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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 $+10 \text{ mV}/^{\circ}\text{K}$. 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°C temperature range. The low impedance and linear output make interfacing to readout or control circuitry especially easy.

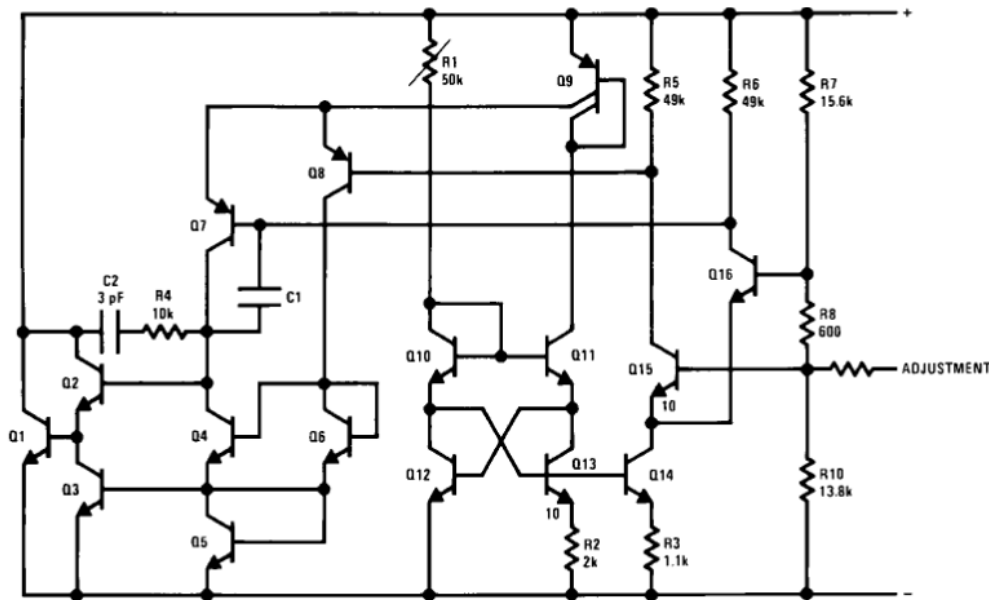
The LM135 operates over a -55°C to 150°C temperature range while the LM235 operates over a -40°C to 125°C tem-

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 $^{\circ}\text{Kelvin}$
- 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



569801

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 | 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. (Soldering, 10 seconds) | | |
| 8-Pin SOIC Package: | | 300°C |
| Vapor Phase (60 seconds): | | 215°C |
| Infrared (15 seconds): | | 220°C |
| TO-92 Package: | | 260°C |
| TO-46 Package: | | 300°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 LM135A/LM235A | | | LM335 LM335A | | | Units |
|--|--|------------------------------|-----|-----|-----------------|-----|-----|----------|
| | | Min | Typ | Max | Min | Typ | Max | |
| Operating Output Voltage | $400\text{ }\mu\text{A} \leq I_R \leq 5\text{ mA}$ | | 2.5 | 10 | | 3 | 14 | mV |
| Change with Current | At Constant Temperature | | | | | | | |
| Dynamic Impedance | $I_R = 1\text{ mA}$ | | 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 | $T_C = 125^\circ\text{C}$ | | 0.2 | | | 0.2 | | °C/khr |

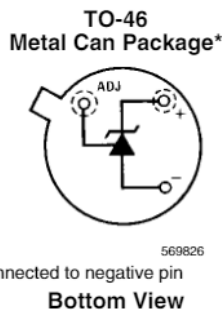
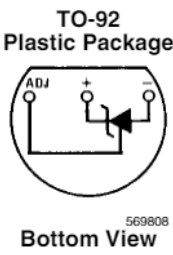
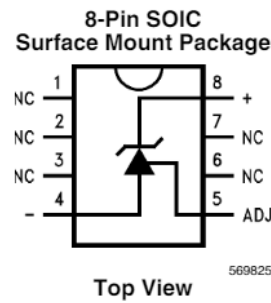
Note 1: Accuracy measurements are made in a well-stirred oil bath. For other conditions, self heating must be considered.

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.

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------|---------|---------|
| Thermal Resistance | 8-Pin SOIC | TO-92 | TO-46 |
| θ_{JA} (Junction to Ambient) | 165°C/W | 202°C/W | 400°C/W |
| θ_{JC} (Junction to Case) | N/A | 170°C/W | N/A |

Note 4: Refer to RETS135H for military specifications.

