具有 AB 类输出的 LMT87 2.7V、SC70/TO-92/TO-92S 模拟温度传感器

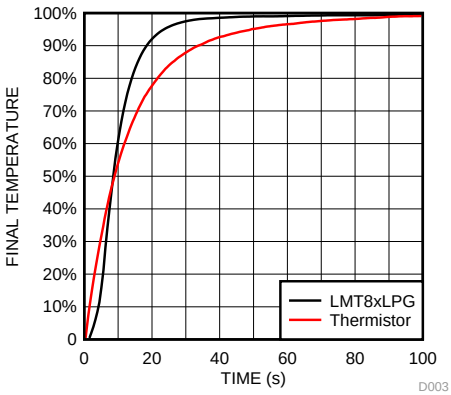
1 特性

- LMT87LPG（TO-92S 封装）具有快速热时间常量，典型值为 10s（气流速度为 1.2m/s）
- 非常精确：典型值 ±0.4°C
- 2.7V 低压运行
- -13.6mV/°C 的平均传感器增益
- 5.4µA 低静态电流
- 宽温度范围：–50°C 至 150°C
- 输出受到短路保护
- 具有 ±50µA 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

热时间常量



* 快速热响应 NTC

3 说明

LMT87 器件是一款精密 CMOS 温度传感器，其典型精度为 ±0.4°C（最大值为 ±2.7°C），且线性模拟输出电压与温度成反比关系。2.7V 工作电源电压、5.4µA 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。LMT87LPG 穿孔 TO-92S 封装快速热时间常量支持非板载时间温度敏感型 应用， 例如烟雾和热量探测器。 得益于宽工作范围内的精度和其他 特性， 使得 LMT87 成为热敏电阻的优质替代产品。

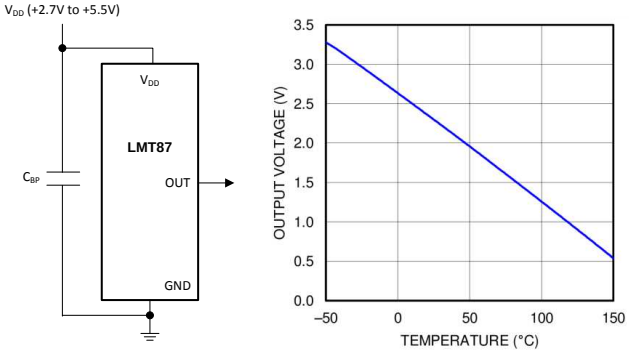
对于具有不同平均传感器增益和类似精度的器件，请参阅 *类似替代器件* *了解 LMT8x 系列中的替代器件*。

器件信息(1)

器件型号	封装	封装尺寸（标称值）
LMT87	SOT (5)	2.00mm × 1.25mm
	TO-92 (3)	4.30mm × 3.50mm
	TO-92S (3)	4.00mm × 3.15mm

(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。

输出电压与温度间的关系



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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。

Changes from Revision D (June 2017) to Revision E — **Page**

- 将汽车器件移到了单独的数据表 (SNIS202) ... 1
- Changed TO-92 GND pin number from: 1 to: 3 ... 4
- Changed TO-92 V_{DD} pin number from: 3 to: 1 ... 4

Changes from Revision C (October 2015) to Revision D — **Page**

- 将数据表文本更新为最新的文档和翻译标准 ... 1
- 将 AEC-Q100 汽车标准项目符号添加到了 *特性* ... 1
- 添加了时间常量图 ... 1
- 将磁盘驱动器、游戏、无线收发器和手机从*"应用"中进行了删除* ... 1
- Added LPG (TO-92S) package ... 4
- Added Figure 10 to *Typical Characteristics* ... 7

Changes from Revision B (May 2014) to Revision C — **Page**

- 已删除 所有涉及 TO-126 封装的内容 ... 1
- Added TO-92 LPM pin configuration graphic ... 4
- Changed Handling Ratings to ESD Ratings and moved Storage Temperature to Absolute Maximum Ratings table ... 5
- Changed KV to V ... 5
- Added layout recommendation for TO-92 LP and LPM packages ... 15

Changes from Revision A (June 2013) to Revision B — **Page**

- 已添加 数据表流程和布局，以符合 TI 新标准。添加了以下部分：应用和实施；电源建议；布局；器件和文档支持；机械、封装和可订购信息 ... 1
- 已添加 TO-92 和 TO-126 封装信息。 ... 1
- Changed from 450°C/W to 275 °C/W. New specification is derived using TI ' s latest methodology. ... 5

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• Deleted Note: The input current is leakage only and is highest at high temperature. It is typically only 0.001 μA. The 1 μA limit is solely based on a testing limitation and does not reflect the actual performance of the part..... 6

5 Device Comparison Tables

Table 1. Available Device Packages

ORDER NUMBER(1)	PACKAGE	PIN	BODY SIZE (NOM)	MOUNTING TYPE
LMT87DCK	SOT (AKA(2): SC70, DCK)	5	2.00 mm × 1.25 mm	Surface Mount
LMT87LP	TO-92 (AKA(2): LP)	3	4.30 mm × 3.50 mm	Through-hole; straight leads
LMT87LPG	TO-92S (AKA(2): LPG)	3	4.00 mm × 3.15 mm	Through-hole; straight leads
LMT87LPM	TO-92 (AKA(2): LPM)	3	4.30 mm × 3.50 mm	Through-hole; formed leads
LMT87DCK-Q1	SOT (AKA(2): 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

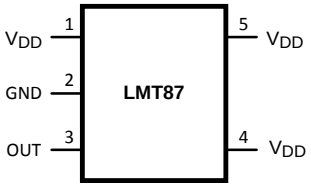
Table 2. Comparable Alternative Devices

DEVICE NAME	AVERAGE OUTPUT SENSOR GAIN	POWER SUPPLY RANGE
LMT84	–5.5 mV/°C	1.5 V to 5.5 V
LMT85	–8.2 mV/°C	1.8 V to 5.5 V
LMT86	–10.9 mV/°C	2.2 V to 5.5 V
LMT87	–13.6 mV/°C	2.7 V to 5.5 V

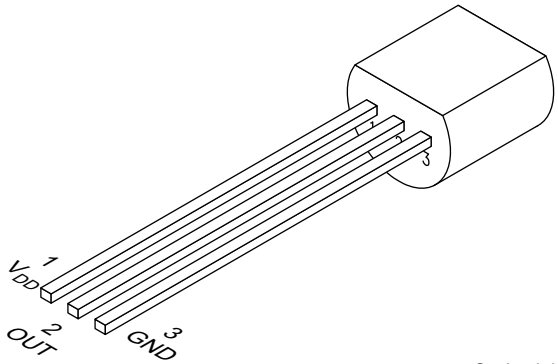
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6 Pin Configuration and Functions

DCK Package
5-Pin SOT (SC70)
Top View

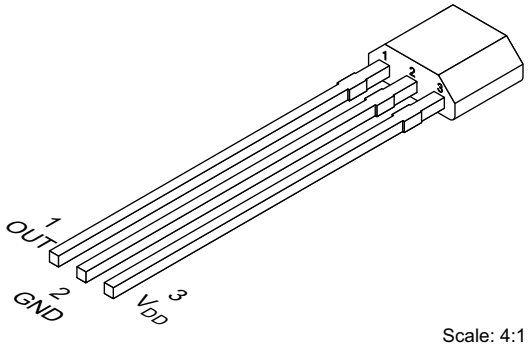


LP Package
3-Pin TO-92
(Top View)



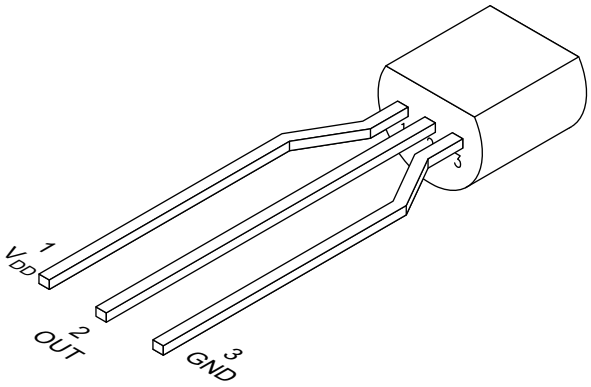
Scale: 4:1

LPG Package
3-Pin TO-92S
(Top View)



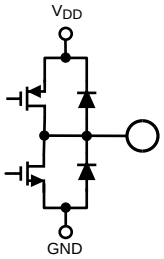
Scale: 4:1

LPM Package
3-Pin TO-92
(Top View)



Scale: 4:1

Pin Functions

PIN				TYPE	DESCRIPTION	
NAME	SOT (SC70)	TO-92	TO-92S		EQUIVALENT CIRCUIT	FUNCTION
GND	2 (1)	3	2	Ground	N/A	Power Supply Ground
OUT	3	2	1	Analog Output		Outputs a voltage that is inversely proportional to temperature
V_{DD}	1, 4, 5	1	3	Power	N/A	Positive Supply Voltage

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

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7 Specifications

7.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

See (1)(2)

	MIN	MAX	UNIT
Supply voltage	–0.3	6	V
Voltage at output pin	–0.3	(V_{DD} + 0.5)	V
Output current	–7	7	mA
Input current at any pin(3)	–5	5	mA
Maximum junction temperature (T_{JMAX})		150	°C
Storage temperature T_{stg}	–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.
(3) When the input voltage (V_I) at any pin exceeds power supplies (V_I < GND or V_I > V), the current at that pin should be limited to 5 mA.

