Micropower SOT-23 Low Dropout Reference Family

FEATURES

- **High Accuracy:**
  - **A Grade—0.05% Max**
  - **B Grade—0.1% Max**
- **Low Drift:**
  - **A Grade—10ppm/°C Max**
  - **B Grade—25ppm/°C Max**
- **Low Profile (1mm) ThinSOT™ Package**
- Low Supply Current: 60μA Max
- Sinks and Sources Current
- Low Dropout Voltage
- Guaranteed Operational –40°C to 125°C
- Wide Supply Range to 18V
- Available Output Voltage Options: 1.25V, 2.048V, 2.5V, 3V, 3.3V, 4.096V and 5V

APPLICATIONS

- Handheld Instruments
- Negative Voltage References
- Industrial Control Systems
- Data Acquisition Systems
- Battery-Operated Equipment

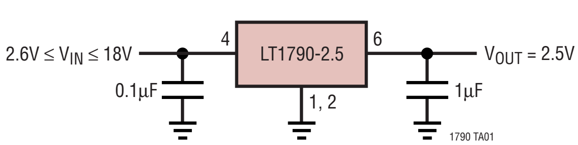
DESCRIPTION

The LT®1790 is a family of SOT-23 micropower low dropout series references that combine high accuracy and low drift with low power dissipation and small package size. These micropower references use curvature compensation to obtain a low temperature coefficient and trimmed precision thin-film resistors to achieve high output accuracy. In addition, each LT1790 is post-package trimmed to greatly reduce the temperature coefficient and increase the output accuracy. Output accuracy is further assured by excellent line and load regulation. Special care has been taken to minimize thermally induced hysteresis.

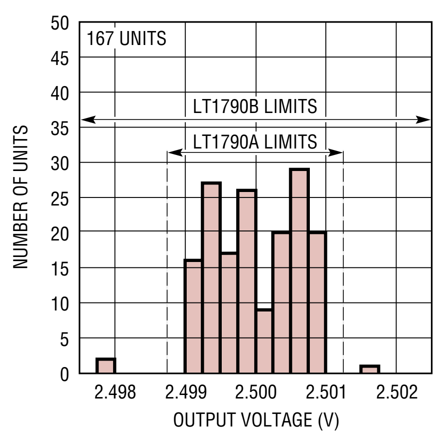
The LT1790s are ideally suited for battery-operated systems because of their small size, low supply current and reduced dropout voltage. These references provide supply current and power dissipation advantages over shunt references that must idle the entire load current to operate. Since the LT1790 can also sink current, it can operate as a micropower negative voltage reference with the same performance as a positive reference.

TYPICAL APPLICATION

Positive Connection for LT1790-2.5



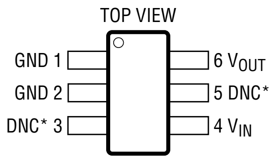
Typical V_{OUT} Distribution for LT1790-2.5



ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS (Note 1)

Input Voltage 20V
Specified Temperature Range
  Commercial .... 0°C to 70°C
  Industrial .... −40°C to 85°C
Output Short-Circuit Duration .... Indefinite
Operating Temperature Range
  (Note 2) .... −40°C to 125°C
Storage Temperature Range
  (Note 3) .... −65°C to 150°C
Lead Temperature (Soldering, 10 sec) .... 300°C

PACKAGE/ORDER INFORMATION



S6 PACKAGE
6-LEAD PLASTIC SOT-23
T_{JMAX} = 150°C, θ_{JA} = 230°C/W
*DNC: DO NOT CONNECT

ORDER PART NUMBER		OUTPUT VOLTAGE	S6 PART MARKING*
LT1790ACS6-1.25†	LT1790AIS6-1.25†	1.250V	LTXT
LT1790BCS6-1.25	LT1790BIS6-1.25	2.048V	LTXU
LT1790ACS6-2.048†	LT1790AIS6-2.048†	2.500V	LTPZ
LT1790BCS6-2.048	LT1790BIS6-2.048	3.000V	LTQA
LT1790ACS6-2.5†	LT1790AIS6-2.5†	3.300V	LTXW
LT1790BCS6-2.5	LT1790BIS6-2.5	4.096V	LTQB
LT1790ACS6-3†	LT1790AIS6-3†	5.000V	LTQC
LT1790BCS6-3	LT1790BIS6-3		
LT1790ACS6-3.3†	LT1790AIS6-3.3†		
LT1790BCS6-3.3	LT1790BIS6-3.3		
LT1790ACS6-4.096†	LT1790AIS6-4.096†		
LT1790BCS6-4.096	LT1790BIS6-4.096		
LT1790ACS6-5†	LT1790AIS6-5†		
LT1790BCS6-5	LT1790BIS6-5		

* The temperature grades and parametric grades are identified by a label on the shipping container. †Future product, contact LTC Marketing for availability. Consult LTC Marketing for parts specified with wider operating temperature ranges.

AVAILABLE OPTIONS

OUTPUT VOLTAGE	INITIAL ACCURACY	TEMPERATURE COEFFICEINT	TEMPERATURE RANGE 0°C to 70°C ORDER PART NUMBER	TEMPERATURE RANGE −40°C to 85°C ORDER PART NUMBER
1.250V	0.05% 0.1%	10ppm/°C 25ppm/°C	LT1790ACS6-1.25 LT1790BCS6-1.25	LT1790AIS6-1.25 LT1790BIS6-1.25
2.048V	0.05% 0.1%	10ppm/°C 25ppm/°C	LT1790ACS6-2.048 LT1790BCS6-2.048	LT1790AIS6-2.048 LT1790BIS6-2.048
2.500V	0.05% 0.1%	10ppm/°C 25ppm/°C	LT1790ACS6-2.5 LT1790BCS6-2.5	LT1790AIS6-2.5 LT1790BIS6-2.5
3.000V	0.05% 0.1%	10ppm/°C 25ppm/°C	LT1790ACS6-3 LT1790BCS6-3	LT1790AIS6-3 LT1790BIS6-3
3.300V	0.05% 0.1%	10ppm/°C 25ppm/°C	LT1790ACS6-3.3 LT1790BCS6-3.3	LT1790AIS6-3.3 LT1790BIS6-3.3
4.096V	0.05% 0.1%	10ppm/°C 25ppm/°C	LT1790ACS6-4.096 LT1790BCS6-4.096	LT1790AIS6-4.096 LT1790BIS6-4.096
5.000V	0.05% 0.1%	10ppm/°C 25ppm/°C	LT1790ACS6-5 LT1790BCS6-5	LT1790AIS6-5 LT1790BIS6-5

1.25V ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

The ● denotes specifications that apply over the specified temperature range, otherwise specifications are at $T_A = 25°C$. $C_L = 1\mu F$ and $V_{IN} = 2.6V$, unless otherwise noted.

PARAMETER	CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Output Voltage (Notes 3, 4)	LT1790A		1.24937	1.250	1.25062	V
			−0.05		0.05	%
	LT1790B		1.24875	1.250	1.25125	V
			−0.10		0.10	%
	LT1790AC	●	1.24850	1.250	1.25150	V
		●	−0.120		0.120	%
	LT1790AI	●	1.24781	1.250	1.25219	V
		●	−0.175		0.175	%
	LT1790BC	●	1.24656	1.250	1.25344	V
		●	−0.275		0.275	%
	LT1790BI	●	1.24484	1.250	1.25516	V
		●	−0.4125		0.4125	%
Output Voltage Temperature Coefficient (Note 5)	$T_{MIN} \le T_A \le T_{MAX}$					
	LT1790A	●		5	10	ppm/°C
	LT1790B	●		12	25	ppm/°C
Line Regulation	$2.6V \le V_{IN} \le 18V$			50	170	ppm/V
		●			220	ppm/V
Load Regulation (Note 6)	I_{OUT} Source = 5mA, V_{IN} = 2.8V			100	160	ppm/mA
		●			250	ppm/mA
	I_{OUT} Sink = 1mA, V_{IN} = 3.2V			120	180	ppm/mA
		●			250	ppm/mA
Minimum Operating Voltage (Note 7)	V_{IN}, ΔV_{OUT} = 0.1%					
	I_{OUT} = 0mA			1.95	2.15	V
		●			2.50	V
	I_{OUT} Source = 5mA	●			2.90	V
	I_{OUT} Sink = 1mA	●			2.95	V
Supply Current	No Load			35	60	µA
		●			75	µA
Minimum Operating Current—Negative Output (See Figure 7)	V_{OUT} = −1.25V, ±0.1%			100	125	µA
Turn-On Time	C_{LOAD} = 1µF			250		µs
Output Noise (Note 8)	$0.1Hz \le f \le 10Hz$			10		μV_{P-P}
	$10Hz \le f \le 1kHz$			14		μV_{RMS}
Long-Term Drift of Output Voltage (Note 9)				50		ppm/√kHr
Hysteresis (Note 10)	ΔT = 0°C to 70°C	●		40		ppm
	ΔT = −40°C to 85°C	●		100		ppm

2.048V ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

The ● denotes specifications that apply over the specified temperature range, otherwise specifications are at $T_A = 25°C$. $C_L = 1\mu F$ and $V_{IN} = 2.8V$, unless otherwise noted.

PARAMETER	CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Output Voltage (Notes 3, 4)	LT1790A		2.04697 −0.05	2.048	2.04902 0.05	V %
	LT1790B		2.04595 −0.10	2.048	2.05005 0.10	V %
	LT1790AC	● ●	2.04554 −0.120	2.048	2.05046 0.120	V %
	LT1790AI	● ●	2.04442 −0.175	2.048	2.05158 0.175	V %
	LT1790BC	● ●	2.04237 −0.275	2.048	2.05363 0.275	V %
	LT1790BI	● ●	2.03955 −0.4125	2.048	2.05645 0.4125	V %
Output Voltage Temperature Coefficient (Note 5)	$T_{MIN} \le T_A \le T_{MAX}$ LT1790A LT1790B	 ● ●		 5 12	 10 25	 ppm/°C ppm/°C
Line Regulation	$2.8V \le V_{IN} \le 18V$	 ●		50	170 220	ppm/V ppm/V
Load Regulation (Note 6)	I_{OUT} Source = 5mA	 ●		120	200 280	ppm/mA ppm/mA
	I_{OUT} Sink = 3mA	 ●		130	260 450	ppm/mA ppm/mA
Dropout Voltage (Note 7)	$V_{IN} - V_{OUT}$, $\Delta V_{OUT} = 0.1\%$ $I_{OUT} = 0mA$ I_{OUT} Source = 5mA I_{OUT} Sink = 3mA	 ● ● ●		 50	 100 500 750 450	 mV mV mV mV
Supply Current	No Load	 ●		35	60 75	µA µA
Minimum Operating Current—Negative Output (See Figure 7)	$V_{OUT} = -2.048V$, 0.1%			100	125	µA
Turn-On Time	$C_{LOAD} = 1\mu F$			350		µs
Output Noise (Note 8)	$0.1Hz \le f \le 10Hz$ $10Hz \le f \le 1kHz$			22 31		μV_{P-P} μV_{RMS}
Long-Term Drift of Output Voltage (Note 9)				50		ppm/√kHr
Hysteresis (Note 10)	ΔT = 0°C to 70°C ΔT = −40°C to 85°C	● ●		40 100		ppm ppm

2.5V ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

The ● denotes specifications that apply over the specified temperature range, otherwise specifications are at T_A = 25°C. C_L = 1μF and V_{IN} = 3V, unless otherwise noted.