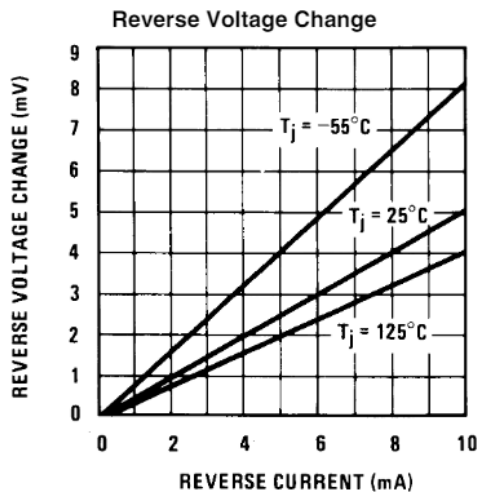
Connection Diagrams



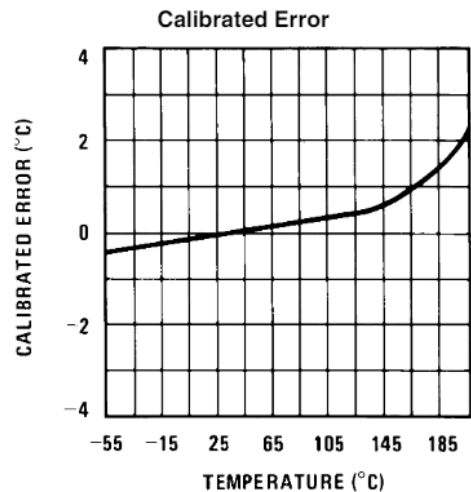
Ordering Information

| Package | Part Number | Package Marking | Transport Media | NSC Drawing |
|------------|-------------|-----------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| 8-Pin SOIC | LM335AM | LM335AM | 95 Units/Rail | M08A |
| | LM335AMX | | 2.5k Units Tape and Reel | |
| | LM335M | LM335M | 95 Units/Rail | |
| | LM335MX | | 2.5k Units Tape and Reel | |
| TO-92 | LM335AZ | LM335AZ | 1800 Bag | Z03Z |
| | LM335Z | LM335Z | 1800 Bag | |
| TO-46 | LM135AH | LM135AH | 1000 Bag | H03H |
| | LM135H | LM135H | 1000 Bag | |
| | LM235AH | LM235AH | 1000 Bag | |
| | LM235H | LM235H | 1000 Bag | |
| | LM335AH | LM335AH | 1000 Bag | |
| | LM335H | LM335H | 1000 Bag | |

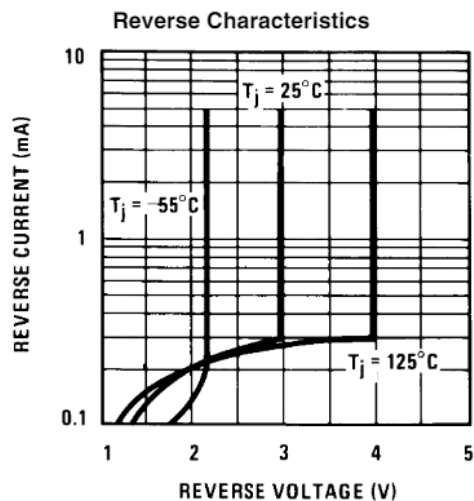
Typical Performance Characteristics



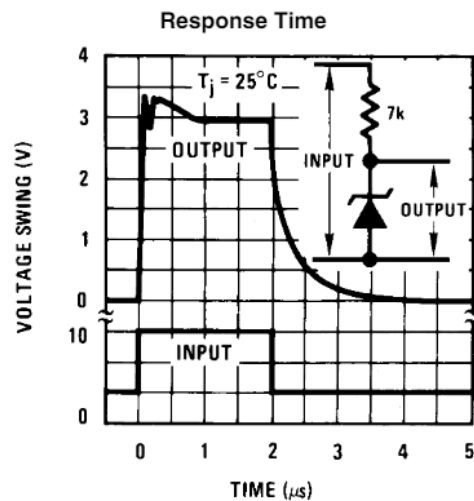
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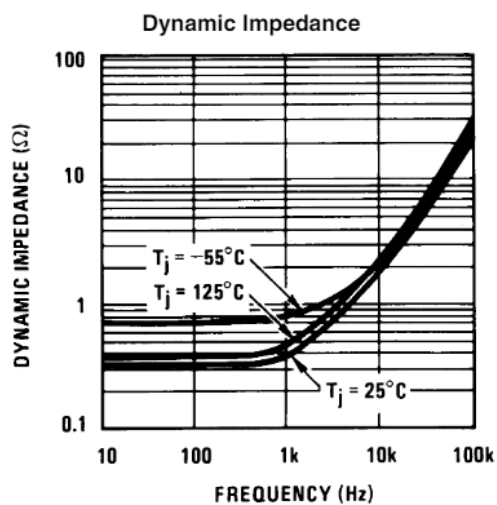
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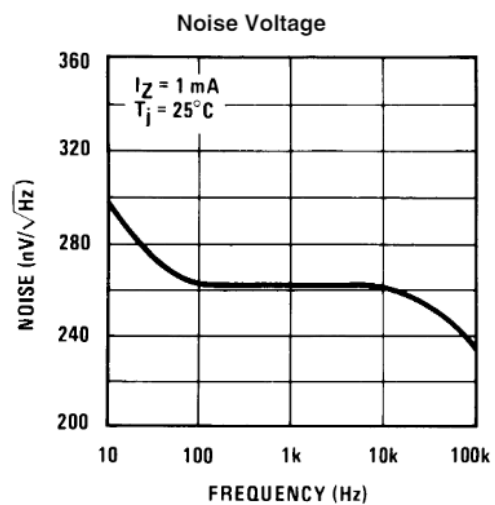
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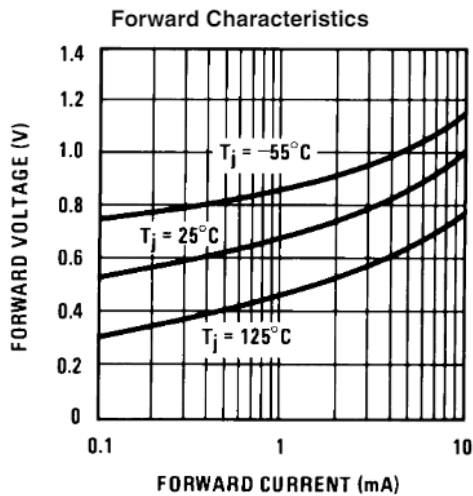
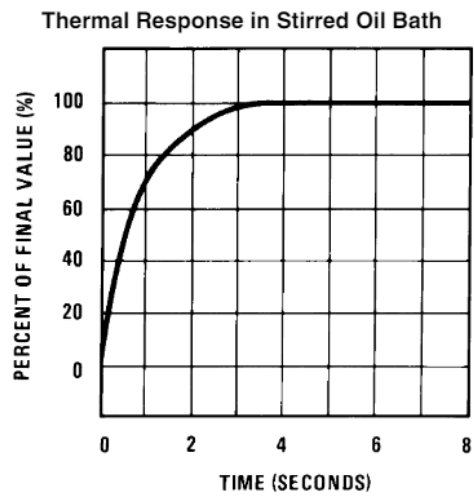
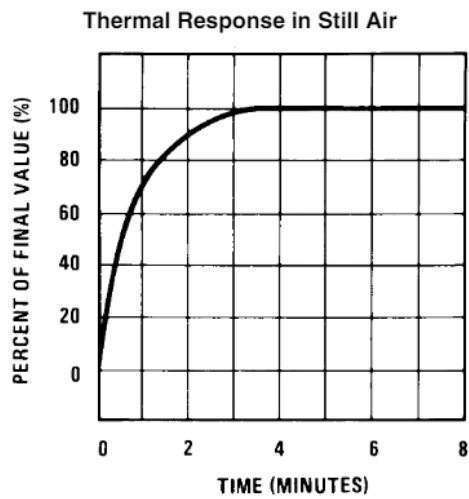
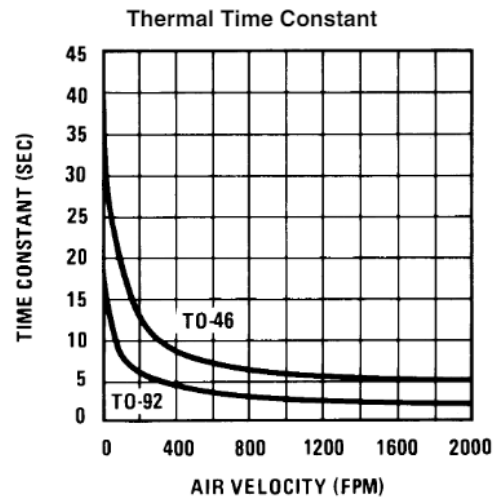
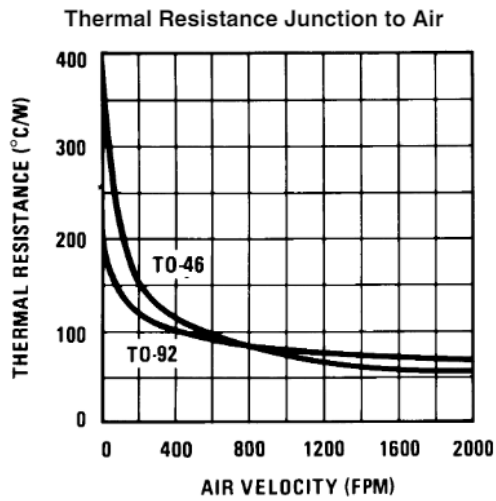
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Application Information

