DIODES INCORPORATED

A Product Line of
Diodes Incorporated

ZETEX

TLV431Q

AUTOMOTIVE GRADE 1.24V SHUNT REGULATOR

Description

The TLV431Q is a three terminal adjustable shunt regulator offering excellent temperature stability and output current handling capability up to 20mA. The output voltage may be set to any chosen voltage between 1.24 and 18 volts by selection of two external divider resistors.

The TLV431Q can be used as a replacement for zener diodes in many applications requiring an improvement in zener performance.

The TLV431Q is available in 3 grades with initial tolerances of 1%, 0.5%, and 0.2% for the A, B and T grades respectively.

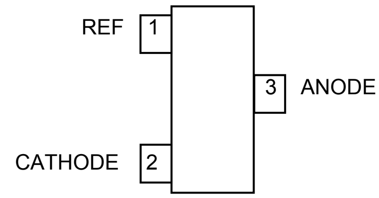
The TLV431Q has been qualified to AEC-Q100 Grade 1 and is Automotive Grade supporting PPAPs

Features

- Low Voltage Operation V_{REF} = 1.24V
- Temperature range -40 to +125°C
- Reference Voltage Tolerance at +25°C
  - 0.2% TLV431TQ
  - 0.5% TLV431BQ
  - 1% TLV431AQ
- Typical temperature drift
  - 4 mV (0°C to +70°C)
  - 6 mV (-40°C to +85°C)
  - 11mV (-40°C to +125°C)
- 80µA Minimum cathode current
- 0.25Ω Typical Output Impedance
- Adjustable Output Voltage V_{REF} to 18V
- Green Molding
  - Totally Lead-Free & Fully RoHS Compliant (Notes 1 & 2)
  - Halogen and Antimony Free. "Green" Device (Note 3)
- **Automotive Grade**
  - Qualified to AEC-Q100 Grade 1
  - Supports PPAP documents

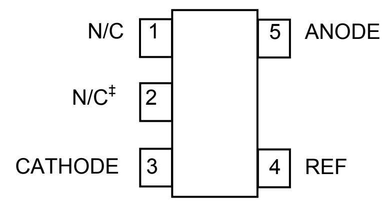
Pin Assignments

TLV431_QF (SOT23)



(Top View)

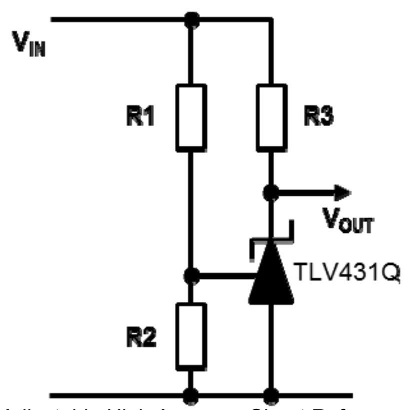
TLV431_QE5 (SOT25)



(Top View)

‡ Pin should be left floating or connect to anode

Typical Application Circuit



Adjustable High Accuracy Shunt Reference

Notes: 1. EU Directive 2002/95/EC (RoHS) & 2011/65/EU (RoHS 2) compliant. All applicable RoHS exemptions applied.
2. See http://www.diodes.com for more information about Diodes Incorporated's definitions of Halogen- and Antimony-free, "Green" and Lead-free.
3. Halogen- and Antimony-free "Green" products are defined as those which contain <900ppm bromine, <900ppm chlorine (<1500ppm total Br + Cl) and <1000ppm antimony compounds.
4. Automotive products are AEC-Q10x qualified and are PPAP capable. Automotive, AEC-Q10x and standard products are electrically and thermally the same, except where specified. For more information, please refer to http://www.diodes.com/quality/product_compliance_definitions/.

Absolute Maximum Ratings (@T_A = +25°C, unless otherwise specified.)

Symbol	Parameter	Rating	Unit
V_{KA}	Cathode Voltage	20	V
I_{KA}	Continuous Cathode Current	-20 to +20	mA
I_{REF}	Reference Input Current Range	-0.05 to +3	mA
V_{IN}	Input Supply Voltage (Relative to Ground)	-0.03 to +18	V
ESD Susceptibility			
HBM	Human Body Model	4	kV
MM	Machine Model	400	V
CDM	Charged Device Model	1	kV

(Semiconductor devices are ESD sensitive and may be damaged by exposure to ESD events. Suitable ESD precautions should be taken when handling and transporting these devices.)

Parameter	Rating	Unit
Operating Junction Temperature	-40 to +150	°C
Storage Temperature	-65 to +150	°C

Operation above the absolute maximum rating may cause device failure.
Operation at the absolute maximum ratings, for extended periods, may reduce device reliability.
Unless otherwise stated voltages specified are relative to the ANODE pin.
These are stress ratings only. Operation outside the absolute maximum ratings may cause device failure.

Recommended Operating Conditions (@T_A = +25°C, unless otherwise specified.)

