National Semiconductor

September 2005

LM4132
SOT-23 Precision Low Dropout Voltage Reference

General Description

The LM4132 family of precision voltage references performs comparable to the best laser-trimmed bipolar references, but in cost effective CMOS technology. The key to this break through is the use of EEPROM registers for correction of curvature, tempco, and accuracy on a CMOS bandgap architecture that allows package level programming to overcome assembly shift. The shifts in voltage accuracy and tempco during assembly of die into plastic packages limit the accuracy of references trimmed with laser techniques.

Unlike other LDO references, the LM4132 is capable of delivering up to 20mA and does not require an output capacitor or buffer amplifier. These advantages and the SOT23 packaging are important for space-critical applications.

Series references provide lower power consumption than shunt references, since they do not have to idle the maximum possible load current under no load conditions. This advantage, the low quiescent current (60µA), and the low dropout voltage (400mV) make the LM4132 ideal for battery-powered solutions.

The LM4132 is available in five grades (A, B, C, D and E) for greater flexibility. The best grade devices (A) have an initial accuracy of 0.05% with guaranteed temperature coefficient of 10ppm/˚C or less, while the lowest grade parts (E) have an initial accuracy of 0.5% and a tempco of 30ppm/˚C.

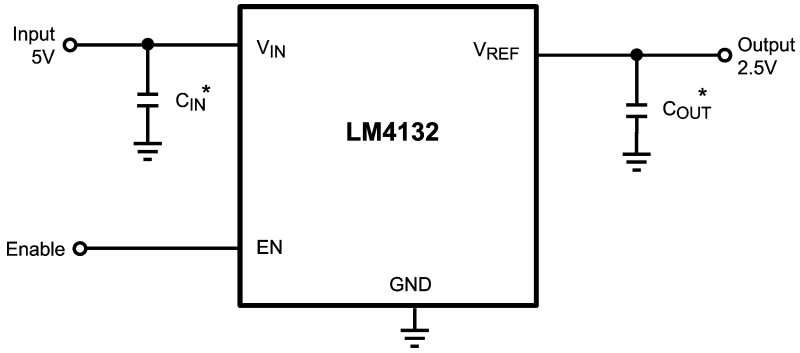
Features

- Output initial voltage accuracy 0.05%
- Low temperature coefficient 10ppm/˚C
- Low Supply Current, 60µA
- Enable pin allowing a 3µA shutdown mode
- 20mA output current
- Voltage options 2.048V, 2.5V, 4.096V
- Custom voltage options available (1.8V to 4.096V)
- V_{IN} range of V_{REF} + 400mV to 5.5V @ 10mA
- Stable with low ESR ceramic capacitors
- SOT23-5 Package

Applications

- Instrumentation & Process Control
- Test Equipment
- Data Acquisition Systems
- Base Stations
- Servo Systems
- Portable, Battery Powered Equipment
- Automotive & Industrial
- Precision Regulators
- Battery Chargers
- Communications
- Medical Equipment

Typical Application Circuit



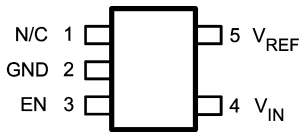
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*Note: The capacitor C_{IN} is required and the capacitor C_{OUT} is optional.

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Connection Diagram

Top View



20151302

SOT23-5 Package
NS Package Number MA05B

Ordering Information

Input Output Voltage Accuracy at 25˚C And Temperature Coefficient	LM4132 Supplied as 1000 units, Tape and Reel	LM4132 Supplied as 3000 units, Tape and Reel	Part Marking
0.05%, 10 ppm/˚C max (A grade)	LM4132AMF-2.0	LM4132AMFX-2.0	R4BA
	LM4132AMF-2.5	LM4132AMFX-2.5	R4CA
	LM4132AMF-4.1	LM4132AMFX-4.1	R4FA
0.1%, 20 ppm/˚C max (B grade)	LM4132BMF-2.0	LM4132BMFX-2.0	R4BB
	LM4132BMF-2.5	LM4132BMFX-2.5	R4CB
	LM4132BMF-4.1	LM4132BMFX-4.1	R4FB
0.2%, 20 ppm/˚C max (C grade)	LM4132CMF-2.0	LM4132CMFX-2.0	R4BC
	LM4132CMF-2.5	LM4132CMFX-2.5	R4CC
	LM4132CMF-4.1	LM4132CMFX-4.1	R4FC
0.4%, 20 ppm/˚C max (D grade)	LM4132DMF-2.0	LM4132DMFX-2.0	R4BD
	LM4132DMF-2.5	LM4132DMFX-2.5	R4CD
	LM4132DMF-4.1	LM4132DMFX-4.1	R4FD
0.5%, 30 ppm/˚C max (E grade)	LM4132EMF-2.0	LM4132EMFX-2.0	R4BE
	LM4132EMF-2.5	LM4132EMFX-2.5	R4CE
	LM4132EMF-4.1	LM4132EMFX-4.1	R4FE

Pin Descriptions

Pin #	Name	Function
1	N/C	No connect pin, leave floating
2	GND	Ground
3	EN	Enable pin
4	V_{IN}	Input supply
5	V_{REF}	Reference output

Absolute Maximum Ratings (Note 1)

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

Maximum Voltage on any input	-0.3 to 6V
Output short circuit duration	Indefinite
Power Dissipation (T_A = 25˚C) (Note 2)	350mW
Storage Temperature Range	–65˚C to 150˚C
Lead Temperature (soldering, 10sec)	260˚C
Vapor Phase (60 sec)	215˚C
Infrared (15sec)	220˚C
ESD Susceptibility (Note 3)	
Human Body Model	2kV

Operating Ratings

Maximum Input Supply Voltage	5.5V
Maximum Enable Input Voltage	V_{IN}
Maximum Load Current	20mA
Junction Temperature Range (T_J)	–40˚C to +125˚C

Electrical Characteristics

LM4132-2.0 (V_{OUT} = 2.048V) Limits in standard type are for T_J = 25˚C only, and limits in boldface type apply over the junction temperature (T_J) range of -40˚C to +125˚C. Minimum and Maximum limits are guaranteed through test, design, or statistical correlation. Typical values represent the most likely parametric norm at T_J = 25˚C, and are provided for reference purposes only. Unless otherwise specified V_{IN} = 5V and I_{LOAD} = 0

