

LM45 SOT-23 Precision Centigrade Temperature Sensors

Check for Samples: [LM45](#)

FEATURES

- Calibrated Directly in ° Celsius (Centigrade)
- Linear + 10.0 mV/°C Scale Factor
- ±3°C Accuracy Guaranteed
- Rated for Full –20° to +100°C Range
- Suitable for Remote Applications
- Low Cost Due to Wafer-Level Trimming
- Operates from 4.0V to 10V
- Less than 120 µA Current Drain
- Low Self-Heating, 0.20°C in Still Air
- Nonlinearity Only ±0.8°C Max Over Temp
- Low Impedance Output, 20Ω for 1 mA Load

APPLICATIONS

- Battery Management
- FAX Machines
- Printers
- Portable Medical Instruments
- HVAC
- Power Supply Modules
- Disk Drives
- Computers
- Automotive

DESCRIPTION

The LM45 series are precision integrated-circuit temperature sensors, whose output voltage is linearly proportional to the Celsius (Centigrade) temperature. The LM45 does not require any external calibration or trimming to provide accuracies of ±2°C at room temperature and ±3°C over a full –20 to +100°C temperature range. Low cost is assured by trimming and calibration at the wafer level. The LM45's low output impedance, linear output, and precise inherent calibration make interfacing to readout or control circuitry especially easy. It can be used with a single power supply, or with plus and minus supplies. As it draws only 120 µA from its supply, it has very low self-heating, less than 0.2°C in still air. The LM45 is rated to operate over a –20° to +100°C temperature range.

Connection Diagram

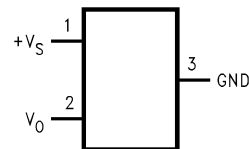


**Figure 1. SOT-23
Top View
Package Number DBZ0003A**



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Typical Applications

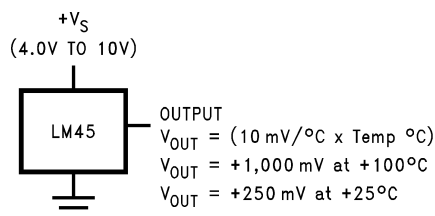
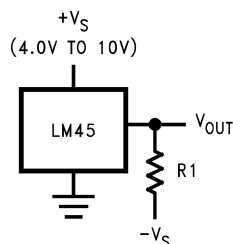


Figure 2. Basic Centigrade Temperature Sensor (+2.5°C to +100°C)



Choose $R_1 = -V_S/50 \mu\text{A}$
 $V_{\text{OUT}} = (10 \text{ mV}/^\circ\text{C} \times \text{Temp } ^\circ\text{C})$
 $V_{\text{OUT}} = +1,000 \text{ mV at } +100^\circ\text{C}$
 $= +250 \text{ mV at } +25^\circ\text{C}$
 $= -200 \text{ mV at } -20^\circ\text{C}$

Figure 3. Full-Range Centigrade Temperature Sensor (-20°C to +100°C)



These devices have limited built-in ESD protection. The leads should be shorted together or the device placed in conductive foam during storage or handling to prevent electrostatic damage to the MOS gates.

Absolute Maximum Ratings⁽¹⁾

Supply Voltage		+12V to -0.2V
Output Voltage		+V _S + 0.6V to -1.0V
Output Current		10 mA
Storage Temperature		-65°C to +150°C
ESD Susceptibility ⁽²⁾	Human Body Model	2000V
	Machine Model	250V

(1) 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.

(2) Human body model, 100 pF discharged through a 1.5 kΩ resistor. Machine model, 200 pF discharged directly into each pin.

Operating Ratings⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾

Specified Temperature Range ⁽⁴⁾		T _{MIN} to T _{MAX}
LM45B, LM45C		-20°C to +100°C
Operating Temperature Range		
LM45B, LM45C		-40°C to +125°C
Supply Voltage Range (+V _S)		+4.0V to +10V

(1) 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.

(2) Soldering process must comply with Reflow Temperature Profile specifications. Refer to <http://www.ti.com/packaging>.

(3) Reflow temperature profiles are different for lead-free and non-lead-free packages.

(4) Thermal resistance of the SOT-23 package is 260°C/W, junction to ambient when attached to a printed circuit board with 2 oz. foil as shown in Figure 15.

Electrical Characteristics

Unless otherwise noted, these specifications apply for $+V_S = +5\text{Vdc}$ and $I_{\text{LOAD}} = +50\text{ }\mu\text{A}$, in the circuit of [Figure 3](#). These specifications also apply from $+2.5^\circ\text{C}$ to T_{MAX} in the circuit of [Figure 2](#) for $+V_S = +5\text{Vdc}$. **Boldface limits apply for $T_A = T_J = T_{\text{MIN}}$ to T_{MAX}** ; all other limits $T_A = T_J = +25^\circ\text{C}$, unless otherwise noted.