PARAMETER	CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Output Voltage (Notes 3, 4)	LT1790A		2.49875 −0.05	2.5	2.50125 0.05	V %
	LT1790B		2.4975 −0.10	2.5	2.5025 0.10	V %
	LT1790AC	● ●	2.4970 −0.120	2.5	2.5030 0.120	V %
	LT1790AI	● ●	2.49563 −0.175	2.5	2.50438 0.175	V %
	LT1790BC	● ●	2.49313 −0.275	2.5	2.50688 0.275	V %
	LT1790BI	● ●	2.48969 −0.4125	2.5	2.51031 0.4125	V %
Output Voltage Temperature Coefficient (Note 5)	$T_{MIN} \le T_A \le T_{MAX}$ LT1790A LT1790B	 ● ●		 5 12	 10 25	 ppm/°C ppm/°C
Line Regulation	3V ≤ V_{IN} ≤ 18V	 ●		50	170 220	ppm/V ppm/V
Load Regulation (Note 6)	I_{OUT} Source = 5mA	 ●		80	160 250	ppm/mA ppm/mA
	I_{OUT} Sink = 3mA	 ●		70	110 300	ppm/mA ppm/mA
Dropout Voltage (Note 7)	$V_{IN} - V_{OUT}$, ΔV_{OUT} = 0.1% I_{OUT} = 0mA I_{OUT} Source = 5mA I_{OUT} Sink = 3mA	 ● ● ●		 50	 100 120 450 250	 mV mV mV mV
Supply Current	No Load	 ●		35	60 80	μA μA
Minimum Operating Current—Negative Output (See Figure 7)	V_{OUT} = −2.5V, 0.1%			100	125	μA
Turn-On Time	C_{LOAD} = 1μF			700		μs
Output Noise (Note 8)	0.1Hz ≤ f ≤ 10Hz 10Hz ≤ f ≤ 1kHz			32 38		μV_{P-P} μV_{RMS}
Long-Term Drift of Output Voltage (Note 9)				50		ppm/√kHr
Hysteresis (Note 10)	ΔT = 0°C to 70°C ΔT = −40°C to 85°C	● ●		40 100		ppm ppm

3V ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

The ● denotes specifications that apply over the specified temperature range, otherwise specifications are at $T_A = 25°C$. $C_L = 1\mu F$ and $V_{IN} = 3.5V$, unless otherwise noted.

PARAMETER	CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Output Voltage (Notes 3, 4)	LT1790A		2.9985 –0.05	3	3.0015 0.05	V %
	LT1790B		2.9970 –0.10	3	3.003 0.10	V %
	LT1790AC	● ●	2.99640 –0.120	3	3.00360 0.120	V %
	LT1790AI	● ●	2.99475 –0.175	3	3.00525 0.175	V %
	LT1790BC	● ●	2.99175 –0.275	3	3.00825 0.275	V %
	LT1790BI	● ●	2.98763 –0.4125	3	3.01238 0.4125	V %
Output Voltage Temperature Coefficient (Note 5)	$T_{MIN} \le T_A \le T_{MAX}$ LT1790A LT1790B	 ● ●		 5 12	 10 25	 ppm/°C ppm/°C
Line Regulation	$3.5V \le V_{IN} \le 18V$	 ●		50	170 220	ppm/V ppm/V
Load Regulation (Note 6)	I_{OUT} Source = 5mA	 ●		80	160 250	ppm/mA ppm/mA
	I_{OUT} Sink = 3mA	 ●		70	110 300	ppm/mA ppm/mA
Dropout Voltage (Note 7)	$V_{IN} – V_{OUT}$, ΔV_{OUT} = 0.1% I_{OUT} = 0mA I_{OUT} Source = 5mA I_{OUT} Sink = 3mA	 ● ● ●		 50	 100 120 450 250	 mV mV mV mV
Supply Current	No Load	 ●		35	60 80	µA µA
Minimum Operating Current—Negative Output (See Figure 7)	V_{OUT} = –3V, 0.1%			100	125	µA
Turn-On Time	C_{LOAD} = 1µF			700		µs
Output Noise (Note 8)	$0.1Hz \le f \le 10Hz$ $10Hz \le f \le 1kHz$			50 48		μV_{P-P} μV_{RMS}
Long-Term Drift of Output Voltage (Note 9)				50		ppm/√kHr
Hysteresis (Note 10)	ΔT = 0°C to 70°C ΔT = –40°C to 85°C	● ●		40 100		ppm ppm

3.3V ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

The ● denotes specifications that apply over the specified temperature range, otherwise specifications are at T_A = 25°C. C_L = 1μF and V_{IN} = 3.8V, unless otherwise noted.

PARAMETER	CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Output Voltage (Notes 3, 4)	LT1790A		3.29835 −0.05	3.3	3.30165 0.05	V %
	LT1790B		3.2967 −0.10	3.3	3.3033 0.10	V %
	LT1790AC	● ●	3.29604 −0.120	3.3	3.30396 0.120	V %
	LT1790AI	● ●	3.29423 −0.175	3.3	3.30578 0.175	V %
	LT1790BC	● ●	3.29093 −0.275	3.3	3.30908 0.275	V %
	LT1790BI	● ●	3.28639 −0.4125	3.3	3.31361 0.4125	V %
Output Voltage Temperature Coefficient (Note 5)	$T_{MIN} \le T_A \le T_{MAX}$ LT1790A LT1790B	 ● ●		 5 12	 10 25	 ppm/°C ppm/°C
Line Regulation	$3.8V \le V_{IN} \le 18V$	 ●		50	170 220	ppm/V ppm/V
Load Regulation (Note 6)	I_{OUT} Source = 5mA	 ●		80	160 250	ppm/mA ppm/mA
	I_{OUT} Sink = 3mA	 ●		70	110 300	ppm/mA ppm/mA
Dropout Voltage (Note 7)	$V_{IN} - V_{OUT}$, ΔV_{OUT} = 0.1% I_{OUT} = 0mA I_{OUT} Source = 5mA I_{OUT} Sink = 3mA	 ● ● ●		 50	 100 120 450 250	 mV mV mV mV
Supply Current	No Load	 ●		35	60 80	μA μA
Minimum Operating Current— Negative Output (See Figure 7)	V_{OUT} = −3.3V, 0.1%			100	125	μA
Turn-On Time	C_{LOAD} = 1μF			700		μs
Output Noise (Note 8)	$0.1Hz \le f \le 10Hz$ $10Hz \le f \le 1kHz$			50 55		μV_{P-P} μV_{RMS}
Long-Term Drift of Output Voltage (Note 9)				50		ppm/√kHr
Hysteresis (Note 10)	ΔT = 0°C to 70°C ΔT = −40°C to 85°C	● ●		40 100		ppm ppm

4.096V ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

The ● denotes specifications that apply over the specified temperature range, otherwise specifications are at T_A = 25°C. C_L = 1µF and V_{IN} = 4.6V, unless otherwise noted.

PARAMETER	CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Output Voltage (Notes 3, 4)	LT1790A		4.094 −0.05	4.096	4.098 0.05	V %
	LT1790B		4.092 −0.10	4.096	4.10 0.10	V %
	LT1790AC	● ●	4.09108 −0.120	4.096	4.10092 0.120	V %
	LT1790AI	● ●	4.08883 −0.175	4.096	4.10317 0.175	V %
	LT1790BC	● ●	4.08474 −0.275	4.096	4.10726 0.275	V %
	LT1790BI	● ●	4.07910 −0.4125	4.096	4.11290 0.4125	V %
Output Voltage Temperature Coefficient (Note 5)	$T_{MIN} \le T_A \le T_{MAX}$ LT1790A LT1790B	 ● ●		 5 12	 10 25	 ppm/°C ppm/°C
Line Regulation	$4.6V \le V_{IN} \le 18V$	 ●		50	170 220	ppm/V ppm/V
Load Regulation (Note 6)	I_{OUT} Source = 5mA	 ●		80	160 250	ppm/mA ppm/mA
	I_{OUT} Sink = 3mA	 ●		70	110 300	ppm/mA ppm/mA
Dropout Voltage (Note 7)	$V_{IN} - V_{OUT}$, ΔV_{OUT} = 0.1% I_{OUT} = 0mA I_{OUT} Source = 5mA I_{OUT} Sink = 3mA	 ● ● ●		 50	 100 120 450 250	 mV mV mV mV
Supply Current	No Load	 ●		35	60 80	µA µA
Minimum Operating Current— Negative Output (See Figure 7)	V_{OUT} = −4.096V, 0.1%			100	125	µA
Turn-On Time	C_{LOAD} = 1µF			700		µs
Output Noise (Note 8)	$0.1Hz \le f \le 10Hz$ $10Hz \le f \le 1kHz$			60 78		μV_{P-P} μV_{RMS}
Long-Term Drift of Output Voltage (Note 9)				50		ppm/√kHr
Hysteresis (Note 10)	ΔT = 0°C to 70°C ΔT = −40°C to 85°C	● ●		40 100		ppm ppm

5V ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

The ● denotes specifications that apply over the specified temperature range, otherwise specifications are at $T_A = 25°C$. $C_L = 1\mu F$ and $V_{IN} = 5.5V$, unless otherwise noted.

