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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.

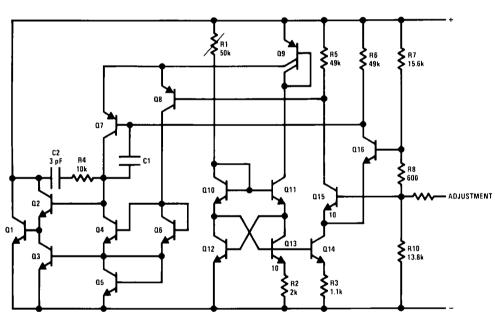
The LM135 operates over a -55° C to 150° C temperature range while the LM235 operates over a -40° C to 125° C tem-

perature range. The LM335 operates from -40°C to 100°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 °Kelvin
- 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

Schematic Diagram



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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.

Reverse Current	15 mA
Forward Current	10 mA
Storage Temperature	
8-Pin SOIC Package	–65°C to 150°C
TO-92 Package	–60°C to 150°C
TO-46 Package	-60°C to 180°C

Specified Operating Temp. Range Continuous

Continuous	Intermittent (Note 2)
-55°C to 150°C	150°C to 200°C
-40°C to 125°C	125°C to 150°C
-40°C to 100°C	100°C to 125°C
ring, 10 seconds)	
age:	300°C
60 seconds):	215°C
conds):	220°C
	260°C
	300°C
	-55°C to 150°C -40°C to 125°C -40°C to 100°C ring, 10 seconds) age: 50 seconds):

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

Parameter	Conditions	LM135A/LM235A		LM135/LM235			Units	
		Min	Тур	Max	Min	Тур	Max	
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 _B = 1 mA		0.3	0.5		0.3	1	°C

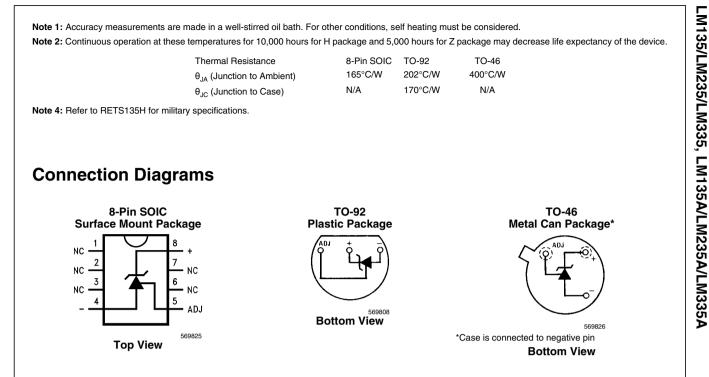
Temperature Accuracy (Note 1)

LM335, LM335A

Parameter	Conditions		LM335A		LM335		Units	
		Min	Тур	Max	Min	Тур	Max	
Operating Output Voltage	$T_{C} = 25^{\circ}C, I_{R} = 1 \text{ mA}$	2.95	2.98	3.01	2.92	2.98	3.04	V
Uncalibrated Temperature Error	$T_{\rm C} = 25^{\circ}{\rm C}, I_{\rm R} = 1 {\rm mA}$		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 _B = 1 mA		0.3	1.5		0.3	1.5	°C

Electrical Characteristics (Note 1)

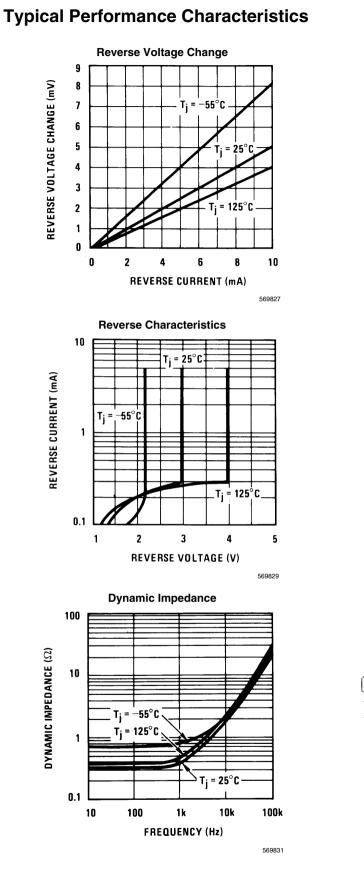
Parameter	Conditions		LM135/LM235 LM135A/LM235A		LM335 LM335A		Units	
		Min	Тур	Max	Min	Тур	Max	
Operating Output Voltage	400 µA ≤ I _R ≤ 5 mA		2.5	10		3	14	mV
Change with Current	At Constant Temperature							
Dynamic Impedance	I _R = 1 mA		0.5			0.6		Ω
Output Voltage Temperature Coefficient			+10			+10		mV/°C
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

