# Low Voltage Precision Adjustable Shunt Regulator

# TLV431, NCV431, SCV431

The TLV431A, B and C series are precision low voltage shunt regulators that are programmable over a wide voltage range of 1.24 V to 16 V. The TLV431A series features a guaranteed reference accuracy of  $\pm 1.0\%$  at 25 °C and  $\pm 2.0\%$  over the entire industrial temperature range of −40°C to 85°C. The TLV431B series features higher reference accuracy of ±0.5% and ±1.0% respectively. For the TLV431C series, the accuracy is even higher. It is  $\pm 0.2\%$  and  $\pm 1.0\%$  respectively. These devices exhibit a sharp low current turn−on characteristic with a low dynamic impedance of 0.20  $\Omega$  over an operating current range of 100  $\mu$ A to 20 mA. This combination of features makes this series an excellent replacement for zener diodes in numerous applications circuits that require a precise reference voltage. When combined with an optocoupler, the TLV431A/B/C can be used as an error amplifier for controlling the feedback loop in isolated low output voltage (3.0 V to 3.3 V) switching power supplies. These devices are available in economical TO−92−3 and micro size TSOP−5 and SOT−23−3 packages.

### **Features**

- Programmable Output Voltage Range of 1.24 V to 16 V
- Voltage Reference Tolerance  $\pm 1.0\%$  for A Series,  $\pm 0.5\%$  for B Series and ±0.2% for C Series
- Sharp Low Current Turn−On Characteristic
- $\bullet$  Low Dynamic Output Impedance of 0.20  $\Omega$  from 100  $\mu$ A to 20 mA
- Wide Operating Current Range of 50  $\mu$ A to 20 mA
- Micro Miniature TSOP−5, SOT−23−3 and TO−92−3 Packages
- NCV and SCV Prefix for Automotive and Other Applications Requiring Unique Site and Control Change Requirements; AEC−Q100 Qualified and PPAP Capable
- These are Pb−Free and Halide−Free Devices

### **Applications**

- Low Output Voltage (3.0 V to 3.3 V) Switching Power Supply Error Amplifier
- Adjustable Voltage or Current Linear and Switching Power Supplies
- Voltage Monitoring
- Current Source and Sink Circuits
- Analog and Digital Circuits Requiring Precision References
- Low Voltage Zener Diode Replacements



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### **ORDERING INFORMATION**

See detailed ordering and shipping information in the package dimensions section on page [14](#page-13-0) of this data sheet.

### **DEVICE MARKING INFORMATION AND PIN CONNECTIONS**

See general marking information in the device marking section on page [13](#page-12-0) of this data sheet.



The device contains 13 active transistors.



**MAXIMUM RATINGS** (Full operating ambient temperature range applies, unless otherwise noted)



Stresses exceeding those listed in the Maximum Ratings table may damage the device. If any of these limits are exceeded, device functionality should not be assumed, damage may occur and reliability may be affected.

NOTE: This device series contains ESD protection and exceeds the following tests:

Human Body Model 2000 V per JEDEC JESD22−A114F, Machine Model Method 200 V per JEDEC JESD22−A115C,

Charged Device Method 1000 V per JEDEC JESD22−C101E. This device contains latch−up protection and exceeds ±100 mA per JEDEC standard JESD78.

$$
P_D = \frac{T_{J(max)} - T_A}{R_{\theta J A}}
$$

#### **RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS**



Functional operation above the stresses listed in the Recommended Operating Ranges is not implied. Extended exposure to stresses beyond the Recommended Operating Ranges limits may affect device reliability.

#### **ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS** (T<sub>A</sub> = 25°C unless otherwise noted)



1. Ambient temperature range: T<sub>low</sub> = -40°C, T<sub>high</sub> = 85°C.<br>2. Guaranteed but not tested.

3. The deviation parameters  $\Delta V_{\rm ref}$  and  $\Delta I_{\rm ref}$  are defined as the difference between the maximum value and minimum value obtained over the<br>full operating ambient temperature range that applied.



