Family of Micropower Series References in SOT-23

FEATURES

- **3-Lead SOT-23 Package**
- **Low Drift: 20ppm/°C Max**
- **High Accuracy: 0.2% Max**
- Low Supply Current
- 20mA Output Current Guaranteed
- No Output Capacitor Required
- Reverse-Battery Protection
- Low PC Board Solder Stress: 0.02% Typ
- Voltage Options: 2.5V, 3V, 3.3V, 5V and 10V
- The LT1460 is Also Available in SO-8, 8-Lead MSOP, 8-Lead PDIP and TO-92 Packages.
- Operating Temperature Range: –40°C to 85°C

APPLICATIONS

- Handheld Instruments
- Precision Regulators
- A/D and D/A Converters
- Power Supplies
- Hard Disk Drives

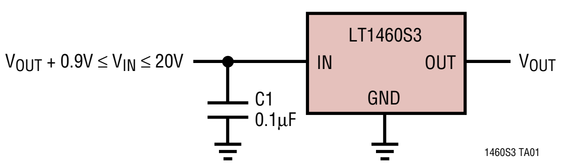
DESCRIPTION

The LT®1460S3 is a family of SOT-23 micropower series references that combine high accuracy and low drift with low power dissipation and small package size. These series references use curvature compensation to obtain low temperature coefficient, and laser trimmed precision thin-film resistors to achieve high output accuracy. Furthermore, output shift due to PC board soldering stress has been dramatically reduced. These references will supply up to 20mA, making them ideal for precision regulator applications, yet they are almost totally immune to input voltage variations.

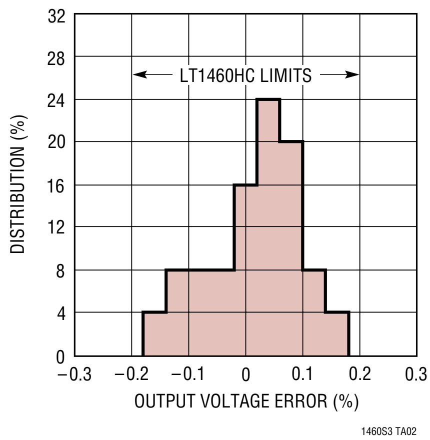
These series references provide supply current and power dissipation advantages over shunt references that must idle the entire load current to operate. Additionally, the LT1460S3 does not require an output compensation capacitor. This feature is important in applications where PC board space is a premium or fast settling is demanded. Reverse-battery protection keeps these references from conducting reverse current.

TYPICAL APPLICATION

Basic Connection



Typical Distribution of SOT-23 LT1460HC V_{OUT} *After* IR Reflow Solder

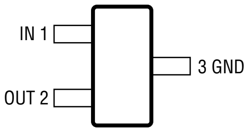


ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS (Note 1)

Input Voltage 30V
Reverse Voltage .... –15V
Output Short-Circuit Duration, T_A = 25°C .... 5 sec
Specified Temperature Range .... 0°C to 70°C
Operating Temperature Range
(Note 2) .... –40°C to 85°C
Storage Temperature Range (Note 3) ... –65°C to 150°C
Lead Temperature (Soldering, 10 sec).................. 300°C

PACKAGE/ORDER INFORMATION

TOP VIEW



S3 PACKAGE
3-LEAD PLASTIC SOT-23

T_{JMAX} = 125°C, θ_{JA} = 325°C/W

ORDER PART NUMBER	S3 PART MARKING
LT1460HCS3-2.5	LTAC
LT1460JCS3-2.5	LTAD
LT1460KCS3-2.5	LTAE
LT1460HCS3-3	LTAN
LT1460JCS3-3	LTAP
LT1460KCS3-3	LTAQ
LT1460HCS3-3.3	LTAR
LT1460JCS3-3.3	LTAS
LT1460KCS3-3.3	LTAT
LT1460HCS3-5	LTAK
LT1460JCS3-5	LTAL
LT1460KCS3-5	LTAM
LT1460HCS3-10	LTAU
LT1460JCS3-10	LTAV
LT1460KCS3-10	LTAW

Consult factory for Industrial and Military grade parts.

AVAILABLE OPTIONS

OUTPUT VOLTAGE (V)	SPECIFIED TEMPERATURE RANGE	ACCURACY (%)	TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT (ppm/°C)	PART ORDER NUMBER
2.5	0°C to 70°C	0.2	20	LT1460HCS3-2.5
2.5	0°C to 70°C	0.4	20	LT1460JCS3-2.5
2.5	0°C to 70°C	0.5	50	LT1460KCS3-2.5
3	0°C to 70°C	0.2	20	LT1460HCS3-3
3	0°C to 70°C	0.4	20	LT1460JCS3-3
3	0°C to 70°C	0.5	50	LT1460KCS3-3
3.3	0°C to 70°C	0.2	20	LT1460HCS3-3.3
3.3	0°C to 70°C	0.4	20	LT1460JCS3-3.3
3.3	0°C to 70°C	0.5	50	LT1460KCS3-3.3
5	0°C to 70°C	0.2	20	LT1460HCS3-5
5	0°C to 70°C	0.4	20	LT1460JCS3-5
5	0°C to 70°C	0.5	50	LT1460KCS3-5
10	0°C to 70°C	0.2	20	LT1460HCS3-10
10	0°C to 70°C	0.4	20	LT1460JCS3-10
10	0°C to 70°C	0.5	50	LT1460KCS3-10

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

The ● denotes specifications which apply over the full specified temperature range, otherwise specifications are at T_A = 25°C. V_{IN} = V_{OUT} + 2.5V, I_{OUT} = 0 unless otherwise specified.