PARAMETER	CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Output Voltage (Notes 3, 4)	LT1790A		4.9975 −0.05	5	5.0025 0.05	V %
	LT1790B		4.995 −0.10	5	5.005 0.10	V %
	LT1790AC	● ●	4.99400 −0.120	5	5.00600 0.120	V %
	LT1790AI	● ●	4.99125 −0.175	5	5.00875 0.175	V %
	LT1790BC	● ●	4.98625 −0.275	5	5.01375 0.275	V %
	LT1790BI	● ●	4.97938 −0.4125	5	5.02063 0.4125	V %
Output Voltage Temperature Coefficient (Note 5)	$T_{MIN} \le T_A \le T_{MAX}$ LT1790A LT1790B	 ● ●		 5 12	 10 25	 ppm/°C ppm/°C
Line Regulation	$5.5V \le V_{IN} \le 18V$	 ●		50	170 220	ppm/V ppm/V
Load Regulation (Note 6)	I_{OUT} Source = 5mA	 ●		80	160 250	ppm/mA ppm/mA
	I_{OUT} Sink = 3mA	 ●		70	110 300	ppm/mA ppm/mA
Dropout Voltage (Note 7)	$V_{IN} – V_{OUT}$, $\Delta V_{OUT} = 0.1\%$ $I_{OUT} = 0mA$ I_{OUT} Source = 5mA I_{OUT} Sink = 3mA	 ● ● ●		 50	 100 120 450 250	 mV mV mV mV
Supply Current	No Load	 ●		35	60 80	µA µA
Minimum Operating Current—Negative Output (See Figure 7)	$V_{OUT} = –5V$, 0.1%			100	125	µA
Turn-On Time	$C_{LOAD} = 1\mu F$			700		µs
Output Noise (Note 8)	$0.1Hz \le f \le 10Hz$ $10Hz \le f \le 1kHz$			80 100		μV_{P-P} μV_{RMS}
Long-Term Drift of Output Voltage (Note 9)				50		ppm/√kHr
Hysteresis (Note 10)	$\Delta T = 0°C$ to 70°C $\Delta T = –40°C$ to 85°C	● ●		40 100		ppm ppm

Note 1: Absolute Maximum Ratings are those values beyond which the life of the device may be impaired.

Note 2: The LT1790 is guaranteed functional over the operating temperature range of –40°C to 125°C. The LT1790-1.25 at 125°C is typically less than 2% above the nominal voltage. The other voltage options are typically less than 0.25% above their nominal voltage.

Note 3: If the part is stored outside of the specified temperature range, the output voltage may shift due to hysteresis.

Note 4: ESD (Electrostatic Discharge) sensitive device. Extensive use of ESD protection devices are used internal to the LT1790, however, high electrostatic discharge can damage or degrade the device. Use proper ESD handling precautions.

Note 5: Temperature coefficient is measured by dividing the change in output voltage by the specified temperature range. Incremental slope is also measured at 25°C.

Note 6: Load regulation is measured on a pulse basis from no load to the specified load current. Output changes due to die temperature change must be taken into account separately.

Note 7: Excludes load regulation errors.

Note 8: Peak-to-peak noise is measured with a single pole highpass filter at 0.1Hz and a 2-pole lowpass filter at 10Hz. The unit is enclosed in a still air environment to eliminate thermocouple effects on the leads. The test time is 10 seconds. RMS noise is measured with a single pole highpass

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

filter at 10Hz and a 2-pole lowpass filter at 1kHz. The resulting output is full-wave rectified and then integrated for a fixed period, making the final reading an average as opposed to RMS. A correction factor of 1.1 is used to convert from average to RMS and a second correction of 0.88 is used to correct for the nonideal bandpass of the filters.

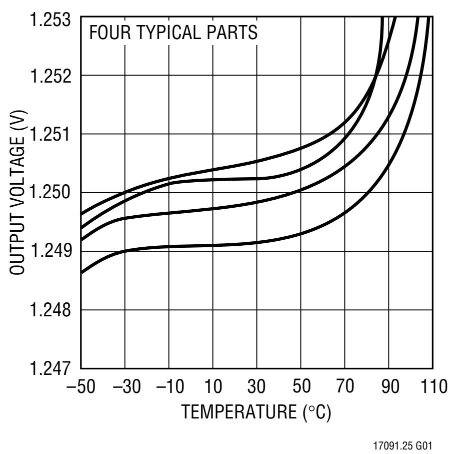
Note 9: Long-term drift typically has a logarithmic characteristic and therefore changes after 1000 hours tend to be smaller than before that time. Long-term drift is affected by differential stress between the IC and the board material created during board assembly. See Applications Information.

Note 10: Hysteresis in the output voltage is created by package stress that differs depending on whether the IC was previously at a higher or lower temperature. Output voltage is always measured at 25°C, but the IC is cycled to 85°C or –40°C before a successive measurements. Hysteresis is roughly proportional to the square of the temperature change. Hysteresis is not a problem for operational temperature excursions where the instrument might be stored at high or low temperature. See Applications Information.

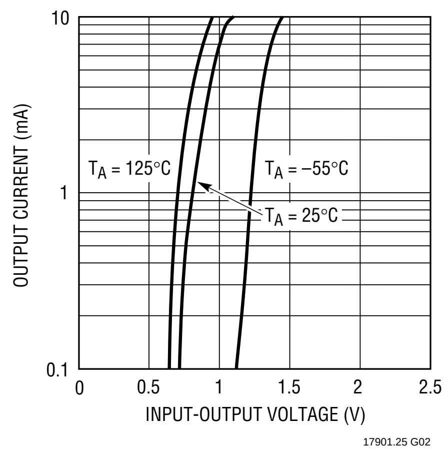
1.25V TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

Each of the voltage options have similar performance curves. For the 3V, 3.3V and the 4.096V options, the curves can be estimated based on the 2.5V and 5V curves.

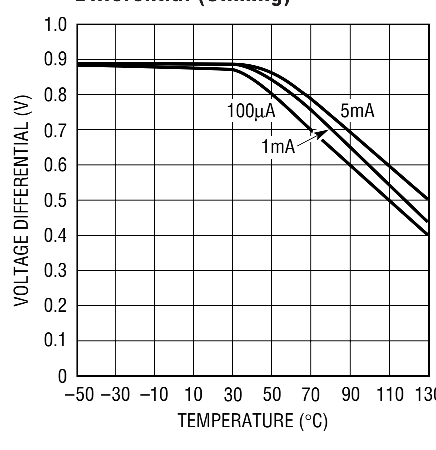
Output Voltage Temperature Drift



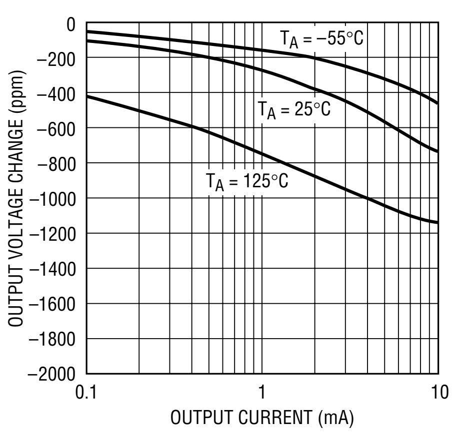
Minimum Input-Output Voltage Differential (Sourcing)



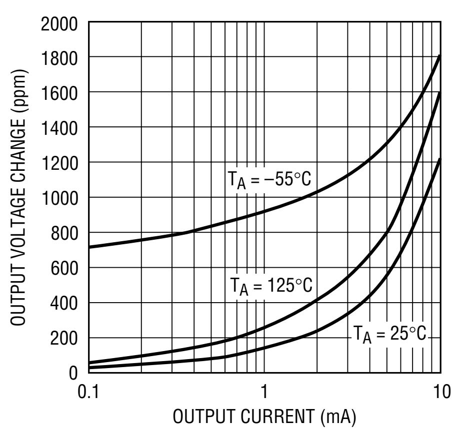
Minimum Input-Output Voltage Differential (Sinking)



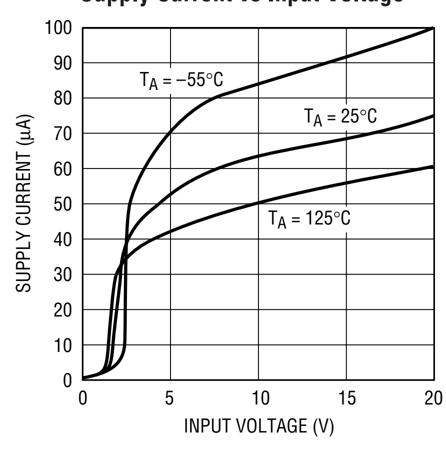
Load Regulation (Sourcing)



Load Regulation (Sinking)



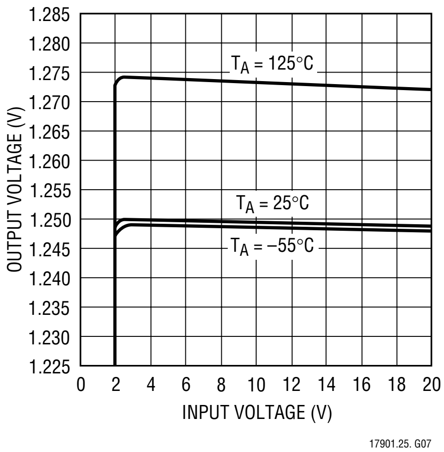
Supply Current vs Input Voltage



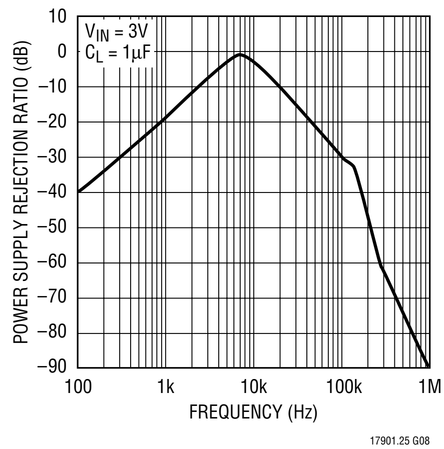
1.25V TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

Each of the voltage options have similar performance curves. For the 3V, 3.3V and the 4.096V options, the curves can be estimated based on the 2.5V and 5V curves.

