LAMPIRAN 2

DATASHEET

Lampiran 2.1 Datasheet *Plant* 73412

Scientific Education

Technical Training and Education

Trade

LEYBOLD

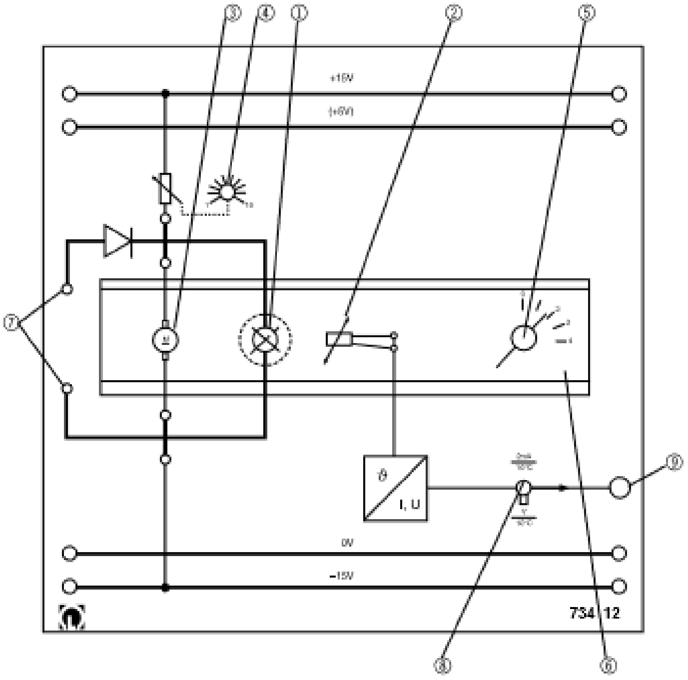
LEYBOLD DIDACTIC GMBH

Instruction Sheet

Bb 11/01

Temperature controlled system

734 12



1. Prescribed use

The training panel is a component of the modular training panel system TPS 8.2 for automatic control technology.

2. Location of use

Operate in dry rooms, which are suitable for experimenting with electrical operating equipment or installations.

3.4. Description/function

The temperature controlled system as an oven "with timer bell" contains a halogen lamp ① 24V, and is equipped with a heat sink. Thus, the first storage element and resistor are realized.

A PTC sensor ② with its mass and the thermal resistor between heat source and sensor forms the second storage element of the PT-2 controlled system.

The entire arrangement consists of a ventilator motor ③ whose output power can be adjusted using the potentiometer ④ and the adjustable flap ⑤. The entire system is arranged in a transparent channel ⑥.

The heating power ⑦ is supplied by the power amplifier 734 13 via a diode, so that it is guaranteed that the control loop is operated only in the first quadrant (+U; +I) and that positive feedback is not transformed into negative feedback in the controller.

An automatic reclosing, bimetallic switch ($\Theta = 90° - 180°$) ensures that critical excess temperatures do not arise.

The oven temperature is measured with a PTC sensor ② and converted via transducers in either 2 mA/10°C or 1 V/10°C:

The operation mode is selected using the switch ⑧.

Output ⑨: the controlled variable x.

The ventilator ③ is located at the beginning of the controlled system. It is supplied via an electronically stabilized voltage source so that constant disturbance variables z_1 can be set using the potentiometer ④.

The flap ⑤ has calibrated positions (z_2) at the end of the controlled system.

Recommended settings:

Motor: 2 scale divisions

Flap: 2 scale divisions

See the controlled system response for manipulated variables U_Y = 6; 8; 10 V.

5. Putting into operation and operating

The device is inserted into the panel frames and connected to a suitable ±15 V power supply device, e.g. cat. no. 726 86.

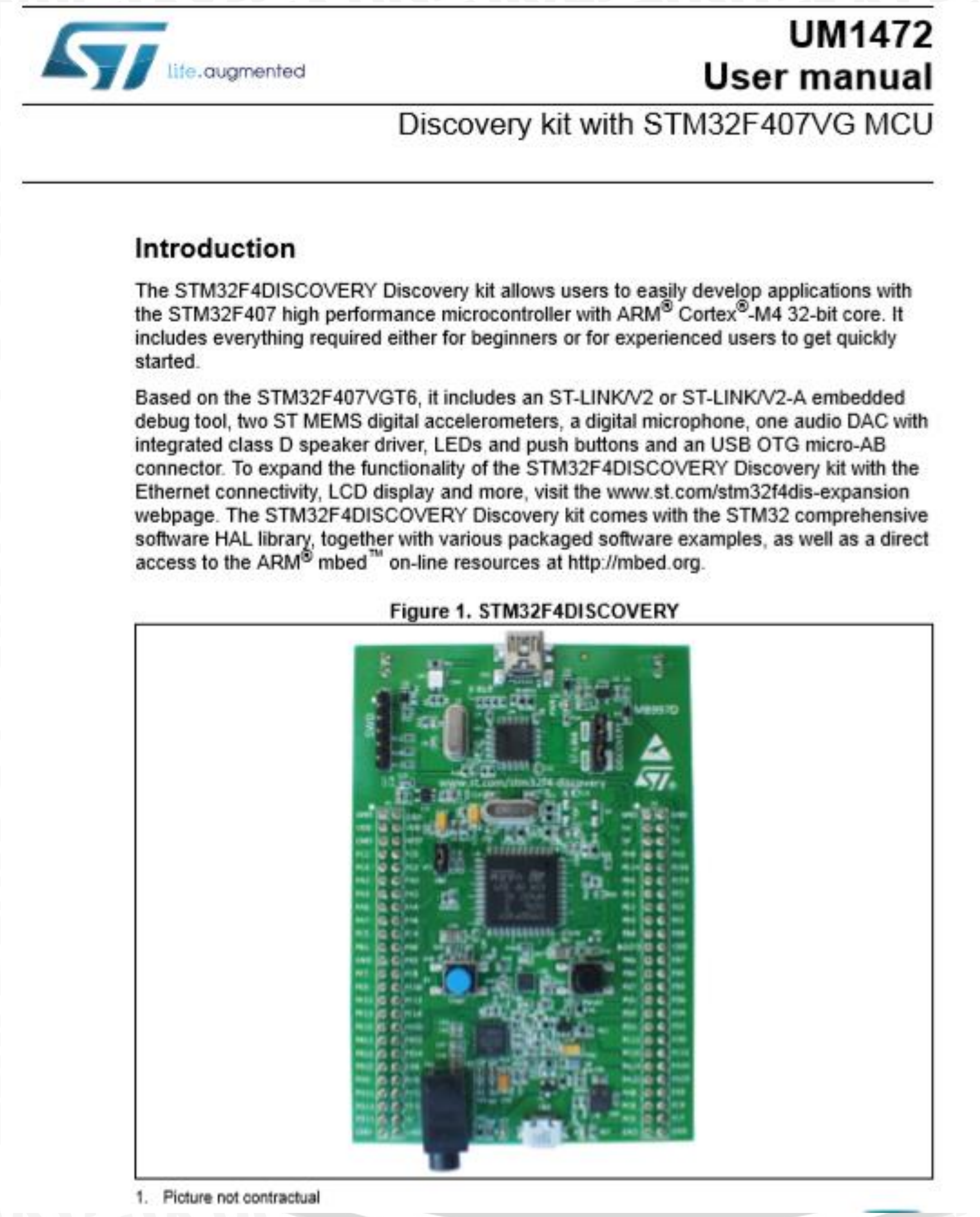
6. Technical data

Power supply : ±15 V
Temperature : max. 100 °C
Delay time T_V : approx. 10 s
Compensation time T_G : approx. 120 s

7. Recommended experiment literature

F.H. Effertz, H.-W. Hüsch
Fundamentals of Automatic Control Technology II, Volume 2:
Experiment-based fundamentals of open-loop and closed-loop systems
Leybold Didactic GmbH, Hürth 1996, Kat.-Nr. 568 221, ISBN 3-88391-302-2

Lampiran 2.2 Datasheet *Microcontroller* STM32F4 *Discovery*



life.augmented

UM1472
User manual

Discovery kit with STM32F407VG MCU

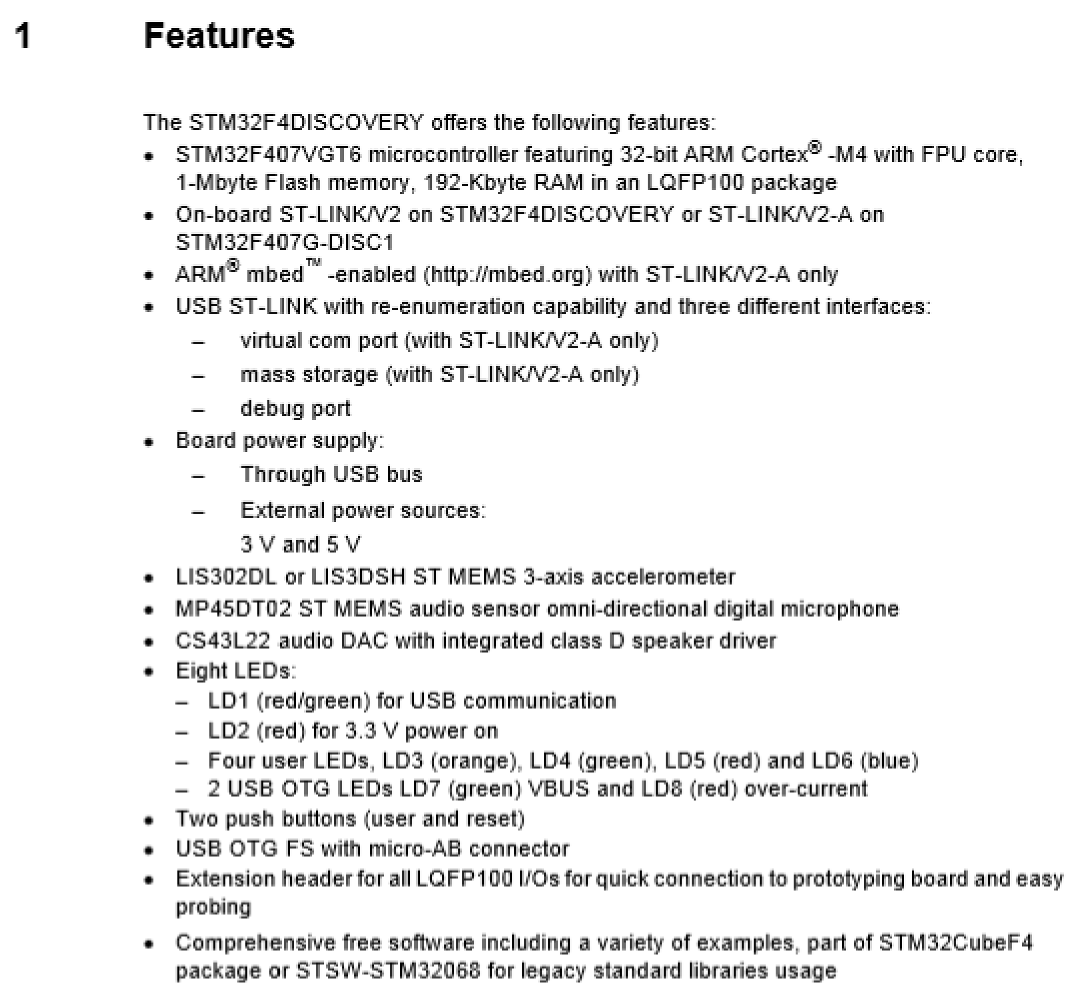
Introduction

The STM32F4DISCOVERY Discovery kit allows users to easily develop applications with the STM32F407 high performance microcontroller with ARM® Cortex®-M4 32-bit core. It includes everything required either for beginners or for experienced users to get quickly started.

Based on the STM32F407VGT6, it includes an ST-LINK/V2 or ST-LINK/V2-A embedded debug tool, two ST MEMS digital accelerometers, a digital microphone, one audio DAC with integrated class D speaker driver, LEDs and push buttons and an USB OTG micro-AB connector. To expand the functionality of the STM32F4DISCOVERY Discovery kit with the Ethernet connectivity, LCD display and more, visit the www.st.com/stm32f4dis-expansion webpage. The STM32F4DISCOVERY Discovery kit comes with the STM32 comprehensive software HAL library, together with various packaged software examples, as well as a direct access to the ARM® mbed™ on-line resources at http://mbed.org.

