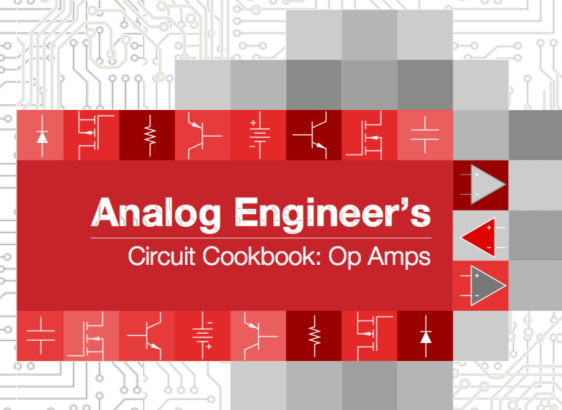


# How to Design Temperature sensing with NTC thermistor circuit

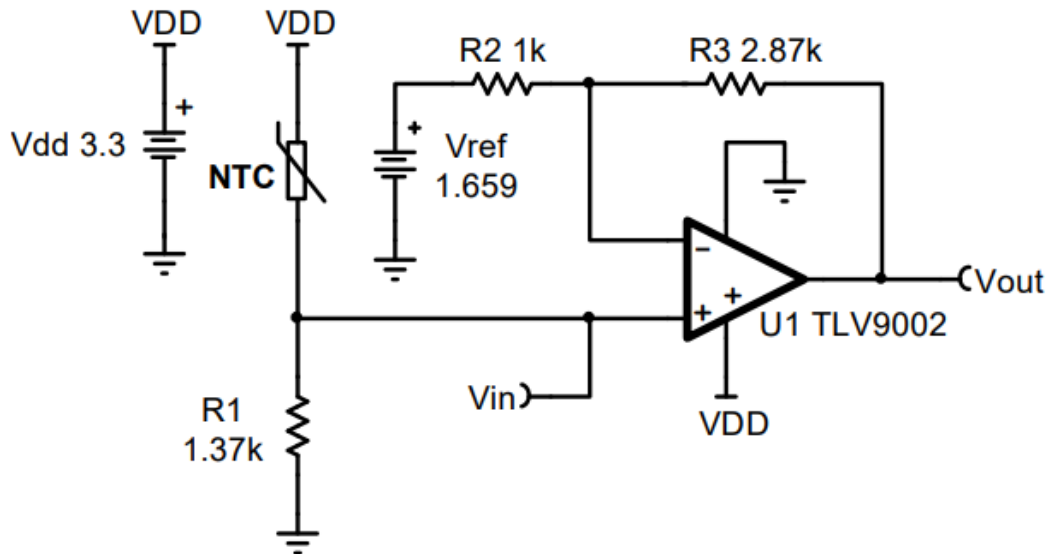
General Purpose Amplifiers

[www.ti.com/general-amps](http://www.ti.com/general-amps)

[www.ti.com/circuitcookbooks](http://www.ti.com/circuitcookbooks)



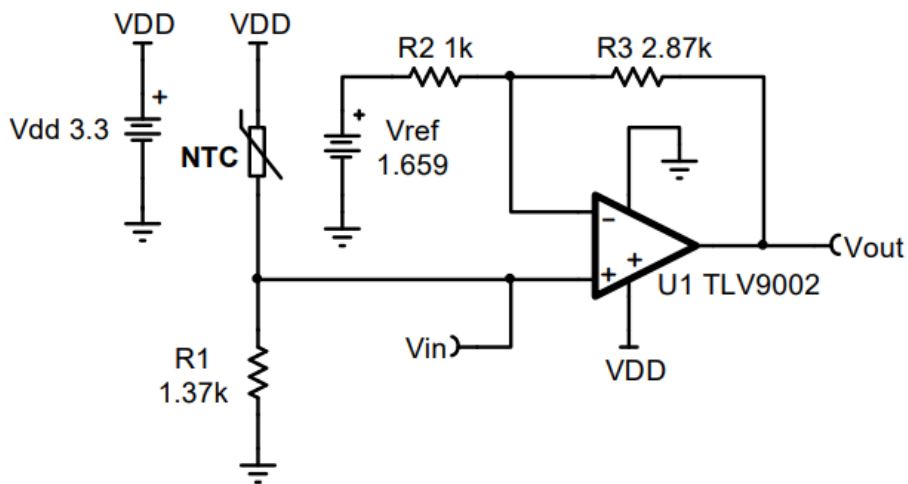
# Circuit Description



$$V_O = VDD \times \frac{R1}{R1+RNTC} \times \frac{R3+R2}{R2} - Vref \times \frac{R3}{R2}$$

