

LM60

2.7V, SOT-23 or TO-92 Temperature Sensor

General Description

The LM60 is a precision integrated-circuit temperature sensor that can sense a -40°C to $+125^{\circ}\text{C}$ temperature range while operating from a single $+2.7\text{V}$ supply. The LM60's output voltage is linearly proportional to Celsius (Centigrade) temperature ($+6.25\text{ mV}/^{\circ}\text{C}$) and has a DC offset of $+424\text{ mV}$. The offset allows reading negative temperatures without the need for a negative supply. The nominal output voltage of the LM60 ranges from $+174\text{ mV}$ to $+1205\text{ mV}$ for a -40°C to $+125^{\circ}\text{C}$ temperature range. The LM60 is calibrated to provide accuracies of $\pm 2.0^{\circ}\text{C}$ at room temperature and $\pm 3^{\circ}\text{C}$ over the full -25°C to $+125^{\circ}\text{C}$ temperature range.

The LM60's linear output, $+424\text{ mV}$ offset, and factory calibration simplify external circuitry required in a single supply environment where reading negative temperatures is required. Because the LM60's quiescent current is less than $110\text{ }\mu\text{A}$, self-heating is limited to a very low 0.1°C in still air in the SOT-23 package. Shutdown capability for the LM60 is intrinsic because its inherent low power consumption allows it to be powered directly from the output of many logic gates.

Features

- Calibrated linear scale factor of $+6.25\text{ mV}/^{\circ}\text{C}$
- Rated for full -40° to $+125^{\circ}\text{C}$ range
- Suitable for remote applications

- Available in SOT-23 and TO-92 packages

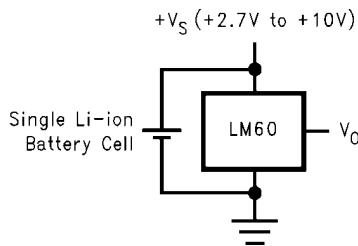
Applications

- Cellular Phones
- Computers
- Power Supply Modules
- Battery Management
- FAX Machines
- Printers
- HVAC
- Disk Drives
- Appliances

Key Specifications

- Accuracy at 25°C : ± 2.0 and $\pm 3.0^{\circ}\text{C}$ (max)
- Accuracy for -40°C to $+125^{\circ}\text{C}$: $\pm 4.0^{\circ}\text{C}$ (max)
- Accuracy for -25°C to $+125^{\circ}\text{C}$: $\pm 3.0^{\circ}\text{C}$ (max)
- Temperature Slope: $+6.25\text{ mV}/^{\circ}\text{C}$
- Power Supply Voltage Range: $+2.7\text{V}$ to $+10\text{V}$
- Current Drain @ 25°C : $110\text{ }\mu\text{A}$ (max)
- Nonlinearity: $\pm 0.8^{\circ}\text{C}$ (max)
- Output Impedance: $800\text{ }\Omega$ (max)

Typical Application

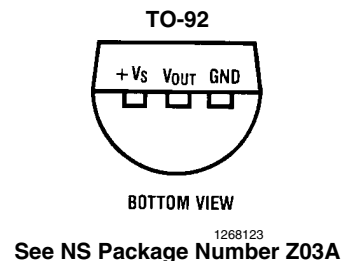
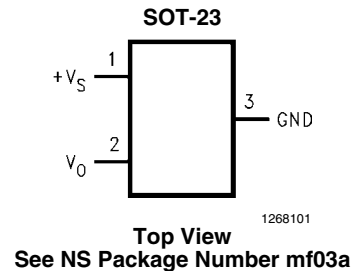


$$V_O = (+6.25\text{ mV}/^{\circ}\text{C} \times T\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}) + 424\text{ mV}$$

Temperature (T)	Typical V_O
$+125^{\circ}\text{C}$	$+1205\text{ mV}$
$+100^{\circ}\text{C}$	$+1049\text{ mV}$
$+25^{\circ}\text{C}$	$+580\text{ mV}$
0°C	$+424\text{ mV}$
-25°C	$+268\text{ mV}$
-40°C	$+174\text{ mV}$

FIGURE 1. Full-Range Centigrade Temperature Sensor (-40°C to $+125^{\circ}\text{C}$) Operating from a Single Li-Ion Battery Cell

