May 1999

National Semiconductor

LM135/LM235/LM335, LM135A/LM235A/LM335A **Precision Temperature Sensors**

General Description

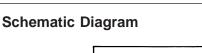
The LM135 series are precision, easily-calibrated, integrated circuit temperature sensors. Operating as a 2-terminal zener, the LM135 has a breakdown voltage directly proportional to absolute temperature at +10 mV/°K. With less than 1 Ω dynamic impedance the device operates over a current range of 400 µA to 5 mA with virtually no change in performance. When calibrated at 25°C the LM135 has typically less than 1°C error over a 100°C temperature range. Unlike other sensors the LM135 has a linear output.

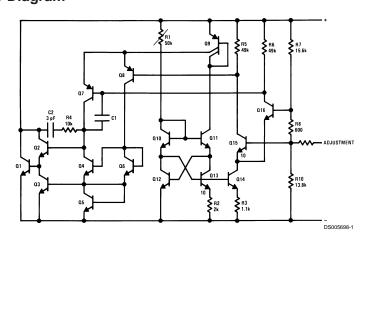
Applications for the LM135 include almost any type of temperature sensing over a -55°C to +150°C temperature range. The low impedance and linear output make interfacing to readout or control circuitry especially easy.

The LM135 operates over a -55°C to +150°C temperature range while the LM235 operates over a -40°C to +125°C in hermetic TO-46 transistor packages while the LM335 is also available in plastic TO-92 packages. Features Directly calibrated in °Kelvin

temperature range. The LM335 operates from -40°C to +100°C. The LM135/LM235/LM335 are available packaged

- 1°C initial accuracy available
- Operates from 400 µA to 5 mA
- Less than 1Ω dynamic impedance
- Easily calibrated
- Wide operating temperature range
- 200°C overrange
- Low cost

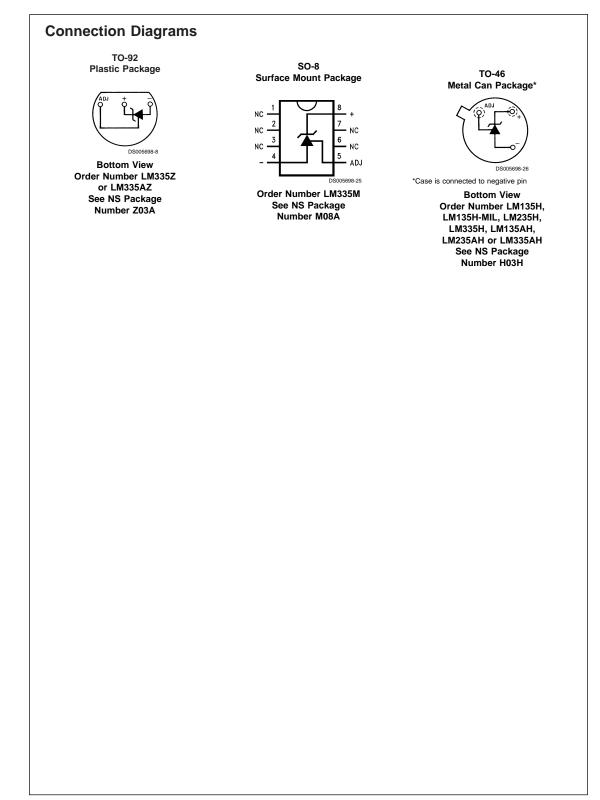




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LM135/LM235/LM335, LM135A/LM235A/LM335A Precision Temperature Sensors

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Absolute Maximum Ratings (Note 4)

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

| 15 mA |
|-----------|
| 10 mA |
| |
| to +180°C |
| to +150°C |
| to +150°C |
| |

| Specified Operating Temp. Range | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| | Continuous | Intermittent (Note 2) | | | | |
| LM135, LM135A | –55°C to +150°C | 150°C to 200°C | | | | |
| LM235, LM235A | -40°C to +125°C | 125°C to 150°C | | | | |
| LM335, LM335A | -40°C to +100°C | 100°C to 125°C | | | | |
| Lead Temp. (Solde | ering, 10 seconds) | | | | | |
| TO-92 Package | : | 260°C | | | | |
| TO-46 Package | : | 300°C | | | | |
| SO-8 Package: | | 300°C | | | | |
| Vapor Phase (60 seconds): 21 | | | | | | |
| Infrared (15 s | econds): | 220°C | | | | |

