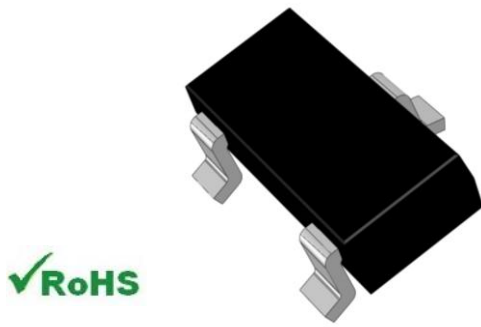


# Ni1000SOT Temperature Sensor



- Contact temperature sensing
- Comply with former DIN 43760 standard
- Small SMD package SOT 23
- Automotive qualified

## DESCRIPTION

Ni1000SOT is a nickel thin film resistance temperature detector (RTD) that is suitable for use in contact temperature sensing.

The devices are manufactured by PVD-deposition on a silicon substrate. The thin film structure is covered by a passivation layer for environmental protection and enhanced stability. The nickel elements are mounted on lead frames and encapsulated in SOT23 packages. This technology allows the production of miniature, low cost, high precision temperature sensors.

The characteristics of the temperature sensor comply with the former DIN 43760 standard. It is qualified for the most demanding automotive applications (incl. exposure to hot oil) and is suitable for many more applications in harsh environments.

## FEATURES

- Resistance: 1000 ohms at 0°C
- Min/ Max temp -55°C to +160°C
- Good linearity between resistance and temperature (R V's T)
- Large temperature coefficient of resistance: 6178 ppm/K (0°C, 100°C)
- Low power consumption
- Good thermal contact via Pin 3
- Tape and reel (8mm format)

## APPLICATIONS

- Temperature sensing, control and compensation
- General instrumentation
- Automotive (VW standard 801-01 vibration)
- Remote sensing

# Ni1000SOT Temperature Sensor

## PERFORMANCE SPECS

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Basic resistance	R <sub>0</sub>	0°C	997,81	1000	1002,20	Ω
Temperature coefficient of resistance (according to DIN 43760, see below)	TCR	0°C to +100°C	6100	6178	6240	ppm/K
Measurement current	I			0.2	5	mA
Self heating coefficient	EK	+23 °C, still air	1.4	1.7	2	mW/K
Operation temperature	T <sub>Op</sub>		-55		+160	°C
Maximum resistance drift	ΔR	1000h@150°C		0.1		%
Storage temperature	T <sub>St</sub>		-55		+160	°C
ESD resistant		MIL 883E3015.7		Class 1		

## SELF HEATING EFFECT

For accurate temperature measurement it is recommended to choose a small current to avoid self heating of the nickel sensing element. The temperature error caused by excessive measurement current can be calculated using:  $\Delta T = P/EK$

