KEMENTERIAN RISET, TEKNOLOGI DAN PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
POLITEKNIK NEGERI SRIWIJAYA
Jalan Srijaya Negara, Palembang 30139
Telp. 0711-353414 Fax. 0711-355918
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KESEPAKATAN BIMBINGAN LAPORAN AKHIR (LA)

Kami yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini,

Pihak Pertama

Nama	Dwi Ayu Saswita
NIM	0614 3033 0248
Jurusan	Teknik Elektro
Program Studi	Teknik Telekomunikasi (D-III)

Pihak Kedua

Nama	Ir. Ibnu Ziad, M.T.
NIP	196005161990031001
Jurusan	Teknik Elektro
Program Studi	Teknik Telekomunikasi

Pada hari ini ..Rabu.. tanggal ..31/7-2017.. telah sepakat untuk melakukan konsultasi bimbingan Laporan Akhir.

Konsultasi bimbingan sekurang-kurangnya 1 (satu) kali dalam satu minggu. Pelaksanaan bimbingan pada setiap hari ..Rabu.. pukul ..07.00.., tempat di Politeknik Negeri Sriwijaya.

Demikianlah kesepakatan ini dibuat dengan penuh kesadaran guna kelancaran penyelesaian Laporan Akhir.

Palembang, 31-7-2017

Pihak Pertama,

(Dwi Ayu Saswita)
NIM. 0614 3033 0248

Pihak Kedua,

(Ir. Ibnu Ziad, M.T.)
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Mengetahui,
Ketua Jurusan Teknik Elektro,

(Yudi Wijanarko, S.T., M.T.)
NIP. 196705111992031003

KEMENTERIAN RISET, TEKNOLOGI DAN PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
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KESEPAKATAN BIMBINGAN LAPORAN AKHIR (LA)

Kami yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini,

Pihak Pertama

Nama	Dwi Ayu Saswita
NIM	0614 3033 0248
Jurusan	Teknik Elektro
Program Studi	Teknik Telekomunikasi (D-III)

Pihak Kedua

Nama	Nasron, S.T., M.T.
NIP	196808221993031001
Jurusan	Teknik Elektro
Program Studi	Teknik Telekomunikasi

Pada hari ini ..Senin.. tanggal ..15 - 05 - 2017.. telah sepakat untuk melakukan konsultasi bimbingan Laporan Akhir.

Konsultasi bimbingan sekurang-kurangnya 1 (satu) kali dalam satu minggu. Pelaksanaan bimbingan pada setiap hari ..Senin & Kamis.. pukul ..08 - 14.., tempat di Politeknik Negeri Sriwijaya.

Demikianlah kesepakatan ini dibuat dengan penuh kesadaran guna kelancaran penyelesaian Laporan Akhir.

Palembang, 15 - 05 - 17

Pihak Pertama,

(Dwi Ayu Saswita)
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Mengetahui,
Ketua Jurusan Teknik Elektro,

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LEMBAR BIMBINGAN LAPORAN AKHIR

Nama : Dwi Ayu Saswita
NIM : 0614 3033 0248
Jurusan/Program Studi : Teknik Elektro/Teknik Telekomunikasi D-III
Judul Laporan Akhir : Prototype Deteksi Kebakaran Berbasis Sms Gateway
Pembimbing I : Ir. Ibnu Ziad, M. T.

No.	Tanggal	Uraian Bimbingan	Tanda Tangan Pembimbing
1.	31/3-2017	Acc Proposal	
2.	4/4-2017	Jilid proposal	
3.	29/5-2017	Teruskan rancangan layout PCB	
4.	13/6-2017	ACC bab I & II	
5.	19/6-2017	Acc alat	
6.	10/7-2017	Perbaiki laporan	
7.	11/7-2017	Acc untuk ujian Sidang	

No.	Tanggal	Uraian Bimbingan	Tanda Tangan Pembimbing
8.	11/7-2017	Siap Sidang	
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			

Palembang, Juli 2017

Ketua Program Studi
Teknik Telekomunikasi D-III

(Ciksadan, S.T., M.Kom)
NIP 196809071993031003

KEMENTERIAN RISET, TEKNOLOGI DAN PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
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LEMBAR BIMBINGAN LAPORAN AKHIR

Nama : Dwi Ayu Saswita
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Jurusan/Program Studi : Teknik Elektro/Teknik Telekomunikasi D-III
Judul Laporan Akhir : Prototype Deteksi Kebakaran Berbasis Sms Gateway
Pembimbing II : Nasron, S.T, M.T.

No.	Tanggal	Uraian Bimbingan	Tanda Tangan Pembimbing
1.	29/4 - 2017	Konsultasi judul / pembuatan proposal	
2.	31/3 - 2017	ACC proposal	
3.	15/05 /17	PCB (Layout Catudaya)	
4.	15/05 /17	Lanjut kesepakatan komunikasi	
5.	6/06 - 2017	Judul sudah cukup singkat persamaan kata - kata di judul	
6.	6/06 - 2017	revisi bab I - bab II	
7.	12/06 - 2017	acc bab I - bab II, lanjutkan bab III	

Lembar : 2

No.	Tanggal	Uraian Bimbingan	Tanda Tangan Pembimbing
8.	5/7 - 2017	revisi bab III, bab IV, bab V	
9.	10/7 - 2017	ACC bab III, bab IV, bab V, laporan. Siap Sidang	
10.			
11.			
12.			

Palembang, Juli 2017

Ketua Program Studi
Teknik Telekomunikasi D-III

(Ciksadan, S.T., M.Kom)
NIP 196809071993031003

Palembang, Juni 2017

Kepada
Yth. Kepala Laboratorium
Teknik Telekomunikasi
Di
Tempat

Saya yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini:

Nama	: Dwi Ayu Saswita
NPM	: 0614 3033 0248
Kelas	: 6 TA
Judul laporan Akhir	: Prototype Deteksi Kebakaran Berbasis SMS Gateway
Pembimbing I	: Ir. Ibnu Ziad, M.T.
Pembimbing II	: Nasron, S.T.,M.T.

Dengan ini mengajukan permohonan untuk menggunakan laboratorium serta meminjam beberapa peralatan praktikum yang tersedia di laboratorium, diantaranya :

1. Multimeter
2. Kabel Penghubung

Peralatan tersebut digunakan sebagai alat untuk membuat alat serta pengambilan data tersebut guna untuk menyelasikan laporan akhir Pendidikan Diploma III jurusan Teknik Elektro Program Studi Teknik Telekomunikasi. Untuk kepentingan pengambilan data mohon kesediaan Bapak/Ibu Pembimbing untuk mendampingi. Demikianlah permohonan ini saya buat dengan sebenar-benarnya. Atas perhatian Bapak/Ibu saya ucapkan terima kasih.

Yang Bersangkutan

Dwi Ayu Saswita
NPM. 0614 3033 0248

No	Tanggal	Tanda Tangan Pembimbing I	Tanda Tangan Pembimbing II	Keterangan
1	19/6 - 2017			ACC Alat

Mengetahui,

Pembimbing I

Ir. Ibnu Ziad, M.T.
NIP. 196005161990031001

Pembimbing II

Nasron, S.T., M.T.
NIP.196808221993031001

PROGRESS KEMAJUAN LAPORAN AKHIR MAHASISWA/I PROGRAM D.III PROGRAM STUDI TEKNIK TELEKOMUNIKASI JURUSAN TEKNIK ELEKTRO POLITEKNIK NEGERI SRIWIJAYA THN AKADEMIK 2017

NAMA MAHASISWA/I : **Dwi Ayu Saswita**
NIM : **061430330248**
KELAS : **6TA**
PEMBIMBING 1 : **Ir. Ibnu Ziad, M.T.**
PEMBIMBING 2 : **Nasron, S.T, M.T.**
JUDUL LA : **Prototype Deteksi Kebakaran Berbasis *SMS Gateway***

NO	TANGGAL PELAPORAN	URAIAN KEGIATAN	PENGESAHAN		(%) KEGIATAN
			PEMB.1	PEMB.2	
1	3/5 - 2017	Pembuatan layout, rancang bangun			20 %
2	15/5 - 2017	- Perbaikan layout Catu daya - Pemasangan Catu daya di rancang bangun - Pembuatan laporan (Bab I dan II)			50 % 30 %

NO	TANGGAL PELAPORAN	URAIAN KEGIATAN	PENGESAHAN		(%) KEGIATAN
			PEMB.1	PEMB.2	
3	12/6 - 2017	- Perbaikan pada rancang bangun			80 %
		- Pembuatan laporan (Bab III, IV dan V)			70 %
4	19/6 - 2017	- Rancang bangun dan Pengukuran alat selesai dilakukan.			
	11/7 - 2017	- Pembuatan laporan Selesai.			100 %

Mengetahui,
Ketua Prodi D.III Tek. Telekomunikasi

Ciksadan, S.T., M.Kom.
NIP 196809071993031003

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REKOMENDASI UJIAN LAPORAN AKHIR (LA)

Pembimbing Laporan Akhir memberikan rekomendasi kepada,

Nama	:	Dwi Ayu Saswita
NIM	:	0614 3033 0248
Jurusan/Program Studi	:	Teknik Elektro / Teknik Telekomunikasi DIII
Judul Laporan Akhir	:	Prototype Deteksi Kebakaran Berbasis Sms Gateway

Mahasiswa tersebut telah memenuhi persyaratan dan dapat mengikuti Ujian Laporan Akhir (LA) pada Tahun Akademik 2017.

Palembang, Juni 2017

Pembimbing I,

(Ir. Ibnu Ziad, M.T.)
NIP. 196005161990031001

Pembimbing II,

(Nasron, S.T., M.T.)
NIP. 196808221993031001

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PELAKSANAAN REVISI LAPORAN AKHIR (LA)

Mahasiswa berikut,

Nama	:	Dwi Ayu Saswita
NIM	:	0614 3033 0248
Jurusan/Program Studi	:	Teknik Elektro / Teknik Telekomunikasi (D-III)
Judul Laporan Akhir	:	Prototype Deteksi Kebakaran Berbasis *SMS Gateway*

Telah melaksanakan revisi terhadap Laporan Akhir yang diujikan pada hari Rabu, 19 Juli 2017. Pelaksanaan revisi terhadap Laporan Akhir tersebut telah disetujui oleh Dosen Penguji yang memberikan revisi:

No.	Komentar	Nama Dosen Penilai	Tanggal	Tanda Tangan
1.	Rubah dipertebal	**Ir. Ibnu Ziad, M.T.** **NIP. 196005161990031001**	26/7-2017	
2.	Acc	**Irawan Hadi, S.T., M.Kom** **NIP. 196511051990031002**	26/7 17	
3.	Acc.	**Eka Susanti, S.T., M.Kom** **NIP. 197812172000122001**	1/8/17	
4.	ACC	**Rosita Febriani, S.T., M.Kom** **NIP. 197902012003122003**	1/8/17	

Palembang, Juli 2017
Ketua Penilai,

Irawan Hadi, S.T., M.Kom
NIP. 196511051990031002

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BUKTI PENYERAHAN HASIL KARYA/RANCANG BANGUN

Pada hari ini Kamis, tanggal 03 Agustus 2017 telah diserahkan seperangkat karya/rancang bangun kepada Jurusan Teknik Elektro Program Studi Teknik Telekomunikasi (D-III) di Politeknik Negeri Sriwijaya,

Nama Perangkat	Spesifikasi
Prototype Deteksi Kebakaran Berbasis *SMS Gateway*	Arduino Uno, Sensor MQ2, Sensor Flame, Sensor LM35, Modul Relay 5V, Motor Pompa, Kipas, Nozzle, Modul SIM 900, USB dan Power Supply.

Hasil karya/rancang bangun dari,

Nama	NIM	Nama Pembimbing
Dwi Ayu Saswita	0614 3033 0248	Ir. Ibnu Ziad, M.T.
		Nasron, S.T., M.T.

