

Description

The SL431 series are 3-terminal precision shunt regulators that are programmable over a wide voltage range of 2.495V to 36V with $\pm 0.5\%$, $\pm 1.0\%$ tolerance. The SL431 series have a low dynamic impedance of 0.15Ω . These features make the SL431 series an excellent replacement for zener diodes in numerous applications circuits that require a precision reference voltage.

Features

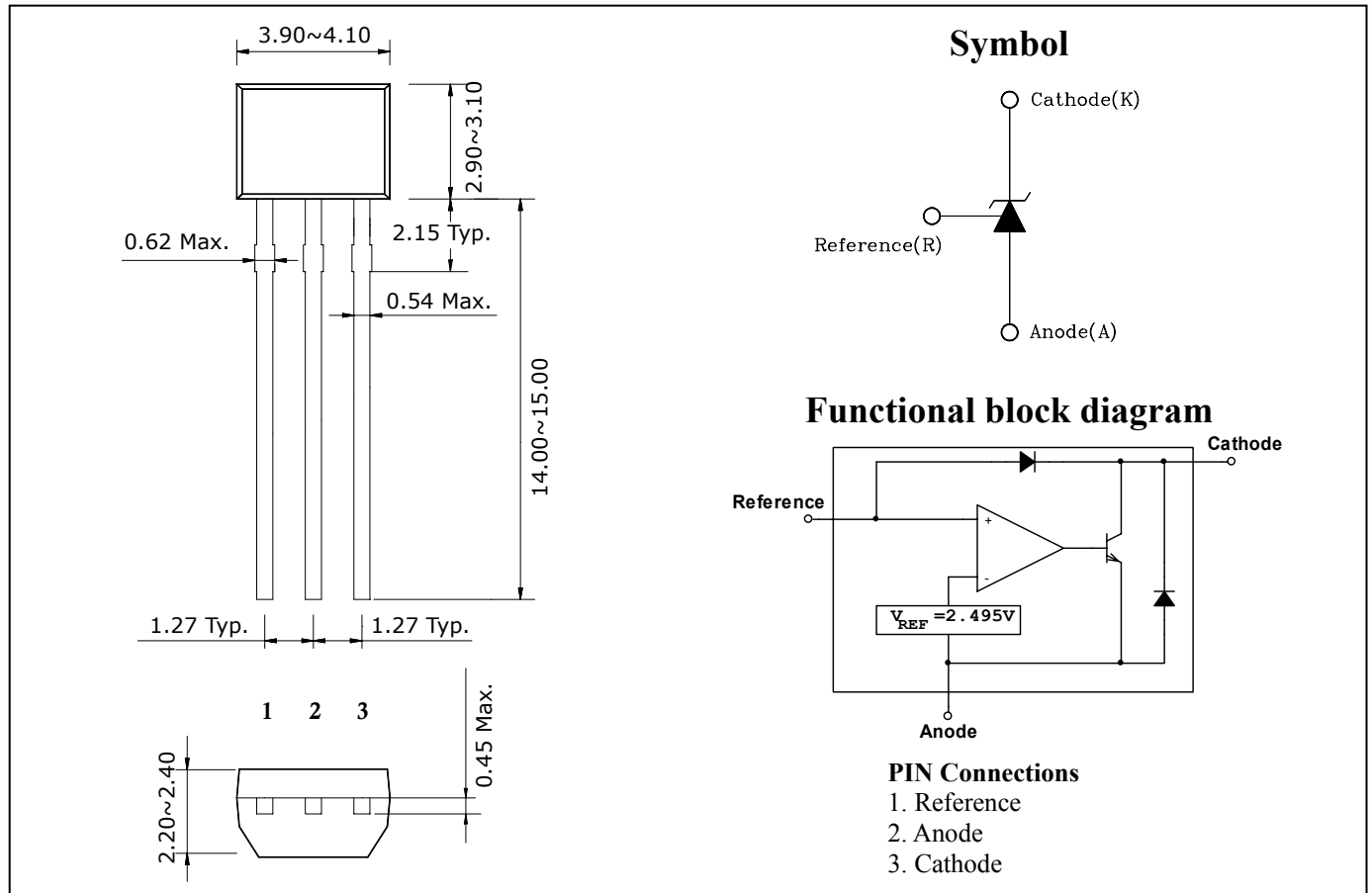
- Programmable output voltage from 2.495V to 36V
- Voltage reference tolerance : $\pm 0.5\%$, $\pm 1.0\%$
- Cathode current capability of 1mA to 100mA

