

# LMT84-Q1 1.5、SC70

## 模拟温度传感器

### 1 特性

- LMT84-Q1 符合 AEC-Q100 标准且适用于汽车应用：
  - 器件温度等级 0:  $-40^{\circ}\text{C}$  至  $+150^{\circ}\text{C}$
  - 器件人体放电模型 (HBM) 静电放电 (ESD) 分类等级 2
  - 器件 CDM ESD 分类等级 C6
- 非常精确: 典型值  $\pm 0.4^{\circ}\text{C}$
- 1.5V 低压运行
- $-5.5\text{mV}/^{\circ}\text{C}$  的平均传感器增益
- $5.4\mu\text{A}$  低静态电流
- 宽温度范围:  $-50^{\circ}\text{C}$  至  $150^{\circ}\text{C}$
- 输出受到短路保护
- 具有  $\pm 50\mu\text{A}$  驱动能力的推挽输出
- 封装尺寸兼容符合行业标准的 LM20/19 和 LM35 温度传感器
- 具有成本优势的热敏电阻替代产品

### 2 应用

- 汽车
- 信息娱乐系统与仪表组
- 动力传动系统
- 烟雾和热量探测器

- 无人机
- 电器

### 3 说明

LMT84-Q1 是一款精密 CMOS 温度传感器，其典型精度为  $\pm 0.4^{\circ}\text{C}$ （最大值为  $\pm 2.7^{\circ}\text{C}$ ），且线性模拟输出电压与温度成反比关系。1.5V 工作电源电压、 $5.4\mu\text{A}$  静态电流和 0.7ms 开通时间可实现有效的功率循环架构，以最大限度地降低无人机和传感器节点等电池供电应用的功耗。LMT84-Q1 器件符合 AEC-Q100 0 级标准，在整个工作温度范围内可保持  $\pm 2.7^{\circ}\text{C}$  的最大精度，且无需校准；因此 LMT84-Q1 适用于汽车应用，例如信息娱乐系统、仪表组和动力传动系统。得益于宽工作范围内的精度和其他特性，使得 LMT84-Q1 成为热敏电阻的优质替代产品。

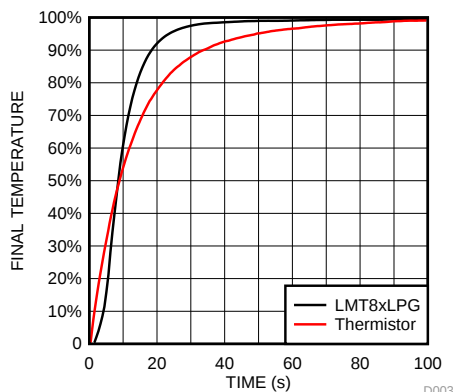
对于具有不同平均传感器增益和类似精度的器件，请参阅 [类似替代器件](#)

器件信息 (1)

| 器件型号     | 封装      | 封装尺寸 (标称值)      |
|----------|---------|-----------------|
| LMT84-Q1 | SOT (5) | 2.00mm x 1.25mm |

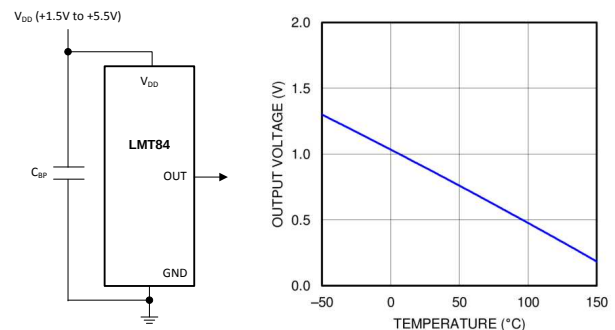
(1) 如需了解所有可用封装，请参阅数据表末尾的可订购产品附录。

热时间常量



\* 快速热响应 NTC

输出电压与温度间的关系



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## 目录

|          |                                              |          |           |                                             |           |
|----------|----------------------------------------------|----------|-----------|---------------------------------------------|-----------|
| <b>1</b> | <b>特性</b> .....                              | <b>1</b> | 8.3       | Feature Description .....                   | <b>8</b>  |
| <b>2</b> | <b>应用</b> .....                              | <b>1</b> | 8.4       | Device Functional Modes .....               | <b>10</b> |
| <b>3</b> | <b>说明</b> .....                              | <b>1</b> | <b>9</b>  | <b>Application and Implementation</b> ..... | <b>12</b> |
| <b>4</b> | <b>修订历史记录</b> .....                          | <b>2</b> | 9.1       | Applications Information .....              | <b>12</b> |
| <b>5</b> | <b>Device Comparison Tables</b> .....        | <b>3</b> | 9.2       | Typical Applications .....                  | <b>12</b> |
| <b>6</b> | <b>Pin Configuration and Functions</b> ..... | <b>3</b> | <b>10</b> | <b>Power Supply Recommendations</b> .....   | <b>13</b> |
| <b>7</b> | <b>Specifications</b> .....                  | <b>4</b> | <b>11</b> | <b>Layout</b> .....                         | <b>14</b> |
| 7.1      | Absolute Maximum Ratings .....               | <b>4</b> | 11.1      | Layout Guidelines .....                     | <b>14</b> |
| 7.2      | ESD Ratings .....                            | <b>4</b> | 11.2      | Layout Examples .....                       | <b>14</b> |
| 7.3      | Recommended Operating Conditions .....       | <b>4</b> | <b>12</b> | <b>器件和文档支持</b> .....                        | <b>15</b> |
| 7.4      | Thermal Information .....                    | <b>4</b> | 12.1      | 接收文档更新通知 .....                              | <b>15</b> |
| 7.5      | Accuracy Characteristics .....               | <b>5</b> | 12.2      | 社区资源 .....                                  | <b>15</b> |
| 7.6      | Electrical Characteristics .....             | <b>5</b> | 12.3      | 商标 .....                                    | <b>15</b> |
| 7.7      | Typical Characteristics .....                | <b>6</b> | 12.4      | 静电放电警告 .....                                | <b>15</b> |
| <b>8</b> | <b>Detailed Description</b> .....            | <b>8</b> | 12.5      | Glossary .....                              | <b>15</b> |
| 8.1      | Overview .....                               | <b>8</b> | <b>13</b> | <b>机械、封装和可订购信息</b> .....                    | <b>15</b> |
| 8.2      | Functional Block Diagram .....               | <b>8</b> |           |                                             |           |

## 4 修订历史记录

注：之前版本的页码可能与当前版本有所不同。

| 日期          | 修订版本 | 说明                               |
|-------------|------|----------------------------------|
| 2017 年 10 月 | *    | 初始发行版将 SNIS167 中的汽车器件移到了单独的数据表中。 |

## 5 Device Comparison Tables

**Table 1. Available Device Packages**

| ORDER NUMBER <sup>(1)</sup> | PACKAGE                              | PIN | BODY SIZE (NOM)   | MOUNTING TYPE                |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----|-------------------|------------------------------|
| LMT84DCK                    | SOT (AKA <sup>(2)</sup> : SC70, DCK) | 5   | 2.00 mm × 1.25 mm | Surface Mount                |
| LMT84LP                     | TO-92 (AKA <sup>(2)</sup> : LP)      | 3   | 4.30 mm × 3.50 mm | Through-hole; straight leads |
| LMT84LPG                    | TO-92S (AKA <sup>(2)</sup> : LPG)    | 3   | 4.00 mm × 3.15 mm | Through-hole; straight leads |
| LMT84LPM                    | TO-92 (AKA <sup>(2)</sup> : LPM)     | 3   | 4.30 mm × 3.50 mm | Through-hole; formed leads   |
| LMT84DCK-Q1                 | SOT (AKA <sup>(2)</sup> : SC70, DCK) | 5   | 2.00 mm × 1.25 mm | Surface Mount                |

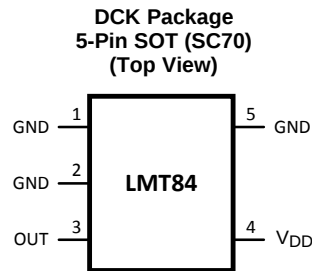
(1) For all available packages and complete order numbers, see the Package Option addendum at the end of the data sheet.