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_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.

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.

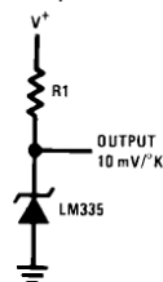
If the sensor is used in an ambient where the thermal resistance is constant, self heating errors can be calibrated out. This is possible if the device is run with a temperature stable current. Heating will then be proportional to zener voltage and therefore temperature. This makes the self heating error 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 1/2 from the end and the tubing heated above the melting point of the core. The unfilled 1/2 end melts and provides a seal over the device.

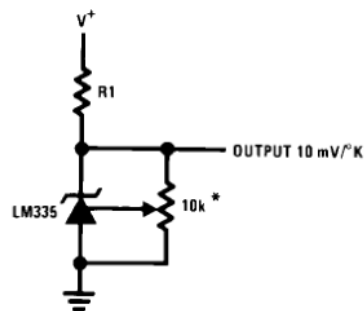
Typical Applications

Basic Temperature Sensor



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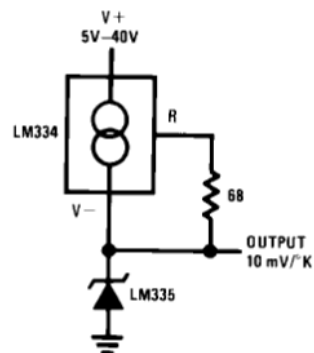
Calibrated Sensor



569809

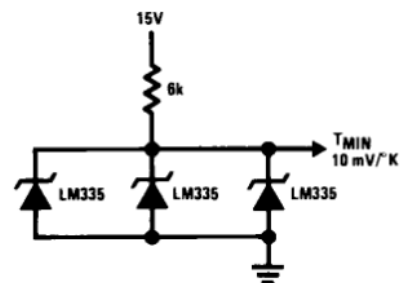
*Calibrate for 2.982V at 25°C

Wide Operating Supply



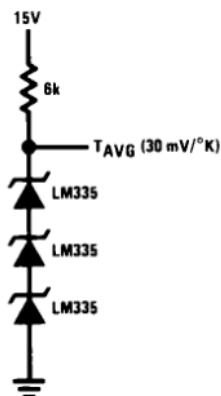
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Minimum Temperature Sensing



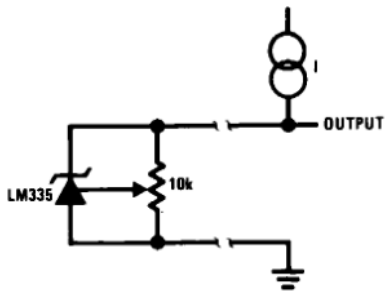
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Average Temperature Sensing



