

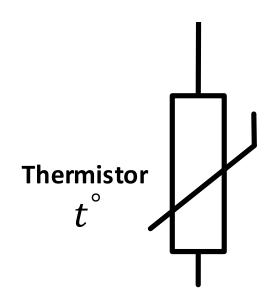
TI Precision Labs – Thermistors

Presented and prepared by Bryan Padilla

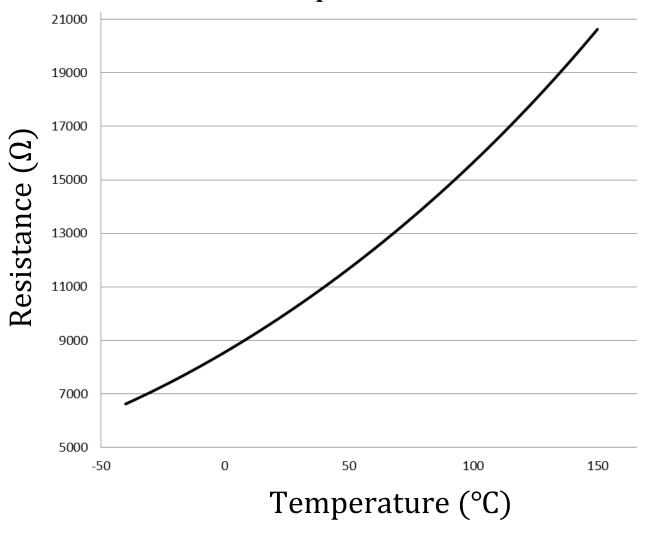


What is a thermistor?

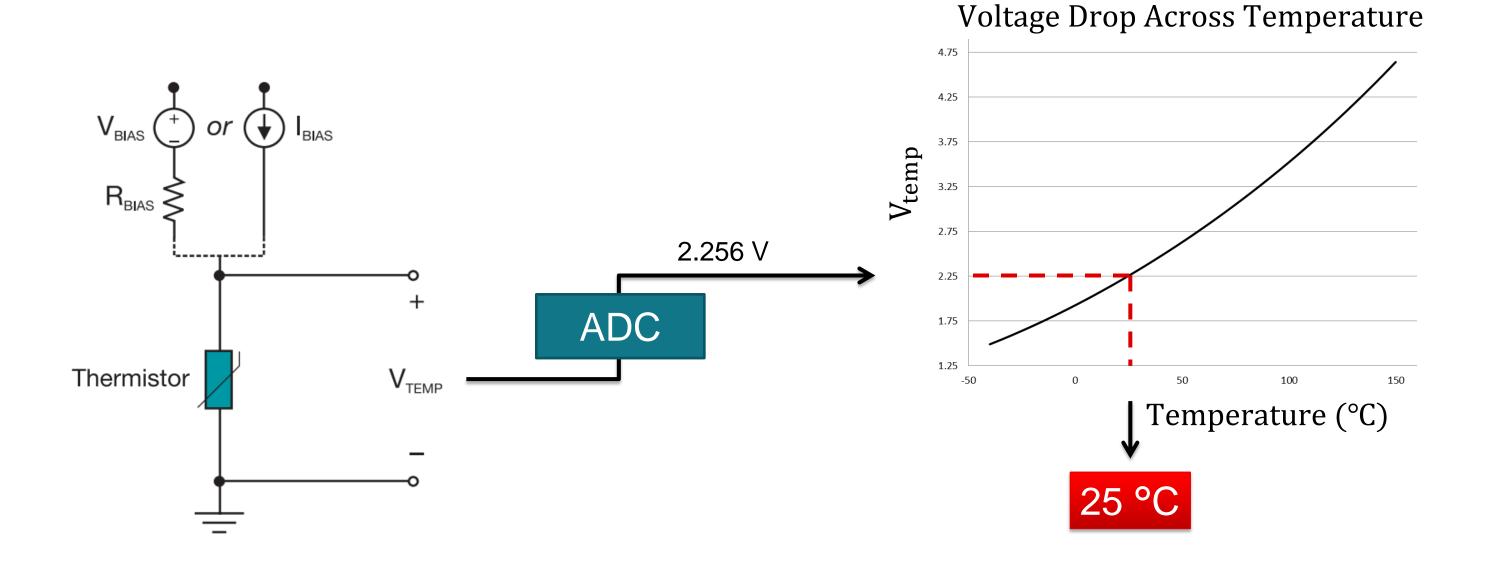
Two-terminal devices that changes its effective resistance with temperature.



Resistance to Temperature Characteristic



What is a thermistor?



