

Small and high accuracy Temperature Sensor IC Series



# Detect Temperature Changeable Thermostat Output Temperature Sensor IC

## BDF□□□0G Series

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### ● Description

Low quiescent current (16uA), high accuracy thermostat (temperature switch) ICs  
Built in temperature sensor, reference voltage regulator, D/A converter, and comparator  
Detecting temperature by itself, OS terminal state is changed at logically.  
Open Drain Output ( Active L ) is available in BDF□□□0G series.

### ● Features

- 1) Detection Temperature Range  $-10\sim+130^{\circ}\text{C}$  by 8 products.
- 2)  $\pm 2.5^{\circ}\text{C}$  Step Selectable Detection Temperature with C1 and C2.
- 3) Hysteresis Temperature ( typically  $10^{\circ}\text{C}$  )
- 4) High Accuracy Analog Output ( typically  $\pm 3.5^{\circ}\text{C}@T_a=30^{\circ}\text{C}$  )
- 5) Analog Output Temperature Sensitivity ( typically  $-10.8\text{mV}/^{\circ}\text{C}$  )
- 6) Low Supply Current ( typically 16uA )
- 7) Small Package ( typically  $2.90\text{mm} \times 2.80\text{mm} \times 1.25\text{mm}$  )
- 8) ESD Rating 8kV ( HBM )
- 9) Excellent Ripple Rejection Characteristic

### ● Applications

Thermal Protection for Electrical Equipment (NoteBook PC, Cell phone, FPD-TV, etc.)  
FAN Control for Thermal Management

● Products Variation

BDF	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">□□□</span>	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">0</span>	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">G</span>
Detection Temperature (Center Temperature)		Output Format (Open Drain, Active Low)	Package (SSOP6)
120:120°C    040: 40°C			
110:110°C    030: 30°C			
100:100°C    020: 20°C			
090: 90°C    010: 10°C			
080: 80°C    000: 0°C			
070: 70°C    910:-10°C			
060: 60°C    920:-20°C			
050: 50°C			

Temperature / Output Format Table  
C1, C2 status description ( L : Low, O : Open, H : High )

Product Name	Detection Temperature (°C)										OS Output Format	Marking
	C1	L	L	L	H	H	H	O	O	O		
	C2	L	H	O	L	H	O	L	H	O		
BDF1200G	110.0	112.5	115.0	117.5	120.0	122.5	125.0	127.5	130.0	Open Drain	Active Low	F0
BDF1000G	90.0	92.5	95.0	97.5	100.0	102.5	105.0	107.5	110.0			F4
BDF0800G	70.0	72.5	75.0	77.5	80.0	82.5	85.0	87.5	90.0			FA
BDF0600G	50.0	52.5	55.0	57.5	60.0	62.5	65.0	67.5	70.0			FE
BDF0400G	30.0	32.5	35.0	37.5	40.0	42.5	45.0	47.5	50.0			FJ
BDF0200G	10.0	12.5	15.0	17.5	20.0	22.5	25.0	27.5	30.0			FN
BDF0000G	-10.0	-7.5	-5.0	-2.5	0.0	2.5	5.0	7.5	10.0			FS
BDF9200G	-30.0	-27.5	-25.0	-22.5	-20.0	-17.5	-15.0	-12.5	-10.0			FW

● Absolute Maximum Ratings ( Ta = 25°C )

PARAMETERS	SYMBOL	LIMIT	UNIT
Power Supply Voltage	V <sub>DD</sub>	-0.3 to 7.0 <sup>*1</sup>	V
Input Voltage ( C1, C2 )	V <sub>IN</sub>	-0.3 to V <sub>DD</sub> +0.3	V
Input Current ( C1, C2 )	I <sub>IN</sub>	-1.0, +0.1	mA
OS terminal Voltage	V <sub>OS</sub>	-0.3 to 7.0	V
OS terminal Current	I <sub>OS</sub>	5.0	mA
Power dissipation	P <sub>d</sub>	540 <sup>*2</sup>	mW
Storage Temperature Range	T <sub>stg</sub>	-55 to 150	°C

\*1. Not to exceed P<sub>d</sub>

\*2. Reduced by 5.40mW for each increase in Ta of 1°C over 25°C  
( mounted on 70mm × 70mm × 1.6mm Glass-epoxy PCB )

