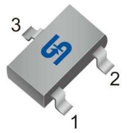
TS1431

Adjustable Precision Shunt Regulator

SOT-23



Pin Definition:
1. Cathode
2. Reference
3. Anode

General Description

TS1431 series integrated circuits are three-terminal programmable shunt regulator diodes. These monolithic IC voltage references operate as a low temperature coefficient zener which is programmable from V_{REF} to 36 volts with two external resistors. These devices exhibit a wide operating current range of 1.0 to 100mA with a typical dynamic impedance of 0.22Ω. The characteristics of these references make them excellent replacements for zener diodes in many applications such as digital voltmeters, power supplies, and op amp circuitry. The 2.5V reference makes it convenient to obtain a stable reference from 5.0V logic supplies, and since The TS1431 series operates as a shunt regulator, it can be used as either a positive or negative stage reference.

Features

- Precision Reference Voltage
  TS1431A – 2.495V±1%
  TS1431B – 2.495V±0.5%
- Equivalent Full Range Temp. Coefficient: 50ppm/ ºC
- Programmable Output Voltage up to 36V
- Fast Turn-On Response
- Sink Current Capability of 1~100mA
- Low Dynamic Output Impedance: 0.2Ω
- Low Output Noise

Ordering Information

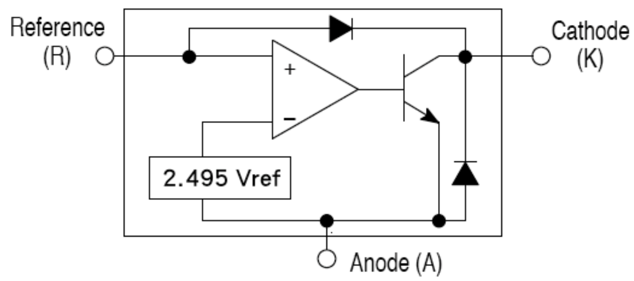
Part No.	Package	Packing
TS1431**x**CX RFG	SOT-23	3,000pcs / 7" Reel

Note: "G" denote for Green Product
Where **xx** denotes voltage tolerance
A: ±1%, **B:** ±0.5%

Application

- Voltage Monitor
- Delay Timmer
- Constant –Current Source/Sink
- High-Current Shunt Regulator
- Crow Bar
- Over-Voltage / Under-Voltage Protection

Block Diagram



Absolute Maximum Ratings (T_A = 25°C unless otherwise noted)

Parameter	Symbol	Limit	Unit
Cathode Voltage	V_{KA}	36	V
Continuous Cathode Current Range	I_{KA}	1 ~ +100	mA
Reference Input Current Range	I_{REF}	-0.05 ~ +10	mA
Power Dissipation	P_D	0.30	W
Junction Temperature	T_J	+150	°C
Operating Temperature Range	T_{OPR}	0 ~ +70	°C
Storage Temperature Range	T_{STG}	-65 ~ +150	°C

Recommended Operating Condition

Parameter	Symbol	Limit	Unit
Cathode Voltage (Note 1)	V_{KA}	Ref ~ 36	V
Continuous Cathode Current Range	I_K	1 ~ 100	mA