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Max	Units
V_{KA}	Cathode Voltage	V_{REF}	18	V
I_{KA}	Cathode Current	0.1	15	mA
T_A	Operating Ambient Temperature Range	-40	+125	°C

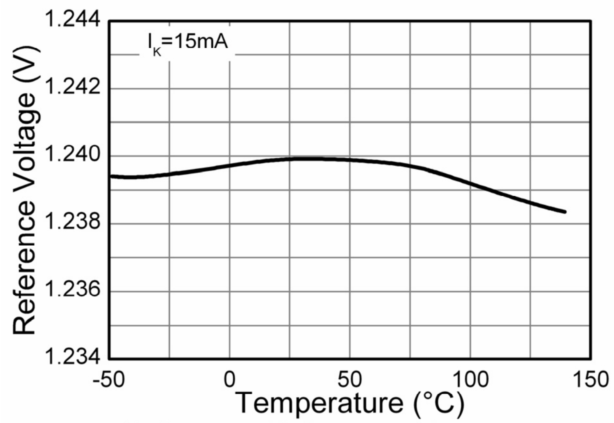
Package Thermal Data

Package	θ_{JA}	P_{DIS} T_A = +25°C, T_J = +150°C
SOT23	380°C/W	330mW
SOT25	250°C/W	500mW

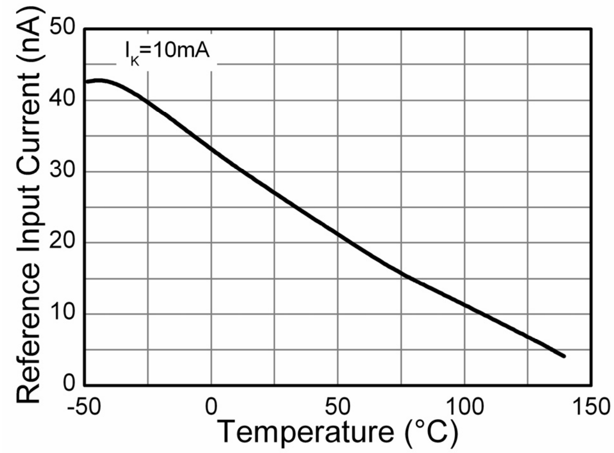
Electrical Characteristics (@T_A = +25°C, unless otherwise specified.)

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions		Min	Typ	Max	Units
V_{REF}	Reference Voltage	$V_{KA} = V_{REF}$, $T_A = +25°C$	TLV431AQ	1.228	1.24	1.252	V
			TLV431BQ	1.234	1.24	1.246	
			TLV431TQ	1.2375	1.24	1.2425	
		$V_{KA} = V_{REF}$, $T_A = 0$ to $+70°C$	TLV431AQ	1.221	—	1.259	
			TLV431BQ	1.227	—	1.253	
			TLV431TQ	1.230	—	1.250	
		$V_{KA} = V_{REF}$, $T_A = -40$ to $+85°C$	TLV431AQ	1.215	—	1.265	
			TLV431BQ	1.224	—	1.259	
			TLV431TQ	1.228	—	1.252	
		$V_{KA} = V_{REF}$, $T_A = -40$ to $+125°C$	TLV431AQ	1.209	—	1.271	
			TLV431BQ	1.221	—	1.265	
			TLV431TQ	1.224	—	1.255	
$V_{REF(dev)}$	Deviation of reference voltage over full temperature range	$V_{KA} = V_{REF}$	$T_A = 0$ to $+70°C$	—	4	12	mV
			$T_A = -40$ to $+85°C$	—	6	20	
			$T_A = -40$ to $+125°C$	—	11	31	
$\frac{\Delta V_{REF}}{\Delta V_{KA}}$	Ratio of change in reference voltage to the change in cathode voltage	V_{KA} for V_{REF} to	6V	—	-1.5	-2.7	mV/V
			18V	—	-1.5	-2.7	
I_{REF}	Reference Input Current	$R_1 = 10k\Omega$, $R_2 = OC$		—	0.15	0.5	µA
$I_{REF(dev)}$	I_{REF} deviation over full temperature range	$R_1 = 10k\Omega$, $R_2 = OC$	$T_A = 0$ to $+70°C$	—	0.05	0.3	µA
			$T_A = -40$ to $+85°C$	—	0.1	0.4	
			$T_A = -40$ to $+125°C$	—	0.15	0.5	
I_{KMIN}	Minimum cathode current for regulation	$V_{KA} = V_{REF}$	$T_A = 0$ to $+70°C$	—	55	80	µA
			$T_A = -40$ to $+85°C$	—	55	80	
			$T_A = -40$ to $+125°C$	—	55	100	
$I_{K(OFF)}$	Off state current	$V_{KA} = 18V$, $V_{REF} = 0V$		—	0.001	0.1	µA
Z_{KA}	Dynamic output impedance	$V_{KA} = V_{REF,}$ f = <1kHz $I_K = 0.1$ to 15Ma		—	0.25	0.4	Ω