Figure 1. STM32F4DISCOVERY

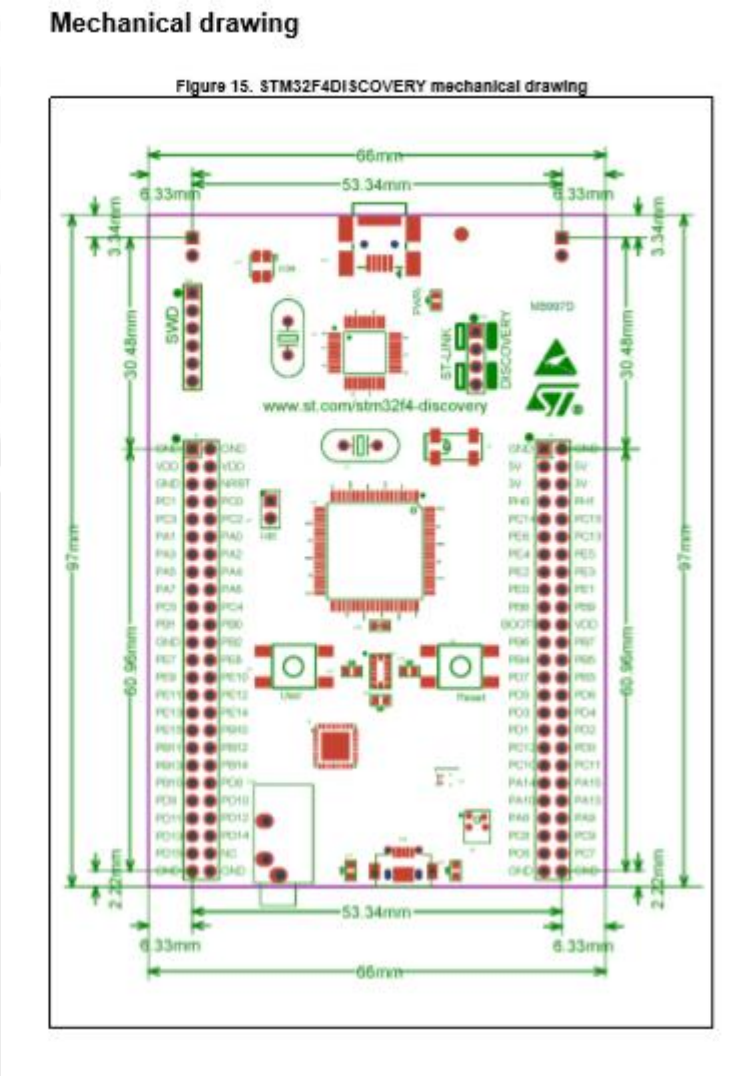
1. Picture not contractual



1 Features

The STM32F4DISCOVERY offers the following features:

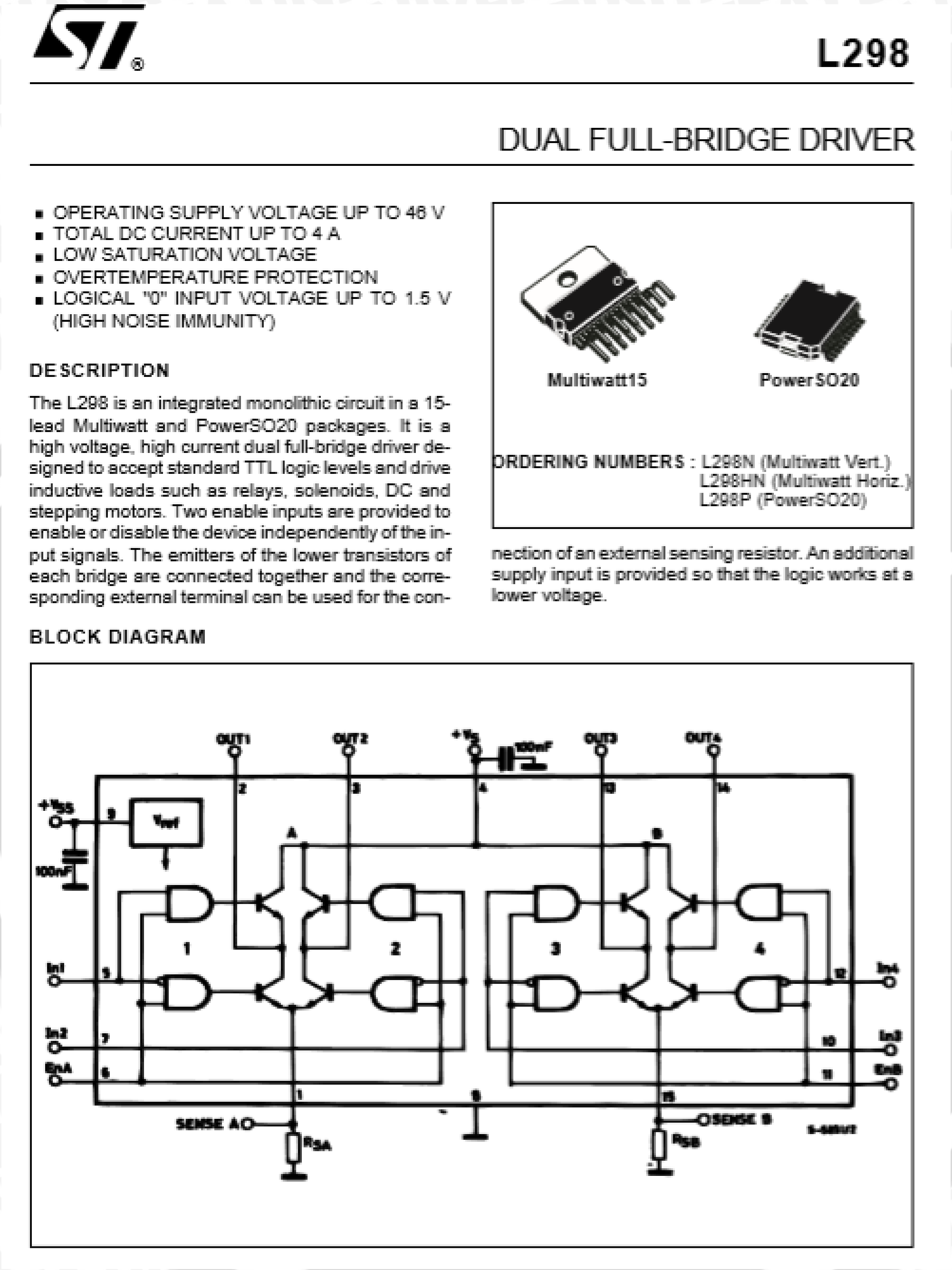
- STM32F407VGT6 microcontroller featuring 32-bit ARM Cortex® -M4 with FPU core, 1-Mbyte Flash memory, 192-Kbyte RAM in an LQFP100 package
- On-board ST-LINK/V2 on STM32F4DISCOVERY or ST-LINK/V2-A on STM32F407G-DISC1
- ARM® mbed™ -enabled (http://mbed.org) with ST-LINK/V2-A only
- USB ST-LINK with re-enumeration capability and three different interfaces:
  - virtual com port (with ST-LINK/V2-A only)
  - mass storage (with ST-LINK/V2-A only)
  - debug port
- Board power supply:
  - Through USB bus
  - External power sources:
    3 V and 5 V
- LIS302DL or LIS3DSH ST MEMS 3-axis accelerometer
- MP45DT02 ST MEMS audio sensor omni-directional digital microphone
- CS43L22 audio DAC with integrated class D speaker driver
- Eight LEDs:
  - LD1 (red/green) for USB communication
  - LD2 (red) for 3.3 V power on
  - Four user LEDs, LD3 (orange), LD4 (green), LD5 (red) and LD6 (blue)
  - 2 USB OTG LEDs LD7 (green) VBUS and LD8 (red) over-current
- Two push buttons (user and reset)
- USB OTG FS with micro-AB connector
- Extension header for all LQFP100 I/Os for quick connection to prototyping board and easy probing
- Comprehensive free software including a variety of examples, part of STM32CubeF4 package or STSW-STM32068 for legacy standard libraries usage



Mechanical drawing

Figure 15. STM32F4DISCOVERY mechanical drawing

Lampiran 2.3 Datasheet *Driver* L298



L298

DUAL FULL-BRIDGE DRIVER

- OPERATING SUPPLY VOLTAGE UP TO 46 V
- TOTAL DC CURRENT UP TO 4 A
- LOW SATURATION VOLTAGE
- OVERTEMPERATURE PROTECTION
- LOGICAL "0" INPUT VOLTAGE UP TO 1.5 V (HIGH NOISE IMMUNITY)

DESCRIPTION

The L298 is an integrated monolithic circuit in a 15-lead Multiwatt and PowerSO20 packages. It is a high voltage, high current dual full-bridge driver designed to accept standard TTL logic levels and drive inductive loads such as relays, solenoids, DC and stepping motors. Two enable inputs are provided to enable or disable the device independently of the input signals. The emitters of the lower transistors of each bridge are connected together and the corresponding external terminal can be used for the connection of an external sensing resistor. An additional supply input is provided so that the logic works at a lower voltage.

Multiwatt15
PowerSO20

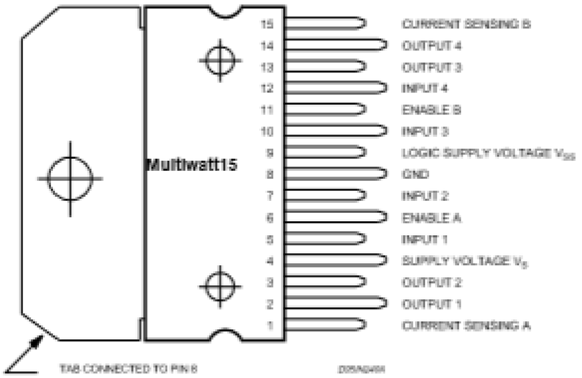
ORDERING NUMBERS : L298N (Multiwatt Vert.)
L298HN (Multiwatt Horiz.)
L298P (PowerSO20)

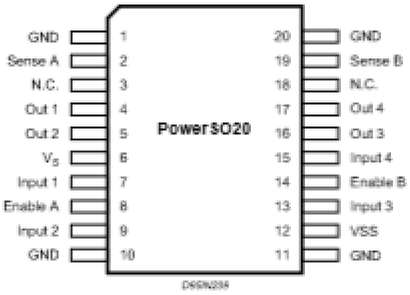
BLOCK DIAGRAM

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit
V_S	Power Supply	50	V
V_{SS}	Logic Supply Voltage	7	V
V_I, V_{en}	Input and Enable Voltage	–0.3 to 7	V
I_O	Peak Output Current (each Channel) – Non Repetitive (t = 100μs) –Repetitive (80% on –20% off; t_{on} = 10ms) –DC Operation	 3 2.5 2	 A A A
V_{sens}	Sensing Voltage	–1 to 2.3	V
P_{tot}	Total Power Dissipation (T_{case} = 75°C)	25	W
T_{op}	Junction Operating Temperature	–25 to 130	°C
T_{stg}, T_j	Storage and Junction Temperature	–40 to 150	°C

PIN CONNECTIONS (top view)