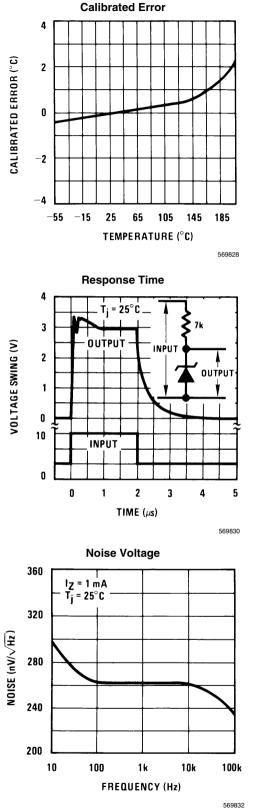


Ordering Information

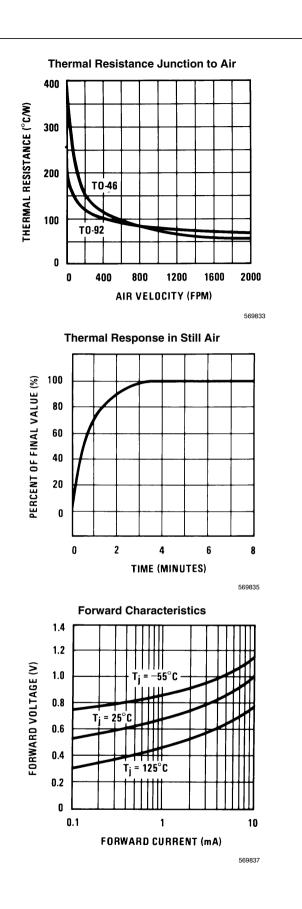
Package	Part Number	Package Marking	Transport Media	NSC Drawing
	LM335AM	LM335AM	95 Units/Rail	
8-Pin SOIC	LM335AMX	LIVISSSAIVI	2.5k Units Tape and Reel	
0-PIII 5010	LM335M		95 Units/Rail	IVIUOA
	LM335MX		2.5k Units Tape and Reel	
TO-92	LM335AZ LM335AZ		1800 Bag	Z03Z
10-92	LM335Z LM335Z		1800 Bag	2032
	LM135AH	LM135AH	1000 Bag	
	LM135H	LM135H	1000 Bag	
TO 46	LM235AH LM235AH		1000 Bag	Нозн
TO-46 LM235H		LM235H	1000 Bag	
	LM335AH	LM335AH	1000 Bag	
	LM335H	LM335H	1000 Bag	

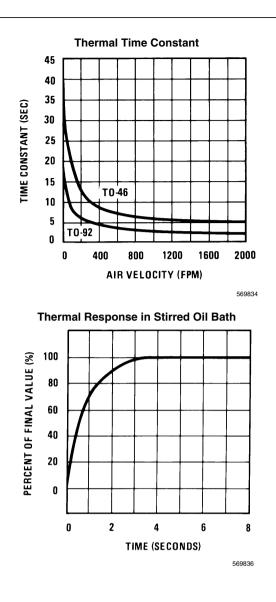












Application Information

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_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.

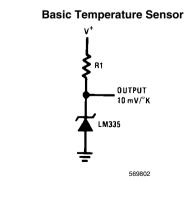
To insure good sensing accuracy several precautions must be taken. Like any temperature sensing device, self heating can reduce accuracy. The LM135 should be operated at the lowest current suitable for the application. Sufficient current, of course, must be available to drive both the sensor and the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

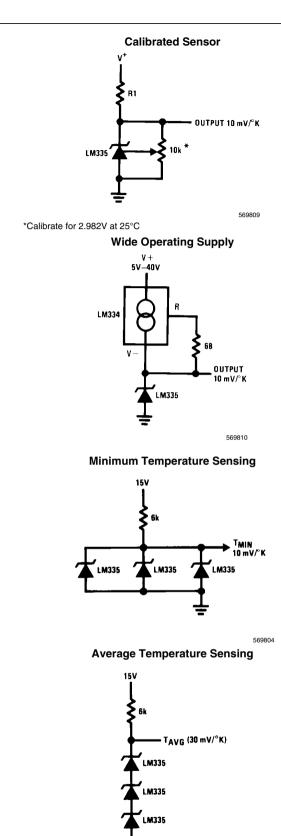
If the sensor is used in an ambient where the thermal resistance is constant, self heating errors can be calibrated out. This is possible if the device is run with a temperature stable current. Heating will then be proportional to zener voltage and therefore temperature. This makes the self heating error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

