LM34 Precision Fahrenheit Temperature Sensors

1 Features

- Calibrated Directly in Degrees Fahrenheit
- Linear 10.0 mV/°F Scale Factor
- 1.0°F Accuracy Assured (at 77°F)
- Rated for Full −50° to 300°F Range
- Suitable for Remote Applications
- Low Cost Due to Wafer-Level Trimming
- Operates From 5 to 30 Volts
- Less Than 90-μA Current Drain
- Low Self-Heating, 0.18°F in Still Air
- Nonlinearity Only ±0.5°F Typical
- Low-Impedance Output, 0.4 Ω for 1-mA Load

2 Applications

- Power Supplies
- Battery Management
- HVAC
- Appliances

3 Description

The LM34 series devices are precision integrated-circuit temperature sensors, whose output voltage is linearly proportional to the Fahrenheit temperature. The LM34 device has an advantage over linear temperature sensors calibrated in degrees Kelvin, because the user is not required to subtract a large constant voltage from its output to obtain convenient Fahrenheit scaling. The LM34 device does not require any external calibration or trimming to provide typical accuracies of ±1/2°F at room temperature and ±1-1⁄2°F over a full −50°F to 300°F temperature range. Lower cost is assured by trimming and calibration at the wafer level. The low output impedance, linear output, and precise inherent calibration of the LM34 device makes interfacing to readout or control circuitry especially easy. It can be used with single power supplies or with plus and minus supplies. Because the LM34 device draws only 75 µA from its supply, the device has very low self-heating, less than 0.2°F in still air.

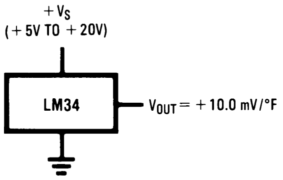
The LM34 device is rated to operate over a −50°F to 300°F temperature range, while the LM34C is rated for a −40°F to 230°F range (0°F with improved accuracy). The LM34 devices are series is available packaged in hermetic TO-46 transistor packages; while the LM34C, LM34CA, and LM34D are available in the plastic TO-92 transistor package. The LM34D device is available in an 8-lead, surface-mount, small-outline package. The LM34 device is a complement to the LM35 device (Centigrade) temperature sensor.

Device Information(1)

PART NUMBER	PACKAGE	BODY SIZE (NOM)
LM34	SOIC (8)	4.90 mm × 3.91 mm
	TO-92 (3)	4.30 mm × 4.30 mm
	TO-46 (3)	4.699 mm × 4.699 mm

(1) For all available packages, see the orderable addendum at the end of the data sheet.

Basic Fahrenheit Temperature Sensor (5°F to 300°F)



Full-Range Fahrenheit Temperature Sensor

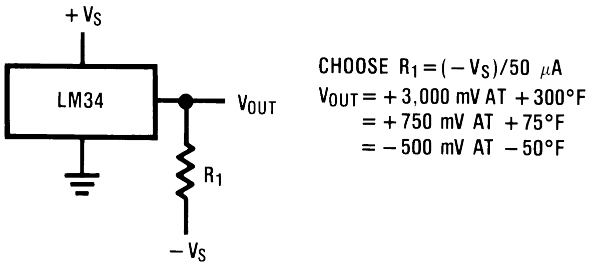


Table of Contents

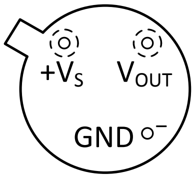
1 Features 1
2 Applications 1
3 Description 1
4 Revision History 2
5 Pin Configuration and Functions 3
6 Specifications 4
  6.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings 4
  6.2 ESD Ratings 4
  6.3 Recommended Operating Conditions 4
  6.4 Thermal Information 4
  6.5 Electrical Characteristics: LM34A and LM34CA 5
  6.6 Electrical Characteristics: LM34, LM34C, and LM34D 7
  6.7 Typical Characteristics 9
7 Detailed Description 11
  7.1 Overview 11
  7.2 Functional Block Diagram 11
  7.3 Feature Description 11
  7.4 Device Functional Modes 12
8 Application and Implementation 13
  8.1 Application Information 13
  8.2 Typical Application 13
  8.3 System Examples 14
9 Power Supply Recommendations 16
10 Layout 16
  10.1 Layout Guidelines 16
  10.2 Layout Example 17
11 Device and Documentation Support 18
  11.1 Trademarks 18
  11.2 Electrostatic Discharge Caution 18
  11.3 Glossary 18
12 Mechanical, Packaging, and Orderable Information 18

4 Revision History

Changes from Revision B (November 2000) to Revision C	Page
• Added *ESD Ratings* table, *Feature Description* section, *Device Functional Modes*, *Application and Implementation* section, *Power Supply Recommendations* section, *Layout* section, *Device and Documentation Support* section, and *Mechanical, Packaging, and Orderable Information* section.	1

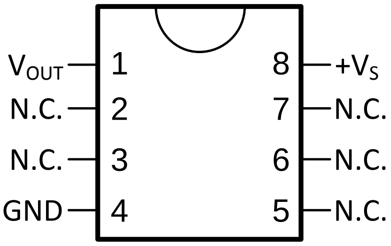
5 Pin Configuration and Functions

NDV Package
3-PIn TO-46
(Top View)



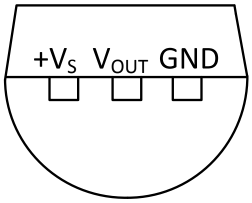
Case is connected to negative pin (GND)

D Package
8-PIn SO8
(Top View)



N.C. = No connection

LP Package
3-Pin TO-92
(Bottom View)



Pin Functions

PIN				TYPE	DESCRIPTION
NAME	TO46/NDV	TO92/LP	SO8/D		
$+V_S$	—	—	8	POWER	Positive power supply pin
V_{OUT}	—	—	1	O	Temperature Sensor Analog Output
GND	—	—	4	GND	Device ground pin, connect to power supply negative terminal
N.C.	—	—	2 3 5 6 7	—	No Connection

6 Specifications

6.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings(1)(2)

over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)

		MIN	MAX	UNIT
Supply voltage		35	–0.2	V
Output voltage		6	–1	V
Output current			10	mA
Storage temperature, T_{stg}	TO-46 Package	−76	356	°F
	TO-92 Package	−76	300	
	SO-8 Package	−65	150	

(1) Stresses beyond those listed under *Absolute Maximum Ratings* may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, which do not imply functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated under *Recommended Operating Conditions*. Exposure to absolute-maximum-rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

(2) If Military/Aerospace specified devices are required, contact the Texas Instruments Sales Office/ Distributors for availability and specifications.