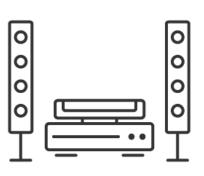
Thermistors today

Pro

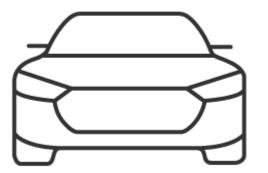
- Small size
- Package variety
- Low cost



- Accuracy highly influenced by external components
- More sensor drift (vs integrated solutions)

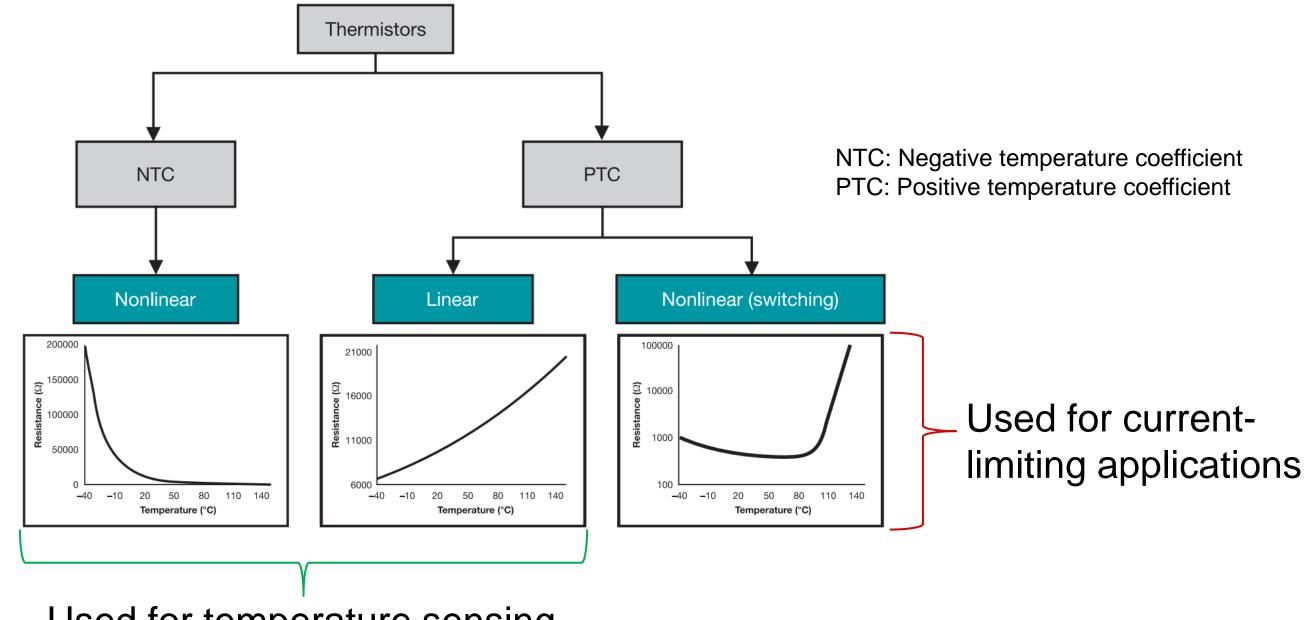






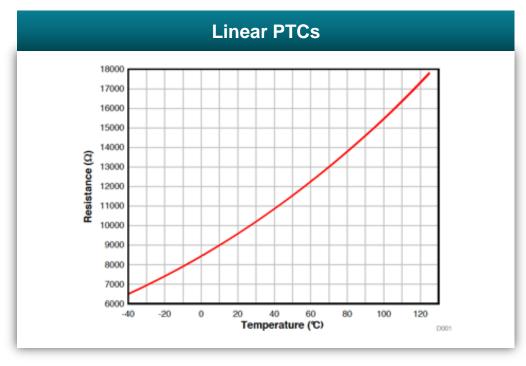


Thermistor family tree



Used for temperature sensing

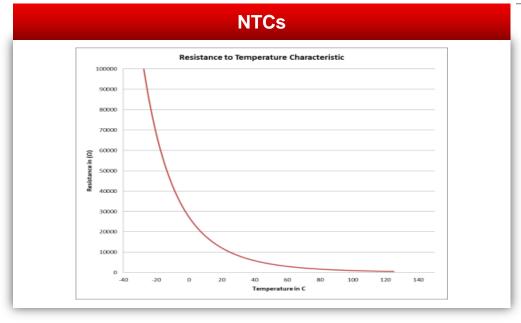
Thermistors for temperature sensing



Made from Silicon

- Low drift
- Small thermal mass
- Less process variation

- X Less dynamic range
- Fewer package/probe options



Made from Ceramic metal oxides

- Large change in resistance at cold temp
- Many probe/package options

- Non-linear output
- X Higher drift
- X Loses sensitivity at high temp

Resistance tolerance

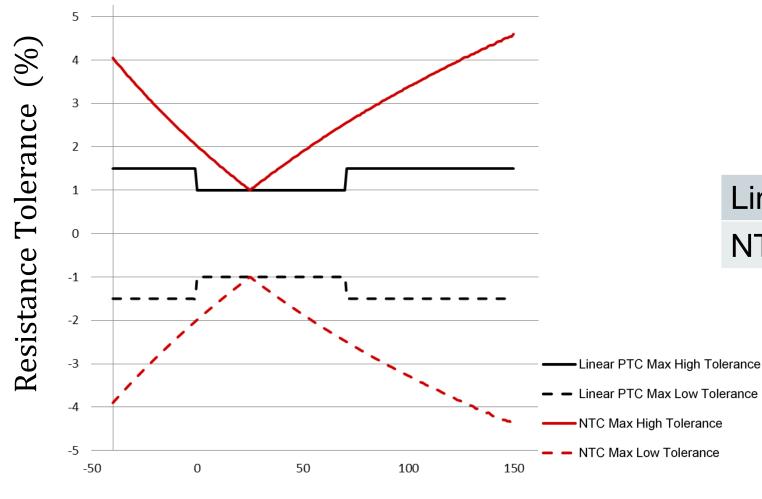
Resistance Tolerance:

Error between the thermistor's actual effective resistance value and the typical value provided by the manufacturer, often represented at 25 °C.

Temperature (°C)	Min Resistance (Ω)	Typical Resistance (Ω)	Max Resistance (Ω)	Rtol
-40	6501	6600	6699	±1.5%
:				
25	9861	9961	10060	<u>±</u> 1%
:				
150	19897	20200	20503	<u>±</u> 1.5%

Resistance tolerance

Resistance Tolerance vs Temperature

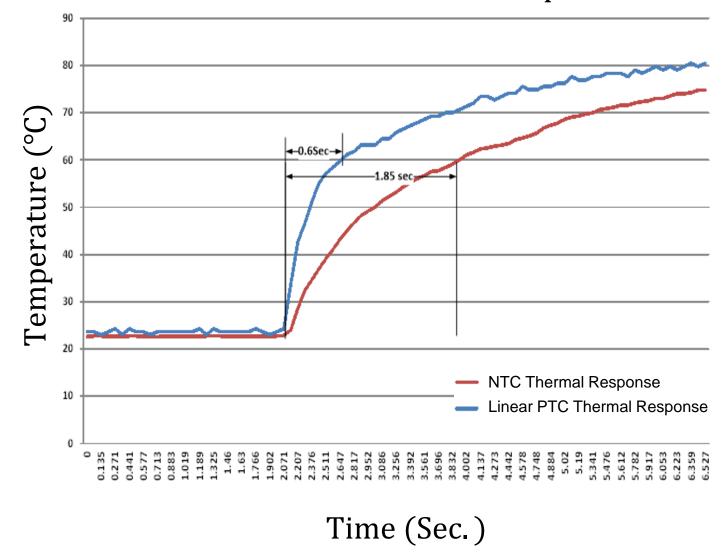


Temperature (°C)

	R _{Tol} @ 25°C	$R_{Tol} - 40$ to 150°C
Linear PTC	±1%	±1.5%
NTC	<u>±</u> 1%	<u>±</u> 4.25%

Drift and response time

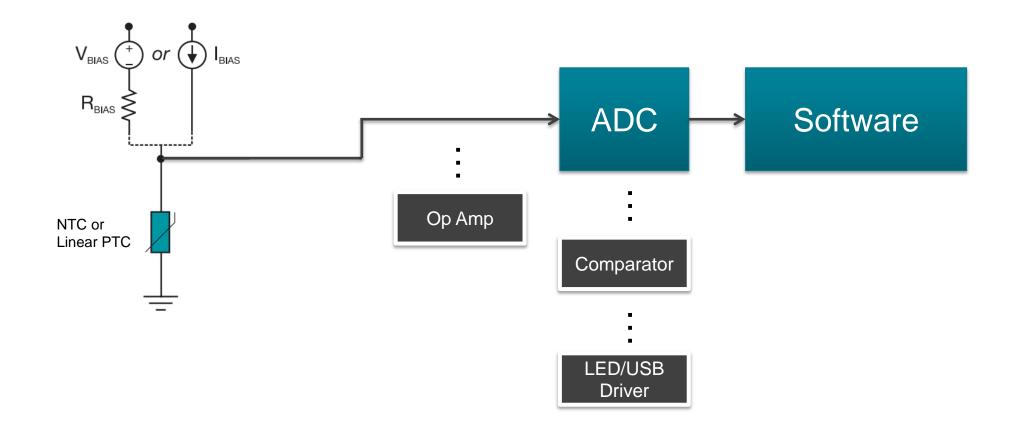
NTC vs Linear PTC Thermal Response Time



Thermistor Type	Drift at 25 °C
Linear PTC	< 1 %
NTC	< 4 %

Summary

- 1. A thermistor changes its effective resistance with temperature
- 2. Two different technologies, same design implementation



Thank you!

To find more thermistor resources and products visit ti.com/thermistors