# National Semiconductor

# LM136-2.5/LM236-2.5/LM336-2.5V Reference Diode

#### **General Description**

The LM136-2.5/LM236-2.5 and LM336-2.5 integrated circuits are precision 2.5V shunt regulator diodes. These monolithic IC voltage references operate as a low-temperature-coefficient 2.5V zener with  $0.2\Omega$  dynamic impedance. A third terminal on the LM136-2.5 allows the reference voltage and temperature coefficient to be trimmed easily.

The LM136-2.5 series is useful as a precision 2.5V low voltage reference for digital voltmeters, power supplies or op amp circuitry. The 2.5V make it convenient to obtain a stable reference from 5V logic supplies. Further, since the LM136-2.5 operates as a shunt regulator, it can be used as either a positive or negative voltage reference.

The LM136-2.5 is rated for operation over  $-55^{\circ}$ C to  $+125^{\circ}$ C while the LM236-2.5 is rated over a  $-25^{\circ}$ C to  $+85^{\circ}$ C temperature range.

Both are packaged in a TO-46 package. The LM336-2.5 is rated for operation over a  $0^{\circ}$ C to  $+70^{\circ}$ C temperature range and is available in a TO-92 plastic package.

#### **Features**

- Low temperature coefficient
- Wide operating current of 400 µA to 10 mA
- 0.2Ω dynamic impedance
- ±1% initial tolerance available
- Guaranteed temperature stability
- Easily trimmed for minimum temperature drift
- Fast turn-on
- Three lead transistor package

#### **Connection Diagrams**

TO-92
Plastic Package

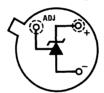


TL/H/5715-8

**Bottom View** 

Order Number LM336Z-2.5 or LM336BZ-2.5 See NS Package Number Z03A

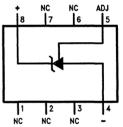
TO-46 Metal Can Package



TL/H/5715-20 **Bottom View** 

Order Number LM136H-2.5, LM236H-2.5, LM336H-2.5, LM136AH-2.5 or LM236AH-2.5 See NS Package Number H03H

SO Package

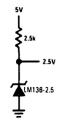


TL/H/5715-12 **Top View** 

Order Number LM336M-2.5 or LM336BM-2.5 See NS Package Number M08A

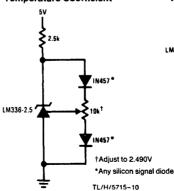
# **Typical Applications**

#### 2.5V Reference

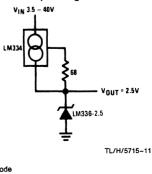


TL/H/5715-9

#### 2.5V Reference with Minimum Temperature Coefficient



#### Wide Input Range Reference



# **Absolute Maximum Ratings**

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

Reverse Current Forward Current 10 mA Storage Temperature -60°C to +150°C Operating Temperature Range

LM136

-55°C to +150°C LM236 -25°C to +85°C LM336 0°C to +70°C Soldering Information

TO-92 Package (10 sec.) 260°C 300°C TO-46 Package (10 sec.) SO Package

Vapor Phase (60 sec.) Infrared (15 sec.)

215°C 220°C

See AN-450 "Surface Mounting Methods and Their Effect on Product Reliability" (Appendix D) for other methods of soldering surface mount devices.

#### Electrical Characteristics (Note 1)

Parameter	Conditions	LM136A-2.5/LM236A-2.5 LM136-2.5/LM236-2.5			LM336B-2.5 LM336-2.5			Units
		Min Typ Max I	Min	Тур	Max			
Reverse Breakdown Voltage	T <sub>A</sub> =25°C, I <sub>R</sub> =1 mA LM136/LM236/LM336 LM136A/LM236A, LM336B	2.440 2.465	2.490 2.490	2.540 2.515	2.390 2.440	2.490 2.490	2.590 2.540	>>
Reverse Breakdown Change With Current	T <sub>A</sub> =25°C, 400 μA≤I <sub>R</sub> ≤10 mA		2.6	6		2.6	10	mV
Reverse Dynamic Impedance	T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C, I <sub>R</sub> = 1 mA		0.2	0.6		0.2	1	Ω
Temperature Stability (Note 2)	$\begin{split} &V_{\text{R}}  \text{Adjusted to 2.490V} \\ &I_{\text{R}} = 1  \text{mA, } (\textit{Figure 2}) \\ &0^{\circ} \text{C}  \leq \text{T}_{\text{A}} \leq 70^{\circ} \text{C (LM336)} \\ &-25^{\circ} \text{C}  \leq \text{T}_{\text{A}} \leq +85^{\circ} \text{C (LM236)} \\ &-55^{\circ} \text{C}  \leq \text{T}_{\text{A}} \leq +125^{\circ} \text{C (LM136)} \end{split}$		3.5 12	9 18		1.8	6	mV mV mV
Reverse Breakdown Change With Current	400 μA≤I <sub>R</sub> ≤10 mA		3	10		3	12	mV
Reverse Dynamic Impedance	I <sub>R</sub> =1 mA		0.4	1		0.4	1.4	Ω
Long Term Stability	$T_A = 25^{\circ}C \pm 0.1^{\circ}C, I_R = 1 \text{ mA}$		20			20		ppm