Palembang, Juli 2017

Yang menerima,

(Rapiko Duri, S.Kom, M.Kom)
NIP. 197802162001122003

Yang menyerahkan,

(Dwi Ayu Saswita)
NIM . 0614 3033 0248

Mengetahui,
Ketua Program Studi,
Teknik Telekomunikasi D-III

(Ciksadan, S.T., M.Kom)
NIP. 196809071993031003

PROGRAM ARDUINO

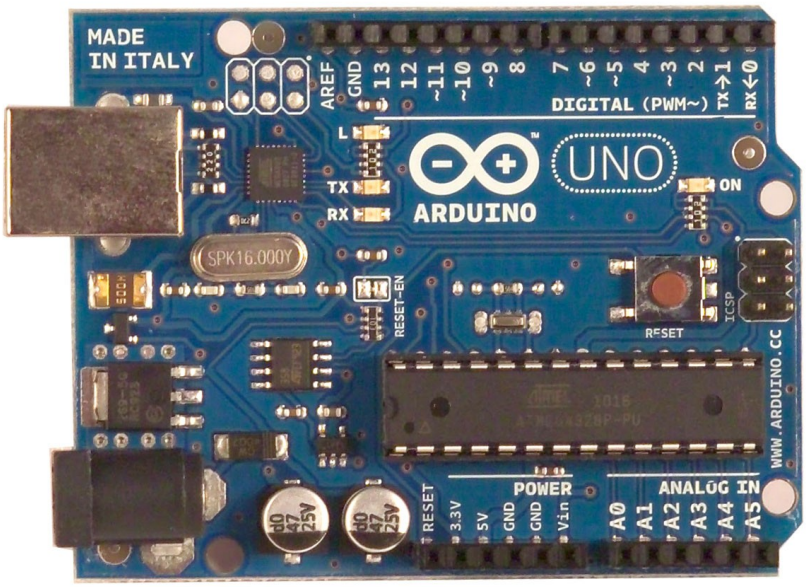
```
#include <SoftwareSerial.h>

SoftwareSerial mySerial(2, 3);
String number = "085268675474";
//String number = "08990739348";

int sensorPin = A0;
int sensorValue = 0;
int sensor_api = A1;
int sensor_suhu = A3;
int api_value = 0;
int suhu_value = 0;
int tempC=0;

void setup()
{
 mySerial.begin(9600);   // Setting Sim900 Serial
 Serial.begin(9600);    // Setting the baud rate of Serial Monitor
 (Arduino)
 analogReference(DEFAULT);
 pinMode(8,OUTPUT);
 pinMode(9,OUTPUT);
 delay(100);
 mySerial.println("AT");
 digitalWrite(8,HIGH);
 digitalWrite(9,HIGH);

 pinMode(10,OUTPUT);   //buzzer
 digitalWrite(10,LOW);
}


void loop()
{
 sensor();
 if(sensorValue>350 || api_value <200 ){
   digitalWrite(8,LOW);
   digitalWrite(9,LOW);
   SendMessage();
   Serial.println("SMS OK");
   do {
     sensor();
```

```
    digitalWrite(10,HIGH);
   }
   while(sensorValue>350 || api_value <200 );
   delay(2000);
   digitalWrite(10,LOW);
   Serial.println("SELESAI");
   //SendMessage();
  }
  else if(tempC>70){
   digitalWrite(8,LOW);
   digitalWrite(9,LOW);
   SendMessage();
   Serial.println("SMS OK");
   do {
    sensor();
    digitalWrite(10,HIGH);
   }
   while(tempC>70);
   delay(2000);
   digitalWrite(10,LOW);
   Serial.println("SELESAI");
   //SendMessage();
  }
  else{
   sensor();
   digitalWrite(8,HIGH);
   digitalWrite(9,HIGH);
   digitalWrite(10,LOW);
   }

  if (Serial.available()>0)
  switch(Serial.read())
  {
   case 'a':
    mySerial.println("AT");
    break;
   case 's':
    SendMessage();
    break;
   case 'r':
    RecieveMessage();
    break;
  }

  String buffer = readSIM900A();
  if (buffer.startsWith("\r\n+CMT: "))
```

```
    {
      Serial.println("*** RECEIVED A SMS ***");
      // Remove first 51 characters
      buffer.remove(0, 51);
      int len = buffer.length();
      // Remove \r\n from tail
      buffer.remove(len - 2, 2);

      if (buffer == "Cek"){
        SendMessage();
//      digitalWrite(3,LOW);
//      delay(1000);
//      digitalWrite(3,HIGH);
      }
      Serial.println(buffer);
      Serial.println("*** END SMS ***");
    }
}

void sensor()
{
  suhu_value = analogRead(sensor_suhu);
  tempC = suhu_value * 0.488;
//  Serial.print("temp= ");
  Serial.print(tempC);
   Serial.print(" , ");
//  delay(500);

  sensorValue = analogRead(sensorPin);
  api_value = analogRead(sensor_api);
  Serial.print(sensorValue); Serial.print(" , ");
  Serial.println(api_value);
}

void SendMessage()
{
  mySerial.println("AT+CMGF=1");    //Sets the GSM Module in
  Text Mode
  delay(500);  // Delay of 1000 milli seconds or 1 second
  mySerial.println("AT+CMGS=\"" +number+ "\"\r"); // Replace x
  with mobile number
  delay(500);
  mySerial.println("Awas Bahaya!!! Terdeteksi Adanya Api dan
  Asap");// The SMS text you want to send
  delay(100);
   mySerial.println((char)26);// ASCII code of CTRL+Z
```

```
  delay(500);
}

void RecieveMessage()
{
  mySerial.println("AT+CNMI=2,2,0,0,0"); // AT Command to
  receive a live SMS
  delay(1000);
 }

String readSIM900A()
{
    String buffer;
    while (mySerial.available())
    {
      char c = mySerial.read();
      buffer.concat(c);
      delay(10);
    }
    return buffer;
}
```

Arduino UNO



Product Overview

The Arduino Uno is a microcontroller board based on the ATmega328 (datasheet). It has 14 digital input/output pins (of which 6 can be used as PWM outputs), 6 analog inputs, a 16 MHz crystal oscillator, a USB connection, a power jack, an ICSP header, and a reset button. It contains everything needed to support the microcontroller; simply connect it to a computer with a USB cable or power it with a AC-to-DC adapter or battery to get started. The Uno differs from all preceding boards in that it does not use the FTDI USB-to-serial driver chip. Instead, it features the Atmega8U2 programmed as a USB-to-serial converter.

"Uno" means one in Italian and is named to mark the upcoming release of Arduino 1.0. The Uno and version 1.0 will be the reference versions of Arduno, moving forward. The Uno is the latest in a series of USB Arduino boards, and the reference model for the Arduino platform; for a comparison with previous versions, see the index of Arduino boards.

Index

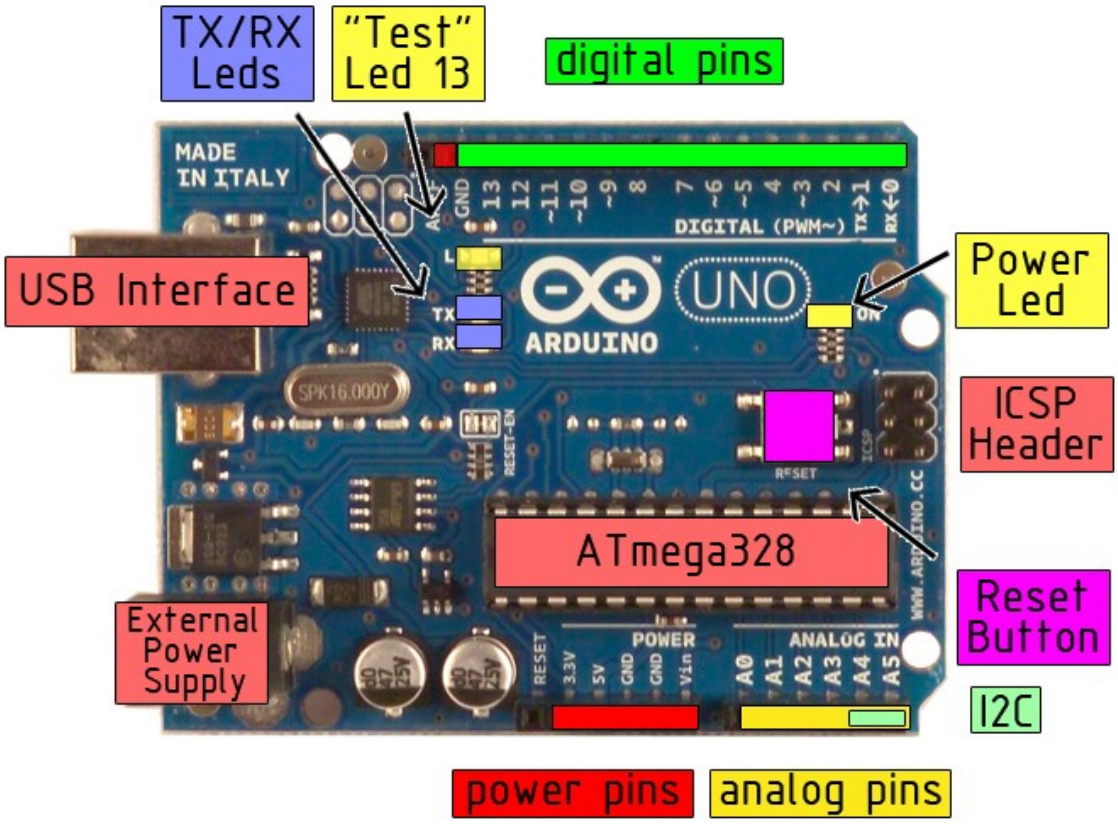
Technical Specification

EAGLE files: arduino-duemilanove-uno-design.zip Schematic: arduino-uno-schematic.pdf

Summary

Microcontroller	ATmega328
Operating Voltage	5V
Input Voltage (recommended)	7-12V
Input Voltage (limits)	6-20V
Digital I/O Pins	14 (of which 6 provide PWM output)
Analog Input Pins	6
DC Current per I/O Pin	40 mA
DC Current for 3.3V Pin	50 mA
Flash Memory	32 KB of which 0.5 KB used by bootloader
SRAM	2 KB
EEPROM	1 KB
Clock Speed	16 MHz

the board



Power

The Arduino Uno can be powered via the USB connection or with an external power supply. The power source is selected automatically.

External (non-USB) power can come either from an AC-to-DC adapter (wall-wart) or battery. The adapter can be connected by plugging a 2.1mm center-positive plug into the board's power jack. Leads from a battery can be inserted in the Gnd and Vin pin headers of the POWER connector.

The board can operate on an external supply of 6 to 20 volts. If supplied with less than 7V, however, the 5V pin may supply less than five volts and the board may be unstable. If using more than 12V, the voltage regulator may overheat and damage the board. The recommended range is 7 to 12 volts.

The power pins are as follows:

- **VIN.** The input voltage to the Arduino board when it's using an external power source (as opposed to 5 volts from the USB connection or other regulated power source). You can supply voltage through this pin, or, if supplying voltage via the power jack, access it through this pin.
- **5V.** The regulated power supply used to power the microcontroller and other components on the board. This can come either from VIN via an on-board regulator, or be supplied by USB or another regulated 5V supply.
- **3V3.** A 3.3 volt supply generated by the on-board regulator. Maximum current draw is 50 mA.
- **GND.** Ground pins.

Memory

The Atmega328 has 32 KB of flash memory for storing code (of which 0,5 KB is used for the bootloader); It has also 2 KB of SRAM and 1 KB of EEPROM (which can be read and written with the EEPROM library).

Input and Output

Each of the 14 digital pins on the Uno can be used as an input or output, using pinMode(), digitalWrite(), and digitalRead() functions. They operate at 5 volts. Each pin can provide or receive a maximum of 40 mA and has an internal pull-up resistor (disconnected by default) of 20-50 kOhms. In addition, some pins have specialized functions:

- **Serial: 0 (RX) and 1 (TX).** Used to receive (RX) and transmit (TX) TTL serial data. TThese pins are connected to the corresponding pins of the ATmega8U2 USB-to-TTL Serial chip .
- **External Interrupts: 2 and 3.** These pins can be configured to trigger an interrupt on a low value, a rising or falling edge, or a change in value. See the attachInterrupt() function for details.
- **PWM: 3, 5, 6, 9, 10, and 11.** Provide 8-bit PWM output with the analogWrite() function.
- **SPI: 10 (SS), 11 (MOSI), 12 (MISO), 13 (SCK).** These pins support SPI communication, which, although provided by the underlying hardware, is not currently included in the Arduino language.

- **LED: 13.** There is a built-in LED connected to digital pin 13. When the pin is HIGH value, the LED is on, when the pin is LOW, it's off.

The Uno has 6 analog inputs, each of which provide 10 bits of resolution (i.e. 1024 different values). By default they measure from ground to 5 volts, though is it possible to change the upper end of their range using the AREF pin and the analogReference() function. Additionally, some pins have specialized functionality:

- **I²C: 4 (SDA) and 5 (SCL).** Support I²C (TWI) communication using the Wire library.

There are a couple of other pins on the board:

- **AREF.** Reference voltage for the analog inputs. Used with analogReference().
- **Reset.** Bring this line LOW to reset the microcontroller. Typically used to add a reset button to shields which block the one on the board.

See also the mapping between Arduino pins and Atmega328 ports.

Communication

The Arduino Uno has a number of facilities for communicating with a computer, another Arduino, or other microcontrollers. The ATmega328 provides UART TTL (5V) serial communication, which is available on digital pins 0 (RX) and 1 (TX). An ATmega8U2 on the board channels this serial communication over USB and appears as a virtual com port to software on the computer. The '8U2 firmware uses the standard USB COM drivers, and no external driver is needed. However, on Windows, an *.inf file is required..

The Arduino software includes a serial monitor which allows simple textual data to be sent to and from the Arduino board. The RX and TX LEDs on the board will flash when data is being transmitted via the USB-to-serial chip and USB connection to the computer (but not for serial communication on pins 0 and 1).

