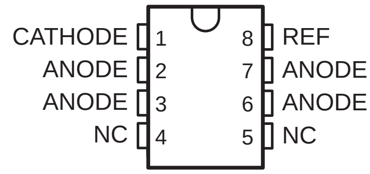
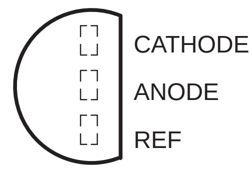
- **0.4% Initial Voltage Tolerance**
- **0.2-Ω Typical Output Impedance**
- **Fast Turnon . . . 500 ns**
- **Sink Current Capability . . . 1 mA to 100 mA**
- **Low Reference Current (REF)**
- **Adjustable Output Voltage . . . $V_{I(ref)}$ to 36 V**

D PACKAGE
(TOP VIEW)

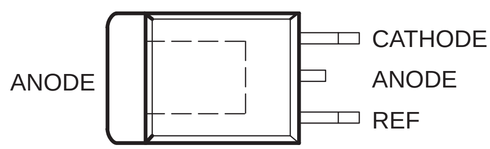


NC – No internal connection
ANODE terminals are connected internally.

LP PACKAGE
(TOP VIEW)



KTP PACKAGE
(TOP VIEW)



The ANODE terminal is in electrical contact with the mounting base.

description

The TL1431 is a precision programmable reference with specified thermal stability over applicable automotive and commercial temperature ranges. The output voltage can be set to any value between $V_{I(ref)}$ (approximately 2.5 V) and 36 V with two external resistors (see Figure 16). These devices have a typical output impedance of 0.2 Ω. Active output circuitry provides a very sharp turn-on characteristic, making these devices excellent replacements for zener diodes and other types of references in applications such as on-board regulation, adjustable power supplies, and switching power supplies.

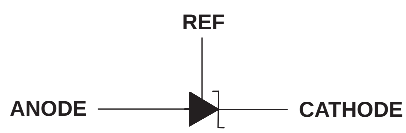
The TL1431C is characterized for operation over the commercial temperature range of 0°C to 70°C. The TL1431Q is characterized for operation over the automotive temperature range of –40°C to 125°C.

AVAILABLE OPTIONS

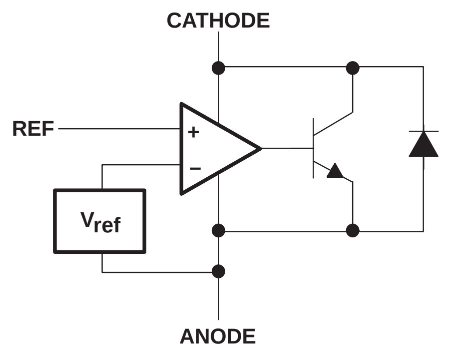
T_A	PACKAGED DEVICES			CHIP FORM (Y)
	SMALL OUTLINE (D)	PLASTIC FLANGE MOUNTED (KTP)	TO-226AA (LP)	
0°C to 70°C	TL1431CD	TL1431CKTPR	TL1431CLP	TL1431Y
–40°C to 125°C	TL1431QD	–	TL1431QLP	

The D and LP packages are available taped and reeled. The KTP package is only available tape and reeled. Add the suffx R to the device type (e.g., TL1431CDR). Chip forms are tested at 25°C.

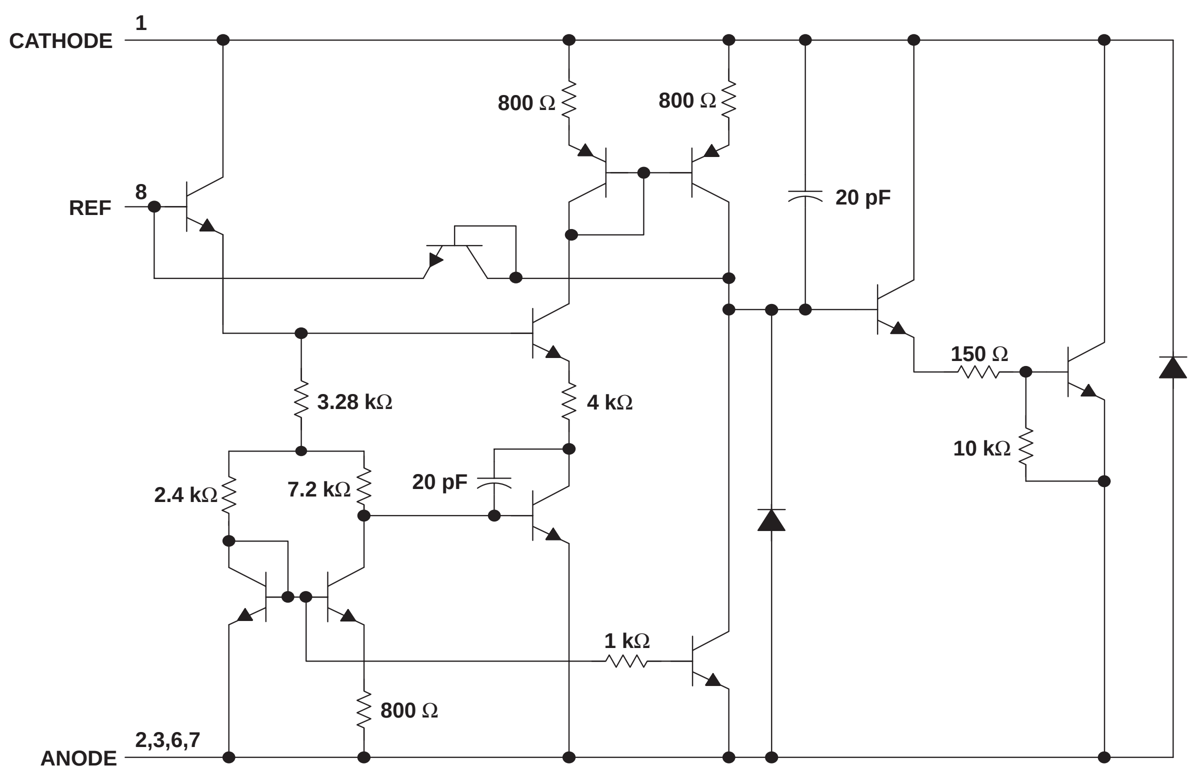
logic symbol



functional block diagram



equivalent schematic†



† All component values are nominal.
Pin numbers shown are for the D package.

