

Multiple Channel 1°C Temperature Sensors with Selectable Address

PRODUCT FEATURES

Datasheet

General Description

The EMC1073 and EMC1074 are high accuracy, low cost, System Management Bus (SMBus) temperature sensors with pin selectable SMBus addresses.

Each device provides $\pm 1^\circ$ accuracy (max) for external diode temperatures and $\pm 2^\circ\text{C}$ accuracy (max) for the internal diode temperature. The EMC1073 monitors three temperature channels (two external and one internal). The EMC1074 monitors four temperature channels (three external and one internal).

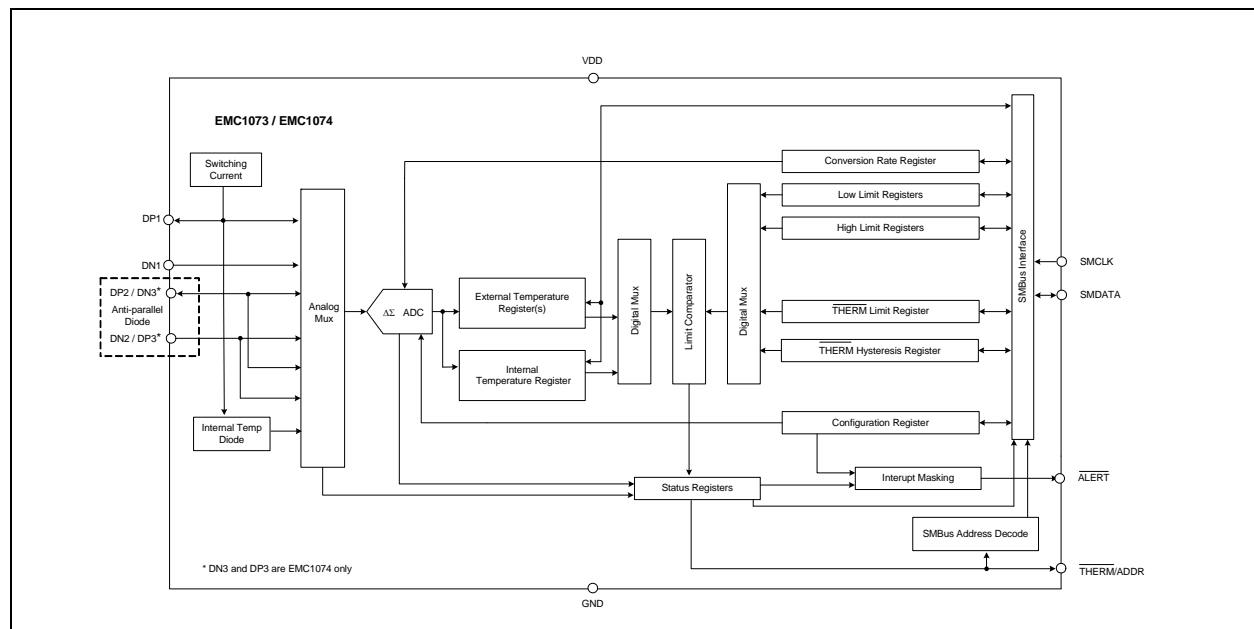
Applications

- Notebook Computers
- Desktop Computers
- Industrial
- Embedded applications

Features

- External Temperature Monitors
 - $\pm 0.25^\circ\text{C}$ typ accuracy ($20^\circ\text{C} < T_{\text{DIODE}} < 110^\circ\text{C}$)
 - 0.125°C resolution
 - Supports 2N3904 and AMD diodes
 - Anti-parallel diodes for extra diode support (EMC1074)
- Internal Temperature Monitor
 - $\pm 0.25^\circ\text{C}$ typ accuracy ($-5^\circ\text{C} < T_A < 100^\circ\text{C}$)
- 3.3V Supply Voltage
- SMBus 2.0 Compliant
 - Programmable SMBus address
- Programmable Temperature Limits for ALERT and THERM
- Available in Small 10-pin MSOP Lead-free RoHS Compliant Package

Block Diagram



Order Number(s):**EMC1073-1-AIZL-TR for 10-pin, MSOP Lead-Free RoHS Compliant Package****EMC1073-A-AIZL-TR for 10-pin, MSOP Lead-Free RoHS Compliant Package****EMC1074-1-AIZL-TR for 10-pin, MSOP Lead-Free RoHS Compliant Package****EMC1074-A-AIZL-TR for 10-pin, MSOP Lead-Free RoHS Compliant Package****Note:** See [Table 1.1](#), "[Part Selection](#)" for SMBus addressing options.**Reel size is 4,000 pieces****This product meets the halogen maximum concentration values per IEC61249-2-21****For RoHS compliance and environmental information, please visit www.smisc.com/rohs**

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Chapter 1 Part Selection

The EMC1073 and EMC1074 device configuration is highlighted below.

Table 1.1 Part Selection

| PART NUMBER | SMBUS ADDRESS | FUNCTIONALITY | | | | PRODUCT ID |
|-------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|---|--|------------|
| | | EXTERNAL DIODES | DIODE 1 DEFAULT CONFIGURATION | DIODE 2 DEFAULT CONFIGURATION | OTHER | |
| EMC1073 - 1 | 1001_100xb | 2 | AMD or 3904 | AMD or 3904 | Software programmable and maskable High Limits | 21h |
| EMC1073 - A | See Table 4.7 | | | | Software programmable THERM Limits | |
| EMC1073 - 1 | 1001_100xb | 2 | AMD or 3904 | AMD or 3904 | Software programmable and maskable High Limits | 21h |
| EMC1073 - A | See Table 4.7 | | | | Software programmable THERM Limits | |
| EMC1074 - 1 | 1001_100xb | 3 | AMD or 3904 | Fixed 2N3904 in anti-parallel diode configuration | Software programmable and maskable High Limits | 25h |
| EMC1074 -A | See Table 4.7 | | | | Software programmable THERM Limits | |

Chapter 2 Pin Description

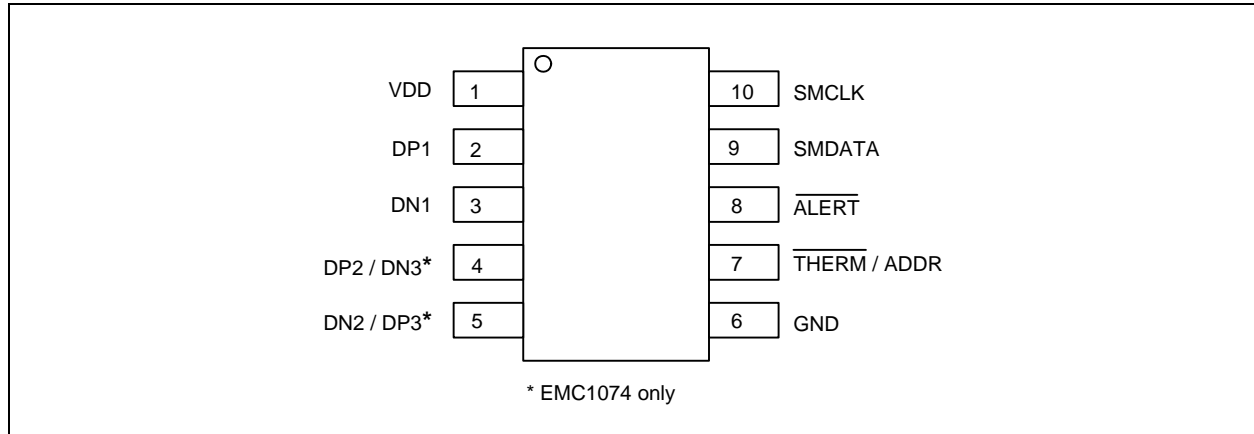


Figure 2.1 EMC1073/EMC1074 Pin Diagram, MSOP-10

Table 2.1 EMC1073 and EMC1074 Pin Description

| PIN NUMBER 10-PIN | NAME | FUNCTION | TYPE |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|---|-----------|
| 1 | VDD | Power supply | Power |
| 2 | DP1 | External diode 1 positive (anode) connection | AIO |
| 3 | DN1 | External diode 1 negative (cathode) connection | AIO |
| 4 | DP2 / DN3 | External diode 2 positive (anode) connection / External Diode 3 negative (cathode) connection for anti-parallel diodes - EMC1074 only | AIO |
| 5 | DN2 / DP3 | External diode 2 negative (cathode) connection / External Diode 3 positive (anode) connection for anti-parallel diodes - EMC1074 only | AIO |
| 6 | GND | Ground | Power |
| 7 | $\overline{\text{THERM}}$ / ADDR | Critical $\overline{\text{THERM}}$ output signal - requires pull-up resistor to set SMBus Address | OD (5V) |
| 8 | $\overline{\text{ALERT}}$ | Active low digital $\overline{\text{ALERT}}$ output signal - requires pull-up resistor | OD (5V) |
| 9 | SMDATA | SMBus Data input/output | DIOD (5V) |
| 10 | SMCLK | SMBus Clock input | DI (5V) |

The pin types are described below. All pins labelled with (5V) are 5V tolerant.



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APPLICATION NOTE: For the 5V tolerant pins that have a pull-up resistor (SMCLK, SMDATA, $\overline{\text{THERM}}$, and $\overline{\text{ALERT}}$), the voltage difference between VDD and the pull-up voltage must never exceed 3.6V.

Power - these pins are used to supply either VDD or GND to the device.

AIO - Analog Input / Output.

DI - Digital Input.

OD - Open Drain Digital Output.

DIOD - Digital Input / Open Drain Output.

Chapter 3 Electrical Specifications

3.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

Table 3.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

| DESCRIPTION | RATING | UNIT |
|---|--------------------------------|------|
| Supply Voltage (V_{DD}) | -0.3 to 4.0 | V |
| Voltage on 5V tolerant pins (V_{5VT_pin}) | -0.3 to 5.5 | V |
| Voltage on 5V tolerant pins ($ V_{5VT_pin} - V_{DD} $) (see Note 3.1) | 0 to 3.6 | V |
| Voltage on any other pin to Ground | -0.3 to $V_{DD} + 0.3$ | V |
| Operating Temperature Range | -40 to +125 | °C |
| Storage Temperature Range | -55 to +150 | °C |
| Lead Temperature Range | Refer to JEDEC Spec. J-STD-020 | |
| Package Thermal Characteristics for MSOP-10 | | |
| Thermal Resistance (θ_{j-a}) | 132.2 | °C/W |
| ESD Rating, All pins HBM | 2000 | V |

Note: Stresses at or above those listed could cause permanent damage to the device. This is a stress rating only and functional operation of the device at any other condition above those indicated in the operation sections of this specification is not implied. When powering this device from laboratory or system power supplies, it is important that the Absolute Maximum Ratings not be exceeded or device failure can result. Some power supplies exhibit voltage spikes on their outputs when the AC power is switched on or off. In addition, voltage transients on the AC power line may appear on the DC output. If this possibility exists, it is suggested that a clamp circuit be used.

Note 3.1 For the 5V tolerant pins that have a pull-up resistor (SMCLK, SMDATA, \overline{THERM} , and ALERT), the pull-up voltage must not exceed 3.6V when the device is unpowered.

3.2 Electrical Specifications

Table 3.2 Electrical Specifications

| V _{DD} = 3.0V to 3.6V, T _A = -40°C to 125°C, all typical values at T _A = 27°C unless otherwise noted. | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------------|-------------------|-------|------|-------|--|---------------------------|
| CHARACTERISTIC | SYMBOL | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNITS | CONDITIONS | |
| DC Power | | | | | | | |
| Supply Voltage | V _{DD} | 3.0 | 3.3 | 3.6 | V | | |
| Supply Current | I _{DD} | | 430 | 850 | uA | 1 conversion / sec, dynamic averaging disabled | |
| | | | 930 | 1200 | uA | 4 conversions / sec, dynamic averaging enabled | |
| | | | 1120 | | uA | ≥ 16 conversions / sec, dynamic averaging enabled | |
| Standby Supply Current | I _{DD} | | 170 | 230 | uA | Device in Standby mode, no SMBus communications, ALERT and THERM pins not asserted. | |
| Power Up Time | t _{PUP} | | 10 | 15 | ms | Temp selection read Note 3.2 | |
| Time to first data available | t _{CONV_1} | | | 300 | ms | | |
| Internal Temperature Monitor | | | | | | | |
| Temperature Accuracy | | | ±0.25 | ±1 | °C | -5°C < T _A < 100°C | |
| | | | | ±2 | °C | -40°C < T _A < 125°C | |
| Temperature Resolution | | | 0.125 | | °C | | |
| External Temperature Monitor | | | | | | | |
| Temperature Accuracy | | | ±0.25 | ±1 | °C | +20°C < T _{DIODE} < +110°C 0°C < T _A < 100°C | |
| | | | ±0.5 | ±2 | °C | -40°C < T _{DIODE} < 127°C | |
| Temperature Resolution | | | 0.125 | | °C | | |
| | | t _{CONV} | | 190 | | ms | EMC1073, default settings |
| | | t _{CONV} | | 150 | | ms | EMC1074, default settings |
| Capacitive Filter | C _{FILTER} | | 2.2 | 2.5 | nF | Connected across external diode | |
| $\overline{\text{ALERT}}$ and $\overline{\text{THERM}}$ pins | | | | | | | |
| Output Low Voltage | V _{OL} | 0.4 | | | V | I _{SINK} = 8mA | |
| Leakage Current | I _{LEAK} | | | ±5 | uA | $\overline{\text{ALERT}}$ and $\overline{\text{THERM}}$ pins Device powered or unpowered T _A < 85°C pull-up voltage ≤ 3.6V | |

Note 3.2 The $\overline{\text{ALERT}}$ and $\overline{\text{THERM}}$ pins will not glitch low upon power up.