A SoftwareSerial library allows for serial communication on any of the Uno's digital pins.

The ATmega328 also support I2C (TWI) and SPI communication. The Arduino software includes a Wire library to simplify use of the I2C bus; see the documentation for details. To use the SPI communication, please see the ATmega328 datasheet.

Programming

The Arduino Uno can be programmed with the Arduino software (download). Select "Arduino Uno w/ ATmega328" from the **Tools > Board** menu (according to the microcontroller on your board). For details, see the reference and tutorials.

The ATmega328 on the Arduino Uno comes preburned with a bootloader that allows you to upload new code to it without the use of an external hardware programmer. It communicates using the original STK500 protocol (reference, C header files).

You can also bypass the bootloader and program the microcontroller through the ICSP (In-Circuit Serial Programming) header; see these instructions for details.

The ATmega8U2 firmware source code is available . The ATmega8U2 is loaded with a DFU bootloader, which can be activated by connecting the solder jumper on the back of the board (near the map of Italy) and then resetting the 8U2. You can then use Atmel's FLIP software (Windows) or the DFU programmer (Mac OS X and Linux) to load a new firmware. Or you can use the ISP header with an external programmer (overwriting the DFU bootloader).

Automatic (Software) Reset

Rather than requiring a physical press of the reset button before an upload, the Arduino Uno is designed in a way that allows it to be reset by software running on a connected computer. One of the hardware flow control lines (DTR) of the ATmega8U2 is connected to the reset line of the ATmega328 via a 100 nanofarad capacitor. When this line is asserted (taken low), the reset line drops long enough to reset the chip. The Arduino software uses this capability to allow you to upload code by simply pressing the upload button in the Arduino environment. This means that the bootloader can have a shorter timeout, as the lowering of DTR can be well-coordinated with the start of the upload.

This setup has other implications. When the Uno is connected to either a computer running Mac OS X or Linux, it resets each time a connection is made to it from software (via USB). For the following half-second or so, the bootloader is running on the Uno. While it is programmed to ignore malformed data (i.e. anything besides an upload of new code), it will intercept the first few bytes of data sent to the board after a connection is opened. If a sketch running on the board receives one-time configuration or other data when it first starts, make sure that the software with which it communicates waits a second after opening the connection and before sending this data.

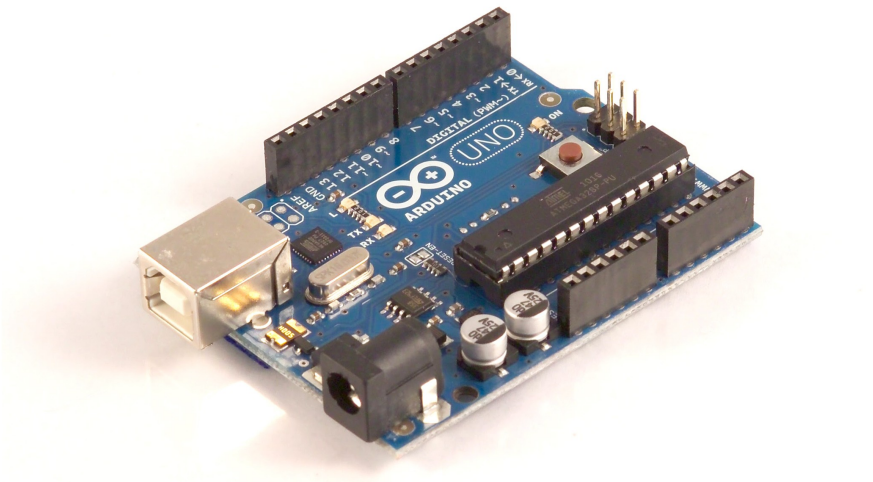
The Uno contains a trace that can be cut to disable the auto-reset. The pads on either side of the trace can be soldered together to re-enable it. It's labeled "RESET-EN". You may also be able to disable the auto-reset by connecting a 110 ohm resistor from 5V to the reset line; see this forum thread for details.

USB Overcurrent Protection

The Arduino Uno has a resettable polyfuse that protects your computer's USB ports from shorts and overcurrent. Although most computers provide their own internal protection, the fuse provides an extra layer of protection. If more than 500 mA is applied to the USB port, the fuse will automatically break the connection until the short or overload is removed.

Physical Characteristics

The maximum length and width of the Uno PCB are 2.7 and 2.1 inches respectively, with the USB connector and power jack extending beyond the former dimension. Three screw holes allow the board to be attached to a surface or case. Note that the distance between digital pins 7 and 8 is 160 mil (0.16"), not an even multiple of the 100 mil spacing of the other pins.



How to use Arduino

Arduino can sense the environment by receiving input from a variety of sensors and can affect its surroundings by controlling lights, motors, and other actuators. The microcontroller on the board is programmed using the Arduino programming language (based on Wiring) and the Arduino development environment (based on Processing). Arduino projects can be stand-alone or they can communicate with software on running on a computer (e.g. Flash, Processing, MaxMSP).

Arduino is a cross-platoform program. You'll have to follow different instructions for your personal OS. Check on the Arduino site for the latest instructions. *http://arduino.cc/en/Guide/HomePage*

Linux Install Windows Install Mac Install

Once you have downloaded/unzipped the arduino IDE, you can Plug the Arduino to your PC via USB cable.

Blink led

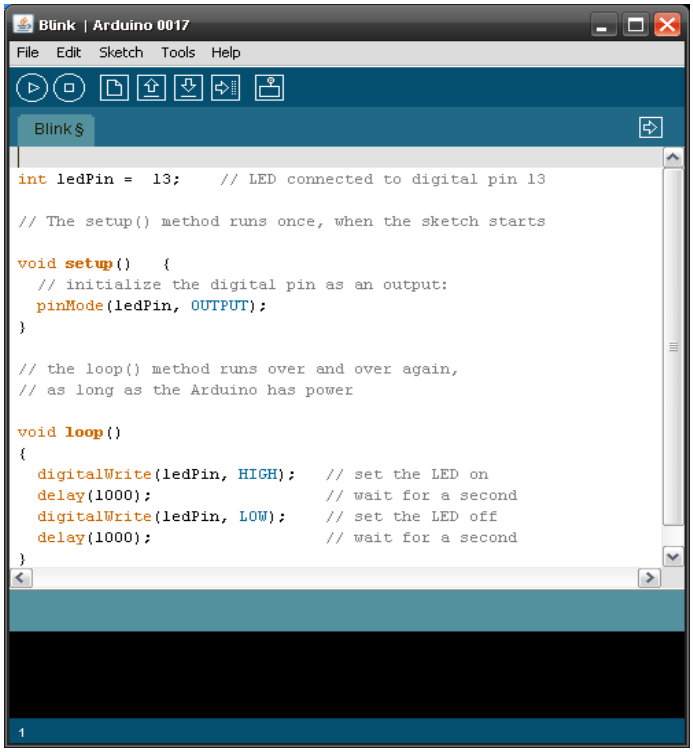
Now you're actually ready to "burn" your first program on the arduino board. To select "blink led", the physical translation of the well known programming "hello world", select

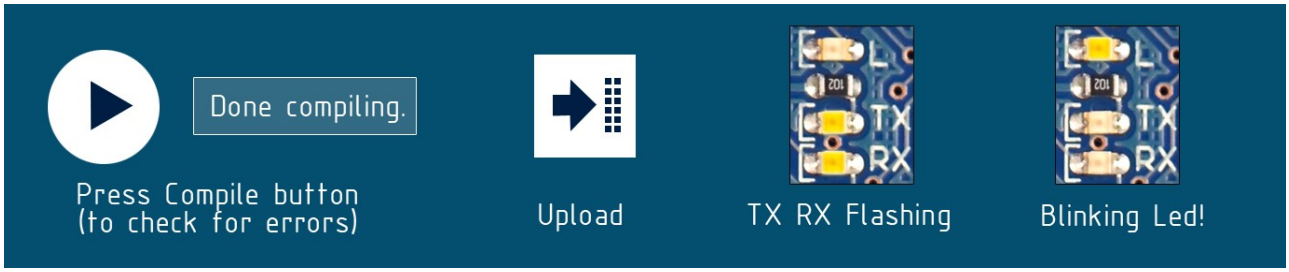
File>Sketchbook>
Arduino-0017>Examples>
Digital>Blink

Once you have your skecth you'll see something very close to the screenshot on the right.

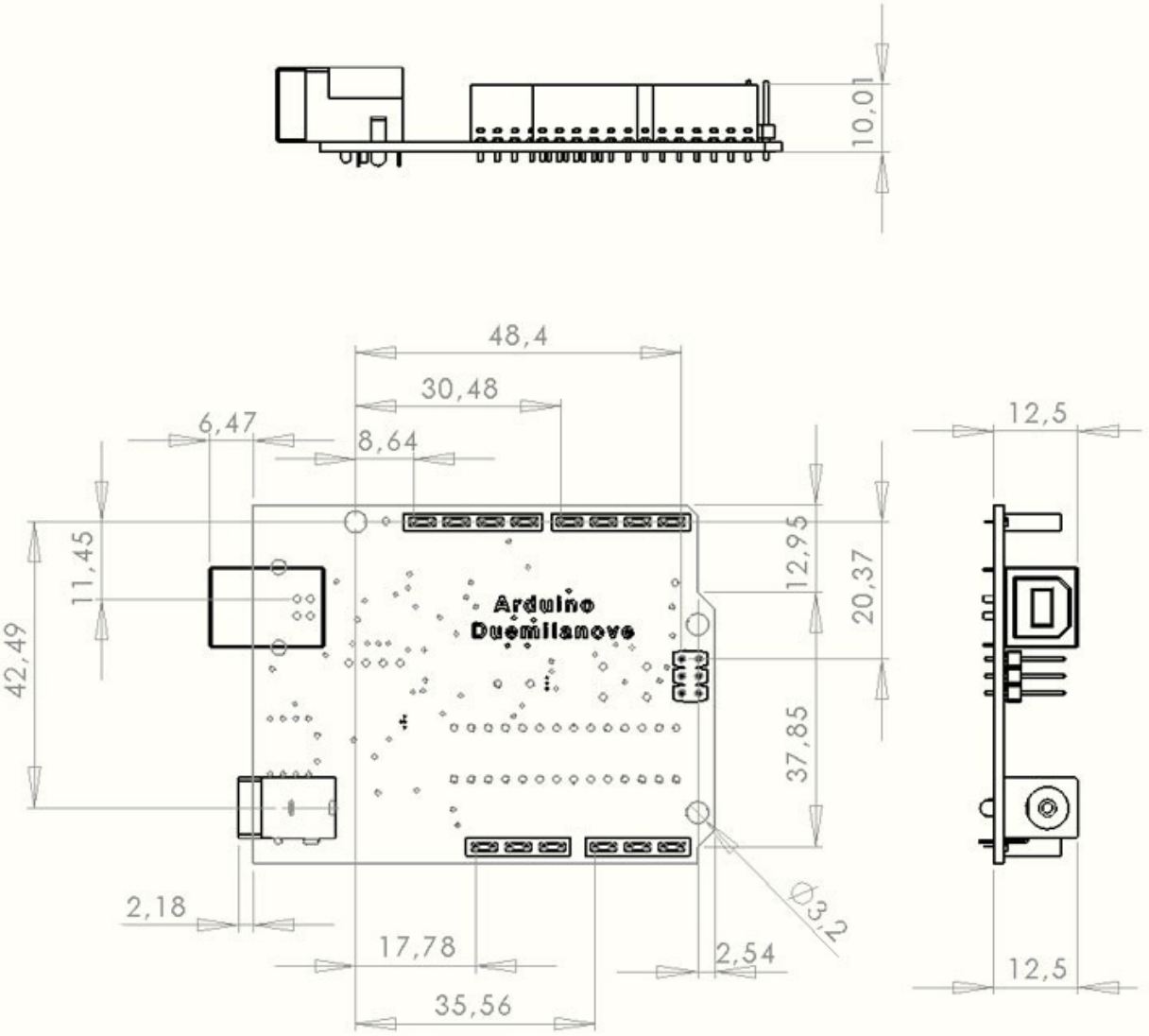
In **Tools>Board** select

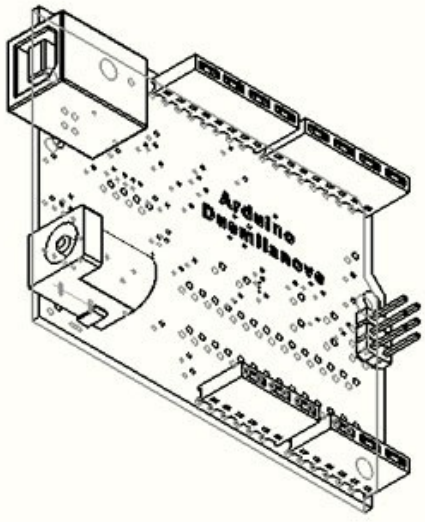
Now you have to go to
Tools>SerialPort
and select the right serial port, the one arduino is attached to.