Ordering Information

Type NO.	Marking	Package Code
SL431xM	SL431□	TO-92M

□ : Grade => A: $\pm 1\%$, B: $\pm 0.5\%$

Outline Dimensions (Unit : mm)



Absolute maximum ratings

[Ta=25℃]

Characteristic	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Cathode to Anode voltage	V_{KA}	37	V
Cathode current	I_K	150	mA
Reference input current	I_{ref}	10	mA
Power Dissipation	P_D	400	mW
Junction Temperature	T_J	150	℃
Operating temperature range	T_{opr}	-40 ~ +85	℃
Storage temperature range	T_{stg}	-55 ~ +150	℃

Recommended operating conditions

Characteristic	Symbol	Rating		Unit
		Min.	Max.	
Cathode to Anode voltage	V_{KA}	V_{ref}	36	V
Cathode current	I_K	1	100	mA

Electrical Characteristics (Ta=25℃, unless otherwise noted.)

Characteristic	Symbol	Condition		Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Reference voltage (Fig.1)	V _{ref}	V _{KA} =V _{ref} , I _K =10mA	SL431BM	2.482	2.495	2.508	V
			SL431AM	2.470		2.520	
Reference input voltage deviation over temperature (Fig.1, Note1,2)	ΔV _{ref}	V _{KA} =V _{ref} , I _K =10mA @ -40°C ≤ Ta ≤ 85°C		-	7	30	mV
Ratio of delta reference input voltage to delta cathode voltage (Fig.2)	$\frac{\Delta V_{ref}}{\Delta V_{KA}}$	I _K =10mA V _{ref} ≤ V _{KA} ≤ 36V	Δ V _{KA} =V _{KA(10V)} -V _{ref}	-	-1.2	-2.7	mV/V
			Δ V _{KA} =V _{KA(36V)} -V _{KA(10V)}	-	-0.7	-2.0	
Reference current (Fig.2)	I _{ref}	I _K =10mA R1=10KΩ, R2=∞		-	1.8	4.0	μA
Reference input current deviation over temperature (Fig.2, Note 1,2)	ΔI _{ref}	I _K =10mA R1=10KΩ, R2=∞ @ -40°C ≤ Ta ≤ 85°C		-	0.4	2.5	μA
Minimum cathode current for regulation	I _{K(MIN)}	V _{KA} =V _{ref}		-	0.35	1.0	mA
Off-state cathode current (Fig.3)	I _{K(off)}	V _{KA} =36V, V _{ref} =0V		-	2.7	1000	nA
Dynamic impedance (Fig.1, Note3)	Z _{KA}	V _{KA} =V _{ref} , f ≤ 1.0KHz 1.0mA ≤ I _K ≤ 100mA		-	0.15	0.5	Ω

Fig. 1 Test circuit for $V_{KA}=V_{ref}$

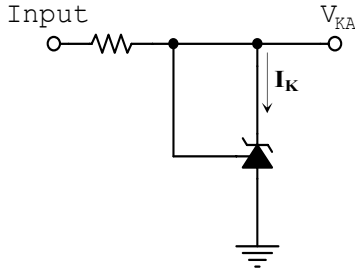
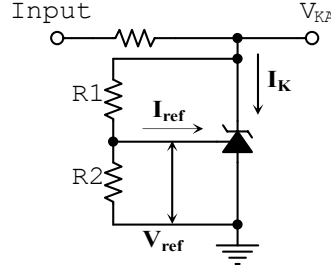
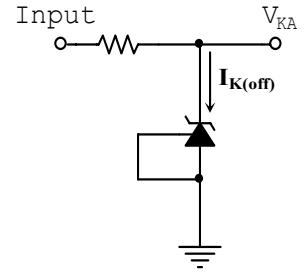


