## 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 2.5 V shunt regulator diodes. These monolithic IC voltage references operate as a low-temperature-coefficient 2.5 V 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 2.5 V low voltage reference for digital voltmeters, power supplies or op amp circuitry. The 2.5 V make it convenient to obtain a stable reference from 5V logic supplies. Further, since the LM1362.5 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 $-55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ while the LM236-2.5 is rated over a $-25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ temperature range.

The LM336-2.5 is rated for operation over a $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ temperature range. See the connection diagrams for available packages.

## Features

- Low temperature coefficient
- Wide operating current of $400 \mu \mathrm{~A}$ to 10 mA
- $0.2 \Omega$ dynamic impedance
- $\pm 1 \%$ initial tolerance available
- Guaranteed temperature stability
- Easily trimmed for minimum temperature drift
- Fast turn-on


## Typical Applications



| Absolute Maximum Ratings (Note 1) | LM336 | $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| If Military/Aerospace specified devices are required, please contact the National Semiconductor Sales Office/ Distributors for availability and specifications. | Soldering Information |  |
|  | TO-92 Package (10 sec.) | $260^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
|  | TO-46 Package (10 sec.) | $300^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Reverse Current 15 mA | SO Package |  |
| Forward Current 10 mA | Vapor Phase (60 sec.) | $215^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Storage Temperature $\quad-60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+150^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | Infrared (15 sec.) | $220^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |
| Operating Temperature Range (Note 2) | See AN-450 "Surface Mounting Methods and Their Effect on Product Reliability" (Appendix D) for other methods of soldering surface mount devices. |  |
| LM136 $\quad-55^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+150^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  |
| LM236 $\quad-25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  |


| Parameter | Conditions | LM136A-2.5/LM236A-2.5 LM136-2.5/LM236-2.5 |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { LM336B-2.5 } \\ \text { LM336-2.5 } \end{gathered}$ |  |  | Units |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Min | Typ | Max | Min | Typ | Max |  |
| Reverse Breakdown Voltage | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{R}}=1 \mathrm{~mA}$ <br> LM136, LM236, LM336 <br> LM136A, LM236A, LM336B | $\begin{aligned} & 2.440 \\ & 2.465 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.490 \\ & 2.490 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.540 \\ & 2.515 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.390 \\ & 2.440 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.490 \\ & 2.490 \\ & 2 \end{aligned} .$ | $5.590$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V} \\ & \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ |
| Reverse Breakdown Change With Current | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, \\ & 400 \mu \mathrm{~A} \leq \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{R}} \leq 10 \mathrm{~mA} \end{aligned}$ |  | 2.6 | 6 |  | 2.6 | 10 | mV |
| Reverse Dynamic Impedance | $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{R}}=1 \mathrm{~mA}, \mathrm{f}=100 \mathrm{~Hz}$ |  | 0.2 | 0.6 |  | 0.2 | 1 | $\Omega$ |
| Temperature Stability (Note 4) | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{R}} \text { Adjusted to } 2.490 \mathrm{~V} \\ & \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{R}}=1 \mathrm{~mA}, \text { Figure } 2 \\ & 0^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \leq \mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}} \leq 70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}(\mathrm{LM} 336) \\ & -25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \leq \mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}} \leq+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \\ & (\mathrm{LM} 236 \mathrm{H}, \mathrm{LM} 236 \mathrm{Z}) \\ & -25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \leq \mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}} \leq+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}(\mathrm{LM} 236 \mathrm{M}) \\ & -55^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \leq \mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}} \leq+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}(\mathrm{LM} 136) \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3.5 \\ & 7.5 \\ & 12 \end{aligned}$ | 9 <br> 18 <br> 18 |  | 1.8 | 6 | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{mV} \\ & \mathrm{mV} \\ & \mathrm{mV} \\ & \mathrm{mV} \end{aligned}$ |
| Reverse Breakdown <br> Change <br> With Current | $400 \mu \mathrm{~A} \leq \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{R}} \leq 10 \mathrm{~mA}$ |  | 3 | 10 |  | 3 | 12 | mV |
| Reverse Dynamic Impedance | $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{R}}=1 \mathrm{~mA}$ |  | 0.4 | 1 |  | 0.4 | 1.4 | $\Omega$ |
| Long Term Stability | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}=25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \pm 0.1^{\circ} \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{R}}=1 \mathrm{~mA}, \\ & \mathrm{t}=1000 \mathrm{hrs} \end{aligned}$ |  | 20 |  |  | 20 |  | ppm |

Note 1: Absolute Maximum Ratings indicate limits beyond which damage to the device may occur. Electrical specifications do not apply when operating the device beyond its specified operating conditions.
Note 2: For elevated temperature operation, $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{j}} \max$ is:

|  | LM136 <br> LM236 <br> LM336 | $150^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  |
|  |  | $100^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ |  |  |
| Thermal Resistance |  | TO-92 | TO-46 | SO-8 |
| $\theta_{\text {ja }}$ (Junction to Ambient) |  | $\begin{gathered} \hline 180^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}\left(0.4^{\prime \prime}\right. \text { leads) } \\ 170^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}\left(0.125^{\prime \prime}\right. \text { lead) } \end{gathered}$ | $440^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}$ | $165^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}$ |
| $\theta_{\mathrm{ja}}$ (Junction to Case) |  | n/a | $80^{\circ} \mathrm{C} / \mathrm{W}$ | n/a |

Note 3: Unless otherwise specified, the LM136-2.5 is specified from $-55^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \leq \mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}} \leq+125^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, the $\mathrm{LM} 236-2.5$ from $-25^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \leq \mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}} \leq+85^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ and the $\mathrm{LM} 336-2.5$ from $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ $\leq \mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}} \leq+70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

## Electrical Characteristics (Note 3) (Continued)

Note 4: 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 $\mathrm{V}_{\text {ref }}$ from $25^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ to $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}(\mathrm{min})$ or $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{A}}(\max )$.

Typical Performance Characteristics


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00571523

## Reverse Characteristics




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## Response Time



00571524

## Forward Characteristics




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## 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 2.490 V 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 $2 k$ to $20 k$ will work.


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FIGURE 1. LM136 With Pot for Adjustment
of Breakdown Voltage (Trim Range $= \pm 120 \mathrm{mV}$ typical)


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

## Application Hints


*L1 60 turns \#16 wire on Arnold Core A-254168-2
${ }^{\dagger}$ Efficiency $\approx 80 \%$

Precision Power Regulator with Low Temperature Coefficient


Trimmed 2.5V Reference with Temperature Coefficient Independent of Breakdown Voltage


Does not affect temperature coefficient


Application Hints
(Continued)


00571517
Bipolar Output Reference




Physical Dimensions inches (millimeters)
unless otherwise noted


Order Number LM136H-2.5, LM136H-2.5/883, LM236H-2.5, LM136AH-2.5, LM136AH-2.5/883 or LM236AH-2.5 NS Package Number H03H


Small Outline (SO) Package (M)
Order Number LM236M-2.5, LM236AM-2.5, LM336M-2.5 or LM336BM-2.5 NS Package Number M08A

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


TO-92 Plastic Package (Z)
Order Number LM336Z-2.5 or LM336BZ-2.5
NS Package Number Z03A

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