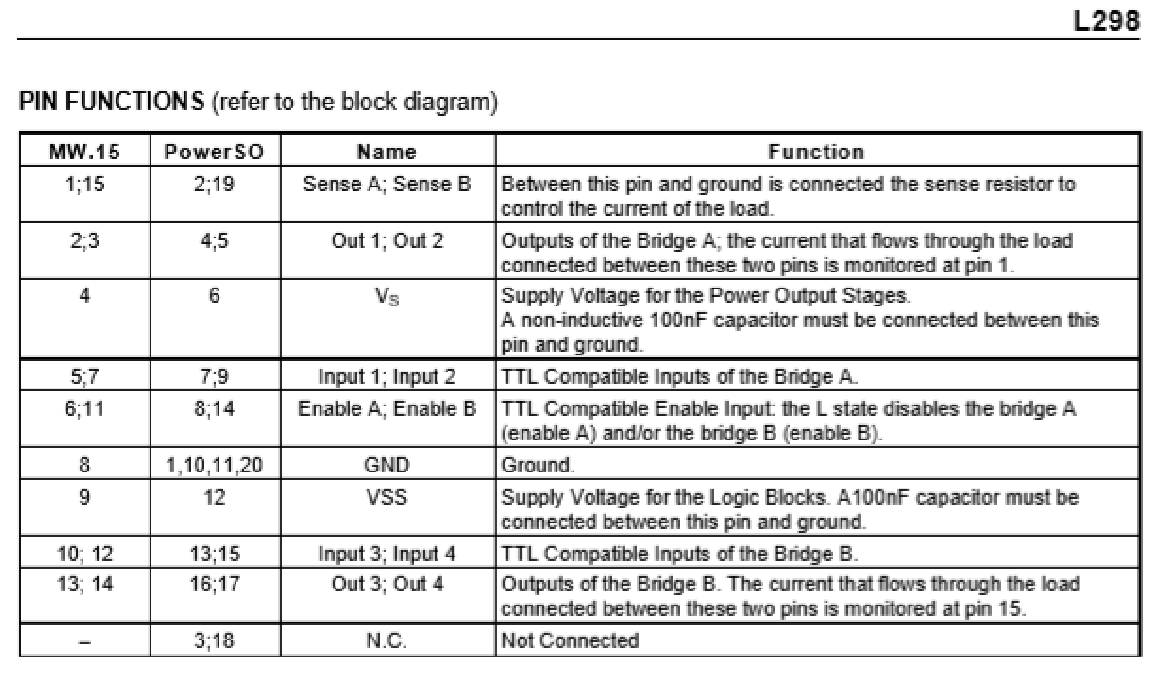




THERMAL DATA

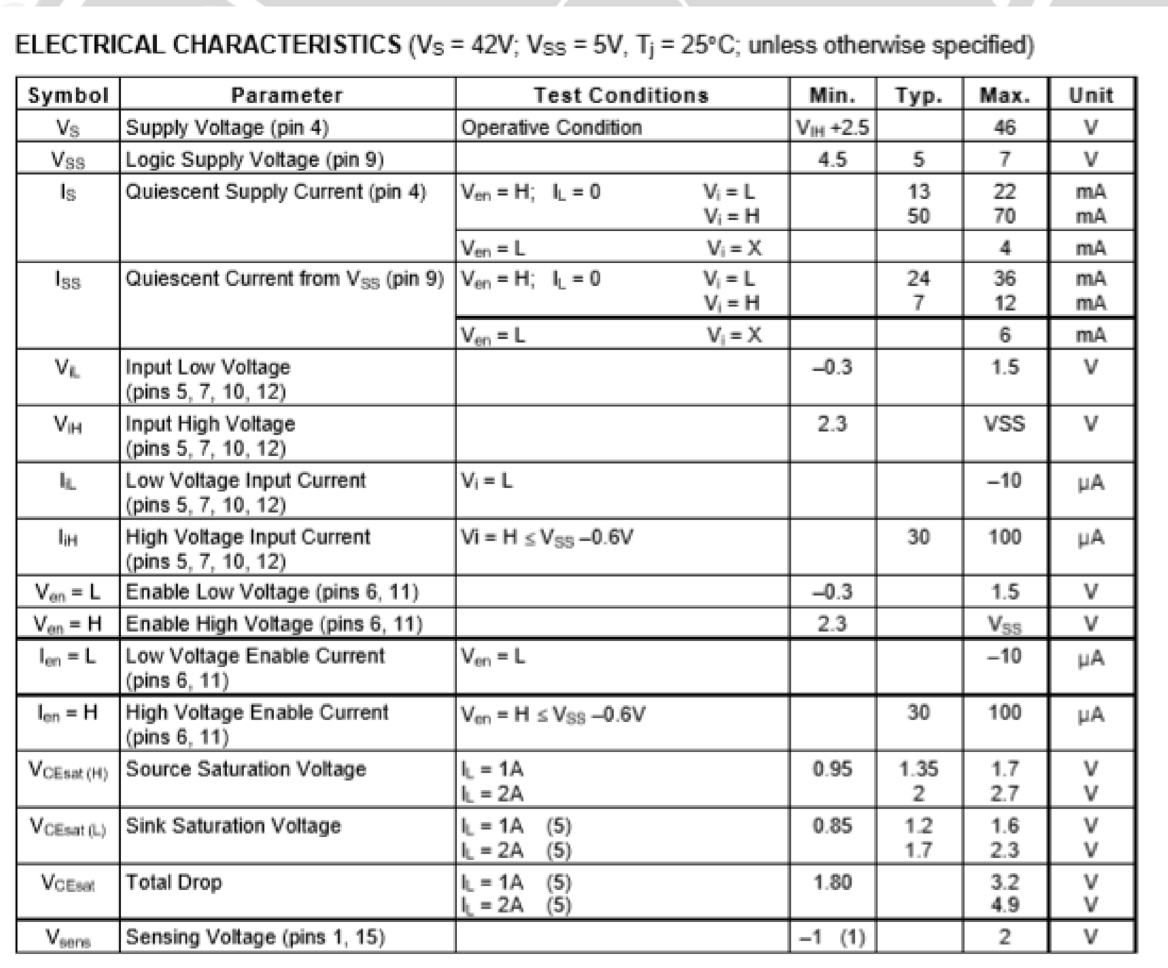
Symbol	Parameter		PowerSO20	Multiwatt15	Unit
$R_{th\ j\text{-}case}$	Thermal Resistance Junction-case	Max.	–	3	°C/W
$R_{th\ j\text{-}amb}$	Thermal Resistance Junction-ambient	Max.	13 (*)	35	°C/W

(*) Mounted on aluminum substrate



PIN FUNCTIONS (refer to the block diagram)

MW.15	PowerSO	Name	Function
1;15	2;19	Sense A; Sense B	Between this pin and ground is connected the sense resistor to control the current of the load.
2;3	4;5	Out 1; Out 2	Outputs of the Bridge A; the current that flows through the load connected between these two pins is monitored at pin 1.
4	6	V_S	Supply Voltage for the Power Output Stages. A non-inductive 100nF capacitor must be connected between this pin and ground.
5;7	7;9	Input 1; Input 2	TTL Compatible Inputs of the Bridge A.
6;11	8;14	Enable A; Enable B	TTL Compatible Enable Input: the L state disables the bridge A (enable A) and/or the bridge B (enable B).
8	1,10,11,20	GND	Ground.
9	12	VSS	Supply Voltage for the Logic Blocks. A100nF capacitor must be connected between this pin and ground.
10; 12	13;15	Input 3; Input 4	TTL Compatible Inputs of the Bridge B.
13; 14	16;17	Out 3; Out 4	Outputs of the Bridge B. The current that flows through the load connected between these two pins is monitored at pin 15.
–	3;18	N.C.	Not Connected



ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (V_S = 42V; V_{SS} = 5V, T_j = 25°C; unless otherwise specified)

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
V_S	Supply Voltage (pin 4)	Operative Condition	V_{IH} +2.5		46	V
V_{SS}	Logic Supply Voltage (pin 9)		4.5	5	7	V
I_S	Quiescent Supply Current (pin 4)	V_{en} = H; I_L = 0 V_i = L V_i = H		13 50	22 70	mA mA
		V_{en} = L V_i = X			4	mA
I_{SS}	Quiescent Current from V_{SS} (pin 9)	V_{en} = H; I_L = 0 V_i = L V_i = H		24 7	36 12	mA mA
		V_{en} = L V_i = X			6	mA
V_{iL}	Input Low Voltage (pins 5, 7, 10, 12)		–0.3		1.5	V
V_{iH}	Input High Voltage (pins 5, 7, 10, 12)		2.3		VSS	V
I_{iL}	Low Voltage Input Current (pins 5, 7, 10, 12)	V_i = L			–10	µA
I_{iH}	High Voltage Input Current (pins 5, 7, 10, 12)	Vi = H ≤ V_{SS} –0.6V		30	100	µA
V_{en} = L	Enable Low Voltage (pins 6, 11)		–0.3		1.5	V
V_{en} = H	Enable High Voltage (pins 6, 11)		2.3		V_{SS}	V
I_{en} = L	Low Voltage Enable Current (pins 6, 11)	V_{en} = L			–10	µA
I_{en} = H	High Voltage Enable Current (pins 6, 11)	V_{en} = H ≤ V_{SS} –0.6V		30	100	µA
$V_{CEsat\,(H)}$	Source Saturation Voltage	I_L = 1A I_L = 2A	0.95	1.35 2	1.7 2.7	V V
$V_{CEsat\,(L)}$	Sink Saturation Voltage	I_L = 1A (5) I_L = 2A (5)	0.85	1.2 1.7	1.6 2.3	V V
V_{CEsat}	Total Drop	I_L = 1A (5) I_L = 2A (5)	1.80		3.2 4.9	V V
V_{sens}	Sensing Voltage (pins 1, 15)		–1 (1)		2	V

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
T_1 (V_i)	Source Current Turn-off Delay	0.5 V_i to 0.9 I_L (2); (4)		1.5		µs
T_2 (V_i)	Source Current Fall Time	0.9 I_L to 0.1 I_L (2); (4)		0.2		µs
T_3 (V_i)	Source Current Turn-on Delay	0.5 V_i to 0.1 I_L (2); (4)		2		µs
T_4 (V_i)	Source Current Rise Time	0.1 I_L to 0.9 I_L (2); (4)		0.7		µs
T_5 (V_i)	Sink Current Turn-off Delay	0.5 V_i to 0.9 I_L (3); (4)		0.7		µs
T_6 (V_i)	Sink Current Fall Time	0.9 I_L to 0.1 I_L (3); (4)		0.25		µs
T_7 (V_i)	Sink Current Turn-on Delay	0.5 V_i to 0.9 I_L (3); (4)		1.6		µs
T_8 (V_i)	Sink Current Rise Time	0.1 I_L to 0.9 I_L (3); (4)		0.2		µs
fc (V_i)	Commutation Frequency	I_L = 2A		25	40	KHz
T_1 (V_{en})	Source Current Turn-off Delay	0.5 V_{en} to 0.9 I_L (2); (4)		3		µs
T_2 (V_{en})	Source Current Fall Time	0.9 I_L to 0.1 I_L (2); (4)		1		µs
T_3 (V_{en})	Source Current Turn-on Delay	0.5 V_{en} to 0.1 I_L (2); (4)		0.3		µs
T_4 (V_{en})	Source Current Rise Time	0.1 I_L to 0.9 I_L (2); (4)		0.4		µs
T_5 (V_{en})	Sink Current Turn-off Delay	0.5 V_{en} to 0.9 I_L (3); (4)		2.2		µs
T_6 (V_{en})	Sink Current Fall Time	0.9 I_L to 0.1 I_L (3); (4)		0.35		µs
T_7 (V_{en})	Sink Current Turn-on Delay	0.5 V_{en} to 0.9 I_L (3); (4)		0.25		µs
T_8 (V_{en})	Sink Current Rise Time	0.1 I_L to 0.9 I_L (3); (4)		0.1		µs

1) 1)Sensing voltage can be –1 V for t ≤ 50 µsec; in steady state V_{sens} min ≥ – 0.5 V.
2) See fig. 2.
3) See fig. 4.
4) The load must be a pure resistor.

Figure 1 : Typical Saturation Voltage vs. Output Current.

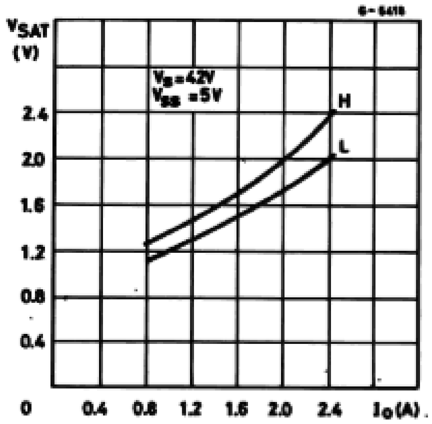
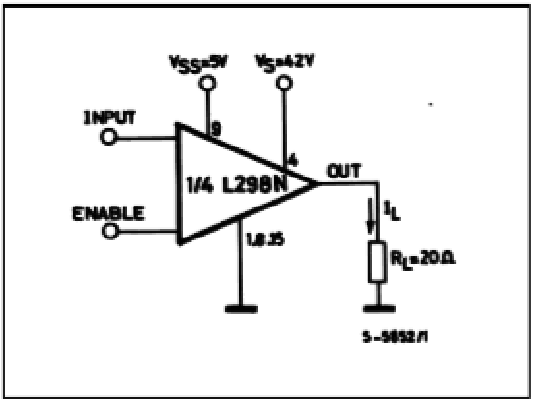


Figure 2 : Switching Times Test Circuits.



Note : For INPUT Switching, set EN = H
For ENABLE Switching, set IN = H

Figure 3 : Source Current Delay Times vs. Input or Enable Switching.