# Design Goals

Temperature		Output		Supply		
$T_{\text{Min}}$	$T_{\text{max}}$	$V_{\text{outMin}}$	$V_{\text{outMax}}$	$V_{\text{dd}}$	$V_{\text{ee}}$	$V_{\text{ref}}$
25 °C	50 °C	50mV	3.25V	3.3V	0V	1.659V



NTC Voltage  
Divider,  $V_{\text{in}}$

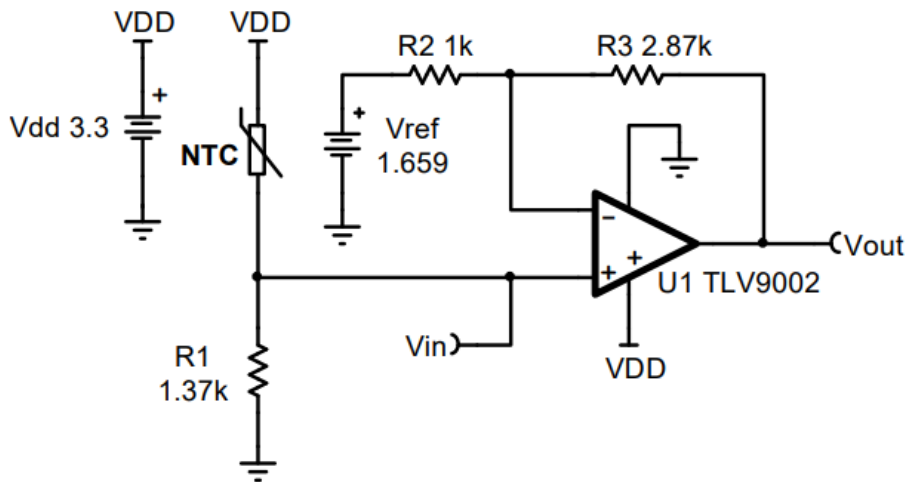
$$V_O = VDD \times \frac{R1}{R1 + R_{NTC}} \times \frac{R3 + R2}{R2} + V_{\text{ref}} \times \left( -\frac{R3}{R2} \right)$$

Non-inverting  
amplifier gain

Inverting gain  
times  $V_{\text{ref}}$

# Design Steps

Temperature		Output		Supply		
$T_{\text{Min}}$	$T_{\text{max}}$	$V_{\text{outMin}}$	$V_{\text{outMax}}$	$V_{\text{dd}}$	$V_{\text{ee}}$	$V_{\text{ref}}$
25 °C	50 °C	50mV	3.25V	3.3V	0V	1.659V



$$R_{NTC\_max} = R_{NTC@25^{\circ}C} = 2.252 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$R_{NTC\_min} = R_{NTC@50^{\circ}C} = 819.7 \text{ }\Omega$$