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min (Note 4)	Typ (Note 5)	Max (Note 4)	Unit
V_{REF}	Output Voltage Initial Accuracy					
	LM4132A-2.0	(A Grade - 0.05%)	-0.05		0.05	%
	LM4132B-2.0	(B Grade - 0.1%)	-0.1		0.1	
	LM4132C-2.0	(C Grade - 0.2%)	-0.2		0.2	
	LM4132D-2.0	(D Grade - 0.4%)	-0.4		0.4	
	LM4132E-2.0	(E Grade - 0.5%)	-0.5		0.5	
TCV_{REF} / ˚C (Note 6)	Temperature Coefficient					
	LM4132A-2.0	0˚C ≤ T_J ≤ + 85˚C			**10**	ppm / ˚C
		-40˚C ≤ T_J ≤ +125˚C			**20**	
	LM4132B-2.0	-40˚C ≤ T_J ≤ +125˚C			**20**	
	LM4132C-2.0				**20**	
	LM4132D-2.0				**20**	
	LM4132E-2.0				**30**	
I_Q	Supply Current			60	**100**	µA
I_{Q_SD}	Supply Current in Shutdown	EN = 0V		3	**7**	µA
$\Delta V_{REF}/\Delta V_{IN}$	Line Regulation	V_{REF} + 400mV ≤ V_{IN} ≤ 5.5V		30		ppm / V
$\Delta V_{REF}/\Delta I_{LOAD}$	Load Regulation	0mA ≤ I_{LOAD} ≤ 20mA		25	**120**	ppm / mA
ΔV_{REF}	Long Term Stability (Note 7)	1000 Hrs		50		ppm
	Thermal Hysteresis (Note 8)	-40˚C ≤ T_J ≤ +125˚C		75		
V_{IN} - V_{REF}	Dropout Voltage (Note 9)	I_{LOAD} = 10mA		175	**400**	mV
V_N	Output Noise Voltage	0.1 Hz to 10 Hz		190		μV_{PP}
I_{SC}	Short Circuit Current				**75**	mA
V_{IL}	Enable Pin Maximum Low Input Level				**35**	$\%V_{IN}$
V_{IH}	Enable Pin Minimum High Input Level		**65**			$\%V_{IN}$

Electrical Characteristics

LM4132-2.5 (V_{OUT} = 2.5V) Limits in standard type are for T_J = 25˚C only, and limits in boldface type apply over the junction temperature (T_J) range of -40˚C to +125˚C. Minimum and Maximum limits are guaranteed through test, design, or statistical correlation. Typical values represent the most likely parametric norm at T_J = 25˚C, and are provided for reference purposes only. Unless otherwise specified V_{IN} = 5V and I_{LOAD} = 0

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min (Note 4)	Typ (Note 5)	Max (Note 4)	Unit
V_{REF}	Output Voltage Initial Accuracy					
	LM4132A-2.5	(A Grade - 0.05%)	-0.05		0.05	%
	LM4132B-2.5	(B Grade - 0.1%)	-0.1		0.1	
	LM4132C-2.5	(C Grade - 0.2%)	-0.2		0.2	
	LM4132D-2.5	(D Grade - 0.4%)	-0.4		0.4	
	LM4132E-2.5	(E Grade - 0.5%)	-0.5		0.5	
TCV_{REF} / ˚C (Note 6)	Temperature Coefficient					
	LM4132A-2.5	0˚C ≤ T_J ≤ + 85˚C			**10**	ppm / ˚C
		-40˚C ≤ T_J ≤ +125˚C			**20**	
	LM4132B-2.5	-40˚C ≤ T_J ≤ +125˚C			**20**	
	LM4132C-2.5				**20**	
	LM4132D-2.5				**20**	
	LM4132E-2.5				**30**	
I_Q	Supply Current			60	**100**	µA
I_{Q_SD}	Supply Current in Shutdown	EN = 0V		3	**7**	µA
$\Delta V_{REF}/\Delta V_{IN}$	Line Regulation	V_{REF} + 400mV ≤ V_{IN} ≤ 5.5V		50		ppm / V
$\Delta V_{REF}/\Delta I_{LOAD}$	Load Regulation	0mA ≤ I_{LOAD} ≤ 20mA		25	**120**	ppm / mA
ΔV_{REF}	Long Term Stability (Note 7)	1000 Hrs		50		ppm
	Thermal Hysteresis (Note 8)	-40˚C ≤ T_J ≤ +125˚C		75		
V_{IN} - V_{REF}	Dropout Voltage (Note 9)	I_{LOAD} = 10mA		175	**400**	mV
V_N	Output Noise Voltage	0.1 Hz to 10 Hz		240		μV_{PP}
I_{SC}	Short Circuit Current				**75**	mA
V_{IL}	Enable Pin Maximum Low Input Level				**35**	$\%V_{IN}$
V_{IH}	Enable Pin Minimum High Input Level		**65**			$\%V_{IN}$

Electrical Characteristics

LM4132-4.1 (V_{OUT} = 4.096V) Limits in standard type are for T_J = 25˚C only, and limits in boldface type apply over the junction temperature (T_J) range of -40˚C to +125˚C. Minimum and Maximum limits are guaranteed through test, design, or statistical correlation. Typical values represent the most likely parametric norm at T_J = 25˚C, and are provided for reference purposes only. Unless otherwise specified V_{IN} = 5V and I_{LOAD} = 0

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min (Note 4)	Typ (Note 5)	Max (Note 4)	Unit
V_{REF}	Output Voltage Initial Accuracy					
	LM4132A-4.1	(A Grade - 0.05%)	-0.05		0.05	%
	LM4132B-4.1	(B Grade - 0.1%)	-0.1		0.1	
	LM4132C-4.1	(C Grade - 0.2%)	-0.2		0.2	
	LM4132D-4.1	(D Grade - 0.4%)	-0.4		0.4	
	LM4132E-4.1	(E Grade - 0.5%)	-0.5		0.5	
TCV_{REF} / ˚C (Note 6)	Temperature Coefficient					
	LM4132A-4.1	0˚C ≤ T_J ≤ + 85˚C			**10**	ppm / ˚C
		-40˚C ≤ T_J ≤ +125˚C			**20**	
	LM4132B-4.1	-40˚C ≤ T_J ≤ +125˚C			**20**	
	LM4132C-4.1				**20**	
	LM4132D-4.1				**20**	
	LM4132E-4.1				**30**	
I_Q	Supply Current			60	**100**	µA
I_{Q_SD}	Supply Current in Shutdown	EN = 0V		3	**7**	µA
$\Delta V_{REF}/\Delta V_{IN}$	Line Regulation	V_{REF} + 400mV ≤ V_{IN} ≤ 5.5V		100		ppm / V
$\Delta V_{REF}/\Delta I_{LOAD}$	Load Regulation	0mA ≤ I_{LOAD} ≤ 20mA		25	**120**	ppm / mA
ΔV_{REF}	Long Term Stability (Note 7)	1000 Hrs		50		ppm
	Thermal Hysteresis (Note 8)	-40˚C ≤ T_J ≤ +125˚C		75		
V_{IN} - V_{REF}	Dropout Voltage (Note 9)	I_{LOAD} = 10mA		175	**400**	mV
V_N	Output Noise Voltage	0.1 Hz to 10 Hz		350		μV_{PP}
I_{SC}	Short Circuit Current				**75**	mA
V_{IL}	Enable Pin Maximum Low Input Level				**35**	$\%V_{IN}$
V_{IH}	Enable Pin Minimum High Input Level		**65**			$\%V_{IN}$