PARAMETER	CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Output Voltage Tolerance (Note 4)	LT1460HCS3		–0.2		0.2	%
	LT1460JCS3		–0.4		0.4	%
	LT1460KCS3		–0.5		0.5	%
Output Voltage Temperature Coefficient (Note 5)	LT1460HCS3 LT1460JCS3 LT1460KCS3	● ● ●		10 10 25	20 20 50	ppm/°C ppm/°C ppm/°C
Line Regulation	V_{OUT} + 0.9V ≤ V_{IN} ≤ V_{OUT} + 2.5V	 ●		150	800 1000	ppm/V ppm/V
	V_{OUT} + 2.5V ≤ V_{IN} ≤ 20V	 ●		50	100 130	ppm/V ppm/V
Load Regulation Sourcing (Note 6)	I_{OUT} = 100μA	 ●		1000	3000 4000	ppm/mA ppm/mA
	I_{OUT} = 10mA	 ●		50	200 300	ppm/mA ppm/mA
	I_{OUT} = 20mA	 ●		20	70 100	ppm/mA ppm/mA
Thermal Regulation (Note 7)	ΔP = 200mW			2.5	10	ppm/mW
Dropout Voltage (Note 8)	V_{IN} – V_{OUT}, ΔV_{OUT} ≤ 0.2%, I_{OUT} = 0	●			0.9	V
	V_{IN} – V_{OUT}, ΔV_{OUT} ≤ 0.2%, I_{OUT} = 10mA	 ●			1.3 1.4	V V
Output Current	Short V_{OUT} to GND			40		mA
Reverse Leakage	V_{IN} = –15V	●		0.5	10	μA
Output Voltage Noise (Note 9)	0.1Hz ≤ f ≤ 10Hz 10Hz ≤ f ≤ 1kHz			4 4		ppm (P-P) ppm (RMS)
Long-Term Stability of Output Voltage (Note 10)				100		ppm/√kHr
Hysteresis (Note 11)	ΔT = 0°C to 70°C ΔT = –40°C to 85°C	● ●		50 250		ppm ppm
Supply Current	LT1460S3-2.5	 ●		115	145 175	μA μA
	LT1460S3-3	 ●		145	180 220	μA μA
	LT1460S3-3.3	 ●		145	180 220	μA μA
	LT1460S3-5	 ●		160	200 240	μA μA
	LT1460S3-10	 ●		215	270 350	μA μA

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

Note 2: The LT1460S3 is guaranteed functional over the operating temperature range of –40°C to 85°C.

Note 3: If the parts are stored outside of the specified temperature range, the output may shift due to hysteresis.

Note 4: ESD (Electrostatic Discharge) sensitive devices. Extensive use of ESD protection devices are used internal to the LT1460S3, 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.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

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: Thermal regulation is caused by die temperature gradients created by load current or input voltage changes. This effect must be added to normal line or load regulation. This parameter is not 100% tested.

Note 8: Excludes load regulation errors.

Note 9: Peak-to-peak noise is measured with a single pole highpass filter at 0.1Hz and 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 sec. RMS noise is measured with a single pole highpass 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.

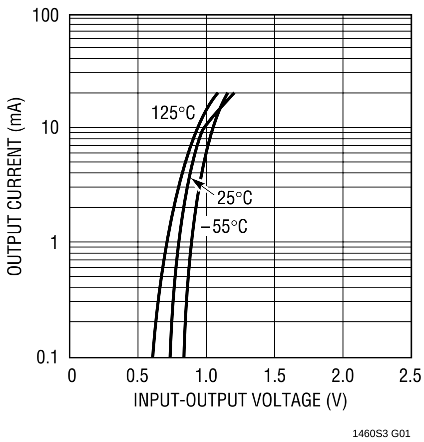
Note 10: Long-term stability typically has a logarithmic characteristic and therefore, changes after 1000 hours tend to be much smaller than before that time. Total drift in the second thousand hours is normally less than one third that of the first thousand hours with a continuing trend toward reduced drift with time. Long-term stability will also be affected by differential stresses between the IC and the board material created during board assembly.

Note 11: Hysteresis in 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 70°C or 0°C before successive measurements. Hysteresis is roughly proportional to the square of the temperature change. Hysteresis is not normally a problem for operational temperature excursions where the instrument might be stored at high or low temperature. See Applications Information.

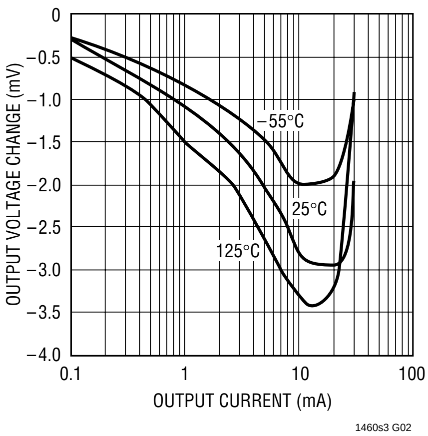
TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic curves are similar for most LT1460S3s. Curves from the LT1460S3-2.5 and the LT1460-10 represent the extremes of the voltage options. Characteristic curves for other output voltages fall between these curves, and can be estimated based on their voltage output.