$$R1 = \sqrt{R_{NTC@25^{\circ}} + R_{NTC@50^{\circ}}}$$

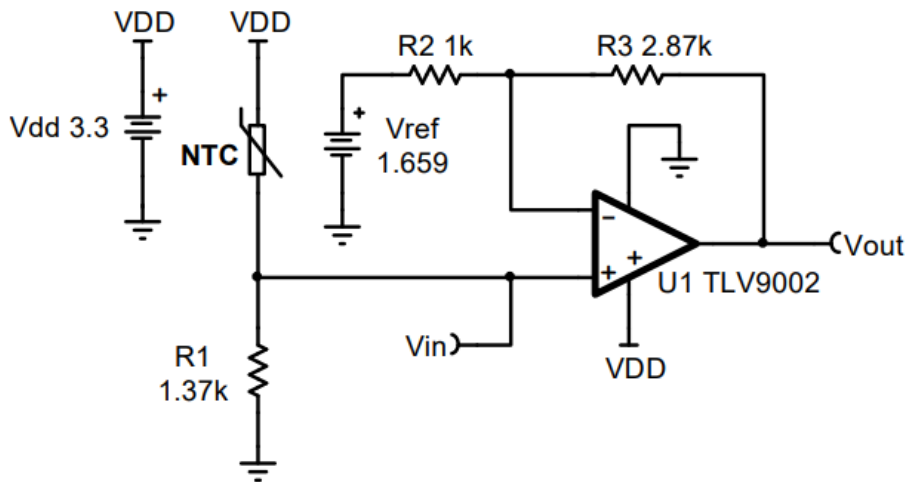
$$R1 = \sqrt{2.252 \text{ k}\Omega + 819.7 \text{ }\Omega} = 1.359 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$V_{inMin} = V_{dd} \times \frac{R1}{R_{NTC\_max} + R1} = 1.248V$$

$$V_{inMax} = V_{dd} \times \frac{R1}{R_{NTC\_min} + R1} = 2.065V$$

# Design Steps

Temperature		Output		Supply		
$T_{\text{Min}}$	$T_{\text{max}}$	$V_{\text{outMin}}$	$V_{\text{outMax}}$	$V_{\text{dd}}$	$V_{\text{ee}}$	$V_{\text{ref}}$
25 °C	50 °C	50mV	3.25V	3.3V	0V	1.659V



$$Gain_{ideal} = \frac{V_{outMax} - V_{outMin}}{V_{inMax} - V_{inMin}} = 3.917V/V$$

$$Gain = \frac{R2 + R3}{R2}$$

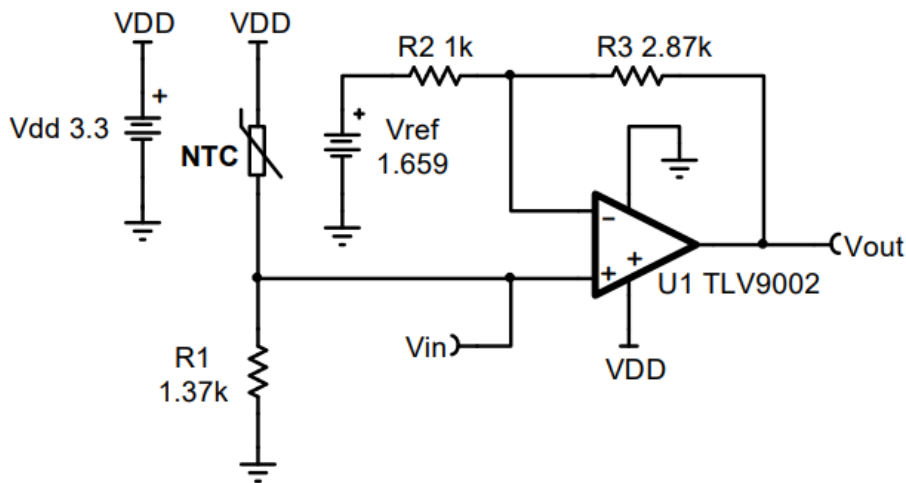
$$R2 = 1 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$R3 = R2 \times (Gain_{ideal} - 1) = 2.917 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$Gain_{actual} = \frac{R2 + R3}{R2} = 3.87V/V$$

