



Digital Thermopile Temperature Sensor (Model: MRTD-3011)

User's Manual

Version: 1.0

Valid from: 2020-10

Zhengzhou Winsen Electronics Technology Co., Ltd

Statement

This manual copyright belongs to Zhengzhou Winsen Electronics Technology Co., LTD. Without the written permission, any part of this manual shall not be copied, translated, stored in database or retrieval system, also can't spread through electronic, copying, record ways.

Thanks for purchasing our product. In order to let customers use it better and reduce the faults caused by misuse, please read the manual carefully and operate it correctly in accordance with the instructions. If users disobey the terms or remove, disassemble, change the components inside of the sensor, we shall not be responsible for the loss.

The specific such as color, appearance, sizes &etc, please in kind prevail.

We are devoting ourselves to products development and technical innovation, so we reserve the right to improve the products without notice. Please confirm it is the valid version before using this manual. At the same time, users' comments on optimized using way are welcome.

Please keep the manual properly, in order to get help if you have questions during the usage in the future.

Zhengzhou Winsen Electronics Technology CO., LTD.

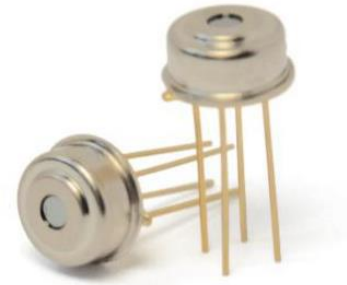
MRTD-3011 Digital Thermopile Temperature Sensor

1. Description:

MRTD-3011 is a non-contact type digital thermopile sensor with I2C output. The thermopile chip is based on MEMS technology, consists of hundreds of thermocouples connected in series. Using Seebeck principle, when there is a temperature difference between the target and the environment, the sensor gives the corresponding voltage output, therefore detecting the existence of the target or the temperature of the target. This sensor can be working in the temperature range of $-20\sim 85^{\circ}\text{C}$, and can measure during the range of $-20\sim +250^{\circ}\text{C}$.

2. Features

- TO-39 metal package, small viewing angle;
- Full integrated digital infrared thermopile;
- I2C output with internal temperature compensation;
- 2.6V to 5.5V single power supply for continuous operation;
- Signal sampling speed settable: adjustable 16-step speed (0.02Hz~2KHz);
- Good stability and wide working temperature range;
- Built-in high-precision 20 Bit sigma delta ADC, ENOB up to 16 bits;
- Temperature measurement range: $-20\sim +250^{\circ}\text{C}$;
- Temperature measurement accuracy: $\pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$;
- Chip sleep mode current $2\mu\text{A}$ @ $25^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{VDD}=3\text{V}$;

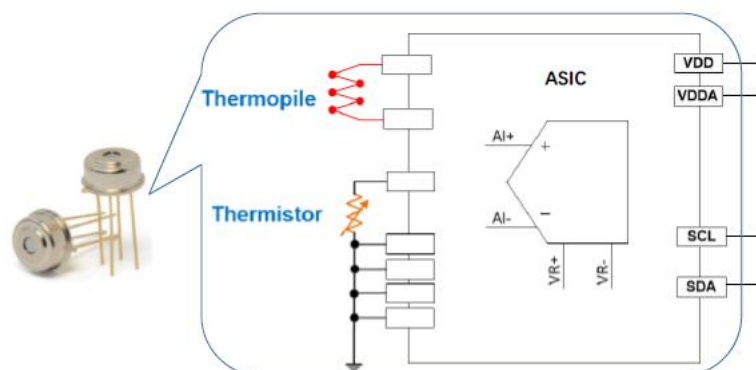


3. Applications

- Non-contact temperature measuring
- Infrared thermometer, such as ear temperature and forehead temperature measurement
- Continuous temperature control of production process
- Household appliances (Microwave oven, hair dryers, air conditioners etc), intelligent temperature induction and control system
- Human presence detection
- Power management system
- Interactive power control
- Lighting unit control

