## PRELIMINARY

# LM168/LM268/LM368 Precision Voltage Reference

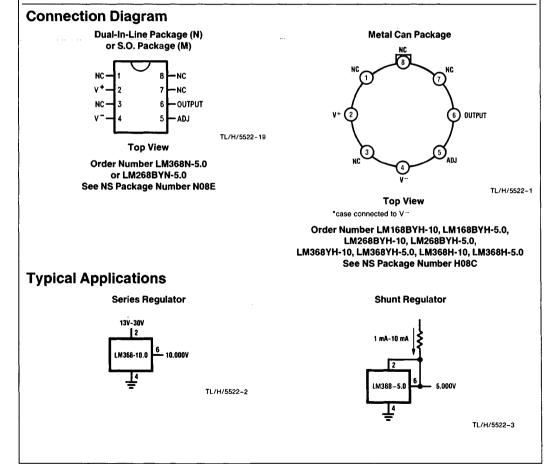
### **General Description**

National Semiconductor

The LM168/LM368 are precision, monolithic, temperaturecompensated voltage references. The LM168 makes use of thin-film technology enhanced by the discrete laser trimming of resistors to achieve excellent Temperature coefficient (Tempco) of VOUT (as low as 5ppm/°C), along with tight initial tolerance, (as low as 0.02%). The trim scheme is such that individual resistors are cut open rather than being trimmed (partially cut), to avoid resistor drift caused by electromigration in the trimmed area. The LM168 also provides excellent stability vs. changes in input voltage and output current (both sourcing and sinking). This device is available in output voltage options of 5.0V and 10.0V and will operate in both series or shunt mode. Also see the LM368-2.5 data sheet for a 2.5V output. The devices are short circuit proof when sourcing current. A trim pin is made available for fine trimming of VOUT or for obtaining intermediate values without greatly affecting the Tempco of the device.

### Features

- 300 µA operating current
- Low output impedance
- Excellent line regulation (.0001%/V typical)
- Single-supply operation
- Externally trimmable
- Low temperature coefficient
- Operates in series or shunt mode
- 10.0V or 5.0V
- Excellent initial accuracy (0.02% typical)



# LM168/LM268/LM368

### Absolute Maximum Ratings (Note 8)

Input Voltage (Series Mode)	35V					
Reverse Current (Shunt Mode)	50 mA					
Power Dissipation	600 mW					
Storage Temperature Range	-60°C to +150°C					
Operating Temperature Range						
LM168	-55°C to +125°C					
LM268	-40°C to +85°C					
LM368	0°C to +70°C					

Soldering Information	
DIP (N) Package, 10 sec.	+ 260°C
TO-5 (H) Package, 10 sec.	+ 300°C
SO (M) Package, Vapor Phase (60 sec.)	+215°C
Infrared (15 sec.)	+ 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		LM168/LM268/LM368			
	Typical	Tested Limit (Note 2)	Design Limit (Note 3)	Units (Max. unless noted)	
V <sub>OUT</sub> Error: LM168B, LM268B LM368		±0.02 ±0.02	±0.05 ±0.1		%
Line Regulation	$(V_{OUT} + 3V) \le V_{IN} \le 30V$	±0.0001	±0.0005		%/V
Load Regulation (Note 4)	$0 \text{ mA} \le I_{\text{SOURCE}} \le 10 \text{ mA}$ - 10 mA $\le I_{\text{SINK}} \le 0 \text{ mA}$	±0.0003 ±0.003	±0.001 ±0.008		%/mA %/mA
Thermal Regulation	T= 20 mS (Note 5)	±0.005	±0.01		%/100 mW
Quiescent Current		250	350		μΑ
Change of Quiescent Current vs. VIN	$(V_{OUT} + 3V) \le V_{IN} \le 30V$	3	5		μA/V
Temperature Coefficient of V <sub>OUT</sub> (see graph): LM168BY (Note 6) LM268BY LM368Y LM368	$\begin{array}{l} -55^\circ C \leq T_A \leq 125^\circ C \\ -40^\circ C \leq T_A \leq 85^\circ C \\ 0^\circ C \leq T_A \leq 70^\circ C \\ 0^\circ C \leq T_A \leq 70^\circ C \\ 0^\circ C \leq T_A \leq 70^\circ C \end{array}$	±5 ±7.5 ±11 ±15	± 10 ± 15 ± 20	± 30	ppm/°C ppm/°C ppm/°C ppm/°C
Short Circuit Current	V <sub>OUT</sub> = 0	30	70	100	mA
Noise: 10.0V: 0.1 - 10Hz 100Hz - 10 kHz 6.2V: 0.1 - 10Hz 100Hz - 10 kHz 5.0V: 0.1 - 10Hz 100Hz - 10 kHz		30 1100 20 700 16 575			uVp-p nV/√Hz uVp-p nV/√Hz uVp-p nV/√Hz
V <sub>OUT</sub> Adjust Range: 10.000V 5.000V	$0V \le V_{PIN5} \le V_{OUT}$	4.5-17.0 4.4-7.0		6.0-15.5 4.5-6.0	V min. V min.