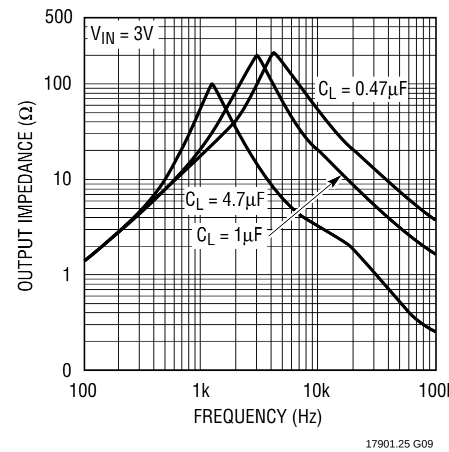
Line Regulation



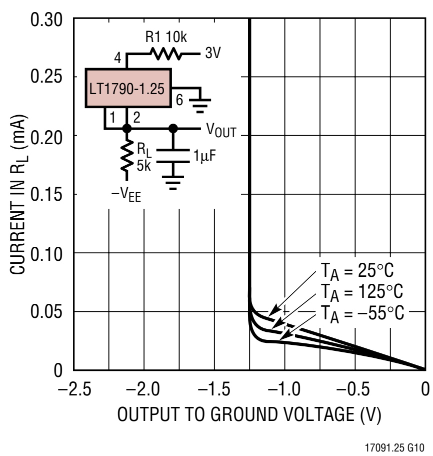
Power Supply Rejection Ratio vs Frequency



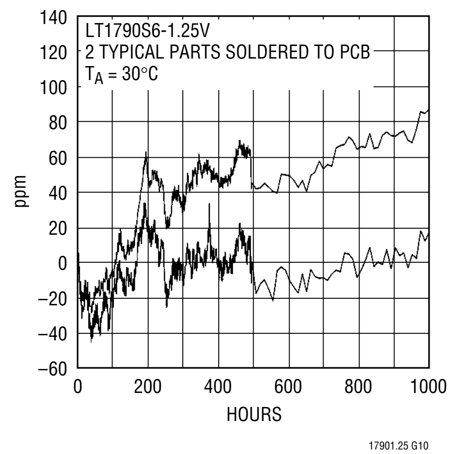
Output Impedance vs Frequency



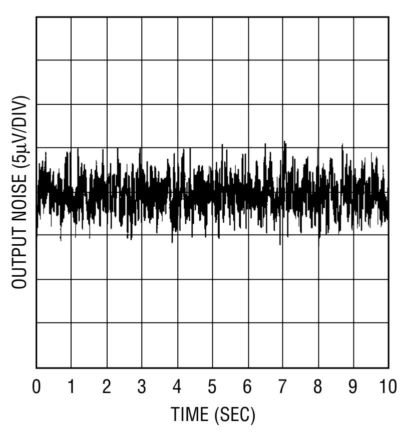
–1.25V Characteristics



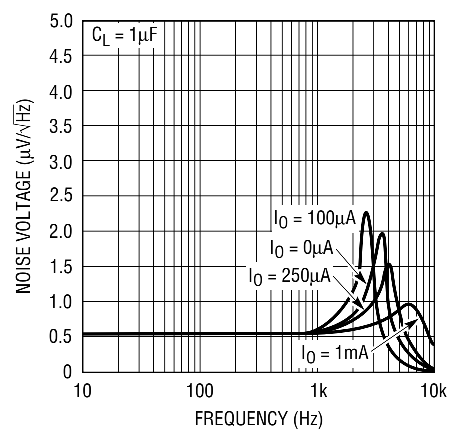
Long-Term Drift (Data Points Reduced After 500 Hr)



Output Noise 0.1Hz to 10Hz



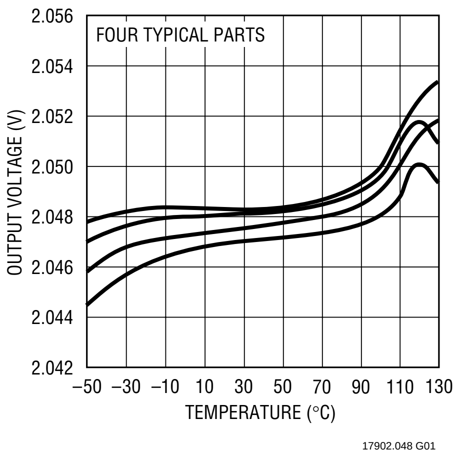
Output Voltage Noise Spectrum



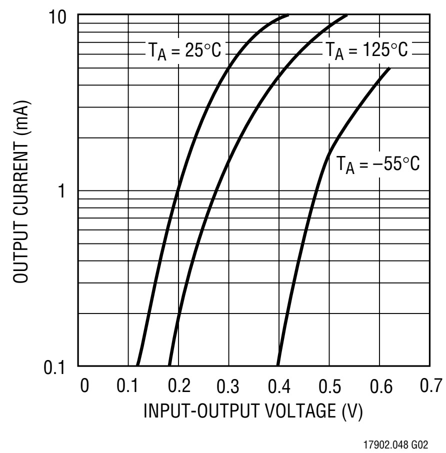
2.048V TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

Each of the voltage options have similar performance curves. For the 3V, 3.3V and the 4.096V options, the curves can be estimated based on the 2.5V and 5V curves.

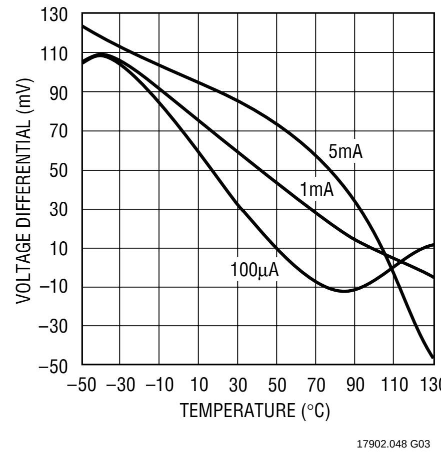
Output Voltage Temperature Drift



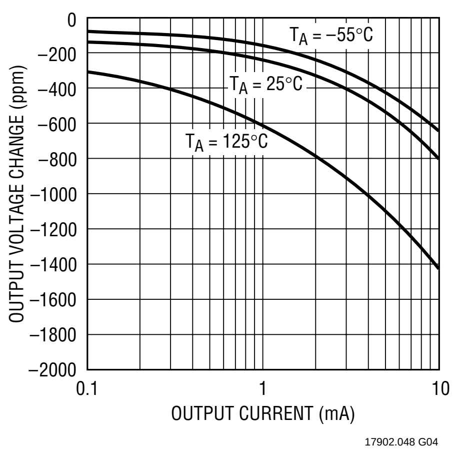
Minimum Input-Output Voltage Differential (Sourcing)



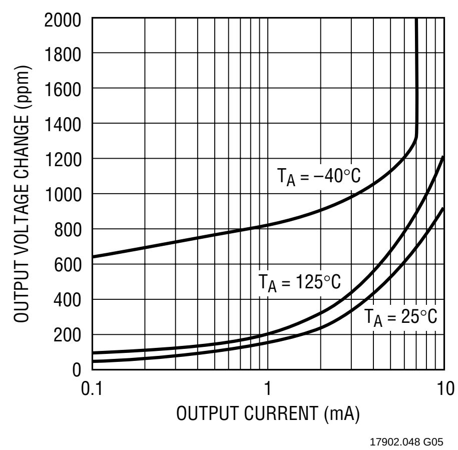
Minimum Input-Output Voltage Differential (Sinking)



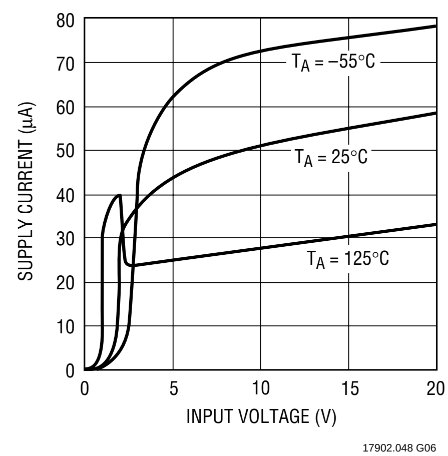
Load Regulation (Sourcing)



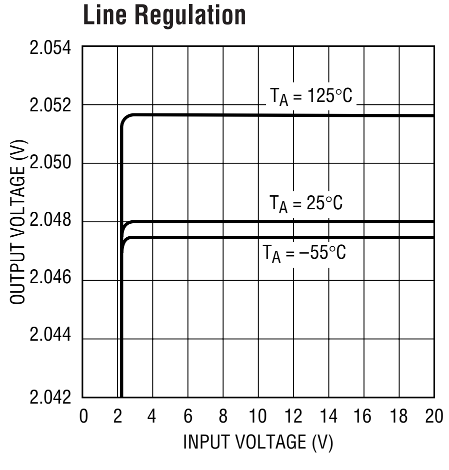
Load Regulation (Sinking)



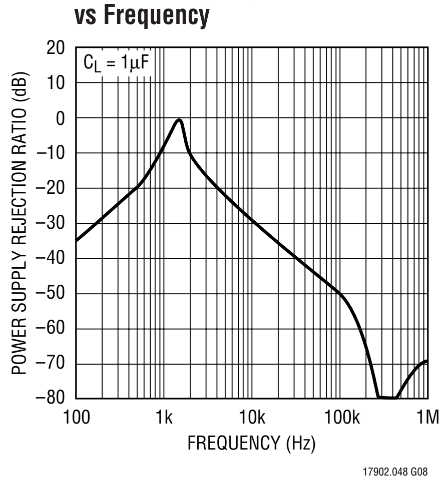
Supply Current vs Input Voltage



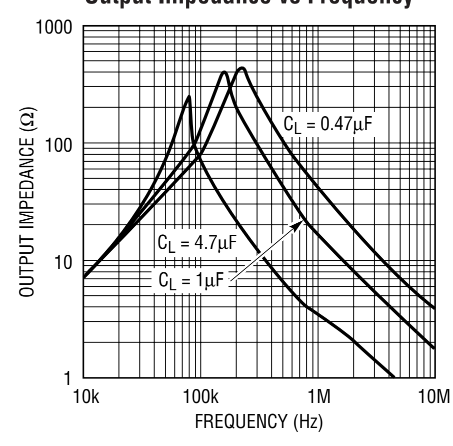
Line Regulation



Power Supply Rejection Ratio vs Frequency



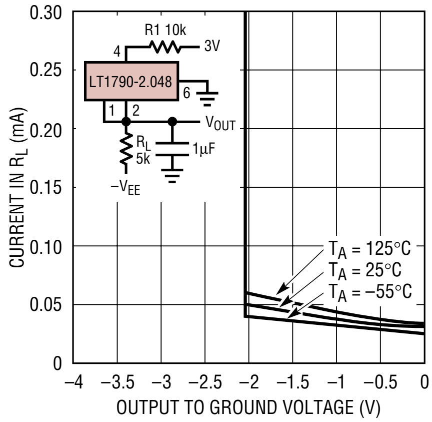
Output Impedance vs Frequency



2.048V TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

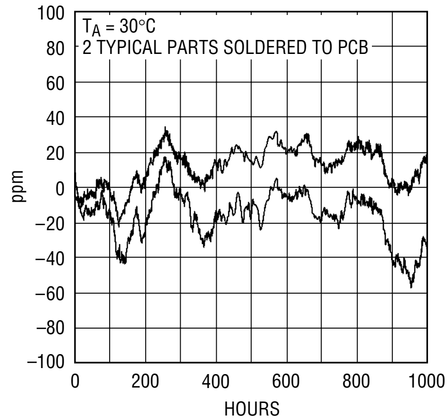
Each of the voltage options have similar performance curves. For the 3V, 3.3V and the 4.096V options, the curves can be estimated based on the 2.5V and 5V curves.