3.3 SMBus Electrical Characteristics

Table 3.3 SMBus Electrical Specifications

| V _{DD} = 3.0V to 3.6V, T _A = -40°C to 125°C, all typical values are at T _A = 27°C unless otherwise noted. | | | | | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|------|-----|-----------------|-------|-----------------------------------|
| CHARACTERISTIC | SYMBOL | MIN | TYP | MAX | UNITS | CONDITIONS |
| SMBus Interface | | | | | | |
| Input High Voltage | V _{IH} | 2.0 | | V _{DD} | V | 5V Tolerant |
| Input Low Voltage | V _{IL} | -0.3 | | 0.8 | V | 5V Tolerant |
| Input High/Low Current | I _{IH} / I _{IL} | | | ±5 | uA | Powered or unpowered TA < 85°C |
| Hysteresis | | | 420 | | mV | |
| Input Capacitance | C _{IN} | | 5 | | pF | |
| Output Low Sink Current | I _{OL} | 8.2 | | 15 | mA | SMDATA = 0.4V |
| SMBus Timing | | | | | | |
| Clock Frequency | f _{SMB} | 10 | | 400 | kHz | |
| Spike Suppression | t _{SP} | | | 50 | ns | |
| Bus free time Start to Stop | t _{BUF} | 1.3 | | | us | |
| Hold Time: Start | t _{HD:STA} | 0.6 | | | us | |
| Setup Time: Start | t _{SU:STA} | 0.6 | | | us | |
| Setup Time: Stop | t _{SU:STP} | 0.6 | | | us | |
| Data Hold Time | t _{HD:DAT} | 0 | | | us | |
| Data Setup Time | t _{SU:DAT} | 100 | | | ns | |
| Clock Low Period | t _{LOW} | 1.3 | | | us | |
| Clock High Period | t _{HIGH} | 0.6 | | | us | |
| Clock/Data Fall time | t _{FALL} | | | 300 | ns | Min = 20+0.1C _{LOAD} ns |
| Clock/Data Rise time | t _{RISE} | | | 300 | ns | Min = 20+0.1C _{LOAD} ns |
| Capacitive Load | C _{LOAD} | | | 400 | pF | per bus line |

Chapter 4 System Management Bus Interface Protocol

4.1 System Management Bus Interface Protocol

The EMC1073 and EMC1074 communicate with a host controller, such as an SMSC SIO, through the SMBus. The SMBus is a two-wire serial communication protocol between a computer host and its peripheral devices. A detailed timing diagram is shown in [Figure 4.1](#).

For the first 15ms after power-up the device may not respond to SMBus communications.

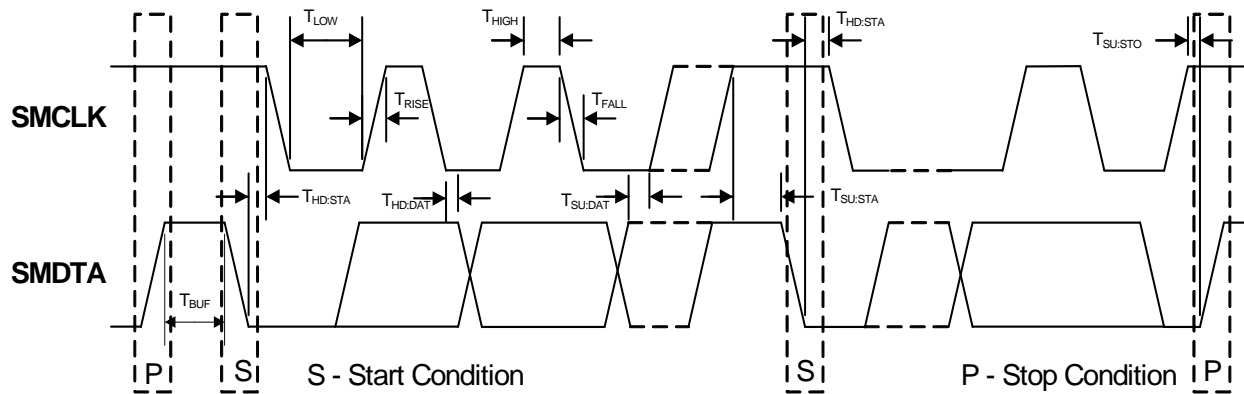


Figure 4.1 SMBus Timing Diagram

The EMC1073 and EMC1074 are SMBus 2.0 compatible and support Send Byte, Read Byte, Write Byte, Receive Byte, and the Alert Response Address as valid protocols as shown below.

All of the below protocols use the convention in [Table 4.1](#).

Table 4.1 Protocol Format

| DATA SENT TO DEVICE | DATA SENT TO THE HOST |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| # of bits sent | # of bits sent |

Attempting to communicate with the EMC1073 and EMC1074 SMBus interface with an invalid slave address or invalid protocol will result in no response from the device and will not affect its register contents. Stretching of the SMCLK signal is supported, provided other devices on the SMBus control the timing.

4.2 Write Byte

The Write Byte is used to write one byte of data to the registers as shown below [Table 4.2](#):

Table 4.2 Write Byte Protocol

| START | SLAVE ADDRESS | WR | ACK | REGISTER ADDRESS | ACK | REGISTER DATA | ACK | STOP |
|--------|---------------|----|-----|------------------|-----|---------------|-----|--------|
| 1 -> 0 | 1001_100 | 0 | 0 | XXh | 0 | XXh | 0 | 0 -> 1 |

4.3 Read Byte

The Read Byte protocol is used to read one byte of data from the registers as shown in [Table 4.3](#).

Table 4.3 Read Byte Protocol

| START | SLAVE ADDRESS | WR | ACK | REGISTER ADDRESS | ACK | START | SLAVE ADDRESS | RD | ACK | REGISTER DATA | NACK | STOP |
|--------|---------------|----|-----|------------------|-----|--------|---------------|----|-----|---------------|------|--------|
| 1 -> 0 | 1001_100 | 0 | 1 | XXh | 0 | 1 -> 0 | 1001_100 | 1 | 1 | XX | 1 | 0 -> 1 |

4.4 Send Byte

The Send Byte protocol is used to set the internal address register pointer to the correct address location. No data is transferred during the Send Byte protocol as shown in [Table 4.4](#).

Table 4.4 Send Byte Protocol

| START | SLAVE ADDRESS | WR | ACK | REGISTER ADDRESS | ACK | STOP |
|--------|---------------|----|-----|------------------|-----|--------|
| 1 -> 0 | 1001_100 | 0 | 0 | XXh | 0 | 0 -> 1 |

4.5 Receive Byte

The Receive Byte protocol is used to read data from a register when the internal register address pointer is known to be at the right location (e.g. set via Send Byte). This is used for consecutive reads of the same register as shown in [Table 4.5](#).

Table 4.5 Receive Byte Protocol

| START | SLAVE ADDRESS | RD | ACK | REGISTER DATA | NACK | STOP |
|--------|---------------|----|-----|---------------|------|--------|
| 1 -> 0 | 1001_100 | 1 | 0 | XXh | 1 | 0 -> 1 |

4.6 Alert Response Address

The $\overline{\text{ALERT}}$ output can be used as a processor interrupt or as an SMBus Alert.

When it detects that the $\overline{\text{ALERT}}$ pin is asserted, the host will send the Alert Response Address (ARA) to the general address of 0001_100xb. All devices with active interrupts will respond with their client address as shown in [Table 4.6](#).

Table 4.6 Alert Response Address Protocol

| START | ALERT RESPONSE ADDRESS | RD | ACK | DEVICE ADDRESS | NACK | STOP |
|--------|------------------------|----|-----|----------------|------|--------|
| 1 -> 0 | 0001_100 | 1 | 0 | 1001_1000 | 1 | 0 -> 1 |

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The EMC1073 and EMC1074 will respond to the ARA in the following way:

1. 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).
2. 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 ALERT pin will be reasserted.

4.7 SMBus Address

The EMC1073 and EMC1074-A SMBus address is determined by the pull-up resistor on the $\overline{\text{THERM}}$ pin as shown in [Table 4.7](#).

The Address decode is performed by pulling known currents from VDD through the external resistor causing the pin voltage to drop based on the respective current / resistor relationship. This pin voltage is compared against a threshold that determines the value of the pull-up resistor.

Table 4.7 SMBus Address Decode

| PULL UP RESISTOR ON THERM PIN | SMBUS ADDRESS |
|-------------------------------|---------------|
| 4.7k | 1111_100xb |
| 6.8k | 1011_100xb |
| 10k | 1001_100xb |
| 15k | 1101_100xb |
| 22k | 0011_100xb |
| 33k | 0111_100xb |

The EMC1073 and EMC1074 respond to hard-wired SMBus slave address as shown in [Table 1.1](#), "[Part Selection](#)".

4.8 SMBus Timeout

The EMC1073 and EMC1074 support SMBus Timeout. If the clock line is held low for longer than 30ms, the device will reset its SMBus protocol. This function can be enabled by setting the TIMEOUT bit in the Consecutive Alert Register (see [Section 6.12](#)).

Chapter 5 Product Description

The EMC1073 and EMC1074 are SMBus temperature sensors. The EMC1073 monitors one internal diode and two externally connected temperature diodes. The EMC1074 monitors one internal diode and three externally connected temperature diodes.

Thermal management is performed in cooperation with a host device. This consists of the host reading the temperature data of both the external and internal temperature diodes of the EMC1073 and EMC1074 and using that data to control the speed of one or more fans.

The EMC1073 and EMC1074 have two levels of monitoring. The first provides a maskable $\overline{\text{ALERT}}$ signal to the host when the measured temperatures exceeds user programmable limits. This allows the EMC1073 or EMC1074 to be used as an independent thermal watchdog to warn the host of temperature hot spots without direct control by the host. The second level of monitoring provides a non maskable interrupt on the $\overline{\text{THERM}}$ pin if the measured temperatures meet or exceed a second programmable limit.

Figure 5.1 shows a system level block diagram of the EMC1073. Figure 5.2 shows a system level block diagram of the EMC1074.

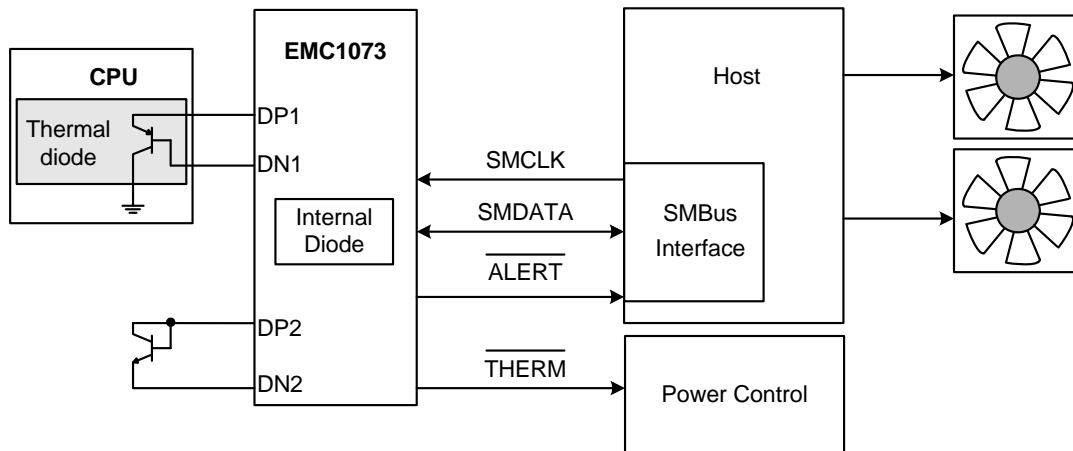


Figure 5.1 System Diagram for EMC1073

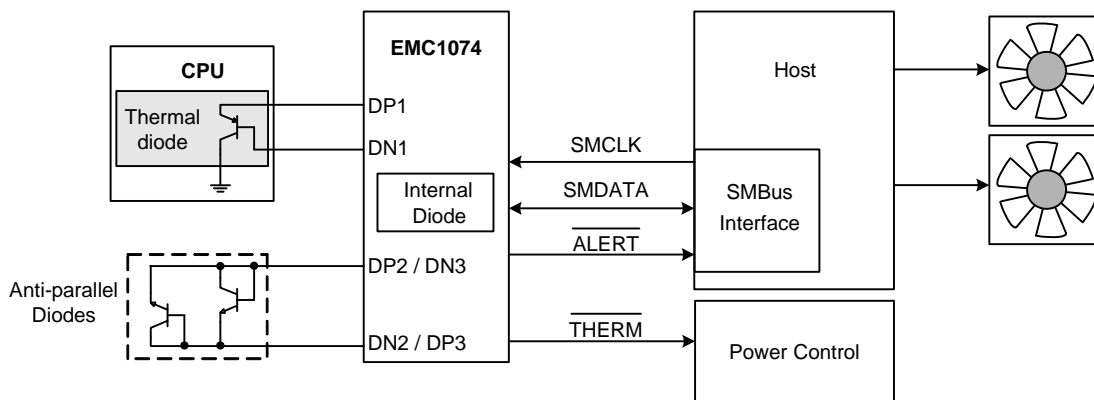


Figure 5.2 System Diagram for EMC1074

5.1 Modes of Operation

The EMC1073 and EMC1074 have two modes of operation.

