General Description
TS431 integrated circuits are three-terminal programmable shunt regulator diodes. These monolithic IC voltage references operate as a low temperature coefficient zener which is programmable from \( V_{\text{REF}} \) to 36 volts with two external resistors. These devices exhibit a wide operating current range to 250 mA with a typical dynamic impedance of 0.2\( \Omega \). 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 2.495V reference makes it convenient to obtain a stable reference from 5.0V logic supplies, and since The TS431 operates as a shunt regulator, it can be used as either a positive or negative stage reference.

Features
- Programmable Output Voltage up to 36V
- TS431A – \( V_{\text{REF}} \) 2.495V ±1% tolerance
- TS431B – \( V_{\text{REF}} \) 2.495V ±0.5% tolerance
- Fast Turn-On Response
- Sink Current Capability: 200mA
- Low Dynamic Output Impedance: 0.2\( \Omega \) (Typ)
- Min. Operating Cathode Current: 0.2mA (Typ)
- Halogen Free

Ordering Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Part No.</th>
<th>Package</th>
<th>Packing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TS431ACX-Z</td>
<td>SOT-23</td>
<td>3kpcs / 7” Reel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TS431ARCX-Z</td>
<td>SOT-23</td>
<td>3kpcs / 7” Reel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TS431BCX-Z</td>
<td>SOT-23</td>
<td>3kpcs / 7” Reel</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: “G” denotes for Halogen- and Antimony-free as those which contain <900ppm bromine, <900ppm chlorine (<1500ppm total Br + Cl) and <1000ppm antimony compounds

Block Diagram

Absolute Maximum Ratings \( (T_A = 25^\circ\text{C} \text{ unless otherwise noted}) \)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Limit</th>
<th>Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cathode Voltage</td>
<td>( V_{KA} )</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Continuous Cathode Current Range</td>
<td>( I_{K} )</td>
<td>+250</td>
<td>mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reference Input Current Range</td>
<td>( I_{\text{REF}} )</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power Dissipation</td>
<td>( P_{D} )</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating Temperature Range</td>
<td>( T_{\text{OPER}} )</td>
<td>-20 ~ +85</td>
<td>( ^\circ\text{C} )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junction Temperature</td>
<td>( T_{J} )</td>
<td>-40 ~ +125</td>
<td>( ^\circ\text{C} )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storage Temperature Range</td>
<td>( T_{\text{STG}} )</td>
<td>-40 ~ +125</td>
<td>( ^\circ\text{C} )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thermal Resistance Junction to Ambient</td>
<td>( R_{\text{JA}} )</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>( ^\circ\text{C}/\text{W} )</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: \( R_{\text{JA}} \) is measured with the PCB copper area of approximately 1 in\(^2\) (Multi-Layer)
**TS431-Z**  
Adjustable Precision Shunt Regulator

## Electrical Characteristics  
(T_A=25°C, unless otherwise specified)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Test Conditions</th>
<th>Min</th>
<th>Typ</th>
<th>Max</th>
<th>Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reference voltage</td>
<td>V_REF</td>
<td>V_KA = V_REF, I_K = 10mA (Figure 1)</td>
<td>2.470</td>
<td>2.495</td>
<td>2.520</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deviation of reference input voltage</td>
<td>ΔV_REF</td>
<td>V_KA = V_REF, I_K = 10mA (Figure 1)</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>mV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radio of change in Vref to change in cathode Voltage</td>
<td>ΔVREF/ΔVKA</td>
<td>I_KA = 10mA, V_KA = 10V to V_REF (Figure 2)</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>-1.2</td>
<td>-2.0</td>
<td>mV/V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reference Input current</td>
<td>I_REF</td>
<td>R1=10KΩ, R2=∞, I_KA = 10mA (Figure 2)</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>μA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deviation of reference input current, over temp.</td>
<td>ΔI_REF</td>
<td>R1=10KΩ, R2=∞, I_KA = 10mA (Figure 2)</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>μA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Off-state Cathode Current</td>
<td>I_KA (off)</td>
<td>V_REF = 0V (Figure 3), V_KA = 36V</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>μA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dynamic Output Impedance</td>
<td></td>
<td>f&lt;1KHz, V_KA = V_REF (Figure 1)</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>Ω</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum operating cathode current</td>
<td>I_KA (min)</td>
<td>V_KA = V_REF (Figure 1)</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>mA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The deviation parameters ΔV_REF and ΔI_REF are defined as 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:

\[
\alpha_{V_{REF}} \text{ (ppm/°C)} = \left( \frac{\langle \Delta V_{REF} \rangle}{V_{REF} \langle T_A = 25°C \rangle} \times 10^6 \right) \frac{1}{\Delta T_A}
\]

Where: \( T_2-T_1 = \) full temperature change.

\( \alpha_{V_{REF}} \) can be positive or negative depending on whether the slope is positive or negative.

Example: Maximum \( V_{REF}=2.496V \) at 30°C, minimum \( V_{REF}=2.492V \) at 0°C, \( V_{REF}=2.495V \) at 25°C, \( \Delta T=70°C \)

\[ \alpha_{V_{REF}} = \frac{[4mV / 2495mV]}{70°C} = 23ppm/°C \]

Because minimum \( V_{REF} \) occurs at the lower temperature, the coefficient is positive.