6.2 ESD Ratings

			VALUE	UNIT
$V_{(ESD)}$	Electrostatic discharge	Human-body model (HBM), per ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-001(1)	±2500	V

(1) JEDEC document JEP155 states that 500-V HBM allows safe manufacturing with a standard ESD control process.

6.3 Recommended Operating Conditions

over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)

		MIN	MAX	UNIT
Specified operating temperature range ($T_{MIN} \leq T_A \leq T_{MAX}$)	LM34, LM34A	–50	300	°F
	LM34C, LM34CA	–40	230	
	LM34D	32	212	
Supply Voltage Range ($+V_S$)		4	30	V

6.4 Thermal Information

THERMAL METRIC(1)		LM34			UNIT
		NDV (TO-46)	LP (TO-92)	D (SO8)	
		3 PINS	3 PINS	8 PINS	
$R_{\theta JA}$	Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance	720	324	400	°F/W
$R_{\theta JC}$	Junction-to-case thermal resistance	43	—	—	

(1) For more information about traditional and new thermal metrics, see the *IC Package Thermal Metrics* application report, SPRA953.

6.5 Electrical Characteristics: LM34A and LM34CA

Unless otherwise noted, these specifications apply: −50°F ≤ T_J ≤ 300°F for the LM34 and LM34A; −40°F ≤ T_J ≤ 230°F for the LM34C and LM34CA; and 32°F ≤ T_J ≤ 212°F for the LM34D. V_S = 5 Vdc and I_{LOAD} = 50 µA in the circuit of *Full-Range Fahrenheit Temperature Sensor*; 6 Vdc for LM34 and LM34A for 230°F ≤ T_J ≤ 300°F. These specifications also apply from 5°F to T_{MAX} in the circuit of *Basic Fahrenheit Temperature Sensor (5°F to 300°F)*.

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS		LM34A			LM34CA			UNIT
			MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
Accuracy[1]	T_A = 77°F	Tested Limit[2]	–1		1	–1		1	°F
		Design Limit[3]							
				±0.4			±0.4		
	T_A = 0°F	Tested Limit							°F
		Design Limit				–2		2	
				±0.6			±0.6		
	$T_A = T_{MAX}$	Tested Limit	–2		2	–2		2	°F
		Design Limit							
				±0.8			±0.8		
	$T_A = T_{MIN}$	Tested Limit	–2		2				°F
		Design Limit				–3		3	
				±0.8			±0.8		
Nonlinearity [4]		Tested Limit							°F
		Design Limit	–0.7		0.7	–0.6		0.6	
	T_A = 77°F			±0.35			±0.3		
Sensor gain (Average Slope)		Tested Limit	9.9		10.1				mV/°F
		Design Limit				+9.9		10.1	
	T_A = 77°F			+10			10		
Load regulation[5]	T_A = 77°F 0 ≤ I_L ≤ 1 mA	Tested Limit	–1		1	–1		1	mV/mA
		Design Limit							
				±0.4			±0.4		
	0 ≤ I_L ≤ 1 mA	Tested Limit							mV/mA
		Design Limit	–3		3	–3		3	
				±0.5			±0.5		
Line regulation[5]	T_A = 77°F 5 V ≤ V_S ≤ 30 V	Tested Limit	–0.05		0.05	–0.05		0.05	mV/V
		Design Limit							
				±0.01			±0.01		
	5 V ≤ V_S ≤ 30 V	Tested Limit							mV/V
		Design Limit	–0.1		0.1	–0.1		0.1	
				±0.02			±0.02		

---

(1) Accuracy is defined as the error between the output voltage and 10 mV/°F times the device's case temperature at specified conditions of voltage, current, and temperature (expressed in °F).
(2) Tested limits are specified and 100% tested in production.
(3) Design limits are specified (but not 100% production tested) over the indicated temperature and supply voltage ranges. These limits are not used to calculate outgoing quality levels.
(4) Nonlinearity is defined as the deviation of the output-voltage-versus-temperature curve from the best-fit straight line over the rated temperature range of the device.
(5) Regulation is measured at constant junction temperature using pulse testing with a low duty cycle. Changes in output due to heating effects can be computed by multiplying the internal dissipation by the thermal resistance.

Electrical Characteristics: LM34A and LM34CA (continued)

Unless otherwise noted, these specifications apply: −50°F ≤ T_J ≤ 300°F for the LM34 and LM34A; −40°F ≤ T_J ≤ 230°F for the LM34C and LM34CA; and 32°F ≤ T_J ≤ 212°F for the LM34D. V_S = 5 Vdc and I_{LOAD} = 50 µA in the circuit of *Full-Range Fahrenheit Temperature Sensor*; 6 Vdc for LM34 and LM34A for 230°F ≤ T_J ≤ 300°F. These specifications also apply from 5°F to T_{MAX} in the circuit of *Basic Fahrenheit Temperature Sensor (5°F to 300°F)*.

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS		LM34A			LM34CA			UNIT
			MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
Quiescent current[6]	V_S = 5 V, T_A = 77°F	Tested Limit			90			90	µA
		Design Limit							
				75		75			
	V_S = 5 V	Tested Limit							µA
		Design Limit			160			139	
				131			116		
	V_S = 30 V, T_A = 77°F	Tested Limit			92			92	µA
		Design Limit							
				76			76		
	V_S = 30 V	Tested Limit							µA
		Design Limit			163			142	
				132			117		
Change of quiescent current[5]	4 V ≤ V_S ≤ 30 V, T_A = 77°F	Tested Limit			2			2	µA
		Design Limit							
				0.5			0.5		
	5 V ≤ V_S ≤ 30 V	Tested Limit							µA
		Design Limit			3			3	
				1			1		
Temperature coefficient of quiescent current		Tested Limit							µA/°F
		Design Limit			0.5			0.5	
				0.3			0.3		
Minimum temperature for rated accuracy	In circuit of *Basic Fahrenheit Temperature Sensor (5°F to 300°F)*, I_L = 0 T_A = 77°F	Tested Limit							°F
		Design Limit			5			5	
				3			3		
Long-term stability	T_J = T_{MAX} for 1000 hours			±0.16			±0.16		°F

(6) Quiescent current is defined in the circuit of *Basic Fahrenheit Temperature Sensor (5°F to 300°F)*.