# Design Steps

Temperature		Output		Supply		
$T_{\text{Min}}$	$T_{\text{max}}$	$V_{\text{outMin}}$	$V_{\text{outMax}}$	$V_{\text{dd}}$	$V_{\text{ee}}$	$V_{\text{ref}}$
25 °C	50 °C	50mV	3.25V	3.3V	0V	1.659V



$$V_{o\_swing} = (V_{inMax} - V_{inMin}) \times \text{Gain\_actual}$$

$$V_{o\_swing} = (2.065\text{ V} - 1.248\text{ V}) \times 3.87 \frac{\text{V}}{\text{V}} = 3.162\text{ V}$$

$$V_{oMax} = V_{mid - supply} + \frac{V_{o\_swing}}{2}$$

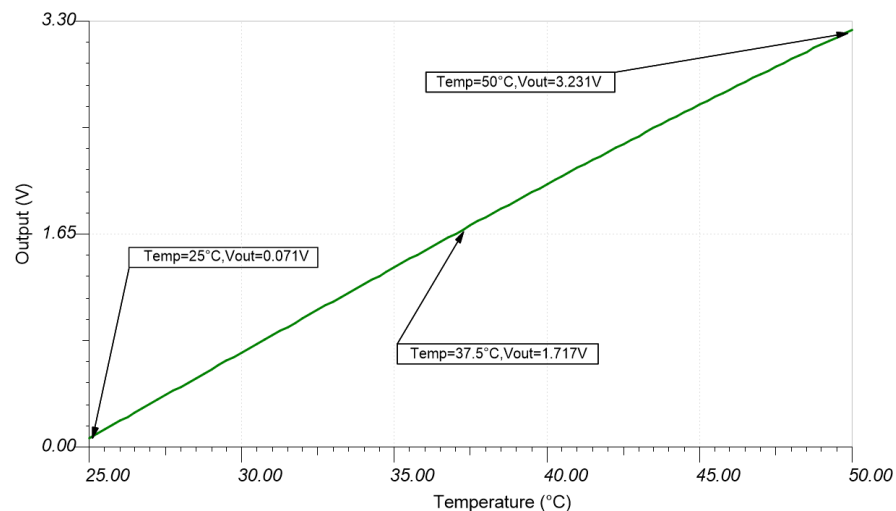
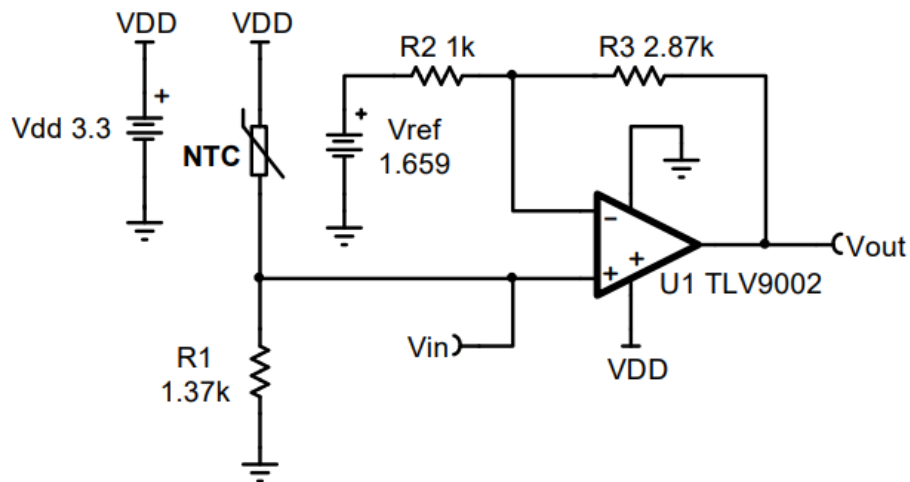
$$V_{oMax} = 1.65\text{ V} + \frac{3.162\text{ V}}{2} = 3.231\text{ V}$$

$$V_{oMax} = V_{inMax} \times \text{Gain\_actual} - V_{ref} \times \frac{R3}{R2}$$

$$V_{ref} = \frac{2.065\text{ V} \times 3.87 \frac{\text{V}}{\text{V}} - 3.231\text{ V}}{\frac{2.87\text{ k}\Omega}{1\text{ k}\Omega}} = 1.659\text{ V}$$

