LM61 2.7-V, SOT-23 or TO-92 Temperature Sensor

1 Features
- Calibrated Linear Scale Factor of 10 mV/°C
- Rated for Full Temperature Range (–30° to 100°C)
- Suitable for Remote Applications
- UL Recognized Component
- ±2°C or ±3°C Accuracy at 25°C (Maximum)
- ±3°C Accuracy for –25°C to 85°C (Maximum)
- ±4°C Accuracy for –30°C to 100°C (Maximum)
- 10 mV/°C Temperature Slope (Maximum)
- 2.7-V to 10-V Power Supply Voltage Range
- 125-µA Current Drain at 25°C (Maximum)
- ±0.8°C Nonlinearity (Maximum)
- 800-Ω Output Impedance (Maximum)

2 Applications
- Cellular Phones
- Computers
- Power Supply Modules
- Battery Management
- FAX Machines
- Printers
- HVAC
- Disk Drives
- Appliances

3 Description
The LM61 device is a precision, integrated-circuit temperature sensor that can sense a –30°C to 100°C temperature range while operating from a single 2.7-V supply. The output voltage of the LM61 is linearly proportional to temperature (10 mV/°C) and has a DC offset of 600 mV. The offset allows reading negative temperatures without the need for a negative supply. The nominal output voltage of the LM61 ranges from 300 mV to 1600 mV for a –30°C to 100°C temperature range. The LM61 is calibrated to provide accuracies of ±2°C at room temperature and ±3°C over the full –25°C to 85°C temperature range.

The linear output of the LM61, 600-mV offset, and factory calibration simplify external circuitry required in a single supply environment where reading negative temperatures is required. Because the quiescent current is less than 125 µA, self-heating is limited to a very low 0.2°C in still air. Shutdown capability for the LM61 is intrinsic because its inherent low power consumption allows it to be powered directly from the output of many logic gates.

Typical Application
- $V_S$ (±2.7 V to +10 V)
- Single Li-ion Battery Cell
- LM61
- $V_O$ = (10 mV/°C x T°C) + 600 mV

Key Specifications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Accuracy at 25°C</td>
<td>±2°C or ±3°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accuracy for –25°C to 85°C</td>
<td>±3°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accuracy for –30°C to 100°C</td>
<td>±4°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temperature slope</td>
<td>10 mV/°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power supply voltage</td>
<td>2.7 V to 10 V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current drain at 25°C</td>
<td>125 µA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nonlinearity</td>
<td>±0.8°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output impedance</td>
<td>800 Ω</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Table of Contents

1 Features ......................................................... 1
2 Applications .................................................. 1
3 Description .................................................. 1
4 Revision History ............................................ 2
5 Pin Configuration and Functions ................. 3
6 Specifications ................................................. 3
   6.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings ................. 3
   6.2 ESD Ratings ........................................... 3
   6.3 Recommended Operating Conditions ....... 3
   6.4 Thermal Information ................................. 4
   6.5 Electrical Characteristics ................. 4
   6.6 Typical Characteristics ...................... 5
7 Detailed Description ......................................... 7
   7.1 Overview ............................................... 7
   7.2 Functional Block Diagram ................. 7
   7.3 Feature Description ................................ 7
   7.4 Device Functional Modes .................. 7
8 Application and Implementation ............... 8
   8.1 Application Information ....................... 8
   8.2 Typical Applications ........................... 8
9 Power Supply Recommendations .................. 11
10 Layout ...................................................... 11
   10.1 Layout Guidelines ................................. 11
   10.2 Layout Examples ................................... 11
   10.3 Thermal Considerations ...................... 12
11 Device and Documentation Support ........... 14
   11.1 Related Documentation ......................... 14
   11.2 Receiving Notification of Documentation Updates 14
   11.3 Community Resources .......................... 14
   11.4 Trademarks ........................................ 14
   11.5 Electrostatic Discharge Caution ............ 14
   11.6 Glossary ........................................... 14
12 Mechanical, Packaging, and Orderable Information ................................................. 14