–2.048V Characteristics



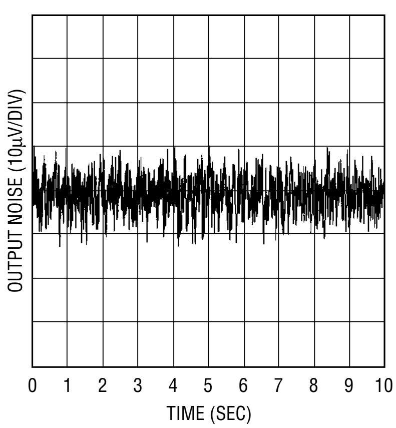
17092.048 G10

Long-Term Drift



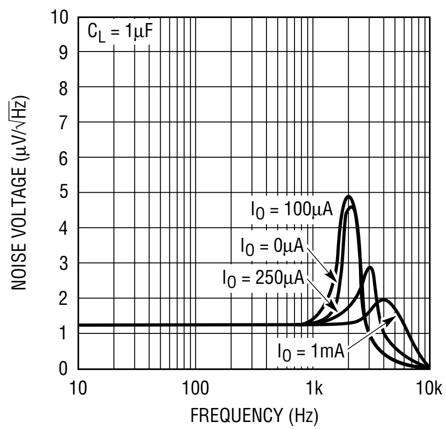
17901.048 G11

Output Noise 0.1Hz to 10Hz



17902.048 G12

Output Voltage Noise Spectrum

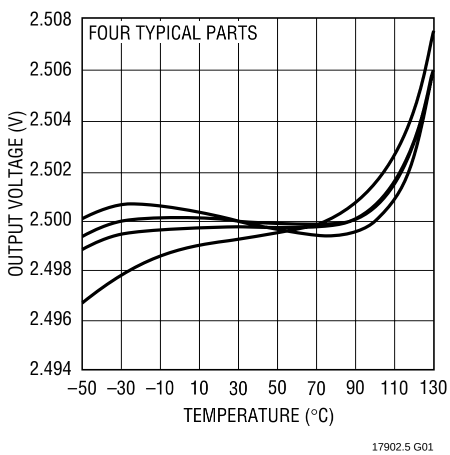


17902.048 G13

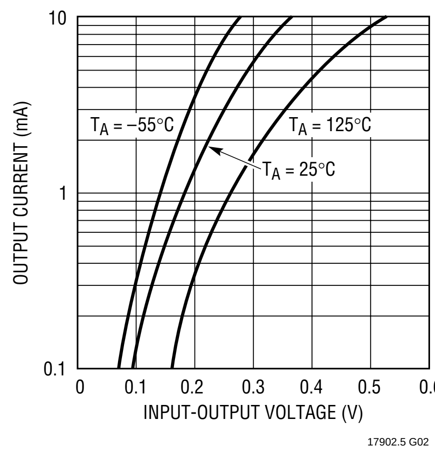
2.5V TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

Each of the voltage options have similar performance curves. For the 3V, 3.3V and the 4.096V options, the curves can be estimated based on the 2.5V and 5V curves.

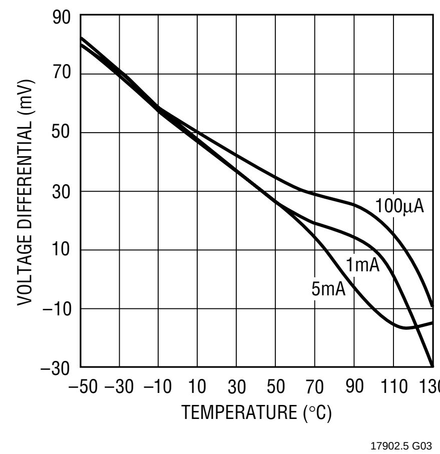
Output Voltage Temperature Drift



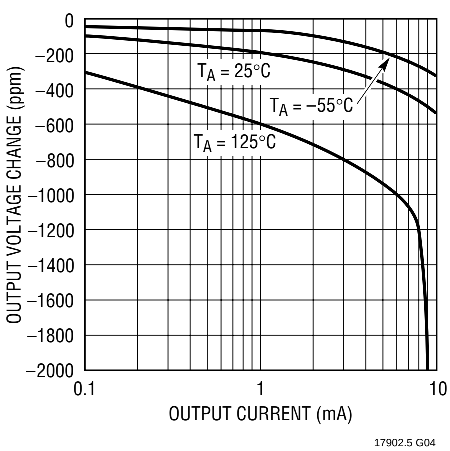
Minimum Input-Output Voltage Differential (Sourcing)



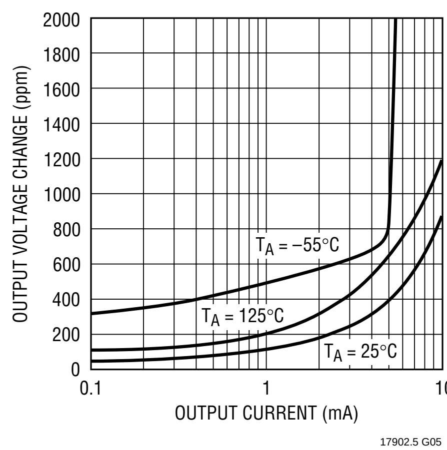
Minimum Input-Output Voltage Differential (Sinking)



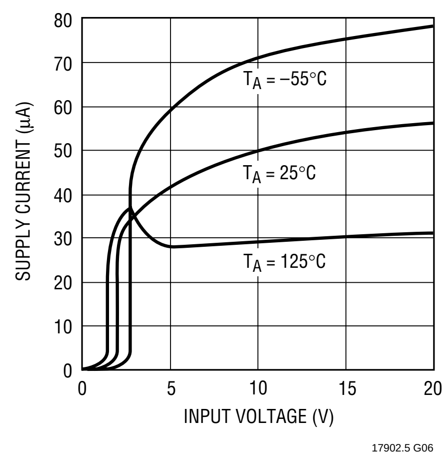
Load Regulation (Sourcing)



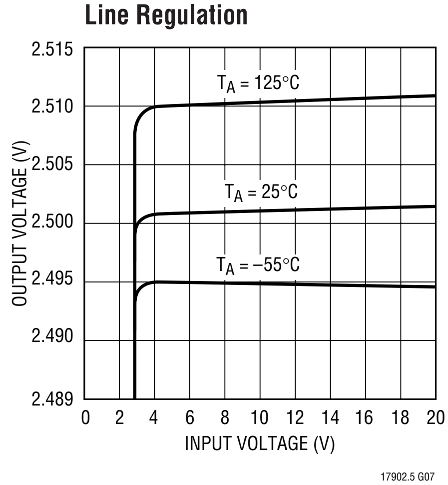
Load Regulation (Sinking)



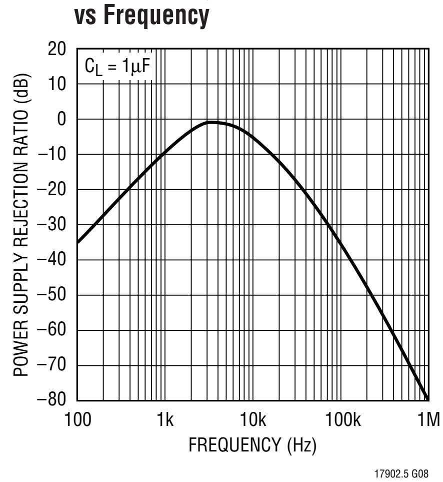
Supply Current vs Input Voltage



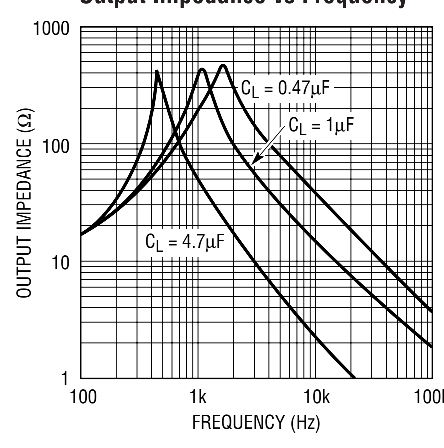
Line Regulation



Power Supply Rejection Ratio vs Frequency



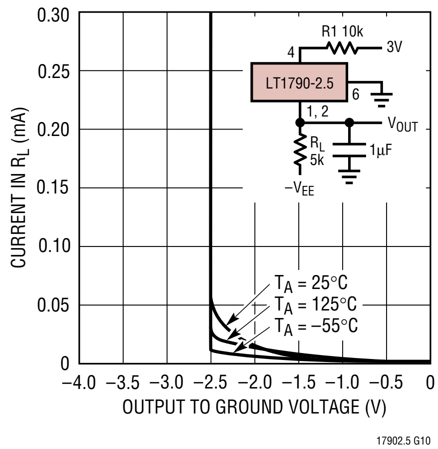
Output Impedance vs Frequency



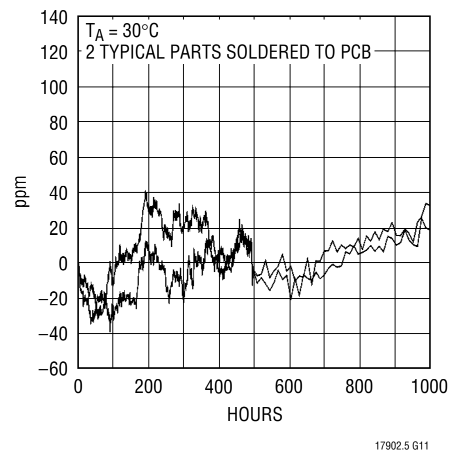
2.5V TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

Each of the voltage options have similar performance curves. For the 3V, 3.3V and the 4.096V options, the curves can be estimated based on the 2.5V and 5V curves.