absolute maximum ratings over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)†

Cathode voltage, V_{KA} (see Note 1)		37 V
Continuous cathode current range, I_{KA}		–100 mA to 150 mA
Reference input current range, $I_{I(ref)}$		–50 µA to 10 mA
Package thermal impedance, θ_{JA} (see Notes 2 and 3):	D package	97°C/W
	KTP package	28°C/W
	LP package	156°C/W
Lead temperature 1,6 mm (1/16 inch) from case for 10 seconds		260°C
Storage temperature range, T_{stg}		–65°C to 150°C

† Stresses beyond those listed under “absolute maximum ratings” may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated under “recommended operating conditions” is not implied. Exposure to absolute-maximum-rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

NOTES: 1. All voltage values are with respect to ANODE unless otherwise noted.
2. Maximum power dissipation is a function of T_J(max), θ_{JA}, and T_A. The maximum allowable power dissipation at any allowable ambient temperature is $P_D = (T_J(max) – T_A)/\theta_{JA}$. Operating at the absolute maximum T_J of 150°C can impact reliability.
3. The package thermal impedance is calculated in accordance with JESD 51, except for through-hole packages, which use a trace length of zero.

recommended operating conditions

		MIN	MAX	UNIT
Cathode voltage, V_{KA}		$V_{I(ref)}$	36	V
Cathode current, I_{KA}		1	100	mA
Operating free-air temperature, T_A	TL1431C	0	70	°C
	TL1431Q	–40	125	

electrical characteristics at specified free-air temperature, I_{KA} = 10 mA (unless otherwise noted)

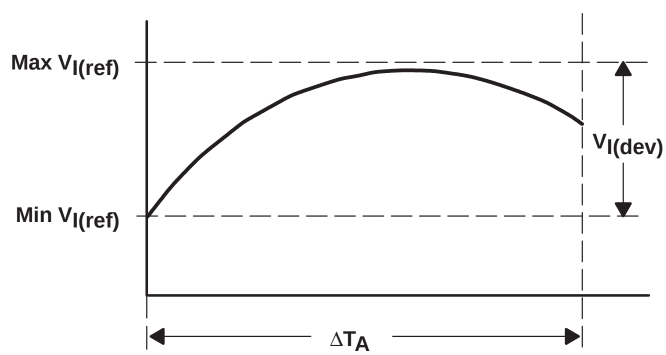
PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	T_A†	TEST CIRCUIT	TL1431C			TL1431Q			UNIT
					MIN	TYP	MAX	MIN	TYP	MAX	
$V_{I(ref)}$	Reference input voltage	$V_{KA} = V_{I(ref)}$	25°C	1	2490	2500	2510	2490	2500	2510	mV
			Full range		2480		2520	2470		2530	
$V_{I(dev)}$	Deviation of reference input voltage over full temperature range‡	$V_{KA} = V_{I(ref)}$	Full range	1		4	20		17	55	mV
$\frac{\Delta V_{I(ref)}}{\Delta V_{KA}}$	Ratio of change in reference input voltage to the change in cathode voltage	ΔV_{KA} = 3 V to 36 V	Full range	2		–1.1	–2		–1.1	–2	mV/V
$I_{I(ref)}$	Reference input current	R1 = 10 kΩ, R2 = ∞	25°C	2		1.5	2.5		1.5	2.5	μA
			Full range				3			3	
$I_{I(dev)}$	Deviation of reference input current over full temperature range‡	R1 = 10 kΩ, R2 = ∞	Full range	2		0.2	1.2		0.5	1.2	μA
	Minimum cathode current for regulation	$V_{KA} = V_{I(ref)}$ to 36 V	25°C	1		0.45	1		0.45	1	mA
I_{off} IKoff = (Vref - 1.2) / 3100	Off-state cathode current	V_{KA} = 36 V, $V_{I(ref)}$ = 0	25°C	3		0.18	0.5		0.18	0.5	μA
			Full range				2			2	
$\lvert z_{KA}\rvert$	Output impedance§	$V_{KA} = V_{I(ref)}$, f ≤ 1 kHz, I_{KA} = 1 mA to 100 mA	25°C	1		0.2	0.4		0.2	0.4	Ω

† Full range is 0°C to 70°C for C-suffix devices and –40°C to 125°C for Q-suffix devices.

‡ The deviation parameters $V_{I(dev)}$ and $I_{I(dev)}$ are defined as the differences between the maximum and minimum values obtained over the rated temperature range. The average full-range temperature coefficient of the reference input voltage $\alpha_{V_{I(ref)}}$ is defined as:

$$\left|\alpha_{V_{I(ref)}}\right|\left(\frac{ppm}{^\circ C}\right) = \frac{\left(\frac{V_{I(dev)}}{V_{I(ref)} \text{ at } 25^\circ C}\right) \times 10^6}{\Delta T_A}$$

where:
ΔT_A is the rated operating temperature range of the device.



$\alpha_{V_{I(ref)}}$ is positive or negative depending on whether minimum $V_{I(ref)}$ or maximum $V_{I(ref)}$, respectively, occurs at the lower temperature.

§ The output impedance is defined as: $\lvert z_{KA}\rvert = \frac{\Delta V_{KA}}{\Delta I_{KA}}$

When the device is operating with two external resistors (see Figure 2), the total dynamic impedance of the circuit is given by: $\lvert z'\rvert = \frac{\Delta V}{\Delta I}$, which is approximately equal to $\lvert z_{KA}\rvert \left(1 + \frac{R1}{R2}\right)$.

electrical characteristics at I_{KA} = 10 mA, T_A = 25°C

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	TEST CIRCUIT	TL1431Y			UNIT
				MIN	TYP	MAX	
$V_{I(ref)}$	Reference input voltage	$V_{KA} = V_{I(ref)}$	1	2490	2500	2510	mV
$\frac{\Delta V_{I(ref)}}{\Delta V_{KA}}$	Ratio of change in reference input voltage to the change in cathode voltage	ΔV_{KA} = 3 V to 36 V	2		–1.1	–2	mV/V
$I_{I(ref)}$	Reference input current	R1 = 10 kΩ, R2 = ∞	2		1.44	2.5	µA
$I_{KA}min$	Minimum cathode current for regulation	$V_{KA} = V_{I(ref)}$ to 36 V	1		0.45	1	mA
I_{off}	Off-state cathode current	V_{KA} = 36 V, V_{ref} = 0	3		0.18	0.5	µA
$\lvert z_{KA} \rvert$	Output impedance†	$V_{KA} = V_{I(ref)}$, f ≤ 1 kHz, I_{KA} = 1 mA to 100 mA	1		0.2	0.4	Ω

