

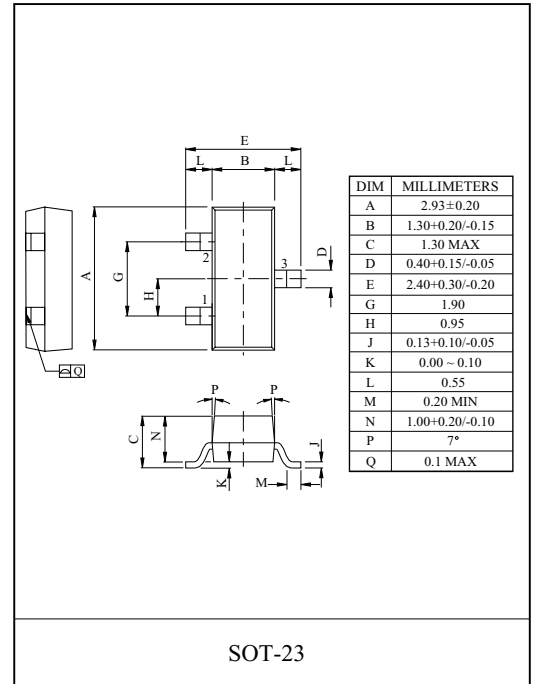
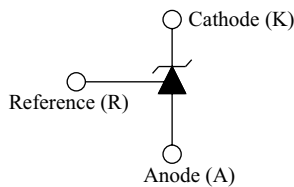
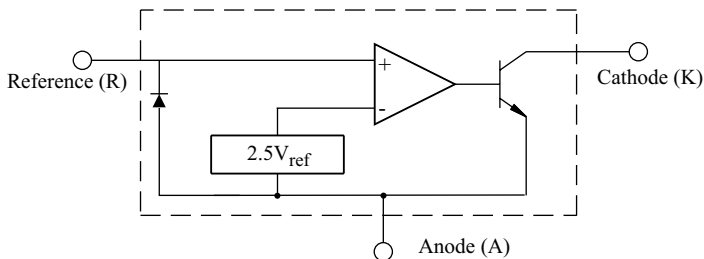
PROGRAMMABLE PRECISION REFERENCES

The KIA431AA/BA/CA Series integrated circuits are three-terminal programmable shunt regulator diodes. These monolithic IC voltage reference operate as a low temperature coefficient zener which is programmable from V_{ref} to 36 volts with two external resistors. It features a low minimum cathode current for regulation. The typical value of 50 μ A make the parts ideal for low power application. These devices exhibit a wide operating current range of 0.1mA to 100mA with a typical dynamic impedance of 0.22 . 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 2.5 volt reference makes it convenient to obtain a stable reference from 5.0 volt logic supplies, and since the KIA431AA/BA/CA Series operates as a shunt regulator, it can be used as either a positive or negative voltage reference.

FEATURES

- Programmable output voltage to 36V
- Low Minimum Operation Current : 50 μ A(Typ.@25)
- Low Dynamic Output Impedance : 0.22 (Typ.).
- Sink Current Capability of 0.1mA to 100mA.
- Typical Temperature Drift : 5mV (0 to 70)

BLOCK DIAGRAM

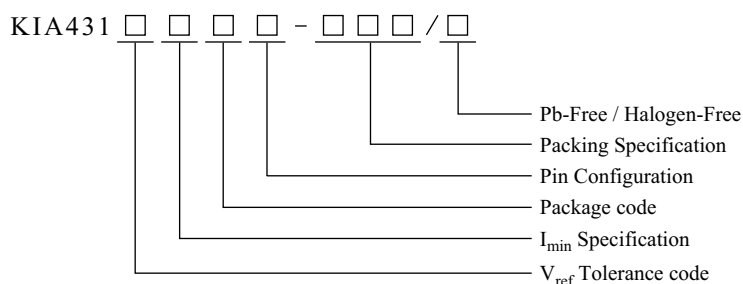


KIA431AA/BA/CA Series

LINE UP

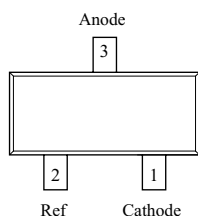
Type No.	Operating Voltage(V)	Package	Marking
KIA431AAM	2.5 ~ 36	SOT-23	4AA
KIA431BAM			4BA
KIA431CAM			4CA
KIA431AAM2			41A
KIA431BAM2			41B
KIA431CAM2			41C