569818

Remote Temperature Sensing



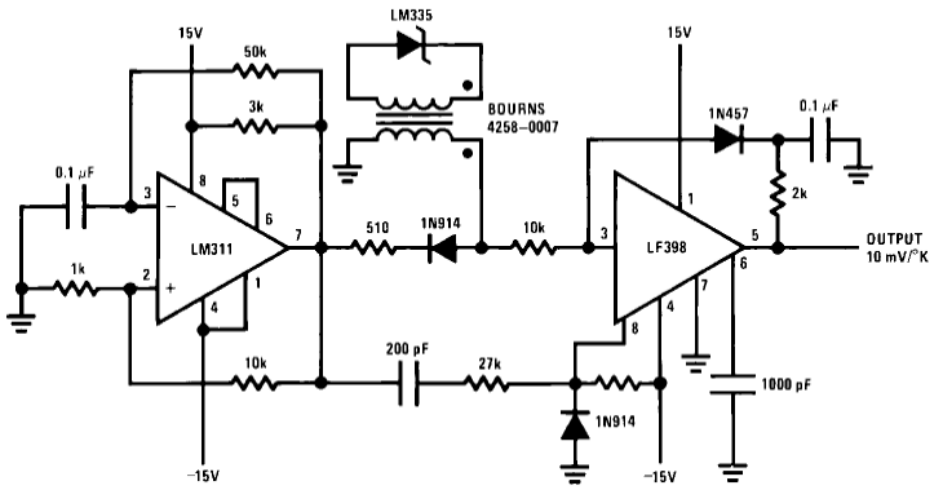
| | $I_R = 1 \text{ mA}$ | $I_R = 0.5 \text{ mA}^*$ |
|-----|----------------------|--------------------------|
| AWG | FEET | FEET |
| 14 | 4000 | 8000 |
| 16 | 2500 | 5000 |
| 18 | 1600 | 3200 |
| 20 | 1000 | 2000 |
| 22 | 625 | 1250 |
| 24 | 400 | 800 |

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

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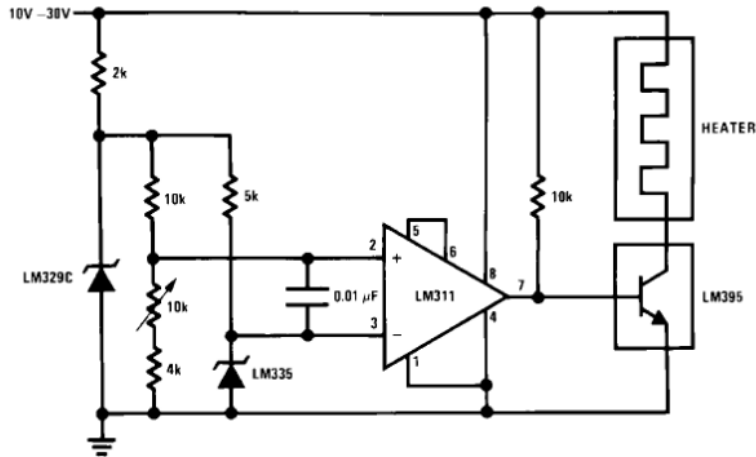
Wire length for 1°C error due to wire drop

Isolated Temperature Sensor



569820

Simple Temperature Controller



569805

The diagram shows a temperature control circuit. A heater, represented by a square wave symbol, is connected to a 5V-40V power source. The heater's output is connected to the 'IN' pin of an LM350 voltage regulator. The LM350's 'OUT' pin is connected to the 'OUT' pin of an LM335 precision centigrade centimeter diode. The LM335's 'OUT' pin is connected to a 10k resistor, which is in turn connected to the 'SET' pin of the LM350. The 'SET' pin is also connected to a 3k resistor, which is connected to the 'OUT' pin of the LM335. The 'OUT' pin of the LM335 is also connected to a 3k resistor, which is connected to the 'OUT' pin of the LM350. The 'OUT' pin of the LM350 is connected to a 1k resistor, which is connected to a -10V power source. The LM335 is also connected to a -10V power source. The LM335 is labeled 'LM335' and 'LM329C'.

Ground Referred Fahrenheit Thermometer

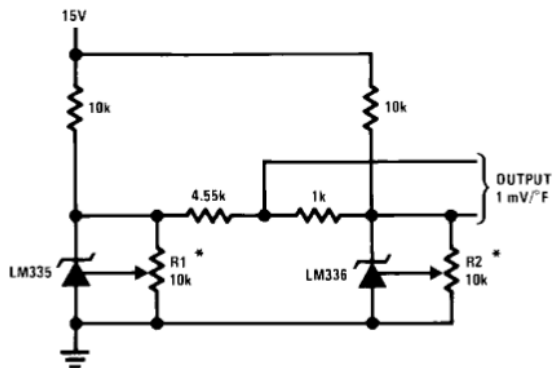
*Adjust R2 for 2.554V across LM336.
Adjust R1 for correct output.

Centigrade Thermometer

The circuit diagram shows an LM308 operational amplifier configured as a precision centigrade Celsius-to-Volts converter. The non-inverting input (pin 3) is connected to a voltage divider consisting of a 6k resistor and an LM336 precision centigrade Celsius-to-Volts converter. The inverting input (pin 2) is connected to the output (pin 6) via a 1k feedback resistor. The output (pin 6) is also connected to a 12k resistor and an LM335 precision centigrade Celsius-to-Volts converter. The LM335 is connected to a 10k resistor and ground. The output voltage is labeled as 10 mV/°C. The circuit is powered by a 15V supply and includes a 100 pF capacitor connected to pin 8.