7.2 ESD Ratings

			VALUE	UNIT
LMT87LP in TO-92 package				
$V_{(ESD)}$	Electrostatic discharge	Human-body model (HBM), per ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-001(1)(2)	±2500	V
		Charged-device model (CDM), per JEDEC specification JESD22-C101(3)	±1000	
LMT87DCK in SC70 package				
$V_{(ESD)}$	Electrostatic discharge	Human-body model (HBM), per JESD22-A114(2)	±2500	V
		Charged-device model (CDM), per JEDEC specification JESD22-C101(3)	±1000	

(1) JEDEC document JEP155 states that 500-V HBM allows safe manufacturing with a standard ESD control process.
(2) The human-body model is a 100-pF capacitor discharged through a 1.5-kΩ resistor into each pin.
(3) JEDEC document JEP157 states that 250-V CDM allows safe manufacturing with a standard ESD control process.

7.3 Recommended Operating Conditions

	MIN	MAX	UNIT
Specified temperature	$T_{MIN} \le T_A \le T_{MAX}$		°C
	$-50 \le T_A \le 150$		°C
Supply voltage (V_{DD})	2.7	5.5	V

7.4 Thermal Information(1)

THERMAL METRIC(2)		LMT87 DCK (SOT/SC70) 5 PINS	LMT87LP LP/LPM (TO-92) 3 PINS	LMT87LPG LPG (TO-92S) 3 PINS	UNIT
$R_{\theta JA}$	Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance (3)(4)	275	167	130.4	°C/W
$R_{\theta JC(top)}$	Junction-to-case (top) thermal resistance	84	90	64.2	°C/W
$R_{\theta JB}$	Junction-to-board thermal resistance	56	146	106.2	°C/W
ψ_{JT}	Junction-to-top characterization parameter	1.2	35	14.6	°C/W
ψ_{JB}	Junction-to-board characterization parameter	55	146	106.2	°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 ($R_{\theta JA}$) 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.

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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	CONDITIONS	MIN(1)	TYP	MAX(1)	UNIT
Temperature accuracy(2)	70°C to 150°C; V_{DD} = 3.0 V to 5.5 V	–2.7	±0.4	2.7	°C
	20°C to 40°C; V_{DD} = 2.7 V to 5.5 V		±0.6		°C
	20°C to 40°C; V_{DD} = 3.4 V to 5.5 V		±0.3		°C
	0°C; V_{DD} = 3.0 V to 5.5 V	–2.7	±0.6	2.7	°C
	0°C; V_{DD} = 3.6 V to 5.5 V		±0.3		°C
	–50°C; V_{DD} = 3.6 V to 5.5 V	–2.7	±0.6	2.7	°C
	–50°C; V_{DD} = 4.2 V to 5.5 V		±0.3		°C

(1) Limits are specific to TI's AOQL (Average Outgoing Quality Level).
(2) Accuracy is defined as the error between the measured and reference output voltages, tabulated in the Transfer Table 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_{DD} = 2.7 V to 5.5 V. MIN and MAX limits apply for T_A = T_J = T_{MIN} to T_{MAX} ; typical limits apply for T_A = T_J = 25°C.

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN(1)	TYP (2)	MAX (1)	UNIT
	Sensor gain (output transfer function slope)			–13.6		mV/°C
	Load regulation(3)	Source ≤ 50 µA, (V_{DD} – V_{OUT}) ≥ 200 mV	–1	–0.22		mV
		Sink ≤ 50 µA, V_{OUT} ≥ 200 mV		0.26	1	mV
	Line regulation(4)			200		µV/V
I_S	Supply current	T_A = 30°C to 150°C, (V_{DD} – V_{OUT}) ≥ 100 mV		5.4	8.1	µA
		T_A = –50°C to 150°C, (V_{DD} – V_{OUT}) ≥ 100 mV		5.4	9	µA
C_L	Output load capacitance			1100		pF
	Power-on time(5)	C_L= 0 pF to 1100 pF		0.7	1.9	ms
	Output drive	T_A = T_J = 25°C	–50		50	µA

(1) Limits are specific to TI's AOQL (Average Outgoing Quality Level).
(2) Typicals are at T_J = T_A = 25°C and represent most likely parametric norm.
(3) Source currents are flowing out of the LMT87. Sink currents are flowing into the LMT87.
(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.

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7.7 Typical Characteristics

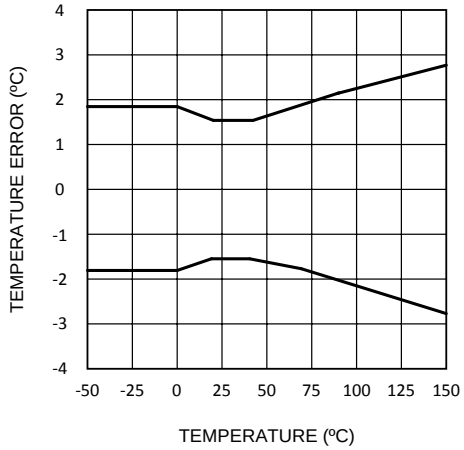


Figure 1. Temperature Error vs Temperature

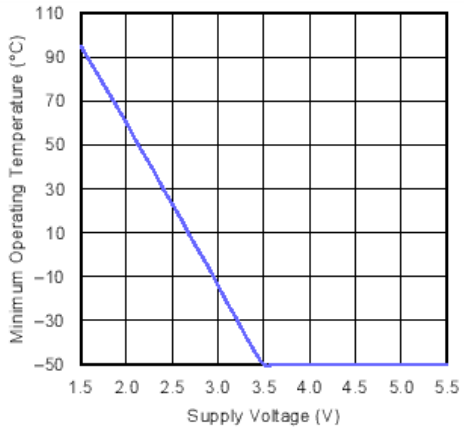


Figure 2. Minimum Operating Temperature vs Supply Voltage

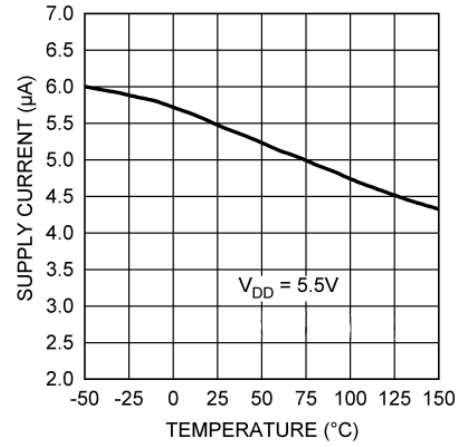


Figure 3. Supply Current vs Temperature

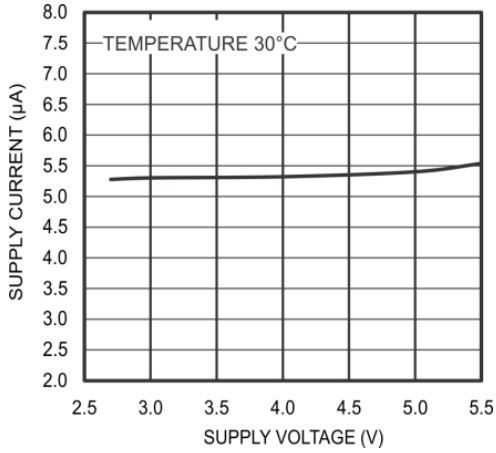


Figure 4. Supply Current vs Supply Voltage

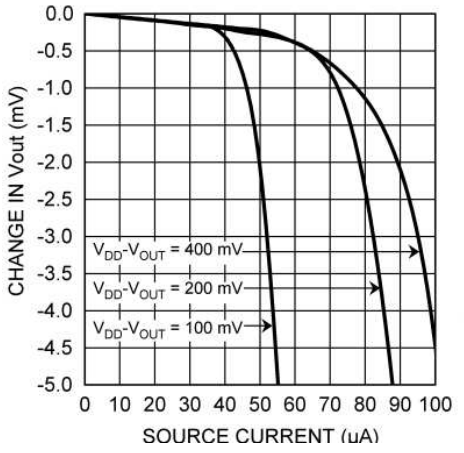


Figure 5. Load Regulation, Sourcing Current

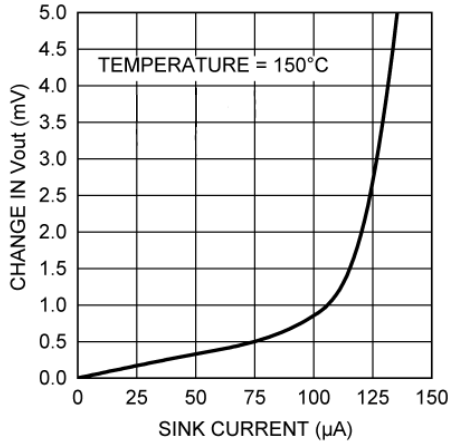


Figure 6. Load Regulation, Sinking Current

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Typical Characteristics (continued)