6.6 Electrical Characteristics: LM34, LM34C, and LM34D

Unless otherwise noted, these specifications apply: $-50°F \le T_J \le 300°F$ for the LM34 and LM34A; $-40°F \le T_J \le 230°F$ for the LM34C and LM34CA; and $+32°F \le T_J \le 212°F$ for the LM34D. V_S = 5 Vdc and I_{LOAD} = 50 µA in the circuit of *Full-Range Fahrenheit Temperature Sensor*; 6 Vdc for LM34 and LM34A for $230°F \le T_J \le 300°F$. These specifications also apply from 5°F to T_{MAX} in the circuit of *Basic Fahrenheit Temperature Sensor (5°F to 300°F)*.

PARAMETER	CONDITIONS		LM34			LM34C, LM34D			UNIT
			MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
Accuracy, LM34, LM34C(1)	T_A = 77°F	Tested Limit(2)	–2		2	–2		2	°F
		Design Limit(3)							
				±0.8			±0.8		
	T_A = 0°F	Tested Limit							°F
		Design Limit				–3		3	
				±1			±1		
	$T_A = T_{MAX}$	Tested Limit	–3		3				°F
		Design Limit				–3		3	
				±1.6			±1.6		
	$T_A = T_{MIN}$	Tested Limit							°F
		Design Limit	–3		3	–4		4	
				±1.6			±1.6		
Accuracy, LM34D(1)	T_A = 77°F	Tested Limit				–3		3	°F
		Design Limit							
							±1.2		
	$T_A = T_{MAX}$	Tested Limit							°F
		Design Limit				–4		4	
							±1.8		
	$T_A = T_{MIN}$	Tested Limit							°F
		Design Limit				–4		4	
							±1.8		
Nonlinearity (4)		Tested Limit							°F
		Design Limit	–1.0		1	–1		1	
				±0.6			±0.4		
Sensor gain (Average Slope)		Tested Limit	9.8		10.2				mV/°F
		Design Limit				9.8		10.2	
				10			10		
Load regulation(5)	T_A = 77°F $0 \le I_L \le 1$ mA	Tested Limit	–2.5		2.5	–2.5		2.5	mV/mA
		Design Limit							
				±0.4			±0.4		
	$T_{MIN} \le T_A \le 150°F$ $0 \le I_L \le 1$ mA	Tested Limit							mV/mA
		Design Limit	–6.0		6	–6		6	
				±0.5			±0.5		
Line regulation(5)	T_A = 77°F, 5 V ≤ VS ≤ 30 V	Tested Limit	–0.1		0.1	–0.1		0.1	mV/V
		Design Limit							
				±0.01			±0.01		
	$5\text{ V} \le V_S \le 30\text{ V}$	Tested Limit							mV/V
		Design Limit	–0.2		0.2	–0.2		0.2	
				±0.02			±0.02		

(1) Accuracy is defined as the error between the output voltage and 10 mV/˚F times the device's case temperature at specified conditions of voltage, current, and temperature (expressed in ˚F).
(2) Tested limits are specified and 100% tested in production.
(3) Design limits are specified (but not 100% production tested) over the indicated temperature and supply voltage ranges. These limits are not used to calculate outgoing quality levels.
(4) Nonlinearity is defined as the deviation of the output-voltage-versus-temperature curve from the best-fit straight line over the rated temperature range of the device.
(5) Regulation is measured at constant junction temperature using pulse testing with a low duty cycle. Changes in output due to heating effects can be computed by multiplying the internal dissipation by the thermal resistance.

Electrical Characteristics: LM34, LM34C, and LM34D (continued)

Unless otherwise noted, these specifications apply: −50°F ≤ T_J ≤ 300°F for the LM34 and LM34A; −40°F ≤ T_J ≤ 230°F for the LM34C and LM34CA; and +32°F ≤ T_J ≤ 212°F for the LM34D. V_S = 5 Vdc and I_{LOAD} = 50 μA in the circuit of *Full-Range Fahrenheit Temperature Sensor*; 6 Vdc for LM34 and LM34A for 230°F ≤ T_J ≤ 300°F. These specifications also apply from 5°F to T_{MAX} in the circuit of *Basic Fahrenheit Temperature Sensor (5°F to 300°F)*.

PARAMETER	CONDITIONS		LM34			LM34C, LM34D			UNIT
			MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
Quiescent current(6)	V_S = 5 V, T_A = 77°F	Tested Limit			100			100	μA
		Design Limit							
				75			75		
	V_S = 5 V	Tested Limit							μA
		Design Limit			176			154	
				131			116		
	V_S = 30 V, T_A = 77°F	Tested Limit			103			103	μA
		Design Limit							
				76			76		
	V_S = 30 V	Tested Limit							μA
		Design Limit			181			159	
				132			117		
Change of quiescent current(5)	4 V ≤ V_S ≤ 30 V, T_A = +77°F	Tested Limit			3			3	μA
		Design Limit							
				0.5			0.5		
	5 V ≤ V_S ≤ 30 V	Tested Limit							μA
		Design Limit			5			5	
				1			1		
Temperature coefficient of quiescent current		Tested Limit							μA/°F
		Design Limit			0.7			0.7	
				0.3			0.3		
Minimum temperature for rated accuracy	In circuit of *Basic Fahrenheit Temperature Sensor (5°F to 300°F)*, I_L = 0	Tested Limit							°F
		Design Limit			5.0			5	
				3			3		
Long-term stability	T_J = T_{MAX} for 1000 hours			±0.16			±0.16		°F

(6) Quiescent current is defined in the circuit of *Basic Fahrenheit Temperature Sensor (5°F to 300°F)*.