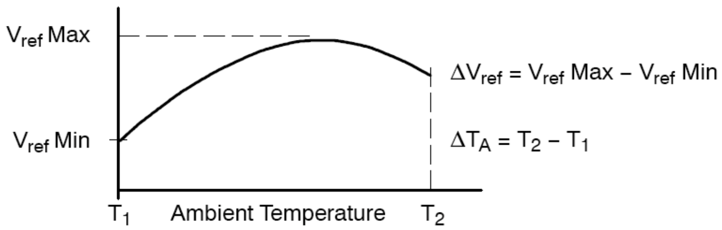
Electrical Characteristics

Parameter		Symbol	Test Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Reference voltage	TS1431A	V_{REF}	$V_{KA}=V_{REF}$, I_K =10mA (Figure 1) $T_A=25^oC$	2.475	2.495	2.525	V
	TS1431B			2.487		2.513	
Deviation of reference input voltage		ΔV_{REF}	$V_{KA}=V_{REF}$, I_K =10mA (Figure 1) T_A= full range	--	3	17	mV
Radio of change in Vref to change in cathode Voltage		$\Delta V_{REF}/\Delta V_{KA}$	I_{KA} =10mA, V_{KA} = 10V to V_{REF}	--	-1.4	-2.7	mV/V
			V_{KA} = 36V to 10V (Figure 2)	--	-1.0	-2.0	
Reference Input current		I_{REF}	R1=10KΩ, R2=∞, I_{KA} =10mA T_A = full range (Figure 2)	--	0.7	4.0	µA
Deviation of reference input current, over temp.		ΔI_{REF}	R1=10KΩ, R2=∞, I_{KA} =10mA T_A = full range (Figure 2)	--	0.4	1.2	µA
Off-state Cathode Current		I_{KA} (off)	V_{REF} =0V (Figure 3), V_{KA} =36V	--	--	1.0	µA
Dynamic Output Impedance		$\mid Z_{KA}\mid$	f<1KHz, $V_{KA}=V_{REF}$ I_{KA} =1mA to 100mA (Figure 1)	--	0.22	0.5	Ω
Minimum operating cathode current		I_{KA} (min)	$V_{KA}=V_{REF}$ (Figure 1)	--	0.4	0.6	mA

* The deviation parameters ΔV_{REF} and ΔI_{REF} are defined as difference between the maximum value and minimum value obtained over the full operating ambient temperature range that applied.

* The average temperature coefficient of the reference input voltage, αV_{REF} is defined as:

$$\alpha V_{ref}\left(\frac{ppm}{^\circ C}\right)=\frac{\left(\dfrac{(\Delta V_{ref})}{V_{ref}\ (T_A=25^\circ C)}\times 10^6\right)}{\Delta T_A}$$



Where: **T2-T1** = full temperature change.

αV_{REF} can be positive or negative depending on whether the slope is positive or negative.

Example: Maximum V_{REF}=2.496V at 30°C, minimum V_{REF} =2.492V at 0°C, V_{REF} =2.495V at 25°C, ΔT=70°C

$$\alpha V_{REF}\mid = [4mV / 2495mV] * 10^6 / 70^oC \approx 23ppm/^oC$$

Because minimum V_{REF} occurs at the lower temperature, the coefficient is positive.

* The dynamic impedance Z_{KA} is defined as:

$$\mid Z_{KA}\mid = \Delta V_{KA} / \Delta I_{KA}$$

* When the device operating with two external resistors, R1 and R2, (refer to Figure 2) the total dynamic impedance of the circuit is given by:

$$\mid Z_{KA}\mid = \Delta v / \Delta i \mid \approx Z_{KA}\mid * (1 + R1 / R2)$$

Test Circuits

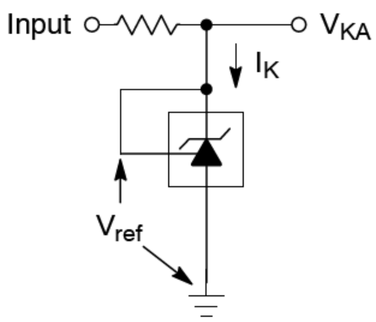
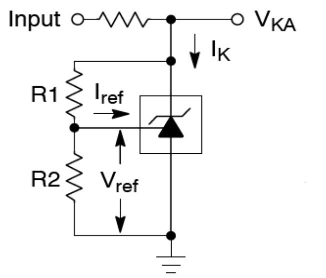


Figure 1: V_{KA} = V_{REF}



$$V_{KA} = V_{ref}\left(1 + \frac{R1}{R2}\right) + I_{ref} \bullet R1$$

Figure 2: V_{KA} > V_{REF}

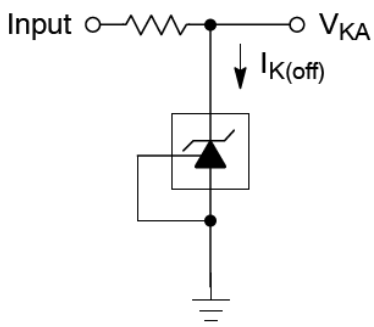


Figure 3: Off-State Current

Additional Information – Stability

When The TS1431A/1431B is used as a shunt regulator, there are two options for selection of C_L, are recommended for optional stability:

