

THREE TERMINAL ADJUSTABLE CURRENT SOURCES

- OPERATES FROM 1V TO 40V
- 0.02%/V CURRENT REGULATION
- PROGRAMMABLE FROM 1µA TO 10mA
- ±3% INITIAL ACCURACY

DESCRIPTION

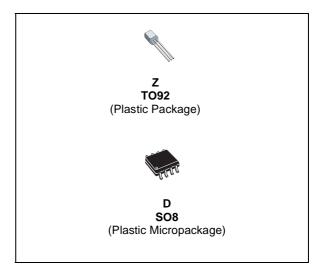
The LM134/LM234/LM334 are 3-terminal adjustable current sources characterized by:

- ☐ an operating current range of 10000: 1
- □ an excellent current regulation
- ☐ a wide dynamic voltage range of 1V t 10V

The current is determined by an external resistor without requiring other external components.

Reverse voltages of up to 20V will only draw a current of several microamperes. This enables the circuit to operate as a rectifier and as a source of current in a.c. applications.

For the LM134/LM234/LM334, the voltage on the control pin is 64mV at +25°C and is directly proportional to the absolute temperature (°K). The simplest external resistor connection generates a current with $\approx 0.33\%$ /°C temperature dependence. Zero drift can be obtained by adding an additional resistor and a diode to the external circuit.

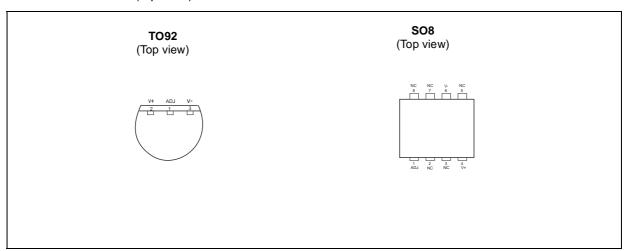


ORDER CODE

Part Number	Temperature	Package		
	Range	Z	D	
LM134	-55°C, +125°C	•	•	
LM234	-25°C, +100°C	•	•	
LM334	0°C, +70°C	•	•	

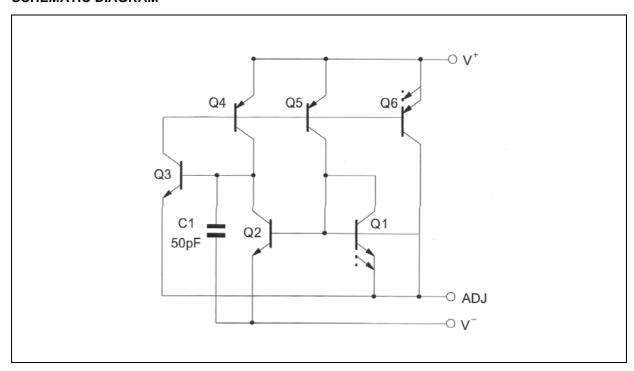
- Z = TO92 Plastic package also available in Bulk (Z), Tape & Reel (ZT) and Ammo Pack (AP)
 D = Small Outline Package (SO) also available in Tape & Reel (DT)

PIN CONNECTIONS (top view)



1/11 May 2003

SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM



ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Symbol	Parameter	LM134	LM234	LM334	Unit
	Voltage V+ to V- Forward Reverse		0	30 20	V
V _{ADJ} -	ADJ Pin to V Voltage	5			V
I _{SET}	Set Current	10			mA
P_{tot}	Power Dissipation	400			mW
T _{Stg}	Storage Temperature Range	-65 to +150			°C
Toper	Operating Free-air Temperature Range	-55 to +125	-25 to +100	0 to +70	°C

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

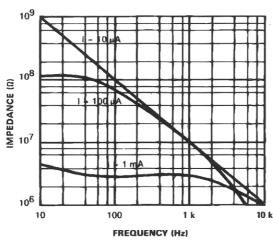
Tj = +25°C with pulse testing so that junction temperature does not change during testing (unless otherwise specified)