Dimensioned Drawing





Terms & Conditions

1. Warranties

1.1 The producer warrants that its products will conform to the Specifications. This warranty lasts for one (1) years from the date of the sale. The producer shall not be liable for any defects that are caused by neglect, misuse or mistreatment by the Customer, including improper installation or testing, or for any products that have been altered or modified in any way by a Customer. Moreover, The producer shall not be liable for any defects that result from Customer's design, specifications or instructions for such products. Testing and other quality control techniques are used to the extent the producer deems necessary.

1.2 If any products fail to conform to the warranty set forth above, the producer's sole liability shall be to replace such products. The producer's liability shall be limited to products that are determined by the producer not to conform to such warranty. If the producer elects to replace such products, the producer shall have a reasonable time to replacements. Replaced products shall be warranted for a new full warranty period.

1.3 EXCEPT AS SET FORTH ABOVE, PRODUCTS ARE PROVIDED "AS IS" AND "WITH ALL FAULTS." THE PRODUCER DISCLAIMS ALL OTHER WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, REGARDING PRODUCTS, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO, ANY IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE

1.4 Customer agrees that prior to using any systems that include the producer products, Customer will test such systems and the functionality of the products as used in such systems. The producer may provide technical, applications or design advice, quality characterization, reliability data or other services. Customer acknowledges and agrees that providing these services shall not expand or otherwise alter the producer's warranties, as set forth above, and no additional obligations or liabilities shall arise from the producer providing such services.

1.5 The Arduino™ products are not authorized for use in safety-critical applications where a failure of the product would reasonably be expected to cause severe personal injury or death. Safety-Critical Applications include, without limitation, life support devices and systems, equipment or systems for the operation of nuclear facilities and weapons systems. Arduino™ products are neither designed nor intended for use in military or aerospace applications or environments and for automotive applications or environment. Customer acknowledges and agrees that any such use of Arduino™ products which is solely at the Customer's risk, and that Customer is solely responsible for compliance with all legal and regulatory requirements in connection with such use.

1.6 Customer acknowledges and agrees that it is solely responsible for compliance with all legal, regulatory and safety-related requirements concerning its products and any use of Arduino™ products in Customer's applications, notwithstanding any applications-related information or support that may be provided by the producer.

2. Indemnification

The Customer acknowledges and agrees to defend, indemnify and hold harmless the producer from and against any and all third-party losses, damages, liabilities and expenses it incurs to the extent directly caused by: (i) an actual breach by a Customer of the representation and warranties made under this terms and conditions or (ii) the gross negligence or willful misconduct by the Customer.

3. Consequential Damages Waiver

In no event the producer shall be liable to the Customer or any third parties for any special, collateral, indirect, punitive, incidental, consequential or exemplary damages in connection with or arising out of the products provided hereunder, regardless of whether the producer has been advised of the possibility of such damages. This section will survive the termination of the warranty period.

4. Changes to specifications

The producer may make changes to specifications and product descriptions at any time, without notice. The Customer must not rely on the absence or characteristics of any features or instructions marked "reserved" or "undefined." The producer reserves these for future definition and shall have no responsibility whatsoever for conflicts or incompatibilities arising from future changes to them. The product information on the Web Site or Materials is subject to change without notice. Do not finalize a design with this information.

Enviromental Policies

The producer of Arduino™ has joined the Impatto Zero® policy of LifeGate.it. For each Arduino board produced is created / looked after half squared Km of Costa Rica's forest's.

MQ-2 Semiconductor Sensor for Combustible Gas

Sensitive material of MQ-2 gas sensor is SnO_2, which with lower conductivity in clean air. When the target combustible gas exist, The sensor's conductivity is more higher along with the gas concentration rising. Please use simple electrocircuit, Convert change of conductivity to correspond output signal of gas concentration.

MQ-2 gas sensor has high sensitity to LPG, Propane and Hydrogen, also could be used to Methane and other combustible steam, it is with low cost and suitable for different application.

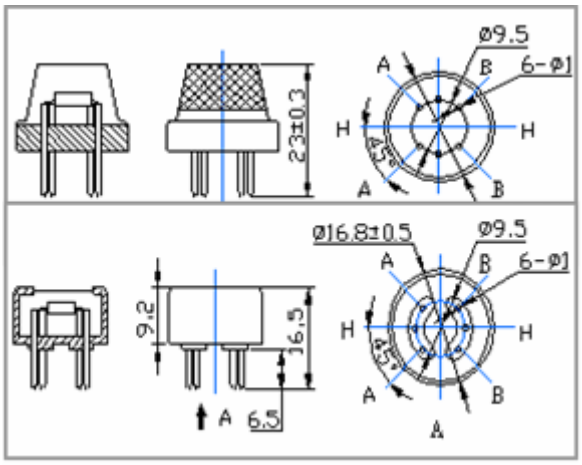
Character

*Good sensitivity to Combustible gas in wide range
* High sensitivity to LPG, Propane and Hydrogen
* Long life and low cost
* Simple drive circuit

Application

* Domestic gas leakage detector
* Industrial Combustible gas detector
* Portable gas detector

Configuration

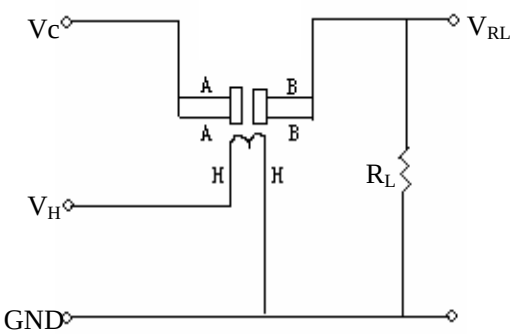


Technical Data

Model No.			MQ-2
Sensor Type			Semiconductor
Standard Encapsulation			Bakelite (Black Bakelite)
Detection Gas			Combustible gas and smoke
Concentration			300-10000ppm (Combustible gas)
Circuit	Loop Voltage	V_c	≤24V DC
	Heater Voltage	V_H	5.0V±0.2V ACorDC
	Load Resistance	R_L	Adjustable
Character	Heater Resistance	R_H	31Ω±3Ω（Room Tem.）
	Heater consumption	P_H	≤900mW
	Sensing Resistance	R_s	2KΩ-20KΩ(in 2000ppm C_3H_8)
	Sensitivity	S	Rs(in air)/Rs(1000ppm isobutane)≥5
	Slope	α	≤0.6($R_{5000ppm}/R_{3000ppm}$ CH_4)
Condition	Tem. Humidity		20℃±2℃；65%±5%RH
	Standard test circuit		Vc:5.0V±0.1V； V_H: 5.0V±0.1V
	Preheat time		Over 48 hours

Basic test loop

T



The above is basic test circuit of the sensor. The sensor need to be put 2 voltage, heater voltage（VH） and test voltage（VC）. VH used to supply certified working temperature to the sensor, while VC used to detect voltage (VRL) on load resistance （RL） whom is in series with sensor. The sensor has light polarity, Vc need DC power. VC and VH could use same power circuit with precondition to assure performance of sensor. In order to make the sensor with better performance, suitable RL value is needed:

Power of Sensitivity body(Ps):

$Ps=Vc^2\times Rs/(Rs+RL)^2$

Resistance of sensor(Rs): Rs=(Vc/VRL-1)×RL

Sensitivity Characteristics

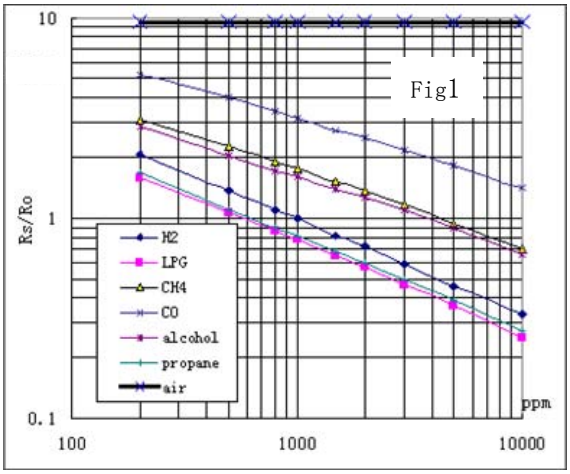


Fig.1 shows the typical sensitivity characteristics of the MQ-2, ordinate means resistance ratio of the sensor (Rs/Ro), abscissa is concentration of gases. Rs means resistance in different gases, Ro means resistance of sensor in 1000ppm Hyrogen. All test are under standard test conditions.

Influence of Temperature/Humidity

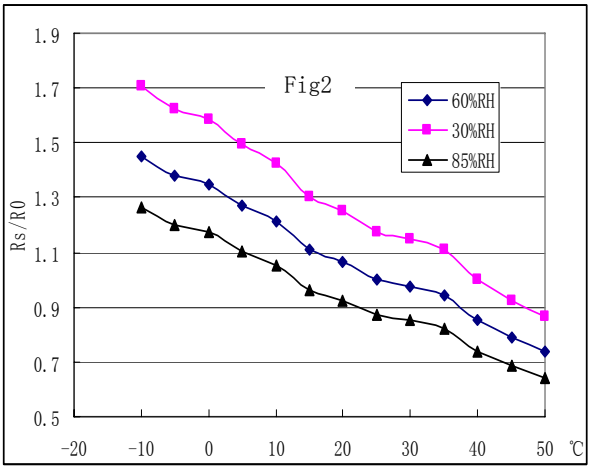


Fig.2 shows the typical temperature and humidity characteristics. Ordinate means resistance ratio of the sensor (Rs/Ro), Rs means resistance of sensor in 1000ppm Butane under different tem. and humidity. Ro means resistance of the sensor in environment of 1000ppm Methane, 20℃/65%RH

Structure and configuration

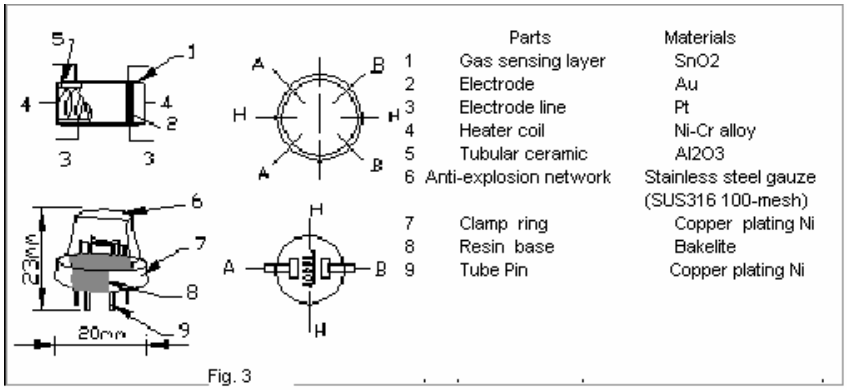


Fig. 3

Structure and configuration of MQ-2 gas sensor is shown as Fig. 3, sensor composed by micro AL2O3 ceramic tube, Tin Dioxide (SnO2) sensitive layer, measuring electrode and heater are fixed into a crust made by plastic and stainless steel net. The heater provides necessary work conditions for work of sensitive components. The enveloped MQ-2 have 6 pin, 4 of them are used to fetch signals, and other 2 are used for providing heating current.

Notification

1 Following conditions must be prohibited

1.1 Exposed to organic silicon steam

Organic silicon steam cause sensors invalid, sensors must be avoid exposing to silicon bond, fixature, silicon latex, putty or plastic contain silicon environment

1.2 High Corrosive gas

If the sensors exposed to high concentration corrosive gas (such as H_2Sz, SO_X, Cl_2, HCl etc), it will not only result in corrosion of sensors structure, also it cause sincere sensitivity attenuation.

1.3 Alkali, Alkali metals salt, halogen pollution

The sensors performance will be changed badly if sensors be sprayed polluted by alkali metals salt especially brine, or be exposed to halogen such as fluorin.

1.4 Touch water

Sensitivity of the sensors will be reduced when spattered or dipped in water.

1.5 Freezing

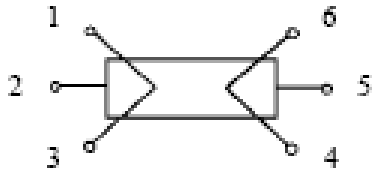
Do avoid icing on sensor'surface, otherwise sensor would lose sensitivity.

1.6 Applied voltage higher

Applied voltage on sensor should not be higher than stipulated value, otherwise it cause down-line or heater damaged, and bring on sensors' sensitivity characteristic changed badly.

1.7 Voltage on wrong pins

For 6 pins sensor, if apply voltage on 1、3 pins or 4、6 pins, it will make lead broken, and without signal when apply on 2、4 pins



2 Following conditions must be avoided

2.1 Water Condensation

Indoor conditions, slight water condensation will effect sensors performance lightly. However, if water condensation on sensors surface and keep a certain period, sensor' sensitivity will be decreased.