- Active (Run) - In this mode of operation, the ADC is converting on all temperature channels at the programmed conversion rate. The temperature data is updated at the end of every conversion and the limits are checked. In Active mode, writing to the one-shot register will do nothing.
- Standby (Stop) - In this mode of operation, the majority of circuitry is powered down to reduce supply current. The temperature data is not updated and the limits are not checked. In this mode of operation, the SMBus is fully active and the part will return requested data. Writing to the one-shot register will enable the device to update all temperature channels. Once all the channels are updated, the device will return to the Standby mode.

5.1.1 Conversion Rates

The EMC1073 and EMC1074 may be configured for different conversion rates based on the system requirements. The conversion rate is configured as described in [Section 6.5, "Conversion Rate Register"](#). The default conversion rate is 4 conversions per second. Other available conversion rates are shown in [Table 6.6, "Conversion Rate"](#).

5.1.2 Dynamic Averaging

Dynamic averaging causes the EMC1073 and EMC1074 to measure the external diode channels for an extended time based on the selected conversion rate. This functionality can be disabled for increased power savings at the lower conversion rates (see [Section 6.4, "Configuration Register"](#)). When dynamic averaging is enabled, the device will automatically adjust the sampling and measurement time for the external diode channels. This allows the device to average 2x or 16x longer than the normal 11 bit operation (nominally 21ms per channel) while still maintaining the selected conversion rate. The benefits of dynamic averaging are improved noise rejection due to the longer integration time as well as less random variation of the temperature measurement.

When enabled, the dynamic averaging applies when a one-shot command is issued. The device will perform the desired averaging during the one-shot operation according to the selected conversion rate.

When enabled, the dynamic averaging will affect the average supply current based on the chosen conversion rate as shown in [Table 5.1](#) for EMC1073.

Table 5.1 Supply Current vs. Conversion Rate for EMC1073

| CONVERSION RATE | AVERAGE SUPPLY CURRENT | | AVERAGING FACTOR (BASED ON 11-BIT OPERATION) | |
|-------------------|------------------------|----------|--|----------|
| | ENABLED (DEFAULT) | DISABLED | ENABLED (DEFAULT) | DISABLED |
| 1 / 16 sec | 660uA | 430uA | 16x | 1x |
| 1 / 8 sec | 660uA | 430uA | 16x | 1x |
| 1 / 4 sec | 660uA | 430uA | 16x | 1x |
| 1 / 2 sec | 660uA | 430uA | 16x | 1x |
| 1 / sec | 660uA | 430uA | 16x | 1x |
| 2 / sec | 930uA | 475uA | 8x | 1x |
| 4 / sec (default) | 950uA | 510uA | 4x | 1x |
| 8 / sec | 1010uA | 630uA | 2x | 1x |
| 16 / sec | 1020uA | 775uA | 1x | 1x |

Table 5.1 Supply Current vs. Conversion Rate for EMC1073 (continued)

| CONVERSION RATE | AVERAGE SUPPLY CURRENT | | AVERAGING FACTOR (BASED ON 11-BIT OPERATION) | |
|-----------------|------------------------|----------|--|----------|
| | ENABLED (DEFAULT) | DISABLED | ENABLED (DEFAULT) | DISABLED |
| 32 / sec | 1050uA | 1050uA | 0.5x | 0.5x |
| 64 / sec | 1100uA | 1100uA | 0.25x | 0.25x |

When enabled, the dynamic averaging will affect the average supply current based on the chosen conversion rate as shown in [Table 5.2](#) for EMC1074.

Table 5.2 Supply Current vs. Conversion Rate for EMC1074

| CONVERSION RATE | AVERAGE SUPPLY CURRENT | | AVERAGING FACTOR (BASED ON 11-BIT OPERATION) | |
|-------------------|------------------------|----------|--|----------|
| | ENABLED (DEFAULT) | DISABLED | ENABLED (DEFAULT) | DISABLED |
| 1 / 16 sec | 660uA | 430uA | 16x | 1x |
| 1 / 8 sec | 660uA | 430uA | 16x | 1x |
| 1 / 4 sec | 660uA | 430uA | 16x | 1x |
| 1 / 2 sec | 660uA | 430uA | 16x | 1x |
| 1 / sec | 660uA | 430uA | 8x | 1x |
| 2 / sec | 930uA | 475uA | 4x | 1x |
| 4 / sec (default) | 950uA | 510uA | 2x | 1x |
| 8 / sec | 1010uA | 630uA | 1x | 1x |
| 16 / sec | 1020uA | 775uA | 0.5x | 0.5x |
| 32 / sec | 1050uA | 1050uA | 0.25x | 0.25x |
| 64 / sec | 1100uA | 1100uA | 0.125x | 0.125x |

5.2 THERM Output

The THERM output is asserted independently of the ALERT output and cannot be masked. Whenever any of the measured temperatures exceed the user programmed THERM Limit values for the programmed number of consecutive measurements, the THERM output is asserted. Once it has been asserted, it will remain asserted until all measured temperatures drop below the THERM Limit minus the THERM Hysteresis (also programmable).

When the THERM pin is asserted, the Therm status bits will likewise be set. Reading these bits will not clear them until the THERM pin is deasserted. Once the THERM pin is deasserted, the THERM status bits will be automatically cleared.

5.2.1 THERM Pin Considerations

Because of the decode method used to determine the SMBus Address it is important that the pull-up resistance on THERM pin be within $\pm 10\%$ tolerance. Additionally, the pull-up resistor on the THERM pin must be connected to the same 3.3V supply that drives the VDD pin.

For 15ms after power up, the THERM pin must not be pulled low or the SMBus Address will not be decoded properly. If the system requirements do not permit these conditions, then the THERM pin must be isolated from their respective busses during this time.

One method of isolating this pin is shown in Figure 5.3.

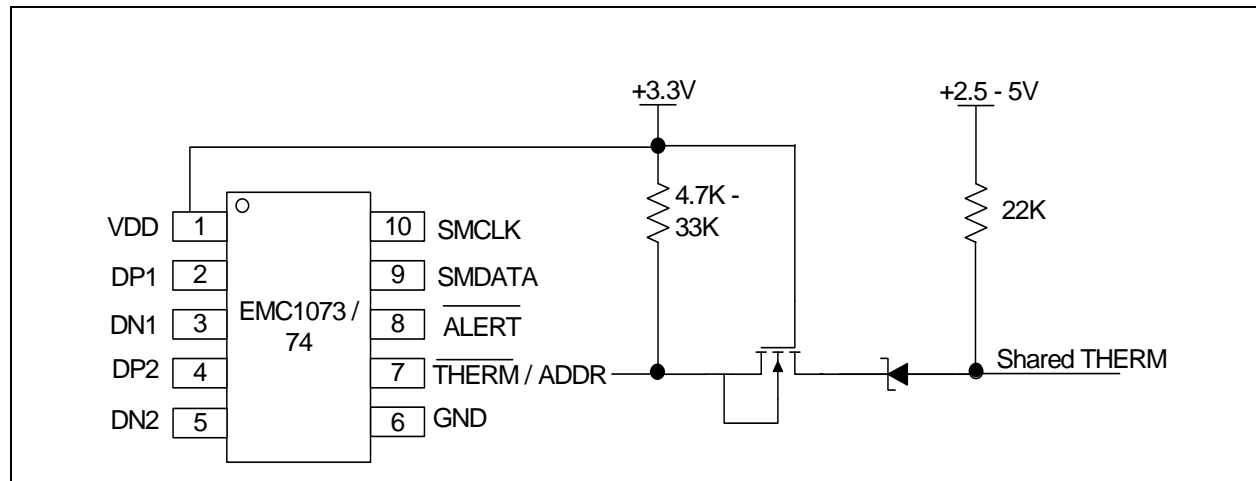


Figure 5.3 Isolating THERM Pin

5.3 ALERT Output

The ALERT pin is an open drain output and requires a pull-up resistor to V_{DD} and has two modes of operation: interrupt mode and comparator Mode. The mode of the ALERT output is selected via the ALERT / COMP bit in the Configuration Register (see Section 6.4).

5.3.1 ALERT Pin Interrupt Mode

When configured to operate in interrupt mode, the ALERT pin asserts low when an out of limit measurement (\geq high limit or $<$ low limit) is detected on any diode or when a diode fault is detected. The ALERT pin will remain asserted as long as an out-of-limit condition remains. Once the out-of-limit condition has been removed, the ALERT pin will remain asserted until the appropriate status bits are cleared.

The ALERT pin can be masked by setting the MASK bit. Once the ALERT pin has been masked, it will be de-asserted and remain de-asserted until the MASK bit is cleared by the user. Any interrupt conditions that occur while the ALERT pin is masked will update the Status Register normally.

The ALERT pin is used as an interrupt signal or as an Smbus Alert signal that allows an SMBus slave to communicate an error condition to the master. One or more ALERT outputs can be hard-wired together.

5.3.2 ALERT Pin Comparator Mode

When the ALERT pin is configured to operate in comparator mode it will be asserted if any of the measured temperatures exceeds the respective high limit. The ALERT pin will remain asserted until all temperatures drop below the corresponding high limit minus the THERM Hysteresis value.

When the $\overline{\text{ALERT}}$ pin is asserted in comparator mode, the corresponding high limit status bits will be set. Reading these bits will not clear them until the $\overline{\text{ALERT}}$ pin is deasserted. Once the $\overline{\text{ALERT}}$ pin is deasserted, the status bits will be automatically cleared.

The MASK bit will not block the $\overline{\text{ALERT}}$ pin in this mode, however the individual channel masks (see [Section 6.11](#)) will prevent the respective channel from asserting the $\overline{\text{ALERT}}$ pin.

5.4 Programmable External Diode Ideality Factor

The EMC1073 and EMC1074 is designed for external diodes with an ideality factor of 1.008. Not all external diodes, processor or discrete, will have this exact value. This variation of the ideality factor introduces error in the temperature measurement which must be corrected for. This correction is typically done using programmable offset registers. Since an ideality factor mismatch introduces an error that is a function of temperature, this correction is only accurate within a small range of temperatures. To provide maximum flexibility to the user, the EMC1073 and EMC1074 provides a 6-bit register for each external diode where the ideality factor of the diode used is programmed to eliminate errors across all temperatures.

5.5 Diode Faults

The EMC1073 and EMC1074 detect an open on the DP and DN pins, and a short across the DP and DN pins. For each temperature measurement made, the device checks for a diode fault on the external diode channel(s). When a diode fault is detected, the ALERT pin asserts (unless masked, see [Section 5.6, "Consecutive Alerts"](#)) and the temperature data reads 00h in the MSB and LSB registers (note: the low limit will not be checked). A diode fault is defined as one of the following: an open between DP and DN, a short from V_{DD} to DP, or a short from V_{DD} to DN.

If a short occurs across DP and DN or a short occurs from DP to GND, the low limit status bit is set and the ALERT pin asserts (unless masked). This condition is indistinguishable from a temperature measurement of 0.000degC (-64°C in extended range) resulting in temperature data of 00h in the MSB and LSB registers.

If a short from DN to GND occurs (with a diode connected), temperature measurements will continue as normal with no alerts.

5.6 Consecutive Alerts

The EMC1073 and EMC1074 contain multiple consecutive alert counters. One set of counters applies to the $\overline{\text{ALERT}}$ pin and the second set of counters applies to the $\overline{\text{THERM}}$ pin. Each temperature measurement channel has a separate consecutive alert counter for each of the $\overline{\text{ALERT}}$ and $\overline{\text{THERM}}$ pins. All counters are user programmable and determine the number of consecutive measurements that a temperature channel(s) must be out-of-limit or reporting a diode fault before the corresponding pin is asserted.

See [Section 6.12](#) for more details on the consecutive alert function.

5.7 Digital Filter

To reduce the effect of noise and temperature spikes on the reported temperature, the External Diode 1 channel uses a programmable digital filter. This filter can be configured as Level 1, Level 2, or Disabled. The typical filter performance is shown in [Figure 5.4, "Temperature Filter Step Response"](#) and [Figure 5.5, "Temperature Filter Impulse Response"](#).