Connection Diagrams



Ordering Information

Order Number	Device Top Mark	Supplied In	Accuracy Over Specified Temperature Range	Specified Temperature Range	Package Type
LM60BIM3	T6B	1000 Units, Tape and Reel	±3	−25°C ≤ T _A ≤ +125°C	SOT-23
LM60BIM3X	T6B	3000 Units, Tape and Reel			
LM60CIM3	T6C	1000 Units, Tape and Reel	±4	−40°C ≤ T _A ≤ +125°C	
LM60CIM3X	T6C	3000 Units, Tape and Reel			
LM60BIZ	LM60BIZ	Bulk	±3	−25°C ≤ T _A ≤ +125°C	TO-92
LM60CIZ	LM60CIZ	Bulk	±4	−40°C ≤ T _A ≤ +125°C	

Absolute Maximum Ratings (Note 1)

Supply Voltage	+12V to -0.2V
Output Voltage	(+V _S + 0.6V) to -0.6V
Output Current	10 mA
Input Current at any pin (Note 2)	5 mA
ESD Susceptibility (Note 3) :	
Human Body Model	2500V
Machine Model	
SOT-23	250V
TO-92	200V

Storage Temperature	-65°C to +150°C
Maximum Junction Temperature (T _{JMAX})	+125°C

Operating Ratings (Note 1)

Specified Temperature Range:	$T_{MIN} \leq T_A \leq T_{MAX}$
LM60B	-25°C ≤ T _A ≤ +125°C
LM60C	-40°C ≤ T _A ≤ +125°C
Supply Voltage Range (+V _S)	+2.7V to +10V
Thermal Resistance, θ _{JA} (Note 5)	
SOT-23	450°C/W
TO-92	180°C/W

Soldering process must comply with National Semiconductor's Reflow Temperature Profile specifications. Refer to www.national.com/packaging. (Note 4)

Electrical Characteristics

Unless otherwise noted, these specifications apply for +V_S = +3.0 V_{DC} and I_{LOAD} = 1 μA. **Boldface limits apply for T_A = T_J = T_{MIN} to T_{MAX}**; all other limits T_A = T_J = 25°C.

Parameter	Conditions	Typical (Note 6)	LM60B	LM60C	Units (Limit)
			Limits (Note 7)	Limits (Note 7)	
Accuracy (Note 8)			±2.0	±3.0	°C (max)
			±3.0	±4.0	°C (max)
Output Voltage at 0°C		+424			mV
Nonlinearity (Note 9)			±0.6	±0.8	°C (max)
Sensor Gain (Average Slope)		+6.25	+6.06 +6.44	+6.00 +6.50	mV/°C (min) mV/°C (max)
Output Impedance			800	800	Ω (max)
Line Regulation (Note 10)	+3.0V ≤ +V _S ≤ +10V		±0.3	±0.3	mV/V (max)
	+2.7V ≤ +V _S ≤ +3.3V		±2.3	±2.3	mV (max)
Quiescent Current	+2.7V ≤ +V _S ≤ +10V	82	110	110	μA (max)
			125	125	μA (max)
Change of Quiescent Current	+2.7V ≤ +V _S ≤ +10V	±5.0			μA (max)
Temperature Coefficient of Quiescent Current		0.2			μA/°C
Long Term Stability (Note 11)	T _J = T _{MAX} = +125°C, for 1000 hours	±0.2			°C

Note 1: Absolute Maximum Ratings indicate limits beyond which damage to the device may occur. Operating Ratings indicate conditions for which the device is functional, but do not guarantee specific performance limits. For guaranteed specifications and test conditions, see the Electrical Characteristics. The guaranteed specifications apply only for the test conditions listed. Some performance characteristics may degrade when the device is not operated under the listed test conditions.

Note 2: When the input voltage (V_I) at any pin exceeds power supplies (V_I < GND or V_I > +V_S), the current at that pin should be limited to 5 mA.

Note 3: The human body model is a 100 pF capacitor discharged through a 1.5 kΩ resistor into each pin. The machine model is a 200 pF capacitor discharged directly into each pin.

Note 4: Reflow temperature profiles are different for lead-free and non-lead-free packages.

Note 5: The junction to ambient thermal resistance (θ_{JA}) is specified without a heat sink in still air.

Note 6: Typicals are at T_J = T_A = 25°C and represent most likely parametric norm.

Note 7: Limits are guaranteed to National's AOQL (Average Outgoing Quality Level).

Note 8: Accuracy is defined as the error between the output voltage and +6.25 mV/°C times the device's case temperature plus 424 mV, at specified conditions of voltage, current, and temperature (expressed in °C).

Note 9: Nonlinearity is defined as the deviation of the output-voltage-versus-temperature curve from the best-fit straight line, over the device's rated temperature range.