4 Revision History

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

Changes from Revision I (February 2013) to Revision J

Page
• Added Device Information table, Device Comparison Table, Pin Configuration and Functions section, Specifications section, ESD Ratings table, Detailed Description section, Application and Implementation section, Power Supply Recommendations section, Layout section, Device and Documentation Support section, and Mechanical, Packaging, and Orderable Information section ................................................................. 1
• Added Thermal Information table .............................................................................................................................................................................................................................................. 4
• Changed $R_{JJA}$ values for DBZ (SOT-23) From: 450°C/W To: 286.3°C/W and for LP (TO-92) From: 180°C/W To: 162.2°C/W .............................................................................................................................................................................. 4

Changes from Revision H (February 2013) to Revision I

Page
• Changed layout of National Semiconductor Data Sheet to TI format .................................................................................................................................................................................................................................................. 1
5 Pin Configuration and Functions

Pin Functions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PIN NAME</th>
<th>TYPE</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>+VS</td>
<td>Power</td>
<td>Positive power supply pin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VOUT</td>
<td>Output</td>
<td>Temperature sensor analog output.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GND</td>
<td>Ground</td>
<td>Device ground pin, connected to power supply negative terminal.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6 Specifications

6.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings
over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)\(^{(1)}\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARAMETER</th>
<th>MIN</th>
<th>MAX</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Supply voltage</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>–0.2</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output voltage</td>
<td>(+VS + 0.6)</td>
<td>–0.6</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output current</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>mA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input current at any pin(^{(2)})</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>mA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum junction temperature, T(_J)</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>°C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storage temperature, T(_\text{stg})</td>
<td>–65</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>°C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(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) When the input voltage (V\(_I\)) at any pin exceeds power supplies (V\(_I\) < GND or V\(_I\) > VS), the current at that pin must be limited to 5 mA.

6.2 ESD Ratings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>V(_{(ESD)})</th>
<th>Electrostatic discharge</th>
<th>VALUE</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Human-body model (HBM), per ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-001(^{(1)})(2)</td>
<td>±2500</td>
<td>V</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Machine Model (MM)(^{(3)})</td>
<td>±250</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(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) The machine model is a 200-pF capacitor discharged directly into each pin.

6.3 Recommended Operating Conditions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARAMETER</th>
<th>MIN</th>
<th>MAX</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>+VS</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T</td>
<td>LM61C</td>
<td>–30</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LM61B</td>
<td>–25</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 6.4 Thermal Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>THERMAL METRIC (1)</th>
<th>LM61</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DBZ (SOT-23)</td>
<td>LP (TO-92)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3 PINS</td>
<td>3 PINS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$R_{\text{JA}}$</td>
<td>Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance (2)</td>
<td>286.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$R_{\text{JC}(\text{top})}$</td>
<td>Junction-to-case (top) thermal resistance</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$R_{\text{JB}}$</td>
<td>Junction-to-board thermal resistance</td>
<td>57.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\psi_{\text{JT}}$</td>
<td>Junction-to-top characterization parameter</td>
<td>5.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\psi_{\text{JB}}$</td>
<td>Junction-to-board characterization parameter</td>
<td>55.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) For more information about traditional and new thermal metrics, see the Semiconductor and IC Package Thermal Metrics application report.

(2) The junction-to-ambient thermal resistance is specified without a heat sink in still air.

