at least 60 µs).

The DS18B20-PAR samples the 1-Wire bus during a window that lasts from 15 µs to 60 µs after the master initiates the write time slot. If the bus is high during the sampling window, a 1 is written to the DS18B20-PAR. If the line is low, a 0 is written to the DS18B20-PAR.

READ/WRITE TIME SLOT TIMING DIAGRAM Figure 13



READ TIME SLOTS

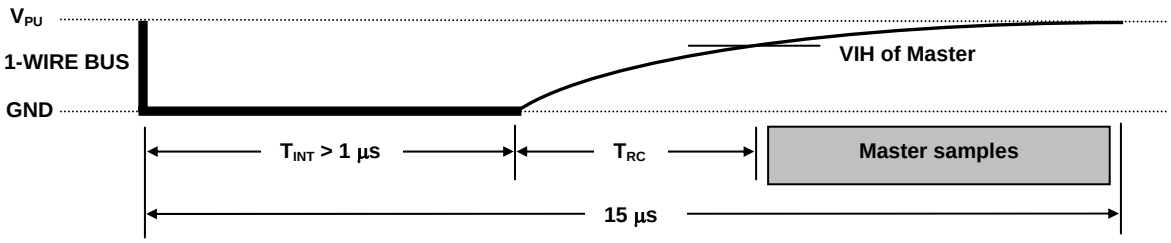
The DS18B20-PAR can only transmit data to the master when the master issues read time slots. Therefore, the master must generate read time slots immediately after issuing a Read Scratchpad [BEh] command, so that the DS18B20-PAR can provide the requested data. In addition, the master can generate read time slots after issuing a Recall E^2 [B8h] command to find out the recall status as explained in the DS18B20-PAR FUNCTION COMMAND section.

All read time slots must be a minimum of 60 µs in duration with a minimum of a 1 µs recovery time between slots. A read time slot is initiated by the master device pulling the 1-Wire bus low for a minimum of 1 µs and then releasing the bus (see Figure 13). After the master initiates the read time slot, the DS18B20-PAR will begin transmitting a 1 or 0 on bus. The DS18B20-PAR transmits a 1 by leaving the bus high and transmits a 0 by pulling the bus low. When transmitting a 0, the DS18B20-PAR will release the bus by the end of the time slot, and the bus will be pulled back to its high idle state by the pullup resister. Output data from the DS18B20-PAR is valid for 15 µs after the falling edge that initiated

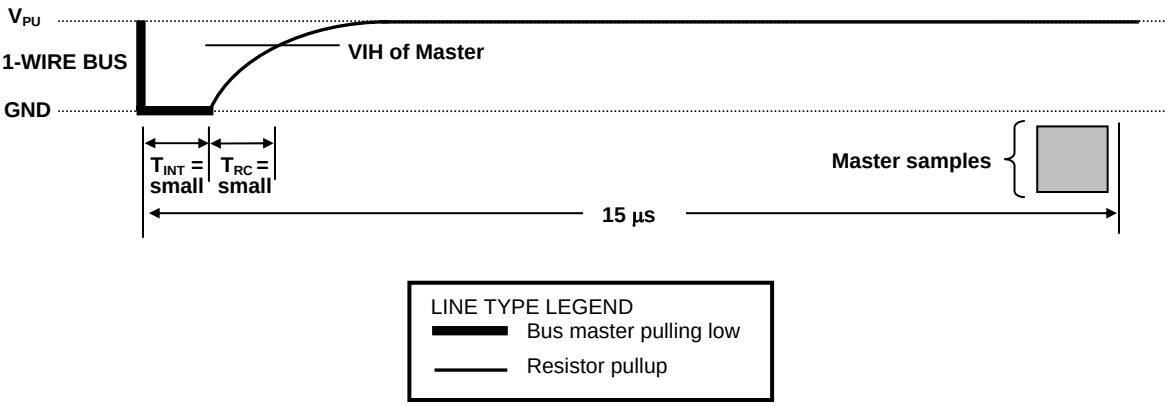
the read time slot. Therefore, the master must release the bus and then sample the bus state within 15 µs from the start of the slot.

Figure 14 illustrates that the sum of T_{INIT}, T_{RC}, and T_{SAMPLE} must be less than 15 µs for a read time slot. Figure 15 shows that system timing margin is maximized by keeping T_{INIT} and T_{RC} as short as possible and by locating the master sample time during read time slots towards the end of the 15 µs period.