*Adjust for 2.7315V at output of LM308

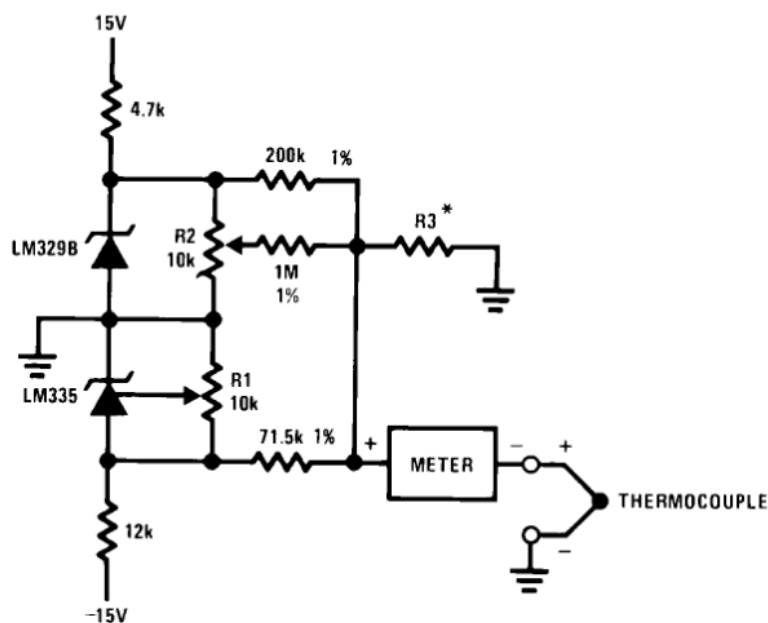
Fahrenheit Thermometer



569824

*To calibrate adjust R2 for 2.554V across LM336.

Adjust R1 for correct output.

THERMOCOUPLE COLD JUNCTION COMPENSATION
Compensation for Grounded Thermocouple

569806

*Select R3 for proper thermocouple type

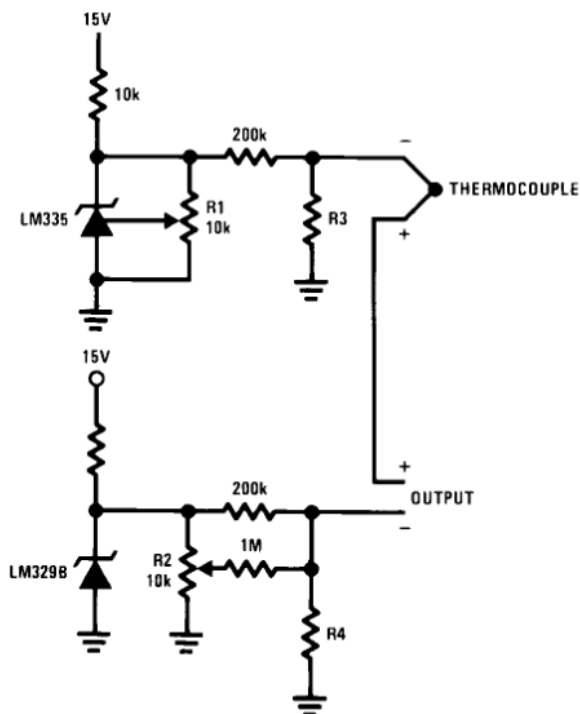
| THERMO- COUPLE | R3 ($\pm 1\%$) | SEEBECK COEFFICIENT |
|-------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|
| J | 377 Ω | 52.3 $\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$ |
| T | 308 Ω | 42.8 $\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$ |
| K | 293 Ω | 40.8 $\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$ |
| S | 45.8 Ω | 6.4 $\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$ |

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 |

Single Power Supply Cold Junction Compensation



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*Select R3 and R4 for thermocouple type

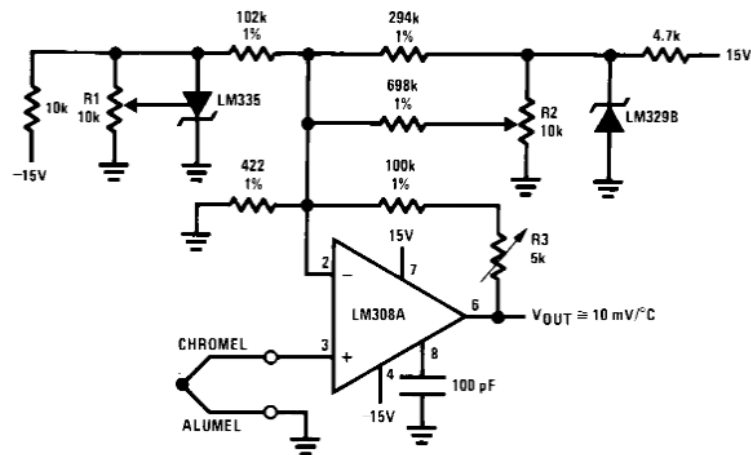
| THERMO- COUPLE | R3 | R4 | SEEBECK COEFFICIENT |
|-------------------|-------|-------|-----------------------------------|
| J | 1.05K | 385Ω | 52.3 $\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$ |
| T | 856Ω | 315Ω | 42.8 $\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$ |
| K | 816Ω | 300Ω | 40.8 $\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$ |
| S | 128Ω | 46.3Ω | 6.4 $\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$ |

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.