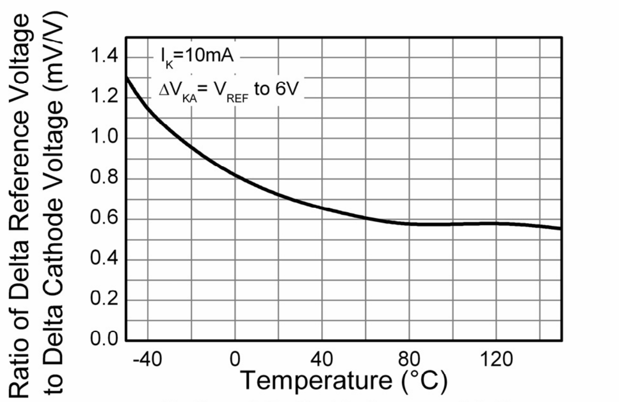
Typical Characteristics



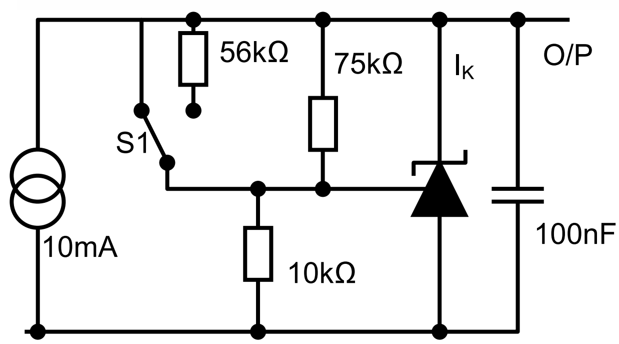
Reference Voltage vs Temperature



Reference Input Current vs Temperature

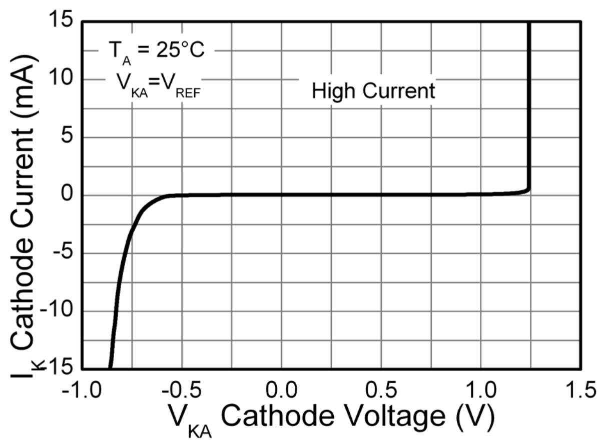


Ratio of Delta Reference Voltage to Delta Cathode Voltage vs Temperature

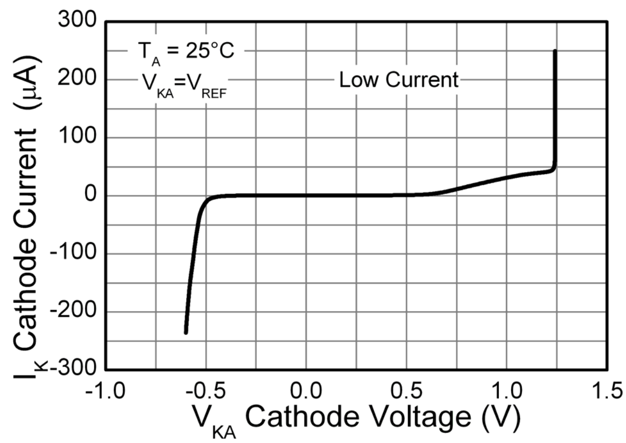


Test Circuit for V_{REF} Measurement

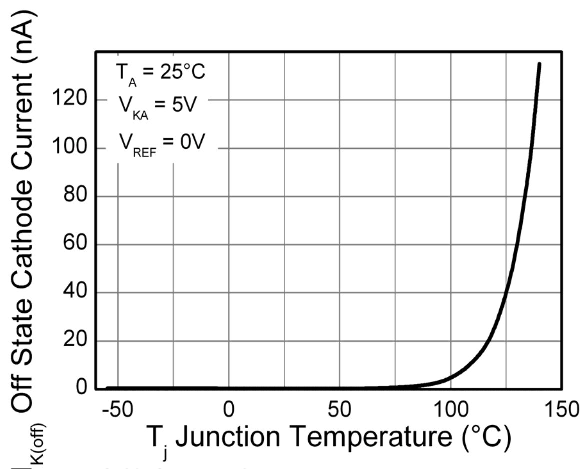
Typical Characteristics (cont.)