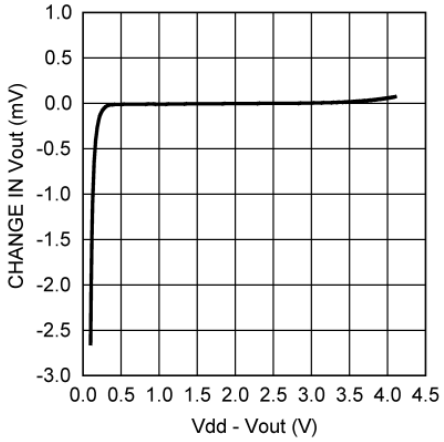


Figure 7. Change in V_{OUT} vs Overhead Voltage

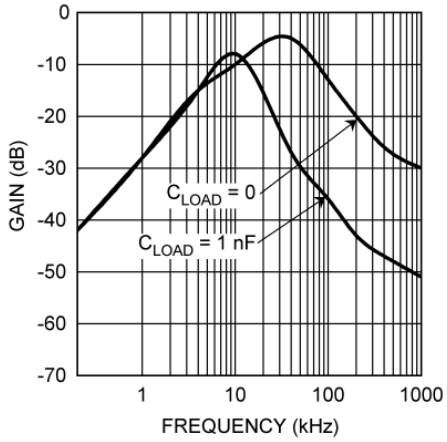


Figure 8. Supply-Noise Gain vs Frequency

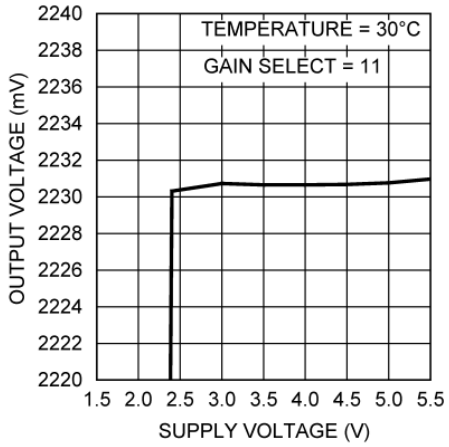


Figure 9. Output Voltage vs Supply Voltage

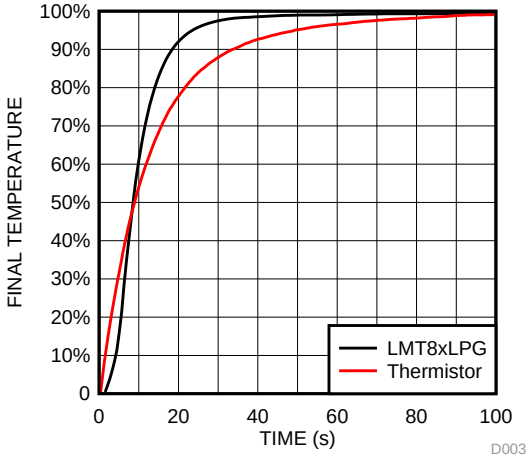


Figure 10. LMT87LPG Thermal Response vs Common Leaded Thermistor With 1.2-m/s Airflow

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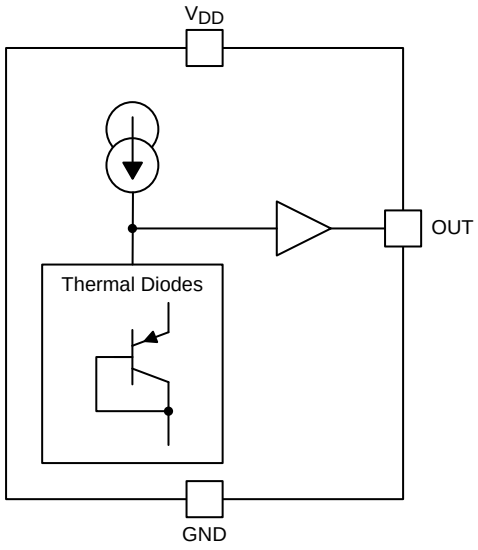
8 Detailed Description

8.1 Overview

The LMT87 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 LMT87 Transfer Function

The output voltage of the LMT87, across the complete operating temperature range, is shown in Table 3. This table is the reference from which the LMT87 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 LMT87 product folder under *Tools and Software Models*.

Table 3. LMT87 Transfer Table

TEMP (°C)	V_{OUT} (mV)	TEMP (°C)	V_{OUT} (mV)	TEMP (°C)	V_{OUT} (mV)	TEMP (°C)	V_{OUT} (mV)	TEMP (°C)	V_{OUT} (mV)
–50	3277	–10	2767	30	2231	70	1679	110	1115
–49	3266	–9	2754	31	2217	71	1665	111	1101
–48	3254	–8	2740	32	2204	72	1651	112	1087
–47	3243	–7	2727	33	2190	73	1637	113	1073
–46	3232	–6	2714	34	2176	74	1623	114	1058
–45	3221	–5	2700	35	2163	75	1609	115	1044
–44	3210	–4	2687	36	2149	76	1595	116	1030
–43	3199	–3	2674	37	2136	77	1581	117	1015
–42	3186	–2	2660	38	2122	78	1567	118	1001
–41	3173	–1	2647	39	2108	79	1553	119	987
–40	3160	0	2633	40	2095	80	1539	120	973
–39	3147	1	2620	41	2081	81	1525	121	958
–38	3134	2	2607	42	2067	82	1511	122	944

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Feature Description (continued)

Table 3. LMT87 Transfer Table (continued)

TEMP (°C)	V_{OUT} (mV)	TEMP (°C)	V_{OUT} (mV)	TEMP (°C)	V_{OUT} (mV)	TEMP (°C)	V_{OUT} (mV)	TEMP (°C)	V_{OUT} (mV)
–37	3121	3	2593	43	2054	83	1497	123	929
–36	3108	4	2580	44	2040	84	1483	124	915
–35	3095	5	2567	45	2026	85	1469	125	901
–34	3082	6	2553	46	2012	86	1455	126	886
–33	3069	7	2540	47	1999	87	1441	127	872
–32	3056	8	2527	48	1985	88	1427	128	858
–31	3043	9	2513	49	1971	89	1413	129	843
–30	3030	10	2500	50	1958	90	1399	130	829
–29	3017	11	2486	51	1944	91	1385	131	814
–28	3004	12	2473	52	1930	92	1371	132	800
–27	2991	13	2459	53	1916	93	1356	133	786
–26	2978	14	2446	54	1902	94	1342	134	771
–25	2965	15	2433	55	1888	95	1328	135	757
–24	2952	16	2419	56	1875	96	1314	136	742
–23	2938	17	2406	57	1861	97	1300	137	728
–22	2925	18	2392	58	1847	98	1286	138	713
–21	2912	19	2379	59	1833	99	1272	139	699
–20	2899	20	2365	60	1819	100	1257	140	684
–19	2886	21	2352	61	1805	101	1243	141	670
–18	2873	22	2338	62	1791	102	1229	142	655
–17	2859	23	2325	63	1777	103	1215	143	640
–16	2846	24	2311	64	1763	104	1201	144	626
–15	2833	25	2298	65	1749	105	1186	145	611
–14	2820	26	2285	66	1735	106	1172	146	597
–13	2807	27	2271	67	1721	107	1158	147	582
–12	2793	28	2258	68	1707	108	1144	148	568
–11	2780	29	2244	69	1693	109	1130	149	553
								150	538

Although the LMT87 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).

$$V_{TEMP}(mV) = 2230.8mV - \left[13.582\frac{mV}{°C}(T - 30°C)\right] - \left[0.00433\frac{mV}{°C^2}(T - 30°C)^2\right] \quad (1)$$

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:

$$T = \frac{13.582 - \sqrt{(-13.582)^2 + 4 \times 0.00433 \times (2230.8 - V_{TEMP}(mV))}}{2 \times (-0.00433)} + 30 \quad (2)$$

For an even less accurate linear transfer function approximation, a line can easily be calculated over the desired temperature range from Table 3 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_1 and V_1 are the coordinates of the lowest temperature,
- and T_2 and V_2 are the coordinates of the highest temperature. (3)

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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:

$$V - 2365\ mV = \left(\frac{1958\ mV - 2365\ mV}{50^oC - 20^oC}\right) \times (T - 20^oC) \quad (4)$$

$$V - 2365\ mV = (-13.6\ mV / {}^oC) \times (T - 20^oC) \quad (5)$$

$$V = (-13.6\ mV / {}^oC) \times T + 2637\ mV \quad (6)$$

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 LMT87 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 LMT87 die is directly attached to the GND pin. The temperatures of the lands and traces to the other leads of the LMT87 will also affect the temperature reading.

Alternatively, the LMT87 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 LMT87 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 LMT87 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 θ_{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 LMT87 die temperature:

$$T_J = T_A + \theta_{JA}\left[(V_{DD}I_S) + (V_{DD} - V_{OUT})\, I_L\right] \quad (7)$$

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.

For example, in an application where T_A = 30°C, V_{DD} = 5 V, I_S = 5.4 μA, V_{OUT} = 2231 mV, and I_L = 2 μA, the junction temperature would be 30.014°C, showing a self-heating error of only 0.014°C. Because the junction temperature of the LMT87 is the actual temperature being measured, take care to minimize the load current that the LMT87 is required to drive. *Thermal Information*(1) shows the thermal resistance of the LMT87.

