

# SGM450 Low Power, High Accuracy Analog Output Temperature Sensor

## **GENERAL DESCRIPTION**

The SGM450 is a high-precision linear analog temperature sensor IC, providing an output voltage directly proportional to temperature, making it suitable for various analog temperature measuring and temperature monitoring applications. With a typical accuracy of  $\pm 0.5^{\circ}$ C over the 0°C to +85°C range, the SGM450 delivers higher accuracy than other pin-compatible devices currently on the market. The SGM450 generates a positive output slope of 10mV per degree Celsius across an extensive temperature ranging from -40°C to +150°C, powered by a single supply voltage varying from 2.3V to 5.5V.

The SGM450 provides a low quiescent current of 7.5 $\mu$ A (TYP) and a power-on time of 420 $\mu$ s (TYP), making it ideal for battery-powered applications due to its energy-efficient consumption characteristics. The output stage of the SGM450 is structured as a Class-AB type with a maximum output driver capability of 500 $\mu$ A, capable of driving a capacitive load of 1000pF, which is more suitable for connecting with the input stage of analog-to-digital converter (ADC). The SGM450 analog output temperature sensor, with its high accuracy and robust linear output driver, presents a cost-effective solution compared to traditional devices (passive thermistors).

The SGM450 is available in Green SC70-5 and SOT-23 packages. It is specified over the extended industrial temperature range from -40°C to +150°C.

# FEATURES

- Wide Temperature Measurement Range: -40°C to +150°C
- Temperature Accuracy: ±2°C (MAX): -40°C to +150°C
- Positive Slope Sensor Gain: 10mV/°C (TYP)
- Output Voltage Offset: 500mV at 0°C (TYP)
- Wide Power Supply Range: 2.3V to 5.5V
- Short-Circuit Protected Output
- Low Quiescent Current: 7.5µA (TYP)
- Class-AB Structure Output
- Able to Drive Capacitive Load up to 1000pF
- Available in Green SC70-5 and SOT-23 Packages

# **APPLICATIONS**

Wireless and Telecom Infrastructure Test and Measurement Factory Automation and Control Automotive Infotainment



## SGM450

## Low Power, High Accuracy Analog Output Temperature Sensor

## **PACKAGE/ORDERING INFORMATION**

MODEL	PACKAGE DESCRIPTION	SPECIFIED TEMPERATURE RANGE	ORDERING NUMBER	PACKAGE MARKING	PACKING OPTION
SGM450	SC70-5	-40°C to +150°C	SGM450A2XC5G/TR	QAXX	Tape and Reel, 3000
361/1450	SOT-23	-40°C to +150°C	SGM450A2XN3LG/TR	Q9XX	Tape and Reel, 3000

## MARKING INFORMATION

NOTE: XX = Date Code.  $\underline{YY} \quad \underline{X} \quad \underline{X}$ 

Date Code - Week
Date Code - Year
Serial Number

Green (RoHS & HSF): SG Micro Corp defines "Green" to mean Pb-Free (RoHS compatible) and free of halogen substances. If you have additional comments or questions, please contact your SGMICRO representative directly.

## **ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS**

Supply Voltage, V <sub>DD</sub>	6V
Output Voltage Range, VOUT0.3	$3V$ to $V_{DD}$ + 0.3V
Output Current Range	-30mA to 30mA
Latch-Up Current Range, Each Pin2	00mA to 200mA
Package Thermal Resistance	
SC70-5, θ <sub>JA</sub>	218°C/W
SOT-23, θ <sub>JA</sub>	260°C/W
Junction Temperature	+150°C
Storage Temperature Range	65°C to +150°C
Lead Temperature (Soldering, 10s)	+260°C
ESD Susceptibility	
HBM	4000V
CDM	1000V

#### **RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS**

Input Voltage Range, V<sub>DD</sub> ......2.3V to 5.5V Operating Ambient Temperature Range ......-40°C to +150°C

## **OVERSTRESS CAUTION**

Stresses beyond those listed in Absolute Maximum Ratings may cause permanent damage to the device. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect reliability. Functional operation of the device at any conditions beyond those indicated in the Recommended Operating Conditions section is not implied.

