

## PROGRAMMABLE PRECISION REFERENCES

The KIA431 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. These devices exhibit a wide operating current range of 1.0 to 100mA with a typical dynamic impedance of 0.22  $\Omega$ . 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 KIA431 Series operates as a shunt regulator, it can be used as either a positive or negative voltage reference.

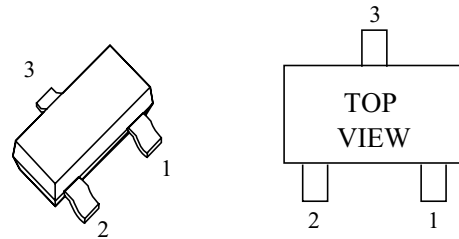
## FEATURES

- Low Dynamic Output Impedance : 0.22  $\Omega$  (Typ.).
- Sink Current Capability of 1.0 to 100mA.
- Equivalent Full-Range Temperature Coefficient of 50ppm/  $^{\circ}C$  (Typ.).
- Temperature Compensated for Operation Over Full Rated Operating Temperature Range.
- Minimum Cathode Current for Regulation : 600  $\mu A$ (Max).

## LINE UP

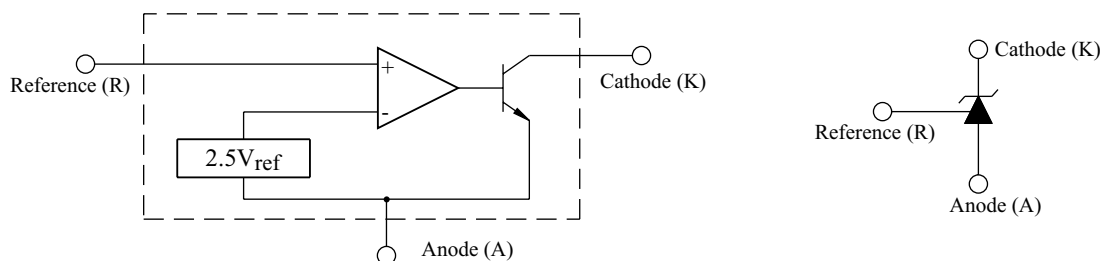
Type No.	Package	Marking
KIA431ACP	TO-92	-
KIA431BCP		-
KIA431ACF	SOT-89	3E
KIA431BCF		3F
KIA431ACM	SOT-23	4AC
KIA431BCM		4BC

## PIN CONFIGURATION (SOT-23)



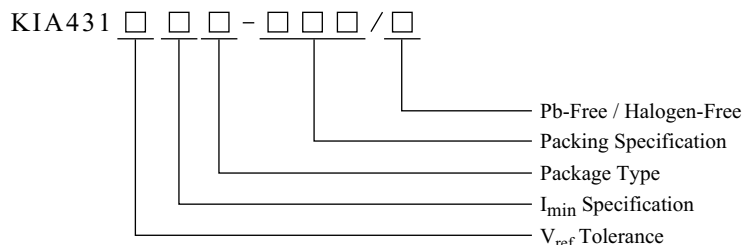
1. Cathode 2. Ref 3. Anode

## BLOCK DIAGRAM



# KIA431AC/BC Series

## ORDERING INFORMATION



ITEM	V <sub>ref</sub> Tolerance code		I <sub>min</sub> Code		Package Code		Pb-Free / Halogen-Free	
	Code	Tolerance	Code	Spec.	Code	Package	P	Pb-Free
KIA431	A	± 1.0%	C	0.6mA(Max)	P	TO-92	H	Halogen-Free
	B	± 0.5%			F	SOT-89		
					M	SOT-23		

Packing Specification	TO-92	AT : Taping of AMMO PACK type
	SOT-89	RTF : RTF type
	SOT-23	RTK : RTK type

## MAXIMUM RATINGS (Ta=25 °C)

(Full operating ambient temperature range applies unless otherwise noted.)