Note 1: Unless otherwise noted, these specifications apply:  $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$ ,  $V_{IN} = 15V$ ,  $I_{LOAD} = 0$ ,  $0 \le C_L \le 200$  pF, Circuit is operating in Series Mode. Or, circuit is operating in Shunt Mode,  $V_{IN} = +15V$  or  $V_{IN} = V_{OUT}$ ,  $TA = +25^{\circ}C$ ,  $I_{LOAD} = -1.0$  mA,  $0 \le C_L \le 200$  pF.

Note 2: Tested Limits are guaranteed and 100% tested in production.

Note 3: 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.

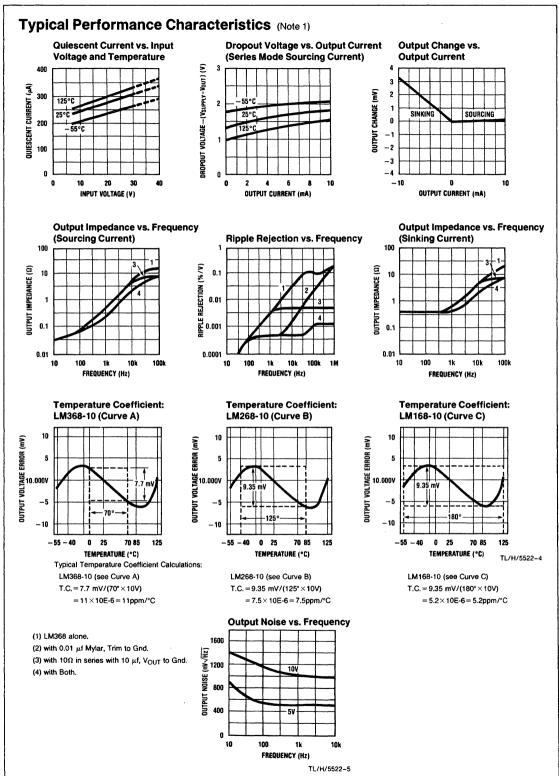
Note 4: The LM168 has a Class B output, and will exhibit transients at the crossover point. This point occurs when the device is asked to sink approximately 120 μA. In some applications it may be advantageous to preload the output to either V<sub>IN</sub> or Ground, to avoid this crossover point.

Note 5: Thermal Regulation is defined as the change in the output Voltage at a time T after a step change in power dissipation of 100 mW.

Note 6: Temperature Coefficient of V<sub>OUT</sub> is defined as the worst case delta-V<sub>OUT</sub> measured at Specified Temperatures divided by the total span of the Specified Temperature Range (See graphs). There is no guarantee that the Specified Temperatures are exactly at the minimum or maximum deviation.

Note 7: In metal can (H), θ<sub>J-C</sub> is 75°C/W and θ<sub>J-A</sub> is 150°C/W. In plastic DIP, θ<sub>J-A</sub> is 160°C/W. In S0-8, θ<sub>J-A</sub> is 180°C/W, in TO-92, θ<sub>J-A</sub> is 160°C/W.