(2) AKA = Also Known As

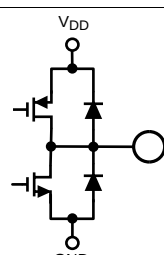
**Table 2. Comparable Alternative Devices**

| DEVICE NAME              | AVERAGE OUTPUT SENSOR GAIN | POWER SUPPLY RANGE |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|
| <a href="#">LMT84-Q1</a> | –5.5 mV/°C                 | 1.5 V to 5.5 V     |
| <a href="#">LMT85-Q1</a> | –8.2 mV/°C                 | 1.8 V to 5.5 V     |
| <a href="#">LMT86-Q1</a> | –10.9 mV/°C                | 2.2 V to 5.5 V     |
| <a href="#">LMT87-Q1</a> | –13.6 mV/°C                | 2.7 V to 5.5 V     |

## 6 Pin Configuration and Functions



**Pin Functions**

| PIN             |                         | TYPE          | DESCRIPTION                                                                         |                                                                 |
|-----------------|-------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|
| NAME            | SOT (SC70)              |               | EQUIVALENT CIRCUIT                                                                  | FUNCTION                                                        |
| GND             | 1, 2 <sup>(1)</sup> , 5 | Ground        | N/A                                                                                 | Power Supply Ground                                             |
| OUT             | 3                       | Analog Output |  | Outputs a voltage that is inversely proportional to temperature |
| V <sub>DD</sub> | 4                       | Power         | N/A                                                                                 | Positive Supply Voltage                                         |

(1) Direct connection to the back side of the die

## 7 Specifications

### 7.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

 See <sup>(1)(2)</sup>

|                                                   | MIN  | MAX                     | UNIT |
|---------------------------------------------------|------|-------------------------|------|
| Supply voltage                                    | −0.3 | 6                       | V    |
| Voltage at output pin                             | −0.3 | (V <sub>DD</sub> + 0.5) | V    |
| Output current                                    | −7   | 7                       | mA   |
| Input current at any pin <sup>(3)</sup>           | −5   | 5                       | mA   |
| Maximum junction temperature (T <sub>JMAX</sub> ) |      | 150                     | °C   |
| Storage temperature T <sub>stg</sub>              | −65  | 150                     | °C   |

- (1) Stresses beyond those listed under *Absolute Maximum Ratings* may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, which do not imply functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated under *Recommended Operating Conditions*. Exposure to absolute-maximum-rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.
- (2) *Soldering process must comply with Reflow Temperature Profile specifications. Refer to [www.ti.com/packaging](http://www.ti.com/packaging).*
- (3) When the input voltage (V<sub>I</sub>) at any pin exceeds power supplies (V<sub>I</sub> < GND or V<sub>I</sub> > V), the current at that pin should be limited to 5 mA.

### 7.2 ESD Ratings

|                                            | VALUE                                                   | UNIT  |
|--------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| LMT84DCK-Q1 in SC70 package                |                                                         |       |
| V <sub>(ESD)</sub> Electrostatic discharge | Human-body model (HBM), per AEC Q100-002 <sup>(1)</sup> | ±2500 |
|                                            | Charged-device model (CDM), per AEC Q100-011            | ±1000 |
|                                            |                                                         | V     |

- (1) AEC Q100-002 indicates that HBM stressing shall be in accordance with the ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-001 specification.

### 7.3 Recommended Operating Conditions

|                                   | MIN                                                  | MAX | UNIT |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|-----|------|
| Specified temperature             | T <sub>MIN</sub> ≤ T <sub>A</sub> ≤ T <sub>MAX</sub> |     | °C   |
|                                   | −50 ≤ T <sub>A</sub> ≤ 150                           |     | °C   |
| Supply voltage (V <sub>DD</sub> ) | 1.5                                                  | 5.5 | V    |

### 7.4 Thermal Information<sup>(1)</sup>

| THERMAL METRIC <sup>(2)</sup> |                                                          | LMT84-Q1       | UNIT |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|----------------|------|
|                               |                                                          | DCK (SOT/SC70) |      |
|                               |                                                          | 5 PINS         |      |
| R <sub>θJA</sub>              | Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance <sup>(3)(4)</sup> | 275            | °C/W |
| R <sub>θJC(top)</sub>         | Junction-to-case (top) thermal resistance                | 84             | °C/W |
| R <sub>θJB</sub>              | Junction-to-board thermal resistance                     | 56             | °C/W |
| ψ <sub>JT</sub>               | Junction-to-top characterization parameter               | 1.2            | °C/W |
| ψ <sub>JB</sub>               | Junction-to-board characterization parameter             | 55             | °C/W |

- (1) For information on self-heating and thermal response time, see section [Mounting and Thermal Conductivity](#).
- (2) For more information about traditional and new thermal metrics, see the [IC Package Thermal Metrics](#) application report.
- (3) The junction to ambient thermal resistance (R<sub>θJA</sub>) under natural convection is obtained in a simulation on a JEDEC-standard, High-K board as specified in JESD51-7, in an environment described in JESD51-2. Exposed pad packages assume that thermal vias are included in the PCB, per JESD 51-5.
- (4) Changes in output due to self-heating can be computed by multiplying the internal dissipation by the thermal resistance.

## 7.5 Accuracy Characteristics

These limits do not include DC load regulation. These stated accuracy limits are with reference to the values in [Table 3](#).

| PARAMETER                           | TEST CONDITIONS                                   | MIN <sup>(1)</sup> | TYP <sup>(2)</sup> | MAX <sup>(1)</sup> | UNIT |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------|
| Temperature accuracy <sup>(3)</sup> | 70°C to 150°C; V <sub>DD</sub> = 1.5 V to 5.5 V   | -2.7               | ±0.6               | 2.7                | °C   |
|                                     | 0°C to 70°C; V <sub>DD</sub> = 1.5 V to 5.5 V     | -2.7               | ±0.9               | 2.7                | °C   |
|                                     | -50°C to +0°C; V <sub>DD</sub> = 1.6 V to 5.5 V   | -2.7               | ±0.9               | 2.7                | °C   |
|                                     | -50°C to +150°C; V <sub>DD</sub> = 2.3 V to 5.5 V |                    | ±0.4               |                    | °C   |

- (1) Limits are specified to TI's AOQL (Average Outgoing Quality Level).
- (2) Typicals are at T<sub>J</sub> = T<sub>A</sub> = 25°C and represent most likely parametric norm.
- (3) Accuracy is defined as the error between the measured and reference output voltages, tabulated in [Table 3](#) at the specified conditions of supply gain setting, voltage, and temperature (expressed in °C). Accuracy limits include line regulation within the specified conditions. Accuracy limits do not include load regulation; they assume no DC load.

## 7.6 Electrical Characteristics

Unless otherwise noted, these specifications apply for V<sub>DD</sub> = +1.5 V to +5.5 V. minimum and maximum limits apply for T<sub>A</sub> = T<sub>J</sub> = T<sub>MIN</sub> to T<sub>MAX</sub>; typical values apply for T<sub>A</sub> = T<sub>J</sub> = 25°C.

| PARAMETER                              | TEST CONDITIONS                                                                 | MIN <sup>(1)</sup> | TYP <sup>(2)</sup> | MAX <sup>(1)</sup> | UNIT  |
|----------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------|
| Sensor gain                            |                                                                                 |                    | -5.5               |                    | mV/°C |
| Load regulation <sup>(3)</sup>         | Source ≤ 50 μA, (V <sub>DD</sub> - V <sub>OUT</sub> ) ≥ 200 mV                  | -1                 | -0.22              |                    | mV    |
|                                        | Sink ≤ 50 μA, V <sub>OUT</sub> ≥ 200 mV                                         |                    | 0.26               | 1                  | mV    |
| Line regulation <sup>(4)</sup>         |                                                                                 |                    | 200                |                    | μV/V  |
| I <sub>S</sub> Supply current          | T <sub>A</sub> = 30°C to 150°C, (V <sub>DD</sub> - V <sub>OUT</sub> ) ≥ 100 mV  |                    | 5.4                | 8.1                | μA    |
|                                        | T <sub>A</sub> = -50°C to 150°C, (V <sub>DD</sub> - V <sub>OUT</sub> ) ≥ 100 mV |                    | 5.4                | 9                  | μA    |
| C <sub>L</sub> Output load capacitance |                                                                                 |                    | 1100               |                    | pF    |
| Power-on time <sup>(5)</sup>           | C <sub>L</sub> = 0 pF to 1100 pF                                                |                    | 0.7                | 1.9                | ms    |
| Output drive                           |                                                                                 |                    | ±50                |                    | μA    |

- (1) Limits are specific to TI's AOQL (Average Outgoing Quality Level).
- (2) Typicals are at T<sub>J</sub> = T<sub>A</sub> = 25°C and represent most likely parametric norm.
- (3) Source currents are flowing out of the LMT84-xx. Sink currents are flowing into the LMT84-xx.
- (4) Line regulation (DC) is calculated by subtracting the output voltage at the highest supply voltage from the output voltage at the lowest supply voltage. The typical DC line regulation specification does not include the output voltage shift discussed in [Output Voltage Shift](#).
- (5) Specified by design and characterization.