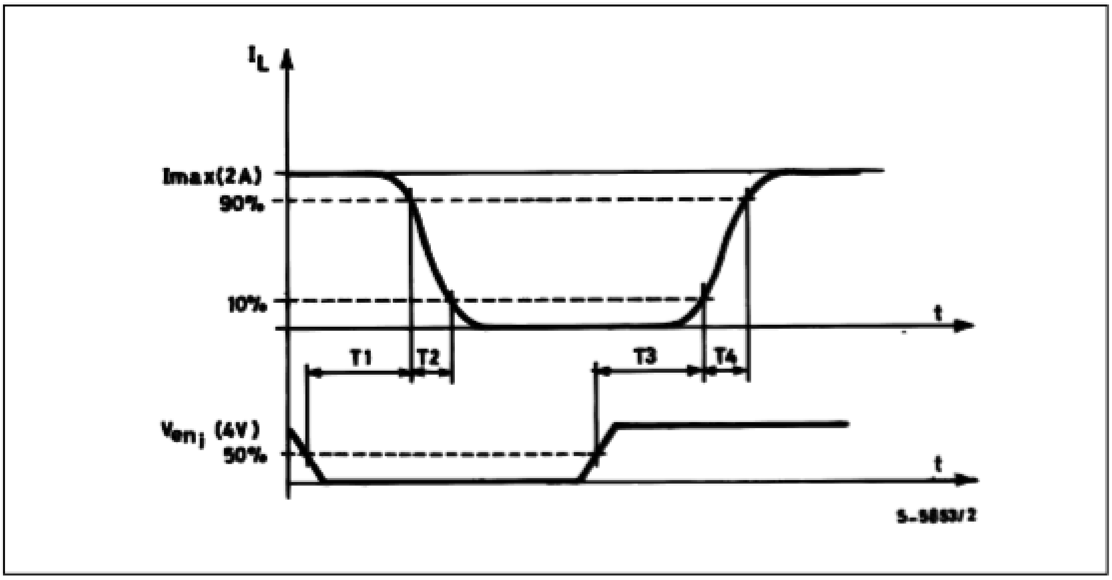
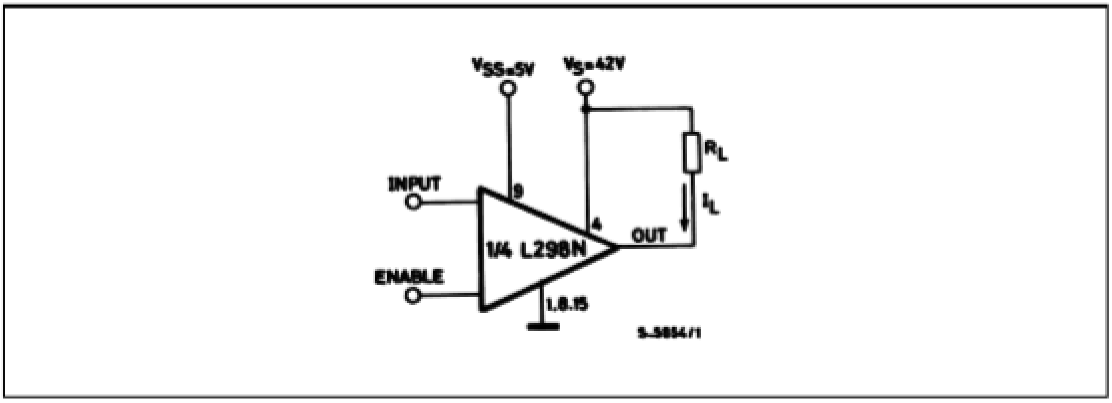


Figure 4 : Switching Times Test Circuits.



Note : For INPUT Switching, set EN = H
For ENABLE Switching, set IN = L

Figure 5 : Sink Current Delay Times vs. Input 0 V Enable Switching.

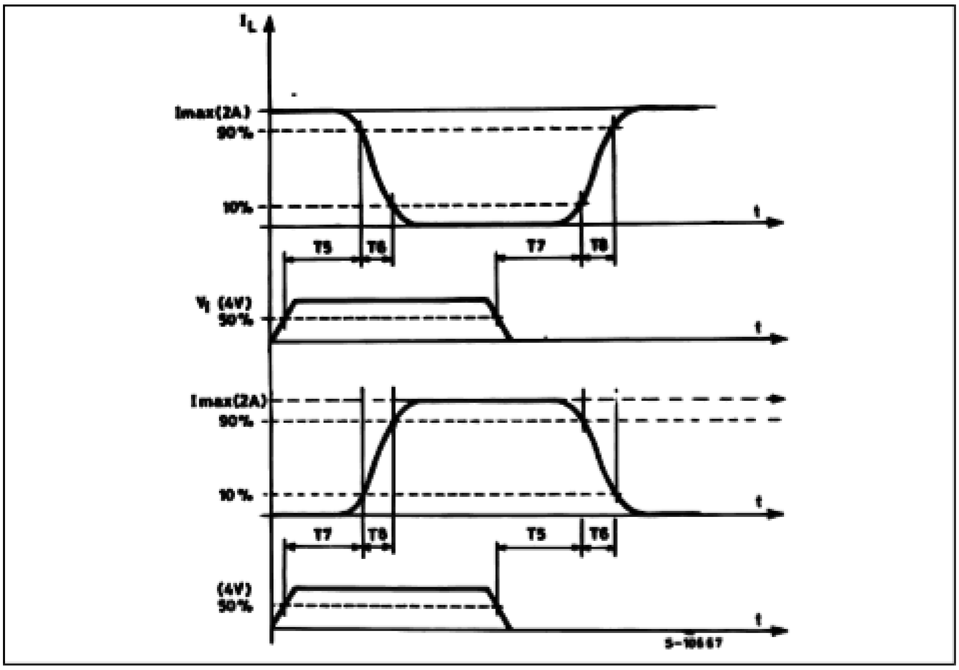
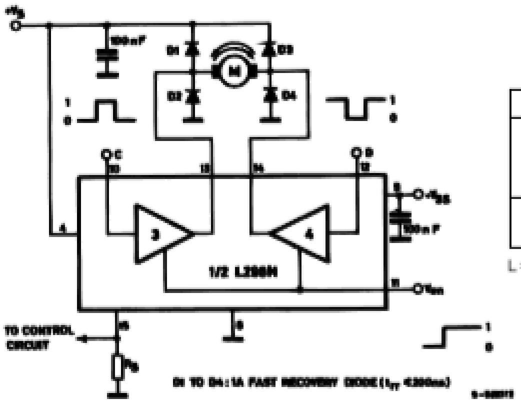


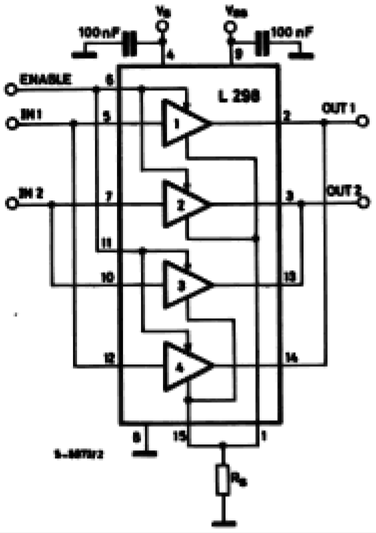
Figure 6 : Bidirectional DC Motor Control.



Inputs		Function
V_{en} = H	C = H ; D = L	Forward
	C = L ; D = H	Reverse
	C = D	Fast Motor Stop
V_{en} = L	C = X ; D = X	Free Running Motor Stop

L = Low H = High X = Don't care

Figure 7 : For higher currents, outputs can be paralleled. Take care to parallel channel 1 with channel 4 and channel 2 with channel 3.



APPLICATION INFORMATION (Refer to the block diagram)

1.1. POWER OUTPUT STAGE

The L298 integrates two power output stages (A ; B). The power output stage is a bridge configuration and its outputs can drive an inductive load in common or differenzial mode, depending on the state of the inputs. The current that flows through the load comes out from the bridge at the sense output : an external resistor (R_{SA} ; R_{SB}.) allows to detect the intensity of this current.

1.2. INPUT STAGE

Each bridge is driven by means of four gates the input of which are In1 ; In2 ; EnA and In3 ; In4 ; EnB. The In inputs set the bridge state when The En input is high ; a low state of the En input inhibits the bridge. All the inputs are TTL compatible.

2. SUGGESTIONS

A non inductive capacitor, usually of 100 nF, must be foreseen between both Vs and Vss, to ground, as near as possible to GND pin. When the large capacitor of the power supply is too far from the IC, a second smaller one must be foreseen near the L298.

The sense resistor, not of a wire wound type, must be grounded near the negative pole of Vs that must be near the GND pin of the I.C.

Each input must be connected to the source of the driving signals by means of a very short path.

Turn-On and Turn-Off : Before to Turn-ON the Supply Voltage and before to Turn it OFF, the Enable input must be driven to the Low state.

3. APPLICATIONS

Fig 6 shows a bidirectional DC motor control Schematic Diagram for which only one bridge is needed. The external bridge of diodes D1 to D4 is made by four fast recovery elements (trr ≤ 200 nsec) that must be chosen of a VF as low as possible at the worst case of the load current.

The sense output voltage can be used to control the current amplitude by chopping the inputs, or to provide overcurrent protection by switching low the enable input.

The brake function (Fast motor stop) requires that the Absolute Maximum Rating of 2 Amps must never be overcome.

When the repetitive peak current needed from the load is higher than 2 Amps, a paralleled configuration can be chosen (See Fig.7).

An external bridge of diodes are required when inductive loads are driven and when the inputs of the IC are chopped ; Shottky diodes would be preferred.

This solution can drive until 3 Amps In DC operation and until 3.5 Amps of a repetitive peak current.

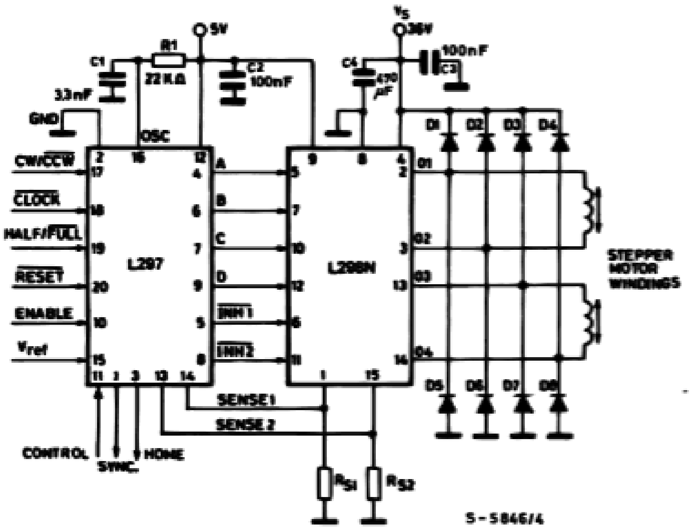
On Fig 8 it is shown the driving of a two phase bipolar stepper motor ; the needed signals to drive the inputs of the L298 are generated, in this example, from the IC L297.

Fig 9 shows an example of P.C.B. designed for the application of Fig 8.

Fig 10 shows a second two phase bipolar stepper motor control circuit where the current is controlled by the I.C. L6506.

Figure 8 : Two Phase Bipolar Stepper Motor Circuit.

This circuit drives bipolar stepper motors with winding currents up to 2 A. The diodes are fast 2 A types.



$R_{S1} = R_{S2} = 0.5\ \Omega$

D1 to D8 = 2 A Fast diodes $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} V_F \leq 1.2\ V\ @\ I = 2\ A \\ trr \leq 200\ ns \end{array} \right.$