Note 1: Absolute Maximum Ratings indicate limits beyond which damage may occur to the device. Operating Ratings indicate conditions for which the device is intended to be functional, but do not guarantee specific performance limits. For guaranteed specifications, see Electrical Characteristics.

Note 2: Without PCB copper enhancements. The maximum power dissipation must be de-rated at elevated temperatures and is limited by T_{JMAX} (maximum junction temperature), θ_{J-A} (junction to ambient thermal resistance) and T_A (ambient temperature). The maximum power dissipation at any temperature is: $P_{DissMAX} = (T_{JMAX} - T_A) / \theta_{J-A}$ up to the value listed in the Absolute Maximum Ratings. θ_{J-A} for SOT23-5 package is 220˚C/W, T_{JMAX} = 125˚C.

Note 3: The human body model is a 100 pF capacitor discharged through a 1.5 kΩ resistor into each pin.

Note 4: Limits are 100% production tested at 25˚C. Limits over the operating temperature range are guaranteed through correlation using Statistical Quality Control.

Note 5: Typical numbers are at 25˚C and represent the most likely parametric norm.

Note 6: Temperature coefficient is measured by the "Box" method; i.e., the maximum ΔV_{REF} is divided by the maximum ΔT.

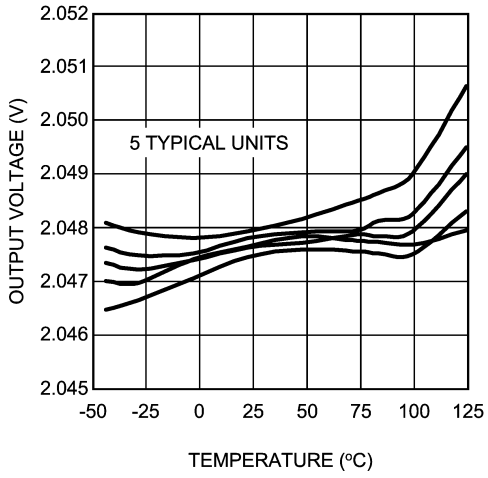
Note 7: Long term stability is V_{REF} @25˚C measured during 1000 hrs.

Note 8: Thermal hysteresis is defined as the change in +25˚C output voltage before and after cycling the device from (-40˚C to 125˚C).

Note 9: Dropout voltage is defined as the minimum input to output differential at which the output voltage drops by 0.5% below the value measured with a 5V input.

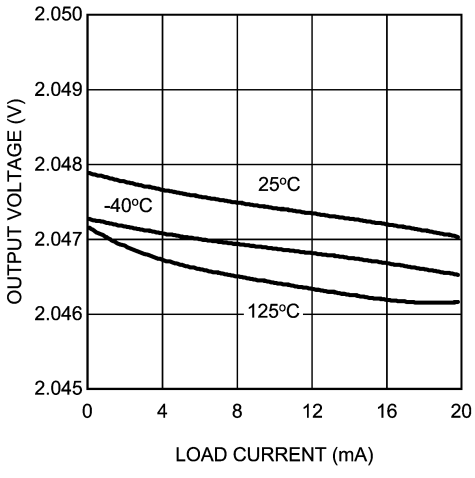
Typical Performance Characteristics for 2.048V

Output Voltage vs Temperature



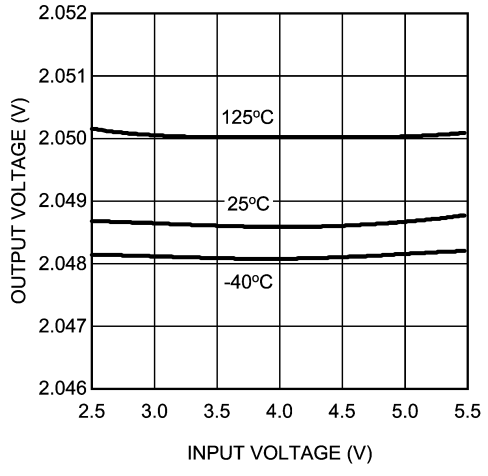
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Load Regulation



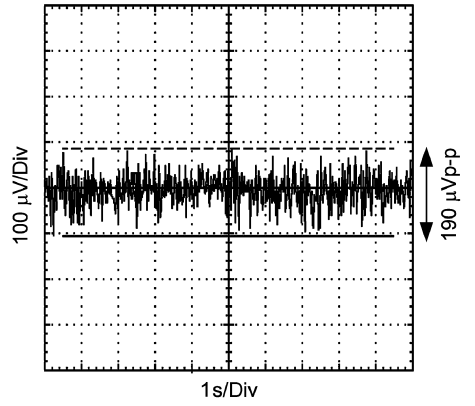
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Line Regulation



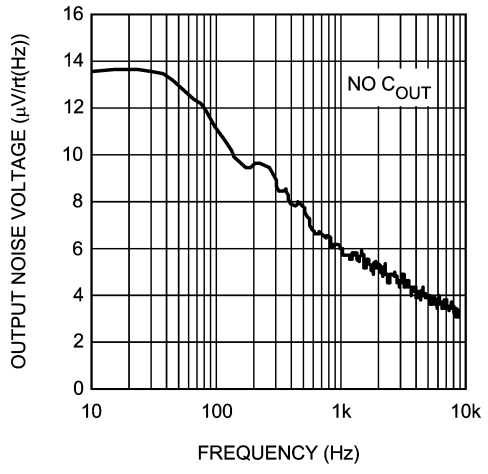
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0.1 - 10 Hz Noise