Parameter	LM134 - LM234			LM334			11	
rarameter	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit	
Set Current Error (V ⁺ = +2.5V) - ¹⁾ $10\mu A \le I_{SET} \le 1mA$ $1mA \le I_{SET} \le 5mA$ $2\mu A \le I_{SET} \le 10\mu A$			3 5 8			6 8 12	%	
Ratio of Set Current to V_{-} Current $10\mu A \le I_{SET} \le 1mA$ $1mA \le I_{SET} \le 5mA$ $2\mu A \le I_{SET} \le 10\mu A$	14	18 14 14	23	14	18 14 14	26		
Minimum Operating Voltage $2\mu A \leq I_{SET} \leq 100\mu A$ $100\mu A \leq I_{SET} \leq 1mA$ $1mA \leq I_{SET} \leq 5mA$		0.8 0.9 1			0.8 0.9 1		V	
Average Change in Set Current with Input Voltage $2\mu A \leq I_{SET} \leq 1 mA$ $+1.5V \leq V_{+} \leq +5V$ $+5V \leq V_{+} \leq +40V$ $1mA \leq I_{SET} \leq 5mA$ $+1.5V \leq V_{+} \leq +5V$ $+5V \leq V_{+} \leq +40V$		0.02 0.01 0.03 0.02	0.05 0.03		0.02 0.01 0.03 0.02	0.1 0.05	% / V	
Temperature Dependence of set current - $^{2)}$ 25µA \leq I _{SET} \leq 1mA	0.96 T	Т	1.04 T	0.96 T	Т	1.04 T		
Effective Shunt Capacitance		15			15		pF	

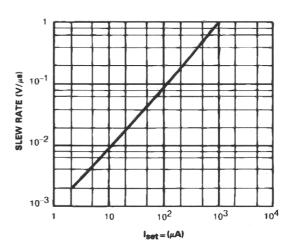
^{1.} Set current is the current flowing into the V+ pin. It is determined by the following formula lset = 67.7mV/Rset (Tj = +25°C) Set current error is expressed as a percent deviation from this amount

2. Iset is directly proportional to absolute temperature (°K). Iset at any temperature can be calculated from Iset = Io (T/To) where Io is Iset measured at To (°K)

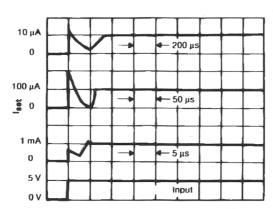




MAXIMUM SLEW RATE FOR LINEAR OPERATION

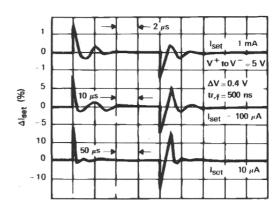


START UP



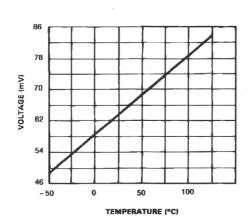
TIME (SCALE CHANGES AT EACH CURRENT LEVEL).

TRANSIENT RESPONSE

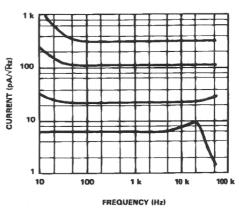


TIME (SCALE CHANGES AT EACH CURRENT LEVEL).

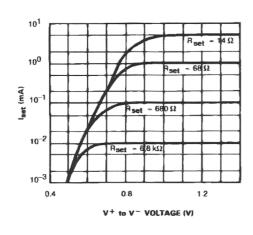
VOLTAGE ACROSS Regt



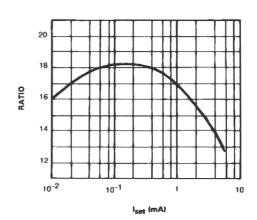
CURRENT NOISE



TURN-ON VOLTAGE



RATIO OF I_{set} to V - CURRENT



57

APPLICATION HINTS

SLEW RATE

At slew rates above a threshold (see curve) the LM134, LM234, LM334 can have a non-linear current characteristic. The slew rate at which this takes place is directly proportional to Iset. At Iset = $10\mu A$, dv/dt max. = $0.01V/\mu s$; at Iset = 1mA, dv/dt max. = $1V/\mu s$. Slew rates of more than $1V/\mu s$ do not damage the circuit nor do they produce high currents.