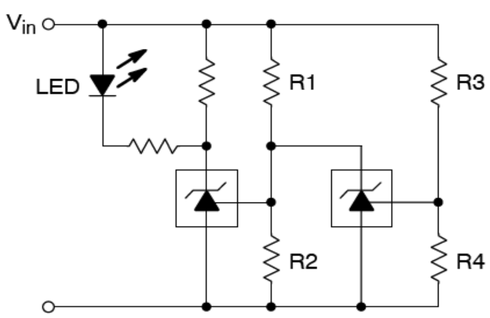
A) No load capacitance across the device, decouple at the load.

B) Large capacitance across the device, optional decoupling at the load.

The reason for this is that TS1431A/1431B exhibits instability with capacitances in the range of 10nF to 1µF (approx.) at light cathode current up to 3mA(typ). The device is less stable the lower the cathode voltage has been set for. Therefore while the device will be perfectly stable operating at a cathode current of 10mA (approx.) with a 0.1µF capacitor across it, it will oscillate transiently during start up as the cathode current passes through the instability region. Select a very low capacitance, or alternatively a high capacitance (10µF) will avoid this issue altogether. Since the user will probably wish to have local decoupling at the load anyway, the most cost effective method is to use no capacitance at all directly across the device. PCB trace/via resistance and inductance prevent the local load decoupling from causing the oscillation during the transient start up phase.

Note: if the TS1431A/1431B is located right at the load, so the load decoupling capacitor is directly across it, then this capacitor will have to be ≤1nF or ≥10µF.

Applications Examples

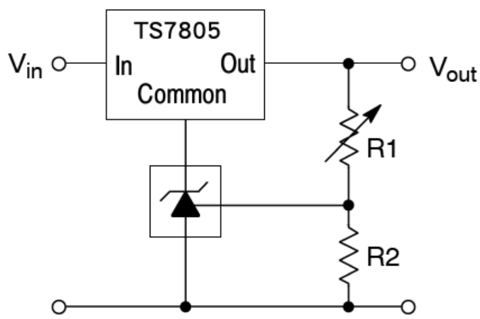


L.E.D. indicator is 'ON' when V_{in} is between the upper and lower limits,

$$\text{Lower limit} = \left(1 + \frac{R1}{R2}\right) V_{ref}$$

$$\text{Upper limit} = \left(1 + \frac{R3}{R4}\right) V_{ref}$$

Figure 4: Voltage Monitor

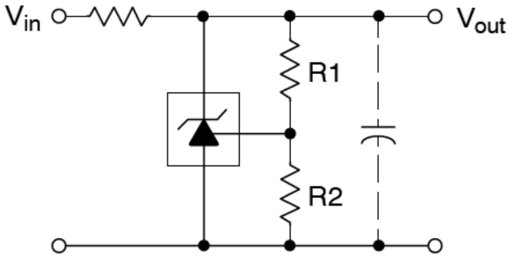


$$V_{out} = \left(1 + \frac{R1}{R2}\right) V_{ref}$$

$$V_{out(min)} = V_{ref} + 5.0\ V$$

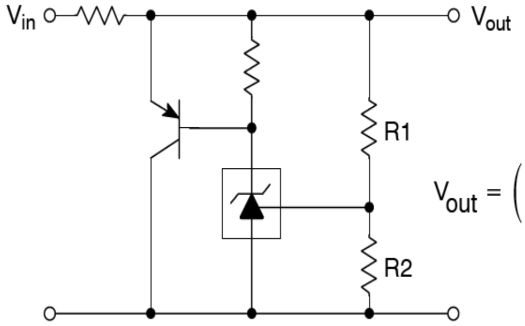
Figure 5: Output Control for Three Terminal Fixed Regulator

Applications Examples (Continue)



