

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.