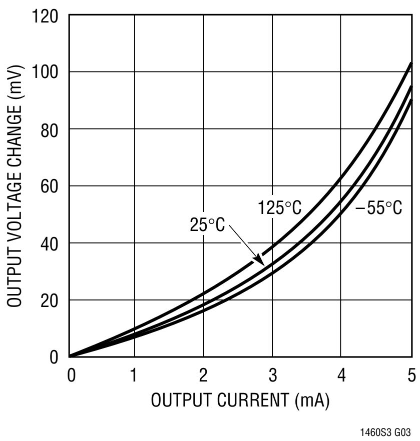
2.5V Minimum Input-Output Voltage Differential



2.5V Load Regulation, Sourcing



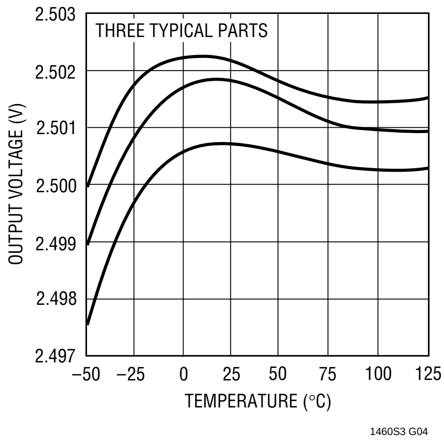
2.5V Load Regulation, Sinking



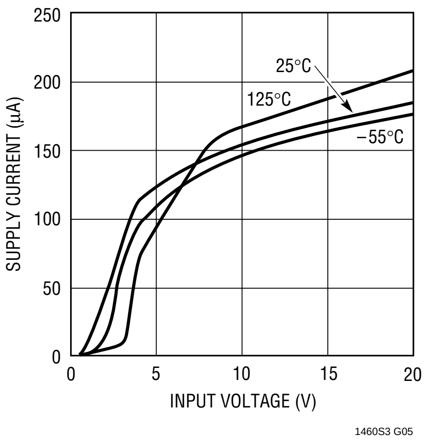
TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic curves are similar for most LT1460S3s. Curves from the LT1460S3-2.5 and the LT1460-10 represent the extremes of the voltage options. Characteristic curves for other output voltages fall between these curves, and can be estimated based on their voltage output.

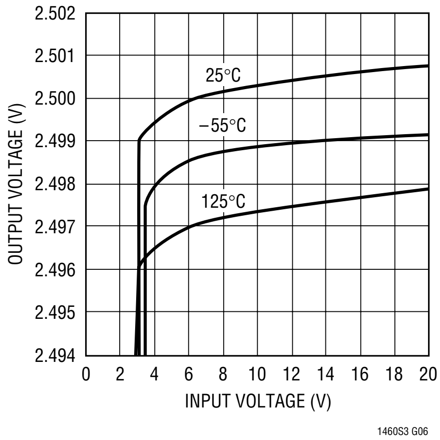
2.5V Output Voltage Temperature Drift



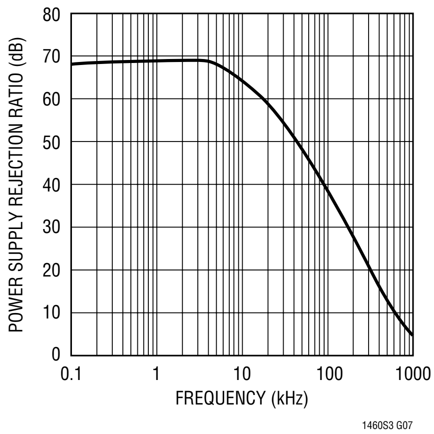
2.5V Supply Current vs Input Voltage



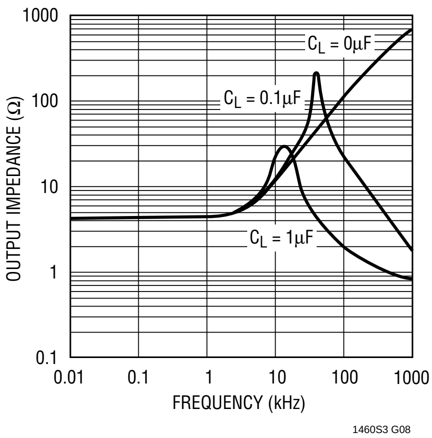
2.5V Line Regulation



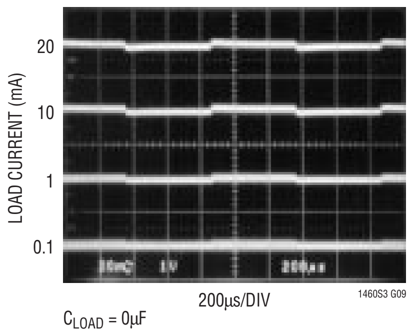
2.5V Power Supply Rejection Ratio vs Frequency



