



Cost effective Temperature monitoring system for GMRT upgrade

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Objective: To design a general purpose temperature monitoring system

Revision	Date	Modification/ Change
Ver. 1	02/08/13	Initial Version

1. Introduction

In the upgraded GMRT system some systems and components are critical so it was decided to design a temperature monitoring system that could measure and record temperature at various locations in receiver room, critical components and various sub systems

What is a temperature sensor?

These sensors use a solid-state technique to determine the temperature.

That is to say, they don't use mercury (like old thermometers), bimetallic strips (like in some home thermometers or stoves), nor do they use thermistors (temperature sensitive resistors). Instead, they use the fact as temperature increases, the voltage across a diode increases at a known rate. (Technically, this is actually the voltage drop between the base and emitter - the V_{be} - of a transistor. By precisely amplifying the voltage change, it is easy to generate an analog signal that is directly proportional to temperature. There have been some improvements on the technique but, essentially that is how temperature is measured.

Because these sensors have no moving parts, they are precise, never wear out, don't need calibration, work under many environmental conditions, and are consistent between sensors and readings. Moreover they are very inexpensive and quite easy to use.

2. Target performance specifications

In the temperature monitoring system we have used National semiconductor make LM35

The LM35 series are precision integrated-circuit temperature sensors, whose output voltage is linearly proportional to the Celsius (Centigrade) temperature. LM35C, LM35CA, and LM35D are also available in the plastic TO-92 transistor package. The LM35D is also available in an 8-lead surface mount small outline package and a plastic TO-220 package.

Features

Calibrated directly in $^{\circ}\text{C}$ Celsius (Centigrade)

Linear + 10.0 mV/ $^{\circ}\text{C}$ scale factor

0.5 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ accuracy guarantee (at +25 $^{\circ}\text{C}$)

Rated for full -55 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ to +150 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ range

Suitable for remote applications

Low cost due to wafer-level trimming

Operates from 4 to 30 volts

Less than 60 μA current drain

Low self-heating, 0.08 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ in still air

Non linearity only $\pm 1/4^{\circ}\text{C}$ typical

Low impedance output, 0.1 Ω for 1 mA load

How to measure temperature!

Using the LM35 is easy, simply connect the pin no1 to power supply and the pin no 2 to ground pin 3 will have an analog voltage that is directly proportional (linear) to the

temperature. The analog voltage is independent of the power supply.

To convert the voltage to temperature, simply use the basic formula:

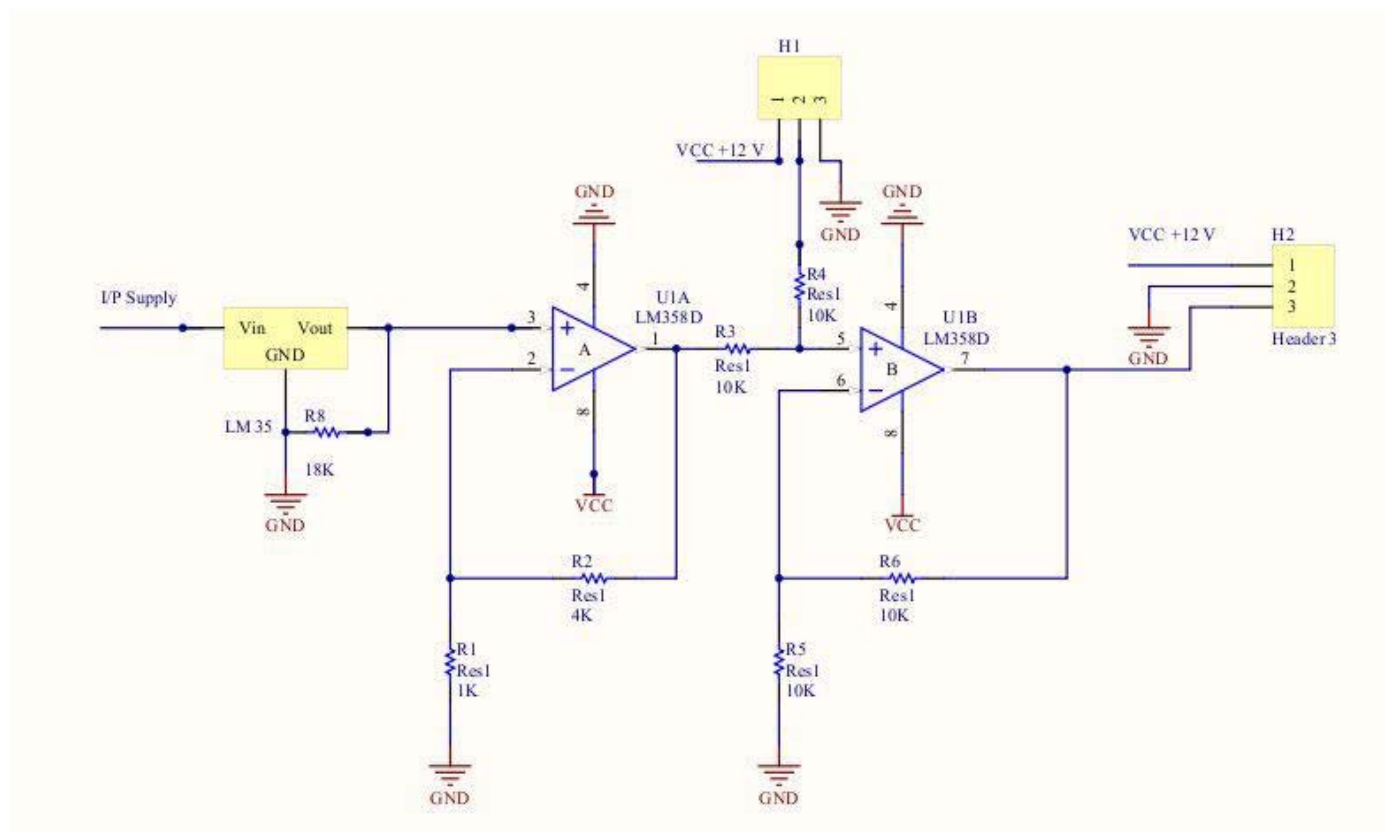
formula: Temp in Celsius = (Vout in mV) / 10

3. Design description

This circuit works on single +12 Vdc header H2 supply the output of LM35 is connected to a amplifier (dual op-amp Lm358) the gain of the amplifier is 5. the output is connected to another op-amp. The second op-amp works is dual mode header H1

1) unity gain amplifier 2) To measure temperature below 0 degree Celsius with positive supply

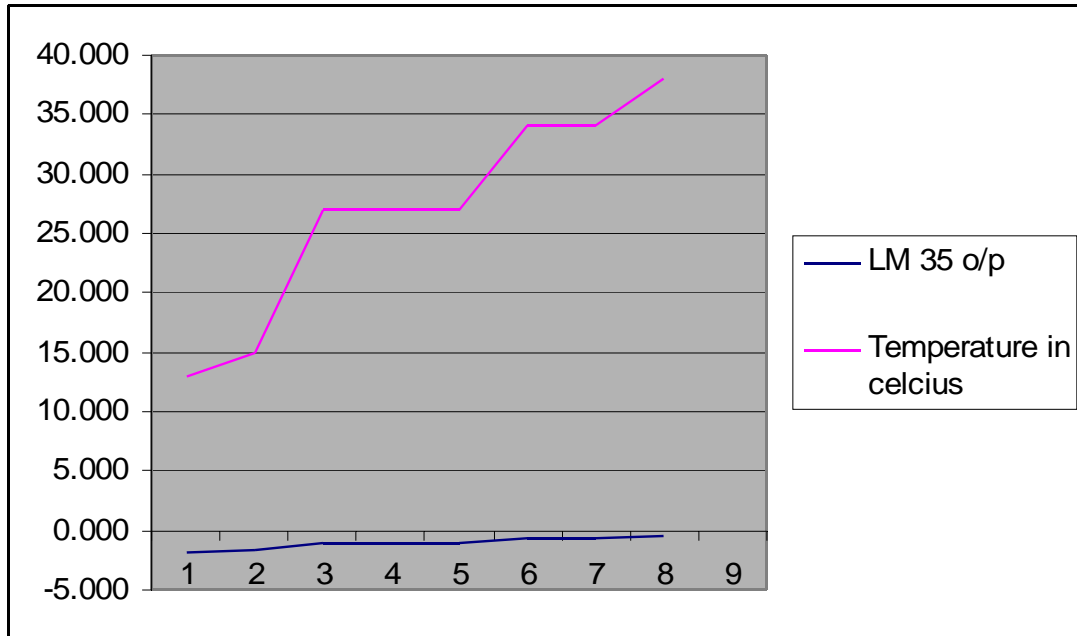
It has got jumper setting to toggle between two modes output is measured on header H2