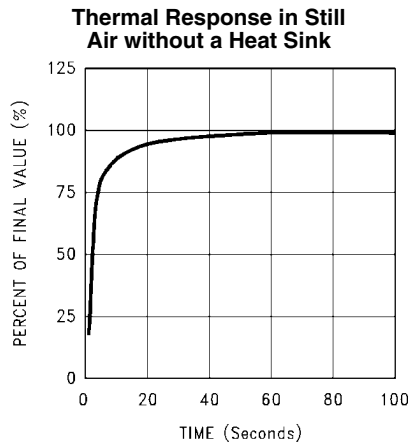
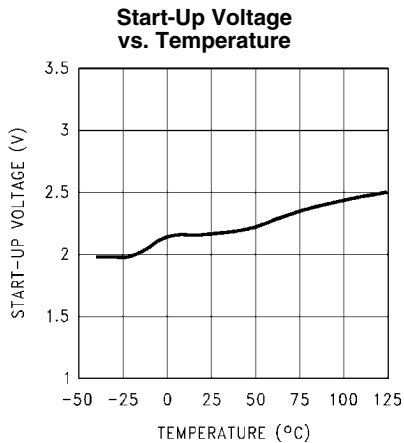
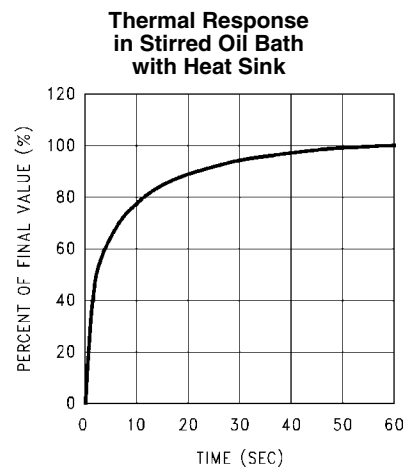
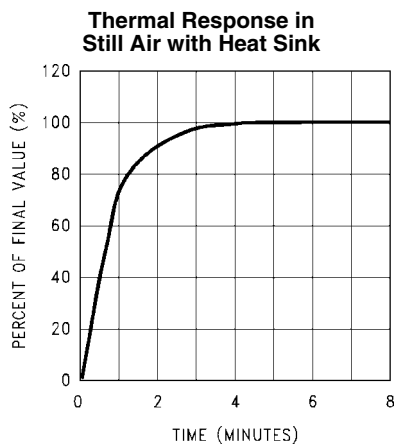
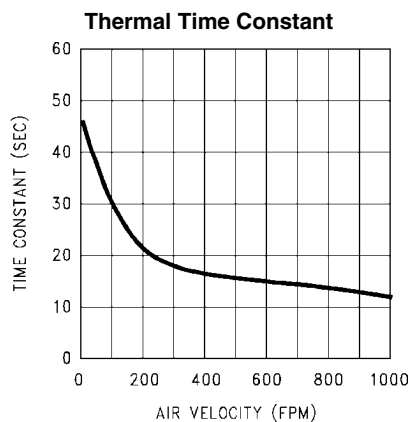
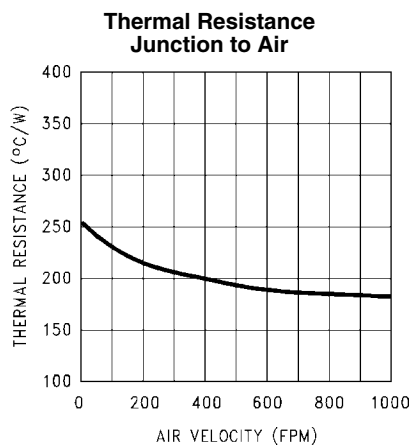
Note 10: Regulation is measured at constant junction temperature, using pulse testing with a low duty cycle. Changes in output due to heating effects can be computed by multiplying the internal dissipation by the thermal resistance.

Note 11: For best long-term stability, any precision circuit will give best results if the unit is aged at a warm temperature, and/or temperature cycled for at least 46 hours before long-term life test begins. This is especially true when a small (Surface-Mount) part is wave-soldered; allow time for stress relaxation to occur. The majority of the drift will occur in the first 1000 hours at elevated temperatures. The drift after 1000 hours will not continue at the first 1000 hour rate.

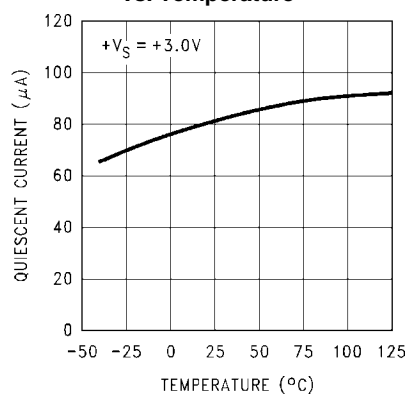
Typical Performance Characteristics

To generate these curves the LM60 was mounted to a printed circuit board as shown in [Figure 2](#).