Temperature Accuracy (Note 1) LM135/LM235, LM135A/LM235A

| Parameter | Conditions | LM135A/LM235A | | LM135/LM235 | | | Units | |
|--------------------------------|---|---------------|------|-------------|------|------|-------|----|
| | | Min | Тур | Max | Min | Тур | Max | 1 |
| Operating Output Voltage | $T_{c} = 25^{\circ}C, I_{R} = 1 \text{ mA}$ | 2.97 | 2.98 | 2.99 | 2.95 | 2.98 | 3.01 | V |
| Uncalibrated Temperature Error | $T_{\rm C} = 25^{\circ}{\rm C}, I_{\rm R} = 1 {\rm mA}$ | | 0.5 | 1 | | 1 | 3 | °C |
| Uncalibrated Temperature Error | $T_{MIN} \le T_C \le T_{MAX}$, $I_R = 1 \text{ mA}$ | | 1.3 | 2.7 | | 2 | 5 | °C |
| Temperature Error with 25°C | $T_{MIN} \le T_C \le T_{MAX}, I_R = 1 \text{ mA}$ | | 0.3 | 1 | | 0.5 | 1.5 | °C |
| Calibration | | | | | | | | |
| Calibrated Error at Extended | $T_{C} = T_{MAX}$ (Intermittent) | | 2 | | | 2 | | °C |
| Temperatures | | | | | | | | |
| Non-Linearity | I _R = 1 mA | | 0.3 | 0.5 | | 0.3 | 1 | °C |

Temperature Accuracy (Note 1) LM335, LM335A

| LIVI335, LIVI335A | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|---|--------|------|-------|------|------|-------|----|
| Parameter | Conditions | LM335A | | LM335 | | | Units | |
| | | Min | Тур | Max | Min | Тур | Max |] |
| Operating Output Voltage | $T_{\rm C} = 25^{\circ}{\rm C}, I_{\rm R} = 1 {\rm mA}$ | 2.95 | 2.98 | 3.01 | 2.92 | 2.98 | 3.04 | V |
| Uncalibrated Temperature Error | $T_{c} = 25^{\circ}C, I_{R} = 1 \text{ mA}$ | | 1 | 3 | | 2 | 6 | °C |
| Uncalibrated Temperature Error | $T_{MIN} \le T_C \le T_{MAX}$, $I_R = 1 \text{ mA}$ | | 2 | 5 | | 4 | 9 | °C |
| Temperature Error with 25°C | $T_{MIN} \le T_C \le T_{MAX}$, $I_R = 1 \text{ mA}$ | | 0.5 | 1 | | 1 | 2 | °C |
| Calibration | | | | | | | | |
| Calibrated Error at Extended | $T_{C} = T_{MAX}$ (Intermittent) | | 2 | | | 2 | | °C |
| Temperatures | | | | | | | | |
| Non-Linearity | I _R = 1 mA | | 0.3 | 1.5 | | 0.3 | 1.5 | °C |

Electrical Characteristics (Note 1)

| Parameter | Conditions | LM135/LM235 LM135A/LM235A | | | LM335 LM335A | | | Units |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|-----|-----|-----------------|-----|-----|--------|
| | | Min | Тур | Max | Min | Тур | Max | |
| Operating Output Voltage | 400 µA≤I _R ≤5 mA | | 2.5 | 10 | | 3 | 14 | mV |
| Change with Current | At Constant Temperature | | | | | | | |
| Dynamic Impedance | I _R =1 mA | | 0.5 | | | 0.6 | | Ω |
| Output Voltage Temperature | | | +10 | | | +10 | | mV/°C |
| Coefficient | | | | | | | | |
| Time Constant | Still Air | | 80 | | | 80 | | sec |
| | 100 ft/Min Air | | 10 | | | 10 | | sec |
| | Stirred Oil | | 1 | | | 1 | | sec |
| Time Stability | T _c =125°C | | 0.2 | | | 0.2 | | °C/khr |

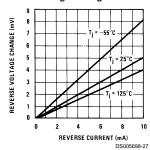
Electrical Characteristics (Note 1) (Continued)