2.2 Used in high gas concentration

No matter the sensor is electrified or not, if long time placed in high gas concentration, if will affect sensors characteristic.

2.3 Long time storage

The sensors resistance produce reversible drift if it's stored for long time without electrify, this drift is related with storage conditions. Sensors should be stored in airproof without silicon gel bag with clean air. For the sensors with long time storage but no electrify, they need long aging time for stbility before using.

2.4 Long time exposed to adverse environment

No matter the sensors electrified or not, if exposed to adverse environment for long time, such as high humidity, high temperature, or high pollution etc, it will effect the sensors performance badly.

2.5 Vibration

Continual vibration will result in sensors down-lead response then repture. In transportation or assembling line, pneumatic screwdriver/ultrasonic welding machine can lead this vibration.

2.6 Concussion

If sensors meet strong concussion, it may lead its lead wire disconnected.

2.7 Usage

For sensor, handmade welding is optimal way. If use wave crest welding should meet the following conditions:

2.7.1 Soldering flux: Rosin soldering flux contains least chlorine

2.7.2 Speed: 1-2 Meter/ Minute

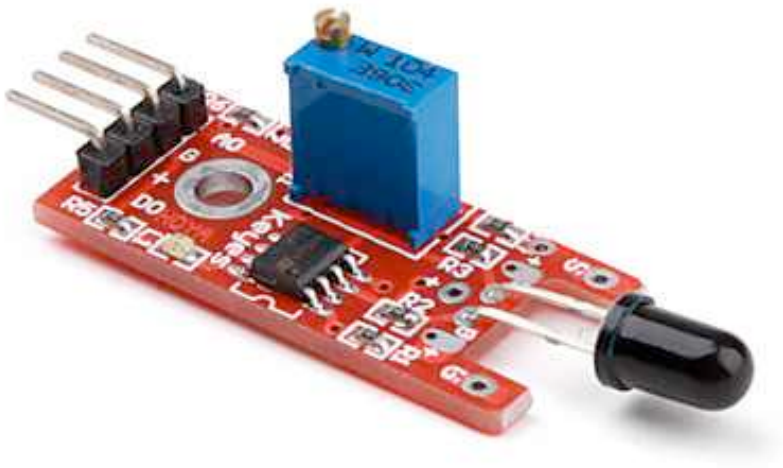
2.7.3 Warm-up temperature：100±20℃

2.7.4 Welding temperature：250±10℃

2.7.5 1 time pass wave crest welding machine

If disobey the above using terms, sensors sensitivity will be reduced.

Flame Sensor Module



Introduction

This module is sensitive to the flame and radiation. It also can detect ordinary light source in the range of of a wavelength 760nm-1100 nm. The detection distance is up to 100 cm.

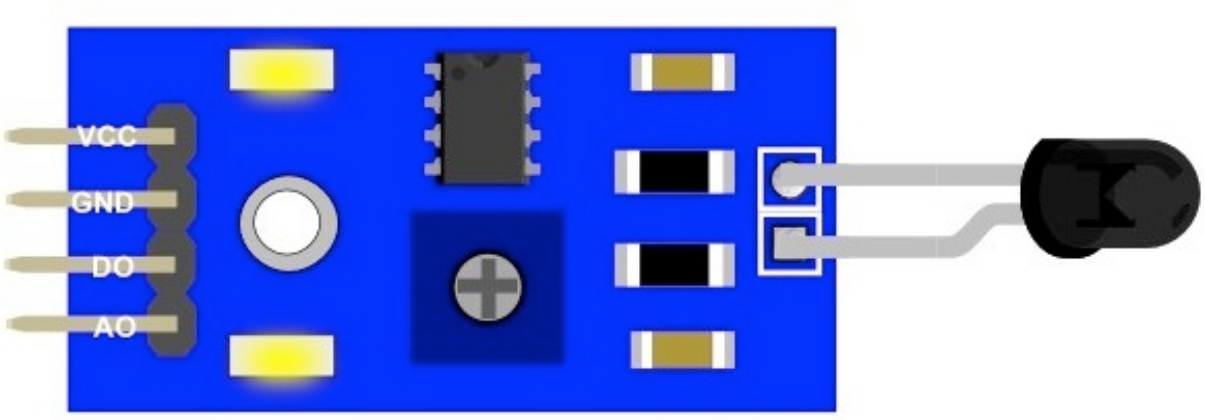
The Flame sensor can output digital or analog signal. It can be used as a flame alarm or in fire fighting robots.

Description

- Detects a flame or a light source of a wavelength in the range of 760nm-1100 nm
- Detection distance: 20cm (4.8V) ~ 100cm (1V)
- Detection angle about 60 degrees, it is sensitive to the flame spectrum.
- Comparator chip LM393 makes module readings stable.
- Adjustable detection range.
- Operating voltage 3.3V-5V
- Digital and Analog Output
  - DO digital switch outputs (0 and 1)
  - AO analog voltage output
- Power indicator and digital switch output indicator

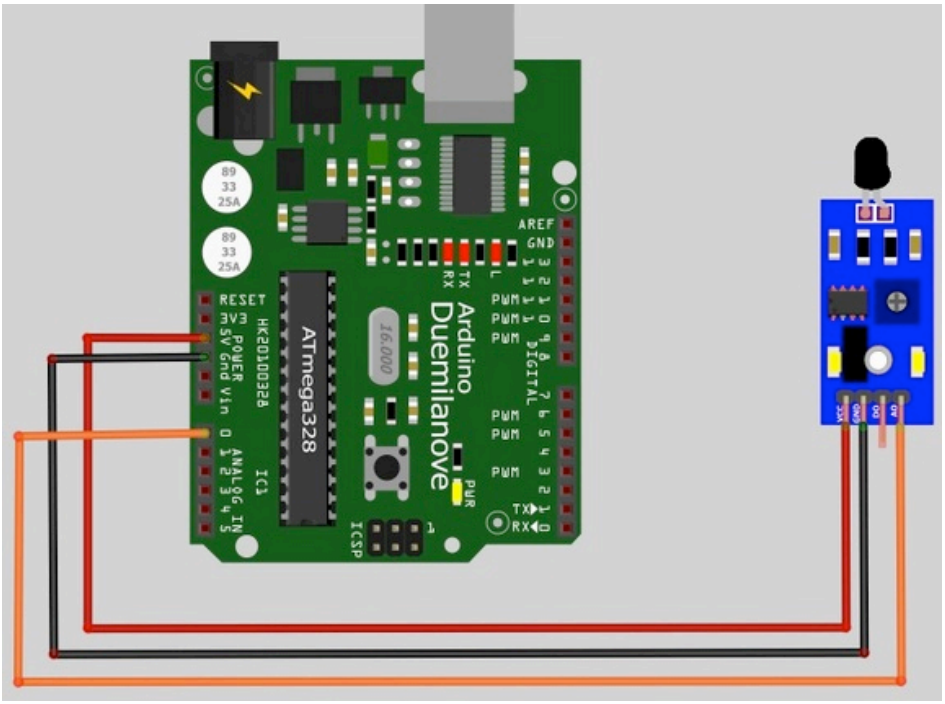
Interface Description (4-wire)

1) VCC -- 3.3V-5V voltage
2) GND -- GND
3) DO -- board digital output interface (0 and 1)
4) AO -- board analog output interface



Arduino Example

Here is sample code and connection to Arduino board. The analog output can be connected to any analog input pin on Arduino.




```
AnalogReadSerial
  Reads an analog input on pin 0, prints the result to the serial monitor.
  Attach the center pin of a potentiometer to pin A0, and the outside pins to
+5V and ground.

 This example code is in the public domain.
 */

// the setup routine runs once when you press reset:
void setup() {
  // initialize serial communication at 9600 bits per second:
  Serial.begin(9600);
}

// the loop routine runs over and over again forever:
void loop() {
  // read the input on analog pin 0:
  int sensorValue = analogRead(A0);
  // print out the value you read:
  Serial.println(sensorValue);
  delay(1);        // delay in between reads for stability
}
```

National Semiconductor

November 2000

LM35
Precision Centigrade Temperature Sensors

General Description

The LM35 series are precision integrated-circuit temperature sensors, whose output voltage is linearly proportional to the Celsius (Centigrade) temperature. The LM35 thus has an advantage over linear temperature sensors calibrated in ° Kelvin, as the user is not required to subtract a large constant voltage from its output to obtain convenient Centigrade scaling. The LM35 does not require any external calibration or trimming to provide typical accuracies of ±¼°C at room temperature and ±¾°C over a full −55 to +150°C temperature range. Low cost is assured by trimming and calibration at the wafer level. The LM35's low output impedance, linear output, and precise inherent calibration make interfacing to readout or control circuitry especially easy. It can be used with single power supplies, or with plus and minus supplies. As it draws only 60 µA from its supply, it has very low self-heating, less than 0.1°C in still air. The LM35 is rated to operate over a −55° to +150°C temperature range, while the LM35C is rated for a −40° to +110°C range (−10° with improved accuracy). The LM35 series is available packaged in hermetic TO-46 transistor packages, while the LM35C, LM35CA, and LM35D are also available in the plastic TO-92 transistor package. The LM35D is also available in an 8-lead surface mount small outline package and a plastic TO-220 package.

Features

- Calibrated directly in ° Celsius (Centigrade)
- Linear + 10.0 mV/°C scale factor
- 0.5°C accuracy guaranteeable (at +25°C)
- Rated for full −55° to +150°C range
- Suitable for remote applications
- Low cost due to wafer-level trimming
- Operates from 4 to 30 volts
- Less than 60 µA current drain
- Low self-heating, 0.08°C in still air
- Nonlinearity only ±¼°C typical
- Low impedance output, 0.1 Ω for 1 mA load

Typical Applications

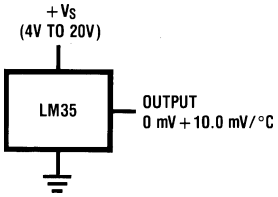
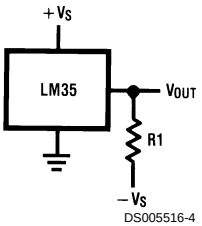


FIGURE 1. Basic Centigrade Temperature Sensor (+2°C to +150°C)

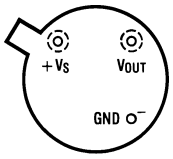


Choose $R_1 = -V_S/50\ \mu A$
V_{OUT} = +1,500 mV at +150°C
= +250 mV at +25°C
= −550 mV at −55°C

FIGURE 2. Full-Range Centigrade Temperature Sensor

Connection Diagrams

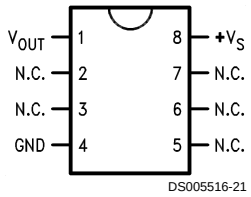
TO-46
Metal Can Package*



*Case is connected to negative pin (GND)

Order Number LM35H, LM35AH, LM35CH, LM35CAH or LM35DH
See NS Package Number H03H

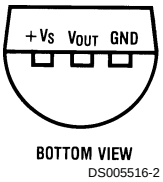
SO-8
Small Outline Molded Package



N.C. = No Connection

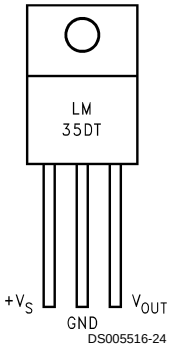
Top View
Order Number LM35DM
See NS Package Number M08A

TO-92
Plastic Package



Order Number LM35CZ, LM35CAZ or LM35DZ
See NS Package Number Z03A

TO-220
Plastic Package*



*Tab is connected to the negative pin (GND).

Note: The LM35DT pinout is different than the discontinued LM35DP.

Order Number LM35DT
See NS Package Number TA03F

Absolute Maximum Ratings (Note 10)

If Military/Aerospace specified devices are required, please contact the National Semiconductor Sales Office/ Distributors for availability and specifications.