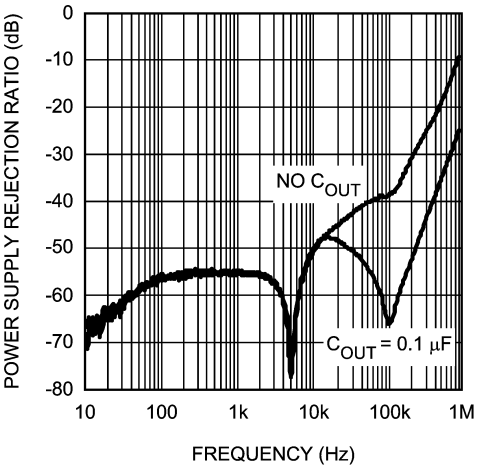
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Output Voltage Noise Spectrum



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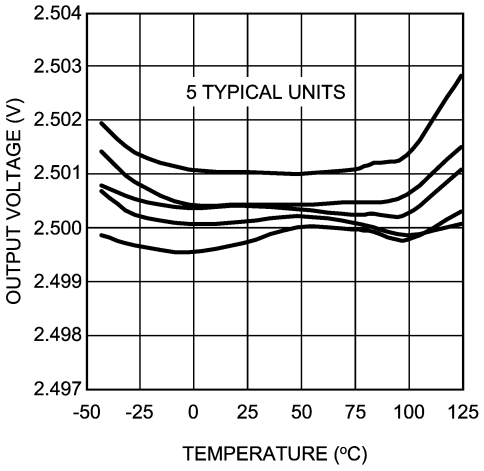
Power Supply Rejection Ratio vs Frequency



20151315

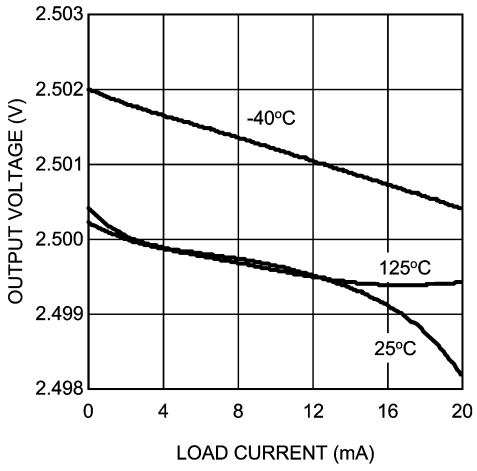
Typical Performance Characteristics for 2.5V

Output Voltage vs Temperature



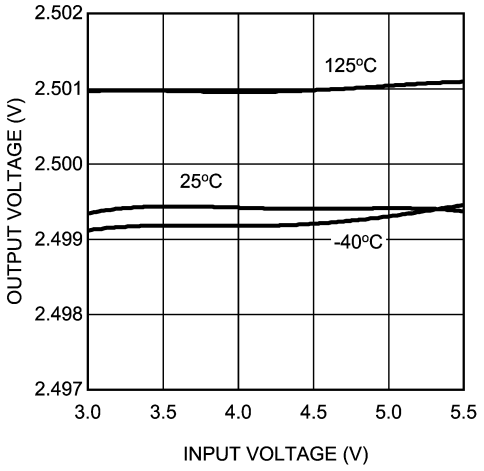
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Load Regulation



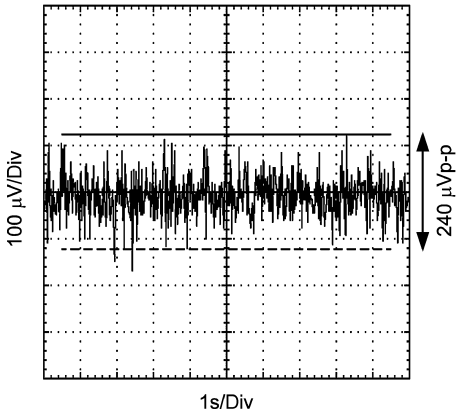
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Line Regulation



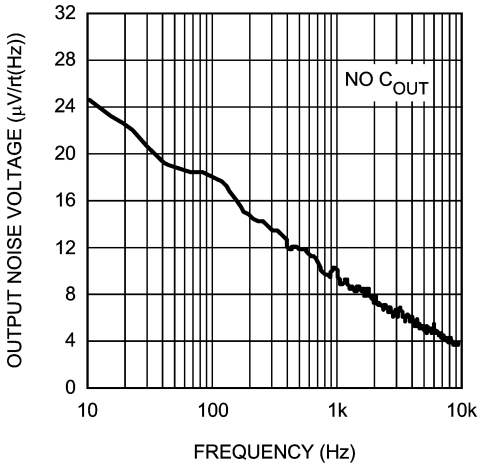
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0.1 - 10 Hz Noise



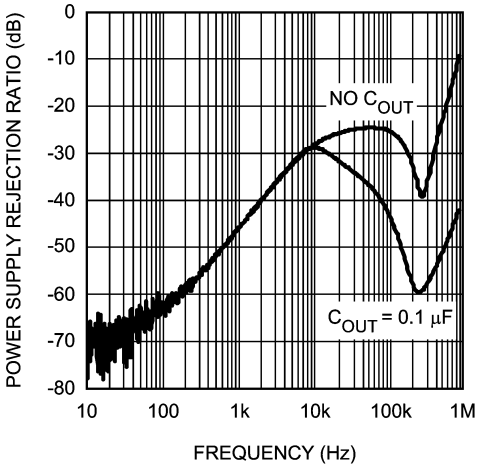
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Output Voltage Noise Spectrum



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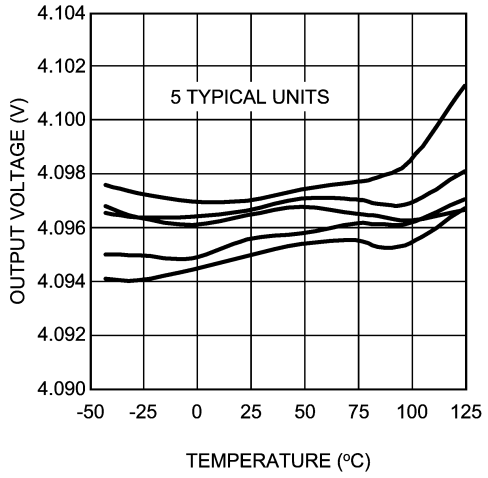
Power Supply Rejection Ratio vs Frequency