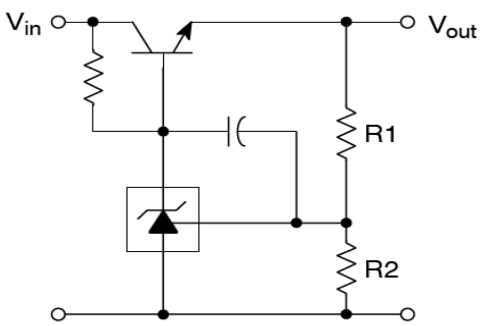
$$V_{out} = \left(1 + \frac{R1}{R2}\right) V_{ref}$$

Figure 6: Shunt Regulator



$$V_{out} = \left(1 + \frac{R1}{R2}\right) V_{ref}$$

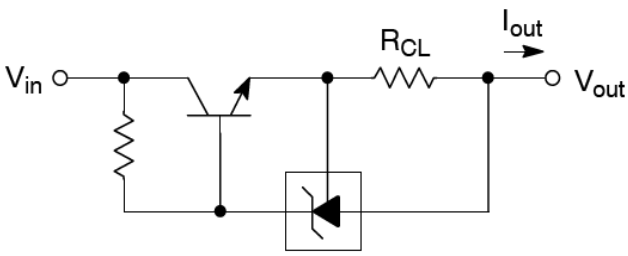
Figure 7: High Current Shunt Regulator



$$V_{out} = \left(1 + \frac{R1}{R2}\right) V_{ref}$$

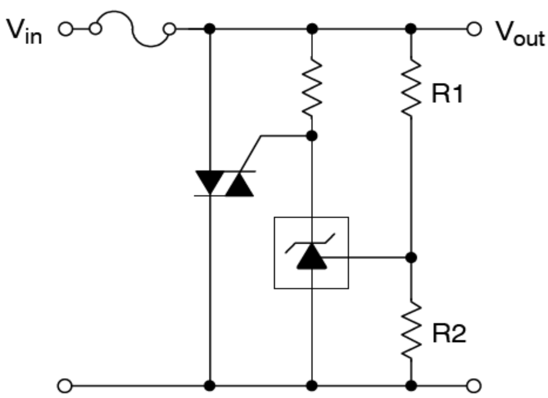
$$V_{out(min)} = V_{ref} + V_{be} \approx 2.0\ V$$

Figure 8: Series Pass Regulator



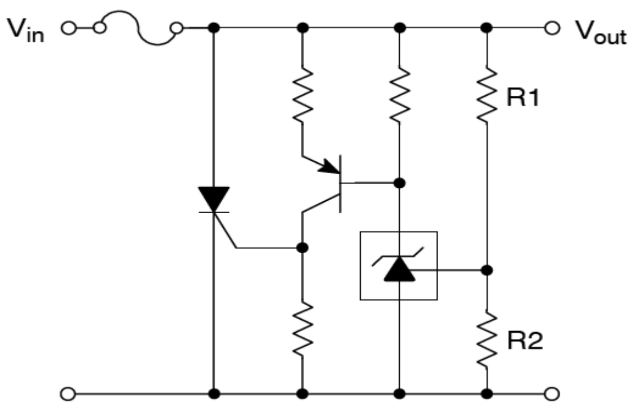
$$I_{out} = \frac{V_{ref}}{R_{CL}}$$

Figure 9: Constant Current Source



$$V_{out(trip)} = \left(1 + \frac{R1}{R2}\right) V_{ref}$$

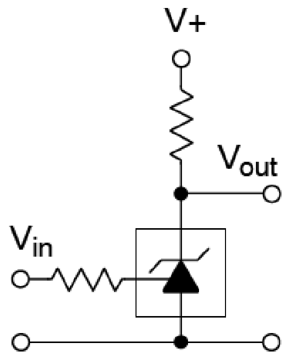
Figure 10: TRIAC Crowbar



$$V_{out(trip)} = \left(1 + \frac{R1}{R2}\right) V_{ref}$$

Figure 11: SCR Crowbar

Applications Examples (Continue)



