



Improve Accuracy of the TMP006

With a Simple Transient Correction Algorithm

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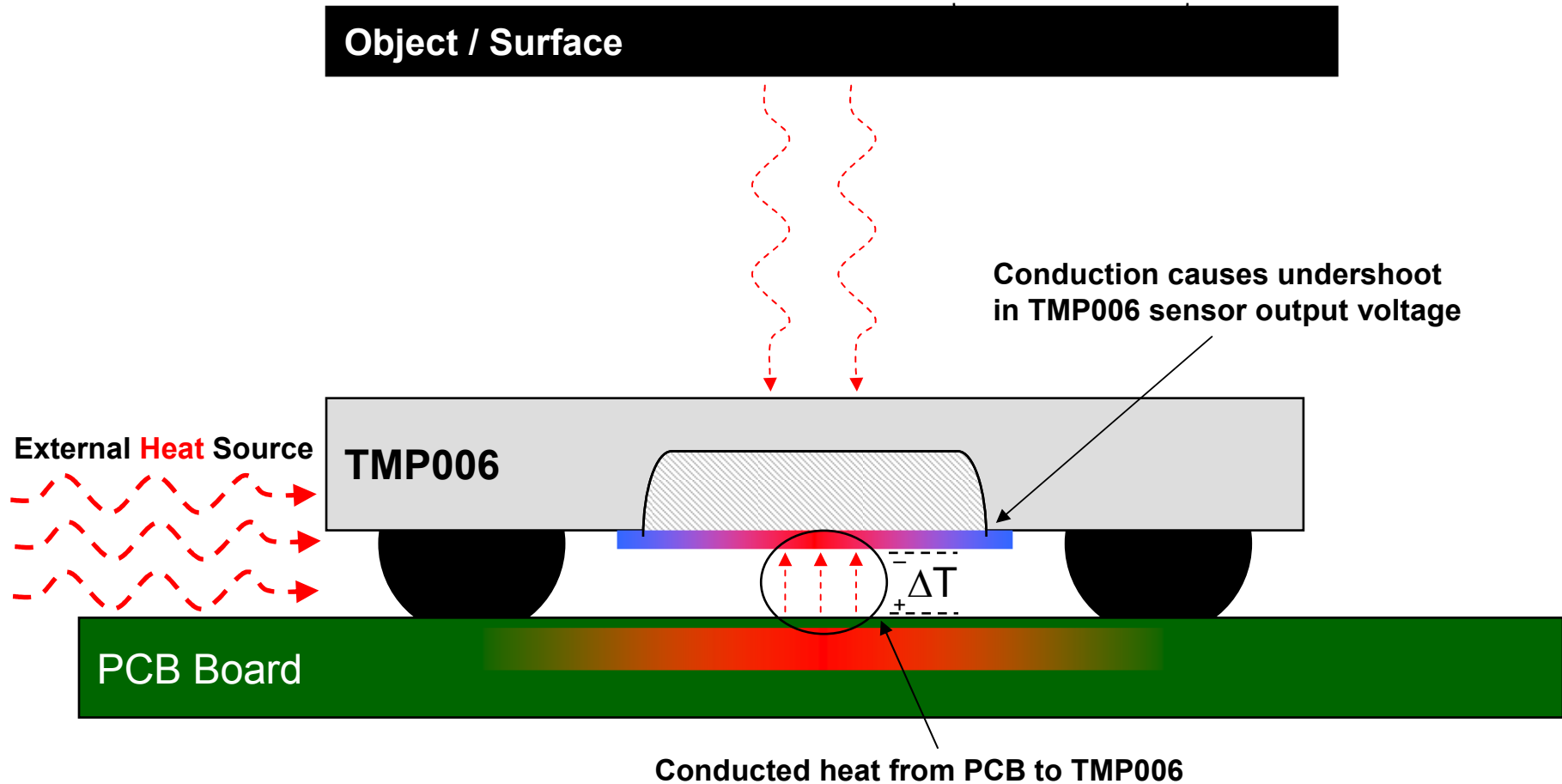
Background