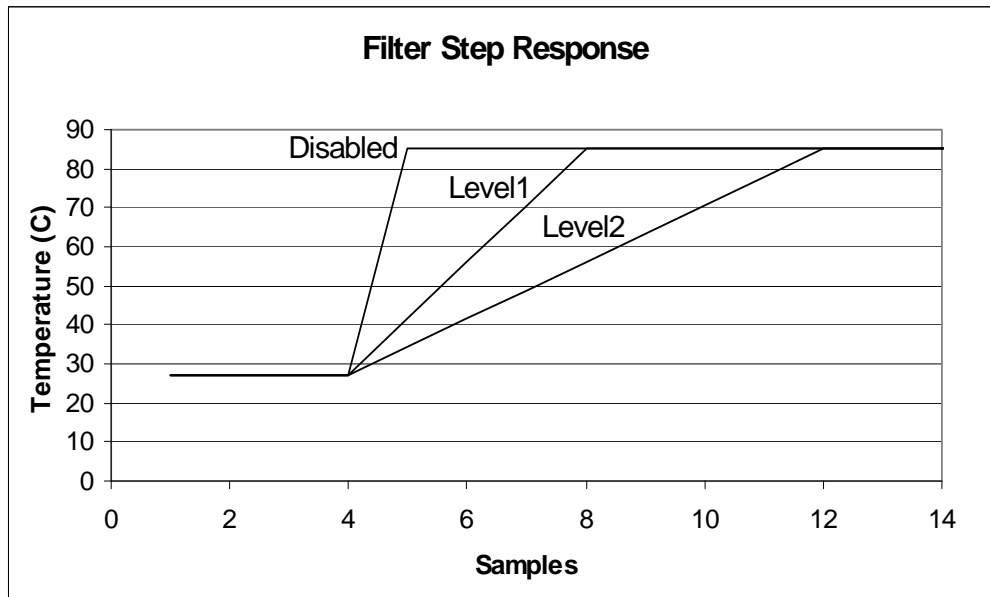


Figure 5.4 Temperature Filter Step Response

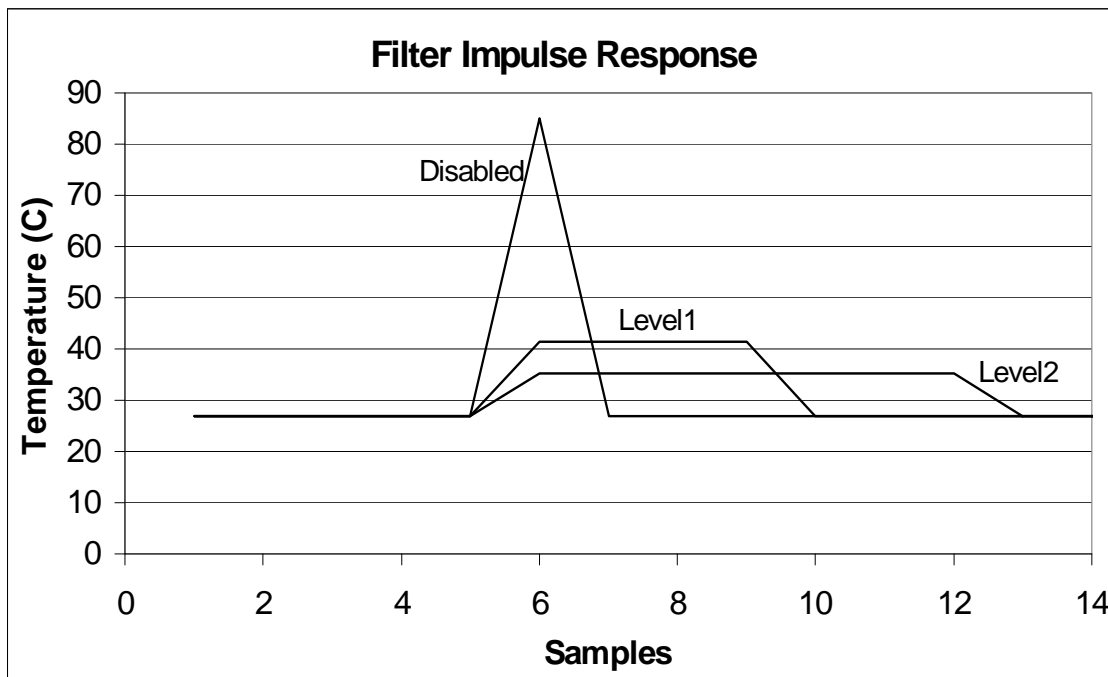


Figure 5.5 Temperature Filter Impulse Response

5.8 Temperature Monitors

In general, thermal diode temperature measurements are based on the change in forward bias voltage of a diode when operated at two different currents. This ΔV_{BE} is proportional to absolute temperature as shown in the following equation:

$$\Delta V_{BE} = \frac{\eta kT}{q} \ln \left(\frac{I_{HIGH}}{I_{LOW}} \right)$$

where:

k = Boltzmann's constant

T = absolute temperature in Kelvin [1]

q = electron charge

η = diode ideality factor

5.9 Temperature Measurement Results and Data

The temperature measurement results are stored in the internal and external temperature registers. These are then compared with the values stored in the high and low limit registers. Both external and internal temperature measurements are stored in 11-bit format with the eight (8) most significant bits stored in a high byte register and the three (3) least significant bits stored in the three (3) MSB positions of the low byte register. All other bits of the low byte register are set to zero.

The EMC1073 and EMC1074 have two selectable temperature ranges. The default range is from 0°C to +127°C and the temperature is represented as binary number able to report a temperature from 0°C to +127.875°C in 0.125°C steps.

The extended range is an extended temperature range from -64°C to +191°C. The data format is a binary number offset by 64°C. The extended range is used to measure temperature diodes with a large known offset (such as AMD processor diodes) where the diode temperature plus the offset would be equivalent to a temperature higher than +127°C.

Table 5.3, "EMC1073 and EMC1074 Temperature Data Format" shows the default and extended range formats.

Table 5.3 EMC1073 and EMC1074 Temperature Data Format

| TEMPERATURE (°C) | DEFAULT RANGE 0°C TO 127°C | EXTENDED RANGE RANGE -64°C TO 191°C |
|------------------|---|---|
| Diode Fault | 000 0000 0000 | 000 0000 0000 |
| -64 | 000 0000 0000 | 000 0000 0000 Note 5.2 |
| -1 | 000 0000 0000 | 001 1111 1111b |
| 0 | 000 0000 0000 Note 5.1 | 010 0000 0000 |
| 0.125 | 000 0000 0001 | 010 0000 0001 |
| 1 | 000 0000 1000 | 010 0000 1000 |
| 64 | 010 0000 0000 | 100 0000 0000 |
| 65 | 010 0000 1000 | 100 0000 1000 |
| 127 | 011 1111 1000 | 101 1111 1000 |
| 127.875 | 011 1111 1111 | 101 1111 1111 |
| 128 | 011 1111 1111 Note 5.3 | 110 0000 0000 |

Table 5.3 EMC1073 and EMC1074 Temperature Data Format (continued)

| TEMPERATURE (°C) | DEFAULT RANGE 0°C TO 127°C | EXTENDED RANGE RANGE -64°C TO 191°C |
|------------------|----------------------------|---|
| 190 | 011 1111 1111 | 111 1111 0000 |
| 191 | 011 1111 1111 | 111 1111 1000 |
| >= 191.875 | 011 1111 1111 | 111 1111 1111 Note 5.4 |

Note 5.1 In default mode, all temperatures < 0°C will be reported as 0°C.

Note 5.2 In the extended range, all temperatures < -64°C will be reported as -64°C.

Note 5.3 For the default range, all temperatures > +127.875°C will be reported as +127.875°C.

Note 5.4 For the extended range, all temperatures > +191.875°C will be reported as +191.875°C.

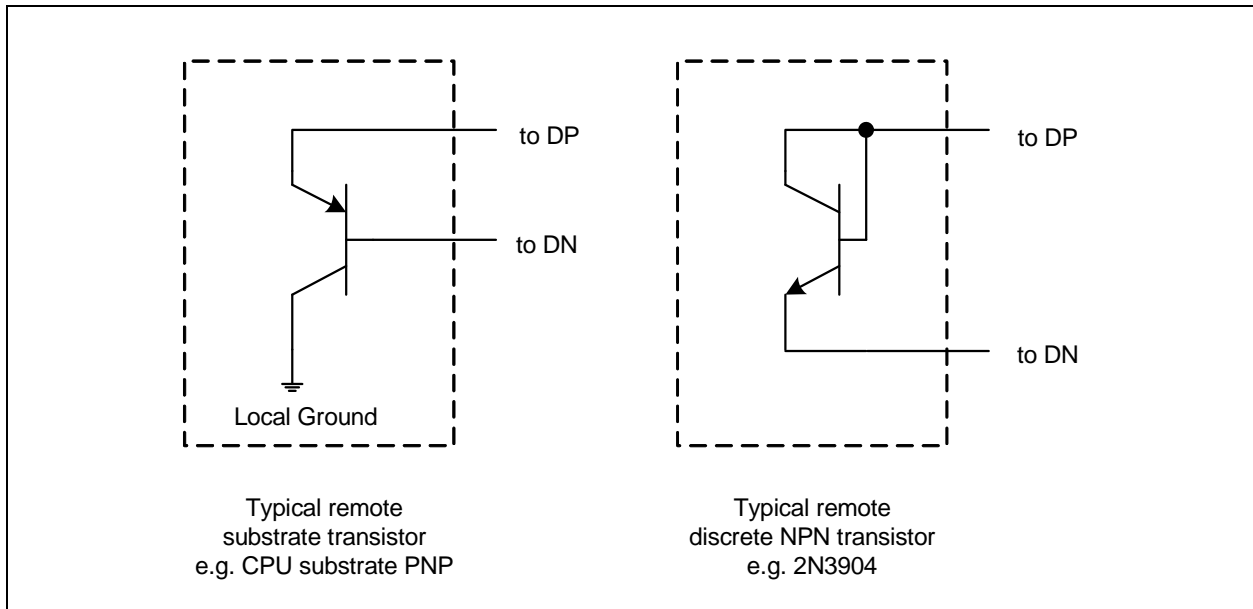
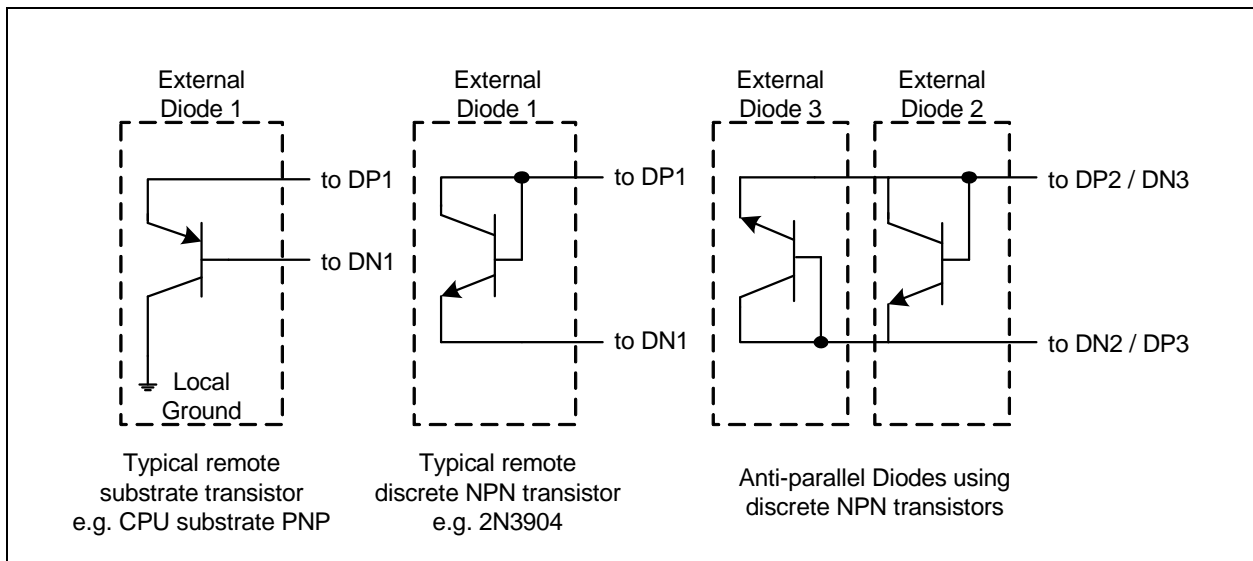
5.10 Anti-parallel Diode Connections

The EMC1074 supports reading two external diodes on the same set of pins (DP2 / DN3 and DN2 / DP3). These diodes are connected as shown in [Figure 5.2](#). Due to the anti-parallel connection of these diodes, both diodes will be reverse biased by a V_{BE} voltage (approximately 0.7V). Because of this reverse bias, only discrete 2N3904 diode-connected transistors are recommended to be placed on these pins.

5.11 External Diode Connections

The EMC1073 can be configured to measure a discrete 2N3904 diode-connected transistor or an AMD processor diode. The diodes can be connected as shown in [Figure 5.6](#), "[EMC1073 Diode Configurations](#)".

The EMC1074 can be configured to measure a CPU substrate transistor, a discrete 2N3904 diode-connected transistor, or an AMD processor diode on the External Diode 1 channel. The External Diode 2 and External Diode 3 channels are configured to measure a pair of discrete anti-parallel diodes (shared on pins DP2 / DN3 and DN2 / DP3). The supported configurations for the external diode channels are shown in [Figure 5.7](#), "[EMC1074 Diode Configurations](#)".


Figure 5.6 EMC1073 Diode Configurations

Figure 5.7 EMC1074 Diode Configurations

Chapter 6 Register Description

The registers shown in [Table 6.1](#) are accessible through the SMBus. An entry of '-' indicates that the bit is not used and will always read '0'.