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4. Design validation

After assembly the pcb is calibrated using thermometer as various temperatures the graph shows (*plot1*) the output of LM 35 amplified with temperature measured using thermometer



Plot1

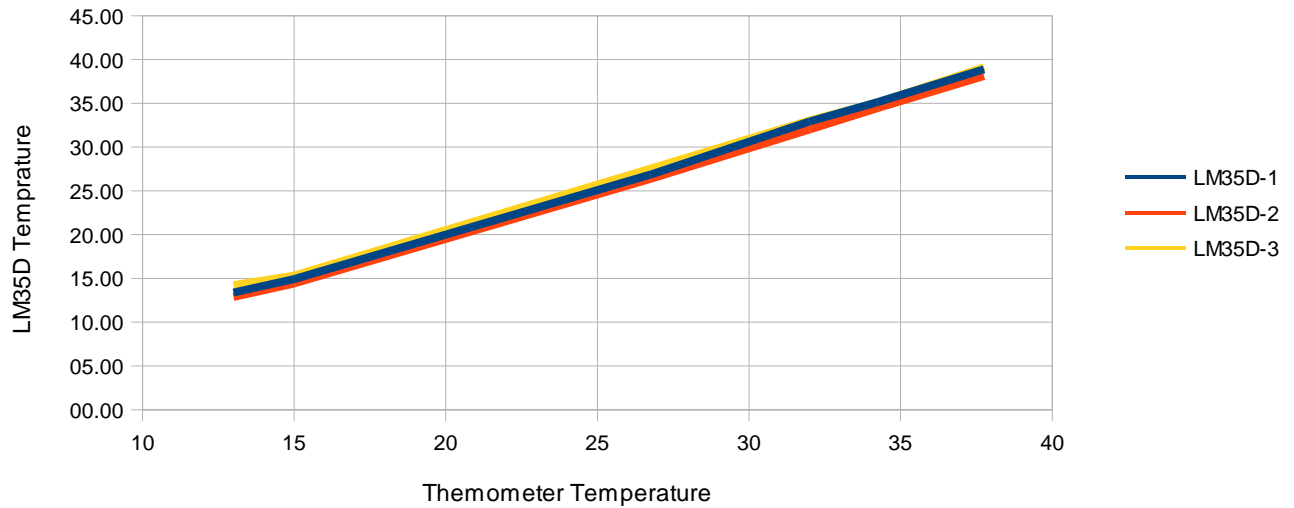
After that 3 sets of pcbs were assembled and calibrated using mercury thermometer reading were taken at different temperatures and the output is calculated by using formula

$$\text{Temp } 0c = ((V_{OUT} + 2.5)/5) * 100$$

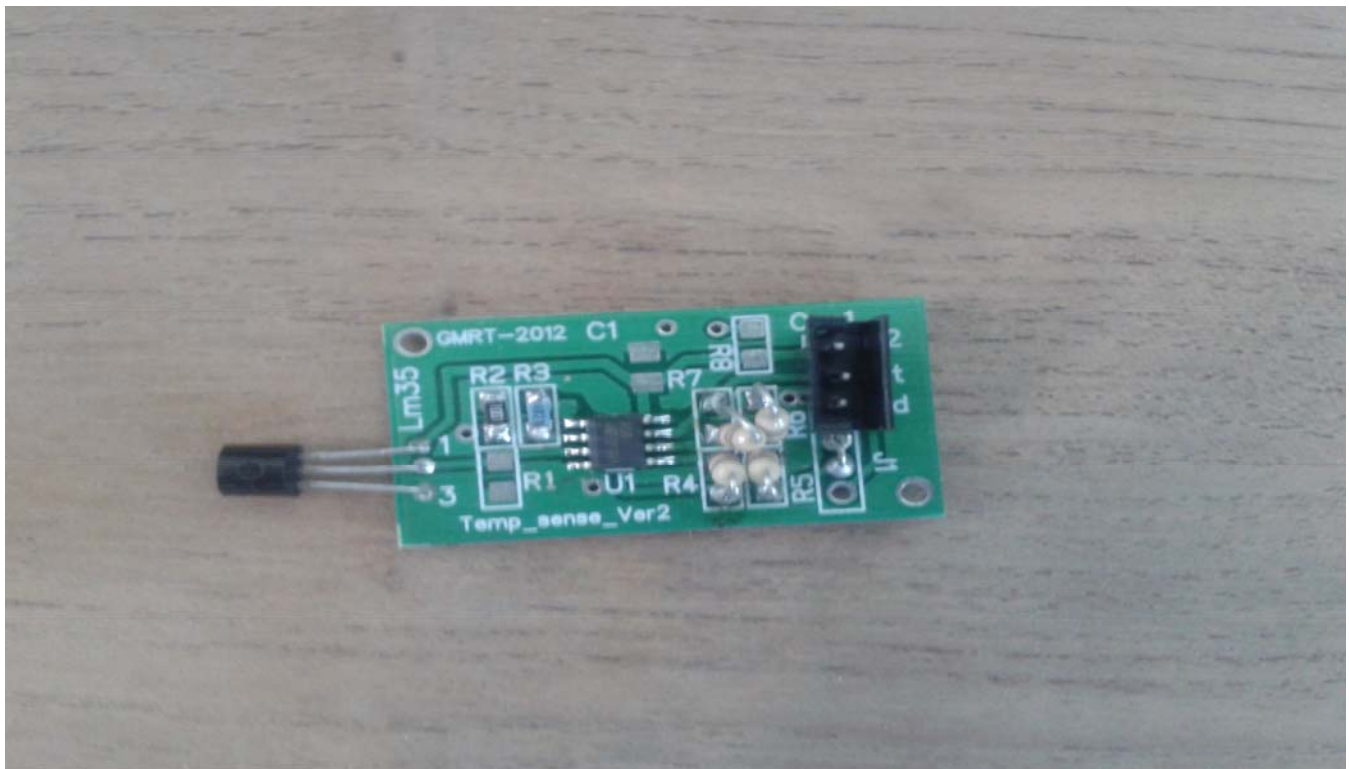
And plotted as shown in *plot2*



Thermometer V/s LM35D



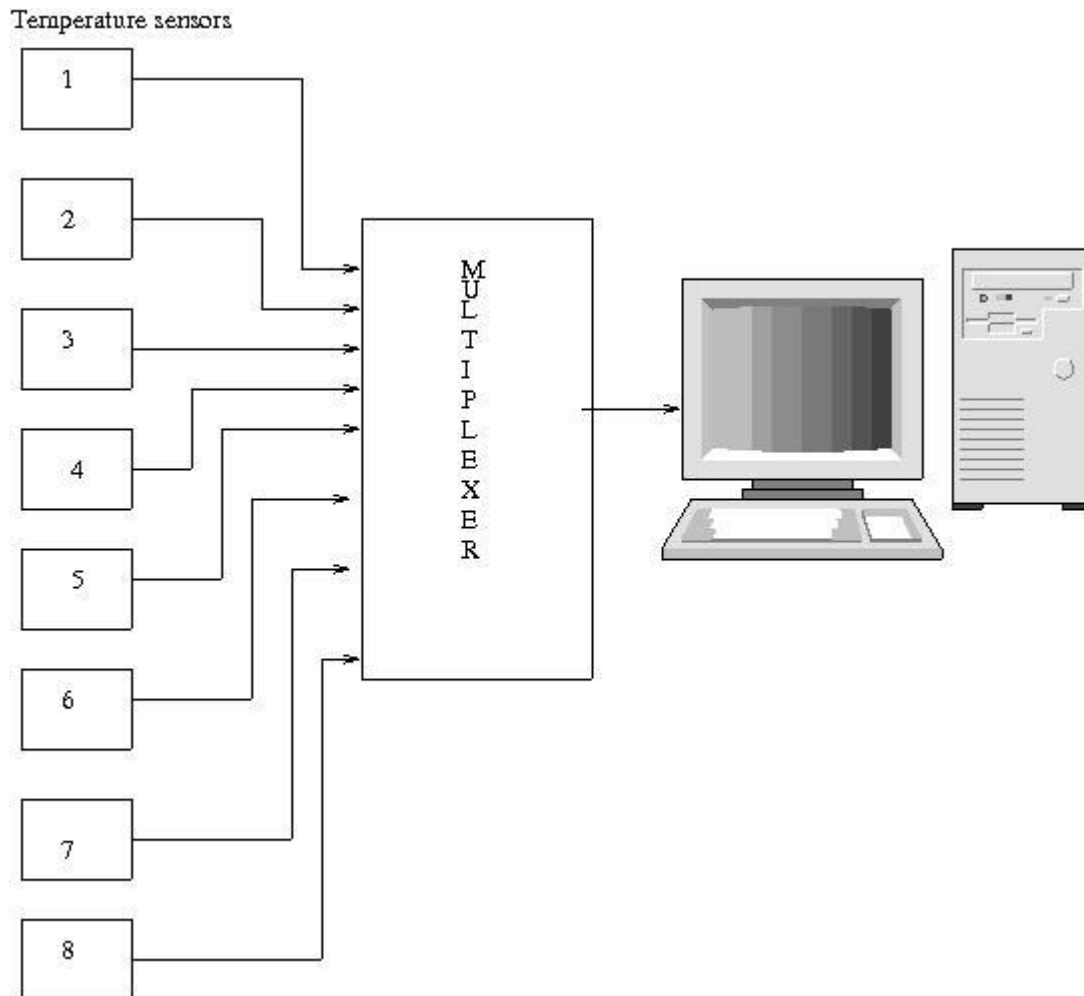
Plot2



Temperature sensors are connected to analog multiplexer ADG506 maximum 8 sensors can be connected to one multiplexer. this multiplexer is connected to National instruments make hardware DAQ (data acquisition) NI USB 6008. which is having