- Accuracy of the TMP006 is highly dependent on stable local temperature
- The IR (infrared) thermopile sensor in the TMP006 has a thermal RC response
 - Responds to thermal transients more slowly than a PCB board, causing temperature gradients to develop
 - Temperature gradients cause heat transfer by conduction between TMP006 and PCB, resulting in offsets in sensor voltage and unwanted error

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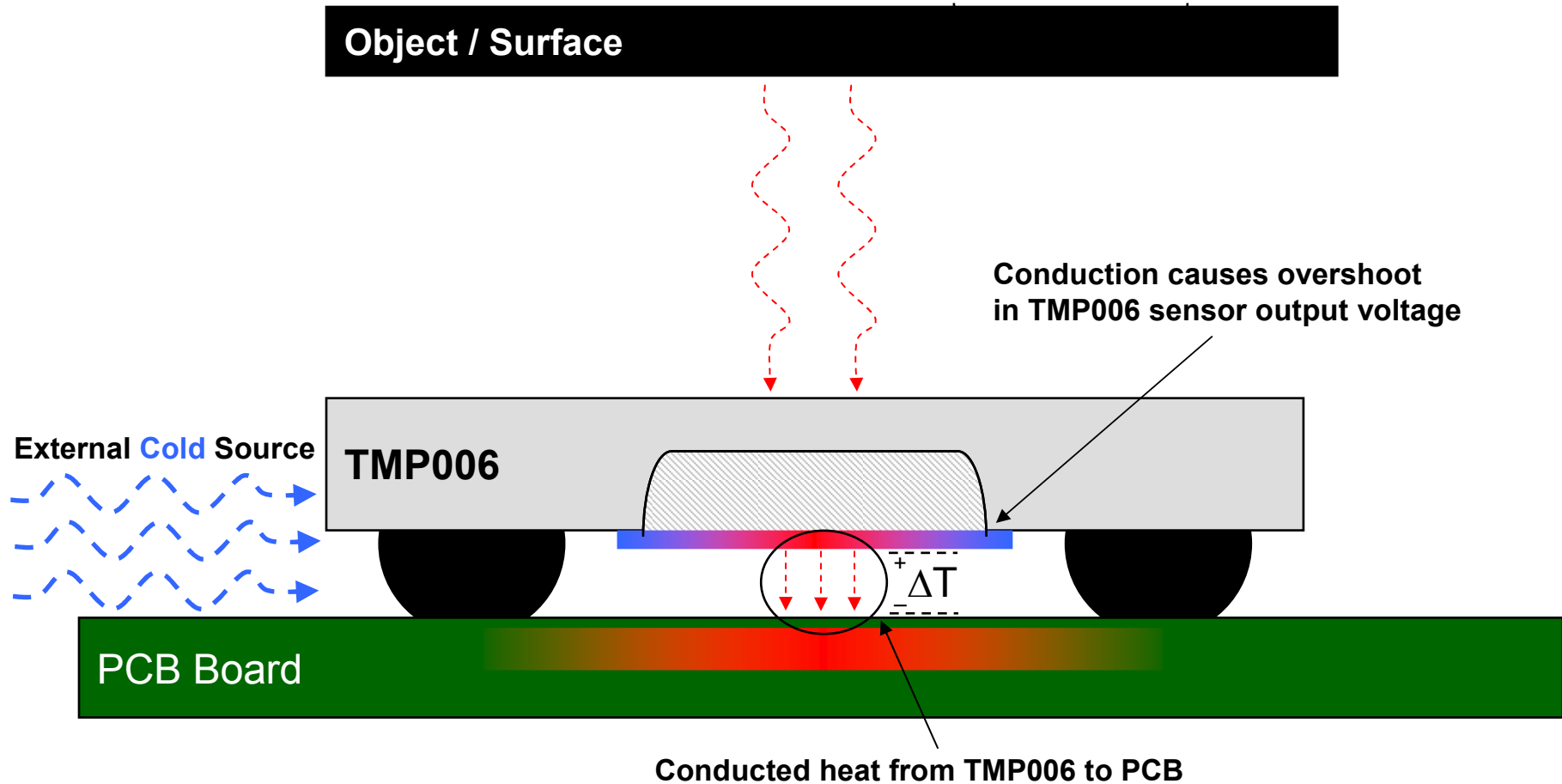