Table 6.1 Register Set in Hexadecimal Order

| REGISTER ADDRESS | R/W | REGISTER NAME | FUNCTION | DEFAULT VALUE | PAGE |
|------------------|-----|---------------------------------------|--|---------------|---------|
| 00h | R | Internal Diode Data High Byte | Stores the integer data for the Internal Diode | 00h | Page 28 |
| 01h | R | External Diode 1 Data High Byte | Stores the integer data for External Diode 1 | 00h | |
| 02h | R | Status | Stores the status bits for the Internal Diode and External Diodes | 00h | Page 29 |
| 03h | R/W | Configuration | Controls the general operation of the device (mirrored at address 09h) | 18h | Page 29 |
| 04h | R/W | Conversion Rate | Controls the conversion rate for updating temperature data (mirrored at address 0Ah) | 06h (4/sec) | Page 30 |
| 05h | R/W | Internal Diode High Limit | Stores the 8-bit high limit for the Internal Diode (mirrored at address 0Bh) | 55h (85°C) | Page 31 |
| 06h | R/W | Internal Diode Low Limit | Stores the 8-bit low limit for the Internal Diode (mirrored at address 0Ch) | 00h (0°C) | |
| 07h | R/W | External Diode 1 High Limit High Byte | Stores the integer portion of the high limit for External Diode 1 (mirrored at register 0Dh) | 55h (85°C) | |
| 08h | R/W | External Diode 1 Low Limit High Byte | Stores the integer portion of the low limit for External Diode 1 (mirrored at register 0Eh) | 00h (0°C) | |
| 09h | R/W | Configuration | Controls the general operation of the device (mirrored at address 03h) | 00h | Page 29 |
| 0Ah | R/W | Conversion Rate | Controls the conversion rate for updating temperature data (mirrored at address 04h) | 06h (4/sec) | Page 30 |

Table 6.1 Register Set in Hexadecimal Order (continued)

| REGISTER ADDRESS | R/W | REGISTER NAME | FUNCTION | DEFAULT VALUE | PAGE |
|------------------|-----|---------------------------------------|--|---------------|---------|
| 0Bh | R/W | Internal Diode High Limit | Stores the 8-bit high limit for the Internal Diode (mirrored at address 05h) | 55h (85°C) | Page 31 |
| 0Ch | R/W | Internal Diode Low Limit | Stores the 8-bit low limit for the Internal Diode (mirrored at address 06h) | 00h (0°C) | |
| 0Dh | R/W | External Diode 1 High Limit High Byte | Stores the integer portion of the high limit for External Diode 1 (mirrored at register 07h) | 55h (85°C) | |
| 0Eh | R/W | External Diode 1 Low Limit High Byte | Stores the integer portion of the low limit for External Diode 1 (mirrored at register 08h) | 00h (0°C) | |
| 0Fh | W | One shot | A write to this register initiates a one shot update. | 00h | Page 33 |
| 10h | R | External Diode 1 Data Low Byte | Stores the fractional data for External Diode 1 | 00h | Page 28 |
| 11h | R/W | Scratchpad | Scratchpad register for software compatibility | 00h | Page 32 |
| 12h | R/W | Scratchpad | Scratchpad register for software compatibility | 00h | Page 32 |
| 13h | R/W | External Diode 1 High Limit Low Byte | Stores the fractional portion of the high limit for External Diode 1 | 00h | Page 31 |
| 14h | R/W | External Diode 1 Low Limit Low Byte | Stores the fractional portion of the low limit for External Diode 1 | 00h | |
| 15h | R/W | External Diode 2 High Limit High Byte | Stores the integer portion of the high limit for External Diode 2 | 55h (85°C) | Page 31 |
| 16h | R/W | External Diode 2 Low Limit High Byte | Stores the integer portion of the low limit for External Diode 2 | 00h (0°C) | |
| 17h | R/W | External Diode 2 High Limit Low Byte | Stores the fractional portion of the high limit External Diode 2 | 00h | Page 31 |
| 18h | R/W | External Diode 2 Low Limit Low Byte | Stores the fractional portion of the low limit for External Diode 2 | 00h | |
| 19h | R/W | External Diode 1 THERM Limit | Stores the 8-bit critical temperature limit for External Diode 1 | 55h (85°C) | Page 33 |
| 1Ah | R/W | External Diode 2 THERM Limit | Stores the 8-bit critical temperature limit for External Diode 2 | 55h (85°C) | Page 33 |
| 1Bh | R-C | External Diode Fault | Stores status bits indicating which external diode detected a diode fault | 00h | Page 33 |
| 1Fh | R/W | Channel Mask Register | Controls the masking of individual channels | 00h | Page 34 |

Table 6.1 Register Set in Hexadecimal Order (continued)

| REGISTER ADDRESS | R/W | REGISTER NAME | FUNCTION | DEFAULT VALUE | PAGE |
|------------------|-----|---------------------------------------|--|---------------|---------|
| 20h | R/W | Internal Diode THERM Limit | Stores the 8-bit critical temperature limit for the Internal Diode | 55h (85°C) | Page 33 |
| 21h | R/W | THERM Hysteresis | Stores the 8-bit hysteresis value that applies to all THERM limits | 0Ah (10°C) | |
| 22h | R/W | Consecutive ALERT | Controls the number of out-of-limit conditions that must occur before an interrupt is asserted | 70h | Page 34 |
| 23h | R | External Diode 2 Data High Byte | Stores the integer data for External Diode 2 | 00h | Page 28 |
| 24h | R | External Diode 2 Data Low Byte | Stores the fractional data for External Diode 2 | 00h | |
| 27h | R/W | External Diode 1 Ideality Factor | Stores the ideality factor for External Diode 1 | 12h (1.008) | Page 36 |
| 28h | R/W | External Diode 2 Ideality Factor | Stores the ideality factor for External Diode 2 | 12h (1.008) | Page 36 |
| 29h | R | Internal Diode Data Low Byte | Stores the fractional data for the Internal Diode | 00h | Page 28 |
| 2Ah | R | External Diode 3 High Byte | Stores the integer data for External Diode 3 | 00h | Page 28 |
| 2Bh | R | External Diode 3 Low Byte | Stores the fractional data for External Diode 3 | 00h | |
| 2Ch | R/W | External Diode 3 High Limit High Byte | Stores the integer portion of the high limit for External Diode 3 | 55h (85°C) | Page 31 |
| 2Dh | R/W | External Diode 3 Low Limit High Byte | Stores the integer portion of the low limit for External Diode 3 | 00h (0°C) | |
| 2Eh | R/W | External Diode 3 High Limit Low Byte | Stores the fractional portion of the high limit for External Diode 3 | 00h | |
| 2Fh | R/W | External Diode 3 Low Limit Low Byte | Stores the fractional portion of the low limit for External Diode 3 | 00h | |
| 30h | R/W | External Diode 3 THERM Limit | Stores the 8-bit critical temperature limit for External Diode 3 | 55h (85°C) | Page 33 |
| 31h | R/W | External Diode 3 Ideality Factor | Stores the ideality factor for External Diode 3 | 12h (1.008) | Page 36 |
| 35h | R-C | High Limit Status | Status bits for the High Limits | 00h | Page 37 |
| 36h | R-C | Low Limit Status | Status bits for the Low Limits | 00h | Page 37 |
| 37h | R | THERM Limit Status | Status bits for the THERM Limits | 00h | Page 38 |
| 40h | R/W | Filter Control | Controls the digital filter setting for the External Diode 1 channel | 00h | Page 38 |
| FDh | R | Product ID | Stores a fixed value that identifies each product | Table 6.22 | Page 39 |

Table 6.1 Register Set in Hexadecimal Order (continued)

| REGISTER ADDRESS | R/W | REGISTER NAME | FUNCTION | DEFAULT VALUE | PAGE |
|------------------|-----|---------------|--|---------------|-------------------------|
| FEh | R | SMSC ID | Stores a fixed value that represents SMSC | 5Dh | Page 39 |
| FFh | R | Revision | Stores a fixed value that represents the revision number | 03h | Page 39 |

6.1 Data Read Interlock

When any temperature channel high byte register is read, the corresponding low byte is copied into an internal 'shadow' register. The user is free to read the low byte at any time and be guaranteed that it will correspond to the previously read high byte. Regardless if the low byte is read or not, reading from the same high byte register again will automatically refresh this stored low byte data.

6.2 Temperature Data Registers

Table 6.2 Temperature Data Registers

| ADDR | R/W | REGISTER | B7 | B6 | B5 | B4 | B3 | B2 | B1 | B0 | DEFAULT |
|------|-----|----------------------------|-----|------|-------|----|----|----|----|----|---------|
| 00h | R | Internal Diode High Byte | 128 | 64 | 32 | 16 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 00h |
| 29h | R | Internal Diode Low Byte | 0.5 | 0.25 | 0.125 | - | - | - | - | - | 00h |
| 01h | R | External Diode 1 High Byte | 128 | 64 | 32 | 16 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 00h |
| 10h | R | External Diode 1 Low Byte | 0.5 | 0.25 | 0.125 | - | - | - | - | - | 00h |
| 23h | R | External Diode 2 High Byte | 128 | 64 | 32 | 16 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 00h |
| 24h | R | External Diode 2 Low Byte | 0.5 | 0.25 | 0.125 | - | - | - | - | - | 00h |
| 2Ah | R | External Diode 3 High Byte | 128 | 64 | 32 | 16 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 00h |
| 2Bh | R | External Diode 3 Low Byte | 0.5 | 0.25 | 0.125 | - | - | - | - | - | 00h |

As shown in [Table 6.2](#), all temperatures are stored as an 11-bit value with the high byte representing the integer value and the low byte representing the fractional value left justified to occupy the MSBits.

6.3 Status Register

Table 6.3 Status Register

| ADDR | R/W | REGISTER | B7 | B6 | B5 | B4 | B3 | B2 | B1 | B0 | DEFAULT |
|------|-----|----------|------|----|----|------|-----|-------|-------|----|---------|
| 02h | R | Status | BUSY | - | - | HIGH | LOW | FAULT | THERM | - | 00h |

The Status Register reports general error conditions. To identify specific channels, refer to [Section 6.10](#), [Section 6.14](#), [Section 6.15](#), and [Section 6.16](#). The individual Status Register bits are cleared when the appropriate High Limit, Low Limit, or THERM Limit register has been read or cleared.

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 4 - HIGH - This bit is set when any of the temperature channels exceeds its programmed high limit. See the High Limit Status Register for specific channel information ([Section 6.14](#)). When set, this bit will assert the $\overline{\text{ALERT}}$ pin.

Bit 3 - LOW - This bit is set when any of the temperature channels drops below its programmed low limit. See the Low Limit Status Register for specific channel information ([Section 6.15](#)). When set, this bit will assert the $\overline{\text{ALERT}}$ pin.

Bit 2 - FAULT - This bit is asserted when a diode fault is detected on any of the external diode channels. See the External Diode Fault Register for specific channel information ([Section 6.10](#)). When set, this bit will assert the $\overline{\text{ALERT}}$ pin.

Bit 1 - THERM - This bit is set when the any of the temperature channels exceeds its programmed THERM limit. See the THERM Limit Status Register for specific channel information ([Section 6.16](#)). When set, this bit will assert the THERM pin.

6.4 Configuration Register

Table 6.4 Configuration Register

| ADDR | R/W | REGISTER | B7 | B6 | B5 | B4 | B3 | B2 | B1 | B0 | DEFAULT |
|------|-----|---------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|----|----|-------|-----------|------|---------|
| 03h | R/W | Configuration | MASK_ ALL | RUN/ STOP | ALERT/ COMP | 1 | 1 | RANGE | DAVG_ DIS | APDD | 18h |
| 09h | | | | | | | | | | | |

The Configuration Register controls the basic operation of the device. This register is fully accessible at either address.

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 as a secondary $\overline{\text{THERM}}$ pin. The Status Registers will be updated normally.

Bit 6 - RUN / STOP - Controls Active/Standby modes.

- '0' (default) - The device is in Active mode and converting on all channels.
- '1' - The device is in Standby mode and not converting.

Bit 5 - ALERT/COMP - Controls the operation of the $\overline{\text{ALERT}}$ pin.

- '0' (default) - The $\overline{\text{ALERT}}$ pin acts in interrupt mode as described in [Section 5.3.1, "ALERT Pin Interrupt Mode"](#).

- '1' - The $\overline{\text{ALERT}}$ pin acts in comparator mode as described in [Section 5.3.2, "ALERT Pin Comparator Mode"](#). 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 0°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 (see [Table 5.3, "EMC1073 and EMC1074 Temperature Data Format"](#)).
- Bit 1 - DAVG_DIS - Disables the dynamic averaging feature on all temperature channels.
- '0' (default) - The dynamic averaging feature is enabled. All temperature channels will be converted with an averaging factor that is based on the conversion rate as shown in [Table 5.1](#) and [Table 5.2](#).
 - '1' - The dynamic averaging feature is disabled. All temperature channels will be converted with a maximum averaging factor of 1x (equivalent to 11-bit conversion). For higher conversion rates, this averaging factor will be reduced as shown in [Table 5.1](#) and [Table 5.2](#).
- Bit 0 - APDD (EMC1074 only) - Disables the anti-parallel diode operation.
- '0' (default) - Anti-parallel diode mode is enabled. Two external diodes will be measured on the DP2 and DN2 pins.
 - '1' - Anti-parallel diode mode is disabled. Only one external diode will be measured on the DP2 and DN2 pins.

6.5 Conversion Rate Register

Table 6.5 Conversion Rate Register

| ADDR | R/W | REGISTER | B7 | B6 | B5 | B4 | B3 | B2 | B1 | B0 | DEFAULT |
|------|-----|-----------------|----|----|----|----|-----------|----|----|----------------|---------|
| 04h | R/W | Conversion Rate | - | - | - | - | CONV[3:0] | | | 06h (4/sec) | |
| 0Ah | | | | | | | | | | | |

The Conversion Rate Register controls how often the temperature measurement channels are updated and compared against the limits. This register is fully accessible at either address.

Bits 3-0 - CONV[3:0] - Determines the conversion rate as shown in [Table 6.6, "Conversion Rate"](#).