## 7.7 Typical Characteristics

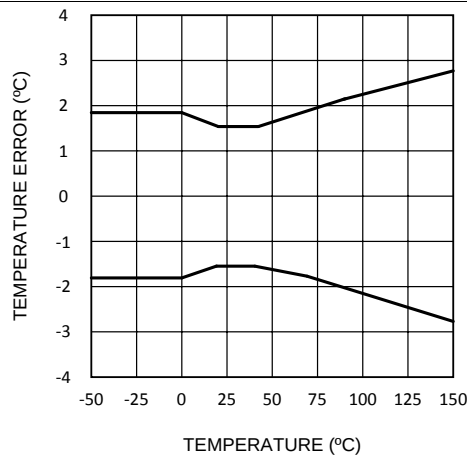


Figure 1. Temperature Error vs Temperature

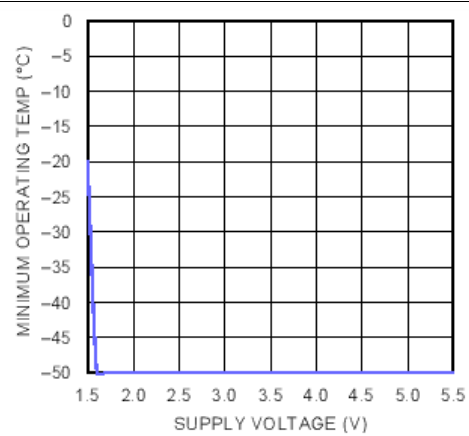


Figure 2. Minimum Operating Temperature vs Supply Voltage

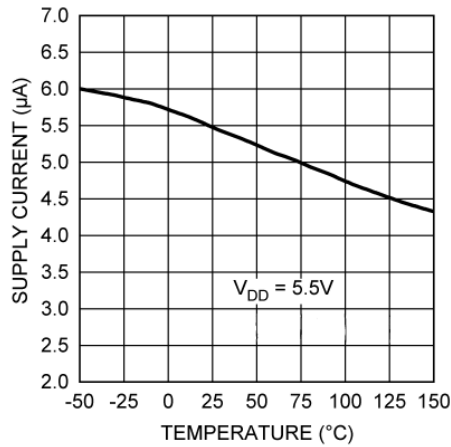


Figure 3. Supply Current vs Temperature

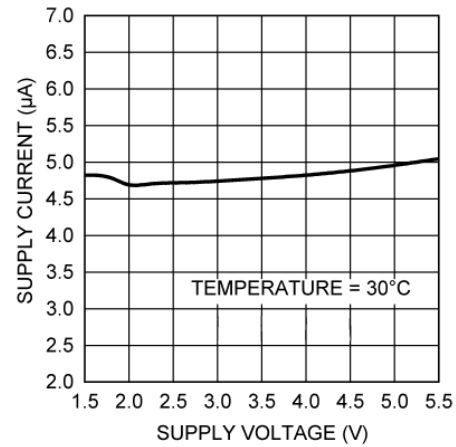


Figure 4. Supply Current vs Supply Voltage

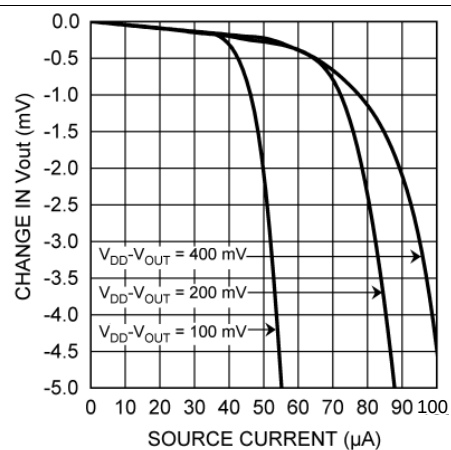


Figure 5. Load Regulation, Sourcing Current

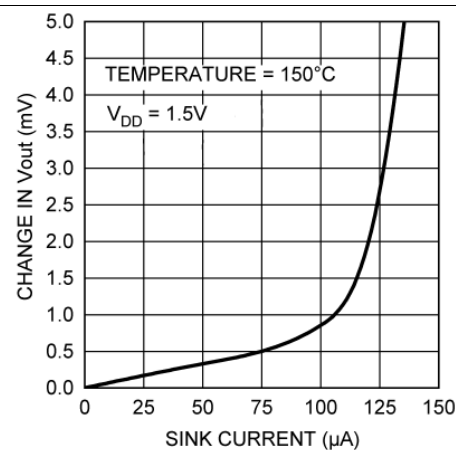


Figure 6. Load Regulation, Sinking Current

## Typical Characteristics (continued)

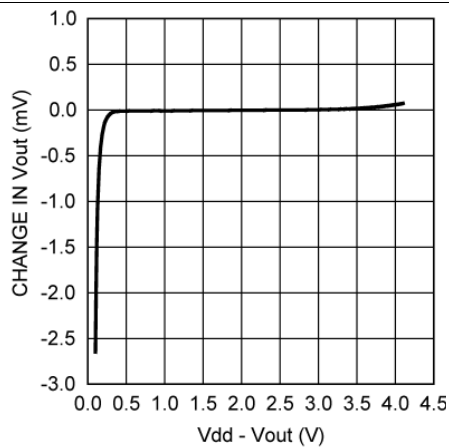


Figure 7. Change in Vout vs Overhead Voltage

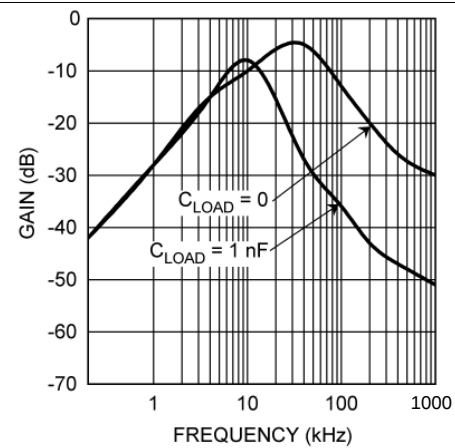


Figure 8. Supply-Noise Gain vs Frequency

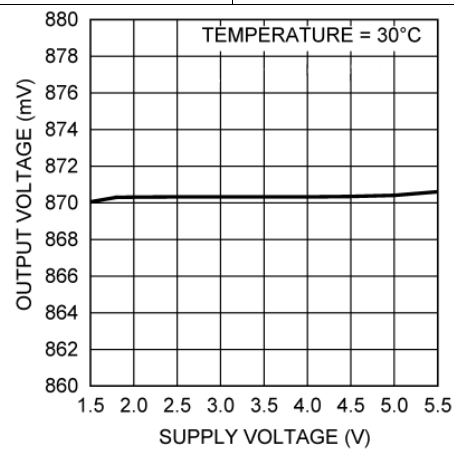


Figure 9. Output Voltage vs Supply Voltage

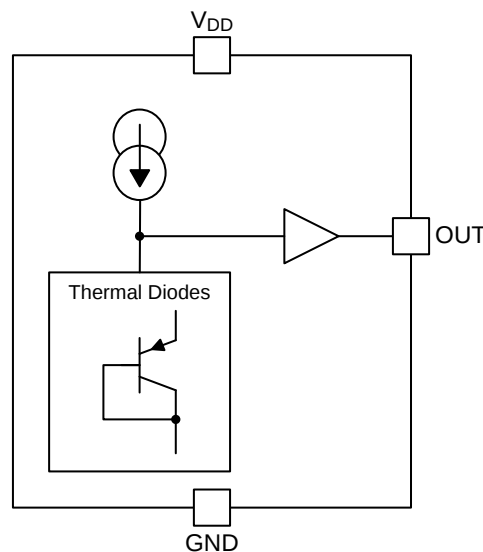
## 8 Detailed Description

### 8.1 Overview

The LMT84-Q1 is an analog output temperature sensor. The temperature-sensing element is comprised of a simple base emitter junction that is forward biased by a current source. The temperature-sensing element is then buffered by an amplifier and provided to the OUT pin. The amplifier has a simple push-pull output stage thus providing a low impedance output source.