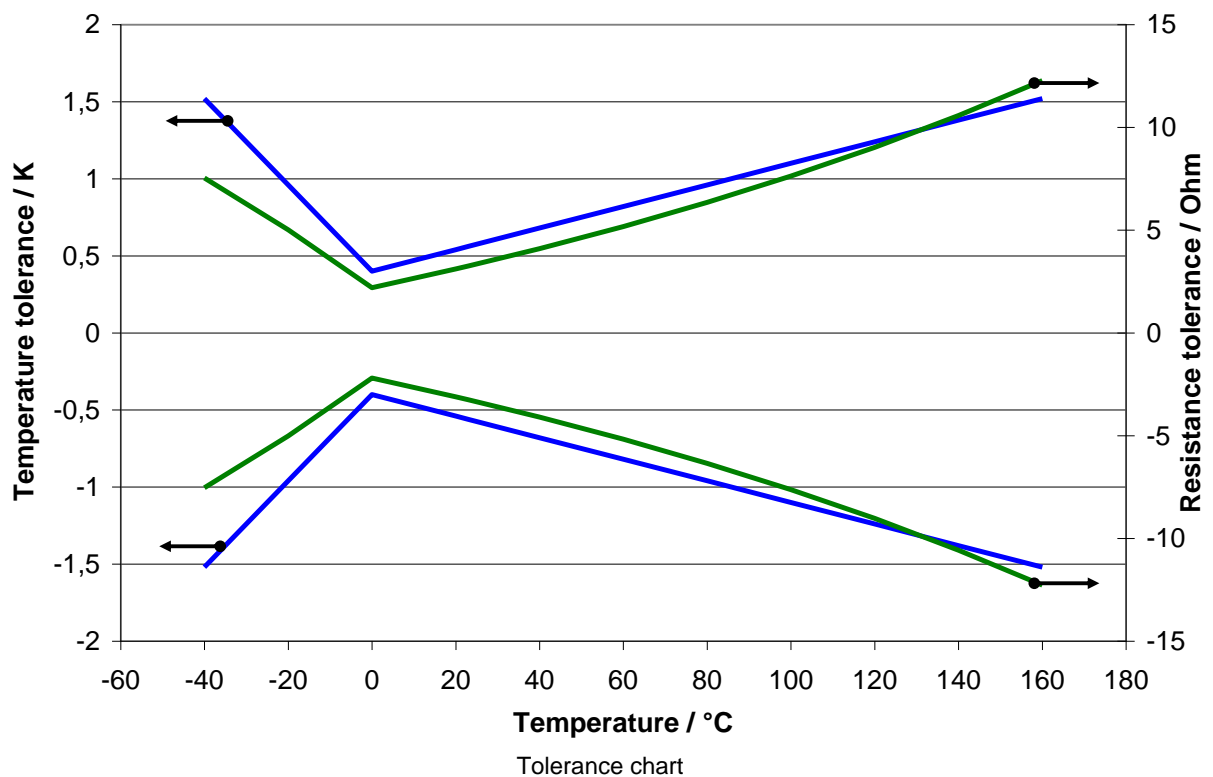
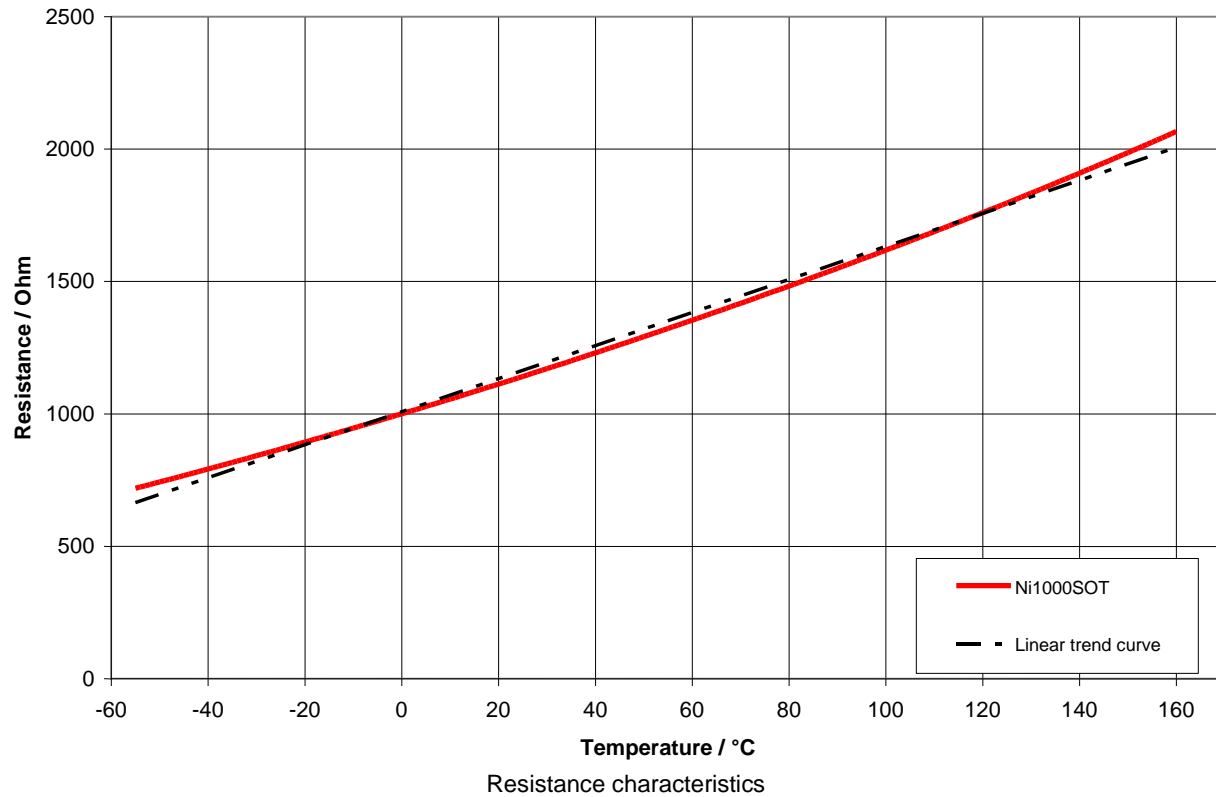
where  $P = I^2 \cdot R$  is the power generated by the measurement current and EK is the self heating coefficient.