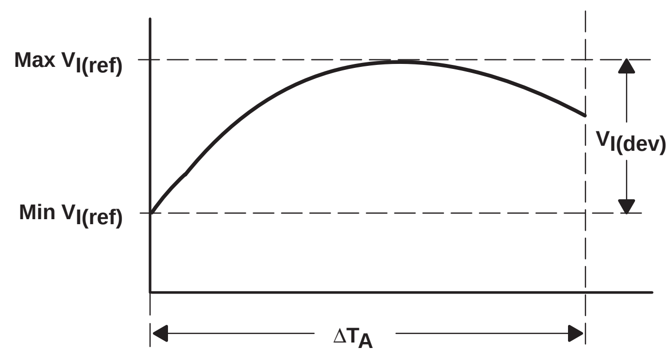
† The output impedance is defined as: $|z'| = \frac{\Delta V}{\Delta I}$

When the device is operating with two external resistors (see Figure 2), the total dynamic impedance of the circuit is given by: $|z_{KA}| = \frac{\Delta V_{KA}}{\Delta I_{KA}}$, which is approximately equal to $|z_{KA}|\left(1 + \frac{R1}{R2}\right)$.

PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION

$$\left|\alpha_{V_{I(ref)}}\right|\left(\frac{ppm}{°C}\right) = \frac{\left(\frac{V_{I(dev)}}{V_{I(ref)}\ \text{at}\ 25°C}\right) \times 10^6}{\Delta T_A}$$

where:
ΔT_A is the rated operating temperature range of the device.



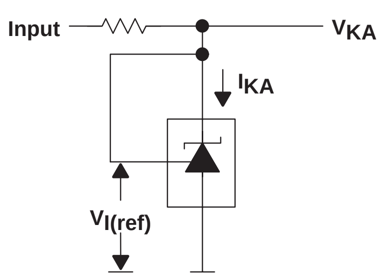


Figure 1. Test Circuit for $V_{(KA)} = V_{ref}$

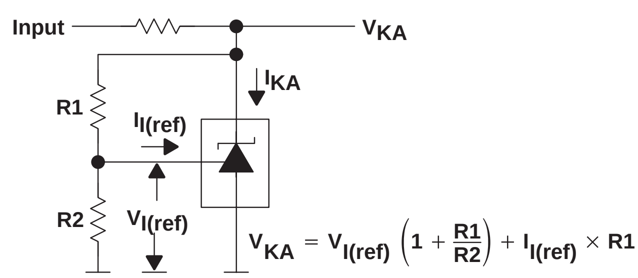


Figure 2. Test Circuit for $V_{(KA)} > V_{ref}$

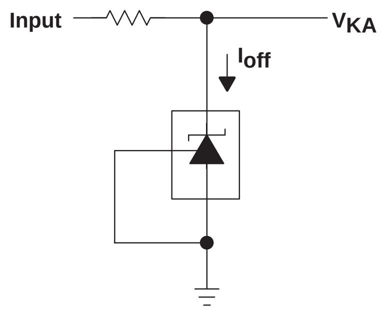


Figure 3. Test Circuit for I_{off}

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Table of Graphs

	FIGURE
Reference voltage vs Free-air temperature	4
Reference current vs Free-air temperature	5
Cathode current vs Cathode voltage	6, 7
Off-state cathode current vs Free-air temperature	8
Ratio of delta reference voltage to delta cathode voltage vs Free-air temperature	9
Equivalent input noise voltage vs Frequency	10
Equivalent input noise voltage over a 10-second time period	11
Small-signal voltage amplification vs Frequency	12
Reference impedance vs Frequency	13
Pulse response	14
Stability boundary conditions	15