DETAILED MASTER READ 1 TIMING Figure 14



RECOMMENDED MASTER READ 1 TIMING Figure 15



DS18B20-PAR OPERATION EXAMPLE 1

In this example there are multiple DS18B20-PARs on the bus. The bus master initiates a temperature conversion in a specific DS18B20-PAR and then reads its scratchpad and recalculates the CRC to verify the data.

MASTER MODE	DATA (LSB FIRST)	COMMENTS
TX	Reset	Master issues reset pulse.
RX	Presence	DS18B20-PARs respond with presence pulse.
TX	55h	Master issues Match ROM command.
TX	64-bit ROM code	Master sends DS18B20-PAR ROM code.
TX	44h	Master issues Convert T command.
TX	DQ line held high by strong pullup	Master applies strong pullup to DQ for the duration of the conversion (t_{conv}).
TX	Reset	Master issues reset pulse.
RX	Presence	DS18B20-PARs respond with presence pulse.
TX	55h	Master issues Match ROM command.
TX	64-bit ROM code	Master sends DS18B20-PAR ROM code.
TX	BEh	Master issues Read Scratchpad command.

MASTER MODE	DATA (LSB FIRST)	COMMENTS
RX	9 data bytes	Master reads entire scratchpad including CRC. The master then recalculates the CRC of the first eight data bytes from the scratchpad and compares the calculated CRC with the read CRC (byte 9). If they match, the master continues; if not, the read operation is repeated.

DS18B20-PAR OPERATION EXAMPLE 2

In this example there is only one DS18B20-PAR on the bus. The master writes to the T_H, T_L, and configuration registers in the DS18B20-PAR scratchpad and then reads the scratchpad and recalculates the CRC to verify the data. The master then copies the scratchpad contents to EEPROM.

MASTER MODE	DATA (LSB FIRST)	COMMENTS
TX	Reset	Master issues reset pulse.
RX	Presence	DS18B20-PAR responds with presence pulse.
TX	CCh	Master issues Skip ROM command.
TX	4Eh	Master issues Write Scratchpad command.
TX	3 data bytes	Master sends three data bytes to scratchpad (T_H, T_L, and config).
TX	Reset	Master issues reset pulse.
RX	Presence	DS18B20-PAR responds with presence pulse.
TX	CCh	Master issues Skip ROM command.
TX	BEh	Master issues Read Scratchpad command.
RX	9 data bytes	Master reads entire scratchpad including CRC. The master then recalculates the CRC of the first eight data bytes from the scratchpad and compares the calculated CRC with the read CRC (byte 9). If they match, the master continues; if not, the read operation is repeated.
TX	Reset	Master issues reset pulse.
RX	Presence	DS18B20-PAR responds with presence pulse.
TX	CCh	Master issues Skip ROM command.
TX	48h	Master issues Copy Scratchpad command.
TX	DQ line held high by strong pullup	Master applies strong pullup to DQ for at least 10 ms while copy operation is in progress.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS*

Voltage on any pin relative to ground	–0.5V to +6.0V
Operating temperature	–55°C to +100°C
Storage temperature	–55°C to +125°C
Soldering temperature	See J-STD-020A Specification

*These are stress ratings only and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions above those indicated in the operation sections of this specification is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods of time may affect reliability.

DC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (-55°C to +100°C; V_{PU}=3.0V to 5.5V)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITION	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS	NOTES
Pullup Supply Voltage	V_{PU}		3.0		5.5	V	1,2
Thermometer Error	t_{ERR}	-10°C to +85°C			±½	°C	3
		-55°C to +100°C			±2		
Input Logic Low	V_{IL}		-0.3		+0.8	V	1,4,5
Input Logic High	V_{IH}		3.0		5.5	V	1,6
Sink Current	I_L	$V_{I/O}$=0.4V	4.0			mA	1
Active Current	I_{DQA}			1	1.5	mA	7
DQ Input Current	I_{DQ}			5		µA	8
Drift				±0.2		°C	9

NOTES:

