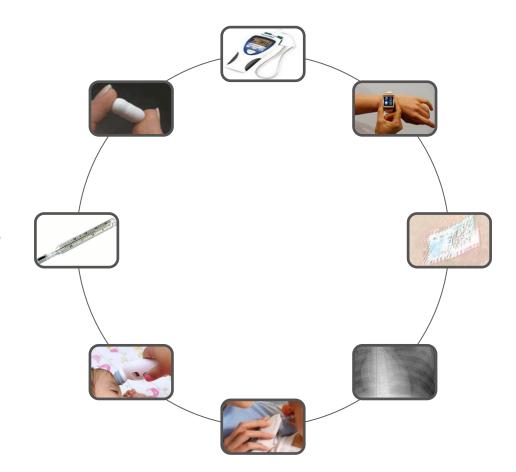
# Learn How to Measure Body Temperature Accurately and Cost Effectively

#### **Emmy Denton**

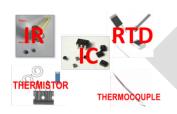
Temperature Sensor Applications
Texas Instruments

March 17, 2015

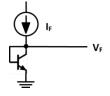




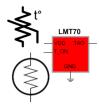




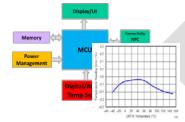
#### Overview and challenges of thermometry solutions



Principles behind IC temperature sensors

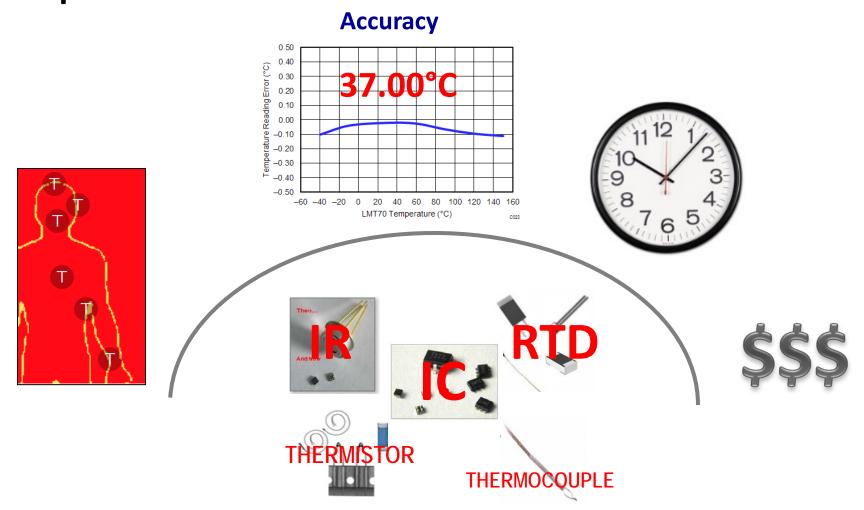


Comparison of different types of sensors



System implementation using IC temperature sensor

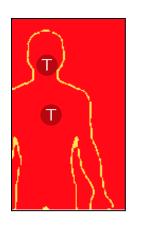
### There are several technical challenges for measuring body temperature

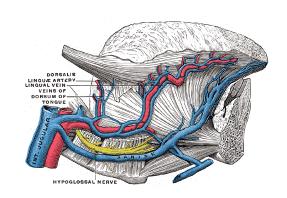


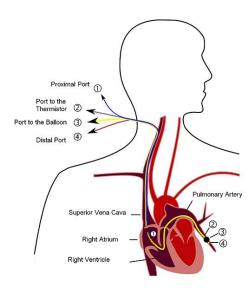
#### There are a variety of body locations that have been used

Locations		Target Accuracy	Application
	Pulmonary artery catheter	"Golden Standard"	Critically ill – blood flow
	Sublingual	0.1C	Home/hospital
	Rectal	0.1C	Home/hospital
	Superficial temporal artery	0.1C	Home/hospital
	Ear (ympanic)	0.2C	Home/hospital
	Telemetry pill (Intestinal)	0.1C	Athletics (heat stress)
	Wrist	0.5C	Fitness
	Axillary (armpit)	0.5C	Home
945 965 966 1006 1026 1045	Forehead (NFC or LCD sticker)	1C	Child/infant dispensable home