● Recommended Operating Condition

PARAMETERS	SYMBOL	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
Power Supply Voltage	V <sub>DD</sub>	2.9	3.0	5.5	V
Operating Temperature Range	Topr	-30	-	130	°C

● TEMPERATURE ACCURACY ( unless otherwise specified,  $V_{DD} = 3.0V$  )

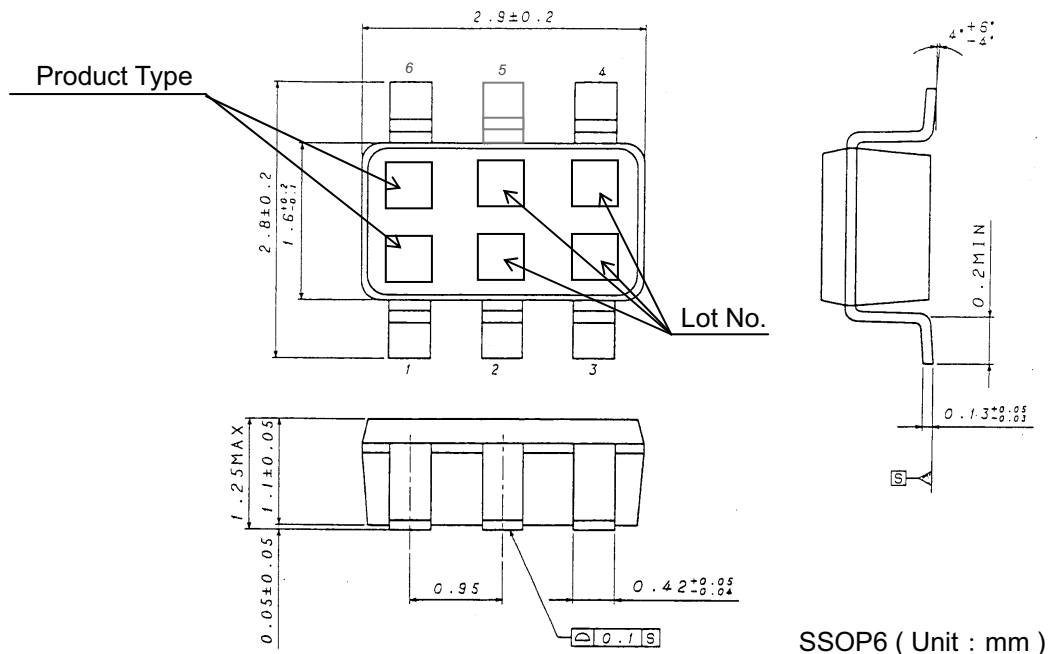
PARAMETER	SYMBOL	LIMIT			UNIT	CONDITIONS
		MIN.	TYP.	MAX.		
Thermostat ( Temperature Switch )						
Detection Temperature Accuracy	Tacc	-	0	$\pm 4.0$ $\pm 5.0$	$^{\circ}C$	$T_a = -30^{\circ}C \sim 115^{\circ}C$ $T_a = \sim 130^{\circ}C$
Detection Temperature Hysteresis	Thys	7.5	10.0	12.5	$^{\circ}C$	
Analog Output						
VTemp Temperature Accuracy	TTemp	-	-	$\pm 3.5$	$^{\circ}C$	$T_a = 30^{\circ}C$

● ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ( unless otherwise specified,  $V_{DD} = 3.0V$ ,  $T_a = 25^{\circ}C$  )

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	LIMIT			UNIT	CONDITIONS
		MIN.	TYP.	MAX.		
Supply Current	IDD	-	16.0	20.0	$\mu A$	C1, C2 = 3.0V
Analog Output						
VTemp Output Voltage	VTemp	1.716	1.753	1.790	V	$T_a = 30^{\circ}C$
VTemp Temperature Sensitivity	VSE	-10.28	-10.68	-11.08	$mV/^{\circ}C$	$T_a = -30$ to $100^{\circ}C$
VTemp Load Regulation	$\Delta V_{TempRL}$	-	-	1	mV	difference of IOU <sub>T</sub> : 0 $\mu A$ / 2 $\mu A$
OS Output Open Drain						
OS Leakage Current	IL	-	-	1.0	$\mu A$	OS : 5.0V
OS Output Voltage	VOL	-	-	0.4	V	linOS = 1.2mA
C1, C2						
Input L Voltage	VIL	GND	-	0.6	V	
Input H Voltage	VIH	2.4	-	VDD	V	

Radiation hardness is not designed.