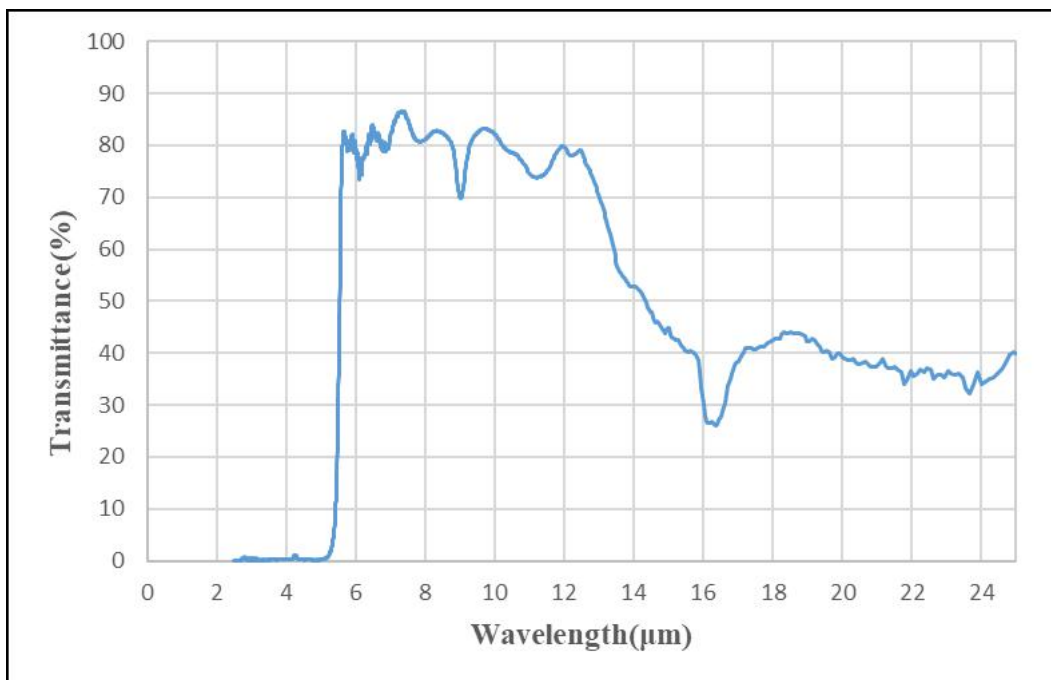
4. Functional diagram

The sensor is encapsulated in a hermetic metal cavity with 4pins, and the materials used comply with RoHS requirement, and can work under $-20\sim 85^{\circ}\text{C}$ environment.