8.4.2 Output Noise Considerations

A push-pull output gives the LMT87 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 LMT87 is ideal for this and other applications which require strong source or sink current.

The LMT87 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 LMT87.

(1) For information on self-heating and thermal response time see section *Mounting and Thermal Conductivity*.

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Device Functional Modes (continued)

8.4.3 Capacitive Loads

The LMT87 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 LMT87 can drive a capacitive load less than or equal to 1100 pF, as shown in Figure 11. For capacitive loads greater than 1100 pF, a series resistor may be required on the output, as shown in Figure 12.

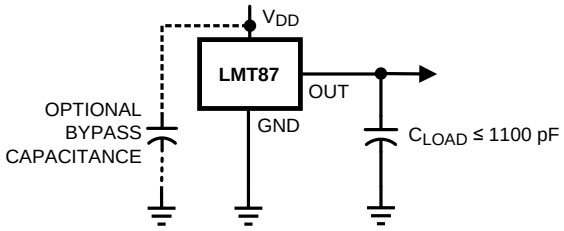


Figure 11. LMT87 No Decoupling Required for Capacitive Loads Less Than 1100 pF

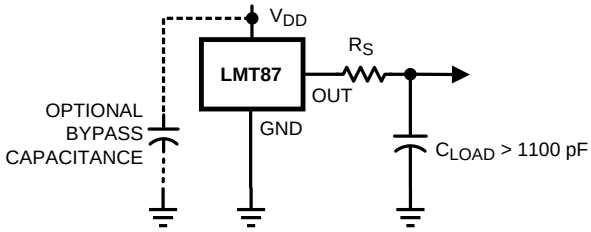


Figure 12. LMT87 with Series Resistor for Capacitive Loading Greater Than 1100 pF

Table 4. Recommended Series Resistor Values

C_{LOAD}	MINIMUM R_S
1.1 nF to 99 nF	3 kΩ
100 nF to 999 nF	1.5 kΩ
1 μF	800 Ω

8.4.4 Output Voltage Shift

The LMT87 is very linear over temperature and supply voltage range. Due to the intrinsic behavior of an NMOS/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.

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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 Application Information

The LMT87 features make it suitable for many general temperature-sensing applications. It can operate down to 2.7-V supply with 5.4-µA power consumption. Package options like the through-hole TO-92 package also allow the LMT87 to be mounted onboard, off-board, to a heat sink, or on multiple unique locations in the same application.

9.2 Typical Applications

9.2.1 Connection to ADC

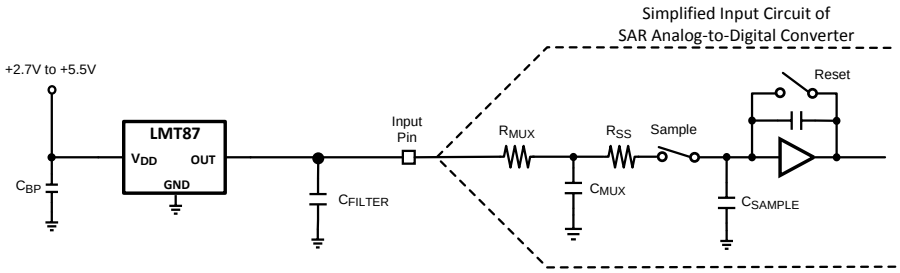


Figure 13. Suggested Connection to a Sampling Analog-to-Digital Converter Input Stage

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 LMT87 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

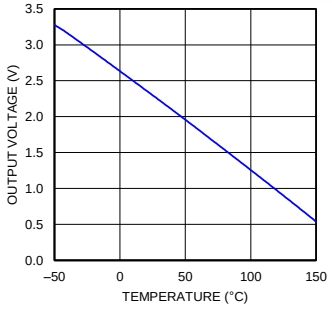


Figure 14. Analog Output Transfer Function

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Typical Applications (continued)

9.2.2 Conserving Power Dissipation With Shutdown

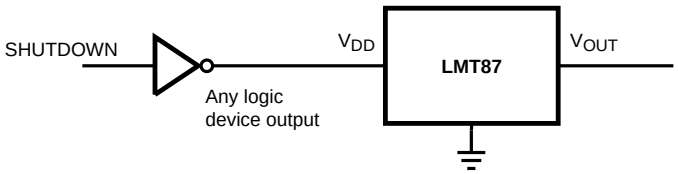


Figure 15. Simple Shutdown Connection of the LMT87

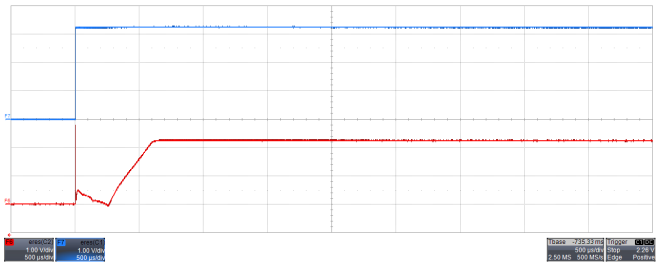
9.2.2.1 Design Requirements

Because the power consumption of the LMT87 is less than 9 µA, 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

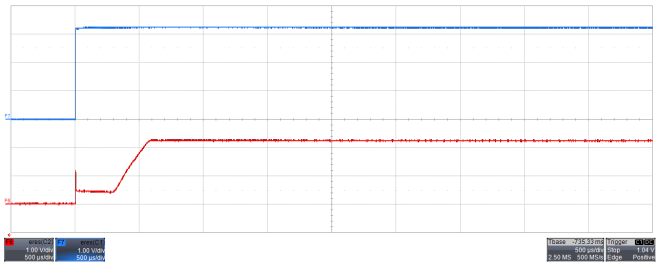
Simply connect the V_{DD} pin of the LMT87 directly to the logic shutdown signal from a microcontroller.

9.2.2.3 Application Curves



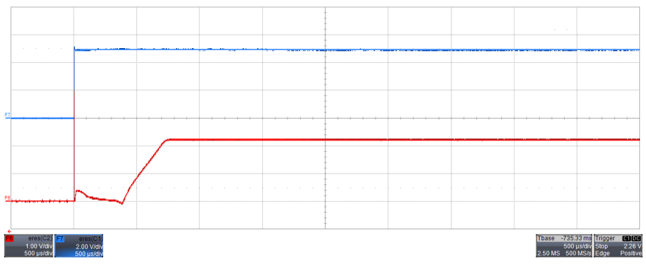
Time: 500 µs/div; Top trace: V_{DD} 1 V/div;
Bottom trace: OUT 1 V/div

Figure 16. Output Turnon Response Time Without a Capacitive Load and V_{DD} = 3.3 V



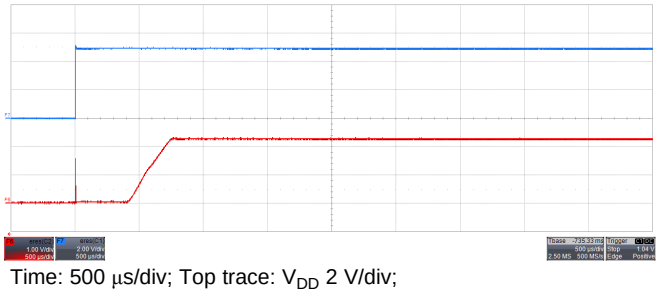
Time: 500 µs/div; Top trace: V_{DD} 1 V/div;
Bottom trace: OUT 1 V/div

Figure 17. Output Turnon Response Time With a 1.1-nF Capacitive Load and V_{DD} = 3.3 V



Time: 500 µs/div; Top trace: V_{DD} 2 V/div;
Bottom trace: OUT 1 V/div

Figure 18. Output Turnon Response Time Without a Capacitive Load and V_{DD} = 5 V



Time: 500 µs/div; Top trace: V_{DD} 2 V/div;
Bottom trace: OUT 1 V/div

Figure 19. Output Turnon Response Time With a 1.1-nF Capacitive Load and V_{DD} = 5 V

10 Power Supply Recommendations

The low supply current and supply range (2.7 V to 5.5 V) of the LMT87 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 LMT87.

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11 Layout

11.1 Layout Guidelines

The LMT87 is extremely simple to layout. If a power-supply bypass capacitor is used, it should be connected as shown in the *Layout Example*.