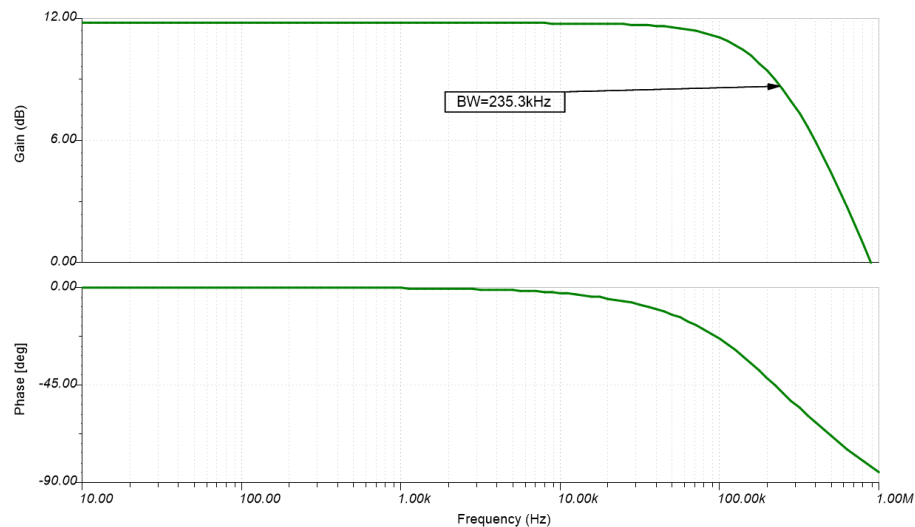
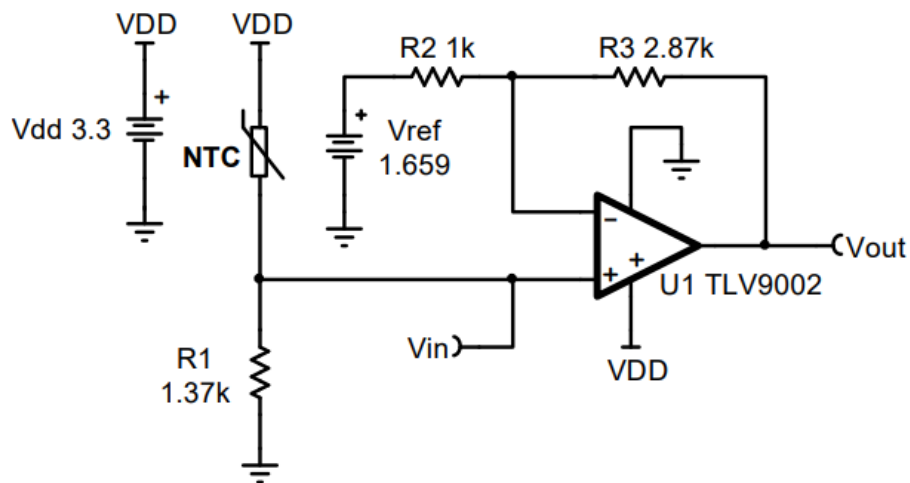
# DC Results

Temperature		Output		Supply		
$T_{\text{Min}}$	$T_{\text{max}}$	$V_{\text{outMin}}$	$V_{\text{outMax}}$	$V_{\text{dd}}$	$V_{\text{ee}}$	$V_{\text{ref}}$
25 °C	50 °C	50mV	3.25V	3.3V	0V	1.659V