To generate these curves the LM60 was mounted to a printed circuit board as shown in [Figure 2](#).

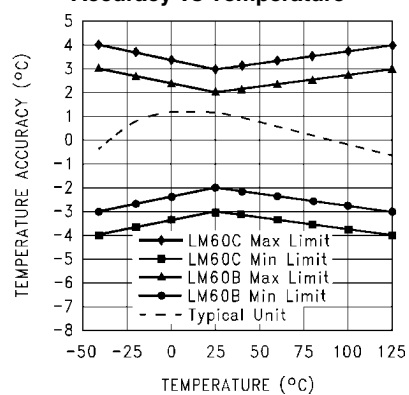


**Quiescent Current
vs. Temperature**



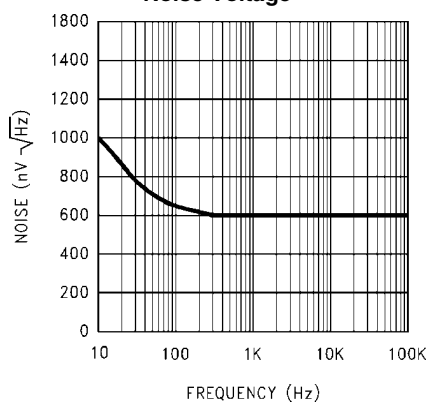
1268109

Accuracy vs Temperature



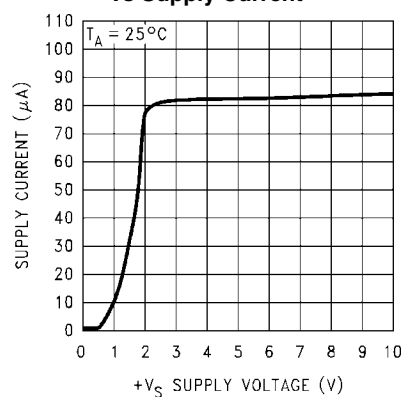
1268110

Noise Voltage



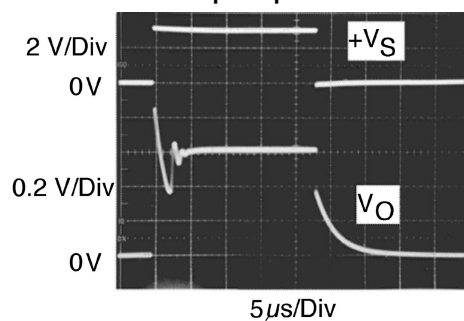
1268111

**Supply Voltage
vs Supply Current**



1268112

Start-Up Response



1268122

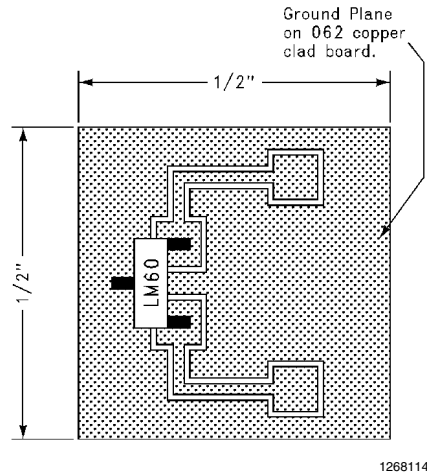


FIGURE 2. Printed Circuit Board Used for Heat Sink to Generate All Curves.
1/2" Square Printed Circuit Board with 2 oz. Copper Foil or Similar.

1.0 Mounting

The LM60 can be applied easily in the same way as other integrated-circuit temperature sensors. It can be glued or cemented to a surface. The temperature that the LM60 is sensing will be within about $+0.1^{\circ}\text{C}$ of the surface temperature that LM60's leads are attached to.

This presumes that the ambient air temperature is almost the same as the surface temperature; if the air temperature were much higher or lower than the surface temperature, the actual temperature of the LM60 die would be at an intermediate temperature between the surface temperature and the air temperature.

To ensure good thermal conductivity the backside of the LM60 die is directly attached to the GND pin. The lands and traces to the LM60 will, of course, be part of the printed circuit board, which is the object whose temperature is being measured. These printed circuit board lands and traces will not cause the LM60's temperature to deviate from the desired temperature.