Parameter	Conditions	LM45B		LM45C		Units (Limit)
		Typical	Limit ⁽¹⁾	Typical	Limit ⁽¹⁾	
Accuracy ⁽²⁾	$T_A = +25^\circ\text{C}$		± 2.0		± 3.0	$^\circ\text{C}$ (max)
	$T_A = T_{\text{MAX}}$		± 3.0		± 4.0	
	$T_A = T_{\text{MIN}}$		± 3.0		± 4.0	
Nonlinearity ⁽³⁾	$T_{\text{MIN}} \leq T_A \leq T_{\text{MAX}}$		± 0.8		± 0.8	$^\circ\text{C}$ (max)
Sensor Gain (Average Slope)	$T_{\text{MIN}} \leq T_A \leq T_{\text{MAX}}$		$+9.7$		$+9.7$	mV/ $^\circ\text{C}$ (min)
			$+10.3$		$+10.3$	mV/ $^\circ\text{C}$ (max)
Load Regulation ⁽⁴⁾	$0 \leq I_L \leq +1\text{ mA}$		± 35		± 35	mV/mA (max)
Line Regulation ⁽⁴⁾	$+4.0\text{V} \leq V_S \leq +10\text{V}$		± 0.80		± 0.80	mV/V (max)
			± 1.2		± 1.2	
Quiescent Current ⁽⁵⁾	$+4.0\text{V} \leq V_S \leq +10\text{V}$, $+25^\circ\text{C}$		120		120	μA (max)
	$+4.0\text{V} \leq V_S \leq +10\text{V}$		160		160	
Change of Quiescent Current ⁽⁵⁾	$4.0\text{V} \leq V_S \leq 10\text{V}$		2.0		2.0	μA (max)
Temperature Coefficient of Quiescent Current		$+2.0$		$+2.0$		$\mu\text{A}/^\circ\text{C}$
Minimum Temperature for Rated Accuracy	In circuit of Figure 2 , $I_L = 0$		$+2.5$		$+2.5$	$^\circ\text{C}$ (min)
Long Term Stability ⁽⁶⁾	$T_J = T_{\text{MAX}}$, for 1000 hours	± 0.12		± 0.12		$^\circ\text{C}$

- (1) Limits are guaranteed to TI's AOQL (Average Outgoing Quality Level).
- (2) 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 $^\circ\text{C}$).
- (3) 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.
- (4) 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.
- (5) Quiescent current is measured using the circuit of [Figure 2](#).
- (6) 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.

Typical Performance Characteristics

To generate these curves the LM45 was mounted to a printed circuit board as shown in [Figure 15](#).

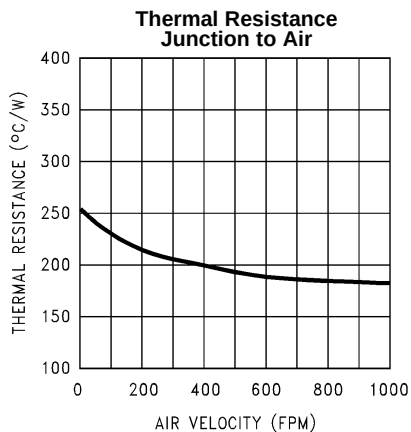


Figure 4.

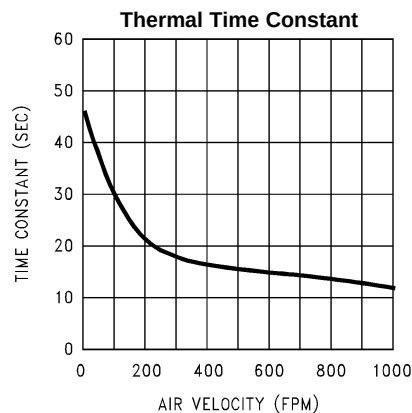


Figure 5.

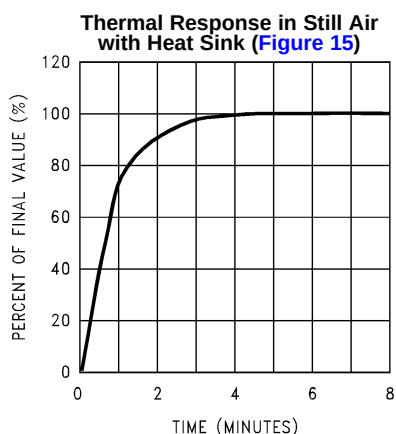


Figure 6.