20151358

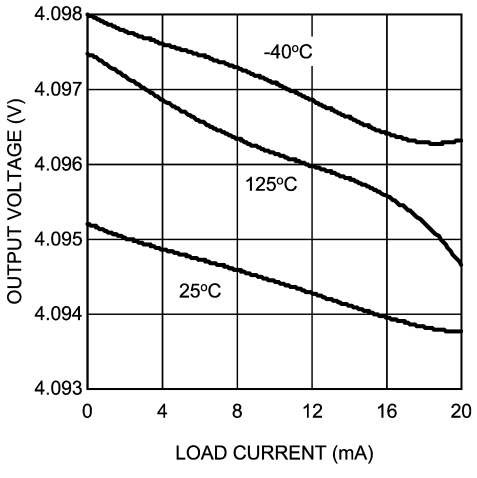
Typical Performance Characteristics for 4.096V

Output Voltage vs Temperature



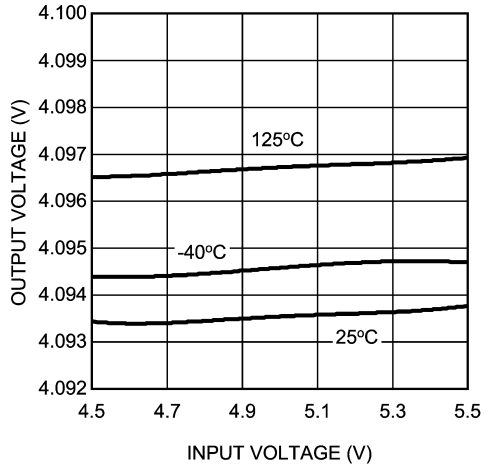
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Load Regulation



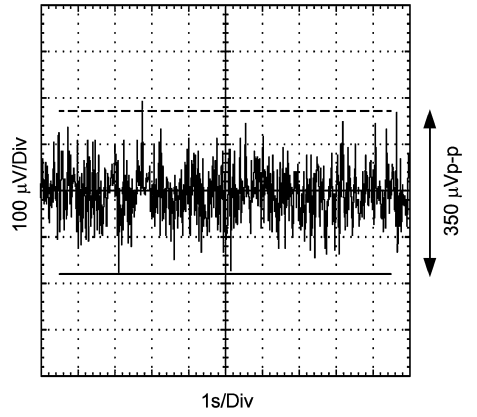
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Line Regulation



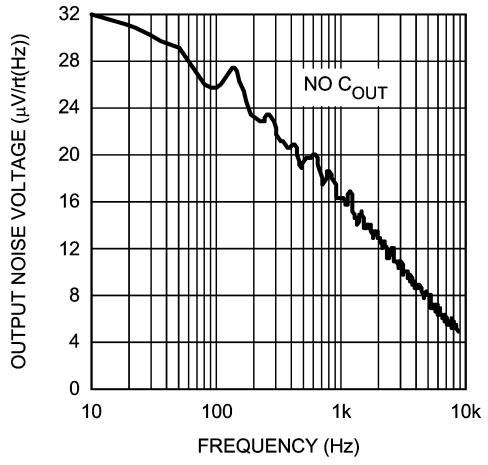
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0.1 - 10 Hz Noise



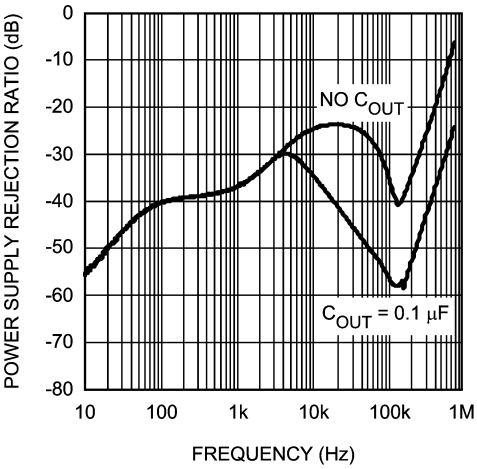
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Output Voltage Noise Spectrum



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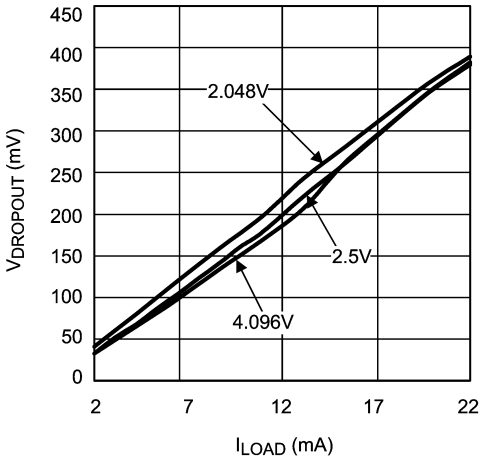
Power Supply Rejection Ratio vs Frequency



20151363

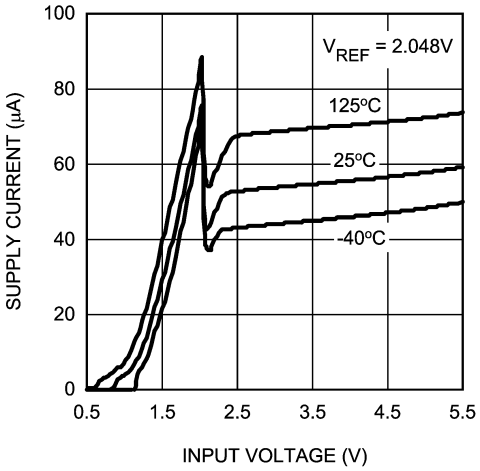
Typical Performance Characteristics

Dropout vs Load to 0.5% Accuracy



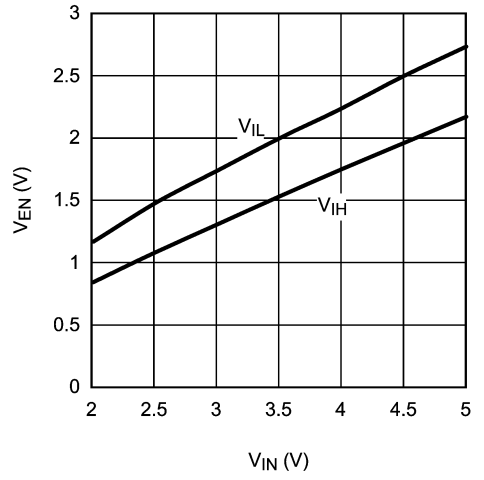
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Supply Current vs Input Voltage