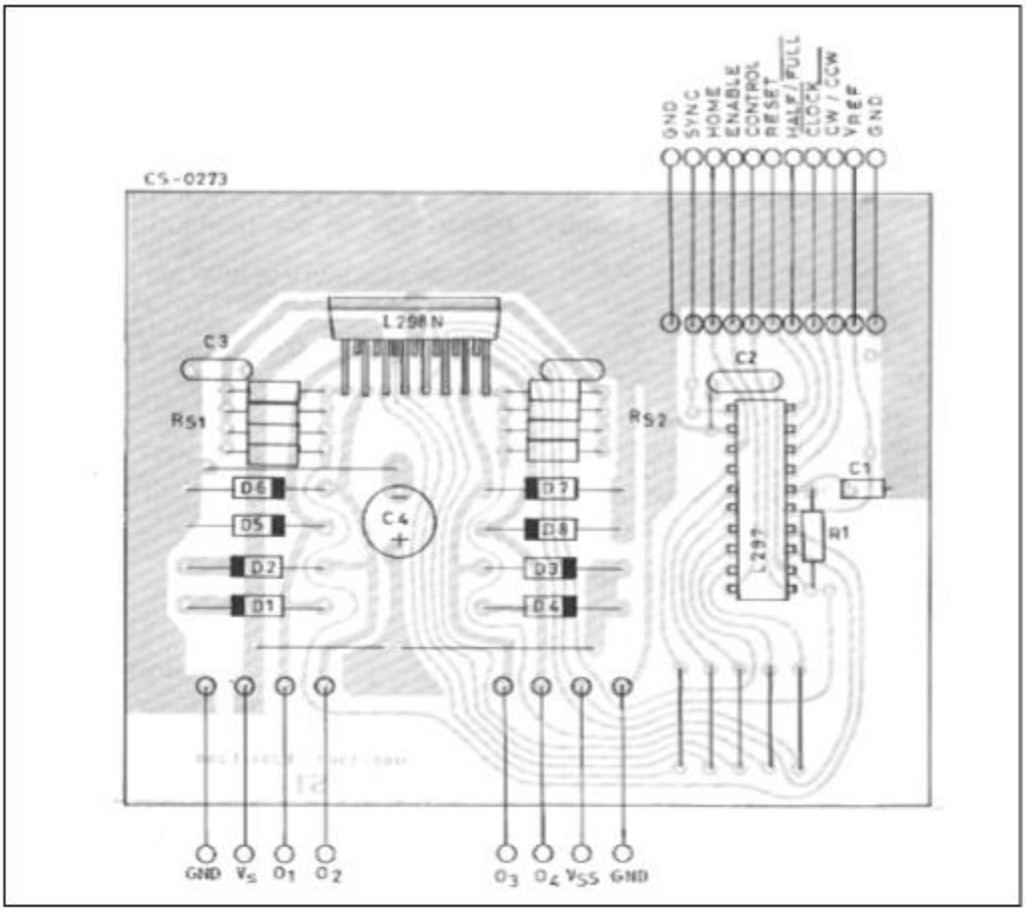
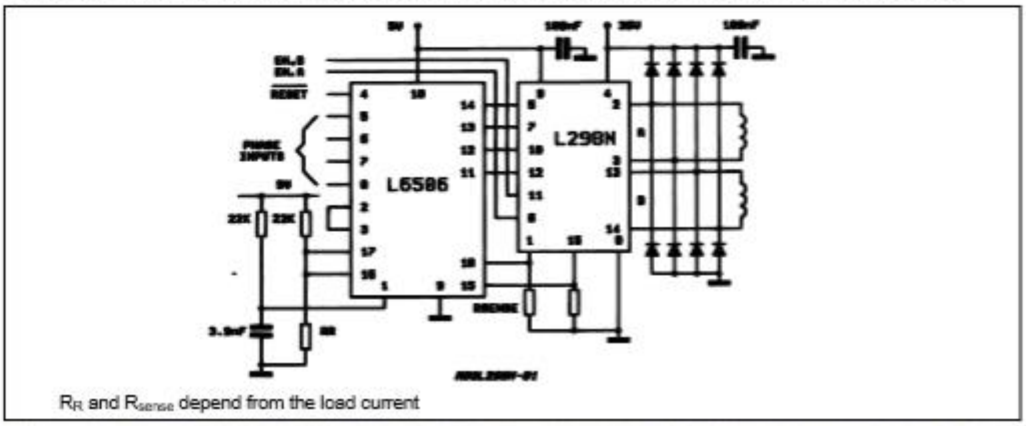


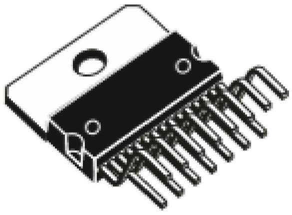
Figure 10 : Two Phase Bipolar Stepper Motor Control Circuit by Using the Current Controller L6506.



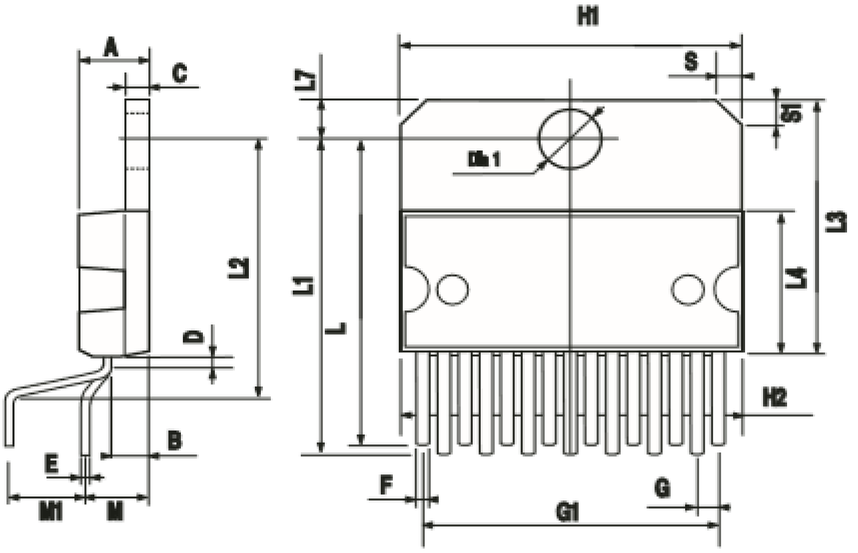
R_R and R_{sense} depend from the load current

OUTLINE AND MECHANICAL DATA

DIM.	mm			inch		
	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.
A			5			0.197
B			2.65			0.104
C			1.6			0.063
D		1			0.039	
E	0.49		0.55	0.019		0.022
F	0.66		0.75	0.026		0.030
G	1.02	1.27	1.52	0.040	0.050	0.060
G1	17.53	17.78	18.03	0.690	0.700	0.710
H1	19.6			0.772		
H2			20.2			0.795
L	21.9	22.2	22.5	0.862	0.874	0.886
L1	21.7	22.1	22.5	0.854	0.870	0.886
L2	17.65		18.1	0.695		0.713
L3	17.25	17.5	17.75	0.679	0.689	0.699
L4	10.3	10.7	10.9	0.406	0.421	0.429
L7	2.65		2.9	0.104		0.114
M	4.25	4.55	4.85	0.167	0.179	0.191
M1	4.63	5.08	5.53	0.182	0.200	0.218
S	1.9		2.6	0.075		0.102
S1	1.9		2.6	0.075		0.102
Dia1	3.65		3.85	0.144		0.152

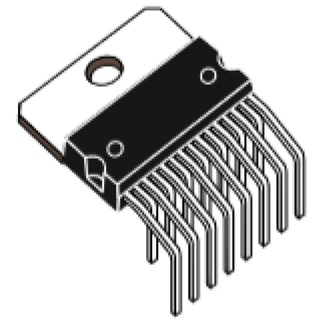


Multiwatt15 V

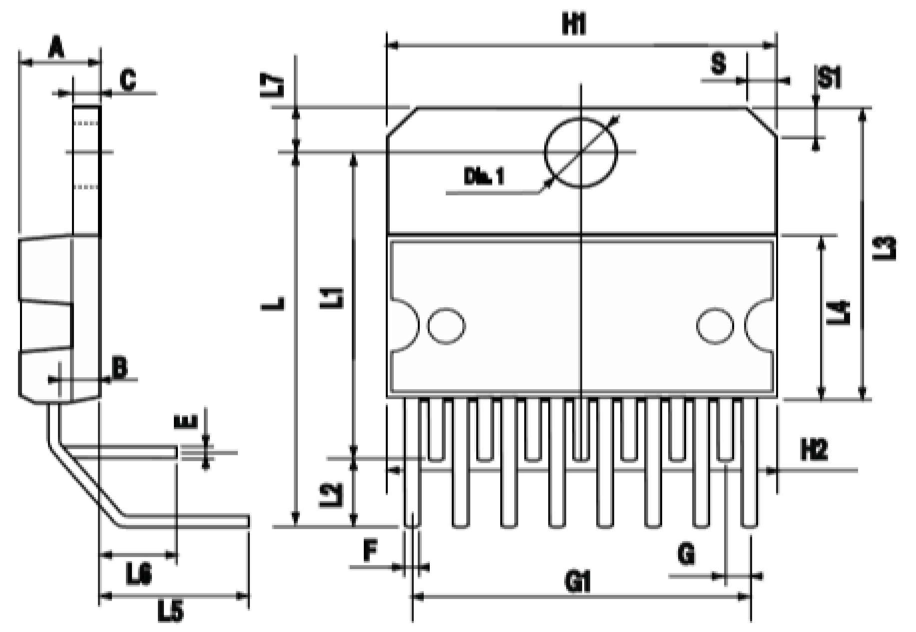


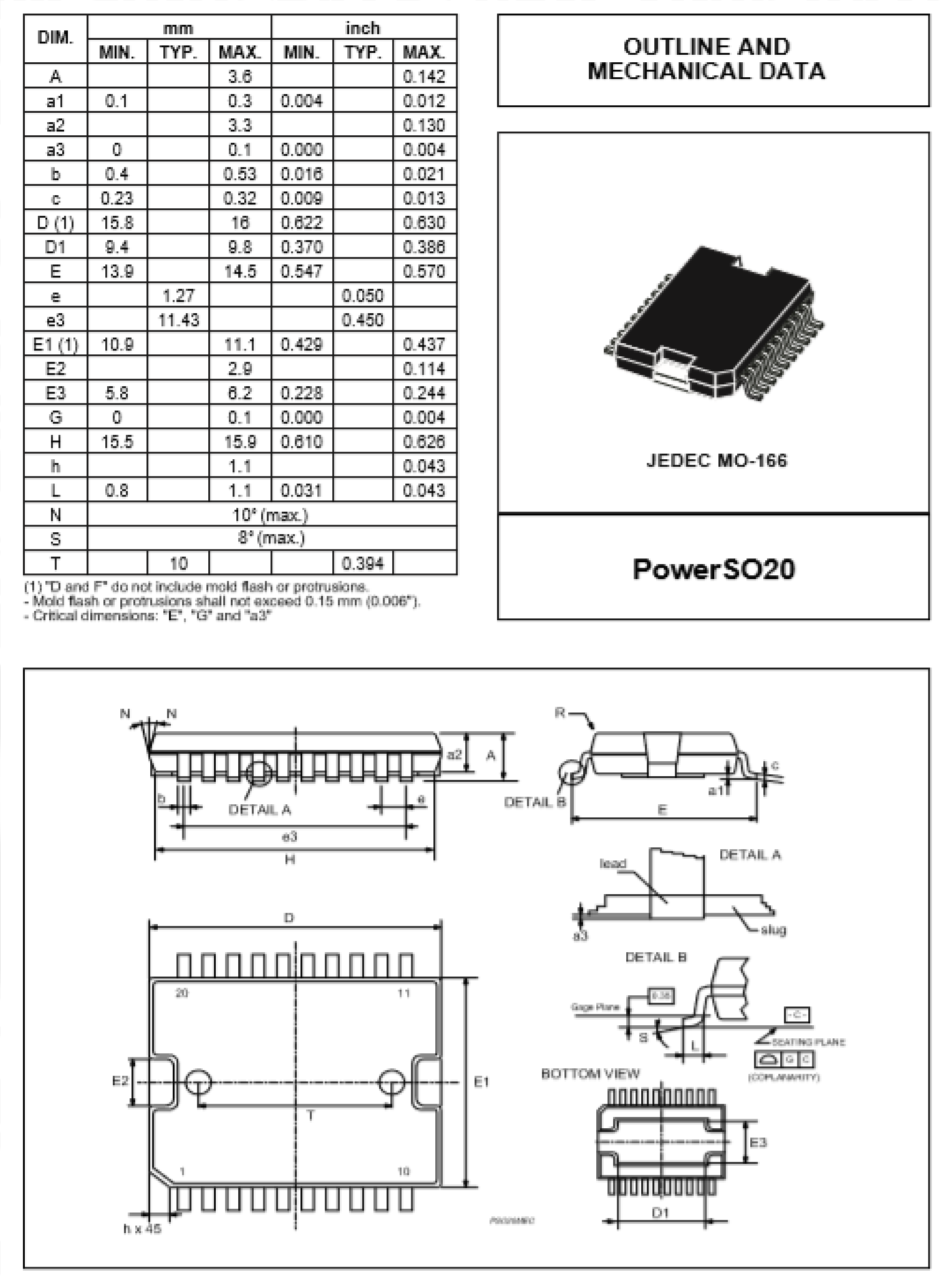
DIM.	mm			inch		
	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.
A			5			0.197
B			2.65			0.104
C			1.6			0.063
E	0.49		0.55	0.019		0.022
F	0.66		0.75	0.026		0.030
G	1.14	1.27	1.4	0.045	0.050	0.055
G1	17.57	17.78	17.91	0.692	0.700	0.705
H1	19.6			0.772		
H2			20.2			0.795
L		20.57			0.810	
L1		18.03			0.710	
L2		2.54			0.100	
L3	17.25	17.5	17.75	0.679	0.689	0.699
L4	10.3	10.7	10.9	0.406	0.421	0.429
L5		5.28			0.208	
L6		2.38			0.094	
L7	2.65		2.9	0.104		0.114
S	1.9		2.6	0.075		0.102
S1	1.9		2.6	0.075		0.102
Dia1	3.65		3.85	0.144		0.152