## **ESD SENSITIVITY CAUTION**

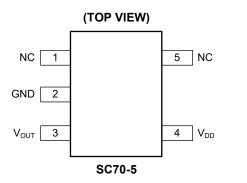
This integrated circuit can be damaged if ESD protections are not considered carefully. SGMICRO recommends that all integrated circuits be handled with appropriate precautions. Failure to observe proper handling and installation procedures can cause damage. ESD damage can range from subtle performance degradation to complete device failure. Precision integrated circuits may be more susceptible to damage because even small parametric changes could cause the device not to meet the published specifications.

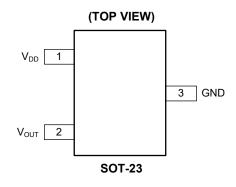
## DISCLAIMER

SG Micro Corp reserves the right to make any change in circuit design, or specifications without prior notice.



# **PIN CONFIGURATIONS**





# **PIN DESCRIPTION**

PI	PIN		TYPE	FUNCTION
SC70-5	SOT-23	NANE	TIPE	FUNCTION
1, 5	_	NC	_	No Internal Connection. Leave it floating or connect it to ground pin.
2	3	GND	G	Ground.
3	2	V <sub>OUT</sub>	0	Temperature Sensor Output. The output voltage of the temperature sensor is designed to vary in direct proportion to the measured temperature.
4	1	V <sub>DD</sub>	Ι	Positive Power Supply Voltage Pin.

NOTE: I = input, O = output, G = ground.



# **ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

(V<sub>DD</sub> = 2.3V to 5.5V,  $T_A$  = -40°C to +150°C, GND = Ground and no load, unless otherwise noted.)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS	
Power Supply	•						
Operating Current		T <sub>A</sub> = +25°C, V <sub>DD</sub> = 2.3V		7.5	10		
Operating Current	I <sub>DD</sub>	T <sub>A</sub> = +150°C		11	16	μA	
Line Regulation	$\Delta^{\circ}C/\Delta V_{\text{DD}}$		-0.2	0.04	0.2	°C/V	
Sensor Accuracy							
		T <sub>A</sub> = +25°C		±0.5			
Temperature Accuracy (1)	T <sub>ACC</sub>	$T_A = 0^{\circ}C$ to +85°C	-1.5	±0.5	1.5	°C	
		$T_{A} = -40^{\circ}C \text{ to } +150^{\circ}C$	-2.0	±0.5	2.0		
Sensor Output							
Offset Output Voltage	VOFFS	$T_A = 0^{\circ}C$		500		mV	
Temperature Coefficient (Sensor Gain)	Tc			10		mV/°C	
Output Nonlinearity (1)	V <sub>ONL</sub>	$T_A = 0^{\circ}C$ to +85°C, no load		±0.5		°C	
Output Current	I <sub>OUT</sub>				500	μA	
Output Impodence	7	I <sub>OUT</sub> = 100μA, f = 100Hz		3		Ω	
Output Impedance	Z <sub>OUT</sub>	I <sub>out</sub> = 100μA, f = 500Hz		4			
Output Load Regulation		$T_A = 0^{\circ}C$ to +85°C, $I_{OUT} = 100\mu A$ , $\Delta V_{OUT}/\Delta I_{OUT}$		0.1	0.6	Ω	
Power-On Time	t <sub>on</sub>	Time to reach accuracy within ±0.5°C		420	1300	μs	
Typical Load Capacitance	C <sub>LOAD</sub>				1000	pF	

