

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 $+10 \text{ mV}/\text{K}$. With less than 1Ω dynamic impedance the device operates over a current range of $400 \mu\text{A}$ 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 $+150^\circ\text{C}$ temperature range. The low impedance and linear output make interfacing to readout or control circuitry especially easy.

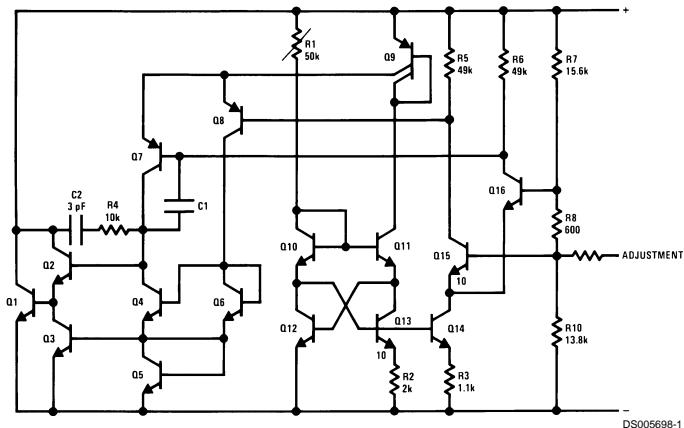
The LM135 operates over a -55°C to $+150^\circ\text{C}$ temperature range while the LM235 operates over a -40°C to $+125^\circ\text{C}$

temperature range. The LM335 operates from -40°C to $+100^\circ\text{C}$. The LM135/LM235/LM335 are available packaged in hermetic TO-46 transistor packages while the LM335 is also available in plastic TO-92 packages.

Features

- Directly calibrated in ${}^\circ\text{Kelvin}$
- 1°C initial accuracy available
- Operates from $400 \mu\text{A}$ to 5 mA
- Less than 1Ω dynamic impedance
- Easily calibrated
- Wide operating temperature range
- 200°C overrange
- Low cost

Schematic Diagram

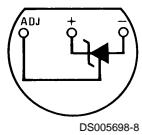


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LM135/LM235/LM335, LM135A/LM235A/LM335A Precision Temperature Sensors

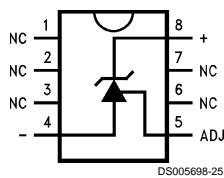
Connection Diagrams

TO-92
Plastic Package



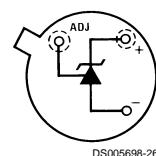
Bottom View
Order Number LM335Z
or LM335AZ
See NS Package
Number Z03A

SO-8
Surface Mount Package



Order Number LM335M
See NS Package
Number M08A

TO-46
Metal Can Package*



*Case is connected to negative pin

Bottom View
Order Number LM135H,
LM135H-MIL, LM235H,
LM335H, LM135AH,
LM235AH or LM335AH
See NS Package
Number H03H

Absolute Maximum Ratings (Note 4)

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

		Specified Operating Temp. Range			
		Continuous		Intermittent (Note 2)	
Reverse Current	15 mA	LM135, LM135A	-55°C to +150°C	150°C to 200°C	
Forward Current	10 mA	LM235, LM235A	-40°C to +125°C	125°C to 150°C	
Storage Temperature		LM335, LM335A	-40°C to +100°C	100°C to 125°C	
TO-46 Package	-60°C to +180°C	Lead Temp. (Soldering, 10 seconds)	TO-92 Package:	260°C	
TO-92 Package	-60°C to +150°C	TO-46 Package:	SO-8 Package:	300°C	
SO-8 Package	-65°C to +150°C	Vapor Phase (60 seconds):	Infrared (15 seconds):	300°C	
				215°C	
				220°C	

Temperature Accuracy (Note 1)

LM135/LM235, LM135A/LM235A

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

Temperature Accuracy (Note 1)

LM335, LM335A

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

Electrical Characteristics (Note 1)

Parameter	Conditions	LM135/LM235			LM335			Units
		Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max	
Operating Output Voltage Change with Current	$400 \mu\text{A} \leq I_R \leq 5 \text{ mA}$ At Constant Temperature		2.5	10		3	14	mV
Dynamic Impedance	$I_R = 1 \text{ mA}$		0.5			0.6		Ω
Output Voltage Temperature Coefficient			+10			+10		mV/°C
Time Constant	Still Air 100 ft/Min Air Stirred Oil		80 10 1			80 10 1		sec sec sec
Time Stability	$T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$		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.