1. All voltages are referenced to ground.
2. The Pullup Supply Voltage specification assumes that the pullup device (resistor or transistor) is ideal, and therefore the high level of the pullup is equal to V_{PU}. In order to meet the V_{IH} spec of the DS18B20-PAR, the actual supply rail for the strong pullup transistor must include margin for the voltage drop across the transistor when it is turned on; thus: $V_{PU\_ACTUAL} = V_{PU\_IDEAL} + V_{TRANSISTOR}$.
3. See typical performance curve in Figure 16.
4. Logic low voltages are specified at a sink current of 4 mA.
5. To always guarantee a presence pulse under low voltage parasite power conditions, V_{ILMAX} may have to be reduced to as low as 0.5V.
6. Logic high voltages are specified at a source current of 1 mA.
7. Active current refers to supply current during active temperature conversions or EEPROM writes.
8. DQ line is high (“hi-Z” state).
9. Drift data is based on a 1000 hour stress test at 125°C.

AC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS: NV MEMORY

(-55°C to +100°C; V_{PU}=3.0V to 5.5V)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITION	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
NV Write Cycle Time	t_{wr}			2	10	ms
EEPROM Writes	N_{EEWR}	-55°C to +55°C	50k			writes
EEPROM Data Retention	t_{EEDR}	-55°C to +55°C	10			years

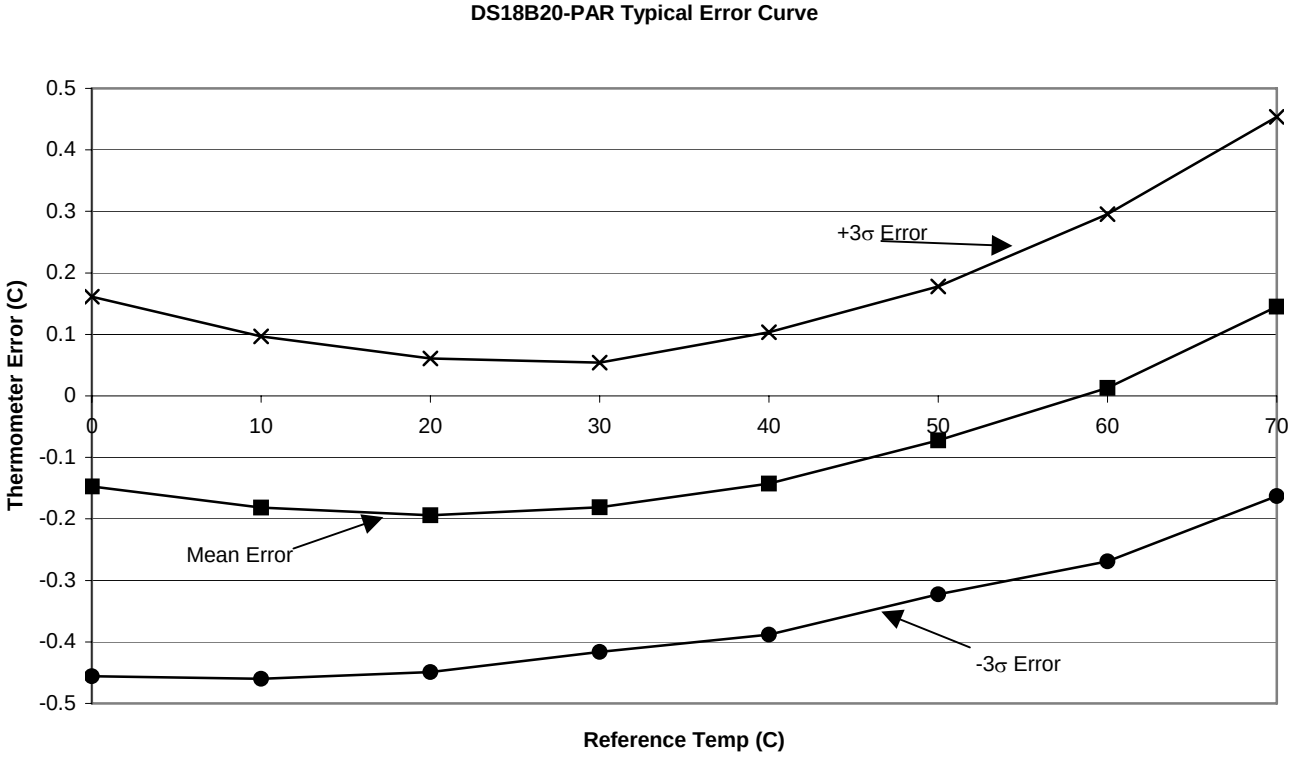
AC ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (-55°C to +100°C; V_{PU}=3.0V to 5.5V)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITION	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS	NOTES
Temperature Conversion Time	t_{CONV}	9-bit resolution			93.75	ms	1
		10-bit resolution			187.5	ms	1
		11-bit resolution			375	ms	1
		12-bit resolution			750	ms	1
Time to Strong Pullup On	t_{SPON}	Start Convert T or Copy Scratchpad Command Issued			10	µs	
Time Slot	t_{SLOT}		60		120	µs	1
Recovery Time	t_{REC}		1			µs	1
Write 0 Low Time	r_{LOW0}		60		120	µs	1
Write 1 Low Time	t_{LOW1}		1		15	µs	1
Read Data Valid	t_{RDV}				15	µs	1
Reset Time High	t_{RSTH}		480			µs	1
Reset Time Low	t_{RSTL}		480		960	µs	1,2
Presence Detect High	t_{PDHIGH}		15		60	µs	1
Presence Detect Low	t_{PDLOW}		60		240	µs	1
Capacitance	$C_{IN/OUT}$				25	pF	