Vin	Vout
<Vref	V+
>Vref	≈0.74V

Figure 12: Single-Supply Comparator with Temperature-Compensated Threshold

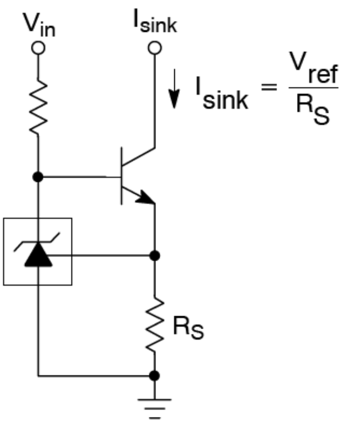
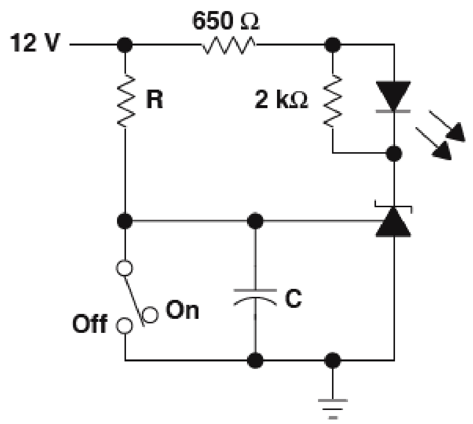


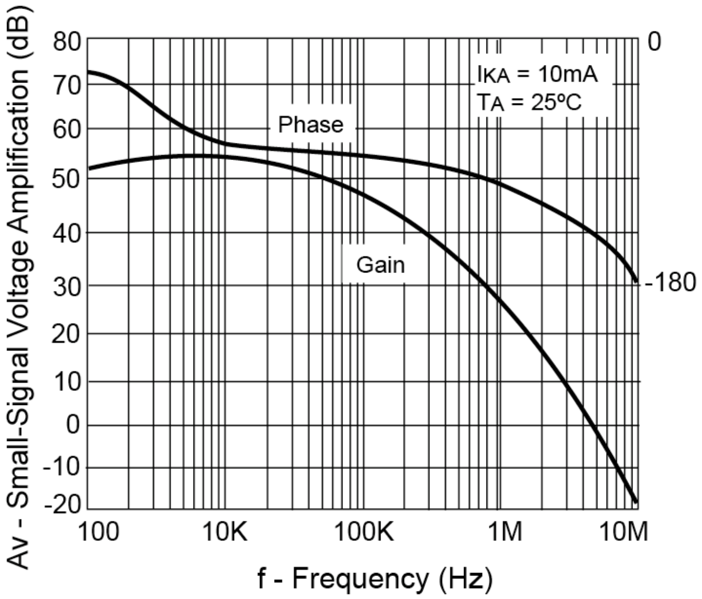
Figure 13: Constant Current Sink

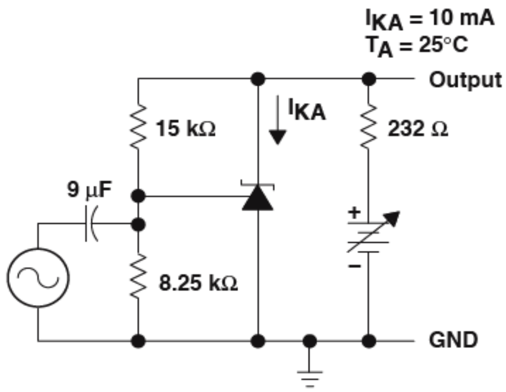


$$\text{Delay} = R \times C \times l_n\left(\frac{12\text{ V}}{12\text{ V} - V_{ref}}\right)$$