## PACKAGE INFORMATION

Parameter	Condition	Typ.	Unit
Package		SOT23	
Soldering	Reflow to + 260°C	96Sn4Ag	
Packing units		13" (330 mm) / 10000	Reel Size / # of sensors
Package marking		Three Digit code: "1" + "XX", where "XX" is the revision.	

# Ni1000SOT Temperature Sensor

## TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CURVES



# Ni1000SOT Temperature Sensor

## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTIC

The characteristic of the nickel temperature sensor is specified as per DIN 43760. The large Temperature Coefficient of Resistance (TCR) of the Ni-RTD, 6178 ppm/K, offers greater sensitivity than other types of RTD's. The electrical characteristic can be described by the following equation:

$$R(T) = R_0(1+aT+bT^2+cT^4+dT^6)$$

Coefficients:

$$\begin{aligned} a &= 5.485 \times 10^{-3} \\ b &= 6.650 \times 10^{-6} \\ c &= 2.805 \times 10^{-11} \\ d &= -2.000 \times 10^{-17} \end{aligned}$$

$$T(R) = a' + b'(1+c'R)^{1/2} + d'R^5 + e'R^7 \quad dT < 0.12 \text{ K (higher order equations on request)}$$

Coefficients:

$$\begin{aligned} a' &= -412.6 \\ b' &= 140.41 \\ c' &= 0.00764 \\ d' &= -6.25 \times 10^{-17} \\ e' &= -1.25 \times 10^{-24} \end{aligned}$$

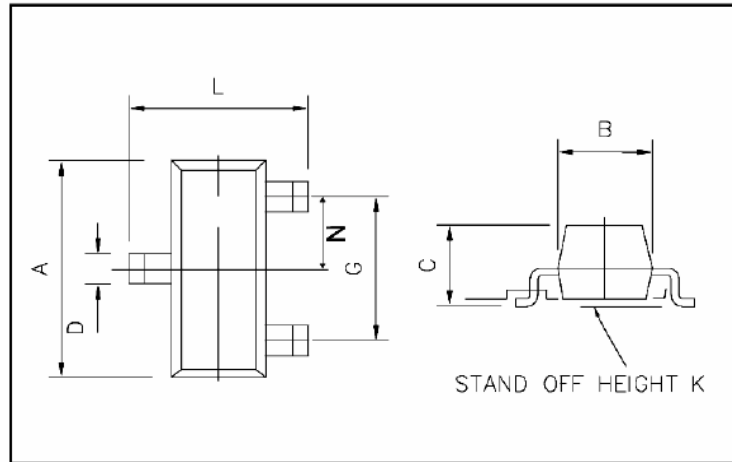
**Tolerances:** Class B  $\pm (0.4+0.007 \times |T|)$  in range from 0°C to +160 °C  
 $\pm (0.4+0.028 \times |T|)$  in range from -55°C to 0 °C