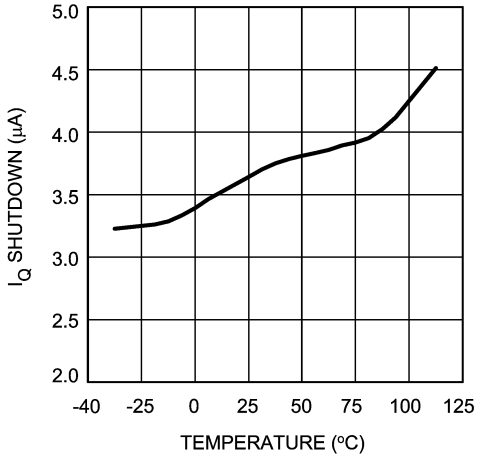
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Enable Threshold Voltage and Hysteresis



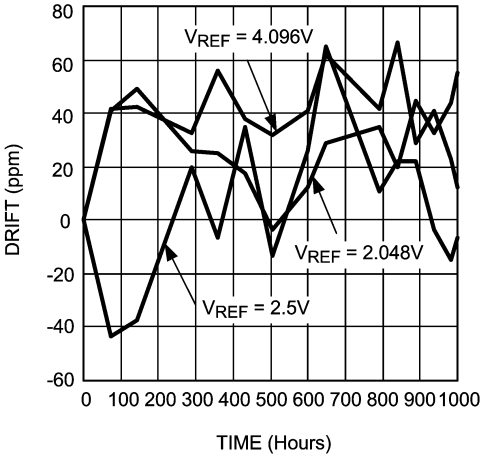
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Shutdown I_Q vs Temperature



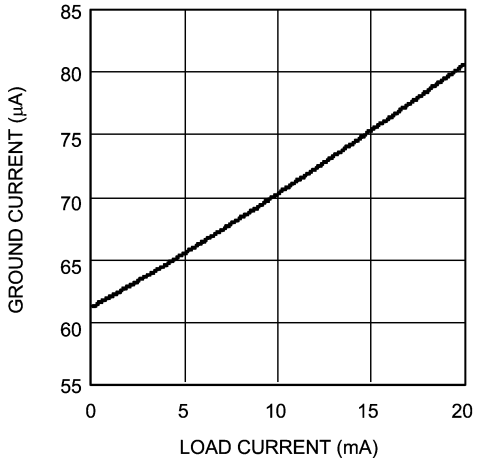
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Typical Long Term Stability



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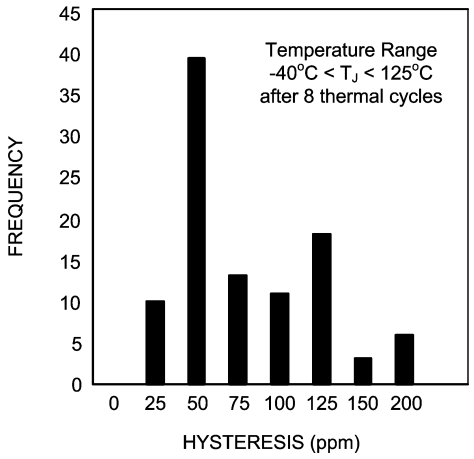
Ground Current vs Load Current



20151318

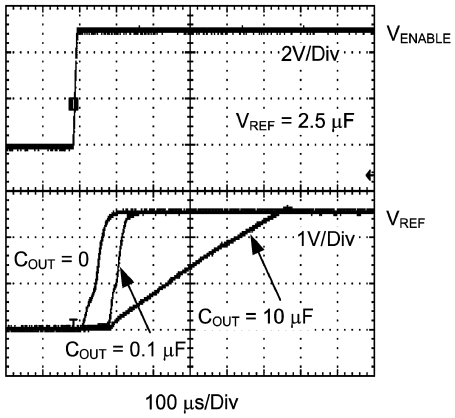
Typical Performance Characteristics (Continued)

Typical Thermal Hysteresis



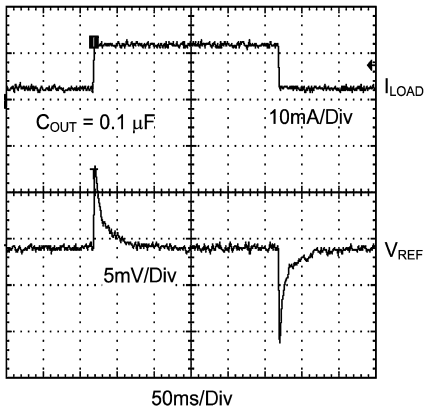
20151331

Turn-On Transient Response



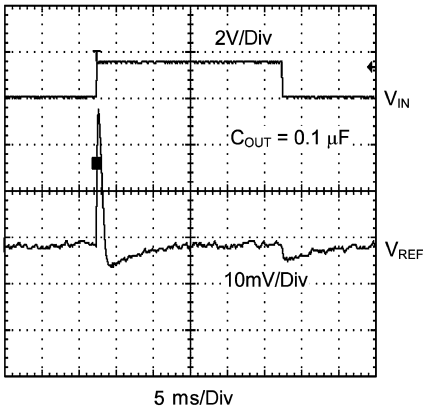
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Load Transient Response
I_{LOAD} = 0 to 10mA



20151350

Line Transient Response
V_{IN} = 4V to 5.5V



20151351

Application Information

THEORY OF OPERATION

The foundation of any voltage reference is the band-gap circuit. While the reference in the LM4132 is developed from the gate-source voltage of transistors in the IC, principles of the band-gap circuit are easily understood using a bipolar example. For a detailed analysis of the bipolar band-gap circuit, please refer to Application Note AN-56.

SUPPLY AND ENABLE VOLTAGES

To ensure proper operation, V_{EN} and V_{IN} must be within a specified range. An acceptable range of input voltages is

$$V_{IN} > V_{REF} + 400mV\ (I_{LOAD} \leq 10mA)$$

The enable pin uses an internal pull-up current source ($I_{PULL_UP} \cong 2\mu A$) that may be left floating or triggered by an external source. If the part is not enabled by an external source, it may be connected to V_{IN}. An acceptable range of enable voltages is given by the enable transfer characteristics. See the Electrical Characteristics section and Enable Transfer Characteristics figure for more detail. Note, the part will not operate correctly for $V_{EN} > V_{IN}$.

COMPONENT SELECTION

A small ceramic (X5R or X7R) capacitor on the input must be used to ensure stable operation. The value of C_{IN} must be sized according to the output capacitor value. The value of C_{IN} must satisfy the relationship $C_{IN} \geq C_{OUT}$. When no output capacitor is used, C_{IN} must have a minimum value of 0.1µF. Noise on the power-supply input may affect the output noise. Larger input capacitor values (typically 4.7µF to 22µF) may help reduce noise on the output and significantly reduce overshoot during startup. Use of an additional optional bypass capacitor between the input and ground may help further reduce noise on the output. With an input capacitor, the LM4132 will drive any combination of resistance and capacitance up to V_{REF}/20mA and 10µF respectively.