Response to Hot Transient Event



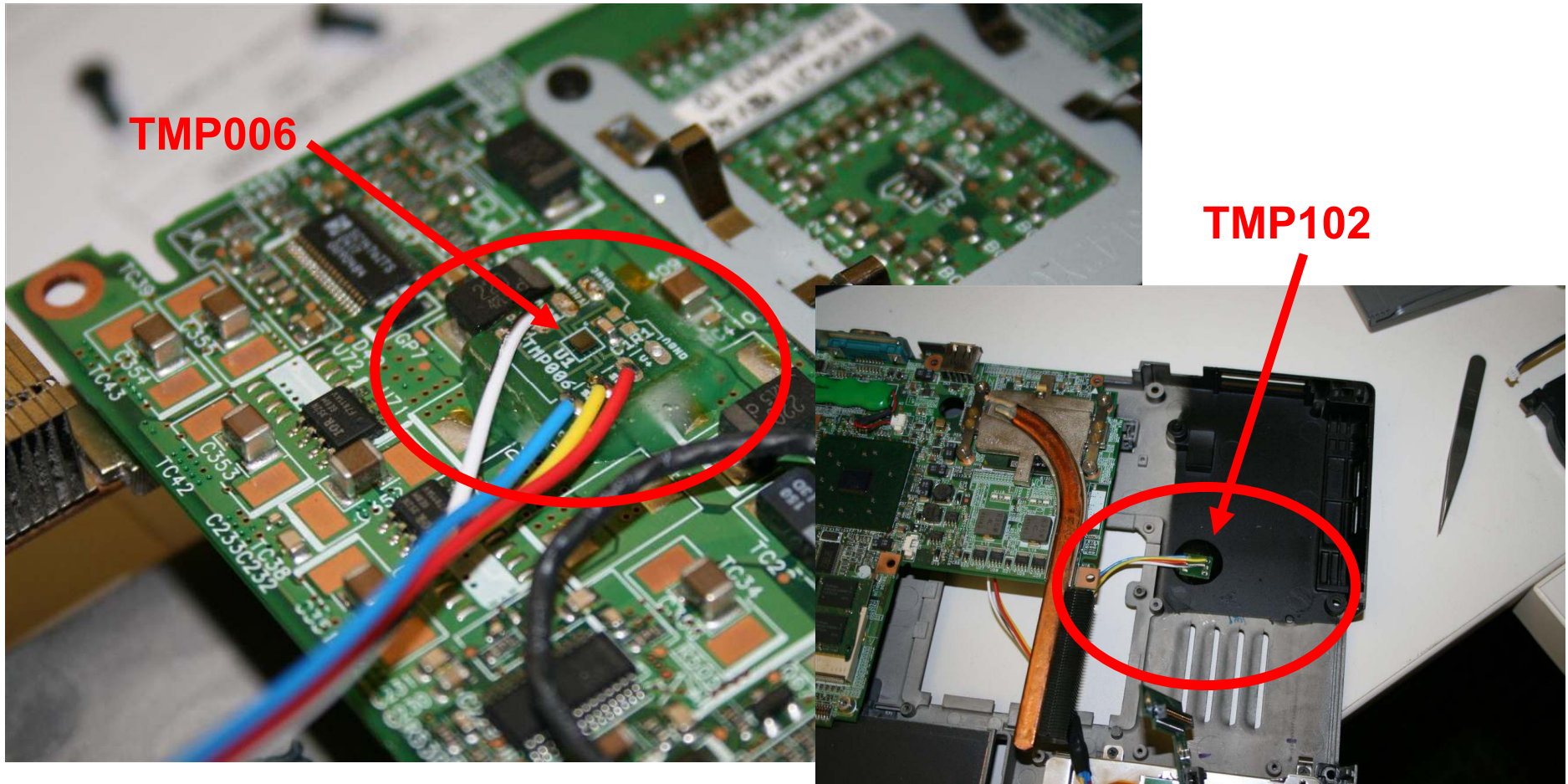
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Response to Cold Transient Event