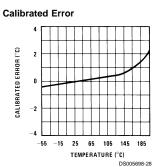
Note 1: Accuracy measurements are made in a well-stirred oil bath. For other conditions, self heating must be considered. Note 2: Continuous operation at these temperatures for 10,000 hours for H package and 5,000 hours for Z package may decrease life expectancy of the device. Note 3:

| Thermal Resistance | TO-92 | TO-46 | SO-8 | | | | |
|--|---------|---------|---------|--|--|--|--|
| θ_{JA} (junction to ambient) | 202°C/W | 400°C/W | 165°C/W | | | | |
| θ_{JC} (junction to case) | 170°C/W | N/A | N/A | | | | |
| Note 4: Refer to RETS135H for military specifications. | | | | | | | |

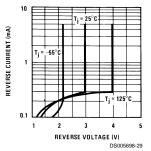
Typical Performance Characteristics

Reverse Voltage Change





Reverse Characteristics



Response Time

Thermal Resistance

TO-46

400

800 1200

AIR VELOCITY (FPM)

1600 2000

DS005698-33

TO-92

Junction to Air

400

300

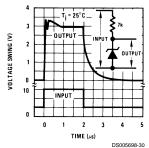
200

100

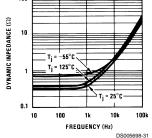
n

0

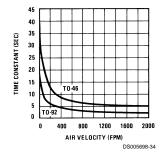
THERMAL RESISTANCE (°C/W)



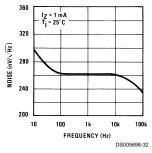
Dynamic Impedance



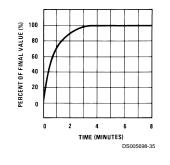
Thermal Time Constant







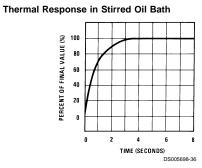
Thermal Response in Still Air



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Typical Performance Characteristics (Continued)



Application Hints

CALIBRATING THE LM135

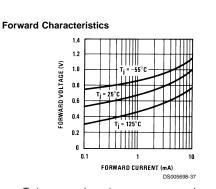
Included on the LM135 chip is an easy method of calibrating the device for higher accuracies. A pot connected across the LM135 with the arm tied to the adjustment terminal allows a 1-point calibration of the sensor that corrects for inaccuracy over the full temperature range.

This single point calibration works because the output of the LM135 is proportional to absolute temperature with the extrapolated output of sensor going to 0V output at 0°K (–273.15°C). Errors in output voltage versus temperature are only slope (or scale factor) errors so a slope calibration at one temperature corrects at all temperatures.

The output of the device (calibrated or uncalibrated) can be expressed as:

$$V_{OUTT} = V_{OUTT_0} \times \frac{T}{T_0}$$

where T is the unknown temperature and $T_{\rm o}$ is a reference temperature, both expressed in degrees Kelvin. By calibrating the output to read correctly at one temperature the output at all temperatures is correct. Nominally the output is calibrated at 10 mV/K.

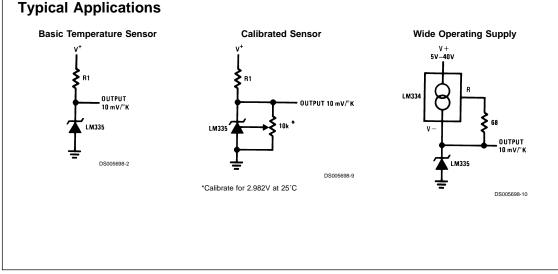


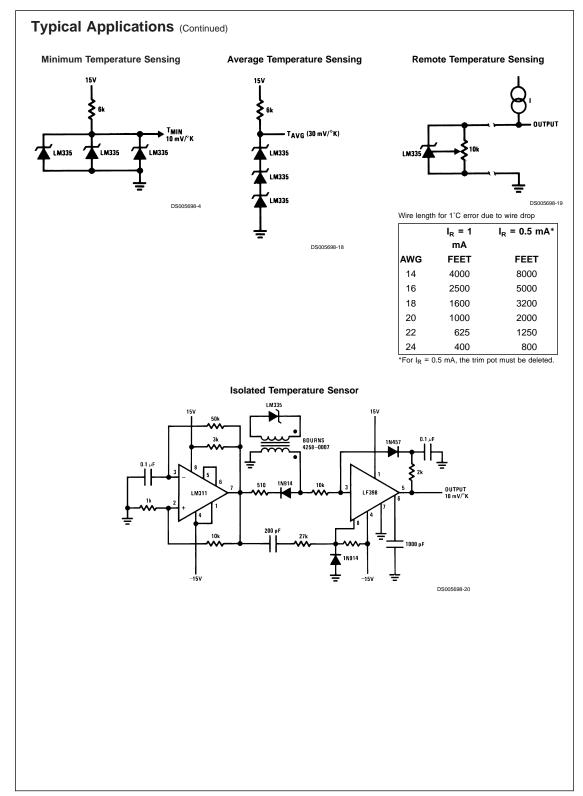
To insure good sensing accuracy several precautions must be taken. Like any temperature sensing device, self heating can reduce accuracy. The LM135 should be operated at the lowest current suitable for the application. Sufficient current, of course, must be available to drive both the sensor and the calibration pot at the maximum operating temperature as well as any external loads.