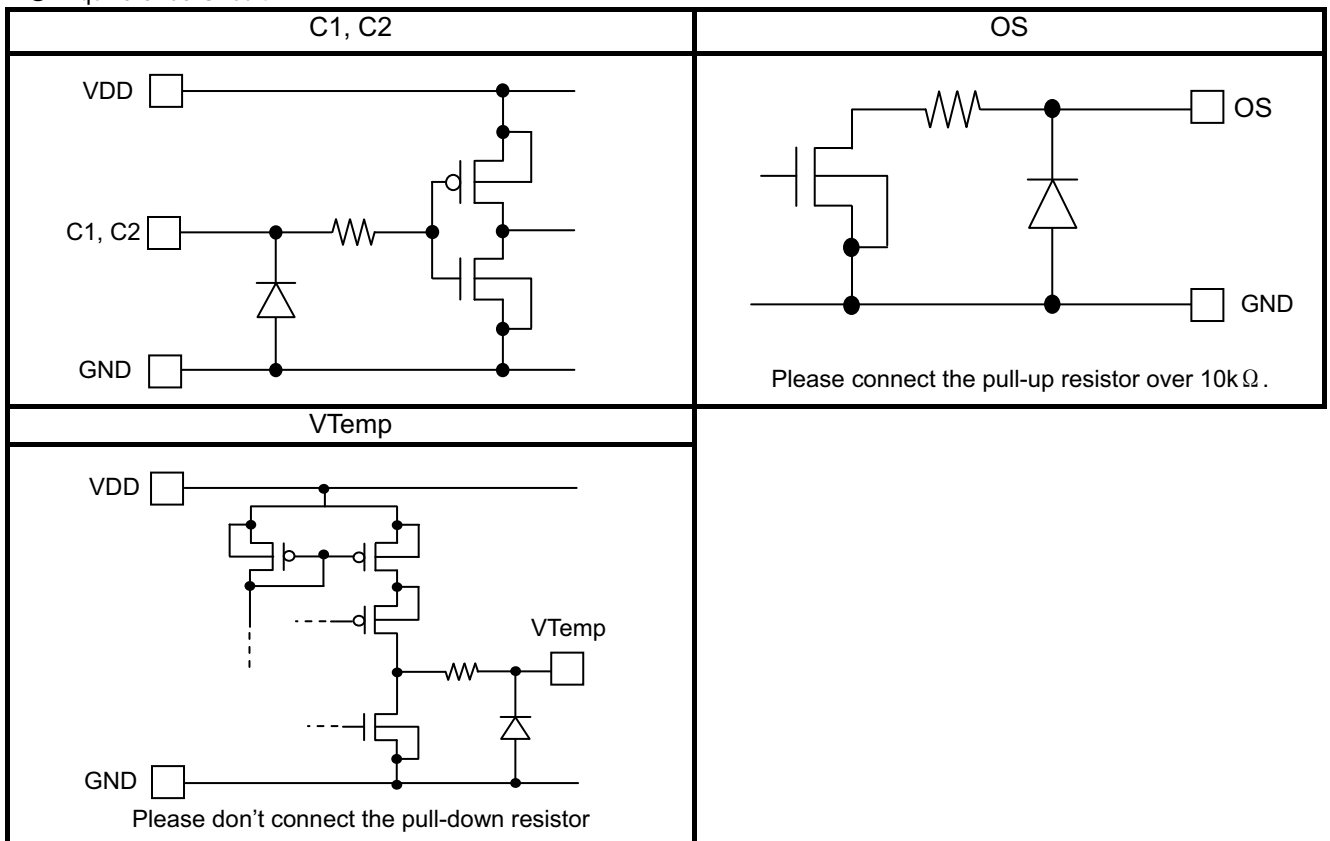
● Package Outline



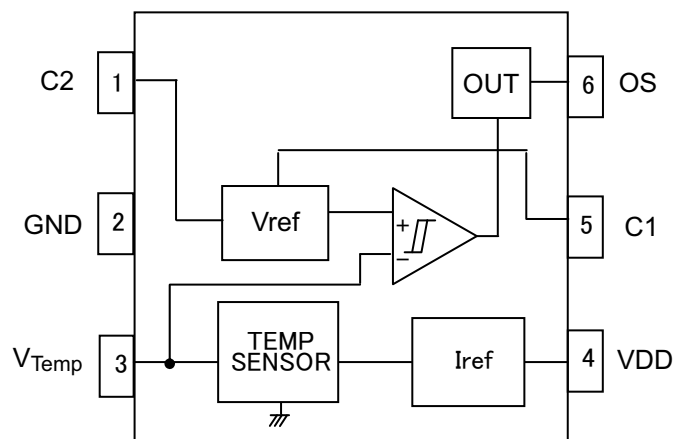
● PIN Description

PIN NO.	PIN NAME	FUNCTION	COMMENT
1	C2	Detection temperature setting	Refer to 2/7 page for the temperature set. ( Temperature / Output Format Table )
2	GND	GROUND	
3	VTemp	Output voltage in inverse proportion to the temperature ( TYP. $-10.68\text{mV}/^\circ\text{C}$ )	Set the OPEN state or Connect high impedance input node.