Figure 14: Delay Timer

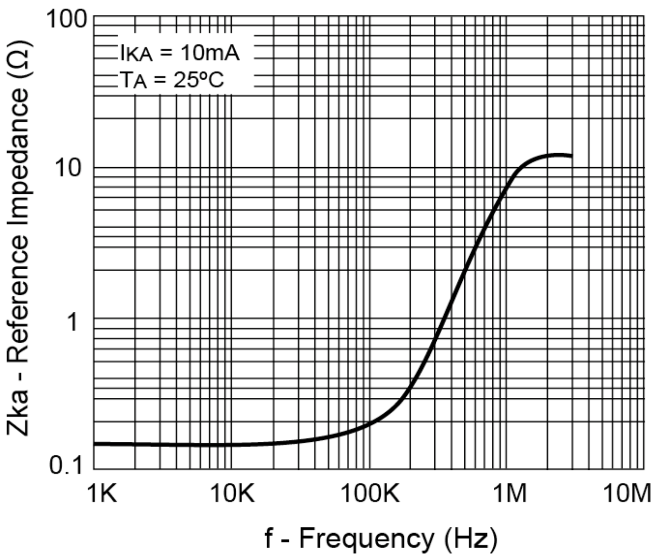
Typical Performance Characteristics

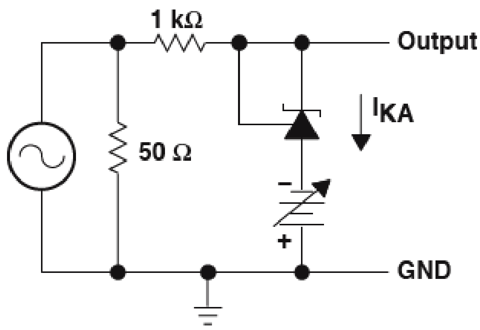




Test Circuit for Voltage Amplification

Figure 15: Small-Signal Voltage Gain and Phase Shirt vs. Frequency

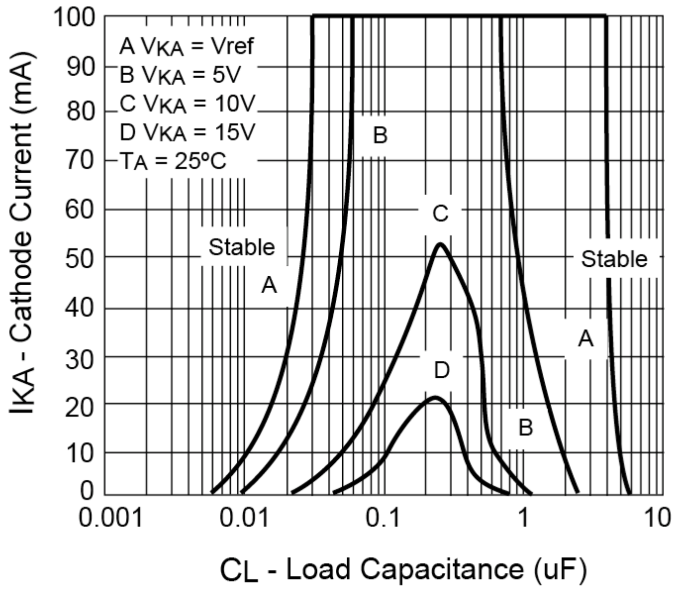


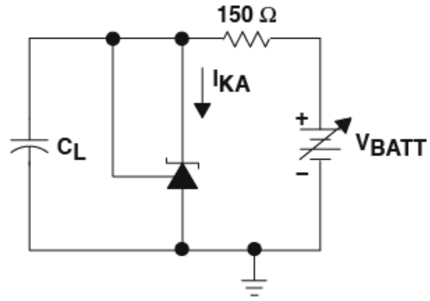


Test Circuit for Reference Impedance

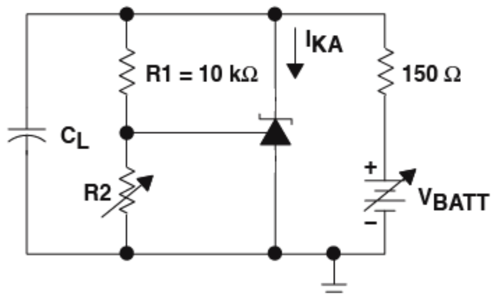
Figure 16: Reference Impedance vs. Frequency

Typical Performance Characteristics (Continue)