6.7 Typical Characteristics

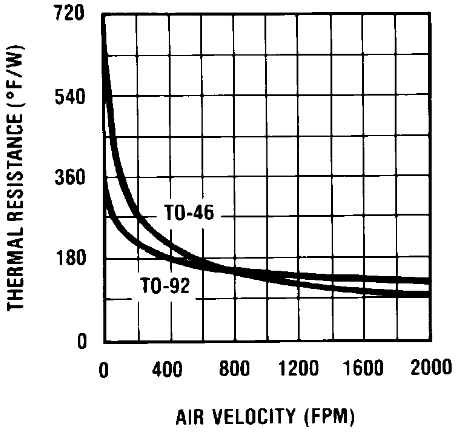


Figure 1. Thermal Resistance Junction to Air

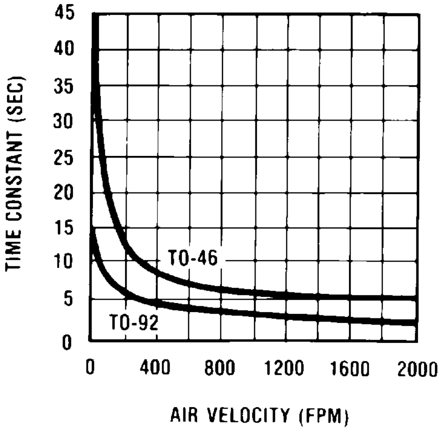


Figure 2. Thermal Time Constant

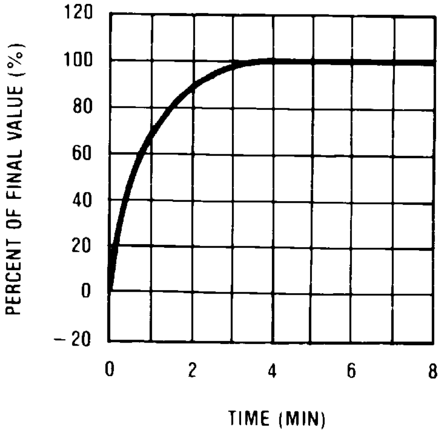


Figure 3. Thermal Response in Still Air

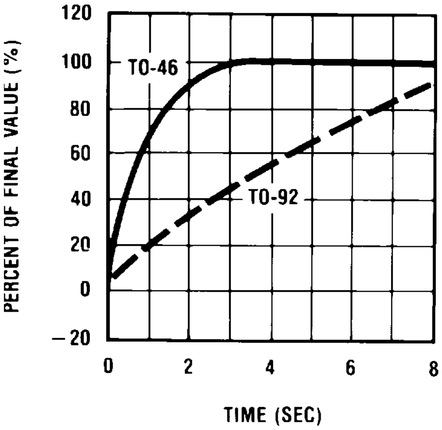


Figure 4. Thermal Response in Stirred Oil Bath

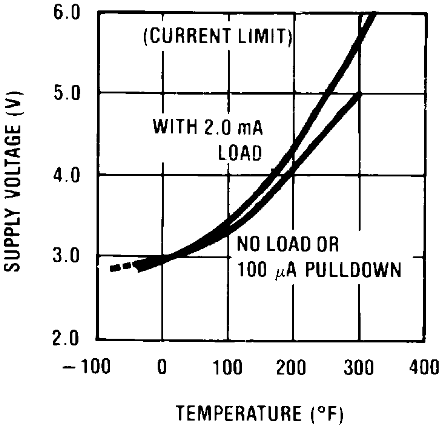


Figure 5. Minimum Supply Voltage vs Temperature

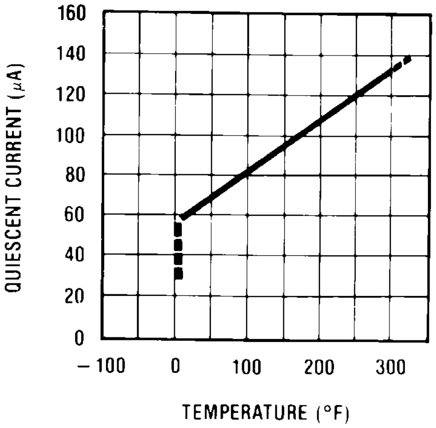


Figure 6. Quiescent Current vs Temperature (in Circuit of *Basic Fahrenheit Temperature Sensor (5°F to 300°F)*)

Typical Characteristics (continued)

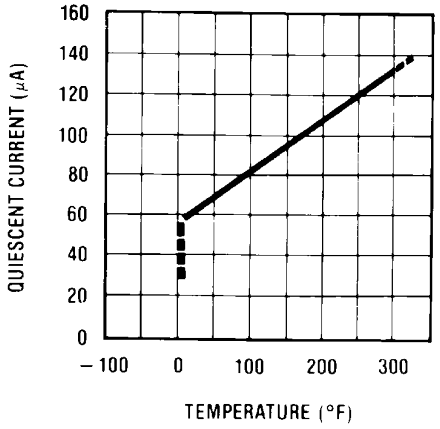


Figure 7. Quiescent Current vs Temperature (in Circuit of *Full-Range Fahrenheit Temperature Sensor*; $-V_S = -5V$, R1 = 100k)

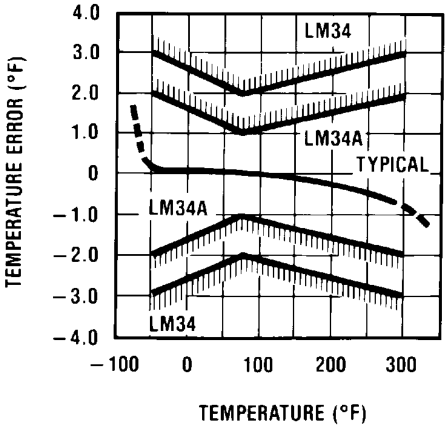


Figure 8. Accuracy vs Temperature (Specified)

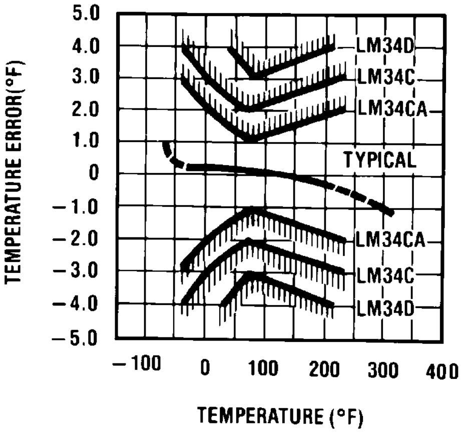


Figure 9. Accuracy vs Temperature (Specified)