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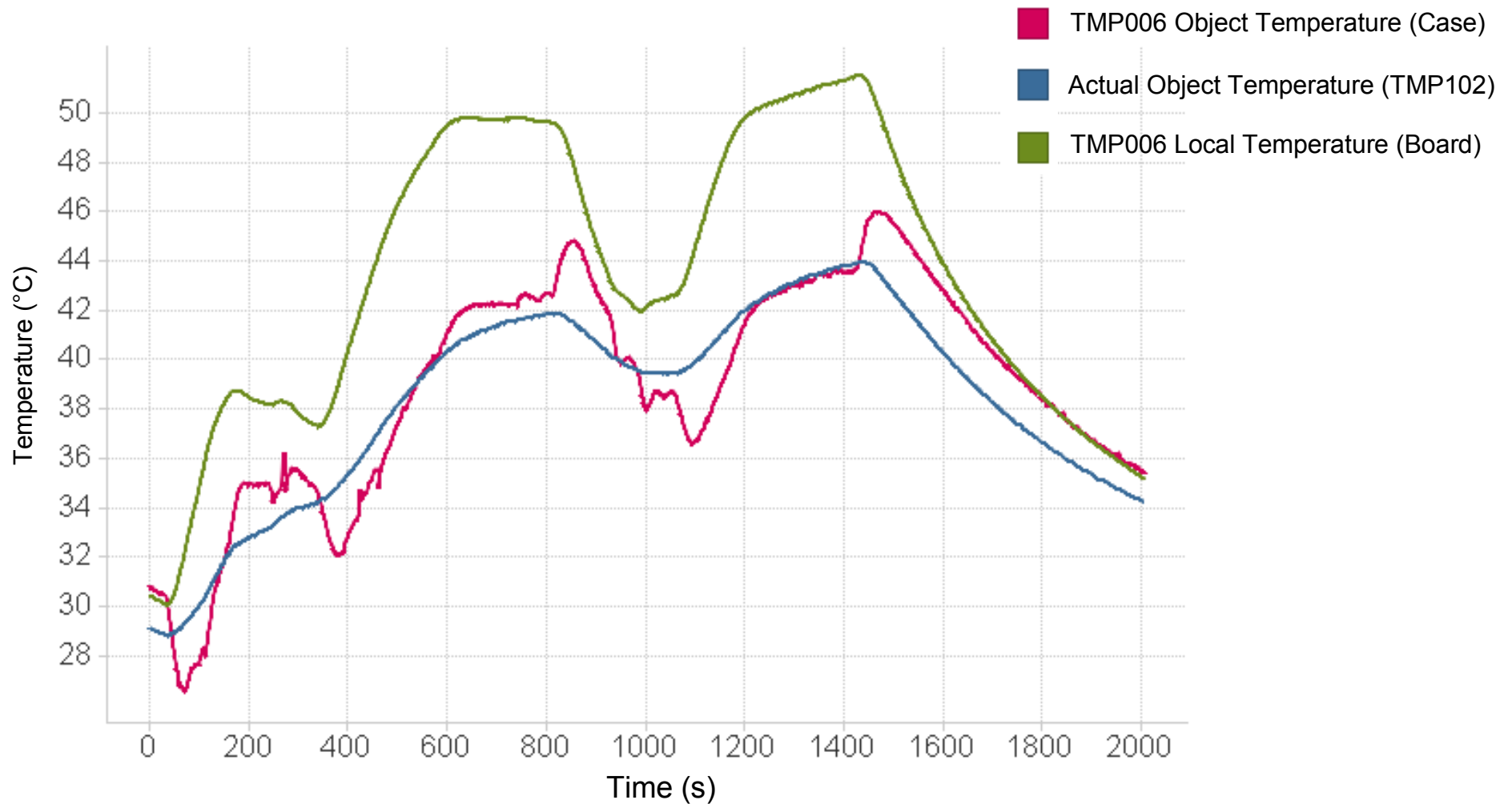
Laptop Experiment Setup