ORDERING INFORMATION

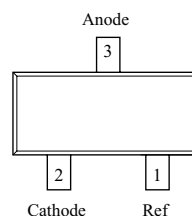


V_{ref} Tolerance Code		I_{min} Code		Package Code		Pin Configuration		Packing Specification		Pb-Free / Halogen-Free	
		Code	Spec.			Blank	2			P	H
A	$\pm 1.0\%$	A	100uA (Max)	M	SOT-23	A-Type	B-Type	RTK	RTK-Type	Pb-Free	Halogen-Free
B	$\pm 0.5\%$									Pb-Free	Halogen-Free
C	$\pm 0.3\%$									Pb-Free	Halogen-Free

PIN ASSIGNMENTS



SOT-23
(A-Type)



SOT-23
(B-Type)

KIA431AA/BA/CA Series

MAXIMUM RATINGS (Ta=25)

CHARACTERISTIC	SYMBOL	RATING	UNIT
Cathode to Anode Voltage	V_{KA}	40	V
Cathode Current Range, Continuous	I_K	-100 ~ 150	mA
Reference Input Current Range, Continuous	I_{ref}	-0.05 ~ 10	mA
Maximum Junction Temperature	$T_{j,MAX}$	150	
Operating Temperature	T_{opr}	-40 ~ 125	
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	-65 ~ 150	
Total Power Dissipation (Note1)	P_D	350	mW
Thermal Resistance (Note1)	$R_{th(j-a)}$	357	/W

Note1) Package mounted on 99.5% Alumina 10 × 8 × 0.6mm

RECOMMENDED OPERATION CONDITION

SYMBOL	CONDITION	Min	Max	Unit
V_{KA}	Cathode to Anode Voltage	V_{ref}	36	V
I_K	Cathode Current	0.1	100	mA

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (Ta=25)

CHARACTERISTICS	SYMBOL	TEST CIRCUIT	TEST CONDITION	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT	
Reference Input Voltage	V_{ref}	Figure 1	$V_{KA}=V_{ref}, I_K=10mA$	2.470	2.495	2.520	V	
				2.483	2.495	2.507		
				2.487	2.495	2.503		
Reference Input Voltage Deviation Over Temperature Range	V_{ref}	Figure 1 (Note 1)	$V_{KA}=V_{ref}, I_K=10mA,$ $T_a=0$ to 70	-	5	17	mV	
Ratio of Change in Reference Input Voltage to Change in Cathode to Anode Voltage	$\frac{V_{ref}}{V_{KA}}$	Figure 2	$I_K=10mA$	$V_{KA}=10V, V_{ref}$	-	-1.4	-2.7	mV/V
				$V_{KA}=36V, 10V$	-	-1.0	-2.0	
Reference Input Current	I_{ref}	Figure 2	$I_K=10mA, R1=10k, R2=$	-	0.3	4	μA	
Reference Input Current Deviation Over Temperature Range	I_{ref}	Figure 2	$I_K=10mA, R1=10k, R2=$	-	0.15	1.2	μA	
Minimum Cathode Current For Regulation	I_{min}	Figure 1	$V_{KA}=V_{ref}$	-	50	100	μA	
Off-State Cathode Current	I_{off}	Figure 3	$V_{KA}=36V, V_{ref}=0V$	-	0.05	0.9	μA	
Dynamic Impedance	Z_{ka}	Figure 1 (Note 2)	$V_{KA}=V_{ref}, I_K=1.0 \sim 100mA,$ $f = 1.0kHz$	-	0.22	0.5		