THERMAL EFFECTS

Internal heating can have a significant effect on current regulation for an Iset above 100µA. For example, each increase of 1V in the voltage across the LM134 at Iset = 1mA will increase the junction temperature by $\approx 0.4^{\circ}\text{C}$ (in still air). The output current (Iset) has a temperature coefficient of about 0.33%/°C. Thus the change in current due to the increase in temperature will be (0.4) (0.33) = 0.132%. This is degradation of 10 : 1 in regulation versus the true electrical effects. Thermal effects should be taken into account when d.c. regulation is critical and Iset is higher than 100µA.

SHUNT CAPACITANCE

In certain applications, the 15pF value for the shunt capacitance should be reduced:

- ☐ because of loading problems,
- because of limitation of output impedance of the current source in a.c. applications. This reduction of capacitance can be easily carried out by adding a FET as indicated in the typical applications.

The value of this capacitance can be reduced by at least 3pF and regulation can be improved by an order of magnitude without any modifications of the d.c. characteristics (except for the minimum input voltage).

NOISE

The current noise produced by LM134, LM234, LM334 is about 4 times that of a transistor. If the LM134, LM234, LM334 is used as an active load for a transistor amplifier, the noise at the input will increase by about 12dB. In most cases this is acceptable, and a single amplifier can be built with a voltage gain higher than 2000.

LEAD RESISTANCE

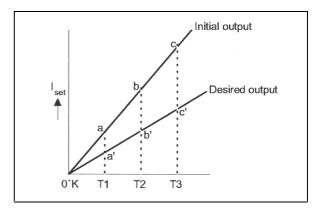
The sense voltage which determines the current of the LM134, LM234, LM334 is less than 100mV. At this level, the thermocouple effects and the connection resistance should be reduced by locating the current setting resistor close to the device. Do not use sockets for the ICs. A contact resistance of 0.7Ω is sufficient to decrease the output current by 1% at the 1mA level.

SENSING TEMPERATURE

The LM134, LM234, LM334 are excellent remote controlled temperature sensors because their operation as current sources preserves their accuracy even in the case of long connecting wires. The output current is directly proportional to the absolute temperature in Kelvin degrees according to the following equation.

$$Iset = \frac{(227\mu\text{V/°K}) (T)}{Rset}$$

The calibration of the LM134, LM234, LM334 is simplified by the fact that most of the initial accuracy is due to gain limitation (slope error) and not an offset. Gain adjustment is a one point trim because the output of the device extrapolates to zero at 0°K.



This particularity of the LM134, LM234, LM334 is illustrated in the above diagram. Line abc represents the sensor current before adjustment and line a'b'c' represents the desired output. A gain adjustment provided at T2 will move the output from b to b' and will correct the slope at the same time so that the output at T1 and T3 will be correct. This gain adjustment can be carried out by means of Rset or the load resistor used in the circuit. After adjustment, the slope error should be less than 1%. A low temperature coefficient for Rset is necessary to keep this accuracy. A 33ppm/°C temperature drift of Rset will give an error of 1% on the slope because the resistance follows the same temperature variations as the LM134, LM234, LM334. Three wires are required to isolate Rset from the LM134, LM234, LM334. Since this solution is not recommended. Metal-film resistors with a drift less than 20ppm/°C are now available. Wirewound resistors can be used when very high stability is required.