T/°C	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
-60	695.2	699.9	704.6	709.3	714.0	718.7	723.4	728.2	733.0	737.8
-50	742.6	747.4	752.2	757.0	761.9	766.8	771.6	776.5	781.4	786.4
-40	791.3	796.3	801.2	806.2	811.2	816.2	821.2	826.3	831.3	836.4
-30	841.5	846.5	851.7	856.8	861.9	867.0	872.2	877.4	882.6	887.8
-20	893.0	898.2	903.4	908.7	913.9	919.2	924.5	929.8	935.1	940.5
-10	945.8	951.2	956.5	961.9	967.3	972.7	978.2	983.6	989.1	994.5
0	1000.0	1005.5	1011.0	1016.5	1022.0	1027.6	1033.1	1038.7	1044.3	1049.9
10	1055.5	1061.1	1066.8	1072.4	1078.1	1083.8	1089.5	1095.2	1100.9	1106.6
20	1112.4	1118.1	1123.9	1129.7	1135.5	1141.3	1147.1	1153.0	1158.8	1164.7
30	1170.6	1176.5	1182.4	1188.3	1194.2	1200.2	1206.1	1212.1	1218.1	1224.1
40	1230.1	1236.1	1242.2	1248.2	1254.3	1260.4	1266.5	1272.6	1278.8	1284.9
50	1291.1	1297.2	1303.4	1309.6	1315.8	1322.0	1328.3	1334.5	1340.8	1347.1
60	1353.4	1359.7	1366.0	1372.4	1378.7	1385.1	1391.5	1397.9	1404.3	1410.8
70	1417.2	1423.7	1430.1	1436.6	1443.1	1449.7	1456.2	1462.8	1469.3	1475.9
80	1482.5	1489.1	1495.7	1502.4	1509.1	1515.7	1522.4	1529.1	1535.9	1542.6
90	1549.3	1556.1	1562.9	1569.7	1576.5	1583.4	1590.2	1597.1	1604.0	1610.9
100	1617.8	1624.7	1631.7	1638.6	1645.6	1652.6	1659.6	1666.7	1673.7	1680.8
110	1687.9	1695.0	1702.1	1709.3	1716.4	1723.6	1730.8	1738.0	1745.2	1752.5
120	1759.7	1767.0	1774.3	1781.6	1788.9	1796.3	1803.7	1811.1	1818.5	1825.9
130	1833.3	1840.8	1848.3	1855.8	1863.3	1870.9	1878.4	1886.0	1893.6	1901.2
140	1908.9	1916.5	1924.2	1931.9	1939.6	1947.4	1955.1	1962.9	1970.7	1978.5
150	1986.3	1994.2	2002.1	2010.0	2017.9	2025.9	2033.8	2041.8	2049.8	2057.8
160	2065.9	2074.0	2082.1	2090.2	2098.3	2106.5	2114.6	2122.8	2131.1	2139.3

# Ni1000SOT Temperature Sensor

## MECHANICAL DIMENSIONS

### PACKAGE DIMENSIONS SOT23



DIM	Millimeters		Inches	
	Min	Max	Min	Max
A	2.67	3.05	0.1051	0.1201
B	1.20	1.40	0.0472	0.0551
C	0.89	1.12	0.0350	0.0441
D	0.37	0.53	0.0146	0.0209
G	1.78	2.05	0.0701	0.0807
K	0.01	0.10	0.0004	0.0039
L	2.10	2.64	0.0827	0.1039
N	0.89	1.03	0.0350	0.0406

### PIN DIMENSIONS

Dimension	Millimeters		Inches	
	Min	Max	Min	Max
Pin Thickness	0.085	0.18	0.0033	0.0071