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS†

REFERENCE VOLTAGE vs FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE

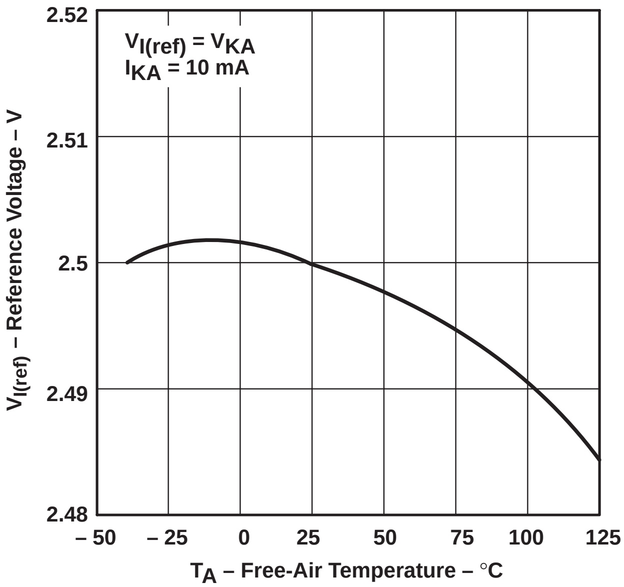


Figure 4

REFERENCE CURRENT vs FREE-AIR TEMPERATURE

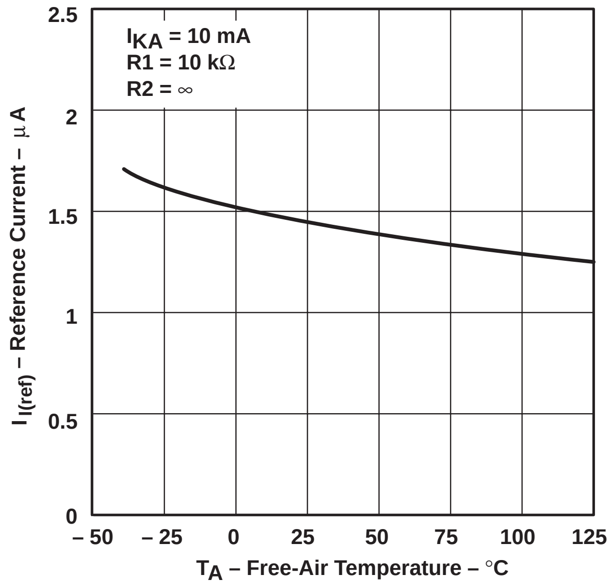


Figure 5

CATHODE CURRENT vs CATHODE VOLTAGE

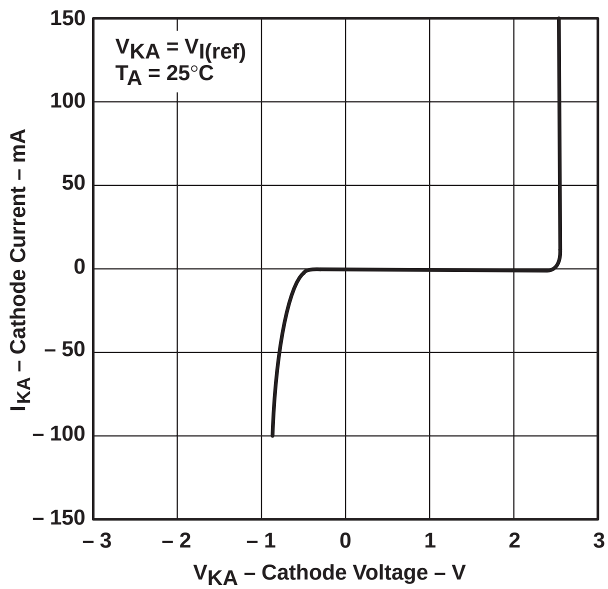


Figure 6

CATHODE CURRENT vs CATHODE VOLTAGE

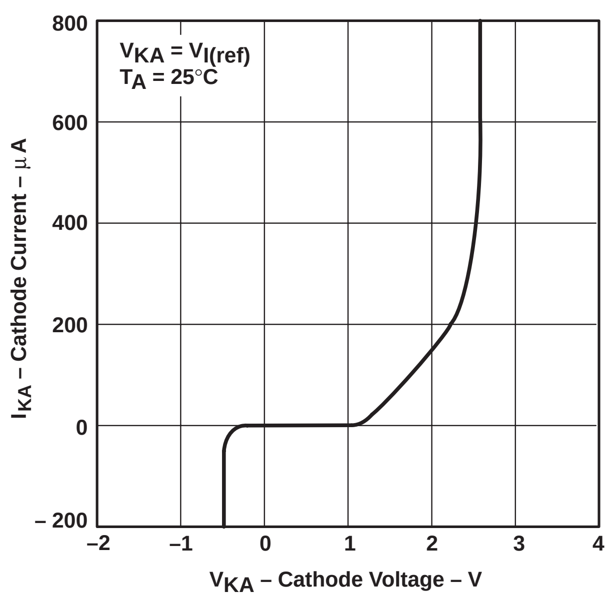


Figure 7

† Data at high and low temperatures are applicable only within the recommended operating free-air temperature ranges of the various devices.