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

Centigrade Calibrated Thermocouple Thermometer



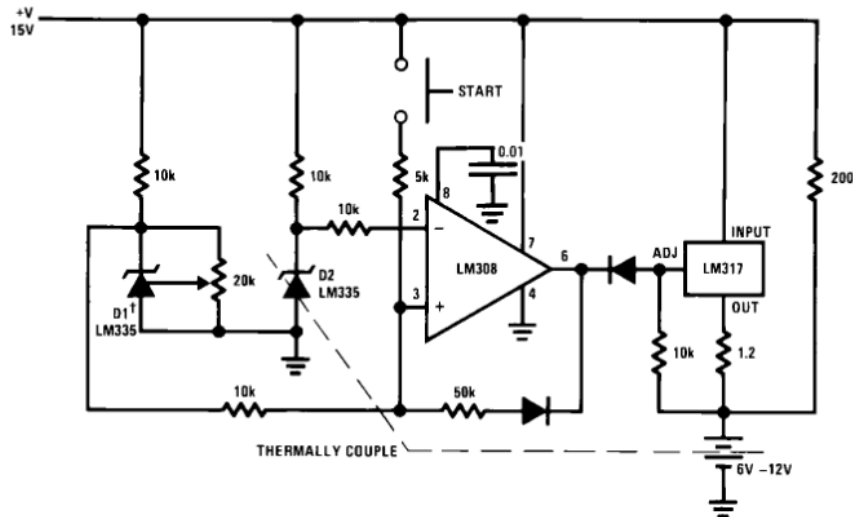
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Terminate thermocouple reference junction in close proximity to LM335.

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 $V_{OUT} = 246\text{ mV}$ @ $25^{\circ}C$.
5. Remove short across thermocouple.

Fast Charger for Nickel-Cadmium Batteries

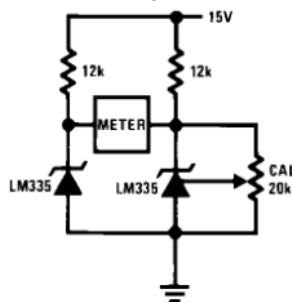


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†Adjust D1 to 50 mV greater V_Z than D2.

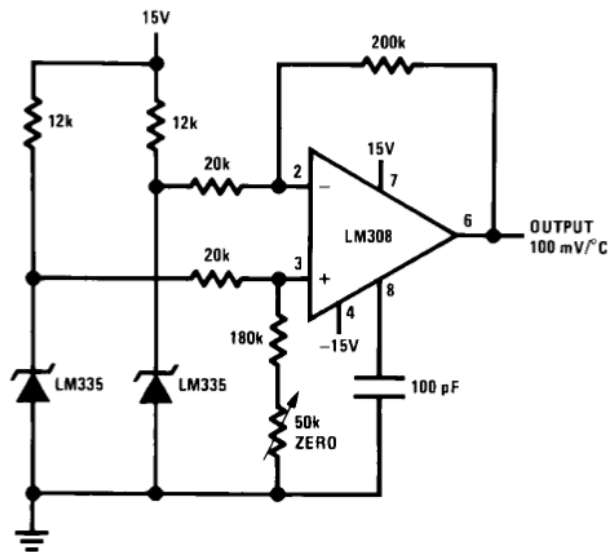
Charge terminates on 5°C temperature rise. Couple D2 to battery.

Differential Temperature Sensor



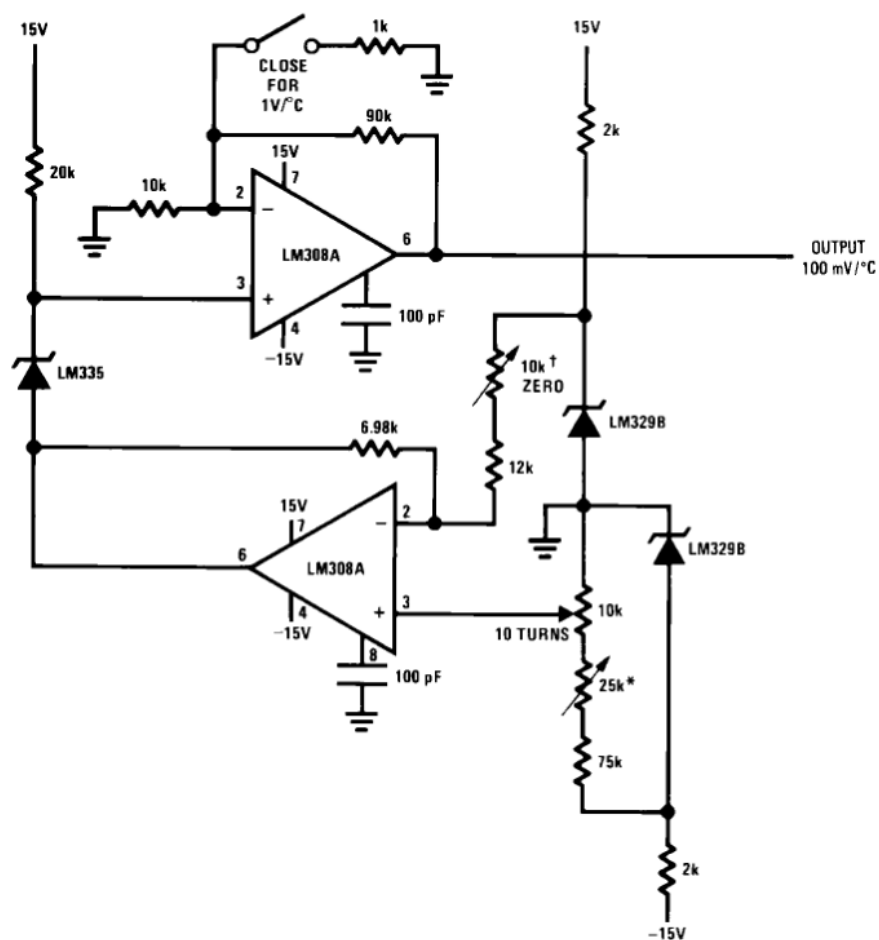
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Differential Temperature Sensor