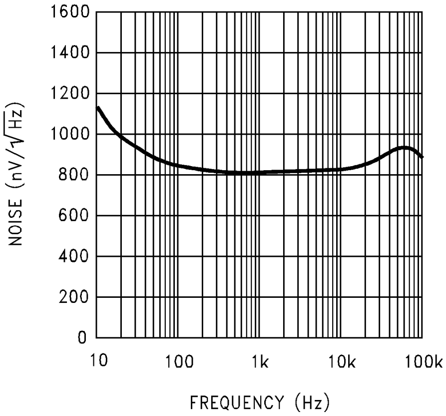


Figure 10. Noise Voltage

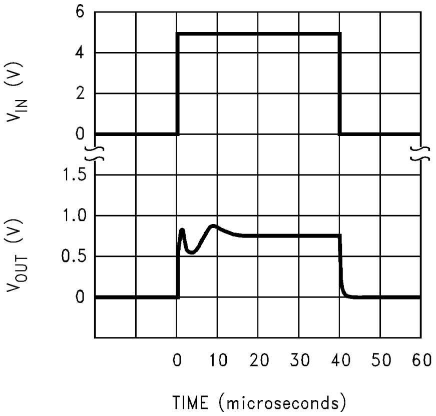


Figure 11. Start-Up Response

7 Detailed Description

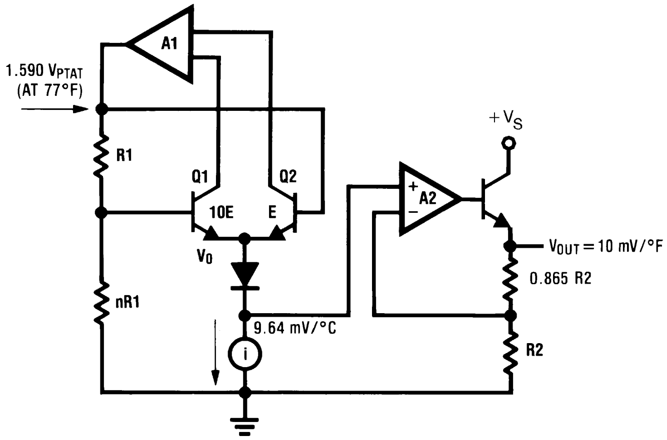
7.1 Overview

The LM34 series devices are precision integrated-circuit temperature sensors, whose output voltage is linearly proportional to the Fahrenheit temperature. The LM34 device has an advantage over linear temperature sensors calibrated in degrees Kelvin, because the user is not required to subtract a large constant voltage from its output to obtain convenient Fahrenheit scaling. The LM34 device does not require any external calibration or trimming to provide typical accuracies of ±1/2°F at room temperature and ±1-1⁄2°F over a full −50°F to 300°F temperature range. Lower cost is assured by trimming and calibration at the wafer level. The low output impedance, linear output, and precise inherent calibration of the LM34 device makes interfacing to readout or control circuitry especially easy. It can be used with single power supplies or with plus and minus supplies. Because the LM34 device draws only 75 µA from its supply, the device has very low self-heating, less than 0.2°F in still air.

The temperature sensing element is comprised of a simple base emitter junction that is forward biased by a current source. The temperature sensing element is buffered by an amplifier and provided to the OUT pin. The amplifier has a simple class-A output stage thus providing a low impedance output that can source 16 µA and sink 1 µA.

The temperature sensing element is comprised of a delta-V_{BE} architecture. The temperature sensing element is then buffered by an amplifier and provided to the V_{OUT} pin. The amplifier has a simple class A output stage with typical 0.5-Ω output impedance as shown in the *Functional Block Diagram*. Therefore, the LM34 device can only source current and the sinking capability of the device is limited to 1 µA.

7.2 Functional Block Diagram



7.3 Feature Description

7.3.1 Capacitive Drive Capability

Like most micropower circuits, the LM34 device has a limited ability to drive heavy capacitive loads. The LM34 device, by itself, is able to drive 50 pF without special precautions. If heavier loads are anticipated, it is easy to isolate or decouple the load with a resistor; see Figure 12. You can improve the tolerance of capacitance with a series R-C damper from output to ground; see Figure 13. When the LM34 is applied with a 499-Ω load resistor (as shown Figure 18 and Figure 19), the device is relatively immune to wiring capacitance because the capacitance forms a bypass from ground to input, not on the output. However, as with any linear circuit connected to wires in a hostile environment, its performance can be affected adversely by intense electromagnetic sources such as relays, radio transmitters, motors with arcing brushes, transients of the SCR, and so on, as the wiring of the device can act as a receiving antenna and the internal junctions can act as rectifiers. For best results in such cases, a bypass capacitor from VIN to ground and a series R-C damper, such as 75 Ω in series with 0.2 µF or 1 µF from output to ground, are often useful. See Figure 23, Figure 24 and Figure 26 for more details.

Feature Description (continued)

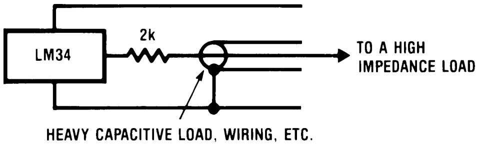


Figure 12. LM34 With Decoupling from Capacitive Load

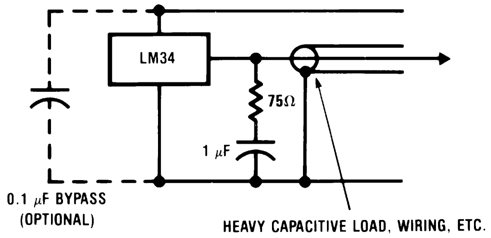


Figure 13. LM34 With R-C Damper

7.3.2 LM34 Transfer Function

The accuracy specifications of the LM34 devices are given with respect to a simple linear transfer function shown in Equation 1:

VOUT = 10 mV/°F × T °F

where

- V_{OUT} is the LM34 output voltage
- T is the temperature in °F (1)

7.4 Device Functional Modes

The only functional mode of the LM34 device is that it has an analog output directly proportional to temperature.

8 Application and Implementation

NOTE

Information in the following applications sections is not part of the TI component specification, and TI does not warrant its accuracy or completeness. TI's customers are responsible for determining suitability of components for their purposes. Customers should validate and test their design implementation to confirm system functionality.

8.1 Application Information

The features of the LM34 device make it suitable for many general temperature sensing applications. Multiple package options expand on flexibility of the device.

8.2 Typical Application

8.2.1 Basic Fahrenheit Temperature Sensor Application

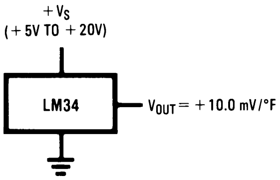


Figure 14. Basic Fahrenheit Temperature Sensor (5°F to 300°F)

8.2.1.1 Design Requirements

Table 1. Key Requirements

PARAMETER	VALUE
Accuracy at 77°F	±2°F
Accuracy from –50°F to 300°F	±3°F
Temperature Slope	10 mV/°F

8.2.1.2 Detailed Design Procedure

Because the LM34 is a simple temperature sensor that provides an analog output, design requirements related to layout are more important than electrical requirements (see *Layout*).