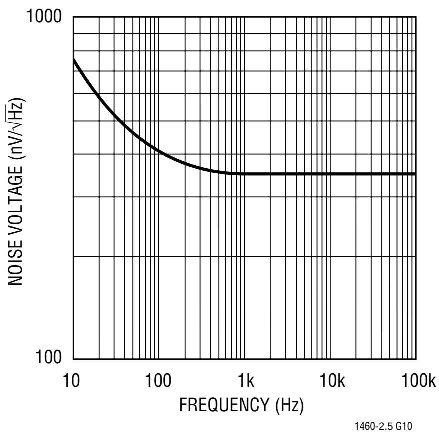
2.5V Output Impedance vs Frequency



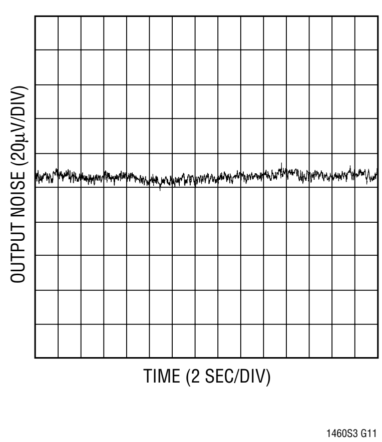
2.5V Transient Response



2.5V Output Voltage Noise Spectrum



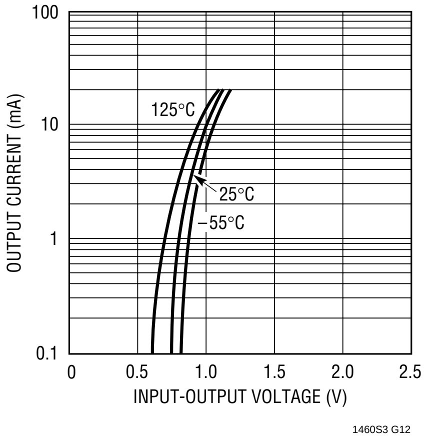
2.5V Output Noise 0.1Hz to 10Hz



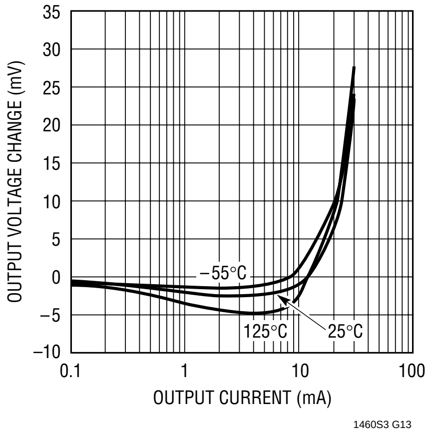
TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic curves are similar for most LT1460S3s. Curves from the LT1460S3-2.5 and the LT1460-10 represent the extremes of the voltage options. Characteristic curves for other output voltages fall between these curves, and can be estimated based on their voltage output.

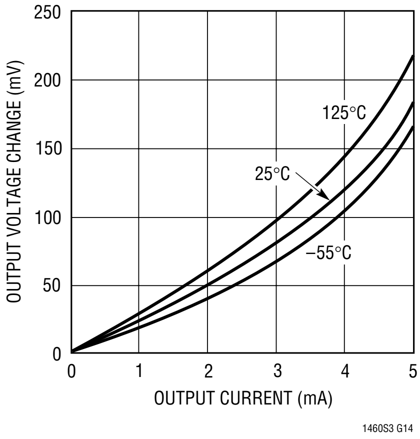
10V Minimum Input-Output Voltage Differential