OUTLINE AND MECHANICAL DATA



Multiwatt15 H





DIM.	mm			inch		
	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.
A			3.6			0.142
a1	0.1		0.3	0.004		0.012
a2			3.3			0.130
a3	0		0.1	0.000		0.004
b	0.4		0.53	0.016		0.021
c	0.23		0.32	0.009		0.013
D (1)	15.8		16	0.622		0.630
D1	9.4		9.8	0.370		0.386
E	13.9		14.5	0.547		0.570
e		1.27			0.050	
e3		11.43			0.450	
E1 (1)	10.9		11.1	0.429		0.437
E2			2.9			0.114
E3	5.8		6.2	0.228		0.244
G	0		0.1	0.000		0.004
H	15.5		15.9	0.610		0.626
h			1.1			0.043
L	0.8		1.1	0.031		0.043
N	10° (max.)					
S	8° (max.)					
T		10			0.394	

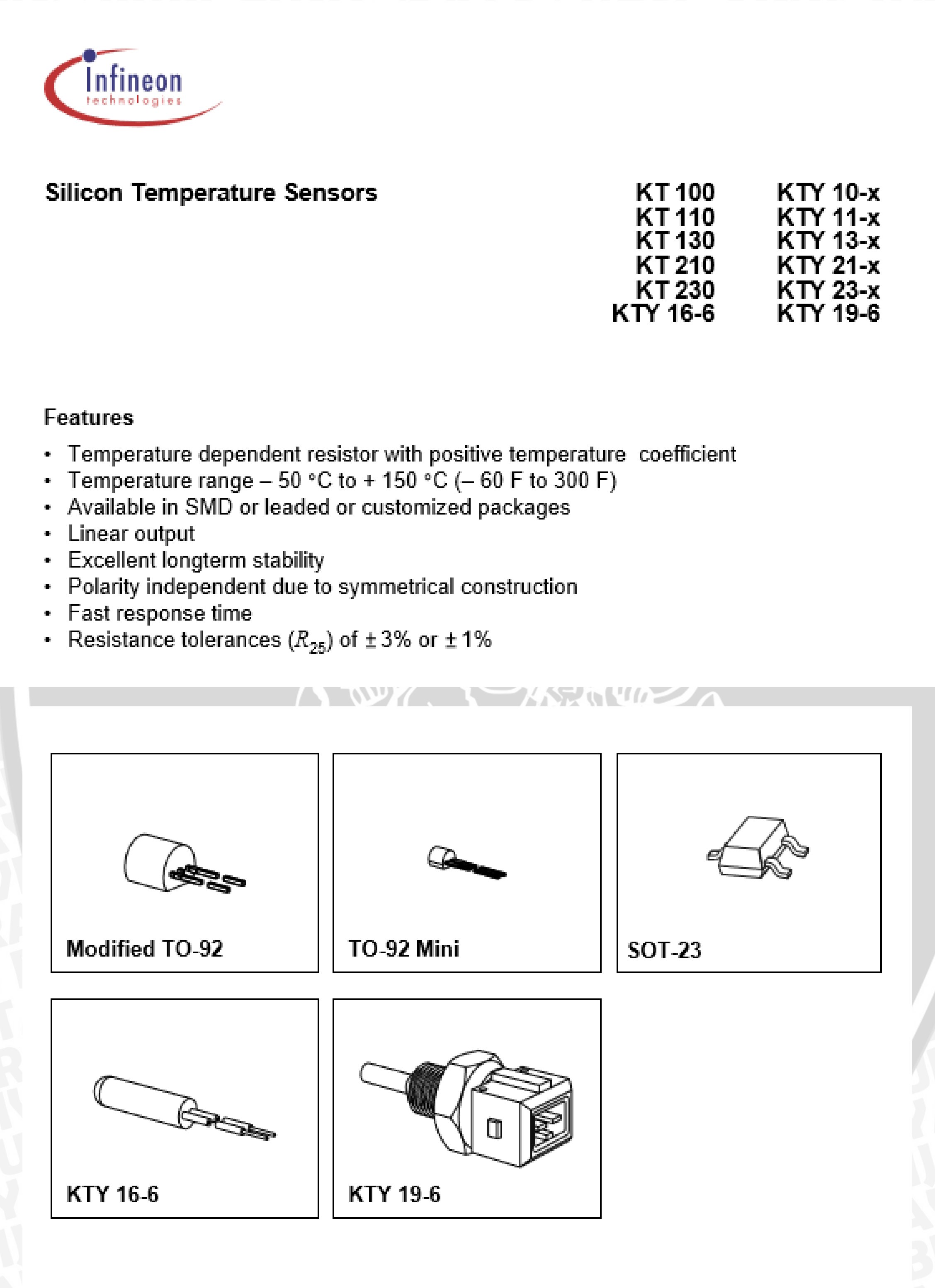
(1) "D and F" do not include mold flash or protrusions.
- Mold flash or protrusions shall not exceed 0.15 mm (0.006").
- Critical dimensions: "E", "G" and "a3"

OUTLINE AND MECHANICAL DATA

JEDEC MO-166

PowerSO20

Lampiran 2.4 Sensor KTY 10-6



Silicon Temperature Sensors

KT 100	KTY 10-x
KT 110	KTY 11-x
KT 130	KTY 13-x
KT 210	KTY 21-x
KT 230	KTY 23-x
KTY 16-6	KTY 19-6

Features

- Temperature dependent resistor with positive temperature coefficient
- Temperature range – 50 °C to + 150 °C (– 60 F to 300 F)
- Available in SMD or leaded or customized packages
- Linear output
- Excellent longterm stability
- Polarity independent due to symmetrical construction
- Fast response time
- Resistance tolerances (R_{25}) of ± 3% or ± 1%

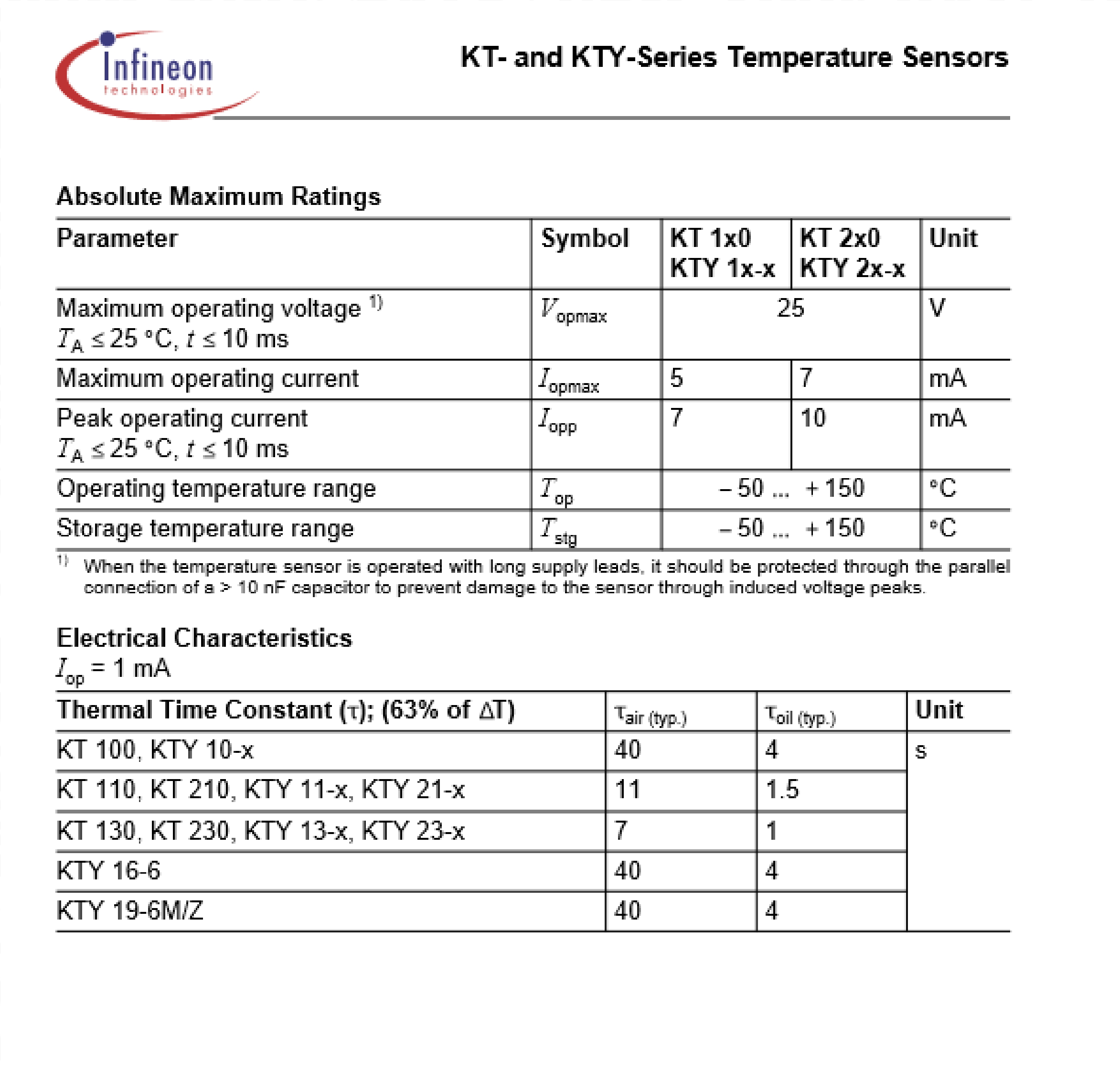
Modified TO-92

TO-92 Mini

SOT-23

KTY 16-6

KTY 19-6



Infineon technologies

KT- and KTY-Series Temperature Sensors

Absolute Maximum Ratings

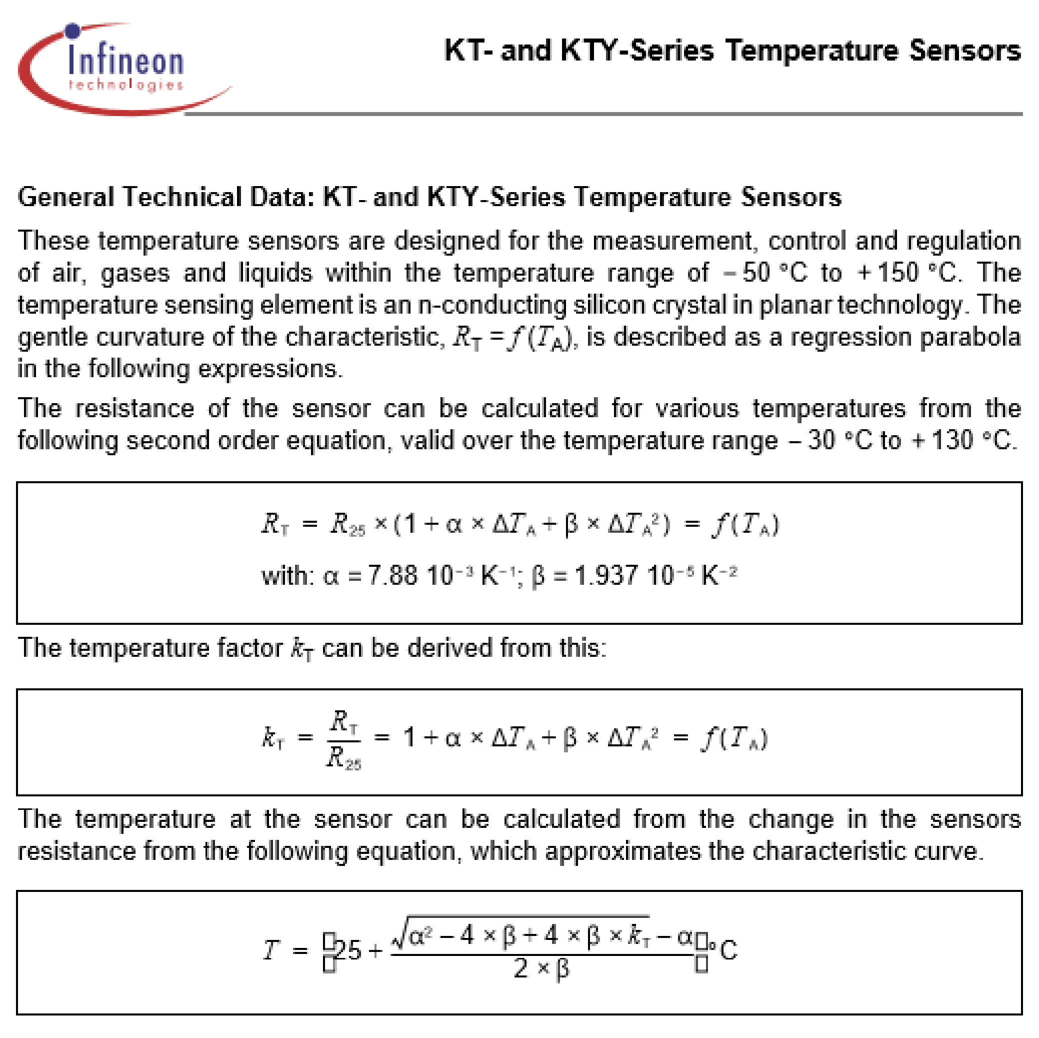
Parameter	Symbol	KT 1x0 KTY 1x-x	KT 2x0 KTY 2x-x	Unit
Maximum operating voltage [1] $T_A \le 25$ °C, $t \le 10$ ms	V_{opmax}	25		V
Maximum operating current	I_{opmax}	5	7	mA
Peak operating current $T_A \le 25$ °C, $t \le 10$ ms	I_{opp}	7	10	mA
Operating temperature range	T_{op}	– 50 ... + 150		°C
Storage temperature range	T_{stg}	– 50 ... + 150		°C

[1] When the temperature sensor is operated with long supply leads, it should be protected through the parallel connection of a > 10 nF capacitor to prevent damage to the sensor through induced voltage peaks.