Supply Voltage	+35V to −0.2V
Output Voltage	+6V to −1.0V
Output Current	10 mA
Storage Temp.;	
TO-46 Package,	−60˚C to +180˚C
TO-92 Package,	−60˚C to +150˚C
SO-8 Package,	−65˚C to +150˚C
TO-220 Package,	−65˚C to +150˚C
Lead Temp.:	
TO-46 Package, (Soldering, 10 seconds)	300˚C
TO-92 and TO-220 Package, (Soldering, 10 seconds)	260˚C
SO Package (Note 12)	
Vapor Phase (60 seconds)	215˚C
Infrared (15 seconds)	220˚C
ESD Susceptibility (Note 11)	2500V
Specified Operating Temperature Range: T_{MIN} to T_{MAX} (Note 2)	
LM35, LM35A	−55˚C to +150˚C
LM35C, LM35CA	−40˚C to +110˚C
LM35D	0˚C to +100˚C

Electrical Characteristics

(Notes 1, 6)

Parameter	Conditions	LM35A			LM35CA			Units (Max.)
		Typical	Tested Limit (Note 4)	Design Limit (Note 5)	Typical	Tested Limit (Note 4)	Design Limit (Note 5)	
Accuracy	T_A=+25˚C	±0.2	±0.5		±0.2	±0.5		˚C
(Note 7)	T_A=−10˚C	±0.3			±0.3		±1.0	˚C
	T_A=T_{MAX}	±0.4	±1.0		±0.4	±1.0		˚C
	T_A=T_{MIN}	±0.4	±1.0		±0.4		±1.5	˚C
Nonlinearity (Note 8)	T_{MIN}≤T_A≤T_{MAX}	**±0.18**		**±0.35**	**±0.15**		**±0.3**	˚C
Sensor Gain (Average Slope)	T_{MIN}≤T_A≤T_{MAX}	**+10.0**	**+9.9, +10.1**		**+10.0**		**+9.9, +10.1**	mV/˚C
Load Regulation (Note 3) 0≤I_L≤1 mA	T_A=+25˚C	±0.4	±1.0		±0.4	±1.0		mV/mA
	T_{MIN}≤T_A≤T_{MAX}	**±0.5**		**±3.0**	**±0.5**		**±3.0**	mV/mA
Line Regulation (Note 3)	T_A=+25˚C	±0.01	±0.05		±0.01	±0.05		mV/V
	4V≤V_S≤30V	**±0.02**		**±0.1**	**±0.02**		**±0.1**	mV/V
Quiescent Current (Note 9)	V_S=+5V, +25˚C	56	67		56	67		µA
	V_S=+5V	**105**		**131**	**91**		**114**	µA
	V_S=+30V, +25˚C	56.2	68		56.2	68		µA
	V_S=+30V	**105.5**		**133**	**91.5**		**116**	µA
Change of Quiescent Current (Note 3)	4V≤V_S≤30V, +25˚C	0.2	1.0		0.2	1.0		µA
	4V≤V_S≤30V	**0.5**		**2.0**	**0.5**		**2.0**	µA
Temperature Coefficient of Quiescent Current		**+0.39**		**+0.5**	**+0.39**		**+0.5**	µA/˚C
Minimum Temperature for Rated Accuracy	In circuit of *Figure 1*, I_L=0	+1.5		+2.0	+1.5		+2.0	˚C
Long Term Stability	T_J=T_{MAX}, for 1000 hours	±0.08			±0.08			˚C

Electrical Characteristics

(Notes 1, 6)

Parameter	Conditions	LM35			LM35C, LM35D			Units (Max.)
		Typical	Tested Limit (Note 4)	Design Limit (Note 5)	Typical	Tested Limit (Note 4)	Design Limit (Note 5)	
Accuracy,	T_A=+25˚C	±0.4	±1.0		±0.4	±1.0		˚C
LM35, LM35C	T_A=−10˚C	±0.5			±0.5		±1.5	˚C
(Note 7)	T_A=T_{MAX}	±0.8	±1.5		±0.8		±1.5	˚C
	T_A=T_{MIN}	±0.8		±1.5	±0.8		±2.0	˚C
Accuracy, LM35D	T_A=+25˚C				±0.6	±1.5		˚C
(Note 7)	T_A=T_{MAX}				±0.9		±2.0	˚C
	T_A=T_{MIN}				±0.9		±2.0	˚C
Nonlinearity	T_{MIN}≤T_A≤T_{MAX}	**±0.3**		**±0.5**	**±0.2**		**±0.5**	˚C
(Note 8)								
Sensor Gain	T_{MIN}≤T_A≤T_{MAX}	**+10.0**	**+9.8, +10.2**		**+10.0**		**+9.8, +10.2**	mV/˚C
(Average Slope)								
Load Regulation	T_A=+25˚C	±0.4	±2.0		±0.4	±2.0		mV/mA
(Note 3) 0≤I_L≤1 mA	T_{MIN}≤T_A≤T_{MAX}	**±0.5**		**±5.0**	**±0.5**		**±5.0**	mV/mA
Line Regulation	T_A=+25˚C	±0.01	±0.1		±0.01	±0.1		mV/V
(Note 3)	4V≤V_S≤30V	**±0.02**		**±0.2**	**±0.02**		**±0.2**	mV/V
Quiescent Current	V_S=+5V, +25˚C	56	80		56	80		µA
(Note 9)	V_S=+5V	**105**		**158**	**91**		**138**	µA
	V_S=+30V, +25˚C	56.2	82		56.2	82		µA
	V_S=+30V	**105.5**		**161**	**91.5**		**141**	µA
Change of	4V≤V_S≤30V, +25˚C	0.2	2.0		0.2	2.0		µA
Quiescent Current	4V≤V_S≤30V	**0.5**		**3.0**	**0.5**		**3.0**	µA
(Note 3)								
Temperature Coefficient of Quiescent Current		**+0.39**		**+0.7**	**+0.39**		**+0.7**	µA/˚C
Minimum Temperature for Rated Accuracy	In circuit of *Figure 1*, I_L=0	+1.5		+2.0	+1.5		+2.0	˚C
Long Term Stability	T_J=T_{MAX}, for 1000 hours	±0.08			±0.08			˚C

Note 1: Unless otherwise noted, these specifications apply: −55˚C≤T_J≤+150˚C for the LM35 and LM35A; −40˚C≤T_J≤+110˚C for the LM35C and LM35CA; and 0˚C≤T_J≤+100˚C for the LM35D. V_S=+5Vdc and I_{LOAD}=50 µA, in the circuit of *Figure 2*. These specifications also apply from +2˚C to T_{MAX} in the circuit of *Figure 1*. Specifications in **boldface** apply over the full rated temperature range.

Note 2: Thermal resistance of the TO-46 package is 400˚C/W, junction to ambient, and 24˚C/W junction to case. Thermal resistance of the TO-92 package is 180˚C/W junction to ambient. Thermal resistance of the small outline molded package is 220˚C/W junction to ambient. Thermal resistance of the TO-220 package is 90˚C/W junction to ambient. For additional thermal resistance information see table in the Applications section.

Note 3: Regulation is measured at constant junction temperature, using pulse testing with a low duty cycle. Changes in output due to heating effects can be computed by multiplying the internal dissipation by the thermal resistance.

Note 4: Tested Limits are guaranteed and 100% tested in production.

Note 5: Design Limits are guaranteed (but not 100% production tested) over the indicated temperature and supply voltage ranges. These limits are not used to calculate outgoing quality levels.

Note 6: Specifications in **boldface** apply over the full rated temperature range.

Note 7: Accuracy is defined as the error between the output voltage and 10mv/˚C times the device's case temperature, at specified conditions of voltage, current, and temperature (expressed in ˚C).

Note 8: Nonlinearity is defined as the deviation of the output-voltage-versus-temperature curve from the best-fit straight line, over the device's rated temperature range.

Note 9: Quiescent current is defined in the circuit of *Figure 1*.

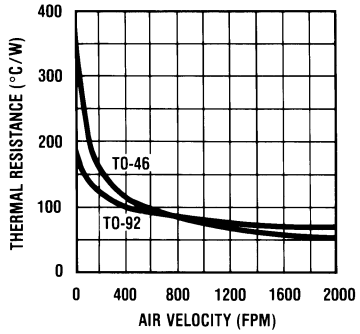
Note 10: Absolute Maximum Ratings indicate limits beyond which damage to the device may occur. DC and AC electrical specifications do not apply when operating the device beyond its rated operating conditions. See Note 1.

Note 11: Human body model, 100 pF discharged through a 1.5 kΩ resistor.

Note 12: See AN-450 "Surface Mounting Methods and Their Effect on Product Reliability" or the section titled "Surface Mount" found in a current National Semiconductor Linear Data Book for other methods of soldering surface mount devices.

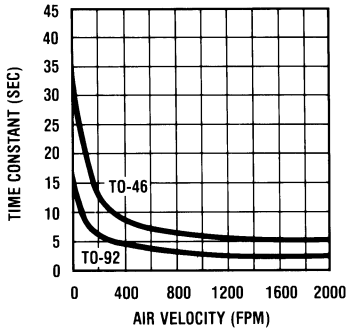
Typical Performance Characteristics

Thermal Resistance Junction to Air



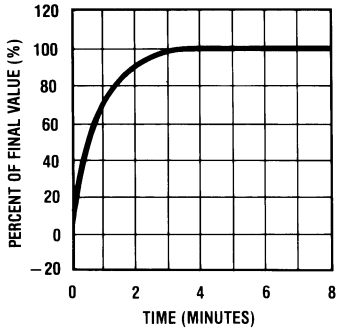
DS005516-25

Thermal Time Constant



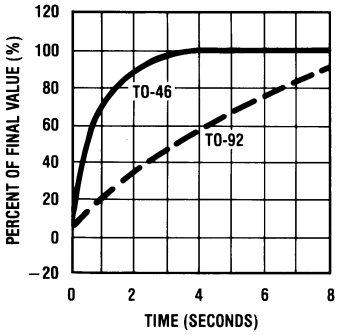
DS005516-26

Thermal Response in Still Air



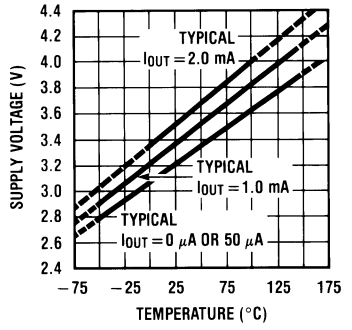
DS005516-27

Thermal Response in Stirred Oil Bath



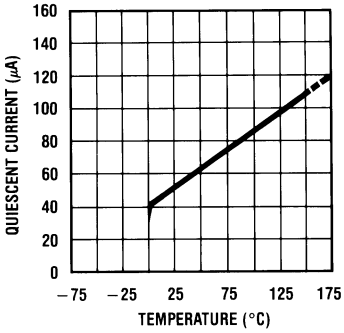
DS005516-28

Minimum Supply Voltage vs. Temperature



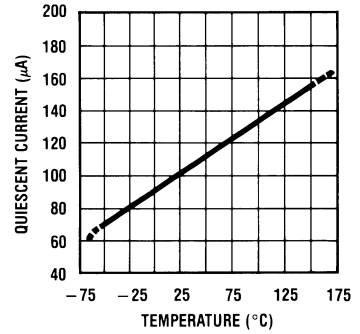
DS005516-29

Quiescent Current vs. Temperature (In Circuit of *Figure 1*.)



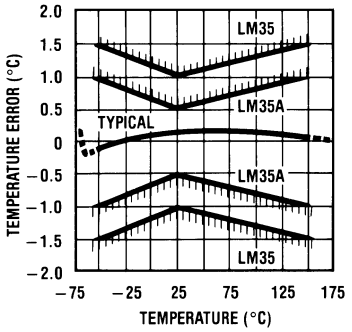
DS005516-30

Quiescent Current vs. Temperature (In Circuit of *Figure 2*.)



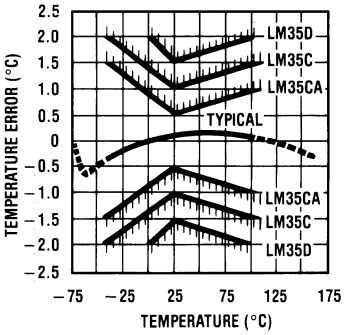
DS005516-31

Accuracy vs. Temperature (Guaranteed)



DS005516-32

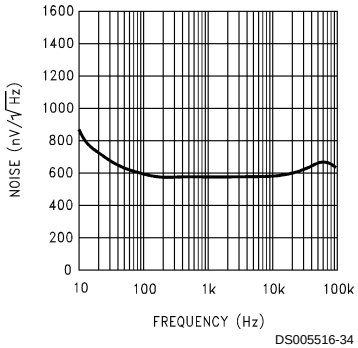
Accuracy vs. Temperature (Guaranteed)



DS005516-33

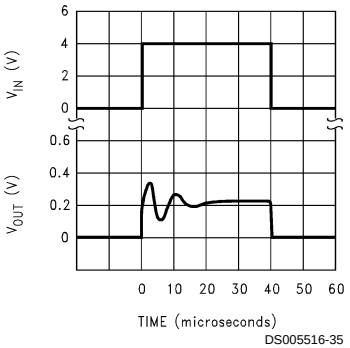
Typical Performance Characteristics (Continued)

Noise Voltage



DS005516-34

Start-Up Response



DS005516-35

Applications

The LM35 can be applied easily in the same way as other integrated-circuit temperature sensors. It can be glued or cemented to a surface and its temperature will be within about 0.01˚C of the surface temperature.

This presumes that the ambient air temperature is almost the same as the surface temperature; if the air temperature were much higher or lower than the surface temperature, the actual temperature of the LM35 die would be at an intermediate temperature between the surface temperature and the air temperature. This is expecially true for the TO-92 plastic package, where the copper leads are the principal thermal path to carry heat into the device, so its temperature might be closer to the air temperature than to the surface temperature.