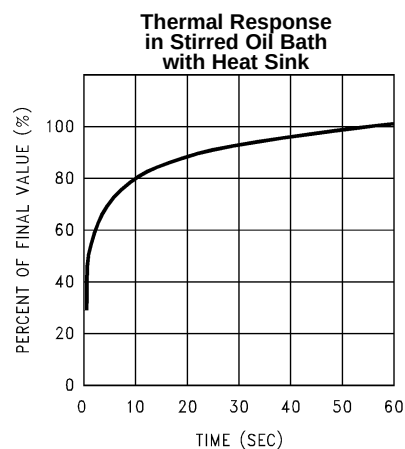


Figure 7.

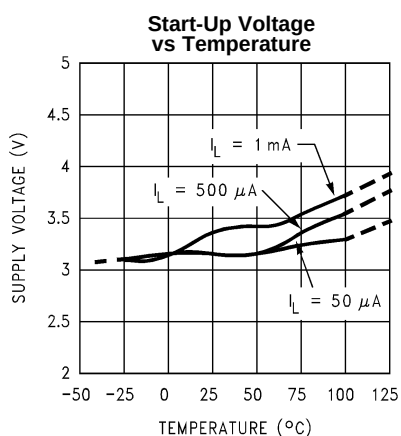


Figure 8.

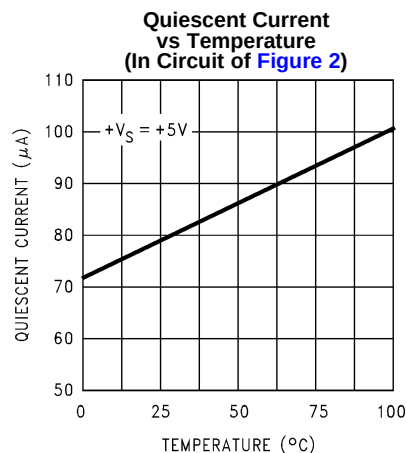
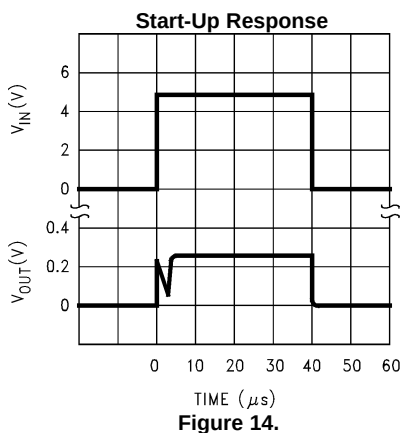
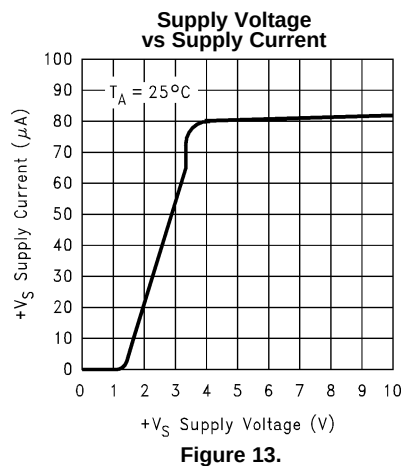
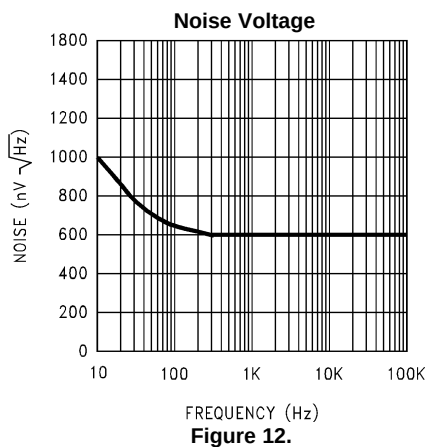
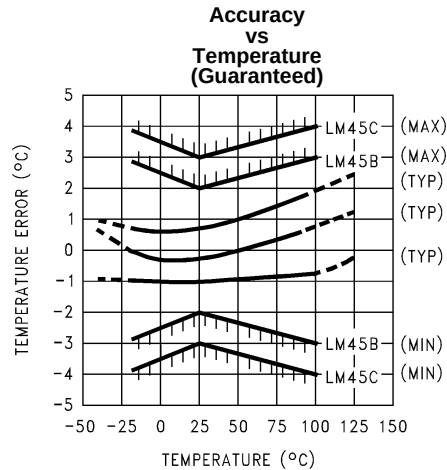
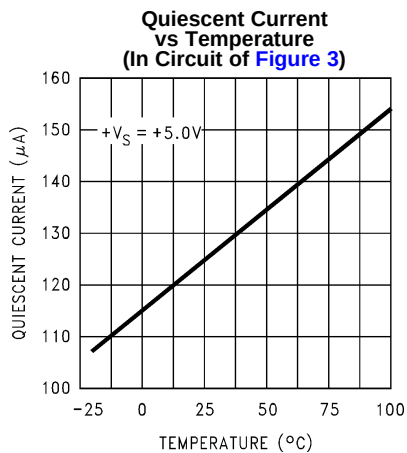