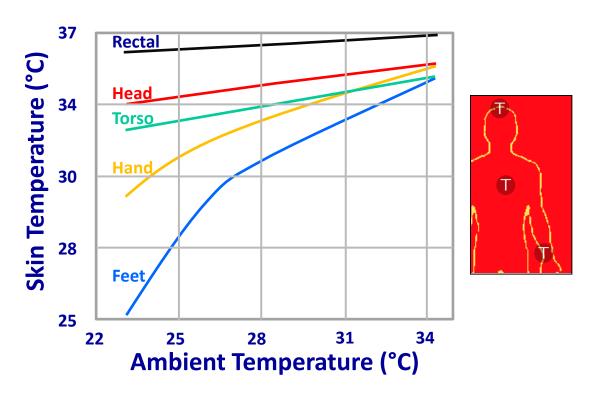
### Most accurate sensing methods are internal to the body or in a body cavity







### Skin temperature - How many sensors do you actually need to measure core temperature?

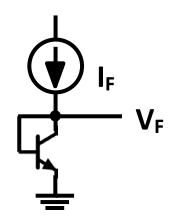


You regulate your core temperature by modulating your skin temperature through sweat and blood perfusion.

## Complicating the matter further, there are a variety of temperature sensor types

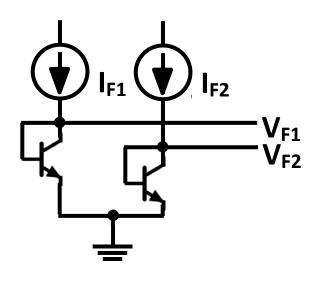
	Temp Sense IC	Thermistor	RTD	Thermocouple	IR Temp Sensor
Criteria					Then And Now
Temp Range	-55°C to +150°C	-100°C to +500°C	-240°C to 700°C	-267°C to +2316°C	-100°C to +500°C
Accuracy	Meets requirements	Depends on calibration	Meets requirements	Depends on cold junction compensation	Depends on calibration
Linearity	Best	Least	Better	Better	Better
Sensitivity	Better	Best	Less	Least	Less
Circuit Simplicity	Simplest	Simpler	Complex	Complex	Simple to Complex
Power	Lowest	Low	High	High	Medium
Cost	\$	\$-\$\$\$	\$\$\$	\$\$	\$\$

#### The principles behind IC temperature sensors are simply based on the temperature coefficient of a base emitter junction forward voltage drop



$$V_F = \frac{kT}{q} ln \left( \frac{l_F}{l_S} \right)$$

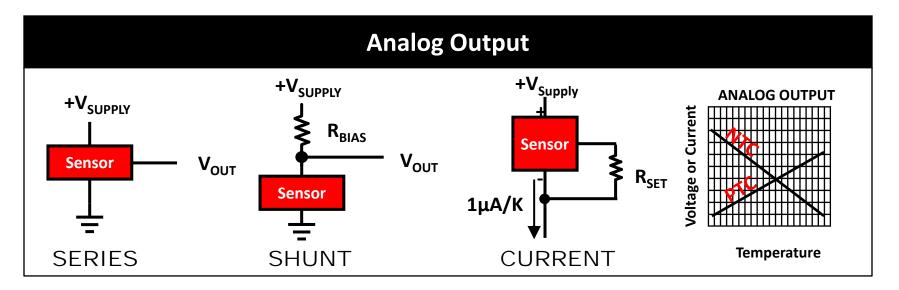
Slope ≈ -2mV/°C

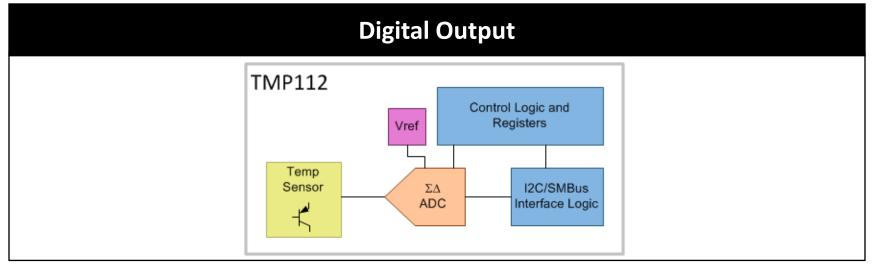


$$V_{F1}$$
  $V_{F1} - V_{F2} = \frac{kT}{q} \ln \frac{J1}{J2}$  Slope  $\approx 240 \,\mu\text{V/°C}$ 