If the sensor is used in an ambient where the thermal resistance is constant, self heating errors can be calibrated out. This is possible if the device is run with a temperature stable current. Heating will then be proportional to zener voltage and therefore temperature. This makes the self heating error proportional to absolute temperature the same as scale factor errors.

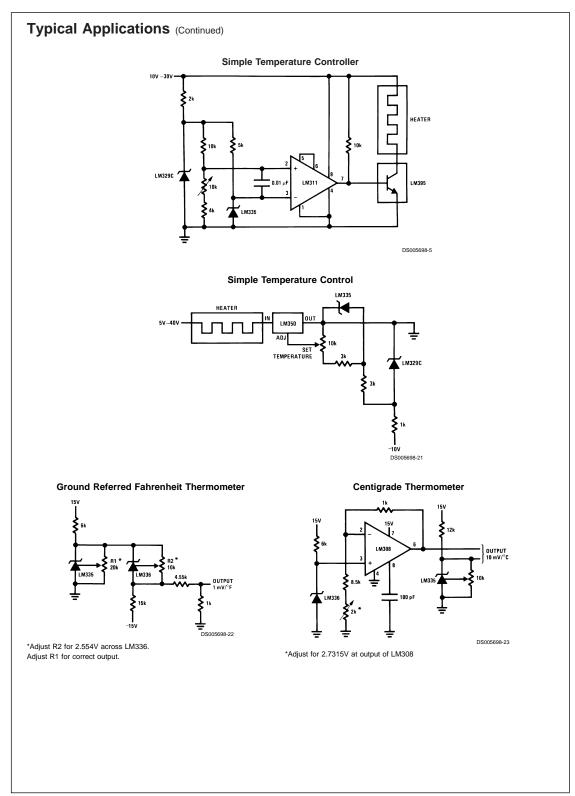
WATERPROOFING SENSORS

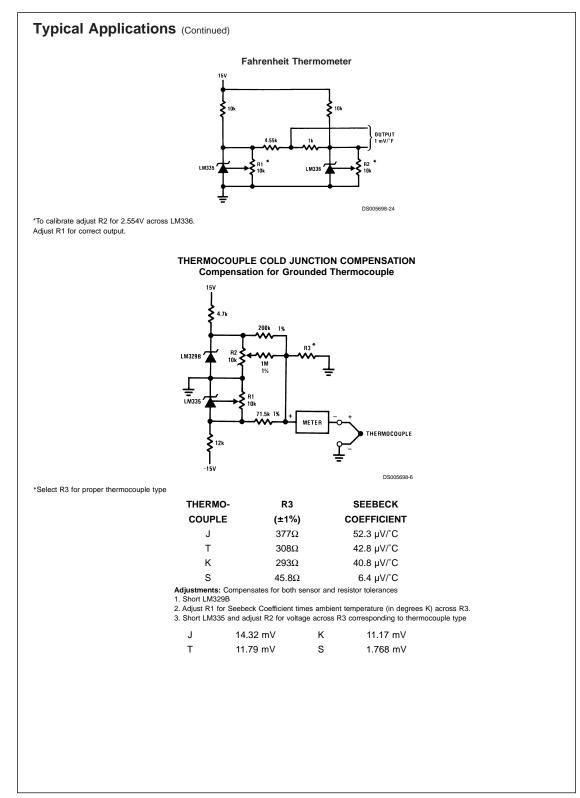
Meltable inner core heat shrinkable tubing such as manufactured by Raychem can be used to make low-cost waterproof sensors. The LM335 is inserted into the tubing about $\frac{1}{2}$ " from the end and the tubing heated above the melting point of the core. The unfilled $\frac{1}{2}$ " end melts and provides a seal over the device.