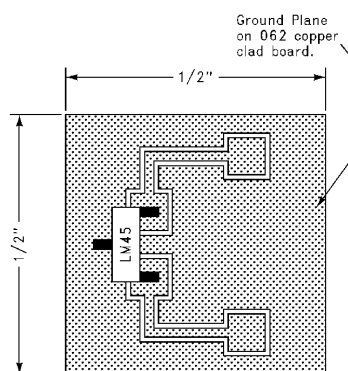
Figure 9.

Typical Performance Characteristics (continued)

To generate these curves the LM45 was mounted to a printed circuit board as shown in [Figure 15](#).



PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARD



Printed Circuit Board Used for Heat Sink to Generate All Curves.

Figure 15. 1/2" Square Printed Circuit Board with 2 oz. Foil or Similar

APPLICATIONS

The LM45 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 0.2°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 LM45 die would be at an intermediate temperature between the surface temperature and the air temperature.

To ensure good thermal conductivity the backside of the LM45 die is directly attached to the GND pin. The lands and traces to the LM45 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 LM45s temperature to deviate from the desired temperature.

Alternatively, the LM45 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 LM45 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 LM45 or its connections.

Temperature Rise of LM45 Due to Self-Heating (Thermal Resistance)

	SOT-23	SOT-23
	no heat sink*	small heat fin**
Still air	450°C/W	260°C/W
Moving air		180°C/W

Typical Applications

CAPACITIVE LOADS

Like most micropower circuits, the LM45 has a limited ability to drive heavy capacitive loads. The LM45 by itself is able to drive 500 pF without special precautions. If heavier loads are anticipated, it is easy to isolate or decouple the load with a resistor; see [Figure 16](#). Or you can improve the tolerance of capacitance with a series R-C damper from output to ground; see [Figure 17](#).

Any linear circuit connected to wires in a hostile environment can have its performance 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 μF from output to ground, as shown in [Figure 17](#), are often useful.

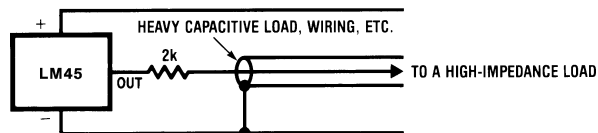


Figure 16. LM45 with Decoupling from Capacitive Load

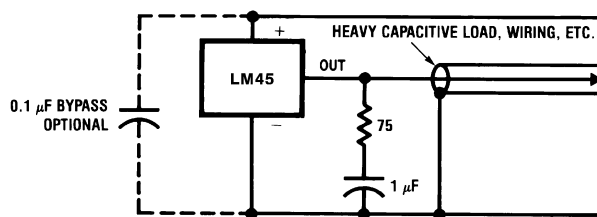


Figure 17. LM45 with R-C Damper

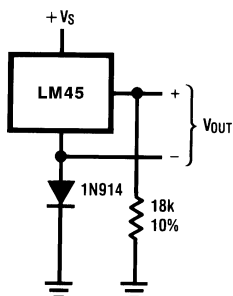


Figure 18. Temperature Sensor, Single Supply, -20°C to +100°C

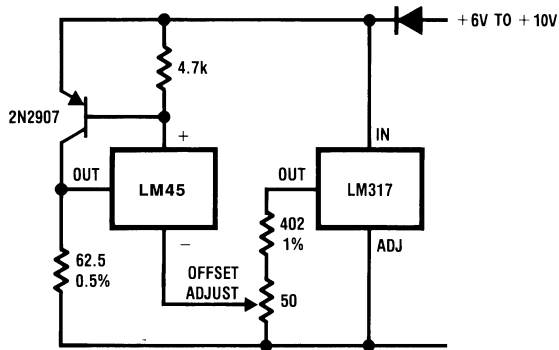


Figure 19. 4-to-20 mA Current Source (0°C to +100°C)

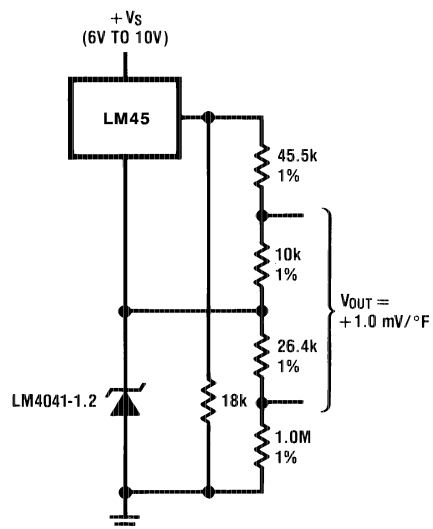


Figure 20. Fahrenheit Thermometer

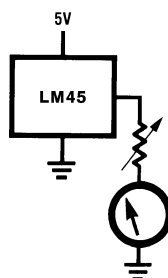


Figure 21. Centigrade Thermometer (Analog Meter)