TYPICAL APPLICATIONS

Figure 1: Basic 2-terminal Current Source

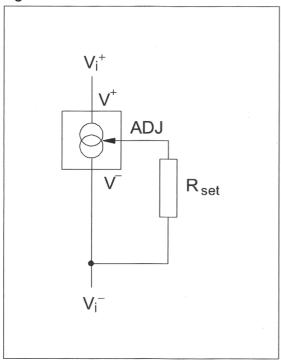


Figure 3: Terminating Remote Sensor for Voltage Output

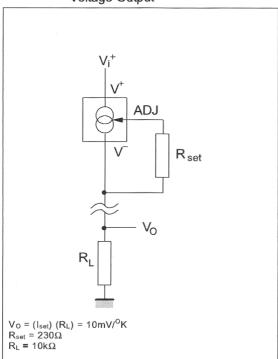


Figure 2: Alternate Trimming Technique

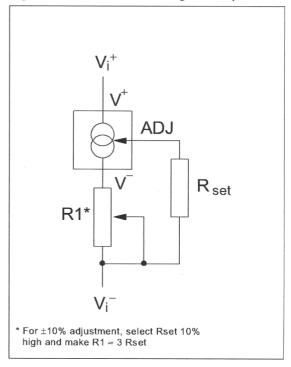


Figure 4 : Zero Temperature Coefficient Current Source

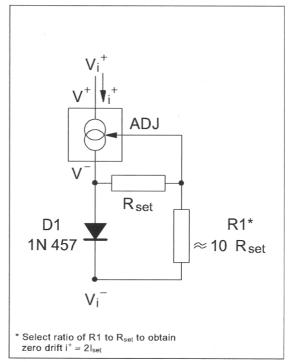


Figure 5: Low Output Impedance Thermometer

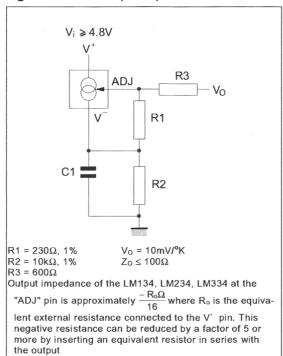


Figure 7: Micropower Bias

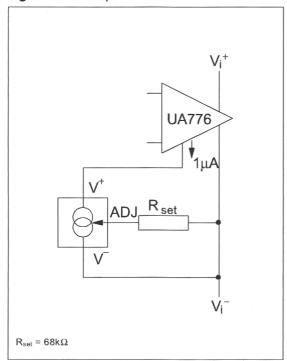


Figure 6: Low Output Impedance Thermometer

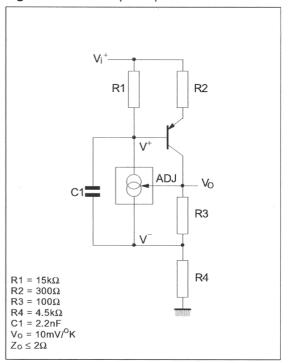


Figure 8: Low Input Voltage Reference Driver

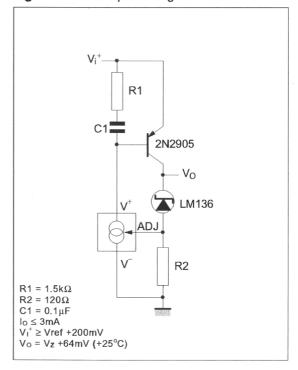


Figure 9: In-line Current Limiter

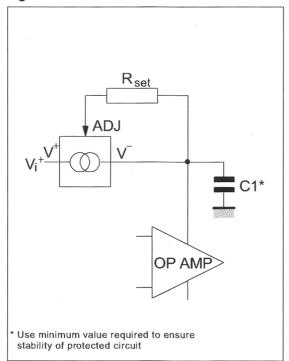
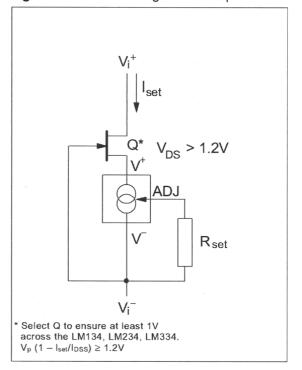


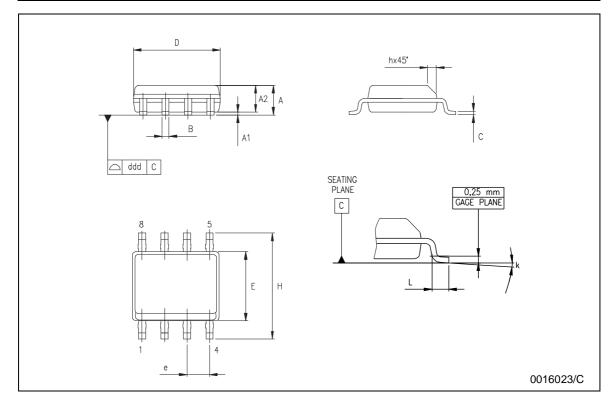
Figure 10 : Fet Cascading for Low Capacitance