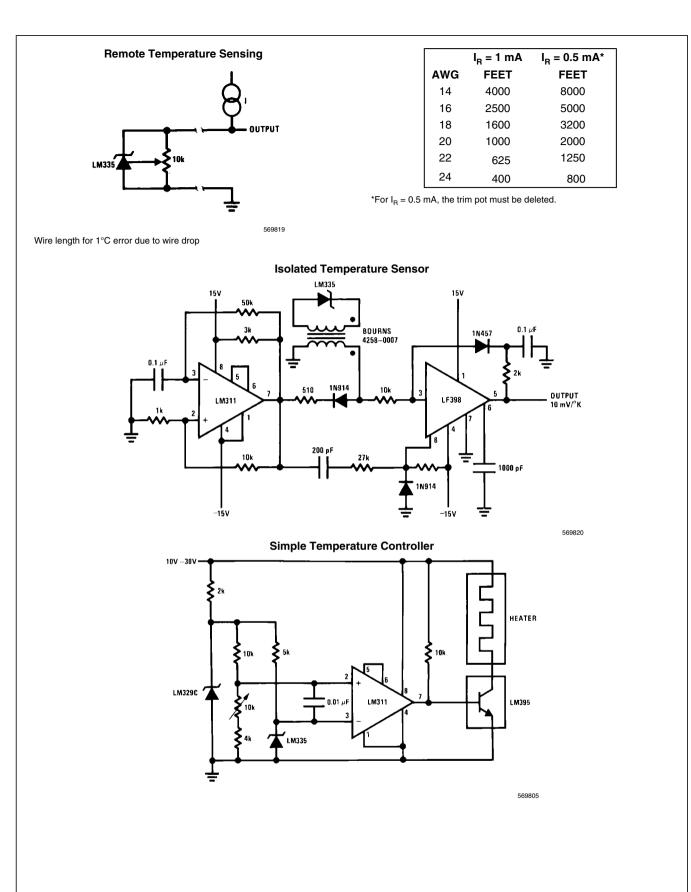
Typical Applications

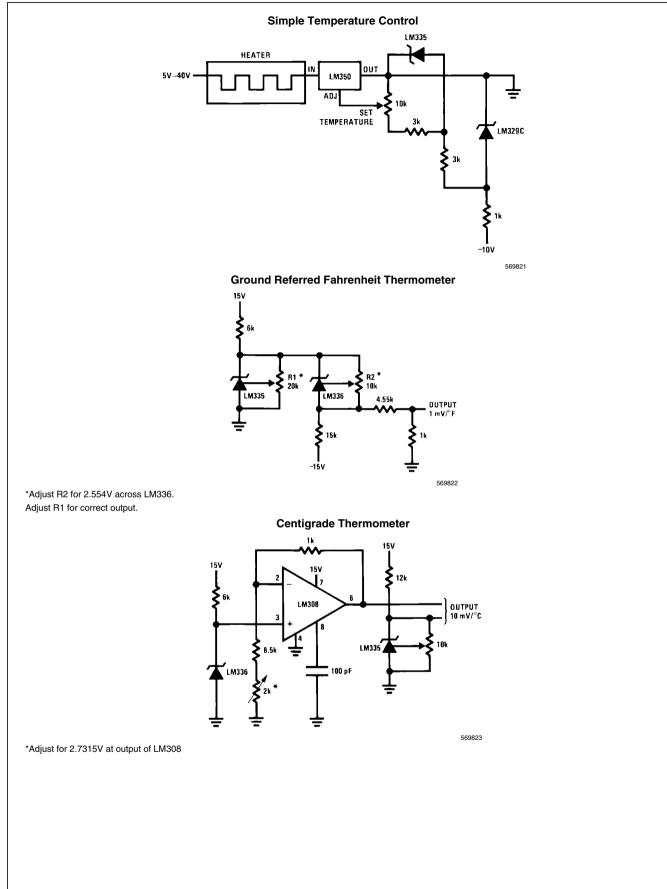


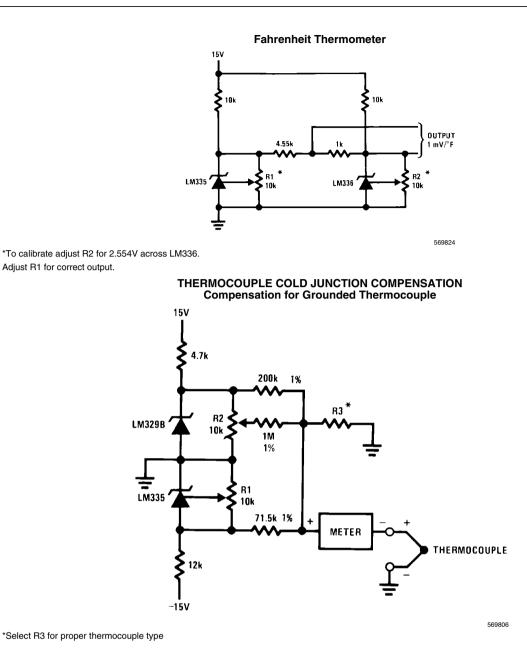




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THERMO-	R3	SEEBECK
COUPLE	(±1%)	COEFFICIENT
J	377Ω	52.3 μV/°C
Т	308Ω	42.8 µV/°C
к	293Ω	40.8 µV/°C
S	45.8Ω	6.4 μV/°C

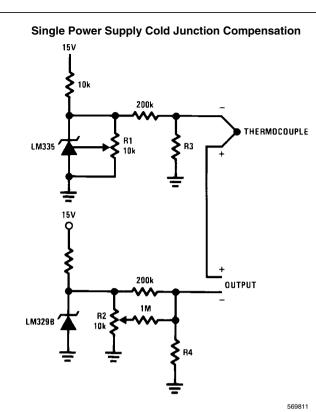
Adjustments: Compensates for both sensor and resistor tolerances

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
Т	11.79 mV	S	1.768 mV