### 6.5 Electrical Characteristics

$+V_S = 3$ V (DC) (1)(2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARAMETER</th>
<th>TEST CONDITIONS</th>
<th>MIN (3)</th>
<th>TYP (4)</th>
<th>MAX (3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Accuracy (5)</td>
<td>$T_A = 25^\circ$C</td>
<td>LM61B</td>
<td>−2</td>
<td>2 °C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>LM61C</td>
<td>−3</td>
<td>3 °C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output voltage at $0^\circ$C</td>
<td>LM61B</td>
<td>−4</td>
<td>4 mV</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nonlinearity (6)</td>
<td>LM61B</td>
<td>−0.6</td>
<td>0.6 °C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sensor gain (average slope)</td>
<td>LM61B</td>
<td>−0.8</td>
<td>0.8 mV/°C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output impedance</td>
<td>$+V_S = 3$ V to 10 V</td>
<td>$T_A = –30^\circ$C to 85°C, $+V_S = 2.7$ V</td>
<td>0.8 kΩ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$T_A = 85^\circ$C to 100°C, $+V_S = 2.7$ V</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Line regulation (7)</td>
<td>$+V_S = 3$ V to 10 V</td>
<td>0.7 mV/V</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$+V_S = 2.7$ V to 3.3 V</td>
<td>−5.7 mV</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quiescent current</td>
<td>$+V_S = 2.7$ V to 10 V</td>
<td>$T_A = 25^\circ$C</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>125 µA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change of quiescent current</td>
<td>$+V_S = 2.7$ V to 10 V</td>
<td>±5</td>
<td>155 µA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temperature coefficient of quiescent current</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>µA/°C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long term stability (8)</td>
<td>$T_J = T_{\text{MAX}} = 100^\circ$C, for 1000 hours</td>
<td>±0.2</td>
<td>°C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) Limits are specified to TI’s AOQL (Average Outgoing Quality Level).

(2) Typical limits represent most likely parametric norm.

(3) Maximum and minimum limits apply for $T_A = T_J = T_{\text{MIN}}$ to $T_{\text{MAX}}$.

(4) Typical limits apply for $T_A = T_J = 25^\circ$C.

(5) Accuracy is defined as the error between the output voltage and 10 mV/°C multiplied by the device’s case temperature plus 600 mV, at specified conditions of voltage, current, and temperature (expressed in °C).

(6) Nonlinearity is defined as the deviation of the output-voltage-versus-temperature curve from the best-fit straight line, over the device’s rated temperature range.

(7) Regulation is measured at constant junction temperature, using pulse testing with a low duty cycle. Changes in output due to heating effects can be computed by multiplying the internal dissipation by the thermal resistance.

(8) For best long-term stability, any precision circuit gives best results if the unit is aged at a warm temperature, or temperature cycled for at least 46 hours before long-term life test begins. This is especially true when a small (Surface-Mount) part is wave-soldered; allow time for stress relaxation to occur. The majority of the drift occurs in the first 1000 hours at elevated temperatures. The drift after 1000 hours does not continue at the first 1000-hour rate.
6.6 Typical Characteristics

The LM61 in the SOT-23 package mounted to a printed-circuit board as shown in Figure 18 was used to generate the following thermal curves.

**Figure 1. Junction-to-Ambient Thermal Resistance**

**Figure 2. Thermal Time Constant**

**Figure 3. Thermal Response in Still Air with Heat Sink**

**Figure 4. Thermal Response in Stirred Oil Bath with Heat Sink**

**Figure 5. Thermal Response in Still Air without Heat Sink**

**Figure 6. Quiescent Current vs Temperature**
Typical Characteristics (continued)

The LM61 in the SOT-23 package mounted to a printed-circuit board as shown in Figure 18 was used to generate the following thermal curves.

- **Figure 7. Accuracy vs Temperature**

- **Figure 8. Noise Voltage**

- **Figure 9. Supply Voltage vs Supply Current**

- **Figure 10. Start-Up Response**
7 Detailed Description

7.1 Overview
The LM61 is a precision integrated-circuit temperature sensor that can sense a –30°C to 100°C temperature range using a single positive supply. The output voltage of the LM61 has a positive temperature slope of 10 mV/°C. A 600-mV offset is included, enabling negative temperature sensing when biased by a single supply. The temperature-sensing element is comprised of a delta-VBE architecture. The temperature-sensing element is then buffered by an amplifier and provided to the VOUT pin. The amplifier has a simple class A output stage as shown in Functional Block Diagram.