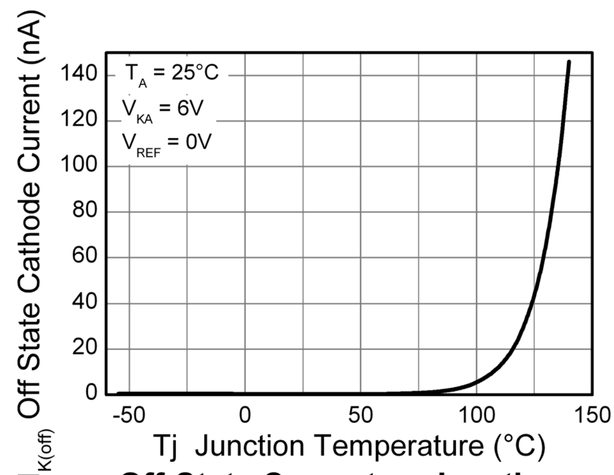
Cathode Current vs Voltage



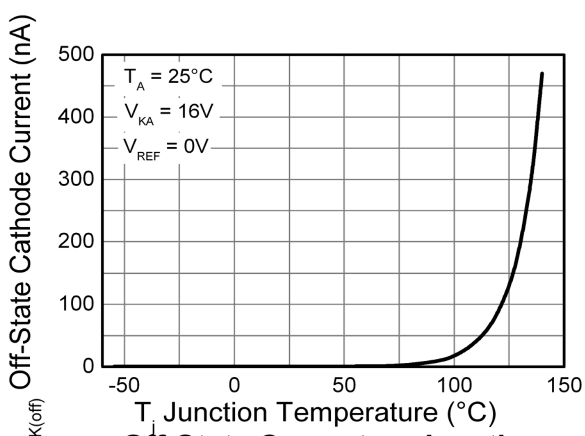
Cathode Current vs Voltage



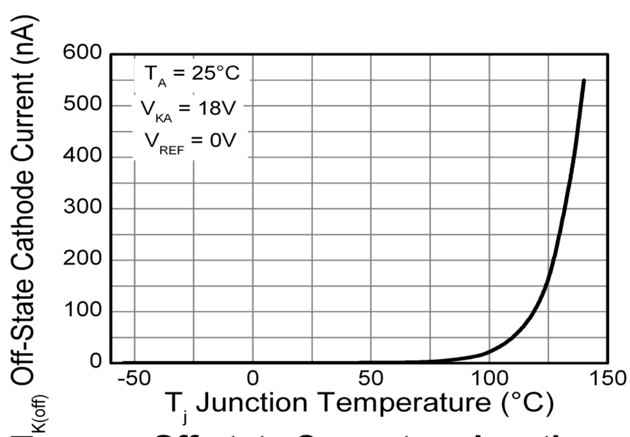
Off-State Current vs Junction Temperature



Off-State Current vs Junction Temperature

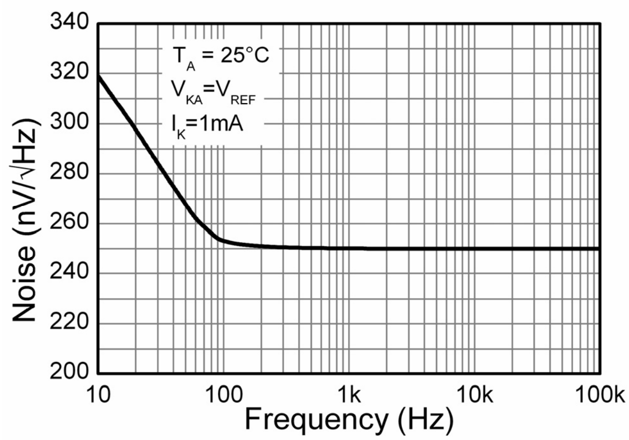


Off-State Current vs Junction Temperature

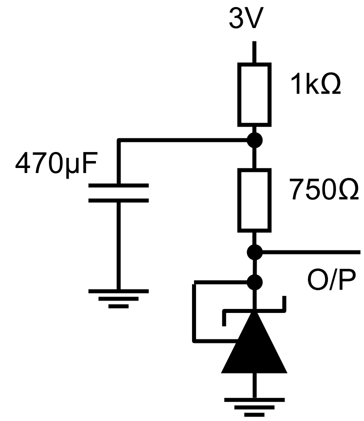


Off-state Current vs Junction Temperature

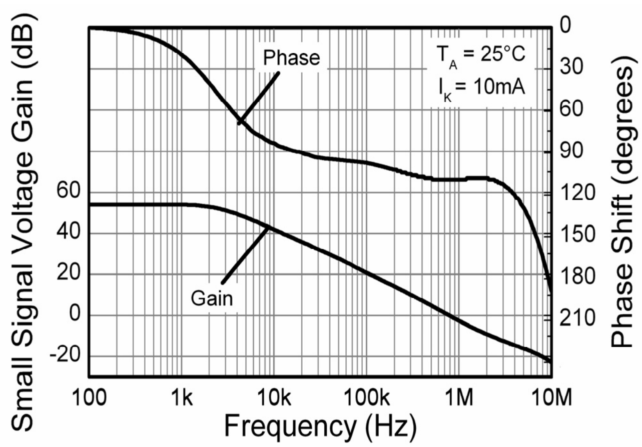
Typical Characteristics (cont.)



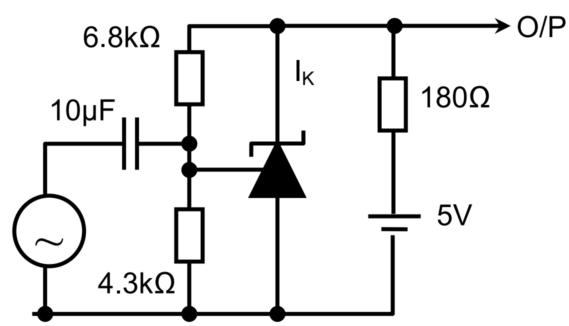
Equivalent Input Noise Voltage vs Frequency