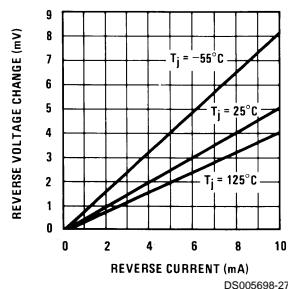
Note 3:

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

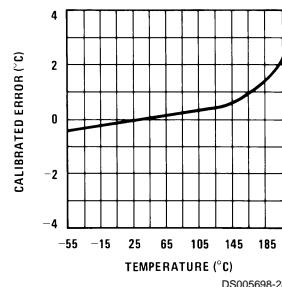
Note 4: Refer to RETS135H for military specifications.

Typical Performance Characteristics

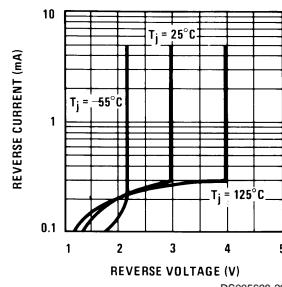
Reverse Voltage Change



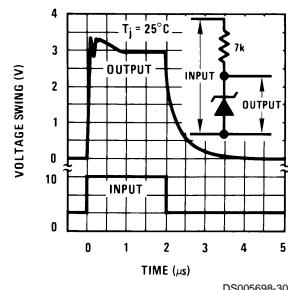
Calibrated Error



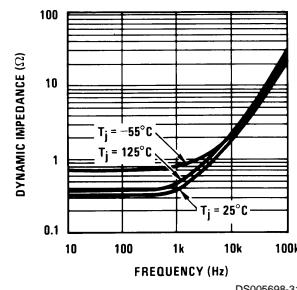
Reverse Characteristics



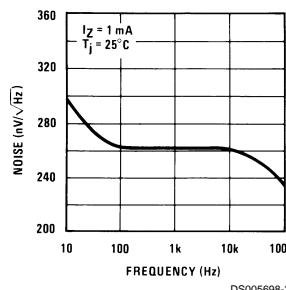
Response Time



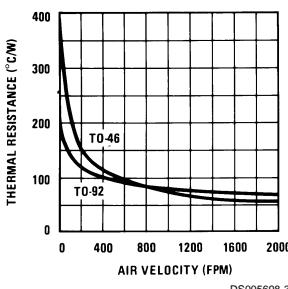
Dynamic Impedance



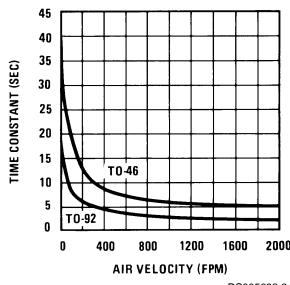
Noise Voltage



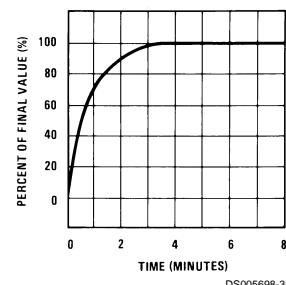
Thermal Resistance
Junction to Air



Thermal Time Constant

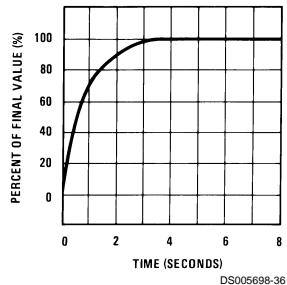


Thermal Response in Still Air

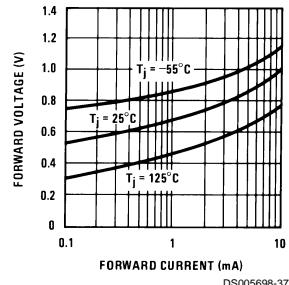


Typical Performance Characteristics (Continued)

Thermal Response in Stirred Oil Bath



Forward Characteristics



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.