Fig. 2 Test circuit for $V_{KA}>V_{ref}$



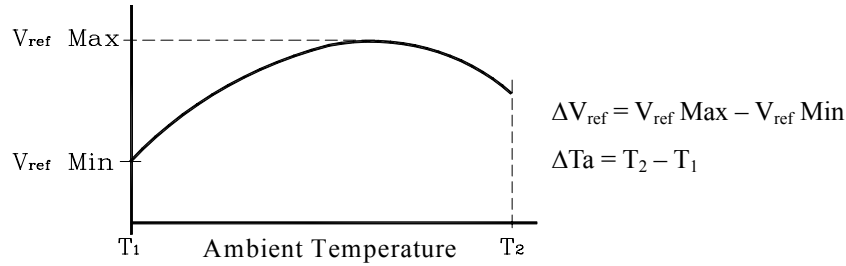
$$V_{KA} = V_{ref} \times \left(1 + \frac{R_1}{R_2}\right) + I_{ref} \times R_1$$

Fig. 3 Test circuit for $I_{K(off)}$



Note.

1. Ambient temperature range: $T_{LOW} = -40^{\circ}\text{C}$, $T_{High} = 85^{\circ}\text{C}$
2. The deviation parameters ΔV_{ref} and ΔI_{ref} are defined as the 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:

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

αV_{ref} can be positive or negative depending on whether $V_{ref} \text{ Min}$ or $V_{ref} \text{ Max}$ occurs at the lower ambient temperature, refer to Fig. 8

Example : $\Delta V_{ref} = 30\text{mV}$ and the slope is positive,

$$\Delta V_{ref} @ 25^{\circ}\text{C} = 2.495\text{V}$$

$$\Delta T_a = 125^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$\alpha V_{ref} \left(\frac{\text{ppm}}{^{\circ}\text{C}} \right) = \frac{\left(\frac{0.03}{2.495} \right) \times 10^6}{125} = 96\text{ppm}/^{\circ}\text{C}$$