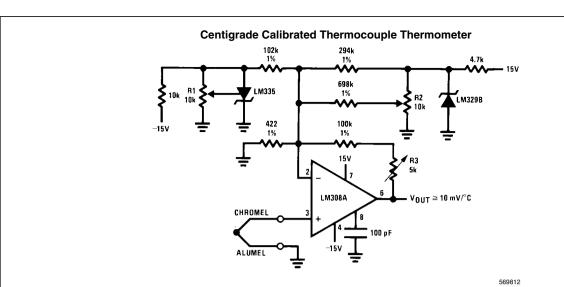
*Select R3 and R4 for thermocouple type

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

Adjustments:

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

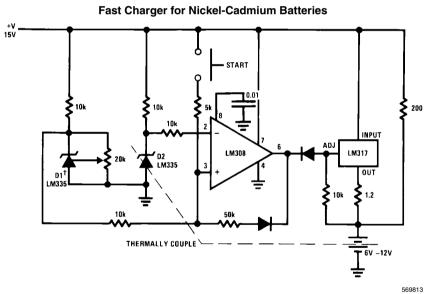
,	0
J	14.32 mV
Т	11.79 mV
К	11.17 mV
S	1.768 mV



Terminate thermocouple reference junction in close proximity to LM335. Adjustments:

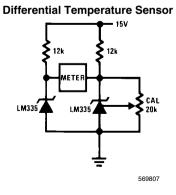
1. Apply signal in place of thermocouple and adjust R3 for a gain of 245.7.