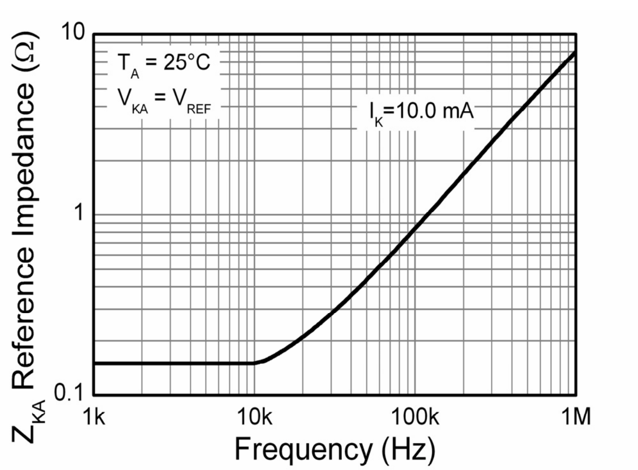
Test Circuit for Input Noise Voltage



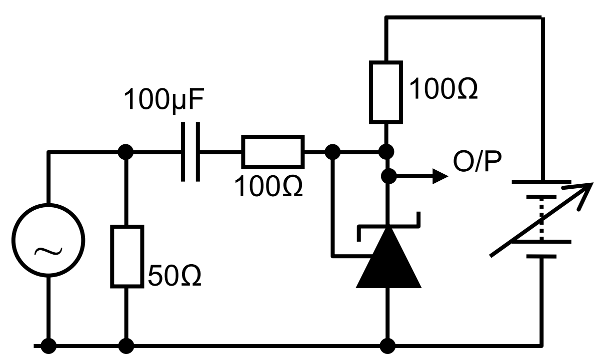
Phase Shift and Gain vs Frequency



Test Circuit for Phase Shift and Gain

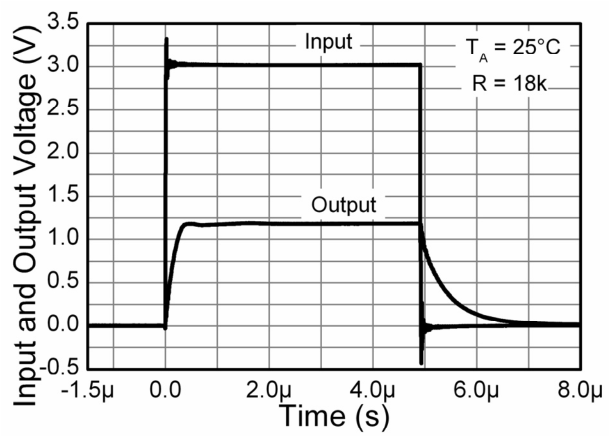


Reference Impedance vs Frequency

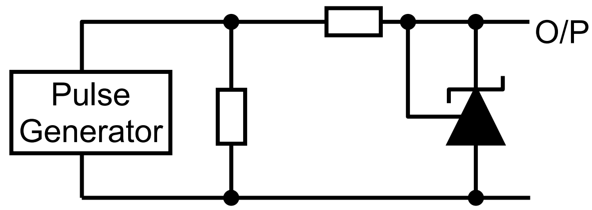


Test Circuit for Reference Impedance

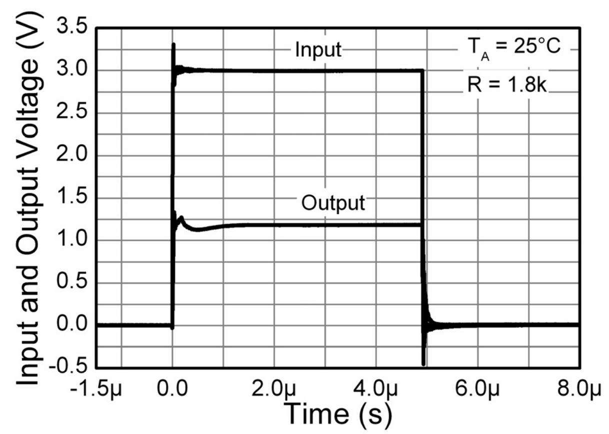
Typical Characteristics (cont.)



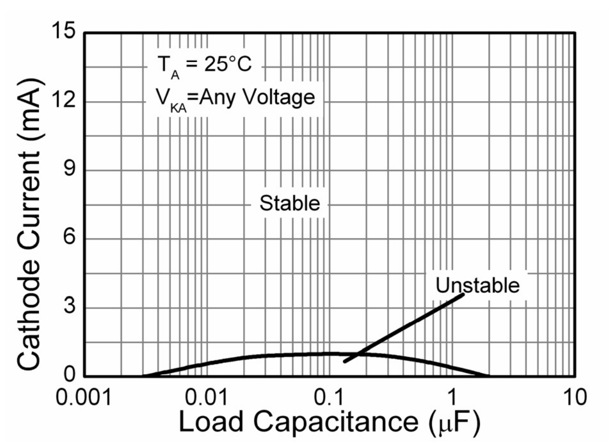
Pulse Response



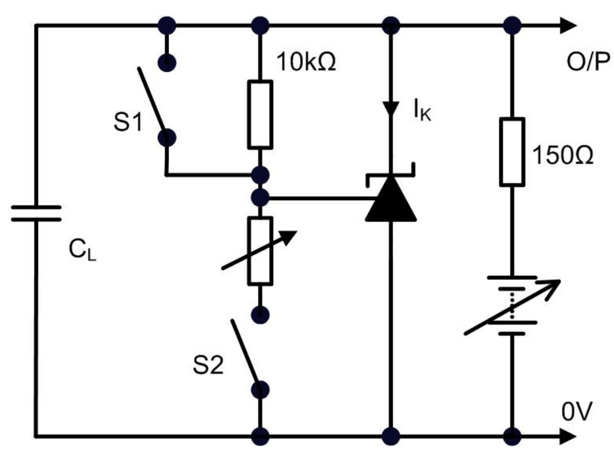
Test Circuit for Pulse Response



Pulse Response



Stability Boundary Condition

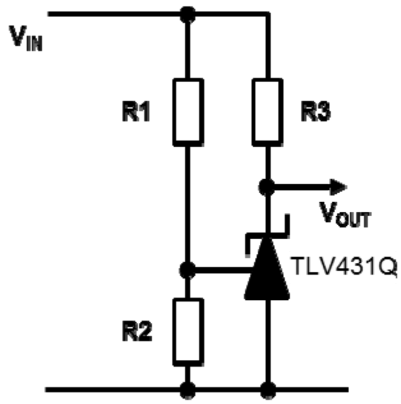


Application Notes

In a conventional shunt regulator application (Figure 1), an external series resistor (R_3) is connected between the supply voltage, V_{IN}, and the TLV431Q. The 0.5% and 0.2% tolerance versions allow the creation of a high accuracy adjustable shunt reference.