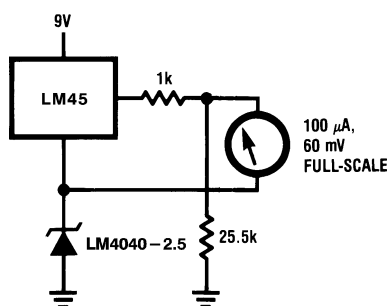


Figure 22. Expanded Scale Thermometer (50° to 80° Fahrenheit, for Example Shown)

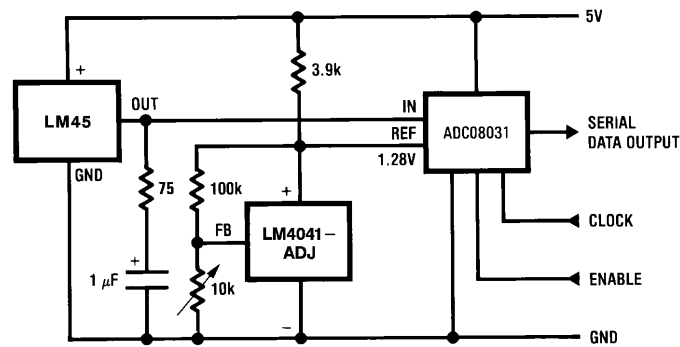


Figure 23. Temperature To Digital Converter (Serial Output) (+128°C Full Scale)

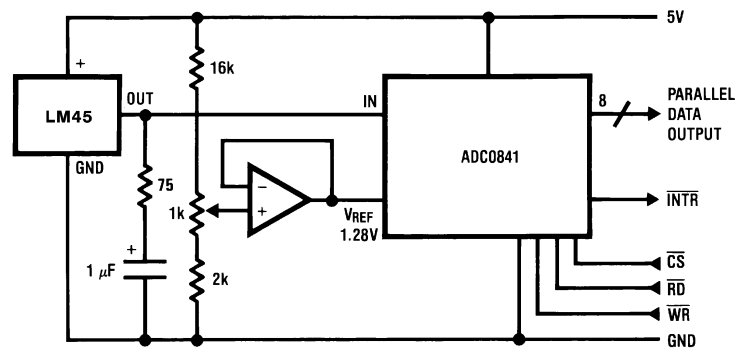
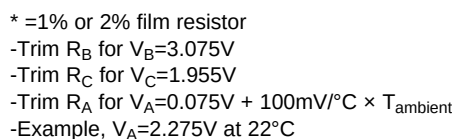


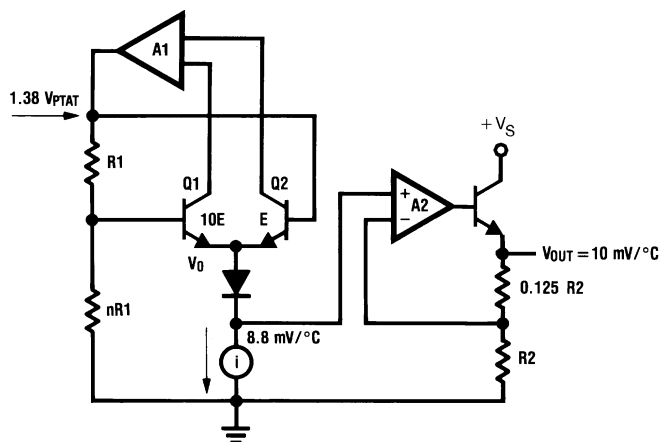
Figure 24. Temperature To Digital Converter (Parallel Outputs for Standard Data Bus to μ P Interface) (128°C Full Scale)



The circuit diagram shows an LM45 precision centimeter voltmeter and an LM131 precision current source. The LM45 is connected to a 6V supply and ground. Its output (pin 7) is connected to the non-inverting input (pin 1) of the LM131 through a 100k resistor. The LM131 is also connected to a 6V supply and ground. Its output (pin 5) is connected to the collector of a 4N28 transistor. The emitter of the 4N28 transistor is connected to ground. The base of the 4N28 transistor is connected to the output of the LM45 (pin 7) through a 100k resistor. The LM131 is configured with a 100k resistor between pins 1 and 2, a 1μF capacitor between pins 2 and 3, and a 12k resistor between pins 3 and 4. The LM131 is also connected to a 6V supply and ground. The output of the LM131 (pin 5) is connected to the collector of a 4N28 transistor. The emitter of the 4N28 transistor is connected to ground. The base of the 4N28 transistor is connected to the output of the LM45 (pin 7) through a 100k resistor. The LM131 is also connected to a 6V supply and ground. The output of the LM131 (pin 5) is connected to the collector of a 4N28 transistor. The emitter of the 4N28 transistor is connected to ground. The base of the 4N28 transistor is connected to the output of the LM45 (pin 7) through a 100k resistor.