- Laptop was powered for 30 min and several applications were run to stress the processor

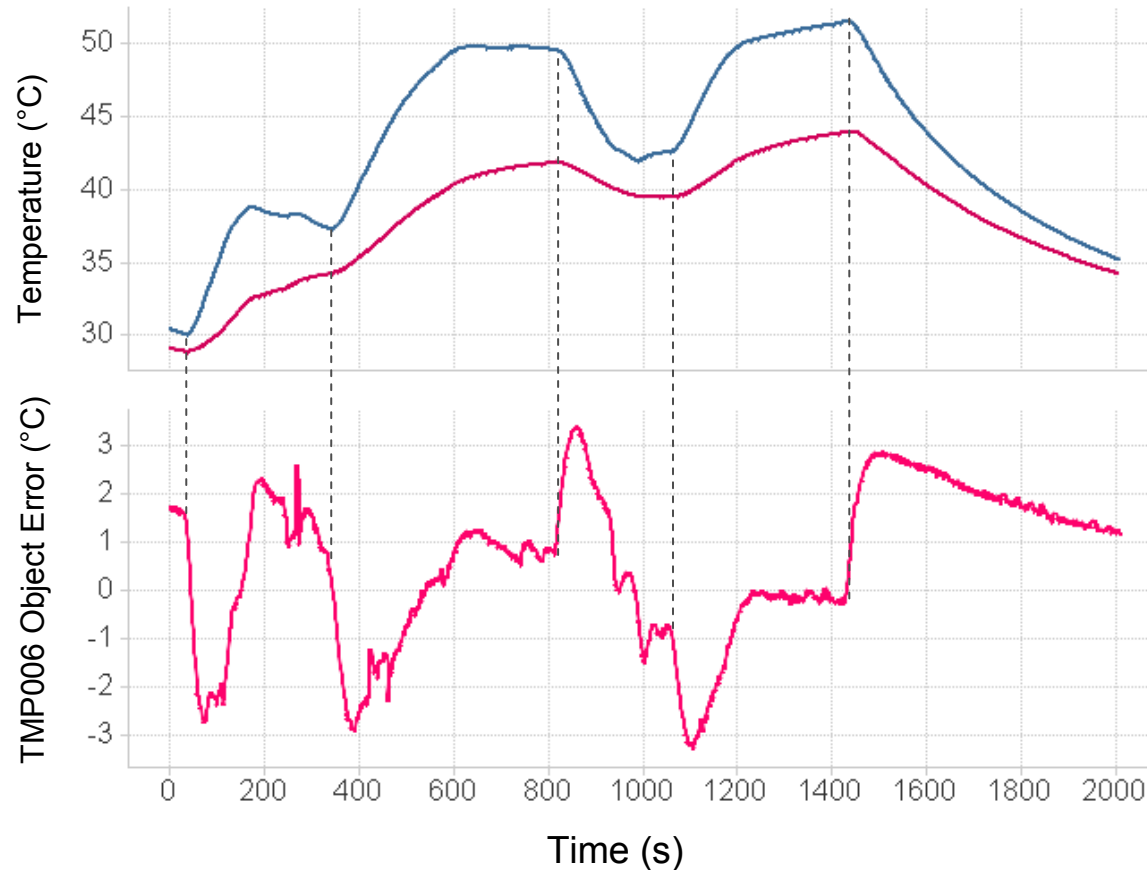
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Laptop Experiment Results