The LM4132 is designed to operate with or without an output capacitor and is stable with capacitive loads up to 10µF. Connecting a capacitor between the output and ground will significantly improve the load transient response when switching from a light load to a heavy load. The output capacitor should not be made arbitrarily large because it will effect the turn-on time as well as line and load transients.

While a variety of capacitor chemistry types may be used, it is typically advisable to use low esr ceramic capacitors. Such capacitors provide a low impedance to high frequency signals, effectively bypassing them to ground. Bypass capacitors should be mounted close to the part. Mounting bypass capacitors close to the part will help reduce the parasitic trace components thereby improving performance.

SHORT CIRCUITED OUTPUT

The LM4132 features indefinite short circuit protection. This protection limits the output current to 75mA when the output is shorted to ground.

TURN ON TIME

Turn on time is defined as the time taken for the output voltage to rise to 90% of the preset value. The turn on time depends on the load. The turn on time is typically 33.2µs when driving a 1µF load and 78.8µs when driving a 10µF load. Some users may experience an extended turn on time (up to 10ms) under brown out conditions and low temperatures (-40˚C).

THERMAL HYSTERESIS

Thermal hysteresis is the defined as the change in output voltage at 25ºC after some deviation from 25ºC. This is to say that thermal hysteresis is the difference in output voltage between two points in a given temperature profile. An illustrative temperature profile is shown in Figure 1.

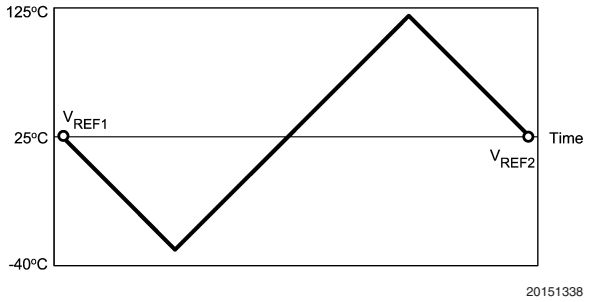


FIGURE 1. Illustrative Temperature Profile

This may be expressed analytically as the following:

$$V_{HYS} = \frac{|V_{REF1} - V_{REF2}|}{V_{REF}} \times 10^6\ ppm$$

Where

V_{HYS} = Thermal hysteresis expressed in ppm

V_{REF} = Nominal preset output voltage

V_{REF1} = V_{REF} before temperature fluctuation

V_{REF2} = V_{REF} after temperature fluctuation.

The LM4132 features a low thermal hysteresis of 75 ppm (typical) from -40˚C to 125˚C after 8 temperature cycles.

TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT

Temperature drift is defined as the maximum deviation in output voltage over the operating temperature range. This deviation over temperature may be illustrated as shown in Figure 2.

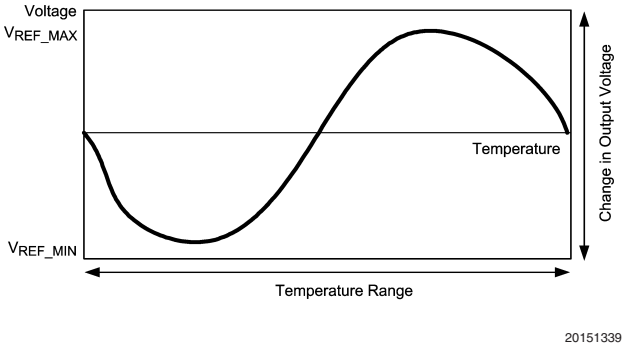


FIGURE 2. Illustrative V_{REF} vs Temperature Profile

Temperature coefficient may be expressed analytically as the following:

$$T_D = \frac{(V_{REF_MAX} - V_{REF_MIN})}{V_{REF} \times \Delta T} \times 10^6\ ppm$$

Application Information (Continued)

T_D = Temperature drift

V_{REF} = Nominal preset output voltage

V_{REF_MIN} = Minimum output voltage over operating temperature range

V_{REF_MAX} = Maximum output voltage over operating temperature range

ΔT = Operating temperature range.

The LM4132 features a low temperature drift of 10ppm (max) to 30ppm (max), depending on the grade.

LONG TERM STABILITY

Long-term stability refers to the fluctuation in output voltage over a long period of time (1000 hours). The LM4132 features a typical long-term stability of 50ppm over 1000 hours. The measurements are made using 5 units of each voltage option, at a nominal input voltage (5V), with no load, at room temperature.

EXPRESSION OF ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Electrical characteristics are typically expressed in mV, ppm, or a percentage of the nominal value. Depending on the application, one expression may be more useful than the other. To convert one quantity to the other one may apply the following:

ppm to mV error in output voltage:

$$\frac{V_{REF} \times ppm_{ERROR}}{10^3} = V_{ERROR}$$

Where:

V_{REF} is in volts (V) and V_{ERROR} is in milli-volts (mV).

Bit error (1 bit) to voltage error (mV):

$$\frac{V_{REF}}{2^n} \times 10^3 = V_{ERROR}$$

V_{REF} is in volts (V), V_{ERROR} is in milli-volts (mV), and n is the number of bits.

mV to ppm error in output voltage:

$$\frac{V_{ERROR}}{V_{REF}} \times 10^3 = ppm_{ERROR}$$

Where:

V_{REF} is in volts (V) and V_{ERROR} is in milli-volts (mV).

Voltage error (mV) to percentage error (percent):

$$\frac{V_{ERROR}}{V_{REF}} \times 0.1 = Percent_Error$$

Where:

V_{REF} is in volts (V) and V_{ERROR} is in milli-volts (mV).

PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARD and LAYOUT CONSIDERATIONS

References in SOT packages are generally less prone to PC board mounting than devices in Small Outline (SOIC) packages. To minimize the mechanical stress due to PC board mounting that can cause the output voltage to shift from its initial value, mount the reference on a low flex area of the PC board, such as near the edge or a corner.

The part may be isolated mechanically by cutting a U shape slot on the PCB for mounting the device. This approach also provides some thermal isolation from the rest of the circuit.

Bypass capacitors must be mounted close to the part. Mounting bypass capacitors close to the part will reduce the parasitic trace components thereby improving performance.