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

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

 $\alpha V_{ref}$  can be positive or negative depending on whether  $V_{ref}$  Min or  $V_{ref}$  Max occurs at the lower ambient temperature, refer to Figure [8](#page-6-0). Example:  $\Delta V_{ref}$  = 7.2 mV and the slope is positive,

 $V_{ref}$  @ 25°C = 1.241 V  $\overline{\Delta T_A}$  = 125°C

$$
\alpha V_{\text{ref}}\left(\frac{\text{ppm}}{\text{°C}}\right) = \frac{\frac{0.0072}{1.241} \times 10^6}{125} = 46 \text{ ppm}/\text{°C}
$$

4. The dynamic impedance  $Z_{\text{KA}}$  is defined as:

$$
|z^{\phantom{\dagger}}_{\text{KA}}| \; = \frac{\Delta V^{\phantom{\dagger}}_{\text{KA}}}{\Delta I^{\phantom{\dagger}}_{\text{K}}}
$$

When the device is operating with two external resistors, R1 and R2, (refer to Figure [4](#page-6-0)) the total dynamic impedance of the circuit is given by:

$$
|z_{\text{KA}^{'}}| \ = \ |z_{\text{KA}}| \ \times \left(1 + \tfrac{R1}{R2}\right)
$$

#### **ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS** (T<sub>A</sub> = 25°C unless otherwise noted)



5. Ambient temperature range: T<sub>low</sub> = −40°C, T<sub>high</sub> = 85°C.<br>6. Guaranteed but not tested.

7. The deviation parameters  $\Delta V_{\rm ref}$  and  $\Delta I_{\rm ref}$  are defined as the difference between the maximum value and minimum value obtained over the<br>full operating ambient temperature range that applied.



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

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

 $\alpha V_{ref}$  can be positive or negative depending on whether  $V_{ref}$  Min or  $V_{ref}$  Max occurs at the lower ambient temperature, refer to Figure [8](#page-6-0). Example:  $\Delta V_{ref}$  = 7.2 mV and the slope is positive,

 $V_{ref}$  @ 25°C = 1.241 V  $\Delta T_A = 125$ °C

$$
\alpha V_{\text{ref}}\left(\frac{\text{ppm}}{\text{°C}}\right) = \frac{\frac{0.0072}{1.241} \times 10^6}{125} = 46 \text{ ppm}/\text{°C}
$$

8. The dynamic impedance  $Z_{\text{KA}}$  is defined as:

$$
|z^{\phantom{|}}_{\text{KA}}| \, = \frac{\Delta V^{\phantom{|}}_{\text{KA}}}{\Delta I^{\phantom{|}}_{\text{K}}}
$$

When the device is operating with two external resistors, R1 and R2, (refer to Figure [4](#page-6-0)) the total dynamic impedance of the circuit is given by:

$$
|z_{\text{KA}^{'}}| \ = \ |z_{\text{KA}}| \ \times \left(1 + \tfrac{R1}{R2}\right)
$$

<span id="page-4-0"></span>**ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS** (TA = 25°C unless otherwise noted. NCV prefix indicates TSOP package device. SCV prefix indicates SOT−23 package device.)



9. Guaranteed but not tested.

10. The deviation parameters  $\Delta V_{ref}$  and  $\Delta I_{ref}$  are defined as the difference between the maximum value and minimum value obtained over the full operating ambient temperature range that applied.

> Vref Max Vref Min  $T_1$  Ambient Temperature  $T_2$ ∆V<sub>ref</sub> = V<sub>ref</sub> Max – V<sub>ref</sub> Min  $\Delta T_A = T_2 - T_1$

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

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

 $\alpha V_{ref}$  can be positive or negative depending on whether V<sub>ref</sub> Min or V<sub>ref</sub> Max occurs at the lower ambient temperature, refer to Figure [8](#page-6-0).