7.2 Functional Block Diagram

7.3 Feature Description

7.3.1 LM61 Transfer Function
The LM61 follows a simple linear transfer function to achieve the accuracy as listed in Electrical Characteristics. Use Equation 1 to calculate the value of $V_O$.

$$V_O = 10 \text{mV/°C} \times T^\circ C + 600 \text{mV}$$

where

- $T$ is the temperature in °C
- $V_O$ is the LM61 output voltage

7.4 Device Functional Modes
The only functional mode of the LM61 device is an analog output directly proportional to temperature.
8 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.

### 8.1 Application Information
The LM61 has a wide supply range and a 10-mV/°C output slope with a 600-mV DC. Therefore, it can be easily applied in many temperature-sensing applications where a single supply is required for positive and negative temperatures.

### 8.2 Typical Applications

#### 8.2.1 Typical Temperature Sensing Circuit

![Typical Temperature Sensing Circuit Diagram](image)

\[ V_O = 10 \text{ mV/°C} \times T°C + 600 \text{ mV} \]

*Figure 11. Typical Temperature Sensing Circuit Diagram*

#### 8.2.1.1 Design Requirements
For this design example, use the parameters listed in Table 1 as the input parameters.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARAMETER</th>
<th>VALUE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Power supply voltage</td>
<td>2.7 V to 3.3 V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accuracy at 25°C</td>
<td>±2°C (maximum)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accuracy over –25°C to 85°C</td>
<td>±3°C (maximum)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temperature slope</td>
<td>10 mV/°C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Table 1. Design Parameters*
8.2.1.2 Detailed Design Procedure

The LM61 is a simple temperature sensor that provides an analog output. Therefore, design requirements related to layout outweigh other requirements in importance. See Layout for more information.

8.2.1.2.1 Capacitive Loads

The LM61 handles capacitive loading well. Without any special precautions, the LM61 can drive any capacitive load as shown in Figure 12. Over the specified temperature range the LM61 has a maximum output impedance of 5 kΩ. In an extremely noisy environment it may be necessary to add some filtering to minimize noise pickup. It is recommended that 0.1-µF capacitor be added between +VS and GND to bypass the power-supply voltage, as shown in Figure 13. In a noisy environment it may be necessary to add a capacitor from VOUT to ground. A 1-µF output capacitor with the 5-kΩ maximum output impedance forms a 32-Hz lowpass filter. Because the thermal time constant of the LM61 is much slower than the 5-ms time constant formed by the RC, the overall response time of the LM61 is not significantly affected. For much larger capacitors this additional time lag increases the overall response time of the LM61.

![Figure 12. LM61 No Decoupling Required for Capacitive Load](image1)

![Figure 13. LM61 with Filter for Noisy Environments](image2)
8.2.1.3 Application Curve

Figure 14. Accuracy vs Temperature

8.2.2 Other Application Circuits

Figure 15 shows an application circuit example using the LM61 device. Customers must fully validate and test any circuit before implementing a design based on an example in this section. Unless otherwise noted, the design procedures in Typical Temperature Sensing Circuit are applicable.

![Application Circuit Diagram]

\[ V_{T1} = \frac{(4.1)R2}{R2 + R1||R3} \]

\[ V_{T2} = \frac{(4.1)R2||R3}{R1 + R2||R3} \]

Figure 15. Centigrade Thermostat

Figure 16. Conserving Power Dissipation with Shutdown

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9 Power Supply Recommendations

In an extremely noisy environment, it may be necessary to add filtering to minimize noise pickup. TI recommends a 0.1-µF capacitor be added between +Vs to GND to bypass the power-supply voltage, as shown in Figure 13.