R_3 determines the current that flows through the load (I_L) and the TLV431Q (I_K). The TLV431Q will adjust how much current it sinks or "shunts" to maintain a voltage equal to V_{REF} across its feedback pin. Since load current and supply voltage may vary, R_3 should be small enough to supply at least the minimum acceptable I_{KMIN} to the TLV431Q even when the supply voltage is at its minimum and the load current is at its maximum value. When the supply voltage is at its maximum and I_L is at its minimum, R_3 should be large enough so that the current flowing through the TLV431Q is less than 15mA.

R_3 is determined by the supply voltage, (V_{IN}), the load and operating current, (I_L and I_K), and the TLV431Q's reverse breakdown voltage, V_{KA}.



$$R_3 = \frac{V_{IN} - V_{KA}}{I_L + I_K}$$

where

$$V_{KA} = V_{REF} \times \left(1 + \frac{R_1}{R_2}\right)$$

and $V_{KA} = V_{OUT}$

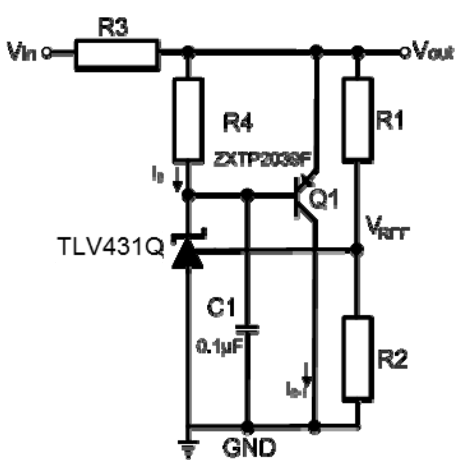
Figure 1. Adjustable low voltage reference

The values of R1 and R2 should be large enough so that the current flowing through them is much smaller than the current through R3 yet not too large so that the voltage drop across them caused by I_{REF} affects the reference accuracy.

Printed Circuit Board Layout Considerations

The TLV431Q in the SOT25 package has the die attached to pin 2, which results in an electrical contact between pin 2 and pin 5. Therefore, pin 2 of the SOT25 package must be left floating or connected to pin 5.

Other Applications of the TLV431Q



$$V_{OUT} = V_{REF}\left(1 + \frac{R1}{R2}\right)$$

$$R3 = \frac{V_{IN} - V_{OUT}}{I_{SH} + I_B}$$

$$R4 = \frac{V_{BE}}{I_B}$$

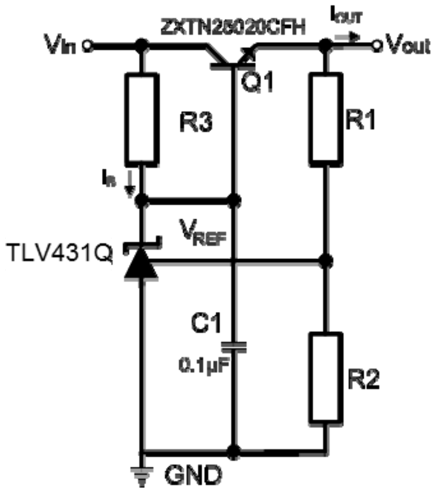
$$\left(\frac{I_{SH}}{h_{FE(min)}}\right) < I_B \le 15\text{mA}$$

Figure 2. High Current Shunt Regulator

It may at times be required to shunt-regulate more current than the 15mA that the TLV431Q is capable of.

Figure 2 shows how this can be done using transistor Q1 to amplify the TLV431Q's current. Care needs to be taken that the power dissipation and/or SOA requirements of the transistor is not exceeded.

Application Notes (cont.)



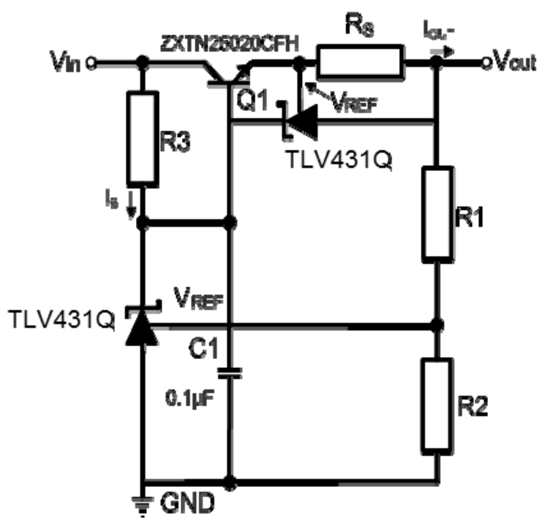
$$V_{OUT} = V_{REF}\left(1+\frac{R1}{R2}\right)$$

$$R3 = \frac{V_{IN} - (V_{OUT} + V_{BE})}{I_B}$$

$$\left(\frac{I_{OUT(max)}}{h_{FE(min)}}\right) < I_B \leq 15mA$$

Figure 3. Basic Series Regulator

A very effective and simple series regulator can be implemented as shown in Figure 3 above. This may be preferable if the load requires more current than can be provided by the TLV431Q alone and there is a need to conserve power when the load is not being powered. This circuit also uses one component less than the shunt circuit shown in Figure 3 above.