Table 6.6 Conversion Rate

| CONV[3:0] | | | | | CONVERSIONS / SECOND |
|-----------|---|---|---|---|----------------------|
| HEX | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | |
| 0h | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 / 16 |
| 1h | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 / 8 |
| 2h | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 / 4 |
| 3h | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 / 2 |
| 4h | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 5h | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| 6h | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 4 (default) |
| 7h | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 8 |

Table 6.6 Conversion Rate (continued)

| CONV[3:0] | | | | | CONVERSIONS / SECOND |
|-----------|------------|---|---|---|----------------------|
| HEX | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | |
| 8h | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16 |
| 9h | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 32 |
| Ah | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 64 |
| Bh - Fh | All others | | | | 1 |

6.6 Limit Registers

Table 6.7 Temperature Limit Registers

| ADDR. | R/W | REGISTER | B7 | B6 | B5 | B4 | B3 | B2 | B1 | B0 | DEFAULT |
|-------|-----|---------------------------------------|-----|------|-------|----|----|----|----|----|------------|
| 05h | R/W | Internal Diode High Limit | 128 | 64 | 32 | 16 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 55h (85°C) |
| 0Bh | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 06h | R/W | Internal Diode Low Limit | 128 | 64 | 32 | 16 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 00h (0°C) |
| 0Ch | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 07h | R/W | External Diode 1 High Limit High Byte | 128 | 64 | 32 | 16 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 55h (85°C) |
| 0Dh | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13h | R/W | External Diode 1 High Limit Low Byte | 0.5 | 0.25 | 0.125 | - | - | - | - | - | 00h |
| 08h | R/W | External Diode 1 Low Limit High Byte | 128 | 64 | 32 | 16 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 00h (0°C) |
| 0Eh | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14h | R/W | External Diode 1 Low Limit Low Byte | 0.5 | 0.25 | 0.125 | - | - | - | - | - | 00h |
| 15h | R/W | External Diode 2 High Limit High Byte | 128 | 64 | 32 | 16 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 55h (85°C) |
| 16h | R/W | External Diode 2 Low Limit High Byte | 128 | 64 | 32 | 16 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 00h (0°C) |
| 17h | R/W | External Diode 2 High Limit Low Byte | 0.5 | 0.25 | 0.125 | - | - | - | - | - | 00h |

Table 6.7 Temperature Limit Registers (continued)

| ADDR. | R/W | REGISTER | B7 | B6 | B5 | B4 | B3 | B2 | B1 | B0 | DEFAULT |
|-------|-----|---------------------------------------|-----|------|-------|----|----|----|----|----|------------|
| 18h | R/W | External Diode 2 Low Limit Low Byte | 0.5 | 0.25 | 0.125 | - | - | - | - | - | 00h |
| 2Ch | R/W | External Diode 3 High Limit High Byte | 128 | 64 | 32 | 16 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 55h (85°C) |
| 2Dh | R/W | External Diode 3 Low Limit High Byte | 128 | 64 | 32 | 16 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 00h (0°C) |
| 2Eh | R/W | External Diode 3 High Limit Low Byte | 0.5 | 0.25 | 0.125 | - | - | - | - | - | 00h |
| 2Fh | R/W | External Diode 3 Low Limit Low Byte | 0.5 | 0.25 | 0.125 | - | - | - | - | - | 00h |

The device contains both high and low limits for all temperature channels. If the measured temperature exceeds the high limit, then the corresponding status bit is set and the ALERT pin is asserted. Likewise, if the measured temperature is less than or equal to the low limit, the corresponding status bit is set and the ALERT pin is asserted.

The data format for the limits must match the selected data format for the temperature so that if the extended temperature range is used, the limits must be programmed in the extended data format.

The limit registers with multiple addresses are fully accessible at either address.

When the device is in standby mode, updating the limit registers will have no affect until the next conversion cycle occurs. This can be initiated via a write to the One Shot Register or by clearing the RUN / STOP bit in the Configuration Register (see [Section 6.4](#)).

6.7 Scratchpad Registers

Table 6.8 Scratchpad Register

| ADDR | R/W | REGISTER | B7 | B6 | B5 | B4 | B3 | B2 | B1 | B0 | DEFAULT |
|------|-----|------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|---------|
| 11h | R/W | Scratchpad | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 00h |
| 12h | R/W | Scratchpad | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 00h |

The Scratchpad Registers are Read Write registers that are used for place holders to be software compatible with legacy programs. Reading from the registers will return what is written to them.

6.8 One Shot Register

Table 6.9 One Shot Register

| ADDR. | R/W | REGISTER | B7 | B6 | B5 | B4 | B3 | B2 | B1 | B0 | DEFAULT |
|-------|-----|----------|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|---------|
| 0Fh | W | One Shot | Writing to this register initiates a single conversion cycle. Data is not stored and always reads 00h | | | | | | | | 00h |

The One Shot Register is used to initiate a one shot command. Writing to the one shot register, when the device is in standby mode and BUSY bit (in Status Register) is '0', will immediately cause the ADC to update all temperature measurements. Writing to the One Shot Register while the device is in active mode will have no affect.

6.9 Therm Limit Registers

Table 6.10 Therm Limit Registers

| ADDR. | R/W | REGISTER | B7 | B6 | B5 | B4 | B3 | B2 | B1 | B0 | DEFAULT |
|-------|-----|------------------------------|-----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|------------|
| 19h | R/W | External Diode 1 THERM Limit | 128 | 64 | 32 | 16 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 55h (85°C) |
| 1Ah | R/W | External Diode 2 THERM Limit | 128 | 64 | 32 | 16 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 55h (85°C) |
| 20h | R/W | Internal Diode THERM Limit | 128 | 64 | 32 | 16 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 55h (85°C) |
| 21h | R/W | THERM Hysteresis | 128 | 64 | 32 | 16 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 0Ah (10°C) |
| 30h | R/W | External Diode 3 THERM Limit | 128 | 64 | 32 | 16 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 55h (85°C) |

The THERM Limit Registers are used to determine whether a critical thermal event has occurred. If the measured temperature exceeds the THERM Limit, then the $\overline{\text{THERM}}$ pin is asserted. The limit setting must match the chosen data format of the temperature reading registers.

Unlike the $\overline{\text{ALERT}}$ pin, the $\overline{\text{THERM}}$ pin cannot be masked. Additionally, the $\overline{\text{THERM}}$ pin will be released once the temperature drops below the corresponding threshold minus the THERM Hysteresis.

6.10 External Diode Fault Register

Table 6.11 External Diode Fault Register

| ADDR. | R/W | REGISTER | B7 | B6 | B5 | B4 | B3 | B2 | B1 | B0 | DEFAULT |
|-------|-----|----------------------|----|----|----|----|-------|-------|-------|----|---------|
| 1Bh | R-C | External Diode Fault | - | - | - | - | E3FLT | E2FLT | E1FLT | - | 00h |

The External Diode Fault Register indicates which of the external diodes caused the FAULT bit in the Status Register to be set. This register is cleared when it is read.

Bit 3 - E3FLT - This bit is set if the External Diode 3 channel reported a diode fault.

Bit 2 - E2FLT - This bit is set if the External Diode 2 channel reported a diode fault.

Bit 1 - E1FLT - This bit is set if the External Diode 1 channel reported a diode fault.

6.11 Channel Mask Register

Table 6.12 Channel Mask Register

| ADDR. | R/W | REGISTER | B7 | B6 | B5 | B4 | B3 | B2 | B1 | B0 | DEFAULT |
|-------|-----|--------------|----|----|----|----|---------|---------|---------|----------|---------|
| 1Fh | R/W | Channel Mask | - | - | - | - | E3 MASK | E2 MASK | E1 MASK | INT MASK | 00h |

The Channel Mask Register controls individual channel masking. When a channel is masked, the ALERT pin will not be asserted when the masked channel reads a diode fault or out of limit error. The channel mask does not mask the THERM pin.

Bit 3 - E3MASK - Masks the $\overline{\text{ALERT}}$ pin from asserting when the External Diode 3 channel is out of limit or reports a diode fault.

- '0' (default) - The External Diode 3 channel will cause the $\overline{\text{ALERT}}$ pin to be asserted if it is out of limit or reports a diode fault.
- '1' - The External Diode 3 channel will not cause the $\overline{\text{ALERT}}$ pin to be asserted if it is out of limit or reports a diode fault.

Bit 2 - E2MASK - Masks the $\overline{\text{ALERT}}$ pin from asserting when the External Diode 2 channel is out of limit or reports a diode fault.

- '0' (default) - The External Diode 2 channel will cause the $\overline{\text{ALERT}}$ pin to be asserted if it is out of limit or reports a diode fault.
- '1' - The External Diode 2 channel will not cause the $\overline{\text{ALERT}}$ pin to be asserted if it is out of limit or reports a diode fault.

Bit 1 - E1MASK - Masks the $\overline{\text{ALERT}}$ pin from asserting when the External Diode 1 channel is out of limit or reports a diode fault.

- '0' (default) - The External Diode 1 channel will cause the $\overline{\text{ALERT}}$ pin to be asserted if it is out of limit or reports a diode fault.
- '1' - The External Diode 1 channel will not cause the $\overline{\text{ALERT}}$ pin to be asserted if it is out of limit or reports a diode fault.

Bit 0 - INTMASK - Masks the $\overline{\text{ALERT}}$ pin from asserting when the Internal Diode temperature is out of limit.

- '0' (default) - The Internal Diode channel will cause the $\overline{\text{ALERT}}$ pin to be asserted if it is out of limit.
- '1' - The Internal Diode channel will not cause the $\overline{\text{ALERT}}$ pin to be asserted if it is out of limit.

6.12 Consecutive ALERT Register

Table 6.13 Consecutive ALERT Register

| ADDR. | R/W | REGISTER | B7 | B6 | B5 | B4 | B3 | B2 | B1 | B0 | DEFAULT |
|-------|-----|-------------------|----------|------------|----|----|------------|----|----|----|---------|
| 22h | R/W | Consecutive ALERT | TIME OUT | CTHRM[2:0] | | | CALRT[2:0] | | | - | 70h |

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The Consecutive ALERT Register determines how many times an out-of-limit error or diode fault must be detected in consecutive measurements before the ALERT or THERM pin is asserted. Additionally, the Consecutive ALERT Register controls the SMBus Timeout functionality.

An out-of-limit condition (i.e. HIGH, LOW, or FAULT) occurring on the same temperature channel in consecutive measurements will increment the consecutive alert counter. The counters will also be reset if no out-of-limit condition or diode fault condition occurs in a consecutive reading.

When the ALERT pin is configured as an interrupt, when the consecutive alert counter reaches its programmed value, the following will occur: the STATUS bit(s) for that channel and the last error condition(s) (i.e. E1HIGH, or E2LOW and/or E2FAULT) will be set to '1', the ALERT pin will be asserted, the consecutive alert counter will be cleared, and measurements will continue.

When the ALERT pin is configured as a comparator, the consecutive alert counter will ignore diode fault and low limit errors and only increment if the measured temperature exceeds the High Limit. Additionally, once the consecutive alert counter reaches the programmed limit, the ALERT pin will be asserted, but the counter will not be reset. It will remain set until the temperature drops below the High Limit minus the THERM Hysteresis value.

For example, if the CALRT[2:0] bits are set for 4 consecutive alerts on an EMC1073 device, the high limits are set at 70°C, and none of the channels are masked, then the ALERT pin will be asserted after the following four measurements:

1. Internal Diode reads 71°C and both external diodes read 69°C. Consecutive alert counter for INT is incremented to 1.
2. Both Internal Diode and External Diode 1 read 71°C and External Diode 2 reads 68°C. Consecutive alert counter for INT is incremented to 2 and for EXT1 is set to 1.
3. The External Diode 1 reads 71°C and both the Internal Diode and External Diode 2 read 69°C. Consecutive alert counter for INT and EXT2 are cleared and EXT1 is incremented to 2.
4. The Internal Diode reads 71°C and both external diodes read 71°C. Consecutive alert counter for INT is set to 1, EXT2 is set to 1, and EXT1 is incremented to 3.
5. The Internal Diode reads 71°C and both the external diodes read 71°C. Consecutive alert counter for INT is incremented to 2, EXT2 is set to 2, and EXT1 is incremented to 4. The appropriate status bits are set for EXT1 and the ALERT pin is asserted. EXT1 counter is reset to 0 and all other counters hold the last value until the next temperature measurement.

Bit 7 - TIMEOUT - Determines whether the SMBus Timeout function is enabled.

- '0' (default) - The SMBus Timeout feature is disabled. The SMCLK line can be held low indefinitely without the device resetting its SMBus protocol.
- '1' - The SMBus Timeout feature is enabled. If the SMCLK line is held low for more than 30ms, then the device will reset the SMBus protocol.

Bits 6-4 - CTHRM[2:0] - Determines the number of consecutive measurements that must exceed the corresponding THERM Limit before the THERM pin is asserted. All temperature channels use this value to set the respective counters. The consecutive THERM counter is incremented whenever any measurement exceed the corresponding THERM Limit.

If the temperature drops below the THERM limit, then the counter is reset. If a number of consecutive measurements above the THERM limit occurs, then the THERM pin is asserted low.

Once the THERM pin has been asserted, the consecutive therm counter will not reset until the corresponding temperature drops below the THERM Limit minus the THERM Hysteresis value.

The bits are decoded as shown in Table 6.14. The default setting is 4 consecutive out of limit conversions.