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS†

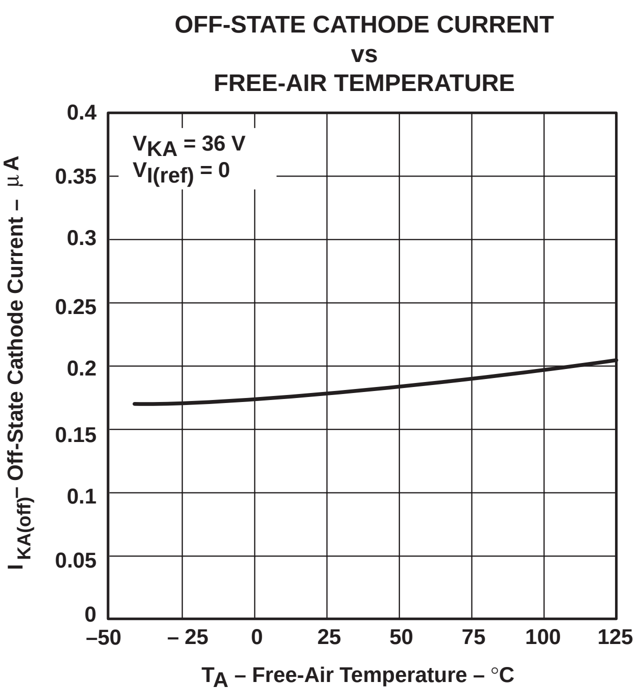


Figure 8

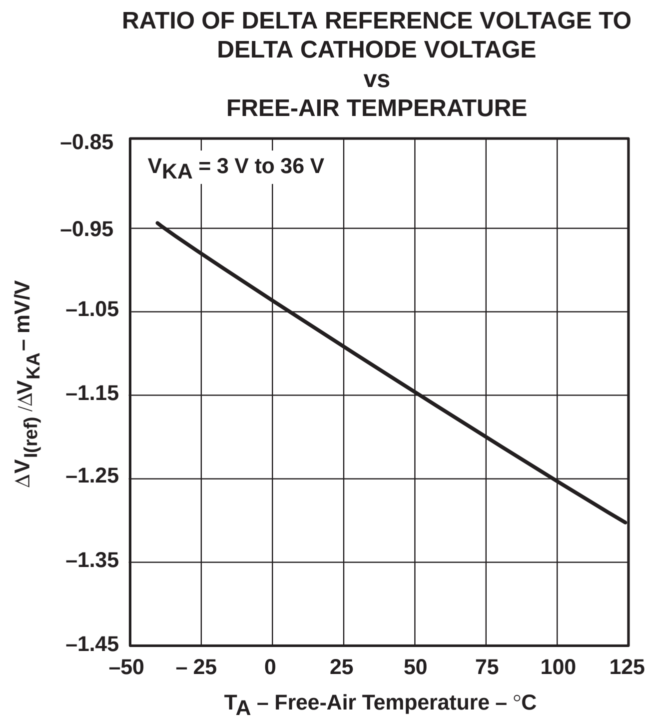


Figure 9

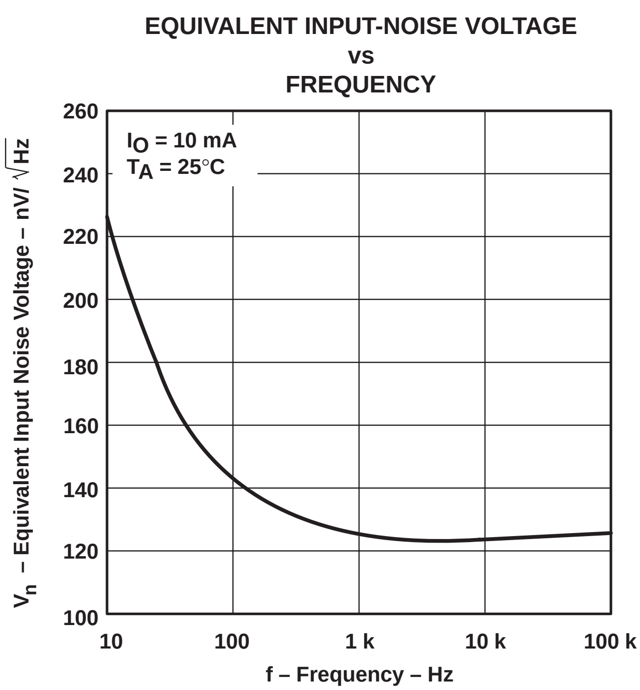
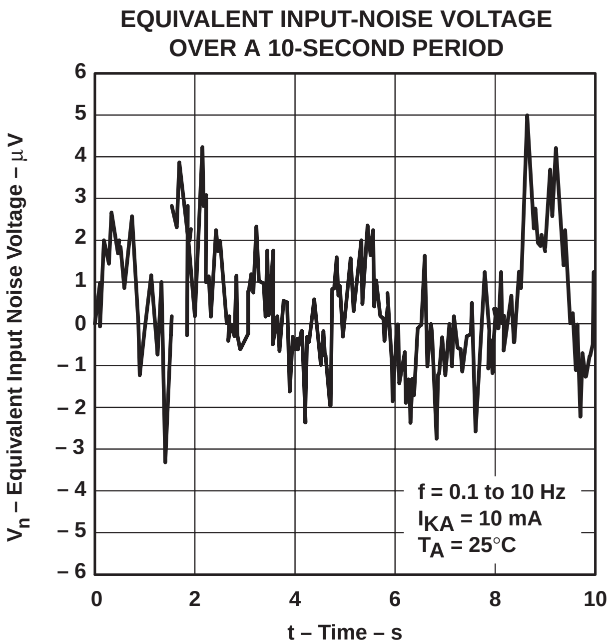
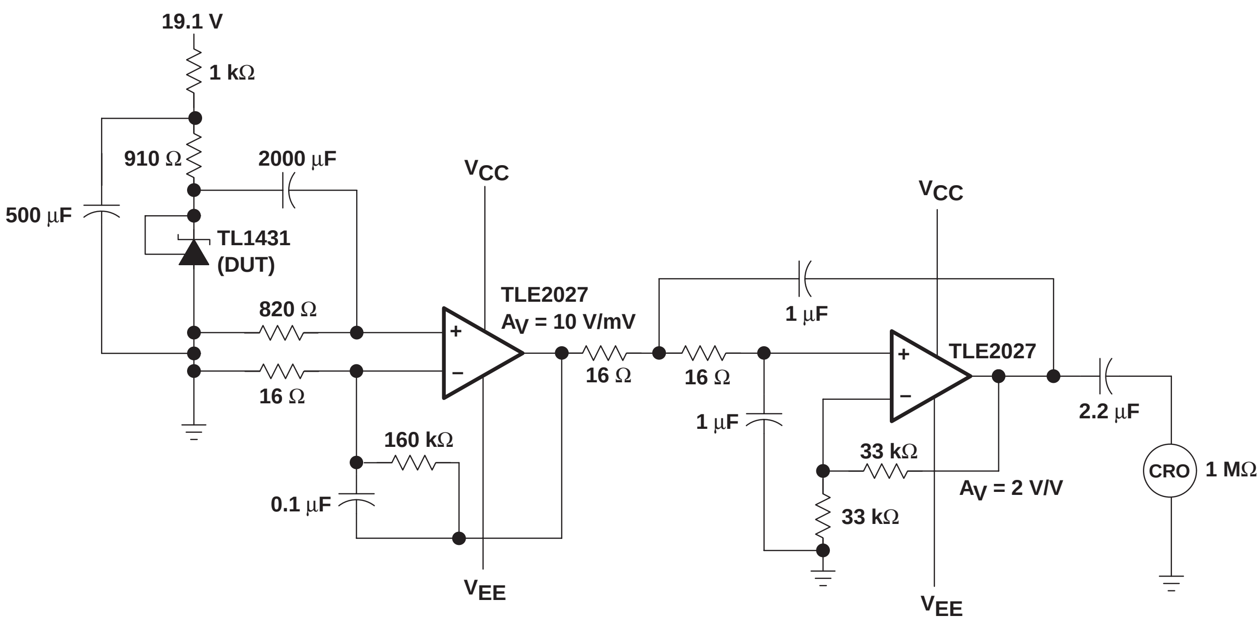


Figure 10

† Data at high and low temperatures are applicable only within the recommended operating free-air temperature ranges of the various devices.

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS



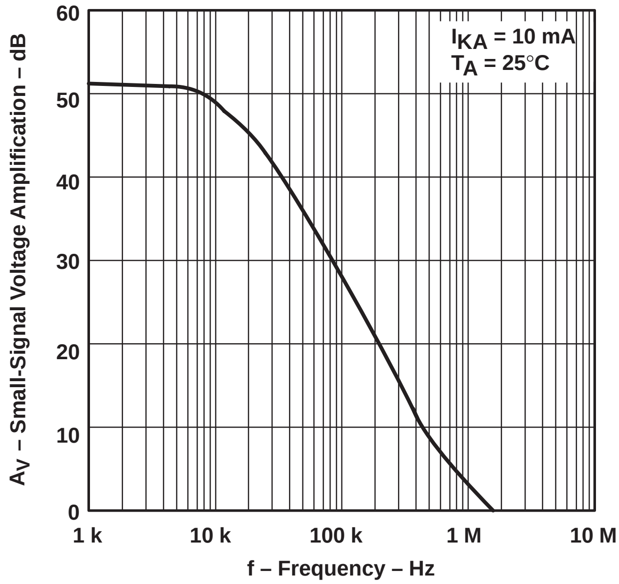


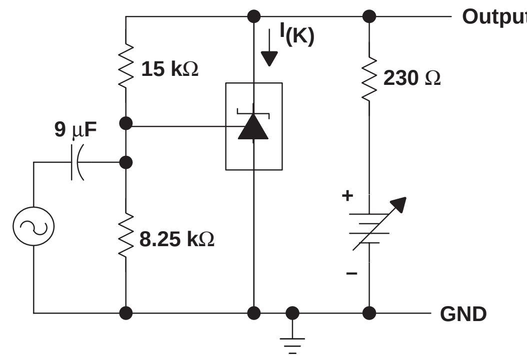
TEST CIRCUIT FOR 0.1-Hz TO 10-Hz EQUIVALENT INPUT-NOISE VOLTAGE