KIA431AA/BA/CA Series

FIGURE 1-TEST CIRCUIT FOR $V_{KA} = V_{ref}$

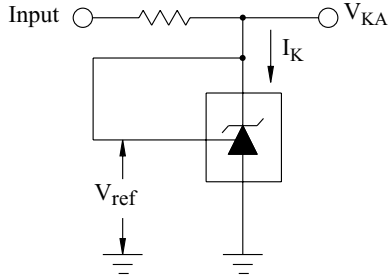
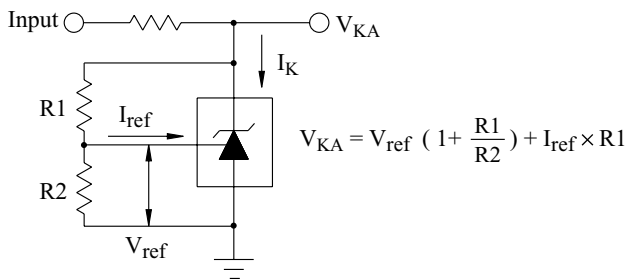
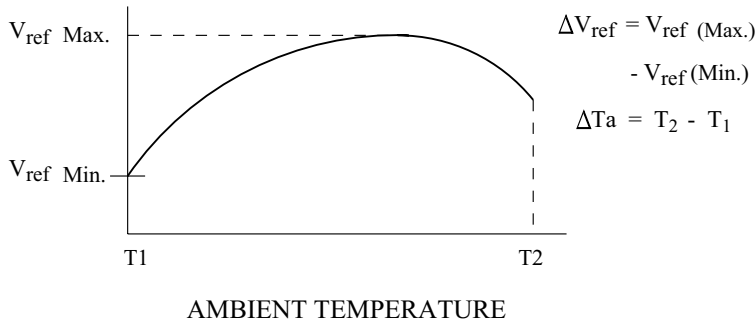


FIGURE 2-TEST CIRCUIT FOR $V_{KA} > V_{ref}$



Note 1:

The deviation parameter V_{ref} is defined as the differences between the maximum and minimum values obtained over the full operating ambient temperature range that applies.



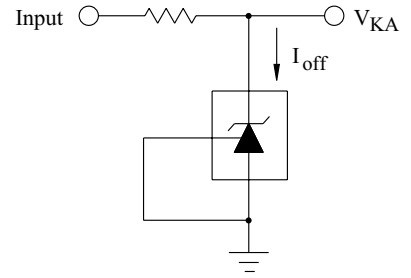
The average temperature coefficient of the Reference input voltage, V_{ref} , is defined as:

$$V_{ref} \left(\frac{\text{ppm}}{\text{Ta}} \right) = \frac{\left(\frac{V_{ref}}{V_{ref \text{ at } 25}} \right) \times 10^6}{\text{Ta}}$$

$$= \frac{V_{ref} \times 10^6}{\text{Ta}(V_{ref \text{ at } 25})}$$

V_{ref} can be positive or negative depending on whether $V_{ref \text{ Min.}}$ or $V_{ref \text{ Max.}}$ occurs at the lower ambient temperature.

FIGURE 3-TEST CIRCUIT FOR I_{off}



Example : $V_{ref} = 8.0\text{mV}$ and slope is positive,
 $V_{ref \text{ at } 25} = 2.495\text{V}$, $T_a = 70$

$$V_{ref} = \frac{0.008 \times 10^6}{70 \times (2.495)} = 45.8 \text{ ppm/}$$

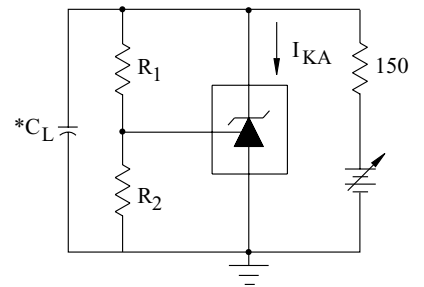
Note 2: The dynamic impedance Z_{ka} is defined as:

$$|Z_{ka}| = \frac{V_{KA}}{I_K}$$

When the device is programmed with two external resistors, R1 and R2, (refer to Figure 2) the total dynamic impedance of the circuit is defined as:

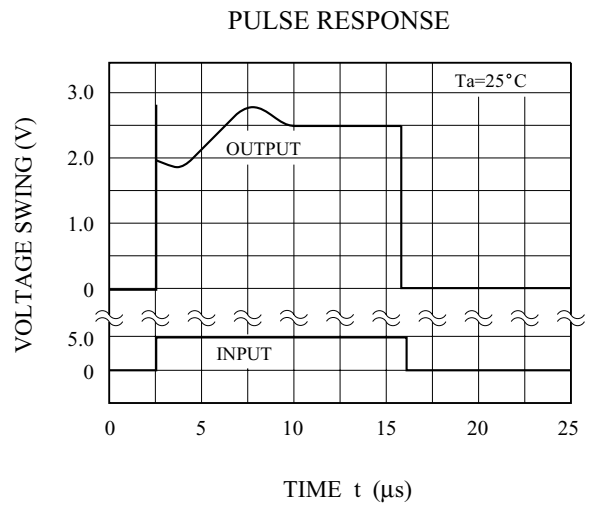
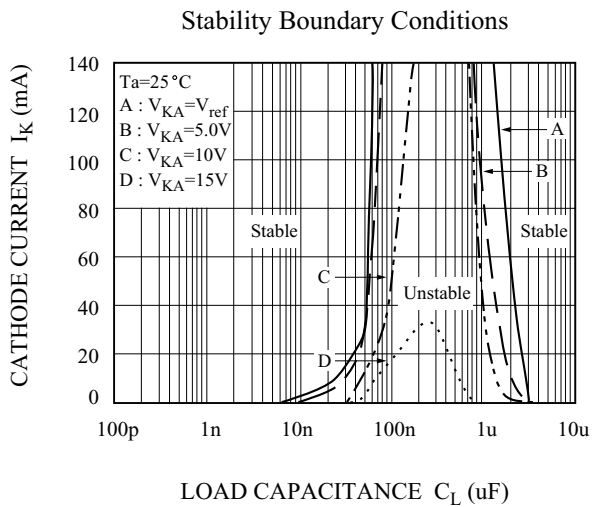
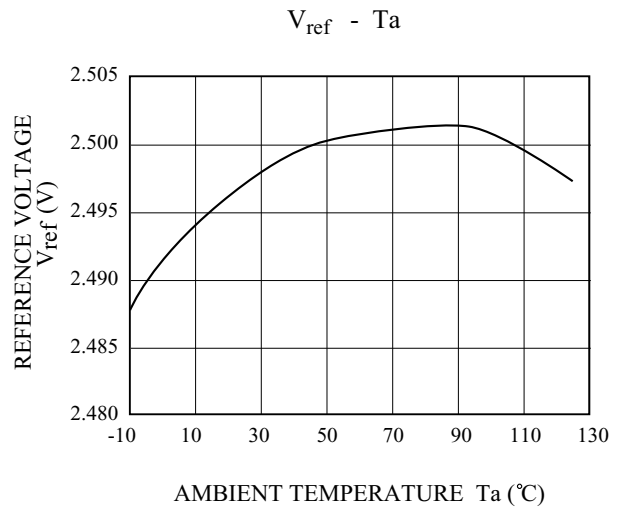
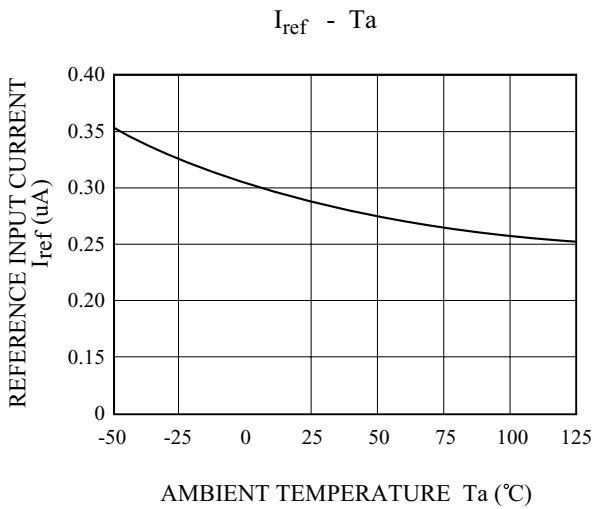
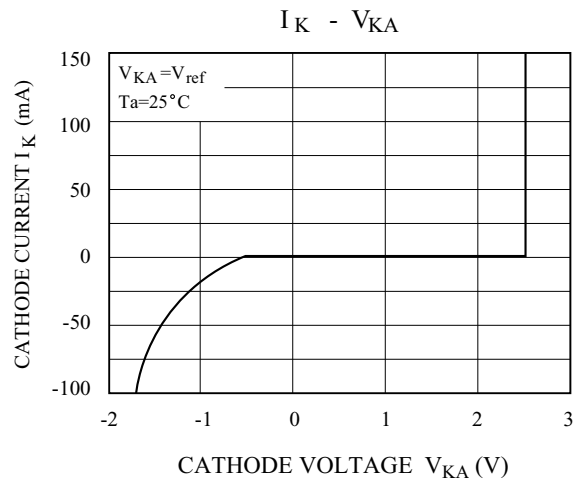
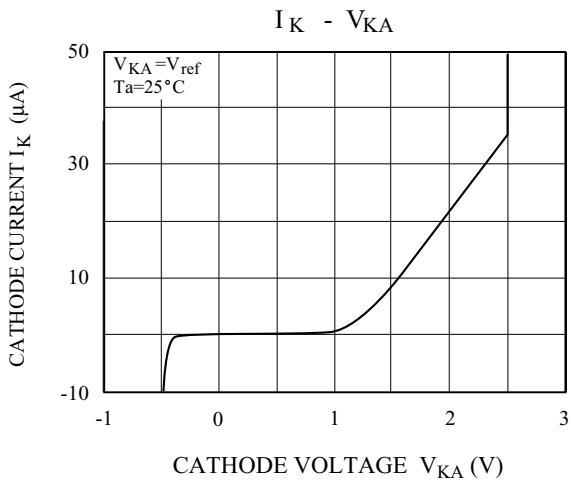
$$|Z_{ka'}| = |Z_{ka}| \left(1 + \frac{R1}{R2} \right)$$