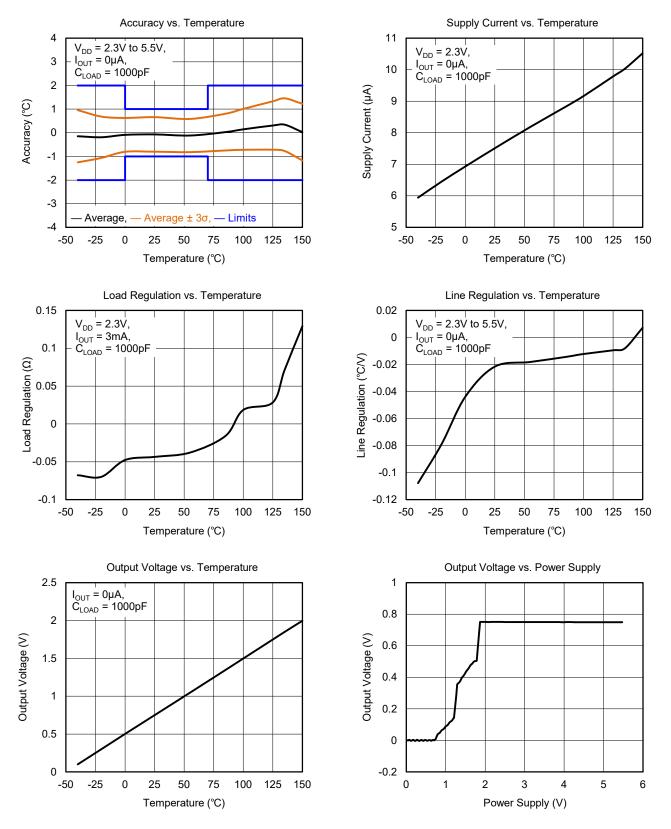
#### NOTE:

1. Accuracy is defined as the difference between the measured and reference output voltages, as listed in Table 2 under specified supply voltage and temperature conditions (in °C). The accuracy limits take into account line regulation under these conditions but exclude load regulation, assuming the output is high impedance.



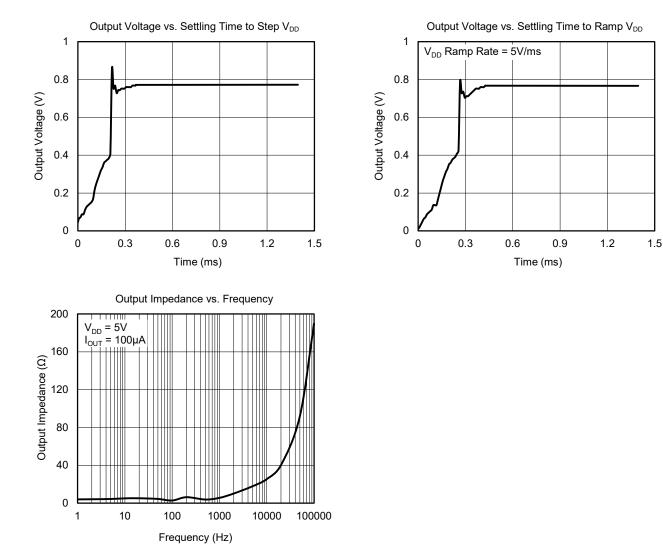
# **TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS**

 $T_A$  = +25°C, unless otherwise noted.



# **TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (continued)**

 $T_A$  = +25°C, unless otherwise noted.



# FUNCTIONAL BLOCK DIAGRAM

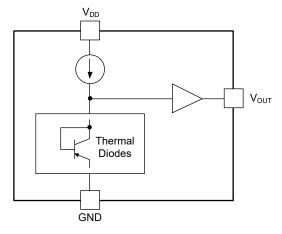


Figure 1. Block Diagram



# **DETAILED DESCRIPTION**

The SGM450 is a precision linear analog temperature sensor that delivers an output voltage directly proportional to the sensed temperature. It offers a typical measurement accuracy of  $\pm 0.5^{\circ}$ C within the 0°C to +85°C range. The SGM450 delivers a positive output slope of 10mV/°C across the entire temperature range from -40°C to +150°C and supports wide range power supply from 2.3V to 5.5V. A Class-AB output driver architecture is capable of delivering a maximum output current of 500µA, enabling it to effectively drive capacitive loads up to 1000pF.

### **Feature Description**

As illustrated in Figure 3, the SGM450 exhibits linear behavior, though a slight  $V_{OUT}$  gain shift occurs at temperatures exceeding +100°C. When higher accuracy is expected, a piecewise linear function offers optimal solution and is therefore for defining the device's accuracy specifications.