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 ALERT pin is asserted. All temperature channels use this value to set the respective counters. The bits are decoded as shown in Table 6.14. The default setting is 1 consecutive out of limit conversion.

Table 6.14 Consecutive Alert / THERM Settings

| 2 | 1 | 0 | NUMBER OF CONSECUTIVE OUT OF LIMIT MEASUREMENTS |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 (default for CALRT[2:0]) |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 (default for CTHRM[2:0]) |

6.13 External Diode Ideality Factor Registers

Table 6.15 Ideality Configuration Registers

| ADDR. | R/W | REGISTER | B7 | B6 | B5 | B4 | B3 | B2 | B1 | B0 | DEFAULT |
|-------|-----|----------------------------------|----|----|----------------|----|----|----|----|-----|---------|
| 27h | R/W | External Diode 1 Ideality Factor | - | - | IDEALITY1[5:0] | | | | | 12h | |
| 28h | R/W | External Diode 2 Ideality Factor | - | - | IDEALITY2[5:0] | | | | | 12h | |
| 31h | R/W | External Diode 3 Ideality Factor | - | - | IDEALITY3[5:0] | | | | | 12h | |

These registers store the ideality factors that are applied to the external diodes. [Table 6.16](#) defines each setting and the corresponding ideality factor.

Table 6.16 Ideality Factor Look-Up Table (Diode Model)

| SETTING | FACTOR | SETTING | FACTOR | SETTING | FACTOR |
|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|
| 08h | 0.9949 | 18h | 1.0159 | 28h | 1.0371 |
| 09h | 0.9962 | 19h | 1.0172 | 29h | 1.0384 |
| 0Ah | 0.9975 | 1Ah | 1.0185 | 2Ah | 1.0397 |
| 0Bh | 0.9988 | 1Bh | 1.0200 | 2Bh | 1.0410 |
| 0Ch | 1.0001 | 1Ch | 1.0212 | 2Ch | 1.0423 |
| 0Dh | 1.0014 | 1Dh | 1.0226 | 2Dh | 1.0436 |
| 0Eh | 1.0027 | 1Eh | 1.0239 | 2Eh | 1.0449 |
| 0Fh | 1.0040 | 1Fh | 1.0253 | 2Fh | 1.0462 |

Table 6.16 Ideality Factor Look-Up Table (Diode Model) (continued)

| SETTING | FACTOR | SETTING | FACTOR | SETTING | FACTOR |
|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|
| 10h | 1.0053 | 20h | 1.0267 | 30h | 1.0475 |
| 11h | 1.0066 | 21h | 1.0280 | 31h | 1.0488 |
| 12h | 1.0080 | 22h | 1.0293 | 32h | 1.0501 |
| 13h | 1.0093 | 23h | 1.0306 | 33h | 1.0514 |
| 14h | 1.0106 | 24h | 1.0319 | 34h | 1.0527 |
| 15h | 1.0119 | 25h | 1.0332 | 35h | 1.0540 |
| 16h | 1.0133 | 26h | 1.0345 | 36h | 1.0553 |
| 17h | 1.0146 | 27h | 1.0358 | 37h | 1.0566 |

6.14 High Limit Status Register

Table 6.17 High Limit Status Register

| ADDR. | R/W | REGISTER | B7 | B6 | B5 | B4 | B3 | B2 | B1 | B0 | DEFAULT |
|-------|-----|-------------------|----|----|----|----|--------|--------|--------|-------|---------|
| 35h | R-C | High Limit Status | - | - | - | - | E3HIGH | E2HIGH | E1HIGH | IHIGH | 00h |

The High Limit Status Register contains the status bits that are set when a temperature channel high limit is exceeded. If any of these bits are set, then the HIGH status bit in the Status Register is set. Reading from the High Limit Status Register will clear all bits if. Reading from the register will also clear the HIGH status bit in the Status Register.

The $\overline{\text{ALERT}}$ pin will be set if the programmed number of consecutive alert counts have been met and any of these status bits are set.

The status bits will remain set until read unless the $\overline{\text{ALERT}}$ pin is configured as a comparator output (see Section 5.3.2).

Bit 3 - E3HIGH - This bit is set when the External Diode 3 channel exceeds its programmed high limit.

Bit 2 - E2HIGH - This bit is set when the External Diode 2 channel exceeds its programmed high limit.

Bit 1 - E1HIGH - This bit is set when the External Diode 1 channel exceeds its programmed high limit.

Bit 0 - IHIGH - This bit is set when the Internal Diode channel exceeds its programmed high limit.

6.15 Low Limit Status Register

Table 6.18 Low Limit Status Register

| ADDR. | R/W | REGISTER | B7 | B6 | B5 | B4 | B3 | B2 | B1 | B0 | DEFAULT |
|-------|-----|------------------|----|----|----|----|-------|-------|-------|------|---------|
| 36h | R-C | Low Limit Status | - | - | - | - | E3LOW | E2LOW | E1LOW | ILOW | 00h |

The Low Limit Status Register contains the status bits that are set when a temperature channel drops below the low limit. If any of these bits are set, then the LOW status bit in the Status Register is set. Reading from the Low Limit Status Register will clear all bits. Reading from the register will also clear the LOW status bit in the Status Register.

The $\overline{\text{ALERT}}$ pin will be set if the programmed number of consecutive alert counts have been met and any of these status bits are set.

The status bits will remain set until read unless the $\overline{\text{ALERT}}$ pin is configured as a comparator output (see [Section 5.3.2](#)).

Bit 3 - E3LOW - This bit is set when the External Diode 3 channel drops below its programmed low limit.

Bit 2 - E2LOW - This bit is set when the External Diode 2 channel drops below its programmed low limit.

Bit 1 - E1LOW - This bit is set when the External Diode 1 channel drops below its programmed low limit.

Bit 0 - ILOW - This bit is set when the Internal Diode channel drops below its programmed low limit.

6.16 THERM Limit Status Register

Table 6.19 THERM Limit Status Register

| ADDR. | R/W | REGISTER | B7 | B6 | B5 | B4 | B3 | B2 | B1 | B0 | DEFAULT |
|-------|-----|--------------------|----|----|----|----|----------|----------|----------|---------|---------|
| 37h | R-C | THERM Limit Status | - | - | - | - | E3 THERM | E2 THERM | E1 THERM | I THERM | 00h |

The THERM Limit Status Register contains the status bits that are set when a temperature channel THERM Limit is exceeded. If any of these bits are set, then the THERM status bit in the Status Register is set. Reading from the THERM Limit Status Register will not clear the status bits. Once the temperature drops below the THERM Limit minus the THERM Hysteresis, the corresponding status bits will be automatically cleared. The THERM bit in the Status Register will be cleared when all individual channel THERM bits are cleared.

Bit 3 - E3THERM - This bit is set when the External Diode 3 channel exceeds its programmed THERM Limit. When set, this bit will assert the $\overline{\text{THERM}}$ pin.

Bit 2 - E2THERM - This bit is set when the External Diode 2 channel exceeds its programmed THERM Limit. When set, this bit will assert the $\overline{\text{THERM}}$ pin.

Bit 1 - E1THERM - This bit is set when the External Diode 1 channel exceeds its programmed THERM limit. When set, this bit will assert the $\overline{\text{THERM}}$ pin.

Bit 0- ITHERM - This bit is set when the Internal Diode channel exceeds its programmed THERM limit. When set, this bit will assert the $\overline{\text{THERM}}$ pin.

6.17 Filter Control Register

Table 6.20 Filter Configuration Register

| ADDR. | R/W | REGISTER | B7 | B6 | B5 | B4 | B3 | B2 | B1 | B0 | DEFAULT |
|-------|-----|----------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|-------------|----|---------|
| 40h | R/W | Filter Control | - | - | - | - | - | - | FILTER[1:0] | | 00h |

The Filter Configuration Register controls the digital filter on the External Diode 1 channel.

Bits 1-0 - FILTER[1:0] - Control the level of digital filtering that is applied to the External Diode temperature measurements. See [Figure 5.4, "Temperature Filter Step Response"](#) and [Figure 5.5, "Temperature Filter Impulse Response"](#) for examples on the filter behavior.

Table 6.21 Filter Settings

| FILTER[1:0] | | AVERAGING |
|-------------|---|--------------------|
| 1 | 0 | |
| 0 | 0 | Disabled (default) |
| 0 | 1 | Level 1 |
| 1 | 0 | Level 1 |
| 1 | 1 | Level 2 |

6.18 Product ID Register

Table 6.22 Product ID Register

| ADDR | R/W | REGISTER | B7 | B6 | B5 | B4 | B3 | B2 | B1 | B0 | DEFAULT |
|------|-----|--------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|---------|
| FDh | R | Product ID EMC1073 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 21h |
| FDh | R | Product ID EMC1074 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 25h |

The Product ID Register holds a unique value that identifies the device.

6.19 SMSC ID Register (FEh)

Table 6.23 Manufacturer ID Register

| ADDR. | R/W | REGISTER | B7 | B6 | B5 | B4 | B3 | B2 | B1 | B0 | DEFAULT |
|-------|-----|----------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|---------|
| FEh | R | SMSC ID | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 5Dh |

The Manufacturer ID register contains an 8 bit word that identifies the SMSC as the manufacturer of the EMC1073 and EMC1074.

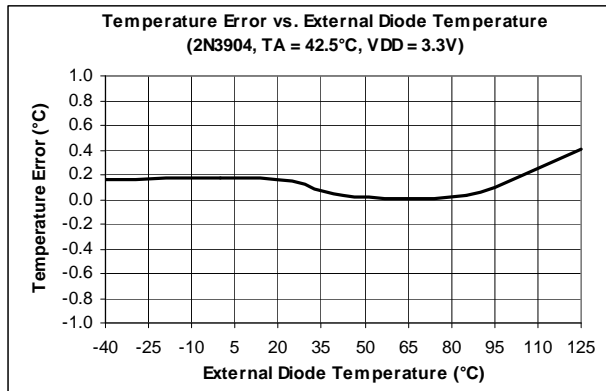
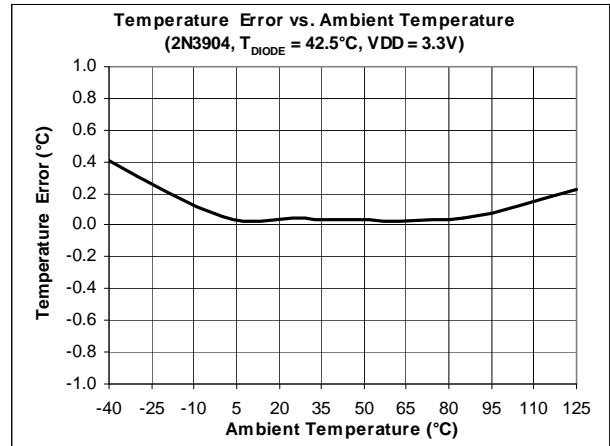
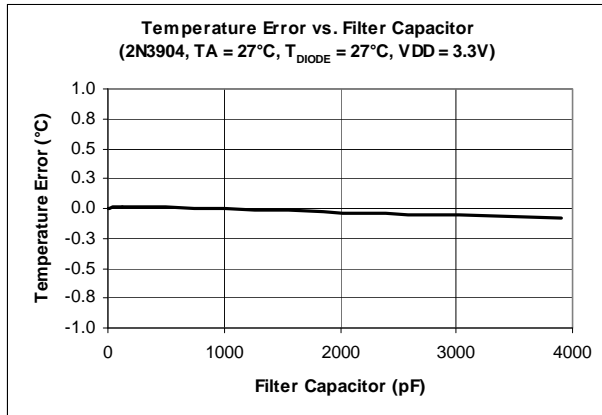
6.20 Revision Register (FFh)

Table 6.24 Revision Register

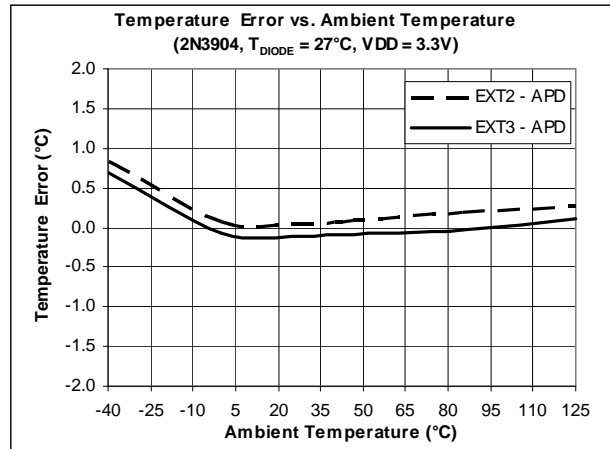
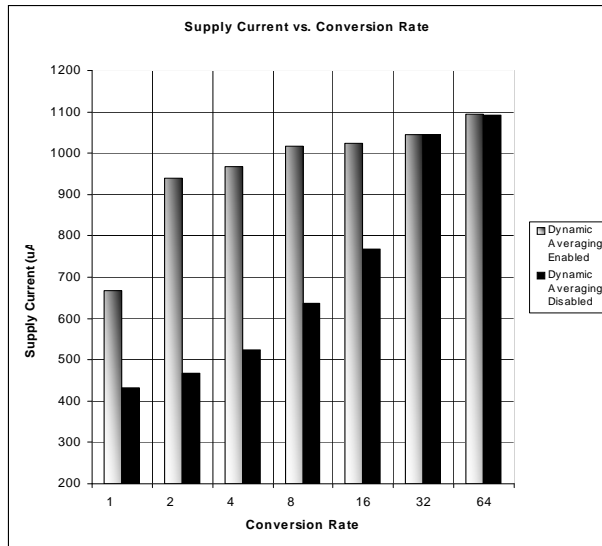
| ADDR. | R/W | REGISTER | B7 | B6 | B5 | B4 | B3 | B2 | B1 | B0 | DEFAULT |
|-------|-----|----------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|---------|
| FFh | R | Revision | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 03h |

The Revision register contains an 8 bit word that identifies the die revision.