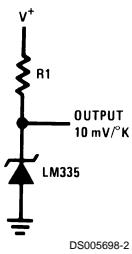
The output of the device (calibrated or uncalibrated) can be expressed as:

$$V_{OUT_T} = V_{OUT_{T_0}} \times \frac{T}{T_0}$$

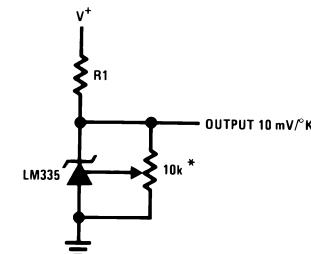
where T is the unknown temperature and T_0 is a reference temperature, both expressed in degrees Kelvin. By calibrating the output to read correctly at one temperature the output at all temperatures is correct. Nominally the output is calibrated at 10 mV/K.

Typical Applications

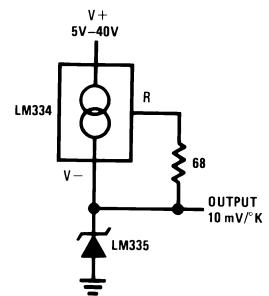
Basic Temperature Sensor



Calibrated Sensor

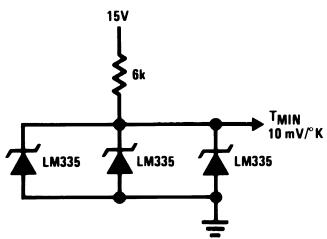


Wide Operating Supply



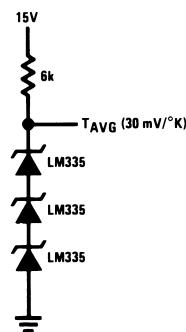
Typical Applications (Continued)

Minimum Temperature Sensing



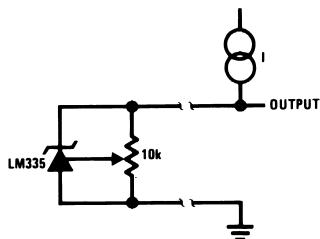
DS005698-4

Average Temperature Sensing



DS005698-18

Remote Temperature Sensing



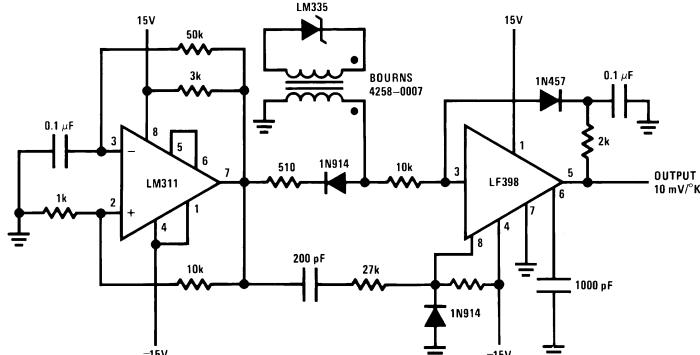
DS005698-19

Wire length for 1°C error due to wire drop

AWG	FEET	$I_R = 1 \text{ mA}$	$I_R = 0.5 \text{ mA}^*$
		FEET	FEET
14	4000	8000	
16	2500	5000	
18	1600	3200	
20	1000	2000	
22	625	1250	
24	400	800	

*For $I_R = 0.5 \text{ mA}$, the trim pot must be deleted.