11.2 Layout Example

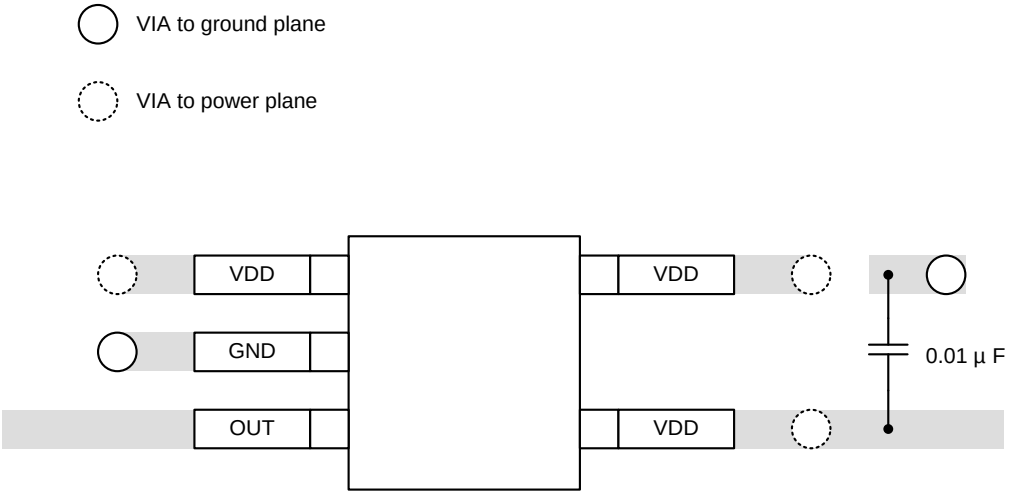


Figure 20. SC70 Package Recommended Layout

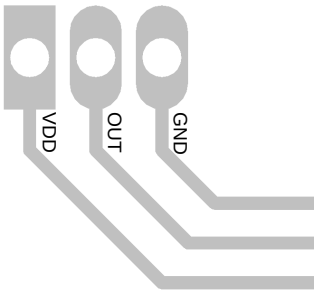


Figure 21. TO-92 LP Package Recommended Layout

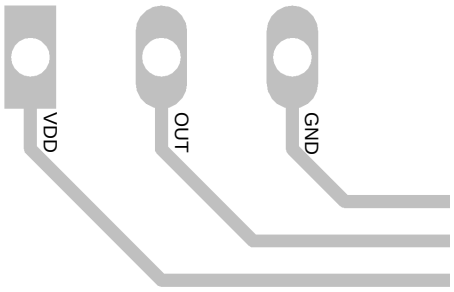


Figure 22. TO-92 LPM Package Recommended Layout

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12 器件和文档支持

12.1 接收文档更新通知

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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。

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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)
LMT87DCKR	Active	Production	SC70 (DCK) | 5	3000 | LARGE T&R	Yes	SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-50 to 150	BUA
LMT87DCKR.A	Active	Production	SC70 (DCK) | 5	3000 | LARGE T&R	Yes	SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-50 to 150	BUA
LMT87DCKR.B	Active	Production	SC70 (DCK) | 5	3000 | LARGE T&R	Yes	SN	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-50 to 150	BUA
LMT87DCKT	Obsolete	Production	SC70 (DCK) | 5	-	-	Call TI	Call TI	-50 to 150	BUA
LMT87LP	Active	Production	TO-92 (LP) | 3	1800 | LARGE T&R	Yes	SN	N/A for Pkg Type	-50 to 150	LMT87
LMT87LP.A	Active	Production	TO-92 (LP) | 3	1800 | LARGE T&R	Yes	SN	N/A for Pkg Type	-50 to 150	LMT87
LMT87LP.B	Active	Production	TO-92 (LP) | 3	1800 | LARGE T&R	Yes	SN	N/A for Pkg Type	-50 to 150	LMT87
LMT87LPG	Active	Production	TO-92 (LPG) | 3	1000 | BULK	Yes	SN	N/A for Pkg Type	-50 to 150	LMT87
LMT87LPG.A	Active	Production	TO-92 (LPG) | 3	1000 | BULK	Yes	SN	N/A for Pkg Type	-50 to 150	LMT87
LMT87LPG.B	Active	Production	TO-92 (LPG) | 3	1000 | BULK	Yes	SN	N/A for Pkg Type	-50 to 150	LMT87
LMT87LPGM	Active	Production	TO-92 (LPG) | 3	3000 | AMMO	Yes	SN	N/A for Pkg Type	-50 to 150	LMT87
LMT87LPGM.A	Active	Production	TO-92 (LPG) | 3	3000 | AMMO	Yes	SN	N/A for Pkg Type	-50 to 150	LMT87
LMT87LPGM.B	Active	Production	TO-92 (LPG) | 3	3000 | AMMO	Yes	SN	N/A for Pkg Type	-50 to 150	LMT87
LMT87LPM	Active	Production	TO-92 (LP) | 3	2000 | LARGE T&R	Yes	SN	N/A for Pkg Type	-50 to 150	LMT87
LMT87LPM.A	Active	Production	TO-92 (LP) | 3	2000 | LARGE T&R	Yes	SN	N/A for Pkg Type	-50 to 150	LMT87
LMT87LPM.B	Active	Production	TO-92 (LP) | 3	2000 | LARGE T&R	Yes	SN	N/A for Pkg Type	-50 to 150	LMT87

(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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OTHER QUALIFIED VERSIONS OF LMT87 :

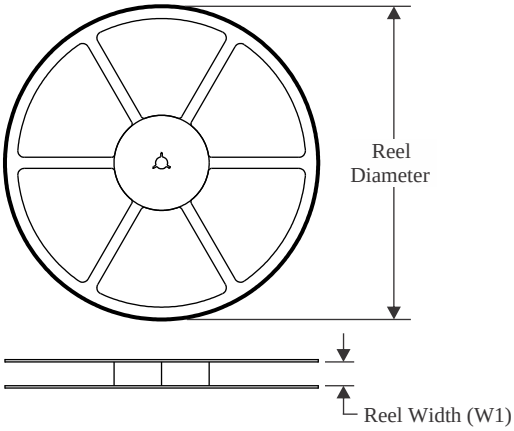
- Automotive : LMT87-Q1

NOTE: Qualified Version Definitions:

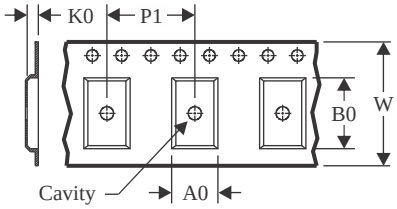
- Automotive - Q100 devices qualified for high-reliability automotive applications targeting zero defects

TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION

REEL DIMENSIONS

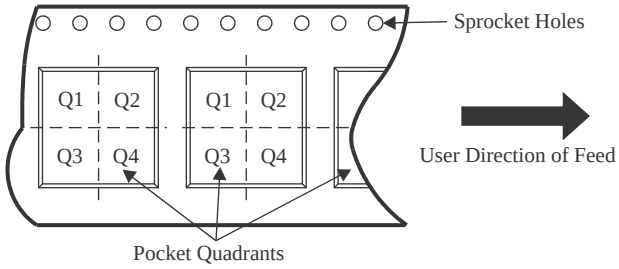


TAPE DIMENSIONS



A0	Dimension designed to accommodate the component width
B0	Dimension designed to accommodate the component length
K0	Dimension designed to accommodate the component thickness
W	Overall width of the carrier tape
P1	Pitch between successive cavity centers

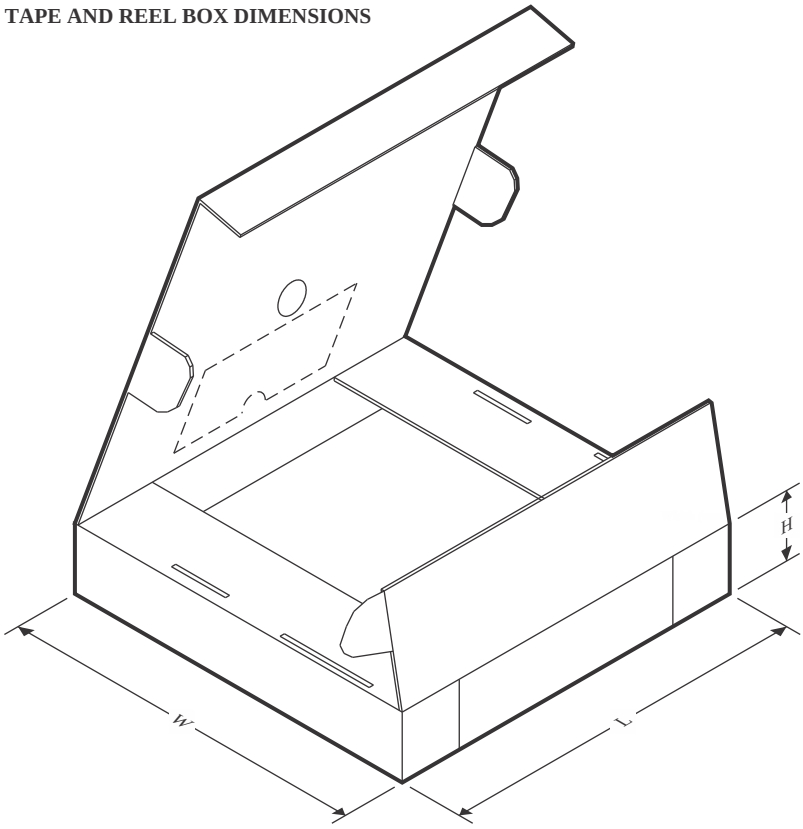
QUADRANT ASSIGNMENTS FOR PIN 1 ORIENTATION IN TAPE



*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
LMT87DCKR	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)
LMT87DCKR	SC70	DCK	5	3000	208.0	191.0	35.0