### CONNECTIONS

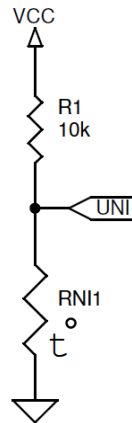
<p>Top view:</p>	Pin # 1	Nickel RTD electrical contact
	Pin # 2	Nickel RTD electrical contact
	Pin # 3	Electrically isolated thermal contact

# Ni1000SOT Temperature Sensor

## APPLICATION NOTE 1

### Analogue Interface Circuit for general purpose measurement

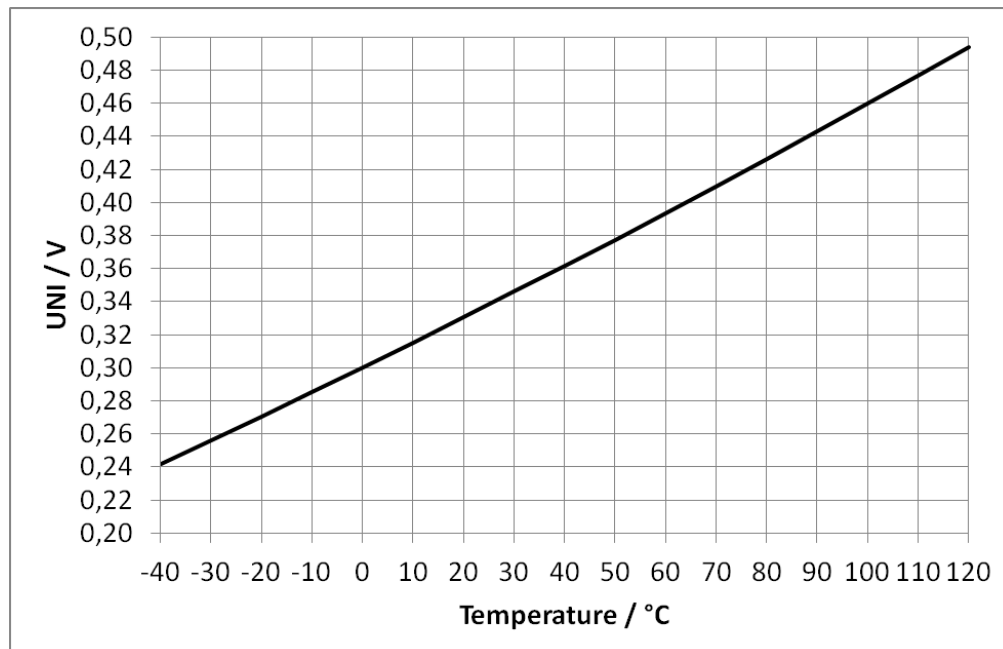
The following voltage dividing circuit can be used for low accuracy measurements. There is no linearization given.



Example of voltage dividing circuit using Ni1000SOT sensor

The output voltage will be calculated by the following equation:

$$UNI = \frac{RN1}{R1 + RN1} \cdot VCC$$



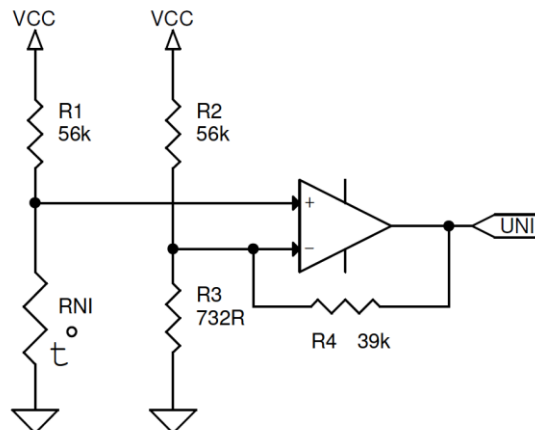
Output voltage characteristics with VCC = 3.3V