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Laptop Experiment Results



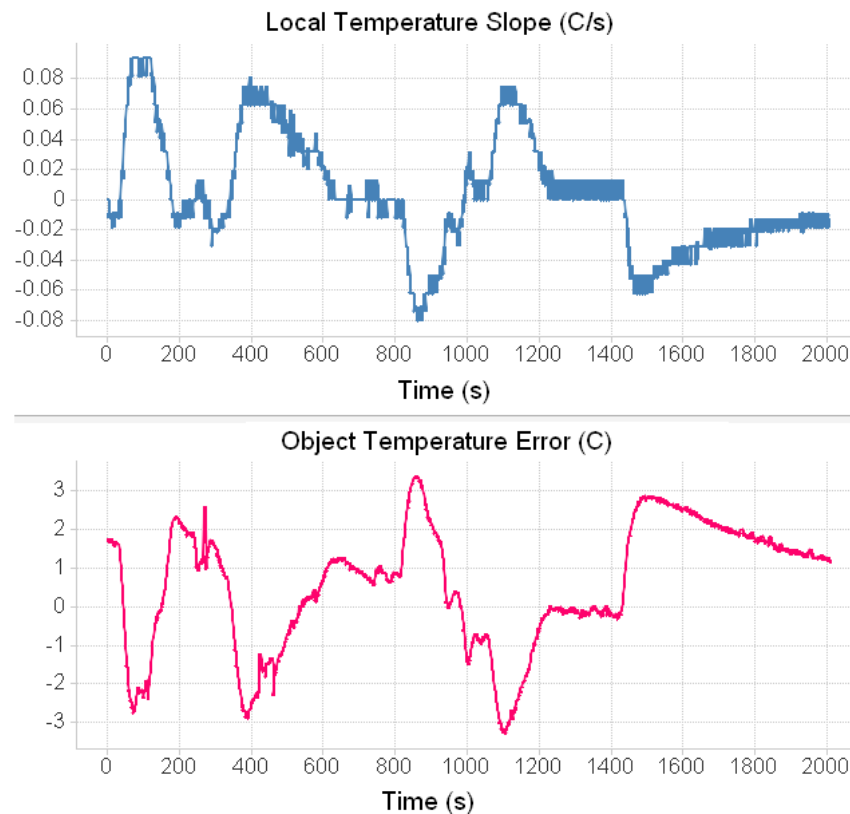
■ TMP006 Local Temperature (Board)
■ Actual Object Temperature (TMP102)

- The temperature error will over/undershoot during large PCB board temperature transients until the system settles
- The overshoot errors can be minimized by using the transient correction algorithm

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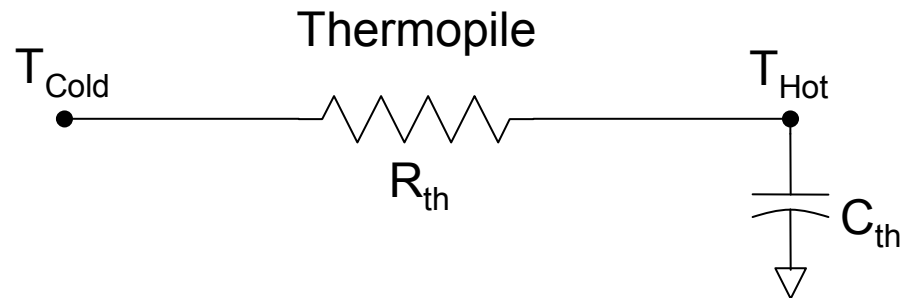
Object Temperature Error Due to Transients

- The TMP006 transient error is proportional to the slope of the local temperature: $V_{obj} Error = \alpha(dT_{die} / dt)$



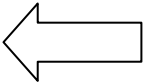
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Theory: Sensor Time Constant Effect on Transients



- R_{th} Thermal resistance of thermopile
- C_{th} Thermal capacitance of thermopile

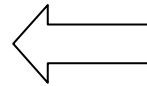
- $\frac{\partial T_{Hot}}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial T_{Cold}}{\partial t}$ (Delayed by $R_{th}C_{th}$)

- $T_{Hot} - T_{Cold} = -\frac{\partial T_{Cold}}{\partial t} \times R_{th}C_{th}$  The difference in temperature created by a drift in the die temperature

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Theory: Sensor Time Constant Effect on Transients

$$T_{\text{Hot}} - T_{\text{Die}} = -\frac{\partial T_{\text{Cold}}}{\partial t} \times R_{\text{th}} C_{\text{th}}$$