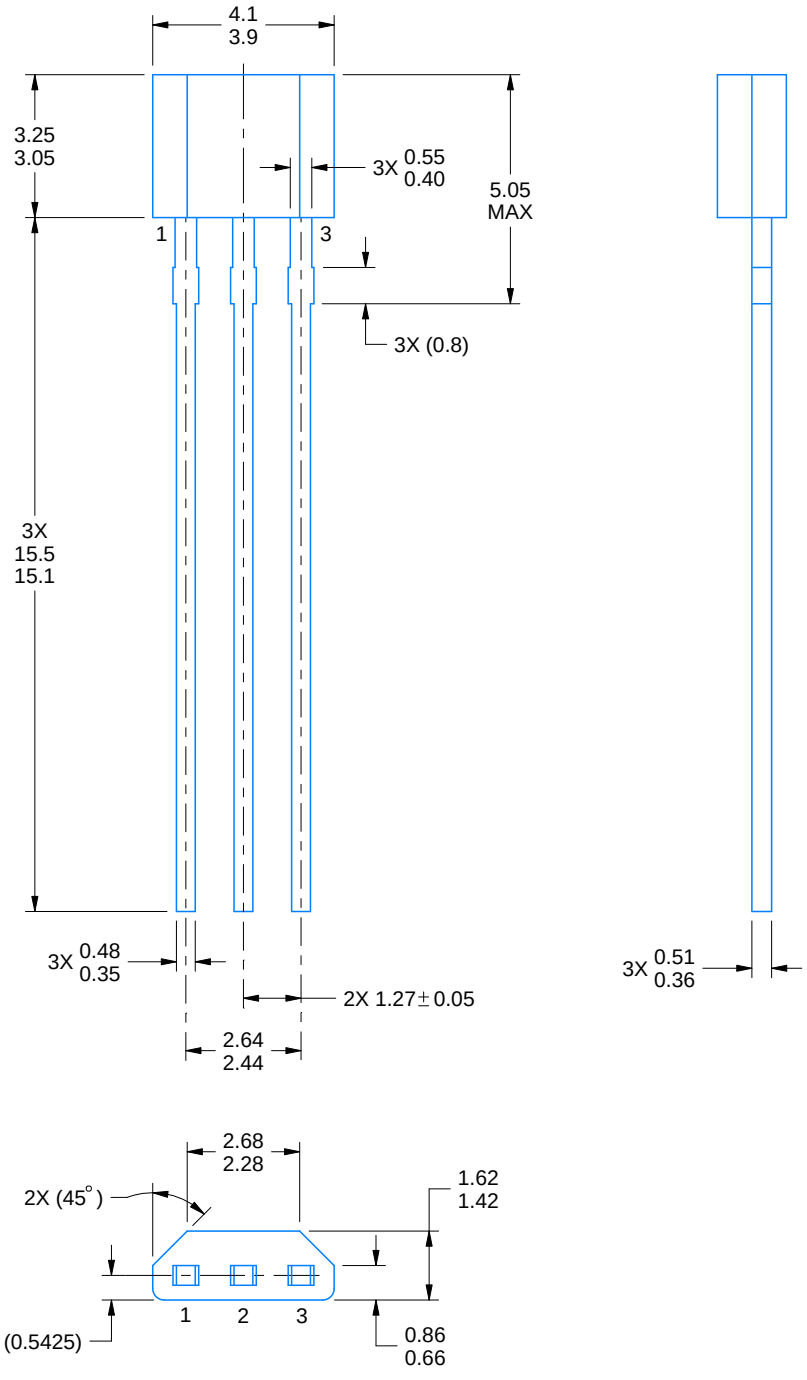


PACKAGE OUTLINE

LPG0003A

TO-92 - 5.05 mm max height

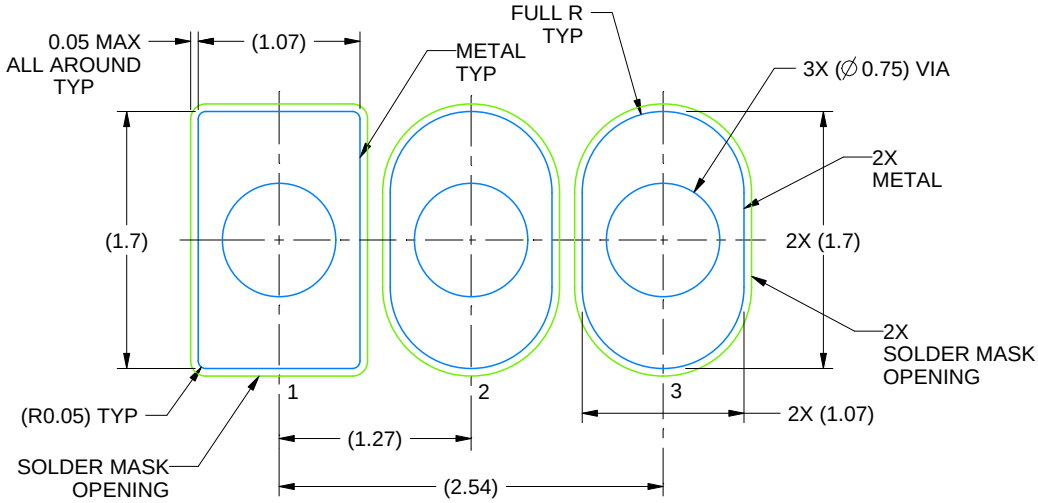
TRANSISTOR OUTLINE



4221343/C 01/2018

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.