# Ni1000SOT Temperature Sensor

## APPLICATION NOTE 2

### Analogue Interface Circuit for high accuracy measurement

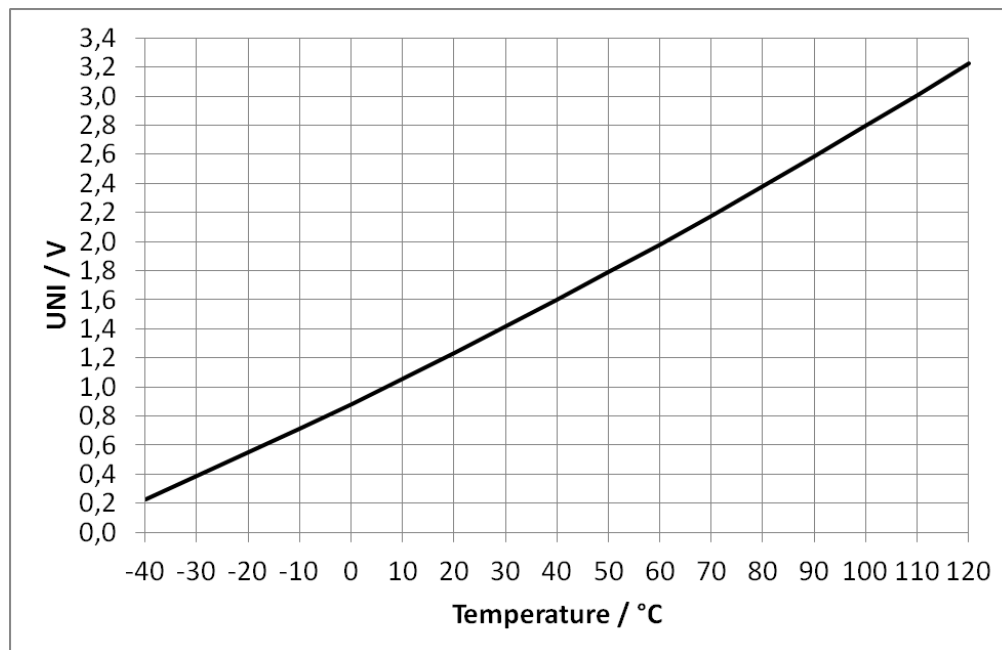
The following circuitry utilizes the output of a bridge circuitry which is amplified in order to improve the measurement resolution. By bridging RNI with an optional 3.65kOhm resistor this circuitry can be linearized.



Example of analog interface circuit for high accuracy measurement using Ni1000SOT sensor

The output voltage will be calculated by the following equation:

$$UNI = RNI / (R1 + RNI) \cdot VCC \cdot [1 + R4 \cdot (1/R2 + 1/R3)] - R4/R2 \cdot VCC$$



Output voltage characteristics with VCC = 3.3V

# Ni1000SOT Temperature Sensor

## ORDER INFORMATION

Please order this product using following:

Part Number	Part Description
G-NICO-001	Ni1000SOT

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## TECHNICAL CONTACT INFORMATION

NORTH AMERICA	EUROPE	ASIA
Measurement Specialties, Inc. 910 Turnpike Road Shrewsbury, MA 01545 United States Phone: +1-508-842-0516 Fax: +1-508-842-0342 Email: <a href="mailto:temperature.sales.amer@meas-spec.com">temperature.sales.amer@meas-spec.com</a> Web: <a href="http://www.meas-spec.com">www.meas-spec.com</a>	MEAS Deutschland GmbH Hauert 13 D-44227 Dortmund Germany Phone: +49-(0)231-9740-0 Fax: +49-(0)231-9740-20 Email: <a href="mailto:info.de@meas-spec.com">info.de@meas-spec.com</a> Web: <a href="http://www.meas-spec.com">www.meas-spec.com</a>	Measurement Specialties China Ltd. No. 26, Langshan Road High-tech Park (North) Nanshan District, Shenzhen 518057 China Phone: +86-755-33305088 Fax: +86-755-33305099 Email: <a href="mailto:temperature.sales.asia@meas-spec.com">temperature.sales.asia@meas-spec.com</a> Web: <a href="http://www.meas-spec.com">www.meas-spec.com</a>

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