Note 1: Unless otherwise specified, the LM136-2.5 is specified from  $-55^{\circ}C \le T_A \le +125^{\circ}C$ , the LM236-2.5 from  $-25^{\circ}C \le T_A \le +85^{\circ}C$  and the LM336-2.5 from  $-25^{\circ}C \le T_A \le +85^{\circ}C$  and the LM336-2.5 from  $-25^{\circ}C \le T_A \le +85^{\circ}C$  and the LM336-2.5 from  $-25^{\circ}C \le T_A \le +85^{\circ}C$  and the LM336-2.5 from  $-25^{\circ}C \le T_A \le +85^{\circ}C$  and the LM336-2.5 from  $-25^{\circ}C \le T_A \le +85^{\circ}C$  and the LM336-2.5 from  $-25^{\circ}C \le T_A \le +85^{\circ}C$  and the LM336-2.5 from  $-25^{\circ}C \le T_A \le +85^{\circ}C$  and the LM336-2.5 from  $-25^{\circ}C \le T_A \le +85^{\circ}C$  and the LM336-2.5 from  $-25^{\circ}C \le T_A \le +85^{\circ}C$  and the LM336-2.5 from  $-25^{\circ}C \le T_A \le +85^{\circ}C$  and the LM336-2.5 from  $-25^{\circ}C \le T_A \le +85^{\circ}C$  and the LM336-2.5 from  $-25^{\circ}C \le T_A \le +85^{\circ}C$  and the LM336-2.5 from  $-25^{\circ}C \le T_A \le +85^{\circ}C$  and the LM336-2.5 from  $-25^{\circ}C \le T_A \le +85^{\circ}C$  and the LM336-2.5 from  $-25^{\circ}C \le T_A \le +85^{\circ}C$  and the LM336-2.5 from  $-25^{\circ}C \le T_A \le +85^{\circ}C$  and the LM336-2.5 from  $-25^{\circ}C \le T_A \le +85^{\circ}C$  and the LM336-2.5 from  $-25^{\circ}C \le T_A \le +85^{\circ}C$  and the LM336-2.5 from  $-25^{\circ}C \le T_A \le +85^{\circ}C$  and the LM336-2.5 from  $-25^{\circ}C \le T_A \le +85^{\circ}C$  and the LM336-2.5 from  $-25^{\circ}C \le T_A \le +85^{\circ}C$  and the LM336-2.5 from  $-25^{\circ}C \le T_A \le +85^{\circ}C$  and the LM336-2.5 from  $-25^{\circ}C \le T_A \le +85^{\circ}C$  and the LM336-2.5 from  $-25^{\circ}C \le T_A \le +85^{\circ}C$  and the LM336-2.5 from  $-25^{\circ}C \le T_A \le +85^{\circ}C$  and the LM346-2.5 from  $-25^{\circ}C \le T_A \le +85^{\circ}C$  and the LM346-2.5 from  $-25^{\circ}C \le T_A \le +85^{\circ}C$  and the LM346-2.5 from  $-25^{\circ}C \le T_A \le +85^{\circ}C$  and the LM346-2.5 from  $-25^{\circ}C \le T_A \le +85^{\circ}C$  and the LM346-2.5 from  $-25^{\circ}C \le +85^{\circ}C$  and  $-25^{\circ}$  $0^{\circ}C \leq T_A \leq +70^{\circ}C$ .

Note 2: Temperature stability for the LM336 and LM236 family is guaranteed by design. 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. Stability is defined as the maximum change in V<sub>ref</sub> from 25°C to TA (min) or TA (max).

Note 3: For elevated temperature operation, T<sub>i</sub> max is:

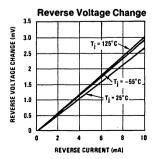
100°C

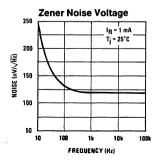
LM136 150°C LM236 125°C

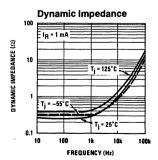
LM336

Thermal Resistance	TO-92	TO-46	SO-8
$\theta_{\rm ja}$ (Junction to Ambient)	180°C/W (0.4" leads) 170°C/W (0.125" lead)	440°C/W	165°C/W
θ <sub>ia</sub> (Junction to Case)	n/a	80°C/W	n/a

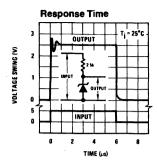
# n/a **Typical Performance Characteristics**

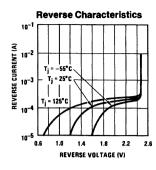


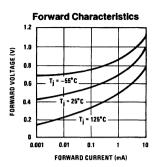


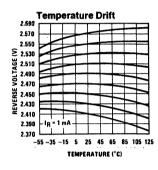


## **Typical Performance Characteristics (Continued)**









TL/H/5715-3

# **Application Hints**

The LM136 series voltage references are much easier to use than ordinary zener diodes. Their low impedance and wide operating current range simplify biasing in almost any circuit. Further, either the breakdown voltage or the temperature coefficient can be adjusted to optimize circuit performance.