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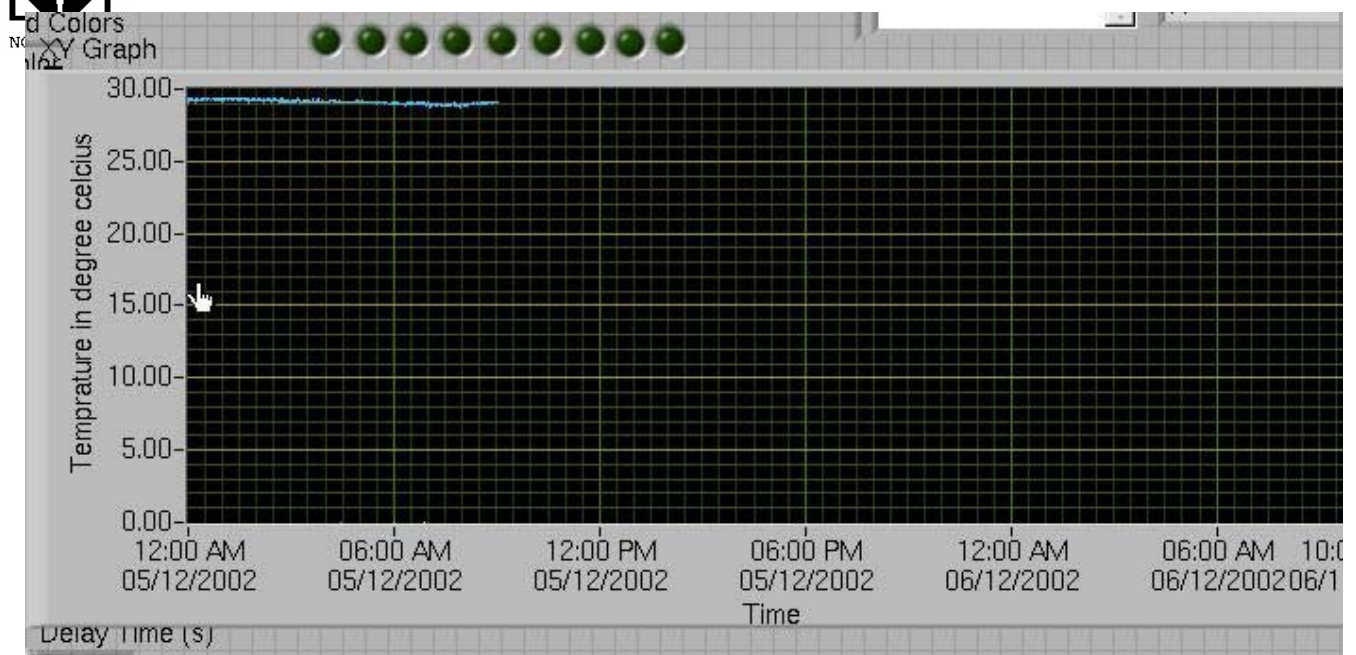
Analog and digital i/p ,o/p ports. Control for multiplexer is connected to digital o/p of DAQ and output of multiplexer is connected to analog i/p of the DAQ
The DAQ is controlled by national instruments make software called Labview
The program wrote using Labview performs following task
It send digital data 0000 reads back multiplexer o/p this will be channel1 displays on to front panel of the program then it will increment digital data 0001 and reads channel2 data and write it into file and display it on GUI



The above setup was installed in Lab and tested for long term stability the following plot shows output satble



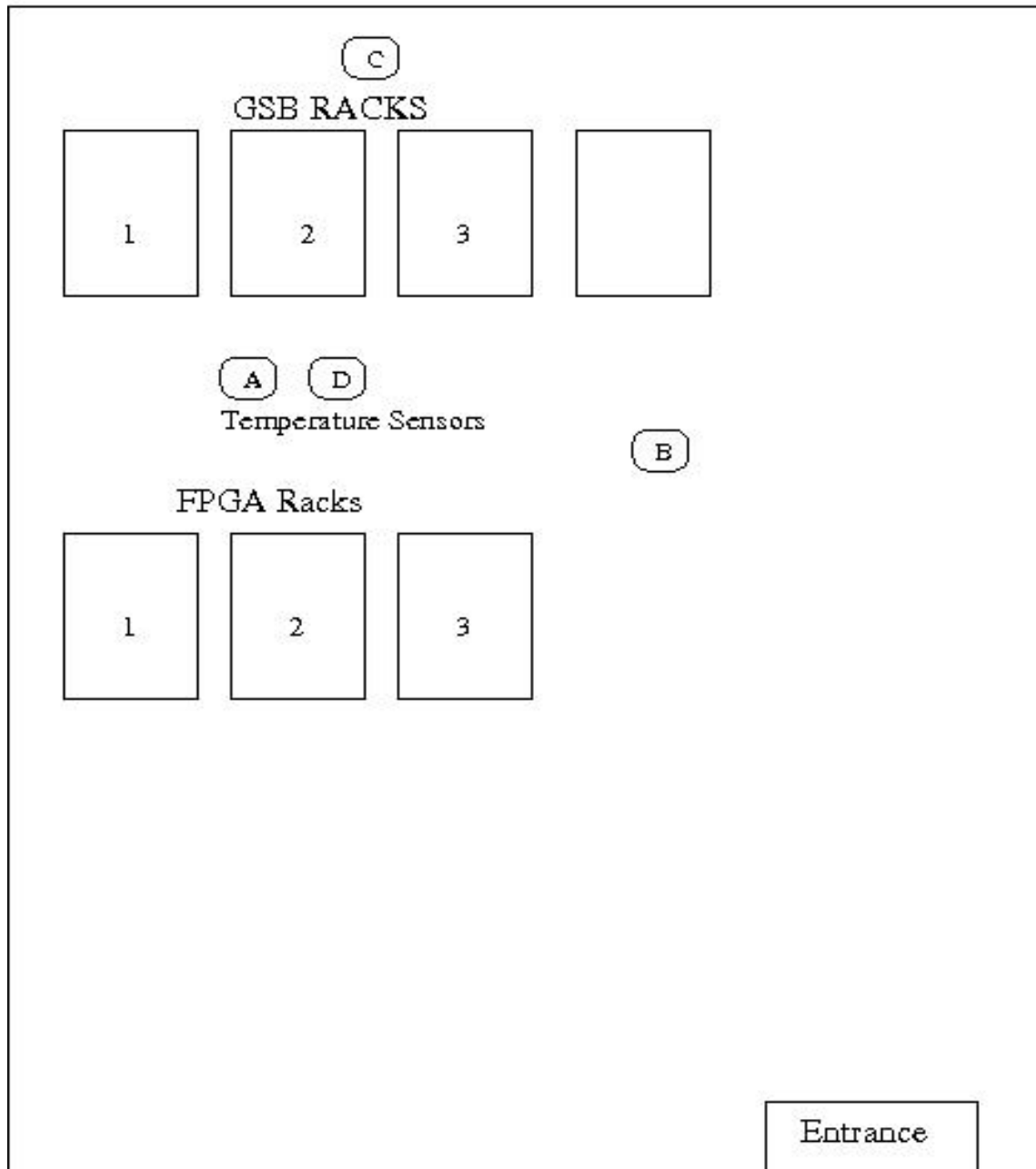
National Centre for Radio Astrophysics



After testing 4 assembled pcbs were placed at different locations in correlator room as shown in the fig