### 8.2 Functional Block Diagram

Full-Range Celsius Temperature Sensor (–50°C to +150°C)



### 8.3 Feature Description

#### 8.3.1 LMT84 Transfer Function

The output voltage of the LMT84-Q1, across the complete operating temperature range, is shown in [Table 3](#). This table is the reference from which the LMT84-Q1 accuracy specifications (listed in the [Accuracy Characteristics](#) section) are determined. This table can be used, for example, in a host processor look-up table. A file containing this data is available for download at the [LMT84-Q1](#) product folder under *Tools and Software Models*.

**Table 3. LMT84-Q1 Transfer Table**

| TEMP<br>(°C) | V <sub>OUT</sub><br>(mV) | TEMP<br>(°C) | V <sub>OUT</sub><br>(mV) | TEMP<br>(°C) | V <sub>OUT</sub><br>(mV) | TEMP<br>(°C) | V <sub>OUT</sub><br>(mV) | TEMP<br>(°C) | V <sub>OUT</sub><br>(mV) |
|--------------|--------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|
| –50          | 1299                     | –10          | 1088                     | 30           | 871                      | 70           | 647                      | 110          | 419                      |
| –49          | 1294                     | –9           | 1082                     | 31           | 865                      | 71           | 642                      | 111          | 413                      |
| –48          | 1289                     | –8           | 1077                     | 32           | 860                      | 72           | 636                      | 112          | 407                      |
| –47          | 1284                     | –7           | 1072                     | 33           | 854                      | 73           | 630                      | 113          | 401                      |
| –46          | 1278                     | –6           | 1066                     | 34           | 849                      | 74           | 625                      | 114          | 396                      |
| –45          | 1273                     | –5           | 1061                     | 35           | 843                      | 75           | 619                      | 115          | 390                      |
| –44          | 1268                     | –4           | 1055                     | 36           | 838                      | 76           | 613                      | 116          | 384                      |
| –43          | 1263                     | –3           | 1050                     | 37           | 832                      | 77           | 608                      | 117          | 378                      |
| –42          | 1257                     | –2           | 1044                     | 38           | 827                      | 78           | 602                      | 118          | 372                      |
| –41          | 1252                     | –1           | 1039                     | 39           | 821                      | 79           | 596                      | 119          | 367                      |
| –40          | 1247                     | 0            | 1034                     | 40           | 816                      | 80           | 591                      | 120          | 361                      |
| –39          | 1242                     | 1            | 1028                     | 41           | 810                      | 81           | 585                      | 121          | 355                      |

## Feature Description (continued)

**Table 3. LMT84-Q1 Transfer Table (continued)**

| TEMP<br>(°C) | V <sub>OUT</sub><br>(mV) | TEMP<br>(°C) | V <sub>OUT</sub><br>(mV) | TEMP<br>(°C) | V <sub>OUT</sub><br>(mV) | TEMP<br>(°C) | V <sub>OUT</sub><br>(mV) | TEMP<br>(°C) | V <sub>OUT</sub><br>(mV) |
|--------------|--------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|
| –38          | 1236                     | 2            | 1023                     | 42           | 804                      | 82           | 579                      | 122          | 349                      |
| –37          | 1231                     | 3            | 1017                     | 43           | 799                      | 83           | 574                      | 123          | 343                      |
| –36          | 1226                     | 4            | 1012                     | 44           | 793                      | 84           | 568                      | 124          | 337                      |
| –35          | 1221                     | 5            | 1007                     | 45           | 788                      | 85           | 562                      | 125          | 332                      |
| –34          | 1215                     | 6            | 1001                     | 46           | 782                      | 86           | 557                      | 126          | 326                      |
| –33          | 1210                     | 7            | 996                      | 47           | 777                      | 87           | 551                      | 127          | 320                      |
| –32          | 1205                     | 8            | 990                      | 48           | 771                      | 88           | 545                      | 128          | 314                      |
| –31          | 1200                     | 9            | 985                      | 49           | 766                      | 89           | 539                      | 129          | 308                      |
| –30          | 1194                     | 10           | 980                      | 50           | 760                      | 90           | 534                      | 130          | 302                      |
| –29          | 1189                     | 11           | 974                      | 51           | 754                      | 91           | 528                      | 131          | 296                      |
| –28          | 1184                     | 12           | 969                      | 52           | 749                      | 92           | 522                      | 132          | 291                      |
| –27          | 1178                     | 13           | 963                      | 53           | 743                      | 93           | 517                      | 133          | 285                      |
| –26          | 1173                     | 14           | 958                      | 54           | 738                      | 94           | 511                      | 134          | 279                      |
| –25          | 1168                     | 15           | 952                      | 55           | 732                      | 95           | 505                      | 135          | 273                      |
| –24          | 1162                     | 16           | 947                      | 56           | 726                      | 96           | 499                      | 136          | 267                      |
| –23          | 1157                     | 17           | 941                      | 57           | 721                      | 97           | 494                      | 137          | 261                      |
| –22          | 1152                     | 18           | 936                      | 58           | 715                      | 98           | 488                      | 138          | 255                      |
| –21          | 1146                     | 19           | 931                      | 59           | 710                      | 99           | 482                      | 139          | 249                      |
| –20          | 1141                     | 20           | 925                      | 60           | 704                      | 100          | 476                      | 140          | 243                      |
| –19          | 1136                     | 21           | 920                      | 61           | 698                      | 101          | 471                      | 141          | 237                      |
| –18          | 1130                     | 22           | 914                      | 62           | 693                      | 102          | 465                      | 142          | 231                      |
| –17          | 1125                     | 23           | 909                      | 63           | 687                      | 103          | 459                      | 143          | 225                      |
| –16          | 1120                     | 24           | 903                      | 64           | 681                      | 104          | 453                      | 144          | 219                      |
| –15          | 1114                     | 25           | 898                      | 65           | 676                      | 105          | 448                      | 145          | 213                      |
| –14          | 1109                     | 26           | 892                      | 66           | 670                      | 106          | 442                      | 146          | 207                      |
| –13          | 1104                     | 27           | 887                      | 67           | 664                      | 107          | 436                      | 147          | 201                      |
| –12          | 1098                     | 28           | 882                      | 68           | 659                      | 108          | 430                      | 148          | 195                      |
| –11          | 1093                     | 29           | 876                      | 69           | 653                      | 109          | 425                      | 149          | 189                      |
|              |                          |              |                          |              |                          |              |                          | 150          | 183                      |

Although the LMT84-Q1 is very linear, the response does have a slight umbrella parabolic shape. This shape is very accurately reflected in [Table 3](#). The transfer table can be calculated by using the parabolic equation ([Equation 1](#)).

$$V_{\text{TEMP}} (\text{mV}) = 870.6 \text{ mV} - \left[ 5.506 \frac{\text{mV}}{^{\circ}\text{C}} (T - 30^{\circ}\text{C}) \right] - \left[ 0.00176 \frac{\text{mV}}{^{\circ}\text{C}^2} (T - 30^{\circ}\text{C})^2 \right] \quad (1)$$