Product Folder Links: [LM45](#)

Block Diagram



REVISION HISTORY

Changes from Revision B (February 2013) to Revision C	Page
• Changed layout of National Data Sheet to TI format	11

PACKAGING INFORMATION

Orderable part number	Status (1)	Material type (2)	Package Pins	Package qty Carrier	RoHS (3)	Lead finish/ Ball material (4)	MSL rating/ Peak reflow (5)	Op temp (°C)	Part marking (6)
LM45BIM3	NRND	Production	SOT-23 (DBZ) 3	1000 LARGE T&R	No	SNPB	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-20 to 100	T4B
LM45BIM3.B	NRND	Production	SOT-23 (DBZ) 3	1000 LARGE T&R	No	SNPB	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-20 to 100	T4B
LM45BIM3/NOPB	Obsolete	Production	SOT-23 (DBZ) 3	-	-	Call TI	Call TI	-20 to 100	T4B
LM45BIM3X/NOPB	Active	Production	SOT-23 (DBZ) 3	3000 LARGE T&R	Yes	SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-20 to 100	T4B
LM45BIM3X/NOPB.A	Active	Production	SOT-23 (DBZ) 3	3000 LARGE T&R	Yes	SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-20 to 100	T4B
LM45BIM3X/NOPB.B	Active	Production	SOT-23 (DBZ) 3	3000 LARGE T&R	Yes	SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-20 to 100	T4B
LM45CIM3/NOPB	Obsolete	Production	SOT-23 (DBZ) 3	-	-	Call TI	Call TI	-20 to 100	T4C
LM45CIM3X/NOPB	Active	Production	SOT-23 (DBZ) 3	3000 LARGE T&R	Yes	SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-20 to 100	T4C
LM45CIM3X/NOPB.A	Active	Production	SOT-23 (DBZ) 3	3000 LARGE T&R	Yes	SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-20 to 100	T4C
LM45CIM3X/NOPB.B	Active	Production	SOT-23 (DBZ) 3	3000 LARGE T&R	Yes	SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-20 to 100	T4C

⁽¹⁾ **Status:** For more details on status, see our [product life cycle](#).

⁽²⁾ **Material type:** When designated, preproduction parts are prototypes/experimental devices, and are not yet approved or released for full production. Testing and final process, including without limitation quality assurance, reliability performance testing, and/or process qualification, may not yet be complete, and this item is subject to further changes or possible discontinuation. If available for ordering, purchases will be subject to an additional waiver at checkout, and are intended for early internal evaluation purposes only. These items are sold without warranties of any kind.

⁽³⁾ **RoHS values:** Yes, No, RoHS Exempt. See the [TI RoHS Statement](#) for additional information and value definition.

⁽⁴⁾ **Lead finish/Ball material:** Parts may have multiple material finish options. Finish options are separated by a vertical ruled line. Lead finish/Ball material values may wrap to two lines if the finish value exceeds the maximum column width.

⁽⁵⁾ **MSL rating/Peak reflow:** The moisture sensitivity level ratings and peak solder (reflow) temperatures. In the event that a part has multiple moisture sensitivity ratings, only the lowest level per JEDEC standards is shown. Refer to the shipping label for the actual reflow temperature that will be used to mount the part to the printed circuit board.

⁽⁶⁾ **Part marking:** There may be an additional marking, which relates to the logo, the lot trace code information, or the environmental category of the part.