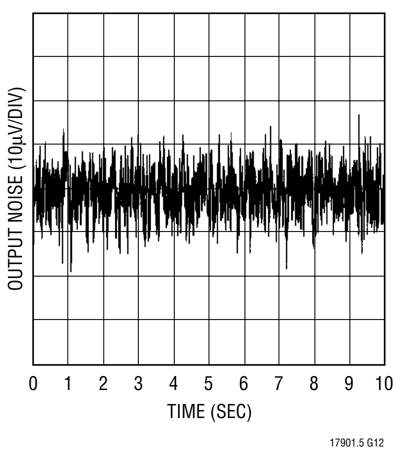
−2.5V Characteristics



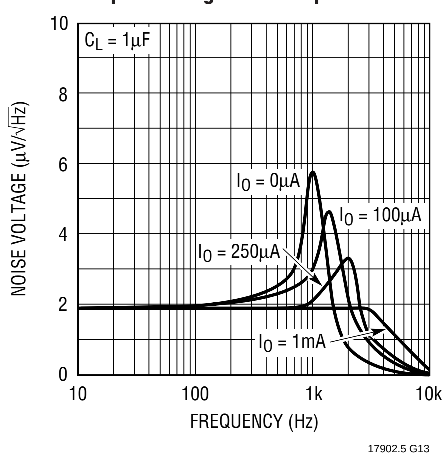
Long-Term Drift (Data Points Reduced After 500 Hr)



Output Noise 0.1Hz to 10Hz



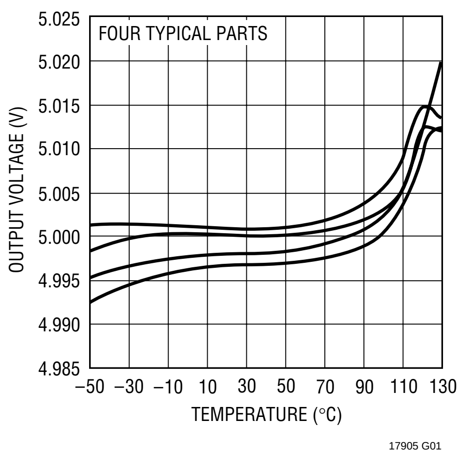
Output Voltage Noise Spectrum



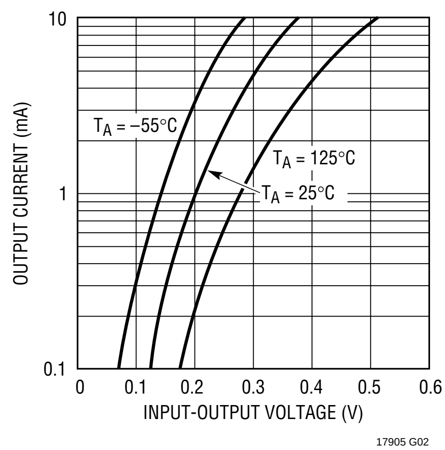
5V TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

Each of the voltage options have similar performance curves. For the 3V, 3.3V and the 4.096V options, the curves can be estimated based on the 2.5V and 5V curves.

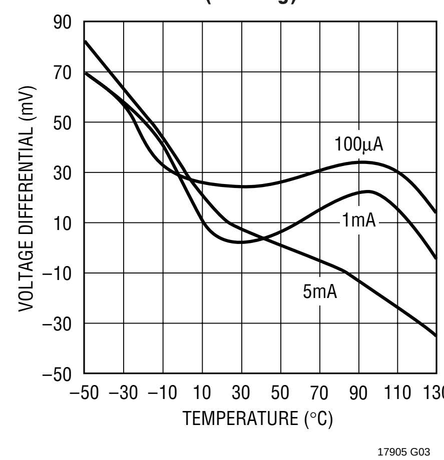
Output Voltage Temperature Drift



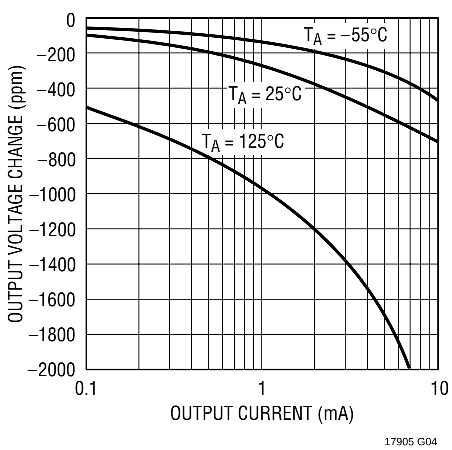
Minimum Input-Output Voltage Differential (Sourcing)



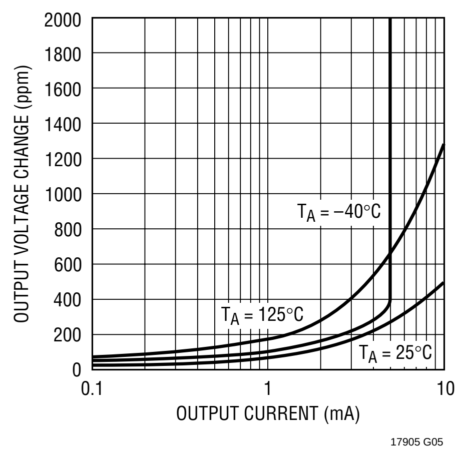
Minimum Input-Output Voltage Differential (Sinking)



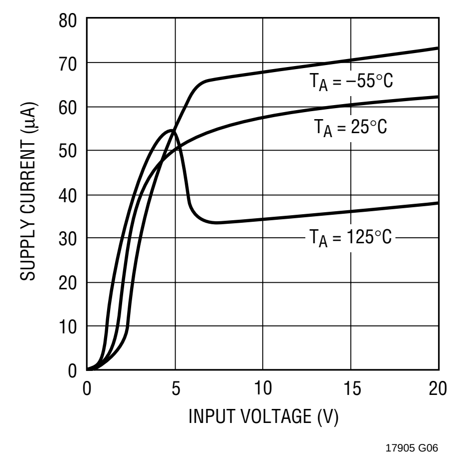
Load Regulation (Sourcing)



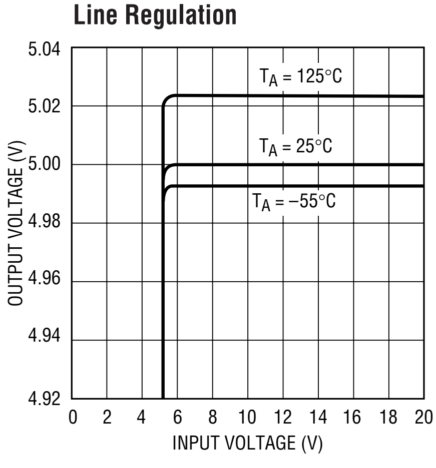
Load Regulation (Sinking)



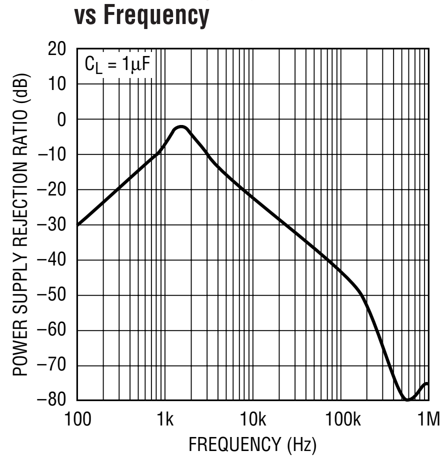
Supply Current vs Input Voltage



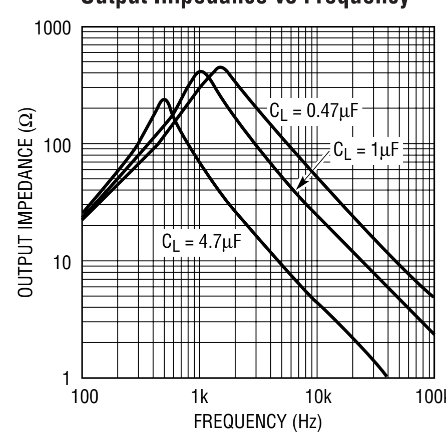
Line Regulation



Power Supply Rejection Ratio vs Frequency



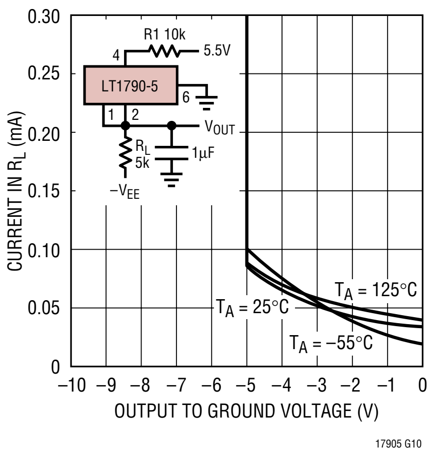
Output Impedance vs Frequency



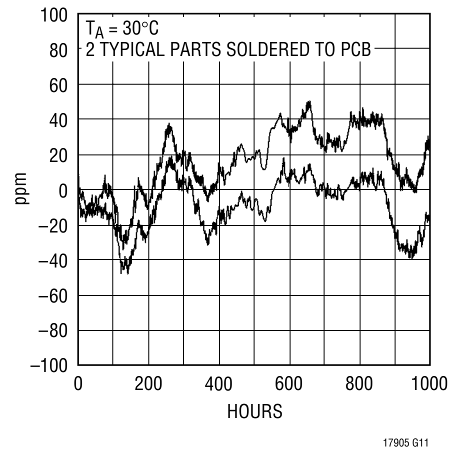
5V TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

Each of the voltage options have similar performance curves. For the 3V, 3.3V and the 4.096V options, the curves can be estimated based on the 2.5V and 5V curves.

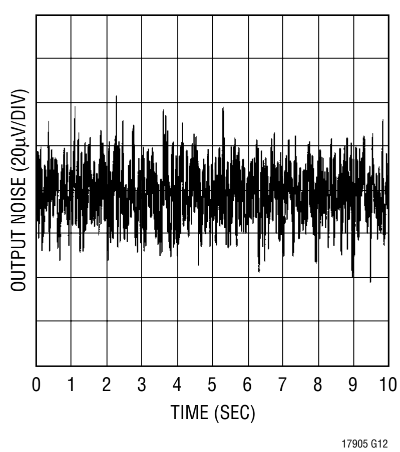
–5V Characteristics



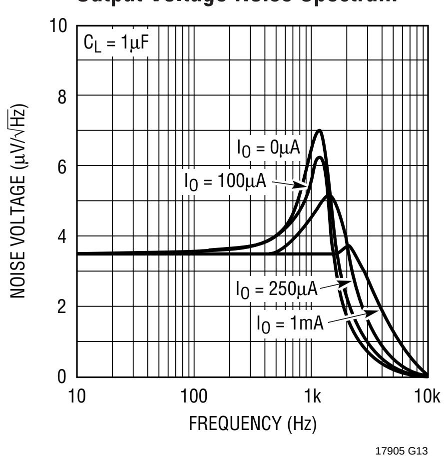
Long-Term Drift



Output Noise 0.1Hz to 10Hz



Output Voltage Noise Spectrum



APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

Bypass and Load Capacitors

The LT1790 voltage references should have an input bypass capacitor of 0.1µF or larger, however the bypassing of other local devices may serve as the required component. These references also require an output capacitor for stability. The optimum output capacitance for most applications is 1µF, although larger values work as well. This capacitor affects the turn-on and settling time for the output to reach its final value.