Alternatively, the LM60 can be mounted inside a sealed-end metal tube, and can then be dipped into a bath or screwed

into a threaded hole in a tank. As with any IC, the LM60 and accompanying wiring and circuits must be kept insulated and dry, to avoid leakage and corrosion. This is especially true if the circuit may operate at cold temperatures where condensation can occur. Printed-circuit coatings and varnishes such as Humiseal and epoxy paints or dips are often used to ensure that moisture cannot corrode the LM60 or its connections.

The thermal resistance junction to ambient (θ_{JA}) is the parameter used to calculate the rise of a device junction temperature due to the device power dissipation. For the LM60 the equation used to calculate the rise in the die temperature is as follows:

$$T_J = T_A + \theta_{JA} [(+V_S I_Q) + (+V_S - V_O) I_L]$$

where I_Q is the quiescent current and I_L is the load current on the output.

The table shown in [Figure 3](#) summarizes the rise in die temperature of the LM60 without any loading, and the thermal resistance for different conditions.

	SOT-23* no heat sink		SOT-23** small heat fin		TO-92* no heat fin		TO-92*** small heat fin	
	θ_{JA} ($^{\circ}\text{C/W}$)	$T_J - T_A$ ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)	θ_{JA} ($^{\circ}\text{C/W}$)	$T_J - T_A$ ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)	θ_{JA}	$T_J - T_A$	θ_{JA}	$T_J - T_A$
Still air	450	0.17	260	0.1	180	0.07	140	0.05
Moving air			180	0.07	90	0.034	70	0.026

*-Part soldered to 30 gauge wire.

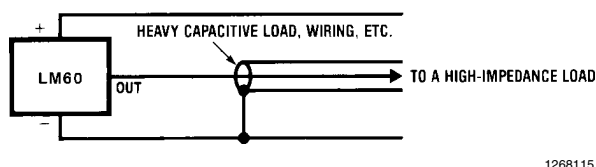
**-Heat sink used is 1/2" square printed circuit board with 2 oz. foil with part attached as shown in [Figure 2](#).

***-Part glued or leads soldered to 1" square of 1/16" printed circuit board with 2 oz. foil or similar.

FIGURE 3. Temperature Rise of LM60 Due to Self-Heating and Thermal Resistance (θ_{JA})

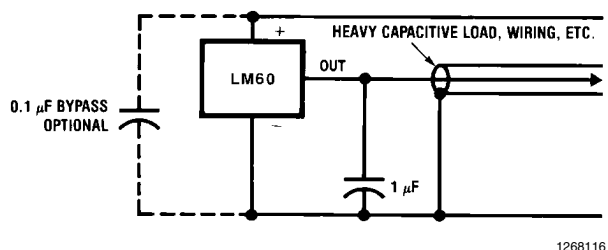
2.0 Capacitive Loads

The LM60 handles capacitive loading well. Without any special precautions, the LM60 can drive any capacitive load as shown in [Figure 4](#). Over the specified temperature range the LM60 has a maximum output impedance of 800Ω. In an extremely noisy environment it may be necessary to add some filtering to minimize noise pickup. It is recommended that 0.1 μF be added from +V_S to GND to bypass the power supply voltage, as shown in [Figure 5](#). In a noisy environment it may be necessary to add a capacitor from the output to ground. A 1 μF output capacitor with the 800Ω output impedance will form a 199 Hz lowpass filter. Since the thermal time constant of the LM60 is much slower than the 6.3 ms time constant formed by the RC, the overall response time of the LM60 will not be significantly affected. For much larger capacitors this additional time lag will increase the overall response time of the LM60.