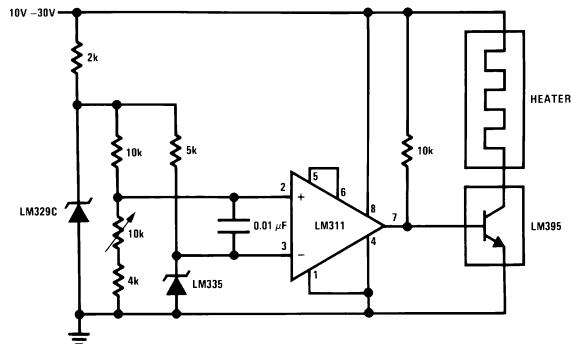
Isolated Temperature Sensor



DS005698-20

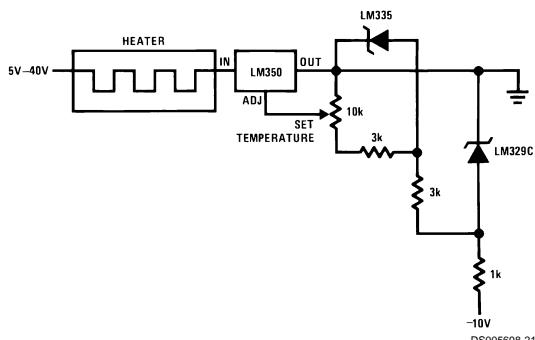
Typical Applications (Continued)

Simple Temperature Controller



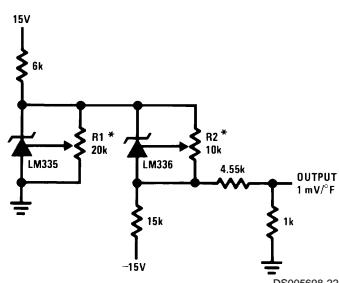
DS005698-5

Simple Temperature Control



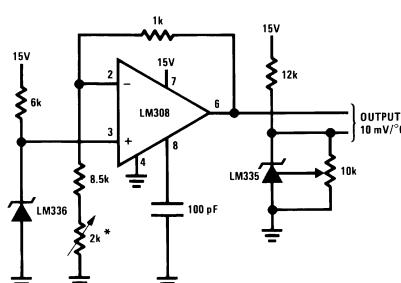
DS005698-21

Ground Referred Fahrenheit Thermometer



*Adjust R2 for 2.554V across LM336.
Adjust R1 for correct output.

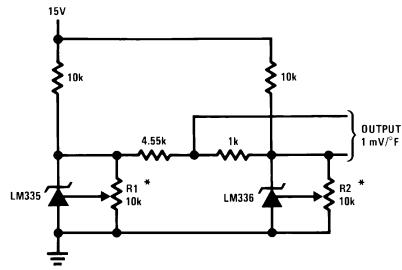
Centigrade Thermometer



*Adjust for 2.7315V at output of LM308

Typical Applications (Continued)

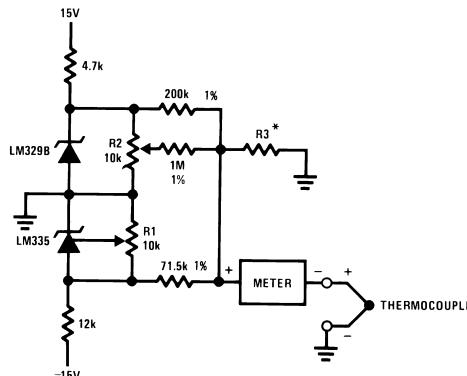
Fahrenheit Thermometer



DS005698-24

*To calibrate adjust R2 for 2.554V across LM336.
Adjust R1 for correct output.

THERMOCOUPLE COLD JUNCTION COMPENSATION
Compensation for Grounded Thermocouple



DS005698-6

*Select R3 for proper thermocouple type

THERMO-	R3 (±1%)	SEEBECK COEFFICIENT
J	377Ω	52.3 µV/°C
T	308Ω	42.8 µV/°C
K	293Ω	40.8 µV/°C
S	45.8Ω	6.4 µV/°C

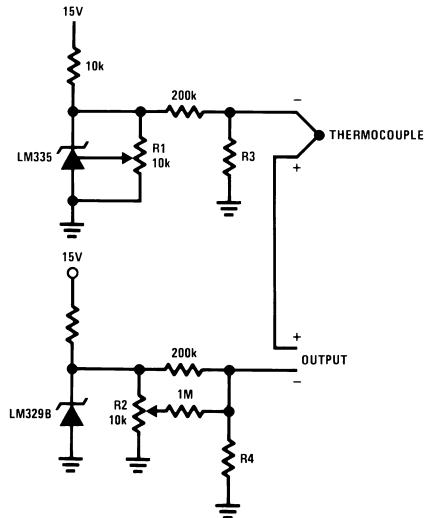
Adjustments: Compensates for both sensor and resistor tolerances