The parabolic equation is an approximation of the transfer table and the accuracy of the equation degrades slightly at the temperature range extremes. [Equation 1](#) can be solved for T, resulting in:

$$T = \frac{5.506 - \sqrt{(-5.506)^2 + 4 \times 0.00176 \times (870.6 - V_{\text{TEMP}} (\text{mV}))}}{2 \times (-0.00176)} + 30 \quad (2)$$

For an even less accurate linear approximation, a line can easily be calculated over the desired temperature range from the table using the two-point equation ([Equation 3](#)):

$$V - V_1 = \left( \frac{V_2 - V_1}{T_2 - T_1} \right) \times (T - T_1)$$

where

- V is in mV,
- T is in °C,
- T<sub>1</sub> and V<sub>1</sub> are the coordinates of the lowest temperature,

- and  $T_2$  and  $V_2$  are the coordinates of the highest temperature. (3)

For example, if the user wanted to resolve this equation, over a temperature range of 20°C to 50°C, they would proceed as follows:

$$V - 925 \text{ mV} = \left( \frac{760 \text{ mV} - 925 \text{ mV}}{50^\circ\text{C} - 20^\circ\text{C}} \right) \times (T - 20^\circ\text{C}) \quad (4)$$

$$V - 925 \text{ mV} = (-5.50 \text{ mV} / ^\circ\text{C}) \times (T - 20^\circ\text{C}) \quad (5)$$

$$V = (-5.50 \text{ mV} / ^\circ\text{C}) \times T + 1035 \text{ mV} \quad (6)$$

Using this method of linear approximation, the transfer function can be approximated for one or more temperature ranges of interest.

## 8.4 Device Functional Modes

### 8.4.1 Mounting and Thermal Conductivity

The LMT84-Q1 can be applied easily in the same way as other integrated-circuit temperature sensors. It can be glued or cemented to a surface.

To ensure good thermal conductivity, the backside of the LMT84 die is directly attached to the GND pin. The temperatures of the lands and traces to the other leads of the LMT84-Q1 will also affect the temperature reading.

Alternatively, the LMT84-Q1 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 LMT84 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. If moisture creates a short circuit from the output to ground or  $V_{DD}$ , the output from the LMT84-Q1 will not be correct. Printed-circuit coatings are often used to ensure that moisture cannot corrode the leads or circuit traces.

The thermal resistance junction to ambient ( $R_{\theta JA}$  or  $\theta_{JA}$ ) is the parameter used to calculate the rise of a device junction temperature due to its power dissipation. Use [Equation 7](#) to calculate the rise in the LMT84-Q1 die temperature:

$$T_J = T_A + \theta_{JA} [(V_{DD} I_S) + (V_{DD} - V_O) I_L]$$

where

- $T_A$  is the ambient temperature,
- $I_S$  is the supply current,
- $I_L$  is the load current on the output,
- and  $V_O$  is the output voltage. (7)

For example, in an application where  $T_A = 30^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{DD} = 5 \text{ V}$ ,  $I_S = 5.4 \mu\text{A}$ ,  $V_{OUT} = 871 \text{ mV}$ , and  $I_L = 2 \mu\text{A}$ , the junction temperature would be  $30.015^\circ\text{C}$ , showing a self-heating error of only  $0.015^\circ\text{C}$ . Because the junction temperature of the LMT84 device is the actual temperature being measured, take care to minimize the load current that the LMT84 is required to drive. [Thermal Information<sup>\(1\)</sup>](#) shows the thermal resistance of the LMT84-Q1.

### 8.4.2 Output Noise Considerations

A push-pull output gives the LMT84-Q1 the ability to sink and source significant current. This is beneficial when, for example, driving dynamic loads like an input stage on an analog-to-digital converter (ADC). In these applications the source current is required to quickly charge the input capacitor of the ADC. The LMT84 is ideal for this and other applications which require strong source or sink current.

The LMT84-Q1 supply-noise gain (the ratio of the AC signal on  $V_{OUT}$  to the AC signal on  $V_{DD}$ ) was measured during bench tests. The typical attenuation is shown in [Figure 8](#) found in the [Typical Characteristics](#) section. A load capacitor on the output can help to filter noise.

For operation in very noisy environments, some bypass capacitance should be present on the supply within approximately 5 centimeters of the LMT84-Q1.

(1) For information on self-heating and thermal response time, see section [Mounting and Thermal Conductivity](#).

## Device Functional Modes (continued)

### 8.4.3 Capacitive Loads

The LMT84-Q1 handles capacitive loading well. In an extremely noisy environment, or when driving a switched sampling input on an ADC, it may be necessary to add some filtering to minimize noise coupling. Without any precautions, the LMT84-Q1 can drive a capacitive load less than or equal to 1100 pF as shown in Figure 10. For capacitive loads greater than 1100 pF, a series resistor may be required on the output, as shown in Figure 11.

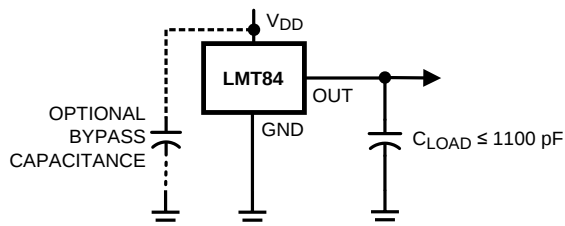


Figure 10. LMT84-Q1 No Decoupling Required for Capacitive Loads Less Than 1100 pF

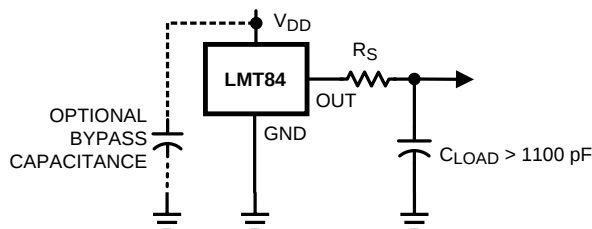


Figure 11. LMT84-Q1 With Series Resistor for Capacitive Loading Greater Than 1100 pF

Table 4. Recommended Series Resistor Values

| $C_{LOAD}$       | MINIMUM $R_S$  |
|------------------|----------------|
| 1.1 nF to 99 nF  | 3 k $\Omega$   |
| 100 nF to 999 nF | 1.5 k $\Omega$ |
| 1 $\mu$ F        | 800 $\Omega$   |

### 8.4.4 Output Voltage Shift

The LMT84-Q1 is very linear over temperature and supply voltage range. Due to the intrinsic behavior of an NMOS or PMOS rail-to-rail buffer, a slight shift in the output can occur when the supply voltage is ramped over the operating range of the device. The location of the shift is determined by the relative levels of  $V_{DD}$  and  $V_{OUT}$ . The shift typically occurs when  $V_{DD} - V_{OUT} = 1$  V.

This slight shift (a few millivolts) takes place over a wide change (approximately 200 mV) in  $V_{DD}$  or  $V_{OUT}$ . Because the shift takes place over a wide temperature change of 5°C to 20°C,  $V_{OUT}$  is always monotonic. The accuracy specifications in the [Accuracy Characteristics](#) table already include this possible shift.

## 9 Application and Implementation

### NOTE

Information in the following applications sections is not part of the TI component specification, and TI does not warrant its accuracy or completeness. TI's customers are responsible for determining suitability of components for their purposes. Customers should validate and test their design implementation to confirm system functionality.

### 9.1 Applications Information

The LMT84-Q1 features make it suitable for many general temperature-sensing applications. It can operate down to 1.5-V supply with 5.4- $\mu$ A power consumption, making it ideal for battery-powered devices.

### 9.2 Typical Applications

#### 9.2.1 Connection to an ADC

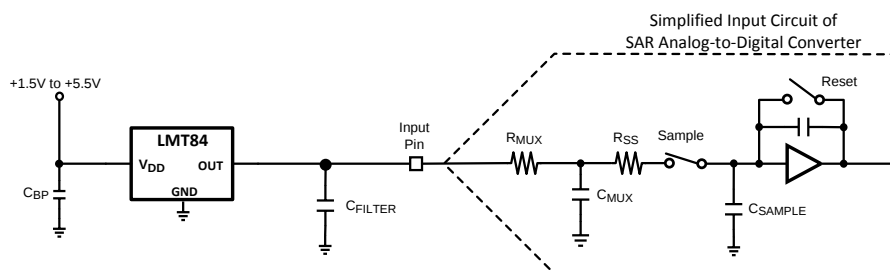


Figure 12. Suggested Connection to a Sampling Analog-to-Digital Converter Input Stage

##### 9.2.1.1 Design Requirements

Most CMOS ADCs found in microcontrollers and ASICs have a sampled data comparator input structure. When the ADC charges the sampling cap, it requires instantaneous charge from the output of the analog source such as the LMT84-Q1 temperature sensor and many op amps. This requirement is easily accommodated by the addition of a capacitor ( $C_{FILTER}$ ).