CHARACTERISTIC		SYMBOL	RATING	UNIT
Cathode To Anode Voltage		V <sub>KA</sub>	37	V
Cathode Current Range, Continuous		I <sub>K</sub>	-100 150	mA
Reference Input Current Range, Continuous		I <sub>ref</sub>	-0.05 10	mA
Operating Junction Temperature		T <sub>j</sub>	150	
Operating Temperature		T <sub>opr</sub>	-40 85	
Storage Temperature		T <sub>stg</sub>	-65 150	
Total Power Dissipation	KIA431P	P <sub>D</sub>	700	mW
	KIA431F		800	
	KIA431M (Note1)		350	
Thermal Resistance	KIA431P	R <sub>JA</sub>	179	/W
	KIA431F		156	
	KIA431M (Note1)		357	

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

# KIA431AC/BC Series

## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (Ta=25 )

CHARACTERISTICS		SYMBOL	TEST CIRCUIT	TEST CONDITION	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
Reference Input Voltage	KIA431A	$V_{ref}$	Figure 1	$V_{KA}=V_{ref}, I_K=10mA$	2.470	2.495	2.520	V
	KIA431B				2.4825	2.495	2.5075	V
Reference Input Voltage Deviation Over Temperature Range		$V_{ref}$	Figure 1 (Note 1)	$V_{KA}=V_{ref}, I_K=10mA$	-	7.0	30	mV
Ratio of Change in Reference Input Voltage to Change in Cathode to Anode Voltage		$V_{ref}/V_{KA}$	Figure 2	$I_K=10mA$	$V_{KA}=10V$	-1.4	-2.7	mV/V
					$V_{KA}=36V$	-1.0	-2.0	
Reference Input Current	Ta=25	$I_{ref}$	Figure 2	$I_K=10mA, R1=10k, R2=$	0.5	1.8	2.5	$\mu A$
	Ta=T <sub>opr</sub>				-	-	6.5	
Reference Input Current Deviation Over Temperature Range		$I_{ref}$	Figure 2	$I_K=10mA, R1=10k, R2=$	-	0.8	2.5	$\mu A$
Minimum Cathode Current For Regulation		$I_{min}$	Figure 1	$V_{KA}=V_{ref}$	-	300	600	$\mu A$
Off-State Cathode Current		$I_{off}$	Figure 3	$V_{KA}=36V, V_{ref}=0V$	-	2.6	1000	nA
Dynamic Impedance		$Z_{ka}$	Figure 1 (Note 2)	$V_{KA}=V_{ref}, I_K=1.0 \sim 100mA,$ $f = 1.0kHz$	-	0.22	-	

# KIA431AC/BC Series

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

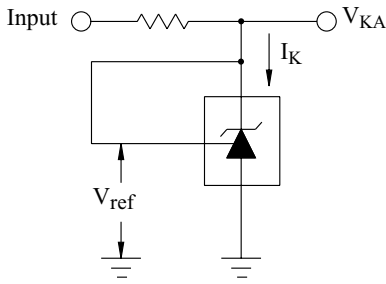
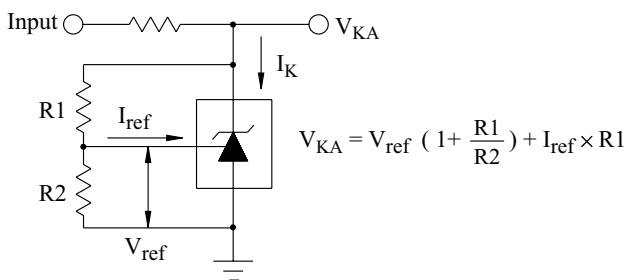
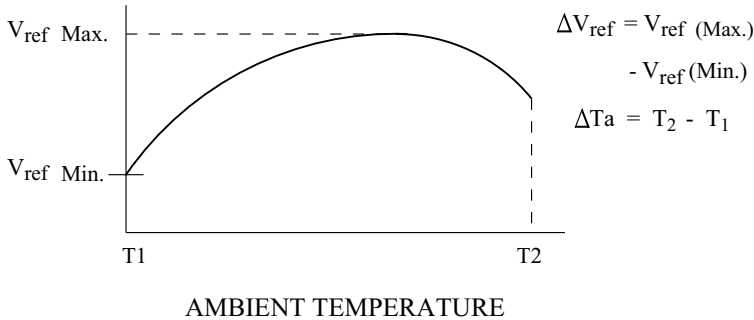


FIGURE 2-TEST CIRCUIT FOR  $V_{KA} > V_{ref}$



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.