The SGM450 provides a piecewise linear function that operates across three distinct temperature ranges, as specified in Table 1. To determine the temperature-to -voltage conversion ( $V_{OUT}$ ) of the sensor, Equation 1 is utilized for the mathematical calculation.

$$V_{OUT} = (T_A - T_{INFL}) \times T_C + V_{OFFS}$$
(1)

where:

 $V_{OUT}$  represents the SGM450's temperature-to-voltage conversion output, which corresponds to a specific temperature input.

 $T_A$  denotes the ambient temperature, measured in °C.

$T_{\mbox{\scriptsize INFL}}$ represents the temperature inflection point for a
piecewise segment, measured in °C.

 $T_{C}$  represents the temperature coefficient or gain.

V<sub>OFFS</sub> represents the voltage offset inherent.

Hence, for a given  $V_{OUT}$  temperature-to-voltage output falling within a specific piecewise voltage range ( $V_{RANGE}$ ), the corresponding  $T_A$  is determined by applying Equation 2. In applications where it is not necessary to improve accuracy beyond +100°C, it is advisable to refer to the first row of Table 1 for all voltage values.

$$T_{A} = (V_{OUT} - V_{OFFS})/T_{C} + T_{INFL}$$
(2)

Table 1. Piecewise Linear Function Summary

T <sub>A</sub> (℃)	V <sub>RANGE</sub> (mV)	T <sub>INFL</sub> (℃)	T <sub>c</sub> (mV/℃)	V <sub>OFFS</sub> (mV)
-40 to +100	0 to +100 < 1500		10	500
+100 to +125	1500 to 1751.3	100	10.05	1500
+125 to +150	> 1751.3	125	9.876	1751.3

Table 2 provides a list of the typical temperature-tovoltage ( $V_{OUT}$ ) conversions of the SGM450 across its entire operating temperature range. The ideal linear columns show the ideal  $V_{OUT}$  output response as a linear function of temperature, whereas the piecewise linear columns highlight the slight deviation in voltage output at higher temperatures.

#### **Device Functional Mode**

The SGM450 operates in a singular functional mode, generating an analog output that is directly proportional to the measured temperature.

Temperature (°C)	V <sub>OUT</sub> (mV) Ideal Linear Values	V <sub>OUT</sub> (mV) Piecewise Linear Values	Temperature (℃)	V <sub>OUT</sub> (mV) Ideal Linear Values	V <sub>OUT</sub> (mV) Piecewise Linear Values	Temperature (℃)	V <sub>OUT</sub> (mV) Ideal Linear Values	V <sub>OUT</sub> (mV) Piecewise Linear Values
-40	100	100	25	750	750	90	1400	1400
-35	150	150	30	800	800	95	1450	1450
-30	200	200	35	850	850	100	1500	1500
-25	250	250	40	900	900	105	1550	1550.3
-20	300	300	45	950	950	110	1600	1600.5
-15	350	350	50	1000	1000	115	1650	1650.8
-10	400	400	55	1050	1050	120	1700	1701
-5	450	450	60	1100	1100	125	1750	1751.3
0	500	500	65	1150	1150	130	1800	1800.7
5	550	550	70	1200	1200	135	1850	1850.1
10	600	600	75	1250	1250	140	1900	1899.4
15	650	650	80	1300	1300	145	1950	1948.8
20	700	700	85	1350	1350	150	2000	1998.2

#### Table 2. Transfer Table



## **SGM450**

## **APPLICATION INFORMATION**

The SGM450 is suitable for a wide range of temperature-measuring applications. With the ability to operate on a power supply as low as 2.3V and a quiescent current of  $7.5\mu A$  (TYP), the device is ideal for battery-powered applications. The device is packaged in SC70-5 and SOT-23 with surface-mount technology.