4	VDD	POWER SUPPLY	
5	C1	Detection temperature setting	Refer to 2/7 page for the temperature set. ( Temperature / Output Format Table )
6	OS	Digital thermostat output	Open Drain type Use the pull-up resistor over $10\text{k}\Omega$ .

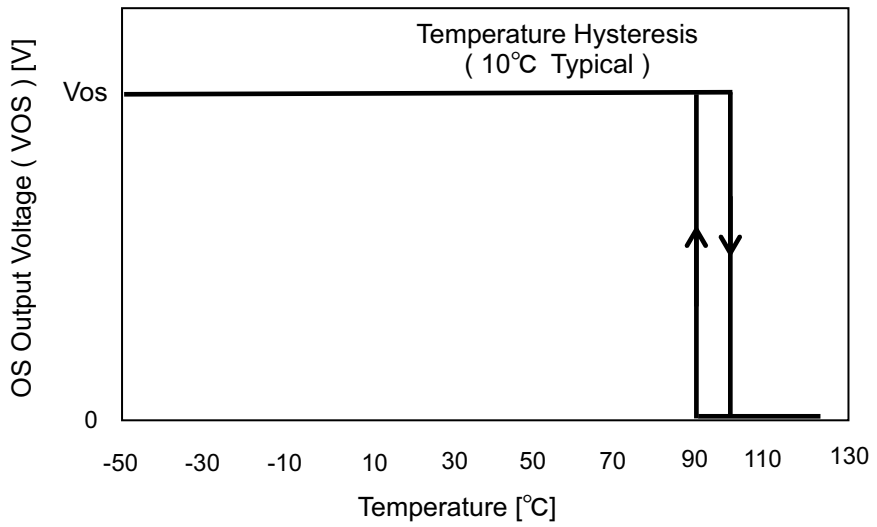
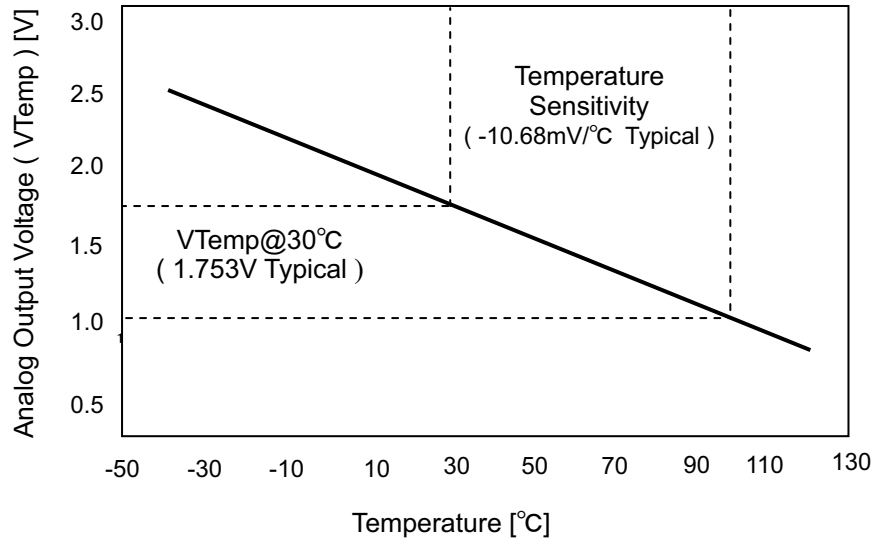
● Equivalence Circuit