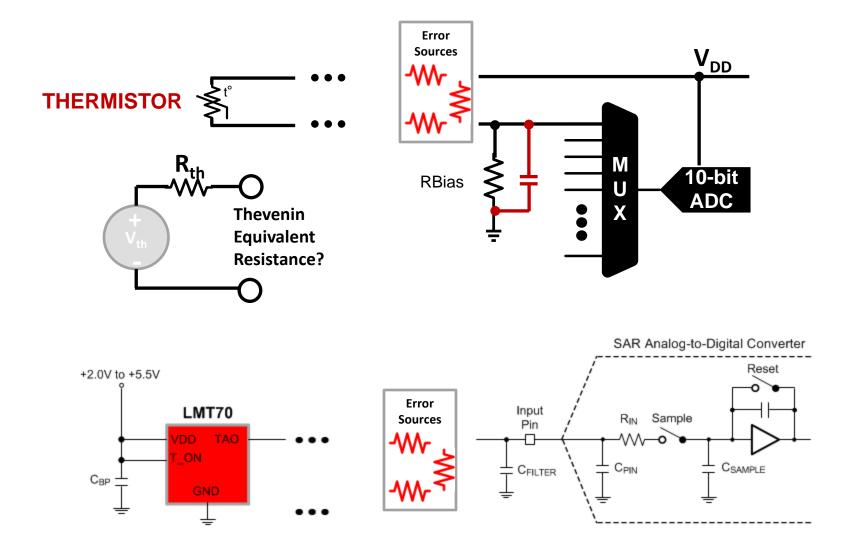
**Compensates for Is** 

### Types of IC temperature sensors include simple analog to more complex digital that simplify system design





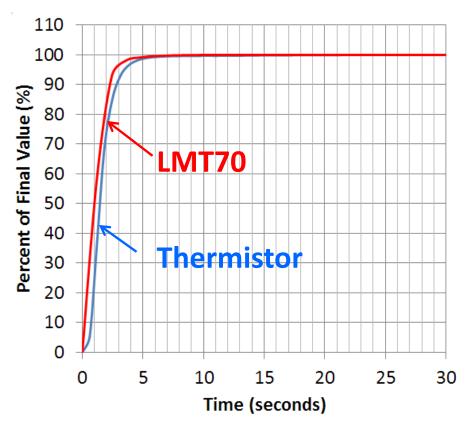
#### **Challenges of output impedance**



#### Response time of an IC temperature sensor is slightly better than a thermistor



#### Thermistor vs LMT70

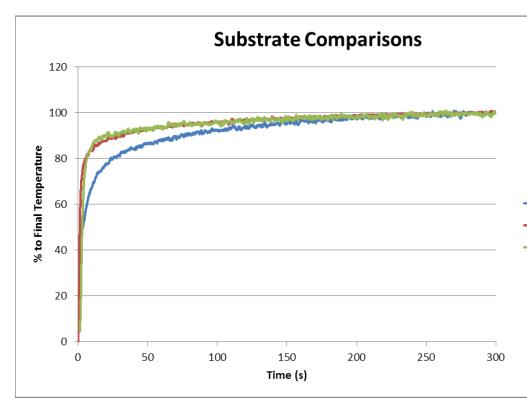


#### PCB material and layout can affect thermal response time



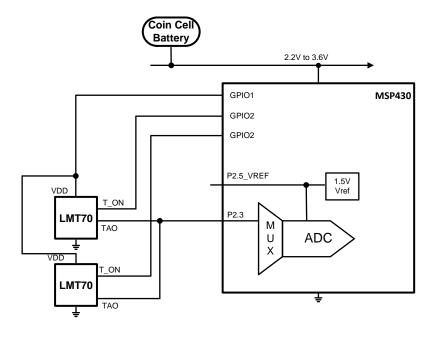




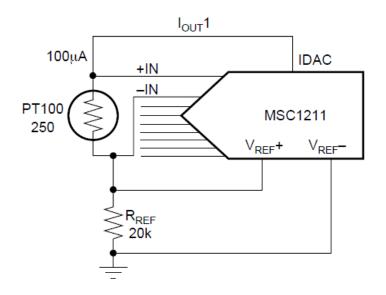