## **Connection with ADC**

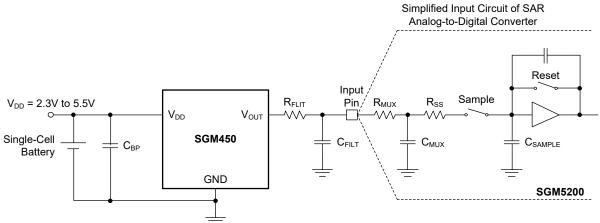


Figure 2. Recommended Connections to an ADC Input Stage

#### **Design Requirements**

Refer to Figure 2 for recommended connections to an ADC input stage. Most CMOS-based ADCs feature a sampling capacitor input structure. During the ADC's sampling process, where it charges the sampling capacitor (C<sub>SAMPLE</sub>), an instantaneous charge transfer from the analog source temperature sensor's output is necessary. Consequently, the temperature sensor's output impedance can potentially influence the ADC's operational performance. In most situations. incorporating an external capacitor (C<sub>FILT</sub>) will help with the design. The SGM450 can drive capacitive loads  $(C_{LOAD})$  up to 1000pF, and  $C_{LOAD}$  is the sum of  $C_{FILT}$ , C<sub>MUX</sub> and C<sub>SAMPLE</sub>. To optimize performance, maximize the value of C<sub>FILT</sub> while accounting for the maximum specified ADC input capacitance (C<sub>MUX</sub> + C<sub>SAMPLE</sub>) to keep the total C<sub>LOAD</sub> below 1000pF. The recommended value of  $C_{FILT}$  is 680pF, which offers an appropriate margin for the ADC's input capacitance, effectively minimizing sampling errors and mitigating noise coupling. To further enhance noise rejection at the system level, an optional series resistor (R<sub>FILT</sub>) in conjunction with C<sub>FILT</sub> can be employed to create additional low-pass filtering. For optimal performance, it is advisable to locate R<sub>FILT</sub> and C<sub>FILT</sub> in close proximity to the ADC input.

#### **Detailed Design Procedure**

Considering the ADC input characteristics, an external filter ( $C_{FILT}$ ) is needed. Its selection is based on balancing the capacitance of the sampling capacitor ( $C_{SAMPLE}$ ), the chosen sampling rate, and ensuring the total capacitance load ( $C_{LOAD}$ ) stays below the maximum allowable limit of 1000pF. Capacitor requirements may differ due to variations in ADC input stages. Figure 2 illustrates a general example of ADC application for reference purposes only.

#### **Application Curve**

The SGM450 generates a positive output slope of 10mV per degree Celsius across an extensive temperature ranging from -40°C to +150°C.

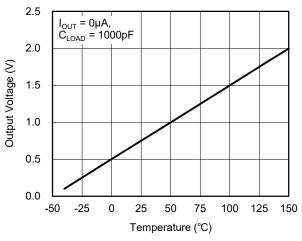


Figure 3. Output Voltage vs. Temperature



# **APPLICATION INFORMATION (continued)**

## **Power Supply Recommendations**

The SGM450's capability of operating with a low supply current and wide supply voltage range makes it compatible with a multitude of power sources.

Power supply bypassing is crucial for minimizing power supply noise. In environments with significant interference, incorporating a  $0.1\mu$ F capacitor between V<sub>DD</sub> and GND is highly recommended to bypass the power supply voltage. Depending on the level of noise present, larger capacitance values may be necessary.

## Layout

The layout for the SGM450 is simple. To reduce noise, a power supply bypass capacitor should be used and positioned as close to the  $V_{\text{DD}}$  pin as possible.

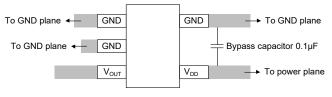


Figure 4. Recommended Layout of SC70-5 Package

# **REVISION HISTORY**

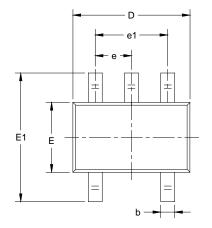
NOTE: Page numbers for previous revisions may differ from page numbers in the current version.

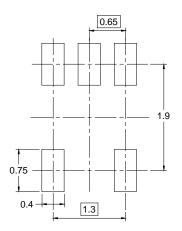
Changes from Original (JUNE 2021) to REV.A	Page
Changed from product preview to production data	All



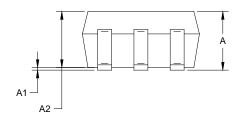
# PACKAGE OUTLINE DIMENSIONS

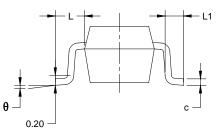
# SC70-5





RECOMMENDED LAND PATTERN (Unit: mm)