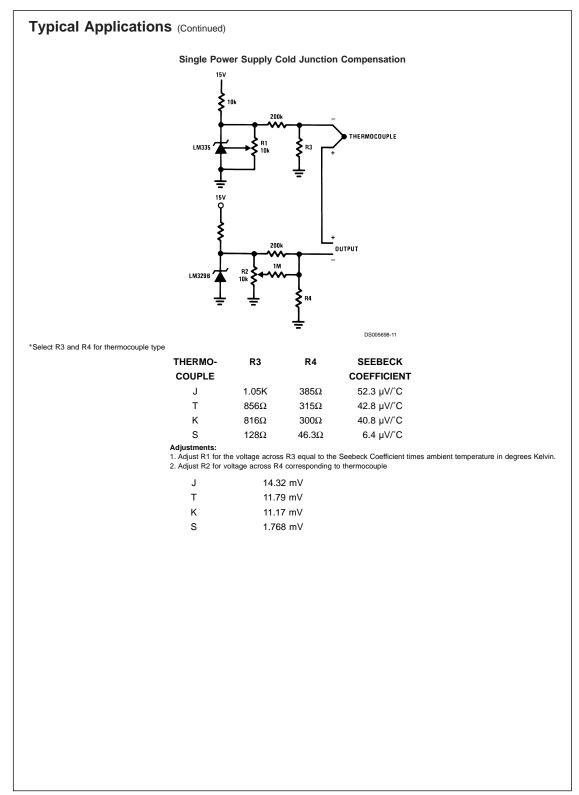


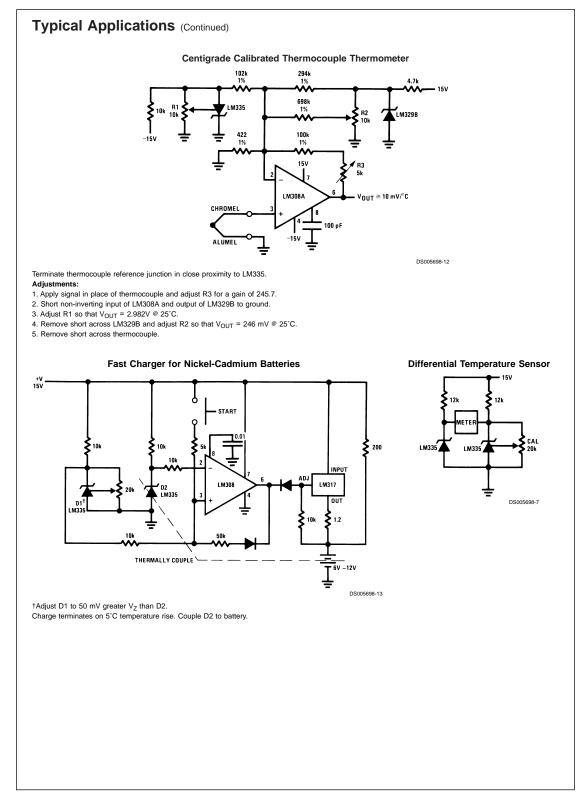
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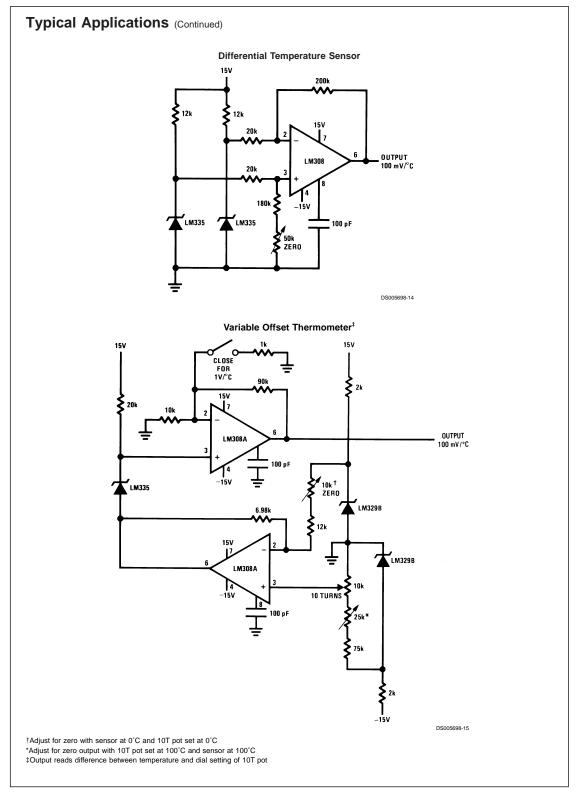