### LMT70 requires less processor resources or analog signal processing than RTDs or thermistors

LMT70 is a single ended measurement

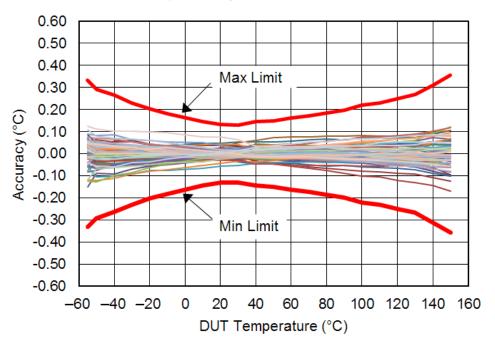


RTD requires differential measurement with 3 or 4 wire kelvin connections

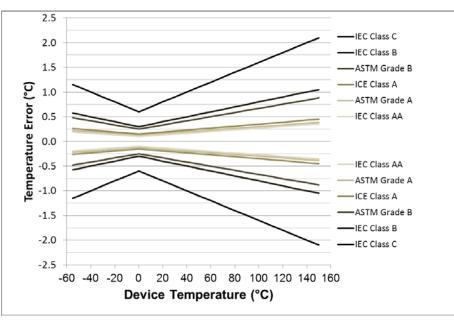


### LMT70 has excellent accuracy over a wide range of -55°C to +150°C

#### LMT70 accuracy using LUT linear interpolation

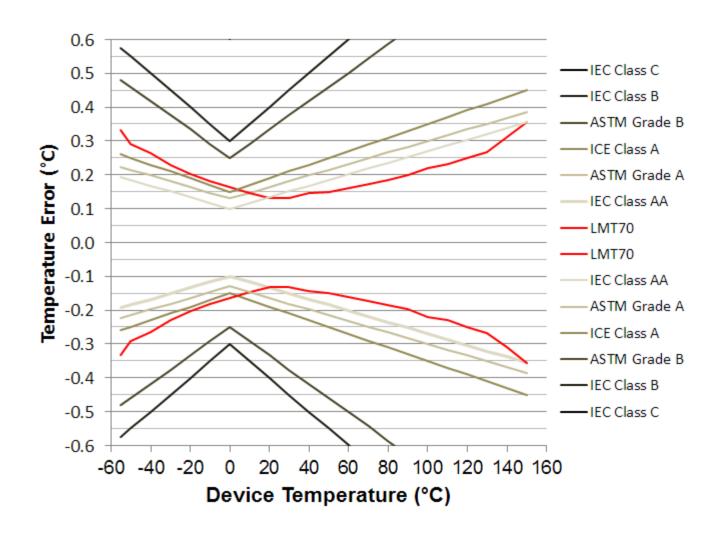


#### RTD accuracy curves

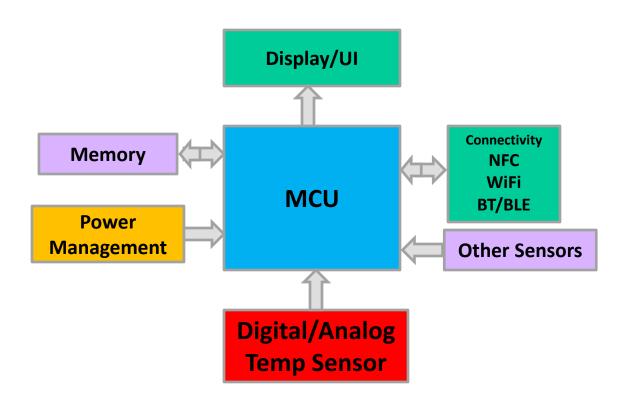


Meets 0.36°C over wide range!