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Correlator Room



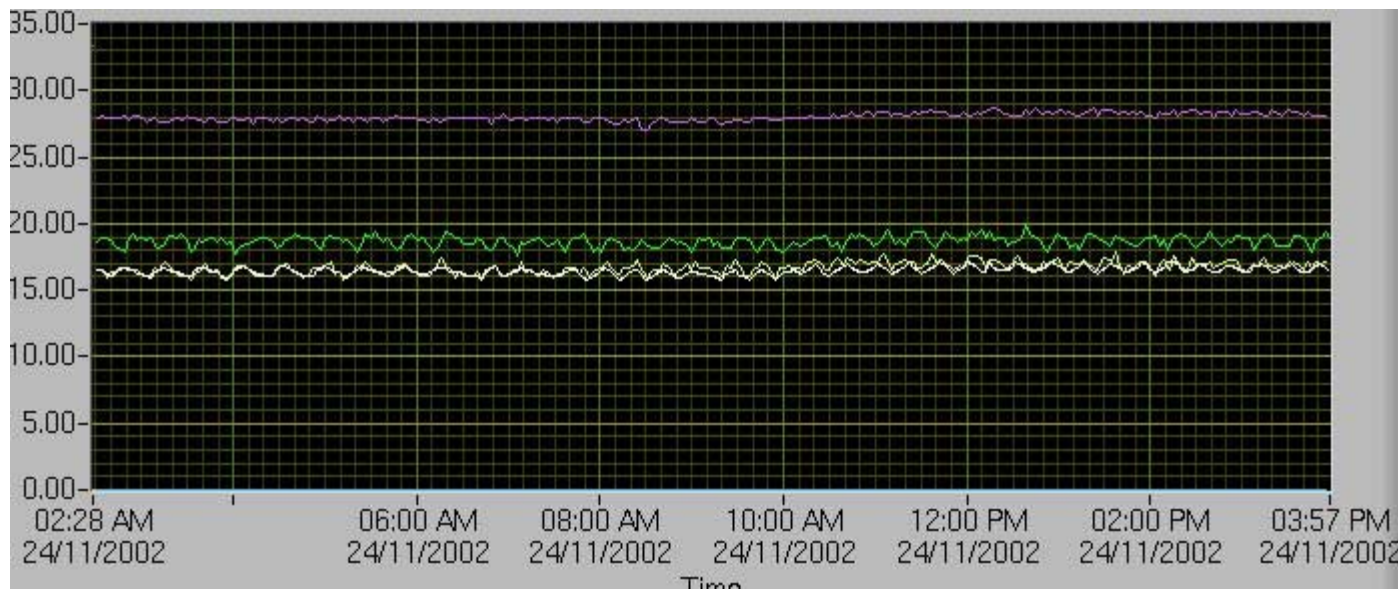
After collecting data from temperature sensors. Data was plotted using Labview software

White Line -Sensor A

Green Line-Sensor B

Violet Line-Sensor C

Yellow Line-Sensor D



5. Conclusions

Low cost basic circuit using LM35 is tested and found to be working as expected, in a compact size of length 38.5mm width 20.5mm and height 9 mm so that it can be installed in any narrow space for eg. with in rack or Plug in unit or different locations in the receiver room

The circuit has been design to work on single power supply to simplify the working During the tests in the cor-relator room periodic ripple behavior is observed which is been was not observed in lab tests

we are suspecting power supply related more tests has been carried out to understand the problem

6. References

- 1) <http://html.alldatasheet.com/html-pdf/8880/NSC/LM35D/36/1/LM35D.html>
- 2) design with operational amplifiers and analog integrated circuits by sergio franco

7. Annexure

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LM35

Precision Centigrade Temperature Sensors

General Description

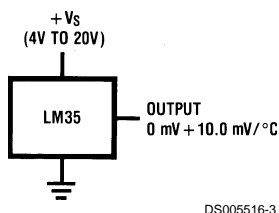
The LM35 series are precision integrated-circuit temperature sensors, whose output voltage is linearly proportional to the Celsius (Centigrade) temperature. The LM35 thus has an advantage over linear temperature sensors calibrated in ° Kelvin, as the user is not required to subtract a large constant voltage from its output to obtain convenient Centigrade scaling. The LM35 does not require any external calibration or trimming to provide typical accuracies of $\pm 1/4^{\circ}\text{C}$ at room temperature and $\pm 3/4^{\circ}\text{C}$ over a full -55 to $+150^{\circ}\text{C}$ temperature range. Low cost is assured by trimming and calibration at the wafer level. The LM35's low output impedance, linear output, and precise inherent calibration make interfacing to readout or control circuitry especially easy. It can be used with single power supplies, or with plus and minus supplies. As it draws only $60\text{ }\mu\text{A}$ from its supply, it has very low self-heating, less than 0.1°C in still air. The LM35 is rated to operate over a -55° to $+150^{\circ}\text{C}$ temperature range, while the LM35C is rated for a -40° to $+110^{\circ}\text{C}$ range (-10° with improved accuracy). The LM35 series is available pack-

aged in hermetic TO-46 transistor packages, while the LM35C, LM35CA, and LM35D are also available in the plastic TO-92 transistor package. The LM35D is also available in an 8-lead surface mount small outline package and a plastic TO-220 package.

Features

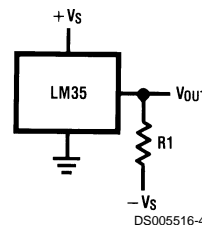
- Calibrated directly in ° Celsius (Centigrade)
- Linear $+10.0\text{ mV}/^{\circ}\text{C}$ scale factor
- 0.5°C accuracy guaranteeable (at $+25^{\circ}\text{C}$)
- Rated for full -55° to $+150^{\circ}\text{C}$ range
- Suitable for remote applications
- Low cost due to wafer-level trimming
- Operates from 4 to 30 volts
- Less than $60\text{ }\mu\text{A}$ current drain
- Low self-heating, 0.08°C in still air
- Nonlinearity only $\pm 1/4^{\circ}\text{C}$ typical
- Low impedance output, $0.1\text{ }\Omega$ for 1 mA load

Typical Applications



DS005516-3

FIGURE 1. Basic Centigrade Temperature Sensor
($+2^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+150^{\circ}\text{C}$)



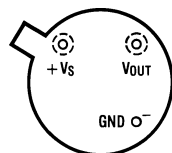
DS005516-4

Choose $R_1 = -V_S/50\text{ }\mu\text{A}$
 $V_{OUT} = +1,500\text{ mV}$ at $+150^{\circ}\text{C}$
 $= +250\text{ mV}$ at $+25^{\circ}\text{C}$
 $= -550\text{ mV}$ at -55°C

FIGURE 2. Full-Range Centigrade Temperature Sensor

Connection Diagrams

TO-46
Metal Can Package*



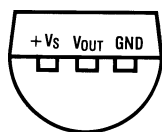
BOTTOM VIEW
DS005516-1

*Case is connected to negative pin (GND)

Order Number LM35H, LM35AH, LM35CH, LM35CAH or LM35DH

See NS Package Number H03H

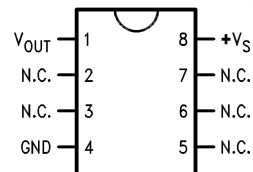
TO-92
Plastic Package



BOTTOM VIEW
DS005516-2

Order Number LM35CZ, LM35CAZ or LM35DZ
See NS Package Number Z03A

SO-8
Small Outline Molded Package

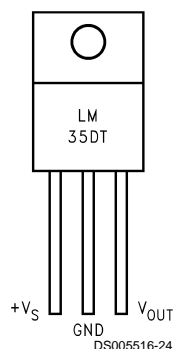


DS005516-21

N.C. = No Connection

Top View
Order Number LM35DM
See NS Package Number M08A

TO-220
Plastic Package*



DS005516-24

*Tab is connected to the negative pin (GND).

Note: The LM35DT pinout is different than the discontinued LM35DP.

Order Number LM35DT
See NS Package Number TA03F

Absolute Maximum Ratings (Note 10)

If Military/Aerospace specified devices are required, please contact the National Semiconductor Sales Office/Distributors for availability and specifications.