1. Short LM329B
2. Adjust R1 for Seebeck Coefficient times ambient temperature (in degrees K) across R3.
3. Short LM335 and adjust R2 for voltage across R3 corresponding to thermocouple type

J	14.32 mV	K	11.17 mV
T	11.79 mV	S	1.768 mV

Typical Applications (Continued)

Single Power Supply Cold Junction Compensation



DS005698-11

*Select R3 and R4 for thermocouple type

THERMO-COUPLE	R3	R4	SEEBECK COEFFICIENT
J	1.05K	385Ω	52.3 µV/°C
T	856Ω	315Ω	42.8 µV/°C
K	816Ω	300Ω	40.8 µV/°C
S	128Ω	46.3Ω	6.4 µV/°C

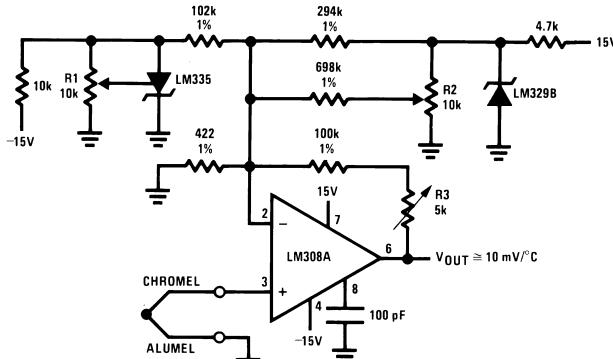
Adjustments:

1. Adjust R1 for the voltage across R3 equal to the Seebeck Coefficient times ambient temperature in degrees Kelvin.
2. Adjust R2 for voltage across R4 corresponding to thermocouple

J	14.32 mV
T	11.79 mV
K	11.17 mV
S	1.768 mV

Typical Applications (Continued)

Centigrade Calibrated Thermocouple Thermometer



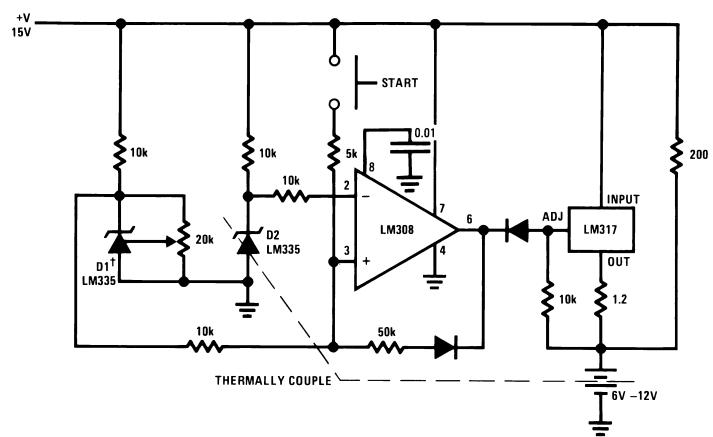
DS005698-12

Terminate thermocouple reference junction in close proximity to LM335.

Adjustments:

1. Apply signal in place of thermocouple and adjust R3 for a gain of 245.7.
2. Short non-inverting input of LM308A and output of LM329B to ground.
3. Adjust R1 so that $V_{OUT} = 2.982V @ 25^{\circ}\text{C}$.
4. Remove short across LM329B and adjust R2 so that $V_{OUT} = 246 \text{ mV} @ 25^{\circ}\text{C}$.
5. Remove short across thermocouple.