NOTES:

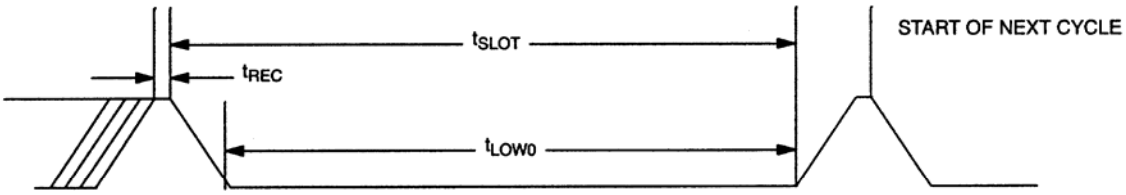
1. Refer to timing diagrams in Figure 17.
2. If t_{RSTL} > 960 µs, a power on reset may occur.

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CURVE Figure 16

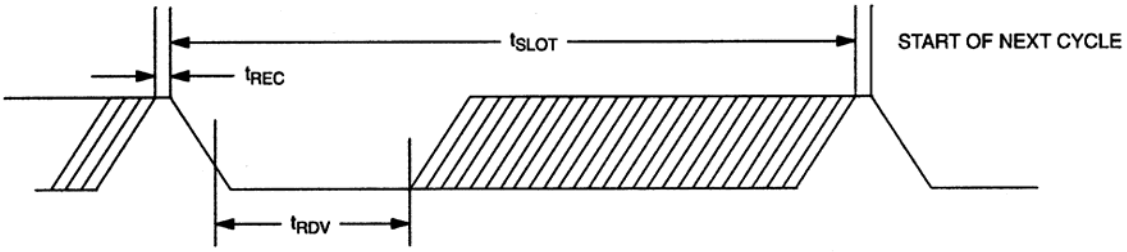


TIMING DIAGRAMS Figure 17

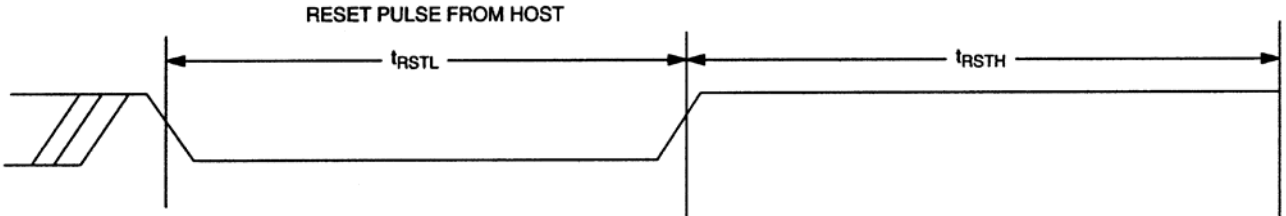
1–WIRE WRITE ZERO TIME SLOT



1–WIRE READ ZERO TIME SLOT



1–WIRE RESET PULSE



1–WIRE PRESENCE DETECT