Note 8: Absolute Maximum Ratings indicate limits beyond which damage to the device may occur. DC and AC electrical specifications do not apply when operating the device beyond its Rated Operating Conditions (see Note 1 and Conditions).

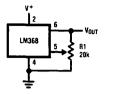


7-48

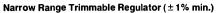
LM168/LM268/LM368

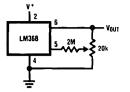
### **Typical Applications**





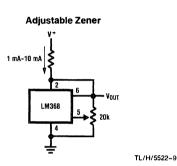
TL/H/5522-7

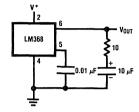




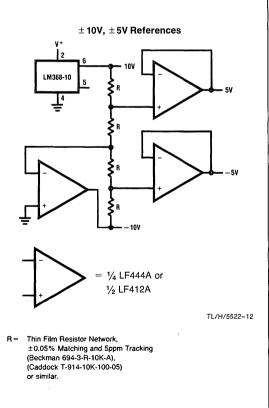
TL/H/5522-8

### **Improved Noise Performance**

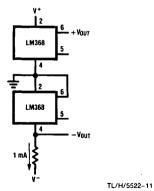




TL/H/5522-10

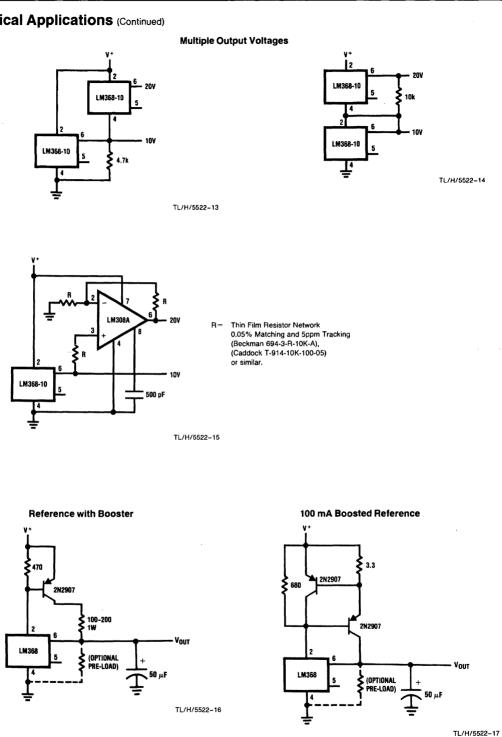


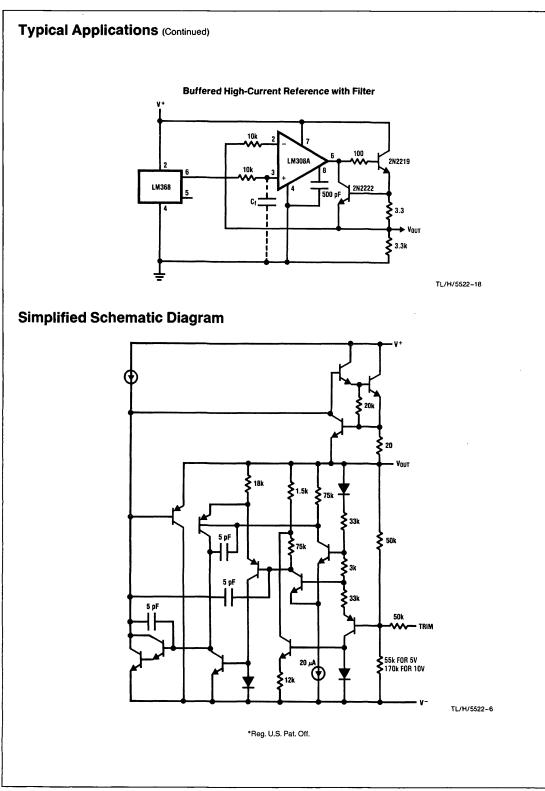




## Typical Applications (Continued)







LM168/LM268/LM368