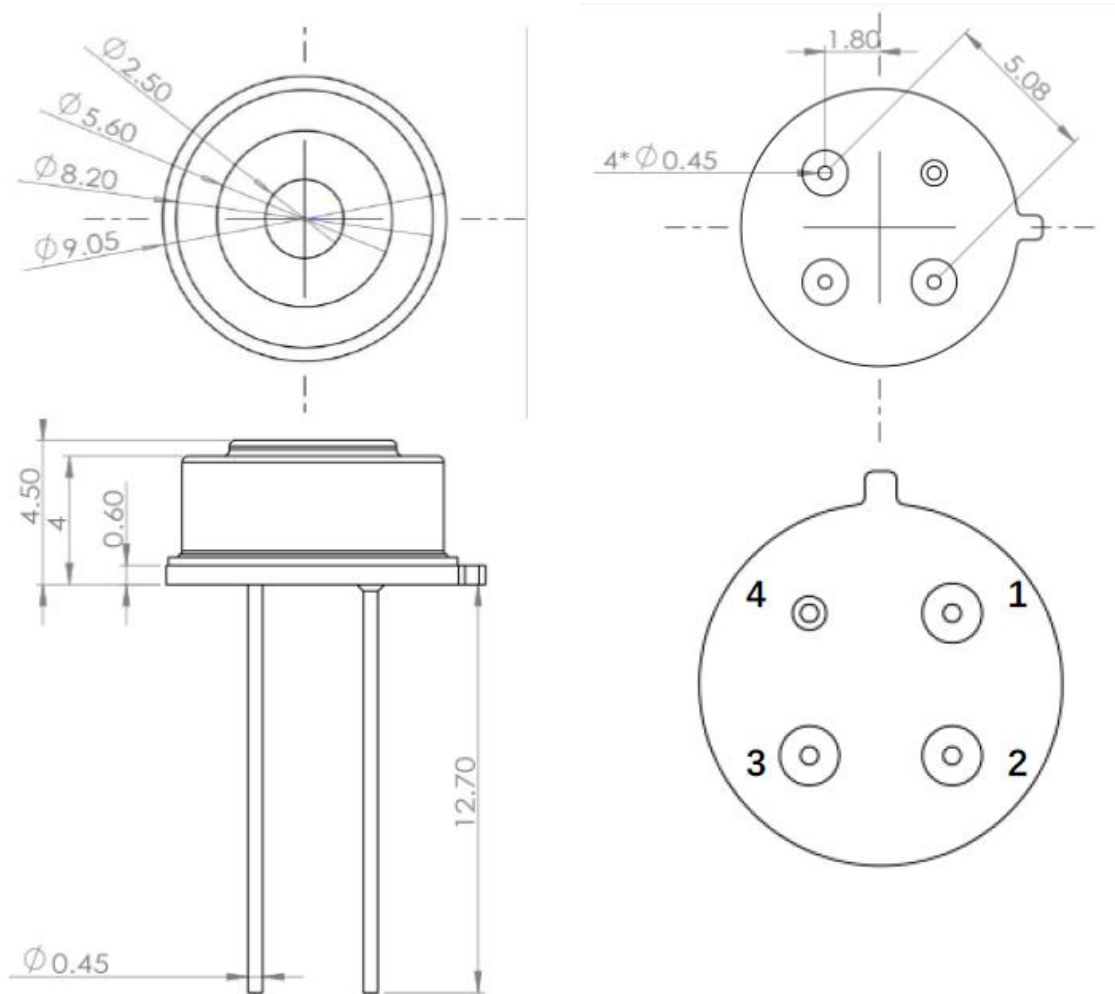


5. MRTD-3011 thermopile parameters

Parameter	Unit	Min	Typical	Max
Sensitive area of thermopile	mm ²	/	0.7x0.7	/
Field of view	Degree		54	
Power supply range	V	2.6		5.5
Power current	Ua	/	/	300
Working temperature range	°C	-20	/	+85
Storage temperature range	°C	-40	/	+125
ESD rated power	V	/	±4000	/
Filter wavelength range	um	5.5	/	14
Temperature measurement range	°C	-20		250
Temperature measurement accuracy	°C	/	±2	/



6. Sensor diagram(unit:mm)



Electrode connection:

Pin Item	Definition	Function
1	SCL	I2C communication
2	SDA	I2C communication
3	VDD	Power supply
4	VSS/GND	GND

7.1 I2C writ mode sequence waveform:

Figure 5 illustrates the I2C Write command protocol in the Command Mode state. Parameters can be set and adjusted in Command Mode.

Byte write:

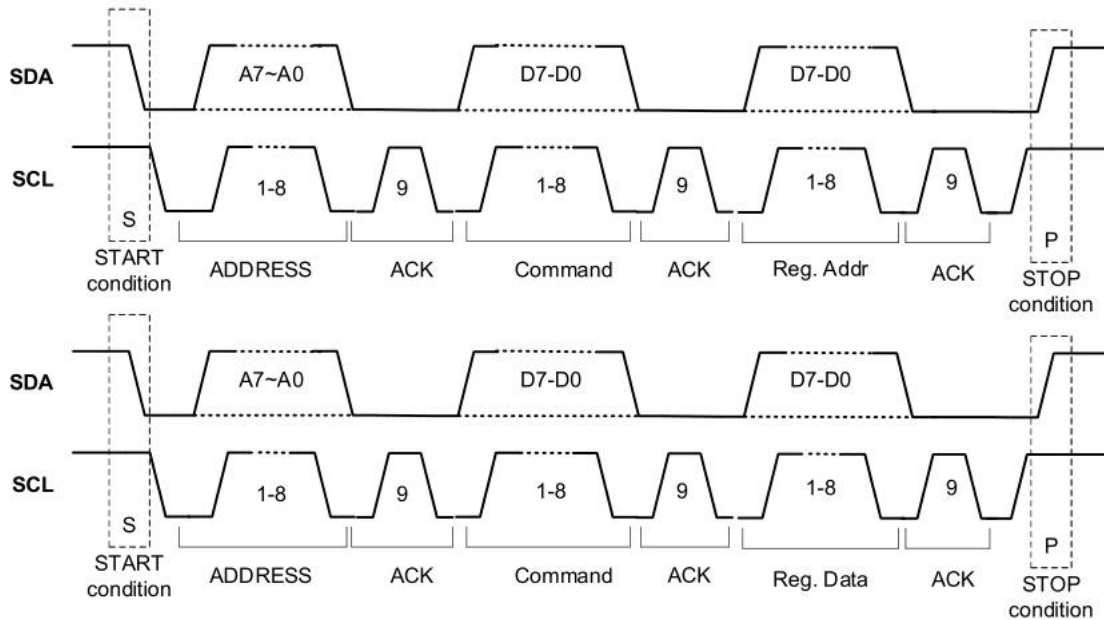


Figure 5 Command mode data packet writing

Note:

SCL stretch time minimum: the minimum time that SCL is pulled to Low by the chip);

After the master control (MCU) writes DATA, it needs to judge the slave side (Slave pulls and releases SCL from Low to High before executing the Stop action to ensure the complete execution of the write action).