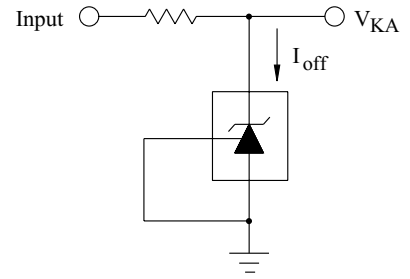
The average temperature coefficient of the Reference input voltage,  $V_{ref}$ , is defined as:

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

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

$V_{ref}$  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,  
 $V_{ref \text{ at } 25} = 2.495\text{V}$ ,  $T_a = 70$

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

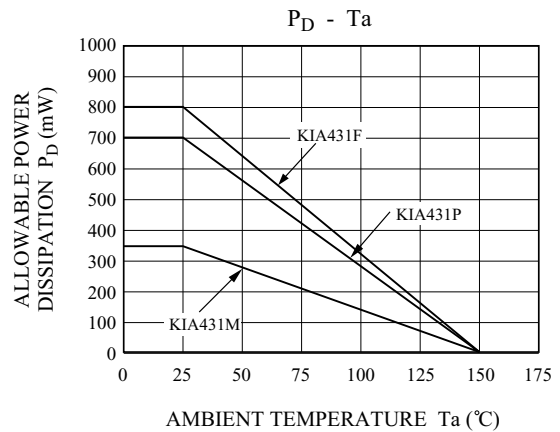
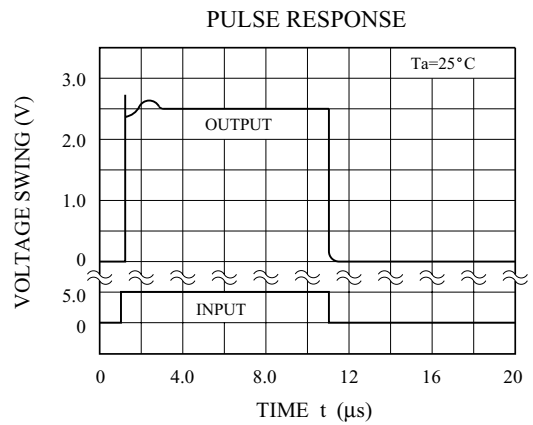
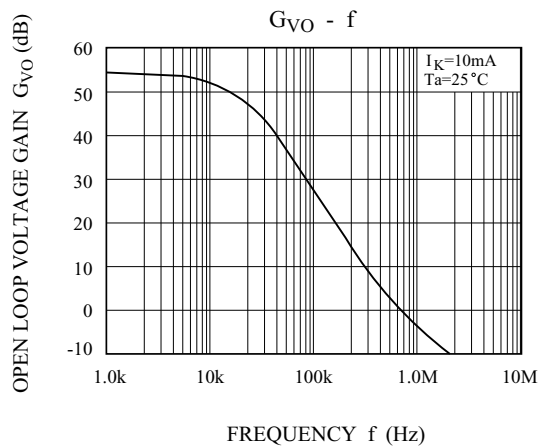
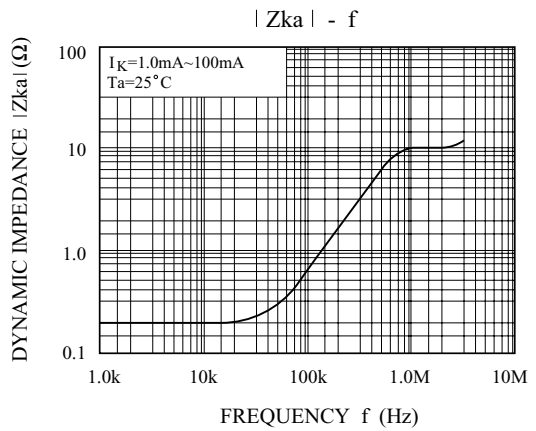
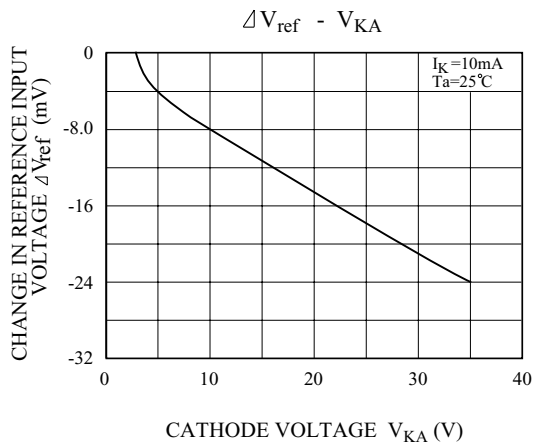
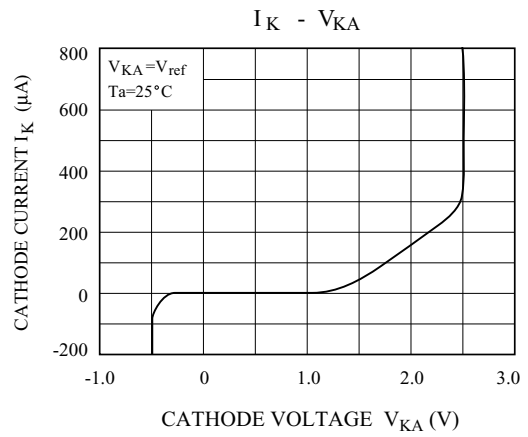
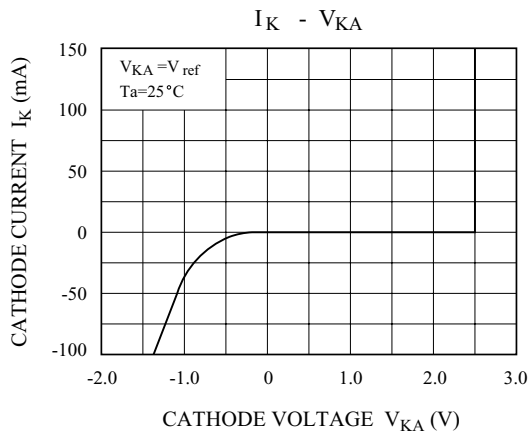
Note 2: The dynamic impedance  $Z_{ka}$  is defined as:

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

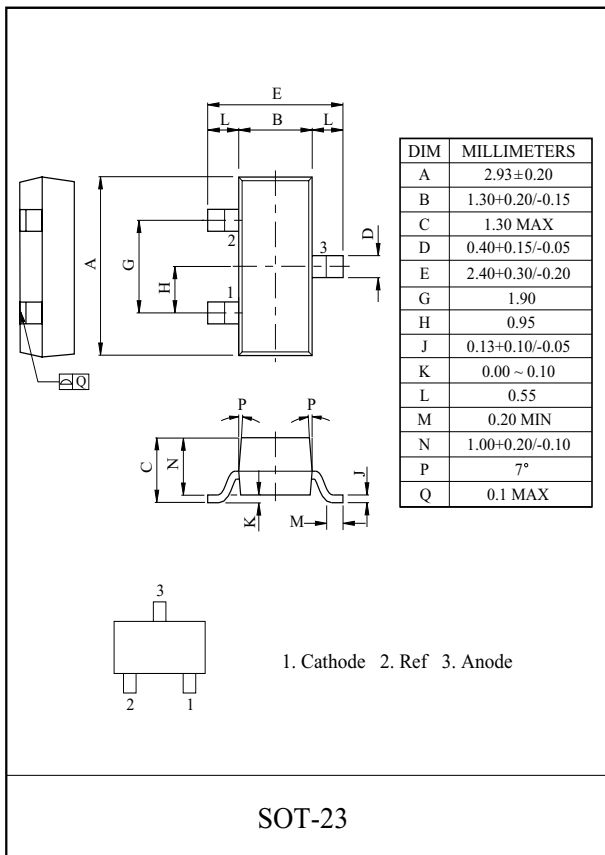
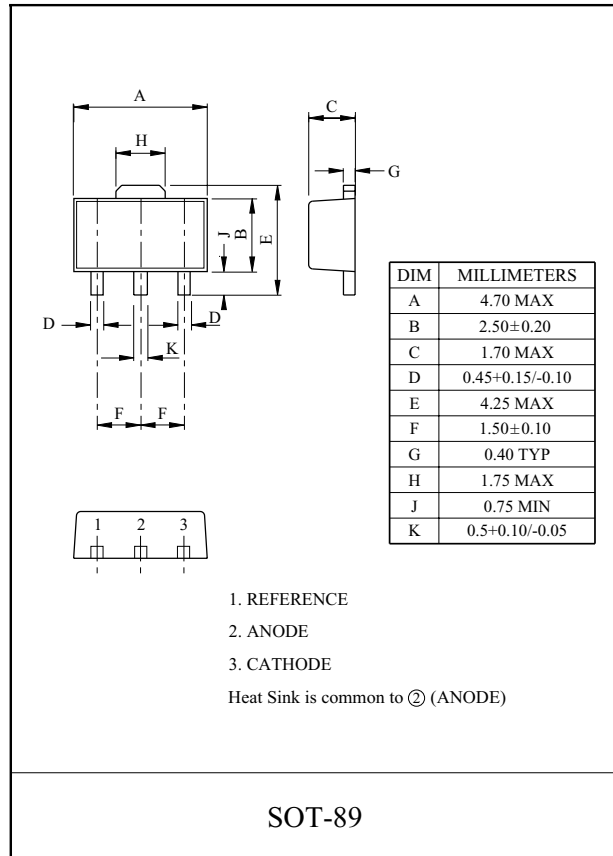
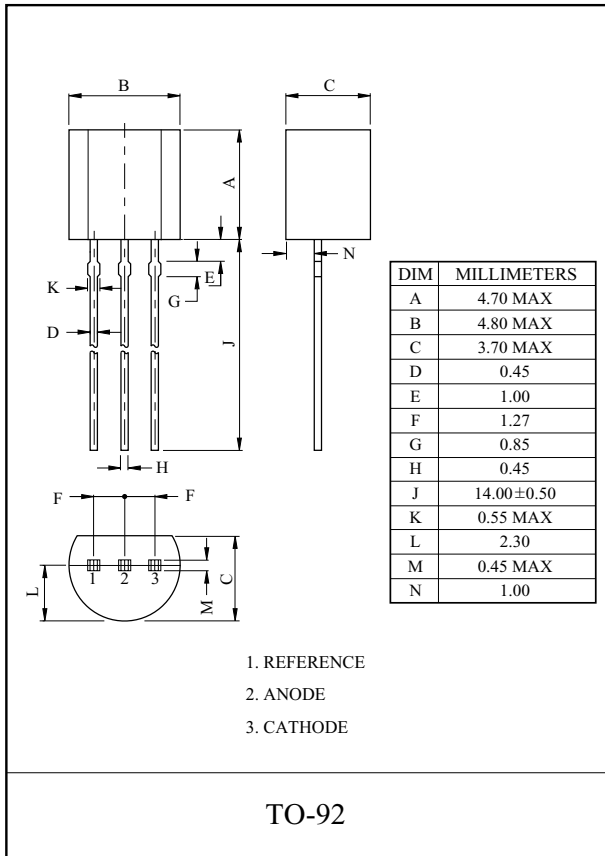
When the device is programmed with two external resistors, R1 and R2, (refer to Figure 2) the total dynamic impedance of the circuit is defined as:

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

# KIA431AC/BC Series



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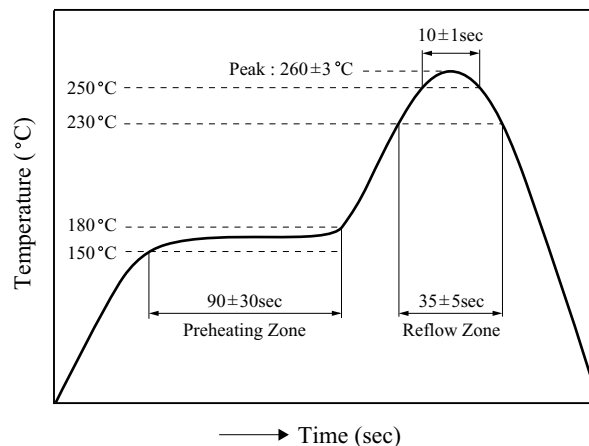


# KIA431AC/BC Series

## 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.