FIGURE 4-TEST CIRCUIT FOR stability boundary conditions



* Note 1: Recommend using more than $C_L = 10\mu\text{F}$ under $I_{KA} = 1\text{mA}$

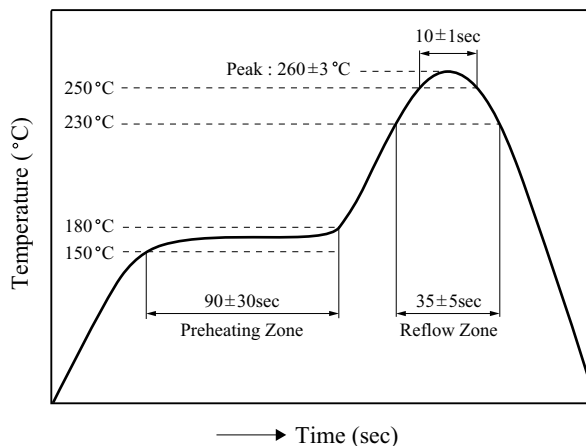
KIA431AA/BA/CA Series



PRECAUTION FOR USE

Lead-Free Soldering Condition.

Elements mounting styles of electronic devices are gaining in further diversification over recent years, and needs for components are all the more expanding in varieties. Especially, surface mounting is steadily penetrating into industrial segments as a world-wide popular technical trend. Although exposure to high temperature is inevitable during soldering we recommend limiting the soldering temperature to low levels as shown in figure for the sake of retaining inherent excellent reliability.



[Lead-Free Soldering Temperature Profile]

1. When employing solder reflow method

1) Soldering Condition

Standard Condition : 250 (Temperature), 10 ± 1sec. (Time)

Peak Condition : 260 ± 3

2) Recommend temperature profile

3) Precautions on heating method

When resin is kept exposed to high temperature for a long time, device reliability may be marred.

Therefore, it is essential to complete soldering in the shortest time possible to prevent temperature of resin from rising.

2. When employing halogen lamps or infrared-ray heaters

When halogen lamps or infrared-ray heaters are used, avoid direct irradiation onto resin surfaces; such devices cause extensive localized temperature rise.

Please keep a reflow solder operating when Surface Mount Package' s Soldering.