Fast Charger for Nickel-Cadmium Batteries

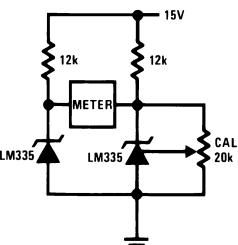


DS005698-13

†Adjust D1 to 50 mV greater V_Z than D2.

Charge terminates on 5°C temperature rise. Couple D2 to battery.

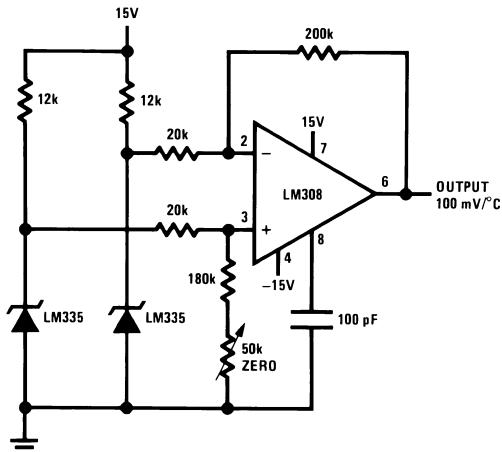
Differential Temperature Sensor



DS005698-7

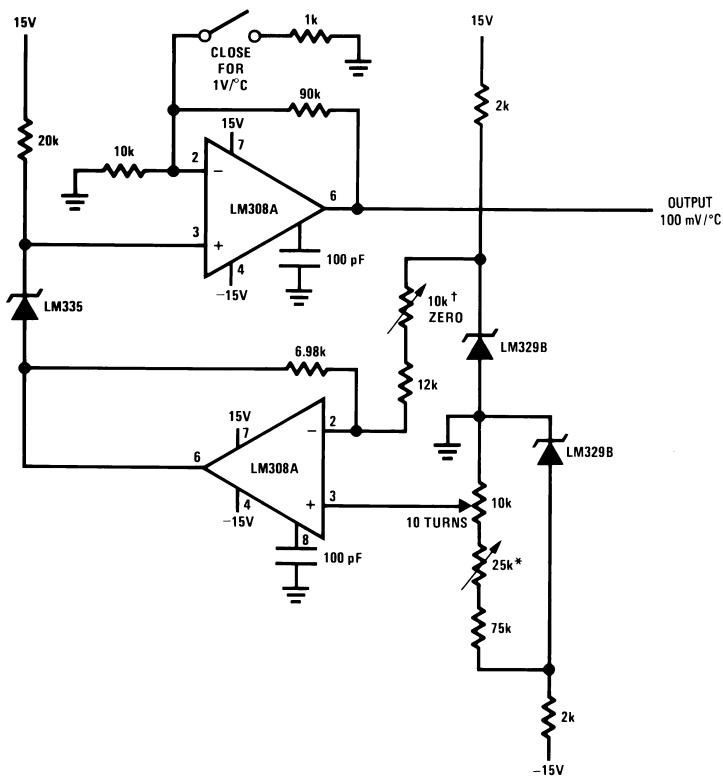
Typical Applications (Continued)

Differential Temperature Sensor



DS005698-14

Variable Offset Thermometer[‡]



DS005698-15

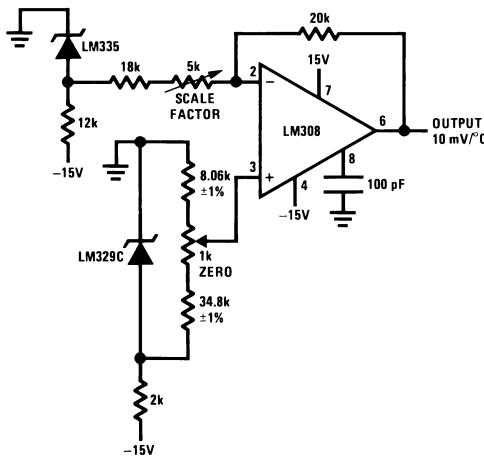
[†]Adjust for zero with sensor at 0°C and 10T pot set at 0°C