* The dynamic impedance \( Z_{KA} \) is defined as:

\[ | Z_{KA} | = \frac{\Delta V_{KA}}{\Delta I_{KA}} \]

* When the device operating with two external resistors, R1 and R2, (refer to Figure 2) the total dynamic impedance of the circuit is given by:

\[ | Z_{KA} | = \frac{\Delta V}{\Delta I} \approx Z_{KA} | * (1 + R1 / R2) \]
**Test Circuits**

![Test Circuit Diagrams](image)

**Figure 1:** $V_{KA} = V_{REF}$  
**Figure 2:** $V_{KA} > V_{REF}$  
**Figure 3:** Off-State Current

**Additional Information – Stability**

When the TS431A/431B is used as a shunt regulator, there are two options for selection of $C_L$, are recommended for optional stability:

A) No load capacitance across the device, decouple at the load.

B) Large capacitance across the device, optional decoupling at the load.

The reason for this is that TS431A/431B exhibits instability with capacitances in the range of 10nF to 1uF (approx.) at light cathode current up to 3mA (typ). The device is less stable the lower the cathode voltage has been set for. Therefore while the device will be perfectly stable operating at a cathode current of 10mA (approx.) with a 0.1uF capacitor across it, it will oscillate transiently during start up as the cathode current passes through the instability region. Select a very low capacitance, or alternatively a high capacitance (10uF) will avoid this issue altogether. Since the user will probably wish to have local decoupling at the load anyway, the most cost effective method is to use no capacitance at all directly across the device. PCB trace/via resistance and inductance prevent the local load decoupling from causing the oscillation during the transient start up phase.

Note: if the TS431A/431B is located right at the load, so the load decoupling capacitor is directly across it, then this capacitor will have to be $\leq 1nF$ or $\geq 10uF$. 

\[ V_{KA} = V_{REF} \left(1 + \frac{R1}{R2}\right) + I_{ref} \cdot R1 \]
Applications Examples (Continue)

Figure 4: Voltage Monitor

L.E.D. indicator is ‘ON’ when $V_{in}$ is between the upper and lower limits,

Lower limit: \( 1 + \frac{R_1}{R_2} \) \( V_{ref} \)

Upper limit: \( 1 + \frac{R_3}{R_4} \) \( V_{ref} \)

Figure 5: Output Control for Three Terminal Fixed Regulator

\[ V_{out} = \left( 1 + \frac{R_1}{R_2} \right) V_{ref} \]
\[ V_{out(min)} = V_{ref} + 5.0 \text{ V} \]

Figure 6: Shunt Regulator

\[ V_{out} = \left( 1 + \frac{R_1}{R_2} \right) V_{ref} \]

Figure 7: High Current Shunt Regulator

\[ V_{out} = \left( 1 + \frac{R_1}{R_2} \right) V_{ref} \]

Figure 8: Series Pass Regulator

\[ V_{out} = \left( 1 + \frac{R_1}{R_2} \right) V_{ref} \]
\[ V_{out(min)} = V_{ref} + V_{be} = 2.0 \text{ V} \]

Figure 9: Constant Current Source

\[ I_{out} = \frac{V_{ref}}{R_{CL}} \]
Figure 10: TRIAC Crowbar

\[ V_{\text{out(trip)}} = \left( 1 + \frac{R_1}{R_2} \right) V_{\text{ref}} \]

Figure 11: SCR Crowbar

\[ V_{\text{out(trip)}} = \left( 1 + \frac{R_1}{R_2} \right) V_{\text{ref}} \]

Figure 12: Single-Supply Comparator with Temperature-Compensated Threshold

\[
\begin{array}{c|c|c}
\text{Vin} & \text{Vout} \\
< V_{\text{ref}} & V_+ \\
> V_{\text{ref}} & \approx 0.74V
\end{array}
\]

Figure 13: Constant Current Sink

\[ I_{\text{sink}} = \frac{V_{\text{ref}}}{R_S} \]

Figure 14: Delay Timer

\[
\text{Delay} = R \times C \times I_n \left( \frac{12 \text{ V}}{12 \text{ V} - V_{\text{ref}}} \right)
\]
Typical Performance Characteristics

Figure 15: Small-Signal Voltage Gain and Phase Shift vs. Frequency

Figure 16: Reference Impedance vs. Frequency
Typical Performance Characteristics (Continue)

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

**Figure 17: Stability Boundary Condition**

**Figure 18: Pulse Response**
Electrical Characteristics

Figure 19: Reference Voltage vs. Temperature

Figure 20: $I_{REF}$ vs. Temperature

Figure 21: $I_{KA}$ vs. $V_{KA}$ (uA)

Figure 22: $I_{KA}$ vs. $V_{KA}$ (mA)
SOT-23 Mechanical Drawing

Marking Diagram

Rx = Device Code
   R1 = TS431A (±1%)
   RA = TS431AR (±1%)
   R2 = TS431B (±0.5%)

Y = Year Code
   2 = 2012, 3 = 2012, 4 = 2014 ..........

W = Week Code
   01 ~ 26 (A~Z)
   27 ~ 52 (a ~ z)

X = Internal ID Code

Unit: Millimeters
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