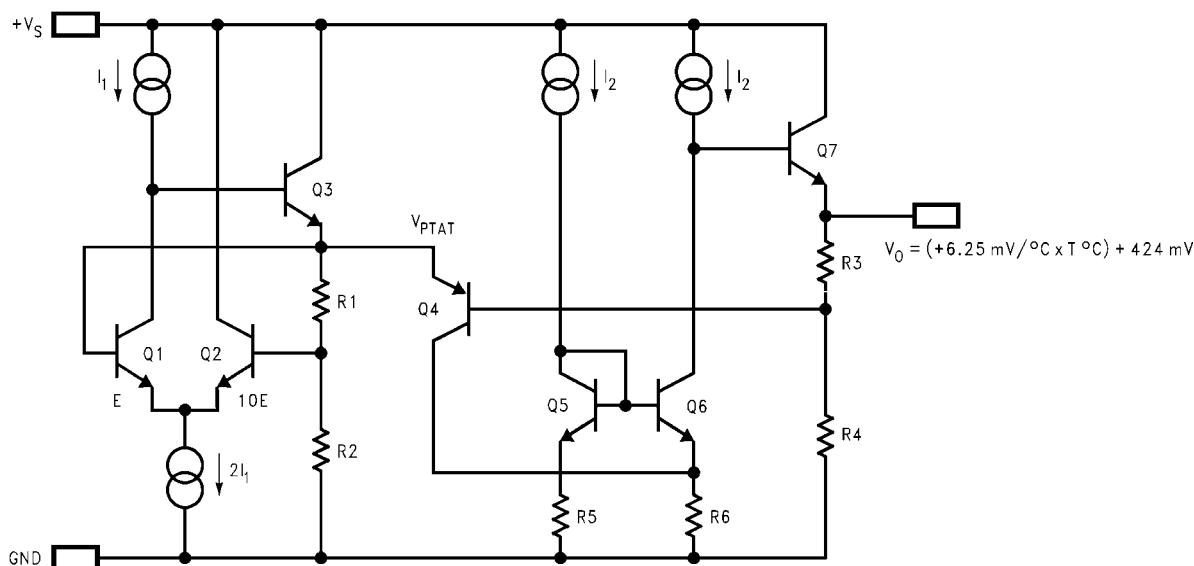
1268115

FIGURE 4. LM60 No Decoupling Required for Capacitive Load



1268116

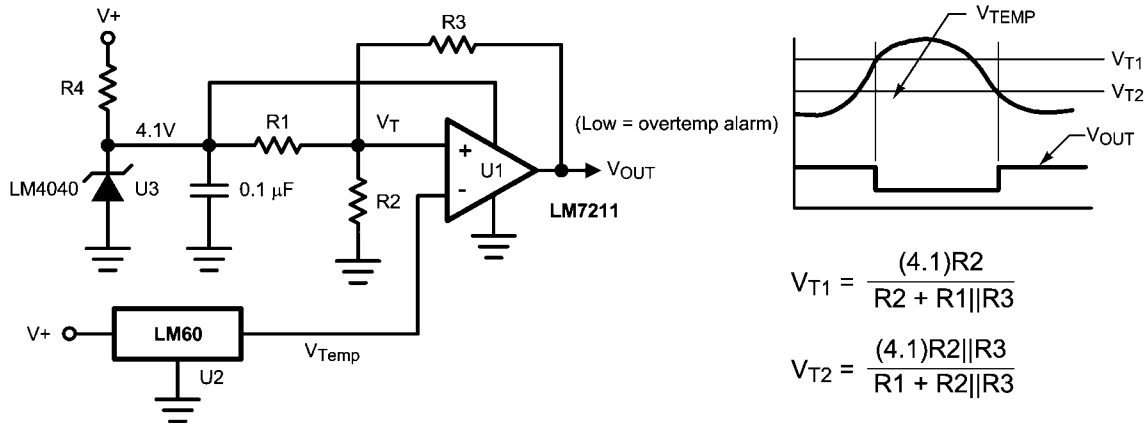
FIGURE 5. LM60 with Filter for Noisy Environment