$$V_{OUT} = V_{REF}\left(1+\frac{R1}{R2}\right)$$

$$R3 = \frac{V_{IN} - (V_{OUT} + V_{BE})}{I_B}$$

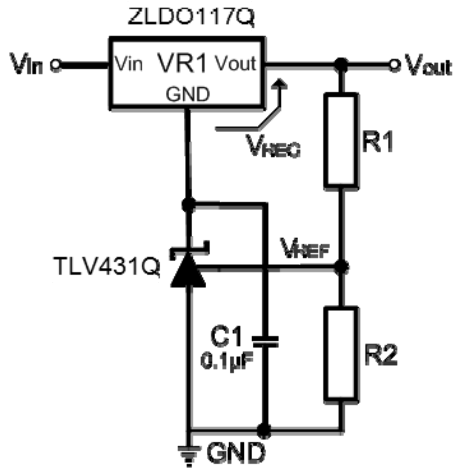
$$\left(\frac{I_{OUT(max)}}{h_{FE(min)}}\right) < I_B \leq 18mA$$

$$R_S = \frac{V_{REF}}{I_{OUT(max)}}$$

Figure 4. Series Regulator with Current Limit

Figure 4 adds current limit to the series regulator in Figure 3 using a second TLV431Q. For currents below the limit, the circuit works normally supplying the required load current at the design voltage. However should attempts be made to exceed the design current set by the second TLV431Q, the device begins to shunt current away from the base of Q1. This begins to reduce the output voltage and thus ensuring that the output current is clamped at the design value. Subject only to Q1's ability to withstand the resulting power dissipation, the circuit can withstand either a brief or indefinite short circuit.

Application Notes (cont.)



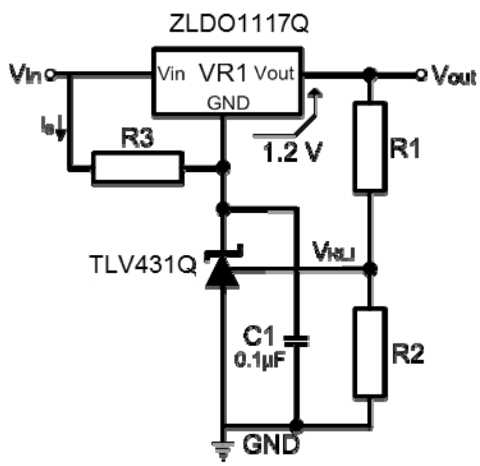
$$V_{OUT} = V_{REF}\left(1 + \frac{R1}{R2}\right)$$

$$V_{OUT} \geq (V_{REG} + V_{REF})$$

(All features of the regulator such as short circuit protection, thermal shutdown, etc, are maintained.)

Figure 5. Increasing Output Voltage of a Fixed Linear Regulator

One of the useful applications of the TLV431Q is in using it to improve the accuracy and/or extend the range and flexibility of fixed voltage regulators. In the circuit in Figure 5 above both the output voltage and its accuracy are entirely determined by the TLV431Q, R1 and R2. However the rest of the features of the regulator (up to 1A output current, output current limiting and thermal shutdown) are all still available.



$$V_{OUT} = V_{REF}\left(1 + \frac{R1}{R2}\right)$$

$$V_{OUT} \geq (V_{REG} + V_{REF})$$

$$R3 = \frac{V_{IN} - (V_{OUT} - V_{REG})}{I_B}$$

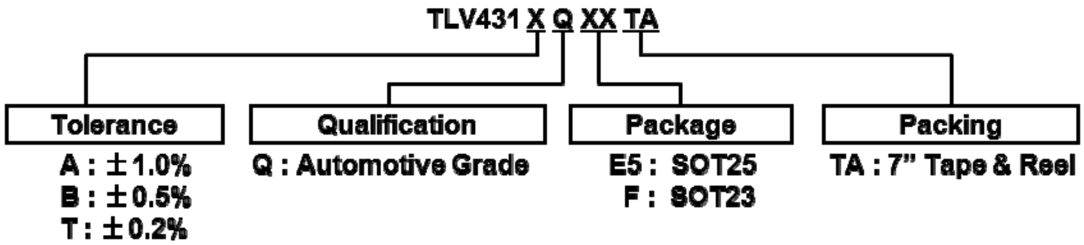
$$0.1\text{mA} \leq I_B \leq 18\text{mA}$$

(All features of the regulator such as short circuit protection, thermal shutdown, etc, are maintained.)

Figure 6. Adjustable Linear Voltage Regulator

Figure 6 is similar to Figure 5 with adjustability added. Note the addition of R3, This is added to provide sufficient bias current for the TLV431Q.