10 Layout

10.1 Layout Guidelines

10.1.1 Mounting

The LM61 can be applied easily in the same way as other integrated-circuit temperature sensors. It can be glued or cemented to a surface. The temperature that the LM61 senses is within about 0.2°C of the surface temperature that LM61’s leads are attached to.

This presumes that the ambient air temperature is almost the same as the surface temperature; if the air temperature is much higher or lower than the surface temperature, the actual temperature measured would be at an intermediate temperature between the surface temperature and the air temperatures.

To ensure good thermal conductivity the backside of the LM61 die is directly attached to the GND pin. The lands and traces to the LM61 are part of the printed-circuit board, which is the object whose temperature is being measured.

Alternatively, the LM61 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 LM61 and accompanying wiring and circuits must be kept insulated and dry, to avoid leakage and corrosion. This is especially true if the circuit may operate at cold temperatures where condensation can occur. Printed-circuit coatings and varnishes such as Humiseal and epoxy paints or dips are often used to ensure that moisture cannot corrode the device or connections.

10.2 Layout Examples

![Figure 17. Recommended Solder Pads for SOT-23 Package](image-url)
10.3 Thermal Considerations

The junction-to-ambient thermal resistance is the parameter used to calculate the rise of a device junction temperature due to its power dissipation. For the LM61, Equation 2 is used to calculate the rise in the die temperature.

\[
T_J = T_A + R_{\theta JA} \times \left( (+V_S \times I_Q) + (+V_S - V_O) \times I_L \right)
\]

where
- \(I_Q\) is the quiescent current
- \(I_L\) is the load current on the output

Table 2 summarizes the rise in die temperature of the LM61 without any loading with a 3.3-V supply, and the thermal resistance for different conditions.
Table 2. Temperature Rise of LM61 Due to Self-Heating and Thermal Resistance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>SOT-23</th>
<th>TO-92</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>RθJA (°C/W)</td>
<td>TJ – TA (°C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No heat sink(1)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Still air</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>0.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moving air</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small heat fin(2)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Still air</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>0.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moving air</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>0.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No heat sink(1)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Still air</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>0.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moving air</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small heat fin(3)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Still air</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>0.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moving air</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>0.03</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) Part soldered to 30 gauge wire.
(2) Heat sink used is 1/2 in.² printed-circuit board with 2-oz foil with part attached as shown in Figure 18.
(3) Part glued and leads soldered to 1 in.² of 1/16 in. printed circuit board with 2-oz foil or similar.

Table 3. Temperature and Typical VO Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TEMPERATURE</th>
<th>VO(TYPICAL)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100°C</td>
<td>1600 mV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85°C</td>
<td>1450 mV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25°C</td>
<td>850 mV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0°C</td>
<td>600 mV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>−25°C</td>
<td>350 mV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>−30°C</td>
<td>300 mV</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
11 Device and Documentation Support

11.1 Related Documentation
For related documentation see the following:

• TO-92 Packing Options / Ordering Instructions (SNOA072)
• Tiny Temperature Sensors for Remote Systems (SNIA009)

11.2 Receiving Notification of Documentation Updates
To receive notification of documentation updates, navigate to the device product folder on ti.com. In the upper right corner, click on Alert me to register and receive a weekly digest of any product information that has changed. For change details, review the revision history included in any revised document.

11.3 Community Resources
The following links connect to TI community resources. Linked contents are provided "AS IS" by the respective contributors. They do not constitute TI specifications and do not necessarily reflect TI's views; see TI's Terms of Use.

TI E2E™ Online Community TI's Engineer-to-Engineer (E2E) Community. Created to foster collaboration among engineers. At e2e.ti.com, you can ask questions, share knowledge, explore ideas and help solve problems with fellow engineers.

Design Support TI's Design Support Quickly find helpful E2E forums along with design support tools and contact information for technical support.

11.4 Trademarks
E2E is a trademark of Texas Instruments.
All other trademarks are the property of their respective owners.