Figure 1 shows an LM136 with a 10k potentiometer for adjusting the reverse breakdown voltage. With the addition of R1 the breakdown voltage can be adjusted without affecting the temperature coefficient of the device. The adjustment range is usually sufficient to adjust for both the initial device tolerance and inaccuracies in buffer circuitry.

If minimum temperature coefficient is desired, two diodes can be added in series with the adjustment potentiometer as shown in *Figure 2*. When the device is adjusted to 2.490V the temperature coefficient is minimized. Almost any silicon signal diode can be used for this purpose such as a 1N914, 1N4148 or a 1N457. For proper temperature compensation the diodes should be in the same thermal environment as the LM136. It is usually sufficient to mount the diodes near the LM136 on the printed circuit board. The absolute resistance of R1 is not critical and any value from 2k to 20k will work.

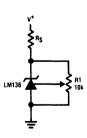


FIGURE 1. LM136 With Pot for Adjustment of Breakdown Voltage (Trim Range = ±120 mV typical)

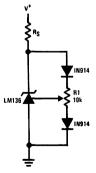
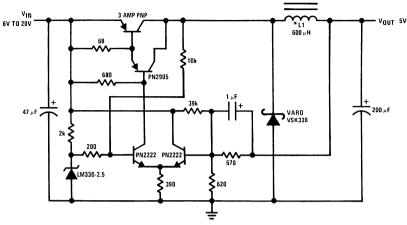


FIGURE 2. Temperature Coefficient Adjustment (Trim Range =  $\pm 70$  mV typical)

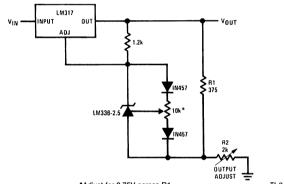
# Typical Applications (Continued)

#### Low Cost 2 Amp Switching Regulator<sup>†</sup>



\*L1 60 turns #16 wire on Arnold Core A-254168-2 †Efficiency ≈ 80% TL/H/5715-5

#### **Precision Power Regulator with Low Temperature Coefficient**



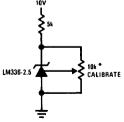
\*Adjust for 3.75V across R1

TL/H/5715-13

# 5V Crowbar V\* LM336-2.5 LM336-2.5 100 SENSITIVE GATE SCR

TL/H/5715-14

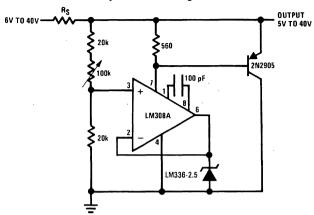
# Trimmed 2.5V Reference with Temperature Coefficient Independent of Breakdown Voltage



\*Does not affect temperature coefficient

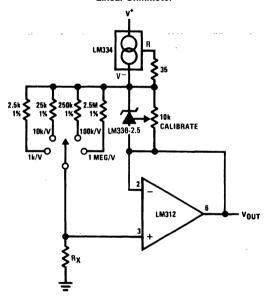
# Typical Applications (Continued)

## Adjustable Shunt Regulator



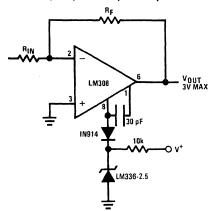
TL/H/5715-6

#### Linear Ohmmeter

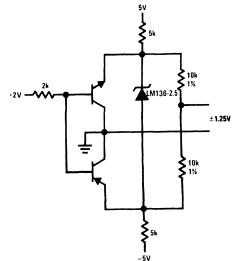


# Typical Applications (Continued)

#### **Op Amp with Output Clamped**



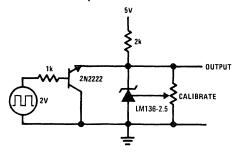
**Bipolar Output Reference** 



TL/H/5715-18

#### 2.5V Square Wave Calibrator

TL/H/5715-17



# **Typical Applications (Continued) 5V Buffered Reference Low Noise Buffered Reference** $7\text{V} \leq \text{V}_{\text{IN}} \leq 36\text{V}$ LM308 LM312 TL/H/5715-7 **Schematic Diagram** R4 10k Q10 Q11 Q15 Q1 Q12 014 TL/H/5715-1