Supply Voltage	+35V to -0.2V
Output Voltage	+6V to -1.0V
Output Current	10 mA
Storage Temp.:	
TO-46 Package,	-60°C to +180°C
TO-92 Package,	-60°C to +150°C
SO-8 Package,	-65°C to +150°C
TO-220 Package,	-65°C to +150°C
Lead Temp.:	
TO-46 Package,	
(Soldering, 10 seconds)	300°C

TO-92 and TO-220 Package, (Soldering, 10 seconds)	260°C
SO Package (Note 12)	
Vapor Phase (60 seconds)	215°C
Infrared (15 seconds)	220°C
ESD Susceptibility (Note 11)	2500V
Specified Operating Temperature Range: T_{MIN} to T_{MAX} (Note 2)	
LM35, LM35A	-55°C to +150°C
LM35C, LM35CA	-40°C to +110°C
LM35D	0°C to +100°C

Electrical Characteristics

(Notes 1, 6)

Parameter	Conditions	LM35A			LM35CA			Units (Max.)
		Typical	Tested Limit (Note 4)	Design Limit (Note 5)	Typical	Tested Limit (Note 4)	Design Limit (Note 5)	
Accuracy (Note 7)	$T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$	± 0.2	± 0.5		± 0.2	± 0.5		$^\circ\text{C}$
	$T_A = -10^\circ\text{C}$	± 0.3			± 0.3		± 1.0	$^\circ\text{C}$
	$T_A = T_{MAX}$	± 0.4	± 1.0		± 0.4	± 1.0		$^\circ\text{C}$
	$T_A = T_{MIN}$	± 0.4	± 1.0		± 0.4		± 1.5	$^\circ\text{C}$
Nonlinearity (Note 8)	$T_{MIN} \leq T_A \leq T_{MAX}$	± 0.18		± 0.35	± 0.15		± 0.3	$^\circ\text{C}$
Sensor Gain (Average Slope)	$T_{MIN} \leq T_A \leq T_{MAX}$	+10.0	+9.9, +10.1		+10.0		+9.9, +10.1	mV/ $^\circ\text{C}$
Load Regulation (Note 3) $0 \leq I_L \leq 1 \text{ mA}$	$T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$	± 0.4	± 1.0		± 0.4	± 1.0		mV/mA
	$T_{MIN} \leq T_A \leq T_{MAX}$	± 0.5		± 3.0	± 0.5		± 3.0	mV/mA
Line Regulation (Note 3)	$T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$	± 0.01	± 0.05		± 0.01	± 0.05		mV/V
	$4V \leq V_S \leq 30V$	± 0.02		± 0.1	± 0.02		± 0.1	mV/V
Quiescent Current (Note 9)	$V_S = +5V, +25^\circ\text{C}$	56	67		56	67		μA
	$V_S = +5V$	105		131	91		114	μA
	$V_S = +30V, +25^\circ\text{C}$	56.2	68		56.2	68		μA
	$V_S = +30V$	105.5		133	91.5		116	μA
Change of Quiescent Current (Note 3)	$4V \leq V_S \leq 30V, +25^\circ\text{C}$	0.2	1.0		0.2	1.0		μA
	$4V \leq V_S \leq 30V$	0.5		2.0	0.5		2.0	μA
Temperature Coefficient of Quiescent Current		+0.39		+0.5	+0.39		+0.5	$\mu\text{A}/^\circ\text{C}$
Minimum Temperature for Rated Accuracy	In circuit of <i>Figure 1</i> , $I_L = 0$	+1.5		+2.0	+1.5		+2.0	$^\circ\text{C}$
Long Term Stability	$T_J = T_{MAX}$, for 1000 hours	± 0.08			± 0.08			$^\circ\text{C}$

Electrical Characteristics

(Notes 1, 6)

Parameter	Conditions	LM35			LM35C, LM35D			Units (Max.)
		Typical	Tested Limit (Note 4)	Design Limit (Note 5)	Typical	Tested Limit (Note 4)	Design Limit (Note 5)	
Accuracy, LM35, LM35C (Note 7)	$T_A = +25^{\circ}\text{C}$	± 0.4	± 1.0		± 0.4	± 1.0		$^{\circ}\text{C}$
	$T_A = -10^{\circ}\text{C}$	± 0.5			± 0.5		± 1.5	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
	$T_A = T_{\text{MAX}}$	± 0.8	± 1.5		± 0.8		± 1.5	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
	$T_A = T_{\text{MIN}}$	± 0.8		± 1.5	± 0.8		± 2.0	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
Accuracy, LM35D (Note 7)	$T_A = +25^{\circ}\text{C}$				± 0.6	± 1.5		$^{\circ}\text{C}$
	$T_A = T_{\text{MAX}}$				± 0.9		± 2.0	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
	$T_A = T_{\text{MIN}}$				± 0.9		± 2.0	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
Nonlinearity (Note 8)	$T_{\text{MIN}} \leq T_A \leq T_{\text{MAX}}$	± 0.3		± 0.5	± 0.2		± 0.5	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
Sensor Gain (Average Slope)	$T_{\text{MIN}} \leq T_A \leq T_{\text{MAX}}$	$+10.0$	$+9.8,$ $+10.2$		$+10.0$		$+9.8,$ $+10.2$	mV/ $^{\circ}\text{C}$
Load Regulation (Note 3) $0 \leq I_L \leq 1 \text{ mA}$	$T_A = +25^{\circ}\text{C}$	± 0.4	± 2.0		± 0.4	± 2.0		mV/mA
	$T_{\text{MIN}} \leq T_A \leq T_{\text{MAX}}$	± 0.5		± 5.0	± 0.5		± 5.0	mV/mA
Line Regulation (Note 3)	$T_A = +25^{\circ}\text{C}$	± 0.01	± 0.1		± 0.01	± 0.1		mV/V
	$4\text{V} \leq V_S \leq 30\text{V}$	± 0.02		± 0.2	± 0.02		± 0.2	mV/V
Quiescent Current (Note 9)	$V_S = +5\text{V}, +25^{\circ}\text{C}$	56	80		56	80		μA
	$V_S = +5\text{V}$	105		158	91		138	μA
	$V_S = +30\text{V}, +25^{\circ}\text{C}$	56.2	82		56.2	82		μA
	$V_S = +30\text{V}$	105.5		161	91.5		141	μA
Change of Quiescent Current (Note 3)	$4\text{V} \leq V_S \leq 30\text{V}, +25^{\circ}\text{C}$	0.2	2.0		0.2	2.0		μA
	$4\text{V} \leq V_S \leq 30\text{V}$	0.5		3.0	0.5		3.0	μA
Temperature Coefficient of Quiescent Current		$+0.39$		$+0.7$	$+0.39$		$+0.7$	$\mu\text{A}/^{\circ}\text{C}$
Minimum Temperature for Rated Accuracy	In circuit of <i>Figure 1</i> , $I_L = 0$	+1.5		+2.0	+1.5		+2.0	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
Long Term Stability	$T_J = T_{\text{MAX}}$, for 1000 hours	± 0.08			± 0.08			$^{\circ}\text{C}$

Note 1: Unless otherwise noted, these specifications apply: $-55^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_J \leq +150^{\circ}\text{C}$ for the LM35 and LM35A; $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_J \leq +110^{\circ}\text{C}$ for the LM35C and LM35CA; and $0^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_J \leq +100^{\circ}\text{C}$ for the LM35D. $V_S = +5\text{Vdc}$ and $I_{\text{LOAD}} = 50 \mu\text{A}$, in the circuit of *Figure 2*. These specifications also apply from $+2^{\circ}\text{C}$ to T_{MAX} in the circuit of *Figure 1*. Specifications in **boldface** apply over the full rated temperature range.

Note 2: Thermal resistance of the TO-46 package is 400°C/W , junction to ambient, and 24°C/W junction to case. Thermal resistance of the TO-92 package is 180°C/W junction to ambient. Thermal resistance of the small outline molded package is 220°C/W junction to ambient. Thermal resistance of the TO-220 package is 90°C/W junction to ambient. For additional thermal resistance information see table in the Applications section.

Note 3: 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 4: Tested Limits are guaranteed and 100% tested in production.

Note 5: Design Limits are guaranteed (but not 100% production tested) over the indicated temperature and supply voltage ranges. These limits are not used to calculate outgoing quality levels.

Note 6: Specifications in **boldface** apply over the full rated temperature range.

Note 7: Accuracy is defined as the error between the output voltage and $10\text{mV}/^{\circ}\text{C}$ times the device's case temperature, at specified conditions of voltage, current, and temperature (expressed in $^{\circ}\text{C}$).

Note 8: 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 9: Quiescent current is defined in the circuit of *Figure 1*.

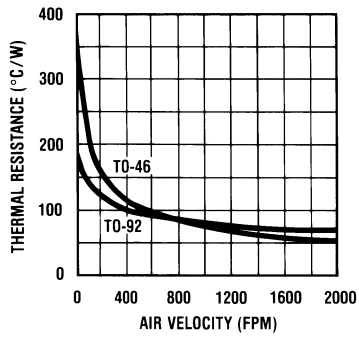
Note 10: Absolute Maximum Ratings indicate limits beyond which damage to the device may occur. DC and AC electrical specifications do not apply when operating the device beyond its rated operating conditions. See Note 1.

Note 11: Human body model, 100 pF discharged through a $1.5 \text{ k}\Omega$ resistor.

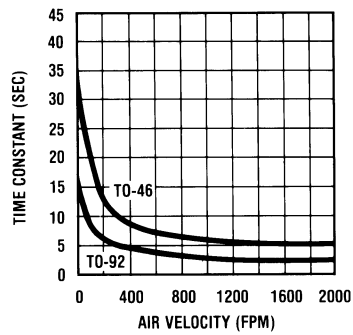
Note 12: See AN-450 "Surface Mounting Methods and Their Effect on Product Reliability" or the section titled "Surface Mount" found in a current National Semiconductor Linear Data Book for other methods of soldering surface mount devices.