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Chapter 8 Package Information

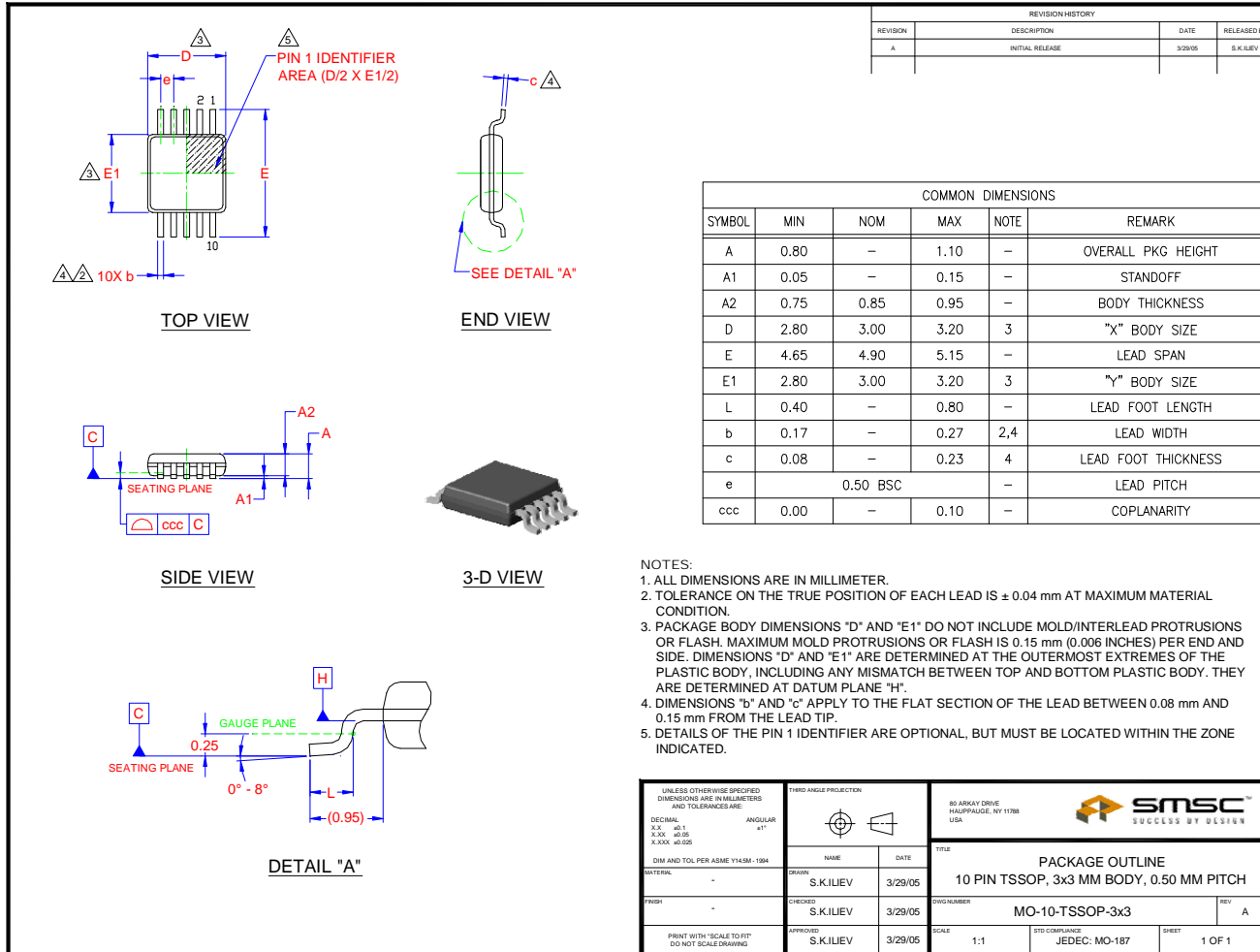


Figure 8.1 10-Pin MSOP / TSSOP Package

8.1 Package Markings

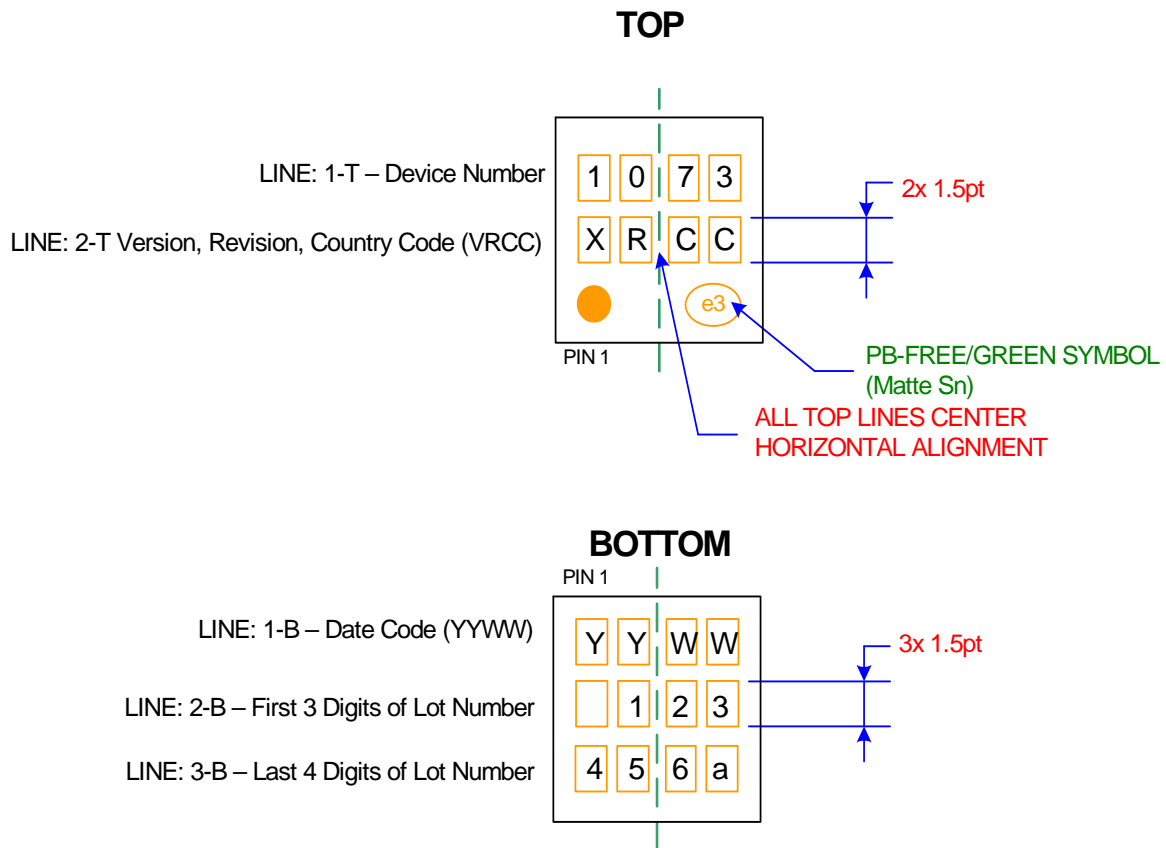


Figure 8.2 EMC1073 Package Markings - 10-Pin MSOP

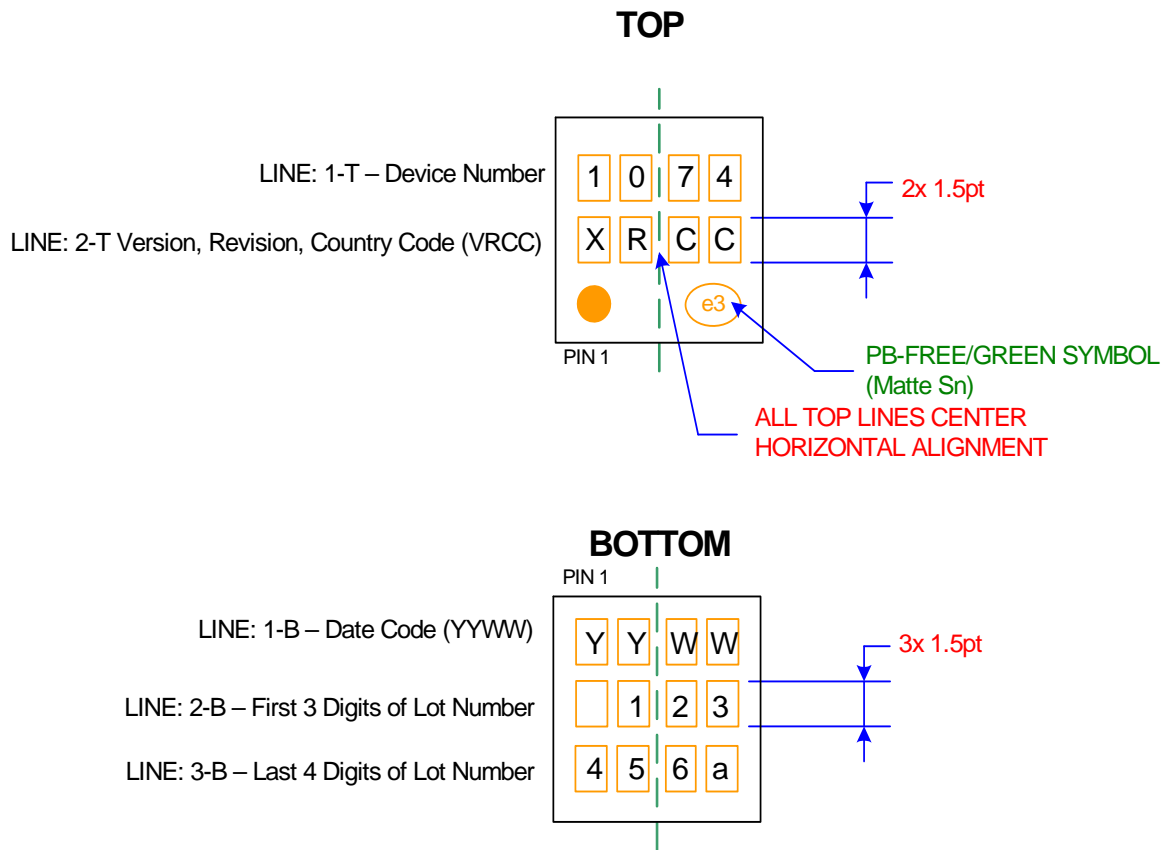


Figure 8.3 EMC1074 Package Markings - 10-Pin MSOP

Chapter 9 Datasheet Revision History

Table 9.1 Customer Revision History

| REVISION LEVEL & DATE | SECTION/FIGURE/ENTRY | CORRECTION |
|--------------------------|---|---|
| Revision 1.39 (10-11-10) | Cover | Updated temperature accuracy information to match Table 3.2, "Electrical Specifications" . |
| Revision 1.38 (03-24-10) | Figure 2.1, "EMC1073/EMC1074 Pin Diagram, MSOP-10" and Table 2.1, "EMC1073 and EMC1074 Pin Description" | Updated figure and pin description for clarification on anti-parallel diodes. |
| | Table 3.2, "Electrical Specifications" | Changed Data Hold Time to 0. Note following Electrical Specifications table changed from: "During the power up time, <u>SMBus</u> communication is permitted, however the <u>THERM</u> pin must be pulled low." To: "The <u>ALERT</u> and <u>THERM</u> pins will not glitch low upon power up." |
| | Figure 5.1, "System Diagram for EMC1073" | Changed figure to remove 2-port diode and replace with transistor diode. |
| | Figure 5.2, "System Diagram for EMC1074" | Changed figure to remove 2-port diode and replace with transistor diode. |
| | Section 5.11, "External Diode Connections" | Updated diode connections text. |
| | Figure 5.7, "EMC1074 Diode Configurations" | Updated diode figure. |
| Rev. 1.37 (12-22-09) | Section 6.20, "Revision Register (FFh)" | Changed default from 01h to 03h to match the actual value. |
| Rev. 1.36 (10-21-09) | Table 6.21, "Filter Settings" | Added table for bit decode. |
| Rev. 1.35 (06-12-09) | Table 2.1, "EMC1073 and EMC1074 Pin Description" | Identified 5V tolerant pins. Added the following application note below table: "For the 5V tolerant pins that have a pull-up resistor (SMCLK, SMDATA, THERM, ALERT), the voltage difference between VDD and the pull-up voltage must never exceed 3.6V." |
| | Table 3.1, "Absolute Maximum Ratings" | Updated voltage limits for 5V tolerant pins with pull-up resistors. Added the following note below table: "For the 5V tolerant pins that have a pull-up resistor (SMCLK, SMDATA, THERM, ALERT), the pull-up voltage must not exceed 3.6V when the device is unpowered." |
| | Table 3.2, "Electrical Specifications" | Added leakage current. |
| Rev. 1.34 (12-02-08) | Initial release | |

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