1268117

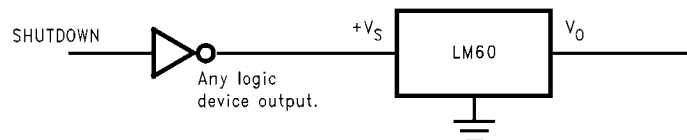
FIGURE 6. Simplified Schematic

3.0 Applications Circuits



1268118

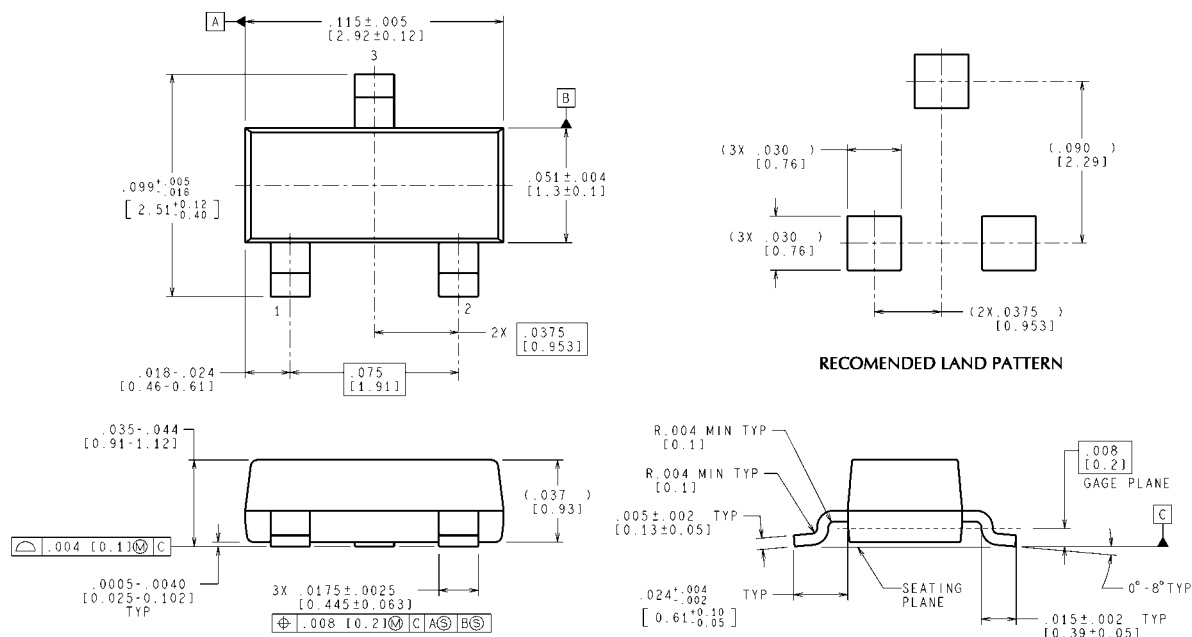
FIGURE 7. Centigrade Thermostat



1268119

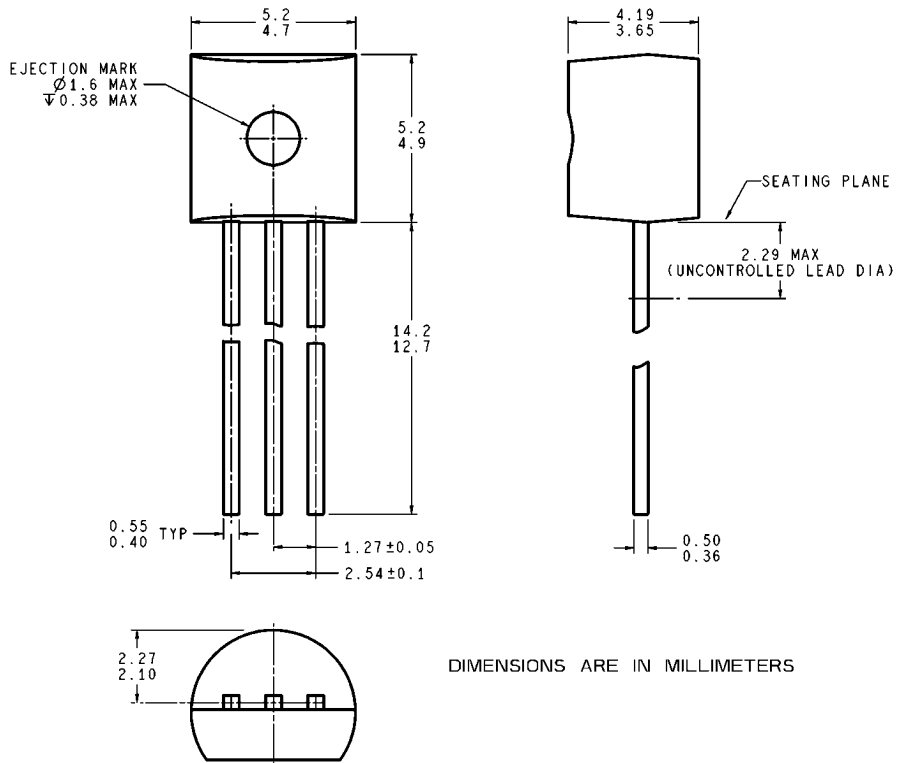
FIGURE 8. Conserving Power Dissipation with Shutdown

Physical Dimensions inches (millimeters) unless otherwise noted



SOT-23 Molded Small Outline Transistor Package (M3)
Order Number LM60BIM3 or LM60CIM3
NS Package Number mf03a

MF03A (Rev B)



Z03A (Rev G)

TO-92 Molded Plastic Package (Z)
Order Number LM60BIZ or LM60CIZ
Package Number Z03A

Notes

Notes

For more National Semiconductor product information and proven design tools, visit the following Web sites at:
www.national.com