7.2 I2C read mode sequence waveform:

Figure 6 illustrates the I2C Read Command protocol in the Command Mode state, and the parameters can be read and confirmed in the Command Mode.

Byte read:

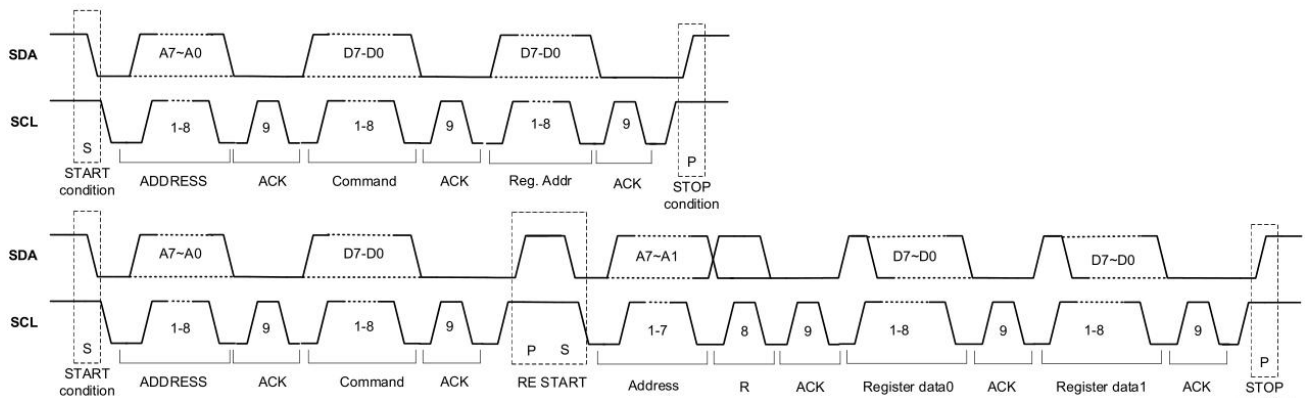


Figure 6 Command mode data packet reading

7.3 Temperature reading instructions(I2C):

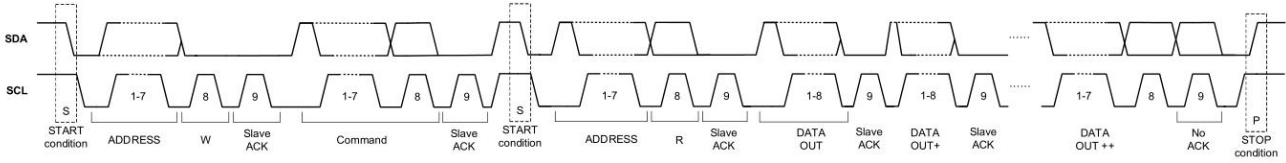


Figure 7: I²C normal mode I2C group reading

Chart 3: Register description

I2C POINTER	I2C ACCESS	NAME EXAMPLE	FORMAT(BIT)
0x00	R	Buffer update	Bit0
		Thermistor low temperature	Bit7~bit1
0x01	R	Thermistor high temperature	8
0x02	R	Reserved	8
0x03	R	Buffer update	Bit0
		Thermistor low temperature	Bit7~bit1
0x04	R	Thermistor high temperature	8
0x05	R	Reserved	8

Note:

Buffer update: buffer update is completed=1/ buffer update is not completed=0;

Thermistor/thermopile temperature reading process:

The following describes the I2C communication process to let users understand the process of reading the thermistor/thermopile temperature.