569814

Variable Offset Thermometer†

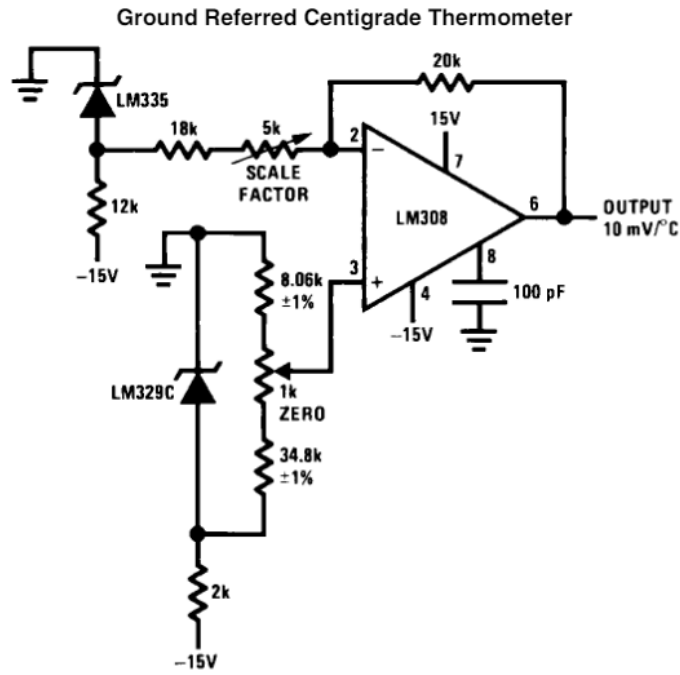


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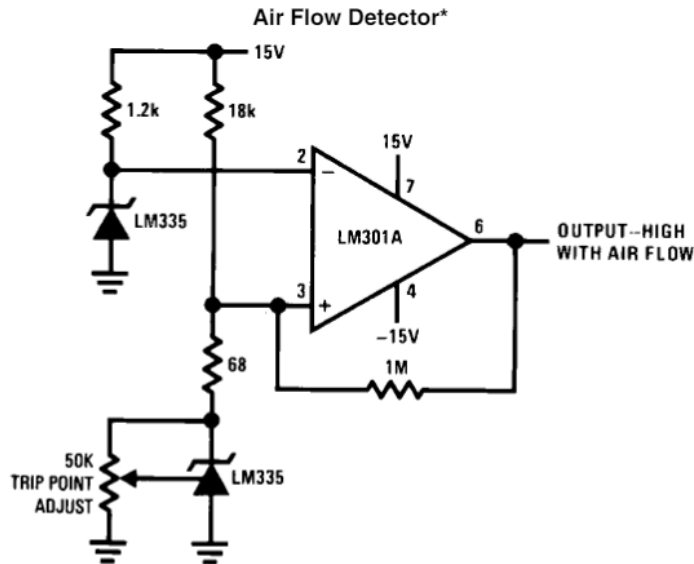
†Adjust for zero with sensor at 0°C and 10T pot set at 0°C

*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



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569817

*Self heating is used to detect air flow

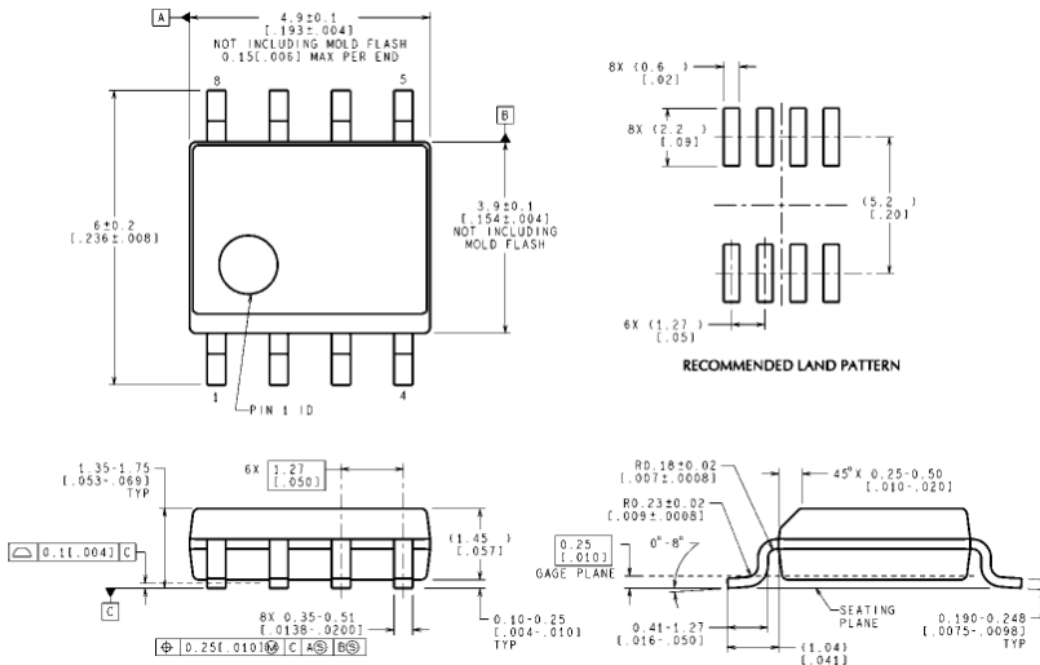
DEFINITION OF TERMS

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.