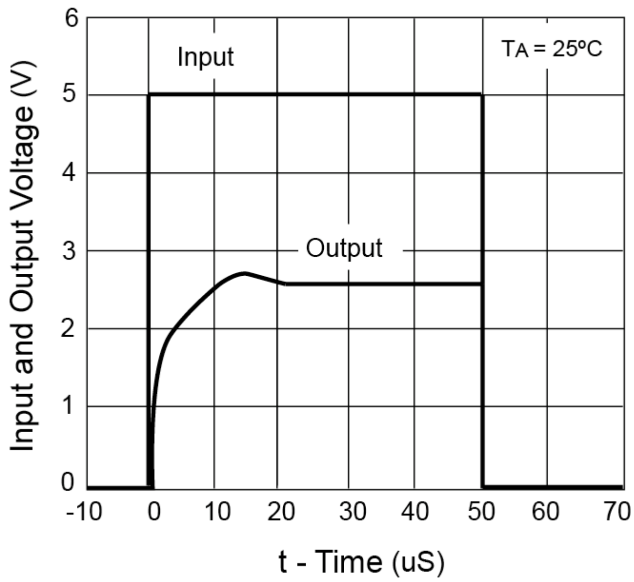
Test Circuit for Curve A

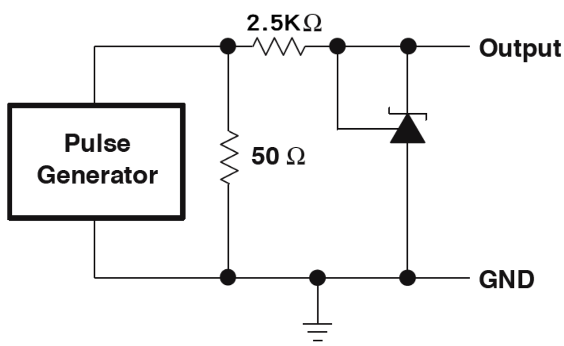


Test Circuit for Curve B, C and D

The areas under the curves represent conditions that may cause the device to oscillate. For curves B, C, and D, R2 and V+ were adjusted to establish the initial VKA and IKA conditions with CL=0. VBATT and CL then were adjusted to determine the ranges of stability.