^{*}Adjust for zero output with 10T pot set at 100°C and sensor at 100°C

[‡]Output reads difference between temperature and dial setting of 10T pot

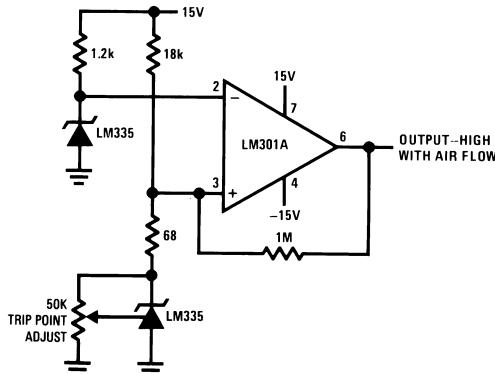
Typical Applications (Continued)

Ground Referred Centigrade Thermometer



DS005698-16

Air Flow Detector*



DS005698-17

*Self heating is used to detect air flow

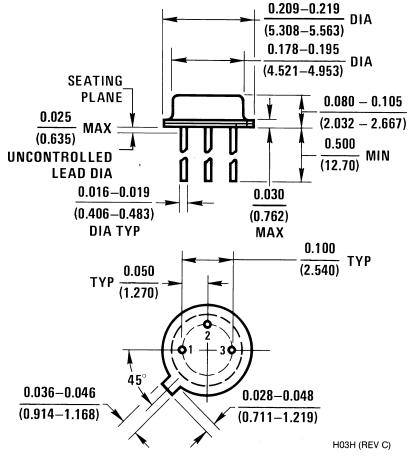
Definition of Terms

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.

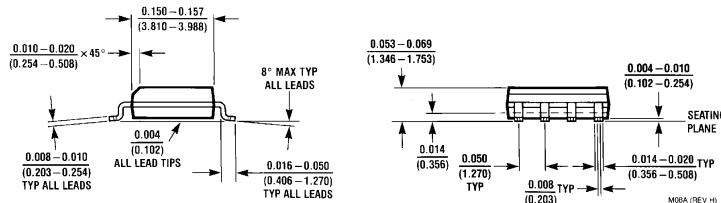
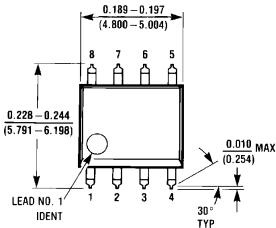
Calibrated Temperature Error: The error between operating output voltage and case temperature at 10 mV/K over a temperature range at a specified operating current with the 25°C error adjusted to zero.

Physical Dimensions inches (millimeters) unless otherwise noted



Metal Can Package (H)

Order Number LM135H, LM235H, LM335H, LM135AH, LM235AH or LM335AH
NS Package Number H03H

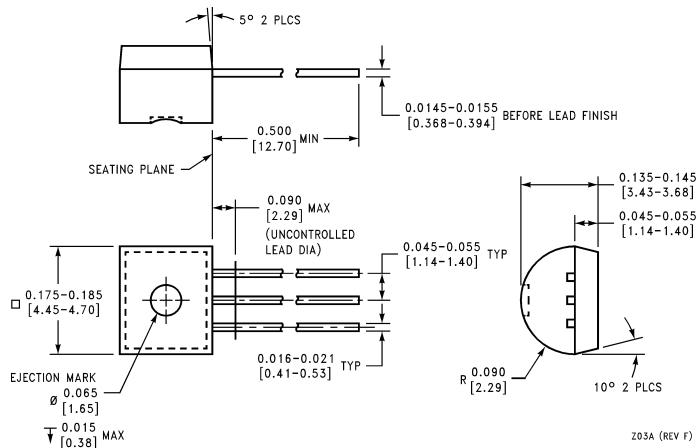


8-Lead Molded Small Outline Package (M)

Order Number LM335M
NS Package Number M08A

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

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



Plastic Package
Order Number LM335Z or LM335AZ
NS Package Z03A

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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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