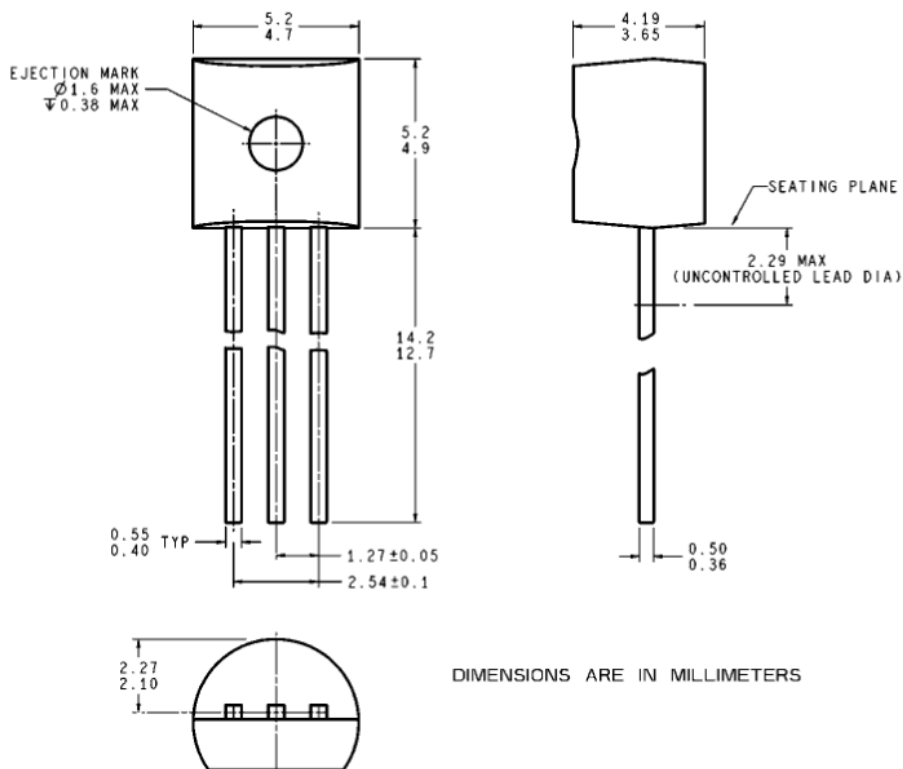
Calibrated Temperature Error: The error between operating output voltage and case temperature at 10 mV/°K over a temperature range at a specified operating current with the 25°C error adjusted to zero.

Physical Dimensions inches (millimeters) unless otherwise noted



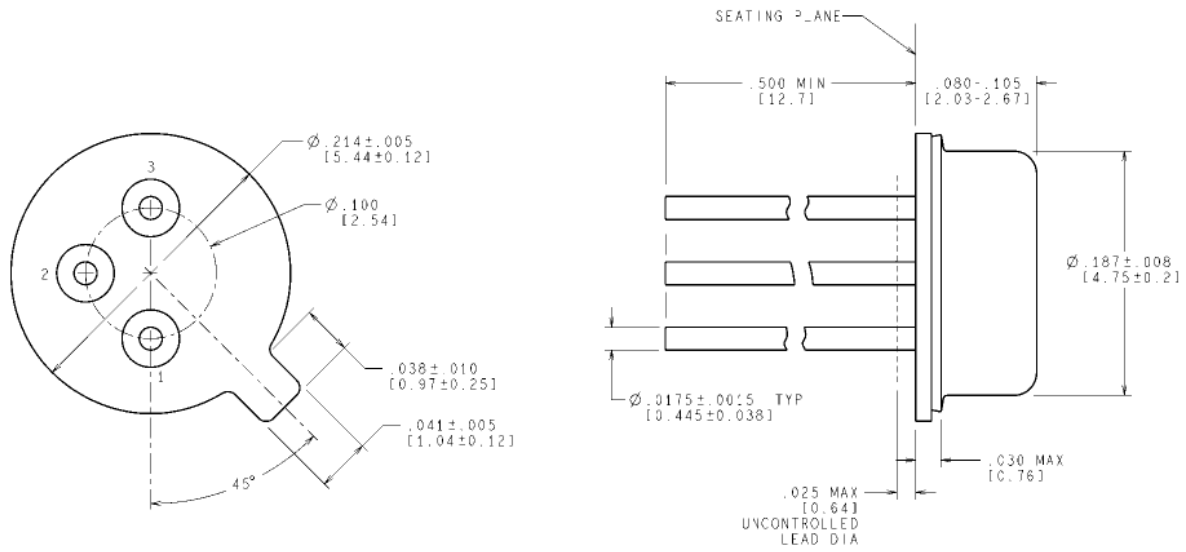
8-Pin SOIC
NS Package Number M08A

M08A (Rev L)



TO-92
NS Package Z03A

Z03A (Rev G)



CONTROLLING DIMENSION IS INCH
VALUES IN [] ARE IN MILLIMETERS

TO-46
NS Package Number H03H

H03H (Rev F)

Notes

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| Switching Regulators | www.national.com/switchers | Distributors | www.national.com/contacts |
| LDOs | www.national.com/ldo | Quality and Reliability | www.national.com/quality |
| LED Lighting | www.national.com/led | Feedback/Support | www.national.com/feedback |
| Voltage Reference | www.national.com/vref | Design Made Easy | www.national.com/easy |
| PowerWise® Solutions | www.national.com/powerwise | Solutions | www.national.com/solutions |
| Serial Digital Interface (SDI) | www.national.com/sdi | Mil/Aero | www.national.com/milaero |
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