**LMV431/LMV431A/LMV431B**

**Low-Voltage**

 **(1.24V)** 

**Adjustable**

**Precision**

 **Shunt** 

**Regulators**

### **LMV431/LMV431A/LMV431B Low-Voltage (1.24V) Adjustable Precision Shunt Regulators**

#### **General Description**

*National*<br>Semiconductor

The LMV431, LMV431A and LMV431B are precision 1.24V shunt regulators capable of adjustment to 30V. Negative feedback from the cathode to the adjust pin controls the cathode voltage, much like a non-inverting op amp configuration (Refer to Symbol and Functional diagrams). A two resistor voltage divider terminated at the adjust pin controls the gain of a 1.24V band-gap reference. Shorting the cathode to the adjust pin (voltage follower) provides a cathode voltage of a 1.24V.

The LMV431, LMV431A and LMV431B have respective initial tolerances of 1.5%, 1% and 0.5%, and functionally lends themselves to several applications that require zener diode type performance at low voltages. Applications include a 3V to 2.7V low drop-out regulator, an error amplifier in a 3V off-line switching regulator and even as a voltage detector. These parts are typically stable with capacitive loads greater than 10nF and less than 50pF.

The LMV431, LMV431A and LMV431B provide performance at a competitive price.

#### **Features**

- Low Voltage Operation/Wide Adjust Range (1.24V/30V)
- 0.5% Initial Tolerance (LMV431B)
- Temperature Compensated for Industrial Temperature Range (39 PPM/˚C for the LMV431AI)
- Low Operation Current (55µA)
- $\blacksquare$  Low Output Impedance (0.25 $\Omega$ )
- Fast Turn-On Response
- **Low Cost**

#### **Applications**

- Shunt Regulator
- Series Regulator
- Current Source or Sink
- Voltage Monitor
- **Error Amplifier**
- 3V Off-Line Switching Regulator
- **DE Low Dropout N-Channel Series Regulator**



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#### **DC/AC Test Circuits for Table and Curves**





**Note:**  $V_Z = V_{REF} (1 + R1/R2) + I_{REF}$  **R1** 

#### **FIGURE 2. Test Circuit for**  $V_Z > V_{REF}$





**FIGURE 3. Test Circuit for Off-State Current**

#### **Absolute Maximum Ratings [\(Note 1\)](#page-6-0)**

**If Military/Aerospace specified devices are required, please contact the National Semiconductor Sales Office/ Distributors for availability and specifications.**







#### **Operating Conditions**

Cathode Voltage  $V_{REF}$  to 30V

#### **LMV431C Electrical Characteristics**

 $T_A = 25^{\circ}$ C unless otherwise specified



#### **LMV431I Electrical Characteristics**

 $T_A = 25^{\circ}$ C unless otherwise specified



#### **LMV431AC Electrical Characteristics**

 $T_A = 25^{\circ}$ C unless otherwise specified



#### **LMV431AI Electrical Characteristics**

 $T_A = 25^{\circ}$ C unless otherwise specified



#### **LMV431BC Electrical Characteristics**  $T_A = 25^\circ \text{C}$  unless otherwise specified



#### **LMV431BI Electrical Characteristics**

 $T_A = 25^{\circ}$ C unless otherwise specified



#### <span id="page-6-0"></span>**LMV431BI Electrical Characteristics** (Continued)

 $T_A = 25^\circ \text{C}$  unless otherwise specified



**Note 1:** Absolute Maximum Ratings indicate limits beyond which damage to the device may occur. Electrical specifications do not apply when operating the device beyond its rated operating conditions.

**Note 2:** Ratings apply to ambient temperature at 25˚C. Above this temperature, derate the TO92 at 6.2 mW/˚C, and the SOT23-5 at 2.2 mW/˚C. See derating curve in Operating Condition section..

**Note 3:**  $T_J$   $_{Max}$  = 150°C,  $T_J$  =  $T_{A}$ + ( $\theta_{JA}$  P<sub>D</sub>), where P<sub>D</sub> is the operating power of the device.

Note 4: Deviation of reference input voltage, V<sub>DEV</sub>, is defined as the maximum variation of the reference input voltage over the full temperature range. See following:

<span id="page-7-0"></span>

The average temperature coefficient of the reference input voltage,  $\propto$ V<sub>REF</sub>, is defined as:

$$
\propto V_{REF} \frac{ppm}{^{\circ}C} = \frac{\pm \left[\frac{V_{Max}-V_{Min}}{V_{REF}\left(at~25^{\circ}C\right)}\right]10^{6}}{T_{2}-T_{1}} = \frac{\pm \left[\frac{V_{DEF}}{V_{REF}\left(at~25^{\circ}C\right)}\right]10^{6}}{T_{2}-T_{1}}
$$

Where:

 $T_2 - T_1$  = full temperature change.

∝VREF can be positive or negative depending on whether the slope is positive or negative. Example:  $V_{\text{DEV}} = 6.0 \text{mV}$ ,  $_{\text{REF}} = 1240 \text{mV}$ ,  $T_2 - T_1 = 125^{\circ} \text{C}$ .

$$
\propto V_{REF} = \frac{\left[\frac{6.0 \text{ mV}}{1240 \text{ mV}}\right]10^6}{125^{\circ}\text{C}} = +39 \text{ ppm} / ^{\circ}\text{C}
$$

Note 5: The dynamic output impedance, r<sub>Z</sub>, is defined as:

$$
r_Z = \frac{\Delta V_Z}{\Delta I_Z}
$$

When the device is programmed with two external resistors, R1 and R2, (see *[Figure 2](#page-2-0)*), the dynamic output impedance of the overall circuit, r<sub>Z</sub>, is defined as:

$$
r_Z = \frac{\Delta V_Z}{\Delta I_Z} \simeq \left[ r_Z \left( 1 + \frac{R1}{R2} \right) \right]
$$

### **Typical Performance Characteristics**









**Off-State Cathode Current vs. Junction Temperature**















**Test Circuit for Input Voltage Noise vs. Frequency**



**Test Circuit for Peak to Peak Noise (BW= 0.1Hz to 10Hz)**





**Small Signal Voltage Gain and Phase Shift vs. Frequency**



#### **Typical Performance Characteristics** (Continued)















**Test Circuit for Reference Impedance vs. Frequency**







**Test Circuit for Pulse Response 2**





**LMV431/LMV431A/LMV431B**

LMV431/LMV431A/LMV431B

### **Typical Applications** (Continued)  $\mathsf{v}$ ٤  ${\sf R}$ ON<br>O OFF  $\mathbf{C}$ Q 10095822 DELAY = R • C •  $ln \frac{V+}{(V^+)-V_{REF}}$



**Constant Current Sink**





**LMV431/LMV431A/LMV431B**

LMV431/LMV431A/LMV431B