All LT1790 voltages perform virtually the same, so the LT1790-2.5 is used as an example.

Figure 1 shows the turn-on time for the LT1790-2.5 with a 1µF input bypass and 1µF load capacitor. Figure 2 shows the output response to a 0.5V transient on V_{IN} with the same capacitors.

The test circuit of Figure 3 is used to measure the stability of various load currents. With R_L = 1k, the 1V step produces a current step of 1mA. Figure 4 shows the response to a ±0.5mA load. Figure 5 is the output response to a sourcing step from 4mA to 5mA, and Figure 6 is the output response of a sinking step from –4mA to –5mA.

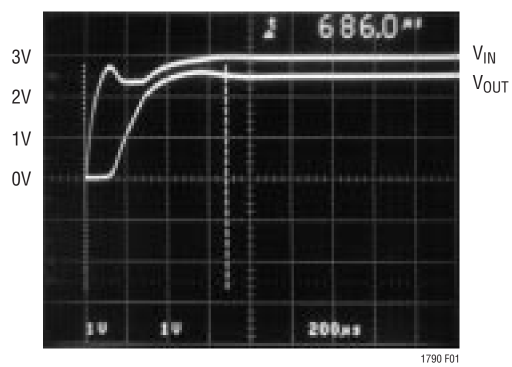


Figure 1. Turn-On Characteristics of LT1790-2.5

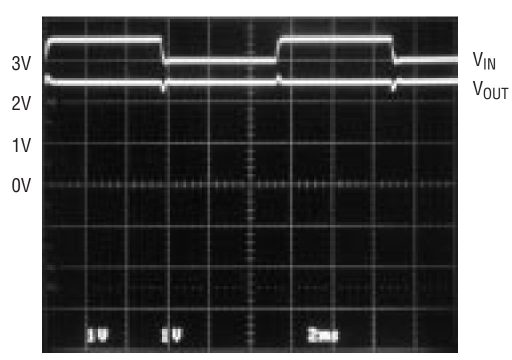


Figure 2. Output Response to 0.5V Ripple on V_{IN}

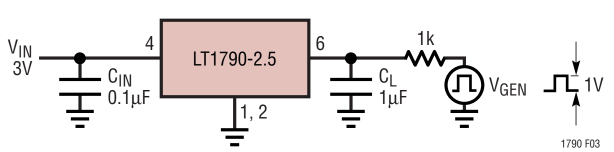


Figure 3. Response Time Test Circuit

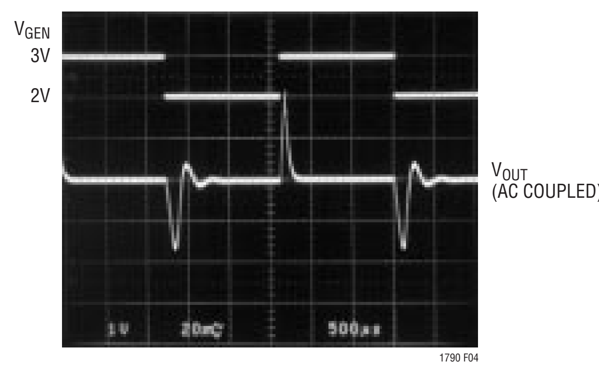


Figure 4. LT1790-2.5 Sourcing and Sinking 0.5mA

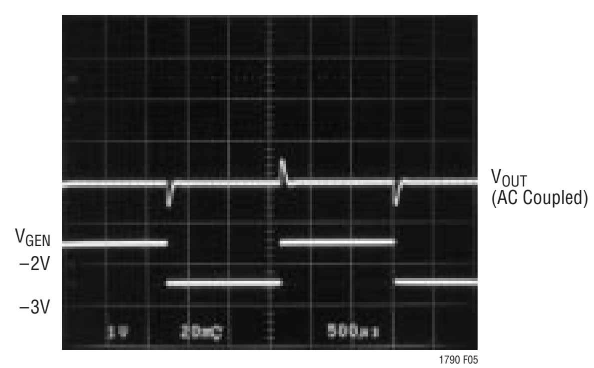


Figure 5. LT1790-2.5 Sourcing 4mA to 5mA

APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

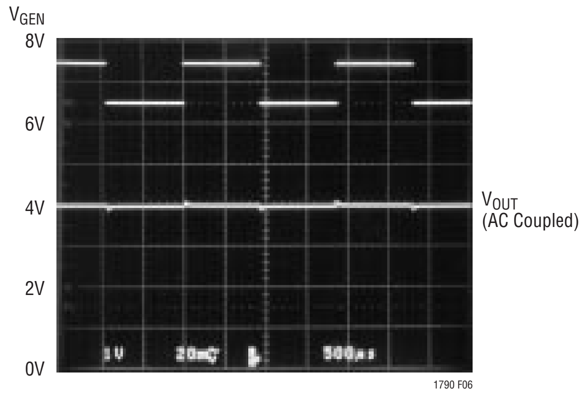


Figure 6. LT1790-2.5 Sinking –4mA to –5mA

Positive or Negative Operation

Series operation is ideal for extending battery life. If an LT1790 is operated in series mode it does not require an external current setting resistor. The specifications guarantee that the LT1790 family operates to 18V. When the circuitry being regulated does not demand current, the series connected LT1790 consumes only a few hundred µW, yet the same connection can sink or source 5mA of load current when demanded. A typical series connection is shown on the front page of this data sheet.

The circuit in Figure 7 shows the connection for a –2.5V reference, although any LT1790 voltage option can be configured this way to make a negative reference. The LT1790 can be used as very stable negative references, however, they require a positive voltage applied to Pin 4 to bias internal circuitry. This voltage must be current limited with R1 to keep the output PNP transistor from turning on and driving the grounded output. C1 provides stability during load transients. This connection maintains nearly the same accuracy and temperature coefficient of the positive connected LT1790.

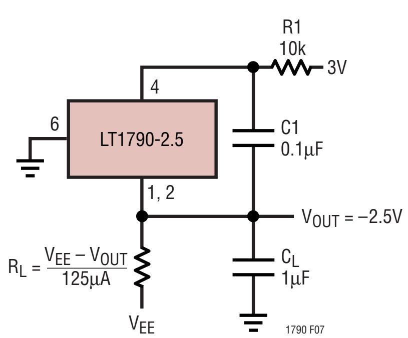


Figure 7. Using the LT1790-2.5 to Build a –2.5V Reference

Long-Term Drift

Long-term drift cannot be extrapolated from accelerated high temperature testing. This erroneous technique gives drift numbers that are widely optimistic. The only way long-term drift can be determined is to measure it over the time interval of interest. The LT1790S6 drift data was taken on over 100 parts that were soldered into PC boards similar to a "real world" application. The boards were then placed into a constant temperature oven with T_A = 30°C, their outputs scanned regularly and measured with an 8.5 digit DVM. Long-term drift curves are shown in the Typical Performance Characteristics.

Hysteresis

Hysteresis data shown in Figures 8 and 9 represent the worst-case data taken on parts from 0°C to 70°C and from –40°C to 85°C. Units were cycled several times over these temperature ranges and the largest change is shown. As expected, the parts cycled over the higher temperature range have higher hysteresis than those cycled over the lower range.

When an LT1790 is IR reflow soldered onto a PC board, the output shift is typically just 150ppm (0.015%).

Higher Input Voltage

The circuit in Figure 10 shows an easy way to increase the input voltage range of the LT1790. The zener diode can be anywhere from 6V to 18V. For equal power sharing between R1 and the zener (at 30V), the 18V option is better. The circuit can tolerate much higher voltages for short periods and is suitable for transient protection.

Assuming 80µA max supply current for the LT1790, a 25µA load, 120mV max dropout and a 4V to 30V input specification, the largest that R1 can be is (4V – 3.3V – 120mV)/(80µA + 25µA) = 5.5k. Furthermore, assuming 220mW of dissipation in the 18V SOT-23 zener, this gives a max current of (220mW)/(18V) = 12.2mA. So the smallest that R1 should be is (30V – 18V)/12.2mA = 1k, rated at 150mW.

APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

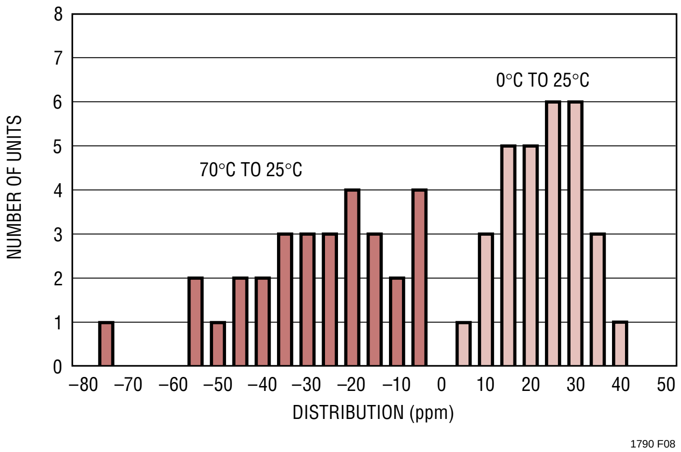


Figure 8. Worst-Case 0°C to 70°C Hysteresis on 30 Units

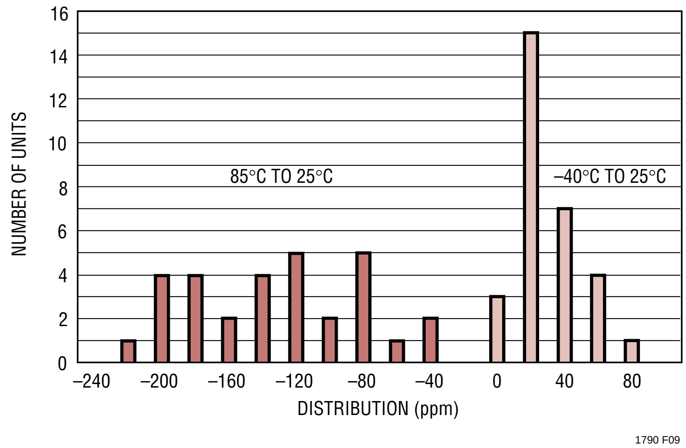


Figure 9. Worst-Case –40°C to 85°C Hysteresis on 30 Units

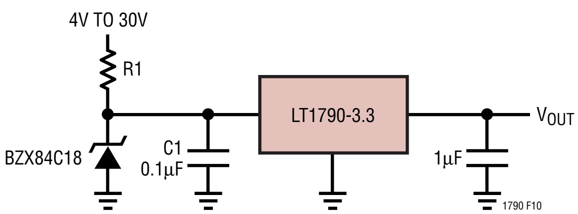


Figure 10. Extended Supply Range Reference

With R1 = 1k, and assuming a 450mV worst-case dropout, the LT1790 can deliver a minimum current of (4V – 3.3V–450mV)/(1k) = 250µA. In Figure 10, R1 and C1 provide filtering of the zener noise when the zener is in its noisy V-I knee.