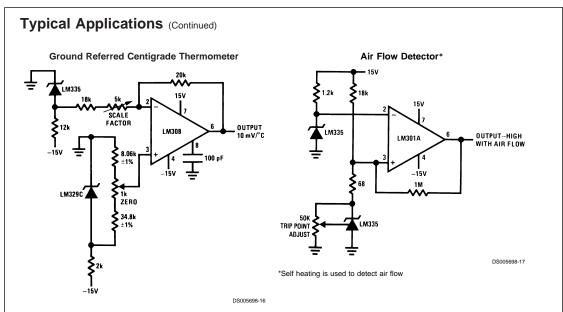
8







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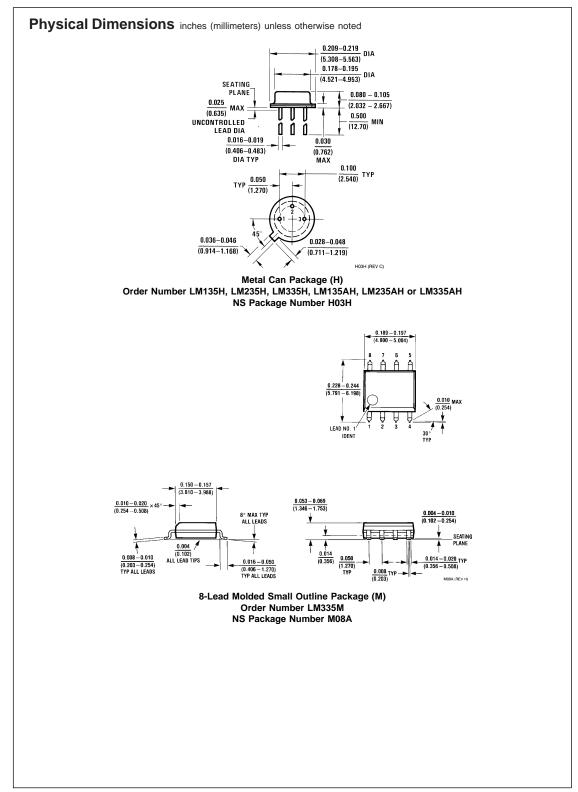


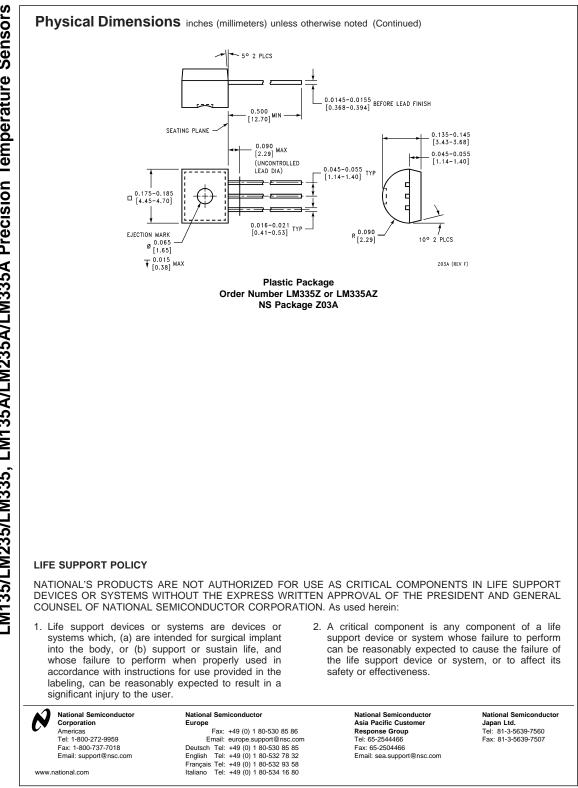
Definition of Terms

Operating Output Voltage: The voltage appearing across the positive and negative terminals of the device at specified conditions of operating temperature and current.

Uncalibrated Temperature Error: The error between the operating output voltage at 10 mV/°K and case temperature at specified conditions of current and case temperature.

Calibrated Temperature Error: The error between operating output voltage and case temperature at $10 \text{ mV/}^{\circ}\text{K}$ over a temperature range at a specified operating current with the 25°C error adjusted to zero.





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