##### 9.2.1.2 Detailed Design Procedure

The size of  $C_{FILTER}$  depends on the size of the sampling capacitor and the sampling frequency. Because not all ADCs have identical input stages, the charge requirements will vary. This general ADC application is shown as an example only.

##### 9.2.1.3 Application Curve

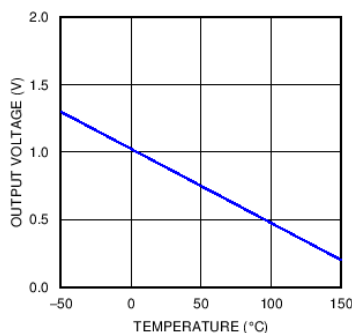


Figure 13. Analog Output Transfer Function

## Typical Applications (continued)

### 9.2.2 Conserving Power Dissipation With Shutdown

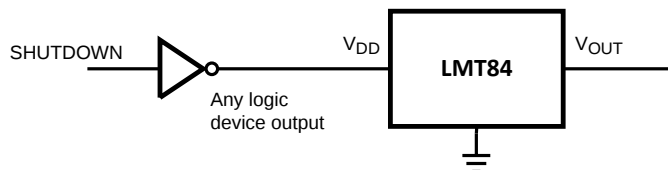


Figure 14. Simple Shutdown Connection of the LMT84-Q1

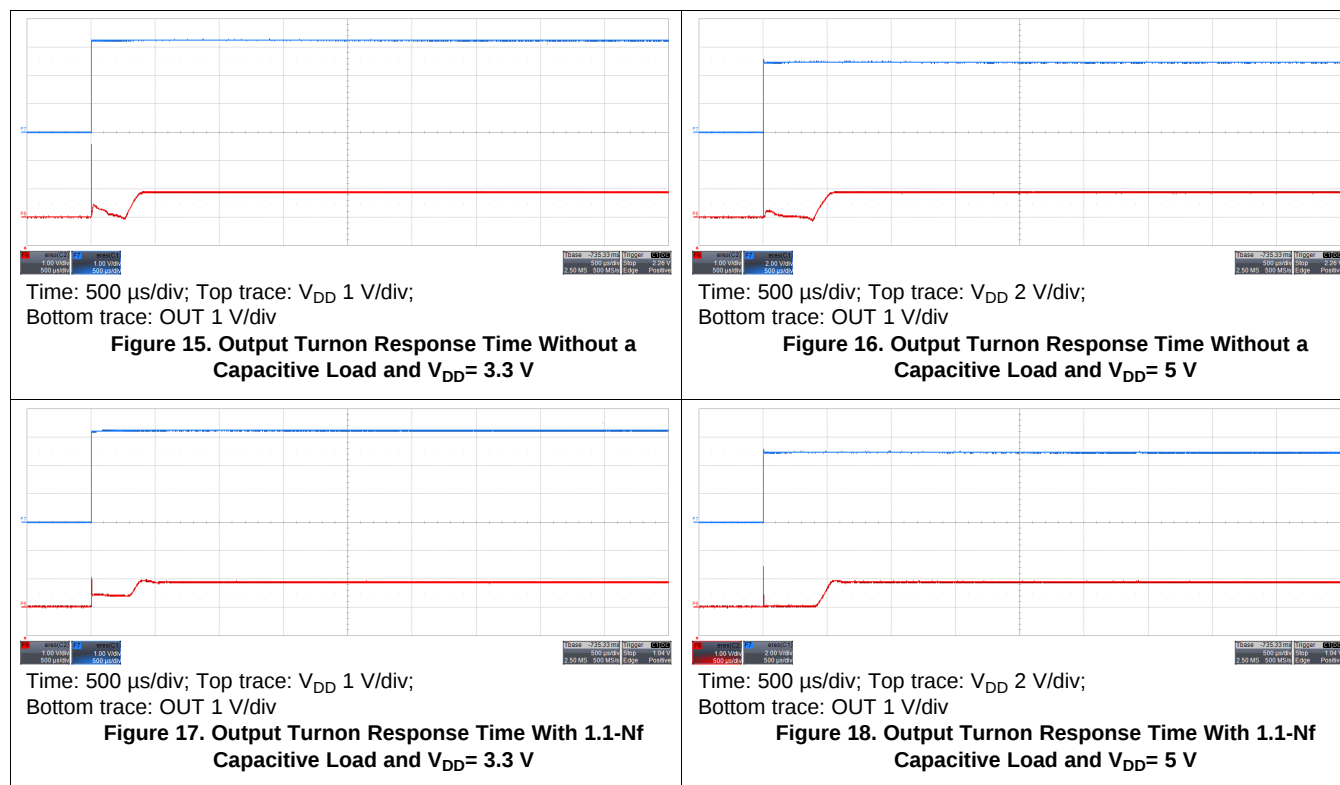
#### 9.2.2.1 Design Requirements

Because the power consumption of the LMT84-Q1 is less than 9  $\mu$ A, it can simply be powered directly from any logic gate output and therefore not require a specific shutdown pin. The device can even be powered directly from a microcontroller GPIO. In this way, it can easily be turned off for cases such as battery-powered systems where power savings are critical.

#### 9.2.2.2 Detailed Design Procedure

Simply connect the V<sub>DD</sub> pin of the LMT84-Q1 directly to the logic shutdown signal from a microcontroller.

#### 9.2.2.3 Application Curves



## 10 Power Supply Recommendations

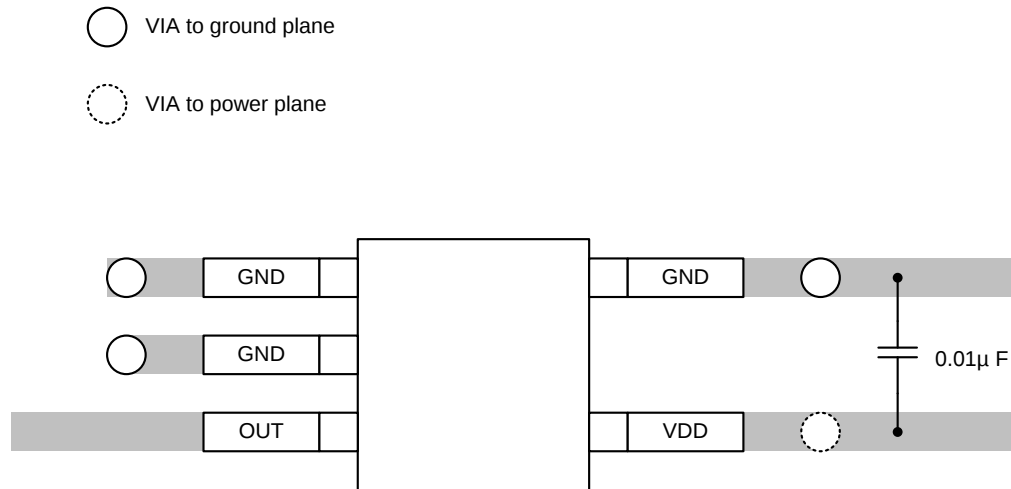
The low supply current and supply range (1.5 V to 5.5 V) of the LMT84-Q1 allow the device to easily be powered from many sources. Power supply bypassing is optional and is mainly dependent on the noise on the power supply used. In noisy systems, it may be necessary to add bypass capacitors to lower the noise that is coupled to the output of the LMT84-Q1.

## 11 Layout

### 11.1 Layout Guidelines

The LMT84-Q1 is extremely simple to layout. If a power-supply bypass capacitor is used, it should be connected as shown in the [Layout Examples](#).