8.2.1.3 Application Curve

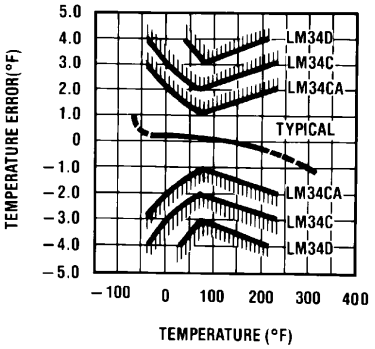


Figure 15. Temperature Error

8.3 System Examples

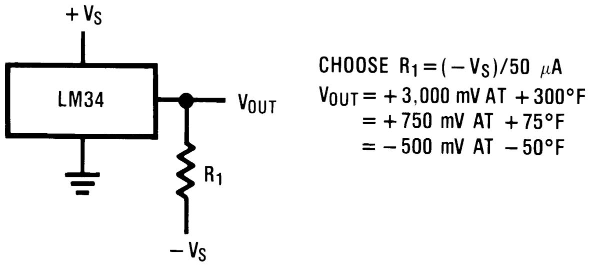


Figure 16. Full-Range Fahrenheit Temperature Sensor

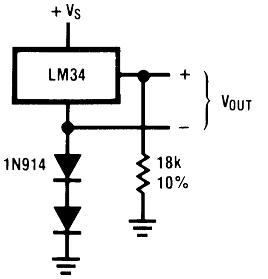
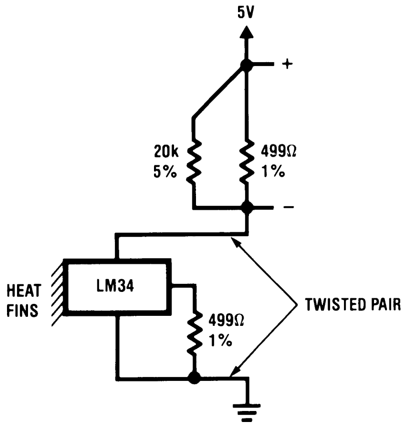


Figure 17. Full Range Farenheit Sensor (–50 °F to 300 °F)



V_{OUT} = 10 mV/°F (T_A+3°F) from 3°F to 100°F

Figure 18. Two-Wire Remote Temperature Sensor (Grounded Sensor)

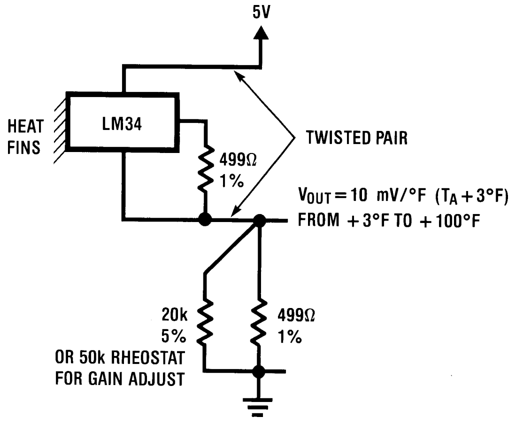


Figure 19. Two-Wire Remote Temperature Sensor (Output Referred to Ground)

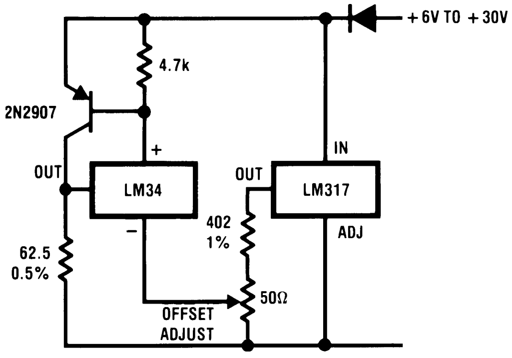


Figure 20. 4- to -20 mA Current Source (0°F to 100°F)

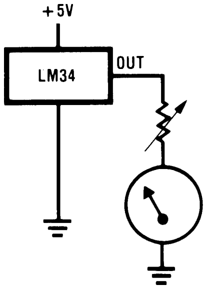


Figure 21. Fahrenheit Thermometer (Analog Meter)

System Examples (continued)

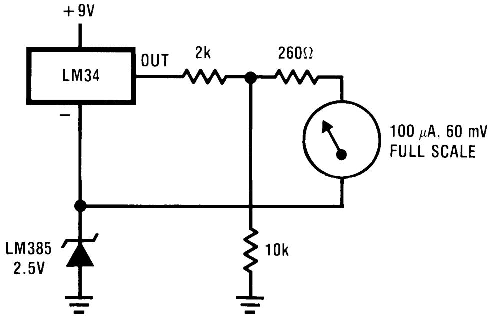


Figure 22. Expanded Scale Thermometer (50°F to 80°F, for Example Shown)

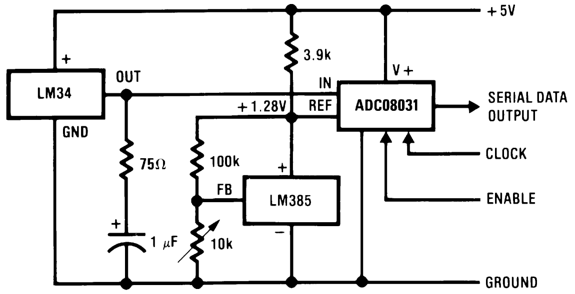


Figure 23. Temperature-to-Digital Converter (Serial Output, 128°F Full Scale)