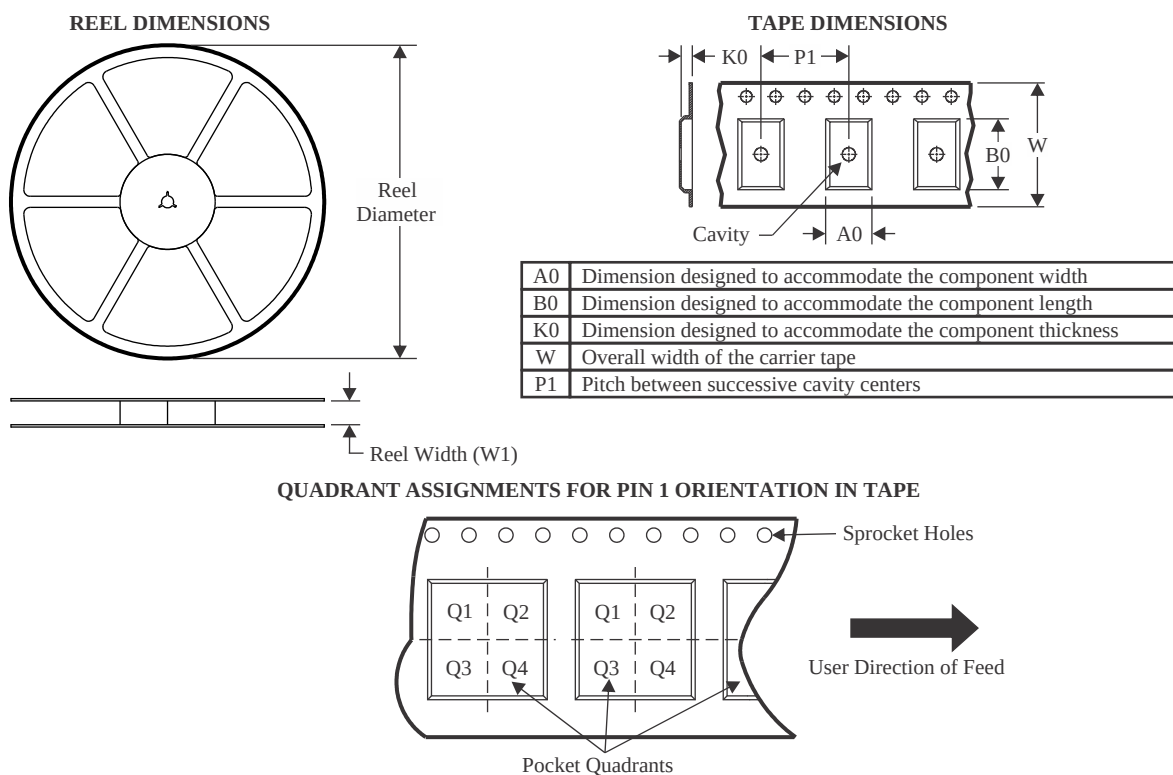
Multiple part markings will be inside parentheses. Only one part marking contained in parentheses and separated by a "~" will appear on a part. If a line is indented then it is a continuation of the previous line and the two combined represent the entire part marking for that device.

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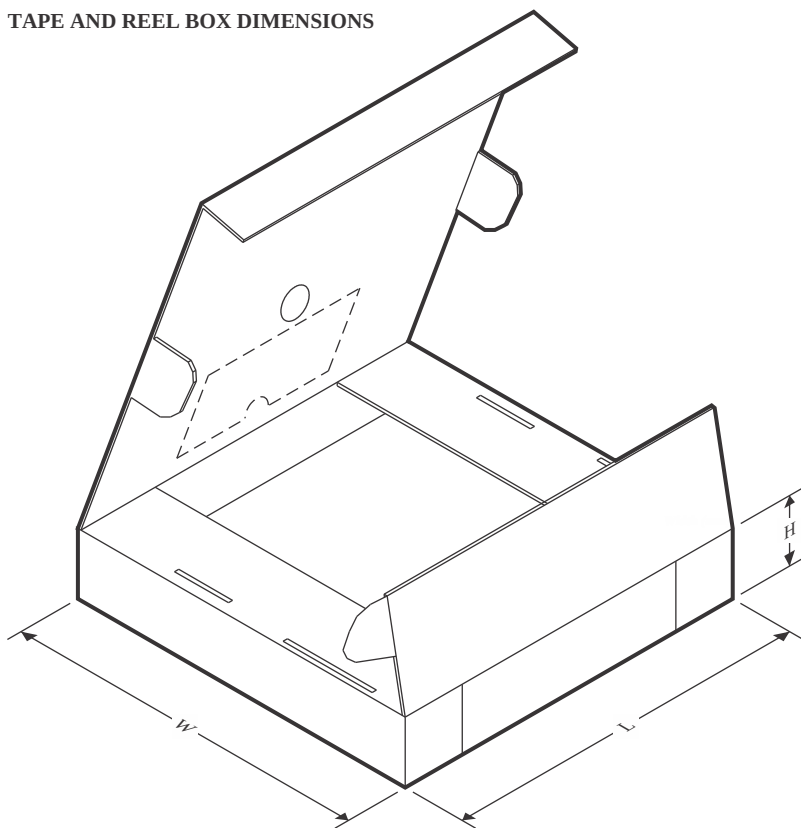
TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION



*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Reel Diameter (mm)	Reel Width W1 (mm)	A0 (mm)	B0 (mm)	K0 (mm)	P1 (mm)	W (mm)	Pin1 Quadrant
LM45BIM3X/NOPB	SOT-23	DBZ	3	3000	178.0	8.4	3.3	2.9	1.22	4.0	8.0	Q3
LM45CIM3X/NOPB	SOT-23	DBZ	3	3000	178.0	8.4	3.3	2.9	1.22	4.0	8.0	Q3

TAPE AND REEL BOX DIMENSIONS



*All dimensions are nominal

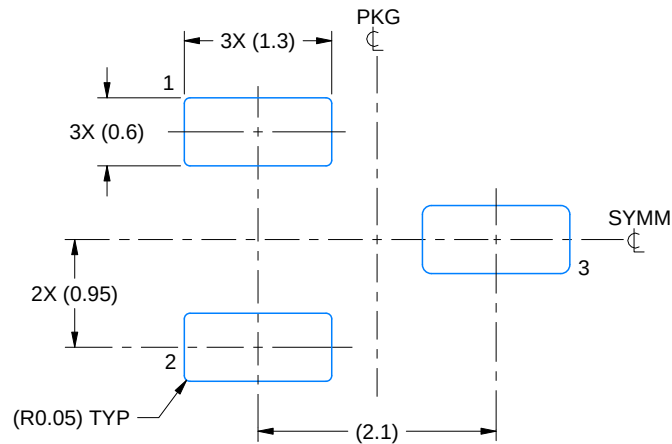
Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
LM45BIM3X/NOPB	SOT-23	DBZ	3	3000	208.0	191.0	35.0
LM45CIM3X/NOPB	SOT-23	DBZ	3	3000	208.0	191.0	35.0

EXAMPLE BOARD LAYOUT

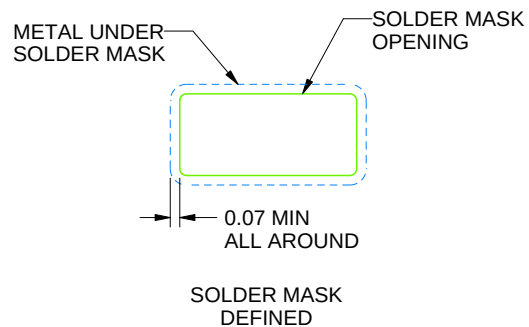
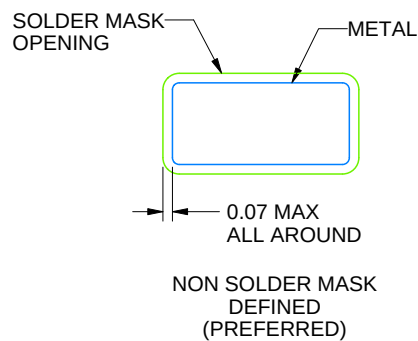
DBZ0003A

SOT-23 - 1.12 mm max height

SMALL OUTLINE TRANSISTOR



LAND PATTERN EXAMPLE
SCALE:15X



SOLDER MASK DETAILS

4214838/F 08/2024

NOTES: (continued)

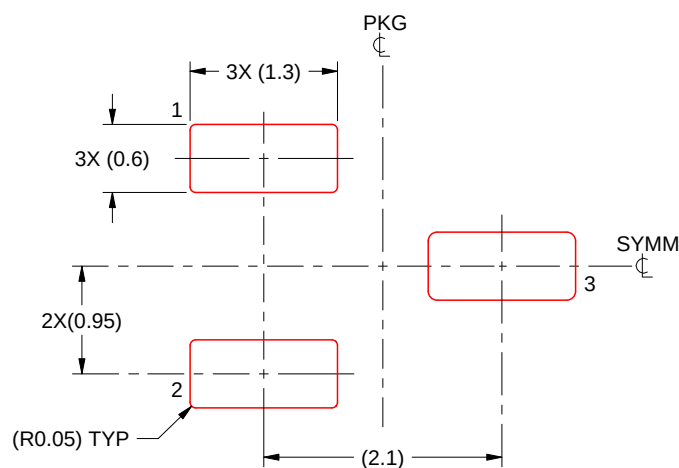
5. Publication IPC-7351 may have alternate designs.
6. Solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads can vary based on board fabrication site.

EXAMPLE STENCIL DESIGN

DBZ0003A

SOT-23 - 1.12 mm max height

SMALL OUTLINE TRANSISTOR



SOLDER PASTE EXAMPLE
BASED ON 0.125 THICK STENCIL
SCALE:15X

4214838/F 08/2024

NOTES: (continued)

7. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and rounded corners may offer better paste release. IPC-7525 may have alternate design recommendations.
8. Board assembly site may have different recommendations for stencil design.

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