### 11.2 Layout Examples



**Figure 19. SC70 Package Recommended Layout**

## 12 器件和文档支持

### 12.1 接收文档更新通知

要接收文档更新通知，请导航至 TI.com 上的器件产品文件夹。单击右上角的 [通知我](#) 进行注册，即可每周接收产品信息更改摘要。有关更改的详细信息，请查看任何已修订文档中包含的修订历史记录。

### 12.2 社区资源

下列链接提供到 TI 社区资源的连接。链接的内容由各个分销商“按照原样”提供。这些内容并不构成 TI 技术规范，并且不一定反映 TI 的观点；请参阅 TI 的 [《使用条款》](#)。

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**设计支持** [TI 参考设计支持](#) 可帮助您快速查找有帮助的 E2E 论坛、设计支持工具以及技术支持的联系信息。

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### 12.4 静电放电警告



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### 12.5 Glossary

[SLYZ022](#) — *TI Glossary*.

This glossary lists and explains terms, acronyms, and definitions.

## 13 机械、封装和可订购信息

以下页面包含机械、封装和可订购信息。这些信息是指定器件的最新可用数据。这些数据如有变更，恕不另行通知和修订此文档。如欲获取此数据表的浏览器版本，请参阅左侧的导航。

## PACKAGING INFORMATION

| Orderable part number        | Status<br>(1) | Material type<br>(2) | Package   Pins | Package qty   Carrier | RoHS<br>(3) | Lead finish/<br>Ball material<br>(4) | MSL rating/<br>Peak reflow<br>(5) | Op temp (°C) | Part marking<br>(6) |
|------------------------------|---------------|----------------------|----------------|-----------------------|-------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|---------------------|
| <a href="#">LMT84QDCKRQ1</a> | Active        | Production           | SC70 (DCK)   5 | 3000   LARGE T&R      | Yes         | SN                                   | Level-1-260C-UNLIM                | -50 to 150   | BOA                 |
| LMT84QDCKRQ1.A               | Active        | Production           | SC70 (DCK)   5 | 3000   LARGE T&R      | Yes         | SN                                   | Level-1-260C-UNLIM                | -50 to 150   | BOA                 |
| <a href="#">LMT84QDCKTQ1</a> | Obsolete      | Production           | SC70 (DCK)   5 | -                     | -           | Call TI                              | Call TI                           | -50 to 150   | BOA                 |

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

<sup>(2)</sup> **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.

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

<sup>(4)</sup> **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.

<sup>(5)</sup> **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.

<sup>(6)</sup> **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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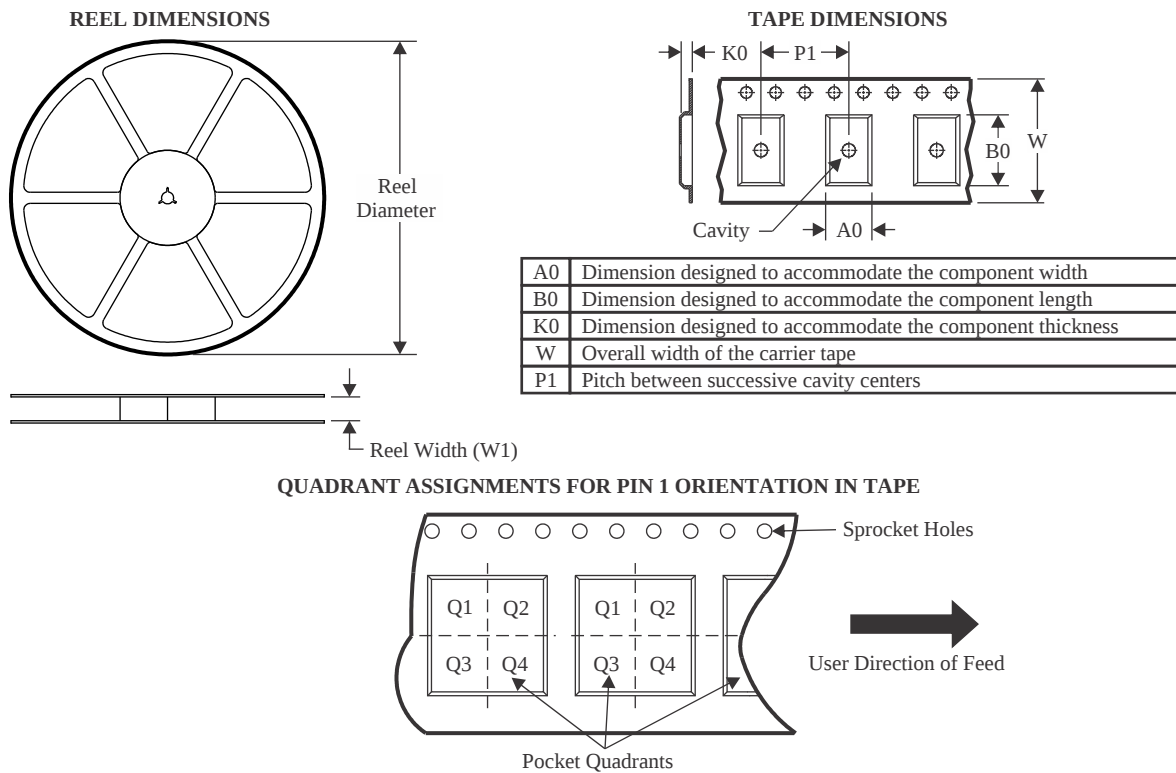
### OTHER QUALIFIED VERSIONS OF LMT84-Q1 :

- Catalog : [LMT84](#)

NOTE: Qualified Version Definitions:

- Catalog - TI's standard catalog product

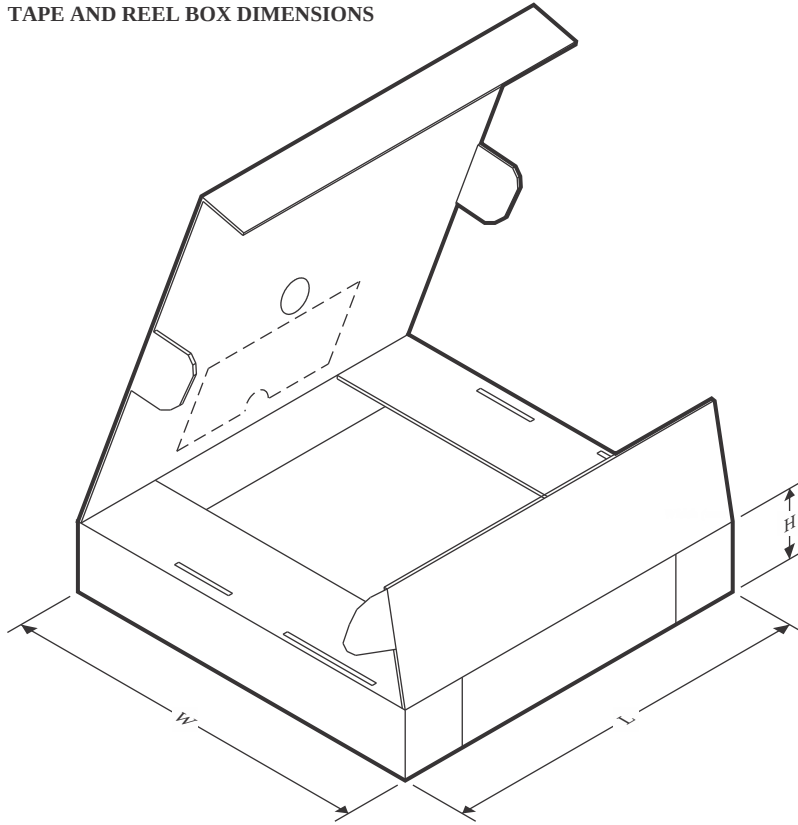
## TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION