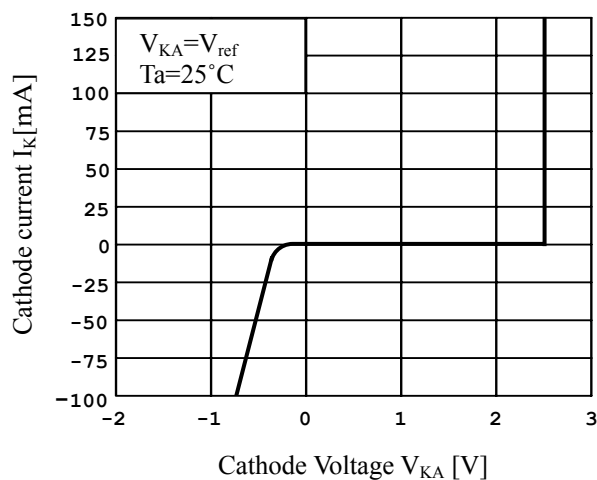
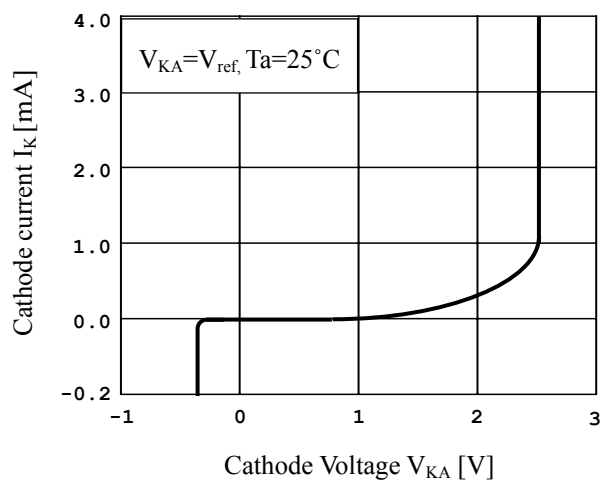
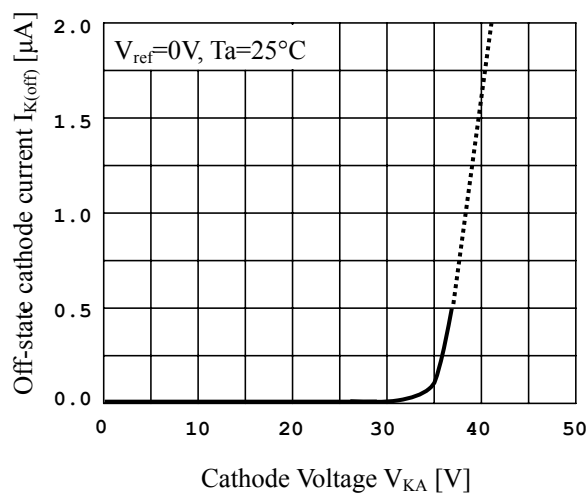
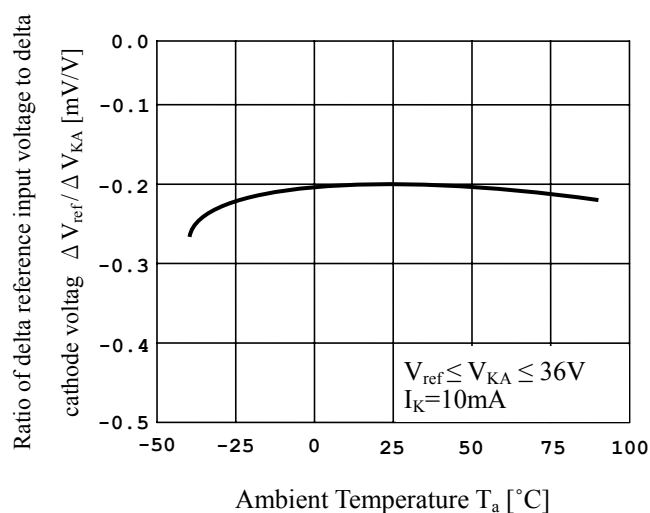
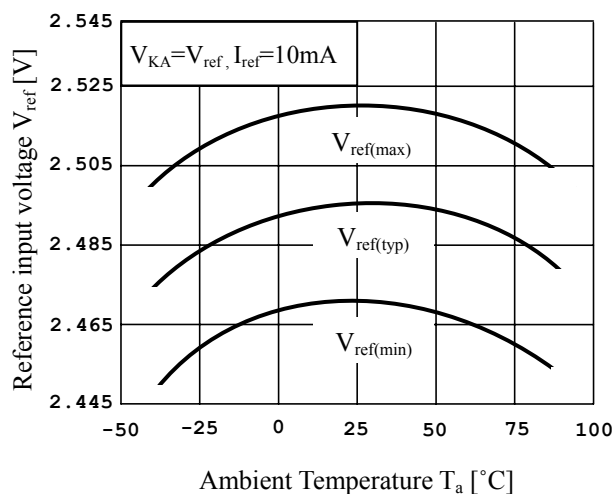
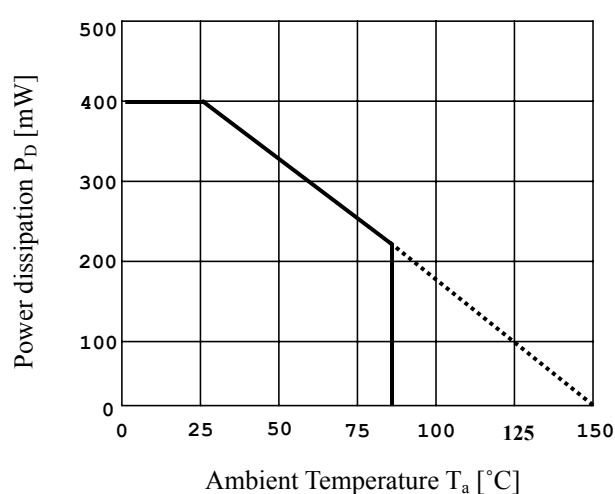
3. The dynamic impedance Z_{KA} is defined as:

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

When the device is operating with two external resistors, R_1 and R_2 , (refer to Fig.2) the total dynamic impedance of the circuit is given by:

$$|Z_{KA}'| = |Z_{KA}| \times \left(1 + \frac{R_1}{R_2}\right)$$

Electrical Characteristics Curves (Continue)