● Block Diagram



● Functional Diagram ( ex. Detection Temperature 100°C )



● Reference Data

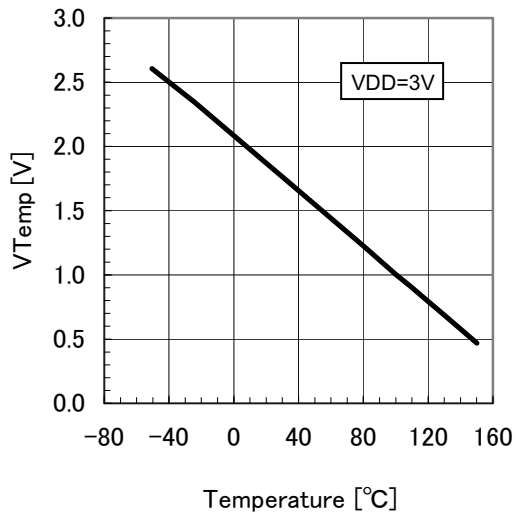


Fig1. VTemp Voltage vs. Temperature (Temperature Sensitivity)

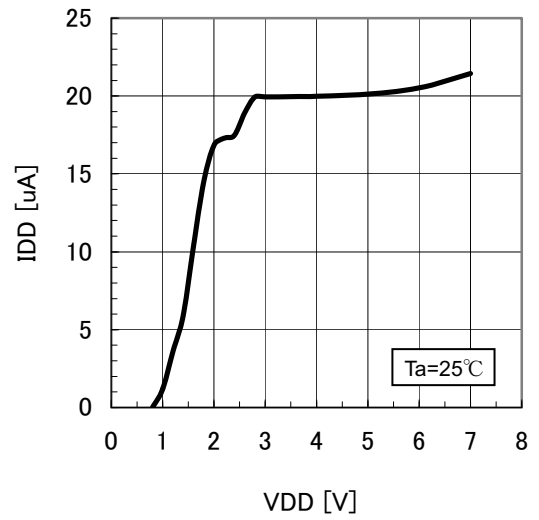


Fig2. Supply Current vs. Supply Voltage

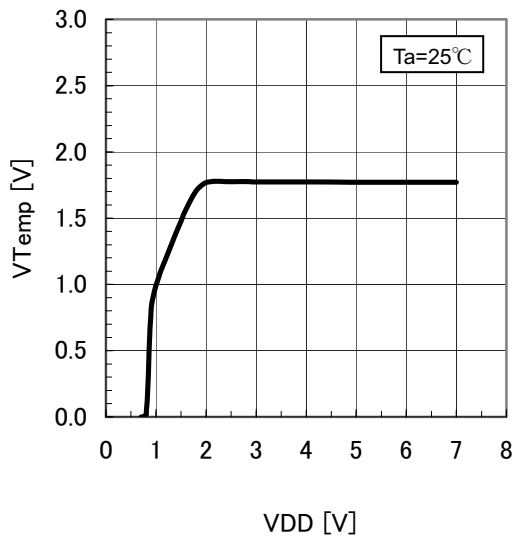


Fig3. VTemp Voltage vs. Supply Voltage

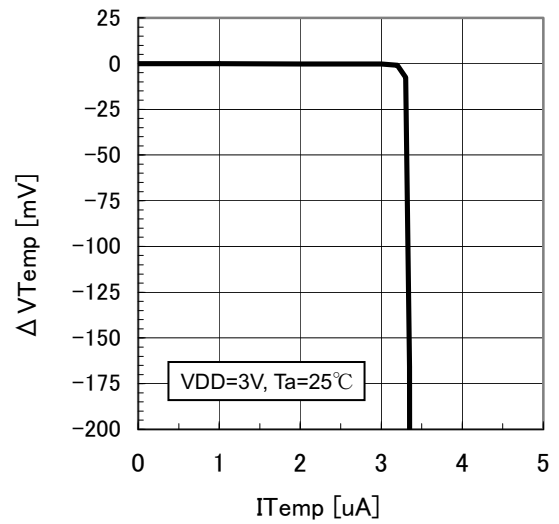


Fig4. VTemp Voltage vs. Output Current

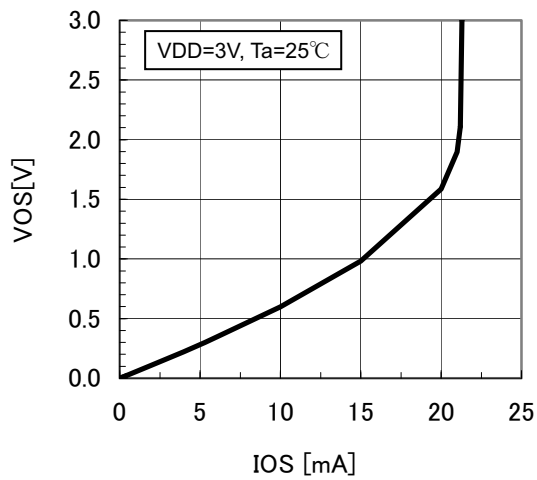


Fig5. OS Output Voltage vs. Load Current

● Caution On Use

1) Absolute Maximum Ratings

An excess in the absolute maximum ratings, such as supply voltage, temperature range of operating conditions, etc., can break down devices, thus making impossible to identify breaking mode such as a short circuit or an open circuit. If any special mode exceeding the absolute maximum ratings is assumed, consideration should be given to take physical safety measures including the use of fuses, etc.