Figure 17: Stability Boundary Condition





Test Circuit for Pulse Response, Ik=1mA

Figure 18: Pulse Response

Electrical Characteristics

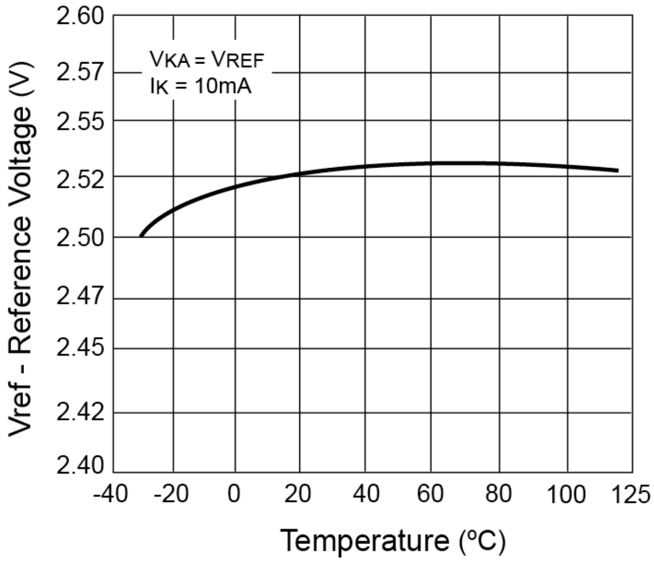


Figure 19: Reference Voltage vs. Temperature

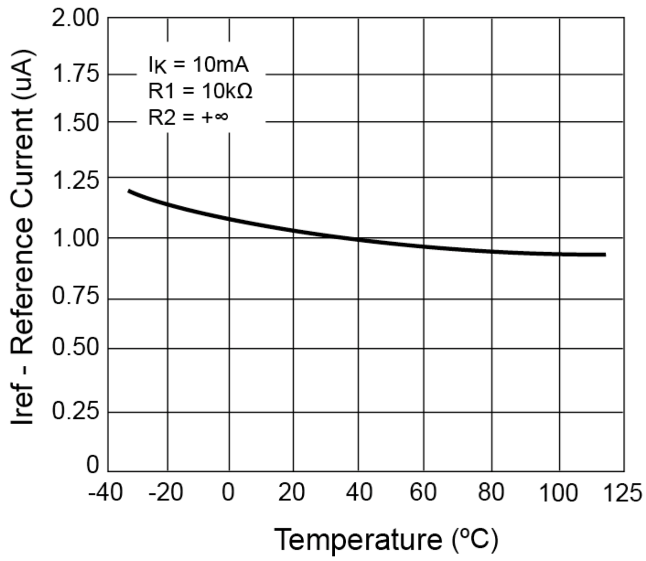


Figure 20: Reference Current vs. Temperature

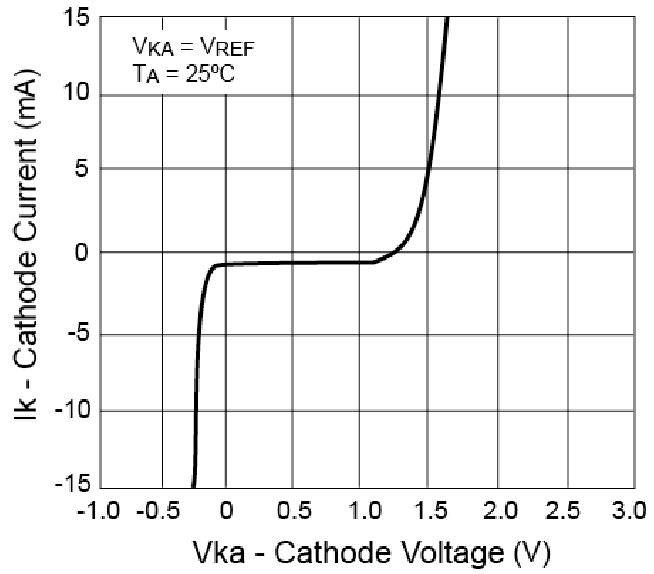
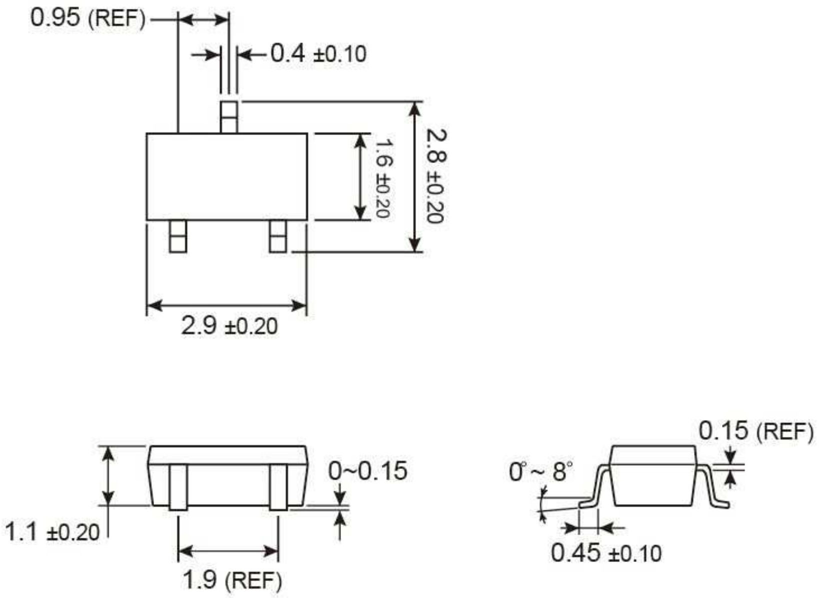


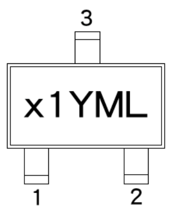
Figure 21: Cathode Current vs. Cathode Voltage

SOT-23 Mechanical Drawing



Unit: Millimeters

Marking Diagram



x = Tolerance Code
(**A** = ±1%, **B** = ±0.5%)
1 = Device Code
Y = Year Code
M = Month Code for Halogen Free Product

O	=Jan	**P**	=Feb	**Q**	=Mar	**R**	=Apr
S	=May	**T**	=Jun	**U**	=Jul	**V**	=Aug
W	=Sep	**X**	=Oct	**Y**	=Nov	**Z**	=Dec

L = Lot Code

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