Figure 11

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

SMALL-SIGNAL VOLTAGE AMPLIFICATION vs FREQUENCY

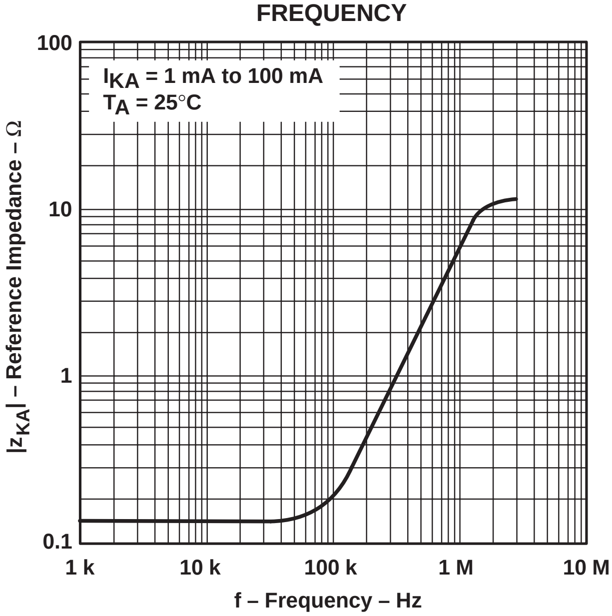


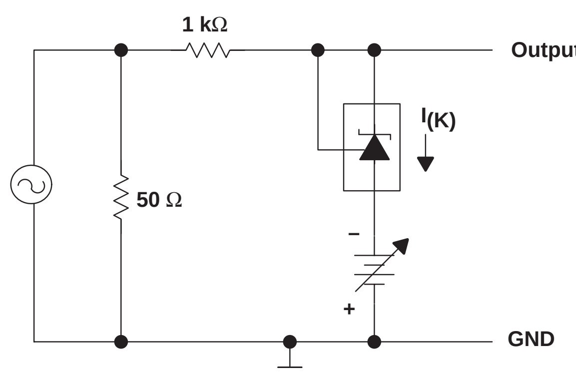


TEST CIRCUIT FOR VOLTAGE AMPLIFICATION

Figure 12

REFERENCE IMPEDANCE vs FREQUENCY

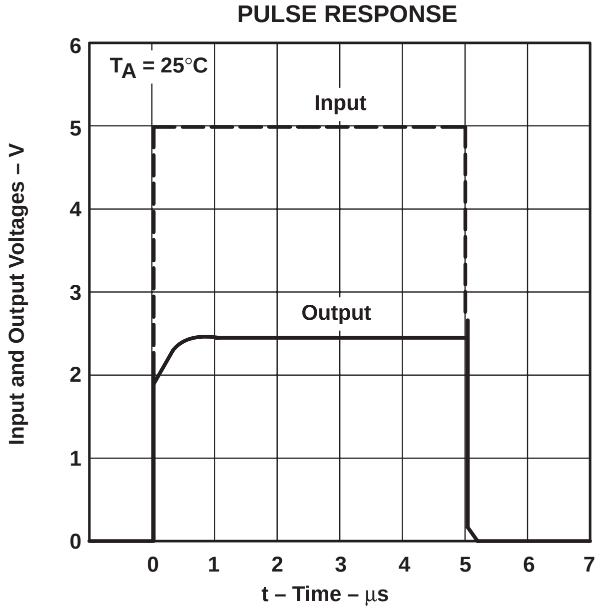


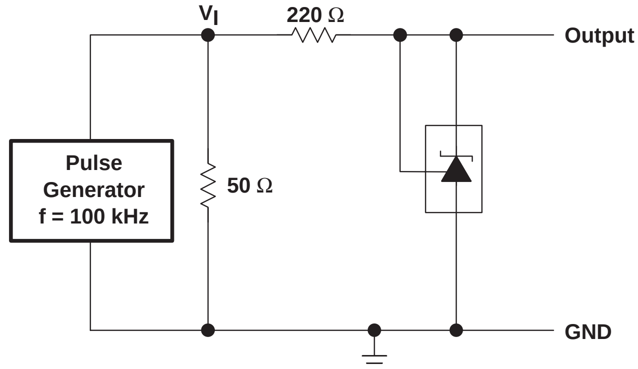


TEST CIRCUIT FOR REFERENCE IMPEDANCE

Figure 13

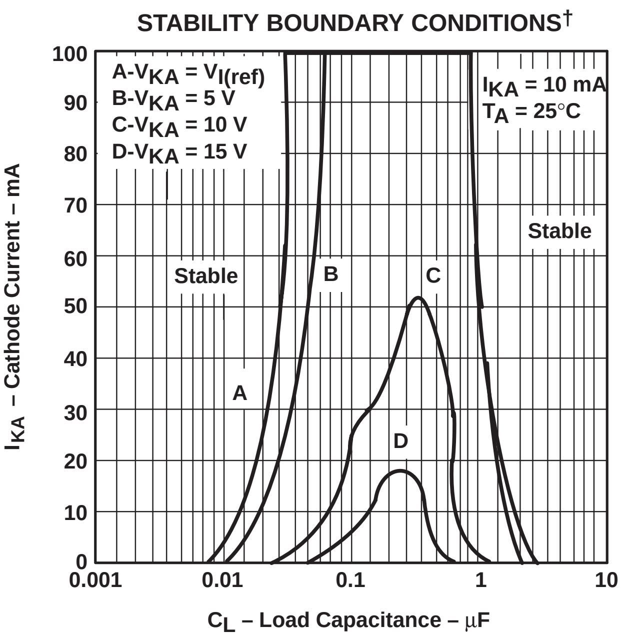
TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS



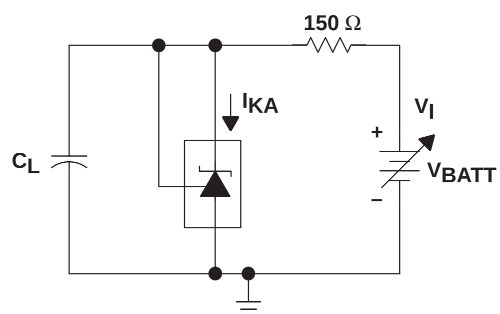


TEST CIRCUIT FOR PULSE RESPONSE

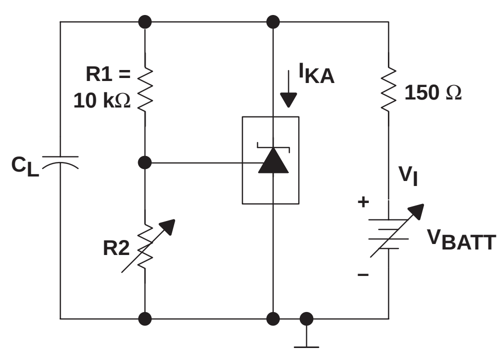
Figure 14



† The areas under the curves represent conditions that may cause the device to oscillate. For curves B, C, and D, R2 and V+ are adjusted to establish the initial V_{KA} and I_{KA} conditions with $C_L = 0$. V_{BATT} and C_L are then adjusted to determine the ranges of stability.



TEST CIRCUIT FOR CURVE A



TEST CIRCUIT FOR CURVES B, C, AND D

Figure 15

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Table of Application Circuits

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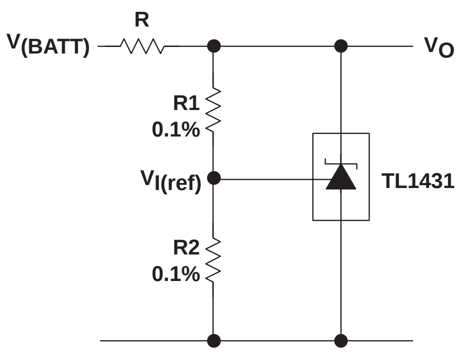
Crowbar	21
Precision 5-V, 1.5-A, 0.5% regulator	22
5-V precision regulator	23
PWM converter with 0.5% reference	24
Voltage monitor	25
Delay timer	26
Precision current limiter	27
Precision constant-current sink	28



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

NOTE A: R should provide cathode current ≥1 mA to the TL1431 at minimum $V_{(BATT)}$.

Figure 16. Shunt Regulator

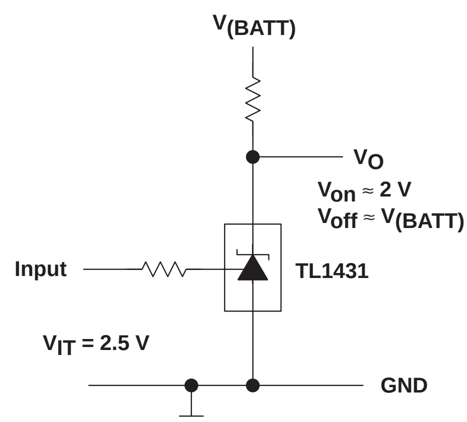
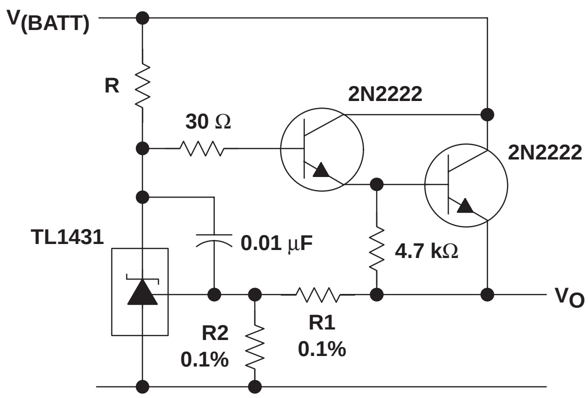


Figure 17. Single-Supply Comparator With Temperature-Compensated Threshold

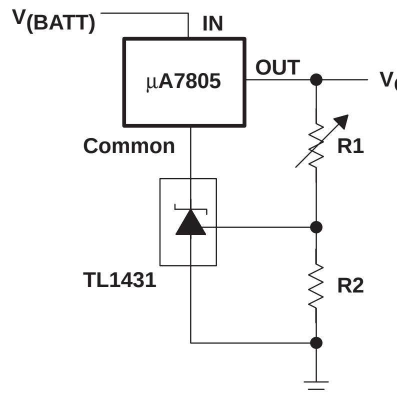
APPLICATION INFORMATION



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

NOTE A: R should provide cathode current ≥1 mA to the TL1431 at minimum $V_{(BATT)}$.

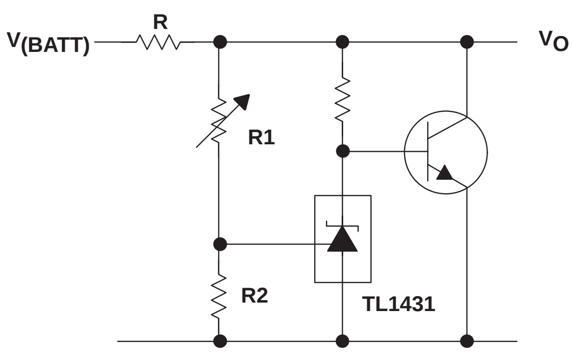
Figure 18. Precision High-Current Series Regulator



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

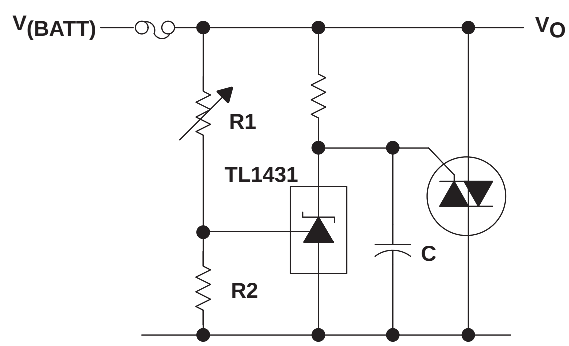
Min $V = V_{I(ref)} + 5$ V

Figure 19. Output Control of a Three-Terminal Fixed Regulator



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

Figure 20. Higher-Current Shunt Regulator



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

NOTE A: Refer to the stability boundary conditions in Figure 15 to determine allowable values for C.