LAND PATTERN EXAMPLE
NON-SOLDER MASK DEFINED
SCALE:20X

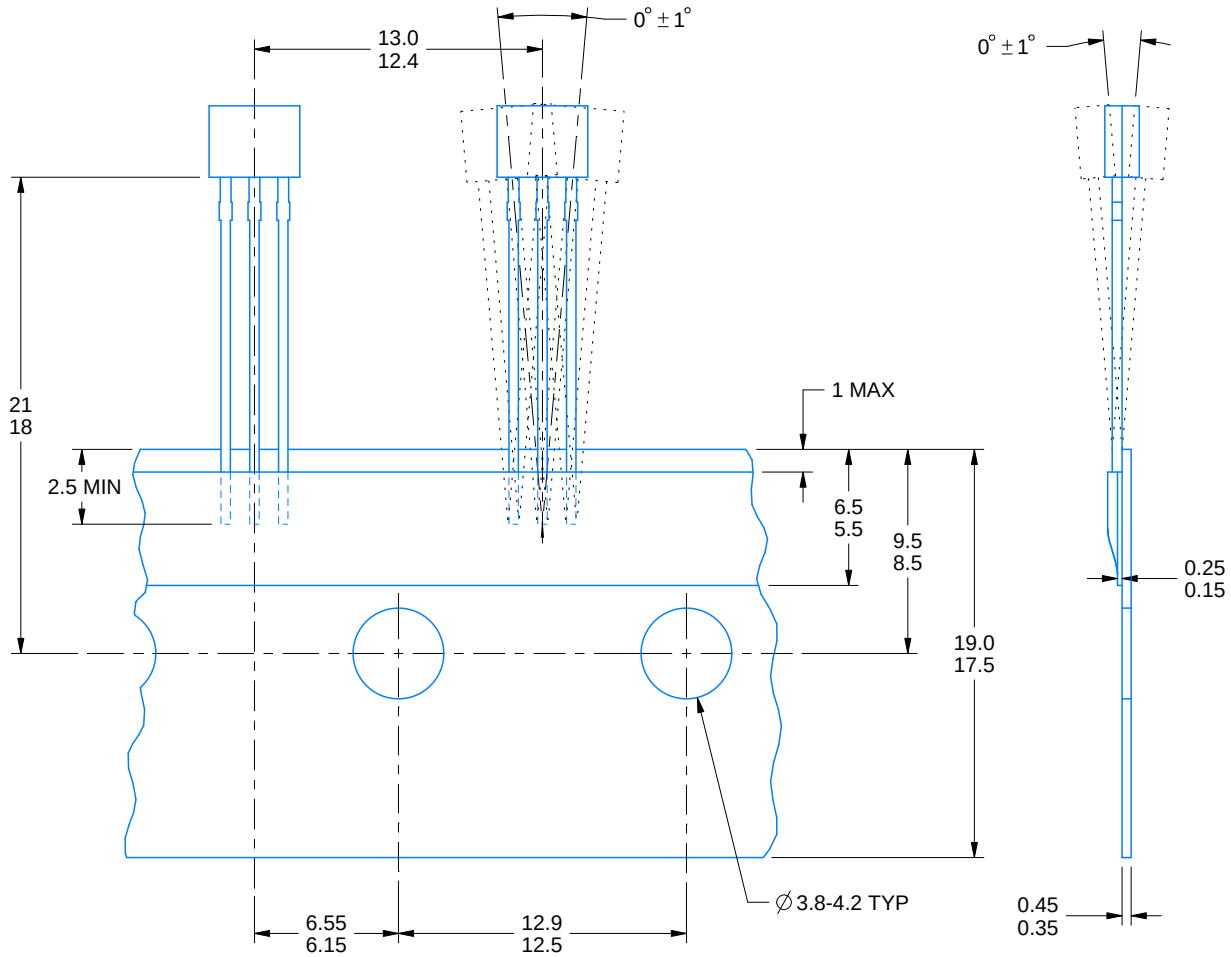
4221343/C 01/2018

TAPE SPECIFICATIONS

LPG0003A

TO-92 - 5.05 mm max height

TRANSISTOR OUTLINE



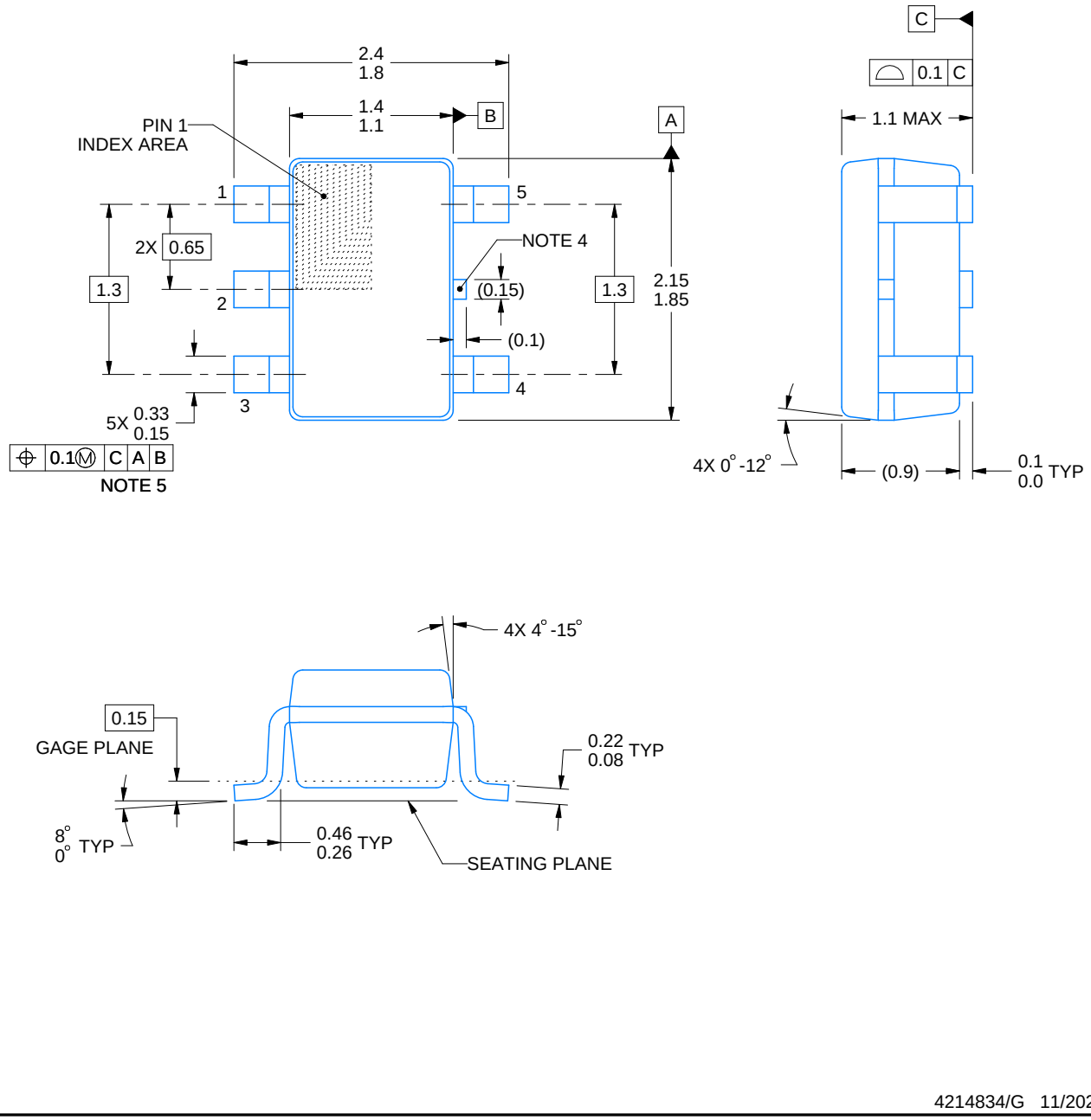
4221343/C 01/2018

PACKAGE OUTLINE

DCK0005A

SOT - 1.1 max height

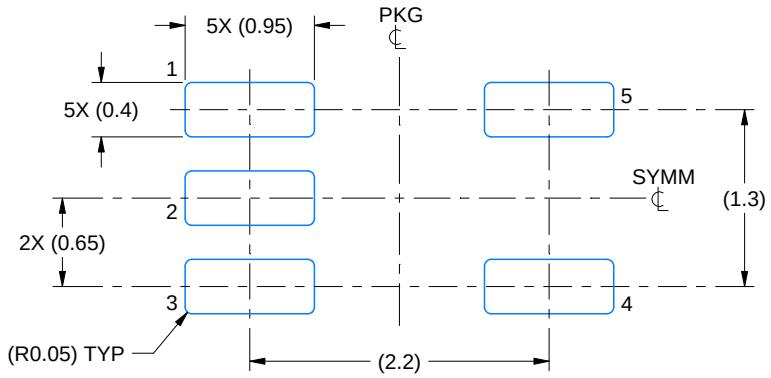
SMALL OUTLINE TRANSISTOR



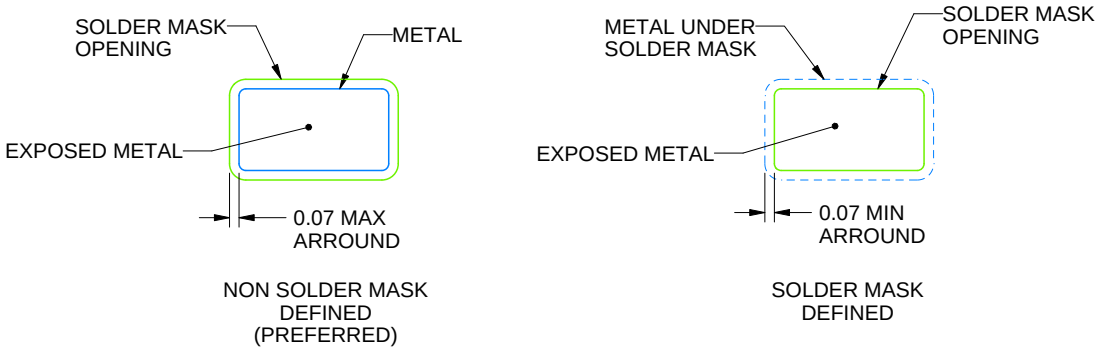
4214834/G 11/2024

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. Refernce 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



LAND PATTERN EXAMPLE
EXPOSED METAL SHOWN
SCALE:18X

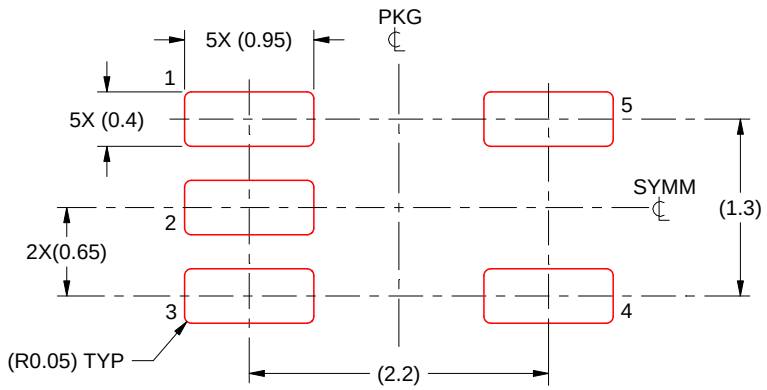


SOLDER MASK DETAILS

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.