Typical Application Circuits

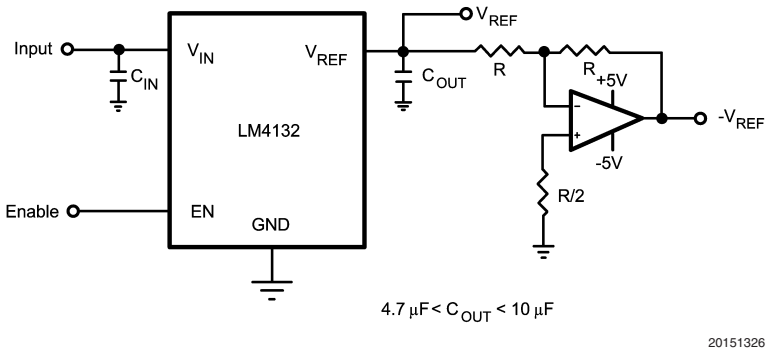


FIGURE 3. Voltage Reference with Complimentary Output

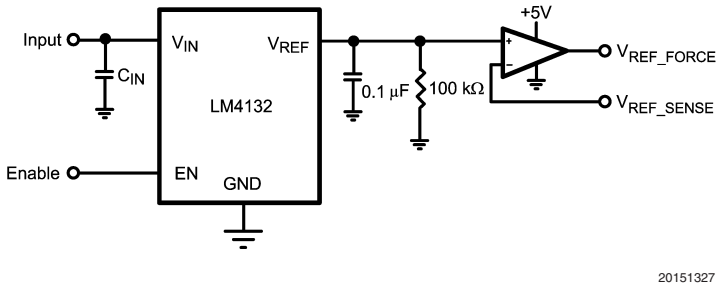


FIGURE 4. Precision Voltage Reference with Force and Sense Output

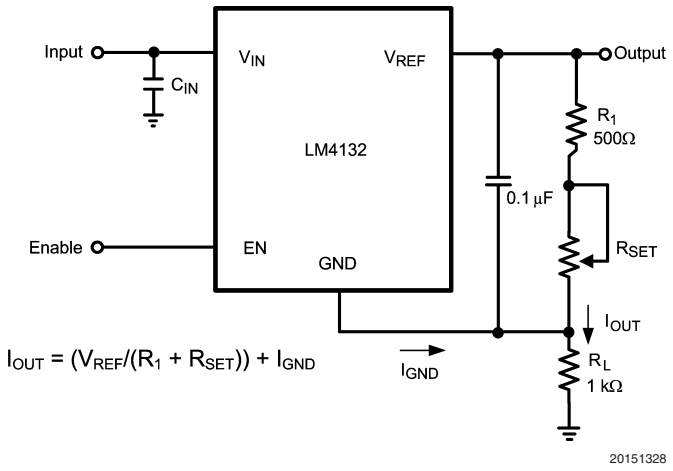
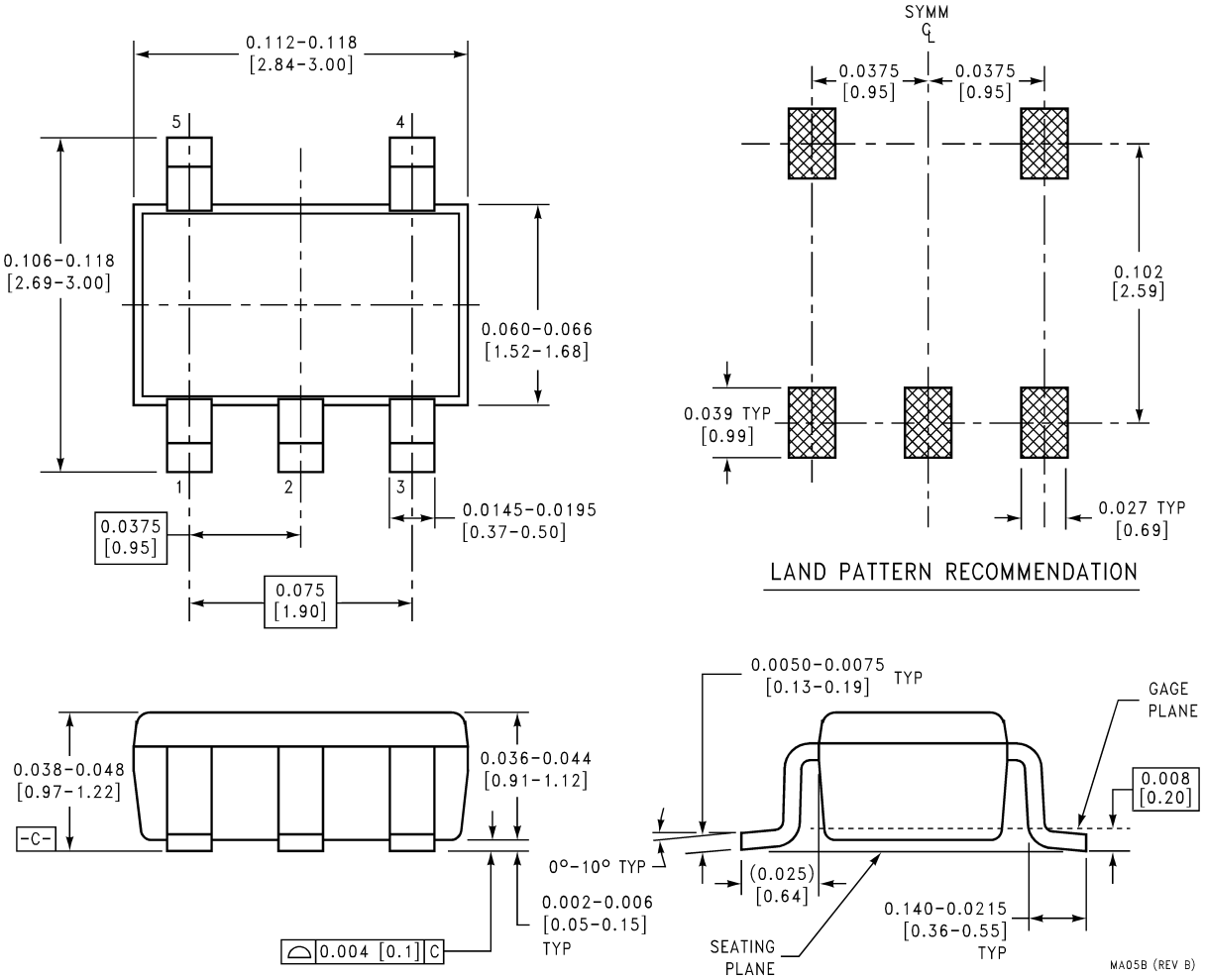


FIGURE 5. Programmable Current Source

Physical Dimensions inches (millimeters) unless otherwise noted



SOT23-5 Package
NS Package Number MA05B

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