# AC Results

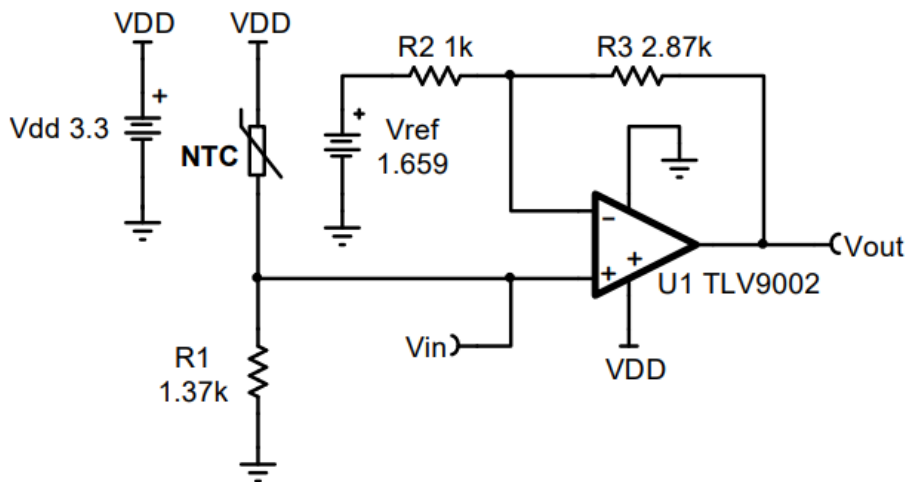
Temperature		Output		Supply		
$T_{\text{Min}}$	$T_{\text{max}}$	$V_{\text{outMin}}$	$V_{\text{outMax}}$	$V_{\text{dd}}$	$V_{\text{ee}}$	$V_{\text{ref}}$
25 °C	50 °C	50mV	3.25V	3.3V	0V	1.659V





# Design Notes

Temperature		Output		Supply		
$T_{\text{Min}}$	$T_{\text{max}}$	$V_{\text{outMin}}$	$V_{\text{outMax}}$	$V_{\text{dd}}$	$V_{\text{ee}}$	$V_{\text{ref}}$
25 °C	50 °C	50mV	3.25V	3.3V	0V	1.659V



## Design Notes:

1. For temperature sensing using an NTC thermistor, the resistor, R1, is chosen based on the temperature range and the NTC's value.
2. Operate within the linear output voltage swing (See  $A_{\text{OL}}$  specification) to minimize non-linearity errors.
3. The reference voltage, Vref, can be created using a DAC or voltage divider. If a voltage divider is used the equivalent resistance of the voltage divider will influence the gain of the circuit.

# Design Resources

## EE Cookbook: Op Amp

[www.ti.com/circuitcookbooks](http://www.ti.com/circuitcookbooks)

Step-by-step circuit design of common op amp building block circuits.

## TI Designs

[www.TI.com/tidesigns](http://www.TI.com/tidesigns)

Ready-to-use reference designs with theory, calculations, simulations schematics, PCB files, bench test results

## Analog Engineer's Pocket Reference

[www.TI.com/analogrefguide](http://www.TI.com/analogrefguide)

PDF, iTunes app and hardcopy available  
PCB, analog, mixed signal design formulae  
Conversions, tables, equations

## TI Precision Labs

[www.TI.com/precisionlabs](http://www.TI.com/precisionlabs)

Quiz questions, problems, solutions  
Labs and evaluation module (EVM) available

## TINA-TI™ simulation software

[www.TI.com/tool/tina-ti](http://www.TI.com/tool/tina-ti)

Complete SPICE simulator DC, AC, transient, noise analysis  
Schematic entry and post-processor for waveform math

## DIYAMP-EVM

[www.TI.com/DIYAMP-EVM](http://www.TI.com/DIYAMP-EVM)

Evaluation module providing engineers with SC70, SOT23, SOIC packaging and 12 popular amplifier configurations

## The Signal

[www.TI.com/signalbook](http://www.TI.com/signalbook)

PDF, iTunes app and hardcopy available  
A compendium of blog posts on op amp design topics including offset voltage, input bias current, stability, noise and more

## Analog Wire Blog

[www.TI.com/analogwire](http://www.TI.com/analogwire)

Technical blogs written by analog experts  
Tips, tricks, and design techniques

## TI E2E™ Community

[www.TI.com/e2e](http://www.TI.com/e2e)

Support forums for all TI products

## Op Amp Parametric Quick Search

[www.TI.com/amplifiers](http://www.TI.com/amplifiers)

Search for precision, high-speed, general-purpose, ultra-low-power, audio and power op amps

## Op Amp Parametric Cross-Reference

[www.TI.com/opampcrossreference](http://www.TI.com/opampcrossreference)

Find similar TI op amps using competitive part numbers

[www.ti.com/circuitcookbooks](http://www.ti.com/circuitcookbooks)



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