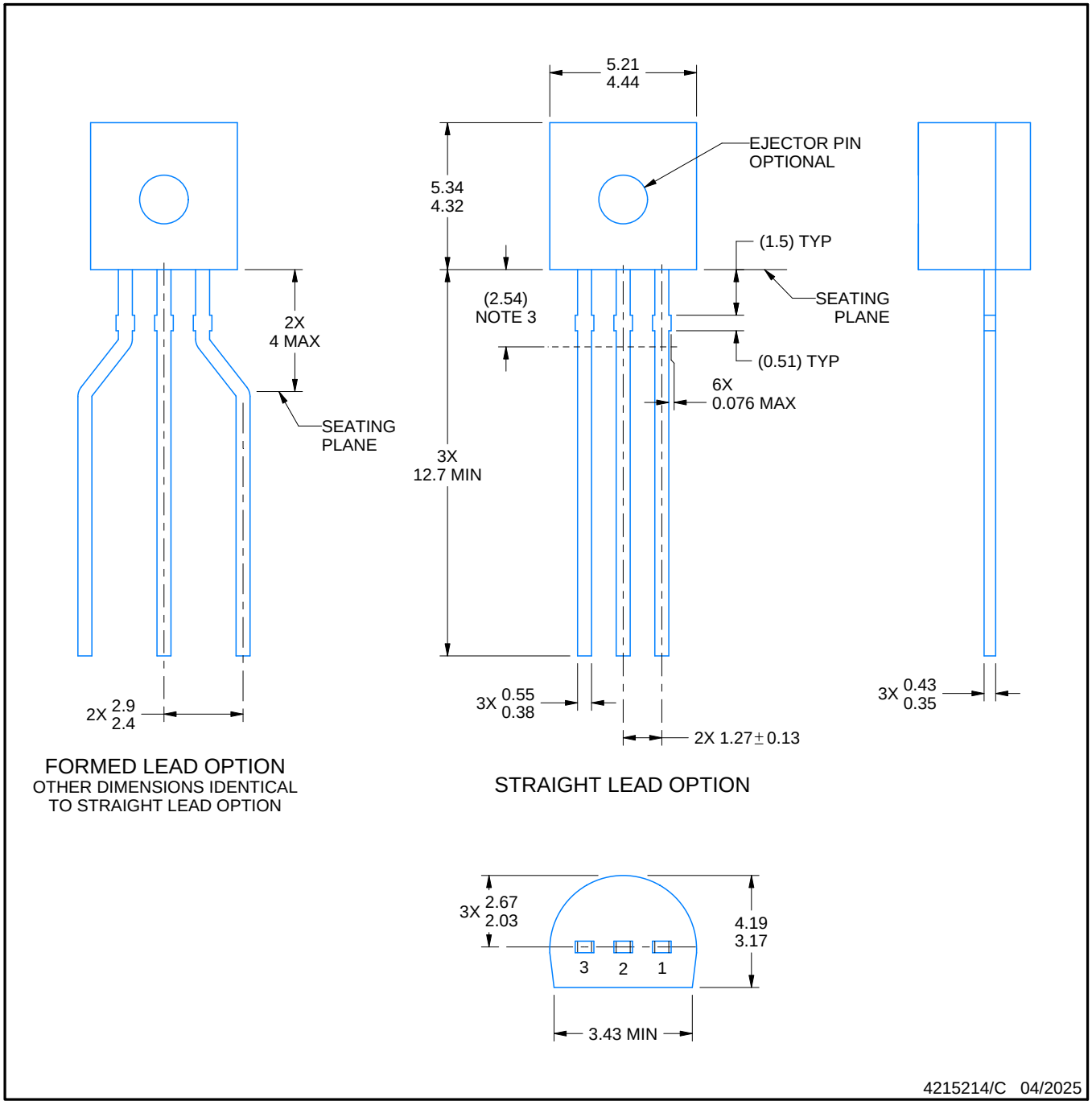
LP0003A



PACKAGE OUTLINE

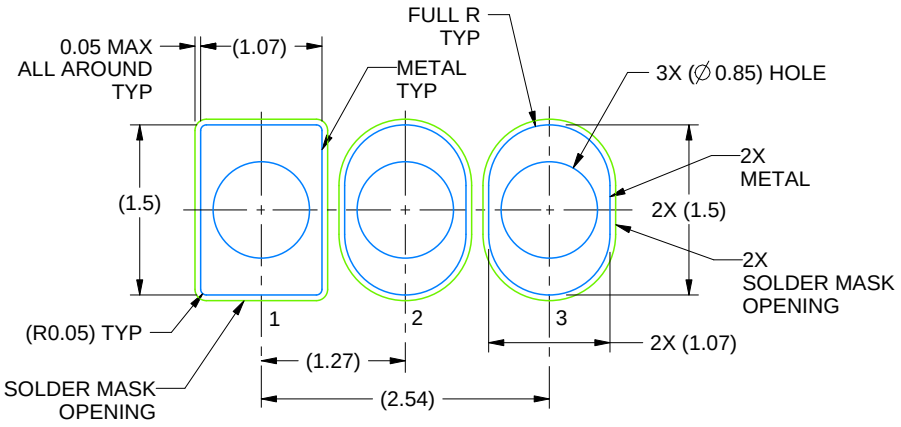
TO-92 - 5.34 mm max height

TO-92

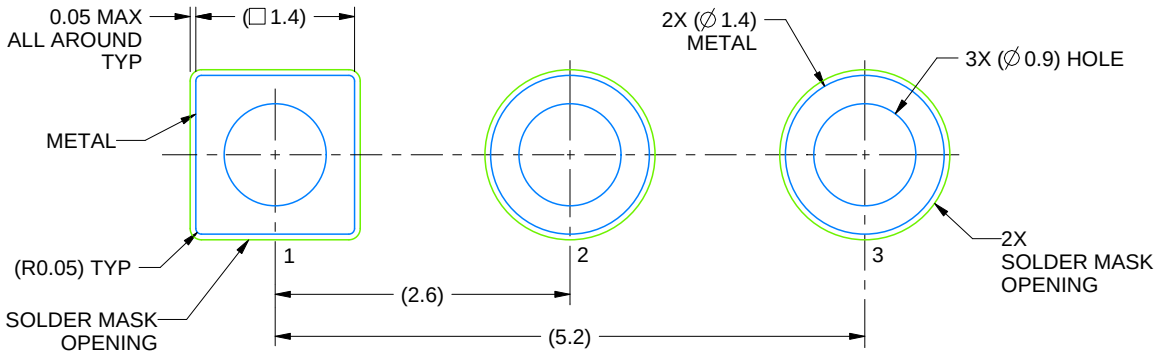


NOTES:

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. Lead dimensions are not controlled within this area.
4. Reference JEDEC TO-226, variation AA.
5. Shipping method:
   a. Straight lead option available in bulk pack only.
   b. Formed lead option available in tape and reel or ammo pack.
   c. Specific products can be offered in limited combinations of shipping medium and lead options.
   d. Consult product folder for more information on available options.



LAND PATTERN EXAMPLE
STRAIGHT LEAD OPTION
NON-SOLDER MASK DEFINED
SCALE:15X



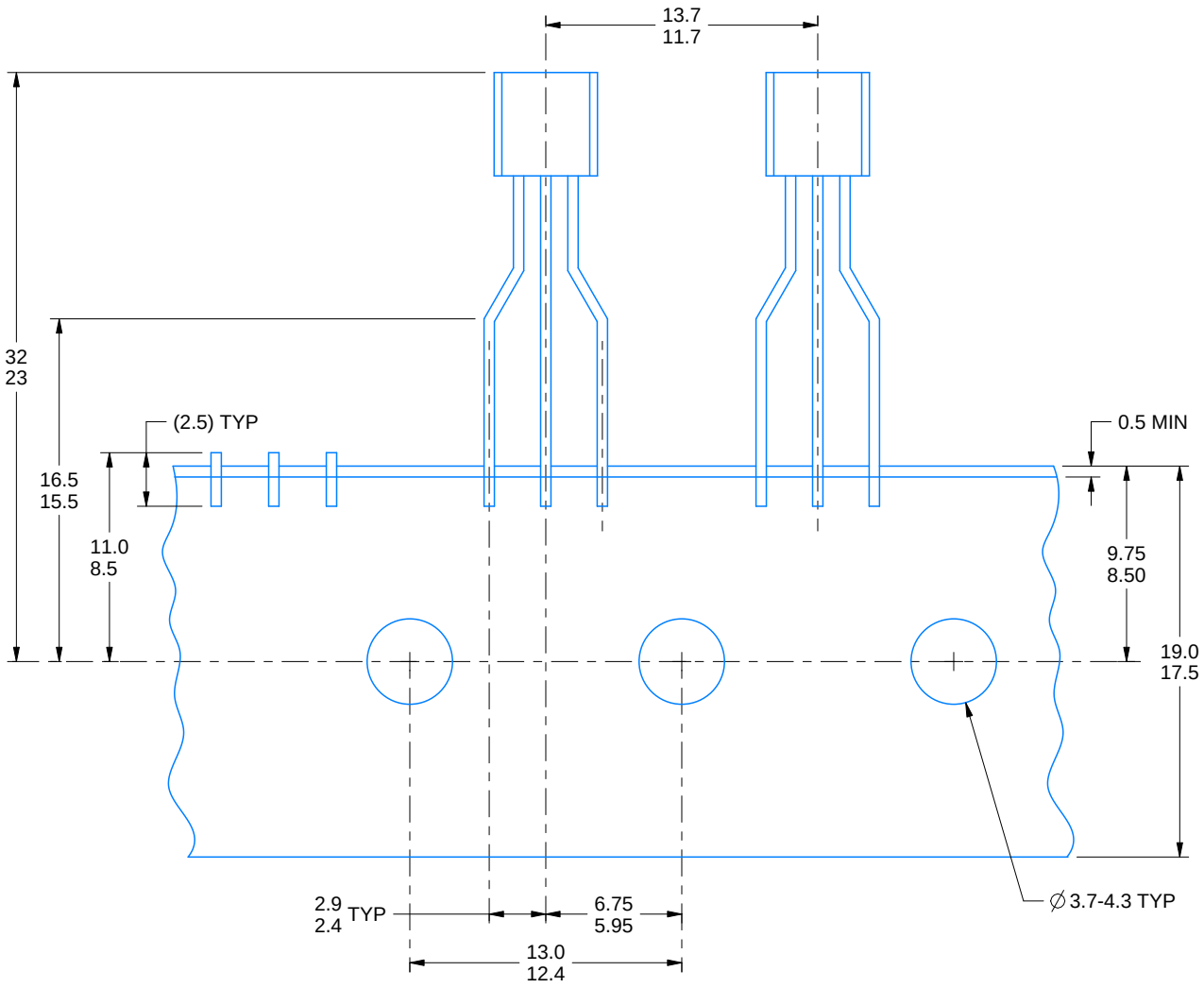
LAND PATTERN EXAMPLE
FORMED LEAD OPTION
NON-SOLDER MASK DEFINED
SCALE:15X

4215214/C 04/2025

LP0003A

TO-92 - 5.34 mm max height

TO-92



FOR FORMED LEAD OPTION PACKAGE

4215214/C 04/2025

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最后更新日期：2025 年 10 月