Electrical Characteristics

$I_{op} = 1$ mA

Thermal Time Constant (τ); (63% of ΔT)	$\tau_{air\ (typ.)}$	$\tau_{oil\ (typ.)}$	Unit
KT 100, KTY 10-x	40	4	s
KT 110, KT 210, KTY 11-x, KTY 21-x	11	1.5	
KT 130, KT 230, KTY 13-x, KTY 23-x	7	1	
KTY 16-6	40	4	
KTY 19-6M/Z	40	4	



General Technical Data: KT- and KTY-Series Temperature Sensors

These temperature sensors are designed for the measurement, control and regulation of air, gases and liquids within the temperature range of – 50 °C to + 150 °C. The temperature sensing element is an n-conducting silicon crystal in planar technology. The gentle curvature of the characteristic, $R_T = f(T_A)$, is described as a regression parabola in the following expressions.

The resistance of the sensor can be calculated for various temperatures from the following second order equation, valid over the temperature range – 30 °C to + 130 °C.

$$R_T = R_{25} \times (1 + \alpha \times \Delta T_A + \beta \times \Delta T_A^2) = f(T_A)$$

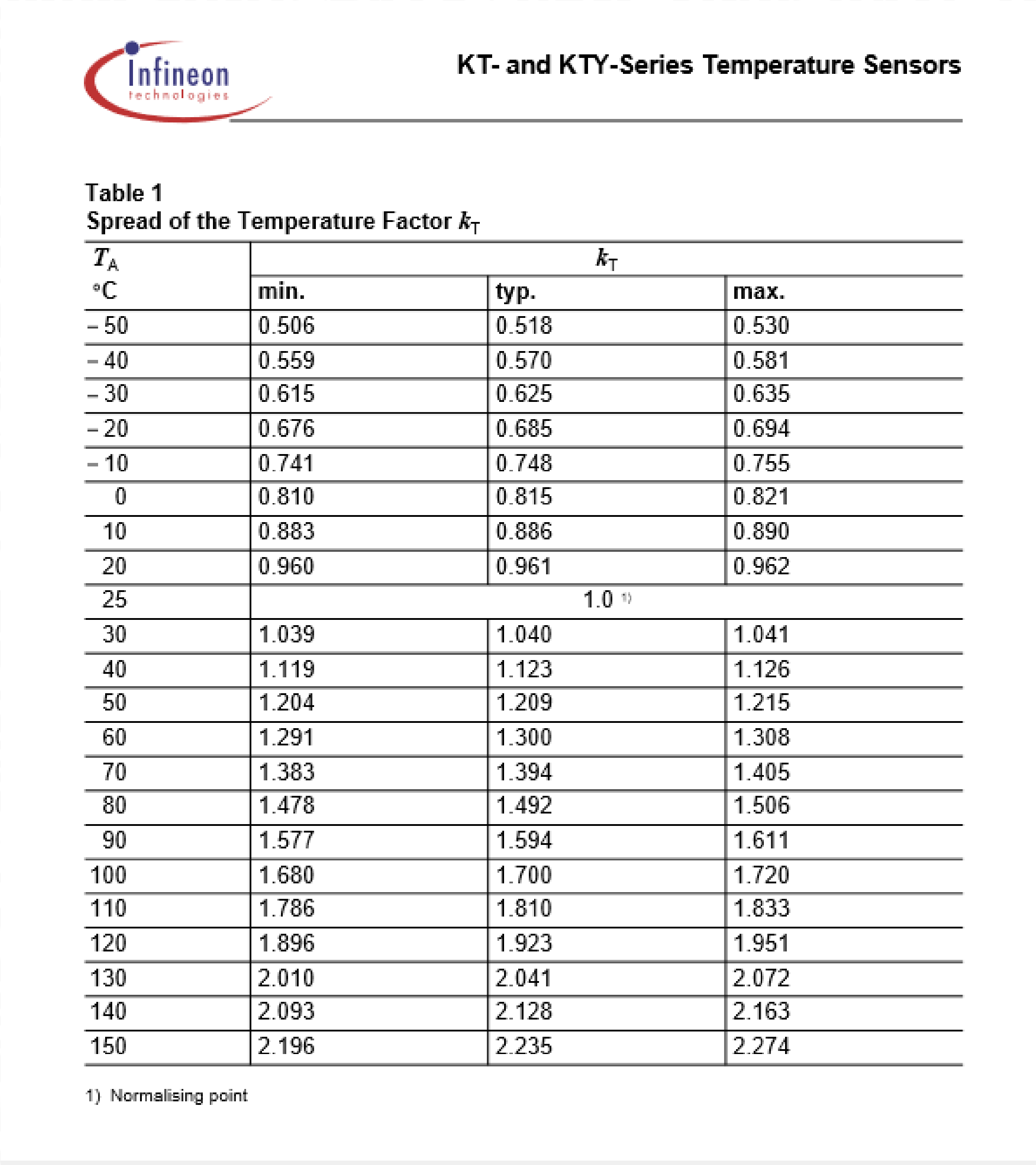
with: $\alpha = 7.88\ 10^{-3}\ \mathrm{K}^{-1}$; $\beta = 1.937\ 10^{-5}\ \mathrm{K}^{-2}$

The temperature factor k_T can be derived from this:

$$k_T = \frac{R_T}{R_{25}} = 1 + \alpha \times \Delta T_A + \beta \times \Delta T_A^2 = f(T_A)$$

The temperature at the sensor can be calculated from the change in the sensors resistance from the following equation, which approximates the characteristic curve.

$$T = \left(25 + \frac{\sqrt{\alpha^2 - 4 \times \beta + 4 \times \beta \times k_T} - \alpha}{2 \times \beta}\right) {}^\circ\mathrm{C}$$



Infineon technologies

KT- and KTY-Series Temperature Sensors

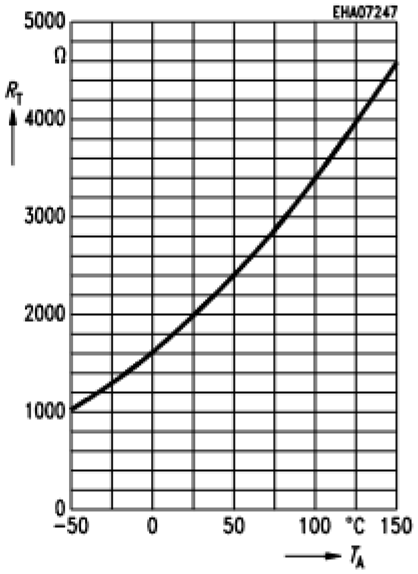
Table 1
Spread of the Temperature Factor k_T

T_A °C	k_T min.	typ.	max.
– 50	0.506	0.518	0.530
– 40	0.559	0.570	0.581
– 30	0.615	0.625	0.635
– 20	0.676	0.685	0.694
– 10	0.741	0.748	0.755
0	0.810	0.815	0.821
10	0.883	0.886	0.890
20	0.960	0.961	0.962
25		1.0 (1)	
30	1.039	1.040	1.041
40	1.119	1.123	1.126
50	1.204	1.209	1.215
60	1.291	1.300	1.308
70	1.383	1.394	1.405
80	1.478	1.492	1.506
90	1.577	1.594	1.611
100	1.680	1.700	1.720
110	1.786	1.810	1.833
120	1.896	1.923	1.951
130	2.010	2.041	2.072
140	2.093	2.128	2.163
150	2.196	2.235	2.274

1) Normalising point

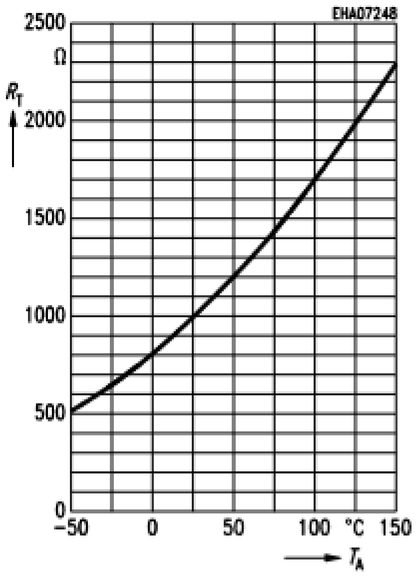
Sensor Resistance $R_T = k_T \times R_{25} = f(T_A)$

I_B = 1 mA; Example: R_{25} = 2000 Ω



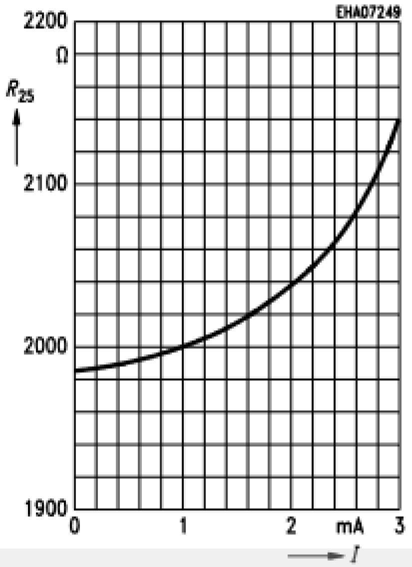
Sensor Resistance $R_T = k_T \times R_{25} = f(T_A)$

I_B = 1 mA; Example: R_{25} = 1000 Ω



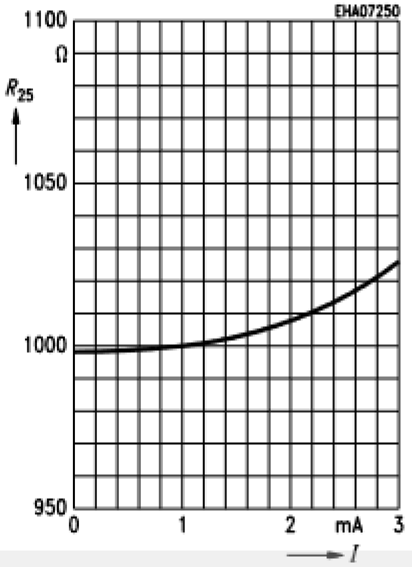
Typical Dependence of Sensor Resistance on Supply Current

Example: KTY 10-6 in oil at T_A = 25 °C



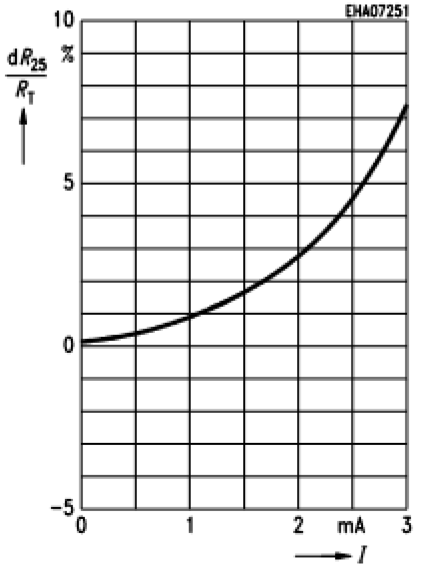
Typical Dependence of Sensor Resistance on Supply Current

Example: KTY 21-6 in oil at T_A = 25 °C



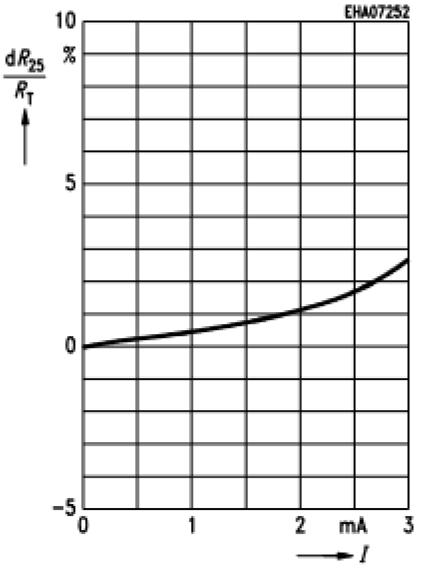
Typical Deviation of Sensor Resistance from the Basic Resistance R_{25} (I_B = 1mA) Versus Supply Current