There are other variations for higher voltage operation that use a pass transistor shown in Figures 11 and 12. These circuits allow the input voltage to be as high as 160V while maintaining low supply current.

More Output Current

The circuit in Figure 13 is a compact, high output current, low dropout precision supply. The circuit uses the SOT-23 LT1782 and the ThinSOT LT1790. Resistive divider R1 and R2 set a voltage 22mV below V_S. For under 1mA of output current, the LT1790 supplies the load. Above 1mA of load current, the (+) input of the LT1782 is pulled below the 22mV divider reference and the output FET turns on to supply the load current. Capacitor C1 stops oscillations in the transition region. The no load standing current is only 120µA, yet the output can deliver over 300mA.

APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

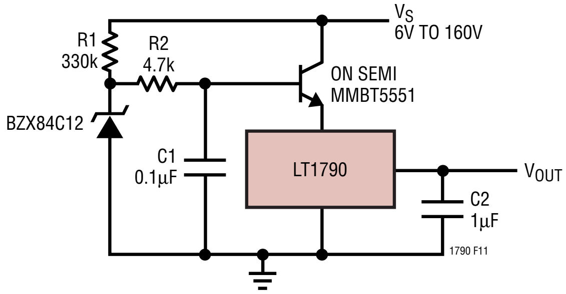


Figure 11. Extended Supply Range Reference

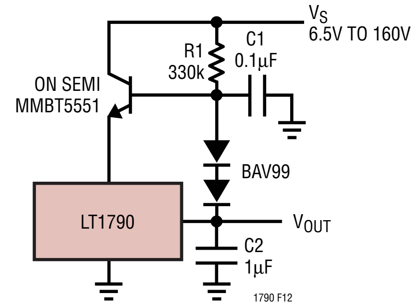


Figure 12. Extended Supply Range Reference

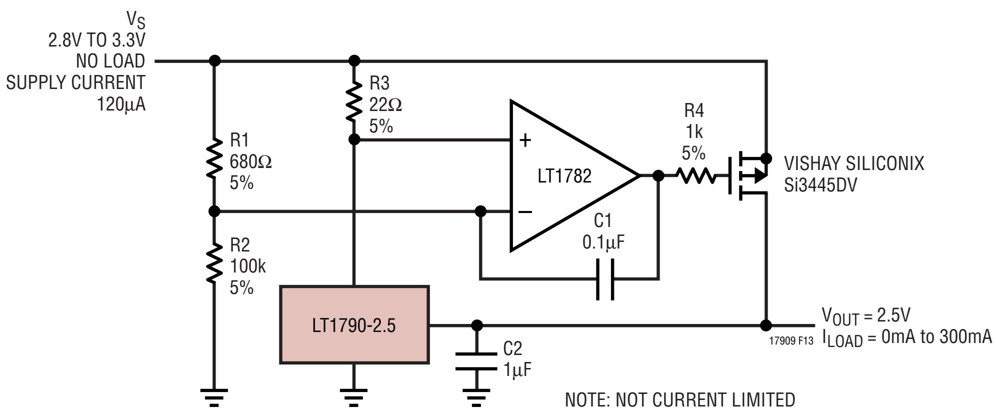
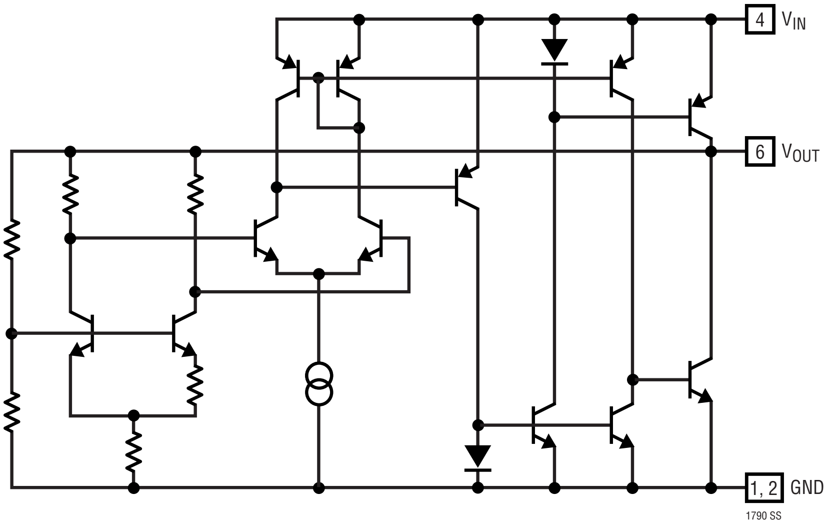


Figure 13. Compact, High Output Current, Low Dropout, Precison 2.5V Supply

SIMPLIFIED SCHEMATIC

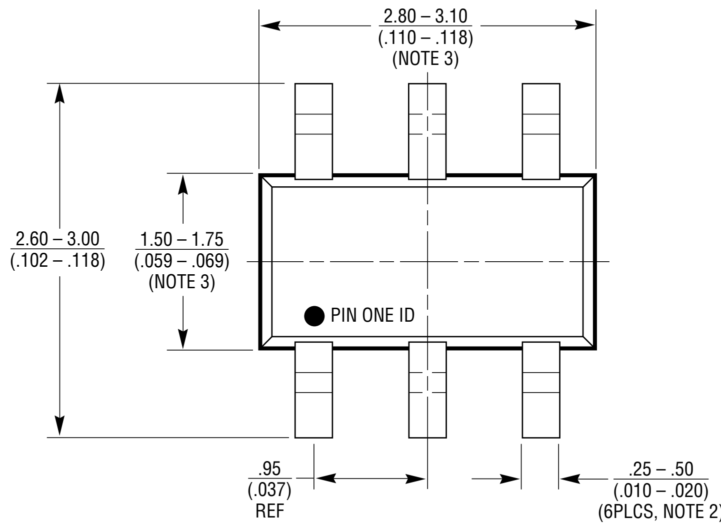


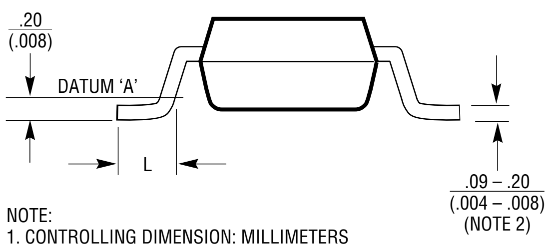
LINEAR TECHNOLOGY

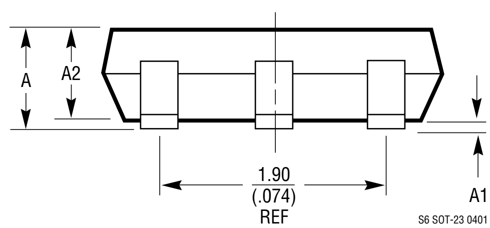
PACKAGE DESCRIPTION

S6 Package
6-Lead Plastic SOT-23
(Reference LTC DWG # 05-08-1636)

	SOT-23 (Original)	SOT-23 (ThinSOT)
A	.90 – 1.45 (.035 – .057)	1.00 MAX (.039 MAX)
A1	.00 – 0.15 (.00 – .006)	.01 – .10 (.0004 – .004)
A2	.90 – 1.30 (.035 – .051)	.80 – .90 (.031 – .035)
L	.35 – .55 (.014 – .021)	.30 – .50 REF (.012 – .019 REF)



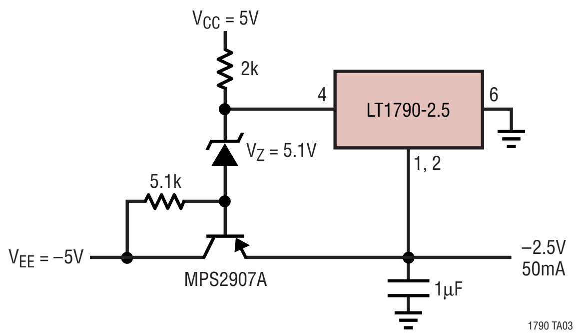




NOTE:
1. CONTROLLING DIMENSION: MILLIMETERS
2. DIMENSIONS ARE IN $\frac{\text{MILLIMETERS}}{\text{(INCHES)}}$
3. DRAWING NOT TO SCALE
4. DIMENSIONS ARE INCLUSIVE OF PLATING
5. DIMENSIONS ARE EXCLUSIVE OF MOLD FLASH AND METAL BURR
6. MOLD FLASH SHALL NOT EXCEED .254mm
7. PACKAGE EIAJ REFERENCE IS:
   SC-74A (EIAJ) FOR ORIGINAL
   JEDEC MO-193 FOR THIN

TYPICAL APPLICATION

−2.5V Negative 50mA Series Reference
No Load Supply Current
I_{CC} = 1.6mA
I_{EE} = 440μA



RELATED PARTS

PART NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS
LT1019	Precision Reference	Low Noise Bandgap, 0.05%, 5ppm/°C
LTC®1798	Micropower Low Dropout Reference	0.15% Max, 6.5μA Supply Current
LT1460	Micropower Precison Series Reference	Bandgap, 130μA Supply Current, 10ppm/°C, Available in SOT-23
LT1461	Micropower Precision Low Dropout Reference	Bandgap 0.04%, 3ppm/°C, 50μA Max Supply Current

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