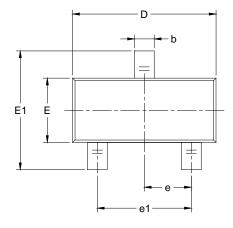


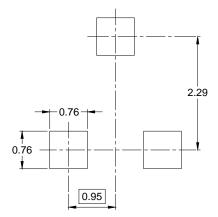
Symbol	-	nsions meters	Dimensions In Inches		
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	
А	0.800	1.100	0.031	0.043	
A1	0.000	0.100	0.000	0.004	
A2	0.800	1.000	0.031	0.039	
b	0.150	0.350	0.006	0.014	
С	0.080	0.220	0.003 0.079 0.045 0.085	0.009	
D	2.000	2.200		0.087	
E	1.150	1.350		0.053	
E1	2.150	2.450		0.096	
е	0.65	TYP	0.026 TYP		
e1	1.300 BSC 0.525 REF		0.051 BSC		
L			0.021	REF	
L1	0.260	0.460	0.010	0.018	
θ	0°	8°	0°	8°	



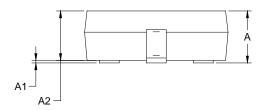
# PACKAGE OUTLINE DIMENSIONS

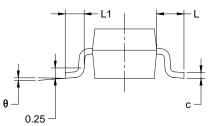
# SOT-23





RECOMMENDED LAND PATTERN (Unit: mm)



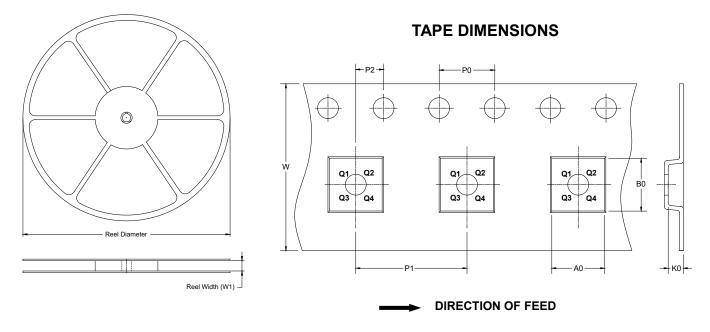


Symbol	-	nsions meters	-	nsions ches	
	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	
A	0.89	1.12	0.035	0.044	
A1	0.01	0.10	0.000	0.004	
A2	0.88	1.02	0.035	0.040	
b	0.30	0.50	0.012	0.020	
С	0.08	0.20	0.003 0.110 0.047	0.008	
D	2.80	3.04		0.120	
E	1.20	1.40		0.055	
E1	2.10	2.64	0.083	0.104	
е	0.95	BSC	0.037 BSC		
e1	1.90	BSC	0.075 BSC		
L	0.54	REF	0.021	REF	
L1	0.40	0.60	0.016	0.024	
θ	0°	8°	0°	8°	



# TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION

## **REEL DIMENSIONS**



NOTE: The picture is only for reference. Please make the object as the standard.

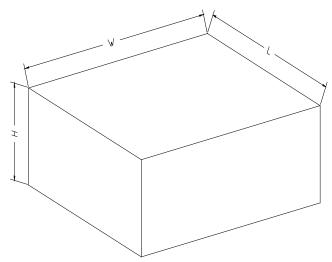
## KEY PARAMETER LIST OF TAPE AND REEL

Package Type	Reel Diameter	Reel Width W1 (mm)	A0 (mm)	B0 (mm)	K0 (mm)	P0 (mm)	P1 (mm)	P2 (mm)	W (mm)	Pin1 Quadrant
SC70-5	7″	9.5	2.25	2.55	1.20	4.0	4.0	2.0	8.0	Q3
SOT-23	7"	9.5	3.15	2.77	1.22	4.0	4.0	2.0	8.0	Q3

DD0002

18

## **CARTON BOX DIMENSIONS**



NOTE: The picture is only for reference. Please make the object as the standard.

			•••	
Reel Type	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)	Pizza/Carton
7" (Option)	368	227	224	8

410

224

## **KEY PARAMETER LIST OF CARTON BOX**

442

7″