2) GND voltage

Make setting of the potential of the GND terminal so that it will be maintained at the minimum in any operating state.

3) Pin short and mistake fitting

When mounting the IC on the PCB, pay attention to the orientation of the IC. If there is a placement mistake, the IC may be burned up.

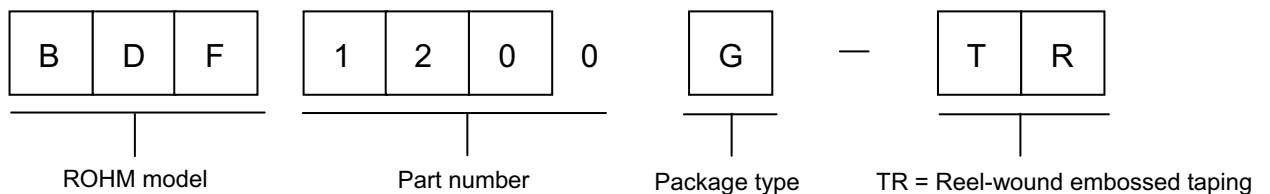
4) Operation in strong electric field

Be noted that using ICs in the strong electric field can malfunction them.

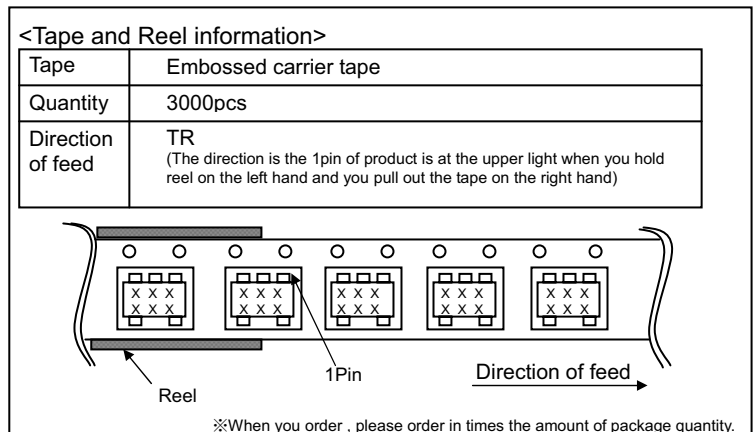
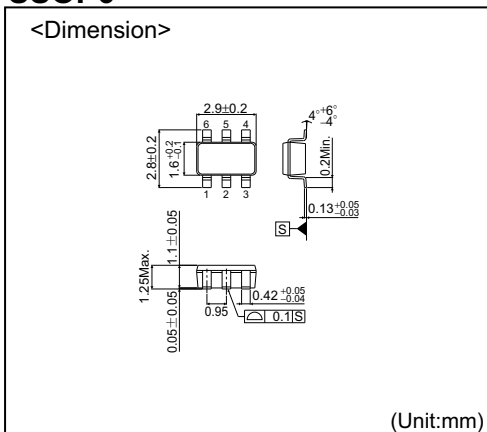
5) Mutual impedance

Use short and wide wiring tracks for the power supply and ground to keep the mutual impedance as small as possible. Use a capacitor to keep ripple to a minimum.

● Product Designations (Selecting a model name when ordering)



**SSOP6**



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