\*All dimensions are nominal

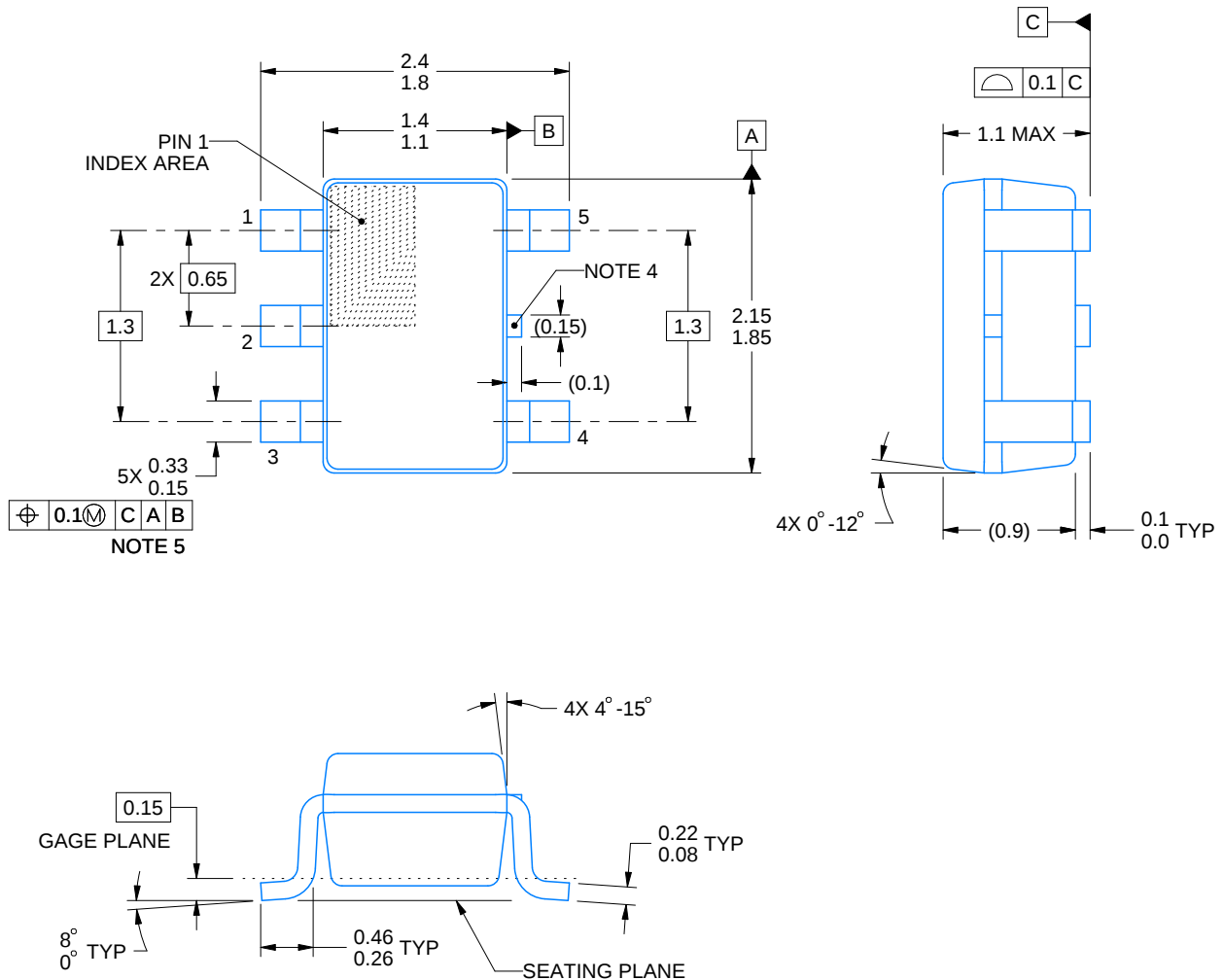
| Device       | Package Type | Package Drawing | Pins | SPQ  | Reel Diameter (mm) | Reel Width W1 (mm) | A0 (mm) | B0 (mm) | K0 (mm) | P1 (mm) | W (mm) | Pin1 Quadrant |
|--------------|--------------|-----------------|------|------|--------------------|--------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|---------------|
| LMT84QDCKRQ1 | SC70         | DCK             | 5    | 3000 | 178.0              | 8.4                | 2.25    | 2.45    | 1.2     | 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) |
|--------------|--------------|-----------------|------|------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| LMT84QDCKRQ1 | SC70         | DCK             | 5    | 3000 | 208.0       | 191.0      | 35.0        |



4214834/G 11/2024

## NOTES:

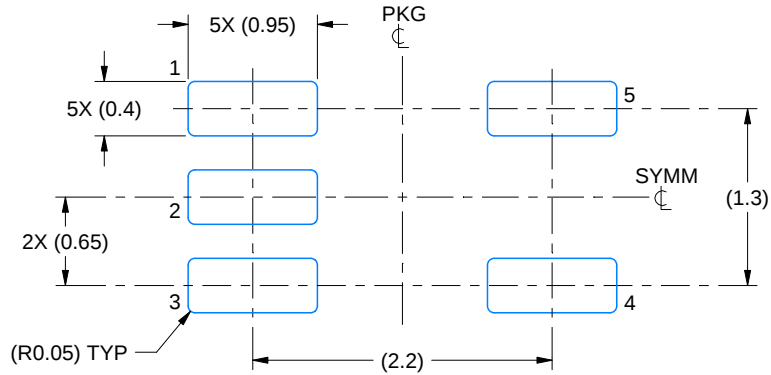
1. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Any dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.
2. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
3. Reference JEDEC MO-203.
4. Support pin may differ or may not be present.
5. Lead width does not comply with JEDEC.
6. Body dimensions do not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not exceed 0.25mm per side

# EXAMPLE BOARD LAYOUT

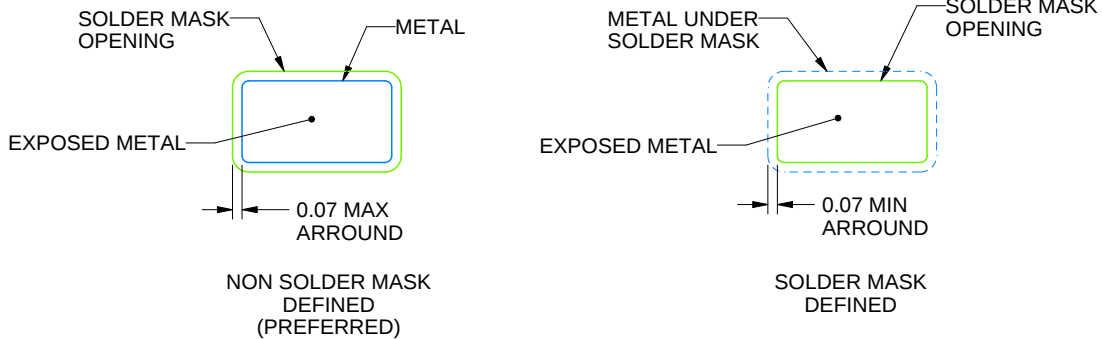
DCK0005A

SOT - 1.1 max height

SMALL OUTLINE TRANSISTOR



LAND PATTERN EXAMPLE  
EXPOSED METAL SHOWN  
SCALE:18X

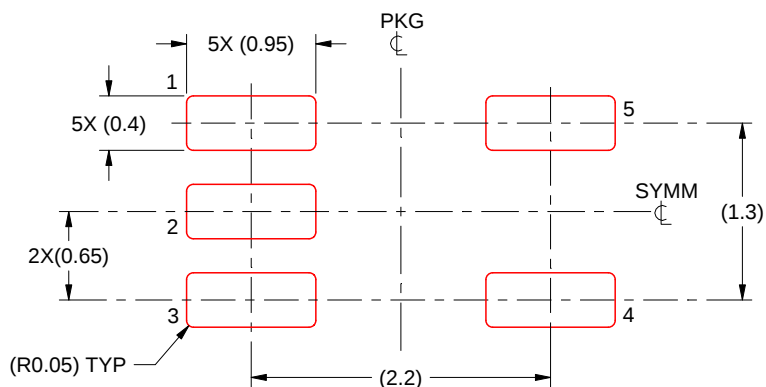


SOLDER MASK DETAILS

4214834/G 11/2024

NOTES: (continued)

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



SOLDER PASTE EXAMPLE  
BASED ON 0.125 THICK STENCIL  
SCALE:18X

4214834/G 11/2024

NOTES: (continued)

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

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