Typical Performance Characteristics

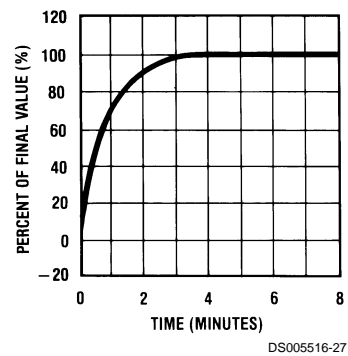
**Thermal Resistance
Junction to Air**



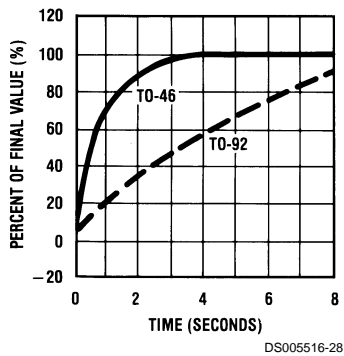
Thermal Time Constant



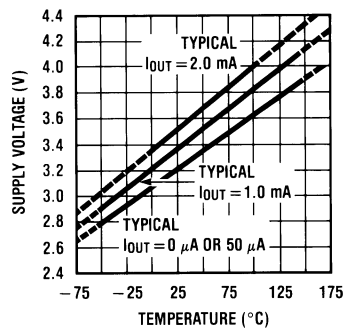
**Thermal Response
in Still Air**



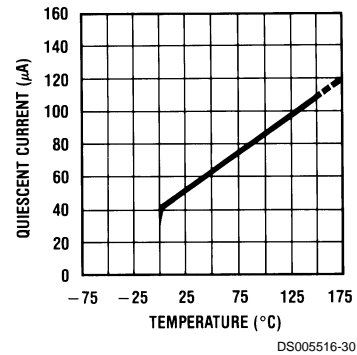
**Thermal Response in
Stirred Oil Bath**



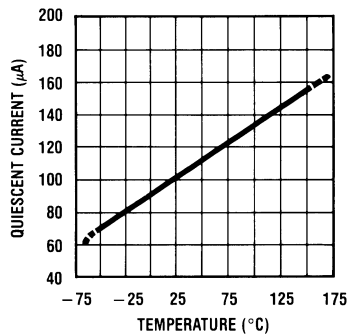
**Minimum Supply
Voltage vs. Temperature**



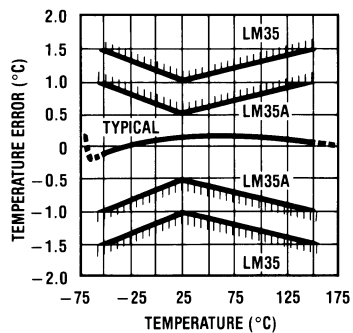
**Quiescent Current
vs. Temperature
(In Circuit of Figure 1.)**



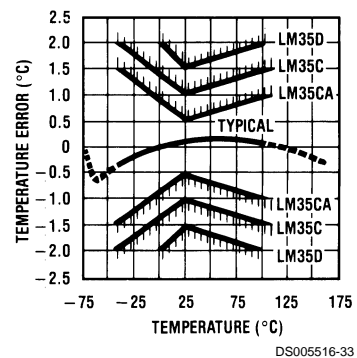
**Quiescent Current
vs. Temperature
(In Circuit of Figure 2.)**



**Accuracy vs. Temperature
(Guaranteed)**

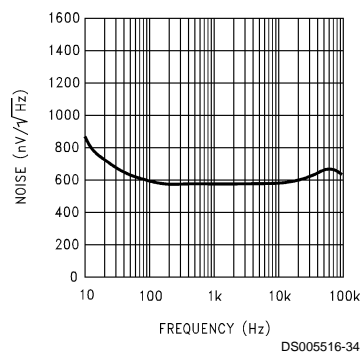


**Accuracy vs. Temperature
(Guaranteed)**

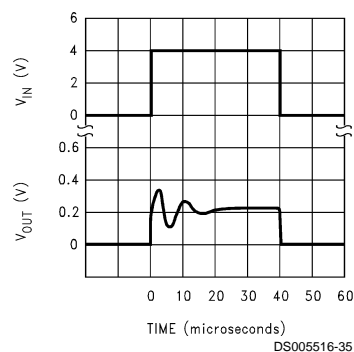


Typical Performance Characteristics (Continued)

Noise Voltage



Start-Up Response



Applications

The LM35 can be applied easily in the same way as other integrated-circuit temperature sensors. It can be glued or cemented to a surface and its temperature will be within about 0.01°C of the surface temperature.

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 LM35 die would be at an intermediate temperature between the surface temperature and the air temperature. This is especially true for the TO-92 plastic package, where the copper leads are the principal thermal path to carry heat into the device, so its temperature might be closer to the air temperature than to the surface temperature.

To minimize this problem, be sure that the wiring to the LM35, as it leaves the device, is held at the same temperature as the surface of interest. The easiest way to do this is to cover up these wires with a bead of epoxy which will insure that the leads and wires are all at the same temperature as the surface, and that the LM35 die's temperature will not be affected by the air temperature.

The TO-46 metal package can also be soldered to a metal surface or pipe without damage. Of course, in that case the V- terminal of the circuit will be grounded to that metal. Alternatively, the LM35 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 LM35 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 insure that moisture cannot corrode the LM35 or its connections.

These devices are sometimes soldered to a small light-weight heat fin, to decrease the thermal time constant and speed up the response in slowly-moving air. On the other hand, a small thermal mass may be added to the sensor, to give the steadiest reading despite small deviations in the air temperature.

Temperature Rise of LM35 Due To Self-heating (Thermal Resistance, θ_{JA})

	TO-46, no heat sink	TO-46*, small heat fin	TO-92, no heat sink	TO-92**, small heat fin	SO-8 no heat sink	SO-8** small heat fin	TO-220 no heat sink
Still air	400°C/W	100°C/W	180°C/W	140°C/W	220°C/W	110°C/W	90°C/W
Moving air	100°C/W	40°C/W	90°C/W	70°C/W	105°C/W	90°C/W	26°C/W
Still oil	100°C/W	40°C/W	90°C/W	70°C/W			
Stirred oil	50°C/W	30°C/W	45°C/W	40°C/W			
(Clamped to metal, Infinite heat sink)		(24°C/W)				(55°C/W)	

*Wakefield type 201, or 1" disc of 0.020" sheet brass, soldered to case, or similar.

**TO-92 and SO-8 packages glued and leads soldered to 1" square of 1/16" printed circuit board with 2 oz. foil or similar.

Typical Applications

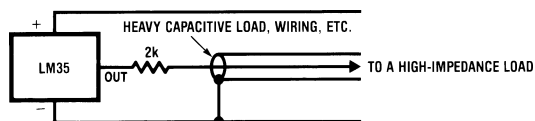


FIGURE 3. LM35 with Decoupling from Capacitive Load

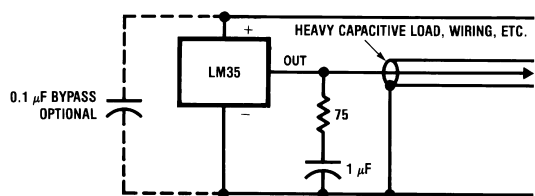


FIGURE 4. LM35 with R-C Damper

CAPACITIVE LOADS

Like most micropower circuits, the LM35 has a limited ability to drive heavy capacitive loads. The LM35 by itself is able to drive 50 pF without special precautions. If heavier loads are anticipated, it is easy to isolate or decouple the load with a resistor; see *Figure 3*. Or you can improve the tolerance of capacitance with a series R-C damper from output to ground; see *Figure 4*.

When the LM35 is applied with a 200Ω load resistor as shown in *Figure 5*, *Figure 6* or *Figure 8* it is relatively immune to wiring capacitance because the capacitance forms a bypass from ground to input, not on the output. However, as with any linear circuit connected to wires in a hostile environment, its performance can be affected adversely by intense electromagnetic sources such as relays, radio transmitters, motors with arcing brushes, SCR transients, etc., as its wiring can act as a receiving antenna and its internal junctions can act as rectifiers. For best results in such cases, a bypass capacitor from V_{IN} to ground and a series R-C damper such as 75Ω in series with 0.2 or $1\mu F$ from output to ground are often useful. These are shown in *Figure 13*, *Figure 14*, and *Figure 16*.