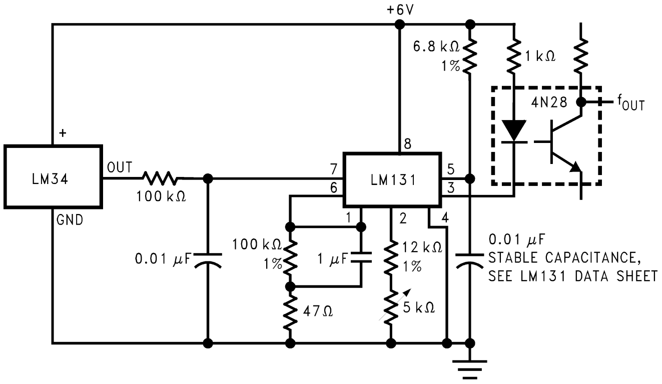
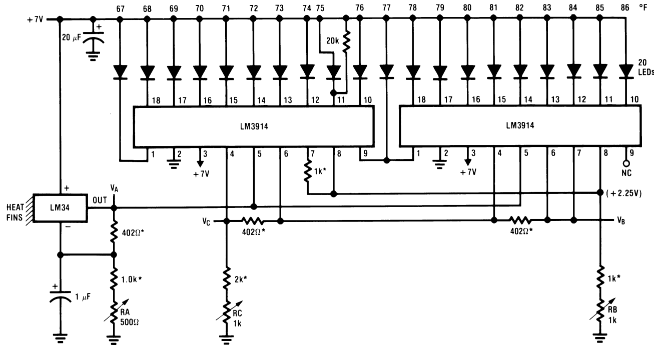


Figure 24. LM34 With Voltage-to-Frequency Converter and Isolated Output (3°F to 300°F; 30 Hz to 3000 Hz)



* = 1% or 2% film resistor
— Trim R_B for V_B = 3.525V
— Trim R_C for V_C = 2.725V
— Trim R_A for V_A = 0.085V + 40 mV/°F x $T_{AMBIENT}$
— Example, V_A = 3.285V at 80°F

Figure 25. Bar-Graph Temperature Display (Dot Mode)

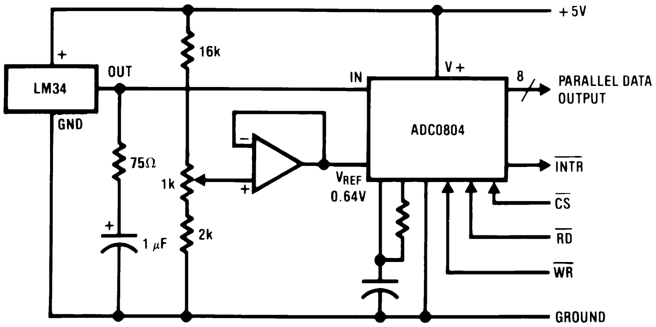


Figure 26. Temperature-to-Digital Converter (Parallel TRI-STATE Outputs for Standard Data Bus to µP Interface, 128°F Full Scale)

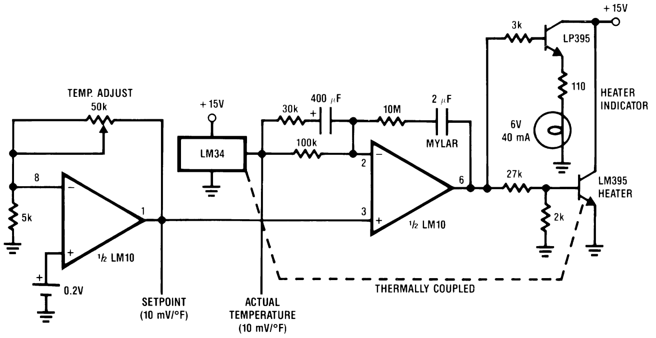


Figure 27. Temperature Controller

9 Power Supply Recommendations

It may be necessary to add a bypass filter capacitor in noisy environments, as shown in as shown in Figure 13.

10 Layout

10.1 Layout Guidelines

The LM34 device can be easily applied in the same way as other integrated-circuit temperature sensors. The device can be glued or cemented to a surface and its temperature will be within about 0.02°F of the surface temperature. This presumes that the ambient air temperature is almost the same as the surface temperature; if the air temperature were much higher or lower than the surface temperature, the actual temperature of the LM34 die would be at an intermediate temperature between the surface temperature and the air temperature. This is especially true for the TO-92 plastic package, where the copper leads are the principal thermal path to carry heat into the device, so its temperature might be closer to the air temperature than to the surface temperature.

To minimize this problem, be sure that the wiring to the LM34, as it leaves the device, is held at the same temperature as the surface of interest. The easiest way to do this is to cover up these wires with a bead of epoxy, which will insure that the leads and wires are all at the same temperature as the surface, and that the die temperature of the LM34 device will not be affected by the air temperature.

The TO-46 metal package can be soldered to a metal surface or pipe without damage. In the case where soldering is used, the V− terminal of the circuit will be grounded to that metal. Alternatively, the LM34 device can be mounted inside a sealed-end metal tube, and can then be dipped into a bath or screwed into a threaded hole in a tank. As with any IC, the LM34 and accompanying wiring and circuits must be kept insulated and dry, to avoid leakage and corrosion. This is especially true if the circuit may operate at cold temperatures where condensation can occur. Printed-circuit coatings and varnishes such as a conformal coating and epoxy paints or dips are often used to insure that moisture cannot corrode the LM34 or its connections.

These devices are sometimes soldered to a small, light-weight heat fin to decrease the thermal time constant and speed up the response in slowly-moving air. On the other hand, a small thermal mass may be added to the sensor to give the steadiest reading despite small deviations in the air temperature.

Table 2. Temperature Rise of LM34 Due to Self-Heating (Thermal Resistance)

CONDITIONS	TO-46 NO HEAT SINK	TO-46, SMALL HEAT Fin[1]	TO-92, NO HEAT SINK	TO-92, SMALL HEAT Fin[2]	SO-8 NO HEAT SINK	SO-8 SMALL HEAT Fin
Still air	720°F/W	180°F/W	324°F/W	252°F/W	400°F/W	200°F/W
Moving air	180°F/W	72°F/W	162°F/W	126°F/W	190°F/W	160°F/W
Still oil	180°F/W	72°F/W	162°F/W	126°F/W	—	—
Stirred oil	90°F/W	54°F/W	81°F/W	72°F/W	—	—
(Clamped to metal, infinite heart sink)	(43°F/W)		—	—	(95°F/W)	

(1) Wakefield type 201 or 1-inch disc of 0.020-inch sheet brass, soldered to case, or similar.
(2) TO-92 and SO-8 packages glued and leads soldered to 1-inch square of 1/16 inches printed circuit board with 2 oz copper foil, or similar.