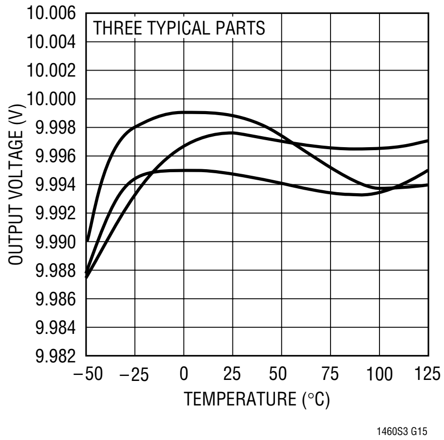
10V Load Regulation, Sourcing



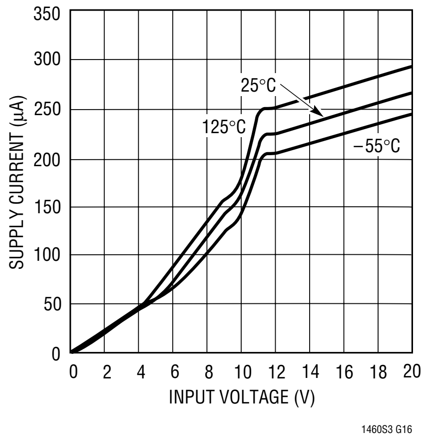
10V Load Regulation, Sinking



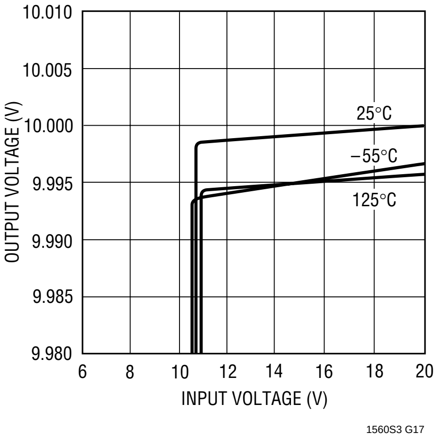
10V Output Voltage Temperature Drift



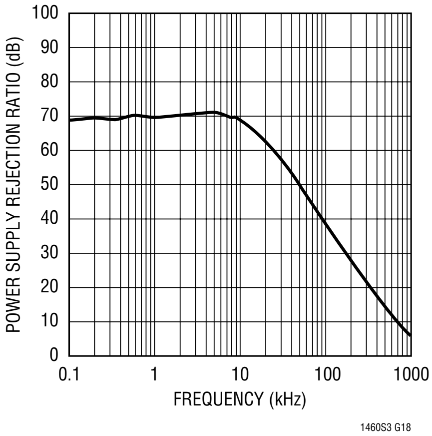
10V Supply Current vs Input Voltage



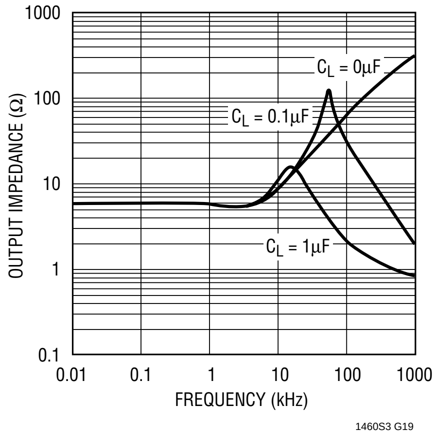
10V Line Regulation



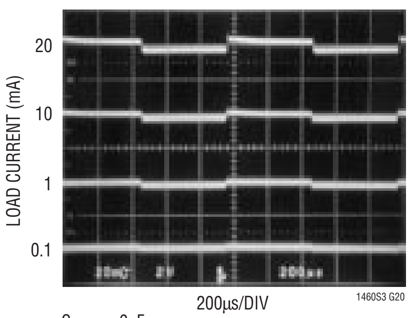
10V Power Supply Rejection Ratio vs Frequency



10V Output Impedance vs Frequency



10V Transient Response

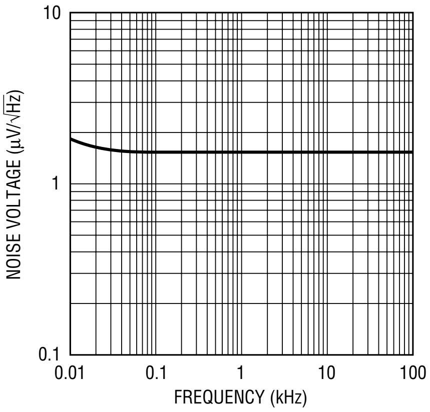


$C_{LOAD} = 0\mu F$

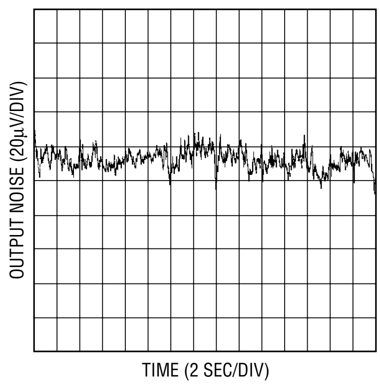
TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

Characteristic curves are similar for most LT1460S3s. Curves from the LT1460S3-2.5 and the LT1460-10 represent the extremes of the voltage options. Characteristic curves for other output voltages fall between these curves, and can be estimated based on their voltage output.

10V Output Voltage Noise Spectrum



10V Output Noise 0.1Hz to 10Hz



APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

Longer Battery Life

Series references have a large advantage over older shunt style references. Shunt references require a resistor from the power supply to operate. This resistor must be chosen to supply the maximum current that can ever be demanded by the circuit being regulated. When the circuit being controlled is not operating at this maximum current, the shunt reference must always sink this current, resulting in high dissipation and short battery life.

The LT1460S3 series references do not require a current setting resistor and can operate with any supply voltage from V_{OUT} + 0.9V to 20V. When the circuitry being regulated does not demand current, the LT1460S3s reduce their dissipation and battery life is extended. If the references are not delivering load current, they dissipate only several mW, yet the same connection can deliver 20mA of load current when demanded.

Capacitive Loads

The LT1460S3 family of references are designed to be stable with a large range of capacitive loads. With no capacitive load, these references are ideal for fast settling or applications where PC board space is a premium. The test circuit shown in Figure 1 is used to measure the response time and stability of various load currents and load capacitors. This circuit is set for the 2.5V option. For other voltage options, the input voltage must be scaled up and the output voltage generator offset voltage must be adjusted. The 1V step from 2.5V to 1.5V produces a current step of 10mA or 1mA for R_L = 100Ω or R_L = 1k. Figure 2 shows the response of the reference to these 1mA and 10mA load steps with no load capacitance, and Figure 3 shows a 1mA and 10mA load step with a 0.1μF output capacitor. Figure 4 shows the response to a 1mA load step with C_L = 1μF and 4.7μF.