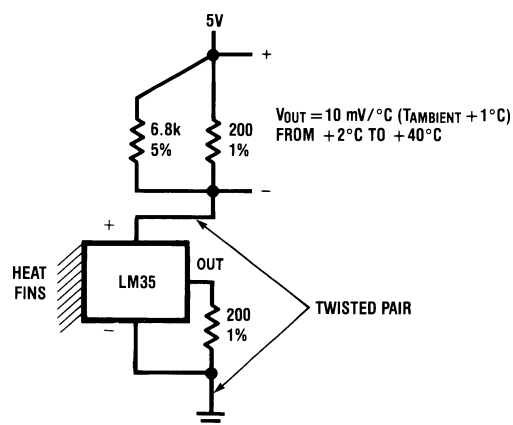
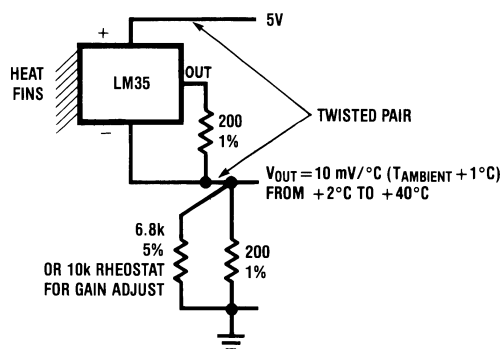


FIGURE 5. Two-Wire Remote Temperature Sensor (Grounded Sensor)



**FIGURE 6. Two-Wire Remote Temperature Sensor
(Output Referred to Ground)**

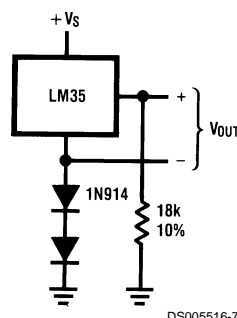
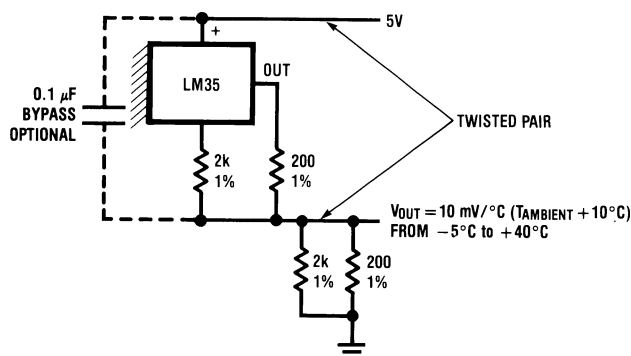


FIGURE 7. Temperature Sensor, Single Supply, -55° to +150°C



**FIGURE 8. Two-Wire Remote Temperature Sensor
(Output Referred to Ground)**

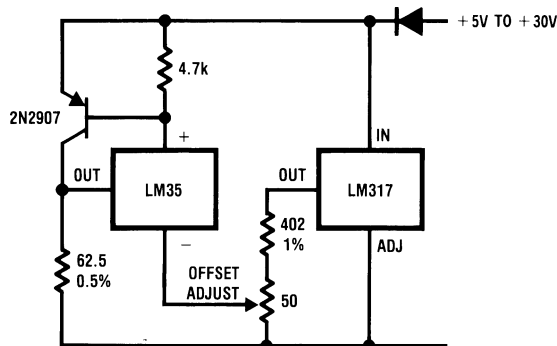


FIGURE 9. 4-To-20 mA Current Source (0°C to +100°C)

Typical Applications (Continued)

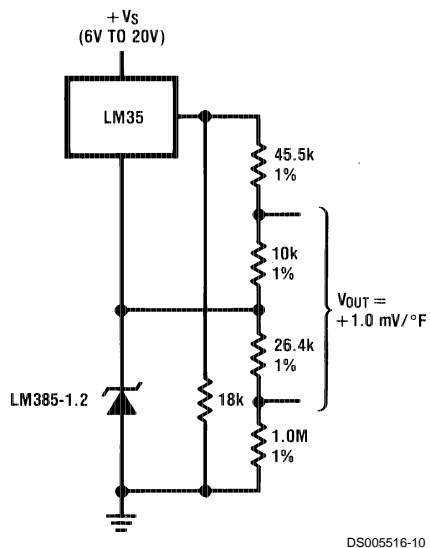


FIGURE 10. Fahrenheit Thermometer

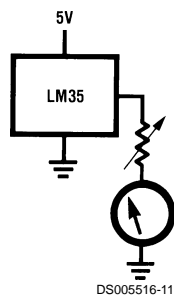


FIGURE 11. Centigrade Thermometer (Analog Meter)

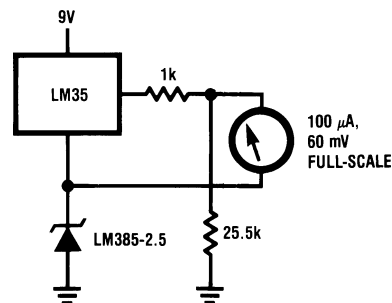


FIGURE 12. Fahrenheit Thermometer Expanded Scale Thermometer (50° to 80° Fahrenheit, for Example Shown)

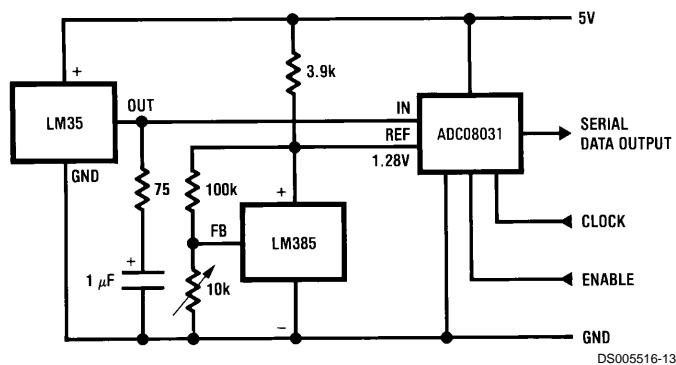


FIGURE 13. Temperature To Digital Converter (Serial Output) (+128°C Full Scale)

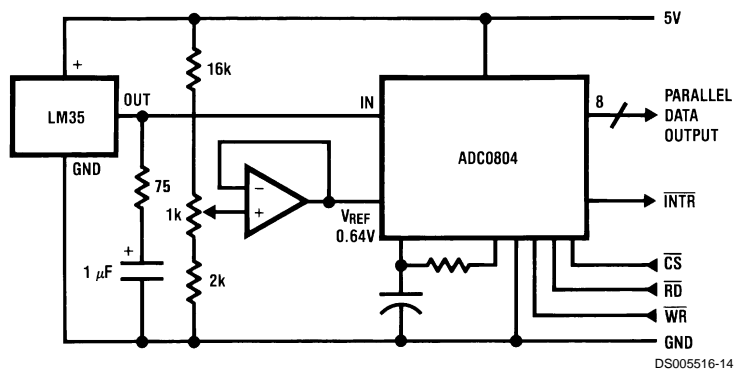
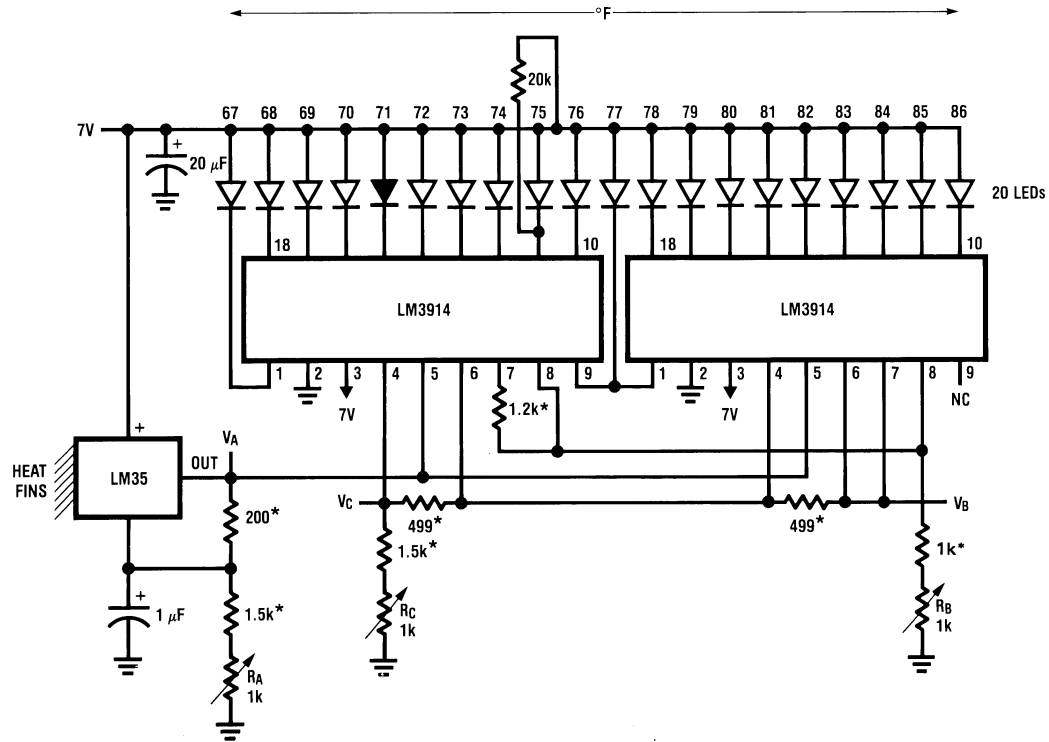