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

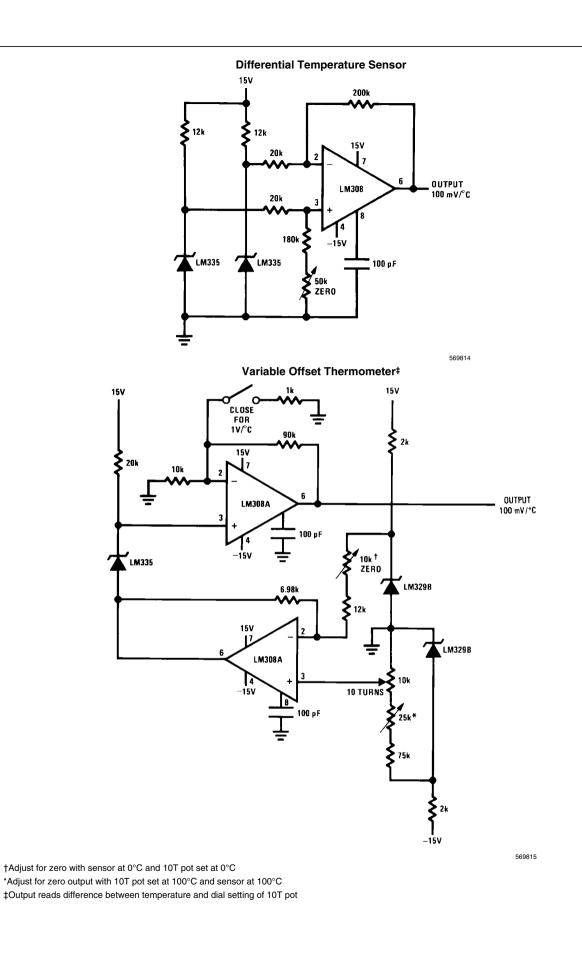


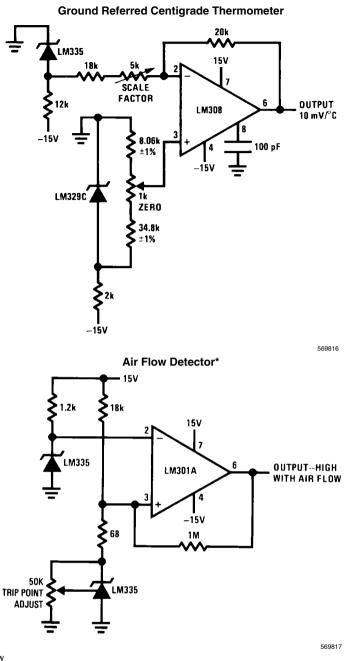
 \uparrow Adjust D1 to 50 mV greater V₇ than D2.

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









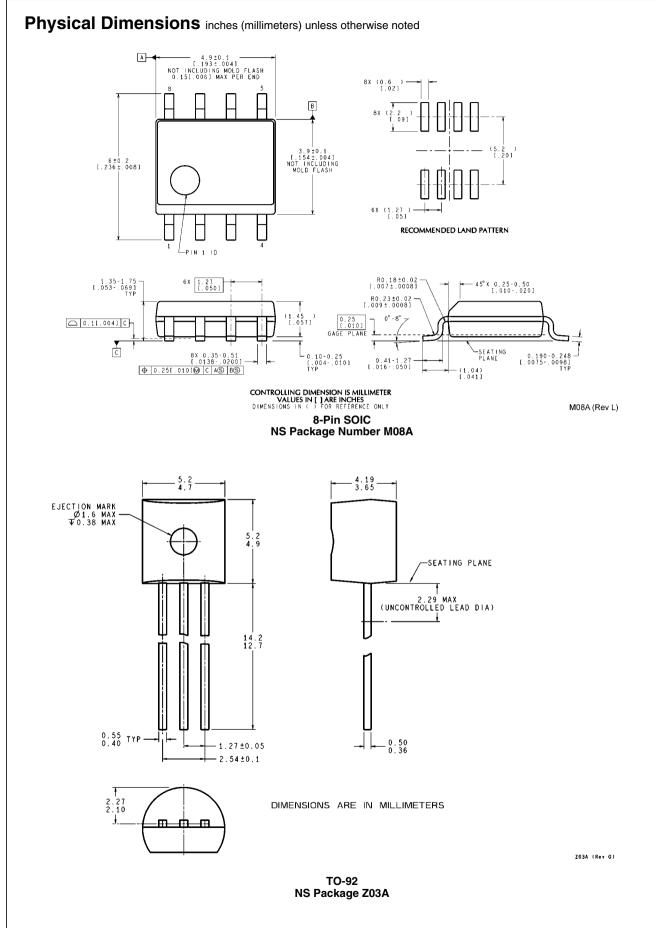
*Self heating is used to detect air flow

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.

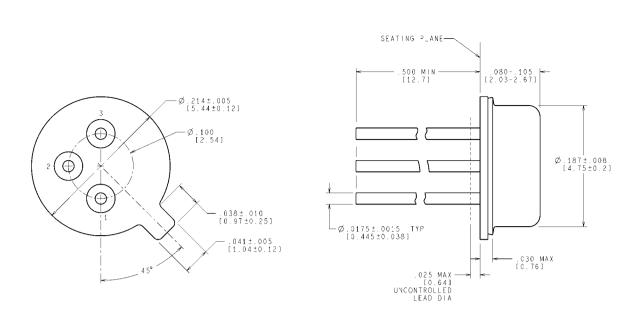
Uncalibrated Temperature Error: The error between the operating output voltage at 10 mV/ $^{\circ}$ K and case temperature at specified conditions of current and case temperature.

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.



LM135/LM235/LM335, LM135A/LM235A/LM335A





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H03H (Rev F)

TO-46 NS Package Number H03H

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