Figure 21. Crowbar

APPLICATION INFORMATION

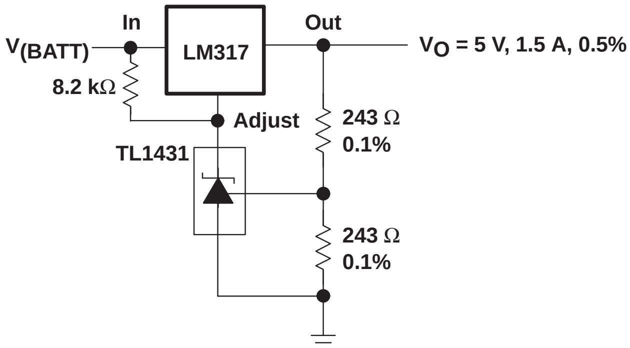
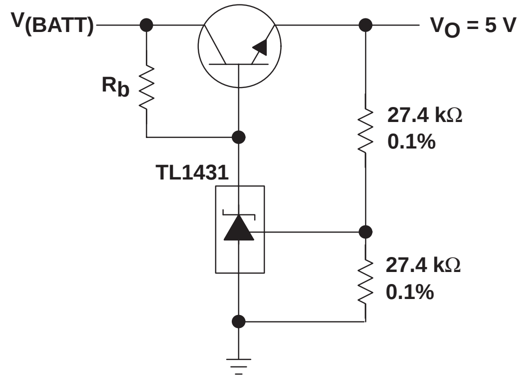


Figure 22. Precision 5-V, 1.5-A, 0.5% Regulator



NOTE A: R_b should provide cathode current ≥1 mA to the TL1431.

Figure 23. 5-V Precision Regulator

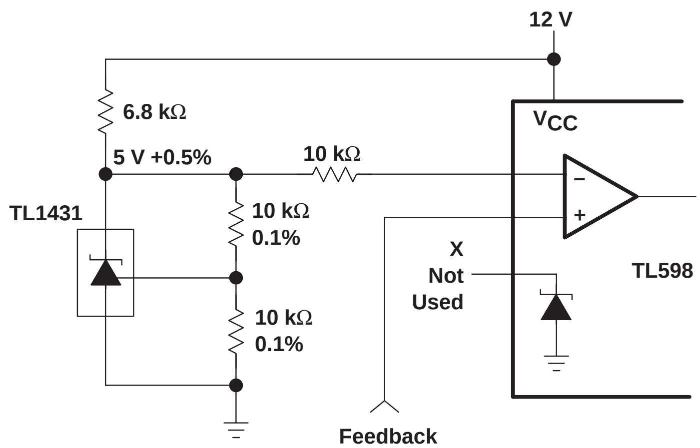
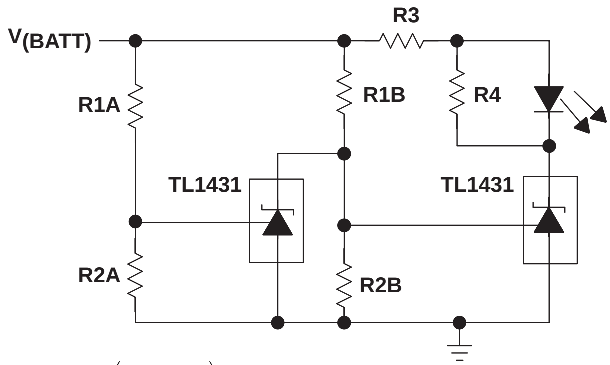


Figure 24. PWM Converter With 0.5% Reference

APPLICATION INFORMATION



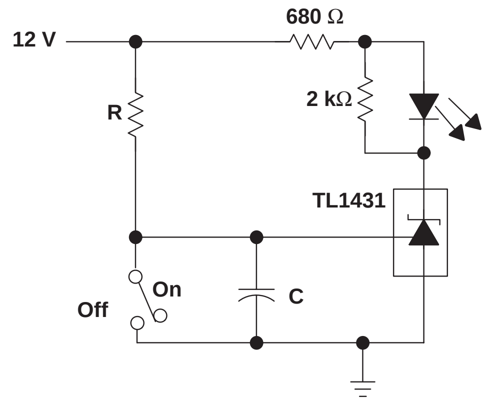
$$\text{Low Limit} = \left(1 + \frac{R1B}{R2B}\right) V_{I(ref)}$$

$$\text{High Limit} = \left(1 + \frac{R1A}{R2A}\right) V_{I(ref)}$$

LED on When
Low Limit < $V_{(BATT)}$ < High Limit

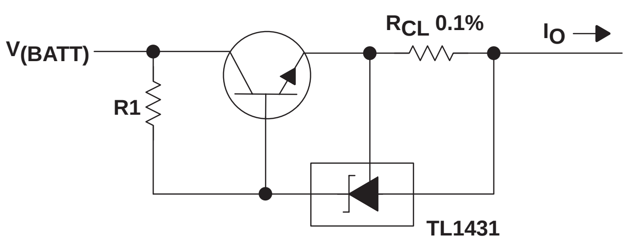
NOTE A: Select R3 and R4 to provide the desired LED intensity and cathode current ≥1 mA to the TL1431.

Figure 25. Voltage Monitor



$$\text{Delay} = R \times C \times \ln \frac{12\ V}{(12\ V) - V_{I(ref)}}$$

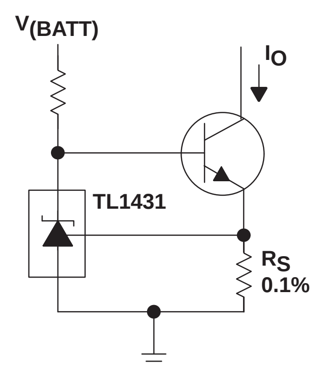
Figure 26. Delay Timer



$$I_O = \frac{V_{I(ref)}}{R_{CL}} + I_{KA}$$

$$R1 = \frac{V_{(BATT)}}{\left(\frac{I_O}{h_{FE}}\right) + I_{KA}}$$

Figure 27. Precision Current Limiter



$$I_O = \frac{V_{I(ref)}}{R_S}$$

Figure 28. Precision Constant-Current Sink

IMPORTANT NOTICE