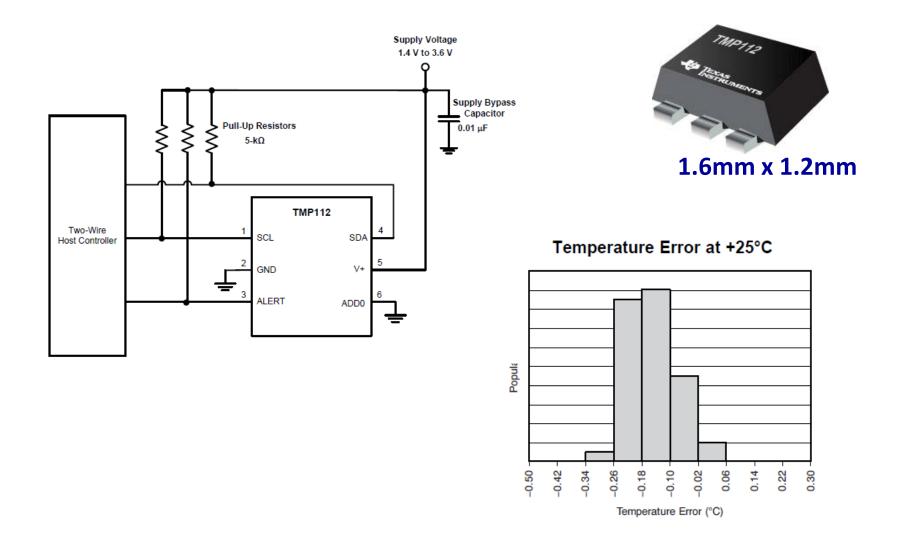
#### LMT70 beats IEC Class AA RTDs from 10°C to 150°C



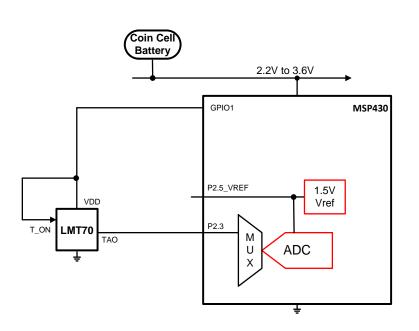
### What is the system implementation using a semiconductor temperature sensor?

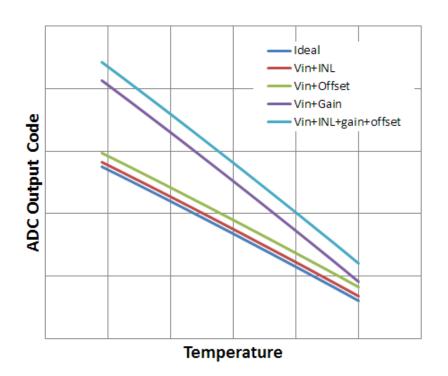


## Use a digital sensor if your MCU excludes an ADC that provides the necessary performance

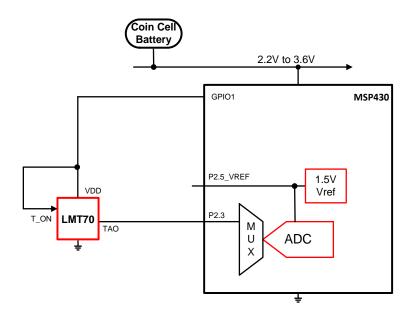


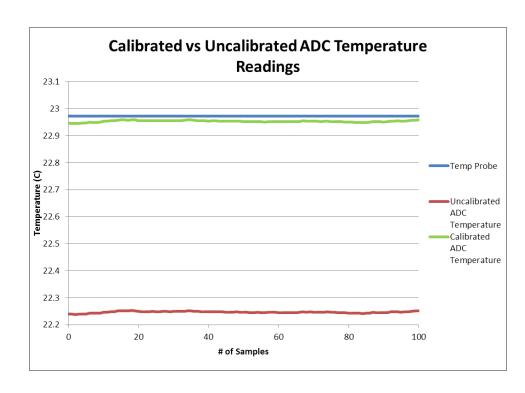
#### ADC error sources include INL, DNL, offset and gain error