Example: KTY 10-6 in oil at T_A = 25 °C

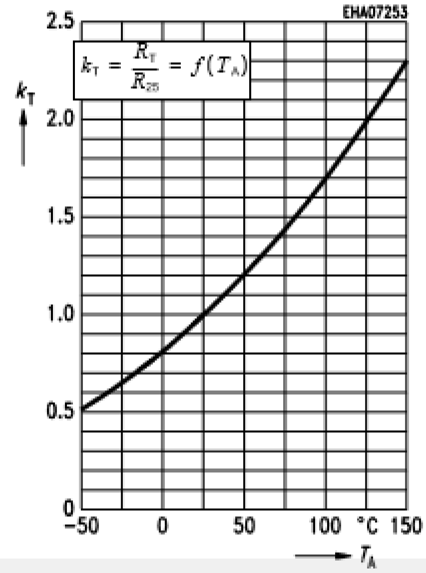


Typical Deviation of Sensor Resistance from the Basic Resistance R_{25} (I_B = 1mA) Versus Supply Current

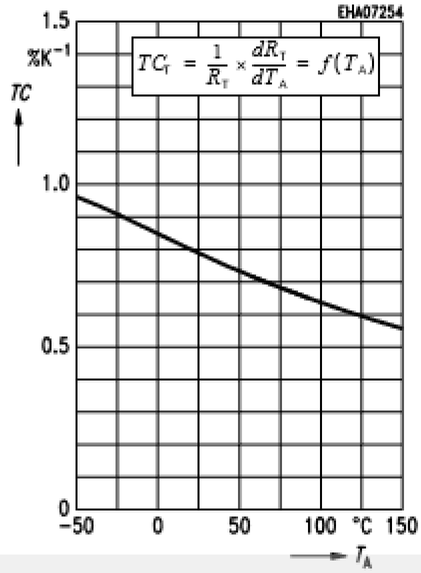
Example: KTY 21-6 in oil at T_A = 25 °C



Typical Relationship of the Temperature Factor

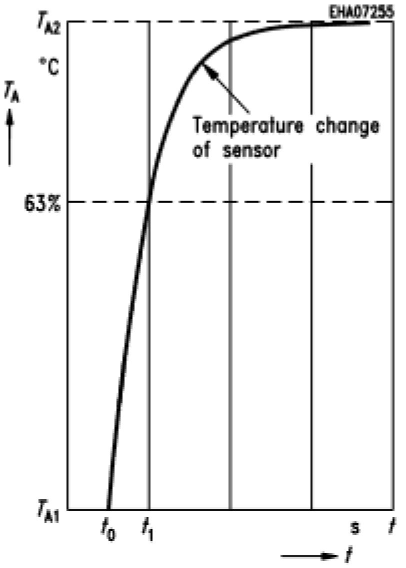


Typical Relationship of the Temperature Factor



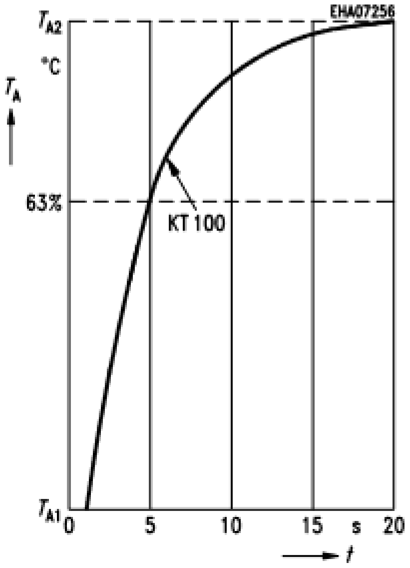
Definition of the Thermal Time Constant τ

$\Delta T_A = T_{A2} - T_{A1}$; $\tau = t_1 - t_0$



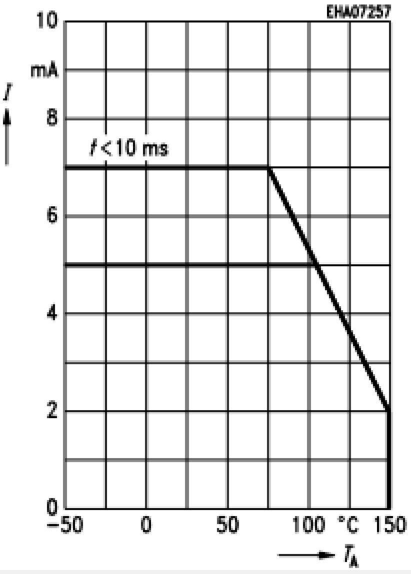
Thermal Time constant

$\tau = 5$ s



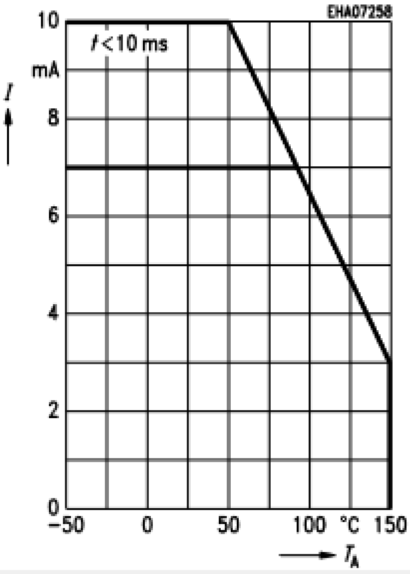
Peak Current in Air

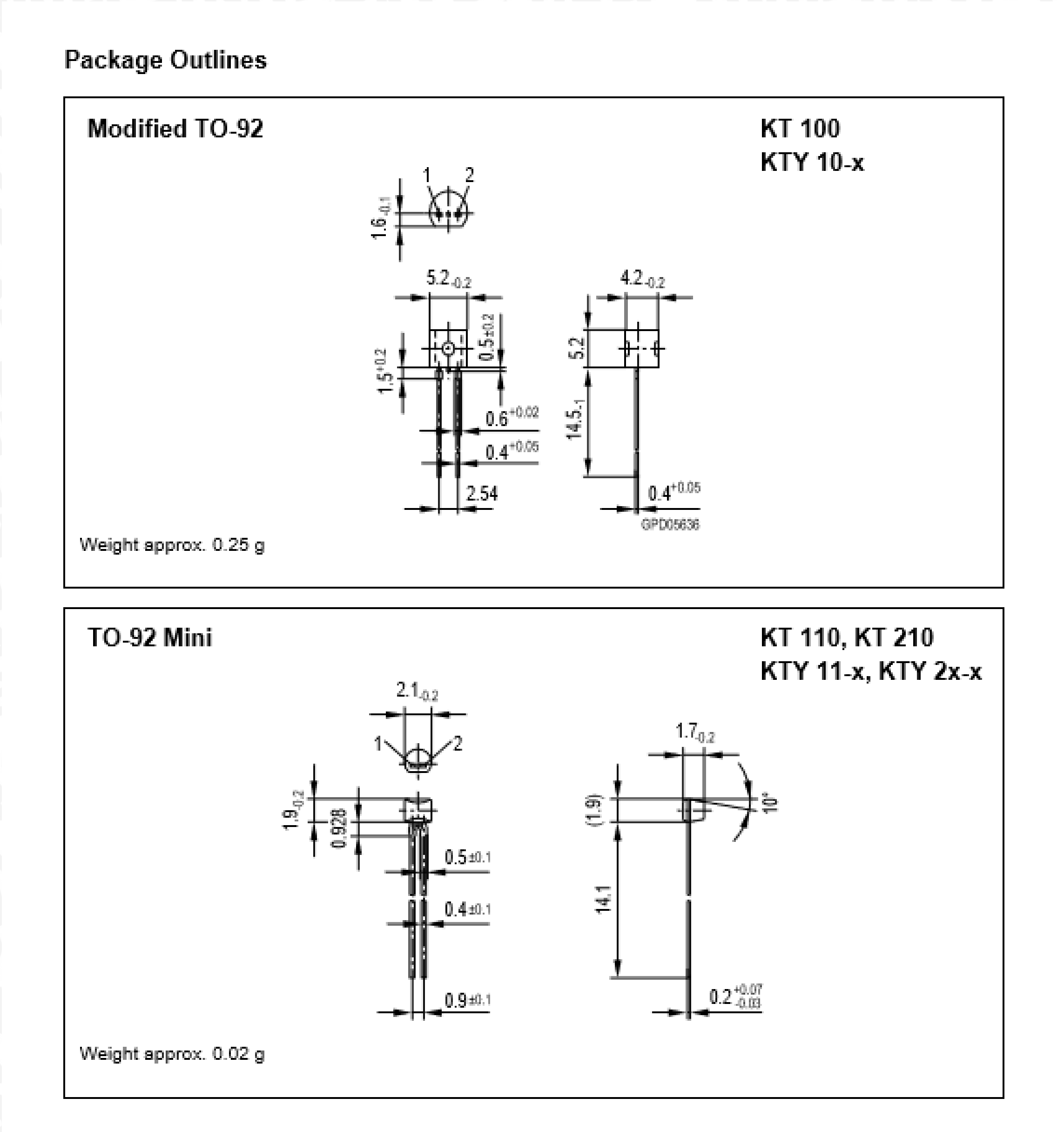
$R_{25} = 2000\ \Omega$; $\hat{I} = f(T_A)$



Peak Current in Air

$R_{25} = 1000\ \Omega$; $\hat{I} = f(T_A)$





Package Outlines

Modified TO-92

KT 100
KTY 10-x

Weight approx. 0.25 g

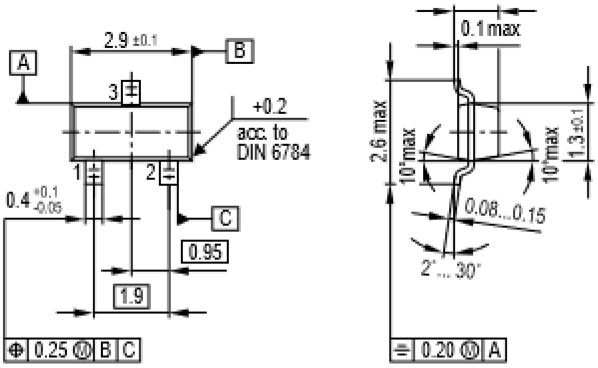
TO-92 Mini

KT 110, KT 210
KTY 11-x, KTY 2x-x

Weight approx. 0.02 g

SOT-23
(Small Outline Transistor)

KT 130, KT 230
KTY 13-x, KTY 23-x

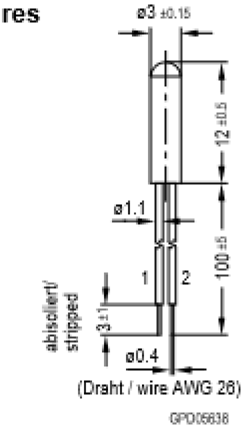


Weight approx. 0.01 g

Pins 1 - 2: R_{25}

Ni-plated Brass Tube Housing
with Tefzel Isolated Leadwires

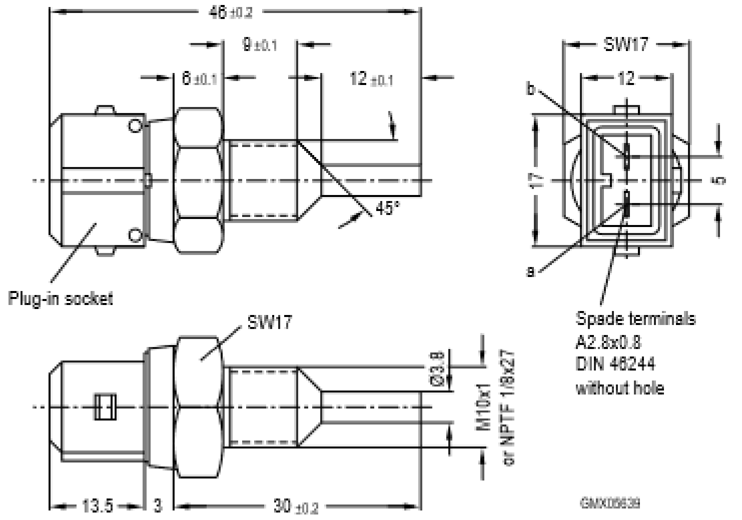
KTY 16-6



Weight approx. 0.07 g

Stainless Steel Housing,
BSS303 (equiv. DIN 1.4305)

KTY 19-6M/Z



Weight approx. 20 g