10.2 Layout Example

○ VIA to ground plane

◌ VIA to power plane

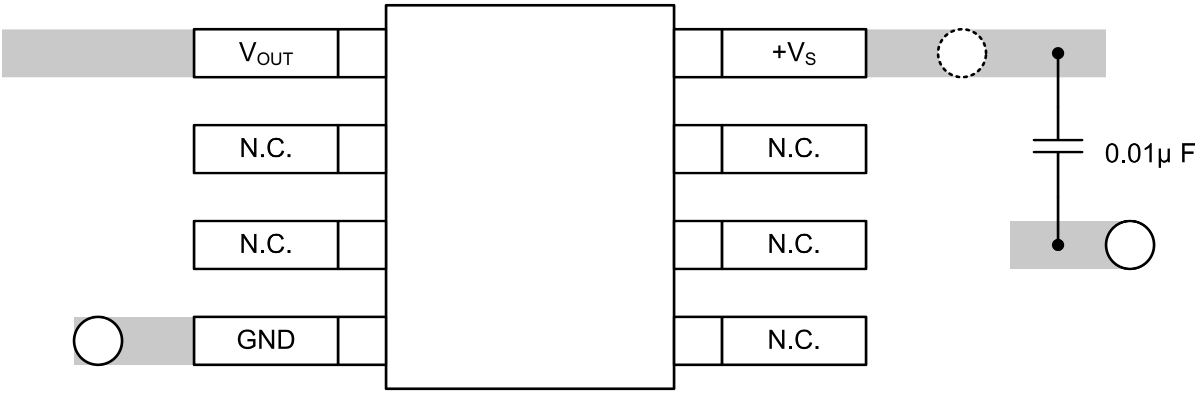


Figure 28. Layout Example

11 Device and Documentation Support

11.1 Trademarks

All trademarks are the property of their respective owners.

11.2 Electrostatic Discharge Caution

These devices have limited built-in ESD protection. The leads should be shorted together or the device placed in conductive foam during storage or handling to prevent electrostatic damage to the MOS gates.

11.3 Glossary

SLYZ022 — *TI Glossary*.

This glossary lists and explains terms, acronyms, and definitions.

12 Mechanical, Packaging, and Orderable Information

The following pages include mechanical, packaging, and orderable information. This information is the most current data available for the designated devices. This data is subject to change without notice and revision of this document. For browser-based versions of this data sheet, refer to the left-hand navigation.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Texas Instruments Incorporated and its subsidiaries (TI) reserve the right to make corrections, enhancements, improvements and other changes to its semiconductor products and services per JESD46, latest issue, and to discontinue any product or service per JESD48, latest issue. Buyers should obtain the latest relevant information before placing orders and should verify that such information is current and complete. All semiconductor products (also referred to herein as “components”) are sold subject to TI’s terms and conditions of sale supplied at the time of order acknowledgment.

TI warrants performance of its components to the specifications applicable at the time of sale, in accordance with the warranty in TI’s terms and conditions of sale of semiconductor products. Testing and other quality control techniques are used to the extent TI deems necessary to support this warranty. Except where mandated by applicable law, testing of all parameters of each component is not necessarily performed.

TI assumes no liability for applications assistance or the design of Buyers’ products. Buyers are responsible for their products and applications using TI components. To minimize the risks associated with Buyers’ products and applications, Buyers should provide adequate design and operating safeguards.

TI does not warrant or represent that any license, either express or implied, is granted under any patent right, copyright, mask work right, or other intellectual property right relating to any combination, machine, or process in which TI components or services are used. Information published by TI regarding third-party products or services does not constitute a license to use such products or services or a warranty or endorsement thereof. Use of such information may require a license from a third party under the patents or other intellectual property of the third party, or a license from TI under the patents or other intellectual property of TI.

Reproduction of significant portions of TI information in TI data books or data sheets is permissible only if reproduction is without alteration and is accompanied by all associated warranties, conditions, limitations, and notices. TI is not responsible or liable for such altered documentation. Information of third parties may be subject to additional restrictions.

Resale of TI components or services with statements different from or beyond the parameters stated by TI for that component or service voids all express and any implied warranties for the associated TI component or service and is an unfair and deceptive business practice. TI is not responsible or liable for any such statements.

Buyer acknowledges and agrees that it is solely responsible for compliance with all legal, regulatory and safety-related requirements concerning its products, and any use of TI components in its applications, notwithstanding any applications-related information or support that may be provided by TI. Buyer represents and agrees that it has all the necessary expertise to create and implement safeguards which anticipate dangerous consequences of failures, monitor failures and their consequences, lessen the likelihood of failures that might cause harm and take appropriate remedial actions. Buyer will fully indemnify TI and its representatives against any damages arising out of the use of any TI components in safety-critical applications.

In some cases, TI components may be promoted specifically to facilitate safety-related applications. With such components, TI’s goal is to help enable customers to design and create their own end-product solutions that meet applicable functional safety standards and requirements. Nonetheless, such components are subject to these terms.

No TI components are authorized for use in FDA Class III (or similar life-critical medical equipment) unless authorized officers of the parties have executed a special agreement specifically governing such use.

Only those TI components which TI has specifically designated as military grade or “enhanced plastic” are designed and intended for use in military/aerospace applications or environments. Buyer acknowledges and agrees that any military or aerospace use of TI components which have ***not*** been so designated is solely at the Buyer's risk, and that Buyer is solely responsible for compliance with all legal and regulatory requirements in connection with such use.

TI has specifically designated certain components as meeting ISO/TS16949 requirements, mainly for automotive use. In any case of use of non-designated products, TI will not be responsible for any failure to meet ISO/TS16949.

Products		**Applications**	
Audio	www.ti.com/audio	Automotive and Transportation	www.ti.com/automotive
Amplifiers	amplifier.ti.com	Communications and Telecom	www.ti.com/communications
Data Converters	dataconverter.ti.com	Computers and Peripherals	www.ti.com/computers
DLP® Products	www.dlp.com	Consumer Electronics	www.ti.com/consumer-apps
DSP	dsp.ti.com	Energy and Lighting	www.ti.com/energy
Clocks and Timers	www.ti.com/clocks	Industrial	www.ti.com/industrial
Interface	interface.ti.com	Medical	www.ti.com/medical
Logic	logic.ti.com	Security	www.ti.com/security
Power Mgmt	power.ti.com	Space, Avionics and Defense	www.ti.com/space-avionics-defense
Microcontrollers	microcontroller.ti.com	Video and Imaging	www.ti.com/video
RFID	www.ti-rfid.com		
OMAP Applications Processors	www.ti.com/omap	**TI E2E Community**	e2e.ti.com
Wireless Connectivity	www.ti.com/wirelessconnectivity		

Mailing Address: Texas Instruments, Post Office Box 655303, Dallas, Texas 75265