To minimize this problem, be sure that the wiring to the LM35, as it leaves the device, is held at the same temperature as the surface of interest. The easiest way to do this is to cover up these wires with a bead of epoxy which will insure that the leads and wires are all at the same temperature as the surface, and that the LM35 die's temperature will not be affected by the air temperature.

The TO-46 metal package can also be soldered to a metal surface or pipe without damage. Of course, in that case the V− terminal of the circuit will be grounded to that metal. Alternatively, the LM35 can be mounted inside a sealed-end metal tube, and can then be dipped into a bath or screwed into a threaded hole in a tank. As with any IC, the LM35 and accompanying wiring and circuits must be kept insulated and dry, to avoid leakage and corrosion. This is especially true if the circuit may operate at cold temperatures where condensation can occur. Printed-circuit coatings and varnishes such as Humiseal and epoxy paints or dips are often used to insure that moisture cannot corrode the LM35 or its connections.

These devices are sometimes soldered to a small light-weight heat fin, to decrease the thermal time constant and speed up the response in slowly-moving air. On the other hand, a small thermal mass may be added to the sensor, to give the steadiest reading despite small deviations in the air temperature.

Temperature Rise of LM35 Due To Self-heating (Thermal Resistance, θ_{JA})

	TO-46, no heat sink	TO-46*, small heat fin	TO-92, no heat sink	TO-92**, small heat fin	SO-8 no heat sink	SO-8** small heat fin	TO-220 no heat sink
Still air	400˚C/W	100˚C/W	180˚C/W	140˚C/W	220˚C/W	110˚C/W	90˚C/W
Moving air	100˚C/W	40˚C/W	90˚C/W	70˚C/W	105˚C/W	90˚C/W	26˚C/W
Still oil	100˚C/W	40˚C/W	90˚C/W	70˚C/W			
Stirred oil	50˚C/W	30˚C/W	45˚C/W	40˚C/W			
(Clamped to metal, Infinite heat sink)	(24˚C/W)				(55˚C/W)		

*Wakefield type 201, or 1" disc of 0.020" sheet brass, soldered to case, or similar.
**TO-92 and SO-8 packages glued and leads soldered to 1" square of 1/16" printed circuit board with 2 oz. foil or similar.

Typical Applications

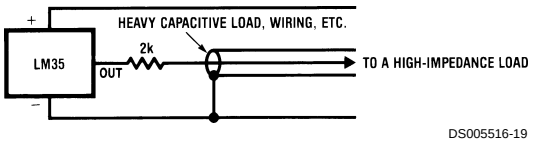


FIGURE 3. LM35 with Decoupling from Capacitive Load

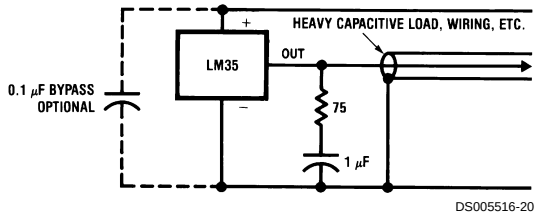


FIGURE 4. LM35 with R-C Damper

CAPACITIVE LOADS

Like most micropower circuits, the LM35 has a limited ability to drive heavy capacitive loads. The LM35 by itself is able to drive 50 pf without special precautions. If heavier loads are anticipated, it is easy to isolate or decouple the load with a resistor; see *Figure 3*. Or you can improve the tolerance of capacitance with a series R-C damper from output to ground; see *Figure 4*.

When the LM35 is applied with a 200Ω load resistor as shown in *Figure 5*, *Figure 6* or *Figure 8* it is relatively immune to wiring capacitance because the capacitance forms a bypass from ground to input, not on the output. However, as with any linear circuit connected to wires in a hostile environment, its performance can be affected adversely by intense electromagnetic sources such as relays, radio transmitters, motors with arcing brushes, SCR transients, etc, as its wiring can act as a receiving antenna and its internal junctions can act as rectifiers. For best results in such cases, a bypass capacitor from V_{IN} to ground and a series R-C damper such as 75Ω in series with 0.2 or 1 μF from output to ground are often useful. These are shown in *Figure 13*, *Figure 14*, and *Figure 16*.

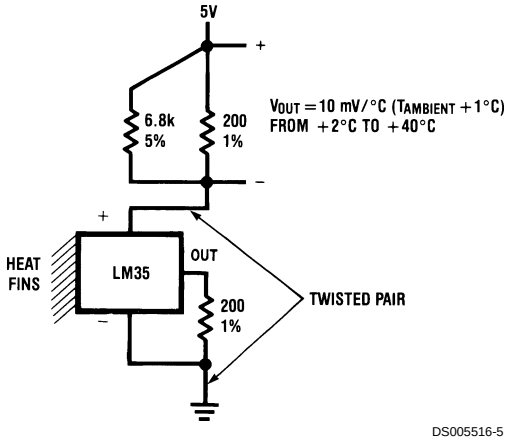


FIGURE 5. Two-Wire Remote Temperature Sensor (Grounded Sensor)

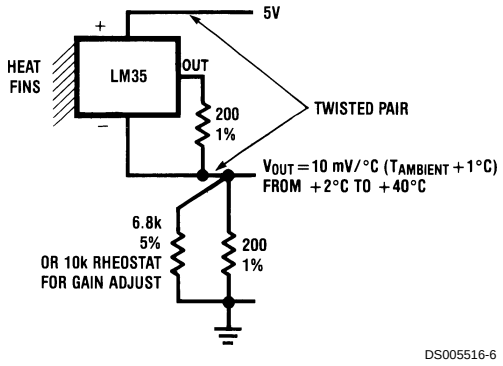


FIGURE 6. Two-Wire Remote Temperature Sensor (Output Referred to Ground)

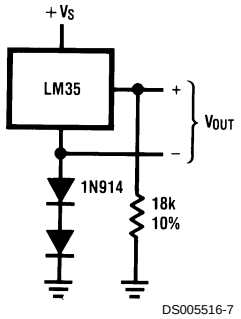


FIGURE 7. Temperature Sensor, Single Supply, −55˚ to +150˚C

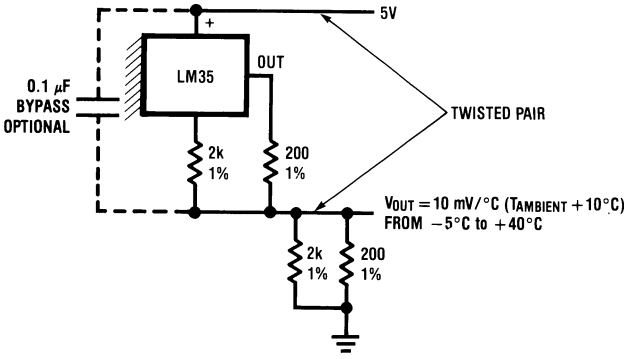


FIGURE 8. Two-Wire Remote Temperature Sensor (Output Referred to Ground)

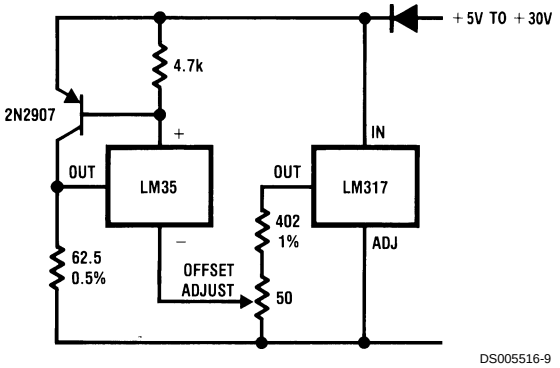


FIGURE 9. 4-To-20 mA Current Source (0˚C to +100˚C)

Typical Applications (Continued)

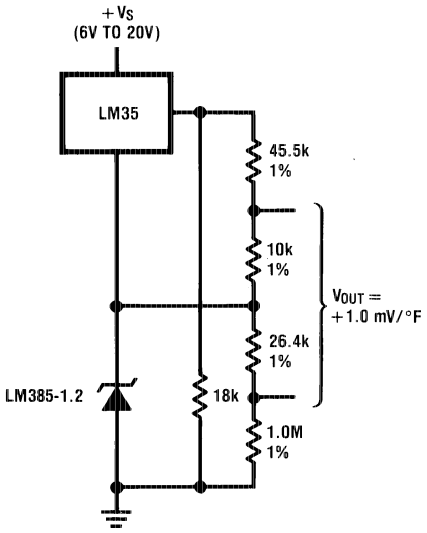


FIGURE 10. Fahrenheit Thermometer

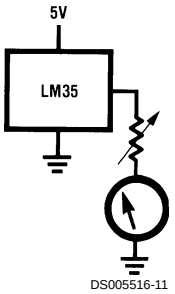


FIGURE 11. Centigrade Thermometer (Analog Meter)

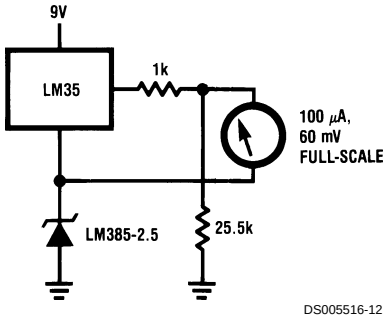


FIGURE 12. Fahrenheit ThermometerExpanded Scale Thermometer
(50˚ to 80˚ Fahrenheit, for Example Shown)

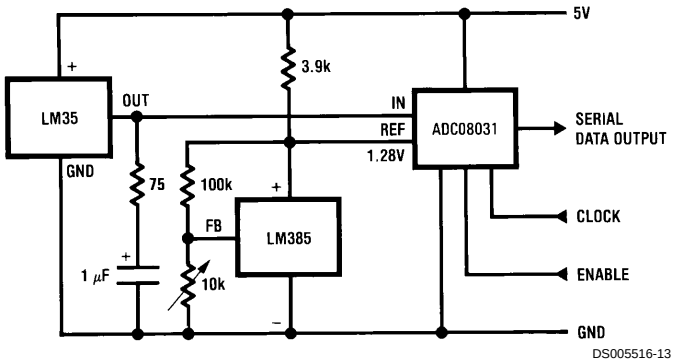


FIGURE 13. Temperature To Digital Converter (Serial Output) (+128˚C Full Scale)

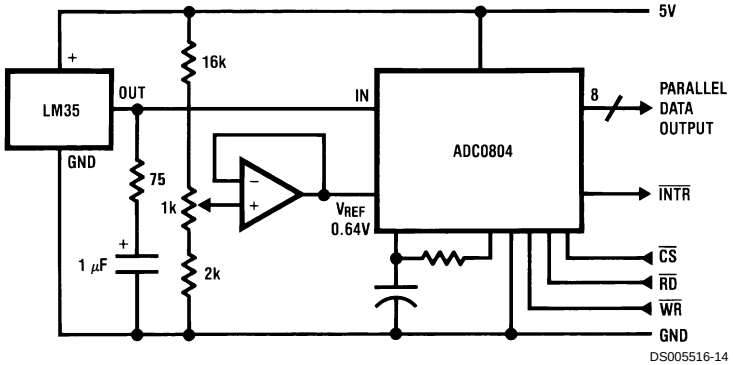
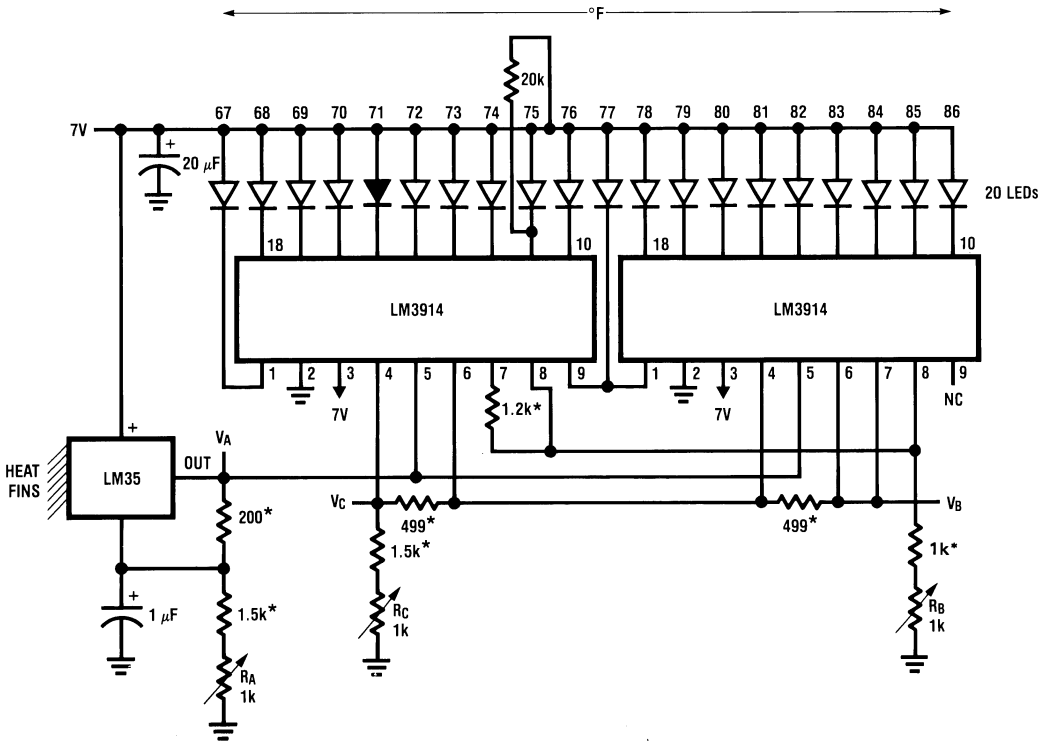