11.5 Electrostatic Discharge Caution
This integrated circuit can be damaged by ESD. Texas Instruments 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 very small parametric changes could cause the device not to meet its published specifications.

11.6 Glossary
SLYZ022 — Ti Glossary.
This glossary lists and explains terms, acronyms, and definitions.

12 Mechanical, Packaging, and Orderable Information
The following pages include mechanical, packaging, and orderable information. This information is the most current data available for the designated devices. This data is subject to change without notice and revision of this document. For browser-based versions of this data sheet, refer to the left-hand navigation.
## PACKAGING INFORMATION

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Orderable Device</th>
<th>Status (1)</th>
<th>Package Type</th>
<th>Package Drawing</th>
<th>Pines</th>
<th>Package Qty</th>
<th>Eco Plan (2)</th>
<th>Lead/Ball Finish</th>
<th>MSL Peak Temp (3)</th>
<th>Op Temp (°C)</th>
<th>Device Marking (4/5)</th>
<th>Samples</th>
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<td>LM61 CIZ</td>
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(1) The marketing status values are defined as follows:

**ACTIVE**: Product device recommended for new designs.

**LIFEBUY**: TI has announced that the device will be discontinued, and a lifetime-buy period is in effect.

**NRND**: Not recommended for new designs. Device is in production to support existing customers, but TI does not recommend using this part in a new design.

**PREVIEW**: Device has been announced but is not in production. Samples may or may not be available.

**OBSOLETE**: TI has discontinued the production of the device.

(2) The planned eco-friendly classification: Pb-Free (RoHS), Pb-Free (RoHS Exempt), or Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) - please check [http://www.ti.com/productcontent](http://www.ti.com/productcontent) for the latest availability information and additional product content details.

**TBD**: The Pb-Free/Green conversion plan has not been defined.

**Pb-Free (RoHS)**: TI’s terms "Lead-Free" or "Pb-Free" mean semiconductor products that are compatible with the current RoHS requirements for all 6 substances, including the requirement that lead not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous materials. Where designed to be soldered at high temperatures, TI Pb-Free products are suitable for use in specified lead-free processes.

**Pb-Free (RoHS Exempt)**: This component has a RoHS exemption for either 1) lead-based flip-chip solder bumps used between the die and package, or 2) lead-based die adhesive used between the die and leadframe. The component is otherwise considered Pb-Free (RoHS compatible) as defined above.

**Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)**: TI defines "Green" to mean Pb-Free (RoHS compatible), and free of Bromine (Br) and Antimony (Sb) based flame retardants (Br or Sb do not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous material)
(3) MSL, Peak Temp. - The Moisture Sensitivity Level rating according to the JEDEC industry standard classifications, and peak solder temperature.

(4) There may be additional marking, which relates to the logo, the lot trace code information, or the environmental category on the device.

(5) Multiple Device Markings will be inside parentheses. Only one Device Marking contained in parentheses and separated by a "-~" will appear on a device. If a line is indented then it is a continuation of the previous line and the two combined represent the entire Device Marking for that device.

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

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**TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION**

*All dimensions are nominal.*

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<th>SPQ</th>
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<th>A0 (mm)</th>
<th>B0 (mm)</th>
<th>K0 (mm)</th>
<th>P1 (mm)</th>
<th>W (mm)</th>
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*All dimensions are nominal*
Images above are just a representation of the package family, actual package may vary. Refer to the product data sheet for package details.
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 registration TO-236, except minimum foot length.
NOTES: (continued)

4. Publication IPC-7351 may have alternate designs.
5. Solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads can vary based on board fabrication site.
6. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and rounded corners may offer better paste release. IPC-7525 may have alternate design recommendations.

7. Board assembly site may have different recommendations for stencil design.
Images above are just a representation of the package family, actual package may vary. Refer to the product data sheet for package details.
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.
EXAMPLE BOARD LAYOUT

LP0003A

TO-92 - 5.34 mm max height

TO-92

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

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