Example:  $\Delta V_{ref}$  = 7.2 mV and the slope is positive,

 $V_{\text{ref}}$  @ 25°C = 1.241 V  $\Delta T_{\sf A}$  = 125°C

$$
\alpha V_{\text{ref}} \left( \frac{\text{ppm}}{\text{°C}} \right) = \frac{\frac{0.0072}{1.241} \times 10^6}{125} = 46 \text{ ppm}/\text{°C}
$$

11. The dynamic impedance  $Z_{\text{KA}}$  is defined as:

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

When the device is operating with two external resistors, R1 and R2, (refer to Figure [4](#page-6-0)) the total dynamic impedance of the circuit is given by:

$$
|Z_{\mathsf{KA}}'| = |Z_{\mathsf{KA}}| \times \left(1 + \frac{\mathsf{R1}}{\mathsf{R2}}\right)
$$

**ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS** (TA = 25°C unless otherwise noted. NCV prefix indicates TSOP package device. SCV prefix indicates SOT−23 package device.)



12.Guaranteed but not tested.

13. The deviation parameters  $\Delta V_{ref}$  and  $\Delta I_{ref}$  are defined as the difference between the maximum value and minimum value obtained over the full operating ambient temperature range that applied.

> Vref Max Vref Min  $T_1$  Ambient Temperature  $T_2$ ∆V<sub>ref</sub> = V<sub>ref</sub> Max – V<sub>ref</sub> Min  $\Delta T_A = T_2 - T_1$

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

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

 $\alpha V_{ref}$  can be positive or negative depending on whether V<sub>ref</sub> Min or V<sub>ref</sub> Max occurs at the lower ambient temperature, refer to Figure [8](#page-6-0).

Example:  $\Delta V_{ref}$  = 7.2 mV and the slope is positive,

 $V_{\text{ref}}$  @ 25°C = 1.241 V  $\Delta T_{\sf A}$  = 125°C

$$
\alpha V_{\text{ref}} \left( \frac{\text{ppm}}{\text{°C}} \right) = \frac{\frac{0.0072}{1.241} \times 10^6}{125} = 46 \text{ ppm}/\text{°C}
$$

14. The dynamic impedance  $Z_{\text{KA}}$  is defined as:

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

When the device is operating with two external resistors, R1 and R2, (refer to Figure [4](#page-6-0)) the total dynamic impedance of the circuit is given by:

$$
|z_{\mathsf{KA}^{'}}| = |z_{\mathsf{KA}}| \times \left(1 + \frac{\mathsf{R1}}{\mathsf{R2}}\right)
$$

<span id="page-6-0"></span>



![](_page_8_Figure_1.jpeg)

**Figure 18. Stability Boundary Conditions**

#### **Stability**

Figures 18 and 19 show the stability boundaries and circuit configurations for the worst case conditions with the load capacitance mounted as close as possible to the device. The required load capacitance for stable operation can vary depending on the operating temperature and capacitor equivalent series resistance (ESR). Ceramic or tantalum surface mount capacitors are recommended for both temperature and ESR. The application circuit stability should be verified over the anticipated operating current and temperature ranges.

### **TYPICAL APPLICATIONS**

![](_page_9_Figure_2.jpeg)

![](_page_9_Figure_3.jpeg)

![](_page_9_Figure_4.jpeg)

Figure 20. Shunt Regulator **Figure 21. High Current Shunt Regulator** 

![](_page_9_Figure_6.jpeg)

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

$$
V_{\text{out}(min)} = V_{\text{ref}} + 5.0 V
$$

**Figure 22. Output Control for a Three Terminal Fixed Regulator**

![](_page_9_Figure_9.jpeg)

**Figure 23. Series Pass Regulator**

![](_page_10_Figure_1.jpeg)

Figure 24. Constant Current Source **Figure 25. Constant Current Sink** 

![](_page_10_Figure_3.jpeg)

![](_page_10_Figure_4.jpeg)