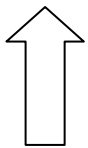
The difference in temperature results in a voltage error on the thermopile

$$V_{\text{Error}} = \text{Seebeck} \times (T_{\text{Hot}} - T_{\text{Die}})$$

$$V_{\text{Error}} = \text{Seebeck} \times -\frac{\partial T_{\text{Cold}}}{\partial t} \times R_{\text{th}} C_{\text{th}}$$

$$V_{\text{Error}} = -\frac{\partial T_{\text{Cold}}}{\partial t} \times (\text{Seebeck} \times R_{\text{th}} C_{\text{th}})$$

$$\alpha = (\text{Seebeck} \times R_{\text{th}} C_{\text{th}}) = 2.96 \times 10^{-4} \text{ (V} \times \text{sec / C)}$$



The alpha mentioned before is a constant which corresponds to the multiplication of the Seebeck coefficient and slope of the die temperature (cold junction)

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Calculating the Slope of Die Temperature

The slope of the best straight line fit for any set of points (x_i, y_i) can be calculated using the equation given below.

$$S_0 = \frac{\left(n \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i \right) - \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i \right) \left(\sum_{i=1}^n y_i \right)}{\left(n \sum_{i=1}^n x_i x_i \right) - \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i \right) \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i \right)}$$

If we use four temperature points that are spaced 1 second apart;
 $(1, T_{die1})$ $(2, T_{die2})$ $(3, T_{die3})$ $(4, T_{die4})$ where T_{die4} is the latest measurement and T_{die1} is the first measurement, the above equation simplifies to:

$$T_{Slope} = - (0.3 \times T_{die1}) - (0.1 \times T_{die2}) + (0.1 \times T_{die3}) + (0.3 \times T_{die4})$$

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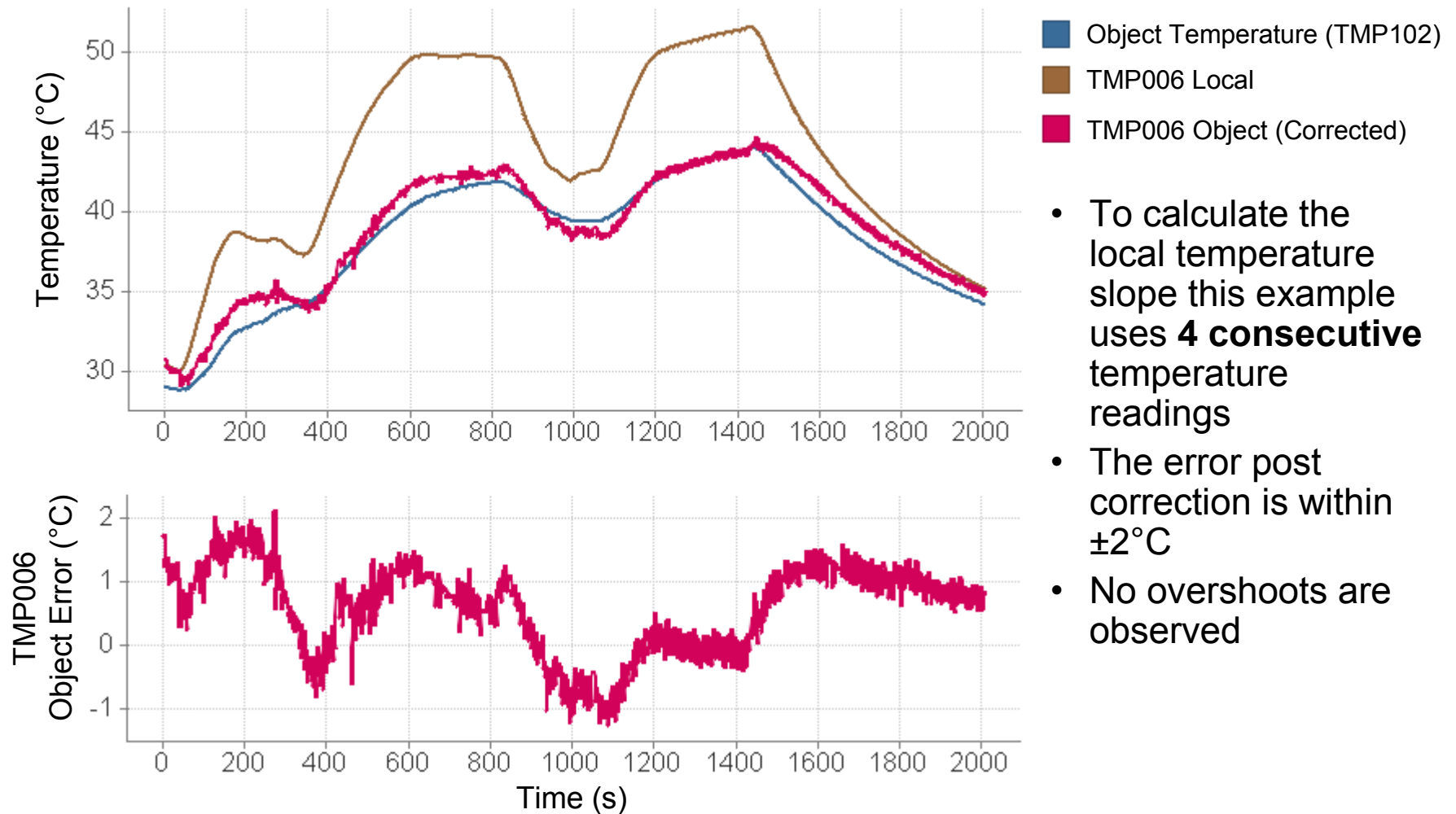
Correcting Object Voltage Error