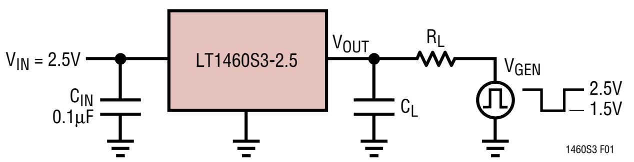


Figure 1. Response Time Test Circuit

APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

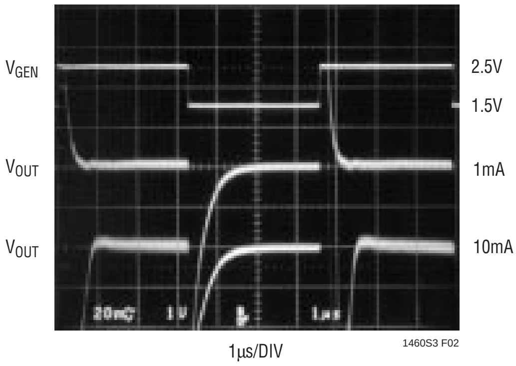


Figure 2. $C_L = 0\mu F$

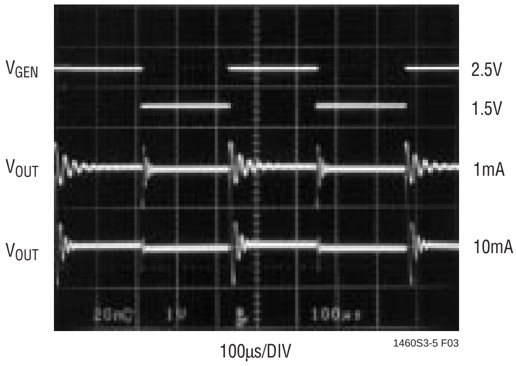


Figure 3. $C_L = 0.1\mu F$

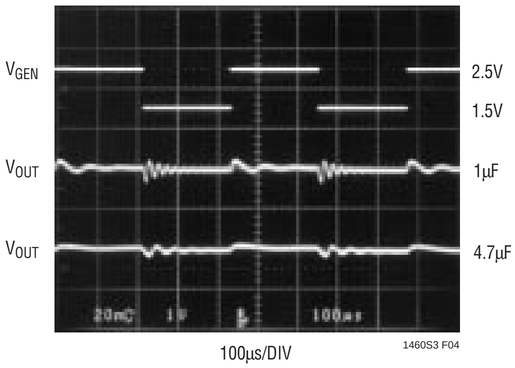


Figure 4. $I_{OUT} = 1mA$

Table 1 gives the maximum output capacitance for various load currents and output voltages to avoid instability. Load capacitors with low ESR (effective series resistance) cause more ringing than capacitors with higher ESR such as polarized aluminum or tantalum capacitors.

Table 1. Maximum Output Capacitance

VOLTAGE OPTION	$I_{OUT} = 100\mu A$	$I_{OUT} = 1mA$	$I_{OUT} = 10mA$	$I_{OUT} = 20mA$
2.5V	>10μF	>10μF	2μF	0.68μF
3V	>10μF	>10μF	2μF	0.68μF
3.3V	>10μF	>10μF	1μF	0.68μF
5V	>10μF	>10μF	1μF	0.68μF
10V	>10μF	1μF	0.15μF	0.1μF

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 LT1460S3 long-term 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 were scanned regularly and measured with an 8.5 digit DVM. Figure 5 shows typical long-term drift of the LT1460S3s.

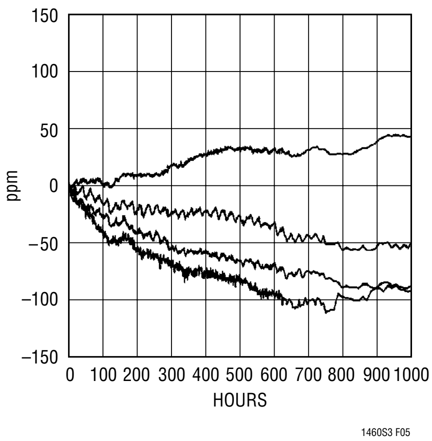


Figure 5. Typical Long-Term Drift

APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

Hysteresis

Hysteresis data shown in Figure 5 and Figure 6 represents the worst-case data taken on parts from 0°C to 70°C and from –40°C to 85°C. The output is capable of dissipating relatively high power, i.e., for the LT1460S3-2.5, P_D = 17.5V • 20mA = 350mW. The thermal resistance of the SOT-23 package is 325°C/W and this dissipation causes a 114°C internal rise producing a junction temperature of T_J = 25°C + 114°C = 139°C. This elevated temperature will cause the output to shift due to thermal hysteresis. **For highest performance in precision applications, do not let the LT1460S3's junction temperature exceed 85°C.**