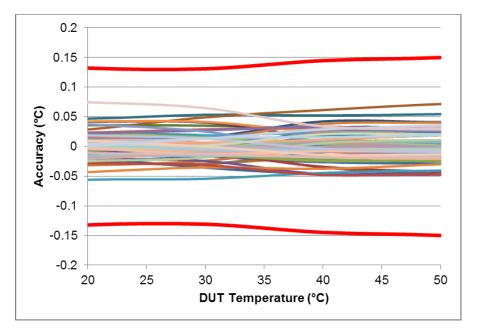


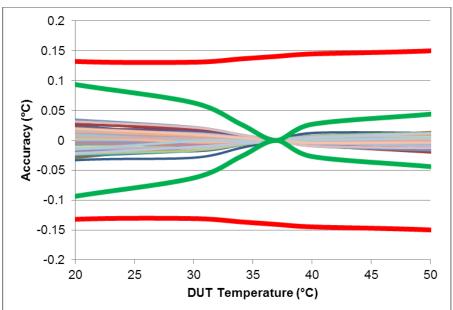
### ADC error sources can be calibrated using calibration methods





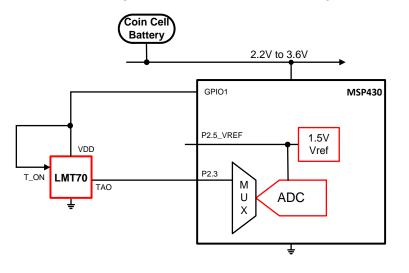
### Over a narrow temperature range you can improve the LMT70's accuracy using a single point calibration

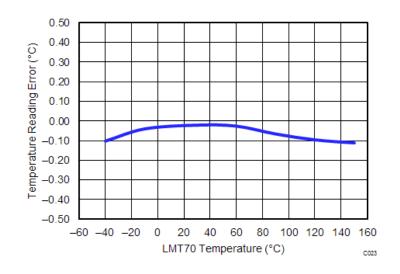




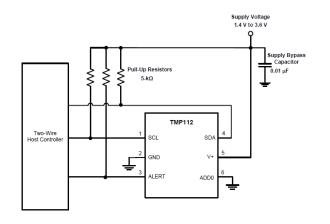
### Analog or digital temperature sensors provide an answer for varying system resources and accuracy requirements

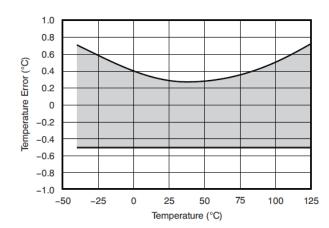
±0.1°C accuracy over an ultra-wide temperature range using analog sensor and integrated 12-bit ADC





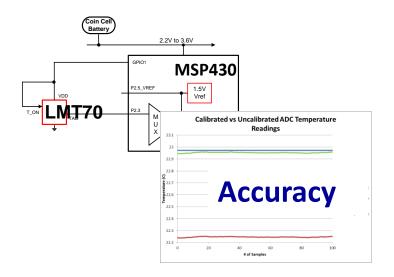
High-accuracy, low-power, digital temperature sensor with SMBus™ and two-wire serial interface in SOT563





### Technical challenges and IC solutions for measuring body temperature accurately and cost effectively



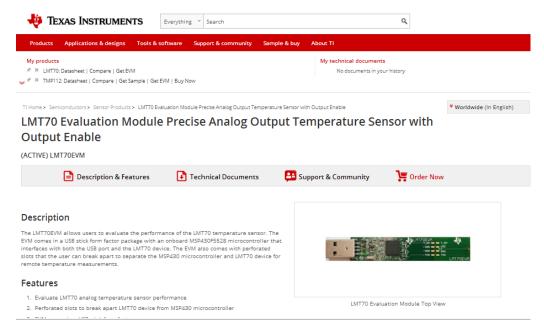


#### Order a new LMT70 evaluation board and check out its

±0.1°C accuracy

ti.com/tool/lmt70evm

www.ti.com/sensing







#### IMPORTANT NOTICE

Texas Instruments Incorporated and its subsidiaries (TI) reserve the right to make corrections, enhancements, improvements and other changes to its semiconductor products and services per JESD46, latest issue, and to discontinue any product or service per JESD48, latest issue. Buyers should obtain the latest relevant information before placing orders and should verify that such information is current and complete. All semiconductor products (also referred to herein as "components") are sold subject to TI's terms and conditions of sale supplied at the time of order acknowledgment.