- Measure the slope of the local temperature versus time (recommend using 4 measurements)
 - For four, one second spaced readings:
 - $T_{Slope} = - (0.3 \times T_{die1}) - (0.1 \times T_{die2}) + (0.1 \times T_{die3}) + (0.3 \times T_{die4})$
- Correct the sensor object voltage using:
 - $V_{obj_corrected} = V_{obj} + T_{Slope} \times 2.96 \times 10^{-4}$
- Apply $V_{obj_corrected}$ to the standard 3D equation to correct the transients

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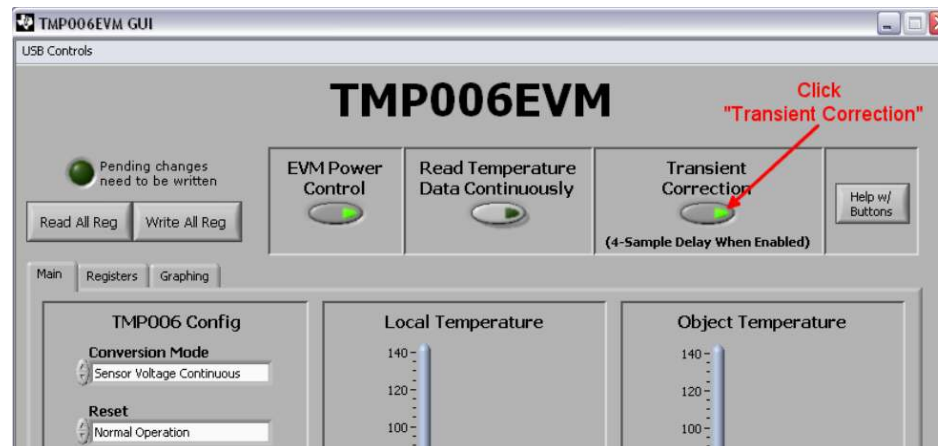
Laptop Experiment Post Transient Correction



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TMP006EVM Software

- New revision (Rev. A) of TMP006EVM software includes transient correction functionality
- To enable, click **Transient Correction** at top-right of GUI
 - 4-sample delay will be observed when enabled while software calculates slope of local temperature



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Questions?

- Contact information
 - Temperature Sensor area of E2E forums (preferred):
http://e2e.ti.com/support/other_analog/temperature_sensors/default.aspx
 - E-mail: ian@ti.com

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