Fig.4 I_K vs V_{KA} (1)Fig.5 I_K vs V_{KA} (2)Fig.6 $I_{K(off)}$ vs V_{KA} Fig.7 $\Delta V_{ref}/\Delta V_{KA}$ vs T_a Fig.8 V_{ref} vs T_a Fig.9 P_D vs T_a 

Electrical Characteristics Curves

Fig.10 Pulse Response

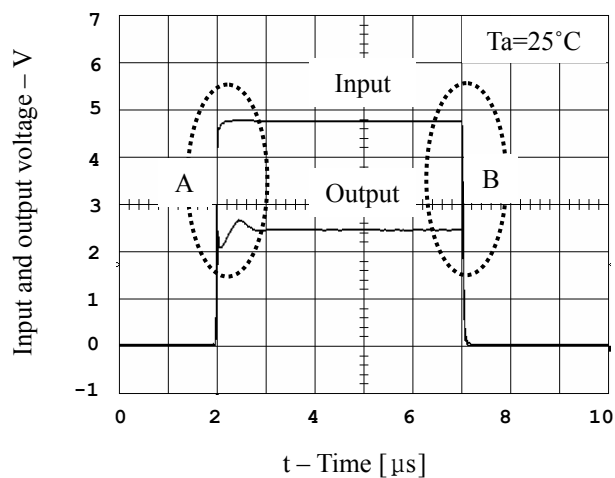
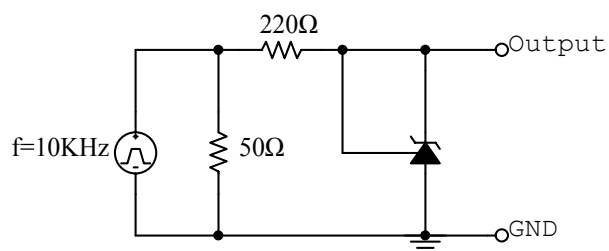


Fig.11 Test circuit for Fig. 10

Fig.12 Pulse Response (Magnify A of Fig.10)

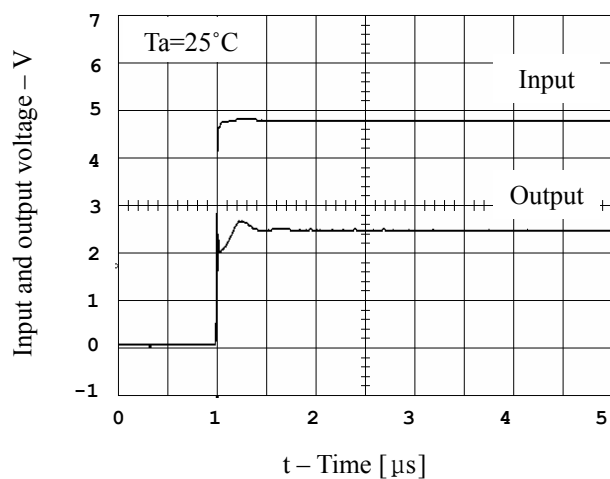
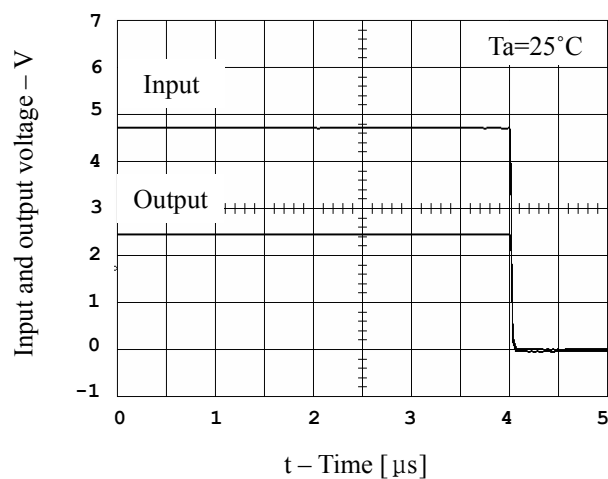


Fig.13 Pulse Response (Magnify B of Fig.10)



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