![](_page_10_Figure_5.jpeg)

**Figure 26. TRIAC Crowbar**

![](_page_10_Figure_7.jpeg)

**Figure 27. SCR Crowbar**

![](_page_11_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_11_Figure_2.jpeg)

Lower limit  $= \left(1 + \frac{R1}{R2}\right) V_{ref}$ Upper limit  $= \left(1 + \frac{R3}{R4}\right) V_{ref}$ 

![](_page_11_Figure_4.jpeg)

![](_page_11_Figure_5.jpeg)

 $\circ$  25 V

![](_page_11_Figure_7.jpeg)

![](_page_11_Figure_8.jpeg)

<span id="page-12-0"></span>![](_page_12_Figure_1.jpeg)

**Figure 31. Isolated Output Line Powered Switching Power Supply**

The above circuit shows the TLV431A/B/C as a compensated amplifier controlling the feedback loop of an isolated output line powered switching regulator. The output voltage is programmed to 3.3 V by the resistors values selected for R1 and R2. The minimum output voltage that can be programmed with this circuit is 2.64 V, and is limited by the sum of the reference voltage (1.24 V) and the forward drop of the optocoupler light emitting diode (1.4 V). Capacitor C1 provides loop compensation.

![](_page_12_Figure_4.jpeg)

![](_page_12_Figure_5.jpeg)

#### <span id="page-13-0"></span>**ORDERING INFORMATION**

![](_page_13_Picture_412.jpeg)

†For information on tape and reel specifications, including part orientation and tape sizes, please refer to our Tape and Reel Packaging Specifications Brochure, BRD8011/D.

\*SCV, NCV Prefix for Automotive and Other Applications Requiring Unique Site and Control Change Requirements; AEC−Q100 Qualified and PPAP Capable.

### MECHANICAL CASE OUTLINE **PACKAGE DIMENSIONS**

![](_page_14_Picture_2.jpeg)

![](_page_14_Figure_3.jpeg)

#### **STYLES AND MARKING ON PAGE 3**

![](_page_14_Picture_179.jpeg)

![](_page_15_Picture_2.jpeg)

#### **TO−92 (TO−226) 1 WATT** CASE 29−10 ISSUE D

DATE 05 MAR 2021

FORMED LEAD

![](_page_15_Figure_6.jpeg)

![](_page_15_Figure_7.jpeg)

NOTES:

- DIMENSIONING AND TOLERANCING PER ASME  $1.$ Y14.5M, 2009.
- $2.$ CONTROLLING DIMENSION: MILLIMETERS
- 3. DIMENSIONS D AND E DO NOT INCLUDE MOLD FLASH OR GATE PROTRUSIONS.
- $4<sub>1</sub>$ DIMENSION b AND b2 DOES NOT INCLUDE DAMBAR PROTRUSION. LEAD WIDTH INCLUDING<br>PROTRUSION SHALL NOT EXCEED 0.20. DIMENSION 62 LOCATED ABOVE THE DAMBAR PORTION OF MIDDLE LEAD.

![](_page_15_Picture_137.jpeg)

### **STYLES AND MARKING ON PAGE 3**

![](_page_15_Picture_138.jpeg)

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![](_page_16_Picture_567.jpeg)

#### **GENERIC MARKING DIAGRAM\***

XXXXX XXXXX AAAAA<br>ALYW=

XXXX = Specific Device Code

- $A = A$ ssembly Location
- $L = Water Lot$
- $Y = Year$
- $=$  Work Week W<br>•
	- = Pb−Free Package

(Note: Microdot may be in either location)

\*This information is generic. Please refer to device data sheet for actual part marking. Pb−Free indicator, "G" or microdot "-", may or may not be present. Some products may not follow the Generic Marking.

![](_page_16_Picture_568.jpeg)

![](_page_17_Picture_2.jpeg)

![](_page_17_Figure_3.jpeg)

rights of others.

![](_page_18_Figure_2.jpeg)

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