Ordering Information

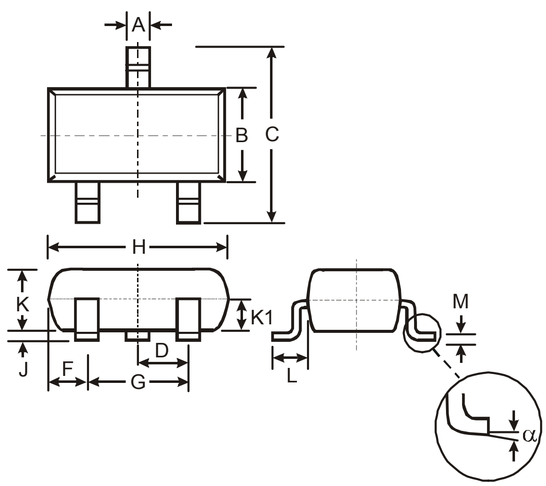


Tol.	Part Number	Package	Part Mark	Status	Reel Size	Tape Width	Quanity per Reel
1%	TLV431AQE5TA	SOT25	V1A	Active	7", 180mm	8mm	3000
	TLV431AQFTA	SOT23	V1A	Active	7", 180mm	8mm	3000
0.5%	TLV431BQE5TA	SOT25	V1B	Active	7", 180mm	8mm	3000
	TLV431BQFTA	SOT23	V1B	Active	7", 180mm	8mm	3000
0.2%	TLV431TQFTA	SOT23	V1T	Active	7", 180mm	8mm	3000

Package Outline Dimensions (All dimensions in mm.)

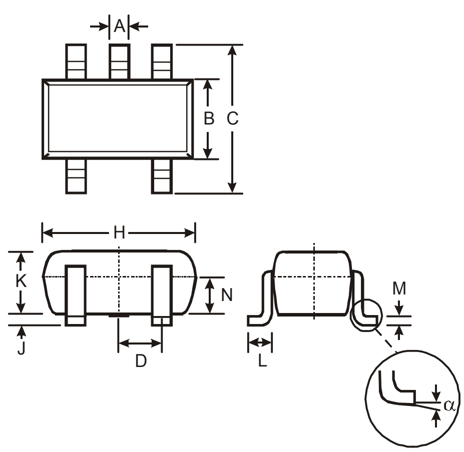
Please see AP02002 at http://www.diodes.com/datasheets/ap02002.pdf for latest version.

SOT23



SOT23			
Dim	**Min**	**Max**	**Typ**
A	0.37	0.51	0.40
B	1.20	1.40	1.30
C	2.30	2.50	2.40
D	0.89	1.03	0.915
F	0.45	0.60	0.535
G	1.78	2.05	1.83
H	2.80	3.00	2.90
J	0.013	0.10	0.05
K	0.903	1.10	1.00
K1	—	—	0.400
L	0.45	0.61	0.55
M	0.085	0.18	0.11
α	0°	8°	—
All Dimensions in mm			

SOT25

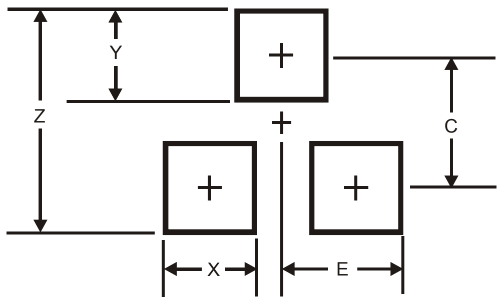


SOT25			
Dim	**Min**	**Max**	**Typ**
A	0.35	0.50	0.38
B	1.50	1.70	1.60
C	2.70	3.00	2.80
D	—	—	0.95
H	2.90	3.10	3.00
J	0.013	0.10	0.05
K	1.00	1.30	1.10
L	0.35	0.55	0.40
M	0.10	0.20	0.15
N	0.70	0.80	0.75
α	0°	8°	—
All Dimensions in mm			

Suggested Pad Layout

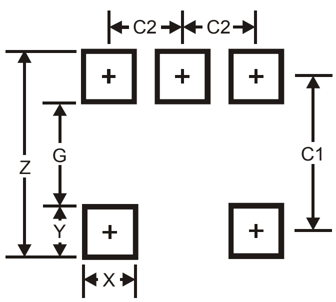
Please see AP02001 at http://www.diodes.com/datasheets/ap02001.pdf for the latest version.

SOT23



Dimensions	Value (in mm)
Z	2.9
X	0.8
Y	0.9
C	2.0
E	1.35

SOT25



Dimensions	Value (in mm)
Z	3.20
G	1.60
X	0.55
Y	0.80
C1	2.40
C2	0.95

Мы молодая и активно развивающаяся компания в области поставок электронных компонентов. Мы поставляем электронные компоненты отечественного и импортного производства напрямую от производителей и с крупнейших складов мира.

Благодаря сотрудничеству с мировыми поставщиками мы осуществляем комплексные и плановые поставки широчайшего спектра электронных компонентов.

Собственная эффективная логистика и склад в обеспечивает надежную поставку продукции в точно указанные сроки по всей России.

Мы осуществляем техническую поддержку нашим клиентам и предпродажную проверку качества продукции. На все поставляемые продукты мы предоставляем гарантию .

Осуществляем поставки продукции под контролем ВП МО РФ на предприятия военно-промышленного комплекса России , а также работаем в рамках 275 ФЗ с открытием отдельных счетов в уполномоченном банке. Система менеджмента качества компании соответствует требованиям ГОСТ ISO 9001.

Минимальные сроки поставки, гибкие цены, неограниченный ассортимент и индивидуальный подход к клиентам являются основой для выстраивания долгосрочного и эффективного сотрудничества с предприятиями радиоэлектронной промышленности, предприятиями ВПК и научно-исследовательскими институтами России.

С нами вы становитесь еще успешнее!

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