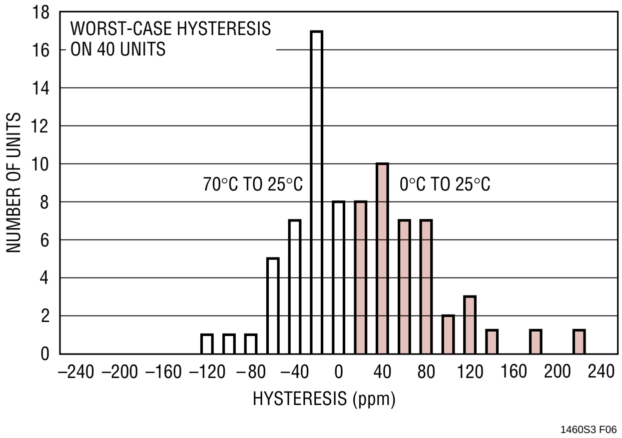


Figure 6. 0°C to 70°C Hysteresis

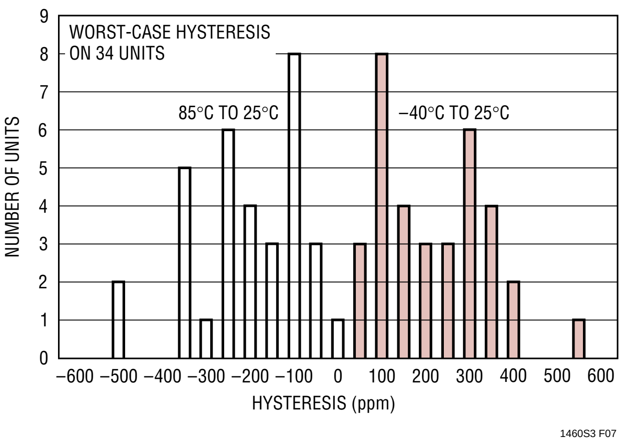


Figure 7. –40°C to 85°C Hysteresis

Fast Turn-On

It is recommended to add a 0.1µF or larger bypass capacitor to the input pin of the LT1460S3s. Although this can help stability with large load currents, another reason is for proper start-up. The LT1460S3 can start in 10µs, but it is important to limit the dv/dt of the input. Under light load conditions and with a very fast input, internal nodes overslew and this requires finite recovery time. Figure 8 shows the result of no bypass capacitance on the input and no output load on the LT1460S3-5. In this case the supply dv/dt is 7.5V in 30ns which causes internal overslew, and the output does not bias to 5V until 40µs after turn-on. Although 40µs is a typical turn-on time, it can be much longer. Figure 9 shows the effect of a 0.1µF bypass capacitor which limits the input dv/dt to approximately 7.5V in 20µs. The part always starts quickly.

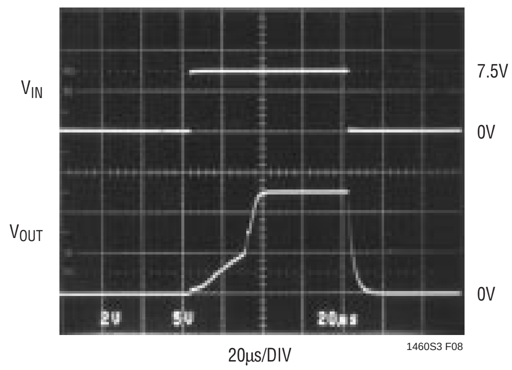


Figure 8. C_{IN} = 0µF

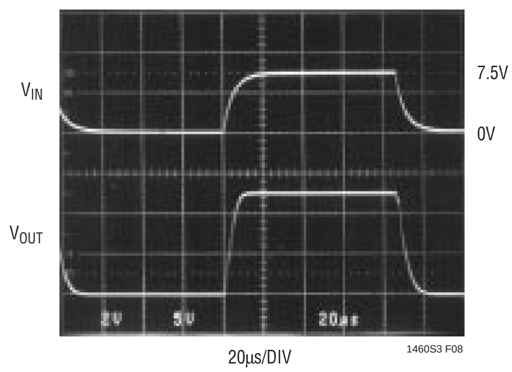


Figure 9. C_{IN} = 0.1µF

APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

Output Accuracy

Like all references, either series or shunt, the error budget of the LT1460S3s is made up of primarily three components: initial accuracy, temperature coefficient and load regulation. Line regulation is neglected because it typically contributes only 150ppm/V. The LT1460S3s typically shift 0.02% when soldered into a PCB, so this is also neglected. The output errors are calculated as follows for a 100μA load and 0°C to 70°C temperature range:

LT1460HCS3
Initial Accuracy = 0.2%

For I_{OUT} = 100μA
ΔV_{OUT} = (4000ppm/mA)(0.1mA) = 0.04%

For Temperature 0°C to 70°C the maximum ΔT = 70°C
ΔV_{OUT} = (20ppm/°C)(70°C) = 0.14%

Total worst-case output error is:
0.2% + 0.04% + 0.14% = 0.380%

Table 2 gives the worst-case accuracy for LT1460HCS3, LT1460JCS3 and LT1460KCS3 from 0°C to 70°C, and shows that if the LT1460HCS3 is used as a reference instead of a regulator, it is capable of 8 bits of absolute accuracy over temperature without a system calibration.