FIGURE 14. Temperature To Digital Converter (Parallel TRI-STATE™ Outputs for Standard Data Bus to μP Interface) (128°C Full Scale)

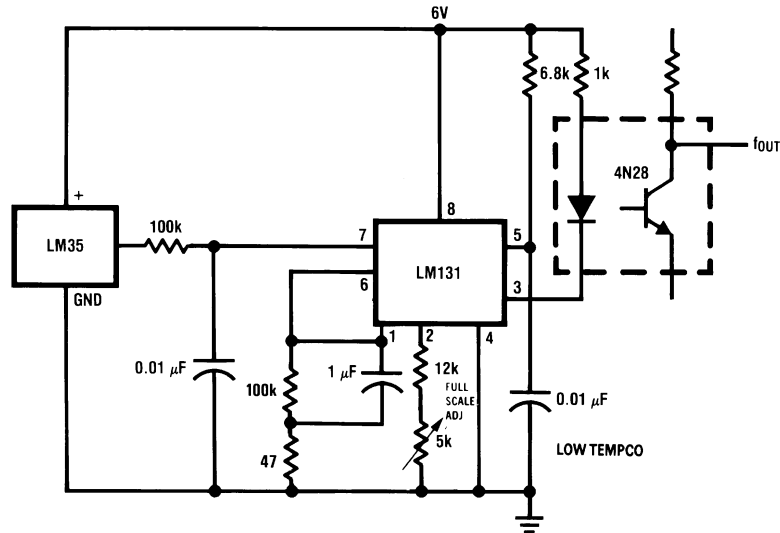
Typical Applications (Continued)



DS005516-16

*=1% or 2% film resistor
 Trim R_B for $V_B=3.075V$
 Trim R_C for $V_C=1.955V$
 Trim R_A for $V_A=0.075V + 100mV/^{\circ}C \times T_{ambient}$
 Example, $V_A=2.275V$ at $22^{\circ}C$

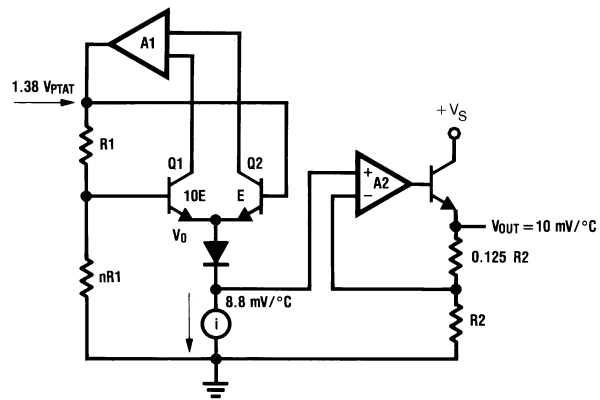
FIGURE 15. Bar-Graph Temperature Display (Dot Mode)



DS005516-15

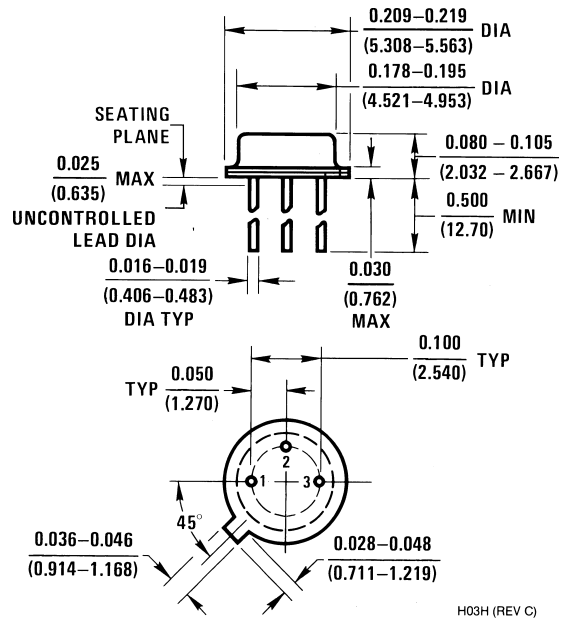
FIGURE 16. LM35 With Voltage-To-Frequency Converter And Isolated Output
 ($2^{\circ}C$ to $+150^{\circ}C$; 20 Hz to 1500 Hz)

Block Diagram

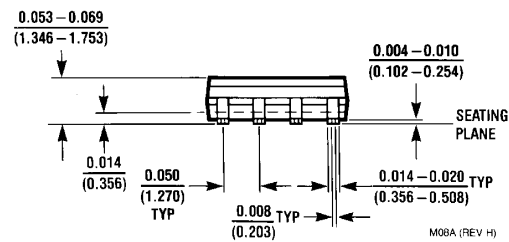
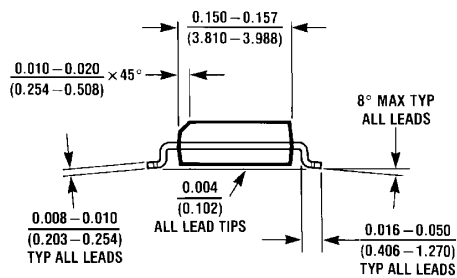
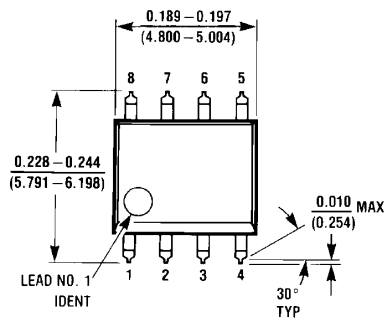


DS005516-23

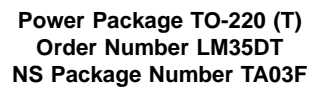
Physical Dimensions inches (millimeters) unless otherwise noted

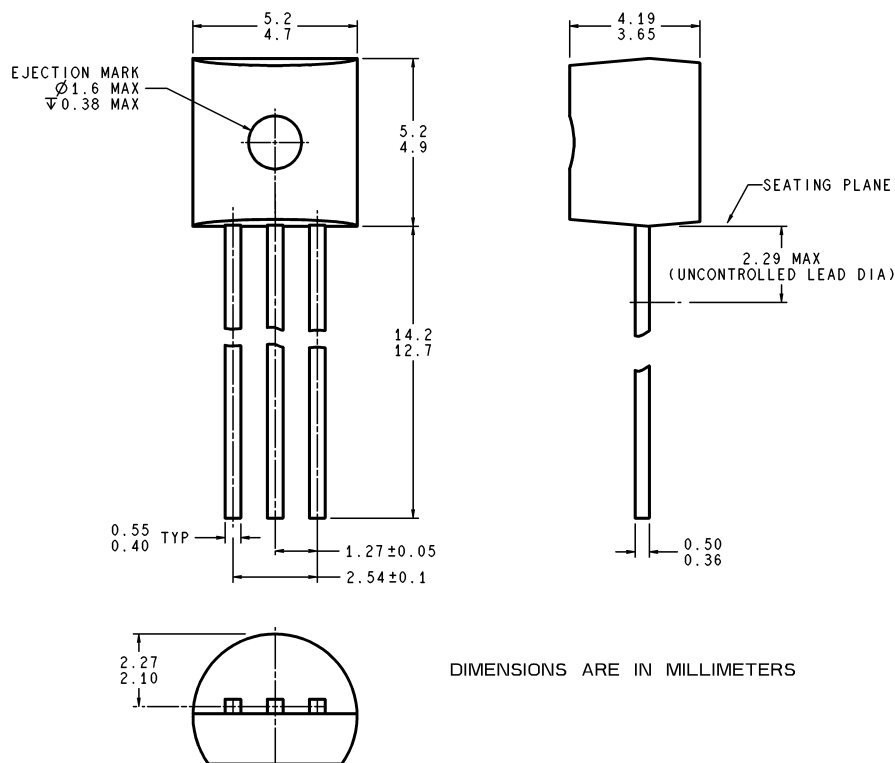


TO-46 Metal Can Package (H)
Order Number LM35H, LM35AH, LM35CH,
LM35CAH, or LM35DH
NS Package Number H03H



SO-8 Molded Small Outline Package (M)
Order Number LM35DM
NS Package Number M08A



Physical Dimensions inches (millimeters) unless otherwise noted (Continued)

Z03A (Rev G)

TO-92 Plastic Package (Z)
Order Number LM35CZ, LM35CAZ or LM35DZ
NS Package Number Z03A

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