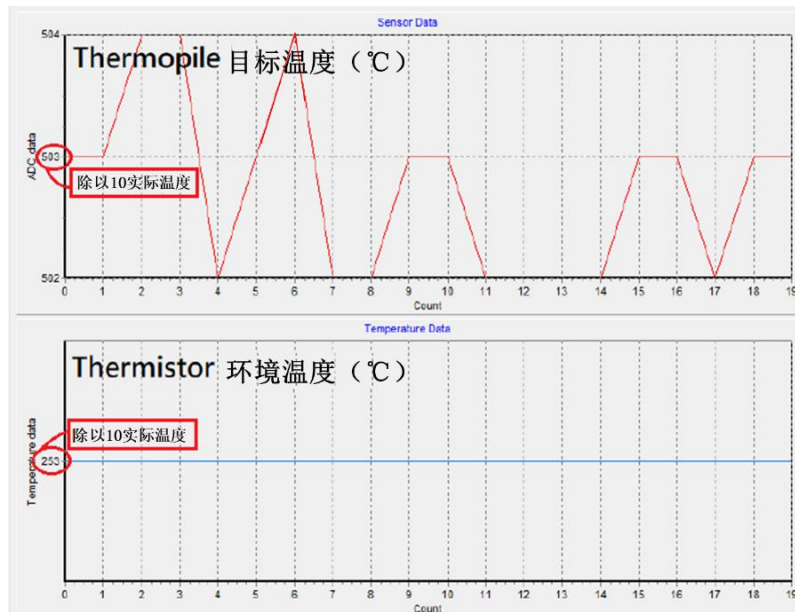
Step1: Read POINTER: 0x00~0x01. Thermistor temperature (ambient temperature = ADC read data ÷10).

Read POINTER 0x03~0x04. Thermopile temperature (target temperature = ADC read data ÷ 10).

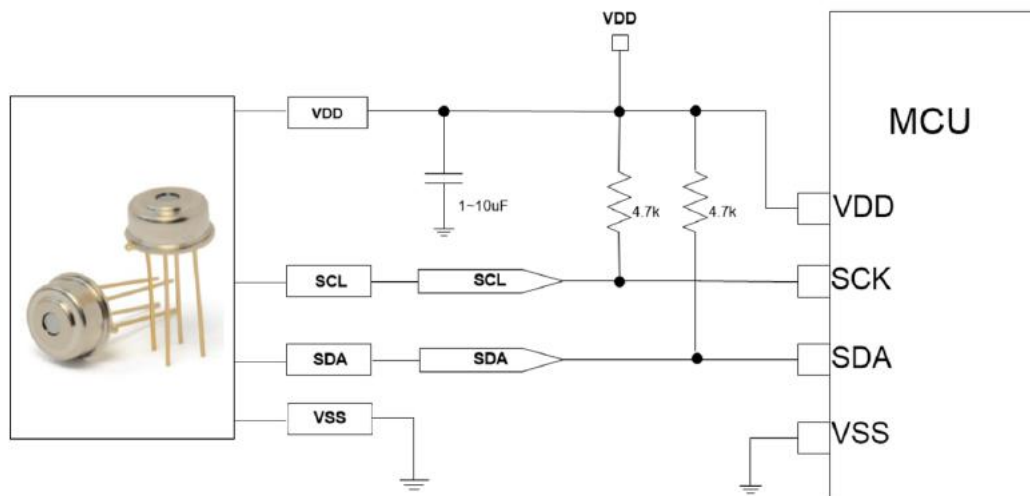
Step2: If POINTER 0x00 and 0x03 bit0 == 1b, it means that the new data can be used (to judge whether the data is updated and the data is stable).

Protocol: byte write and continuous byte read

Step3: S + ADW + 0x80 + RS + ADR + Data out0 + ...+ Data out5 +P (The read data is hexadecimal).



8. Recommended circuit:



Note:

In order to reduce the thermal interference between the sensor pins, the sensor pins should be thermally isolated when making a PCB;

Hand soldering temperature should be $330\pm 20^{\circ}\text{C}$, and single pin soldering time should not exceed 3s;

Frequent, excessive vibration, strong impact or collision will cause resonance inside the sensor to break;

Do not directly touch the sensor window filter with your hands or sharp objects to avoid contamination.

Zhengzhou Winsen Electronics Technology Co., Ltd

Add: No.299, Jinsuo Road, National Hi-Tech Zone,
Zhengzhou 450001 China

Tel: +86-371-67169097/67169670

Fax: +86-371-60932988

E-mail: sales@winsensor.com

Website: www.winsen-sensor.com