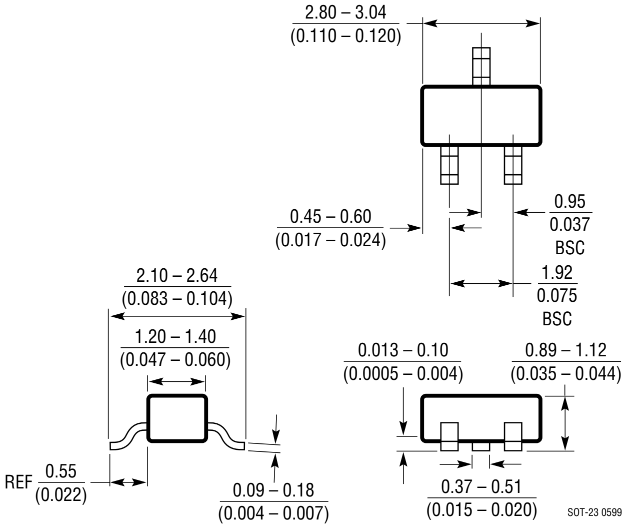
Table 2. Worst-Case Output Accuracy over Temperature

I_{OUT}	LT1460HCS3	LT1460JCS3	LT1460KCS3
0μA	0.340%	0.540%	0.850%
100μA	0.380%	0.580%	0.890%
10mA	0.640%	0.840%	1.15%
20mA	0.540%	0.740%	1.05%

PACKAGE DESCRIPTION

Dimensions in millimeters (inches) unless otherwise noted.

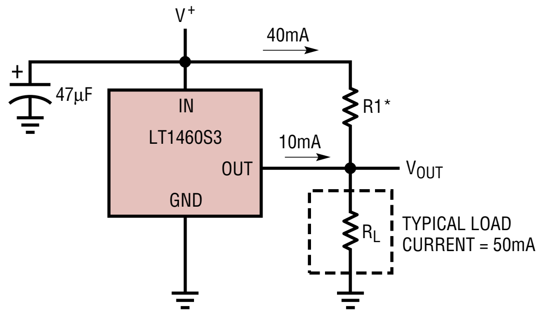
S3 Package
3-Lead Plastic SOT-23
(LTC DWG # 05-08-1631)



NOTE:
1. DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS
2. DIMENSIONS ARE INCLUSIVE OF PLATING
3. DIMENSIONS ARE EXCLUSIVE OF MOLD FLASH AND METAL BURR
4. MOLD FLASH SHALL NOT EXCEED 0.254mm
5. JEDEC REFERENCE IS TO-236 VARIATION AB

TYPICAL APPLICATIONS

Handling Higher Load Currents

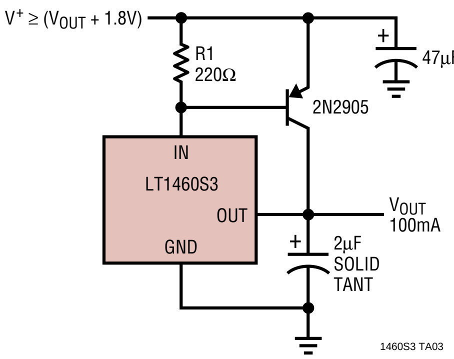


*SELECT R1 TO DELIVER 80% OF TYPICAL LOAD CURRENT. LT1460 WILL THEN SOURCE AS NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN PROPER OUTPUT. DO NOT REMOVE LOAD AS OUTPUT WILL BE DRIVEN UNREGULATED HIGH. LINE REGULATION IS DEGRADED IN THIS APPLICATION

$$R1 = \frac{V^+ - V_{OUT}}{40mA}$$

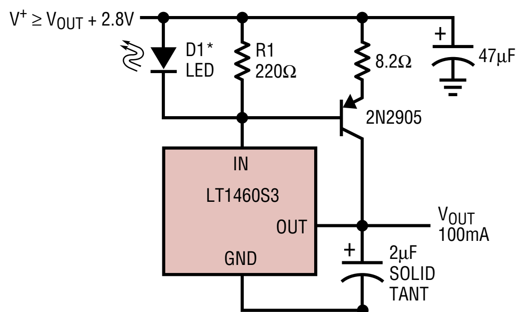
1460S3 TA05

Boosted Output Current with No Current Limit



1460S3 TA03

Boosted Output Current with Current Limit



* GLOWS IN CURRENT LIMIT, DO NOT OMIT

1460S3 TA04

RELATED PARTS

PART NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS
LT1019	Precision Bandgap Reference	0.05% Max, 5ppm/°C Max
LT1027	Precision 5V Reference	0.02%, 2ppm/°C Max
LT1236	Precision Low Noise Reference	0.05% Max, 5ppm/°C Max, SO Package
LT1461	Micropower Precision Low Dropout	0.04% Max, 3ppm/°C Max, 50mA Output Current
LT1634	Micropower Precision Shunt Reference 1.25V, 2.5V Output	0.05%, 25ppm/°C Max
LTC1798	Micropower Low Dropout Reference, Fixed or Adjustable	0.15% Max, 40ppm/°C, 6.5µA Max Supply Current

Linear Technology Corporation
1630 McCarthy Blvd., Milpitas, CA 95035-7417 • (408) 432-1900
FAX: (408) 434-0507 • TELEX: 499-3977 • www.linear-tech.com

1460s3f LT/TP 0999 4K • PRINTED IN USA

LINEAR TECHNOLOGY