TI warrants performance of its components to the specifications applicable at the time of sale, in accordance with the warranty in TI's terms and conditions of sale of semiconductor products. Testing and other quality control techniques are used to the extent TI deems necessary to support this warranty. Except where mandated by applicable law, testing of all parameters of each component is not necessarily performed.

TI assumes no liability for applications assistance or the design of Buyers' products. Buyers are responsible for their products and applications using TI components. To minimize the risks associated with Buyers' products and applications, Buyers should provide adequate design and operating safeguards.

TI does not warrant or represent that any license, either express or implied, is granted under any patent right, copyright, mask work right, or other intellectual property right relating to any combination, machine, or process in which TI components or services are used. Information published by TI regarding third-party products or services does not constitute a license to use such products or services or a warranty or endorsement thereof. Use of such information may require a license from a third party under the patents or other intellectual property of the third party, or a license from TI under the patents or other intellectual property of TI.

Reproduction of significant portions of TI information in TI data books or data sheets is permissible only if reproduction is without alteration and is accompanied by all associated warranties, conditions, limitations, and notices. TI is not responsible or liable for such altered documentation. Information of third parties may be subject to additional restrictions.

Resale of TI components or services with statements different from or beyond the parameters stated by TI for that component or service voids all express and any implied warranties for the associated TI component or service and is an unfair and deceptive business practice. TI is not responsible or liable for any such statements.

Buyer acknowledges and agrees that it is solely responsible for compliance with all legal, regulatory and safety-related requirements concerning its products, and any use of TI components in its applications, notwithstanding any applications-related information or support that may be provided by TI. Buyer represents and agrees that it has all the necessary expertise to create and implement safeguards which anticipate dangerous consequences of failures, monitor failures and their consequences, lessen the likelihood of failures that might cause harm and take appropriate remedial actions. Buyer will fully indemnify TI and its representatives against any damages arising out of the use of any TI components in safety-critical applications.

In some cases, TI components may be promoted specifically to facilitate safety-related applications. With such components, TI's goal is to help enable customers to design and create their own end-product solutions that meet applicable functional safety standards and requirements. Nonetheless, such components are subject to these terms.

No TI components are authorized for use in FDA Class III (or similar life-critical medical equipment) unless authorized officers of the parties have executed a special agreement specifically governing such use.

Only those TI components which TI has specifically designated as military grade or "enhanced plastic" are designed and intended for use in military/aerospace applications or environments. Buyer acknowledges and agrees that any military or aerospace use of TI components which have *not* been so designated is solely at the Buyer's risk, and that Buyer is solely responsible for compliance with all legal and regulatory requirements in connection with such use.

TI has specifically designated certain components as meeting ISO/TS16949 requirements, mainly for automotive use. In any case of use of non-designated products, TI will not be responsible for any failure to meet ISO/TS16949.

#### Products Applications

Audio www.ti.com/audio Automotive and Transportation www.ti.com/automotive **Amplifiers** amplifier.ti.com Communications and Telecom www.ti.com/communications **Data Converters** dataconverter.ti.com Computers and Peripherals www.ti.com/computers **DLP® Products** www.dlp.com Consumer Electronics www.ti.com/consumer-apps DSP dsp.ti.com **Energy and Lighting** www.ti.com/energy Clocks and Timers www.ti.com/clocks Industrial www.ti.com/industrial Interface interface.ti.com Medical www.ti.com/medical Logic Security www.ti.com/security logic.ti.com

Power Mgmt power.ti.com Space, Avionics and Defense www.ti.com/space-avionics-defense

Microcontrollers microcontroller.ti.com Video and Imaging www.ti.com/video

RFID www.ti-rfid.com

OMAP Applications Processors www.ti.com/omap TI E2E Community e2e.ti.com

Wireless Connectivity www.ti.com/wirelessconnectivity