FIGURE 14. Temperature To Digital Converter (Parallel TRI-STATE™ Outputs for Standard Data Bus to µP Interface) (128˚C Full Scale)

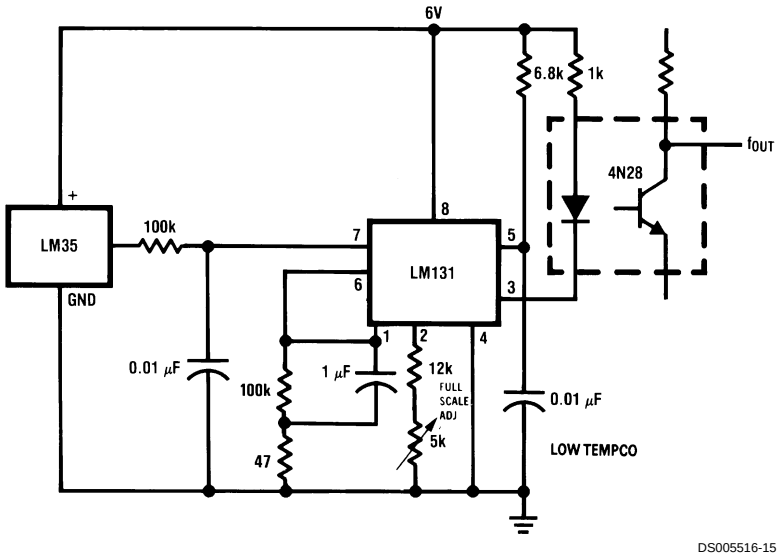
Typical Applications (Continued)



DS005516-16

*=1% or 2% film resistor
Trim R_B for V_B=3.075V
Trim R_C for V_C=1.955V
Trim R_A for V_A=0.075V + 100mV/°C x $T_{ambient}$
Example, V_A=2.275V at 22°C

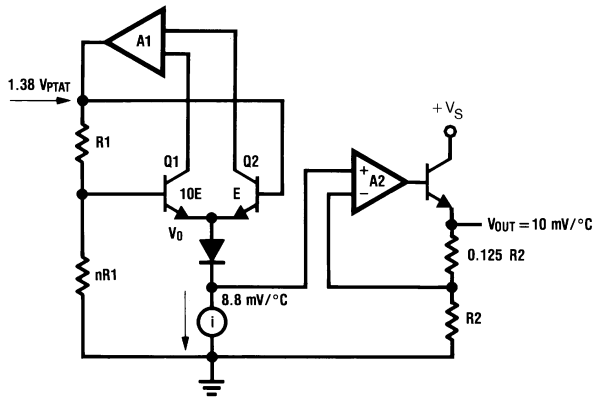
FIGURE 15. Bar-Graph Temperature Display (Dot Mode)



DS005516-15

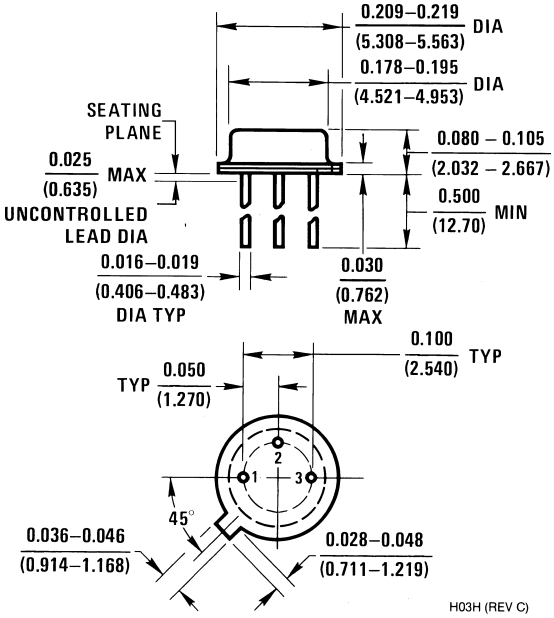
FIGURE 16. LM35 With Voltage-To-Frequency Converter And Isolated Output (2°C to +150°C; 20 Hz to 1500 Hz)

Block Diagram

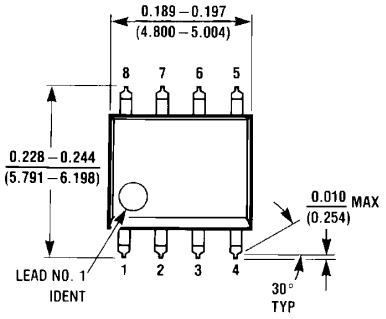


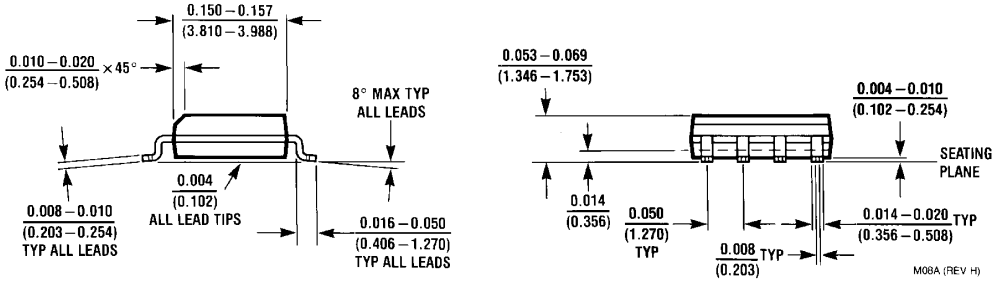
DS005516-23

Physical Dimensions inches (millimeters) unless otherwise noted



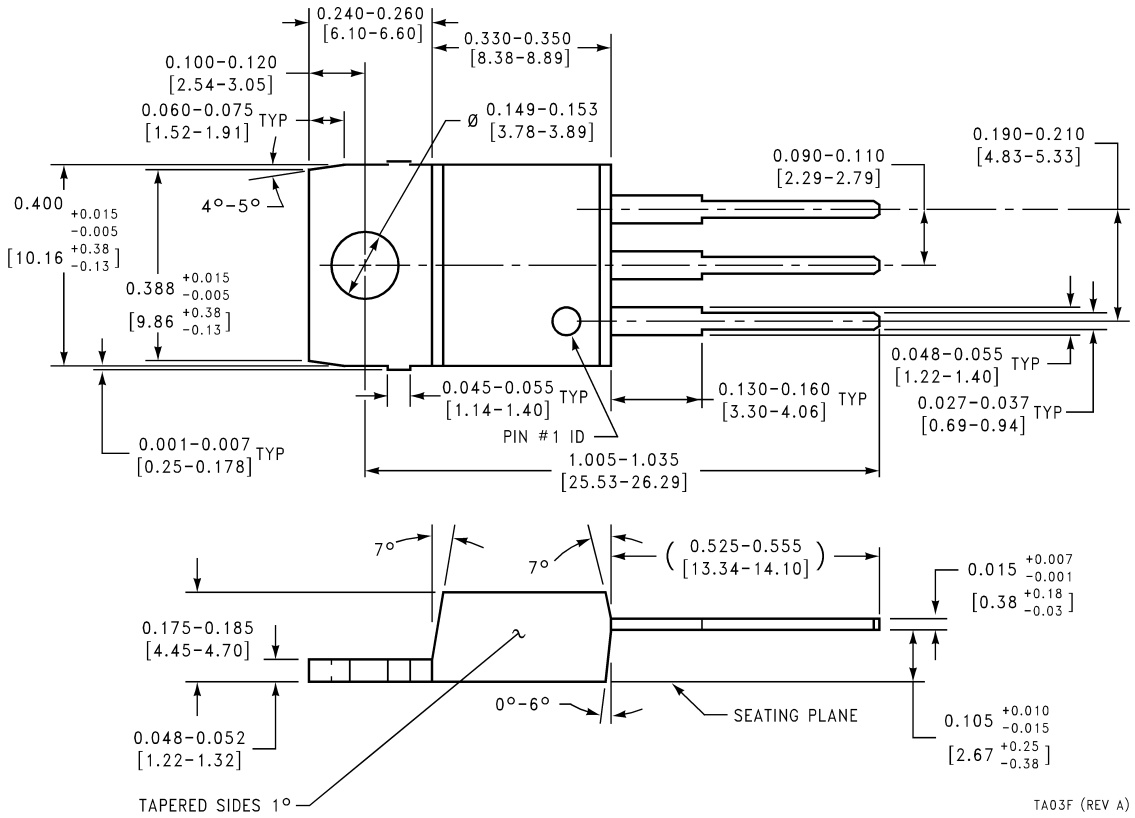
TO-46 Metal Can Package (H)
Order Number LM35H, LM35AH, LM35CH, LM35CAH, or LM35DH
NS Package Number H03H





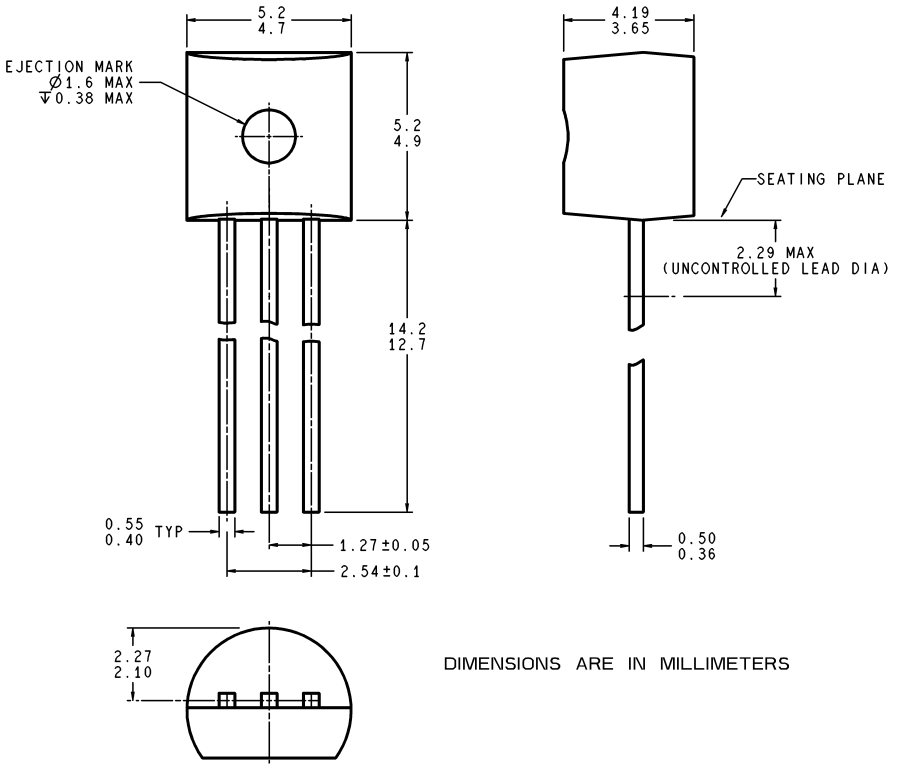
SO-8 Molded Small Outline Package (M)
Order Number LM35DM
NS Package Number M08A

Physical Dimensions inches (millimeters) unless otherwise noted (Continued)



Power Package TO-220 (T)
Order Number LM35DT
NS Package Number TA03F

Physical Dimensions inches (millimeters) unless otherwise noted (Continued)



TO-92 Plastic Package (Z)
Order Number LM35CZ, LM35CAZ or LM35DZ
NS Package Number Z03A

LIFE SUPPORT POLICY

NATIONAL'S PRODUCTS ARE NOT AUTHORIZED FOR USE AS CRITICAL COMPONENTS IN LIFE SUPPORT DEVICES OR SYSTEMS WITHOUT THE EXPRESS WRITTEN APPROVAL OF THE PRESIDENT AND GENERAL COUNSEL OF NATIONAL SEMICONDUCTOR CORPORATION. As used herein:

1. Life support devices or systems are devices or systems which, (a) are intended for surgical implant into the body, or (b) support or sustain life, and whose failure to perform when properly used in accordance with instructions for use provided in the labeling, can be reasonably expected to result in a significant injury to the user.
2. A critical component is any component of a life support device or system whose failure to perform can be reasonably expected to cause the failure of the life support device or system, or to affect its safety or effectiveness.

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