PACKAGE MECHANICAL DATA

SO-8 MECHANICAL DATA

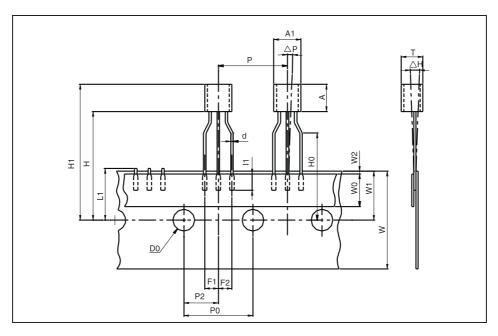
DIM	mm.			inch			
DIM.	MIN.	TYP	MAX.	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	
А	1.35		1.75	0.053		0.069	
A1	0.10		0.25	0.04		0.010	
A2	1.10		1.65	0.043		0.065	
В	0.33		0.51	0.013		0.020	
С	0.19		0.25	0.007		0.010	
D	4.80		5.00	0.189		0.197	
E	3.80		4.00	0.150		0.157	
е		1.27			0.050		
Н	5.80		6.20	0.228		0.244	
h	0.25		0.50	0.010		0.020	
L	0.40		1.27	0.016		0.050	
k		8° (max.)					
ddd			0.1			0.04	



PACKAGE MECHANICAL DATA - TO92 TAPE AMMO PACK & TO92 TAPE & REEL

TO-92 MECHANICAL DATA

DIM	mm.			inches			
DIM.	MIN.	TYP	MAX.	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	
AL			5.0			0.197	
А			5.0			0.197	
Ţ			4.0			0.157	
d		0.45			0.018		
I1	2.5			0.098			
Р	11.7	12.7	13.7	0.461	0.500	0.539	
PO	12.4	12.7	13	0.488	0.500	0.512	
P2	5.95	6.35	6.75	0.234	0.250	0.266	
F1/F2	2.4	2.5	2.8	0.094	0.098	0.110	
h	-1	0	1	-0.039	0	0.039	
Р	-1	0	1	-0.039	0	0.039	
W	17.5	18.0	19.0	0.689	0.709	0.748	
W0	5.7	6	6.3	0.224	0.236	0.248	
W1	8.5	9	9.75	0.335	0.354	0.384	
W2			0.5			0.020	
Н			20			0.787	
H0	15.5	16	16.5	0.610	0.630	0.650	
H1			25			0.984	
DO	3.8	4.0	4.2	0.150	0.157	0.165	
L1			11			0.433	

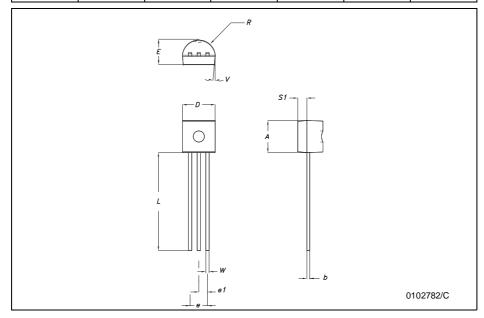


Packing information are available at: http://www.st.com/stonline/prodpres/packages/stdlin.htm

PACKAGE MECHANICAL DATA - T092 BULK

TO-92 MECHANICA DATA

DIM.	mm.			mils			
DIWI.	MIN.	TYP	MAX.	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	
А	4.32		4.95	170.1		194.9	
b	0.36		0.51	14.2		20.1	
D	4.45		4.95	175.2		194.9	
E	3.30		3.94	129.9		155.1	
е	2.41		2.67	94.9		105.1	
e1	1.14		1.40	44.9		55.1	
L	12.7		15.49	500.0		609.8	
R	2.16		2.41	85.0		94.9	
S1	0.92		1.52	36.2		59.8	
W	0.41		0.56	16.1		22.0	



Packing information are available at: http://www.st.com/stonline/prodpres/packages/stdlin.htm

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