Products		Design Support	
Amplifiers	www.national.com/amplifiers	WEBENCH® Tools	www.national.com/webench
Audio	www.national.com/audio	App Notes	www.national.com/appnotes
Clock and Timing	www.national.com/timing	Reference Designs	www.national.com/refdesigns
Data Converters	www.national.com/adc	Samples	www.national.com/samples
Interface	www.national.com/interface	Eval Boards	www.national.com/evalboards
LVDS	www.national.com/lvds	Packaging	www.national.com/packaging
Power Management	www.national.com/power	Green Compliance	www.national.com/quality/green
Switching Regulators	www.national.com/switchers	Distributors	www.national.com/contacts
LDOs	www.national.com/ldo	Quality and Reliability	www.national.com/quality
LED Lighting	www.national.com/led	Feedback/Support	www.national.com/feedback
Voltage References	www.national.com/vref	Design Made Easy	www.national.com/easy
PowerWise® Solutions	www.national.com/powerwise	Applications & Markets	www.national.com/solutions
Serial Digital Interface (SDI)	www.national.com/sdi	Mil/Aero	www.national.com/milaero
Temperature Sensors	www.national.com/tempsensors	SolarMagic™	www.national.com/solarmagic
PLL/VCO	www.national.com/wireless	PowerWise® Design University	www.national.com/training

THE CONTENTS OF THIS DOCUMENT ARE PROVIDED IN CONNECTION WITH NATIONAL SEMICONDUCTOR CORPORATION ("NATIONAL") PRODUCTS. NATIONAL MAKES NO REPRESENTATIONS OR WARRANTIES WITH RESPECT TO THE ACCURACY OR COMPLETENESS OF THE CONTENTS OF THIS PUBLICATION AND RESERVES THE RIGHT TO MAKE CHANGES TO SPECIFICATIONS AND PRODUCT DESCRIPTIONS AT ANY TIME WITHOUT NOTICE. NO LICENSE, WHETHER EXPRESS, IMPLIED, ARISING BY ESTOPPEL OR OTHERWISE, TO ANY INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS IS GRANTED BY THIS DOCUMENT.

TESTING AND OTHER QUALITY CONTROLS ARE USED TO THE EXTENT NATIONAL DEEMS NECESSARY TO SUPPORT NATIONAL'S PRODUCT WARRANTY. EXCEPT WHERE MANDATED BY GOVERNMENT REQUIREMENTS, TESTING OF ALL PARAMETERS OF EACH PRODUCT IS NOT NECESSARILY PERFORMED. NATIONAL ASSUMES NO LIABILITY FOR APPLICATIONS ASSISTANCE OR BUYER PRODUCT DESIGN. BUYERS ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR THEIR PRODUCTS AND APPLICATIONS USING NATIONAL COMPONENTS. PRIOR TO USING OR DISTRIBUTING ANY PRODUCTS THAT INCLUDE NATIONAL COMPONENTS, BUYERS SHOULD PROVIDE ADEQUATE DESIGN, TESTING AND OPERATING SAFEGUARDS.

EXCEPT AS PROVIDED IN NATIONAL'S TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF SALE FOR SUCH PRODUCTS, NATIONAL ASSUMES NO LIABILITY WHATSOEVER, AND NATIONAL DISCLAIMS ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTY RELATING TO THE SALE AND/OR USE OF NATIONAL PRODUCTS INCLUDING LIABILITY OR WARRANTIES RELATING TO FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, MERCHANTABILITY, OR INFRINGEMENT OF ANY PATENT, COPYRIGHT OR OTHER INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHT.

LIFE SUPPORT POLICY

NATIONAL'S PRODUCTS ARE NOT AUTHORIZED FOR USE AS CRITICAL COMPONENTS IN LIFE SUPPORT DEVICES OR SYSTEMS WITHOUT THE EXPRESS PRIOR WRITTEN APPROVAL OF THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER AND GENERAL COUNSEL OF NATIONAL SEMICONDUCTOR CORPORATION. As used herein:

Life support devices or systems are devices which (a) are intended for surgical implant into the body, or (b) support or sustain life and whose failure to perform when properly used in accordance with instructions for use provided in the labeling can be reasonably expected to result in a significant injury to the user. A critical component is any component in a life support device or system whose failure to perform can be reasonably expected to cause the failure of the life support device or system or to affect its safety or effectiveness.

National Semiconductor and the National Semiconductor logo are registered trademarks of National Semiconductor Corporation. All other brand or product names may be trademarks or registered trademarks of their respective holders.

Copyright© 2010 National Semiconductor Corporation

For the most current product information visit us at www.national.com



**National Semiconductor
Americas Technical
Support Center**
Email: support@nsc.com
Tel: 1-800-272-9959

**National Semiconductor Europe
Technical Support Center**
Email: europe.support@nsc.com

**National Semiconductor Asia
Pacific Technical Support Center**
Email: ap.support@nsc.com

**National Semiconductor Japan
Technical Support Center**
Email: jpn.feedback@nsc.com